

## Knowledge of the impact of social inequalities on self-harm and suicide

An ability to draw on knowledge that social inequalities are associated with increased rates of self-harm and suicide
An ability to draw on knowledge that people living in areas of higher socioeconomic deprivation tend to have higher rates of suicide and that:
hospital admissions following self-harm are twice as high in the most deprived neighbourhoods compared with the most affluent
males in the lowest social class who live in the most deprived areas are up to ten times more at risk of suicide than those in the highest social class living in the most affluent areas
An ability to draw on knowledge that the greater the level of deprivation experienced, the higher the risk of suicidal behaviour
An ability to draw on knowledge that:
unemployed males are two to three times more likely to die by suicide than those in employment
those in the least skilled occupations (e.g. construction workers) have higher rates of suicide
people experiencing socioeconomic disadvantage and adverse circumstances (e.g. unemployment and unmanageable debt) are at increased risk of suicidal behaviour, particularly during periods of economic recession
An ability to draw on knowledge that people who are socioeconomically disadvantaged are thought to be at increased risk of self-harm and suicide because they are more likely to experience ongoing stressful experiences and negative life events, such as:
adversity (including adverse events in childhood)
poor mental health
relationship breakdown
social isolation
experience of stigma
emotional distress
difficulties accessing welfare benefits or other financial support
debt
poor housing
An ability to draw on knowledge that some populations may be at greater risk of self-harm and suicide, such as:
people who identify as LGBTQ+
people who have been/are in the criminal justice system
people from the traveller community
people who have been trafficked
refugees and asylum seekers
looked-after children and young people
An ability to draw on knowledge that while some ethnic minority groups are at greater risk of self-harm and suicide, others show a reduced risk or no greater risk than the population as a whole
an ability to draw on knowledge that within ethnic minority groups there may be differences in vulnerability between males and females