News release

Suicide in children and young people linked to bereavement, new report finds
National suicide study also calls for better support for students, internet safety and services for children who self-harm.

Children and young people who die by suicide have often experienced the death of a family member or friend, in some cases also by suicide, according to a new report by The University of Manchester’s National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness (NCISH).

The NCISH report, commissioned by the Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP) as part of the National Clinical Audit Programme*, published on 13 July, examines the findings from a range of investigations such as coroner inquests, into the deaths by suicide of people aged under 25 between January 2014 and December 2015 in England and Wales, extracting information about the stresses they were facing when they died.

The researchers found 25% of under-20s and 28% of 20-24 year olds - around 125 deaths per year - had experienced bereavement. In 11% of all the under 20s examined, this death was also a suicide, usually of a family member or friend. The report emphasises the emotional impact of bereavement on young people and recommends that bereavement support should be widely available.

Professor Louis Appleby, Director of NCISH, said: “Suicide is one of the leading causes of death in young people in England and Wales aged between 10 and 34. Although there is no single cause, bereavement was an important theme in many of the deaths we examined. Some of the young people had experienced the suicide of someone close to them - it's tragic that the trauma of suicide may lead young people to take their own lives."
The study estimates there are around 75 suicides per year in students under 25 and found that suicide in students under 20 occurred more often in April and May, conventionally exam months. Only 12% of those who died were known to be seeing student counselling services. The researchers call on universities to do more to promote mental health on campus and support students who may be at risk.

A quarter of under 20s who died were found to have searched for suicide methods on the internet, posted suicidal messages on social media, or had been bullied online. Further action is needed to improve internet safety for young people and remove harmful content, according to the research team.

The study identifies the treatment of self-harm as the most important service response in preventing suicide in young people. Previous self-harm was common in the young people in the study, occurring in around half of under-20s and 41% of 20-24-year-olds. Professor Nav Kapur, Head of Suicide Research at NCISH, said: “Self-harm, even when injuries seem minor, is one of the most important indicators of suicide risk and should always be taken seriously. We know that the interventions currently available can be effective but they aren’t available everywhere. Ensuring there are self-harm services for young people in every area is a suicide prevention priority.”

The report highlights the 18 deaths by suicide per year in LGBT young people who have often been victims of bullying and the 14 deaths per year in “looked after” children aged under 20, many of who had housing or mental health problems. It also explores suicides that appear to occur “out of the blue” and confirms that some young people who take their lives give few warning signs. Professor Appleby added: “We found a number of common themes in the lives of the young people who died, including exam pressures and bullying in the under 20s, and workplace, finance and housing problems in the 20-24 year olds.”

*The Healthcare Quality Improvement Partnership (HQIP) is led by a consortium of the Academy of Medical Royal Colleges, the Royal College of Nursing and National Voices. HQIP’s aim is to promote quality improvement, and it hosts the contract to manage and develop the Clinical Outcome Review Programmes, one of which is the
Mental Health Clinical Outcome Review Programme, funded by NHS England, NHS Wales, the Health and Social Care division of the Scottish Government, the Northern Ireland Department of Health, and the States of Jersey and Guernsey. The programmes, which encompass confidential enquiries, are designed to help assess the quality of healthcare, and stimulate improvement in safety and effectiveness by systematically enabling clinicians, managers and policy makers to learn from adverse events and other relevant data. More details can be found at: http://www.hqip.org.uk/national-programmes/a-z-of-clinical-outcome-review-programmes/

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Notes to editors
Under strict embargo until 00:01 UK-time on Thursday, 13 July 2017

The full report will be available from the website of the National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness from 00:01 on Thursday, 13 July 2017: www.manchester.ac.uk/nci. Electronic copies of the report are available for the media on request before then.

Interviews with Professor Appleby or Professor Kapur on request.

Videos of Professor Appleby are available at:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2dxECGsx9Ws and
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9hcuSxE8Ic0

*Data sampling:*
All deaths of people aged 10-19 were included in the sample. A random sample of 20% of deaths of people aged 20-24 were selected from all suicides in this age group in the two-year study period.

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