



Why People Die By Suicide

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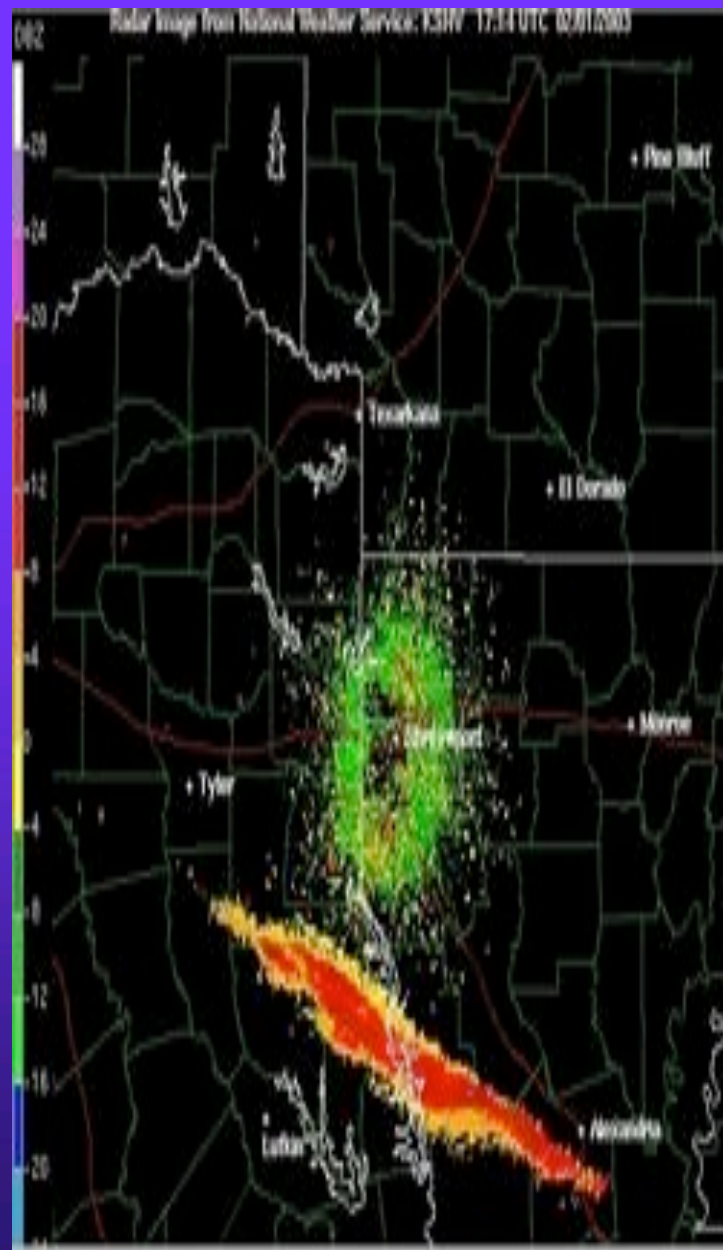


On February 1,
2003, the
space shuttle
Columbia
disintegrated
as it flew over
the western
United
States...





... finally showering down over East Texas and Louisiana in thousands of pieces, killing all seven crew members.





The cause was a dense, dry, brownish-orange piece of foam weighing about 1.7 pounds, 19 inches long and 11 inches wide. The foam hit *Columbia's* left wing traveling 545 mph, causing what investigators now know was a significant breach in the wing.

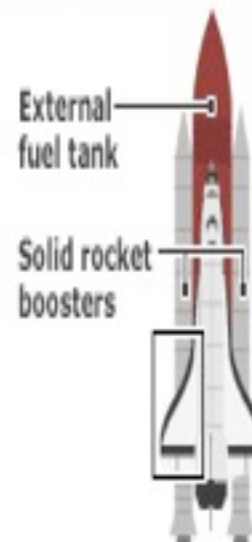
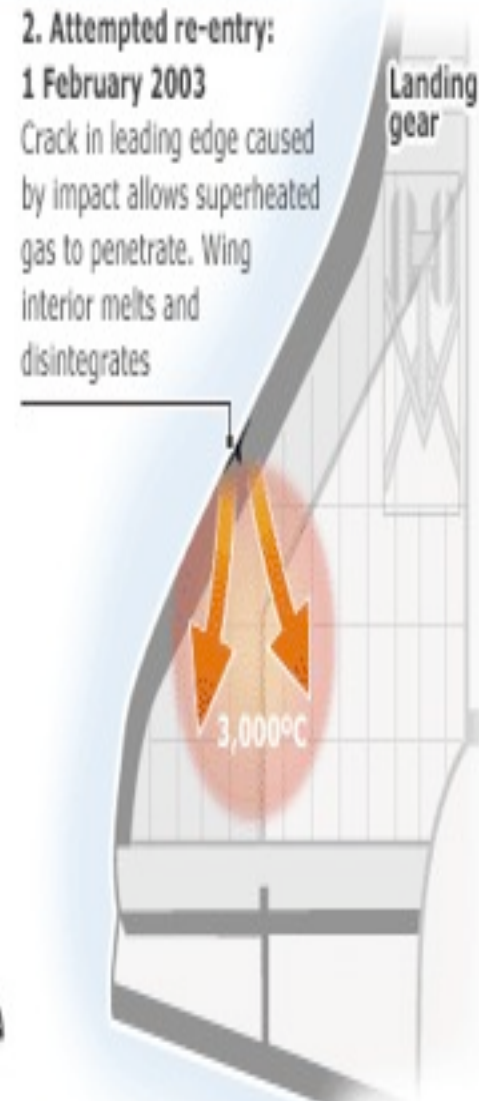
SUSPECTED CAUSE OF DISASTER

1. Launch: 16 Jan 2003
Foam from external tank strikes wing



2. Attempted re-entry: 1 February 2003

Crack in leading edge caused by impact allows superheated gas to penetrate. Wing interior melts and disintegrates



SOURCE : CAIB



One of the members of the panel investigating the accident said “The excitement that only exists when there is danger was kind of gone – even though the danger was not gone.” Key NASA administrators decided against getting in-flight satellite images of the left wing, in part because their sense of danger about foam strikes has eroded over the years, *due to repeated experience with them.*



The Acquired Ability for Suicide

When self-injury and other dangerous experiences become unthreatening and mundane – when people work up to the act of death by suicide by getting used to its threat and danger – that is when we might lose them. That is when they have developed *the acquired ability to enact lethal self-injury*.



A Good Theory

- ◆ Explains the heretofore unexplained....

Why....?



- ◆ do female physicians and prostitutes have high rates of suicide?
- ◆ do suicide rates decrease in times of national crisis and increase when a city's sports team dashes expectations?
- ◆ have societies across history and across cultures sanctioned ritual suicide?





Tall Order for a Comprehensive

- ◆ Not only must the theory illuminate these and other questions, it must also be compatible with these facts:



Facts

- ◆ Suicide rates highest in older people
- ◆ ... and in men (except in China)
- ◆ ... and in Caucasian people in the U.S.
- ◆ Suicide is associated with impulsivity, yet very few die ‘on a whim.’
- ◆ Suicide is more associated with anorexia than with bulimia.



More Facts...

- ◆ Completed suicide is relatively rare – 80 per day die in U.S., compared to 1,900 per day from heart disease.

Sketch of the Theory

Those Who
Desire Suicide



Perceived
Burdensomeness

Thwarted
Belongingness

Those Who Are
Capable of Suicide

Serious Attempt or Death by Suicide



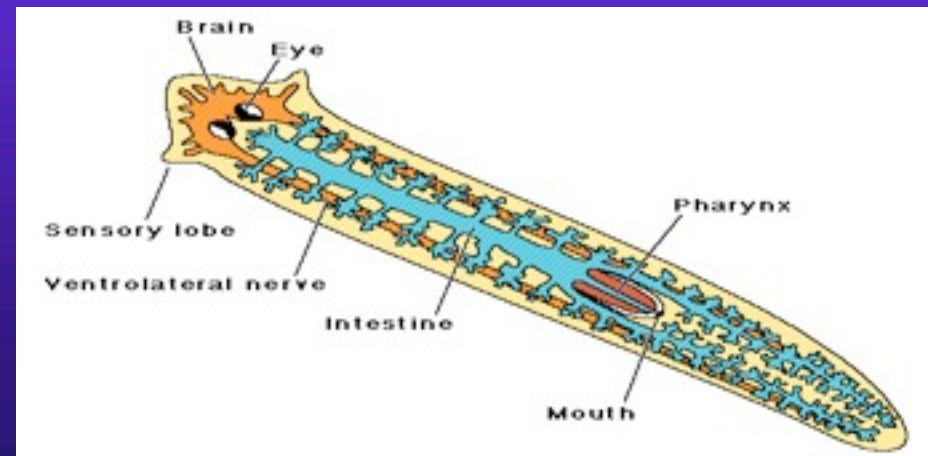
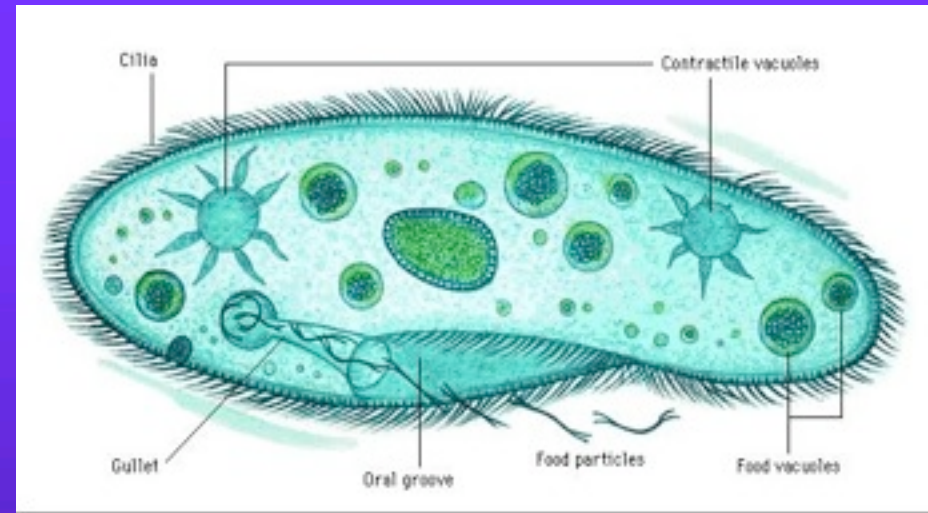


The Acquired Capability to Enact Lethal Self-Injury

- ◆ “It seems rather absurd to say that Cato slew himself through weakness. None but a strong man can surmount the most powerful instinct of nature” – Voltaire.
- ◆ Accrues with repeated and escalating experiences involving pain and provocation, such as
 - Past suicidal behavior, but not only that...
 - Repeated injuries (e.g., childhood physical abuse).
 - Repeated witnessing of pain, violence, or injury (cf. physicians).
 - Any repeated exposure to pain and provocation.

The Acquired Capability to Enact Lethal Self-Injury: Habituation

- ◆ Habituation: Response decrement due to repeated stimulation.





The Acquired Capability to Enact Lethal Self-Injury

- ◆ With repeated exposure, one habituates – the “taboo” and prohibited quality of suicidal behavior diminishes, and so may the fear and pain associated with self-harm.
- ◆ Relatedly, opponent-processes may be involved.



The Acquired Capability to Enact Lethal Self-Injury

- ◆ Briefly, opponent process theory (Solomon, 1980) predicts that, with repetition, the effects of a provocative stimulus diminish.... habituation in other words.

BUT....



The Acquired Capability to Enact Lethal Self-Injury

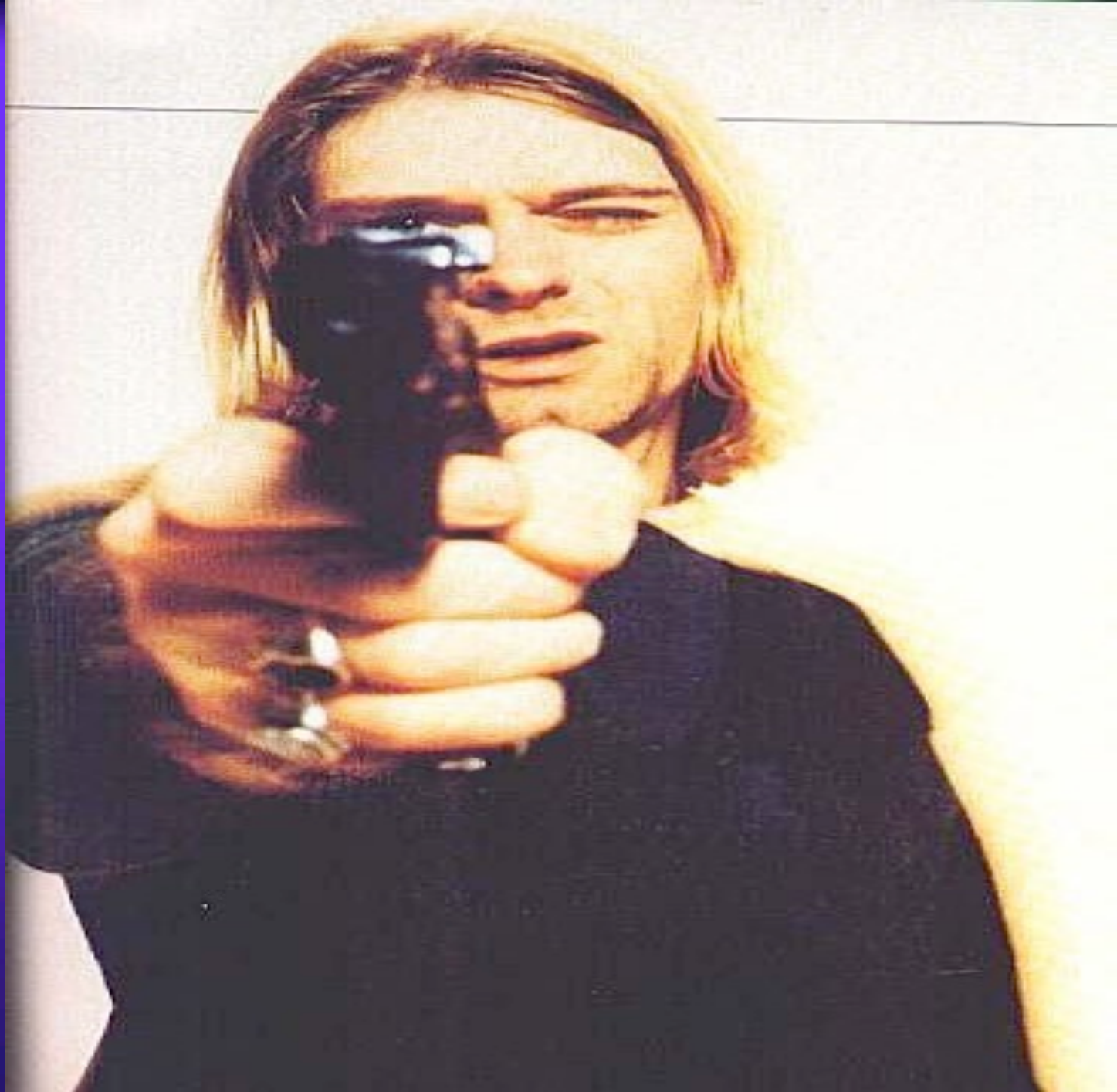
- ◆ Opponent process theory also predicts that, with repetition, the opposite effect, or opponent process, becomes amplified and strengthened.
 - Skydiving as example.



The Acquired Capability to Enact Lethal Self-Injury

- ◆ The opponent process for suicidal people may be that they become more competent and fearless, and may even experience increasing reinforcement, with repeated practice at suicidal behavior.







Anecdotal Evidence: Cobain

- ◆ Cobain was temperamentally fearful – afraid of needles, afraid of heights, and, crucially, afraid of guns. Through repeated exposure, a person initially afraid of needles, heights, and guns later became a daily self-injecting drug user, someone who climbed and dangled from 30 foot scaling during concerts, and someone who enjoyed shooting guns.



Anecdotal Evidence: Cobain

- ◆ Regarding guns, Cobain initially felt that they were barbaric and wanted nothing to do with them; later he agreed to go with his friend to shoot guns but would not get out of the car; on later excursions, he got out of the car but would not touch the guns; and on still later trips, he agreed to let his friend show him how to aim and fire. He died by self-inflicted gunshot wound in 1994 at the age of 27.



Why I Jumped by Tina Zahn

- ◆ In the midst of a recurrent, very severe (at times near-catatonic) postpartum depression, Zahn decided to jump off a bridge near Green Bay, Wisconsin.
- ◆ She fled relatives in her car, who called police. Police clocked her at 120 mph.
- ◆ Still, she is ambivalent, some signs of which show up in the following video.



Suicide in Anorexia Nervosa

- ◆ Mortality is extremely high in anorexic women (SMR = ~60).
- ◆ It is an under-appreciated fact that, should an anorexic patient die prematurely, the cause of death is more likely to be suicide than complications arising from compromised nutritional status.



Suicide in Anorexia Nervosa

- ◆ There are at least two possible accounts of the high association between AN and suicide. In one view, anorexic women die by suicide at high rates because they are unable to survive relatively low lethality attempts and/or they may be less likely to be rescued after an attempt due to their socially isolated status.



Suicide in Anorexia Nervosa

- ◆ In another view, informed by my theory of suicidal behavior, anorexic women die by suicide at high rates because their histories of self-starvation habituate them to pain and inure them to fear of death, and they therefore make high lethality attempts with high intent-to-die.



Suicide in Anorexia Nervosa

- ◆ We pitted these two accounts against each other, in a study of 239 women with AN, followed over ~15 years.
- ◆ 9 died by suicide, the leading cause of death among the sample.
- ◆ Of these 9, were they mostly highly lethal methods or not?



Suicide in Anorexia Nervosa

- ◆ The *least* lethal method: Ingestion of 12 oz. of Lysol toilet bowl cleaner, along with an unknown amount of a powerful sedative and alcohol (BAC = 0.16%). Cause of death was gastric hemorrhaging due to hydrochloric acid in the Lysol.
 - 911 call.
 - Bitrix as means restriction.

Those Who Desire Suicide


Perceived
Burdensomeness

Thwarted
Belongingness

Those Who Are
Capable of Suicide

Serious Attempt or Death by Suicide





Constituents of the Desire for Death

- ◆ Perceived Burdensomeness
- ◆ Thwarted Belongingness



Belonging as Protective

- ◆ “... all the qualities of a man acquire dignity when he knows that the service of the collectivity that owns him needs him... No collectivity is like the military for nourishing such pride.” – William James




Perceived Burdensomeness

- ◆ Essential calculation:
“My death is worth more than my life to my loved ones/family/society.”

Perceived Burdensomeness: Anecdotal Evidence

- ◆ Among the Yuit Eskimos of St. Lawrence Island, to become too sick, infirm, or old may threaten the group's survival (i.e., burden the group); the explicit and socially sanctioned solution to this problem is ritual suicide. The ritual is graphic, often involving the family members' participation in the shooting or hanging of the victim





Perceived Burdensomeness: Anecdotal Evidence

- ◆ Burn victim: "I felt my mind slip back into the same pattern of thinking I'd had when I was fourteen [when he attempted suicide]. I hate myself. I'm terrible. I'm not good at anything. There's no point in me hanging around here ruining other people's lives. I've got to get out of here. I've got to figure out a way to get out of my life."

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Thwarted Belongingness: Empirical Evidence

- ◆ Hoyer and Lund (1993) studied nearly a million women in Norway; over the course of a 15-year follow-up, over 1,000 died by suicide. They reported that women with six or more children had one-fifth the risk of death by suicide as compared to other women.

Hoyer, G., & Lund, E. (1993). Suicide among women related to number of children in marriage. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, *50*, 134-137. .

Thwarted Belongingness: Empirical Evidence

- ◆ Twins die by suicide at lower rates than others despite having slightly higher rates of mental disorders.

Tomassini et al. (2003). Risk of suicide in twins: 51 year follow up. British Medical Journal, 327, 373-374 .





Thwarted Belongingness: Empirical Evidence

- ◆ The camaraderie and sense of belongingness from being a fan of sports teams can be considerable, especially under conditions of success...

Thwarted Belongingness: Empirical Evidence

- ◆ ... as many who have lived in university towns can observe for themselves when the university wins a national championship, say, in football, say in 1993 or 1999.





Thwarted Belongingness: Empirical Evidence

- ◆ It is interesting to consider, then, whether teams' success affects suicidality; from the present perspective, it might, in that increased belongingness should be associated with lower suicidality.



Thwarted Belongingness: Empirical Evidence

- ◆ Several studies have documented this association.

Joiner, T., Van Orden, K., & Hollar, D. (2006). On Buckeyes, Gators, the Miracle on Ice, and Super Bowl Sunday: Pulling Together Is Associated With Lower Suicide Rates. Journal of Social & Clinical Psychology.

Fernquist, R.M. (2000). An aggregate analysis of professional sports, suicide, and homicide rates: 30 U.S. metropolitan areas, 1971-1990. Aggression & Violent Behavior, 5, 329-341.

Steels, M.D. (1994). Deliberate self poisoning - Nottingham Forest Football Club and F. A. Cup defeat. Irish Journal of Psychological Medicine, 11, 76-78.

Trovato, F. (1998). The Stanley Cup of Hockey and suicide in Quebec, 1951-1992. Social Forces, 77, 105-126.

Thwarted Belongingness: Poor Red Sox Fans



Thwarted Belongingness: Poor Red Sox Fans (Well, Until





◆ Miracle on Ice,
February 22, 1980



Number of Daily Suicides

100
90
80
70
60

1972

Missing

1976

1978

1980

1982

1984

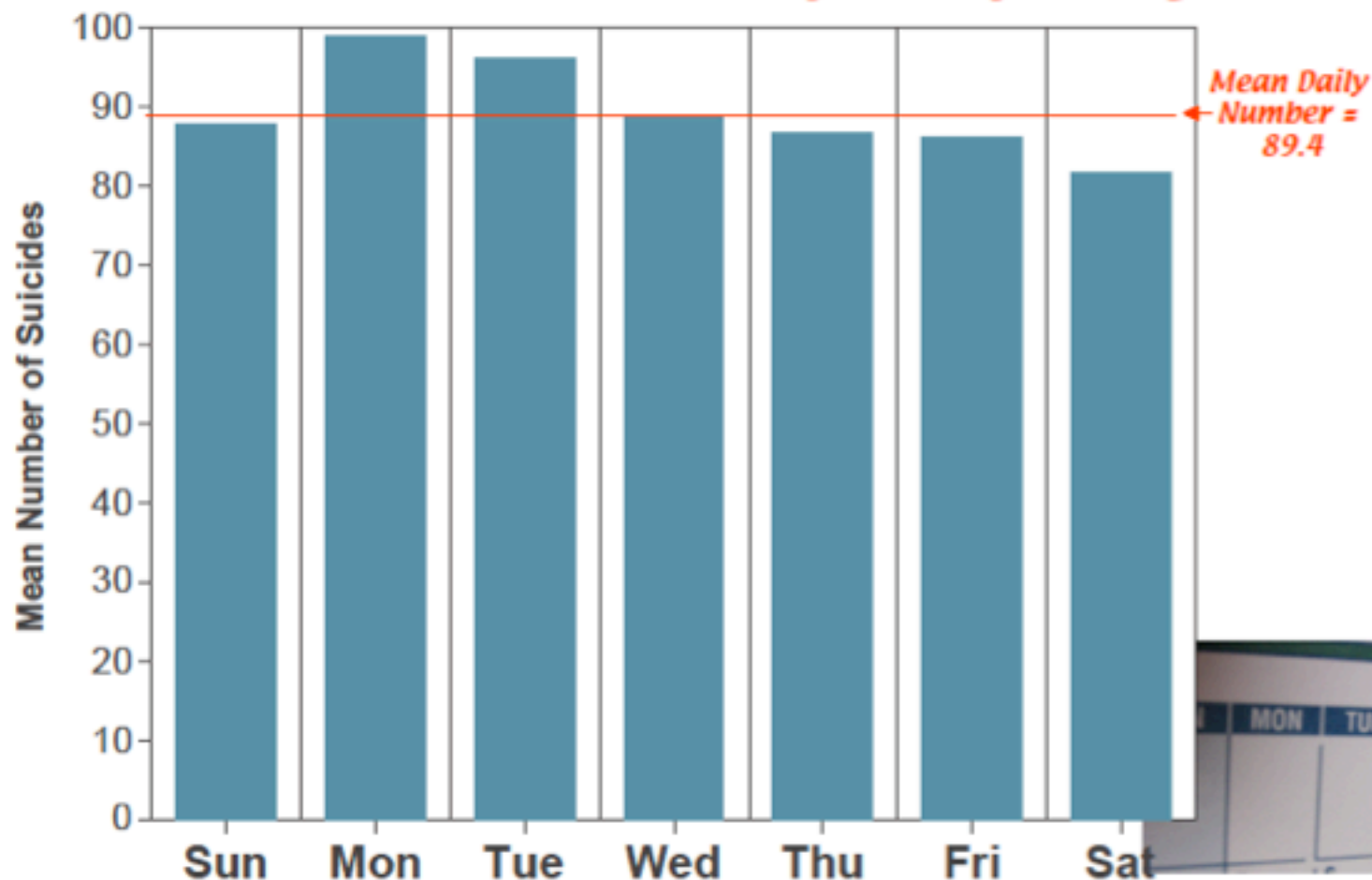
1986

February 22 (1972-1989)





Suicide Variation by Days of Week



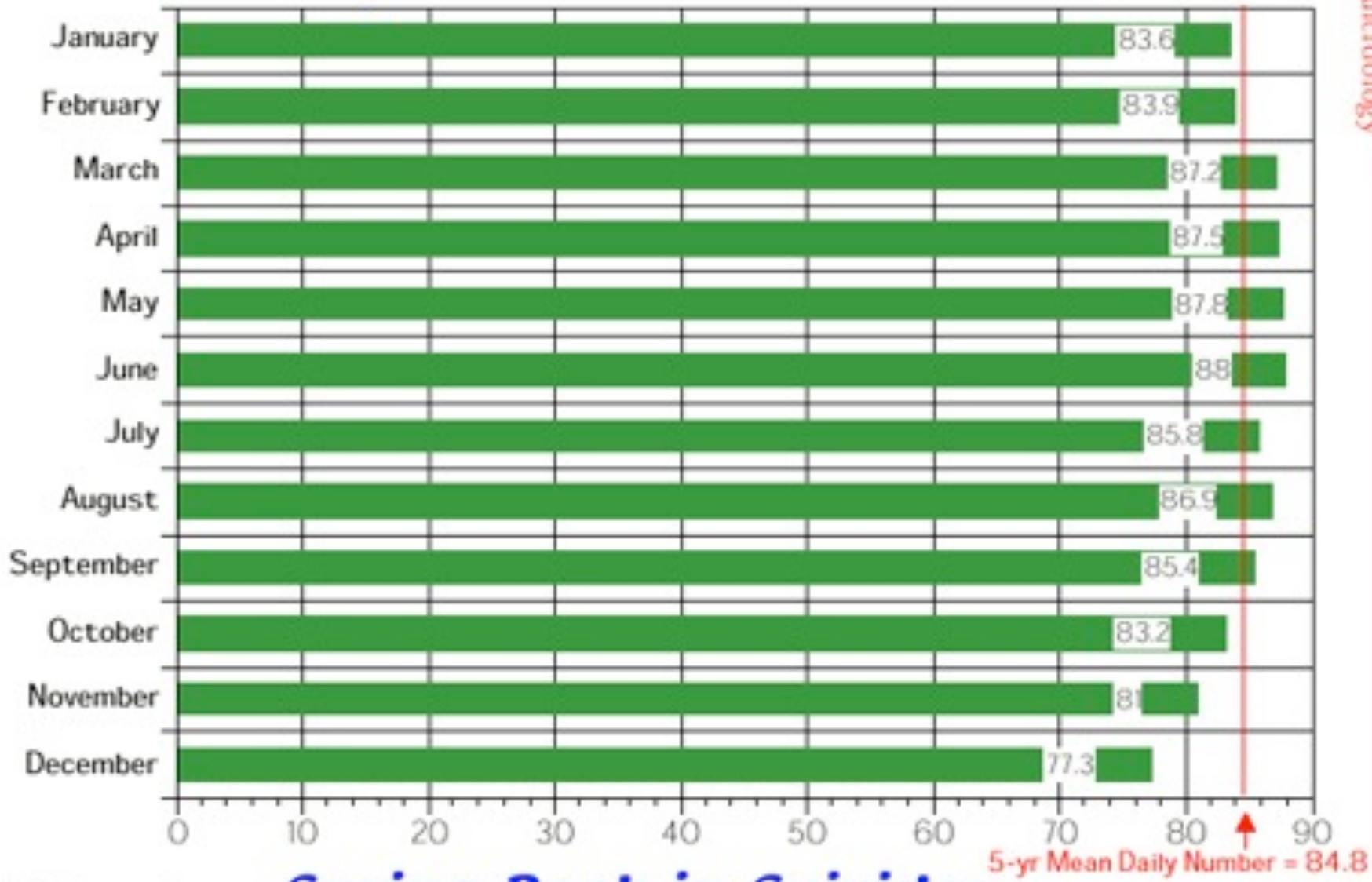
Monday, Tuesday highest; Sunday, Saturday lowest

2005 Data





Monthly Variation in Suicide



1992-96 Average Data

Spring Peak in Suicides



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Prevention/Treatment Implications

- ◆ The model's logic is that prevention of “acquired ability” OR of “burdensomeness” OR of “thwarted belongingness” will prevent serious suicidality.
- ◆ Belongingness may be the most malleable and most powerful.



Prevention/Treatment Implications

- ◆ Ad Council series: “What a difference a friend makes.”
- ◆ CBT -> burdensomeness and low belonging.
- ◆ 1-800-273-TALK



**WHY
PEOPLE
DIE
BY
SUICIDE**



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myths
about
Suicide





Thank you for your attention

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