

The Alliance of Suicide awareness charities (TASC) is an alliance of the leading charities dealing with suicide prevention and mental health issues.

The Samaritans are one of our member and this submission is in support of their five recommendations for improvement to clause 5 of the Editors' Code of Practice, to strengthen the code to ensure more responsible media reporting, thus minimising the risk to vulnerable people.

Clause 5 of the Editors' Code:

*"When reporting suicide, to prevent simulative acts care should be taken to avoid excessive detail of the method used, while taking into account the media's right to report legal proceedings."*¹

Recommendations

- 1. To remove, or at the very least replace, the word 'excessive' in relation to the level of detail on suicide methods reported to ensure detailed descriptions of suicide methods are not included in reports.**

While it is now very rare to see excessive detail, it is extremely concerning that detailed descriptions containing sufficient information to clearly illustrate suicide methods are frequently reported. This level of detail increases cognitive awareness of specific suicide methods and can therefore contribute to increases in their use.

We would like reporting to consider the increased risk details of specific suicide methods pose to their use.

- 2. To add that specific method should not be mentioned in cases involving novel or unusual and/or highly lethal suicide methods, including in the reporting of inquests.**

In its current form the Editors' Code of Practice is not robust enough to prevent the introduction and growth of new and emerging suicide methods in the UK. There is strong evidence demonstrating how new methods have caught on in some countries following widespread and detailed newspaper reporting, resulting in significant growth of these novel methods and increasing suicide rates overall.

Whilst we recognise the Editors' Code of Practice offers a foundation for providing guidance on reporting suicide. We believe it requires additional and more specific guidelines to enable reporting to stay abreast of emerging and new trends of suicide methods in the UK, and how they should be reported.

- 3. To add that care should be taken to avoid generating coverage that is extensive, prominent or sensational – including stating the suicide method in the headline, speculation on causes and photographs of known suicide locations. Particular care should be applied in cases involving young people, who are at increased risk of contagion and celebrities, where the risk of contagion through over-identification is greater.**

In addition to reporting details of suicide methods, research also links prominent, sensational coverage of suicides with increases in suicide rates. For example, in the case of celebrity or high profile deaths, where the risk of contagion through over-identification with the person who has died is increased. Young people, especially those who have been impacted by a suicide, are particularly susceptible to the risk of contagion. It is also unhelpful to oversimplify, or trivialise a suicide by suggesting a single cause. Suicide is a very complex issue and is rarely, if ever, as a result of one single cause.

The cause of suicide is a very complex issue. It is important to direct readers to expert suicide advice and support.

- 4. Greater care must be taken to avoid signposting vulnerable people to harmful content online, including videos showing suicidal behaviour including self-harm, guidebooks and websites which give instructions on suicide methods and promote suicidal behaviour, or any content which glorifies suicidal behaviour in any way.**

Widespread news reporting of suicidal behaviour and harmful material available online, can encourage people to search the internet to view such content. The press should be reminded of its responsibilities under the code and as a trusted source of information. While we are aware that harmful content is available in the online environment, including social media, studies have shown increases in people viewing such material following widespread news reports which inadvertently signpost readers to these. Editors should give greater consideration to whether it is appropriate to run such stories.

Evidence suggests young people in particular view content and material that they are forwarded or signposted to. This should be considered when deciding on whether to publish a piece on suicide.

- 5. Sources of support should always be included when covering the topic of suicide, and self-harm, such as Samaritans' 24hr helpline.**

People can be significantly impacted by reports covering sensitive topics including mental health and suicide, therefore news articles should always signpost readers to sources of support. People do call Samaritans having been affected by something they have read in a newspaper or magazine. Encouraging people to reach out for support in this way could help prevent suicides.

Articles provide a platform to offer readers access to helplines, treatment, information and advice. This should be utilised.