

Hopelessness as a Predictor of Attempted Suicide among First Admission Patients with Psychosis: A 10-year Cohort Study

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Little is known about the longitudinal relationship of hopelessness to attempted suicide in psychotic disorders. This study addresses this gap by assessing hopelessness and attempted suicide at multiple time-points over 10 years in a first-admission cohort with psychosis ($n = 414$). Approximately one in five participants attempted suicide during the 10-year follow-up, and those who attempted suicide scored significantly higher at baseline on the Beck Hopelessness Scale. In general, a given assessment of hopelessness (i.e., baseline, 6, 24, and 48 months) reliably predicted attempted suicide up to 4 to 6 years later, but not beyond. Structural equation modeling indicated that hopelessness prospectively predicted attempted suicide even when controlling for previous attempts. Notably, a cut-point of 3 or greater on the Beck Hopelessness Scale yielded sensitivity and specificity values similar to those found in nonpsychotic populations using a cut-point of 9. Results suggest that hopelessness in individuals with psychotic disorders confers information about suicide risk above and beyond history of attempted suicide. Moreover, in comparison with nonpsychotic populations, even relatively modest levels of hopelessness appear to confer risk for suicide in psychotic disorders.

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Suicide is among the leading causes of death worldwide (Nock, Borges, Bromet, Cha, Kessler, & Lee, 2008), and the World Health Organization (1996), U.S. Surgeon General (U.S. Public Health Service, 1999), and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (2000) have emphasized the need to better identify individuals at risk for suicide. Accurate assessment of risk helps to determine treatment priorities and ensure that appropriate safety measures are put in place (Joiner, Walker, Rudd, & Jobs, 1999). Because individuals with mental disorders are more likely to attempt and complete suicide (Kessler, Borges, & Walters, 1999), suicide risk assessments are standard practice in treatment settings (Bryan & Rudd, 2005).

The hopelessness theory of suicide is a cognitive theory suggesting that hopelessness

is an important cognitive vulnerability associated with the risk for suicide (Abramson, Metalsky, & Alloy, 1989; Abramson et al., 2000). Specifically, hopelessness is thought to reflect a cognitive style consisting of negative attributions about the future and about one's helplessness to improve prospects for the future. In support of this perspective, several studies in nonpsychotic populations suggest that the assessment of hopelessness can help identify those at increased risk for suicide. Kuo, Gallo, and Eaton (2004) examined a large community sample and found that hopelessness predicted suicidal thoughts, suicide attempts, and completed suicide over a 13-year follow-up interval. Similar findings have been reported for clinical populations. Forman, Berk, Henriques, Brown, and Beck (2004) found in a cross-sectional study that elevated hopelessness distinguished multiple suicide attempters from those who had made just one suicide attempt. Additionally, hopelessness was a reliable predictor of completed suicide among psychiatric patients followed for 10 and 20 years (Beck, Brown, & Steer, 1989; Brown, Beck, Steer, & Grisham, 2000).

The aforementioned studies yielded valuable findings that transformed our understanding of suicide risk. Indeed, hopelessness is consistently highlighted in guidelines for conducting suicide risk assessments (Bryan & Rudd, 2005; Joiner et al., 1999). However, it is notable that the seminal studies on hopelessness and suicide were not able to evaluate this relationship in psychotic disorders, as they focused on other populations. Importantly, suicide prevention is a critical consideration in treatment of psychosis. Rates of attempted and completed suicide are high in psychotic disorders (Addington, Williams, Young, & Addington, 2004; Caldwell & Gottesman, 1990; Clarke et al., 2006; Palmer, Pankratz, & Bostwick, 2005; Radoemsky, Haas, Mann, & Sweeney, 1999; Schaffer et al., 2008), and patients with psychosis have a higher risk for suicide than other patient groups (Westermeyer, Harrow, & Marengo, 1991). It is, therefore, essential to evaluate the relationship between hope-

lessness and suicide in psychosis using the same type of long-term, prospective research that helped establish the importance of hopelessness for suicide in nonpsychotic populations.

In addition, there is reason to question whether hopelessness confers suicide risk in psychosis to the same degree as in nonpsychotic disorders. Psychotic disorders are associated with a wide variety of cognitive deficits (Mohamed, Paulsen, O'Leary, Arndt, & Andreasen, 1999), which could potentially alter the relevance of cognitive vulnerabilities such as hopelessness. Unfortunately, little empirical research has addressed the relationship of hopelessness to suicide in psychosis. Cross-sectional investigations suggest that hopelessness in psychotic patients is associated with increased reports of suicidality (Bourgeois et al., 2004; Kim, Jayathilake, & Meltzer, 2002); however, only two studies to date have examined the prospective relationship between hopelessness and suicide in psychosis. The first, a 1-year study, found that hopelessness measured at baseline predicted attempted suicide during the subsequent year in a sample of patients with first-episode schizophrenia spectrum disorders (Nordentoft et al., 2002), but, hopelessness no longer predicted attempted suicide when controlling for previous suicide attempts and other psychosocial variables.

The second prospective study examined predictors of attempted suicide in psychosis over 7 years (Robinson et al., 2010) and found that various patient characteristics, including hopelessness, are reliable predictors of subsequent attempted suicide, even when controlling for previous history of self-harm. Although this study yielded valuable information about predictors of attempted suicide in psychotic disorders, findings regarding hopelessness are difficult to interpret because of measurement issues. Hopelessness was assessed via the Royal Park Multidiagnostic Instrument for Psychosis (RPMIP). The RPMIP provides comprehensive diagnostic coverage with established reliability and validity, but for hopelessness, it only yields a categorical present-absent

score, and there are no published accounts of this item's reliability or validity. Moreover, Robinson et al. only assessed hopelessness at baseline, which precluded examination of the trajectory of hopelessness in psychosis and its utility for predicting attempted suicide at different follow-up intervals. Given the measurement limitations of Robinson et al., and the equivocal findings and limited follow-up period in Nordentoft et al., the importance of hopelessness as a risk factor for suicidal behavior in patients with psychosis remains unclear.

We utilized a 10-year longitudinal design and a large epidemiologic sample to clarify the relationship of hopelessness to attempted suicide in psychotic disorders. Previous work on the sample examined antecedents and associated characteristics of attempted suicide during the first 4 years of the study (Bakst, Rabinowitz, & Bromet, 2009; Cohen, Lavelle, Rich, & Bromet, 1994). The present investigation reports data from 414 patients with first-admission psychosis who were followed for 10 years. Both hopelessness and attempted suicide were assessed at multiple time-points, and hopelessness was examined as a prospective predictor of suicide attempts.

METHOD

Participants and Procedure

Participants were first-admissions to one of 12 inpatient facilities in Suffolk County, Long Island (NY), between 1989 and 1995. A full description of participant characteristics and recruitment and follow-up procedures can be found elsewhere (Bromet, Naz, Fochtmann, Carlson, & Tanenberg-Karant, 2005; Bromet et al., 1992, 1996; Mojtabai et al., 2005). Briefly, inclusion criteria were ages 15–60 years, residence in Suffolk County, and clinical evidence of psychosis; exclusion criteria were a first psychiatric hospitalization more than 6 months before the baseline admission, moderate or severe mental retardation, and an inability to

speak English. Longitudinal research consensus *DSM-IV* diagnoses were assigned at the 24-month point based on three administrations of the Structured Clinical Interview for *DSM-III-R* (SCID-III-R; Spitzer, Williams, Gibbon, & First, 1992) at baseline, 6 months, and 24 months, as well as medical records and other relevant information from respondents, clinicians, and significant others (Schwartz et al., 2000).

Of the 675 participants admitted to the study (response rate = 72%), 628 were confirmed to meet eligibility criteria at the 24-month follow-up, and of these, 42 died during the 10-year follow-up. Among the remaining 586 participants, 470 were successfully contacted at the 10-year point. This report focuses on 414 participants (70.6% of the 586) with complete information on suicide behavior at the 10-year mark. At baseline, the 414 participants with complete information reported slightly more hopelessness than the 214 with incomplete information [Cohen's $d = .2$, $p < .01$] and were similar with regard to history of attempted suicide [$\chi^2(1) = 0.04$, $p = .95$]. In addition, t and chi-square tests revealed no differences in age, gender, ethnicity, or diagnosis between these groups ($ps > .05$).

Of the 414 participants, 37.4% were diagnosed with schizophrenia, schizophreniform, or schizoaffective disorder; 27.2% with bipolar disorder with psychotic features; 17.7% with major depression with psychotic features; 7.3% with drug-induced psychosis; and 10.4% with other psychoses. The sample was 57% men and 73.9% Caucasian with a mean age of 29.1 ($SD = 9.6$) at baseline. Suicide data were available for 344 participants at 6-month follow-up, 323 at 24-month follow-up, 292 at 48-month follow-up, and all 414 at baseline and 10-year follow-up.

Measures

Beck Hopelessness Scale. The Beck Hopelessness Scale (Beck, Weissman, Lester, & Trexler, 1974) is a 20-item true-false self-report questionnaire designed to assess negative attitudes about the future. Scores range

from 0 to 20. The Beck Hopelessness Scale was administered at baseline ($\alpha = .88$), 6 months ($\alpha = .90$), 24 months ($\alpha = .89$), and 48 months ($\alpha = .91$) because the original study was designed in part to predict suicide behaviors in the cohort.

Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R (SCID-III-R) and DSM-IV (SCID). The SCID-III-R is a reliable and valid structured interview designed to diagnosis DSM Axis I disorders. The SCID was augmented with questions assessing history and severity of suicidal behavior (see Cohen et al., 1994). Data on suicidal behavior were collected at each follow-up assessment—6 months, 24 months, 48 months, and 10 years—to assess suicidal behavior during the previous interval (i.e., whether suicide was attempted since the previous assessment).

Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression. The Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression (Hamilton, 1960) was administered at baseline and used as a covariate to determine if the relationship between hopelessness and attempted suicide would remain significant after controlling for depression.

Statistical Analyses

Descriptive statistics were used to assess rates of attempted suicide and mean levels of hopelessness at different time-points. Correlational analyses (Pearson and point-biserial as appropriate) and logistic regression were used to examine associations between hopelessness and attempted suicide assessed at different time-points. We used structural equation modeling (SEM) to test whether hopelessness predicted suicide attempts above and beyond the effects of past suicidal behavior. The analysis included four hopelessness variables (baseline, 6, 24, and 48 months) and five suicide attempt variables (prior to baseline, baseline to 6 months, 6 to 24 months, 24 to 48 months, and 48 months to 10 years). Suicide attempts in the follow-up were predicted jointly by hopelessness and suicide attempts from the preceding wave (Figure 1). Follow-up hopelessness was predicted by hopelessness at the preceding

assessment. We constrained paths from hopelessness to suicide attempts to be equal because they were statistically equivalent. The change in chi-square from the unconstrained to the constrained model was non-significant [$\chi^2(3) = 4.58, p = .21$], which confirmed that these paths were not significantly different from each other (i.e., equivalent). The SEM analysis was performed using Mplus version 5.1 (Muthen & Muthen, 2004). In evaluating the model, we considered two fit indices, the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) and the root-mean-square error of approximation (RMSEA). Although there are no strict criteria for evaluating these fit indices, conventional rule-of-thumb guidelines suggest that CFI values of .90 or greater indicate an adequate fit, and values of .95 or greater indicate an excellent fit. Likewise, RMSEA values of .10 or less indicate an adequate fit, and values of .06 or less indicate an excellent fit (Marsh, Hau, & Wen, 2004). Missing data were managed with full information maximum likelihood method, and hence all available observations were used in the estimation of the SEM model.

RESULTS

Suicidal Behavior

Approximately 29% of participants reported a history of attempted suicide at baseline. Chi-square analyses indicated that at baseline there were statistically reliable differences in lifetime rates of attempted suicide for different diagnostic groups: drug-induced psychosis (46.7%), major depression with psychotic features (42.5%), other psychosis (27.9%), schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder (26.0%), and bipolar disorder with psychotic features (17.9%), [$\chi^2(4) = 18.6, p = .001$]. Just under one-fifth of the sample (18.8%) made one or more attempts during the 10 years following baseline, with a trend toward significant differences among the groups: major depression (28.3%), schizophrenia/schizoaffective (22.6%), drug-

induced psychosis (20.0%), bipolar (10.4%), and other psychosis (5.6%), [$\chi^2(4) = 8.4, p = .07$]. Neither gender [$\chi^2(1) = 0.0, p = .95$] nor age [$r_{pb} = -.06, p = .36$] was significantly associated with suicide attempts during the subsequent 10 years.

Four men and two women completed suicide during the 10-year follow-up (three by 4 years; three between 4 and 10 years). Four were diagnosed with schizophrenia/schizoaffective disorder, and two with major depression.

Hopelessness

A repeated-measures analysis of variance indicated that scores on the Beck Hopelessness Scale were slightly higher at 6-month follow-up ($M = 4.7, SD = 4.5$) than at baseline ($M = 4.2, SD = 4.3$), 24 months ($M = 4.1, SD = 4.3$), or 48 months ($M = 4.0, SD = 4.5$), $F(3,807) = 2.3, p = .08$. There was a significant main effect of diagnosis, $F(4,265) = 5.74, p < .001$. Specifically, post hoc Scheffe tests indicated that the bipolar group ($M = 2.8, S_M = 0.4$) had lower hopelessness scores, and the major depression group higher hopelessness scores ($M = 5.4, S_M = 0.5$), compared to the schizophrenia/schizoaffective ($M = 4.7, S_M = 0.3$), drug-induced psychosis ($M = 4.4, S_M = 0.8$), and other psychosis ($M = 4.4, S_M = 0.6$) groups. There was no statistical interaction between time and diagnosis in terms of hopelessness scores ($p = .40$). There was no main effect of gender on hopelessness, $F(1,268) = 0.89, p = .35$, nor was there a relationship between age and hopelessness (correlation between age and total hopelessness was $r = .04, p = .54$).

In general, the correlations among the hopelessness scores assessed at different time points showed moderate temporal stability but decreased as the intervals between two time-points increased (Table 1). Specifically, the correlations ranged from a high of .66 (6-months with 24-months) to a low of .34 (baseline with 48-months). Test-retest consistency coefficients were similar for men (median $r = .49$) and women (median

TABLE 1
Correlations among Hopelessness Scores at Different Time-Points

	0 months (baseline) <i>r</i> (<i>n</i>)	6 months <i>r</i> (<i>n</i>)	24 months <i>r</i> (<i>n</i>)
0 months (baseline)	–	–	–
6 months	.53 (335)	–	–
24 months	.41 (325)	.61 (307)	–
48 months	.34 (329)	.51 (307)	.66 (305)

All correlations are statistically significant at an alpha level of .001.

$r = .53$), and for those who did (median $r = .51$) and did not (median $r = .49$) attempt suicide during the 10-year follow-up. Test-retest coefficients were also similar for each diagnostic group (analyses available on request). We note that for the six patients who completed suicide, hopelessness at baseline ranged from 0 to 11, with a median of 4.

Hopelessness and Attempted Suicide

Point-biserial correlational analysis indicated that hopelessness at baseline reliably predicted attempted suicide during the subsequent 10 years ($r_{pb} = .21, p = .002$). Logistic regressions indicated that this relationship did not vary by gender ($p = .13$) or by diagnosis ($p = .55$) and that the relationship remained significant when controlling for depression as measured by the Hamilton Rating Scale for Depression ($p = .01$). As presented in Table 2, a closer examination of the data indicated that hopelessness best predicted attempted suicide over shorter follow-up intervals. For example, hopelessness at baseline and 6 months each significantly predicted occurrence of a suicide attempt between 24 and 48 months (r_{pb} ranged from .16 to .22), but not between 48 months and 10 years (r_{pb} ranged from .01 to .09). Similarly, hopelessness assessed at 24 months reliably predicted occurrence of a suicide attempt during the subsequent 2 years ($r_{pb} = .22$) but was a poor predictor of

TABLE 2

Hopelessness as a Prospective Predictor of Attempted Suicide in Patients with First-Admission Psychotic Disorders

Hopelessness	Attempted suicide			
	0–6 months r_{pb} (n)	6–24 months r_{pb} (n)	24–48 months r_{pb} (n)	48–120 months r_{pb} (n)
0 months (baseline)	.12* (327)	.09 (311)	.20** (278)	.09 [†] (393)
6 months	–	–.02 (296)	.16** (261)	.07 (350)
24 months	–	–	.22** (259)	.01 (339)
48 months	–	–	–	.14** (344)

r_{pb} , point-biserial correlation.

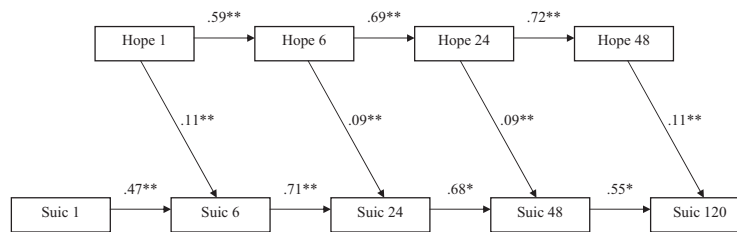
[†] $p \leq .10$; * $p \leq .05$; ** $p \leq .01$.

attempted suicide between 48 months and 10 years postbaseline ($r_{pb} = .01$). A series of logistic regression analyses indicated that the relationships of hopelessness to attempted suicide at different time-points did not vary by diagnosis (details available from first author on request).

Next, we evaluated the incremental validity of hopelessness in predicting suicide attempts above and beyond past suicidal behavior. To address this question, we constructed a structural equation model in which suicide attempts were jointly predicted by hopelessness and suicide attempts from the preceding wave (Figure 1). This model fit the data very well with the CFI of .97 and the RMSEA of .04, both in the excellent

range. The chi-square test was nonsignificant [$\chi^2(16) = 25.6, p = .06$], which indicated lack of discrepancy between the model and the data. As expected, past suicidal behavior emerged as a powerful predictor, with standardized path coefficients ranging between .47 and .71. Moreover, hopelessness also made significant incremental contributions to the prediction of suicidality, which was significant over the entire follow-up (path coefficients ranged .09 to .12).

Finally, we examined cut-points at which baseline hopelessness offered optimum sensitivity and specificity. In general, very low cut-points were required to achieve high sensitivity, whereas specificity was high using cut-points of ≥ 5 and above. Specifici-



*indicates $p < .05$, **indicates $p < .01$; all estimates are standardized.

Hope 1 indicates hopelessness at baseline; Hope 6 indicates hopelessness at 6-month follow-up; Hope 24 indicates hopelessness at 24-month follow-up; Hope 48 indicates hopelessness at 48-month follow-up.

Suic 1 indicates attempted suicide before baseline; Suic 6 indicates attempted suicide between baseline and 6-month follow-up; Suic 24 indicates attempted suicide between 6-month and 24-month follow-ups; Suic 48 indicates attempted suicide between 24-month and 48-month follow-ups; Suic 120 indicates attempted suicide between 48-month and 10-year follow-ups.

Figure 1. Structural equation model examining relationships between hopelessness and suicide attempts assessed at multiple time-points over 10 years.

cally, a cut-point of ≥ 3 yielded a sensitivity of .73 and specificity of .44. A cut-point of ≥ 4 yielded a sensitivity of .68 and specificity of .57. A cut-point of ≥ 5 yielded a sensitivity of .58 and specificity of .70. A cut-point of ≥ 6 yielded a sensitivity of .44 and specificity of .76. Finally, we examined a cut-point of ≥ 9 because this is the recommended cut-point on the Beck Hopelessness Scale for identifying high suicide risk in nonpsychotic populations (McMillan, Gilbody, Beresford, & Neilly, 2007). This cut-point yielded a sensitivity of .36 and specificity of .88.

DISCUSSION

We used a prospective design to examine hopelessness as a predictor of attempted suicide in patients with first-admission psychotic disorders. Several features of the study design—including the 10-year follow-up period, repeated measurements of both hopelessness and attempted suicide, use of reliable and valid measures of hopelessness and clinical characteristics, and the epidemiologic nature of the sample—help provide the most definitive data to date regarding the importance of hopelessness as a risk factor for suicide in psychosis. Approximately 30% of participants had attempted suicide prior to enrollment in the study, and just under 20% attempted suicide during the 10-year follow-up period, including the six who completed suicide. These findings are consistent with previous studies noting high rates of attempted suicide in psychotic disorders (Addington et al., 2004; Caldwell & Gottesman, 1990; Clarke et al., 2006; Palmer et al., 2005; Radomsky et al., 1999; Westermeyer et al., 1991).

The primary study aim was to examine hopelessness as a prospective predictor of suicidal behavior. Results indicated that hopelessness reliably predicted the occurrence of attempted suicide during a 10-year follow-up period. Hopelessness appeared most useful for predicting the occurrence of attempted suicide within 4 years of a hopelessness assessment. For example,

hopelessness at baseline, 6 months, and 24 months each predicted the occurrence of a suicide attempt between the 24- and 48-month assessments, but not between the 48-month and 10-year assessments. This pattern of results may be due in part to the moderate temporal stability of hopelessness scores. Test-retest correlations ranged from .34 to .66, and in general were smaller for larger test-retest intervals. Since hopelessness at one time-point is only a modest predictor of hopelessness several years later, it follows that the ability of hopelessness to predict subsequent suicidal behavior would decrease as time between the hopelessness assessment and interval of interest increases.

Notably, SEM indicated that prospective associations between hopelessness and attempted suicide remained statistically significant when controlling for past suicidal behavior. This finding suggests that assessing hopelessness provides information about suicide risk in psychosis over and above past suicidal behavior. The modest correlations between hopelessness and subsequent suicidal behavior in this study were similar in magnitude to correlations reported in other studies. For example, the difference in hopelessness between suicide completers and noncompleters reported by Beck et al. (1989) corresponds to a correlation of approximately $r = .2$. Modest but reliable relationships between hopelessness and subsequent attempted suicide have also been reported in community (Kuo et al., 2004) and psychotic (Nordentoft et al., 2002; Robinson et al., 2010) populations.

Importantly, our findings suggest that the optimal cut-point on the Beck Hopelessness Scale for predicting suicide attempts is lower in psychotic than nonpsychotic populations. Guidelines for the Beck scale suggest an optimal cut-point of “greater than or equal to 9” (McMillan et al., 2007). In a meta-analysis, McMillan et al. found that this cut-point yielded sensitivity of .78 and specificity .42 for predicting nonfatal self-harm. However, in our epidemiological sample of individuals with first-episode psy-

chosis, a cut-point of “greater or equal to 3” yielded comparable sensitivity (.73) and specificity (.44).

The results have implications for clinical assessment and intervention. Findings suggest that the assessment of hopelessness could help increase the accuracy of suicide risk assessments for psychotic patients and that even moderate levels of hopelessness indicate heightened suicide risk among individuals with psychosis. Moreover, findings suggest that hopelessness assessments convey reliable information about suicide risk several years postassessment. Predictive utility appears highest within 4- to 6-years postassessment.

Finally, results have implications for theoretical models of suicide. Some view hopelessness as an important factor in the etiology of suicidal ideation and behavior, but these theories are most often applied to nonpsychotic depression (Abramson et al., 1989, 2000). Results from the current study

suggest that hopelessness has similar relevance for patients with psychotic disorders.

We note several study limitations. This study examined attempted suicide as a dichotomous variable. Future studies should examine hopelessness in relation to particular characteristics of attempted suicide such as frequency, lethal intent, and medical severity. In addition, this study was not able to examine hopelessness as a predictor of death by suicide because this outcome was too rare for reliable statistical analysis. Finally, it is important to note that this study focused on hopelessness but not other variables with important theoretical and empirical relationships to attempted suicide, such as “psychache” (Shneidman, 1993) or burdensomeness, belongingness, and fearlessness of death (Joiner, 2005; Van Orden et al., 2010). Results suggest that hopelessness is one useful predictor of attempted suicide, but future research will be important for clarifying the role of hopelessness in the context of elaborated models of suicide risk.

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