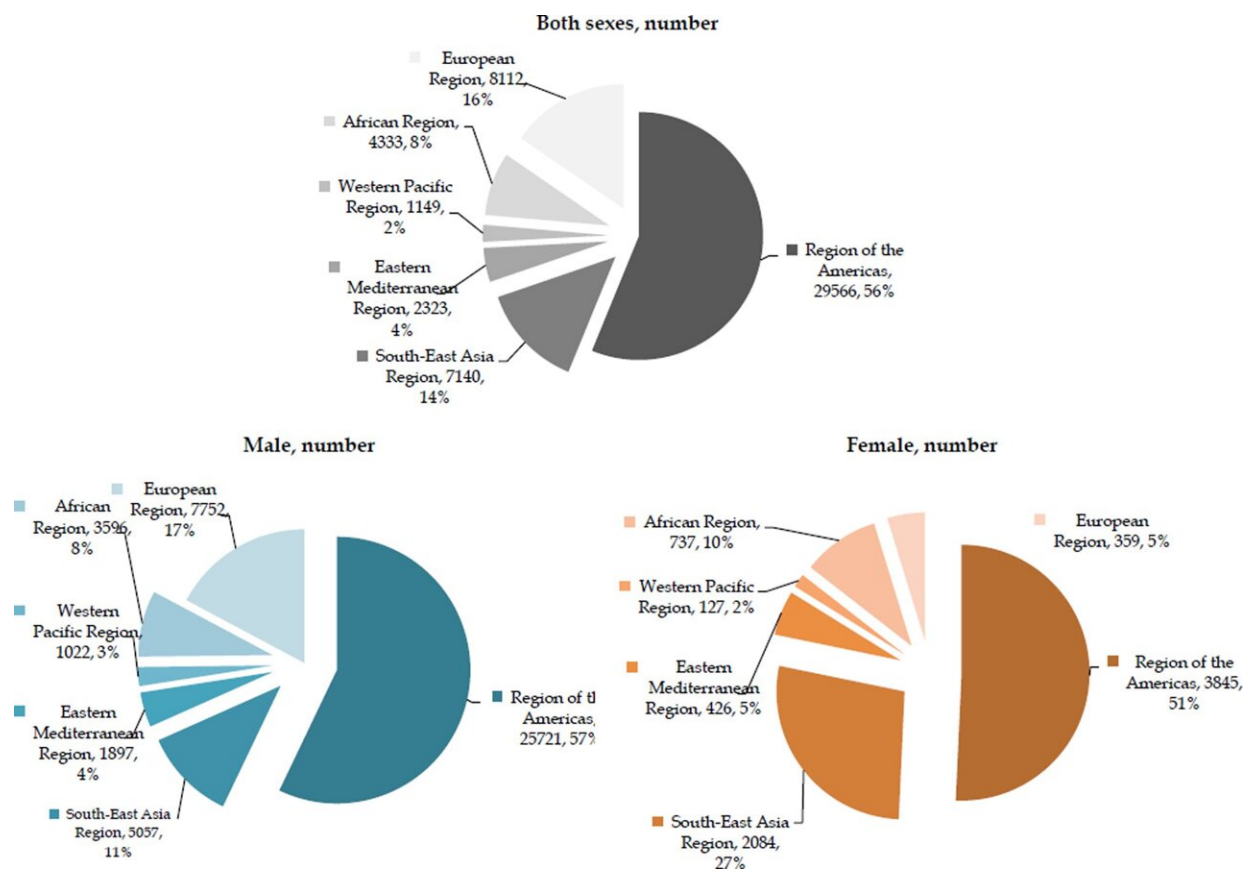


Firearm suicides fell worldwide since 1990, but rose in 31 countries

May 25 2022



Number of suicides by firearm (global and by WHO regions), by sexes, 2019. Source: GBD estimates. Credit: Ilic et al., 2022, PLOS ONE, CC-BY 4.0 (<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/>)

From 1990 to 2019, deaths from suicide by firearm declined throughout

the world, but some countries saw an increasing trend. Irena Ilic of the University of Belgrade, Serbia, and colleagues present these findings in the open-access journal *PLOS ONE* on May 25, 2022.

Firearm suicides represent a significant public health concern in many countries. Tracking and understanding [firearm](#) suicide statistics can help inform efforts to reduce deaths. However, few studies have examined [death rates](#) from suicide by firearm at a global scale.

To improve understanding of this issue, Ilic and colleagues analyzed firearm suicide data for men and women from 204 countries and territories, spanning the period from 1990 to 2019. Using this data, they calculated age-standardized [mortality rates](#) from suicide by firearm; this measurement accounts for variations in firearm suicide mortality rates observed between different age groups and the different proportions of people of different ages making up different countries' populations.

By 2019, the analysis found that 52,694 firearm suicide deaths occurred worldwide, giving an age-standardized mortality rate of 0.65 deaths per 100,000 people. Worldwide, rates were six times higher for men than for women in this year (45,110 deaths in men and 7,584 in women). The highest firearm suicide rates, for both men and women, were in Greenland and the U.S., followed by developed nations including France, Canada, Finland, Switzerland, and Norway. Rates were lowest in China, Japan, and Singapore.

Worldwide, firearm suicides decreased between 1990 and 2019, with the biggest decreases seen in Singapore, Sri Lanka, Australia, and Switzerland. However, increases were seen in 31 countries, particularly in developing countries, including Jamaica, Venezuela, and Egypt. In some countries, such as Afghanistan, rates increased for women but not for men.

The authors note that the data used for this study may suffer from incompleteness for some countries, as well as a lack of standardization of suicide data between countries. Nonetheless, the findings could help inform public health efforts to reduce firearm suicides around the world.

The authors add that "there are large international differences in the mortality patterns of suicide by firearm. Despite the decreasing trends in mortality of suicide by firearm in most of the areas, observed in both sexes and in all age groups, in 31 countries increasing trends in mortality of [suicide](#) by firearm were reported."

More information: Irena Ilic et al, Worldwide suicide mortality trends by firearm (1990–2019): A joinpoint regression analysis, *PLoS ONE* (2022). [DOI: 10.1371/journal.pone.0267817](https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0267817)

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