In the first six months of 2016, the Registry recorded 5,471 presentations to hospital due to self-harm. This is equivalent to the number recorded for the same period of 2015 (n=5,475).

More than half of the presentations were made by women (n=3,065, 56%).

In total, 4,575 individuals were treated following self-harm. Thus, 896 (16%) of the presentations recorded were due to repetition.

Drug overdose was the most common method of self-harm, involved in 67% of cases. Alcohol was involved in 32% of cases (28% for women and 36% for men). Self-cutting was the only other common method, involved in 27% of cases.

These figures are in line with the equivalent figures for the same period of 2015.

There were 365 acts involving attempted hanging, accounting for 7% of all self-harm cases. This number is 4% lower than that recorded in the first six months of 2015 (n=379).

Taking into account the population, the national rate of persons presenting to hospital following self-harm was 212 per 100,000 in first six months of 2016. The female rate was 24% higher than the male rate.

The national rate for the first six months of 2016 was 1.4% lower than the rate for the same period of 2015 (1.6% lower for males, 1.3% lower for females).

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1 Data are provisional
Table 2: Incidence rates (EASR) per 100,000 by HSE Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>HSE Region</th>
<th>Male</th>
<th>Female</th>
<th>All</th>
<th>Ireland</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HSE Dublin/ Mid-Leinster</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>259</td>
<td>232</td>
<td>190</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSE Dublin/ North East</td>
<td>202</td>
<td>261</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>235</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSE South</td>
<td>222</td>
<td>254</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HSE West</td>
<td>216</td>
<td>285</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ireland</td>
<td>190</td>
<td>235</td>
<td>249</td>
<td>212</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- The incidence of self-harm was highest in the HSE region West. The female rate was higher than the male rate in all HSE regions.

- The incidence of self-harm was highest – at 587 per 100,000 – among 15-19 year olds, while the lowest rates was among those aged under 10 years and over 60 years.

- The highest rate of self-harm, for both genders, were among adolescents and young adults. The peak female rate was 808 per 100,000, among 15-19 year olds. The peak male rate was 553 per 100,000 among 20-24 year olds.

- In many age groups there was little difference in incidence rates by gender. The exceptions were among 10-14 year olds and 15-19 year olds where the female rate was 226% higher and 113% higher than the male rate, respectively.
The age pattern in the rate of self-harm was similar across the HSE regions with the exception of HSE West where the peak rate of self-harm was among 20-24 year-olds.

The outcomes of the Registry continue to highlight the importance of improving access to services for people engaging in self-harm, in line with strategic goals 4 and 7 of Connecting for Life, Ireland’s new National Strategy to Reduce Suicide, 2016-2020. This involves access to real-time surveillance data on self-harm, and improving the provision of psychosocial and psychiatric assessment for self-harm patients in the emergency department, as well as delivering targeted interventions for self-harm.

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