

Appendix 2

Suicide deaths in Manchester 1997-2018

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Dr Isabelle Hunt, NCISH & University of Manchester

Summary

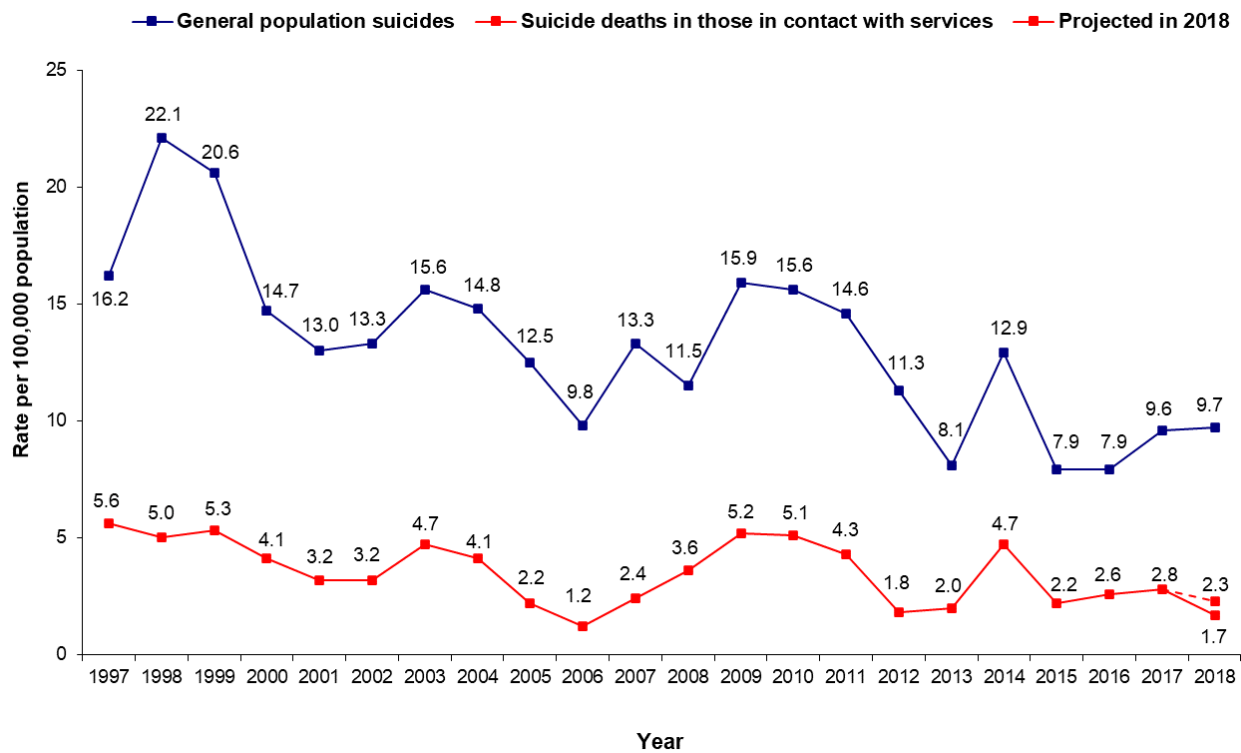
- Overall, suicide rates in the general population in Manchester appear to have fallen between 1997 and 2018 (table 1 and Figure 1). They are slightly lower than the England average and below the average for the North West (Figure 2).
- The proportion of people in contact with services before suicide has varied over this time period, but the average proportion in contact is similar to national figures.
- From 2006 to 2009 rates in both the general and clinical populations rose. It is possible that the general population increase was associated with socioeconomic factors. The increase in the patient figures is more difficult to interpret. It could simply reflect underlying trends but could also indicate better engagement of at risk individuals by services.
- Since 2009 rates of suicide have been generally falling
- The characteristics of Manchester residents who died by suicide are somewhat different to the characteristics of those who die by suicide in England as a whole. For example, Manchester residents have higher rates of death by self-poisoning; they are more often on long-term sick leave or from a black and minority ethnic group; and they are more likely to have a history of drug misuse and alcohol misuse. This is probably a reflection of differences in the socio-demographic characteristics of the underlying population as well as possible specific risk factors for suicide.
- All data are based on individuals with postcodes in the City of Manchester.
- Because the numbers are relatively small, trends will inevitably be influenced by random fluctuations
- The data pre-date the COVID 19 pandemic because of the time taken for inquests and to collect clinical information

Table 1: Suicide deaths in Manchester (1997-2018)

	General population England suicides % in contact N=1,180 N average)	Contact within 12 months^A N=316 N	% in contact^B (27% average)	Manchester (27%
1997	58	20	34%	24%
1998	79	18	23%	24%
1999	74	19	26%	25%
2000	54	15	28%	26%
2001	48	12	25%	27%
2002	50	12	24%	27%
2003	60	18	30%	27%
2004	58	16	28%	28%
2005	50	9	18%	29%
2006	40	5	13%	27%
2007	55	10	18%	27%
2008	48	15	31%	26%
2009	67	22	33%	27%
2010	67	22	33%	29%
2011	64	19	30%	30%
2012	50	8	16%	28%
2013	36	9	25%	28%
2014	58	21	36%	27%
2015	36	10	28%	27%
2016	37	12	32%	26%
2017	45	13	29%	24%
2018	46	11	24%	26%

^A Individuals who died by suicide within 12 months of mental health service contact (projected figure in 2018); ^B ‘% in contact’ refers to the proportion of general population suicide deaths which occurred in individuals within 12 months of mental health service contact.

Figure 1: Rates of suicide per 100,000 population in Manchester, 1997-2018



Note: Significant fall between 1997-2017 in the general population and patient suicide rate

Figure 2: Age standardised suicide rates in the North West (average rate 2017-19, based on year of registration)

Area	Recent Trend	Count	Value	95% Lower CI	95% Upper CI
England	–	14,788	10.1	9.9	10.3
North West region	–	2,025	10.6	10.2	11.1
Blackpool	–	58	15.8	12.0	20.5
St. Helens	–	65	13.9	10.7	17.8
Salford	–	90	13.8	11.0	17.0
Wigan	–	116	13.5	11.0	16.0
Lancashire	–	402	12.8	11.5	14.0
Cumbria	–	157	12.1	10.2	14.0
Halton	–	39	11.7	8.3	16.0
Bolton	–	82	11.2	8.9	13.9
Knowsley	–	40	10.4	7.4	14.3
Cheshire East	–	99	10.2	8.2	12.4
Sefton	–	71	10.0	7.8	12.7
Warrington	–	56	9.9	7.5	12.9
Rochdale	–	54	9.9	7.4	13.0
Liverpool	–	126	9.9	8.1	11.6
Tameside	–	55	9.4	7.1	12.3
Bury	–	45	9.3	6.7	12.4
Manchester	–	121	8.9	7.2	10.6
Stockport	–	68	8.8	6.8	11.2
Wirral	–	72	8.7	6.8	10.9
Oldham	–	50	8.5	6.3	11.3
Cheshire West and Chester	–	77	8.4	6.6	10.5
Blackburn with Darwen	–	33	8.3	5.7	11.7
Trafford	–	49	8.1	6.0	10.7

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

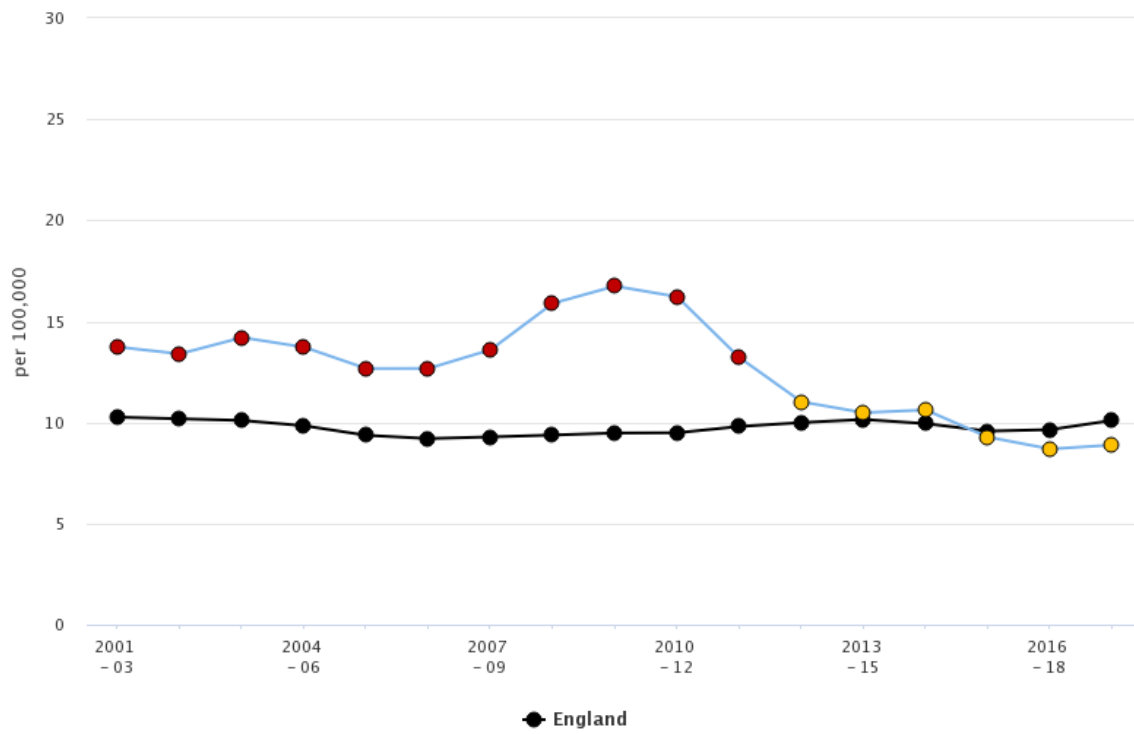
<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk>

Key

Red – worse 95%

Yellow – similar to England

Figure 3: Public Health England suicide rates in Manchester 2001-2018



Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk>

Recent trend:

Period	Manchester				North West region	England
	Count	Value	Lower CI	Upper CI		
2001-03	146	13.7	11.5	16.3	11.2	10.3
2002-04	141	13.4	11.2	15.9	10.7	10.2
2003-05	155	14.2	11.9	16.8	10.9	10.1
2004-06	151	13.7	11.5	16.2	10.8	9.8
2005-07	144	12.7	10.5	15.1	10.7	9.4
2006-08	137	12.7	10.4	15.1	10.3	9.2
2007-09	153	13.6	11.4	16.1	10.7	9.3
2008-10	179	15.9	13.5	18.6	10.5	9.4
2009-11	191	16.7	14.3	19.5	10.8	9.5
2010-12	185	16.2	13.8	18.9	10.8	9.5
2011-13	156	13.2	11.1	15.6	11.3	9.8
2012-14	138	11.0	9.1	13.2	11.5	10.0
2013-15	130	10.5	8.6	12.6	11.3	10.1
2014-16	131	10.6	8.7	12.8	11.0	9.9
2015-17	113	9.3	7.5	11.3	10.4	9.6
2016-18	113	8.7	7.0	10.4	10.4	9.6
2017-19	121	8.9	7.2	10.6	10.6	10.1

Source: Public Health England (based on ONS source data)

<https://fingertips.phe.org.uk>

Table 2: General population suicide deaths in Manchester (1997-2018)

sample	England	Manchester		Remaining	
		suicide deaths		suicide	
		N=1,180		N=102,117	
		N	%	N	%
Age and sex					
Age: median (range)		41 (13-96)		45 (10-104)	
**					
Male		899	76%	76,906	
75%					
Method					
Hanging/strangulation		505	43%	45,664	
45%					
Self-poisoning		352	30%	22,395	
22% **					
Jumping /multiple injuries		109	9%	10,236	
10%					
Gas inhalation		43	4%	5,675	
6% *					
Drowning		44	4%	4,775	5%
Other†		120	10%	12,459	
12%*					
Unknown/unascertainable		7	1%	800	1%

** p<0.001 * p<0.05

†includes firearms, suffocation, electrocution, burning, cutting & other specified

Table 3: Suicide in patients in contact with mental health services in the 12 months before death (1997-2018)

	GMMH patient England suicide deaths suicide sample N=311		Remaining patient N=26,879	
	N	valid %	N	
Demographic features				
Age: median (range)		41 (15-95)		45 (10-100) **
Male	224	72%	17,747	66% *
Not currently married		238 81%	18,414	
71% **				
Living alone	148	50%	11,754	46%
Unemployed	146	49%	11,025	43% *
Long-term sick		68 23%	3,697	14%
**				
Black and minority ethnic group		42 14%	1,972	8% **
Method				
Hanging/strangulation		112 36%	11,042	
41%				
Self-poisoning		120 39%	6,878	26%
**				
Jumping/multiple injuries	35	11%	4,011	15%
Other†	42	14%	4,808	18%
Priority groups				
In-patient	22	7%	2,785	10%
Post-discharge patients		43 15%	4,636	
19%				
Under CRHT services		16 7%	2,749	
13% *				
Missed last appointment	75	28%	5,984	
25%				
Non-adherent with medication in last month		52 20%	3,600	
15%*				
Clinical features				
Primary diagnosis:				
Schizophrenia & other delusional disorders	81	26%	4,612	17%
**				

Affective disorders (bipolar or depression) 45% *	115	37%	11,813	
* Alcohol dependence	36	12%	2,059	8%
** Drug dependence	26	8%	1,091	4%
* Personality disorder	19	6%	2,520	10%
* Other primary diagnosis [‡]	28	9%	3,785	14%
Any secondary diagnosis 52%	176	58%	13,853	
* Duration of mental illness (under 12 months)	41	14%	5,408	22%

Behavioural features

History of self-harm	213	72%	17,133	66% *
** History of alcohol misuse	168	58%	11,378	44%
** History of drug misuse	134	46%	8,320	32%
History of violence	74	26%	5,290	21% *

Contact with services

Last contact within 7 days of death 49% *	122	40%	12,963	
Estimate of immediate risk: low or none 85%	214	84%	20,671	
Estimate of long-term risk: low or none 58% *	113	51%	12,730	

** p<0.001 * p<0.05

†includes gas inhalation, drowning, firearms, cutting, suffocation, burning, electrocution & other specified; ‡ includes drug-induced psychosis, anxiety disorders, eating disorders, adjustment disorders, dementia, organic disorders, conduct disorders, learning disability and other specified.