

# **Decade of reducing self-inflicted deaths in Japan hindered by COVID-19**

February 17 2021

---

# MENTAL HEALTH IN JAPAN IN 2020

Over the past decade, Japan has slowly reduced suicides through national and local government policies that provide mental health check-ups and work place support. More people took their own lives in 2020, likely due to the pandemic. Researchers considered the number of suicides from April to November in each year from 2016-2019 compared to the same months in 2020.

State of Emergency is extended. It is common for suicides to decrease in the immediate aftermath of a disaster, known as "the pulling together phenomenon."

## MAY

Government subsidizes domestic tourism, but excludes Tokyo due to a COVID-19 increase. Torrential rains create a local disaster in Kyūshū. The increase in suicides among young women continues.



## SEPTEMBER

Government announces 60,439 job losses caused by the pandemic. Part-time jobs and the tourism sector, where women make up most of the work force, experience worst losses.

## NOVEMBER

COVID-19 cases rise and Tokyo governor asks residents to avoid dining out. Suicides remain elevated.

If you or someone you know are having thoughts of suicide anywhere in the world, visit [www.suicide.org/international-suicide-hotlines.html](http://www.suicide.org/international-suicide-hotlines.html) for resources local to you. In Japan, visit <https://telljp.com/> or <https://www.inochinodenwa.org/lifeline.php>.

## FEBRUARY

The Diamond Princess cruise ship is quarantined at Yokohama.

## MARCH

The Olympic Games are officially postponed.

## APRIL

State of Emergency declared for one month. April and May are usually when most suicides occur due to increased social pressures as students start a new school year and many adults change jobs. In 2020, fewer suicides occurred than expected based on trends from 2016 to 2019.



## JUNE

Government ends COVID-19 restrictions. Students return to school. More women under age 30 kill themselves than is expected based on trends from 2016-2019.



## AUGUST

Largest decrease of Japan's GDP since WWII. Trend of increased suicides spreads to women under age 50, but number remains average in men.



## OCTOBER

October 2020 has greatest increase in total suicides among men & women compared to previous four Octobers. Nearly double the 2016-2019 average number of women and men aged 30-49 take their own lives in 2020.



東京大学  
THE UNIVERSITY OF TOKYO

Read the full research in *JAMA Network Open*, DOI: [10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.37378](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.37378)  
Visit [www.nippon.com](http://www.nippon.com) for a monthly timeline of events in Japan.

Timeline of COVID-19's economic effects and mental health concerns in Japan.  
Credit: Caitlin Devor, The University of Tokyo CC-BY

More people than expected ended their own lives in 2020 in Japan, overturning a decadelong slow decline in the nation's annual number of suicides, according to a new analysis by public health experts at the University of Tokyo. The increase in suicides was especially pronounced among women younger than 30, potentially due to the COVID-19 pandemic's disproportionate effect on part-time and travel industry employees.

"This trend of increased suicides among young women and university and [high school students](#) is very different from before COVID-19. Before COVID-19, if suicides increased, we would expect more deaths of middle-aged men," said Dr. Haruka Sakamoto, an expert in [public health](#) at the University of Tokyo and first author of the research publication in the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA) Network Open*.

The number of people who died by suicide in Japan peaked in 2003 with 34,427 total deaths, held relatively steady through 2009, and then slowly declined to 20,169 deaths in 2019, an all-time low since the government began compiling national suicide statistics in 1978.

In the late 2000s, suicides increased sharply among men in their 50s, many of whom were understood to be affected by the "Lehman shock" (the financial crisis following the bankruptcy of the Lehman Brothers company in 2008). Since then, depression and suicide in Japan have been widely viewed as diseases caused by overwork or work-related stress. In

2016, Japan's Basic Act on Suicide Prevention law required national and local governments to develop specific plans to reduce suicides.

"If they have a [mental health problem](#), maybe they still feel some social shame, but now people know they can ask for rest from their employer," Sakamoto explained.

Sakamoto says that most suicide prevention policies are targeted to full-time employees of large companies. Anyone without a full-time job, especially [young people](#) who do not regularly visit medical clinics for physical health complaints, can be easily missed by current suicide prevention efforts.

In their recent analysis, Sakamoto and colleagues examined month-by-month differences in suicides from April to November of 2016-2019 versus April to November of 2020. This month-by-month analysis allowed researchers to account for the rapidly changing social conditions related to the pandemic.

Fewer suicides than expected occurred in April and May 2020 when Japan was under an official state of emergency.

"Our hypothesis to explain the decrease in suicides in April and May is that normally there is an increase in suicides because of people starting a new school year or a job change. The state of emergency delayed that normal time of change, so suicide rooted in school or working environment did not occur as usual," said Sakamoto.

The April-May decline in suicides is also expected based on the widely documented "pulling together phenomenon" in societies around the world as people support one another in the immediate aftermath of natural or national disasters. Eventually, this sense of community cohesion fades, the decline in suicides reverses to a brief spike, and then

suicides return to their pre-disaster normal rate.

In July 2020, the number of women killing themselves in Japan started to increase, especially in those younger than 30, and remained higher than expected through November. Between 2016 to 2019, an average of 70 women under age 30 died by suicide each July, but 96 women did so in 2020. October was the deadliest month for women of all ages. An average of 486 total women took their own lives the previous four Octobers, but 826 total women did so in October 2020.

The total number of men taking their own lives did not rise significantly until October. An average of 1,096 men of all ages killed themselves each October from 2016 to 2019, but 1,246 total men did so in October 2020. Most of the increase was among men aged 30 to 49.

"If people feel the pandemic can finish soon, they can fight to maintain their business. But around October, globally we saw a resurgence of COVID-19, so maybe people felt like the situation will get worse soon in Japan too. Probably with this negative atmosphere in October, this is why there was such an increase in suicides that month," said Sakamoto.

Although the total number of suicides is higher in men, researchers say that the sudden and unexpected increase in younger women is especially concerning. Japan's current suicide prevention strategies are unlikely to catch this demographic, and the pandemic's effect on part-time, food service or restaurant workers, and tourism, travel and entertainment sector jobs—where [young women](#) make up a significant portion of the workforce—is unlikely to recover anytime soon.

"Now the government needs a new policy for women and university students added to the current overall suicide program," said Sakamoto.

The relationship between biology, external environments, depression and

suicide have always been difficult for medical science to understand, but experts say the pandemic's environment of isolation, stress and general dread can create mental illness.

"Even now during COVID-19, not every [part-time](#) worker has a mental health problem and it is still very rare to kill yourself. Mental health problems are biological issues, but environment can strongly affect the biological part. Without COVID-19 pressures, I think most of these [women](#) who killed themselves in 2020 would not have had mental health problems," said Sakamoto.

Parts of Japan, including Tokyo and Osaka, re-entered a state of emergency at the start of January 2021. National suicide statistics are made rapidly available in Japan, so researchers are continuing to watch each month's data as it becomes available.

"No one knows when we can enjoy daily life again, so the pandemic's effects on mental health and suicide will not end soon," said Sakamoto.

If you or someone you know are having thoughts of [suicide](#) anywhere in the world, visit [www.suicide.org/international-suicide-hotlines.html](http://www.suicide.org/international-suicide-hotlines.html) for a list of local resources.

**More information:** Haruka Sakamoto et al. Assessment of Suicide in Japan During the COVID-19 Pandemic vs Previous Years, *JAMA Network Open* (2021). [DOI: 10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.37378](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamanetworkopen.2020.37378)

Japan's national suicide statistics: [www.npa.go.jp/safetylife/seian...jjsatuno\\_joukyou.pdf](http://www.npa.go.jp/safetylife/seian...jjsatuno_joukyou.pdf)

Provided by University of Tokyo

Citation: Decade of reducing self-inflicted deaths in Japan hindered by COVID-19 (2021, February 17) retrieved 27 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2021-02-decade-self-inflicted-deaths-japan-hindered.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.