



Suicide among South Asian Americans: A Systematic Review of Causal and Risk Factors

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Abstract

This paper will provide an overview of suicide prevalence among South Asian Americans who constitute nearly one-third of Asian Americans and 1.7 percent of the United States population. South Asians, late 20th century immigrants, are a numerally small percentage of the population in the United States. As a distinct ethnic population despite significant diversity within, South Asians encounter unique challenges with myriad sub-cultures and struggles that make them vulnerable and underrepresented in policy and service utilization in mental health and health care due to various barriers. These conditions create vulnerability among first and subsequent generations as they go through social pressures of acculturation and integration into American society. Suicide, as a rising social concern related to health disparities research, is described with the aid of common theoretical perspectives along with causal/risk factors. Suicide rate is the highest among South Asians even among Asian-origin Americans which has higher suicide among all minority populations – Asian, African and Hispanic Americans. Success of South Asians is associated with certain hidden or unrecognized costs. Making the American dream a reality which is a strenuous journey for South Asians predisposes them at higher risk for health, mental health, substance abuse, suicidal ideation, and behavior. Systematic review of articles from three databases with focus and content on South Asian Americans was conducted and the results are presented in this article. Identified concerns and issues are addressed in the light of theoretical perspectives and evidence gathered from the systematic review and critical analysis.

Keywords: Suicide, South Asians, South Asian Americans, Suicide Risks, Disproportionality, Health Disparities, Acculturation stress, and Prevention of suicide

Introduction

Suicide is major public health concern since 12.2 million individuals entertain suicidal ideation, 3.2 million plan to commit suicide and 1.2 million attempt suicide and that result in nearly 46,000 deaths every year in the United States (Center for Disease Control [CDC], 2020). This menace has multidimensional negative impact on individuals, families, and society with staggering economic loss of \$60 Billion. Except a small decline during 2019 and 2020, suicide rates increased at 30% between 2000 and 2018. It is 9th leading cause of death among 10-64 age- group and 2nd leading cause of death among

10-14- and 25-34-year age groups. According to National Institute of Mental Health [1], “suicide is defined as death caused by self-directed injurious behavior with intent to die because of the behavior. A suicide attempt is a non-fatal, self-directed, potentially injurious behavior with intent to die because of the behavior. A suicide attempt might not result in injury. Suicidal ideation refers to thinking about, considering, or planning suicide.” Franklin et.al [2] investigated suicide risk factors with metanalysis of 50 years of research.

Nearly 6.27 million people in the United States trace their ancestry and heritage to current South Asian countries. The United States Census Bureau does not include South Asians as a distinct ethnic group for the Census it lumped all Asian Americans together as one racial/ethnic group. Major ethnic groups that make up South Asian population include Asian Indians (79%), Bangladesh (3.74%), Bhutanese (.56%), Burmese (3.32%), Nepalese (3.06%), Pakistanese (9.24%) and Sri Lankans (1.07%). They constitute 1.9 per cent in the U.S. population with an aggregate population of 6,268,769 which is one-third of Asian Americans (Wikipedia, 2020). South Asian Americans represent vast diversity as they speak many different linguistic and cultural backgrounds that included but limited to Assamese, Bengali, Gujarati, Hindi, Kannada, Malayalam, Marathi, Nepali, Maldivian, Punjabi, Rajasthani, Sindhi, Simhala, Tamil, Telugu, and Urdu. Their faith traditions include many of world religions such as Buddhism, Hinduism, Jainism, Sikhism, Christianity, and Islam.

People of Indian origin is the largest group with 4,506,308 (1.3 percent of U.S. population) in 5,507,437 South Asian population. According to American Association of Suicide Prevention [3] about 46,000 people die by suicide every year in the U.S. More distressing fact is that it is the second leading of death among young people in the age range of 14-34 years, while it is the fourth leading of death for individuals between 35 and 80 years. The overall suicide rate for Asian Americans is half of the non-Hispanic white population. Though the large data indicate less concerns of suicide about South Asian population than their western counterparts, it is a recognized problem in the research studies. Suicide was the leading cause of death among South Asian Americans in the age-group of 15 to 24 years [4]. Asian American females in the grades 9-12 were 20 percent more likely to attempt suicide as compared to non-Hispanic white female students [5]. South Asian Americans Advocacy Group

[6] reports about 10% of the South Asian population, constituting approximately 6 million, lives in poverty in the United States as per the Federal Guidelines for Poverty. This is contrary to population stereotype of model minority. Suicide in United States has become a reflection of the fragile and fragmented emotional state of immigrants from South Asia since they are not fully qualified as minority population. Some of the factors that affect immigrants include cultural, socioeconomic, health, and mental health [7,8].

The Census data did not specifically present statistics on the suicides among South Asians. Research literature cited high suicidal rates among South Asians. There is contradictory evidence about suicide rates in people of South Asian Americans. Most studies reported suicide rates are higher among South Asian (SA) men and women among minority ethnic groups, barring non-Hispanic whites and American Indian (Native Americans), which is contrary to the population of model minority in American population [9]. According to South Asian American Leading Together [9], highest suicide rate (20.2%) is prevalent among middle-aged adults in the age group of 45 to 54 years old; it is followed by older adults with 20.1 percent in the age group of 85 years and older. Among young adults and adolescents (15-24 years), it was 14.46 percent in 2017. South Asian women attempt suicides twice as often as males [10]. Asian refugees are identified as high-risk group for post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) associated with trauma experienced before, during and after immigration to the United States. One study found that 70% of Southeast Asian refugees receiving mental health care were diagnosed with PTSD. However, these PTSD rates for South Asians Americans were not clear.

Suicide: A Social Menace and Disproportionality

Suicide is a major social problem not only in American society but also world-wide where one million people die by suicide every year, that accounts for .0245 percent in the world population. In the United States, suicide accounts for 1.5 percent of aggregate deaths from all causes [11] that translates into 25 million suicidal attempts and one million deaths every year [2]. Suicide, at the rate of 14.2 per 100,000 population, took 48,344 lives in 2018 becoming the 10th leading cause of deaths among all age groups in the United States (see table 1). Suicide and self-injury attempted by 1,400,000 people costs whopping \$69 Billion to society. Deaths due to suicide, along with Alzheimer's disease, remained high as leading causes of untimely premature deaths which costs heavily for society [12]. Heart disease, stroke, and deaths attributed to motor-vehicle injuries demonstrated notable declines since 2005. It is a public health problem representing mental health dimension. In addition to 575,000 Americans caused harm to themselves and were rushed to the hospitals nation-wide [9]. It is shocking to note that suicidal deaths are greater in numbers compared to deaths due to homicide, AIDS, car accidents [13]. O'Brien [14, p.15] strongly recommended that words like "kill oneself" or "die by suicide" [15] are not to be used and usage of "the word commit is more is punitive" and "successful" and "unsuccessful" are to be avoided. It is also global menace with 140 million people had suicidal ideation world-wide [15]. Table 1 presents leading causes of deaths in 2017 and 2018, in which suicide emerges as 10th leading cause.

Group No	Leading causes of death (Age adjusted death rates)	Death rate in 2017 Per 100,000 Population	Death rate in 2018 Per 100,000 Population
1	Heart disease	165.0	163.6
2	Cancer	152.5	149.1
3	Unintentional injuries	49.4	48.0
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	40.9	39.7
5	Strokes	37.6	37.1
6	Alzheimer disease	31.0	30.5
7	Diabetes	21.5	21.4
8	Influenza & pneumonia	14.3	14.9
9	Kidney disease	13.0	12.9
10	Suicide	14.0	14.2
Total	All causes	731.9	723.6

Source: U.S. Census, 2018 <https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=2018&tid=ASMAREA2017.AM1831BASIC01&hidePreview=false>

Table 1: Age adjusted death rates of top 10 leading causes of deaths in 2017 and 2018.

From critical examination of suicide rates among different racial/ethnic groups reveal a sublime problem of disproportionality.

Table 2 presents suicidal rates by age groups and racial and ethnic groups.

Total deaths and % of Suicides by Race in the United States in 2018							
Race	US Population By race and ethnicity	Age Range (10-65 Years)		Age Group of 10-24 Years		Suicide rates per 100,000 population	
		Total deaths in 2018	Suicides- % in deaths (48,344 suicides)	Total deaths	% Of Suicidal of deaths in total deaths	Female	Male
All Races (Overall)	327,167,439	759,428	5.2%	33,274	20.5 %	-	-
Whites (Non- Hispanics)	236,173,020 (72.2%)	586,546	5.9%	23,581	23.0%	28.2	7.9
Hispanics (white)	59,763,631 (18.3%)	78,100	5.1%	6,396	17.3%	2.8	11.9
Blacks (Non- Hispanics)	41,617,764 (12.7%)	142,361	2.1%	7,945	10.3%	2.8	11.3
Native American/ Alaskan	2,801,587 (.9%)	10,163	6.3%	659	31.1%	11.0	33.6
Asian American/ Pacific Islanders (Non- Hispanics)	18,415,198 (5.6%)	20,358	6.7%	1089	32.5%	3.9	9.9
Asian American/ Pacific Islanders (Hispanics)	-	-	-	-	-	1.7	4.7
Source: U.S. Census, 2018 https://data.census.gov/cedsci/table?q=2018&tid=ASMAREA2017.AM1831BASIC01&hidePreview=false							

Table 2: Suicide incidence by age groups and race/ethnicity (48,344 suicides) 2018

From the above table Asian Americans experienced highest 6.7 percent suicides rate in 10-65 years age group and 32.5 percent in 10-24 years age group, compared to other ethnic groups. However, there are no statistics specifically for South Asian American groups. Among all racial/ethnic groups, African American ethnic group has lowest rate. According to the Center for Disease Control and Prevention [13], suicide rates were 6.59% among Asian and Pacific Islanders, 6.61% among African Americans and 13.42% among American Indians and Alaskan natives; it was highest (15.85%) among Caucasian population. White males account for 70 percent of all suicides in the United States.

Research Questions and Method

In this article, authors investigated suicide among South Asian Americans by undertaking systematic and critical review of data resources and literature with the content about this subset of U.S. population. In this investigation, the high rate of suicide in South Asian American population, in relation to other ethnic groups, was examined by exploring the linkages between disproportionality, under-representation in utilization of mental health services, lack of cultural sensitivity in providers and the factors associated adverse life events, culture, and tradition. Through this undertaking authors

gained more insights into these issues and there is a dearth of scholarship focusing these ethnic groups. The results may draw the attention of scholars, policy makers, and healthcare providers in addressing the issues discussed in this article.

Search was completed involving three major databases to locate peer-reviewed articles published in English journals in the past ten years. The databases included Google Scholar, PubMed and EBSCOST. The search terms used for finding appropriate articles in these databases were "Suicide among South Asians" and "United States." Google scholar's initial search yielded 1,260,000 results. The search was narrowed by setting the timeframe from 2010 to 2020. The narrowed (advanced) search resulted in 1,070,000. Then the titles and abstracts were screened. Only 12 abstracts met the inclusion and exclusion criteria. All the abstracts which met the criteria were selected for full text review. Secondly, SocIndex was searched for relevant articles. This directed to EBSCOST with same search terms which generated 3,563 articles. Finally, advanced search generated around 100 articles and these titles and abstracts were screened further. From which only two articles were found meeting criteria. The full text was reviewed for the abstracts which met the criteria. Thirdly, in PubMed, only twenty-two resources were retrieved, and advanced search provided

only one relevant article. The full text was reviewed for this abstract. Overall, fifteen peer-reviewed articles with content on South Asians have been clearly identified, reviewed and results are presented in this article. There is dire need for more research in area. It is an under-researched and published topical area.

Suicide among South Asians: Results of Systematic Review

South Asian immigrants after coming to the United States acculturate to the new and challenging environment. Most South Asian ethnic groups who migrated to the United States are successful as students, as employees, and as residents of their adopted home, United States, after going through a stringent immigration process [16]. South Asians come as students, non-immigrant (H1-B) workers and family and employment-based visas. This entire process of immigration is lengthy taking many years which turns out a highly stressful life event for most people. Nevertheless, the transition, acculturating themselves in the United States, is not smooth either. Immigrants during the acculturation process adjust by inculcating and assimilating many aspects of the mainstream culture. Scholars, on one hand, view immigrants based on a unidimensional approach and believe that

immigrants acculturate at the cost of sacrificing their culture [17]. Furthermore, in this process, individuals experience high psychological distress and trauma if they are less acculturated to the dominant culture. For instance, immigrant students from South Asian origin expressed concerns and reported to have faced a lot of prejudice like their Asian American and Hispanics counterparts in social, educational, and occupational realms in the United States [18]. On the other hand, scholars who view with a multidimensional approach believe immigrants do not give up on their culture of origin, but they retain their culture and assimilate the components of the mainstream culture. In other words, the immigrants imbibe the dominant culture and blend the aspects of both cultures without negatively affecting themselves and having no impact on their mental health [19].

Overview of Results from the Systematic Review

Analysis of 15 articles that focused on suicides among South Asians was made from the framework of Durkheim's 'Le suicide [20], from excerpts by (Jones, 1897). A select review of literature is presented in table 3.

Authors & Research Focus	Methods	Findings
1. Fikree & Pasha (2004) [21] examined role of gender in health disparity in South Asian context.	The article was based on analysis of published articles on the role of gender in health disparity that examined South Asian American women's situation.	a. Greater incidence of violence and injuries are common among South Asian men, while suicide is more frequently associated with young South Asian women. b. Demographic trends reflect growing young women (adolescents and young adults) and their health concerns including mental health. c. Gender inequity is associated with negative health outcomes and adverse situations in life.
2. Forte, Trobia, Gualtieri, Lamis, Cardamone, Giallonardo, Fiorillo, Girardi & Pompili (2018) [22] studied suicide risk among immigrants and ethnic minorities.	Qualitative analysis was conducted using the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis (PRISMA) system. The analysis took 678 results from search and were further screened. Finally, forty-three articles were included in this study.	a. non-European immigrant women and South Asian women were at the highest risk for suicide attempts. Language barriers, worrying about family back home, and separation from family were factors that presented higher risk for suicide. b. Additional factors which contributed to a higher risk and death from suicide. Factors such as lack of information on health care system, loss of status, loss of social network, and acculturation. c. Evidence showed higher rates of suicidal behaviors and deaths among immigrants. d. Positive correlation between suicidal behaviors and specific countries of origin were found.
3. Fernando (2015)[23] studied psychological distress and mental health.	Editorial note on special issue on mental health of South Asians. This is an analytical paper.	a. The literature on mental health of South Asians is extremely limited since only 10% of the literature has content about this subset of population. b. Mental health professionals have limited awareness of South Asians issues pertaining to South Asian populations. d. Western based models and training of health professionals were not culturally sensitive and responsive to South Asian's needs e. Issues of culture relate to mental health since they affect help-seeking behaviors among the South Asian Americans.

Table 3. to be cont...

<p>4. Randall (2018) Suicide: The forgotten epidemic in South Asian communities.</p>	<p>This article is a case study of family with history of suicide published in Asian American News.</p>	<p>a. The South Asians experienced higher suicide rate though they are labelled as “model minority” ethnic group.</p> <p>b. The case study strengthens the argument that this subset of population is at high-risk for suicide and other mental health challenges.</p> <p>c. South Asians were the one who are ranked lowest to receive or utilize mental health services though they occupy decent positions in employment.</p> <p>d. Stigma associated with mental health kept them away from seeking help for mental health issues.</p> <p>e. Additional significant reason is providers’ lack of knowledge and in insensitivity pertaining to South Asians’ cultural, linguistic, and religious beliefs.</p> <p>f. The narrator described that her family had a history of suicide since she suffered trauma because of parental suicide.</p> <p>g. Young South Asian American women as per Asian and Pacific Islander American Health Forum (APIAHF) were found to have extensive depressive symptoms and higher rate of suicide compared to South Asian men, White women, and other U.S. population.</p> <p>h. The health care system lacked proactive approach to address the patterns of underrepresentation in the utilization of mental health services, thus the most underserved population on this front.</p>
<p>5. Nath, VanLeer & Ahmad-Stout (2018) (p.1) [24] investigated beliefs and help seeking behavior among South Asians in U.S.</p>	<p>Following the UK study, the authors replicated the study on 70 South Asians by administering an internet survey that consisted of 107 questions to understand the community beliefs about suicide, acculturation, help-seeking attitudes, and utilization of mental health. It tapped the South Asian Agencies and related minority sites backing with follow-up services for these participants. Data analysis compared participants’ scores on “Reasons for Living” (RFL) and calculated two-tailed tests of means and multiple hierarchical regression. Lower score on RFL indicates higher risk for suicide.</p>	<p>a. Limited research has been undertaken on South Asians in the United States.</p> <p>b. High prevalence of suicide compared to other racial and ethnic groups, while risk factors varied among Asian and non-Asian cultures.</p> <p>c. Acculturative stress is associated with suicide among immigrants, especially numerically small ethnic groups like South Asians due to lack of social and community support in the social environment they live across the United States.</p> <p>d. Immigration experience, discrimination, isolation and social integration, and loss of social and community support coupled with language barriers are major risk factors for higher suicide.</p> <p>e. South Asian American women felt unhappy family situation, domestic violence, and depression as reasons for suicide.</p> <p>f. South Asian ethnic groups had higher rates of suicide, especially younger women (15-34 years).</p> <p>g. South Asians underutilize mental health services as well as more likely to express suicidal thoughts voluntarily.</p> <p>h. Mental health efforts were not well grounded in the cultures and lacked cultural sensitivity.</p> <p>i. South Asians underutilized mental health services due to negative attitudes towards seeking help and lack of trust in providers.</p> <p>j. High suicide rate among Hindus compared to Muslims was attributed to Hindu beliefs even though the beliefs (as per Hindu scriptures) prohibit and condemn suicides.</p> <p>k. Women from India had scored lower on Reasons for Living.</p> <p>l. Single, divorced or separated women had lower scores on Reasons for Living.</p> <p>m. Women with no children and more children had scored lower on Reasons for Living.</p> <p>n. Women in the age group of 25- 35 years had scored lower on Reasons for Living.</p> <p>o. Lower scores on Reasons for Living for the ones who are arrived at U.S. in 1-5 years.</p> <p>p. Lower scores on Reasons for Living for people with higher education.</p> <p>q. It is not clear from the study “why people from India and with higher education scored low on Reasons of Living?”(p.1)</p>

Table 3. to be cont...

6. Kuroki (2018) [25] compared suicide rates among Asian Americans between the 2000 and 2010.	The study used suicide classification based on International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems from 2000 to 2010 (World Health organization, 2009). This study conducted on Asian Americans that included the non-Hispanic groups.	<p>a. Multiple causes of death files were analyzed with focus on Asian American sub-groups as part of the study.</p> <p>b. In 2000, 266 men and 114 women were victims of suicide and 475 men and 211 women in 2010.</p> <p>c. Overall, lower rates of suicide was recorded for Asian Americans compared to the American non-Hispanic Whites. Suicide rates varied among Asian American ethnic groups.</p> <p>d. Korean Americans witnessed highest rates between 2000 and 2010 period.</p> <p>e. Higher rate of suicide was projected even for South Asian ethnic groups based on the trends.</p>
7. Leong, Leach, Yeh & Chou (2007) [26] studied suicide among Asian Americans and death.	Suicide among Asian Americans: What Do We Know? What Do We Need to Know?	<p>a. Vast diversity of Asian Americans with fifty major ethnic groups and thirty different languages reside in the United States. On the one hand, there is a limited literature on suicide among Asian Americans, especially South Asians.</p> <p>b. Asian college students experience cultural isolation and pressure of adopting to the mainstream culture. Model minority myth, stereotypes and glass-ceiling create subtle pressure, identity crisis in young adults of South Asian background that is responsible low self-esteem, isolation, mental health, and suicidal ideation.</p> <p>c. Acculturative stress is a strong predictor of depression and suicidal ideation. It is more among younger age groups. Lower level of acculturation is associated with mental health concerns. And it is due to limited/lack of English fluency increases acculturation stress.</p> <p>d. Since there is under-utilization of mental health services the mental health issues go unnoticed and untreated. As a result, suicide is high in this population.</p> <p>e. Hindu and Buddhist religious beliefs and suicide were elaborately discussed in the article, authors' interpretations are not consistent with the religious beliefs of these groups.</p> <p>f. Buddhism does not encourage suicide, though it critically investigates about death (Kok, 1988).</p> <p>g. Authors reported that suicide rate among Hindu men is more than women in the United States. The authors' assertion that Hindu beliefs do not deter suicide is not correct, according to the original scriptures and learned people of the tradition.</p> <p>h. Karma theory is based on the cause and effect and the moral life but incorrectly assumed to be encouraging self-harm and suicide.</p> <p>i. These are erroneous interpretations of Hindu beliefs pertaining to suicide by the authors.</p>
8. Wong, Uhm and Li, (2012) [27] investigated psychosocial influences on related to suicide among Asian Americans.	The data compiled by the National Latino & Asian American study was taken as a study sample involving 2072 participants. This was the only one of the epidemiological studies on Asian American's mental health.	<p>a. Family cohesion is viewed as a key support and security system because it is central to one's belongingness in Asian culture in general and South Asians in particular.</p> <p>b. Family cohesion, especially interpersonal relations, and belongingness, within the family reduces the risk for suicide. On the other hand, family conflicts aggravate psychological distress for Asian Americans.</p> <p>c. English language proficiency caused lower odds for Asian Americans suicidal ideation, hence reducing the risk for suicide ideation.</p> <p>d. The authors articulated that unmet interpersonal needs are correlated with suicidal ideation.</p> <p>e. In Asian cultures, stressful situations in family relationships are driving factors of suicide.</p> <p>f. Bilingualism is viewed as protective layer for Asian Americans for both first generation and next generations.</p> <p>g. Family cohesion is mediating the ill-effect on psychological distress.</p> <p>h. Low English proficiency is a risk factor for suicide among Asian Americans including South Asians. Lack of Asian language proficiency is significantly associated with increased risk for suicide.</p>

Table 3. to be cont...

<p>9. Duldulao, Takeuchi & Hong (2009) [28] examined the correlates of suicidal ideation, suicide plan and suicide attempts among Asian Americans.</p>	<p>A multi-stage sampling method was used by NLAAS consisting diverse groups of population. The selection of units - housing units and household members - as primary and secondary sampling methods was conducted. The NLAAS sample (N=2095) included mostly immigrant Asian American men (35.8%) and women (41.2%), with similar numbers of units from U.S. born women (11.4%) and U.S.-born men (11.6%).</p>	<p>a. The study included many of 16 Asian ethnic groups such as Chinese, Filipino, Vietnamese, and other Asians. The other Asian category included individuals who self-identified as Japanese, Korean, Asian, Indian, and other Asian ethnicities.</p> <p>b. It used structured diagnostic interview to diagnoses suicidal ideation and behavior based on the World Health Organization International Classification of Diseases (WHO-ICD) and the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual IV (DSM-IV).</p> <p>c. Research in the past omitted or ignored this subset of US population though strong linkages between sociodemographic factors and suicidal behaviors was established.</p> <p>d. Asian Americans who are either born or lived longer in the United States have experienced higher rates of suicide ideation in the United States.</p> <p>f. Asian American in the age group of 18–34 experienced highest rates of ideation (11.9%), planning (4.4%) and attempts (3.8%) when compared to other age groups.</p> <p>g. Lifetime singles (never married) of Asian Americans highest lifetime prevalence of ideation (17.9%), planning (7.6%) and attempts (5.0%).</p>
<p>10. Thapa, Sung, Klingbeil, Lee, & K l i m e s - D o u g a n (2015)[29] focused on attitudes and perceptions of suicide and help-seeking behaviors in Asian American ethnic groups.</p>	<p>The study used 174 sample with equal number of Asian Americans and Whites to examine knowledge about, perceptions of and, behaviors to deal with suicidal ideation in among young people from high schools and public university in the Midwestern region.</p>	<p>a. Asian Americans differed, from White counterparts, in their views about linkage between depression and suicide since the former felt depression was a strong predictor of suicide.</p> <p>b. Asian Americans (AAs) do not come forward to access mental health services to mitigate suicidal ideation since they lacked confidence in the providers of mental health services. They were skeptical about cultural competence to AA clients.</p> <p>c. The AA ethnic groups felt stigma and embarrassment prevent them from seeking help even after first attempt of suicide. This was evident even among closely-knit families.</p> <p>d. General perception among AAs is that the providers lack understanding of complex issues in their cultural context. Perceptions and stereotypes of mainstream culture created barrier of judgement and affected AA's help-seeking behavior.</p> <p>e. The study pointed that those who were out of Judeo-Christian tradition were more averse to help-seeking from mainstream health providers.</p> <p>e. Study assumed AAs' traditions as fatalist and collectivist thinking was less likely to seek help to mitigate suicidal ideation.</p> <p>f. Those who were with history of depression and suicide were found to be less adaptive in help-seeking behavior.</p> <p>g. Authors call for more research to understand the complex issues of help seeking in Asian Americans, including South Asians.</p> <p>h. AAs were less likely to have open conversations about suicide due to their cultural and religious values.</p>

Table 3. to be cont...

11. Conrad & Pacquiao (2005) [30] mental health professionals and mental health practitioners.	This study used qualitative method of look deeply into cultural context in which values, beliefs and attitudes are formed. It conducted interviews of twenty-three multidisciplinary mental health professionals and followed a review of twenty patient's medical records were analyzed.	<p>a. Based on the detail's reviews of the specific section of the notes in the patients' records, themes identified were religious beliefs and stigmatization of mental illness which predispose somatization, denial, and delayed in seeking of professional help emerged.</p> <p>b. Linkages to symptoms, illnesses, help-seeking behaviors, and communication were associated to social and cultural factors.</p> <p>c. Asian Indians are less likely to seek help for mental health and similar issues. Family and friends become primary sources of help.</p> <p>d. Hindu philosophical tenet of Karma theory and its purpose is misinterpreted by the authors. The misinterpretation is that Hindu belief that suffering is automatic outcome of past deeds. Karma theory is complex and deep that was not correctly understood and interpreted by authors.</p> <p>e. Karma theory helps to overcome depression because they do not hold individual fully responsible for the circumstances which are impacted by planetary and star influences. Beliefs give hope for better future than creating hopelessness and depression.</p> <p>f. Family expectations may create feelings of worthlessness, shame and guilt which can happen in any culture and ethnic group. However, authors attribute this to Hindu culture and beliefs making it as responsible for those outcomes.</p> <p>g. Weakening of traditional gender roles tend to occur with changing times and in new social and cultural environment.</p> <p>h. Along with it, religious beliefs and social stigma toward mental illness led to denial and prevented disclosure of emotional problems with professional caregivers which further delayed professional intervention.</p> <p>i. Traditional family was based on social hierarchy, age and gender inequality which create barriers in help-seeking behaviors. All this aggravated some family conflicts and influenced the family maladaptation in the United States.</p> <p>j. Family provides social support and security to members, at the same time.</p>
12. Lane, Cheref & Mirnada (2016) [31] studied ethnic differences in suicidal ideation and its correlates among South Asian American young adults.	Freshman and Junior college students from a public university and college students participated in a study. The sample consisted of (n=96) Bangladeshi Americans, (n=67) Asian Indians and (n=41) Pakistani Americans and a total of (n=204) females in the age group 18-24 years.	<p>a. The study revealed that there were no statistically significant differences among South Asian ethnic groups on depressive symptoms, hopelessness, and suicidal ideation.</p> <p>b. Emerging adult students were 66% female and the rest males in the ages 18 to 24 who completed measures of hopelessness, depressive symptoms, and suicidal ideation.</p> <p>c. Hopelessness is correlated with suicidal ideation in Bangladesh and Indian Americans, compared to Pakistani Americans.</p> <p>d. Bangladeshi Americans had lower levels of suicidal ideation than Asian Indians who may have elevated level of vulnerability to suicidal ideation with or without its interaction with hopelessness.</p> <p>e. Indian Americans were found to have more conflicts, according to authors.</p> <p>f. Differences in suicidal ideation were identified based on specific South Asian American ethnic group.</p>
13. DuPree, Bhakta, Patel & Dupree (2013) [32] studied the issues pertaining to development of culturally competent marriage and family therapists.	Many databases and several types of information related to marriage and family therapy with Asian Indian American families were analyzed. Delphi method was used to examine twenty-nine journal articles and two book chapters published between 1988 and 2009.	<p>a. 315 South Asian Indian couples for marriage and family therapy were examined.</p> <p>b. The study analyzed practice for therapeutic considerations and discussed family therapy in India and the United States.</p> <p>c. Crucial factors that are likely to impact marriage due to intergenerational/extended family relationships, acculturation issues, and influence of gender, role on marital and parental patterns.</p> <p>d. Guidelines for Working with Asian Indian American couples need to be further developed to serve the needs of this population effectively.</p> <p>e. Authors advocated for historical, religious, and ethnic/racial considerations in providing services to different Asian ethnic groups.</p>

Table 3. to be cont...

14. Renzi-Callaghan (2018) [33] examined healing from the loss of a loved one to suicide and the factors that enable healing.	This is an ethnographic study of patchwork that flows from present to past events in unforsseeable directions.	a. Authors explained how depression, guilt, blame and trauma that survivor's feel can be overcome with autoethnography approach. b. Autoethnography is a tool to unravel complex emotions in healing process from family member's suicide experience. d. Remembering, analyzing, and sharing experience to are the means create a product of autoethnography, e. The entire process is personal journey from darkness to hope.
15. Noh (2007) [34] studied suicide among Asian American Women.	Author examined how American women of Southeast Asian, East Asian, and South Asian descent experience suicide in relation to racial and sexual subjectification.	a. Increasing suicide rates among Asian American, especially among women, draws public attention to this important mental health issue. b. Highest rates of depression across both ethnicity and gender were found in Asian Americans. c. Suicide, ethnic culture and mental illness are highly correlated, while structural and environmental factors are not related. d. American women of Southeast Asian, East Asian, and South Asian descent experience suicide due to racial and sexual subjectification. f. Individual or intrapsychic conflicts and sociopolitical causes are related to Asian American women's suicides, particularly racial and gender oppressions.

Table 3: Select research studies and findings

Emerging Themes from the Review and Risk Factors for Suicide

In this section, various causes of suicide will be discussed which include ethnic, socioeconomic, cultural, religious, legal, and mental health perspectives and the intersectionality.

The literature underscores numerous factors that are responsible for suicide. These factors include sociocultural, immigration and legal issues, economic distress, lack of family and community support, childhood adversity, personality, and cognitive issues, anticipated or real-life stresses or romantic failures, legal loss, and academic failures. In addition, health and mental health factors associated with suicide which include depression/bipolar, antisocial, conduct disorder and substance use, physical health reasons, and chronic physical health conditions, access to lethal means. Stressful life events, childhood abuse and family history are antecedents and they contribute to suicidal ideation and behaviors. Other factors are cultural and religious beliefs which play a role influencing thoughts and behaviors. Negative interpersonal relationships and social isolation were found to be significant predictors of suicide. Hopelessness and unwillingness to seek help are related to one's cultural beliefs and values. A person's exceptional circumstances such as being refugee or migrant in new and challenging environment could also precipitate situations leading to frustration and despair. Further, being a member of marginalized group such as prisoner and LGBTQ may also create distressing situations that form suicidal ideations and behaviors [29]. At both the individual and population levels, the suicide rate is found to correlate with cultural, social, political, and economic forces. The perceived notions or real aspects of different issues in a person's life in the cultural, social, mental/ physical health and economic domains create pressure and distress to a person that may result in suicide [35]. In this section a review of the scope of this problem in terms of immigrants in the United States from South Asia is presented.

Cultural factors affecting help seeking behavior

Society and culture play a significant role in dictating how people respond to and view mental health and suicide. Culture influences the way in which we define and experience mental health and mental illness, our behavior to access care, help, quality of the interaction with provider in the health care system, and our response to treatment

[29]. This has implication for how individuals belonging to different racial, ethnic, and cultural groups in the United States, as discussed in detail in the Surgeon General's Report, Mental Health: Culture, Race, and Ethnicity [36]. Individuals living with mental health symptoms and suicidal ideations do not seek help that may aggravate situation. Research shows that depression, if not treated, would place individuals at risk for hurting themselves and others. Help-seeking behavior is affected by cultural factors because mental health is associated with stigma within cultures of South Asian communities [30]. In addition, lack of qualified and culturally sensitive practitioners is a challenge in healthcare system. Many providers, psychiatrists, counselors, social workers are trained in dominant cultures and society that shapes the patterns of communications between providers and clients which are not compatible to South Asian cultures. This is a barrier which is correlated with the underutilization of mental health services by the South Asians [30]. Since this is a numerally small group, the systems are not geared up to provide culturally sensitive services. There is a huge need for workforce with South Asian background to provide the services because these groups have low/no confidence in regular workforce [29]. This is obvious in the discussions of health disparities often we get to hear about African Americans and Hispanic Americans but not much about South Asians. This subset of population is numerically small but distinct within Asian population in the United States [29]. Among South Asian Americans there is a strong emphasis on enculturation to preserve their culture during acculturation in American society [29].

Religious and social factors

In the literature, a few authors commented linking Hindu tradition to suicide. According to Hindu sacred texts like the Brahma Purana, 'deha-tyaga' is allowed for elevated and self-actualized people who believed to have accomplished the purpose of their life in this 'mrutyalok' (world where people will eventually die). This world is 'mrutylok' where people come here by birth and are bound to die after performing Karma in this birth. The western thinkers and scholars those who do not have in-depth knowledge of Hindu scriptures have interpreted and equated this with suicide. This is a striking difference between suicide and 'deha-tyag' (renouncing body). Those who are suffering from the feelings of loneliness, alienation, frustration, depression, hopelessness, and other mental health issues

in life commit suicide, according to Western literature [27, 29]. Whereas realized souls (satisfied with the life and fulfilled the deeds in this birth) decide to leave body (deha-tyag) to attain re-union with God (Moksha) through rigorous spiritual and meditational practices. Such individuals are rare and very tiny (fractional) proportion of world population.

According to Hindu beliefs there is no death to “Atman” (soul) which transcends into next phase after completing the term here on this earth. It is the body which is made up of five elements (air, water, earthly matter, fire, and space) which is returned to nature upon death. So, the physical form (body) ceases to exist, but soul transcends. In fact, according to Karma theory, a person born on this earth is required to go through one’s Karma and perform charitable deeds (consistent with Dharma [duties], as prescribed in Vedic literature, to liberate oneself from the cycles of birth and re-birth. Hindu scriptures do not allow anyone to sacrifice life by suicide which is treated as a ‘bad karma or sin’ that warrants a person’s re-birth and required good karma upon re-birth. And this cycle continues until a person attains positive balance of good acts (Karma consistent with Dharma). Ultimate goal of life is attainment of ‘moksha’ which is similar (not equivalent) to salvation in Christian tradition [29]. So, suicide is prohibited as per Karma theory. Another example of suicide, ‘Sati,’ is often cited as a practice promoted by Hindu religion. In fact, it has no place for such practice in original scriptures [27,29]. A social practice that originated to escape from political prosecution, torture, sexual subjugation, and slavery which surviving spouse(s) of a King (defeated or killed) and the servant women in the palace ended their life during medieval times. This is different from suicide which the previous studies described as a practice promoted or tolerated by Hindu religion. Authors lacking in-depth understanding of Hindu religious scriptures made misinterpretation by linking suicide to Hindu beliefs [29]. When a woman becomes a widow and decides to terminate her life to protect dignity to depart to the other world but not out of disappointment or hopelessness. Individuals who are from South Asia come from rich cultural backgrounds where the traditions and values are strong that influence family bonds and individual behavior [27]. Cultural and religious values create certain practices followed by the individuals.

Buddhist Religious Beliefs on Suicide

Literature and scholars have ignored the fact that Buddhist tradition is rooted in Hindu Sanatana Dharma. Hence tenets of Buddhist religion have deep meanings and explanations which is often ignored and/or misunderstood by the western scholars and others who learned scriptures under not so qualified masters. Like Hindu religion, Buddhist also strongly supports the idea of thinking about death and dying [26]. The underlying reasons for this are for people to be aware of the consequences of death and journey thereafter. Awareness of Karma consistent with Dharma is essential to live without desires and attachment that can take one on the path of enlightenment and fulfilment. The values and morals for living are emphasized and are embarked upon for Buddhist believers to be conscious and self-aware of their acts and their living based on ahimsa (non-violence). Violence to self and to others is actively prohibited. Non-violence is strongly rooted in the Vedic literature.

Family and community impact

The structure of the family unit is strong in most South Asian countries. Most of the families are patriarchal. There is evidence of how this structural unit is both a boon and bane to the individual. It is a boon when the family unit acts as a safety net to assist and support the individual. It becomes a bane when family inhibits a member from seeking professional help when needed. The impact and influence of the family on the individual is evident even when the individual sticks to country-of-origin culture [27]. This could be a factor that inhibits assimilation and leads to maintaining unique identity even

after immigration. The cultural clash/conflict of the two cultures along with the added stress impacts the mental health of South Asian immigrants [33].

Model minority image also serves as a bane and creates pressure to succeed in school and career. When they fail to meet the expectations and feel shame and guilt that may lead them to suicidal ideation. The need for achievement is a major factor to maintain self-esteem in South Asians [33]. Many individuals who are of the age 18 years or younger tend to be pressured to do well in school/college education and later on in career. Such pressures cause them to have suicidal ideation and behavior [27]. Suicide rate among South Asian people is projected to be higher in Asian Americans, compared to all racial/ethnic groups, who experience highest suicide rates (6.7% and 22.5% respectively) in both categories, 10-24 years, and 10-64 years in 2018 [28,34].

Socioeconomic Issues

They may in turn become unemployed, homeless, and poor (on welfare sometimes). Blakely, Collings, and Atkinson [37] reported an increase in the rate of suicide due to unemployment and half of these numbers are attributed to mental illness.

The immigration status may affect potential health benefits because undocumented immigrants do not get help to avail healthcare. These factors in addition to the regular stress of work and not being able to balance their finances with their needs. This creates an emotional turmoil and pulls them further into a negative spiral. This negative spiral leads to mental health issues including depression and anxiety. Some individuals due to genetic predispositions may become victims of some other major mental illnesses such as bipolar disorder or schizophrenia. Individuals dealing with mental health issues sometimes become aggressive when timely help is not offered. They also are defiant and do not want to seek help for their illnesses. The illnesses cause them to lose employment, friends and families thus causing depression and hopelessness. Additional socioeconomic stress occurs in trying to keep with the Joneses. Individuals try to deal with family pressures, but it becomes difficult, and it encourages individuals to use negative methods such as violence, alcoholism, and drugs to cope with their problems. These habits make their problems more complicated. Getting out of situations seems to become impossible and causes individuals to seek more dangerous ways of trying to escape the situation.

Legal issues and immigration Status

South Asians came to the United States either legally with visas, a green card, or as refugees. They sometimes come from countries afflicted by violence, political, and economic strife. They come in with stress related to their lives from their country of origin and expect to find immediate relief. The societal pressures cause further struggle which eventually pushes them towards suicide. It is seen that even if they come to US sponsored by their company or workplace, they deal with a lot of stress that causes them to become depressed, anxious, and sometimes even resort to violence within the family. Individuals at times use all their life savings to ‘pursue their dreams’ in the United States in the hope that they would be wealthy and prosperous in a quick time. The reality of their struggles and lack of supportive ‘social network’ [20] and family support tends to pull the person further into their misery. Individuals in these cases often find themselves in social and cultural situations where both the integration (love, comfort, caring, and feeling of belonging) and regulation (obligations, duties, responsibilities, and oversight) are either non-existent or minimal. This is one of the reasons why individuals resort to suicide as a solution [38]. Since there are not well documented numbers in terms of individuals who are subjected to human trafficking, it difficult to estimate suicide among these survivors. There is evidence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) about these immigrants. Southeast Asian refugees are at risk

for PTSD associated with trauma experienced before and after immigration to the United States. One study found that 70% of Southeast Asian refugees receiving mental health care were diagnosed with PTSD.

Mental Health Issues, Access to Healthcare and impact on Suicide

Another aspect of culture is the taboo associated with the issues related to mental health. Mental illness is a further ignored area in this culture due to the taboo surrounding it. This leads individuals to resorting non-traditional methods and refraining from seeking help for the issues they are dealing with. Individuals may not take medications and in their depressed or manic states resort to taking their lives as opposed to getting treatment. The stress of cultural assimilation in combination with the stress of achievement and competition causes this social anomaly. The individuals who come in from countries that are overpopulated tend to constantly be in a struggle to better themselves economically. Their personal values and

goals sometimes become secondary to their personal achievement. This cultural clash impacts the individual psyche causing them to crash and seek suicide.

Suicide stems from the depth of the depressed mind of an individual that see no hope or positive outcomes for oneself. Suicide is a very poignant but preventable tragedy. Individuals who succumb to their hopelessness are often those who project that they are strong and able to manage their lives well, while hiding their pain and suffering [30]. Suicide is the action taken by individuals who deal with depression and feel hopeless toward their life and life situations. Due to the cultural and socioeconomic situations, individuals seem to deal with a lot of stress and tend to pressure them to take drastic decisions such as suicide. Below are some numbers that show that almost 3 percent of the population below 18 years of age tend to have thoughts of hopelessness, sadness, and in general deal with depression. They may have comorbid factors that also cause them to deal with serious psychological distress. The details are presented in table 4.

	Asian American	Non-Hispanic White	Asian American / Non-Hispanic White Ratio
Sadness	1.8	2.6	0.7
Hopelessness	1.2	1.9	0.6
Worthlessness	0.7	1.8	0.4
Everything is an effort	4.0	6.1	0.7
Source: CDC 2019. Summary Health Statistics: National Health Interview Survey: 2017. Table A- http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nhis/shs/tables.htm			

Table 4: Percent of population with feelings of sadness, hopelessness, worthlessness, or that everything is an effort, all the time, among persons 18 years of age and over, 2017

Individuals who are Asian American tend to still hold traditional values such as respecting elders or family values. The acculturation may be moderate sometimes that causes individuals to deal with situations that are causing a cultural conflict. Cultural conflict leads to disagreement in the families. Individuals have differences with their elders and family members which causes micro- and macroaggressions in the family. This leads to more emotional turmoil and at times leads to depression, anxiety, and hopelessness. These feelings of hopelessness may be within the family and outside the family also. However, due to the difference in the ways different regions express cultural and social value systems, there is evidence of how they assimilate and absorb the culture they migrate to. The impressions of their values and culture are evident in the way they perceive and understand mental health issues and depression. It has been observed that there is cultural variability in the expression and manifestation of depression [39]. This may be the reason it is assumed that South Asians may not resort to suicide as an option when they are in their native countries.

The pressures of immigration and socio-economic issues cause

them to react in drastic ways due to the emotional pressures they face outside their 'safety net' or place of comfort. Serious mental illnesses including depression and bipolar, along with the socio-economic circumstances are seen to be the cause of deaths caused by suicide. There has been an increase in suicide rates in the past decade. The issues related to employment, lack of employment, sense of achievement and being successful, seem to be the causes of more Asian American males committing suicide compared to females. The percentage of suicide is lesser than non-Hispanic white males and females, but that may be attributed to the overall numbers. Another crucial factor that impedes their well-being is the availability of their access to health care. Immigrants who may not be citizens or green card holders have health insurances that cover partially or none of the care that a person needs to deal with their mental health issues. They tend to let the issue be ignored which exacerbates the problem creating a crisis in the person's life which may include the option of a suicide. That is the reason for a lower proportion of individuals seeking help for their mental health needs in relation to the general population, details can be seen table 5.

Access to health care

Asian American	Non-Hispanic White	Asian American / Non-Hispanic White Ratio
6.3	18.6	0.3
Source: SAMHSA, 2019. Results from the 2018 National Survey on Drug Use and Health: Mental Health Detailed Tables. Table 8.17B https://www.samhsa.gov/data/report/2018-nsduh-detailed-tables		

Table 5: Percent of adults aged eighteen and over who received mental health services in the past year, 2018

Some mental illnesses cause a lot of delusions, hallucinations, and suspicion, and at times, that cause individuals to believe that they must take their lives for varied reasons. The feeling of dejection and shame caused by social, environmental, and other reasons in turn closes all options to find or finding a solution for their problem. They resort to taking their lives instead. It is seen that the cultural and religious values which are the basis of many Asian value systems may be

the reason for reduced suicide rates for Asian males and females compared to individuals who non-Hispanic white. South Asian males experienced higher percentage of suicides, though women have lower rate.

The same reasons could also present issues from enculturation perspective as discussed earlier. The details are presented in table 6.

	Asian American	Non-Hispanic White	Asian American / Non-Hispanic White Ratio
Male	9.9	28.2	0.4
Female	3.9	7.9	0.5
Total	6.8	17.8	0.4

Source: CDC, 2019. National Vital Statistics Report. Vol. 68, No. 09. Table 10.

Table 6: Age-adjusted death rates for suicide, by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 2017

Identify Gaps in the Literature in subset of Asian population in the United States

Center for Disease Control [40] has no specific informational on South Asians. This is a gap in compilation of data. To represent data on South Asians, it is imperative that data from all clinician's office, County hospitals and other health care facility should be collected and report data on suicides, attempted suicide, and as well as suicide ideation. Furthermore, people must be educated about suicide as a public health problem and no stigma should be attached so that people will not feel threatened to express and report any such incidents voluntarily.

Jha, Ahuja, Wani & Bavikatte [41] pointed out there are huge gaps in literature on South Asians. There is no literature suicide on thoughts and behavior, prevalence, and risk factors. They further mentioned their thematic analysis was on financial problems, lack of social support and marital problems as common themes were discussed. Research studies conducted in English automatically eliminate non-English speakers or participants and miss on this groups' input. This is a huge gap, and this group cannot access literature in English and most of the literature is in English.

Analysis of Findings

Research on suicide among South Asians immigrants after migrating to the United States are exposed to life events, social disconnect with familiar environment, interpersonal losses, conflict within the family, intergenerational conflict, unemployment or under-employment, lack of financial resources and a host of other psychosocial and cultural and economic factors plays an crucial role in leading to depression and suicidal behaviors [22].

For South Asian population, though it constitutes 1.7 percent in the United States, higher rates of suicides are projected since Asian American population was found to have higher rates of suicides in both age groups, 10-24 years (youth) and 10-64 years (children, adolescents, and adults). This is remarkably striking facet of model minority ethnic groups. This revelation is supported by under-utilization of mental health services and substance use in this population. In the age of 10-24-year age group of Asian Americans, it is 22.5 percent of deaths are due to suicide. Most of them choose suffocation as means to end their lives.

Immigrants who may not be citizens or green card holders may or not have health insurances and those who have full or partial coverage for mental health issues they don't utilize the services. They tend to let the issue be ignored which exacerbates the problem creating a crisis in the person's life which may include the option of a suicide [22]. That is the reason for a lower number of individuals seeking help for their mental health in relation to the general population [23]. Individuals experience high psychological distress if they are less acculturated to the dominant

culture [23]. For instance, immigrant students from South Asian origin expressed concerns and reported to have faced a lot of prejudice like their Asian American and Hispanics counterparts in social, educational, and occupational realms of life [18]. Cohen [42] mentioned, the interaction of South Asian American ethnicity, hopelessness and suicidal ideations have significant effects and hence, it is important to pay caution while interpreting the effects of interaction of these factors.

Heredity is one of the major risk factors for people with thoughts on suicide leading to psychiatric disorder [43]. Suicide is a multifaceted problem. Cultural, social, mental, and physical health and economic domains are determinants which pressurized a person. Cultural clash impacts a person individual psyche and cause them suicide. South Asians seek refuge in religion than help seeking behaviors. South Asians are socialized to believe suicide as a sin and hence do not share their thoughts. And they do not seek help, they are defiant. Immigrants feel stuck and difficult to get out of the situation. Depression and bipolar are seen as a cause of death caused by suicide. Immigrant and South Asians issues cause them to react in drastic ways due to the emotional pressures [23]. Research evidence also suggests age and gender differences in the association between life events and suicidal behavior, with younger subjects are likely to have more adverse life events than older subjects, and males likely to experience more life events than females which is clearly reflected in the statistics presented earlier. School environment, for South Asians, contributed to their plight, vulnerability, stress, and suicide. In older adults, health impairments, somatic illnesses and declining physical capacity play a role in precipitating suicidal behavior, with some evidence that physical health problems play an increasingly influential role with increasing age, particularly for males. A further set of factors associated with suicidal behavior in adults relates to various forms of social interaction. Those making serious suicide attempts are likely to be characterized by high rates of social isolation, feelings of loneliness, poor social support, and lack of a close, confiding relationship. These findings call for further research on South Asian Americans and for policy attention [24].

Discussion

It is evident from this research that a host of factors are responsible for higher rates of suicide amongst South Asians and Asian Americans in general. It is a public health as well as a psychosocial problem. This is an effort to delve deeper into health, mental health, and well-being of South Asian and Americans immigrants and their under-representation in the utilization of mental health and social services. Social conditions or social problems may change but the response and the human reactions to vulnerable situations and adverse social conditions remain the same. The means of committing suicide have changed though. It is evident from the above literature the factors that are causes of suicide

among South Asians are, more than genetic factors, acculturation, enculturation, stress, mental health, and model minority image. Suicide is a social problem as one million deaths and twenty-five million suicidal attempts are accounted or undertaken [2]. Medically, suicide and self-injury costs \$69 billion. It is a public health problem that represents the mental health dimension of the individual's health. The loss of humans due to suicide are greater than homicide and suicide is not based on one single factor but an outcome of multidimensional environmental factors, personal, economic, and socio-cultural factors.

Future research should focus on social and cultural dimensions of South Asians Americans [21]. Limited number of studies on South Asian Americans signals the gaps in research [24]. Future research should focus on the gaps, different South Asian ethnic groups, and interventions on how to stop this inter-generational suicide [44]. Longitudinal studies were recommended to examine the issues concerning South Asian population. Under-reporting of suicide prevails in Asian Americans since there is stigma associated with it. Future studies should examine multidimensional aspects of Asian American suicidal behavior along with acculturation and enculturation variables. Current measures of suicide could not capture spectrum of suicidal ideation and behavior [27]. Future research should focus presented on suicide among different South Asian ethnic groups since studies contradictory findings about South Asians. Public mortality data research recommended for future researchers [25]. Future research should pay attention and assess the needs of the Asian Americans as recommended by Chambers et al. [45]. More rigorous studies are needed to investigate cultural and religious influences on suicidal ideation and behavior [29]. More research needed on impact of gender and cultural issues on Asian American women [34].

Suicide prevention and interventions strategies

There is a great need for comprehensive approach to suicide trends among South Asians and Asian Americans in general. Policy needs to recognize unique challenges and issues of this population. It is important for clinicians and service providers to look for signs and symptoms. It is likely that individuals who have suicidal thoughts can cause harm to themselves within one hour. It is imperative that prevention or intervention must be provided in a very narrow timeframe of one hour to reach and protect the individual from the risk of suicide. O'Brien [14, p.15] strongly recommended that words like "kill yourself" or "die by suicide" are not to be used and usage of "the world commit is more is punitive" and "successful" and "unsuccessful" are to be avoided. Individuals at-risk for suicide can be identified by observing for their behavioral patterns. As suicide results from a combination of factors rather than one single factor. More importantly, the factors that affect each age-group are different. O'Brien points out the stressors for suicide for adolescents and adults are different. For example, scary medical diagnosis might lead to suicide in adults and reasons like bullying can lead to suicide among young adolescents. Reed [44, p.16] mentioned, "usually, people don't want to die by suicide, they just want to end their pain." "We want to catch people and alleviate that pain, so they don't turn to lethal means and make the decision to end their life." Reed further mentions youth more often engages in impulsive suicide. Furthermore, teens expressed the need for empathetic listening.

It is important that individuals are encouraged to help themselves by creating a list of people and resources available for readily for help to access when they feel suicidal thoughts take over them O'Brien [14]. O'Brien, [14] said the individuals should focus on interesting things that makes individuals want to live. If individuals are at-risk of involving in self-harm and possess firearms, then they must keep it away from their homes and lock in a place to prevent easy access. Twelve aspirational goals of the research prioritization process of the

National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention are prescribed. Although stakeholders indicated that predicting who is at imminent risk was an aspirational research goal. And expert consultants recommended that assessments focused on finding treatable conditions or symptoms were more actionable than prediction per se. Therefore, this goal has been reworded.

Conclusion

South Asians, particularly Indians come to the North Americas to establish a good life for themselves. The struggles of trying to find that balance in their lives and not be overwhelmed by the stress causes them to go to places where they do not want to go to many who come to North America are overqualified and underemployed. Individuals as seen in the above scenarios have a lot of problems with assimilation in the society and their inability to acculturate. They may be working several jobs, living in cramped shared quarters, doing jobs below their experience or educational level. This accumulated stress tends to manifest in different forms. This further inhibits their motivation and their potential to become stronger and reach their goals.

Conflict of interest: The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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