

UWL REPOSITORY repository.uwl.ac.uk

Qualitative study of the issues faced by UK & Ireland adult males bereaved by suicide

Whitebrook, John ORCID logoORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1651-3671, Lafarge, Caroline ORCID logoORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2148-078X and Churchyard, Jamie ORCID logoORCID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7551-0609 (2025) Qualitative study of the issues faced by UK & Ireland adult males bereaved by suicide. In: 4th Annual Suicide Research Symposium, 23-25 Apr 2025, Online. (Submitted)

This is the Presentation of the final output.

UWL repository link: https://repository.uwl.ac.uk/id/eprint/13699/

Alternative formats: If you require this document in an alternative format, please contact: open.research@uwl.ac.uk

Copyright:

Copyright and moral rights for the publications made accessible in the public portal are retained by the authors and/or other copyright owners and it is a condition of accessing publications that users recognise and abide by the legal requirements associated with these rights.

Take down policy: If you believe that this document breaches copyright, please contact us at open.research@uwl.ac.uk providing details, and we will remove access to the work immediately and investigate your claim.

JohnWhitebrook Ph.D.

4th Annual Suicide Research Symposium





Alex Whitebrook 03-Feb-1991 ~ 01-May-2017





What is postvention?

"Since the seminal publications of Shneidman (1969) and Cain (1972), postvention, that is, the 'activities developed by, with or for suicide survivors, in order to facilitate recovery after suicide and to prevent adverse outcomes including suicidal behaviour'...has attracted increased clinical and research interest." (Andriessen, 2014)

Suicide & bereavement rates?

- > c. 760k annual suicide deaths globally 69% male (Ilic & Ilic, 2022)
- Exposure to suicide c. 48 million p.a. (Quayle et al., 2023*)
- > Others estimate 135 exposed per suicide (Cerel, 2019[†])
- > UK & Ireland annual suicides c. 7,000 (Govt. stats. / Samaritans, 2024)
- ightharpoonup Implies c. 442k* 945k† people exposed p.a. in UK & Ireland
- ➤ Suicide loss survivors 65% ↑ risk of suicide (Pitman et al., 2016)

Why Men?

> Studies of bereavement support services are dominated (80-91%) by female participation (Andriessen, 2014)

What is postvention?

"Since the seminal publications of Shneidman (1969) and Cain (1972), postvention, that is, the 'activities developed by, with or for suicide survivors, in order to facilitate recovery after suicide and to prevent adverse outcomes including suicidal behaviour's has attracted

RESEARCH QUESTION:

What are the barriers and enablers to UK & Ireland adult males bereaved by suicide participating in suicide postvention activities?

pereavement

rates?

- LAPOSOIC CO SOICIAC C. 40 ITIIIIOTI PIAI (QUAYIC CCAI, 2023)
- > Others estimate 135 exposed per suicide (Cerel, 2019†)
- > UK & Ireland annual suicides c. 7,000 (Govt. stats. / Samaritans, 2024)
- ➤ Implies c. 442k* 945k† people exposed p.a. in UK & Ireland
- ➤ Suicide loss survivors 65% ↑ risk of suicide (Pitman et al., 2016)

Why Men?

> Studies of bereavement support services are dominated (80-91%) by female participation (Andriessen, 2014)

Semi-structured, online (MS Teams) interviews with:

- > Service providers incl. female participants to get perspective on male behaviour
- > Service users males actively participating in postvention activities
- > Service (potential) users males never participated or have but withdrawn
- > Service users females to get independent perspective on male behaviour
- > Academic experts in the field of suicide bereavement

UK							Ireland				
Provider User				Ex.	Pro	ovider	User			Ex.	
Male	Female	Male↑	Male↓	Female↑	F	Male	Female	Male↑	Male↓	Female†	F
1	1	2	6	2	1	1	1	2	6	2	1

Key: \uparrow does participate in postvention, \downarrow does not participate in postvention, Ex. = Academic Expert, N = 26





Demographic information								
Pseudonym	Age	Sex	Relationship	Age of person lost	Sex of the person lost	Years since loss		
Angela	57	F	Daughter	11	F	8		
Emily	N/A	F	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Brian	58	M	Cousin	30	M	45		
Adam	57	M	Wife	48	F	4		
James	62	M	Partner	59	F	2		
Stephen	55	M	Son	15	M	2		
Damon	68	M	Daughter	33	F	2		
Margaret	N/A	F	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A		
Edwin	39	M	Brother	24	M	19		
Graham	50	M	Son	18	M	1		
Mark †			Friend	54	M	4		
	59	M	Neighbour	63	M	5		
Jane	64	F	Son	30	M	<1		
Gareth	47	M	Mother	40	F	27		
Anthony	45	M	Brother	39	M	4		
Paul	32	M	Wife	32	F	2		
Geraldine	53	F	Son	18	M	2		
Anna	54	F	Sister	53	F	10		
Kevin	56	М	Son	18	M	2		

Demographic information									
Pseudonym	Age	Sex	Relationship	Age of person lost	Sex of the person lost	Years since loss			
Rebecca	25	F	Father	57	M	2			
Graham	66	М	Brother	58	M	2			
Keith	65	M	Sister	53	F	10			
William	20	М	Brother	18	M	2			
Tim	64	M	Son	15	M	6			
Christopher	26	М	Father	52	M	11			
Charles	59	M	Son	21	M	4			
Simone †			Father	54	M	40			
	54	F	Son	23	M	10			

- Mother, father and brother of the same 18-year-old man lost.
- > Brother and sister of the same female 53-year-old female sibling lost
- > 26 interviews conducted 28-Feb-2024 to 06-Sep-2024 (a little over six months)
 - ➤ Mean age of participants* 51.5 (range 20 68)
 - \triangleright Mean age of person lost 39[†] (range 11 63)
 - \triangleright Mean time since loss 9.4 [†] (range <1 45)

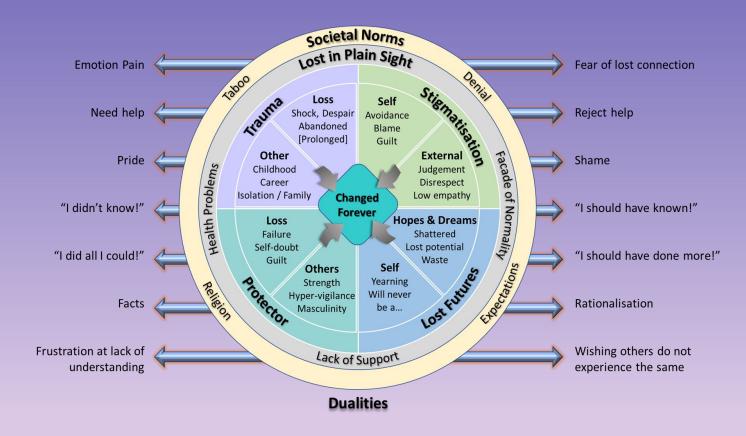
Demographic information										
Pseudonym	Pseudonym Age Sex Relationship Age of person lost Sex of the person lost Years since loss									
Rebecca	25	F	Father	57	M	2				
Graham	66	М	Brother	58	M	2				

- Participants M = 18, F= 8; F includes two academics, no suicide loss *
- Those lost M = 18 (70%), F = 8 (30%): two participants each lost two Males †
 - \triangleright Statistical loss rations are 3 4 M: 1 F for UK and Ireland (Samaritans, 2024)
 - > Sample close to typical statistical M:F ratios
 - > Statistics show that regional socio-economic factors impact rates
 - > Sample atypical (by design) in terms of largely male participation
 - Brotner and sister of the same female 53-year-old female sibling lost
- > 26 interviews conducted 28-Feb-2024 to 06-Sep-2024 (a little over six months)
 - \triangleright Mean age of participants* 51.5 (range 20 68)
 - \triangleright Mean age of person lost 39[†] (range 11 63)
 - \triangleright Mean time since loss 9.4 [†] (range <1 45)

Reflexive Thematic Analysis

- Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006).
 Using thematic analysis in psychology.
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V.
 (2022). Thematic analysis: a practical guide (2022).
- Braun, V., & Clarke, V.
 Conceptual and design thinking for thematic analysis.

Proposed Suicide Bereavement Model



suicide

"It's a taboo! So, when I...go out with my friends, it's like the elephant in the room..." User (M)

Participant Quotes

"I didn't know!"

"I did all I could!"

"...men tend to feel...they're supposed to be the...provider, the big, strong person who looks after everybody else." Provider (M)

"...coming with a female supporter...there's a togetherness in it, and there's no expectation of you having to speak." Provider (F)

"...in secondary schools, why wouldn't you have a weekly therapy class for everybody...and get people talking and connecting with their emotions and teasing out issues...and talking."

User (M)

Loss Shock, Despair Abandoned [Prolonged] Other Childhood Career Isolation / Family Changed Isolation / Family Changed Self-doubt Career Isolation / Family Changed Shattered Loss Shattered Lost potential Shattered Lost po

"Everyone would, quiet correctly and understandably, ask my wife how she was, but no one...asked me. User (M)

"I just work now. That's all I do, I...don't plan for anything.
Contemplated suicide myself. But I know the devastation that will
cause to the rest of the family." User (M)

Postvention Barriers

- Pressure (real or perceived) to talk about emotions
- Societal expectations of stoicism/fear of showing weakness
- Denial & fatalism
- Feeling a responsibility 'fix' things (in a mixed group)
- Family/friends support directed towards females
- Female dominance in activities (self-fulfilling prophecy)
- Delegation of grieving to females ('park emotions')
- Can't match other men e.g. 'Three Dads Walking'
- Men-only MH groups not having suicide bereavement focus
- Financial constraints (prioritise females): breadwinner role
- Lack of workplace bereavement policy: breadwinner role
- Pathologizing suicide bereavement/grief (labelling)
- Lack of support groups focused on specific relationship loss
- Anger focus: person lost/healthcare/coroner etc.
- Hinder post-traumatic growth
- Cultural taboo/religious pressure to deny/ignore the suicide

- Fear of triggering/struggle with others pain/imposter syndrome
- Stigmatisation by association/embarrassment
- Lack of awareness of prevalence and others in the same situation
- The 'S' word!
- Perception that others don't want to talk about it
- People don't ask men how they're doing (meaningfully) disenfranchised grief
- Focus on work (avoidance) and/or substance abuse typically alcohol
- Admission of failure (esp. if lost a child) guilt
- Fear of admission of trauma (memory, chronology, mental health issues, PTSD) and consequences (potential cascade effect)
- Macho cool to be callous! (younger males)
- Struggle with unknowns of loss/comprehend rationale for the act
- Frustrations with 'the system' e.g., GPs and lack of direction
- Fear of being palmed-off with anti-depressants (associated stigma)

- Lack of/poor signposting of support available
- Limited geographical coverage of services

Key: Male dominated / Mostly male / General

Postvention Barriers

- Pressure (real or perceived) to talk about emotions
- Societal expectations of stoicism/fear of showing we akness
- Denial & fatalism
- Feeling a responsibility 'fix' things (in a mixed group)
- Family/friends support directed towards females
- Female dominance in activities (self-fulfilling prophecy)
- Delegation of grieving to females ('park emotions')
- Can't match other men e.g. 'Three Dads Walking'
- Men-only MH groups not having suicide bereavement focus
- Financial constraints (prioritise females): breadwinner role
- Lack of workplace bereavement policy: breadwinner role
- Pathologizing suicide bereavement/grief (labelling)
- Lack of support groups focused on specific relationship loss
- Anger focus: person lost/healthcare/coroner etc.
- Hinder post-traumatic growth
- Cultural taboo/religious pressure to deny/ignore the suicide
- Lack of/poor signposting of support available
- Limited geographical coverage of services

• Fear of triggering/struggle with others pain/imposter syndrome

- Stigmatisation by association/embarrassment
- Lack of awareness of prevalence and others in the same situation
- The 'S' word!
- Perception that others don't want to talk about it
- People don't ask men how they're doing (meaningfully) disenfranchised grief
- Focus on work (avoidance) and/or substance abuse typically alcohol
- Admission of failure (esp. if lost a child) guilt
- Fear of admission of trauma (memory, chronology, mental health issues, PTSD) and consequences (potential cascade effect)
- Macho cool to be callous! (younger males)
- Struggle with unknowns of loss/comprehend rationale for the act
- Frustrations with 'the system' e.g., GPs and lack of direction
- Fear of being palmed-off with anti-depressants (associated stigma)

Pressure

Key: Male dominated / Mostly male / General

Postvention Barriers

- Pressure (real or perceived) to talk about emotions
- Societal expectations of stoicism/fear of showing weakness
- Denial & fatalism
- Feeling a responsibility 'fix' things (in a mixed group)
- Family/friends support Lirected toward. females
- Female dominance in activities (self-fulfilling prophecy)
- Delegation of grieving to females ('park emotions')
- Can't match other men e.g. 'Three Pads Walking'
- Men-only MH groups not having suicide bereavement foc is
- Financial constraints (prioritise females): readwinner rele
- Lack of workplace bereavement policy: breadwinner rive
- Pathologizing suicide bereavement/grief (labelling)
- Lack of support groups focused on specific relationship los.
- Anger focus: person lost/healthcare/coroner etc.
- Hinder post-traumatic growth
- Cultural taboo/religious pressure to deny/ignore the suicide
- Lack of/poor signposting of support available Stereotypes
- Limited geographical coverage of services

- Fear of triggering/struggle with others pain/imposter syndrome
- Stigmatisation by association/embarrassment
- Lack of awareness of prevalence and others in the same situation
- The 'S' word!
- Perception that others don't want to talk about it
- People don't ask men how they're doing (meaningfully) disenfranchised grief
- Focus on work (avoidance) and/or substance abuse typically alcohol
- Admission of failure (esp. if lost a child) guilt
- Fear of admission of trauma (memory, chronology, mental health issues, PTSD) and consequences (potential cascade effect)
- Macho cool to be callous! (younger males)
- S¹ ruggle with unknowns of loss/comprehend rationale for the act
- Frustrations with 'the system' e.g., GPs and lack of direction
- Fear of being palmed-off with anti-depressants (associated stigma)

Key: Male dominated / Mostly male / General

Postvention Barriers

- Pressure (real or perceived) to talk about emotions
- Societal expectations of stoicism/fear of showing weakness
- Denial & fatalism
- Feeling a responsibility 'fix' things (in a mixed group)
- Family/friends support directed towards females
- Female dominance in activities (self-fulfilling propilecy)
- Delegation of grieving to females ('park emotions')
- Can't match other men e.g. 'Three Dads Walking'
- Men-only MH groups not having suicide bereavement focus
- Financial constraints (prioritise females): breadwinner rele
- Lack of workplace bereavement policy: breadwinner role
- Pathologizing suicide bereavement/grief (labelling)
- Lack of support groups focused on specific relationship loss
- Anger focus: person lost/healthcare/coroner etc.
- Hinder post-traumatic growth
- Cultural taboo/religious pressure to deny/ignore the suicide

- Fear of triggering/struggle with others pain/imposter syndrome
- Stigmatisation by association/embarrassment
- Lack of awareness of prevalence and others in the same situation
- The 'S' word!
- Perception that others don't want to talk about it
- People don't ask men how they're doing (meaningfully) –
 disenfranchised grief
- Focus on work (avoldance) and/or substance abuse typically alcohol
- Admission of fail are (esp. if lost a child) guilt
- Fear of admission of trauma (memory, chronology, mental health issues, PTSD) and consequences (potential cascade effect)
- Macho col to be callous! (younger males)
- Strugg'e with unknowns of loss/comprehend rationale for the act
- Frus' rations with 'the system' e.g., GPs and lack of direction
- Fear of being palmed-off with anti-depressants (associated stigma)

• Lack of/poor signposting of support available

Limited geographical coverage of services

Family/friends Dynamics

Key: Male dominated / Mostly male / General

Postvention Barriers

- Pressure (real or perceived) to talk about emotions
- Societal expectations of stoicism/fear of showing weakness
- Denial & fatalism
- Feeling a responsibility 'fix' things (in a mixed group)
- Family/friends support directed towards females
- Female dominance in activities (self-fulfilling prophecy)
- Delegation of grieving to females ('park emotions')
- Can't match other men e.g. 'Three Dads Walking'
- Men-only MH groups not having suicide bereaven ent focus
- Financial constraints (prioritise females): breadwinner role
- Lack of workplace bereavement policy: breadwinner role
- Pathologizing suicide bereavement/grief (labelling)
- Lack of support groups focused on specific relationship loss
- Anger focus: person lost/healthcare/coroner etc.
- Hinder post-traumatic growth
- Cultural taboo/religious pressure to deny/ignore the cuicide
- Lack of/poor signposting of support available
- Limited geographical coverage of services

• Fear of triggering/struggle with others pain/imposter syndrome

- Stigmatisation by association/embarrassment
- Lack of awareness of prevalence and others in the same situation
- The 'S' word!
- Perception that others don't want to talk about it
- People don't ask men how they're doing (meaningfully) disenfranchised grief
- Focus on work (avoidance) and/or substance abuse typically alcohol
- Admission of failure (esp. if lost a child) guilt
- Fear of admission of trauma (memory, chronology, mental health issues, PTSD) and consequences (potential cascade effect)
- Micho cool o be callous! (younger males)
- S ruggle with unknowns of loss/comprehend rationale for the act
- I rustrations with 'the system' e.g., GPs and lack of direction
- Fez of being palmed-off with anti-depressants (associated stigma)

Anxiety

Key: Male dominated / Mostly male / General

Postvention Barriers

- Pressure (real or perceived) to talk about emotions
- Societal expectations of stoicism/fear of showing weakness
- Denial & fatalism
- Feeling a responsibility 'fix' things (in a mixed group)
- Family/friends support directed towards females
- Female dominance in activities (self-fulfilling prophecy)
- Delegation of grieving to females ('park emotions')
- Can't match other men e.g. 'Three Dads Walking'
- Men-only MH groups not having suicide bereavement focus
- Financial constraints (prioritise females): breadwinner role
- Lack of workplace bereavement policy: breadwinner role
- Pathologizing suicide bereavement/grief (labelling)
- Lack of support groups focused on specific relationship los
- Anger focus: person lost/healthcare/coroner etc.
- Hinder post-traumatic growth
- Cultural taboo/religious pressure to deny/ignore the suicide
 - Accessibility

Limited geographical coverage of services

Lack of/poor signposting of support available

- Fear of triggering/struggle with others pain/imposter syndrome
- Stigmatisation by association/embarrassment
- Lack of awareness of prevalence and others in the same situation
- The 'S' word!
- Perception that others don't want to talk about it
- People don't ask men how they're doing (meaningfully) disenfranchised grief
- Focus on work (avoidance) and/or substance abuse typically alcohol
- Admission of failure (esp. if lost a child) guilt
- Fear of admission of trauma (memory, chronology, mental health issues, PTSD) and consequences (potential cascade effect)
- Macho cool to be callous! (younger males)
- Struggle with unknowns of loss/comprehend rationale for the act
- Frustrations with 'the system' e.g., GPs and lack of direction
- Fear of being palmed-off with anti-depressants (associated stigma)

Key: Male dominated / Mostly male / General

Postvention Barriers

- Pressure (real or perceived) to talk about emotions
- Societal expectations of stoicism/fear of showing weakness
- Denial & fatalism
- Feeling a responsibility 'fix' things (in a mixed group)
- Family/friends support directed towards females
- Female dominance in activities (self-fulfilling prophecy)
- Delegation of grieving to females ('park emotions')
- Can't match other men e.g. 'Three Dads Walking'
- Men-only MH groups not having suicide bereavement focus
- Financial constraints (prioritise females): breadwinner role
- Lack of workplace bereavement policy: breadwinner role
- Pathologizing suicide bereavement/grief (labelling)
- Lack of support groups focused on specific relationship loss
- Anger focus: person lost/healthcare/coroner etc.
- Hinder post-traumatic growth
- Cultural taboo/religious pressure to deny/ignore the suicide

- Fear of triggering/struggle with others pain/imposter syndrome
- Stigmatisation by association/embarrassment
- Lack of awareness of prevalence and others in the same situation
- The 'S' word
- Perception that others don't want to talk about it
- People don't ask mer how they're doing (meaningfully) disc nfranchiced gricf
- Focus on work (a oidance) and/or substance abuse typically alcohol
- Admission of fallure (esp. if lost a child) guilt
- Fe ar of admission of trauma (memory, chronology, mental health is sues, PTSF) and consequences (potential cascade effect)
- Nach > Lool to be callous! (younger males)

try grae with unknowns of loss/comprehend rationale for the act

Frustrations with 'the system' e.g., GPs and lack of direction

Firar of being palmed-off with anti-depressants (associated stigma)

- Lack of/poor signposting of support available
- Limited geographical coverage of services

Stigma

Key: Male dominated / Mostly male / General

Postvention Enablers

- Provide information men can digest is their own time/'menu' of options
- Activities with implicit suicide bereavement support/ informal support
- Activities with a physical/outdoor component
- Female accompaniment and lack of pressure to speak
- Hybrid meetings (don't have to walk into a room of mainly women)
- Men-only suicide bereavement peer-support groups
- Overt encouragement of men to share their feelings i.e. don't reinforce stereotype by leaving them to internalise emotions
- Involvement in advocacy for bereavement charity
- Realisation that other people can truly help and are strong
- Accepting that multiple approaches are needed
- Peer support others that 'get it'
- Psychoeducation: understanding suicide bereavement & grieving styles (bereaved & society as a whole, with a start at school age)
- Provision of suicide bereavement support by default
- Metrics on the better outcomes for those that engage*
- Writing/journalling (more women tend to do this)

• Counsellors/therapists with first-hand suicide bereavement experience

Male dominated

Mostly male

General

^{*} Research needed

Postvention Enablers

- Provide information men can digest is their own time/'menu' of options
- Activities with implicit suicide bereavement support/informal support
- Activities with a physical/outdoor component
- Female accompaniment and lack of pressure to speak
- Hybrid meetings (don't have to walk into a room of mainly women)
- Men-only suicide bereavement peer-support groups
- Overt encouragement of men to share their feelings i.e. don't reinforce stereotype by leaving them to internalise emotions
- Involvement in advocacy for bereavement charity
- Realisation that other people can truly help and are strong
- Accepting that multiple approaches are needed
- Peer support others that 'get it'
- Psychoeducation: understanding suicide bereavement & grieving styles (bereaved & society as a whole, with a start at school age)
- Provision of suicide bereavement support by default
- Metrics on the better outcomes for those that engage*
- Writing/journalling (more women tend to do this)

Counsellors/therapists with first-hand suicide bereavement experience

General

* Research needed

Emerging Themes

Pressure Reduction

Male dominated

Mostly male

Postvention Enablers

Emerging Themes

- Provide information men can digest is their own time/'menu' of options
- Activities with implicit suicide bereavement support/informal support.
- Activities with a physical/outdoor component
- Female accompaniment and lack of pressure to speak
- Hybrid meetings (don't have to walk into a room of mainly women;
- Men-only suicide bereavement peer-support groups
- Overt encouragement of men to share their feelings i.e. don't reinforce stereotype by leaving them to internalise emotions
- Involvement in advocacy for bereavement charity
- Realisation that other people can truly help and are strong
- Accepting that multiple approaches are needed
- Peer support others that 'get it'
- Psychoeducation: understanding suicide bereavement & grieving styles (bereaved & society as a whole, with a start at school age)
- Provision of suicide bereavement support by default
- Metrics on the better outcomes for those that engage*
- Writing/journalling (more women tend to do this)
- Counsellors/therapists with first-hand suicide bereavement experience

Male dominated

Action Based

Mostly male

General

Research needed

Postvention Enablers

Emerging Themes

- Provide information men can digest is their own time/'menu' of options
- Activities with implicit suicide bereavement support/informal support
- Activities with a physical/outdoor component
- Female accompaniment and lack of pressure to speak
- Hybrid meetings (don't have to walk into a room of mainly women)
- Men-only suicide bereavement peer-support groups
- Overt encouragement of men to share their feelings i.e. don't reinforce stereotype by leaving them to internalise emotions
- Involvement in advocacy for bereavement charity
- Realisation that other people can truly help and are strong
- Accepting that multiple approaches are needed
- Peer support others that 'get it'
- Psychoeducation: understanding suicide bereavement & grieving styles (bereaved & society as a whole, with a start at school age)
- Provision of suicide bereavement support by default
- Metrics on the better outcomes for those that engage*
- Writing/journalling (more women tend to do this)
- Counsellors/therapists with first-hand suicide bereavement experience

Male dominated

Mostly male

General

* Research needed

Attitude Shifts

Postvention Enablers

Emerging Themes

- Provide information men can digest is their own time/'menu' of options
- Activities with implicit suicide bereavement support/informal support
- Activities with a physical/outdoor component
- Female accompaniment and lack of pressure to speak
- Hybrid meetings (don't have to walk into a room of mainly women)
- Men-only suicide bereavement peer-support groups
- Overt encouragement of men to share their feelings i.e. don't reinforce stereotype by leaving them to internalise emotions
- Involvement in advocacy for bereavement charity
- Realisation that other people can truly help and are strong
- Accepting that multiple approaches are needed
- Peer support others that 'get it'
- Psychoeducation: understanding suicide bereavement & grieving styles (bereaved & society as a whole, with a start at school age)
- Provision of suicide bereavement support by default
- Metrics on the better outcomes for those that engage*
- Writing/journalling (more women tend to do this)

• Counsellors/therapists with first-hand suicide bereavement experience

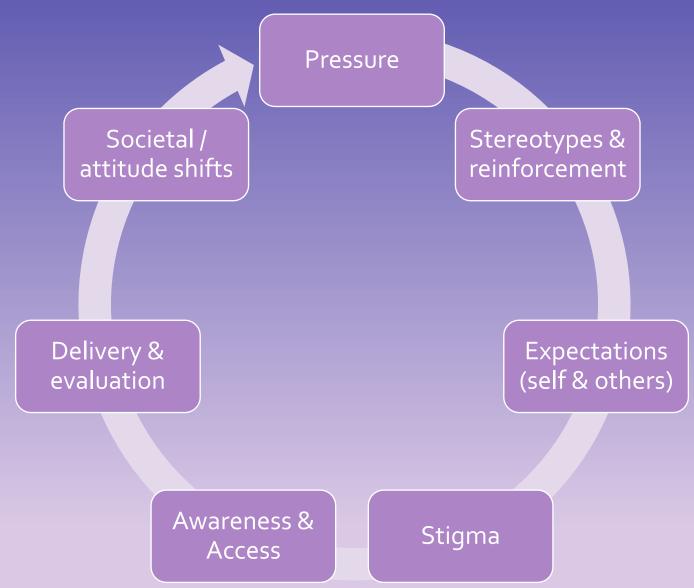
Male dominated

Mostly male

Societal Shifts

General

* Research needed



THANK YOU

John Whitebrook

John.Whitebrook@research.uwl.ac.uk

John.Whitebrook@uksobs.org

X (Twitter): @JohnWhitebrook

Discord: johnwhitebrook

https://netecr.org/2022/03/13/john-whitebrook/

https://www.linkedin.com/in/john-whitebrook-864bo4/



References

- Ilic, M., & Ilic, I. (2022). Worldwide suicide mortality trends (2000-2019): A joinpoint regression analysis. *World journal of psychiatry*, 12(8), 1044. doi:10.5498/wjp.v12.i8.1044
- Quayle, K., Jones, P., Di Simplicio, M., Kamboj, S., & Pitman, A. (2023). Exploring the phenomenon of intrusive mental imagery after suicide bereavement: A qualitative interview study in a British sample. *PLoS one*, 18(8), e0284897. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0284897
- 2. Cerel, J., Brown, M. M., Maple, M., Singleton, M., Van de Venne, J., Moore, M., & Flaherty, C. (2019). How many people are exposed to suicide? Not six. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, 49(2), 529-534. doi:10.1111/sltb.12450
- Samaritans. (2024). *Latest suicide data (UK & Ireland)*. https://samaritans.org/. Retrieved 09-Apr-2024, from https://samaritans.org/about-samaritans/research-policy/suicide-facts-and-figures/latest-suicide-data/
- Pitman, A. L., Osborn, D. P. J., Rantell, K., & King, M. B. (2016). Bereavement by suicide as a risk factor for suicide attempt: A cross-sectional national UK-wide study of 3432 young bereaved adults. *BMJ Open, 6*(1) doi:10.1136/BMJopen-2015-009948
- 6. Andriessen, K. (2014). Suicide bereavement and postvention in major suicidology journals. *Crisis, 35*(5), 338-348. doi:10.1027/0227-5910/a000269
- 8. Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2006). Using thematic analysis in psychology. *Qualitative Research in Psychology*, 3(2), 77-101. doi:10.1191/1478088706qp0630a
- 9. Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2022). Thematic analysis: a practical guide / Virginia Braun and Victoria Clarke. SAGE Publications
- 10. Braun, V., & Clarke, V. (2022). Conceptual and design thinking for thematic analysis. *Qualitative Psychology*, 9(1), 3-26. doi:10.1037/qup0000196