

Appendix 2

Summary of NISRA statistics. This data must be interpreted with caution, due to registration delays, NISRA data is based on, **date of registration, not the date of death**. Coroners' timelines can significantly distort year-to-year comparisons.

Appendix one [Suicide Statistics for Northern Ireland 2024](#)

1. The three-year average for registered suicides in NI, rose from 204.7 in 2017 to 220.3 in both 2020 and 2022, and 238.0 in 2024. Signalling a concerning 30% upward movement in the dataset.
2. Considering the trend based on the year of occurrence, for which 2023 is the most recent reliable year, the three-year rolling average of suicide deaths rose from 205.7 in 2017 to 234.3 in 2020, before falling to 228.0 in 2021, and rising again to 236.0 in 2023.
3. Annually, numbers of registered suicides have fluctuated with 290 suicide deaths registered in Northern Ireland in 2024. separate jurisdictions.
4. As with previous years, suicide remains the leading cause of death in males under 50 in Northern Ireland. Of all male deaths registered in 2024 where the deceased was under 50 years of age (690), 151 were to suicide (21.9%).
5. 230 (79.3 per cent) of the 290 suicide deaths in 2024 were males and 60 (20.7 per cent) were females. The age-standardised mortality rate for males was 28.0 per 100,000 in 2024, while for females; the equivalent rate was 7.1 per 100,000.
6. In 2024, when considering marital status, the crude suicide death rate per 100,000 population (aged 16+) was higher among those who were single (30.9), divorced (27.4) or widowed (18.7), compared to those recorded as married (9.2).
7. In every year of the revised series (2015), more than 50 per cent of suicide deaths had a marital status of single.
8. The age-standardised mortality rate for suicides in Northern Ireland has fluctuated since the start of the revised series (2015), ranging from 11.9 per 100,000 in 2016 to 14.3 per 100,000 in both 2018 and 2021, to 17.4 per 100,000 in 2024.

The Northern Ireland 2024 age-standardised mortality rate of 17.4 suicides per 100,000 population was higher than the rate for Scotland (12.7 per 100,000 population) and England and Wales (11.4 per 100,000). It should be noted, however, that cross-country comparisons will be affected by differences in data collection and collation processes in the

