

Please visit <https://www.evidentlybetter.org/bulletins/suicide-prevention/> to view our webpage featuring key links and emerging reports about suicide prevention.

Systematic Review

[Self-harm in autistic people: meta-analysis confirms higher risk compared to non-autistic people](#)

Summarises a systematic review finding that autistic people are at 3-fold greater risk of self-harm compared to non-autistic people.

Studies

[Risk factors for nonfatal self-harm and suicide among adolescents: two nested case-control studies conducted in the UK Clinical Practice Research Datalink](#)

We observed few marked differences in risk factor profiles for nonfatal self-harm versus suicide. As most adolescents who had harmed themselves or died by suicide were known to services in the preceding year, their underlying pathology may not be adequately identified and treated. Our findings highlight the need for a multiagency approach to treatment and prevention.

[Intimate partner violence, suicide and self-harm: uncovering the links](#)

Summarises a cross-sectional study which finds that people who had experienced lifetime intimate partner violence (IPV) were almost three times more likely to have made a suicide attempt in the past year, compared to people without experience of IPV.

[The role of loneliness in self-injury: using the Integrated Motivational Volitional \(IMV\) model](#)

Reviews a recent cross-sectional study exploring the role of loneliness in relation to self-injurious thoughts and behaviour in the context of the Integrated Motivational Volitional (IMV) model of suicidal behaviour.

[Health care utilization among individuals who die by suicide as compared to the general population: a population-based register study in Sweden](#)

A majority of the suicide victims consulted health care in the near time before death and the proportion of seeking health care was significantly higher than in the general population of Skåne and higher among female suicide victims as compared to males. Alternative preventive screening measures should be considered for individuals consulting health care, especially for older people and individuals outside the psychiatric care.

[Children mirror adults for the worse: evidence of suicide rates due to air pollution and unemployment](#)

Our study urges suicide prevention, particularly among children, as an essential consideration for public health. Furthermore, our results indicate the need for the government to allocate resources to recover air quality and the economy simultaneously during a recession to reduce suicide mortality of both child and adults.

[Adolescent mobile phone addiction during the COVID-19 pandemic predicts subsequent suicide risk: a two-wave longitudinal study](#)

The key findings were that mobile phone addiction during the COVID-19 quarantine period could, directly and indirectly, predict suicidality five months later when the pandemic was in remission. Depression and daytime sleepiness plays a mediating role in linking mobile phone addiction and suicidality. These findings confirmed the importance of long-term regular monitoring of suicide risk, depression, and daytime sleepiness in adolescents with mobile phone addiction.