

National Registry of Deliberate Self Harm Ireland

# ANNUAL REPORT

## 2006-2007

NATIONAL SUICIDE RESEARCH FOUNDATION



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## Executive Summary and Commentary

This is the sixth annual report from the National Registry of Deliberate Self Harm. It is based on data collected on persons presenting to hospital emergency departments as a result of deliberate self harm in 2006 and 2007 in the Republic of Ireland. The Registry has had near complete coverage of the country's hospitals for the period 2002-2005. In 2006-2007, for the first time, all general hospital and paediatric hospital emergency departments in the Republic of Ireland contributed data to the Registry. Thus, for 2006-2007 the Registry achieved complete national coverage of hospital-treated deliberate self harm.

The years 2006 and 2007 are the second and third years in which the Health Service Executive (HSE) had full operational responsibility for running the country's health and personal social services. There are four HSE administrative regions: Dublin/ Mid-Leinster, Dublin/ North East, South and West. The HSE National Hospitals Office administers eight hospitals groups, two in each HSE region. This report presents the Registry findings at national level, by HSE region and by hospitals group. Data by hospital are tabulated in the Appendices.

In 2006, the Registry recorded approximately 10,700 presentations to hospital due to deliberate self harm nationally, involving approximately 8,200 individuals. In 2007, approximately 11,100 deliberate self harm presentations to hospital were made by approximately 8,600 individuals. Taking the population into account, the age-standardised rate of individuals presenting to hospital following deliberate self harm in 2006

was 184 per 100,000, a significant 7% decrease on the rate of 198 per 100,000 in 2005 and the third successive decrease in the Irish rate of deliberate self harm. The rate in 2007, at 188 per 100,000, was 2% higher than in 2006 and therefore breaking the emerging decreasing trend. The Registry's six years of national or near-national coverage would indicate that the rate of persons presenting to hospital is relatively stable.

Respectively, in 2006 and 2007, the national male rate of deliberate self harm was 160 and 162 per 100,000, whereas the female rate was one third higher (+32-33%) at 210 and 215 per 100,000. Consistent with previous years, deliberate self harm was largely confined to the younger age groups. Almost half of all presentations (46-47%) were by people under 30 years of age and 88% were by people aged less than 50 years. The peak rate for women (as in previous years) was in the 15-19 years age group, at approximately 600 per 100,000. Thus, one in every 165 Irish adolescent girls was treated in hospital each year as a result of deliberate self harm. Among men, those in the 20-24 years age group were at highest risk, with a rate of 392 per 100,000.

The incidence of deliberate self harm continued to exhibit marked variation by geographic area. The rate was highest in the HSE Dublin / North East Region and lowest in the HSE West Region. City rates of deliberate self harm generally exceeded those of the counties, particularly for men. For the first time, in this Report, maps have been generated illustrating the incidence of male and female deliberate self harm at the



city/county level. This represents the Registry's first output from its use of Health Atlas Ireland, a novel geographic information systems resource, developed by the Health Information Unit within the HSE's Population Health Directorate, enabling web-based geocoding of addresses, mapping and application of spatial analysis techniques.

When county populations were disaggregated to urban and rural district populations, the incidence of deliberate self harm was considerably higher in urban settings. A recent study utilised Registry data to examine the geographic variation in deliberate self harm in Ireland. Increased deprivation and social fragmentation were associated with increased rates of deliberate self harm, with deprivation having the stronger independent effect. However, the effect of deprivation was far more pronounced in Dublin and the other cities than in the urban or rural districts. The study and Registry findings suggest that deprived urban areas be given priority when implementing community-based interventions aimed at reducing deliberate self harm.

As in previous years, repeat presentations to hospital due to deliberate self harm represented a significant problem. The findings in this Report suggest that repetition may be increasing. Almost one in four (23%) of all deliberate self harm presentations in 2006-2007 were due to repeat acts. In 2002-2005, 19-22% of presentations were due to repetition. The proportion of deliberate self harm patients who made at least one repeat presentation during the calendar year was 16% in 2006 and 15% in 2007, higher than in any of the previous four

years. Detailed analysis of the Registry data for 2002-2007 is underway to examine the pattern of repeated deliberate self harm in Ireland and factors associated with it. The 2006-2007 data showed that men have exceeded women in risk of repeated self harm, which has major implications for assessment and treatment.

Drug overdose was the commonest method of self harm, involved in 74% of all acts registered in 2006-2007, and more so in women (80%) than in men (65%). Minor tranquillisers, paracetamol-containing medicines and anti-depressants/mood stabilisers were involved in 42%, 30% and 22% of drug overdose acts respectively. Irish legislation restricting the availability of paracetamol was enacted in October 2001 and enforced gradually over the succeeding years. Registry data for the period 2002-2007 are being analysed and the findings suggest that the legislation has had an impact on reducing paracetamol-related self harm. The prescription paracetamol-containing analgesic, distalgesic, was withdrawn from the Irish market in January 2005. Distalgesic was involved in approximately 400 intentional drug overdose cases annually in 2002-2005 but this reduced to approximately 40 in 2007.

Self-cutting was the second commonest method of self harm, used in one in five cases (21%) and significantly more often by men (26%) than by women (18%). Self-cutting was associated with increased risk of repetition. One in five (21%) of individuals who presented as a result of self-cutting made a repeat presentation in the same calendar year as compared to 14% of those who

presented due to an intentional drug overdose. There was evidence of alcohol consumption in 41% of all episodes of deliberate self harm and this was more often the case for men (44%) than women (38%). These levels are similar to those reported for previous years and continue to highlight the strong association between alcohol consumption and suicidal behaviour. Alcohol may be one of the factors underlying the pattern of presentation with deliberate self harm by time of day and day of week. Presentations peak in the hours around midnight and one-third of all presentations occur on Sundays and Mondays.

Of all deliberate self harm cases, 12% were admitted for psychiatric inpatient treatment from the emergency department, 35% resulted in admission to a ward of the treating hospital, 1% refused to be admitted, 13% left before next care could be recommended and 39% were discharged following emergency treatment. Thus, the emergency department was the only treatment setting for more than half of all deliberate self harm patients. As one would expect, admission to psychiatric inpatient care directly from the emergency department was most common for cases involving the highly lethal methods of attempted hanging (34%) and attempted drowning (28%). However, one in three of these cases were not admitted following emergency treatment.

The next care recommended to deliberate self harm patients varied significantly by HSE hospital group. Only 10% were admitted to a general hospital ward following presentation to the emergency department in the HSE Dublin North East Hospitals Group. The admission rate was 19% for the Dublin South Hospitals Group and ranged from 33% to 69% elsewhere. Direct psychiatric admission and discharge from the emergency department ranged from 5% to 20% and 16% to 64%, respectively. Such variation in next care is likely to be due to variation in the availability of resources and services but it suggests that assessment and management of deliberate self harm patients is likely to be variable and inconsistent across the country.

The National Suicide Research Foundation is working with colleagues in the North of Ireland to establish a registry of deliberate self harm on a pilot basis in Northern Ireland Western Health and Social Services Board. The first report from the pilot registry, with findings for the year 2007, is being published contemporaneously with this Report. Thus, for the first time, it is possible to compare the incidence of hospital-treated deliberate self harm in both the Republic of Ireland and Northern Ireland. Positive evaluation of the pilot registry in the North will result in an all-island system of monitoring deliberate self harm.



## RECOMMENDATIONS

The ongoing high rates of deliberate self harm in Ireland reflect the high level of psychological and psychiatric morbidity in the population. This highlights the need for continued support of the national mental health awareness campaign and related mental health promotion initiatives being undertaken by the HSE National Office for Suicide Prevention.

Given the high rates of deliberate self harm in adolescents aged 15 to 19 years, there is a clear need for additional resources from the HSE to support mental health promotion and the provision of specialist mental health services for this age group in line with the recommendations in Vision for Change, the Report of the Expert Group on Mental Health Policy.

There is wide variation between hospitals and hospital groups in the next care recommended for deliberate self harm patients. There is a need for further development of standardised evidence-based interventions specifically targeting patients who repeatedly engage in deliberate self harm in addition to increased resources and services for all deliberate self harm patients. This is in line with priorities of Reach Out, National Strategy for Action on Suicide Prevention (2005-2014) and the 7th Report of the Houses of the Oireachtas on the high level of suicide in Irish society.

Repeated deliberate self harm continues to represent a significant and possibly increasing problem for the services. Considering the high risk of repeated self harm in men, studies evaluating the effectiveness of treatments with the aim to prevent repetition should focus more intensively on this high risk group.

There is evidence to suggest that the restricted availability of paracetamol and the withdrawal of the paracetamol-compound distalgesic have

resulted in a reduction of the use in intentional drug overdose acts. Minor tranquillisers, or benzodiazepines, are prescription drugs commonly used for the short-term treatment of anxiety or insomnia. Common minor tranquillisers include valium, xanax and rohypnol. Given that more than 40% of intentional drug overdose acts involve minor tranquillisers, there is a need to consider restricting their availability.

The National Registry of Deliberate Self Harm provides important baseline data on the incidence of deliberate self harm which will support the evaluation of the National Strategy for Action on Suicide Prevention, Reach Out, which was launched in September 2005. Extension of the core Registry dataset merits consideration, both from the point of view of supporting evaluation of Reach Out and increasing our understanding of deliberate self harm. Currently, the Registry collects a minimum dataset aimed at quantifying the extent and nature of hospital-treated deliberate self harm. Further information relating to their assessment and treatment as well as their mental health and psychosocial needs would be of particular importance.

The high levels of DSH and suicide among young men underline the need to develop a system that enables linking DSH data with suicide mortality data, which would enhance our understanding of risk factors associated with suicide.

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## Methods

### BACKGROUND

The National Registry of Deliberate Self Harm is a national system of population monitoring for the occurrence of deliberate self harm. It has been established, at the request of the Department of Health and Children, by the National Suicide Research Foundation.

The National Suicide Research Foundation was founded in January 1995 by the late Dr Michael J Kelleher and currently operates under the Medical Directorship of Dr Margaret Kelleher, the Research Directorship of Dr Ella Arensman and Professor Ivan J Perry as Director of the National Registry of Deliberate Self Harm.

### DEFINITION AND TERMINOLOGY

The Registry uses the following as its definition of deliberate self harm: 'an act with non-fatal outcome in which an individual deliberately initiates a non-habitual behaviour, that without intervention from others will cause self harm, or deliberately ingests a substance in excess of the prescribed or generally recognised therapeutic dosage, and which is aimed at realising changes that the person desires via the actual or expected physical consequences'. This definition was developed by the WHO/Euro Multicentre Study Working Group and was associated with the term 'parasuicide'. Internationally, the term parasuicide has been superseded by the term 'deliberate self harm' and consequently, the Registry has adopted the term 'deliberate self harm'. The definition includes acts involving varying levels of suicidal intent and various underlying motives such as loss of control, cry for help or self-punishment.

### INCLUSION CRITERIA

- All methods of self harm are included i.e., drug overdoses, alcohol overdoses, lacerations, attempted drownings, attempted hangings, gunshot wounds, etc. where it is clear that the self harm was intentionally inflicted.

- All individuals who are alive on admission to hospital following a deliberate self harm act are included.

### EXCLUSION CRITERIA

The following cases are NOT considered to be deliberate self harm:

- Accidental overdoses e.g., an individual who takes additional medication in the case of illness, without any intention to self harm.
- Alcohol overdoses alone where the intention was not to self harm.
- Accidental overdoses of street drugs i.e., drugs used for recreational purposes, without the intention to self harm.
- Individuals who are dead on arrival at hospital as a result of suicide.

### QUALITY CONTROL

The validity of the Registry findings is dependent on the standardised application of the case-definition and inclusion/exclusion criteria. The Registry has undertaken a cross-checking exercise in which pairs of data registration officers independently collected data from two hospitals for the same consecutive series of attendances to the accident and emergency department. Results from this exercise indicate that there is a very high level of agreement between the data registration officers.

### DATA RECORDING

In previous years, Registry data were collected on pre-printed forms. These forms were scanned centrally at the National Suicide Research Foundation using high resolution optical character recognition software based on an integrated survey design and data capture system. Approximately half of the deliberate self harm presentations that were made in 2006 were recorded using this method. In 2006, the Registry began recording its data onto laptop computers and transferring the



data electronically to the offices of the National Suicide Research Foundation. Data for half of the deliberate self harm presentations that were made in 2006 and all those made in 2007 were recorded using this system.

## DATA ITEMS

A minimal dataset has been developed to determine the extent of deliberate self harm, the circumstances relating to both the act and the individual and to examine trends by area. While the data items below will enable the system to avoid duplicate recording and to recognise repeat acts of deliberate self harm by the same individual, they ensure that it is impossible to identify an individual on the basis of the data recorded.

### **Entry number**

Each deliberate self harm presentation recorded by the Registry receives a unique entry number.

### **Initials**

Initials of an individual deliberate self harm patient are recorded solely for the purposes of avoiding duplication and ensuring that repeat episodes are recognised. Initials are recorded in an encoded format so as to ensure that an individual cannot be identified.

### **Gender**

Male or female gender is recorded when known.

### **Date of birth**

Date of birth is recorded in an encoded format to further protect the identity of the individual. As well as being used to identify repeat deliberate self harm presentations by the same individual, date of birth is used to calculate age. In the rare cases where the date of birth is not available, age is recorded.

### **Area of residence**

Data registration officers recode patient addresses to the appropriate Electoral Division and this is encoded numerically before being recorded by the Registry.

### **Date and hour of attendance at hospital**

### **Brought to hospital by ambulance**

### **Method(s) of self harm**

The method(s) of self harm are recorded according to the Tenth Revision of the WHO's International Classification of Diseases codes for intentional injury (X60-X84). The main methods are overdose of drugs and medicaments (X60-X64), self-poisonings by alcohol (X65), poisonings which involve the ingestion of chemicals, noxious substances, gases and vapours (X66-X69) and self harm by hanging (X70), by drowning (X71) and by sharp object (X78). Some individuals may use a combination of methods e.g., overdose of medications and laceration of wrists. In this report, results generally relate to the 'primary method' of self harm. In keeping with standards recommended by the WHO/Euro Study on Suicidal Behaviour, this is taken as the most lethal method employed. As an indicator of severity for acts of self-cutting, the treatment received was recorded when known.

### **Drugs taken**

Where applicable, the name and quantity of the drugs taken are recorded.

### **Medical card status**

Whether the individual presenting has a medical card or not is recorded.

### **Seen by**

For general hospital treated cases, this indicates the different disciplines involved in the initial treatment of the presentation.

### **Recommended next care**

Recommended next care following treatment in the hospital accident and emergency department is recorded.

## CONFIDENTIALITY

Confidentiality is strictly maintained. The National Suicide Research Foundation is registered with the Data Protection Agency and complies with the Irish Data Protection Act of 1988. Only anonymised data are released in aggregate form in reports. The names and addresses of patients are not recorded.

## ETHICAL APPROVAL

Ethical approval has been granted by the National Research Ethics Committee of the Faculty of



Public Health Medicine. The Registry has also received ethical approval from the relevant hospitals and Health Services Executive (HSE) ethics committees.

## REGISTRY COVERAGE

In 2006 and 2007, deliberate self harm data were collected from each HSE region in the Republic of Ireland (pop: 4,338,900).

There was complete coverage of all adult acute hospitals in the HSE Dublin/ Mid-Leinster Region (pop: 1,250,574) which comprises two HSE National Hospitals Office Groups. Dublin/ Midlands Hospital Group includes Adelaide & Meath including the National Children's Hospital Tallaght, the Midland Regional Hospitals at Mullingar, Portlaoise and Tullamore, Naas General Hospital and Our Lady's Children's Hospital Crumlin. The Dublin South Hospitals Group includes St Columcille's Hospital Loughlinstown, St James's Hospital, St Michael's Hospital Dun Laoghaire and another hospital whose ethics committee stipulated that it should not be named in Registry reports.

There was complete coverage of all acute hospitals in the HSE Dublin/ North East Region (pop: 954,440). The region comprises the Dublin North East Hospitals Group and the North Eastern Hospitals Group. The Dublin North East Hospitals Group includes Beaumont Hospital, Children's University Hospital Temple Street, James Connolly Hospital Blanchardstown and Mater Misericordiae University Hospital. The North Eastern Hospitals Group includes Cavan General Hospital, Louth County Hospital, Monaghan General Hospital, Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital Drogheda and Our Lady's Hospital Navan.

There was complete coverage of all acute hospitals in the HSE South Region (pop: 1,106,500) which comprises the South Eastern and the Southern Hospitals Groups. The South Eastern Hospitals Group includes Our Lady's Hospital Cashel, St Luke's Hospital Kilkenny, South Tipperary General Hospital, Waterford Regional Hospital and Wexford General Hospital. The Southern Hospitals Group includes Bantry General Hospital, Cork University Hospital, Kerry General Hospital, Mallow General Hospital, Mercy University

Hospital Cork and Southern Infirmary/Victoria Hospital Cork.

There was complete coverage of the acute hospitals in the HSE West Region (pop: 1,027,686) which comprises the Mid-Western and the West/ North Western Hospitals Groups. The Mid-Western Hospitals Group includes the Mid-Western Regional Hospitals at Ennis, Limerick and Nenagh and St John's Hospital Limerick. The West/ North Western Hospitals Group includes Letterkenny General Hospital, Mayo General Hospital, Portlinculla Hospital Ballinasloe, Roscommon County Hospital, Sligo General Hospital and University College Hospital Galway.

In total, deliberate self harm data were collected for the full calendar years of 2006 and 2007 for all 40 acute hospitals that operated in Ireland during these years. As mentioned previously, 2006 and 2007 are the first years for which the Registry achieved complete national coverage of all acute hospitals in Ireland.

## POPULATION DATA

For 2006, population figures were sourced from the National Census 2006. For 2007, the Central Statistics Office population estimates were utilised. These estimates provide age-sex-specific population data for the country and its constituent regional authority areas. Proportional differences between the 2007 regional authority population estimates and the equivalent National Census 2006 figures were calculated and applied to the National Census 2006 population figures for Irish cities, counties and HSE Region figures in order to derive population estimates for 2007. For urban/rural district populations, National Census 2002 population data were utilised.

## CALCULATION OF RATES

Deliberate self harm rates were calculated based on the number of persons resident in the relevant area who engaged in deliberate self harm irrespective of whether they were treated in that area or elsewhere.

Crude and age-specific rates per 100,000 population were calculated by dividing the



number of persons who engaged in deliberate self harm (n) by the relevant population figure (p) and multiplying the result by 100,000, i.e.  $(n / p) * 100,000$ .

European age-standardised rates (EASRs) are the incidence rates that would be observed if the population under study had the same age composition as a theoretical European population. Adjusting for the age composition of the population under study ensures that differences observed by gender or by area are due to differences in the incidence of deliberate self harm rather than differences in the composition of the populations. EASRs were calculated as follows: For each five-year age group, the number of persons who engaged in deliberate self harm was divided by the population at risk and then multiplied by the number in the European standard population. The EASR is the sum of these age-specific figures.

Crude, age-specific and EASRs of suicide were calculated as described above. In order to contrast patterns of deliberate self harm with those of suicide, the latter was analysed over the most recent five-year period for which data were available. These data comprised deaths that occurred in the years 2001-2005 that were registered as suicide by the Central Statistics Office. The longer time span was taken because of the relative infrequency of suicide. Suicide rates were estimated for each of the four HSE regions. For Dublin City suicide deaths, it was not possible to separate those from the north and south of the city. A weighting was calculated based on the distribution of the population between the two sides of the city and this was used in the calculation of the estimated suicide rate for the HSE Dublin/ Midlands Region (which contains Dublin City South) and the HSE Dublin/ North East Region (which contains Dublin City North).

## A NOTE ON SMALL NUMBERS

Calculated rates that are based on less than 20 events are an inherently unreliable measure of the underlying rate. In addition, suicide and deliberate self harm events should not be considered independent of one another, although these assumptions are used in the calculation of

confidence intervals, in the absence of any clear knowledge of the relationship between these events.

## A NOTE ON CONFIDENCE INTERVALS

Confidence intervals provide us with a margin of error within which underlying rates may be presumed to fall on the basis of observed data. Confidence intervals assume that the event rate ( $n / p$ ) is small and that the events are independent of one another. A 95% confidence interval for the number of events (n), is  $n \pm 2\sqrt{n}$ . For example, if 25 parasuicide admissions are observed in a specific region in one year, then the 95% confidence interval will be  $25 \pm 2\sqrt{25}$  or 15 to 35. Thus, the 95% confidence interval around a rate ranges from  $(n - 2\sqrt{n}) / p$  to  $(n + 2\sqrt{n}) / p$ , where p is the population at risk. If the rate is expressed per 100,000 population, then these quantities must be multiplied by 100,000.

A 95% confidence interval may be calculated to establish whether the two rates differ significantly. The difference between the rates is calculated. The 95% confidence interval for this rate difference (rd) ranges from  $rd - 2\sqrt{(n_1 / p_1^2 + n_2 / p_2^2)}$  to  $rd + 2\sqrt{(n_1 / p_1^2 + n_2 / p_2^2)}$ . If the rates were expressed per 100,000 population, then  $2\sqrt{(n_1 / p_1^2 + n_2 / p_2^2)}$  must be multiplied by 100,000 before being added to and subtracted from the rate difference. If zero is outside of the range of the 95% confidence interval, then the difference between the rates is statistically significant.

## Acknowledgements

The following is the team of people who collected the data that formed the basis of this Annual Report. Their efforts are greatly appreciated.

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Tracey Lyng  
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This report has been compiled by Paul Corcoran and Jennifer Lutomski with supervision, support and input from Ivan J Perry, Ella Arensman, Helen S Keeley, Eileen Williamson and the Registry data registration officers.

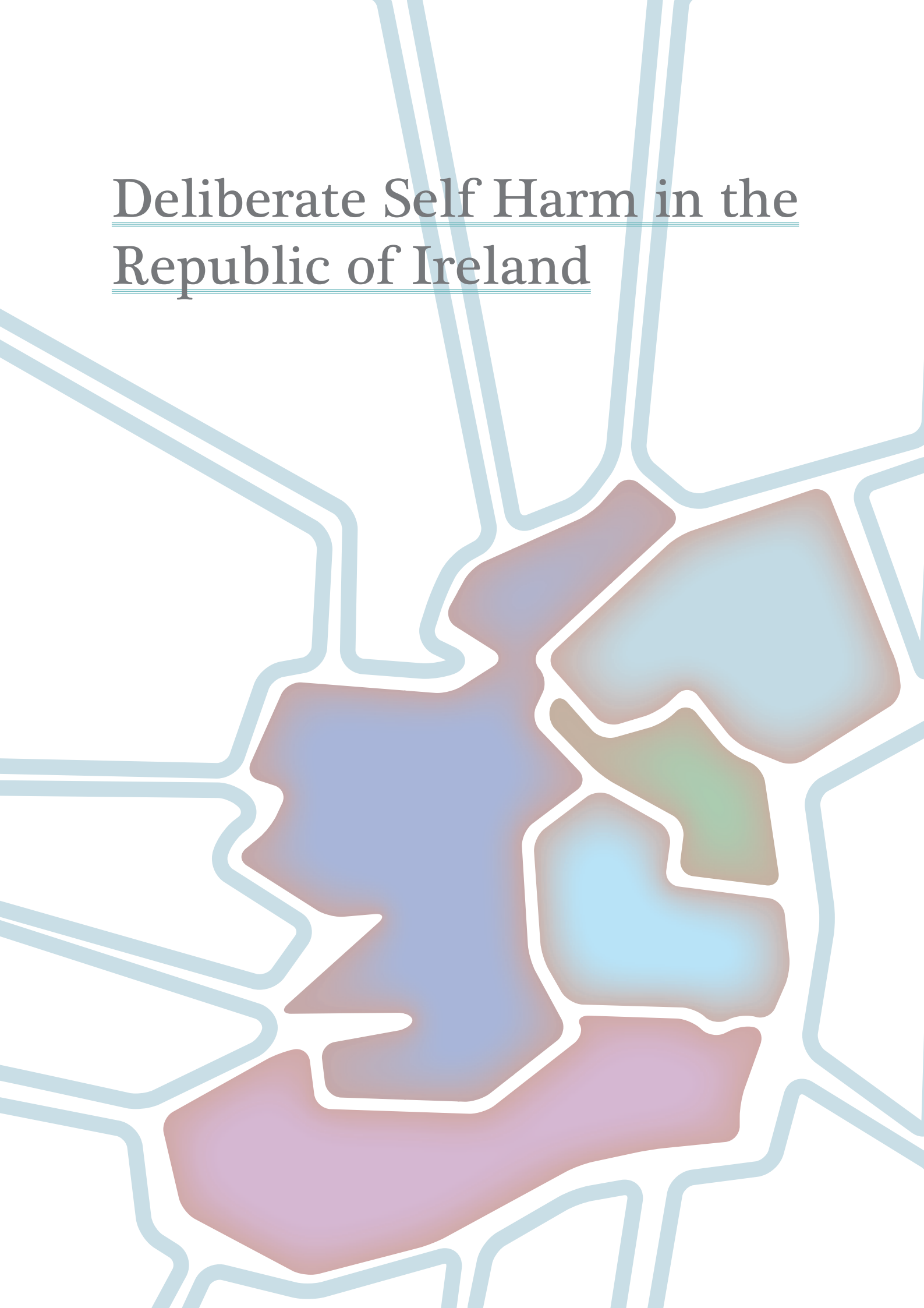
National Registry of Deliberate Self Harm Ireland

# DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

NATIONAL SUICIDE RESEARCH FOUNDATION



# Deliberate Self Harm in the Republic of Ireland





# I. Hospital Presentations

For the period from 1 January to 31 December 2006, the Registry recorded 10,688 deliberate self harm presentations to hospital that were made by 8,218 individuals. Thus, the number of deliberate self harm presentations fell by 1% from 2005 while the number of persons involved decreased by 4%. For the period from 1 January to 31 December 2007, the Registry recorded 11,084 deliberate self harm presentations to hospital that were made by 8,598 individuals. Compared to 2006, these figures represent increases of 4% and 5% in the number of self harm presentations and persons who presented, respectively. Table 1 summarises the changes in the number of presentations and persons since the Registry reached near national coverage in 2002.

The age-standardised rate of individuals presenting to hospital in the Republic of Ireland following deliberate self harm in 2006 was 184 (95% Confidence Interval (CI): 180 to 189) per 100,000, a significant 7% decrease on the equivalent rate of 198 (95% CI: 193 to 202) per 100,000 in 2005. The rate in 2007 was 188 (95% CI: 180 to 189) per 100,000, 2% higher than in 2006. The incidence of deliberate self harm in Ireland is examined in detail in Part II of this section of the Report.

The numbers of deliberate self harm episodes treated in the Republic of Ireland by HSE region, hospitals group, age and gender are given in Appendix 1. Separate appendices are provided for 2006 and 2007. Of the recorded presentations in 2006 and 2007, 44% were made by men and 56% were made by women. Deliberate self harm episodes were generally confined to the younger age groups. Almost half of all presentations (46% in 2006 and 47% in 2007) were by people under 30 years of age and 88% in each year were by people aged less than 50 years. In most age groups

Year	Presentations		Persons	
	Number	% diff	Number	% diff
2002	10,537	-	8,421	-
2003	11,204	+6%	8,805	+5%
2004	11,092	-1%	8,610	-2%
2005	10,789	-3%	8,594	<-1%
2006	10,688	-1%	8,218	-4%
2007	11,084	+4%	8,598	+5%

*Table 1: Number of deliberate self harm presentations and number of persons who presented to hospital in the Republic of Ireland in 2002-2007 (2002-2005 figures extrapolated to adjust for hospitals not contributing data).*

the number of acts by women exceeded the number by men. This was most pronounced in the 10-19 year age group where there were twice as many acts by women. However, in 2006-2007, similar numbers of self harm presentations were made by men and women in the 20-34 year age group.

Respectively in 2006 and 2007, 291 (2.7%) and 345 (3.1%) of all episodes of deliberate self harm were by residents of homeless hostels and people of no fixed abode, 185 (1.7%) and 174 (1.6%) by hospital inpatients and 37 (0.3%) and 39 (0.4%) by prisoners. The proportion of deliberate self harm presentations due to these groups varied across the country. Residents of homeless hostels and people of no fixed abode accounted for 6% of all presentations in the Dublin South Hospitals Group and 4% in the Dublin North East Hospitals Group. Hospital inpatients accounted for 3% of all presentations in the Dublin South and the North Eastern Hospitals Groups.

DELIBERATE SELF HARM BY HSE HOSPITALS GROUP

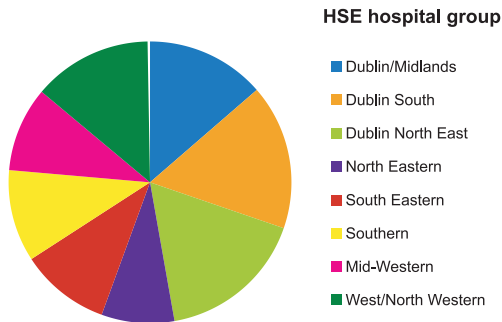


Figure 1: The distribution of deliberate self harm presentations between HSE hospitals groups, 2006-2007

Deliberate self harm presentations recorded by the Registry were distributed between the HSE’s eight hospital groups as illustrated in Figure 1. The proportion of cases treated by the hospital groups in 2006-2007 ranged from 8% in the North Eastern to 10% in the Mid-Western and South Eastern, 11% in the Southern, 14% in the Dublin/ Midlands and West/ North Western and 17% in the Dublin South and Dublin North East.

Based on figures acquired from the HSE National Hospitals Office and the individual hospitals, deliberate self harm accounted for 0.86% of total attendances to emergency departments in the country. This percentage of attendances

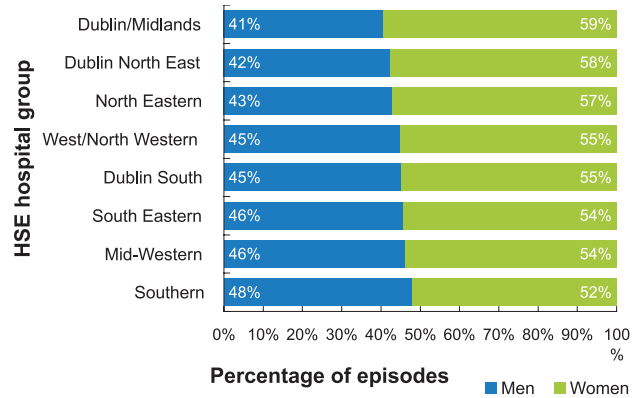


Figure 2: Gender balance of deliberate self harm presentations by HSE hospitals group

accounted for by deliberate self harm varied by HSE hospitals group from 0.59% in the Dublin/ Midlands to 0.72% in the South Eastern, 0.75% in the Southern, 0.80% in the West/ North Western, 0.81% in the North Eastern, 0.92% in the Mid-Western, 1.06% in the Dublin North East and 1.42% in the Dublin South.

The gender balance of recorded episodes in 2006-2007 (at 44% men to 56% women) varied by hospitals group (Figure 2). Deliberate self harm presentations by women always outnumbered those by men. This was most pronounced in the Dublin/ Midlands and Dublin North East Hospitals Groups and least pronounced in the Mid-Western and Southern Hospitals Groups.



## EPISODES BY TIME OF OCCURRENCE

### Variation by Month

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Men	415	337	395	389	391	373	440	451	412	363	397	374	4737
Women	533	460	518	509	520	445	509	445	502	577	509	421	5948
Total	948	797	913	898	911	818	950	896	915	940	906	796	10688

Table 2a: Number of deliberate self harm presentations in 2006 by month for men and women.

	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Men	343	344	423	354	389	396	507	467	432	442	386	406	4889
Women	472	484	536	457	502	569	546	540	559	543	529	448	6185
Total	815	828	959	813	892	965	1054	1008	992	986	916	855	11083

Table 2b: Number of deliberate self harm presentations in 2007 by month for men and women.

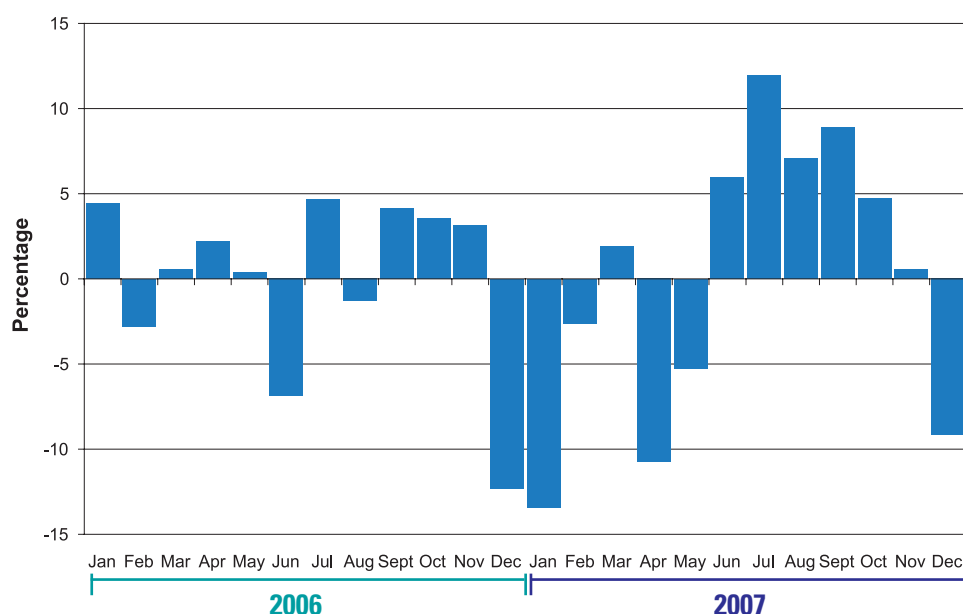


Figure 3: Percentage difference between the observed and expected number of deliberate self harm presentations by month in 2006-2007.

The monthly average number of deliberate self harm presentations to hospitals in 2006 and 2007 was 891 and 924, respectively. Accounting for the number of days in each calendar month, monthly variation was evident across the two-

year period. Fewer presentations than expected were observed in December 2006/ January 2007, April-May 2007 and in December 2007. There was a notable peak in self harm presentations in the Summer and early Autumn months of 2007.



Variation by Day

	Monday	Tuesday	Wed'day	Thursday	Friday	Saturday	Sunday	Total
Men	1466 (15.2%)	1364 (14.2%)	1228 (12.8%)	1322 (13.7%)	1292 (13.4%)	1395 (14.5%)	1559 (16.2%)	9626 (100%)
Women	1914 (15.8%)	1617 (13.3%)	1562 (12.9%)	1587 (13.1%)	1585 (13.1%)	1800 (14.8%)	2068 (17%)	12133 (100%)
Total	3385 (15.5%)	2982 (13.7%)	2791 (12.8%)	2910 (13.4%)	2877 (13.2%)	3197 (14.7%)	3629 (16.7%)	21771 (100%)

Note: On average, each day would be expected to account for 14.3% of presentations.

Table 3: Deliberate self harm presentations in 2006-2007 by weekday for men and women.

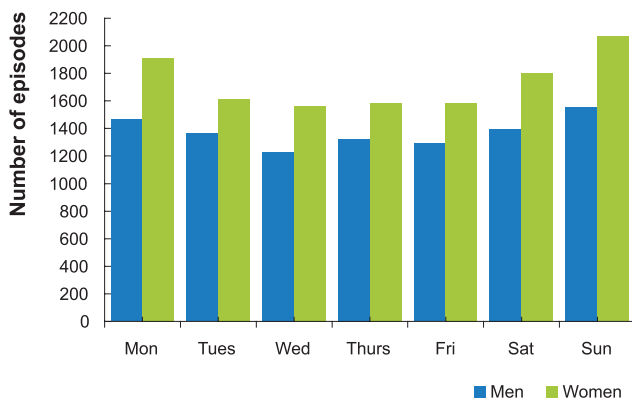


Figure 4: Number of episodes by weekday.

The number of deliberate self harm presentations was highest on Mondays and Sundays. These days accounted for one in three of all presentations. There was a clear pattern over the course of the week. Numbers fell after Monday to a low during midweek before rising again as Sunday approached. This pattern of the number of presentations by day of the week was more pronounced in women than in men.

Variation by Hour

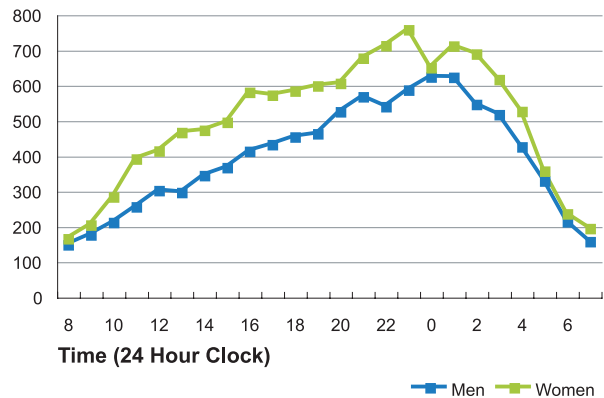


Figure 5: Number of episodes by time of attendance

There was a striking pattern in the number of deliberate self harm presentations seen over the course of the day. The numbers for both men and women gradually increased during the day and peaked just before midnight for women and just after midnight for men. The number of presentations was high over the period from 8pm to 4am. During this eight hour period, almost half (46%) of the total number of presentations were made. This contrasts with the quietest eight-hour period of the day, from 5am to 1pm, which accounted for just 19% of all presentations.

The majority of patients (58%) were brought to hospital by ambulance. The proportion brought by ambulance varied over the course of the day from 51% for presentations between noon and 4pm to 66% for those who presented between midnight and 8am.



## METHOD OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM

	Overdose	Alcohol	Poisoning	Hanging	Drowning	Cutting	Other	Total
Men	5453 (56.6%)	174 (1.8%)	188 (2%)	598 (6.2%)	318 (3.3%)	2479 (25.8%)	416 (4.3%)	9626 (100%)
Women	8892 (73.3%)	173 (1.4%)	145 (1.2%)	235 (1.9%)	228 (1.9%)	2133 (17.6%)	328 (2.7%)	12134 (100%)
Total	14350 (65.9%)	347 (1.6%)	333 (1.5%)	835 (3.8%)	546 (2.5%)	4615 (21.2%)	746 (3.4%)	21772* (100%)

Table 4: Most lethal method of self harm by gender, 2006-2007.

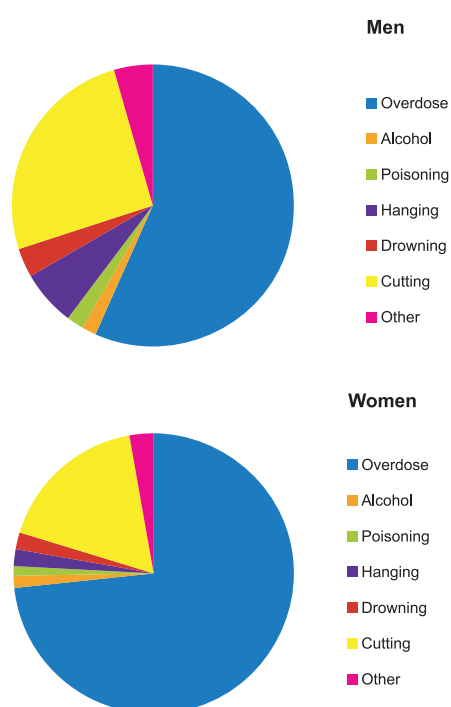


Figure 6: Most lethal method of self harm used by gender, 2006-2007.

Two thirds (66%) of all deliberate self harm episodes involved an overdose of medication as the most lethal method of self harm employed. Drug overdose was more commonly used as a method of self harm by women than by men (57% of male episodes and 73% of female episodes). When consideration was also given to overdose as a secondary method, its frequency increased to 74% of all cases (65% of male episodes and 80% of female episodes). While rare as a main method of self harm, alcohol was involved in 41% of all cases. Alcohol was significantly more common in male deliberate self harm episodes (44%) than in female episodes (38%).

Cutting was the only other common method of self harm, used as the main method in one in five of all cases (21%). Cutting was significantly more common in men (26%) than in women (18%), which has been a consistent pattern since 2002. In 76% of all cases that involved self-cutting, the treatment received was recorded. The majority (53%) received steristrips or steribonds, 10% did not require any, almost one in three (30%) required sutures while 6% were referred for plastic surgery. Men who cut themselves generally required more intensive treatment. They were twice as often referred for plastic surgery (9% vs. 4%) while half (49%) required steristrips or steribonds compared to 58% of female self-cutters.

DRUGS USED IN OVERDOSE

The total number of tablets taken was known in 78% of all cases of drug overdose. On average, 31 tablets were taken in the episodes of deliberate self harm that involved drug overdose. One quarter of drug overdose acts involved less than 12 tablets, half involved less than 23 tablets and three-quarters involved less than 40 tablets. On average, men took more tablets in overdose acts than women (mean: 33 vs. 29). Figure 7 illustrates the pattern in the number of tablets taken in drug overdose episodes for both genders. Over half (52%) of the female episodes and 45% of the male episodes of overdose involved 10-29 tablets. At least 50 tablets were taken by 20% of men as compared to 15% of women.

Figure 8 illustrates the frequency with which the most common types of drugs were used in

overdose. 42% of all overdoses involved a minor tranquilliser and such a drug was used marginally more often by men than by women. A major tranquilliser was involved in 10% of overdoses. Almost half (48%) of all female overdose acts and 38% of male acts involved an analgesic drug. Paracetamol was the most common analgesic drug taken, being involved in some form in 30% of drug overdose acts. Paracetamol was used significantly more often by women (33%) than by men (24%). More than one in five acts (22%) of deliberate overdose involved an anti-depressant/mood stabiliser. The group of anti-depressant drugs known as Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors (SSRIs) were present in 13% of overdose cases. 'Other prescribed drugs' were taken in one in four (24%) of all overdoses which reflects the wide range of drugs taken deliberately in acts of drug overdose.

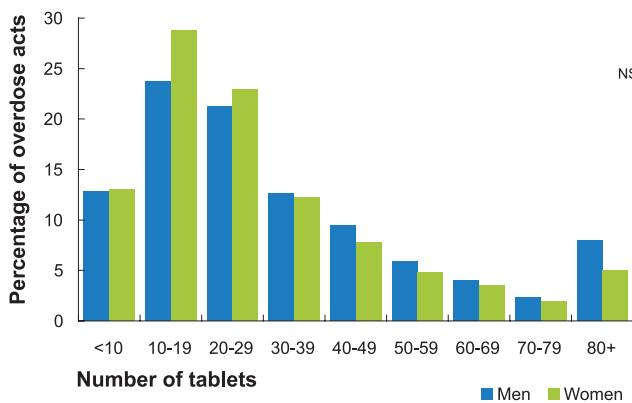
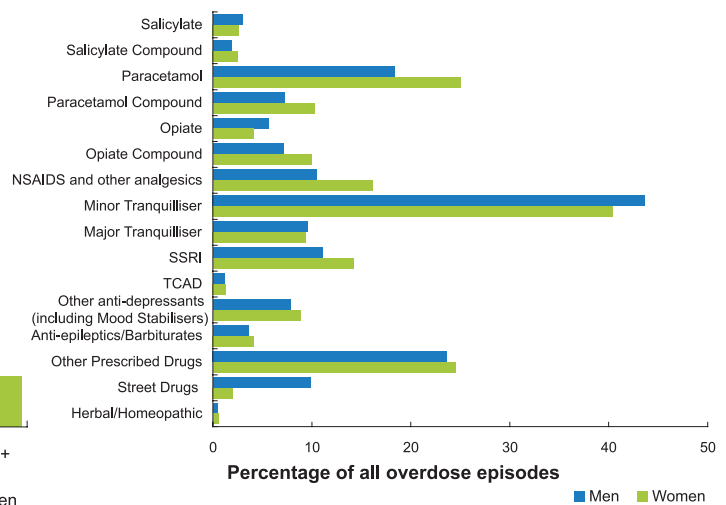


Figure 7: The pattern of the number of tablets taken in male and female acts of drug overdose.



Note: Some drugs (eg compounds containing paracetamol and an opiate) are counted in two categories.

Figure 8: The variation in the type of drugs used.



## RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE

In 13% of 2006-2007 cases, the patient left the emergency department before a next care recommendation could be made. One in nine of these individuals (11%) was known to have left before being treated. Following their treatment in the emergency department, inpatient admission was the next stage of care recommended for almost half (47%), irrespective of whether general or psychiatric admission was intended and whether the patient refused or not. Of all deliberate self harm cases, 35% resulted in admission to a ward of the treating hospital whereas 12% were admitted for psychiatric inpatient treatment from the emergency department. This percentage is an underestimate of the percentage of all deliberate self harm cases admitted for psychiatric inpatient care as some of those admitted to a general hospital ward will be subsequently admitted as psychiatric inpatients. In just 1% of cases, the patient refused to allow him/herself to be admitted whether for general or psychiatric care. Most commonly, 39% of cases were discharged following treatment in the emergency department.

Next care varied significantly by HSE hospitals. Next care recommendations varied significantly by gender. Women were more often admitted to a ward of the treating hospital (37% vs. 32%). Men were somewhat more likely than women to be admitted to psychiatric inpatient care directly from the emergency department (13% vs. 11%) and to leave the emergency room

before a recommendation was made (15% vs. 12%). The greater frequency of general inpatient care in women may be related to their greater use of drug overdose as a method of self harm. As can be seen from Table 5, recommended next care varied according to the main method of self harm. General inpatient care was most common following cases of drug overdose and self-poisoning, less common after attempted hanging and drowning and least common after self-cutting. The latter finding may be a reflection of the superficial nature of the injuries sustained in some cases of self-cutting. Of those cases where the patient used cutting as the main method of self harm, over half (53%) were discharged after receiving treatment in the emergency department. The greater the potential lethality of the method of self harm involved, the higher the proportion of cases admitted for psychiatric inpatient care directly from the emergency department.

Next care varied significantly by HSE hospitals group. The proportion of deliberate self harm patients who left before a recommendation was made varied from 7% in the South Eastern Hospitals Group to 17% in the Dublin South Hospitals Group. Across the hospitals groups, inpatient care (irrespective of type and whether patient refused) was recommended for one in five (20%) of the patients treated in the Dublin North East, 40% in the Dublin South, half (48-55%) in the Dublin/ Midlands, Southern, North Eastern and West/ North Western, two thirds

	<b>Overdose</b> (n=14350)	<b>Alcohol Poisoning</b> (n=347)	<b>Poisoning</b> (n=333)	<b>Hanging</b> (n=835)	<b>Drowning</b> (n=546)	<b>Cutting</b> (n=4615)	<b>Other</b> (n=746)	<b>Total</b> (n=21772)
General admission	42.3%	37.8%	45.3%	20.4%	19.8%	16.8%	25.2%	34.9%
Psychiatric admission	8.9%	12.4%	13.8%	34.0%	27.8%	14.2%	19.8%	11.9%
Patient would not allow admission	1.2%	2.6%	0.6%	1.6%	2.7%	1.3%	0.9%	1.3%
Left before recommendation	12.4%	13.8%	12.9%	10.2%	14.3%	14.9%	11.5%	12.9%
Not admitted	35.2%	33.4%	27.3%	33.9%	35.3%	52.8%	42.5%	39.0%

*Table 5: Recommended next care in 2006-2007 by method of deliberate self harm.*

(69%) in the Mid-Western and three quarters in the South Eastern (77%). As a corollary to this, the proportions of cases discharged following emergency treatment ranged from 16% in the South Eastern Hospitals Groups to 64% in the Dublin North East. The balance of general and psychiatric admissions directly after treatment in the emergency department differed significantly by hospitals group. Overall, direct psychiatric and general admission were equally common in the Dublin South and Dublin North East Hospitals Groups. In contrast, direct general admissions were almost ten times more common than direct psychiatric admissions in the North Eastern and South Eastern Hospitals Groups.

Appendix 2 details the recommended next care for deliberate self harm patients treated at every hospital that contributed data to the Registry. Separate appendices are provided for 2006 and 2007. For each hospitals group, there were significant differences between the hospitals in their pattern of next care recommendations. In general, hospitals in and around Dublin had the lowest rates of direct general admission and relatively high rates of direct psychiatric admission and discharge from the emergency department.

	HSE Dublin / Mid-Leinster		HSE Dublin / North East		HSE South		HSE West		Republic of Ireland (n=21772)
	Dublin/ Midlands (n=2988)	Dublin South (n=3602)	Dublin North East (n=3700)	North Eastern (n=1791)	South Eastern (n=2265)	Southern (n=2306)	Mid- Western (n=2071)	West/North Western (n=3049)	
General admission	35.0%	19.2%	9.9%	44.8%	68.5%	32.9%	58.0%	38.5%	34.9%
Psychiatric admission	12.2%	20.0%	9.2%	4.6%	7.6%	14.1%	8.5%	13.7%	11.9%
Patient would not allow admission	0.8%	0.7%	0.8%	1.7%	1.2%	1.2%	2.0%	2.4%	1.3%
Left before recommendation	8.4%	17.3%	16.3%	12.6%	7.2%	14.9%	9.2%	13.4%	12.9%
Not admitted	43.6%	42.8%	63.8%	36.3%	15.5%	36.9%	22.2%	31.9%	39.0%

*Table 6: Recommended next care by HSE hospitals group.*



## REPETITION OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM

There were 8,218 individuals treated for 10,688 deliberate self harm episodes in 2006 and 8,598 individuals treated for 11,084 deliberate self harm episodes in 2007. This implies that approaching one in four (2,470, 23.1% in 2006; 2,486, 22.4% in 2007) of the presentations in each year were due to repeat acts. Repeat acts accounted for 20.5% 22.2%, 21.4% and 19.3% of the deliberate self harm presentations to the hospitals monitored by the Registry in 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. Of the 8,218 deliberate self harm patients treated in 2006, 1,346 (16.4%) made at least one repeat presentation to hospital during the calendar year. Of the 8,598 deliberate self harm patients treated in 2007, 1,303 (15.2%) made at least one repeat presentation to hospital during the calendar year. These proportions are higher than the 14.3% 14.9%, 13.8% and 13.0% repetition rates reported for 2005, 2004, 2003 and 2002, respectively. At least five deliberate self harm presentations were made by 116 individuals in 2006 and 121 individuals in 2007. These repeaters accounted for just 1.4% of all deliberate self harm patients in each year but their presentations represented 8.7% and 8.9% of all deliberate self harm presentations recorded in 2006 and 2007, respectively. In the years

2002-2005, such multiple repeaters accounted for 1.1-1.6% of all deliberate self harm patients and 7.3-9.5% of all presentations.

The rate of repetition varied highly significantly according to the main method of self harm involved in the deliberate self harm act (Table 7a and 7b). Cutting was associated with increased levels of repetition. In each of the years 2006 and 2007, more than one in five of those who used cutting as their main method of self harm at the time of their index act made at least one subsequent deliberate self harm presentation in the calendar year.

As in previous years, the rate of repetition was higher in men (17.1% in 2006; 16.2% in 2007) than in women (15.8% in 2006; 14.4% in 2007). Repetition varied significantly by age. One in nine (11%) deliberate self harm patients aged less than 15 years re-presented with self harm in the calendar year of their index presentation. The proportion who repeated increased with increasing age and was highest, at 18%, for 35-54 year-olds. The repetition rate fell sharply after that age - 7% of patients aged over 65 years made a repeat presentation in the calendar year of their index act.

	Overdose	Alcohol Poisoning	Hanging	Drowning	Cutting	Other	Total
Number of individuals treated	5724	47	122	283	217	1583	8218
Number who repeated	870	5	26	41	15	352	1346
Percentage who repeated	15.2%	10.6%	21.3%	14.5%	6.9%	22.2%	16.4%

**Table 7a: Repeat presentation after index deliberate self harm presentation in 2006 by main method of self harm.**

	Overdose	Alcohol Poisoning	Hanging	Drowning	Cutting	Other	Total
Number of individuals treated	5716	247	140	365	201	1641	8598
Number who repeated	764	42	19	55	31	342	1303
Percentage who repeated	13.4%	17.0%	13.6%	15.1%	15.4%	20.8%	15.2%

**Table 7b: Repeat presentation after index deliberate self harm presentation in 2007 by main method of self harm.**

	HSE Dublin / Mid-Leinster		HSE Dublin / North East		HSE South		HSE West		Republic of Ireland
	Dublin/Midlands	Dublin South	Dublin North East*	North Eastern	South Eastern	Southern	Mid-Western	West/North Western	
<b>Number of individuals treated</b>									
Men	513	672	752	315	462	538	397	579	3640
Women	740	857	908	450	546	558	480	714	4575
Total	1253	1529	1662	765	1008	1097	877	1293	8218
<b>Number who repeated</b>									
Men	64	110	99	49	63	53	67	80	623
Women	87	138	132	49	59	49	75	87	723
Total	151	248	231	98	122	102	142	167	1346
<b>Percentage who repeated</b>									
Men	12.5%	16.4%	13.2%	15.6%	13.6%	9.9%	16.9%	13.8%	17.1%
Women	11.8%	16.1%	14.5%	10.9%	10.8%	8.8%	15.6%	12.2%	15.8%
Total	12.1%	16.2%	13.9%	12.8%	12.1%	9.3%	16.2%	12.9%	16.4%

Table 8a: Repetition in 2006 by gender and HSE hospitals group.

	HSE Dublin / Mid-Leinster		HSE Dublin / North East		HSE South		HSE West		Republic of Ireland
	Dublin/Midlands	Dublin South	Dublin North East*	North Eastern	South Eastern	Southern	Mid-Western	West/North Western	
<b>Number of individuals treated</b>									
Men	626	709	650	350	482	509	461	646	3784
Women	821	845	941	452	548	590	496	818	4805
Total	1453	1554	1591	802	1030	1099	957	1467	8598
<b>Number who repeated</b>									
Men	93	120	100	37	70	49	84	93	612
Women	103	132	126	48	68	48	75	99	691
Total	196	252	226	85	138	97	159	192	1303
<b>Percentage who repeated</b>									
Men	14.9%	16.9%	15.4%	10.6%	14.5%	9.6%	18.2%	14.4%	16.2%
Women	12.5%	15.6%	13.4%	10.6%	12.4%	8.1%	15.1%	12.1%	14.4%
Total	13.5%	16.2%	14.2%	10.6%	13.4%	8.8%	16.6%	13.1%	15.2%

Table 8b: Repetition in 2007 by gender and HSE hospitals group

Repetition rates varied significantly by HSE hospitals group. As in 2004 and 2005, the lowest rate, at 9%, was among deliberate self harm patients treated in the Southern Hospitals Group, significantly lower than the rate in the rest of the country. The highest repetition rate, at 16-17%, was, as in 2005, for patients treated in the Mid-Western and Dublin South Hospitals Groups.

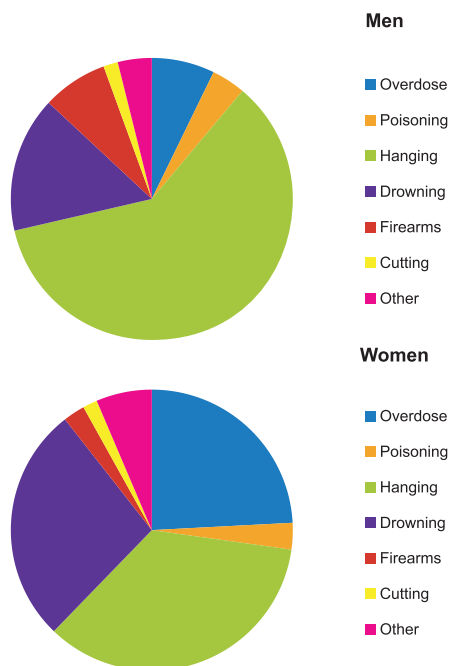
The repetition rates for all patients treated following deliberate self harm and for males and females separately are presented in appendix 3. Separate appendices are provided for each year. Caution should be taken in interpreting the repetition rates associated with the smaller hospitals as the calculations may be based on small numbers of patients and hence percentages may be misleading.



## SUICIDE

In the five-year period 2001-2005, 2,468 deaths occurred in the Republic of Ireland that were registered as suicides by the Central Statistics Office. Men and women accounted for 1,990 (80.6%) and 478 (19.4%) of these deaths, respectively. This yields a male/female suicide ratio of 4.2 to one. The average number of suicide deaths per year was 398 for men and 96 for women. Based on the deliberate self harm figures for the country, annually, there are approximately 12 episodes of deliberate self harm for every death by suicide amongst men and approximately 64 episodes of deliberate self harm for every death by suicide amongst women.

## METHOD OF SUICIDE



**Figure 9: The method of suicide for men and women.**

The method employed in acts of suicide contrasted with those used in episodes of deliberate self harm. The more lethal methods of hanging and, to a lesser extent, drowning were more dominant, especially for men. Three-quarters of male suicides involved either hanging (60%) or drowning (16%). No other method of suicide was common among men. Hanging (35%), drowning (27%) and drug overdose (24%) accounted for 87% of all female suicide deaths.



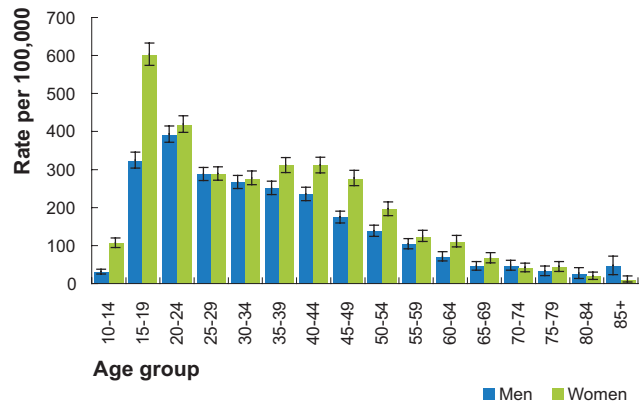
## II. Incidence Rates

For the period from 1 January to 31 December 2006, the Registry recorded 10,688 deliberate self harm presentations to hospital that were made by 8,218 individuals. Based on these data, the Irish person-based crude and age-standardised rates of deliberate self harm in 2006 were 194 (95% CI: 190 to 198) and 184 (95% CI: 180 to 189) per 100,000, respectively. Thus, the age-standardised rate in 2006 was 7% lower than it was in 2005 (198 per 100,000). This represents the third successive decrease in the Irish rate of persons presenting to hospital as a result of deliberate self harm. The rate difference between 2006 and 2005 was -14 (95% CI: -20 to -7) per 100,000 indicating that the difference was statistically significant.

Year	Men		Women		All	
	Rate	% diff	Rate	% diff	Rate	% diff
2002	167	-	237	-	202	-
2003	177	+7%	241	+2%	209	+4%
2004	170	-4%	233	-4%	201	-4%
2005	167	-2%	229	-1%	198	-2%
2006	160	-4%	210	-9%	184	-7%
2007	162	+2%	215	+3%	188	+2%

**Table 9: Person-based European age-standardised rate (EASR) of deliberate self harm in the Republic of Ireland in 2002-2007 (extrapolated data used for 2002-2005 to adjust for non-participating hospitals).**

For the period from 1 January to 31 December 2007, the Registry recorded 11,084 deliberate self harm presentations to hospital that were made by 8,598 individuals. Based on these data, the Irish person-based crude and age-standardised rates of deliberate self harm in 2007 were 198 (95% CI: 194 to 202) and 188 (95% CI: 184 to 193) per 100,000, respectively. Thus, the age-standardised rate in 2007 was 2% higher than it was in 2006 (184 per 100,000). The rate difference between 2007 and 2006 was 4 (95% CI: -2 to 10) per 100,000 indicating that the difference was not statistically significant.



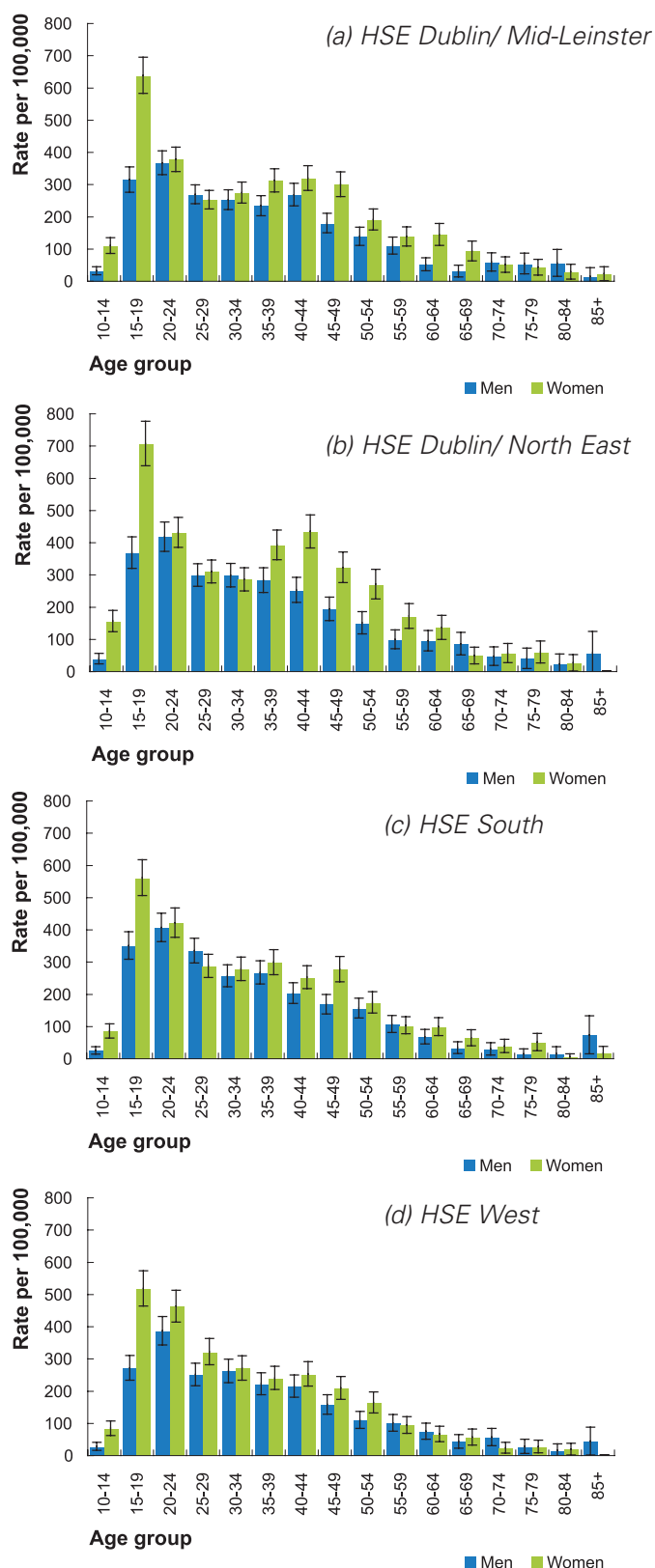
**Figure 10: Annual person-based rate of deliberate self harm in the Republic of Ireland in 2006-2007 by age and gender.**

Population figures, the number and rate of persons treated in hospital following deliberate self harm in 2006 and 2007 and the annual rate of suicide (based on suicide deaths that occurred in the five years 2001-2005) are given in Appendix 4 by age and gender for persons residing in the Republic of Ireland and for the residents of each of the four HSE regions. A complete set of appendices are provided for each year, 2006 and 2007.

### VARIATION BY GENDER AND AGE

The person-based age-standardised rate of deliberate self harm for men and women in 2006 was 160 (95% CI: 154-165) and 210 (95% CI: 204-216) per 100,000, respectively. Respectively, these male and female rates are 4% and 9% lower than in 2005. The rate differences between 2006 and 2005 were -7 (95% CI: -16 to 1) per 100,000 for men and -20 (95% CI: -29 to -10) per 100,000 for women. Thus, the decrease in the female rate was statistically significant whereas the male rate decrease just failed to reach statistical significance.

The person-based age-standardised rate of deliberate self harm for men and women in 2007 was 162 (95% CI: 156-168) and 215 (95% CI: 209-222) per 100,000, respectively. Respectively, these male and female rates are 2% and 3% higher than in 2006. The rate differences between 2007 and 2006 were 2 (95% CI: -6 to 10) per 100,000 for men and 5 (95% CI: -4 to 14) per 100,000 for women. Thus, neither change was statistically significant.



**Figure 11: Annual person-based rate of deliberate self harm in 2006-2007 by residents of the four HSE regions by age and gender.**

The female rate of deliberate self harm in 2006 and 2007 was significantly higher (+32% and +33%, respectively) than the male rate. The magnitude of the gender difference in 2006-2007 is slightly smaller than in previous years. In each of the years 2004 and 2005, the female rate was 37% higher than the male rate.

There was a striking pattern in the incidence of deliberate self harm when examined by age. The rates were highest among the young. At 602 per 100,000, the peak rate for women was among 15-19 year-olds. This rate implies that one in every 165 girls in this age group presented to hospital each year as a consequence of deliberate self harm. The peak rate for men was 392 per 100,000 among 20-24 year-olds. The incidence of deliberate self harm gradually decreased with increasing age in men. This was the case to a lesser extent in women as their rate remained relatively stable, at about 300 per 100,000, across the 25 to 44 year age range.

The extent of gender differences in the incidence of deliberate self harm varied with age. The female rate was more than three times the male rate in 10-14 year-olds and almost double the male rate in 15-19 year-olds. It was still higher than the male rate in 20-24 year-olds but by a small margin. The rates were almost identical in men and women aged 25-34 years whereas the female rate was significantly higher across the 35-64 year age group.

Figure 11 shows the pattern of the incidence of deliberate self harm by age and gender for the residents of each of the country's four HSE regions separately. The pattern was broadly similar to that at national level. The deliberate self harm rate was highest among the young. In all areas, the peak female rate was in 15-19 year-olds. This was most notable in the HSE Dublin/ North East and HSE Dublin/ Midlands Regions where the 15-19 year-old female rate was 706 and 637 per 100,000, respectively. The equivalent rate was 560 and 517 per 100,000 in the HSE South and HSE West Regions, respectively. Across most age-sex-specific groups, the rate was higher in the HSE Dublin/ North East Region. In addition, the secondary peak in middle-aged women was most evident in the HSE Dublin/ North East Region. The peak male rate, while less pronounced, was in the 20-24 year age group in all regions.

There were a number of notable changes in age-sex specific deliberate self harm rates at regional

level. In the HSE Dublin/ Mid-Leinster Region, there were fluctuations in the rate among men aged 20-24 years, from 391 to 303 to 429 per 100,000 in 2005, 2006 and 2007, respectively. In addition, there was a 23% increase in the female rate among 15-19 year-olds between 2005 and 2006 (from 533 to 655 per 100,000). Between 2005 and 2006 in the HSE Dublin/ North East Region, there were rate decreases exceeding 20% among women in the age ranges of 25-34 and 45-74 years as well as a decrease of approximately 40% among 45-54 year-old men. Between 2005 and 2006 in the HSE South Region, the self harm rate among women in their twenties fell by 25% from 450 to 340 per 100,000. In the HSE West Region between 2006 and 2007, self harm rates increased by 35% in men aged 20-24 years (from 328 to 443 per 100,000) and by 21% in female adolescents aged 15-19 years (from 468 to 566 per 100,000).

Deliberate self harm was rare in 10-14 year-olds, particularly for boys. Respectively, the male and female rates were 10.8 and 5.7 times higher in 15-19 year-olds. Thus, the incidence of deliberate self harm increases rapidly over a short age range. This is illustrated in greater detail in Figure 12. It can be seen that deliberate self harm was rare in those aged 12 years and younger. In 13-19 year olds, the female rate of deliberate self harm was significantly higher than the male rate. The increases in the female rate in early teenage years were particularly striking. For 16-18 year-olds, the female rate of deliberate self harm was almost 650 per 100,000.

In order to compare the age pattern of deliberate self harm with that of suicide, the annual age-specific rate of suicide (based on deaths that occurred in 2001-2005) is illustrated in Figure 13. The clearest difference relates to the male preponderance in suicide across all ages but particularly among 20-24 year-olds. The male suicide rate peaked at 34 per 100,000 in 20-24 year-olds, the age group with the peak male rate of deliberate self harm presentations to hospital. For 25-64 year-olds, the male suicide rate fluctuated between 21 and 26 per 100,000. In elderly men, the rate of suicide decreased with increasing age. The age pattern of female suicide did not show any great similarity to that for deliberate self harm as it increased with increasing age, peaking at 8 per 100,000 among 50-54 year-olds.

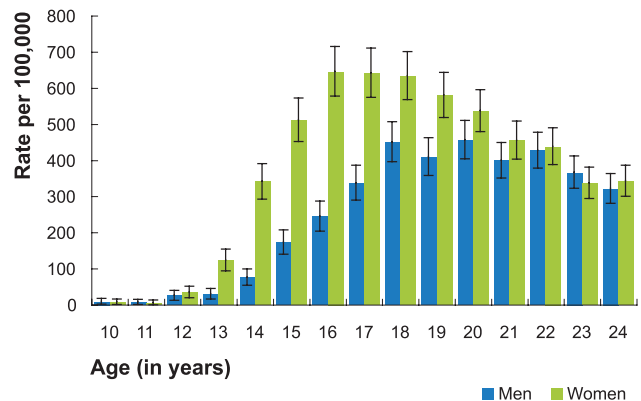


Figure 12: Annual person-based rate of deliberate self harm in the Republic of Ireland in 2006-2007 by single year of age for 10-24 year-olds.

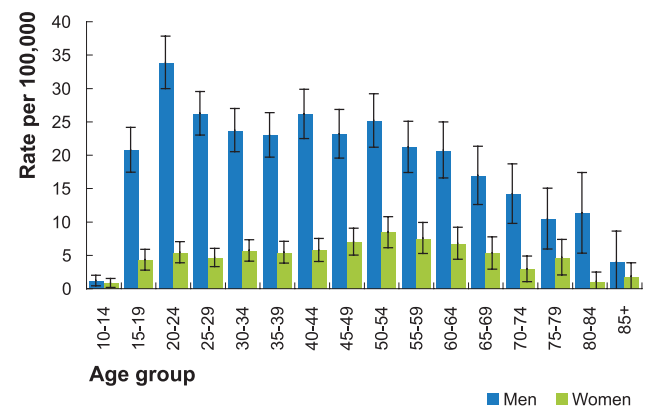
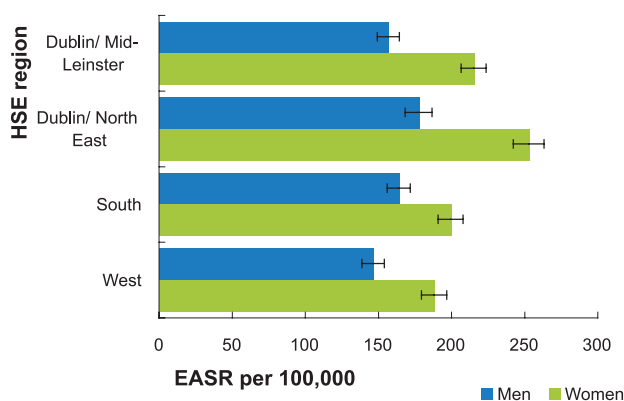


Figure 13: Annual rate of suicide in the Republic of Ireland by age and gender (based on deaths that occurred in 2001-2005).



## VARIATION BY AREA

### Rates by HSE region



**Figure 14: Annual person-based European age-standardised rate (EASR) of deliberate self harm in the Republic of Ireland in 2006-2007 by HSE region of residence and gender.**

In 2006-2007, the incidence of deliberate self harm in male and female residents of the HSE Dublin/ North East Region was significantly higher than the national male and female rates of 161 and 213 per 100,000, respectively. In contrast, men and women living in the HSE West Region had significantly lower rates of deliberate self harm, as did women living in the HSE South Region.

In each of the four HSE regions, the female rate of deliberate self harm was significantly higher than the male rate. The margin differed by region:

+21%, +28%, +37% and +42% in the HSE South, West, Dublin/ Mid-Leinster and Dublin/ North East Regions, respectively. Each of the four HSE regions observed a smaller gender difference in 2006-2007 than was observed in 2005.

Between 2005 and 2006, the 4% decrease in the national male rate of deliberate self harm just failed to reach statistical significance. The decrease in the male rate was most pronounced in the HSE Dublin/ North East (-9%) and South (-7%) Regions. The former was a statistically significant change. Between 2005 and 2006, the 9% decrease in the national female rate of deliberate self harm was statistically significant. As for the male rate, the decrease in the female rate was most pronounced in the HSE Dublin/ North East (-14%) and South (-15%) Regions, both of which were statistically significant changes.

There was a small increase in the national rate of deliberate self harm by men and women between 2006 and 2007. There were 5% and 7% increases in the male rate in the HSE Dublin/ Mid-Leinster and HSE West Regions, respectively, in contrast with a 5% decrease in the HSE Dublin/ North East Region. However, these changes were not statistically significant. The only notable change in the female rate at the regional level was the 9% increase in the female rate, from 181 to 197 per 100,000, in the HSE West Region. This change just failed to be statistically significant and the resulting rate was still significantly lower than the national female rate.

HSE Region	Men					Women				
	Rate	95% CI*	Rate difference**	95% CI***	% difference	Rate	95% CI*	Rate difference**	95% CI***	% difference
Dublin/ Mid-Leinster	157.2	(+/-9)	-4	(+/-9)	-2.3	215.5	(+/-11)	3	(+/-10)	1.3
Dublin/ North East	177.9	(+/-8)	17	(+/-10)	10.6	253.2	(+/-9)	41	(+/-11)	19.1
South	164.4	(+/-8)	3	(+/-9)	2.1	199.8	(+/-9)	-13	(+/-10)	-6.1
West	146.8	(+/-8)	-14	(+/-9)	-8.8	188.5	(+/-8)	-24	(+/-10)	-11.4
Ireland	160.9	(+/-4)				212.7	(+/-5)			

\* 95% Confidence Interval for the HSE region deliberate self harm rate. \*\* Rate difference = HSE region rate – national rate for men and women. \*\*\* 95% Confidence Interval for deliberate self harm rate difference.

**Table 10: Annual person-based European age-standardised rate (EASR) of deliberate self harm in the Republic of Ireland in 2006-2007 by HSE region of residence and gender with comparison to the national rate.**

HSE Region	Men					Women				
	2006 Rate	2005* Rate	Rate difference	95% CI**	% difference	2006 Rate	2005* Rate	Rate difference	95% CI**	% difference
Dublin/ Mid-Leinster	153.5	156.5	-3	(+/-19)	-2.0	214.7	217.4	-3	(+/-22)	-1.2
Dublin/ North East	182.8	201.8	-19	(+/-16)	-9.4	250.0	291.6	-42	(+/-18)	-14.3
South	164.6	176.5	-12	(+/-15)	-6.7	200.3	236.1	-36	(+/-17)	-15.2
West	141.7	140.6	1	(+/-15)	0.8	180.5	185.0	-4	(+/-17)	-2.4
Ireland	159.7	167.1	-7	(+/-8)	-4.4	210.0	229.5	-19	(+/-9)	-8.5

\* Deliberate self harm rates incorporating the extrapolations used in 2005 to adjust for incomplete coverage of hospitals.

\*\* 95% Confidence Interval for deliberate self harm rate difference.

Table 11: Person-based European age-standardised rate (EASR) of deliberate self harm in the Republic of Ireland in 2006 and 2005 by HSE region of residence and gender.

HSE Region	Men					Women				
	2007 Rate	2006 Rate	Rate difference	95% CI*	% difference	2007 Rate	2006 Rate	Rate difference	95% CI*	% difference
Dublin/ Mid-Leinster	160.8	153.5	7	(+/-18)	4.8	216.1	214.7	1	(+/-21)	0.7
Dublin/ North East	173.1	182.8	-10	(+/-16)	-5.3	256.5	250.0	7	(+/-17)	2.6
South	164.1	164.6	0	(+/-15)	-0.3	199.2	200.3	-1	(+/-17)	-0.5
West	151.8	141.7	10	(+/-15)	7.1	196.5	180.5	16	(+/-17)	8.9
Ireland	162.1	159.7	2	(+/-8)	1.5	215.3	210.0	5	(+/-9)	2.6

\* 95% Confidence Interval for deliberate self harm rate difference.

Table 12: Person-based European age-standardised rate (EASR) of deliberate self harm in the Republic of Ireland in 2007 and 2006 by HSE region of residence and gender.

### URBAN AND RURAL DISTRICT COMPARISON BY HSE REGION

Figure 15 illustrates the deliberate self harm rate for residents of urban districts and rural districts in each of the four HSE regions. Nationally, the incidence of persons presenting to hospital with deliberate self harm was 320 per 100,000 for residents of urban districts, more than double (+138%) the incidence rate of 135 per 100,000 among residents of rural districts. In each HSE region, the incidence of deliberate self harm was significantly higher in the urban district population. The difference was least pronounced in the HSE Dublin/ Mid-Leinster and HSE West Regions where the urban district populations had 97% and 98% higher rates, respectively. The deliberate self harm rate was 144% and 179% higher in the urban district populations of the HSE Dublin/ North East, and HSE South Regions, respectively.

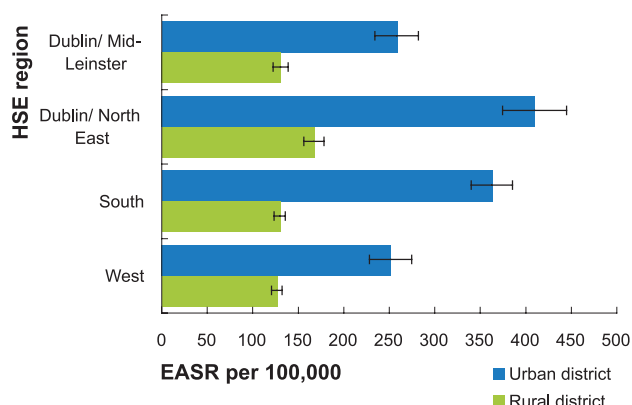
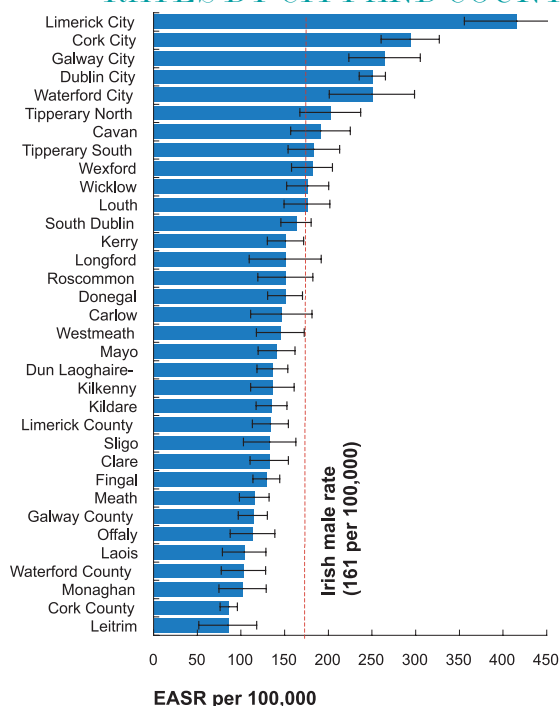


Figure 15: Annual person-based European age-standardised rate (EASR) of deliberate self harm in 2006-2007 for urban and rural district residents by HSE region.



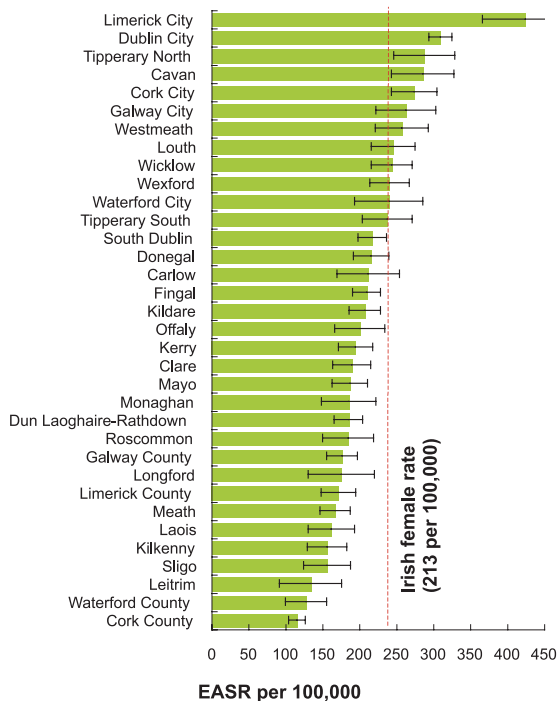
## RATES BY CITY AND COUNTY



**Figure 16a:** Annual person-based European age-standardised rate (EASR) of deliberate self harm in the Republic of Ireland in 2006-2007 by city/county of residence for men.

There was widespread variation in male and female deliberate self harm rates when examined by city/county of residence. The male rate varied from 86 per 100,000 for Leitrim to 416 per 100,000 for Limerick City. The lowest and highest female rates were recorded for Cork County and Limerick City residents at 116 and 425 per 100,000, respectively. The highest female rates in 2004 and 2005 were also recorded among Limerick City residents whereas Cork City men had the highest self harm rate in 2004 and 2005.

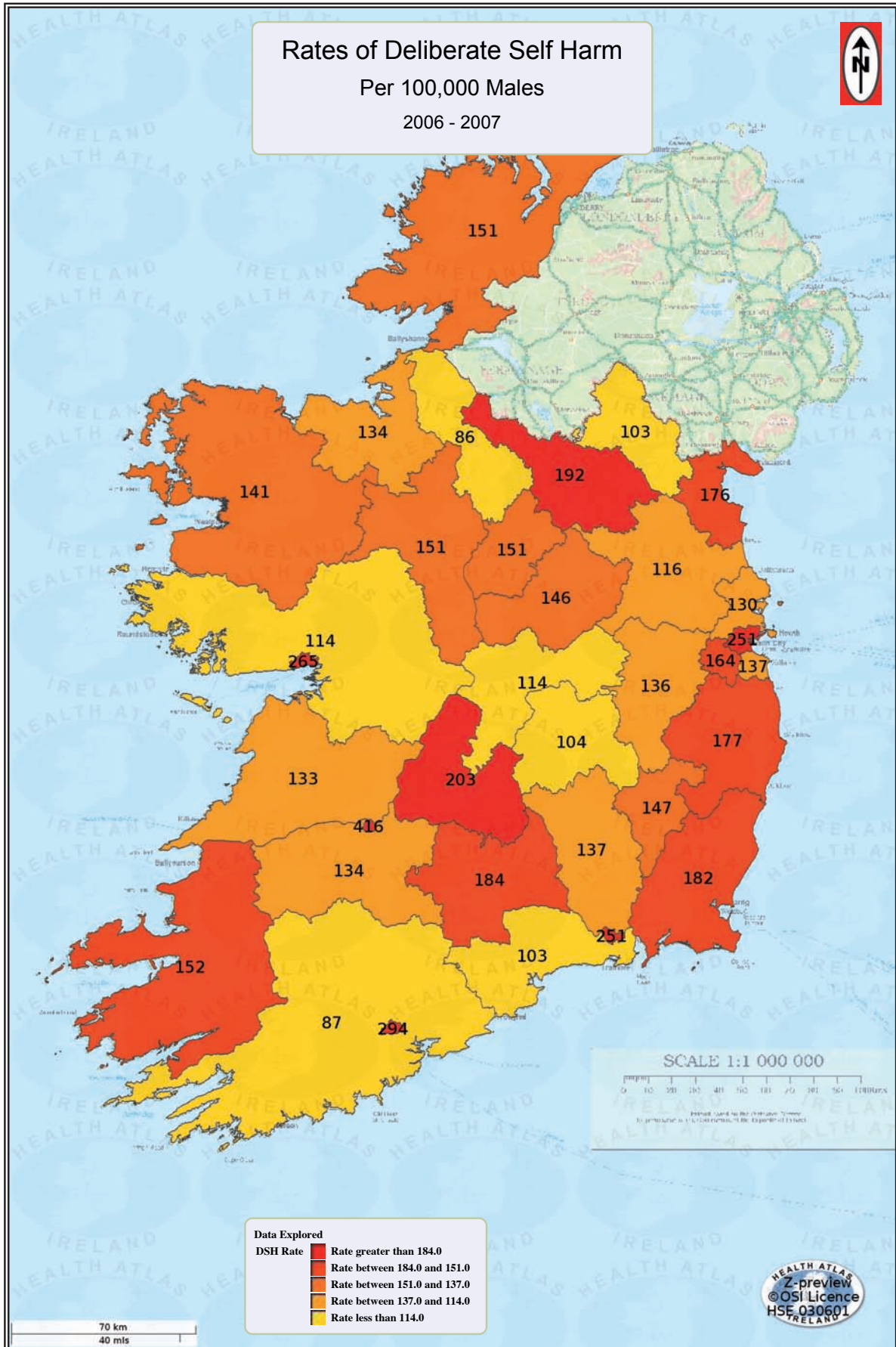
Generally at city/county level, the female deliberate self harm rate exceeded the male rate by a margin similar to that for the country as a whole (+32%). The female rate far exceeded the male rate in Fingal (+62%) and in counties Offaly (+76%), Westmeath (+77%) and Monaghan (+81%). There was virtually no gender difference in the four cities outside of Dublin. In Limerick City, the female rate of deliberate self harm was just 2% higher than the male rate. In the cities of Cork, Galway and Waterford, the female rate was actually 7%, 1% and 4% lower than the male rate, respectively.

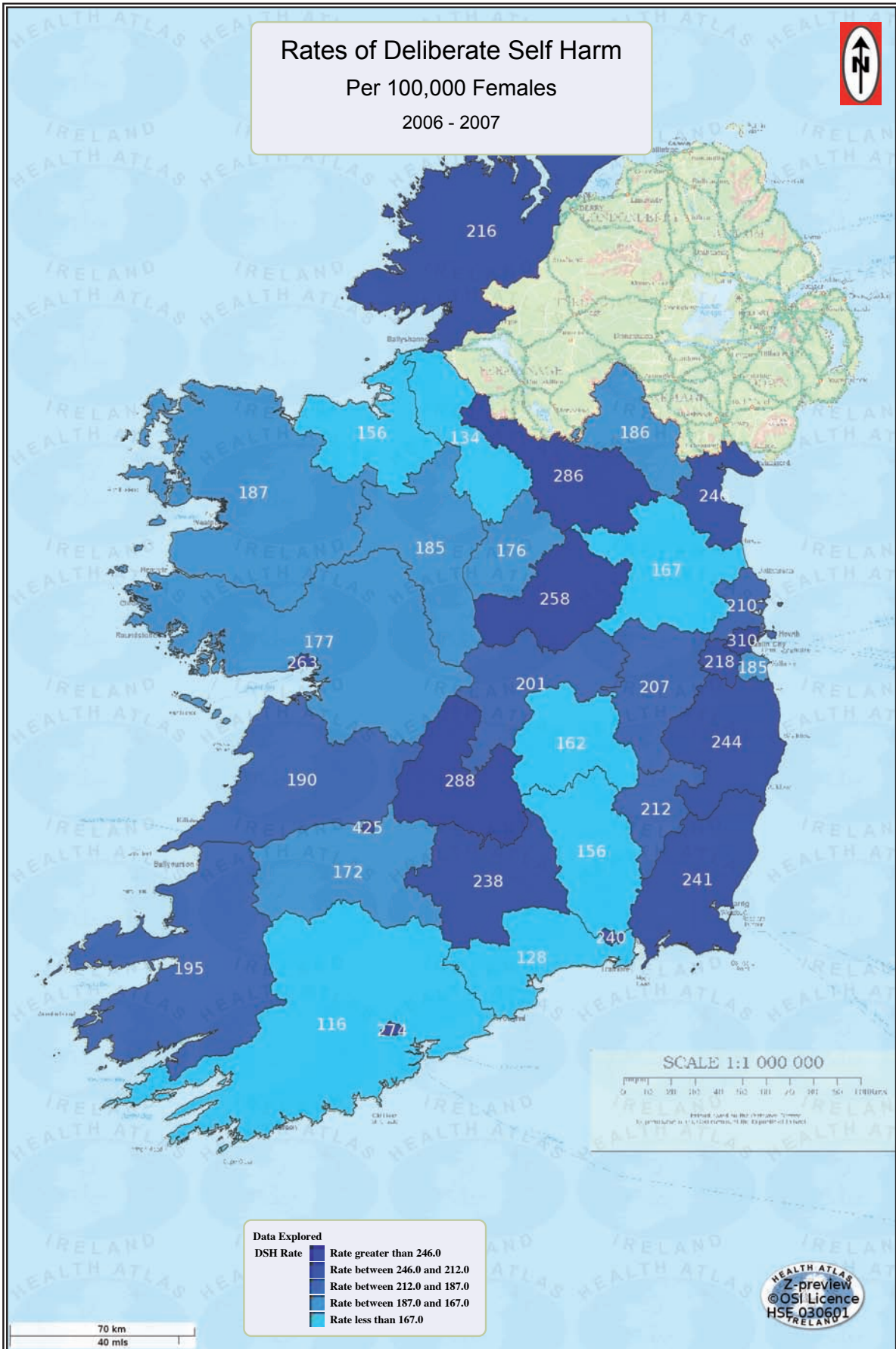


**Figure 16b:** Annual person-based European age-standardised rate (EASR) of deliberate self harm in the Republic of Ireland in 2006-2007 by city/county of residence for women.

Above average rates of deliberate self harm were recorded for male and female residents of the cities of Cork (+83% for men, +29% for women), Dublin (+56% for men, +46% for women), Galway (+65% for men, +24% for women), Limerick (+159% for men, +100% for women) and Waterford (+56% for men, +13% for women). It can be seen from these relative differences that male city residents are particularly associated with elevated rates of deliberate self harm. This was further evidenced by the observation that the five cities had the highest male rates of self harm, as was also the case in 2005.

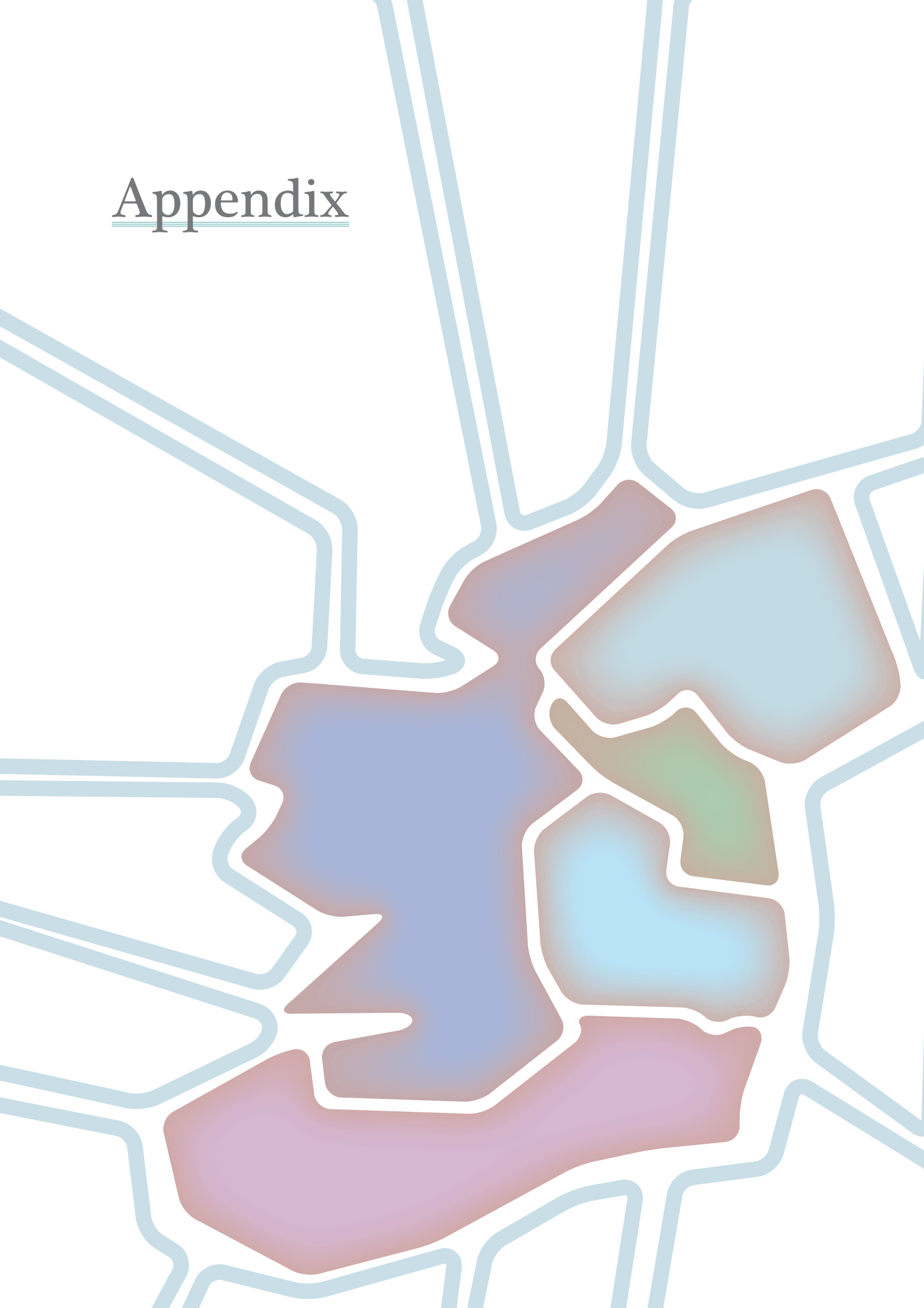
As mentioned earlier in the Report, 2006 and 2007 are the first years in which the Registry recorded data from all of the country's hospital emergency departments. The non-participating hospitals in past years were Dublin hospitals. Therefore, it is the first time that the incidence of deliberate self harm in Dublin is based on complete coverage rather than an extrapolation. In contrast with the high rates of deliberate self harm for Dublin city men and women, residents of Fingal, South Dublin and Dun Laoghaire-Rathdown had rates similar or lower than the national rate.







# Appendix





**APPENDIX 1: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND BY HSE REGIONS AND HOSPITAL GROUPS, 2006.**

HSE Region Hospital Group	Dublin/ Mid-Leinster				Dublin/ North East				South				West				Republic of Ireland	
	Dublin/ Midlands		Dublin South		Dublin North East		North Eastern		South Eastern		Southern		Mid-Western		West/ North Western		Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4yrs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9yrs	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0
10-14yrs	14	46	3	11	38	6	22	2	20	6	14	1	19	6	17	49	187	
15-19yrs	63	181	84	124	95	175	44	94	61	124	90	112	55	95	87	128	579	1033
20-24yrs	90	114	143	120	166	132	78	72	91	74	103	85	67	71	121	133	859	801
25-29yrs	88	95	117	112	113	116	71	57	88	63	91	78	71	76	79	98	718	695
30-34yrs	69	87	98	144	118	88	52	63	49	68	76	59	67	80	97	77	626	666
35-39yrs	55	101	103	100	92	128	63	80	80	75	63	64	52	56	71	80	579	684
40-44yrs	69	54	93	127	72	139	26	61	57	55	44	48	31	56	60	90	452	630
45-49yrs	27	82	54	109	53	85	16	45	29	41	31	59	34	37	62	74	306	532
50-54yrs	24	36	51	50	40	59	18	25	26	34	25	27	30	34	24	46	238	311
55-59yrs	16	25	24	25	20	43	9	15	17	15	20	21	12	8	31	21	149	173
60-64yrs	4	11	6	28	22	23	2	7	9	17	11	7	6	8	12	11	72	112
65-69yrs	3	5	5	12	10	5	2	2	2	13	4	5	5	4	5	6	36	52
70-74yrs	6	1	7	9	4	6	1	1	2	4	3	2	3	3	5	2	31	28
75-79yrs	1	2	7	4	4	4	1	0	1	1	0	5	2	5	0	2	16	23
80-84yrs	1	0	3	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	8	6
85yrs+	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
Unknown	1	0	3	0	4	6	0	1	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	10	10
<b>Total</b>	<b>533</b>	<b>840</b>	<b>801</b>	<b>979</b>	<b>828</b>	<b>1047</b>	<b>390</b>	<b>546</b>	<b>515</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>570</b>	<b>590</b>	<b>438</b>	<b>553</b>	<b>662</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>4737</b>	<b>5948</b>

This table does not include three episodes of deliberate self harm for which gender was unknown.

**APPENDIX 1A: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE DUBLIN/MIDLANDS HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	Adelaide & Meath & National Children's Hospital, Tallaght		Midland Regional Hospital, Mullingar		Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise		Midland Regional Hospital, Tullamore		Naas General Hospital		Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	10	22	0	9	0	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	5	11
15-19yrs	31	64	6	20	<5	18	<5	14	16	54	<5	11
20-24yrs	33	44	9	24	6	9	6	8	36	29	0	0
25-34yrs	82	61	15	17	15	12	15	22	30	70	0	0
35-44yrs	48	73	20	28	7	13	8	12	41	29	0	0
45-54yrs	17	47	7	23	<5	9	6	6	17	33	0	0
55-64yrs	6	18	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	6	10	0	0
65yrs+	8	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	235	332	60	126	41	62	41	68	147	230	9	22

**APPENDIX 1B: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE DUBLIN SOUTH HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	St Columcille's Hospital, Loughlinstown		St James's Hospital		St Michael's Hospital, Dun Laoghaire		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	0	5	<5	6	0	0	<5	0
15-19yrs	33	31	30	44	5	9	16	40
20-24yrs	30	34	81	57	<5	<5	31	28
25-34yrs	63	55	113	119	5	8	34	74
35-44yrs	38	55	117	126	<5	<5	37	42
45-54yrs	20	40	44	76	<5	7	37	36
55-64yrs	6	11	13	27	<5	6	9	9
65yrs+	<5	6	11	15	<5	<5	7	7
Unknown	<5	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0
Total	194	237	410	470	24	36	173	236

**APPENDIX 1C: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE DUBLIN NORTH EAST HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	Beaumont Hospital		Children's University Hospital, Temple Street		James Connolly Hospital, Blanchardstown		Mater Misericordiae University Hospital	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	0	7	12	22	<5	8	0	<5
15-19yrs	30	85	<5	5	29	40	35	45
20-24yrs	70	54	0	0	40	26	56	52
25-34yrs	70	75	0	0	54	50	107	79
35-44yrs	64	110	0	0	44	67	56	90
45-54yrs	39	39	0	0	22	47	32	58
55-64yrs	26	39	0	0	6	19	10	8
65yrs+	12	<5	0	0	<5	<5	5	7
Unknown	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	0	<5
Total	314	413	13	27	199	262	301	341



**APPENDIX 1D: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE NORTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	Cavan General Hospital		Louth County Hospital		Monaghan General Hospital		Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda		Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	5	7	0	<5	0	0	<5	9	0	5
15-19yrs	16	33	<5	12	<5	8	12	28	11	13
20-24yrs	26	25	14	9	5	7	12	17	21	14
25-34yrs	27	28	21	12	15	24	36	28	24	28
35-44yrs	23	35	10	18	7	8	31	42	18	38
45-54yrs	5	21	7	5	<5	<5	8	21	10	20
55-64yrs	0	<5	<5	8	<5	<5	5	6	<5	0
65yrs+	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	0
Unknown	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>67</b>	<b>35</b>	<b>55</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>153</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>118</b>

**APPENDIX 1E: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE SOUTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	Our Lady's Hospital, Cashel		St Luke's General Hospital, Kilkenny		South Tipperary General Hospital		Waterford Regional Hospital		Wexford General Hospital	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	0	0	<5	6	0	<5	<5	6	0	6
15-19yrs	8	<5	18	25	10	21	11	36	14	41
20-24yrs	7	<5	24	24	11	13	21	14	28	21
25-34yrs	5	7	25	29	25	24	37	21	45	50
35-44yrs	<5	8	34	30	32	24	38	22	31	46
45-54yrs	<5	<5	17	16	10	18	12	13	14	27
55-64yrs	<5	0	6	8	<5	11	8	<5	7	9
65yrs+	<5	0	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	9	<5	<5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>127</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>117</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>203</b>

**APPENDIX 1F: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE SOUTHERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	Bantry General Hospital		Cork University Hospital		Kerry General Hospital		Mallow General Hospital		Mercy University Hospital, Cork		Southern Infirmary, Cork	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	0	0	<5	6	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	0	0
15-19yrs	0	7	27	30	15	27	9	7	32	38	7	<5
20-24yrs	5	<5	22	26	22	18	6	7	43	26	5	6
25-34yrs	7	<5	46	29	37	32	8	11	62	59	7	5
35-44yrs	8	<5	29	24	23	26	5	11	38	45	<5	<5
45-54yrs	5	<5	12	20	11	31	<5	5	24	27	<5	0
55-64yrs	<5	0	10	9	8	7	<5	<5	8	9	0	0
65yrs+	0	0	<5	5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	<5
<b>Total</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>121</b>	<b>149</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>209</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>17</b>

**APPENDIX 1G: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE MID-WESTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Ennis		Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Limerick		Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Nenagh		St John's Hospital, Limerick	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	0	0	<5	17	0	<5	0	<5
15-19yrs	6	12	38	50	10	27	<5	6
20-24yrs	<5	13	42	44	19	12	<5	<5
25-34yrs	19	40	92	96	23	18	<5	<5
35-44yrs	11	10	56	73	16	25	0	<5
45-54yrs	11	17	37	41	16	10	0	<5
55-64yrs	<5	<5	11	8	<5	<5	<5	<5
65yrs+	<5	<5	9	5	<5	<5	0	<5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	54	97	286	334	89	101	9	21

**APPENDIX 1H: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE WEST/NORTH WESTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	Letterkenny General Hospital		Mayo General Hospital		Portlinculla Hospital, Ballinasloe		Roscommon County Hospital		Sligo General Hospital		University College Hospital, Galway	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	<5	8	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5
15-19yrs	14	31	25	23	7	13	6	12	13	16	22	33
20-24yrs	22	26	29	13	7	14	19	9	10	18	34	53
25-34yrs	40	54	35	25	6	14	16	7	23	20	56	55
35-44yrs	32	37	21	23	10	29	12	11	12	23	44	47
45-54yrs	16	20	18	30	10	10	9	13	6	13	27	34
55-64yrs	8	9	8	6	<5	<5	6	5	<5	<5	17	<5
65yrs+	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5	<5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5
Total	136	187	139	126	41	87	70	58	69	98	207	233

**APPENDIX 2A: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE DUBLIN/ MIDLANDS HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	Adelaide & Meath & National Children's Hospital, Tallaght (n=567)	Midland Regional Hospital, Mullingar (n=186)	Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise (n=103)	Midland Regional Hospital, Tullamore (n=109)	Naas General Hospital (n=377)	Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin (n=31)
General admission	22.0%	60.8%	40.8%	56.9%	34.5%	9.7%
Psychiatric admission	9.7%	5.4%	16.5%	8.3%	19.4%	67.7%
Patient would not allow admission	1.1%	0.5%	5.8%	4.6%	0.3%	3.2%
Left before recommendation	13.4%	8.1%	2.9%	0.9%	8.5%	3.2%
Not admitted	53.8%	25.3%	34.0%	29.4%	37.4%	16.1%



**APPENDIX 2B: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE DUBLIN SOUTH HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	<b>St Columcille's Hospital, Loughlinstown</b> (n=431)	<b>St James's Hospital</b> (n=880)	<b>St Michael's Hospital, Dun Laoghaire</b> (n=60)	<b>Other</b> (n=409)
General admission	19.5%	22.7%	46.7%	13.7%
Psychiatric admission	17.6%	20.5%	8.3%	26.4%
Patient would not allow admission	0.7%	1.1%	0%	0.2%
Left before recommendation	14.2%	22.5%	8.3%	11.2%
Not admitted	48.0%	33.2%	36.7%	48.4%

**APPENDIX 2C: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE DUBLIN NORTH EAST HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	<b>Beaumont Hospital</b> (n=729)	<b>Children's University Hospital, Temple Street</b> (n=41)	<b>James Connolly Hospital, Blanchardstown</b> (n=463)	<b>Mater Misericordiae University Hospital</b> (n=644)
General admission	9.3%	41.5%	10.4%	6.5%
Psychiatric admission	15.0%	0%	12.1%	6.5%
Patient would not allow admission	1.4%	0%	2.2%	0%
Left before recommendation	18.5%	2.4%	24.2%	7.9%
Not admitted	55.8%	56.1%	51.2%	79.0%

**APPENDIX 2D: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE NORTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	<b>Cavan General Hospital</b> (n=257)	<b>Louth County Hospital</b> (n=125)	<b>Monaghan General Hospital</b> (n=90)	<b>Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda</b> (n=258)	<b>Our Lady's Hospital, Navan</b> (n=206)
General admission	50.2%	76.0%	77.8%	23.3%	55.3%
Psychiatric admission	7.0%	0%	3.3%	7.0%	7.8%
Patient would not allow admission	1.2%	4.0%	1.1%	2.3%	1.0%
Left before recommendation	9.7%	4.8%	5.6%	18.6%	14.1%
Not admitted	31.9%	15.2%	12.2%	48.8%	21.8%

**APPENDIX 2E: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE SOUTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	<b>Our Lady's Hospital, Cashel (n=45)</b>	<b>St Luke's General Hospital, Kilkenny (n=267)</b>	<b>South Tipperary General Hospital (n=209)</b>	<b>Waterford Regional Hospital (n=255)</b>	<b>Wexford General Hospital (n=343)</b>
General admission	2.2%	86.9%	80.4%	42.7%	81.9%
Psychiatric admission	22.2%	3.4%	5.7%	14.1%	2.3%
Patient would not allow admission	2.2%	0.7%	0.5%	3.5%	1.5%
Left before recommendation	4.4%	3.7%	5.3%	9.4%	7.3%
Not admitted	68.9%	5.2%	8.1%	30.2%	7.0%

**APPENDIX 2F: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE SOUTHERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	<b>Bantry General Hospital (n=45)</b>	<b>Cork University Hospital (n=302)</b>	<b>Kerry General Hospital (n=270)</b>	<b>Mallow General Hospital (n=81)</b>	<b>Mercy University Hospital, Cork (n=420)</b>	<b>Southern Infirmary, Cork (n=43)</b>
General admission	57.8%	51.7%	19.3%	79.0%	23.3%	34.9%
Psychiatric admission	13.3%	3.6%	33.3%	2.5%	12.6%	7.0%
Patient would not allow admission	4.4%	1.0%	3.0%	0%	1.4%	0%
Left before recommendation	6.7%	11.3%	8.5%	3.7%	21.9%	20.9%
Not admitted	17.8%	32.5%	35.9%	14.8%	40.7%	37.2%

**APPENDIX 2H: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE WEST/ NORTH WESTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

	<b>Letterkenny General Hospital (n=323)</b>	<b>Mayo General Hospital (n=265)</b>	<b>Portiuncula Hospital, Ballinasloe (n=128)</b>	<b>Roscommon County Hospital (n=128)</b>	<b>Sligo General Hospital (n=167)</b>	<b>University College Hospital, Galway (n=440)</b>
General admission	36.2%	40.4%	69.5%	53.9%	19.2%	25.9%
Psychiatric admission	18.9%	12.5%	10.9%	15.6%	4.8%	17.3%
Patient would not allow admission	2.5%	2.6%	1.6%	4.7%	0%	3.6%
Left before recommendation	12.7%	12.1%	7.8%	7.8%	15.6%	20.0%
Not admitted	29.7%	32.5%	10.2%	18.0%	60.5%	33.2%



**APPENDIX 3A: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE DUBLIN/MIDLANDS HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

		Adelaide & Meath & National Children's Hospital, Tallaght	Midland Regional Hospital, Mullingar	Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise	Midland Regional Hospital, Tullamore	Naas General Hospital	Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin
Number of individuals treated	Men	197	56	35	36	118	7
	Women	247	96	55	64	166	20
	Total	444	152	90	100	284	27
Number who repeated	Men	25	7	3	4	20	0
	Women	29	10	7	3	29	2
	Total	54	17	10	7	49	2
Percentage who repeated	Men	12.7%	12.5%	8.6%	11.1%	16.9%	0%
	Women	11.7%	10.4%	12.7%	4.7%	17.5%	10.0%
	Total	12.2%	11.2%	11.1%	7.0%	17.3%	7.4%

**APPENDIX 3B: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE DUBLIN SOUTH HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

		St Columcille's Hospital, Loughlinstown	St James's Hospital	St Michael's Hospital, Dun Laoghaire	Other
Number of individuals treated	Men	148	272	21	116
	Women	194	330	27	171
	Total	342	602	48	287
Number who repeated	Men	26	46	4	25
	Women	31	60	5	32
	Total	57	106	9	57
Percentage who repeated	Men	17.6%	16.9%	19.0%	21.6%
	Women	16.0%	18.2%	18.5%	18.7%
	Total	16.7%	17.6%	18.8%	19.9%

**APPENDIX 3C: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE DUBLIN NORTH EAST HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

		Beaumont Hospital	Children's University Hospital, Temple Street	James Connolly Hospital, Blanchardstown	Mater Misericordiae University Hospital
Number of individuals treated	Men	233	12	178	230
	Women	300	21	221	235
	Total	534	34	399	465
Number who repeated	Men	42	1	13	42
	Women	50	6	27	45
	Total	92	7	40	87
Percentage who repeated	Men	18.0%	8.3%	7.3%	18.3%
	Women	16.7%	28.6%	12.2%	19.1%
	Total	17.2%	20.6%	10.0%	18.7%



**APPENDIX 3D: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE NORTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

		Cavan General Hospital	Louth County Hospital	Monaghan General Hospital	Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda	Our Lady's Hospital, Navan
Number of individuals treated	Men	63	47	25	69	67
	Women	94	61	34	131	84
	Total	157	108	59	200	151
Number who repeated	Men	27	7	9	22	15
	Women	43	5	13	13	21
	Total	70	12	22	35	36
Percentage who repeated	Men	42.9%	14.9%	36.0%	31.9%	22.4%
	Women	45.7%	8.2%	38.2%	9.9%	25.0%
	Total	44.6%	11.1%	37.3%	17.5%	23.8%

**APPENDIX 3E: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE SOUTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

		Our Lady's Hospital, Cashel	St Luke's General Hospital, Kilkenny	South Tipperary General Hospital	Waterford Regional Hospital	Wexford General Hospital
Number of individuals treated	Men	19	106	65	97	114
	Women	6	117	98	99	162
	Total	25	223	163	196	276
Number who repeated	Men	3	16	20	21	18
	Women	2	19	15	17	22
	Total	5	35	35	38	40
Percentage who repeated	Men	15.8%	15.1%	30.8%	21.6%	15.8%
	Women	33.3%	16.2%	15.3%	17.2%	13.6%
	Total	20.0%	15.7%	21.5%	19.4%	14.5%

**APPENDIX 3F: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE SOUTHERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

		Bantry General Hospital	Cork University Hospital	Kerry General Hospital	Mallow General Hospital	Mercy University Hospital, Cork	Southern Infirmary, Cork
Number of individuals treated	Men	22	134	101	29	180	19
	Women	15	136	124	39	177	16
	Total	37	271	225	68	357	35
Number who repeated	Men	4	14	12	6	16	3
	Women	1	6	15	8	21	0
	Total	5	20	27	14	37	3
Percentage who repeated	Men	18.2%	10.4%	11.9%	20.7%	8.9%	15.8%
	Women	6.7%	4.4%	12.1%	20.5%	11.9%	0%
	Total	13.5%	7.4%	12.0%	20.6%	10.4%	8.6%



**APPENDIX 3G: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE MID-WESTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

		Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Ennis	Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Limerick	Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Nenagh	St John's Hospital, Limerick
Number of individuals treated	Men	46	210	64	6
	Women	70	244	76	16
	Total	116	454	140	22
Number who repeated	Men	4	45	16	1
	Women	14	42	15	4
	Total	18	87	31	5
Percentage who repeated	Men	8.7%	21.4%	25.0%	16.7%
	Women	20.0%	17.2%	19.7%	25.0%
	Total	15.5%	19.2%	22.1%	22.7%

**APPENDIX 3H: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE WEST/ NORTH WESTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2006.**

		Letterkenny General Hospital	Mayo General Hospital	Portiuncula Hospital, Ballinasloe	Roscommon County Hospital	Sligo General Hospital	University College Hospital, Galway
Number of individuals treated	Men	107	83	36	48	61	163
	Women	138	95	70	41	85	200
	Total	245	178	106	89	146	363
Number who repeated	Men	16	20	5	14	6	25
	Women	24	12	9	10	10	26
	Total	40	32	14	24	16	51
Percentage who repeated	Men	15.0%	24.1%	13.9%	29.2%	9.8%	15.3%
	Women	17.4%	12.6%	12.9%	24.4%	11.8%	13.0%
	Total	16.3%	18.0%	13.2%	27.0%	11.0%	14.0%

**APPENDIX 4: DELIBERATE SELF HARM AND SUICIDE BY RESIDENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, 2006.**

Age group	Men						Women					
	Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*		Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*	
	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**
0-4yrs	154556	0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	147696	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
5-9yrs	147984	5	(+/-3)	3	(+/-3)	0.0	(+/-0)	140341	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
10-14yrs	140504	42	(+/-9)	30	(+/-0.8)	1.1	(+/-0.8)	133368	157	(+/-19)	0.7	(+/-0.7)
15-19yrs	148241	485	(+/-30)	327	(+/-3.3)	20.5	(+/-3.3)	142016	844	(+/-41)	4.2	(+/-1.5)
20-24yrs	172766	637	(+/-29)	369	(+/-4.0)	34.0	(+/-4.0)	169709	686	(+/-31)	5.4	(+/-1.6)
25-29yrs	189252	553	(+/-25)	292	(+/-3.4)	27.3	(+/-3.4)	183826	507	(+/-24)	4.8	(+/-1.4)
30-34yrs	177487	470	(+/-24)	265	(+/-3.3)	24.0	(+/-3.3)	171874	476	(+/-25)	5.7	(+/-1.6)
35-39yrs	163811	409	(+/-25)	250	(+/-3.4)	23.3	(+/-3.4)	158294	496	(+/-28)	5.4	(+/-1.7)
40-44yrs	151438	363	(+/-25)	240	(+/-3.7)	26.3	(+/-3.7)	149891	468	(+/-29)	5.7	(+/-1.7)
45-49yrs	137983	233	(+/-22)	169	(+/-3.7)	23.3	(+/-3.7)	136762	368	(+/-28)	7.0	(+/-2.0)
50-54yrs	124550	169	(+/-21)	136	(+/-4.0)	25.4	(+/-4.0)	122518	236	(+/-25)	8.5	(+/-2.4)
55-59yrs	113943	126	(+/-20)	111	(+/-3.9)	21.2	(+/-3.9)	111385	132	(+/-21)	7.5	(+/-2.3)
60-64yrs	91561	53	(+/-16)	58	(+/-4.3)	21.2	(+/-4.3)	90166	90	(+/-21)	6.9	(+/-2.5)
65-69yrs	70895	33	(+/-16)	47	(+/-4.4)	16.9	(+/-4.4)	72501	46	(+/-19)	5.2	(+/-2.4)
70-74yrs	56540	28	(+/-19)	50	(+/-4.5)	14.1	(+/-4.5)	62612	27	(+/-17)	2.9	(+/-1.9)
75-79yrs	40121	13	(+/-18)	32	(+/-4.6)	10.5	(+/-4.6)	52345	21	(+/-18)	4.6	(+/-2.6)
80-84yrs	24694	8	(+/-23)	32	(+/-6.1)	11.3	(+/-6.1)	40190	6	(+/-12)	1.0	(+/-1.4)
85yrs+	14845	4	(+/-27)	27	(+/-4.7)	4.0	(+/-4.7)	33183	5	(+/-13)	1.8	(+/-2.1)
Total***	2121171	3631	(+/-6)	160	(+/-0.8)	18.2	(+/-0.8)	2118677	4565	(+/-6)	4.5	(+/-0.4)

\* Annual rate based on suicide deaths that occurred in 2001-2005.

\*\* 95% Confidence Interval.

\*\*\* The total rates are European age-standardised rates per 100,000.



**APPENDIX 4A: DELIBERATE SELF HARM AND SUICIDE BY RESIDENTS OF THE HSE DUBLIN / MID-LEINSTER REGION, 2006.**

Age group	Men					Women						
	Population	Deliberate self harm		Suicide*		Population	Deliberate self harm		Suicide*			
		Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate		95% CI**	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**
0-4yrs	43934	0	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	41911	0	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
5-9yrs	41424	2	5	(+/-7)	0.0	(+/-0)	39150	0	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
10-14yrs	39053	13	33	(+/-18)	1.5	(+/-1.8)	36960	47	127	(+/-37)	0.5	(+/-1.1)
15-19yrs	41771	137	328	(+/-56)	15.3	(+/-5.4)	40737	267	655	(+/-80)	3.9	(+/-2.8)
20-24yrs	52743	160	303	(+/-48)	24.3	(+/-6.1)	53384	196	367	(+/-52)	3.7	(+/-2.4)
25-29yrs	59205	156	263	(+/-42)	20.3	(+/-5.2)	58240	131	225	(+/-39)	3.8	(+/-2.3)
30-34yrs	52688	122	232	(+/-42)	16.7	(+/-5.0)	51268	150	293	(+/-48)	4.7	(+/-2.7)
35-39yrs	47010	113	240	(+/-45)	20.4	(+/-5.9)	46173	140	303	(+/-51)	4.8	(+/-2.9)
40-44yrs	42834	116	271	(+/-50)	18.7	(+/-5.9)	43585	137	314	(+/-54)	6.4	(+/-3.4)
45-49yrs	39138	65	166	(+/-41)	18.9	(+/-6.2)	39641	118	298	(+/-55)	7.1	(+/-3.8)
50-54yrs	34715	51	147	(+/-41)	24.8	(+/-7.6)	35548	66	186	(+/-46)	5.6	(+/-3.6)
55-59yrs	31002	36	116	(+/-39)	16.1	(+/-6.5)	31071	43	138	(+/-42)	9.7	(+/-5.0)
60-64yrs	23974	9	38	(+/-25)	16.7	(+/-7.5)	24389	32	131	(+/-46)	4.1	(+/-3.7)
65-69yrs	18253	8	44	(+/-31)	8.8	(+/-6.2)	20038	15	75	(+/-39)	5.0	(+/-4.5)
70-74yrs	14522	9	62	(+/-41)	5.5	(+/-5.5)	16987	10	59	(+/-37)	1.2	(+/-2.4)
75-79yrs	10273	6	58	(+/-48)	7.8	(+/-7.8)	14406	6	42	(+/-34)	0.0	(+/-0)
80-84yrs	6285	4	64	(+/-64)	6.4	(+/-9.0)	10675	1	9	(+/-19)	0.0	(+/-0)
85yrs+	3599	0	0	(+/-0)	5.6	(+/-11.1)	8973	3	33	(+/-39)	2.2	(+/-4.5)
Total***	602423	1007	153	(+/-11)	13.9	(+/-1.4)	613136	1362	215	(+/-12)	3.9	(+/-0.7)

\* Annual rate based on suicide deaths that occurred in 2001-2005.

\*\* 95% Confidence Interval.

\*\*\* The total rates are European age-standardised rates per 100,000.

**APPENDIX 4B: DELIBERATE SELF HARM AND SUICIDE BY RESIDENTS OF THE HSE DUBLIN / NORTH EAST REGION, 2006.**

Age group	Men						Women					
	Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*		Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*	
	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**
0-4yrs	35593	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)	33868	0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)
5-9yrs	32530	2	(+/-9)	0.0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)	30727	0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)
10-14yrs	29784	14	(+/-25)	0.0	(+/-0)	52	(+/-52)	27938	186	(+/-52)	1.4	(+/-2.0)
15-19yrs	31178	118	(+/-70)	17.3	(+/-6.7)	202	(+/-95)	29852	677	(+/-95)	5.4	(+/-3.8)
20-24yrs	39629	182	(+/-68)	28.8	(+/-7.6)	171	(+/-66)	39410	434	(+/-66)	5.1	(+/-3.2)
25-29yrs	46328	146	(+/-52)	23.7	(+/-6.4)	137	(+/-51)	46048	298	(+/-51)	4.3	(+/-2.7)
30-34yrs	43619	137	(+/-54)	26.1	(+/-6.9)	118	(+/-51)	42397	278	(+/-51)	5.2	(+/-3.1)
35-39yrs	37823	104	(+/-54)	22.7	(+/-6.9)	148	(+/-67)	36363	407	(+/-67)	4.4	(+/-3.1)
40-44yrs	33124	89	(+/-57)	27.2	(+/-8.1)	152	(+/-76)	32405	469	(+/-76)	4.9	(+/-3.5)
45-49yrs	28603	52	(+/-50)	23.8	(+/-8.2)	81	(+/-63)	28516	284	(+/-63)	4.2	(+/-3.4)
50-54yrs	25077	34	(+/-47)	19.1	(+/-7.8)	63	(+/-64)	24914	253	(+/-64)	9.6	(+/-5.6)
55-59yrs	22865	24	(+/-43)	27.1	(+/-9.7)	36	(+/-52)	23043	156	(+/-52)	6.1	(+/-4.6)
60-64yrs	18679	11	(+/-36)	21.4	(+/-9.6)	23	(+/-51)	18750	123	(+/-51)	8.5	(+/-6.0)
65-69yrs	14085	11	(+/-47)	19.9	(+/-10.6)	7	(+/-36)	14607	48	(+/-36)	5.5	(+/-5.5)
70-74yrs	10901	6	(+/-45)	16.5	(+/-11.0)	6	(+/-39)	12537	48	(+/-39)	0.0	(+/-0)
75-79yrs	7577	4	(+/-53)	10.6	(+/-10.6)	5	(+/-44)	10219	49	(+/-44)	7.8	(+/-7.8)
80-84yrs	4486	1	(+/-45)	8.9	(+/-12.6)	1	(+/-26)	7763	13	(+/-26)	0.0	(+/-0)
85yrs+	2570	2	(+/-110)	0.0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)	6100	0	(+/-0)	3.3	(+/-6.6)
Total***	464451	937	(+/-13)	17.5	(+/-1.8)	1202	(+/-15)	465457	250	(+/-15)	4.3	(+/-0.9)

\* Annual rate based on suicide deaths that occurred in 2001-2005.

\*\* 95% Confidence Interval.

\*\*\* The total rates are European age-standardised rates per 100,000.

**APPENDIX 4C: DELIBERATE SELF HARM AND SUICIDE BY RESIDENTS OF THE HSE SOUTH REGION, 2006.**

Age group	Men						Women					
	Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*		Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*	
	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**
0-4yrs	38922	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	37315	0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)
5-9yrs	38266	1	(+/-5)	0.0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	36351	0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)
10-14yrs	36711	8	(+/-15)	2.7	(+/-2.4)	2.7	(+/-2.4)	35316	32	(+/-32)	91	(+/-32)
15-19yrs	38172	136	(+/-61)	25.7	(+/-7.3)	25.7	(+/-7.3)	36189	210	(+/-80)	580	(+/-1.9)
20-24yrs	40759	165	(+/-63)	48.1	(+/-9.7)	48.1	(+/-9.7)	39492	156	(+/-63)	395	(+/-2.5)
25-29yrs	43890	145	(+/-55)	38.3	(+/-8.4)	38.3	(+/-8.4)	41927	117	(+/-52)	279	(+/-3.8)
30-34yrs	42872	112	(+/-49)	32.7	(+/-7.8)	32.7	(+/-7.8)	40953	114	(+/-52)	278	(+/-4.4)
35-39yrs	41337	113	(+/-51)	25.6	(+/-7.0)	25.6	(+/-7.0)	39717	126	(+/-57)	317	(+/-4.5)
40-44yrs	39853	88	(+/-47)	34.1	(+/-8.3)	34.1	(+/-8.3)	38932	93	(+/-50)	239	(+/-3.8)
45-49yrs	36283	54	(+/-41)	27.6	(+/-7.8)	27.6	(+/-7.8)	35563	99	(+/-56)	278	(+/-4.8)
50-54yrs	33214	52	(+/-43)	34.3	(+/-9.1)	34.3	(+/-9.1)	31755	55	(+/-47)	173	(+/-5.5)
55-59yrs	30576	32	(+/-37)	28.1	(+/-8.6)	28.1	(+/-8.6)	29374	30	(+/-37)	102	(+/-5.1)
60-64yrs	25087	16	(+/-25)	31.1	(+/-10.0)	31.1	(+/-10.0)	24597	22	(+/-38)	89	(+/-5.6)
65-69yrs	19787	6	(+/-28)	28.3	(+/-10.7)	28.3	(+/-10.7)	19748	16	(+/-41)	81	(+/-6.1)
70-74yrs	15752	5	(+/-18)	21.6	(+/-10.5)	21.6	(+/-10.5)	17353	6	(+/-28)	35	(+/-5.2)
75-79yrs	11176	1	(+/-29)	14.7	(+/-13.1)	16.1	(+/-10.7)	14144	7	(+/-37)	49	(+/-4.9)
80-84yrs	6825	1	(+/-49)	0.0	(+/-0)	14.7	(+/-13.1)	10937	0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-5.2)
85yrs+	4099	1	(+/-11)	24.3	(+/-1.9)	0.0	(+/-0)	8724	2	(+/-32)	23	(+/-0)
Total***	543581	936	165	(+/-11)	24.3	(+/-1.9)	538387	1085	200	(+/-12)	6.0	(+/-0.9)

\* Annual rate based on suicide deaths that occurred in 2001-2005.

\*\* 95% Confidence Interval.

\*\*\* The total rates are European age-standardised rates per 100,000.



**APPENDIX 4D: DELIBERATE SELF HARM AND SUICIDE BY RESIDENTS OF THE HSE WEST REGION, 2006.**

Age group	Men						Women					
	Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*		Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*	
	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Persons	Rate	95% CI**
0-4yrs	36107	0	(+/-0)	0	0.0	(+/-0)	34602	0	(+/-0)	0	0.0	(+/-0)
5-9yrs	35764	0	(+/-0)	0	0.0	(+/-0)	34113	0	(+/-0)	0	0.0	(+/-0)
10-14yrs	34956	7	(+/-15)	20	0.0	(+/-0)	33154	26	(+/-31)	78	1.2	(+/-1.7)
15-19yrs	37120	94	(+/-52)	253	23.7	(+/-7.1)	35238	165	(+/-73)	468	6.2	(+/-3.8)
20-24yrs	39635	130	(+/-58)	328	37.8	(+/-8.7)	37423	163	(+/-68)	436	10.7	(+/-4.8)
25-29yrs	39829	106	(+/-52)	266	29.6	(+/-7.7)	37611	122	(+/-59)	324	3.7	(+/-2.8)
30-34yrs	38308	99	(+/-52)	258	21.9	(+/-6.8)	37256	94	(+/-52)	252	3.2	(+/-2.6)
35-39yrs	37641	79	(+/-47)	210	25.0	(+/-7.3)	36041	82	(+/-50)	228	2.2	(+/-2.2)
40-44yrs	35627	70	(+/-47)	196	25.8	(+/-7.6)	34969	86	(+/-53)	246	4.0	(+/-3.0)
45-49yrs	33959	62	(+/-46)	183	23.6	(+/-7.4)	33042	70	(+/-51)	212	6.1	(+/-3.8)
50-54yrs	31544	32	(+/-36)	101	21.6	(+/-7.4)	30301	52	(+/-48)	172	7.3	(+/-4.4)
55-59yrs	29500	34	(+/-40)	115	14.9	(+/-6.4)	27897	23	(+/-34)	82	4.3	(+/-3.5)
60-64yrs	23821	17	(+/-35)	71	15.1	(+/-7.1)	22430	13	(+/-32)	58	5.3	(+/-4.4)
65-69yrs	18770	8	(+/-30)	43	10.7	(+/-6.7)	18108	8	(+/-31)	44	1.1	(+/-2.2)
70-74yrs	15365	8	(+/-37)	52	13.0	(+/-8.2)	15735	5	(+/-28)	32	3.8	(+/-4.4)
75-79yrs	11095	2	(+/-25)	18	7.2	(+/-7.2)	13576	3	(+/-26)	22	7.4	(+/-6.6)
80-84yrs	7098	2	(+/-40)	28	14.1	(+/-12.6)	10815	4	(+/-37)	37	0.0	(+/-0)
85yrs+	4577	1	(+/-44)	22	8.7	(+/-12.4)	9386	0	(+/-0)	0	2.1	(+/-4.3)
Total***	510716	751	(+/-11)	142	17.5	(+/-1.7)	501697	916	(+/-12)	180	4.0	(+/-0.8)

\* Annual rate based on suicide deaths that occurred in 2001-2005.

\*\* 95% Confidence Interval.

\*\*\* The total rates are European age-standardised rates per 100,000.

**APPENDIX 1: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND BY HSE REGIONS AND HOSPITAL GROUPS, 2007.**

HSE Region Hospital Group	Dublin/ Mid-Leinster				Dublin/ North East				South				West				Republic of Ireland	
	Dublin/ Midlands		Dublin South		Dublin North East		North Eastern		South Eastern		Southern		Mid-Western		West/ North Western		Male	Female
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
0-4yrs	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5-9yrs	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10-14yrs	9	43	1	5	6	19	4	12	3	12	6	16	3	16	12	20	44	143
15-19yrs	69	171	67	111	82	186	43	80	71	98	67	105	74	93	84	157	557	1001
20-24yrs	133	136	133	120	119	142	75	84	102	101	95	117	109	87	151	161	917	948
25-29yrs	111	98	133	179	103	136	54	53	76	69	96	87	71	78	96	118	740	818
30-34yrs	94	103	136	93	119	99	47	42	49	72	62	49	57	57	85	94	649	609
35-39yrs	82	119	111	109	91	116	68	53	54	77	66	55	73	74	84	84	619	687
40-44yrs	61	75	78	119	70	113	34	62	51	66	39	56	55	55	70	85	458	631
45-49yrs	38	104	71	118	52	99	17	29	46	55	31	54	22	39	40	79	317	577
50-54yrs	37	38	38	51	33	58	15	26	29	26	27	29	19	23	31	36	229	287
55-59yrs	25	15	21	32	17	49	5	14	21	19	18	14	20	15	24	25	151	183
60-64yrs	8	21	13	29	29	40	5	10	8	16	13	12	7	15	19	17	102	160
65-69yrs	5	7	1	15	9	6	3	3	5	7	4	5	3	7	5	10	35	60
70-74yrs	1	1	9	6	2	6	1	3	3	2	2	5	2	1	7	2	27	26
75-79yrs	0	1	6	6	1	5	1	2	0	5	2	2	0	4	4	2	14	27
80-84yrs	0	2	3	4	1	1	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	5	10
85yrs+	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	1	1	1	0	3	11	2
Unknown	1	0	2	1	2	9	3	4	2	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	12	15
<b>Total</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>999</b>	<b>737</b>	<b>1086</b>	<b>376</b>	<b>479</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>625</b>	<b>536</b>	<b>609</b>	<b>516</b>	<b>564</b>	<b>705</b>	<b>890</b>	<b>4889</b>	<b>6186</b>

This table does not include nine episodes of deliberate self harm for which gender was unknown.





**APPENDIX 1A: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE DUBLIN/MIDLANDS HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	Adelaide & Meath & National Children's Hospital, Tallaght		Midland Regional Hospital, Mullingar		Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise		Midland Regional Hospital, Tullamore		Naas General Hospital		Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	6	16	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	16
15-19yrs	37	55	<5	17	5	18	8	22	15	43	0	16
20-24yrs	62	49	9	27	10	9	13	17	39	34	0	0
25-34yrs	103	100	19	30	15	14	22	21	46	36	0	0
35-44yrs	49	63	18	32	9	17	15	16	52	66	0	0
45-54yrs	34	47	18	38	5	12	5	10	13	35	0	0
55-64yrs	12	15	8	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	9	16	0	0
65yrs+	<5	7	<5	<5	<5	0	0	0	<5	<5	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	304	352	79	152	47	76	66	87	176	235	<5	32

**APPENDIX 1B: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE DUBLIN SOUTH HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	St Columcille's Hospital, Loughlinstown		St James's Hospital		St Michael's Hospital, Dun Laoghaire		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	0	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5
15-19yrs	32	36	22	44	0	<5	13	27
20-24yrs	30	27	76	66	<5	<5	26	26
25-34yrs	63	56	150	119	<5	17	53	80
35-44yrs	28	52	121	119	<5	<5	38	54
45-54yrs	11	44	75	78	<5	13	20	34
55-64yrs	5	18	17	30	0	<5	12	12
65yrs+	<5	6	10	12	0	<5	6	12
Unknown	<5	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0
Total	173	239	472	472	9	41	169	247

**APPENDIX 1C: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE DUBLIN NORTH EAST HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	Beaumont Hospital		Children's University Hospital, Temple Street		James Connolly Hospital, Blanchardstown		Mater Misericordiae University Hospital	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	<5	<5	6	18	0	<5	0	0
15-19yrs	22	80	<5	5	23	55	34	46
20-24yrs	41	64	0	0	28	34	50	44
25-34yrs	66	58	0	0	40	74	116	103
35-44yrs	61	93	0	0	25	54	75	82
45-54yrs	24	55	0	0	19	43	42	59
55-64yrs	22	45	0	0	<5	23	20	21
65yrs+	7	<5	0	0	<5	6	<5	8
Unknown	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	0	<5
Total	245	403	9	23	142	290	340	365



**APPENDIX 1D: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE NORTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	Cavan General Hospital		Louth County Hospital		Monaghan General Hospital		Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda		Our Lady's Hospital, Navan	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	<5	<5	<5	<5	0	0	<5	5	0	<5
15-19yrs	7	29	6	7	<5	8	12	26	15	10
20-24yrs	25	26	13	9	<5	10	20	24	13	15
25-34yrs	23	12	11	20	5	7	36	32	26	24
35-44yrs	35	24	16	15	<5	12	34	31	16	33
45-54yrs	8	8	<5	5	<5	9	10	19	8	14
55-64yrs	<5	6	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	5
65yrs+	<5	5	<5	<5	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	<5
Unknown	0	0	<5	<5	0	0	0	0	<5	<5
Total	105	113	55	67	17	50	117	143	81	106

**APPENDIX 1E: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE SOUTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	Our Lady's Hospital, Cashel		St Luke's General Hospital, Kilkenny		South Tipperary General Hospital		Waterford Regional Hospital		Wexford General Hospital	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	0	0	<5	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	6
15-19yrs	0	0	29	21	10	19	18	25	14	33
20-24yrs	0	<5	20	11	25	32	27	23	30	34
25-34yrs	0	<5	30	35	17	29	39	43	39	33
35-44yrs	<5	0	18	36	22	43	29	13	33	51
45-54yrs	0	0	21	18	16	23	11	24	27	16
55-64yrs	<5	0	<5	8	<5	10	8	7	14	10
65yrs+	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	<5	6
Unknown	0	0	<5	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	<5	<5	124	131	97	160	135	143	161	189

**APPENDIX 1F: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE SOUTHERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	Bantry General Hospital		Cork University Hospital		Kerry General Hospital		Mallow General Hospital		Mercy University Hospital, Cork		Southern Infirmary, Cork	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	0	0	<5	<5	<5	6	<5	0	0	7	<5	0
15-19yrs	0	<5	33	25	17	37	<5	8	14	30	0	<5
20-24yrs	<5	9	37	24	24	30	5	5	23	44	<5	5
25-34yrs	5	<5	35	36	48	33	10	13	48	48	12	5
35-44yrs	<5	<5	25	32	34	19	6	8	34	47	<5	<5
45-54yrs	<5	6	13	14	16	30	10	5	15	27	<5	<5
55-64yrs	5	<5	8	6	5	8	0	<5	11	5	<5	<5
65yrs+	<5	0	0	<5	8	7	0	0	<5	<5	<5	<5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	<5	0	0	0	0	0
Total	17	26	154	142	153	170	35	44	148	212	27	15

**APPENDIX 1G: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE MID-WESTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Ennis		Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Limerick		Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Nenagh		St John's Hospital, Limerick	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	0	<5	<5	14	0	<5	0	0
15-19yrs	7	9	56	67	11	13	0	<5
20-24yrs	20	14	70	57	18	13	<5	<5
25-34yrs	33	33	74	78	18	21	<5	<5
35-44yrs	16	19	78	59	31	46	<5	5
45-54yrs	8	17	28	29	<5	10	<5	6
55-64yrs	8	6	15	18	<5	5	<5	<5
65yrs+	0	<5	6	8	0	<5	0	0
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	92	100	330	330	83	112	11	22

**APPENDIX 1H: HOSPITAL-TREATED EPISODES OF DELIBERATE SELF HARM IN THE HSE WEST/NORTH WESTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	Letterkenny General Hospital		Mayo General Hospital		Portiuncula Hospital, Ballinasloe		Roscommon County Hospital		Sligo General Hospital		University College Hospital, Galway	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
<15yrs	<5	<5	5	<5	0	6	0	0	0	0	6	9
15-19yrs	13	33	17	36	5	7	5	7	10	13	34	61
20-24yrs	23	23	23	32	12	12	9	12	22	20	62	62
25-34yrs	34	45	15	35	22	17	12	9	16	23	82	83
35-44yrs	31	45	21	26	11	17	22	18	<5	11	55	52
45-54yrs	13	26	13	15	8	14	6	12	8	11	23	37
55-64yrs	9	<5	13	6	0	11	<5	6	<5	8	16	7
65yrs+	<5	<5	5	0	<5	0	<5	<5	<5	6	8	<5
Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	127	181	112	152	59	84	59	68	62	92	286	313

**APPENDIX 2A: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE DUBLIN/ MIDLANDS HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	Adelaide & Meath & National Children's Hospital, Tallaght (n=656)	Midland Regional Hospital, Mullingar (n=231)	Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise (n=123)	Midland Regional Hospital, Tullamore (n=154)	Naas General Hospital (n=411)	Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin (n=40)
General admission	25.8%	61.5%	28.5%	55.2%	31.9%	22.5%
Psychiatric admission	4.7%	11.7%	14.6%	7.1%	18.7%	42.5%
Patient would not allow admission	0.5%	0%	0%	0%	0%	0%
Left before recommendation	7.3%	6.9%	9.8%	4.5%	9.2%	5.0%
Not admitted	61.7%	19.9%	47.2%	33.1%	40.1%	30.0%



**APPENDIX 2B: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE DUBLIN SOUTH HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	<b>St Columcille's Hospital, Loughlinstown</b> (n=412)	<b>St James's Hospital</b> (n=944)	<b>St Michael's Hospital, Dun Laoghaire</b> (n=50)	<b>Other</b> (n=416)
General admission	21.4%	19.5%	18.0%	10.1%
Psychiatric admission	20.6%	15.9%	32.0%	24.5%
Patient would not allow admission	0%	1.2%	0%	0%
Left before recommendation	10.0%	23.9%	8.0%	9.9%
Not admitted	48.1%	39.5%	42.0%	55.5%

**APPENDIX 2C: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE DUBLIN NORTH EAST HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	<b>Beaumont Hospital</b> (n=651)	<b>Children's University Hospital, Temple Street</b> (n=33)	<b>James Connolly Hospital, Blanchardstown</b> (n=434)	<b>Mater Misericordiae University Hospital</b> (n=705)
General admission	8.8%	69.7%	7.4%	11.2%
Psychiatric admission	4.1%	0%	13.4%	6.7%
Patient would not allow admission	0.6%	0%	1.2%	0.1%
Left before recommendation	21.2%	0%	18.7%	12.1%
Not admitted	65.3%	30.3%	59.4%	69.9%

**APPENDIX 2D: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE NORTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	<b>Cavan General Hospital</b> (n=218)	<b>Louth County Hospital</b> (n=122)	<b>Monaghan General Hospital</b> (n=68)	<b>Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda</b> (n=260)	<b>Our Lady's Hospital, Navan</b> (n=187)
General admission	44.5%	32.8%	76.5%	24.2%	43.9%
Psychiatric admission	6.9%	0.8%	0%	2.7%	2.1%
Patient would not allow admission	0.9%	4.1%	0%	1.9%	1.1%
Left before recommendation	11.0%	22.1%	8.8%	14.2%	9.6%
Not admitted	36.7%	40.2%	14.7%	56.9%	43.3%

**APPENDIX 2E: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE SOUTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	<b>Our Lady's Hospital, Cashel (n=6)</b>	<b>St Luke's General Hospital, Kilkenny (n=255)</b>	<b>South Tipperary General Hospital (n=257)</b>	<b>Waterford Regional Hospital (n=278)</b>	<b>Wexford General Hospital (n=350)</b>
General admission	50.0%	78.4%	55.6%	48.6%	79.7%
Psychiatric admission	0%	7.5%	13.6%	9.4%	4.9%
Patient would not allow admission	0%	0.4%	1.2%	0.4%	1.1%
Left before recommendation	0%	6.3%	8.9%	9.7%	7.4%
Not admitted	50.0%	7.5%	20.6%	32.0%	6.9%

**APPENDIX 2F: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE SOUTHERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	<b>Bantry General Hospital (n=44)</b>	<b>Cork University Hospital (n=296)</b>	<b>Kerry General Hospital (n=323)</b>	<b>Mallow General Hospital (n=79)</b>	<b>Mercy University Hospital, Cork (n=361)</b>	<b>Southern Infirmary, Cork (n=42)</b>
General admission	34.1%	40.2%	19.8%	72.2%	22.2%	28.6%
Psychiatric admission	25.0%	4.4%	31.3%	3.8%	8.0%	7.1%
Patient would not allow admission	0%	0.7%	0.9%	0%	0.8%	2.4%
Left before recommendation	4.5%	14.2%	8.0%	2.5%	27.1%	23.8%
Not admitted	36.4%	40.5%	39.9%	21.5%	41.8%	38.1%

**APPENDIX 2G: RECOMMENDED NEXT CARE BY HOSPITAL IN THE HSE MID-WESTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

	<b>Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Ennis (n=192)</b>	<b>Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Limerick (n=660)</b>	<b>Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Nenagh (n=195)</b>	<b>St John's Hospital, Limerick (n=33)</b>
General admission	53.1%	57.0%	60.5%	60.6%
Psychiatric admission	14.1%	8.2%	3.1%	3.0%
Patient would not allow admission	4.7%	2.3%	1.5%	0%
Left before recommendation	7.3%	9.5%	5.1%	12.1%
Not admitted	20.8%	23.0%	29.7%	24.2%



**APPENDIX 3A: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE DUBLIN/MIDLANDS HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

		Adelaide & Meath & National Children's Hospital, Tallaght	Midland Regional Hospital, Mullingar	Midland Regional Hospital, Portlaoise	Midland Regional Hospital, Tullamore	Naas General Hospital	Our Lady's Children's Hospital, Crumlin
Number of individuals treated	Men	237	62	40	47	143	3
	Women	271	107	59	75	189	24
	Total	508	169	99	123	332	32
Number who repeated	Men	41	11	7	11	22	0
	Women	41	23	11	10	27	1
	Total	82	34	18	21	49	1
Percentage who repeated	Men	17.3%	17.7%	17.5%	23.4%	15.4%	0%
	Women	15.1%	21.5%	18.6%	13.3%	14.3%	4.2%
	Total	16.1%	20.1%	18.2%	17.1%	14.8%	3.1%

**APPENDIX 3B: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE DUBLIN SOUTH HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

		St Columcille's Hospital, Loughlinstown	St James's Hospital	St Michael's Hospital, Dun Laoghaire	Other
Number of individuals treated	Men	126	322	8	130
	Women	179	346	15	171
	Total	305	668	23	301
Number who repeated	Men	25	63	0	18
	Women	28	60	3	34
	Total	53	123	3	52
Percentage who repeated	Men	19.8%	19.6%	0%	13.8%
	Women	15.6%	17.3%	20.0%	19.9%
	Total	17.4%	18.4%	13.0%	17.3%

**APPENDIX 3C: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE DUBLIN NORTH EAST HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

		Beaumont Hospital	Children's University Hospital, Temple Street	James Connolly Hospital, Blanchardstown	Mater Misericordiae University Hospital
Number of individuals treated	Men	186	8	124	234
	Women	307	20	235	252
	Total	493	28	359	486
Number who repeated	Men	28	0	10	47
	Women	45	2	25	47
	Total	73	2	35	94
Percentage who repeated	Men	15.1%	0%	8.1%	20.1%
	Women	14.7%	10.0%	10.6%	18.7%
	Total	14.8%	7.1%	9.7%	19.3%

**APPENDIX 3D: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE NORTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

		Cavan General Hospital	Louth County Hospital	Monaghan General Hospital	Our Lady of Lourdes Hospital, Drogheda	Our Lady's Hospital, Navan
Number of individuals treated	Men	74	52	17	93	75
	Women	92	55	40	124	90
	Total	166	107	57	217	165
Number who repeated	Men	13	3	1	15	5
	Women	10	10	7	9	12
	Total	23	13	8	24	17
Percentage who repeated	Men	17.6%	5.8%	5.9%	16.1%	6.7%
	Women	10.9%	18.2%	17.5%	7.3%	13.3%
	Total	13.9%	12.1%	14.0%	11.1%	10.3%

**APPENDIX 3E: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE SOUTH EASTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

		Our Lady's Hospital, Cashel	St Luke's General Hospital, Kilkenny	South Tipperary General Hospital	Waterford Regional Hospital	Wexford General Hospital
Number of individuals treated	Men	3	97	76	111	128
	Women	2	112	97	111	155
	Total	5	209	173	222	283
Number who repeated	Men	1	21	10	14	24
	Women	1	10	19	10	26
	Total	2	31	29	24	50
Percentage who repeated	Men	33.3%	21.6%	13.2%	12.6%	18.8%
	Women	50.0%	8.9%	19.6%	9.0%	16.8%
	Total	40.0%	14.8%	16.8%	10.8%	17.7%

**APPENDIX 3F: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE SOUTHERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

		Bantry General Hospital	Cork University Hospital	Kerry General Hospital	Mallow General Hospital	Mercy University Hospital, Cork	Southern Infirmary, Cork
Number of individuals treated	Men	18	135	124	32	129	22
	Women	24	129	144	39	191	14
	Total*	42	264	268	71	320	36
Number who repeated	Men	0	11	20	1	11	3
	Women	2	11	14	4	14	0
	Total	2	22	34	5	25	3
Percentage who repeated	Men	0%	8.1%	16.1%	3.1%	8.5%	13.6%
	Women	8.3%	8.5%	9.7%	10.3%	7.3%	0%
	Total	4.8%	8.3%	12.7%	7.0%	7.8%	8.3%



**APPENDIX 3G: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE MID-WESTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

		Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Ennis	Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Limerick	Mid-Western Regional Hospital, Nenagh	St John's Hospital, Limerick
Number of individuals treated	Men	72	237	59	11
	Women	77	259	72	17
	Total	149	496	131	28
Number who repeated	Men	14	54	10	3
	Women	14	34	18	5
	Total	28	88	28	8
Percentage who repeated	Men	19.4%	22.8%	16.9%	27.3%
	Women	18.2%	13.1%	25.0%	29.4%
	Total	18.8%	17.7%	21.4%	28.6%

**APPENDIX 3H: REPETITION BY GENDER AND HOSPITAL FOR INDIVIDUALS TREATED IN THE HSE WEST/ NORTH WESTERN HOSPITALS GROUP, 2007.**

		Letterkenny General Hospital	Mayo General Hospital	Portiuncula Hospital, Ballinasloe	Roscommon County Hospital	Sligo General Hospital	University College Hospital, Galway
Number of individuals treated	Men	102	86	43	38	57	223
	Women	148	117	73	39	78	256
	Total	250	203	116	78	135	481
Number who repeated	Men	14	18	11	10	6	36
	Women	20	20	7	12	9	36
	Total	34	38	18	22	15	72
Percentage who repeated	Men	13.7%	20.9%	25.6%	26.3%	10.5%	16.1%
	Women	13.5%	17.1%	9.6%	30.8%	11.5%	14.1%
	Total	13.6%	18.7%	15.5%	28.2%	11.1%	15.0%



**APPENDIX 4: DELIBERATE SELF HARM AND SUICIDE BY RESIDENTS OF THE REPUBLIC OF IRELAND, 2007.**

Age group	Men						Women					
	Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*		Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*	
	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**
0-4yrs	160500	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	151800	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
5-9yrs	151300	2	(+/-2)	0.0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	144600	2	(+/-2)	0.0	(+/-0)
10-14yrs	141300	42	(+/-9)	1.1	(+/-0.8)	1.1	(+/-0.8)	134200	126	(+/-17)	0.7	(+/-0.7)
15-19yrs	145400	464	(+/-30)	20.9	(+/-3.4)	20.9	(+/-3.4)	140600	857	(+/-42)	4.3	(+/-1.6)
20-24yrs	175000	725	(+/-31)	33.6	(+/-3.9)	33.6	(+/-3.9)	172800	746	(+/-32)	5.3	(+/-1.6)
25-29yrs	204700	577	(+/-23)	25.2	(+/-3.1)	25.2	(+/-3.1)	200400	599	(+/-24)	4.4	(+/-1.3)
30-34yrs	182600	487	(+/-24)	23.3	(+/-3.2)	23.3	(+/-3.2)	175300	484	(+/-25)	5.6	(+/-1.6)
35-39yrs	169100	424	(+/-24)	22.6	(+/-3.3)	22.6	(+/-3.3)	162500	499	(+/-27)	5.3	(+/-1.6)
40-44yrs	153600	351	(+/-24)	25.9	(+/-3.7)	25.9	(+/-3.7)	152200	469	(+/-28)	5.7	(+/-1.7)
45-49yrs	140600	250	(+/-22)	22.9	(+/-3.6)	22.9	(+/-3.6)	139300	394	(+/-28)	6.9	(+/-2.0)
50-54yrs	127100	177	(+/-21)	24.9	(+/-4.0)	24.9	(+/-4.0)	125500	248	(+/-25)	8.3	(+/-2.3)
55-59yrs	114900	111	(+/-18)	21.1	(+/-3.8)	21.1	(+/-3.8)	112500	145	(+/-21)	7.5	(+/-2.3)
60-64yrs	96000	78	(+/-18)	20.2	(+/-4.1)	20.2	(+/-4.1)	94600	113	(+/-22)	6.6	(+/-2.4)
65-69yrs	71300	31	(+/-16)	16.8	(+/-4.3)	16.8	(+/-4.3)	72200	50	(+/-20)	5.3	(+/-2.4)
70-74yrs	56600	25	(+/-18)	14.1	(+/-4.5)	14.1	(+/-4.5)	62600	24	(+/-16)	2.9	(+/-1.9)
75-79yrs	40600	13	(+/-18)	10.3	(+/-4.5)	10.3	(+/-4.5)	51500	24	(+/-19)	4.7	(+/-2.7)
80-84yrs	25000	5	(+/-18)	11.2	(+/-6.0)	11.2	(+/-6.0)	40400	9	(+/-15)	1.0	(+/-1.4)
85yrs+	15500	10	(+/-41)	3.9	(+/-4.5)	3.9	(+/-4.5)	34800	2	(+/-8)	1.7	(+/-2.0)
Total***	2171100	3772	(+/-6)	17.8	(+/-0.8)	17.8	(+/-0.8)	2167800	4791	(+/-6)	4.4	(+/-0.4)

\* Annual rate based on suicide deaths that occurred in 2001-2005.

\*\* 95% Confidence Interval.

\*\*\* The total rates are European age-standardised rates per 100,000.



**APPENDIX 4A: DELIBERATE SELF HARM AND SUICIDE BY RESIDENTS OF THE HSE DUBLIN / MID-LEINSTER REGION, 2007.**

Age group	Men						Women					
	Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*		Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*	
	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**
0-4yrs	46284	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	43423	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
5-9yrs	42942	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	40773	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
10-14yrs	39331	11	(+/-17)	1.5	(+/-1.8)	1.5	(+/-1.8)	37338	34	(+/-31)	0.5	(+/-1.1)
15-19yrs	40455	121	(+/-54)	15.8	(+/-5.6)	15.8	(+/-5.6)	40110	248	(+/-79)	4.0	(+/-2.8)
20-24yrs	52482	225	(+/-57)	24.4	(+/-6.1)	24.4	(+/-6.1)	53353	206	(+/-54)	3.7	(+/-2.4)
25-29yrs	65176	177	(+/-41)	18.4	(+/-4.8)	18.4	(+/-4.8)	64054	176	(+/-41)	3.4	(+/-2.1)
30-34yrs	54216	147	(+/-45)	16.2	(+/-4.9)	16.2	(+/-4.9)	52579	134	(+/-44)	4.6	(+/-2.6)
35-39yrs	49163	111	(+/-43)	19.5	(+/-5.6)	19.5	(+/-5.6)	47954	153	(+/-52)	4.6	(+/-2.8)
40-44yrs	43307	114	(+/-49)	18.5	(+/-5.8)	18.5	(+/-5.8)	44377	143	(+/-54)	6.3	(+/-3.4)
45-49yrs	40282	77	(+/-44)	18.4	(+/-6.0)	18.4	(+/-6.0)	40601	122	(+/-54)	6.9	(+/-3.7)
50-54yrs	35677	46	(+/-38)	24.1	(+/-7.4)	24.1	(+/-7.4)	36601	71	(+/-46)	5.5	(+/-3.5)
55-59yrs	31418	32	(+/-36)	15.9	(+/-6.4)	15.9	(+/-6.4)	31620	43	(+/-41)	9.5	(+/-4.9)
60-64yrs	25282	16	(+/-32)	15.8	(+/-7.1)	15.8	(+/-7.1)	25863	40	(+/-49)	3.9	(+/-3.5)
65-69yrs	18486	3	(+/-19)	8.7	(+/-6.1)	8.7	(+/-6.1)	20122	22	(+/-47)	5.0	(+/-4.4)
70-74yrs	14748	8	(+/-38)	5.4	(+/-5.4)	5.4	(+/-5.4)	17244	7	(+/-31)	1.2	(+/-2.3)
75-79yrs	10398	5	(+/-43)	7.7	(+/-7.7)	7.7	(+/-7.7)	14341	6	(+/-34)	0.0	(+/-0)
80-84yrs	6430	3	(+/-54)	6.2	(+/-8.8)	6.2	(+/-8.8)	10799	5	(+/-41)	0.0	(+/-0)
85yrs+	3900	1	(+/-51)	5.1	(+/-10.3)	5.1	(+/-10.3)	9444	1	(+/-21)	2.1	(+/-4.2)
Total***	619978	1097	(+/-11)	13.5	(+/-1.3)	13.5	(+/-1.3)	630596	1411	(+/-12)	3.8	(+/-0.7)

\* Annual rate based on suicide deaths that occurred in 2001-2005.

\*\* 95% Confidence Interval.

\*\*\* The total rates are European age-standardised rates per 100,000.

APPENDIX 4B: DELIBERATE SELF HARM AND SUICIDE BY RESIDENTS OF THE HSE DUBLIN / NORTH EAST REGION, 2007.

Age group	Men						Women					
	Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*		Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*	
	Persons	Rate	Persons	Rate	Rate	95% CI**	Persons	Rate	Persons	Rate	Rate	95% CI**
0-4yrs	37119	0	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	34934	0	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
5-9yrs	33487	1	3	(+/-6)	0.0	(+/-0)	31882	2	6	(+/-9)	0.0	(+/-0)
10-14yrs	29825	9	30	(+/-20)	0.0	(+/-0)	28183	35	124	(+/-42)	1.4	(+/-2.0)
15-19yrs	30354	108	356	(+/-68)	17.8	(+/-6.8)	29229	215	736	(+/-100)	5.5	(+/-3.9)
20-24yrs	39752	149	375	(+/-61)	28.7	(+/-7.6)	39400	168	426	(+/-66)	5.1	(+/-3.2)
25-29yrs	50973	144	282	(+/-47)	21.6	(+/-5.8)	50405	161	319	(+/-50)	4.0	(+/-2.5)
30-34yrs	44803	126	281	(+/-50)	25.4	(+/-6.7)	43393	126	290	(+/-52)	5.1	(+/-3.1)
35-39yrs	39775	115	289	(+/-54)	21.6	(+/-6.6)	37532	141	376	(+/-63)	4.3	(+/-3.0)
40-44yrs	33598	79	235	(+/-53)	26.8	(+/-8.0)	32921	131	398	(+/-70)	4.9	(+/-3.4)
45-49yrs	29422	60	204	(+/-53)	23.1	(+/-7.9)	28980	104	359	(+/-70)	4.1	(+/-3.4)
50-54yrs	25649	42	164	(+/-51)	18.7	(+/-7.6)	25518	73	286	(+/-67)	9.4	(+/-5.4)
55-59yrs	23052	21	91	(+/-40)	26.9	(+/-9.7)	23324	43	184	(+/-56)	6.0	(+/-4.5)
60-64yrs	19632	25	127	(+/-51)	20.4	(+/-9.1)	19701	29	147	(+/-55)	8.1	(+/-5.7)
65-69yrs	14194	13	92	(+/-51)	19.7	(+/-10.5)	14549	7	48	(+/-36)	5.5	(+/-5.5)
70-74yrs	10929	4	37	(+/-37)	16.5	(+/-11.0)	12671	8	63	(+/-45)	0.0	(+/-0)
75-79yrs	7679	2	26	(+/-37)	10.4	(+/-10.4)	10069	7	70	(+/-53)	7.9	(+/-7.9)
80-84yrs	4589	1	22	(+/-44)	8.7	(+/-12.3)	7833	3	38	(+/-44)	0.0	(+/-0)
85yrs+	2705	1	37	(+/-74)	0.0	(+/-0)	6377	0	0	(+/-0)	3.1	(+/-6.3)
Total***	477538	900	173	(+/-13)	17.1	(+/-1.7)	476902	1253	256	(+/-15)	4.2	(+/-0.8)

\* Annual rate based on suicide deaths that occurred in 2001-2005.

\*\* 95% Confidence Interval.

\*\*\* The total rates are European age-standardised rates per 100,000.



**APPENDIX 4C: DELIBERATE SELF HARM AND SUICIDE BY RESIDENTS OF THE HSE SOUTH REGION, 2007.**

Age group	Men						Women					
	Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*		Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*	
	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**
0-4yrs	40400	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)	38300	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
5-9yrs	38700	1	(+/-5)	0.0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)	37100	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
10-14yrs	37000	10	(+/-17)	2.7	(+/-2.4)	28	(+/-30)	35700	78	(+/-30)	0.0	(+/-0)
15-19yrs	38200	131	(+/-60)	25.7	(+/-7.3)	196	(+/-77)	36300	540	(+/-65)	1.7	(+/-1.9)
20-24yrs	42800	174	(+/-62)	45.8	(+/-9.3)	185	(+/-65)	41600	445	(+/-51)	2.9	(+/-2.4)
25-29yrs	47200	159	(+/-53)	35.6	(+/-7.8)	132	(+/-51)	45000	293	(+/-51)	7.1	(+/-3.6)
30-34yrs	44400	111	(+/-47)	31.5	(+/-7.5)	115	(+/-51)	41700	276	(+/-51)	9.6	(+/-4.3)
35-39yrs	42100	109	(+/-50)	25.2	(+/-6.9)	113	(+/-52)	40500	279	(+/-52)	9.9	(+/-4.4)
40-44yrs	40400	74	(+/-43)	33.7	(+/-8.2)	104	(+/-52)	39500	263	(+/-52)	7.1	(+/-3.8)
45-49yrs	36600	68	(+/-45)	27.3	(+/-7.7)	100	(+/-55)	36400	275	(+/-55)	9.9	(+/-4.7)
50-54yrs	33700	52	(+/-43)	33.8	(+/-9.0)	56	(+/-46)	32400	173	(+/-46)	11.7	(+/-5.4)
55-59yrs	30800	33	(+/-37)	27.9	(+/-8.5)	30	(+/-37)	29400	102	(+/-37)	9.5	(+/-5.1)
60-64yrs	26000	18	(+/-33)	30.0	(+/-9.6)	27	(+/-40)	25700	105	(+/-40)	9.3	(+/-5.4)
65-69yrs	19800	7	(+/-27)	28.3	(+/-10.7)	9	(+/-30)	19700	46	(+/-30)	9.1	(+/-6.1)
70-74yrs	15600	4	(+/-26)	21.8	(+/-10.6)	7	(+/-31)	17100	41	(+/-31)	5.8	(+/-5.2)
75-79yrs	11200	2	(+/-25)	16.1	(+/-10.7)	7	(+/-38)	14000	50	(+/-38)	4.3	(+/-4.9)
80-84yrs	6800	1	(+/-29)	14.7	(+/-13.2)	1	(+/-18)	11000	9	(+/-18)	3.6	(+/-5.1)
85yrs+	4200	5	(+/-106)	0.0	(+/-0)	1	(+/-22)	9200	11	(+/-22)	0.0	(+/-0)
Total***	555900	959	(+/-11)	23.7	(+/-1.9)	1111	(+/-12)	550600	199	(+/-12)	5.9	(+/-0.9)

\* Annual rate based on suicide deaths that occurred in 2001-2005.

\*\* 95% Confidence Interval.

\*\*\* The total rates are European age-standardised rates per 100,000.


APPENDIX 4D: DELIBERATE SELF HARM AND SUICIDE BY RESIDENTS OF THE HSE WEST REGION, 2007.

Age group	Men						Women					
	Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*		Population		Deliberate self harm		Suicide*	
	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**	Persons	Rate	95% CI**	Rate	95% CI**
0-4yrs	36797	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)	35043	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
5-9yrs	36370	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)	0	(+/-0)	34845	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
10-14yrs	35144	12	(+/-20)	0.0	(+/-0)	29	(+/-33)	33079	29	(+/-33)	1.2	(+/-1.7)
15-19yrs	36192	104	(+/-56)	24.3	(+/-7.3)	198	(+/-80)	34961	198	(+/-80)	6.3	(+/-3.8)
20-24yrs	39967	177	(+/-67)	37.5	(+/-8.7)	187	(+/-71)	38347	187	(+/-71)	10.4	(+/-4.7)
25-29yrs	41350	97	(+/-48)	28.5	(+/-7.4)	130	(+/-56)	40941	130	(+/-56)	3.4	(+/-2.6)
30-34yrs	39181	103	(+/-52)	21.4	(+/-6.6)	109	(+/-55)	37828	109	(+/-55)	3.2	(+/-2.6)
35-39yrs	38262	89	(+/-49)	24.6	(+/-7.2)	92	(+/-52)	36715	92	(+/-52)	2.2	(+/-2.2)
40-44yrs	36294	84	(+/-51)	25.3	(+/-7.5)	91	(+/-54)	35402	91	(+/-54)	4.0	(+/-3.0)
45-49yrs	34195	45	(+/-39)	23.4	(+/-7.4)	68	(+/-49)	33318	68	(+/-49)	6.0	(+/-3.8)
50-54yrs	31975	37	(+/-38)	21.3	(+/-7.3)	48	(+/-45)	30981	48	(+/-45)	7.1	(+/-4.3)
55-59yrs	29530	25	(+/-34)	14.9	(+/-6.4)	29	(+/-38)	28157	29	(+/-38)	4.3	(+/-3.5)
60-64yrs	24986	19	(+/-35)	14.4	(+/-6.8)	17	(+/-35)	23435	17	(+/-35)	5.1	(+/-4.2)
65-69yrs	18919	8	(+/-30)	10.6	(+/-6.7)	12	(+/-39)	17929	12	(+/-39)	1.1	(+/-2.2)
70-74yrs	15323	9	(+/-39)	13.1	(+/-8.3)	2	(+/-18)	15585	2	(+/-18)	3.8	(+/-4.4)
75-79yrs	11223	4	(+/-36)	7.1	(+/-7.1)	4	(+/-31)	13090	4	(+/-31)	7.6	(+/-6.8)
80-84yrs	7081	0	(+/-0)	14.1	(+/-12.6)	0	(+/-0)	10868	0	(+/-0)	0.0	(+/-0)
85yrs+	4694	3	(+/-74)	8.5	(+/-12.1)	0	(+/-0)	9679	0	(+/-0)	2.1	(+/-4.1)
Total***	517483	816	(+/-11)	17.2	(+/-1.7)	1016	(+/-12)	510202	196	(+/-12)	3.9	(+/-0.8)

\* Annual rate based on suicide deaths that occurred in 2001-2005.

\*\* 95% Confidence Interval.

\*\*\* The total rates are European age-standardised rates per 100,000.



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