

Tabel 2 Communicatiestrategieën ten aanzien van suïcidepreventie (uit: Ishimo ea., 2021)

Study	Design	Time period	Country (region)	Intervention	Results	Direction of association
Etzersdorfer and Sonneck 1998	Prospective Field Experiment	1980–1996	Austria (Vienna)	National media reporting guidelines for suicide were released in mid–1987.	Following the implementation of the media reporting standards the number of people who died by suicide on the Viennese subway system dropped from nine in 1987 to two in 1988.	Total: -
Niederkrotenthaler and Sonneck, 2007	Interrupted time series	1946–2005	Austria	National media reporting guidelines for suicide were released in mid–1987.	The media guidelines were associated with a significant reduction in the number of annual suicide mortalities ($\beta=-80.95$; 95% CI -149.11 to -12.78 ; $p=0.024$).	Total: --
Till <i>et al</i> 2013	Pre–post, with control group	2011	Austria (Styria)	In 2011, the city of Styria launched an awareness campaign through billboards and info screens in public areas aimed at suicide prevention and increasing help seeking behaviours.	There was a small increase in the number of suicide mortalities from 52 during the control period (January–March) to 69 during the intervention period (April–June) in 2011 ($\chi^2=1.13$; $p=0.28$).	Total: +
Matsubayashi <i>et al</i> 2014	Time series	2010–2012	Japan (Nagoya)	In 2009, a city-wide campaign was launched to increase the awareness of depression and heighten help seeking behaviours.	There was a significant decrease in the number of suicides 2 months following the distribution of campaign materials (incidence rate ratio=0.97; 95% CI 0.96 to 97). The impact was greater in men compared with women.	Total: -- Male: -- Female: --

+: no statistically significant increase of suicides

-: no statistically significant reduction of suicides

--: statistically significant reduction of suicides

++: statistically significant increase of suicides

B: beta coefficient