

## Unit 1 Resource List

- Stokes, M. L., McCoy, K. P., Abram, K. M., Byck, G. R., & Teplin, L. A. (2015). Suicidal Ideation and Behavior in Youth in the Juvenile Justice System: A Review of the Literature. *Journal of Correctional Health Care: The Official Journal of the National Commission on Correctional Health Care*, 21(3), 222-242. DOI: [10.1177/1078345815587001](https://doi.org/10.1177/1078345815587001)  
 Before the COVID-19 pandemic, up to 18% of JJ youth reported a lifetime suicide attempt compared to 3%-9% of general population youth
- Yard E, Radhakrishnan L, Ballesteros MF, et al. Emergency Department Visits for Suspected Suicide Attempts Among Persons Aged 12–25 Years Before and During the COVID-19 Pandemic — United States, January 2019–May 2021. *MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep* 2021;70:888–894. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7024e1>  
 During the pandemic rates of adolescent suicide across all youth have increased 31%, compared with that during 2019. During the pandemic, ED visits for suspected suicide attempts have risen more sharply (~51%) for girls (aged 12-17) than for boys (3.7%)
- ISSP. “About Suicide Prevention.” *ISSP*, 2 Sept. 2022, <https://www.in.gov/issp/about-suicide-prevention/>.  
 Indiana’s suicide rate has been higher than the national suicide rate since 2000, and its rate in 2017 was the highest suicide rate observed in Indiana in over five decades.
- Curtin SC. State suicide rates among adolescents and young adults aged 10–24: United States, 2000–2018. *National Vital Statistics Reports*; vol 69 no 11. Hyattsville, MD: National Center for Health Statistics. 2020.  
 Indiana has experienced the 10th largest increase in youth suicide deaths in the US between 2007 and 2018.
- Bostwick, J. M., Pabbati, C., Geske, J. R., & McKean, A. J. (2016). Suicide attempt as a risk factor for completed suicide: Even more lethal than we knew. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 173(11), 1094–1100.  
 Retrieved from <http://www.sprc.org/news/suicide-attempts-dying-suicide>  
 A study found that 59.3% of people who died by suicide did so as a result of their first attempt (defined by the study as a first lifetime attempt that resulted in medical attention).
- Campo, 2009: Campo, J.V. (2009). Youth suicide prevention: does access to care matter? *Current Opinion in Pediatrics*, 21, 628-634. Retrieved from <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/19644371>  
 Studies have found that fewer than 20% of youth completing suicide had seen a mental health professional in 12- months prior. Existing strategies to intervene with youth at risk for suicide are largely based on the premise that access to effective services is of critical importance.

- “Suicide in Indiana.” *Data and Reports*, State of Indiana: Department of Health, 25 Aug. 2022, <https://www.in.gov/health/data-and-reports/suicide-in-indiana/>.  
The Indiana Department of Health releases reports on suicide mortality rate for every county in the state of Indiana.
- Wasserman, G. A., McReynolds, L. S., Schwalbe, C. S., Keating, J. M., & Jones, S. A. (2010). Psychiatric disorder, comorbidity, and suicidal behavior in juvenile justice youth. *Criminal Justice and Behavior*, 37(12), 1361-1376. Retrieved from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/0093854810382751>  
Suicide risk is more common among justice-involved youth: up to 18% compared to the 3% to 9% in the general population.
- GRAY, DOUG, et al. “Utah Youth Suicide Study, Phase I: Government Agency Contact before Death.” *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, vol. 41, no. 4, 2002, pp. 427–434., <https://doi.org/10.1097/00004583-200204000-00015>.  
A study that examined all youth suicides in Utah found that more than 80% of those younger than 18 had had justice system contact in the prior year.
- Shaffer et al, 2016: Shaffer, D., Gould, M. S., Fisher, P., Trautman, P., Moreau, D., Kleinman, M., & Flory, M. (1996). Psychiatric diagnosis in child and adolescent suicide. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 53(4), 339-348. Retrieved from <https://jamanetwork.com/journals/jamapsychiatry/fullarticle/497566>  
Post-mortem study of 120 youth who committed suicide, 61% met criteria for a mood disorder.
- Lewinsohn, P. M., Roberts, R. E., Seeley, J. R., Rohde, P., Gotlib, I. H., & Hops, H. (1994). Adolescent psychopathology: II. Psychosocial risk factors for depression. *Journal of abnormal psychology*, 103(2), 302. Retrieved from <http://psycnet.apa.org/fulltext/1994-33639-001.pdf>  
Past suicide attempt is a high-risk factor for suicidal behavior. A study involving 1500+ high school students found that one of the strongest predictors of a future suicide attempt is the history of past attempt
- What Is Cyberbullying. (n.d.). Retrieved from <https://www.stopbullying.gov/cyberbullying/what-is-it/index.html>  
No single factor puts a child at risk of being bullied or bullying others. Bullying can happen anywhere—cities, suburbs, or rural towns. Depending on the environment, some groups—such as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender or questioning (LGBTQ) youth, youth with disabilities, and socially isolated youth—may be at an increased risk of being bullied.
- YRBSS | Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance System | Data | Adolescent and School Health | CDC. (2018, June 14). Retrieved from <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>

In a nationwide survey, 16% of high school students reported being victims of cyberbullying in the past 12 months.

- Gould, M., Jamieson, P., & Romer, D. (2003). Media contagion and suicide among the young. *American Behavioral Scientist*, 46(9), 1269-1284. Retrieved from <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/pdf/10.1177/0002764202250670>

Research continues to demonstrate that vulnerable youth are susceptible to the influence of reports and portrayals of suicide in the mass media. The evidence is stronger for the influence of news media reports than in fictional formats.
- Beautrais, A. (2007). Suicide by jumping: A review of research and prevention strategies. *Crisis: The Journal of Crisis Intervention and Suicide Prevention*, 28(Suppl 1), 58-63. DOI: <http://dx.doi.org/10.1027/0227-5910.28.S1.58>

A small number of studies provides evidence that installing barriers and other prevention strategies (such as surveillance, barriers, muted media reporting, and signage offering help and telephone hotlines) at popular jumping sites reduces suicides from those sites.
- Saunders, H. (2022, July 18). *Do states with easier access to guns have more suicide deaths by firearm?*. KFF. <https://www.kff.org/other/issue-brief/do-states-with-easier-access-to-guns-have-more-suicide-deaths-by-firearm/#:~:text=Suicides%20account%20for%20over%20half,firearm%2Drelated%20deaths%20than%20homicide.>

In 2022, as in most prior years, firearms were the most common method [of suicide], accounting for almost half of all suicide deaths.
- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control. Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [online]. (2016) Available from URL: [www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars](http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars)

Close to 85% of firearm suicide attempts are fatal.
- Harvard Injury Control Research Center, National Violent Injury Statistics System (NVISS). 2001 suicide data summary. Available at: <http://hsph.harvard.edu/hicrc/nviss/documents/Suicide%20Summary%202001.pdf>

85% of suicide by firearms employed gun owned by a family member.
- Cai, Z., Junus, A., Chang, Q., & Yip, P. S. F. (2022). The lethality of suicide methods: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 300, 121–129. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2021.12.054>

Based on the suicide acts that resulted in death or hospitalization, firearms were found to be the most lethal method (CFR:89.7%), followed by hanging/suffocation (84.5%), drowning (80.4%), gas poisoning (56.6%), jumping (46.7%), drug/liquid poisoning (8.0%) and cutting (4.0%).