



North East Lincolnshire

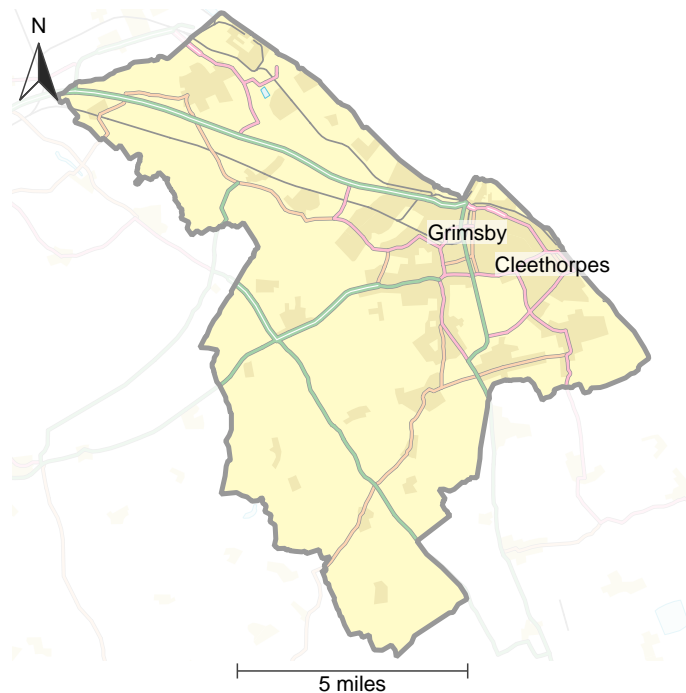
Suicide Prevention Profile

This Suicide Prevention Profile has been produced by Public Health England's (PHE) National Mental Health Intelligence Network. It presents indicators from the Suicide Prevention Profile: <https://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile-group/mental-health/profile/suicide>, part of a suite of resources produced by PHE to help professionals understand issues in their area, support the development of local suicide prevention strategies and monitor local suicide prevention action plans. The resources can be accessed through the Suicide Prevention Portal: <https://www.gov.uk/government/collections/suicide-prevention-resources-and-guidance>.

The profile presents a range of national publically available data on suicide rates, risk factors and service contacts among groups at increased risk. Indicators are presented at upper tier local authority and can be used to compare local areas to the England average and other local authorities with similar characteristics. Data are drawn from a number of sources and vary by time period and presentation value; some values are based on small numbers so care should be taken with interpretation. Suicides are preventable and concerted action is required in all areas, having a 'lower' or 'similar' level of suicide in an area compared to the England average, should not be used as justification for not taking preventative action.

It is important to assess the data from this profile together with local data and knowledge on rates of suicides, groups most at risk and trends over time. Local intelligence informs the development of the suicide prevention strategy, provides an evidence base for action and the means to monitor and review progress.

PHE's Local Suicide Prevention Planning: a practice resource is a useful publication to use alongside this profile https://www.gov.uk/government/uploads/system/uploads/attachment_data/file/562280/PHE_local_suicide_prevention_planning_a_practice_resource.pdf. It includes advice on making sense of national and local data, lists other national public health data sources to support suicide prevention, covers evidence and ideas for action and advice on developing a suicide prevention strategy and action plan.



Contents

Spine Charts

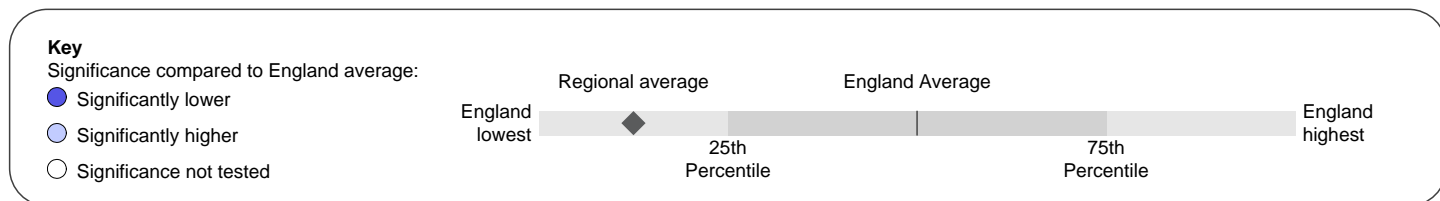
Suicide data	Page 2
Related risk factors	Page 3
Related service contacts	Page 4

<http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/suicide>

Produced by Public Health England.

For enquiries please contact profilefeedback@phe.gov.uk

Spine Charts



Suicide data

A whole system approach is required to address suicide, with local government, primary care, health and criminal justice services, voluntary organisations and local people affected by suicide having a role to play. Suicide prevention can also be part of work addressing the wider determinants of health and wellbeing.

Three in four deaths by suicide are by men. The highest suicide rate in England is among men aged 45-49. People in the lowest socio-economic group and living in the most deprived geographical areas are 10 times more at risk of suicide than those in the highest socio-economic group living in the most affluent areas.

Important note on female suicide data - the local authority level age group specific crude rates reported are those for the region in which the local authority resides.

	Period	Local count	Local value	Region value	England value	England lowest	Range	England highest
Suicide: age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (3 year average) (Persons)	2013 - 15	45	11.0	10.7	10.1	5.6		17.4
Suicide: age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (3 year average) (Male)	2013 - 15	37	18.2	17.2	15.8	8.5		27.5
Suicide: age-standardised rate per 100,000 population (3 year average) (Female)	2013 - 15	8	- x	4.6	4.7	2.6		8.5
Years of life lost due to suicide, age-standardised rate 15-74 years: per 10,000 population (3 year average) (Persons)	2012 - 14	32	28.6	33.9	31.9	10.7		62.6
Years of life lost due to suicide, age-standardised rate 15-74 years: per 10,000 population (3 year average) (Male)	2012 - 14	27	48.2	55.2	50.2	16.4		101.6
Years of life lost due to suicide, age-standardised rate 15-74 years: per 10,000 population (3 year average) (Female)	2012 - 14	5	9.3	12.7	13.7	0.0		26.2
Suicide crude rate 15-34 years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (Male)	2010 - 14	13	13.2	12.5	12.3	4.1		33.5
Suicide crude rate 15-34 years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (Female)	2010 - 14		3.0 *	3.0	3.4	2.9		4.7
Suicide crude rate 35-64 years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (Male)	2010 - 14	33	21.3	21.9	20.5	7.9		33.8
Suicide crude rate 35-64 years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (Female)	2010 - 14		5.7 *	5.7	5.9	4.9		7.1
Suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (Male)	2010 - 14	9	13.7	10.9	12.4	2.1		24.5
Suicide crude rate 65+ years: per 100,000 (5 year average) (Female)	2010 - 14		3.5 *	3.5	4.3	3.5		5.2

Note: * - Disclosure control applied, x - Value Missing

<http://fingertips.phe.org.uk/profile/suicide>

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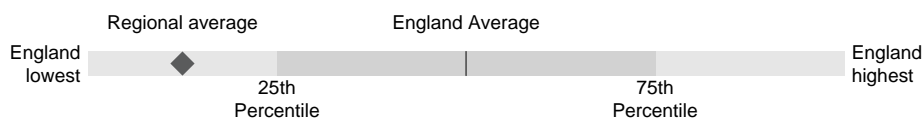
Key

Significance compared to England average:

● Significantly lower

○ Significantly higher

○ Significance not tested



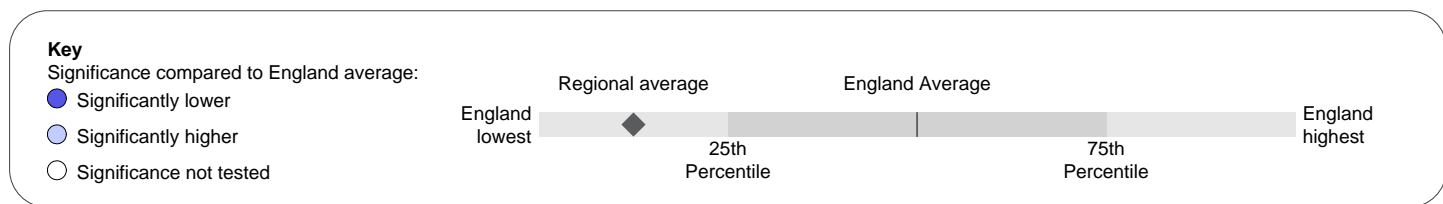
Related risk factors

Suicide risk reflects wider inequalities, there are marked differences in suicide rates according to people's social and economic circumstances. Specific groups of people at higher risk of suicide are those living in poorer communities and young and middle-aged men. Specific factors which increase the risk of suicide are misuse of alcohol and drugs, long term physical health problems, being in the care of mental health services, being in contact with the criminal justice system and having a history of self-harm. Other population risk factors are social isolation and significant life events, for example; domestic violence, marital break-up, unemployment, homeless and leaving care.

	Period	Local count	Local value	Region value	England value	England lowest	Range	England highest
Depression recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register aged 18+	2015/16	10,080	7.5	8.7 ~	8.3	4.5		13.5
Severe mental illness recorded prevalence (QOF): % of practice register (all ages)	2015/16	1,416	0.84	0.85 ~	0.90	0.52		1.52
Estimated prevalence of opiates and/or crack cocaine use: rate per 1,000 population aged 15 - 64	2011/12	1,587	15.4	10.4	8.4	1.9		20.8
Alcohol-related hospital admission (Broad): directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (Persons)	2014/15	2,151	1380	1327	1258	833		2100
Alcohol-related hospital admission (Broad): directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (Male)	2014/15	1,423	1931	1814	1717	1145		2869
Alcohol-related hospital admission (Broad): directly age standardised rate per 100,000 population (Female)	2014/15	728	904	911	864	571		1401
Long-term health problems or disability: % of people whose day-to-day activities are limited by their health or disability	2011	31,120	19.5	18.8	17.6	11.2		25.6
Self-reported well-being: % of people with a low satisfaction score	2014/15		5.0	5.7	4.8	2.8		8.7
Self-reported well-being: % of people with a low worthwhile score	2014/15		4.8	4.3	3.8	2.4		8.2
Self-reported well-being: % of people with a low happiness score	2014/15		15.5	10.2	9.0	5.3		15.5
Self-reported well-being: % of people with a high anxiety score	2014/15		20.0	21.3	19.4	10.3		26.4
Prisoner population: count	Sep 2014			9393 ~	-	104		5456
Children in the youth justice system: rate per 1,000 aged 10 - 18	2014/15	124	7.6	7.1	6.5	2.3		14.1
Looked after children: rate per 10,000	2014/15	265	77.2	63.6 ~	60.0	20.3		157.9
Children leaving care: rate per 10,000	2014/15	160	46.6	25.6 ~	26.8	10.9		64.2
Domestic abuse incidents: rate per 1,000 population	2014/15		20.8	23.1	20.4	5.5		33.8
Statutory homelessness: rate per 1000 households	2015/16	88	1.2	1.5	2.5	0.1		12.5
Marital breakup: % of adults	2011	17,861	13.8	11.9	11.6	7.7		16.3
Adult social care users who have as much social contact as they would like: % of adult social care users	2015/16		46.3	46.0	45.4	35.8		55.1
Adult carers who have as much social contact as they would like: % of adult carers	2014/15		43.8	40.5	38.5	18.2		52.6
Older people living alone: % of households occupied by a single person aged 65 or over	2011	9,190	5.82	5.44	5.24	2.29		7.57

Note: ~ - Aggregated from all known lower geography values

North East Lincolnshire



Related risk factors continued	Period	Local count	Local value	Region value	England value	England lowest	Range	England highest
People living alone: % of all households occupied by a single person	2011	21,793	13.8	13.1	12.8	8.0		23.4
Unemployment: % of working age population	2015	6,500	8.3	6.0	5.1	2.0		11.9
Long-term unemployment: % of working age population	Aug 2016	885	0.90 ^	0.52 ~	-	0.07		1.36

Related service contacts

Key partners to local authorities are primary and secondary care health services. These services come into contact with high risk groups such as people who have long-term mental health problems, people who are misusing drugs and or alcohol, or are feeling isolated or depressed. Their work needs to be incorporated into local suicide audit and action plans.

The strongest identified predictor of suicide is previous episodes of self-harm. Mental ill-health and substance misuse also contribute to many suicides. Suicide prevention strategies must consider and link to programmes of early identification and effective management of self-harm, mental ill-health and substance misuse.

	Period	Local count	Local value	Region value	England value	England lowest	Range	England highest
Adults in treatment at specialist drug misuse services: rate per 1000 population	2014/15	965	7.7	6.1	4.8	0.7		15.1
Successful completion of drug treatment - opiate users: % who do not re-present within 6 months	2015	28	3.4	5.8	6.7	2.5		17.8
Successful completion of drug treatment - non-opiate users: % who do not re-present within 6 months	2015	32	22.9	34.8	37.3	19.0		61.8
Adults in treatment at specialist alcohol misuse services: rate per 1000 population	2014/15	158	1.3	2.6	2.1	0.7		7.2
Successful completion of treatment for alcohol: % who do not re-present within 6 months	2014	49	25.7	36.9	38.4	15.0		61.5
Emergency Hospital Admissions for Intentional Self-Harm: Directly age-sex standardised rate per 100,000	2014/15	342	217.6	198.1	191.4	58.9		629.9
Social care mental health clients receiving services: rate per 100,000 population	2013/14	90	94	535 ~	384	47		2331

Note: ^ - Value estimated, ~ - Aggregated from all known lower geography values