Research Paper

Prevalence and Correlates of Suicidal Ideation among Adolescents

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ABSTRACT

Aim- The purpose of the present study is to prevalence and correlates of suicidal ideation among adolescents. *Method-* Samples were selected by stratified random sampling method. For that 80 students were selected randomly from different colleges of Ranchi. Suicidal ideation scale developed by Sisodia and Bhatnagar (2011) and personal data questionnaire was used for data collection. Data were treated by Percentage, Mean, SD and Anova. *Result-* The average degree of suicidal ideation was observed in 95% of the students in the whole sample group. When compared to female college students, boy college students had a higher percentage of suicidal ideation (95%) (95%). When compared to their age I and age II counterparts, age I college students had a larger percentage (100%) of average suicidal ideation (90%). Gender had a F value of 6.78, which was statistically significant at the 0.05 level, and age had a F value of 18.50 which was statistically significant at the 0.01 level. The interactional effect of gender and age had a F value of 25.28, which was statistically significant. *Conclusion-* suicidal ideation was found in varying degrees across the entire group. Gender and age interactions on suicidal ideation were statistically significant. Gender and age has a big influence on suicidal ideation.

Suicidal ideation is known as suicidal thought and is thoughts about how to kill one. Those might be as particular as a detailed arrangement, however without the suicidal act itself. Although most people who experience suicidal ideation do not confer suicide, some do move specifically to attempt suicide. Suicidal thoughts are widespread, and many people have them when they are stressed or depressed. These are usually transient and treatable, but in certain situations, they put the person at risk of attempting or completing suicide. The majority of persons who have suicidal thoughts do not act on them, while some may attempt suicide.

The national conversation around the issue of college student suicide has been slowly expanding. Attempts by mental health professionals to predict suicides and alert individuals

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to their pre-morbid states are currently based mostly on studies examining the role of various factors in suicide attempts or completion. Because these are uncommon occurrences, it is both unseemly and nearly impossible to draw meaningful conclusions on how to treat suicidal students just on the basis of these findings (Haas, Hendin, & Mann,2003).

Furthermore, the limited scope of this study makes it impossible to assist people who are in distress rather than focusing efforts on preventing people from entering and progressing along a suicidal continuum. Suicidal thoughts and behaviour are affected by a variety of factors, including duration, power, recurrence, related emotional states, mental methods, hopelessness correspondence, and aid seeking behaviour.

In the absence of a recent overt suicide attempt, suicidal ideation refers to present plans and wishes to commit suicide. Suicide thoughts, on the other hand, does not always signify suicide attempt or completion. As a result, focusing on suicide thoughts is a good place to start when investigating suicidality.

Suicide is one of the world's major causes of death. According to the World Health Organization, it was the second biggest cause of mortality among young adults aged 15 to 29 in 2012 (behind traffic accidents). Furthermore, 800,000 people commit suicide every year. Suicide is one of the main causes of death, putting a financial and cultural strain on families. Being a family member or close friend of a suicide attempter or completer is a risk factor for suicide, which is especially concerning. This is owing to a wide spectrum of mourning reactions among family members and close friends, including remorse, astonishment, and rage. There is a link between a family history of suicide and a suicide attempt, according to study.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

A lot of work has been done on this variable, a few has been mentioned here which found relevant. Hamilton and Klimes-Dougan (2015) conducted a review to determine how gender bias in suicidal ideation approaches may affect child suicide prevention efforts. Their findings revealed that element programming had a stimulating effect on both males and girls. They claimed that where gender differences were large, girls were more likely than males to benefit from existing preventative programmes.

Colucci and Montesinos (2013) looked at a few studies to see how suicide and domestic violence affect women from ethnic minorities, foreigners, and displaced individuals. The higher risk of being a victim of viciousness, additional sorts of violence (i.e., migration-related manhandle), and more significant barriers to seeking help, according to the findings, make women from settler and exile backgrounds particularly vulnerable to suicidal behaviour. Suicidal behaviour among migrant women has received limited fact oration as a general health concern and even less as a human/rights women's issue, whereas violence against women was widely perceived as a significant global issue, a significant general medical problem, and one of the most far-reaching violations of human rights.

Mihandoost (2013) conducted a meta-analysis of male and female suicide rates in Iran between 2000 and 2012. Suicide was linked to familial troubles, financial issues, emotional contributions, and psychological diseases, according to the findings. Similarly, his research found that girls commit suicide at a higher rate than males, which is contrary to international trends.

A study on the incidence of suicidal ideation among Pakistani college students was conducted by Khokher and Khan (2005). The overall percentage of suicide ideation was 31.4 percent, according to the findings. Though there was no statistically significant difference between genders, female college students (33%) reacted more strongly to suicide ideation than male college students (29.2%). The results also showed that respondents from single-parent families who lived at home had a higher rate of suicidal ideation than those who lived in the hostel, as respondents from single-parent families had a higher rate of suicidal ideation.

Canetto (1992) conducted a study on gender difference on suicidal ideation in North America. He found that gender was an essential indicator of suicide in the elderly. In North America, older women were less liked to be suicidal than older men. Until now, sociologists have either ignored gender differences or have focused on the assumed reasons for older men suicidal behaviour. He furthermore reported that older women had low rates of suicidal mortality.

METHODS

Objectives
The objectives of the present study were as follows:
➢ To study the levels of suicidal ideation among boy, girl, age-I and age- II adolescents'students of Ranchi.
➢ To study the main and interaction effect of gender and age on suicidal ideation of adolescent students of Ranchi.

Hypotheses
➢ The Levels of suicidal ideation will vary in sample sub-groups based on gender and age.
➢ There will no significant main and interaction impact of gender and age on the suicidalideation of adolescent students of Ranchi.

Research Design
The stratified random sampling is used to select the sample from different schools and colleges of Ranchi town. There were four strata. Form each stratum 20 cases were selected thus, altogether 80samples were selected. The sample of the proposed research is based on a $2*2 = 4$ Factorial design. The stratification is based on:

- Gender-2(Boy and Girl)
- Age -2 (Age Group-I(13-14))(Age Group-II(18-19))

Tools
Personal Data Questionnaire:
The questionnaire is prepared by the research scholar to obtain information about respondents name, age, class, sex, category, educational qualification, parental occupationetc.

Suicidal Ideation Scale:
This scale was developed by Sisodia and Bhatnagar (2011) using likert technique with an aim to measure suicidal ideation. The Final Form of scale is thus prepared comprising of 25 statements. Score ranging from 106-120 represent high level of suicidal ideation. The scores from 46-105 represent average suicidal tendency. The low score i.e. 31-45, would indicate people with low level of suicidal ideation whereas a score of 25-30 represents normal individuals with very low level of suicidal ideation. The test-retest reliability is 0.78 and the

consistency value for the scale is 0.81. The scale is validated against the external criteria and coefficient obtained is 0.74.

Procedure:

As stated earlier that the samples of the study include different school and colleges selected on random basis from Ranchi. A personal data questionnaire seeking information on such variables as gender, age, class, educational qualification, parental occupation etc. and ten cases were selected for each of the four sub-groups. The test of suicidal ideation was administered on the subjects by the investigator. Proper interval is given to the subjects between the administrations of two tests.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The hypothesis which can be tested with the help of response sheets of the respondents on suicidal ideation scale was scored and statistically treated using percentage, mean, SD, and ANOVAs and data can be analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The outputs of SPSS are as given in Table 1.

Table 1
Level of suicidal ideation in total sample group

Very Low			**Low**		**Average**		**High**		**Very High**	
GROUP	*n*	*%*	*N*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*N*	*%*
Total Sample	0	0	2	5	38	95	0	0	0	0

Note. n=80, Very Low=25-30, Low=31-45, Average=46-105, High=106-120, Very High.

The majority of the sample group (95%) was found to have an average level of suicidal ideation. Suicidal thoughts was shown to be decreased in only 5% of teenagers. Suicidal ideation at very low, moderate, and very high levels was absolutely absent in the teens.

Table
Level of suicidal ideation in sample sub-groups based on gender

Very Low			Low		Average		High		Very High	
Group	*N*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*	*n*	*%*
Boys	0	0	1	5	39	95	0	0	0	0
Girls	0	0	1	5	39	95	0	0	0	0

Note. Total sample=80, n= 40 for each condition. Very Low=25-30, Low=31-45, Average=46- 105, High=106-120, Very High.

The highest percentage of boys (95%) and girls (95%) were in the average range of suicidal thoughts. It was discovered that girls (5%) had a higher rate of suicide ideation than boys (4%). (5 percent). Suicidal ideation at very low, high, and very high levels was absolutely absent in the boys and girls groups.

Table 3
Level of suicidal ideation in sample sub-groups based on age groups

Group	Very Low n	%	Low n	%	Average n	%	High n	%	Very High n	%
Age-I	0	0	0	0	20	100	0	0	0	0
Age-II	0	0	2	10	18	90	0	0	0	0

Note. Total sample=80, n= 40 for each condition. Age-I= 13-14year, Age-II= 18-19 years, Very Low=25-30, Low=31-45, Average=46-105, High=106-120, Very High.

In comparison to the age II group (90%), the age I group had a greater percentage (100%) of those with suicidal ideation. The age II group (10%) had a low level of suicidal ideation, but the age I group did not have a low level of suicide ideation. Suicidal ideation at very low, high, and very high levels was completely absent in the age I and age II groups.

The second objectives was to independent and interaction effects of gender and age on suicidal ideation. The data was analyzed with the help of Anova and the results are given in table 4

Table 4
Analysis of variance (ANOVA) showing the impact of gender and age on Suicidal Ideation

Sources of Variance	Sum of Squares	Degree of Freedom	Mean Square	F ratio
Main effects				
A. Gender	979.69	1	979.69	6.78*
B. Age	2672.89	1	2672.89	18.50**
2 way interaction AXB	3652.58	1	3652.58	25.28**
Within treatment	13870.59	76	385.29	

Note. Note. N= 80, ANOVA= analysis of variance; df= degree of freedom; Dependent variable=Suicidal Ideation; Independent= gender and age.
*p<.05.**p<.01.

Table 4 shows that the "F" value for gender was 6.78, indicating a significant threshold of

0.05. Suicidal thoughts is significantly influenced by age. The obtained "F" value was 18.50, with a significance level of 0.01. Gender and age had a statistically significant two–way interaction (F = 25.28, P 0.01).

CONCLUSION
As a result, the null hypothesis "There would be no significant main and interaction influence of gender and age on suicidal ideation of adolescent student of Ranchi " was proposed. is rejected in the perspective of gender. As a result, both boys and girls adolescent students were shown to have suicidal ideation to varying degrees, and this was accepted in the context of age. As a result, both age I and age II adolescent students were found to have suicidal ideation to the same degree, and the null hypothesis in the context of gender and age interaction was rejected. The suicidal ideation levels differ significantly

According to the F-ratio. As a result, both gender and age adolescent students were discovered to have the same extent in suicidal ideation.

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