

Beliefs About Gender Differences in Methods and Causes of Suicide

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Query Sheet

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5 *Forty undergraduate students (20 Males, 20 females) made judgments about the*
relationship between an individual's gender and the method of suicide most likely
to be chosen by that individual. The perceived relationship between different precipi-
tating events for suicide and the method of suicide were also examined, as were the
10 *participants' judgments about the moral justifiability of suicide in response to different*
traumatic situations. The results indicated clear and consistent beliefs about the
relationship between the gender of the potential suicide victim, the method of suicide
likely to be chosen, and whether or not the cause of the suicide was judged harshly or
sympathetically. Understanding how the gender of an at-risk individual interacts
with an observer's beliefs and moral perspective should help us predict when suicide
15 *threats will be taken seriously and what form of intervention will take place.*

Q1

In the United States in the year 2000, suicide was the third leading cause of death among 10 to 19 year-olds (Anderson, 2002). Since 1955, the suicide rate for American young people has climbed steadily, especially for males (Cantor, 2000; Hendin, 1995; Kessler & McRae, 1983). Studies have found that almost half of college-aged individuals reported some degree of thinking about suicide (suicidal ideation) during the previous year (Rudd, 1989), and more than a third had been told of such thoughts by a peer (Mishara, 1982). Given the magnitude of the problem and the fact that it appears to be getting worse rather than improving, any information that would facilitate the speedy identification of at-risk individuals and enhance the effectiveness of intervention programs will be highly valued.

The gender of suicidal individuals is intimately bound up with many different

aspects of the suicide situation. There has been a long-standing belief that men are more likely to kill themselves as a result of failure in some arena of achievement and that women are more likely to die as a result of romantic relationships that have gone bad (Barnes, 1985; Hawton, 2000; Jack, 1992; Wilson, 1981). However, actual studies of the concerns of suicidal individuals as revealed in suicide notes or other forms of communication generally fail to find consistent differences between the factors precipitating suicide for men and for women (Canetto, 1992–1993, 1997a; Hjelmeland, Knizek, & Nordvik, 2002). In fact, both men and women report mental illness, loneliness, and rejection by a lover as the primary triggers for suicide (Canetto & Lester, 2002; Hjelmeland, Knizek & Nordvik, 2002). Among adolescents, many suicide attempts are clearly a strategic response to family conflict and an effort to

60 leverage greater sympathy and investment
 from parents (Andrews, 2006; Spirito,
 Valeri, Boergers et al., 2003; Wagner,
 1997; Wagner, Aiken, Mullaley et al.,
 2000). The failure to understand that the
 65 most likely causes of suicide may be the
 same for males and females may lead
 observers to underestimate the true risk
 of suicide if the concerns expressed by
 the suicidal person do not match the
 70 expectations held by the observer about
 the typical suicide triggers for that indi-
 vidual's gender.

Much has also been made about the
 fact that, at least in North America, young
 75 males die by suicide far more often than
 do young females, even though females
 report thinking about it, talking about
 it, and actually attempting it more often
 than males (Anderson, 2002; Garrison,
 80 McKeown, Valois et al., 1993; Gmitrowicz,
 Szymczak, Kropiwnicki et al., 2003;
 Lewinsohn, Rohde, & Seeley, 1996). While
 some researchers (e.g., Gould, Greenberg,
 Velting et al., 2003) have proposed that a
 85 variety of psychopathological and sex-role
 differences may account for this pattern, it
 is more easily explained if it is recognized
 that suicide attempts are a different class
 of behaviors from actual suicides (Kessler
 90 & McRae, 1983). Although some suicides
 are undoubtedly the result of feigned
 attempts gone wrong, just as some
 "attempts" are the botched result of genu-
 inely suicidal plans, there is evidence that
 95 the intentions of individuals in the two
 situations may be quite different. Correctly
 identifying the intentions of individuals
 ruminating about suicide is essential for
 assessing the risk of suicide and the appro-
 100 priate method of intervention (Schneidman,
 1985). Actual suicide is an attempt to end
 life, but attempted suicide may very well
 be an effort to improve one's life (Pokorny,
 1965). In short, suicide attempts are a form
 105 of communication. Although males and
 females do not seem to be communicating
 different things with suicide attempts,

women are significantly more likely than
 men to initiate a suicide attempt without
 actually intending to die, and this may 110
 account for the male-female disparity in sui-
 cide attempts and completions (Hjelmeland,
 Knizek & Nordvik, 2002). Consistent with
 this view, nonfatal suicide attempts have
 traditionally been thought of as "feminine" 115
 behaviors by young adults in North America
 (Canetto, 1997b), and women are usually
 judged more harshly than men for com-
 mitting suicide (Canetto, 1997b; Deluty,
 1988–1989; Linehan, 1973). Curiously, 120
 although men are typically more accepting
 of an individual's right to commit suicide
 than are women, men also tend to judge
 suicidal individuals more harshly than
 do women (Deluty, 1988–1989; Marks, 125
 1988–1989; Stillion & Stillion, 1998–1999;
 White & Stillion, 1988). Among young
 adults, physical illness is judged to be one
 of the most legitimate reasons for commit-
 ting suicide (Dahlen & Canetto, 2002). 130

Although the factors that lead to sui-
 cide may not be that different for males
 and females, there are clear gender differ-
 ences in the preferred methods for suicide.
 Over time, males have consistently chosen 135
 more active and lethal suicide techniques
 such as firearms, hanging, and jumping
 from high places. Females, on the other
 hand, have traditionally favored more pass-
 140 ive and less reliable methods such as drug
 overdoses and drowning (Chotai, Renberg,
 & Jacobsson, 2002; Glasser-Frei, 2003;
 Pirkola, Isometsa & Lohnqvist, 2003).
 Males are more likely than females to
 attempt suicide under the influence of alco- 145
 hol (Pirkola, Isometsa & Lohnqvist, 2003).
 The U.S. Center for Disease Control and
 Prevention reported in 2004 that hanging
 and other forms of suffocation are the
 chief means of suicide for young teens 150
 (ages 10–14), and that shooting oneself is
 the most frequent method of choice for
 older teens (15–19).

It is the goal of the present study to
 examine the perceptions of college students 155

about the relationships among a potential suicide victim's gender, the moral acceptability of various motivators for suicide, and whether or not there is a perceived relationship between the method chosen for a suicide and the type of precipitating event. These are important questions, because peers are usually the first to detect disturbing behavior changes and they are also the people most likely to be confided in by suicidal friends. Hence, understanding how potential suicide situations are perceived by these individuals could ultimately lead to earlier identification of young adults who are at-risk (Mueller & Waas, 2002). Furthermore, understanding how the gender of an at-risk individual interacts with an observer's beliefs about methods and causes of suicide should help us predict the circumstances in which suicide threats will be taken seriously, when empathy will occur, and how the observers will communicate with potential victims (Limbacher & Domino, 1985–1986; Mueller & Waas, 2002; White & Stillion, 1988).

METHOD

Participants

Forty undergraduate students (20 males, 20 females) from a small liberal arts college in the American Midwest participated in

this study. All participants were volunteers recruited from undergraduate classes in which they could receive course credit for participation. Most of the participants were between the ages of 18–22, and most of them were Caucasians. There were some American minority students in the sample as well as a few international students, but because this demographic information was not requested, their exact numbers are unknown. No effort was made to determine if any of the participants had any current or past experience with suicidal behaviors or ideation.

Materials & Procedure

Participants were told that they would be filling out a questionnaire asking for their beliefs about suicide. Participants filled out the questionnaire in a classroom setting; all students completed the questionnaire in 25 minutes or less. Each participant recorded his or her sex on the questionnaire and read a set of written instructions. In the first section of the document, the participant read ten different suicide scenarios generated specifically for this experiment (Table 1). Each scenario was a statement describing a suicide by a college student with an unambiguously male or female first name. In one version of the questionnaire, the odd numbered scenarios described the suicide of a male and the even

TABLE 1. The Ten Suicide Scenarios*

- Marcus committed suicide by purposely taking a lethal amount of poison.
- Sarah committed suicide by purposely running her vehicle into a tree.
- Richard committed suicide by slicing his wrists.
- Bridget committed suicide by throwing herself into a deep, fast moving river.
- Logan committed suicide by hanging himself.
- Miranda committed suicide by shooting herself with a gun.
- Ryan, an experienced drug user, committed suicide by knowingly taking a lethal amount of an illegal drug.
- Karen committed suicide by throwing herself in front of a moving train
- Nick committed suicide by knowingly taking a lethal amount of an over the counter drug.
- Britney committed suicide by jumping from a high altitude bridge onto solid ground.

*Each scenario was presented an equal number of times with a male or female protagonist.

numbered questions described the suicide of a female. This pattern was reversed in the alternate version of the questionnaire so that an equal number of participants would react to each suicide scenario for male and female victims. Thus, 10 males and 10 females responded to each version of the questionnaire. Following each statement/scenario, there was a list of nine possible reasons for the suicide described in the scenario (Table 2). The participants rated each of the nine reasons on a 1 (very likely) to 5 (very unlikely) scale as to how likely the event would be to result in a suicide by the method described in the statement. For this part of the study, the independent variables were the sex of the participant, the sex of the suicide victim, and the method of suicide. The dependent variable was the likelihood rating given to each of the suicide causes for each question.

For the second part of the questionnaire, we compiled a list of ten possible methods of suicide. The participants had to indicate via forced-choice whether they believed that the method of suicide was more likely to be used by a male or by a female when committing suicide. The ten methods of suicide are also listed in Table 2. In this portion of the study, the independent variables were the method of suicide and the sex of the

participant, and the dependent variable was the frequency with which each suicide technique was chosen as a typically male versus female method of suicide. 250

The third and final part of the questionnaire presented participants with a list of 15 possible reasons that a person might commit suicide. These reasons were generated specifically for this experiment. Their task was to indicate on a 1 (completely unjustifiable) to 10 (completely justifiable) scale how morally justifiable a suicide prompted by each event would be. This was done twice, once for a male victim and once for a female victim. In this portion of the study, the independent variables were the sex of the suicide victim and the nature of the precipitating event. The dependent variable was the rating of moral justifiability. (The list of 15 suicide causes that were judged for moral justifiability can be seen in Table 4 alongside the presentation of results.) 255 260 265

RESULTS 270

Perceived Gender Differences in Methods of Suicide

We will first report the analyses for the second portion of the questionnaire in

TABLE 2.

The Nine Possible Reasons for Suicide Evaluated by the Participants	Ten Methods of Suicide Judged as Most Likely to be Chosen by a Male or Female
Money troubles	Use of poison
Family troubles	Hanging
Romantic troubles	Jumping from bridge
Academic troubles	Overdose (illegal drugs)
Loneliness	Overdose (legal drugs)
Physical illness	Jumping in front of moving vehicles
Depression	Crashing car purposely
Hopelessness about the future	Slitting wrists
Feelings of failure	Shooting one's self
	Drowning

TABLE 3. Results of Chi-Square Analyses

Method of Suicide	Chi-Square (df)	Significance Level
Shooting one's self	$X^2(1) = 40.00$	$p < .0001$
Hanging	$X^2(1) = 25.60$	$p < .0001$
Overdose (illegal drugs)	$X^2(1) = 19.60$	$p < .0001$
Jumping in front of moving vehicle	$X^2(1) = 16.90$	$p < .001$
Jumping from bridge	$X^2(1) = 10.00$	$p < .01$
Slitting wrists	$X^2(1) = 25.60$	$p < .0001$
Overdose (legal drugs)	$X^2(1) = 16.90$	$p < .001$
Use of poison	$X^2(1) = 10.00$	$p < .01$
Drowning	$X^2(1) = 10.00$	$p < .01$
Purposely crashing car	$X^2(1) = .40$	$p > .05$

TABLE 4. Means and Standard Deviations for Judgments of the Moral Justifiability of Suicide Causes*

Suicide Cause	Males Mean (SD)	Females Mean (SD)
Terminal disease	6.88 (2.79)	6.78 (2.72)
Paralysis	5.78 (3.45)	5.35 (2.73)
Depression	5.38 (2.72)	5.43 (2.81)
Parent committing suicide	4.80 (2.85)	5.13 (2.97)
Loss of parent	4.40 (2.72)	4.93 (2.82)
Loneliness	4.25 (2.63)	4.83 (2.93)
Romantic partner dying	4.83 (2.94)	5.00 (3.15)
Hopelessness about future	4.13 (2.66)	4.03 (2.55)
Obesity	2.93 (2.21)	3.88 (2.95)
Romantic partner leaving	3.23 (2.15)	3.75 (2.59)
Financial troubles	3.50 (2.59)	2.93 (1.95)
Academic problems	3.38 (2.42)	3.45 (2.52)
Romantic partner cheating	2.80 (1.94)	3.38 (2.45)
Parents divorcing	2.45 (1.53)	2.83 (2.01)
Insecurities about attractiveness	2.00 (1.56)	2.73 (2.40)

*All numbers based on responses to a 10 point scale ranging from 1 (completely unjustifiable) to 10 (completely justifiable).

which participants reported whether they 275
 thought a specific method of suicide was
 more likely to be used by a male or a
 female. Because there were no significant
 differences in the pattern of responses
 made by male and female subjects, their 280
 responses were combined and analyzed
 via chi-square tests. The results of all tests
 that were significant at a .05 level will be
 reported. However, due to the large num-
 ber of analyses that were conducted, a Bon- 285
 ferroni correction indicated that a more
 conservative standard of $\alpha = .005$ might
 be a better guide to use when assessing
 how much confidence to place in the 290
 robustness of a finding. Of the ten meth-
 ods of suicide, there was only one that
 was not perceived to be more likely to be
 chosen by one gender over the other, and
 that was intentionally crashing a car. The
 methods that were significantly more likely 295
 to be perceived as male suicide methods
 ($p < .01$) were shooting one's self, hang-
 ing, overdosing on illegal drugs, jumping
 in front of a moving vehicle, and jumping
 from a bridge. Methods judged to be sig- 300
 nificantly more likely to be used by females
 ($p < .01$) included slitting one's wrists,
 overdosing on legal drugs, poisoning, and
 drowning. The results of the chi-square
 analyses can be seen in Table 3. 305

Perceived Moral Justifiability of Suicide Based Upon the Precipitating Event

The next analysis to be reported involved the moral justifiability for committing suicide for 15 possible reasons. The means and standard deviations associated with the judgments of moral justifiability for each reason for both male and female suicide victims are presented in Table 4. As can be seen in this table, debilitating physical and psychological traumas such as terminal illness, paralysis, depression, or the death of a parent or lover were judged to be more morally acceptable excuses for suicide than were concerns about one's appearance, obesity, or the divorce of one's parents. There were, however, slightly different standards applied to male and female victims. Data were analyzed with paired sample *t* tests in which the participants' ratings of the moral justifiability of each reason for suicide for males was compared to their ratings of moral justifiability for females. As before, we will be reporting all results that reach traditional levels of significance ($p < .05$), but a Bonferroni correction indicated that a more conservative standard of $\alpha = .003$ might be a better guide to use when assessing how much confidence to place in the robustness of a finding. Of the fifteen reasons, there were only six that showed a significant difference between male and female suicide victims. Five of these reasons were judged to be more morally acceptable for females than for males. Specifically, it was judged to be more morally justifiable for females to kill themselves because of loneliness, $t(39) = 3.04$, $p < .01$, loss of a parent, $t(39) = 2.72$, $p < .01$, insecurities about attractiveness, $t(39) = 2.57$, $p < .02$, a romantic partner cheating, $t(39) = 2.45$, $p < .02$, and a romantic partner leaving, $t(39) = 2.41$, $p < .03$. The only reason for which males were thought to have greater justification for suicide than females was experiencing financial trouble, $t(39) = 2.80$, $p < .01$. There were no significant differences ($p > .05$) between male and female

suicide victims regarding the moral justifiability of suicide because of terminal disease, parents divorcing, parent suicide, academic problems, hopelessness about the future, or a romantic partner dying.

Perceived Relationships Between Reason for Suicide and Method of Suicide

The final analyses to be reported looked at the ratings on a five-point scale ("very unlikely" to "very likely") that a particular reason for suicide would lead to a specific method of suicide. These data came from the first portion of the questionnaire in which participants read 10 suicide scenarios for male or female victims and judged how likely each of nine possible reasons for each particular suicide would be. Data were analyzed via a 2×2 Factorial MANOVA with sex of participant and sex of suicide victim as the independent variables. A separate MANOVA was conducted for each of the 10 suicide scenarios, and the dependent variables were the judgments made for each of the nine precipitating events in each scenario. The Multivariate interaction between participant sex and victim sex was not significant in any of the ten scenarios ($p > .05$), indicating that males and females were responding similarly to male and female victims in all of the scenarios. There were, however, three MANOVA main effects. For suicide by throwing one's self into a fast moving river, there was a nearly significant main effect for the participants' sex, $F(9, 28) = 2.18$, $p < .055$. Specifically, females (more than males) believed that feelings of failure were likely to lead an individual to throw himself/herself into a fast moving river, $F(1, 36) = 8.76$, $p < .005$. There was also a main effect for the gender of the suicide victim for this method of suicide, $F(9, 28) = 2.86$, $p < .02$. Money problems and physical illness were thought to be more likely to lead to suicide by throwing one's self into a fast moving river for

female victims than for male victims, $F_{\text{Money Problems}}(1, 36) = 4.28, p < .04$, $F_{\text{Physical Illness}}(1, 36) = 4.59, p < .04$. The two other methods of suicide that produced significant MANOVA main effects were gun suicides, $F(9, 28) = 2.70, p < .02$, and hanging, $F(9, 28) = 3.63, p < .004$. More specifically, the main effect for gun suicide was a main effect for the gender of the participant in which females more than males believed that loneliness was likely to lead to a suicide by firearms, $F(1, 36) = 6.63, p < .01$. There was no significant main effect for the gender of the victim when it came suicide by gun, $F(9, 28) = .28$, n.s. For suicide by hanging, the significant main effect was a main effect for the gender of the victim in which money troubles, $F(1, 36) = 10.56, p < .003$, and romantic problems, $F(1, 36) = 5.25, p < .03$, were thought to be more likely to lead to suicide by hanging for male victims than for female victims. For hanging, there was no significant main effect for the gender of the participant, $F(9, 28) = .98$, n.s.

DISCUSSION

For the most part, the results of this study fit nicely with the existing body of research on gender and suicide. There was widespread agreement about which suicide methods are stereotypically “male” methods and which are “female” methods, with the male methods (e.g., shooting oneself, hanging, jumping from a bridge or in front of a vehicle) being more predictably lethal than the female methods (drowning, slitting wrists, overdosing/poisoning). As in previous studies (e.g., Dahlen & Canetto, 2002), serious illness or severe psychological traumas were judged to be the most acceptable reasons for suicide. Consistent with the misperceptions identified by other researchers that people believe that females are more likely to kill themselves over relationship failures and men over

achievement-related failures (Barnes, 1985; Hawton, 2000; Jack, 1992; Wilson, 1981), our subjects believed that it might be more acceptable for females to commit suicide over relationship and appearance issues and for males to kill themselves because of financial problems. In general the participants in our study were willing to accept a wider range of issues as valid motivators for suicide in women than in men.

The peculiar question that we asked about whether or not our participants would perceive a relationship between the reason for a suicide and the method that would be selected to carry it out failed to find much of great interest. Females (more than males) believed that suicide due to feelings of failure would be more likely to lead people to drown themselves and that loneliness would lead people to shoot themselves. Everyone believed that when someone died by suicide because of money problems or physical illness that women would be more likely to drown themselves than men, and that for money problems and romantic problems men would be more likely to hang themselves than women. However, these beliefs seemed to be by-products of other more basic beliefs about the relationship between gender and causes and methods of suicide rather than distinctly different clusters of cognitions about suicide.

Our study has undeniable limitations. First of all, our research depends entirely upon self-report measures, and it is thus susceptible to all of the problems inherent to this methodology. Also, the relatively small size of our sample limits the power of our statistical tests, making it difficult to reject null hypotheses. On the other hand, this implies that any significant differences that occur in spite of the small N probably reflect fairly strong effects. Finally, we must of necessity be cautious in generalizing the results from our small, primarily American college student sample

to people of other ages and cultural backgrounds. Accepting the aforementioned limitations, we believe that our data still tell us something of value about the suicide-relevant belief systems of American college students, a group that is at high risk of suicide compared to other segments of the American population (Anderson, 2002; Cantor, 2000; Rudd, 1989).

The major contribution of the study lies in what it adds to what we know about the expectations that college-aged people have about how suicide plays out differently for women and men. It appears that they are predisposed to expect women to become suicidal over relationship issues and for men to worry more about achievement, and that if suicides are carried out in these situations they also expect methods of suicide that will be predictably different for men and women. Furthermore, it appears that most individuals who become aware of suicidal ideation on the part of someone else will be more sympathetic to those suffering from debilitating physical and psychological problems than they will be to someone who is distraught over what are thought to be less serious issues. Whether this greater sympathy translates into more proactive attempts to intervene in the potential suicide is outside of the scope of our data.

Based upon our findings, we are concerned that potential helpers may not take threats of suicide seriously if it does not conform to their expectations, and therefore fail to do anything to prevent a tragedy. For example, a male who threatens to drown himself because of a failed love affair may not be taken as seriously as a male who threatens to shoot himself after losing a job, and this may have potentially fatal consequences. Future research in this area must continue to tease out the beliefs that potential helpers have about how suicide plays out, and further determine how these beliefs are related to the likelihood of intervening before it is too late.

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