



National Confidential Inquiry

into Suicide and Safety in Mental Health

Annual Report 2022:

Supplementary data tables

Scotland patient data, 2009-2019

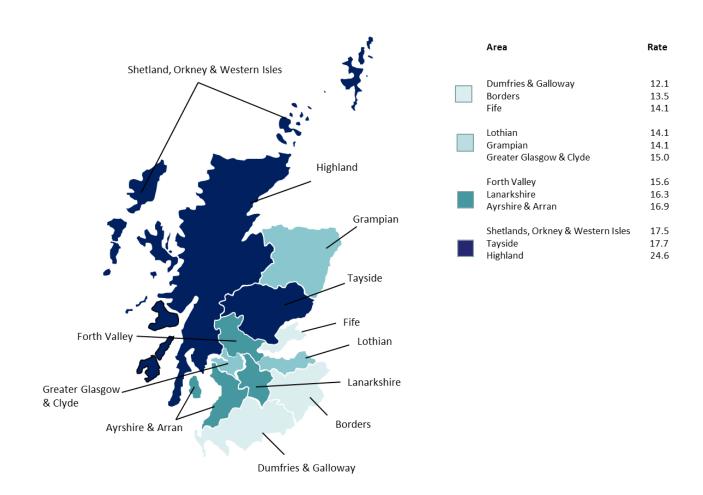
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Suicide in the general population in Scotland

1. Suicide rates by area of residence

Figure 1: Rates of suicide per 100,000 population, by NHS Health Board (average rate 2017-2019)



Note: rates have been colour coded by approximate quartile

Patients who died by suicide in Scotland, 2009-2019

2. Number of patient suicides

Figure 2: Number of patient suicides in Scotland

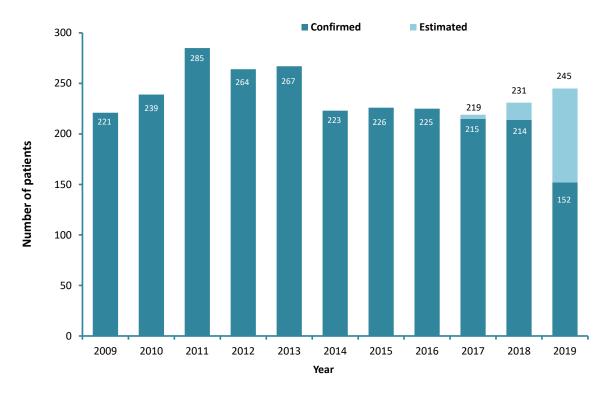


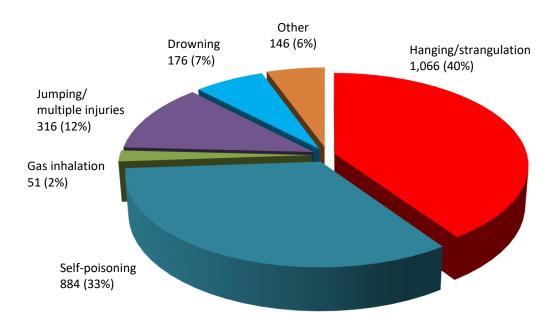
Figure 3: Number of patient suicides in Scotland, by sex



Note: the number in 2018 does not total that in Figure 1 due to rounding

3. Method of suicide

Figure 4: Patient suicide in Scotland: main suicide methods



4. Social and clinical characteristics

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of patients who died by suicide in Scotland

Demographic features	Total=2,645	
Jemograpine jeatares	Number	%
Age: median (range)	44 (12-94)	
Aged under 18 [†]	37	1
Aged under 25 [†]	228	9
Male [†]	1,688	64
Not currently married	1,825	77
Living alone	1,296	55
Unemployed	1,285	55
On long-term sick leave	306	13
Minority ethnic group	44	2
Homeless	60	3

[†] includes estimated figures in 2018-2019

Table 2: Clinical characteristics of patients who died by suicide in Scotland

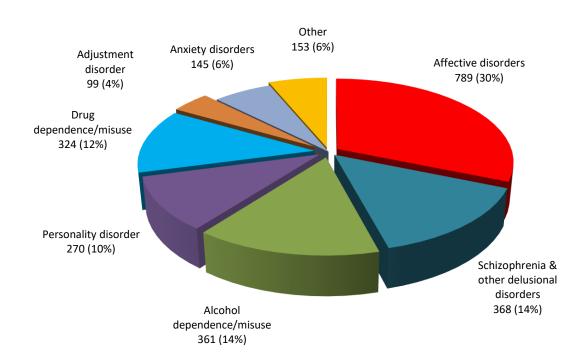
Clinical features	Total=2,645	
	Number	%
Any secondary diagnosis	1,300	52
Duration of illness (<12 months)	312	14
First contact with mental health services:		
<12 months	423	18
>5 years	1,401	59
Last admission was a re-admission	173	14

Table 3: Behavioural characteristics of patients who died by suicide in Scotland

Behavioural features	Total=2,645	
	Number	%
History of self-harm History of violence History of alcohol misuse [†] History of drug misuse [†]	1,576 563 1,386 1,188	66 25 55 47

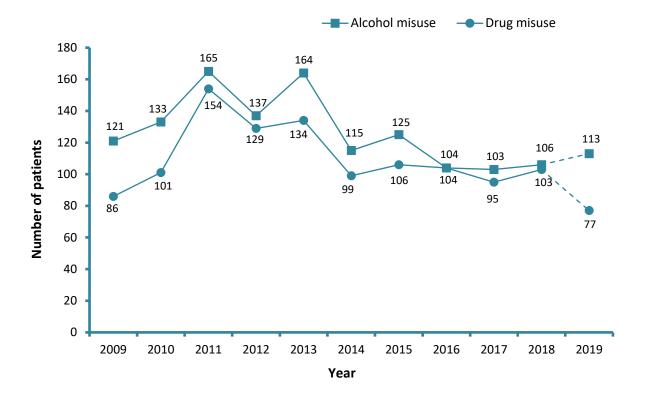
[†] includes estimated figures in 2018-2019

Figure 5: Patient suicide in Scotland: primary mental health diagnoses



^{*&}quot;other" diagnoses include: eating disorders, learning disability, conduct disorder, autism, somatisation disorder, ADHD, organic disorder, drug induced psychosis, dementia and other specified.

Figure 6: Patient suicide in Scotland: number with a history of alcohol or drug misuse



5. Mental health care

Table 4: Service characteristics of patients who died by suicide in Scotland

	Tota	Total=2,645	
Characteristic	Number	%	
In-patient [†]	154	6	
Recent (<3 months) discharge [†]	357	14	
Under crisis resolution/home treatment services [†]	179	7	
Missed last contact in previous month	654	28	
Non-adherence with medication in previous month	248	11	
Contact with services			
Last contact within 7 days of death	956	38	
Short-term risk: low or none	1,998	87	
Long-term risk: low or none	1,337	60	

[†] includes estimated figures in 2018-2019

6. In-patient suicide

Figure 7: Patient suicide in Scotland: number of mental health in-patients and rate of suicide per 10,000 admissions

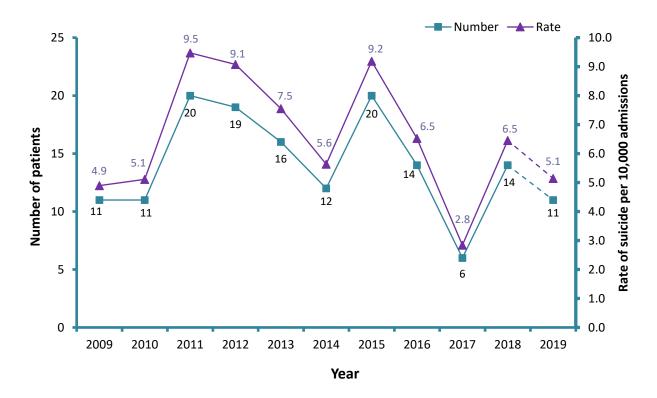


Table 5: Service characteristics of in-patients who died by suicide in Scotland

Characteristic	Total=154	
	Number	%
Died within a week of admission	31	21
Leave status:		
On the ward	43	30
On agreed leave	63	44
Off the ward without staff agreement or with agreement but failed to return	36	25
Detained under the MHA	45	31
Died within a local in-patient unit	112	80
Under medium/high level of observation	12	12
Short-term risk assessment viewed as low or none	100	71

MHA=Mental Health Act

7. Patients recently discharged from in-patient care

Figure 8: Patient suicide in Scotland: number who died within 3 months of in-patient discharge and rate of suicide per 10,000 discharges

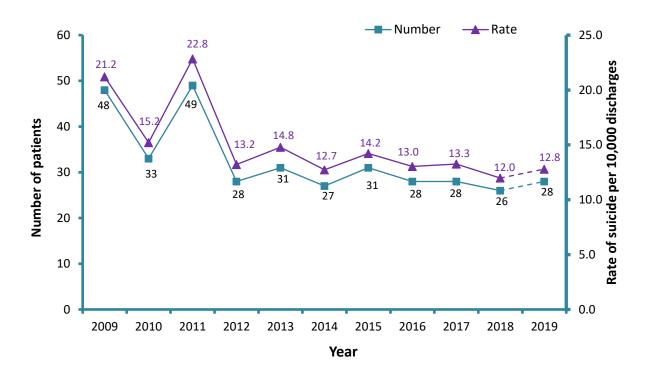


Figure 9: Patient suicide in Scotland: number per week following discharge (2009-2019)

