

NSW Suicide Monitoring System

Report 3. December 2020.

This report provides estimates of suspected and confirmed suicides in NSW in 2019 and 2020, from the NSW Suicide Monitoring and Data Management System.

Warning

The following report contains information about the collection and reporting of suicide data in NSW. NSW Health acknowledges that behind these numbers are people, their families and their friends who are deeply affected by suicide. Some people may find the content of this report confronting or distressing. If affected in this way, please contact:

Beyond Blue, 1300 22 4636, www.beyondblue.org.au or Lifeline, 13 11 14, www.lifeline.org.au

What is the NSW Suicide Monitoring and Data Management System?

The NSW Suicide Monitoring and Data Management System is a collaboration between the NSW Ministry of Health, Department of Communities and Justice, the State Coroner and NSW Police. It estimates the number of recent suspected and confirmed suicides in NSW, using data collected by NSW Police and the State Coroner.

Where does this suicide data come from?

All suicides or suspected suicides in NSW are reported to the Coroner. Data on these Police notifications of suspected suicides are obtained from the "JusticeLink" information system managed by NSW Department of Communities and Justice. As well as the initial Police advice, records are searched for potential indicators of suicide in other fields. These include the manner or place of death, and whether the person communicated their intention to family and friends. Each potential suicide death record is then screened manually by the Department of Communities and Justice to confirm the classification of suspected or confirmed suicide.

How accurate is this data?

The data about suspected suicides are an estimate. A final determination of the manner of death can only be made by the Coroner after detailed enquiry. This will mean that there may be small differences in the number of suicides between reports for the same reporting period. The numbers reported for the most recent month may be underestimated due to time taken to record a report of a death. Evidence from Suicide Registers in other states shows that initial Police advice is usually accurate. However, once all facts are known some suspected suicide deaths are found to be due to other causes, and some deaths initially thought to be accidental are found to be due to suicide.

This report will differ from suicide statistics reported by the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS), which count suicide deaths which have been confirmed or are being finalised through the coronial process. ABS have reported 937 suicide deaths in NSW in 2019. National and state reports may also differ slightly in how they count years and locations of death. Some deaths occur in one year and are registered in another, and some deaths occur in a location in a different state from the person's address.

Initial findings

There have been 807 suspected or confirmed suicide deaths reported in NSW from 1 January to 30 November 2020. This is 46 fewer than the number of deaths reported within the same time period in 2019. While it is encouraging that suspected suicides have not increased in 2020 year to date, it is too early to know if this is a sustained reduction.

	2019		2020
Suspected suicide deaths in NSW	948	853	807
	Full year	1 January to 30 November	1 January to 30 November

Table 1 Monthly frequency

	2019	2020
January	75	81
February	74	62
March	91	88
April	57	59
May	69	66
June	68	71
July	73	87
August	77	89
September	88	75
October	90	64
November	91	65
December	95	-
Total	948	807

Table 2 Gender

	Full year	1 January to 30 November	
	2019	2019	2020
Female	214	194	209
Male	734	659	598
Total	948	853	807

Table 3 Age group

	Full year	1 January to 30 November	
	2019	2019	2020
Under 18	31	26	26
18-24	109	94	92
25-34	173	155	149
35-44	165	152	124
45-54	185	172	150
55-64	129	115	120
65 and over	155	138	145
Not known	1	1	1
Total	948	853	807

Table 4 Location of usual residence

	Full year	1 January to 30 November	
	2019	2019	2020
Greater Sydney	462	417	422
Rest of NSW	459	411	372
Overseas/ Interstate	18	16	9
Not known	9	9	4
Total	948	853	807

Information about methods

Deaths have been coded as suspected suicides using a two-stage process of (i) computerised screening followed by (ii) manual review and checking by experienced staff from the NSW Department of Communities and Justice.

All deaths in the NSW JusticeLink database in 2019 and 2020 were screened. Deaths were flagged as “Suspected Suicides” if the apparent cause of death was described as suicide or suspected suicide, or if key fields included words suggesting specific suicide methods, that the person had left a note or indicated to their family or others that they intended to end their life. All deaths flagged as “Suspected Suicide” were then manually checked against other information, including the Coroner’s determination where this was available.

Deaths were also flagged for screening if they met any of three other criteria. First, if the death occurred in circumstances that are sometimes due to suicide, such as drug overdoses or single vehicle accidents. Second, if Police had recorded that the person had previously attempted to end their life. Third, if the person had experienced recent stressors such as relationship breakups or job loss. All of these records were manually checked, and some were re-classified as “Suspected Suicide” deaths.

People with a recorded residential address in NSW were allocated to Capital City Geographical Area (Greater Sydney, Rest of NSW) using Australian Bureau of Statistics definitions. *Rest of NSW* includes the Level 4 Statistical Areas (SA4s) of Richmond - Tweed, Coffs Harbour, Grafton, Mid North Coast, Newcastle and Lake Macquarie, Hunter Valley, New England and North West, Central West, Far West and Orana, Murray, Riverina, Capital Region, Southern Highlands and Shoalhaven. Central Coast, Illawarra and Blue Mountains regions are included in Greater Sydney. People with an interstate or overseas address, or no address but a residency status of *Overseas Visitor* were classified as interstate or overseas visitors.

Inclusion and exclusion criteria for reporting

Issue	What is included	What has been corrected	What is excluded
Month and Year of death	Deaths occurring in 2019 and 2020	Date of death is unknown for some records – the date of recording of death has been used for those records.	Deaths occurring prior to 2019, even if registered in 2019 or 2020.
Place of death	Deaths occurring in NSW, or involving a NSW resident and investigated by the State Coroner	Records where the place of death is unknown or missing are assumed to have occurred in NSW	Two records were excluded, one in each of 2019 and 2020. See note (1) below.
Address of the person	All records	No correction.	No records were excluded
Age group	All records, including where age is unknown	No correction	No records were excluded
Gender	All records	No correction.	No records were excluded

Notes:

- (1) Two deaths of interstate residents were excluded where the incident occurred in the state of residence, but death occurred in a NSW hospital. Both incidents were investigated by that state’s Coroner and would be included in reporting in that state. A small number of incidents occurred in NSW and involved NSW Police and the Coroner, but death occurred after transfer to an interstate hospital: these are included in the figures in this report.