



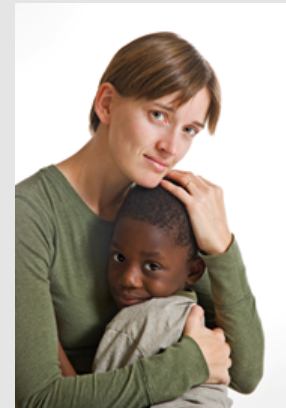
4.2.2 Safety and Security: Suicide Attempts and Ideation



1st generation immigrant youth have lower suicide attempt rates than non-immigrant youth and 3rd generation immigrant youth.



Immigrant youth who are not living with their biological parents reported higher levels of life stress and suicidal thoughts than their counterparts who were living with parents.



Source: Pottie K, Dahal G, Georgiades K, Premji K and Hassan G. (2014). Do First Generation Immigrant Adolescents Face Higher Rates of Bullying, Violence and Suicidal Behaviours Than Do Third Generation and Native Born? *J Immigrant Minority Health*. doi: 10.1007/s10903-014-0108-6 <http://link.springer.com/article/10.1007%2Fs10903-014-0108-6#page-1>

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The findings depicted in this infographic indicate that immigrant youth who were living with their biological parents had lower rates of suicide attempts and ideation than native-born or second- and third generation youth. In addition, studies showed that in most cases, a supportive, cohesive family – where all members live together – is associated with less suicide ideation. Conversely, immigrant youth who are not living together with their biological parents experience higher levels of life stress and resultant suicidal thoughts than those living with intact families.

Implications

In spite of the stress of adjusting to a new culture and cultural dissonance within families, immigrant youth appear to benefit from cohesive families. It also appears that uncommonly high rates of family violence may contribute to higher suicidal thoughts and attempts. Despite risks, the likelihood of suicide appears to be low. Researchers have suggested that this is due to cultural values and supportive families.

