



Examination Structural Model of Suicidal Behaviors and Perfectionism with the Mediation of Hopelessness, Interpersonal Needs and Suicidal Crisis Syndrome in Women from Culture Perspective

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Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the structural relationship model between suicidal behaviors (suicide ideation, committing suicide) and perfectionism with the mediation of hopelessness, interpersonal needs (perceived burdensomeness, thwarted belongingness) and suicidal crisis syndrome of from cultural perspective. The statistical population included all the women living in Bastak city in 2022. 317 females who referred to Health Centers were selected as the sample by a convenience sampling procedure. The research method was descriptive of correlation one. Data were collected through implementing the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS) of Hewitt & Flett (1991), Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire of Hill & Pettit (2014), Hopelessness Scale (Beck & Steer, 1988), Suicide Crisis Inventory of Bloch-Elkouby et al. (2021) and Osman et al. (2001). Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire-Revised. Data was analyzed via applying structural equation modeling procedure and using SPSS-24 and AMOS-24 software. The results showed that the proposed model had an acceptable goodness of fit. The findings also indicated existence of direct and significant relationships between perfectionism and hopelessness, perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness; hopelessness with suicidal crisis syndrome; perceived burdensomeness with suicidal crisis syndrome; and thwarted belongingness with suicidal crisis syndrome. In addition, the suicidal crisis syndrome had a positive and significant relationship with suicidal ideation and committing suicide. The results of indirect paths analysis also revealed that there existed positive and significant relationship between perfectionism and suicidal crisis syndrome, through hopelessness, perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness and also between hopelessness and suicidal ideation through suicidal crisis syndrome; between the perceived burdensomeness and suicidal ideation through suicidal crisis syndrome; between the thwarted belongingness and suicidal ideation through suicidal crisis syndrome; and also between hopelessness and committing suicide through suicidal crisis syndrome; between the perceived burdensomeness and committing suicide through suicidal crisis syndrome; between thwarted belongingness and committing suicide through suicidal crisis syndrome.



Extended abstract

Introduction: Suicide occurs widely throughout the world, regardless of race, nationality, gender, or social class. According to the definition of the World Health Organization (WHO), suicide refers to the intentional act of a person to end her/his life. This act could be done through different methods and is associated with the self-willed intention to die. Research has shown that there are significant gender differences in suicidal behaviors. In general, men are more likely to complete suicide than women, while women are more likely to make unsuccessful suicide attempts. Perfectionism, as a risk factor for suicide, not only through direct influence but also through various psychological mediators, fuels suicidal behaviors. Therefore, paying attention to these factors can help to develop more effective intervention strategies and provide better psychological support for people at risk. Therefore, concerning public health and gender differences the aim of this study was to examine the structural relationship model between suicidal behaviors (suicide ideation, committing suicide) and perfectionism with the mediation of hopelessness, interpersonal needs (perceived burdensomeness, thwarted belongingness) and suicidal crisis syndrome of women from cultural perspective.

Method: The statistical population included all the women living in Bastak city in 2022. 317 females who referred to Health Centers were selected as the sample by a convenience sampling procedure. The research method was descriptive of correlation one. Data were collected through implementing the Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (MPS) of Hewitt & Flett (1991), Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire of Hill & Pettit (2014), Hopelessness Scale (Beck & Steer, 1988), Suicide Crisis Inventory of Bloch-Elkouby et al. (2021) and Osman et al. (2001). Suicide Behaviors Questionnaire-Revised. Data was analyzed via applying structural equation modeling procedure and using SPSS-24 and AMOS-24 software.

Results: The results showed that the proposed model had an acceptable goodness of fit. The findings also indicated existence of direct and significant relationships between perfectionism and hopelessness, perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness; hopelessness with suicidal crisis syndrome; perceived burdensomeness with suicidal crisis syndrome; and thwarted belongingness with suicidal crisis syndrome. In addition, the suicidal crisis syndrome had a positive and significant relationship with suicidal ideation and committing suicide. The results of indirect paths analysis also revealed that there existed positive and significant relationship between perfectionism and suicidal crisis syndrome, through hopelessness, perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness and also between hopelessness and suicidal ideation through suicidal crisis syndrome; between the perceived burdensomeness and suicidal ideation through suicidal crisis syndrome; between the thwarted belongingness and suicidal ideation through suicidal crisis syndrome; and also between hopelessness and committing suicide through suicidal crisis syndrome; between the perceived burdensomeness and committing suicide through suicidal crisis syndrome; between thwarted belongingness and committing suicide through suicidal crisis syndrome.

Conclusions: The findings of the research showed that perfectionism through hopelessness, perceived burdensomeness, thwarted belongingness and suicidal crisis syndrome had



a significant relationship with suicidal behaviors in women. To explain the results perfectionist people experience severe self-criticism due to their inability to meet the high standards they set for themselves, as well as the perception of their inability to meet the standards imposed by others. This self-criticism leads to widespread hopelessness at the intrapersonal and interpersonal level. In addition, these people have unrealistic and high expectations from others and cannot accept themselves and others as they really are. When these standards are not met at the individual and social levels, interpersonal conflicts and hopelessness arise. They often perceive others as critical, judgmental, and unsympathetic. These negative perceptions lead a person to hostile relationships with others and social isolation.

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