Effect of death of Diana, Princess of Wales on suicide and deliberate self-harm
KEITH HAWTON, LOUISE HARRISS, LOUIS APPLEBY, EDMUND JUSZCZAK, SUE SIMKIN, ROS McDONNELL, TIM AMOS, KATY KIERNAN and HILARY PARROTT

Background The death of the Princess of Wales in 1997 was followed by widespread public mourning. Such major events may influence suicidal behaviour.

Aims To assess the impact of the Princess’s death on suicide and deliberate self-harm (DSH).

Method Analysis, using Poisson regression, of the number of suicides and open verdicts (‘suicides’) in England and Wales following the Princess’s death compared to the 3 months beforehand, and the equivalent periods in 1992–1996. Similar analysis on DSH presentations to a general hospital.

Results Suicides increased during the month following the Princess’s funeral (+17.4%). This was particularly marked in females (+33.7%), especially those aged 25–44 years (+45.1%). Suicides did not fall in the week between the death and the funeral. Presentations for DSH increased significantly during the week following the death (+44.3%), especially in females (+65.1%). Examination of case notes suggested that the influence of the death was largely through amplification of personal losses or exacerbation of existing distress.

Conclusions The death of a major public figure can influence rates of suicidal behaviour. For DSH, the impact may be immediate, but for suicide it may be delayed.

Declaration of interest None.

Statistical analysis
Poisson regression was used to estimate the extent of any deviation in mortality and DSH following the death of the Princess, compared with mortality and DSH in the preceding 3 months in 1997. To control for seasonal variation and secular trends, including a recent decline in suicide (Kelly & Bunting, 1998) and an increase in DSH (Hawton et al., 1997), any changes were compared with those observed in the equivalent periods in 1992–1996.

RESULTS
Suicides
In the week following the death of the Princess of Wales the number of suicides was not significantly different from that expected, based on the 1992–1996 figures (see Fig. 1(a)). The overall mean weekly number of suicides over the 4 weeks following the funeral exceeded the expected value by 17.4% (95% CI 4.0–32.6, P=0.01). The excess was particularly marked in females (+33.7%; 95% CI 5.0–70.3, P=0.019), with weaker evidence of an excess in males (+12.5%; 95% CI −2.3 to 29.4, P=0.1). Examination of the data for the 4 weeks after the funeral showed an excess in females during the fourth week (+70.6%; 95% CI 15.6–152.0, P=0.007). There was an excess of suicides in females in the Princess’s age group (25–44 years) in the month after the funeral (+45.1%; 95% CI −2.5 to 116.1, P=0.067).

The overall increase in the number of suicides in both men and women during the month following the funeral, compared to the number observed during the same period in 1992–1996, was approximately 40.

Deliberate self-harm
During the first week after the Princess’s death there was an apparent rise in frequency of DSH (see Fig. 1(b)). The number of episodes of DSH exceeded the expected value by 44.3% (95% CI −3.6 to 116.0, P=0.075). The excess in females was 65.1% (95% CI −1.4 to 176.5, P=0.056), but only 19.6% (95% CI −37.5 to 129.2, P=0.6) in males. During the 4 weeks following the funeral there was no evidence of a major increase in DSH presentations, either overall (+2.0%; 95% CI −19.3 to 29.1, P=0.9) or in females (+10.6%; 95% CI −18.9
Fig. 1 Mean weekly numbers of suicides and open verdicts in England and Wales (a) and of episodes of deliberate self-harm (DSH) presenting to the general hospital in Oxford (b) in the 3 months before the death of the Princess of Wales, the week following her death, and the 3 months after the funeral; comparison with mean numbers for equivalent periods in 1992–1996. Note: the 1997 values for the week after death are absolute numbers of suicides.

to 50.9, P=0.5) and males (−8.2%; 95% CI −35.9 to 31.5, P=0.6), taken separately. However, as found for suicide, there was an excess of episodes in females in the fourth week after the funeral (69.6%; 95% CI −3.8 to 198.9, P=0.068). There were insufficient numbers in specific age groups to conduct an analysis of DSH episodes by age.

Case notes examination in DSH patients

Scrutiny of the case notes for 116 patients who presented to the hospital in Oxford following DSH during the 5 weeks after the death of the Princess, and were assessed by the general hospital psychiatric service, revealed that in nine (7.8%) cases (all involving overdoses) there was mention of Princess Diana’s death as contributing to the DSH (Table 1). All but one occurred in the first 9 days after the death. Two-thirds were male. The apparent influence of the Princess’s death varied (Table 1), the two most prominent themes being amplification of the impact of other
losses, and general distress about the death in the context of other difficulties.

**DISCUSSION**

We have found evidence of an increase in the number of suicides in England and Wales and of DSH presentations to one general hospital following the death of the Princess of Wales. The increase in suicides contrasts with the reported reduction in suicides in the USA following the assassination of President Kennedy in 1963 (Biller, 1977).

There was no evidence of a decline in suicides in the week following the death of the Princess, as might be expected from apparently greater social cohesion (Durkheim, 1897). The increase in the number of suicides occurred in the month following the funeral, when depressive disorders may have been ameliorated or precipitated in vulnerable individuals. In contrast, DSH presentations increased substantially only in the week following the Princess’s death. Since many acts of DSH are impulsive, one might have expected the impact to be more immediate, and the review of the DSH case notes supports this.

The increase in both suicide and DSH following the Princess’s death was mainly found for females. The suicides occurred particularly in the age range which included the Princess’s age (36 years), suggesting a specific modelling effect (Bandura, 1973), in keeping with findings for media influence on suicide (Schmidtke & Schaller, 2000). The increase in the number of suicides and DSH episodes in females in the fourth week after the funeral is difficult to explain. The increase in suicides in the month following the funeral appeared to relate to individuals who were in contact with psychiatric services as well as those who were not, since, according to data from the National Confidential Inquiry into Suicide and Homicide by People with Mental Illness (Appleby et al., 1999), there was no change during this period in the proportion of suicides known to mental health services.

**Table 1** Overdose patients presenting during first 5 weeks following the death of the Princess of Wales and mentioning the death as a contributing factor

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Gender</th>
<th>Age group</th>
<th>Previous DSH</th>
<th>Factors contributing to overdose</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25–44</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Upset at Princess’s death, against background of losses and mental health problems</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>15–24</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Affected by Princess’s violent death, against background of recent bereavements and excessive drinking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25–44</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Stress of trauma involving partner and discovery that key support was preoccupied with the Princess’s death</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>45+</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Birthday on day of Princess’s death, long-standing anxiety, parent with terminal illness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>25–44</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Upset by death of Princess; in context of depression, excess alcohol use and mild learning disability</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>15–24</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Media coverage of Princess’s funeral amplified grief for brother who also died in road traffic accident</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>25–44</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Dissociative episode triggered by funeral of Princess; childhood sexual abuse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>45+</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Upset by death of Princess, loss of social roles due to violent death of son, deteriorating physical health</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>45+</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Sadness over Princess’s death, low mood, alcohol abuse</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

DSH: deliberate self-harm.

**CLINICAL IMPLICATIONS**

- Loss of key public figures may influence rates of suicide and deliberate self-harm (DSH).
- This study found no reduction in suicidal behaviour as a result of apparent social cohesion.
- The impact on DSH can be fairly immediate, but the nature of the influence may vary; the impact on suicide may be more delayed.

**LIMITATIONS**

- Although secular and seasonal trends were controlled for in the analyses, it is impossible entirely to rule out chance fluctuations or other influences which might explain the findings.
- The DSH patients whose case notes were examined were not systematically questioned regarding the possible influence of the Princess’s death, and there was no information of this kind for the suicides.
- The DSH findings were of borderline statistical significance, and were based on data from just one area and therefore on a relatively small number of cases.

KEITH HAWTON, DM, LOUISE HARRISS, MSc, SUE SIMKIN, BA, Centre for Suicide Research, University Department of Psychiatry, Warneford Hospital, Oxford; EDMUNDO JUSZCZAK, MSc, ICF/NIH Centre for Statistics in Medicine, Institute of Health Sciences, Oxford; LOUIS APPLEBY, MD, ROS McDONNELL, BA, TIM AMOS, MRCPsych, KATY KIERNAN, BSc, School of Psychiatry and Behavioural Sciences, University of Manchester; Withington Hospital, Manchester; HILARY PARROTT, MRCPsych, Department of Psychological Medicine, John Radcliffe Hospital, Oxford

Correspondence: Professor Keith Hawton, Centre for Suicide Research, University Department of Psychiatry, Warneford Hospital, Oxford OX3 7JX. E-mail: keith.hawton@psych.ox.ac.uk

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