

Suicidal Ideation Mechanism

Subjects: Others

Contributor: Tam-Tri Le, Minh-Hoang Nguyen

Suicidal ideation mechanism is the psychological process of how thoughts of killing oneself emerge and persist in the mind. From the [mindsponge](https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/18/7/3681) ([../../7320](https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/18/7/3681))-based [suicidal ideation mechanism](https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/18/7/3681) (<https://www.mdpi.com/1660-4601/18/7/3681>) perspective, there are two conditions for suicidal ideation to happen: (1) the existence of accessible suicide-related information in the environment, and (2) the subjective perception that suicide being a beneficial option. Psychosocial factors (e.g. social connectedness or burdensomeness) can affect these two conditions and, in turn, influence the probability of suicidal ideation.

Keywords: suicidal ideation ; suicide theory ; mental health ; Mindsponge ; suicidal ideation mechanism

1. Introduction

Suicidal ideation is thinking about self-killing; in other words, suicidal ideation is the formation of suicidal thought(s) within one's mind. However, currently, in the scientific community, there is no consensus on the definition of suicidal ideation. Some definitions also include suicide planning while others do not. This lack of a universal definition cause difficulties in comparing findings across related studies ^[1]. Suicidal ideation can be considered a prerequisite condition for deliberate suicidal actions to be carried out (including planning and attempting). Although suicidal ideation alone in itself is non-fatal, it increases the risk of suicidal attempts ^{[1][2]}. However, the association between suicidal ideation and a suicidal attempt is still debatable. Recent developments in suicidal behavior studies have shown the distinction between the formation of suicidal thoughts and the progression into suicide attempts as well as the distinction between predictors of each phenomenon ^[3].

Researchers have been trying to look for psychosocial risk factors of suicidal ideation (characteristics of a suicidal mind). In other words, they try to find the reasons why suicidal thoughts happen and establish the associations between those factors and suicidal ideation.

2. Early research approaches

While inquiries about the causes of suicide have always existed throughout human history, the early approaches presented here are in the context of modern scientific methodologies ^[4].

Some early major works in the 19th century include *The Lawful Regularity of Apparently Voluntary Human Actions Seen from the Standpoint of Statistics* (Adolf Heinrich Gotthilf Wagner, 1864) ^[5], *Suicide: An Essay on Comparative Moral Statistics* (Enrico Morselli, 1887) ^[6], and the reviews of suicide research by Daniel Hack Tuke in 1892 ^[7]. These early studies share the approach in which the statistics of suicide can be directly inferred to provide understanding about the phenomenon of suicide. They look for the patterns of suicidal acts within the statistics of suicide, such as statistical irregularities found in certain situations. For example, climatic conditions and seasonal temperatures are investigated as the risk factors for suicide.

In 1897, the book *Suicide: A study in sociology* by Émile Durkheim ^[8] was published and later considered as the foundation for modern suicidology. Durkheim emphasized the role of psychosocial factors in suicidality and categorized suicide into four types: egoistic, altruistic, anomic, and fatalistic. Egoistic and altruistic suicides belong to the aspect of social integration (low and high level respectively) with major factors such as social connectedness and interconnectedness. Anomic and fatalistic suicides belong to the aspect of social regulation (low and high level respectively) with major factors such as anarchy and social oppression. In such cases, suicide attempts are the expression of reaching an extreme level in the spectrum of social integration or regulation.

3. Contemporary theories

Several major theories regarding suicide in modern times are listed below together with a summary of their main principles related to suicidal ideation.

Economic theory of suicide (ETS) - Daniel S. Hamermesh and Neal M. Soss, 1974 ^[9]

- Economic factors (e.g. unemployment) can be predictors for suicide.

Network theory of suicide (NTS) - Bernice A. Pescosolido, and Sharon Georgianna, 1989 ^[10]

- The theory focuses on the protective effect of religions and creating an elaborated network interpretation based on Durkheim's theory.

Interpersonal Theory of Suicide (IPTs) – Thomas Joiner, 2005 ^{[11][12][13]}

- The combination of two interpersonal constructs - thwarted belongingness and perceived burdensomeness - can cause a dangerous desire for suicide. The effect of perceived burdensomeness on suicide ideation was most supported in later studies while the effect of thwarted belongingness was less supported ^[14].

Fluid Vulnerability Theory (FVT) - Rudd David, 2006 ^[15]

- The theory focuses on the dynamic interactions of risk factors in short and long term to form time-limited suicidal episodes which vary in duration and severity.

Integrated Motivational–Volitional Model (IMV) – Rory O'Connor, 2011 ^{[16][17]}

- The model comprises of three phases: pre-motivational, motivational, and volitional - whereas biosocial and motivational factors contribute to the formation of suicidal thoughts. Defeat and entrapment were stated as the main drives for suicidal ideation.

Three-step Theory (3ST) – David Klonsky and Alexis May, 2015 ^[18]

- Regarding suicidal ideation, the theory states that suicidal thoughts arise from pain combined with hopelessness and suicidal ideation in those suffering from pain and hopelessness may escalate in the absence of social connectedness.

4. Emerging information-processing-based theory

To explore deeper into the “how” aspect of suicidal ideation and develop a framework that is consistent with former widely supported theories and findings, Nguyen *et al.* propose the suicidal ideation mechanism ^[19] based on the Mindsponge theory of information processing ^{[20][21]}.

According to this mechanism, there are two fundamental conditions for suicidal thoughts to emerge and persist within the mind: (1) suicide-related information needs to exist in the surrounding environment and (2) the value of suicide needs to be perceived as “beneficial” (in other words the suicide-related information must be accepted by the current mindset). It is important to note that this acceptance varies in belief strength. The acceptance is temporary or partial at a low level of suicide desire. If the value of suicide is reinforced enough and become deeply integrated into the mindset, the decision to carry out the corresponding behavior (suicide attempt) may occur.

As one of the main principles of the Mindsponge framework states that a value is accepted when its perceived benefit is greater than its perceived cost, in the context of suicidality, a person accepting the value of suicide into their mindset when he/she perceives suicide to have more benefit over its cost. The perceived costs of suicide are the negative values attached to the act of suicide (e.g. biological death, impacts on social connections, the moral implication of self-killing, etc.). The perceived benefit of suicide is the cessation of suffering attached to the current and projected future state of living (e.g. physical or psychological pain, etc.).

In this information processing mechanism, the sense of connectedness can act as a trust factor (“priority pass”) in the filtering process. A higher level of connectedness means easier reception and acceptance of information from other people in society. It is worth noting that depending on the information sources and contexts, this effect can be either positive (e.g. in cases of help-related information ^[19]) or negative (e.g. in cases of suicide contagion ^[22]). Similarly, other psychosocial factors can influence the probability of suicidal ideation by affecting the information accessibility of

information supporting or negating suicide desire as well as affecting the cost-benefit-based filtering processes of such information. For example, the psycho-religious mechanism of suicide was developed based on the same principles with the interactions with religiosity [23].

References

1. Harmer B, Lee S, Duong TH, Saadabadi A. (2021). Suicidal Ideation. In StatPearls. StatPearls Publishing. <http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/books/NBK565877/>
2. Nock MK, Borges G, Bromet EJ, Cha CB, Kessler RC, Lee S. (2008). Suicide and Suicidal Behavior. *Epidemiologic Reviews*, 30, 133-154. <https://doi.org/10.1093/epirev/mxn002>
3. Klonsky ED, May AM, Saffer BY. (2016). Suicide, Suicide Attempts, and Suicidal Ideation. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 12, 307-330. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-clinpsy-021815-093204>
4. Nguyen THK. (2021). Rethinking suicide: From pre-Durkheim suicidology to contemporary theories [Preprint]. Open Science Framework. <https://doi.org/10.31219/osf.io/vq6np>
5. Wagner AHG. (1864). *Die Gesetzmaessigkeit in den Scheinbar Willkuerlichen Menschlichen Handlungen vom Standpunkte der Statistik*. Boyes & Geisler.
6. Morselli EA. (1883). *Suicide: An essay on comparative moral statistics*. CK Paul & Company.
7. Tuke DH. (1892). *A dictionary of psychological medicine: Giving the definition, etymology and synonyms of the terms used in medical psychology with the symptoms, treatment, and pathology of insanity and the law of lunacy in Great Britain and Ireland*. Blakiston.
8. Durkheim E. (1951). *Suicide: A study in sociology*. Routledge.
9. Hamermesh DS, Soss NM. (1974). An economic theory of suicide. *Journal of Political Economy*, 82, 83-98. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/1830901>
10. Pescosolido BA; Georgianna S. (1989). Durkheim, Suicide, and Religion: Toward a Network Theory of Suicide. *American Sociological Review*, 54, 33. <https://doi.org/10.2307/2095660>
11. Joiner T. (2005). *Why people die by suicide*. Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press.
12. Joiner TE, Van Orden KA, Witte Tk, Selby EA, Ribeiro JD, Lewis R, Rudd MD. (2009). Main predictions of the interpersonal–psychological theory of suicidal behavior: Empirical tests in two samples of young adults.. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology*, 118, 634-646. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0016500>
13. Van Orden KA, Witte TK, Cukrowicz KC, Braithwaite SR, Selby EA, Joiner TE. (2010). The interpersonal theory of suicide.. *Psychological Review*, 117, 575-600. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0018697>
14. Ma J, Batterham PJ, Caelear A, Han J. (2016). A systematic review of the predictions of the Interpersonal–Psychological Theory of Suicidal Behavior. *Clinical Psychology Review*, 46, 34-45. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.cpr.2016.04.008>
15. Rudd MD. (2006). Fluid Vulnerability Theory: A Cognitive Approach to Understanding the Process of Acute and Chronic Suicide Risk. In Ellis TE (Ed.), *Cognition and suicide: Theory, research, and therapy* (pp. 355–368). American Psychological Association. <https://doi.org/10.1037/11377-016>
16. O'Connor RC. (2011). Towards an integrated motivational-volitional model of suicidal behaviour. In O'Connor RC, Platt S, Gordon J (Eds.), *International handbook of suicide prevention: Research, policy and practice* (pp. 181–198). Wiley Blackwell. <https://doi.org/10.1002/9781119998556.ch11>
17. O'connor RC, Kirtley O. (2018). The integrated motivational–volitional model of suicidal behaviour. *Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London. Series B: Biological Sciences*, 373, 20170268. <https://doi.org/10.1098/rstb.2017.0268>
18. Klonsky ED, May AM. (2015). The Three-Step Theory (3ST): A New Theory of Suicide Rooted in the “Ideation-to-Action” Framework. *International Journal of Cognitive Therapy*, 8, 114-129. <https://doi.org/10.1521/ijct.2015.8.2.114>
19. Nguyen MH, Le TT, Nguyen HKT, Ho MT, Nguyen HTT, Vuong QH. (2021). Alice in Suicideland: Exploring the suicidal ideation mechanism through the sense of connectedness and help-seeking behaviors. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 18(7), 3681. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph18073681>
20. Vuong QH. (2016). Global mindset as the integration of emerging socio-cultural values through mindsponge processes: A transition economy perspective. In J. Kuada (Ed.), *Global Mindsets: Exploration and Perspectives* (pp. 123-140). New York: Routledge

21. Vuong QH, Napier NK. (2015). Acculturation and global mindsponge: An emerging market perspective. *International Journal of Intercultural Relations*, 49, 354-367. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijintrel.2015.06.003>
 22. Yıldız M, Orak U, Walker MH, Solakoglu O. (2018). Suicide contagion, gender, and suicide attempts among adolescents. *Death Studies*, 43, 365-371. <https://doi.org/10.1080/07481187.2018.1478914>
 23. Vuong QH, Nguyen MH, Le TT. (2021). A mindsponge-based investigation into the psycho-religious mechanism behind suicide attacks. Warsaw, Poland: De Gruyter.
-

Retrieved from <https://encyclopedia.pub/entry/history/show/29613>