

U.S. State Legislator X Posts Mentioning Suicide: A Content Analysis

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Abstract

Background: Suicide is a leading cause of death in the United States (U.S.) and state policies can be effective tools to prevent suicide. State legislators are increasingly active on social media, communicating about their legislative priorities and signaling information about their knowledge and attitudes about issues. This study aimed to characterize U.S. state legislators' social media posts mentioning suicide on X (formerly Twitter) and explore differences in how Democrat and Republican legislators communicate about suicide.

Objective: This study aimed to characterize U.S. state legislators' social media posts mentioning suicide on X (formerly Twitter) and explore differences in how Democrat and Republican legislators communicate about suicide.

Methods: We used Quorum, a public affairs database, to identify all state legislator X posts mentioning suicide (N= 1,049) between December 1, 2023, and November 30, 2024. We developed a codebook and used thematic content analysis to characterize posts and document the frequency of communication about suicide and themes related to causes, solutions, and consequences of suicide. We assessed concordance between the social media post language used and guidelines for reporting about suicide. We conducted univariate analysis and chi-square tests to assess differences in the content of posts between Democrat and Republican legislators. Differences in the frequency of posts about suicide was analyzed using t-tests.

Results: Of 1,049 posts identified, 849 were included in the final sample. Posts about physician-assisted suicide (n= 88) and terrorism (e.g., "suicide bombing") (n=18) were excluded from analyses, as were duplicates (n=94). The annual suicide post rate per 10,000 posts was 13.2 among Democrats (0.13% of all posts by Democrats) and 7.4 among Republicans (0.07% of all posts) (p=0.087). Suicide related to a specific population was identified in 52.2% of posts, with youth, veterans, firearm owners, and the LGBTQ+ population being identified most frequently. Causes of suicide were identified in 37.1% of posts, with no significant difference between Democrats and Republicans. However, the types of causes identified varied between groups, with Democrats being more likely to identify lethal means (e.g., firearms) as a cause of suicide than Republicans (20.1% vs. 7.5%, p<0.001). About two-thirds of posts identified at least one solution to prevent suicide, with Democrats being more likely to identify a solution than Republicans (77.3% vs. 42.5%, p<0.001). General awareness was the most frequent solution, while policy-specific solutions were present in only 23.3% of posts. Collateral consequences of suicide were infrequently mentioned.

Conclusions: This study found differences between Democrats and Republicans in their X posts about suicide and areas of misalignment with research evidence. When considered within the context of research about the epidemiology of suicide and evidence for policies that can prevent suicide, the study signals a need to improve communication regarding suicide to state legislators and encourage further collaboration with suicide prevention organizations and experts. Further, given the differences observed, study findings suggest potential value in tailoring messages about suicide for legislators based on their political party.

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Abstract 450/450 words

Background: Suicide is a leading cause of death in the United States (U.S.) and state policies can be effective tools to prevent suicide. State legislators are increasingly active on social media, communicating about their legislative priorities and signaling information about their knowledge and attitudes about issues. This study aimed to characterize U.S. state legislators' social media posts mentioning suicide on X (formerly Twitter) and explore differences in how Democrat and Republican legislators communicate about suicide.

Methods: We used Quorum, a public affairs database, to identify all state legislator X posts mentioning suicide (N= 1,049) between December 1, 2023, and November 30, 2024. We developed a codebook and used thematic content analysis to characterize posts and document the frequency of communication about suicide and themes related to causes, solutions, and consequences of suicide. We assessed concordance between the social media post language used and guidelines for reporting about suicide. We conducted univariate analysis and chi-square tests to assess differences in the content of posts between Democrat and Republican legislators. Differences in the frequency of posts about suicide was analyzed using t-tests.

Results: Of 1,049 posts identified, 849 were included in the final sample. Posts about physician-assisted suicide (n= 88) and terrorism (e.g., "suicide bombing") (n=18) were excluded from analyses, as were duplicates (n=94). The annual suicide post rate per 10,000 posts was 13.2 among Democrats (0.13% of all posts by Democrats) and 7.4 among Republicans (0.07% of all posts) (p=0.087). Suicide related to a specific population was identified in 52.2% of posts, with youth, veterans, firearm owners, and the LGBTQ+ population being identified most frequently. Causes of suicide were identified in 37.1% of posts, with no significant difference between Democrats and Republicans. However, the types of causes identified varied between groups, with Democrats being more likely to identify lethal means (e.g., firearms) as a cause of suicide than Republicans (20.1% vs. 7.5%, p<0.001). About two-thirds of posts identified at least one solution to prevent suicide, with Democrats being more likely to identify a solution than Republicans (77.3% vs. 42.5%, p<0.001). General awareness was the most frequent solution, while policy-specific solutions were present in only 23.3% of posts. Collateral consequences of suicide were infrequently mentioned.

Conclusion: This study found differences between Democrats and Republicans in their X posts about suicide and areas of misalignment with research evidence. When considered within the context of research about the epidemiology of suicide and evidence for policies that can prevent suicide, the study signals a need to improve communication regarding suicide to state legislators and encourage further collaboration with suicide prevention organizations and experts. Further, given the differences observed, study findings suggest potential value in tailoring messages about suicide for legislators based on their political party.

Keywords: Suicide, Policy, Social Media, State legislators, Dissemination

Introduction

Suicide is one of the leading causes of death in the United States (U.S.) and a major public health concern.^{1,2} In 2023, over 49,000 people died by suicide in the U.S., an estimated 1.5 million attempted suicide, and an estimated 3.7 million made a suicide plan.³ Suicide can be prevented through primary, secondary, and tertiary prevention strategies. Public policies can contribute to suicide prevention across this continuum by addressing structural determinants of suicide risk,

promoting and providing access to mental health services, and limiting access to lethal means for completing suicide.⁴ At the federal level in the United States, recent policy initiatives have targeted suicide prevention, such as the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline and investments in Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers that are required to provide suicide prevention crisis services.^{5,6} State-specific policies are also critical to U.S. suicide prevention, because most public health authority exists at the state level.^{7,8}

There are 7,386 state legislators in the United States, and many of these policymakers regularly use social media to communicate with the public about their legislative priorities and positions.⁹ State legislators' social media posts may shed light on how they think about various issues, highlight areas of misalignment between their public communications and research evidence, and identify partisan differences in policy discourse. This information can then be used to inform the design on policymaker-focused dissemination strategies. Legislators' social media posts are thus increasingly analyzed as a data source in public health research.¹⁰⁻¹⁵

Although suicide prevention has historically been considered an issue with bipartisan support,¹⁶ recent public opinion surveys suggest that Democrats and Republicans may have increasingly divergent views on suicide prevention interventions.^{17,18} This polarization may extend to state legislators, as it has previously for other public policy topics.¹⁹⁻²² For example, a previous study of state legislators' social media posts about the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline found that Democrats posted about 988 at a higher rate than Republicans.²³ To our knowledge, however, no prior studies have examined the content of state legislators' public-facing communications about suicide more broadly.

To address this knowledge gap, this study aimed to characterize state legislators' social media posts mentioning suicide on X (formerly Twitter). Specifically, the study aimed to document the incidence rate of posts mentioning suicide among state legislators, as well as the prevalence of themes about suicide-related causes, consequences, and solutions.

Methods

This study was exempt from review by the [IRB name masked for review] institutional review board because it only involves publicly available information.

Sample

This study used Quorum, a public affairs database, to identify all X posts by U.S. state legislators that mentioned suicide between December 1, 2023, and November 30, 2024.

Search Strategy and Sampling

Search terms were informed by extant literature²⁴, and developed by the study team to identify X posts that mentioned suicide and related terms. The search query used was: ("suicide OR "suicidal" OR "suicide" OR "suicide prevention" OR "suicidal prevention" OR "suicidal ideation" OR "suicide ideation" OR "suicidality" OR "unalive" OR "unaliving" OR "killing oneself" OR "killing themselves" OR "offing" OR "sucide" OR "suicde" OR "unalive OR "unaliving" OR "offing".) Re-posts were excluded from the analysis to prevent the analytic sample being skewed by the content of single posts that were re-posted with high frequency.

Codebook Development and Coding Process

First, preliminary coding categories and definitions were developed based on studies related to the epidemiology of suicide policy, approaches to addressing suicide,^{4,25} and prior content analyses of textual news and social media data.²⁶ Following a review of a random sample of 50 posts by three study team members, the codebook was revised to update definitions and add emergent categories. This process was repeated two more times, with the three team members coding 25 posts each time, followed by codebook revisions.

The codebook included the following primary domains: characteristics of the legislator (i.e., political party, state), the population that suicide was being mentioned in reference to (e.g., youth, veterans), causes of suicide (e.g., bullying, loneliness), solutions to prevent suicide (e.g., restricting access to lethal means, increasing access to mental health services), and collateral consequences of

suicide (e.g., suicide contagion, bereavement). The study team also examined whether each tweet was about an individual person, included statistics about suicide, cited a specific state bill about suicide, or encouraged self-help (e.g., use of the 988 Lifeline). Posts were further coded according to whether they used language that was concordant with guidelines for reporting on suicide by reportingonsuicide.org, which were collaboratively developed with input from organizations such as the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention and the U.S. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.²⁷ Examples of posts that were non-concordant with these guidelines include those that mentioned “kill themselves” or “commit suicide,” or that made light of suicide or used the word suicide or related terms in a joking manner. The complete codebook included in the appendix.

Three study team members coded posts using the finalized coding guide. First, a random sample of 200 (19.1% of the initial sample) posts were double coded. The mean inter-rater agreement was 91% for binary (yes/no) coding categories and 88% when including codes with multiple response options. The same three coders then independently coded the remaining 80.9% of posts. This coding team met weekly to discuss any ambiguities or issues in the coding process and came to consensus. Duplicate or near-duplicate posts identified throughout the coding process were removed from the sample to maintain consistency with the exclusion of re-posts. Near-duplicate posts included instances in which a tweet was uploaded a second time to correct grammar or spelling, add a hashtag, or include similar minor edits. Posts were coded using Qualtrics, a web-based survey tool.

Data Analysis

The final dataset of coded X posts was imported into the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS V.29.0.2.0) for analysis. First, univariate descriptive statistics were generated to characterize the prevalence of themes in the sample. The study team then stratified the sample according to the political party affiliation of the legislators, calculated the prevalence of themes among legislators in each parity, and used chi-square tests to assess the statistical significance of

differences in themes between Democrats and Republicans. Further, to account for differences in the number of Democratic and Republican legislators and variability in the extent to which each party is active on X, Quorum was used to estimate the total number of posts by legislators of each party every month. Party-specific rates of suicide-related posts per 10,000 X posts were calculated. t-tests were then used to assess statistical significance of differences between Democratic and Republican legislators, an approach that has been used in prior work.²³

Posts that primarily mentioned suicide in reference to war (e.g., “suicide bombing”; 1.9% of posts) and physician-assisted suicide (9.2% of posts) were excluded from the analytic sample as we focused on self-directed harm only. More specifically, suicidal acts of terrorism were excluded because of the primary intent of harming others, and physician-assisted suicide was excluded because the death is not the result of self-directed harm, and instead includes a lengthy process, approval, and a physician.

Results

Over the one-year study period, state legislators posted 955 unique X posts mentioning suicide, and 849 posts were included in the analytic sample after removing posts primarily mentioning terrorism-related suicide and physician-assisted suicide. Five-hundred-seventy-three (67.5%) of the posts were from Democrats, 268 (31.6%) were from Republicans, and 8 (0.9%) were from Independents. The annual suicide tweet rate per 10,000 X posts was 13.2 among Democrats (0.13% of all posts by Democrats) and 7.4 among Republicans (0.07% of all posts) ($p=0.087$). Legislators from both parties posted the most about suicide in September, which is suicide prevention awareness month (Figure 1). When September was excluded from the analysis, there was a significant difference in the rate of suicide posts between Democrats and Republicans during the rest of the year (0.10% vs. 0.06%, $p=0.003$).

Specific Populations Identified in Referenced to Suicide

A total of 443 posts (52.2%) mentioned a specific population in reference to suicide. The

most frequently mentioned populations were youth (n=186, 21.9%), veterans (n=106, 12.5%), firearms owners/people with easy access to firearms (n=103, 12.1%), and LGBTQ+ individuals (n=80, 9.4%) (Table 1). Democrats were significantly more likely than Republicans to mention youth (24.1% vs. 17.9%, $p=0.042$) and firearm owners/people with easy access to firearms (16.1% vs. 4.1%, $p<0.001$), while Republicans were significantly more likely to mention LGBTQ+ individuals (13.1% vs. 7.7%, $p=0.043$). First responders (1.5%) were infrequently mentioned while older adults were never mentioned (0.0%).

Factors Identified as Causes of Suicide

A total of 315 (37.1%) posts identified at least one factor as a cause of suicide, with no significant difference in the prevalence of a cause identified between Democrats and Republicans. The most frequent causes for suicide identified were lethal means (15.9%), exposure to trauma (4.8%), and public policies/other government actions (e.g., anti-LGBTQ+ laws, ending no-fault divorce laws) (4.8%) (Table 2). Among the 135 posts that identified lethal means as a cause, firearms were the most frequently identified method (82.1%), followed by poisoning (9.3%), and jumping (7.1%). Firearms were identified as a cause of suicide significantly more frequently among Democrats (18.2%) than Republicans (4.1%) ($p<0.001$). Democrats were also significantly more likely than Republicans to identify causes related to barriers to accessing mental health services (3.0% vs. 0.7%, $p=0.047$), public policies/other government actions (5.9% vs. 2.6%, $p=0.037$), and any lethal means (20.1% vs. 7.5%, $p<0.001$).

In contrast, Republicans were significantly more likely than Democrats to identify social media (3.4% vs 0.9%, $p=0.009$) and substance use/addiction (2.6% vs. 0.7%, $p=0.044$) as a cause of suicide. Republicans were also significantly more likely identify gender-affirming care as a cause of suicide than Democrats (12.6% vs. 0.2%, $p<0.001$).

Solutions Identified to Address Suicide

A total of 558 (65.7%) posts identified at least one solution to prevent suicide, with

Democrats being significantly more likely to identify a solution than Republicans (77.3% vs. 42.5%, $p<0.001$). The most frequently identified solutions were education/public awareness campaigns (e.g., recognizing World Mental Health Day) (35.2%), policy changes (23.3%), the 988 Suicide and Crisis Lifeline (20.6%), help-seeking not explicitly related to 988 (19.9%), and restricting access to lethal means (12.4%) (Table 3).

Democrats were significantly more likely than Republicans to identify 988 (24.4% vs. 12.7%, $p<0.001$) as well as other crisis lines (5.9% vs. 0.7%, $p<0.001$). Democrats were also significantly more likely to identify policy changes as a solution (26.0% vs. 18.3%, $p=0.014$) as well as restricting access to lethal means (16.2% vs. 4.5%, $p<0.001$).

Identified Collateral Consequences of Suicide

Collateral consequences of suicide were only identified in 12 (1.4%) posts, with bereavement being identified as the consequence in the vast majority (75.0%) of these posts. There was no significant difference in frequency of collateral consequences being identified between Democrats (1.4%) and Republicans (1.5%) ($p=0.913$).

Guideline Non-Concordant Use of the Word Suicide

Seventy-eight posts (9.2%) used the word suicide in a way that was non-concordant with the Reportingonsuicide.org guidelines. Guideline non-concordant posts were significantly less frequent in the posts of Democrats than Republicans (2.8% vs. 21.3%, $p<0.001$).

Discussion

This study characterized the frequency and content of state legislators' X posts mentioning suicide between December 1, 2023, and November 30, 2024. Consistent with research showing that suicide is the second-leading cause of death for youth, youth were the most frequently identified population.²⁸ Veterans, firearm owners, and LGBTQ+ individuals, other high concern groups were also frequently identified. Populations with disproportionately high suicide rates, such as older adults and first responders,²⁹⁻³² were either mentioned infrequently or not mentioned at all. This

finding highlights a need to better educate state legislators about the epidemiology of suicide among these high-risk populations.

Legislators' X posts mentioned solutions to address suicide more frequently than causes of suicide, which is consistent with the fact that legislators have the ability to address social problems via policymaking. Two-thirds of posts identified solutions to address suicide, with Democrats being significantly more likely to identify a solution than Republicans. This partisan difference held for specific solutions such as policy changes in general, implementation of the 988 Lifeline, and restricting access to lethal means. The most common solutions identified that shared bipartisan support were education/public awareness campaigns and help-seeking in general.

For both Democrats and Republicans, the most frequent type of post was one recognizing an awareness campaign such as National Suicide Month or World Mental Health Day. While there are potential benefits to state legislators posting around a specific awareness day or month, such actions are more symbolic than substantive and do not reflect the power that state legislators have to help address risk factors for suicide.³³⁻³⁵ Critically, state legislators' ability to help prevent suicide lies in their ability to introduce and vote in favor of bills that address proximal risk factors for suicide and preventive interventions, such as limiting access to lethal means, improving access to mental health care, and increasing funding for the 988 Lifeline.⁴ Additionally, as was identified in a 2025 systematic review, there are many public policies that can help affect distal, structural determinants of suicide risk (e.g., by reducing economic stress, such as by increasing the minimum wage rate).⁴ These types of policies were rarely or never mentioned in legislators posts mentioning suicide. This suggests a need for improved dissemination of evidence to policymakers about the range of policies that have potential to prevent suicide.

Democrats posted significantly more than Republicans about firearm owners/people with easy access to firearms as well as lethal means restriction as a solution to prevent suicide. This is consistent with evidence indicating that Republicans are generally stronger supporters of the 2nd

amendment and have higher rates of firearm ownership than Democrats³⁶, and it holds that Republican legislators would be less focused on firearm ownership and access as they pertain to suicide. Suicide prevention dissemination campaigns may benefit from tailoring their language to Republican legislators and voters by focusing on evidence related to firearms and suicide. Democrats' posts, however, are more consistent with research evidence which suggests the potential importance of lethal means restriction and safe storage.⁴

Nearly 10% of posts used the word suicide in a way that was non-concordant with the guidelines of reportingonsuicide.org. This finding suggests that policymakers would benefit from consultations with organizations such as the Suicide Prevention Resource Center or the American Foundation for Suicide to improve their use of appropriate and responsible suicide-related language.

Strengths and Limitations

This study is the first to examine state legislators' social media posts mentioning suicide. Strengths include its national scope and use of comprehensive corpus of the text of all original content post on X by state legislators over the course of one year. However, the study does have some limitations. All posts analyzed were from the period after Elon Musk purchased X, and it is possible that some legislators, especially Democrats, left the platform due to this change in leadership. Additionally, because not all state legislators are on social media, let alone X, , the study is not a completely comprehensive assessment of how state legislators publicly discuss suicide. Furthermore, state legislators' themselves may not be the ones posting social media content, instead delegating to social media management legislative aides who write and post the messages.

Conclusion

This is the first study to document the frequency and content of state legislators' social posts about suicide. When considered within the context of research about the epidemiology of suicide and evidence for policies that can prevent suicide, the study signals a need to improve communication pertaining to suicide to state legislators and encourage further collaboration with suicide prevention

organizations and researchers. Further, given differences observed between Democrat and Republicans legislators, study findings suggest potential value in tailoring messages about suicide for legislators based on their political party affiliation.



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Table 1. State legislators’ X posts mentioning suicide, December 2023-November 2024 (N=849)¹

Variable	Full Sample (n= 849 posts)	Democrats (n= 573 posts)	Republicans (n= 268 posts)	Test statistic value	p-value
	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)	X ² / Fisher exacts test(df)	
Any population specified in reference to suicide				6.237 (1)	0.013
No	406 (47.8%)	255 (44.5%)	144(53.7%)		
Yes	443 (52.2%)	318 (55.5%)	124 (46.3%)		
Specific Population					
Children, Teens, Youth & College Students	186 (21.9%)	138 (24.1%)	48 (17.9%)		0.044
Disability/Chronic Illness	2 (0.2%)	2 (0.03%)	0 (0%)		0.333
Elderly/Older Adults	0 (0%)	0(0%)	0 (0%)		
First Responders	13 (1.5%)	10 (1.7%)	3 (1.1%)		0.493
Firearm Owners/Easy Access to Firearms	103 (12.1%)	92 (16.1%)	11 (4.1%)		<0.001
Healthcare Providers	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		
Incarcerated Individuals	2 (0.2%)	1 (0.2%)	1 (0.4%)		0.582
LGBTQ+	82 (9.7%)	45 (7.9%)	36 (13.4%)		0.011
People who use drugs	7 (0.8%)	2 (0.3%)	5 (1.9%)		0.024
People Living with HIV/AIDS	0 (0%)	0 (0%)	0 (0%)		
People Living with Mental illness	12 (1.4%)	9 (1.6%)	3 (1.1%)		0.607
Racial/Ethnic Minorities	17 (2.0%)	16 (2.8%)	1 (0.4%)		0.020
Rural Communities & Farmers	12 (1.4%)	6 (1.0%)	6 (2.2%)		0.175
Unhoused	3 (0.4%)	2 (0.3%)	1 (0.4%)		0.956
Veterans	106 (12.5%)	75 (13.1%)	31 (11.6%)		0.536
Posted about a specific person (n=842)				3.868(1)	0.049
No	759 (90.1%)	524 (91.8%)	230 (87.5%)		
Yes	83 (9.9%)	47 (8.2%)	33 (12.5%)		
Included statistics				0.198 (1)	0.656
No	640 (75.4%)	428 (74.7%)	204 (76.1%)		
Yes	209 (24.6%)	145 (25.3%)	64 (23.9%)		
Cited a specific bill				5.957 (1)	0.015
No	665 (78.3%)	434 (75.7%)	223 (83.2%)		
Yes	184 (21.7%)	139 (24.3%)	45 (16.8%)		
Encouraged self-help				5.858(1)	0.016
No	692 (81.5%)	454 (79.2%)	231 (86.2%)		
Yes	157 (18.5%)	119 (20.8%)	37 (13.8%)		

¹For all tables, eight tweets were excluded from the comparisons of Democrats and Republicans, as they were posted by Independents, a group too small to analyze independently.
<https://preprints.jmir.org/preprint/83018>

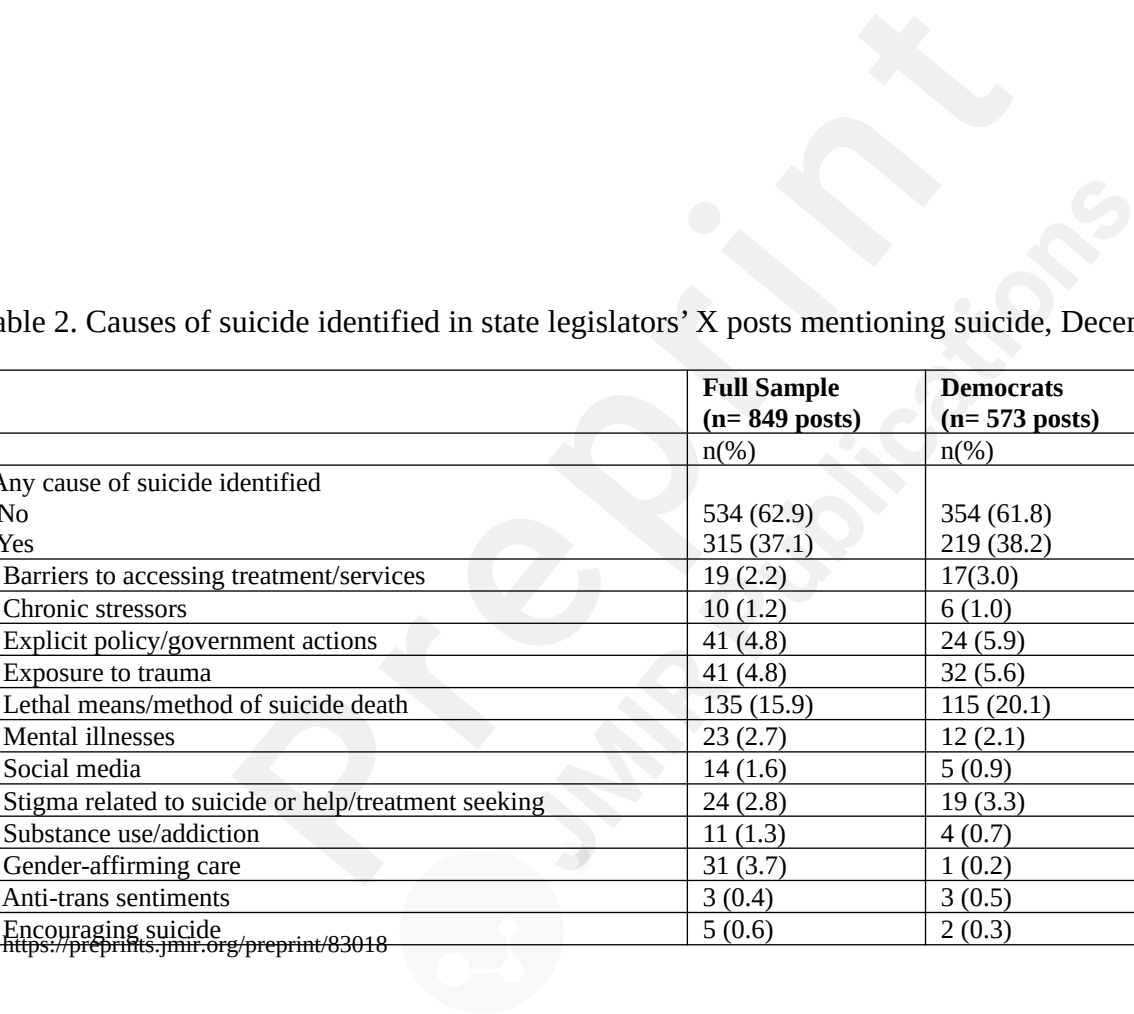


Table 2. Causes of suicide identified in state legislators’ X posts mentioning suicide, December 2023-November 2024 (N=849)

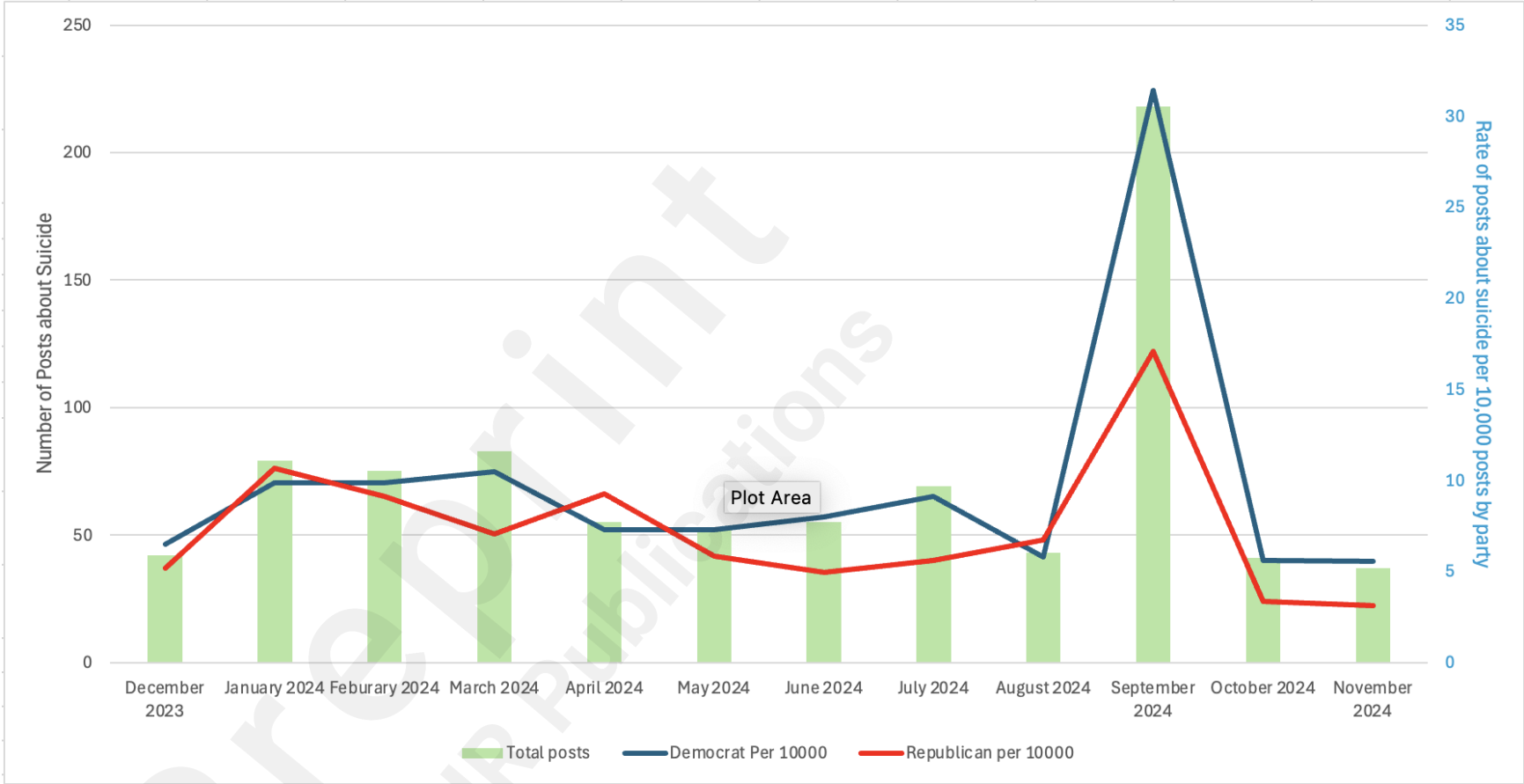
	Full Sample (n= 849 posts)	Democrats (n= 573 posts)	Republicans (n= 268 posts)	Test statistic value	p-value
	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)	X ² / Fisher exacts test(df)	
Any cause of suicide identified				0.449 (1)	0.503
No	534 (62.9)	354 (61.8)	172 (64.2)		
Yes	315 (37.1)	219 (38.2)	96 (35.8)		
Barriers to accessing treatment/services	19 (2.2)	17(3.0)	2 (0.7)		0.047
Chronic stressors	10 (1.2)	6 (1.0)	4 (1.5)	0.308(1)	0.579
Explicit policy/government actions	41 (4.8)	24 (5.9)	7 (2.6)	4.345(1)	0.037
Exposure to trauma	41 (4.8)	32 (5.6)	9 (3.4)	1.952 (1)	0.162
Lethal means/method of suicide death	135 (15.9)	115 (20.1)	20 (7.5)	21.537(1)	<0.001
Mental illnesses	23 (2.7)	12 (2.1)	11(4.1)	2.774(1)	0.096
Social media	14 (1.6)	5 (0.9)	9 (3.4)	6.892(1)	0.009
Stigma related to suicide or help/treatment seeking	24 (2.8)	19 (3.3)	5 (1.9)	1.385(1)	0.239
Substance use/addiction	11 (1.3)	4 (0.7)	7 (2.6)		0.044
Gender-affirming care	31 (3.7)	1 (0.2)	30 (12.6)		<0.001
Anti-trans sentiments	3 (0.4)	3 (0.5)	0 (0)		0.555
Encouraging suicide	5 (0.6)	2 (0.3)	3 (1.1)		0.334

<https://preprints.jmir.org/preprint/83018>

Table 3. Solutions to address suicide identified in state legislators’ X posts mentioning suicide, December 2023-November 2024 (N=849)

	Full Sample (n= 849 posts)	Democrats (n= 573 posts)	Republicans (n= 268 posts)	Test statistic value	p-value
	n(%)	n(%)	n(%)	X ² / Fisher exacts test(df)	
Any Solution to address suicide mentioned				98.730	<0.001
No	29134.3)	130 (22.7)	154 (57.5)		
Yes	558(65.7)	443 (77.3)	114 (42.5)		
Clinical Services & Interventions	57 (6.7)	45 (7.9)	12 (4.5)	3.293	0.070
Encouraging help-seeking	169 (19.9)	133 (23.2)	35 (13.1)	11.771	<0.001
Education/public awareness campaigns	229 (35.2)	234 (40.8)	35 (13.1)	22.949	<0.001
Hotlines (other than 988)	36 (4.2)	34 (5.9)	2 (0.7)		<0.001
Policy in general	198 (23.3)	149 (26.0)	49 (18.3)	6.046	0.014
Reducing exposure to traumatic events	6 (0.7)	5 (0.9)	1 (0.4)	0.643	0.423
Restricting access to lethal means	105 (12.4)	93 (16.2)	12 (4.5)	23.083	<0.001
988 Lifeline	175 (20.6)	140 (24.4)	34 (12.7)	15.354	<0.001

Figure 1. Volume of US State Legislator X Posts Mentioning suicide



Supplementary Files

Figures

Untitled.

