# Article information:

The Recent Rise of Suicide Mortality in the United States | Annual Review of Public Health  
<https://www.annualreviews.org/doi/full/10.1146/annurev-publhealth-051920-123206>

# Article summary:

1. Suicide rates in the United States increased by 35% between 2000 and 2018, contributing to the stagnation and subsequent decrease in US life expectancy.

2. Suicide mortality declined modestly in 2019, mostly due to slight reductions in suicides among Whites, but continued to increase or remain stable among all other racial/ethnic groups.

3. The article advocates for combining recent advances in population-based suicide prevention with a socially conscious perspective that captures the social, economic, and political contexts in which suicide risk unfolds over the life course of vulnerable individuals.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article "The Recent Rise of Suicide Mortality in the United States" provides a comprehensive overview of suicide trends in the US over the past century, highlighting the recent increase in suicide rates and its impact on life expectancy. The authors review potential causes of increased suicide risk among vulnerable subpopulations, including geography, age, race and ethnicity, sexual and gender minoritization, military membership, and incarceration. They also advocate for combining recent advances in population-based suicide prevention with a socially conscious perspective that considers the social, economic, and political context where suicide risk unfolds.

Overall, the article presents a well-researched and informative analysis of US suicide trends. However, there are some potential biases and limitations to consider. For example, while the authors acknowledge that nonfatal suicidal behaviors have unique trends and risk markers, they do not provide a detailed discussion of these differences. Additionally, while they highlight the impact of social determinants on suicide risk, they do not delve deeply into structural factors such as poverty or systemic racism that may contribute to vulnerability.

Furthermore, while the authors discuss potential causes of increased suicide risk among various subpopulations, they do not explore counterarguments or alternative explanations for these trends. For example, they suggest that increased access to firearms may contribute to higher suicide rates among certain groups but do not address arguments against this claim.

Finally, while the article advocates for a socially conscious approach to suicide prevention that considers broader societal factors contributing to vulnerability, it does not provide concrete recommendations for how this approach can be implemented in practice. Overall though it is an informative read on an important public health issue.

# Topics for further research:

* Nonfatal suicidal behaviors and risk markers
* Structural factors and suicide vulnerability
* Counterarguments to increased access to firearms and suicide rates
* Socially conscious suicide prevention strategies
* Implementation of socially conscious suicide prevention
* Intersectionality and suicide risk among marginalized populations

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/9084bc23bac6d276a512adf4bdaad8af>