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OPEN PEER REVIEW

Suicidal Tendency and Impulsivity and Integrative Self-knowledge Among the Adult Population

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About this report

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1 Original submission

0 comments

No public comments in this round.

2

Revision 1

AUTHORS' RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Authors' reply to reviewers

The next pages contain the authors' point-by-point reply to the comments of this revision round, as submitted with the revised manuscript. It is published as the authors wrote it.

Response to reviewer

Thank you to giving us the opportunity to submit a revise draft of the manuscript " suicide and effective factors" for publication in the journal of high risk behavior and addiction

We appreciate the time and effort that you and reviewers dedicated to providing feedback on our manuscript and are grateful for the insightful comment on and valuable improvements to our paper .we have incorporated most of the suggestion made by a reviewers. Those changes are highlighted within the manuscript . pleas see the below ,for blue, point by point response to reviewer comments and concerns .

Reviewer 1:

1. Abstract:
   The method section should include the sampling method .it is not necessary to include the calculation method and formula
   It was deleted
   in this section working method and sampling were given and part of "The sample was estimated using Cochran's formula and the error rate (d) was 5% of the sample size of 422 people" was deleted .
   it was deleted
   there is no need to report correlation result in the abstract.
   Reports of correlation was deleted.
   Considering that one of the variables had a subscale ,its regression was reported separately .
   Please make sure to remove name and year from the abstract.
   Names and years removed.

Methods:The present descriptive-correlational study was performed on 380 adults aged 20 years and older The Beck scale for suicidal ideation, Barrat impulsiveness ,and integrative self-knowledge scales were used to collect data. Data were analyzed using Pearson correlation coefficient and regression analysis.

Results: The results showed that impulsivity had a direct and significant relationship with a suicidal tendency .According to the results of stepwise regression analysis, the impulsivity variable explained 0.03% of the suicidal ideation variance and self-knowledge could explain 0.11% of suicidal tendency variance.

2. Method:
   Completed the information related to process used to select the sampling and cluster involved.
   We have added information related to process used to select the sampling and cluster involved.

The present descriptive-correlational study was performed on 422 adults aged 20 years and older in Zahedan (The sample was estimated using Cochran's formula and the error rate (d) was 5% of the sample size of 422 people, (384 people, the number of samples according to Cochran's formula and 10% equivalent (38 people because the questionnaires may not be returned or not answered or Be distorted), selected by the cluster sampling method. This study was conducted based on census statistics and 422 people aged 20 years and older were selected .based on the five regions of Zahedan municipality ,two neighborhoods were selected from each region and by attending different neighborhoods of Zahedan city, about 40 people aged 20 years and above were selected from both men and women. And towards them, Questionnaires were administered

3. Result:
   There appears to be a discrepancy between the age range of participation. Please clarify wich information is correct.

The age of participant was corrected

According to the results shown in Table 1, the study participants were within the age range 20 years and older, with a mean age of 29.40±9.36 years

It would be helpful to list the demographic characteristic of the participant

Demographic information of participant placed in the table

Demographic characteristics of the study participants

Variable		**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Age, yr	20-34	281	66.9
	35-52	108	25.59
	53-70	33	07.51
Gender	Male	254	60.47
	Female	166	39.33
Marital status	Single	255	61.8
	married	167	38.2
Level of education	Below high school diploma	50	13.2
	High school diploma	174	45.8
	Associate degree	62	9.7
	Bachelor’s degree	117	26.3
	Master’s degree	19	4.5
Occupational status	Employed	232	54.97
	Jobless	190	45.03
Socioeconomic class	upper	132	31.28
	middle	223	52.85
	Lower	67	15.87
Total		420	100

If the regression analysis results show significant effects of the variables, it is important to report both specific and common effect.

Tables of regression were corrected and added to the text

Table 2. The mean and standard deviation of the study variables

Variable	Mean	SD
Impulsivity	79.96	5.52
Integrative self-knowledge	11.07	4.30
Reflective self-knowledge	11.15	3.21
Experiential self-knowledge	9.56	4.07
The overall score of self-knowledge	31.80	8.83
Suicide tendency	31.15	4.88

Table 3. Results of the correlation coefficient between variables and tendency to suicide

Variable		Tendency to suicide	
		Sig	r
Impulsivity		0.18	0.001
Integrative self-knowledge	Reflective self-knowledge	-0.11	0.01
	Experiential self-knowledge	-0.29	0.001
	Integrative self-knowledge	-0.31	0.001
	The overall score of self-knowledge	-0.25	0.001

Table 4. Results of linear regression to predict suicidal ideation based on impulsivity

Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	Durbin-Watson	P-value
Impulsivity	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.18	3.56	1.50	0.001

Table 5: Results of ANOVA to predict suicidal tendency based on impulsivity

Model	Sum of squares	df	RMSE	F (df)	P-value
Remaining regression	293.20	1	293.20	12.69 (377.1)	0.001

Table 6. Results of stepwise regression analysis to predict suicidal ideation based on integrated self-knowledge dimensions

Step	Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	P-value
1st	Integrative self-knowledge	0.31	0.10	0.09	-0.31	-6.51	0.001
2nd	Integrative self-knowledge	0.34	0.11	0.11	-.032	-6.74	0.001
	Reflective self-knowledge				-0.13	-2.76	0.002

Table 7: Results of ANOVA to predict suicidal ideation based on integrative self-knowledge

Model	Sum of squares	df	RMSE	F (df)	P-value
Remaining regression	910.85	1	910.85	42.43 (377.1)	0.001
Remaining regression	1072.48	1	536.24	25.42 (376.2)	0.001

4. Discussion

The specific and joint effect found in the regression analysis have been written again and incude in the appropriate discussion

Table of regression was corrected and result did not change.

In line 218 any relevant limitation and suggestion be mentioned

Limitation was corrected

Despite the clinical significance of the findings, this study limited to the self-reported response of individuals wich should be cautious in generalizing its result.

The manuscript ion has been given to the reliable publication.(kousar)

The authors would like the title to be changed to be: examining the relationship between suicidal tendency ,impulsivity an integrative self-knowledge in adult

2 Revision 1

0 comments

No public comments in this round.

3

Revision 2

AUTHORS' RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Authors' reply to reviewers

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> *we suggest that Tables 1, 2, and 3 should only be reported in the demographics, correlation coefficient, and regression results sections respectively. Additionally, we recommend removing Tables 5 and 7 which contain the ANOVA results.*
> Table of 5 and 7 were deleted

Table 1.Demographic characteristics of the study participants

Variable		**Frequency**	**Percentage**
Age, yr	20-34	281	66.9
	35-52	108	25.59
	53-70	33	07.51
Gender	Male	254	60.47
	Female	166	39.33
Marital status	Single	255	61.8
	married	167	38.2
Level of education	Below high school diploma	50	13.2
	High school diploma	174	45.8
	Associate degree	62	9.7
	Bachelor's degree	117	26.3
	Master's degree	19	4.5
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Socioeconomic class	upper	132	31.28
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Total		420	100

Table 2. The mean and standard deviation of the study variables

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Table 3. Results of the correlation coefficient between variables and tendency to suicide

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Impulsivity		0.18	0.001
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	Experiential self-knowledge	-0.29	0.001
	Integrative self-knowledge	-0.31	0.001
	The overall score of self-knowledge	-0.25	0.001

regarding the regression tables, we suggest reanalyzing them to include the following:
-Results of the regression of impulsivity alone with tendency of suicide
-Results of the regression of impulsivity and integrative self-knowledge together with tendency of suicide
Based on these new regression results, we advise rewriting the discussion section accordingly.

Result of the regression of impulsivity were displayed in table 4
Results of the regression of impulsivity and integrative self-knowledge together with tendency of suicide were displayed in table 5.
All the variable were include in the regression equation and impulsivity was removed from the equation and could not be predicted. Consider that it was able to predicted in linier regression and correlation coefficient was significant, both of these part are considered in the discussion section.

In predicting the tendency toward suicidal ideation based on integrative self-knowledge dimensions and impulsivity , the results of stepwise regression analysis showed that in the first step, the integrative self-knowledge dimension was entered into the equation and could explain 0.09% of suicidal ideation variance, and in the second step, integrative self-knowledge entered the equation with reflective self-knowledge and could explain 11% of suicide tendency. Other variable were removed from regression equation and were not strong predictor for regression equation .Therefore , integrative (P = 0.001, β= 0.32) and reflective self-knowledge

(P = 0.001, β=-0.13) had a significant and inverse relationship with suicidal ideation scores and were a significant and inverse predictor of suicidal ideation (Table 5).

Table 4. Results of linear regression to predict suicidal ideation based on impulsivity

Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	F	P-value
Impulsivity	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.18	3.56	12.69	0.001

Table 5. Results of stepwise regression analysis to predict suicidal ideation based on integrated self-knowledge dimensions and impulsivity

Step	Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	F	P-value	
1st	Integrative self-knowledge	0.31	0.10	0.09	-0.31	-6.51	42.43	0.001	
2nd	Integrative self-knowledge	0.34	0.11	0.11	-.032	-6.74	25.42	0.001	
	Reflective self-knowledge				-0.13	-2.76	25.42	0.002	

Limitation was corrected

Limitations of the present study include using questioner to collect information and methods such as interview have not been used in data collection .

It is suggested to implement programs in the form of educational workshop to strengthen and improve self-knowledge and emotional regulation strategies

3 Revision 2

0 comments

No public comments in this round.

4

Revision 3

AUTHORS' RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Authors' reply to reviewers

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We appreciate the time and effort that you and reviewers dedicated to providing feedback on our manuscript and are grateful for the insightful comment on and valuable improvements to our paper Those changes are highlighted within the manuscript

Results

Regarding the regression tables, we suggest re-analyzing them to include the following :

-Results of the regression of impulsivity alone with tendency of suicide

Table 4. Results of linear regression to predict suicidal ideation based on impulsivity

Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	F	P-value
Impulsivity	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.18	3.56	12.69	0.001

-Results of the regression of impulsivity and Integrative self-knowledge together with tendency of suicide

Table 5. Results of regression analysis to predict suicidal ideation based on integrative self-knowledge and impulsivity

Step	Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	F	P-value	
1st	Integrative self-knowledge	0.31	0.10	0.09	-0.31	-6.51	42.43	0.001	
2nd	Integrative self-knowledge	0.33	0.11	0.10	-.29	-5.74	23.37	0.001	
	impulsivity				-0.10	-2.76	23.37	0.004	

- Results of the regression of impulsivity and Reflective self-knowledge together with tendency of suicide

Table 6. Results of regression analysis to predict suicidal ideation based on reflective self-knowledge and impulsivity

Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	F	P-value
Impulsivity	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.18	3.56	12.69	0.001

The other variable was removed from the equation.

- Results of the regression of impulsivity and Experiential self-knowledge together with tendency of suicide

Table 7. Results of stepwise regression analysis to predict suicidal ideation based on integrated self-knowledge dimensions and impulsivity

Step	Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	F	P-value	
1st	Experiential self-knowledge	0.29	0.08	0.08	-0.29	-6.007	36.07	0.001	
2nd	Experiential self-knowledge	0.31	0.09	0.09	-.26	-5.28	20.74	0.001	
	impulsivity				-0.11	-2.23	20.74	0.002	

Discussion

Based on these new regression results, we advise rewriting the discussion section accordingly.

Explaining these findings, it can be said that impulsivity, as a behavioral structure, includes a wide range of behaviors that are often considered maladaptive behaviors with the following characteristics: lower sensitivity to negative consequences, hastily behaviors and unplanned, thought less actions against stimuli, which can be a turning point in many social problems, psychological disorders, and low quality of life (4, 16, 13,25). In addition, getting rid of negative outcomes and achieving short-term benefits overlong-term ones leads to impulsive behavior; therefore, impulsivity

(negative urgency) may increase vulnerability to inconsistent behaviors, such as self-harm and suicide (26). Although many studies indicated that suicide is an impulsive behavior, the meta-analysis by Anestis et al. (2014) suggested another alternative in the perspective of the relationship between impulsivity and suicidal behavior. They believed that individuals with high impulsivity often commit suicide, attributed to their increased suicidal ideation. Suicide ideation is achieved through negative and painful experiences, higher in individuals with higher impulsivity (13). Hadzika et al. (2020) believed that experiencing these behaviors and related pain can reduce the fear of death and increase the risk of suicide. Likewise, impulsivity is a major predictor of involvement and experience of non-fatal self-harm (13).

Hadzika et al. (2020) emphasized that impulsivity, as a distant risk factor for suicidal ideation, leads to negative behaviors and is associated with the fluctuation of passive suicidal ideation.In the studies by Wong et al. (2015) and Schaefer et al. (2012),only in a moderating role and combination with hopelessness and depression variables, impulsivity had a higher predictive power for suicidal thoughts (32-33).

The present study findings showed that the dimensions and the overall score of integrative self-knowledge had an inverse and significant relationship with suicidal tendency, and integrative ($P = 0.001$ and $\beta = -0.29$) and experiential self-knowledge ($P = 0.001$ and $\beta = -0.26$) were the inverse and significant predictors of suicidal ideation. The inverse relationship between integrative self-knowledge and suicide attempts was also observed in other studies. The study by Kathleen (2019) examined the protective nature of some resilient psychological factors, including a sense of integration intoIndian American and Native Alaskan adult populations, experiencing the highest suicide rates among all ethnic groups in the United States, and showed that integrative self-knowledge predicts helplessness and suicide (34). In a study by Drum et al. (2017), integrative self-knowledge had an inverse relationship with suicidal ideation and thoughts, and itwas a good predictor for suicidal thoughts and ideationin students (35). A review study by Prasad Gupta and Pandey (2014) showed a significant and inverse relationship between integrative self-knowledge as a potential for adaptation to suicidal ideation and suicide attempt (36

Explaining these findings, it can be said that integrative self-knowledge indicates theindividual's view of life and capacity to respond to stressful events and is a way to understand the relationship with the world, whichincludes three main components of controllability (life is somewhat predictable and understandable), manageability (there are enough resources for personal desires), and meaningfulness (life is meaningful and logicand problems are worth the energy investment) (20, 37). Also a Part of the result of the present study showed that reflective self –knowledge alone did not predict suicidal tendency. These findings,inconsistent with those of the previous information , reinforced the idea that self –knowledg is a complex and multifactorial concept consisting of various personality and behavioral aspects(13)

This finding can be due to the fact that in self-knowledge, a person analyzes her experiences through advanced and complex cognitive actions and achieves more complex mental plans that facilitate her adaptation.

Self-knowledge provides immediate input from individual experiences, which is necessary to face challenges and achieve goals, and also prevents uncontrolled responses. On the other hand, reflective self-knowledge is the cognitive processing of information related to the past. These two types of self-knowledge are closely related.(28)
In the face of difficult and challenging situations that require attention to oneself, in the present, among the dimensions of self-knowledge, experiential self-knowledge is more important.
In this situation, relying on reflective self-knowledge can lead to a habitual response in which the person has little connection with reality. Therefore, it is less important(38)

Move limitations and suggestions to the end of the discussion section in line 219, after (20,37). thank you. I

I corrected it

Best regrads

[Translated from Persian by the Brieflands editorial office.]

4 Revision 3

3 comments · 12 Jul 2023 – 12 Jul 2023

Referee 1 Reviewer

MAJOR REVISION 12 Jul 2023

Dear author,
Please recheck the results carefully.
Regards,

Associate Editor

MAJOR REVISION 12 Jul 2023

MAJOR REVISION

Editor-in-Chief

MAJOR REVISION 12 Jul 2023

MAJOR REVISION

5

Revision 4

AUTHORS' RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Authors' reply to reviewers

The next pages contain the authors' point-by-point reply to the comments of this revision round, as submitted with the revised manuscript. It is published as the authors wrote it.

Thank you to giving us the opportunity to submit a revise draft of the manuscript" Suicidal tendency and impulsivity and integrative self-knowledge among the adult population

" for publication in the journal of high risk behavior and addiction

We appreciate the time and effort that you and reviewers dedicated to providing feedback on our manuscript and are grateful for the insightful comment on and valuable improvements to our paper Those changes are highlighted within the manuscript

1- The correlation of all variables is given in the table

Table 3. Results of the correlation coefficient between variables and tendency to suicide

Variable	**Tendency to suicide**	
	Sig	**r**
Impulsivity	0.18	0.001
Reflective self-knowledge	-0.11	0.01
Experiential self-knowledge	-0.29	0.001
Integrative self-knowledge	-0.31	0.001
The overall score of self-knowledge	-0.25	0.001

2 - Positive and negative signs of correlation and betas were corrected

Table 4. Results of linear regression to predict suicidal ideation based on impulsivity

Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	F	P-value
Impulsivity	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.18	3.56	12.69	0.001

Table 5. Results of regression analysis to predict suicidal ideation based on integrative self-knowledge and impulsivity

Step	Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	F	P-value	
1st	Integrative self-knowledge	0.31	0.10	0.09	-0.31	-6.51	42.43	0.001	
2nd	Integrative self-knowledge	0.33	0.11	0.10	-.29	-5.74	23.37	0.001	
	impulsivity				0.10	-2.76	23.37	0.004	

Table 6. Results of regression analysis to predict suicidal ideation based on reflective self-knowledge and impulsivity

Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	F	P-value
Impulsivity	0.18	0.03	0.03	0.18	3.56	12.69	0.001

Table 7 Results of regression analysis to predict suicidal ideation based on the experiential self-knowledge and impulsivity

Step	Predictive variable	Correlation	Correlation coefficient	Adjusted R-squared	β	t	F	P-value	
1st	Experiential self-knowledge	0.29	0.08	0.08	-0.29	-6.007	36.07	0.001	
2nd	Experiential self-	0.31	0.09	0.09	-.26	-5.28	20.74	0.001	

	knowledge								
	impulsivity				-0.11	-2.23	20.74	0.002	

5 Revision 4

1 comment · 21 Feb 2024

Editor-in-Chief

ACCEPT 21 Feb 2024

accept