Understanding Suicide Data in Wales

National Programme for Suicide and Self-Harm Prevention December 2024







Self-care and safety

- any discussion around suicide and self-harm can be distressing
- these slides may raise issues that make you feel uncomfortable
- please look after yourself, and step away if you need to
- if you feel you need immediate support, please contact a help-line:



Freephone: 0800 132 737

Text help **to: 81066**





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Data are people

While talking about population-level data it is important to remember that each number is an individual whose death may have been preventable, and whose death will be having a significant and enduring impact on many others





Things to consider when using suicide data

- while all suicide deaths are significant events, compared to other major causes of death, such as heart disease or cancers, numbers can seem relatively small, particularly when looking at numbers in a single year
- if that single year dataset is made smaller still e.g.: by dividing further by sex, age-bands, geographical area, or those combined, it becomes increasingly difficult to draw conclusions, or to make meaningful comparisons from one year to another
- more can be learned from observing trends in the data over several years





Statistical bulletins from Office for National Statistics (ONS) Deaths registered in-year after coroner inquest (published annually)



ONS Data

- data available from 1981
- reported annually, January to December (calendar year data)
- reports on previous year (2024 report presents 2023 data)
- reports coroner confirmed death registrations in-year (In 2023, 39% of deaths registered occurred in 2023, 51% in 2022, and 10% in 2021 or earlier)
- three quarters of deaths are males (consistent since mid 90's)
- 386 death registrations recorded for Wales in 2023
- 2023 saw an increase in registrations of 7.6% for England and Wales

Source: Suicides in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)





ONS rates (2023)

- deaths per 100,000 (all-persons for Wales 14/100,000)
- age-standardised rates allows for differences in the age-structure of populations so that valid comparisons can be made
- rates differ in different groups males 22/100,000, females 6.3/100,000
- rates differ in ages and at different age intervals (five-year groups below)
- !Caution! small numbers the smaller the group the more caution needed in interpreting the data

Area of	Sex	Year of	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74
usual		death	Rate per											
residence		registration	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000	100,000
Wales	Persons	2023	7.6	8.4	16.8	23.3	19.1	18.1	19.1	19.6	15.2	9.5	13.7	10.1
Wales	Males	2023	9.4	11.0	28.3	37.6	32.1	27.3	30.8	30.5	22.1	16.5	21.5	18.4
Wales	Females	2023	5.6	5.5	5.2	9.7	6.9	9.3	7.9	9.3	8.7	2.8	6.4	[x]

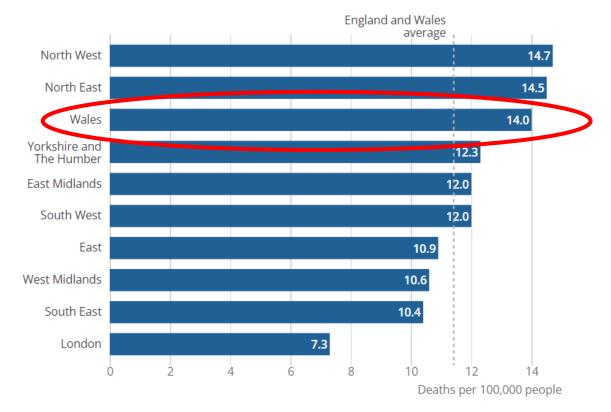
Source: Suicides in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)





ONS rates (2023) comparing England and Wales

Age-standardised suicide rates for English regions and Wales, deaths registered in 2023



Each regions position can change year-to-year

In 2023, the rate of suicide registrations in Wales was almost twice the rate in London

Source: Suicides in England and Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)





ONS rates and deprivation

Suicide in Wales

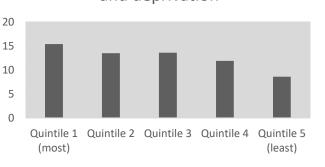
Released on: 27 June 2019 | Dataset

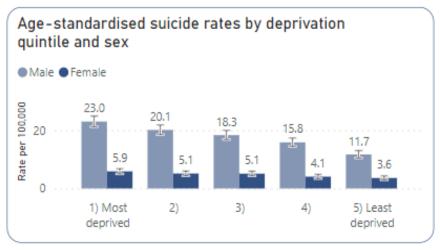
Number and rates of **suicide** registrations in Wales with breakdowns by age, sex, method of **suicide**, local area of deprivation and subnational geographies.

Table 11: Age-standardised suicide rates for Index

			2015-	2017	
	Decile	Deaths	Rate	LCL	UCL
Most deprived	1	241	15.4	13.4	17.3
	2	219	13.5	11.7	15.3
	3	229	13.6	11.8	15.4
	4	200	11.9	10.2	13.6
Least deprived	5	143	8.6	7.2	10.0
•					

Suicide rates 2015 - 2017 (Wales) and deprivation





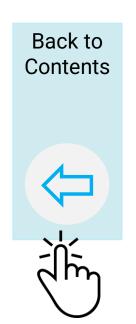
Power BI Dashboard from ONS data 2012 - 2021

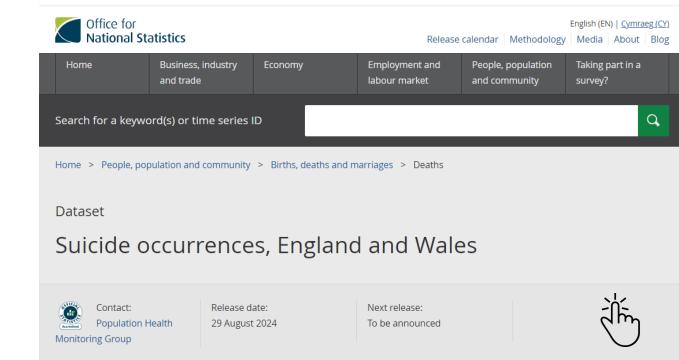
Source: <u>Suicide in Wales - Office for National Statistics</u> (ons.gov.uk) published 27 June 2019

Rate of suicide in our most deprived communities is almost twice the rate in our least deprived communities



Statistical bulletins from Office for National Statistics (ONS) Suicide occurrences in-year (published annually)





ONS occurrences

- data available from 1981
- updated annually
- confirmed registrations but reported by year of death (not year of registration)
- ONS report published in 2024 presents data up to 2022 (due to registration delays) so a retrospective dataset
- As registrations reported to ONS, records continually updated so dataset changes over time





ONS data: suicide occurrences and registrations

Area of usual residence	Year of death	Persons Number of
[note 2]	occurrence	deaths
Wales	2022	294
Wales	2021	354
Wales	2020	375
Wales	2019	375
Wales	2018	372

numbers can change every year as registrations become known and records up-dated

2024 bulletin reports up to 2022 due to registration delays

Area of usual residence	Year of death	Persons Number of		
[note 2]	registration	deaths		
Wales	2022	339		
Wales	2021	347		
Wales	2020	285		
Wales	2019	330		
Wales	2018	349		

registrations for same years





Other ONS reports - Wales

Suicide by occupation 2011-2015 ages 20-64 (Jun 2019)

Major group occupations:

Males – skilled trade occupations, and unskilled

Females – caring, leisure and other service occupations

Source: <u>Suicide by occupation: Wales - Office for National Statistics (ons.gov.uk)</u> published June 2019

Caution needed in interpreting data presented over a limited age-range (workingage cohort) and four-year timerange (2011-2015)

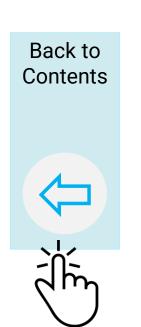
Consideration to be given to vulnerability to suicide in those who are unemployed or experiencing financial strain





Real-time suspected suicide surveillance (RTSSS) WALES

sudden and unexplained deaths, as they occur, thought to be a possible suicide





Real Time Suspected Suicide Surveillance

The Real Time Suspected Suicide Surveillance (RTSSS) for Wales was established in Public Health Wales on the 1st April 2022.

s in the 'Talk to me 2' suicide and self-harm prevention strategy for Wales (2015-2022) was to establish surveillance systems to improve the quality of data and intelligence to inform prevention. One of these systems relates to the real-time capture of suspected suicide data, via Police-based data capture methods.



Meet the Team

RTSSS dataset in Wales

- police reported sudden deaths that are suspected suicides
- collated monthly, and reviewed monthly by national/regional leads
- second report 10th December 2024: <u>April 2023 March 2024</u>
- data published annually due to 'small' numbers (statistically)
 (England can publish monthly as monthly number of deaths are similar to annual numbers in Wales)
- data are deaths in Welsh population (whether death occurs in Wales or elsewhere, so non-residents not included)
- reports crude rates and not age-standardised rates

















RTSSS: second annual report April 2023 – March 2024

- ! Caution ! small time-limited dataset
- 350 deaths (rate for all persons 12.4/100,000) over 12-month period
- 76% of deaths were in males
- highest age-specific rate was males 35-44 (35.6/100,000)
- regionally, North Wales had the highest rate, but this was not statistically different from the all-Wales rate
- **inequalities** prevail rates in most deprived areas (15.8/100,000) were significantly higher than the all-Wales rate, and the rate in the least deprived areas (8.6/100,000)



















63% mental health condition



bereavement



53% previous history of self-harm



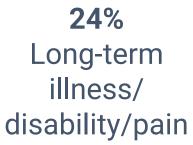
24% alcohol or substance use



20% domestic abuse perpetrator



65% previously known to police





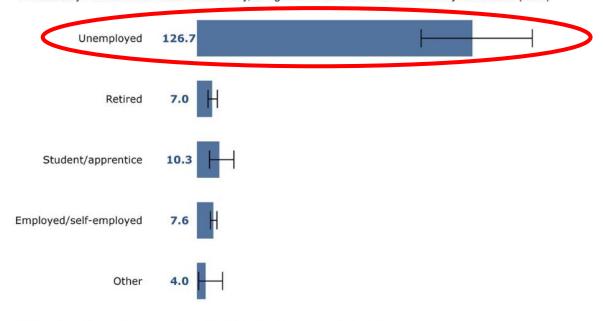


Annual Report: Deaths by suspected suicide 2023-24 - Public Health Wales

RTSSS - unemployment

Deaths by suspected suicide by employment status*, crude rate per 100,000, aged 16+, Welsh residents, 2023/24

Produced by Public Health Wales Observatory, using RTSSS data and Economic activity status data (ONS)



^{*84} cases had an unknown employment status therefore are not included

Source: Annual Report: Deaths by suspected suicide 2023-24 - Public Health Wales

GIG NHS WALES Y Weithrediaeth Executive







Unemployment rate

Figure 3: Unemployment rate, 3 months to August 2014 to the 3 months to August 2024



Description of Figure 3: Line chart showing the unemployment rate has decreased overall in both Wales and the UK over the last 10 years.

Source: Welsh Government analysis of LFS

Source: <u>Labour Market Overview: October 2024 (headline results)</u>
[HTML] | GOV.WALES









Learning from other RTSSS systems





Home

Case studies

Kent and Medway: Highlighting the relationship between domestic abuse and suicide

The Kent and Medway Suicide Prevention (SP) team have been conducting unique research into the links between domestic abuse (DA) and suicide since 2019. Using Real Time Suicide Surveillance (RTSS) data supplied by Kent Police, our research has shown that approximately 30 per cent of all suspected suicides in Kent and Medway between January 2019 and January 2022 have been impacted by domestic abuse (either as a victim, perpetrator or as a young person affected by the abuse). This case study was done jointly with the National Suicide Prevention Alliance and forms part of our suicide prevention resource.

Mental health

30 Sep 2022

- Victims who are dying by suicide in the middle of the abuse
- Victims who are dying by suicide months or years after the abuse has ended
- **Victims** who are also thought to have been perpetrators of DA at some point in their relationships or lives
- Children and young people living in households impacted by domestic abuse
- Perpetrators of domestic abuse, the largest group. Including individuals who have been convicted, accused or who are under investigation for domestic abuse.

Kent and Medway: Highlighting the relationship between domestic abuse and suicide | Local Government Association

Implications for prevention – using different datasets

ONS data

- accurate, but not as timely (reported annually)
- coroner confirmed death registrations
- 40 years of data showing long-term trends relating to risk factors, groups, and places that can inform planned prevention measures (proactive)
- reports age-adjusted rates that allows for comparisons between groups and geographical areas that have different age profiles in their populations

RTSSS data

- timely (reported monthly) but not as accurate
- police identified suspected suicides
- 1 year of data showing most recently observed associated factors
- enables more timely response to those bereaved or affected, and to identify clusters (reactive)
- reports crude or absolute rates which can help to determine how much resource is needed to act effectively. It is not as suitable for comparing between areas





Implications for prevention

- proportion of male suicides and complexity around their needs
- significance of socio-economic factors such as living alone; relationship issues; loss or bereavement; unemployment; living in more deprived or under-served communities
- significance of behavioural factors such as substance use, being exposed to violence/abuse
- potentially higher risk occupations (M trades, F caring/service)
- opportunities to respond in mental health services and wider health and care system





Implications for prevention



 review evidence of effective interventions (male suicide prevention) and develop mechanisms to hear male voices in Wales, to shape how we respond to needs and improve access to support



 work with colleagues in mental health services and primary care, and other front-line agencies to respond appropriately, based on evidence and continued learning, and to enable effective signposting to options for support



 recognise areas of disadvantage/under-served communities to focus provision and support e.g.: support after suicide, and work with agencies that help people to manage financial challenges, unemployment, housing



 strengthen links with other policy areas such as substance use, domestic abuse, to identify opportunities for intervention and support in the context of complex lives and needs





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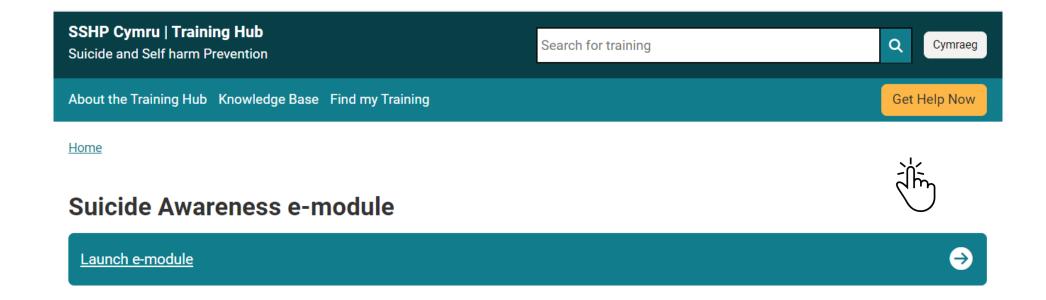
Claire Cotter

National Programme Lead for suicide and self-harm prevention, NHS Wales Executive





If you want to know more about suicide prevention in Wales







If you want to know more about suicide prevention in Wales

National Suicide and Self-harm Prevention Strategy for Wales [DRAFT] https://www.gov.wales/draft-suicide-and-self-harm-prevention-strategy

National Advisory and Liaison Service for Wales (for those who have been affected by a sudden or unexplained death that might be a suicide) https://nals.cymru/

Help is at Hand Cymru

(an online resource for those who have been affected by a sudden death that might be a suicide) https://www.sshp.wales/en/help-is-at-hand/

Knowledge and evidence base (SSHP Cymru Digital HUB) https://www.sshp.wales/en/knowledge-base/





If you want to know more about suicide prevention in Wales

Samaritans Cymru

https://www.samaritans.org/samaritans-cymru/

PAPYRUS Prevention of Young Suicide

https://www.papyrus-uk.org/contact-us/ (to find offices in Wales)

MIND Cymru

https://www.mind.org.uk/about-us/mind-cymru-mind-in-wales/





Contact details

To contact the national SSHP Programme team: sshp.cymru@wales.nhs.uk

To contact the national RTSSS team: PHW.RTSSS@wales.nhs.uk

