

Prevalence of Suicide Ideation and its Relationship with Depression among Transgender Population

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ABSTRACT

Objective: To record the prevalence of suicidal ideation in the transgender population and assess the relationship of depression with the suicidal ideation.

Study Design: Cross-sectional study.

Methodology: The study group comprised of 156 transgender people of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Suicidal ideation was assessed by the scale for suicide ideation (SSI). Hamilton rating scale for depression (HAM-D) was used to look for the presence and severity of depression among the target population. Relationship of the age, smoking, family income, illicit substance use, and depression was studied with the presence of suicidal intent among these transgender population of twin cities.

Results: One hundred and fifty-six transgender people were included in this study. Mean age of the study participants was 39.26 ±4.28 years. Out of them, 89 (57.1%) had no suicidal ideations, while 67 (42.9%) had suicidal ideation. Fifty-seven (36.5%) did not showed depression, while 99 (63.5%) had depression on HAM-D. With binary logistic regression, depression and illicit substance were found to be significantly related to the presence of suicidal ideations in the target population ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: A high prevalence of suicidal ideation among the transgender population of twin cities was found in this study. Depression, illicit substance use, and other mental health illnesses should be screened routinely on this high risk population for early recognition and treatment.

Key Words: Depression, Suicide intent, Transgenders.

INTRODUCTION

Depression is one of the most frequently diagnosed psychiatric illnesses, which remains a big cause of mortality and morbidity among all groups of population.¹ Things are not different in our part of the world as depression remains a common mental health illness in our population.² If untreated, it may lead to serious consequences including severe depression with psychotic illness, physical problems and even suicide.³⁻⁵

Transgender is a broad term which includes the people with all types of gender identity disorder. ICD-11 coins a new term for this group of people, *i.e.* gender incongruence. In United States of America, 390/100,000 individuals are believed to be transgenders.⁶ Census of 2017 has shown that more than 10,000 transgender

subjects exist in Pakistan. They suffer from various health issues including the HIV, drug dependence, and various mental health problems.^{7,8}

Previous research highlights the presence of depression and suicide ideation among the transgender population. Depression, suicide and other mental health indices are very high among the transgender population as compared to controls even in a developed country like USA.⁹ Another study showed suicide attempt rate as 32-50% among the transgender population of our neighboring country India. This was also coupled with increased rate of depression among the target population.¹⁰ Oswalt *et al.* concluded in a large study that all mental health illnesses including schizophrenia are found more among the transgender as compared to heterosexual controls.¹¹ Depression and suicidal ideation, if remain unaddressed for long, may result in poor life quality and even leading to death.¹²

Suicidality and depression have some common biological pathways, which explain one of the bases of their comorbidity. Role of genetics, alteration in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, dysregulation of serotonin metabolism and receptors and neuro-immunological basis are some of the factors which contribute in development of both depression and suicidality.¹³ In addition to the biological factors, depression also leads to suicidal ideation and suicidality by psychological and social pathways.¹⁴ Ideas of self harm are also part of diagnostic criteria for depression in ICD-11.

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Social exclusion and other religious and socio-cultural factors have stigmatized the transgenders in our country.^{15,16} They have been facing difficulties in disclosing their identities at workplace and mostly forced to work as sex-workers or beggars.¹⁵ This predisposes them to various physical and mental health disorders. A study has been done to look for prevalence of HIV among this group in recent past in our country,¹⁷ but no study has yet been published on their mental health status; so this study was planned with the rationale to determine the prevalence and correlation of suicidal ideation among the transgender population of some parts of the twin cities.

METHODOLOGY

After ethical approval from concerned Ethical Review Committee and written consent from all potential participants, this cross-sectional study was planned from January to June 2016 in the parts of twin cities of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Non-probability consecutive sampling technique was used. Sample size was calculated by using the WHO sample size calculator. All the transgenders available at Chandni Chowk and F-9 Markaz in the given dates were included in the study. Exclusion criteria were the transgenders less than 18 years of age or with a past or current history of any chronic physical illness (DM, IHD, HTN, RA or other diseases of chronic nature) or those who underwent medical or surgical treatment for gender dysphoria. Transgenders who were already diagnosed cases of depression or any other psychiatric illnesses, were also excluded. Participants who could not read or perform the questionnaires were also not included in the study.

Transgender is a broad term which includes all the individuals who identify themselves as being or living outside the socially defined roles of masculinity or femininity.⁶ Hamilton rating scale for depression (HAM-D)

is a 17-item clinician rated, standardized and time-tested scale to look for the presence and severity of depression. Cut off score used in this study was 7. Validated Urdu translation was used to avoid the bias.¹⁸ Scale for suicidal ideation (SSI) is a 19-item clinician rated scale with good internal consistency and valid Urdu translation. Each item is scored from 0-2 with a maximum score of 38. Cut off score of 6 or more was used as that was used in few previous studies, too.^{19,20}

Ethical Review Committee of the Institution approved this study. Transgenders available at Chandni Chowk, Rawalpindi and F-9 Markaz, Islamabad fulfilling the abovementioned inclusion and exclusion criteria were included in the study after written informed consent. All patients underwent a detailed history taking and systemic examination to rule out the confounding variables like chronic illnesses. HAM-D and scale for suicide ideation were administered to the transgenders by the clinicians. They were asked to answer the questions according to their condition in last two weeks. Socio-demographic variables were collected on a proforma specially designed for this study.

Risk factors and the distribution of transgenders with the suicide ideation were described by using the descriptive statistics. Samples were classed on the basis of presence or absence of significant suicide ideation. Age, smoking, family income, illicit substance use and depression were the variables included in the study. Categorical variables were expressed as frequencies along with the percentages. Chi-square and Fisher exact tests were applied at the first step. Binary logistic regression analysis was done to evaluate factors related to the presence of suicide ideation. All statistical analyses were performed using Statistics Package for Social Sciences version 24.0. Differences between groups were considered significant, if p-values were less than or equal to 0.05.

Table I: General characteristics of the study participants.

Socio-demographic factors	No suicide ideation (SSI score <6)		Suicide ideation (SSI score >6)		p-value
	N	%	N	%	
Total	89	57.1	67	42.9	
Age					
<50	41	46.1%	23	34.3%	0.188
50 or more	48	53.9%	44	65.7%	
Family income					
More than or equal to outgoing	81	91.1%	61	91.1%	1.000
Less than outgoing	08	9.9%	06	9.9%	
Smoking					
No	42	47.2%	22	32.8%	0.100
Yes	47	52.8%	45	67.2%	
Illicit substance use					
No	76	85.3%	43	64.2%	0.002
Yes	13	14.7%	24	35.8%	
Depression					
No	43	48.3%	14	20.9%	<0.001
Yes	46	51.7%	53	79.1%	

Table II: The correlated factors relating to presence of suicide ideation among the transgenders of twin cities: the binary logistic regression.

	p-value	Odds ratio	Confidence interval	
			Lower	Upper
Age (ref. is <50 years)	0.125	0.556	0.263	1.177
Illicit substance use (reference is no use)	0.001	4.321	1.823	10.241
Smoking (ref. is no smoking)	0.165	1.697	0.804	3.580
Family income (ref. is more than or equal to outgoing)	0.767	1.206	0.350	4.152
Depression (ref. is no depression)	0.003	3.206	1.482	6.936

RESULTS

One hundred and seventy-five transgenders were initially approached to participate in the study. Two (1.1%) refused participation, 16 (9.1%) did not qualify participation due to exclusion criteria, 8 (4.6%) gave history of medical or surgical treatment for gender dysphoria, 4 (2.3%) had diabetes mellitus (DM), 2 (1.1%) had hypertension (HTN), 1 (0.6%) had previous episodes of mood disorder, and 1 (0.6%) was mentally retarded. After being consented, an additional 1 (0.6%) did not provide complete data at baseline, leaving 156 participants who underwent the questionnaire administration. Mean age of the study participants was 39.26 ±4.28. Out of these, 89 (57.1%) had no suicidal ideations, while 67 (42.9%) had significant suicidal ideation. Fifty-seven (36.5%) did not show depression, while 99 (63.5%) had depression on HAM-D. Table I shows the general characteristics of the patients. Table II shows that the depression and illicit substance use were strongly associated with the presence of suicide ideation among the transgenders, when regression analysis was done.

DISCUSSION

To the authors' knowledge, this is the first ever study of its kind in our country on people with problems of gender identity and congruence. The study is an attempt to record presence of suicidal ideations among the people which have been stigmatized by the society for long. Most common psychiatric illness in Pakistan is depression, according to a recent study with a large sample size.²¹ Using the standard psychometric tools, we observed that presence of depression and suicidal ideation is far greater among the transgenders as compared to population without problems of gender identity and congruence. Though, this is in accordance with the studies done on transgenders in other parts of the world.^{8,9} Important reasons for suicidal ideation among these people may be social injustice, stigma in society, lack of jobs and educational opportunities.¹⁶ Stress, anxiety, depression or other psychological problems are positively linked with suicidal ideation and completed suicide in various studies done in the past.^{6,9} All these issues have been faced by transgenders in excess to the population without gender related dilemmas. Therefore, prone them towards the thoughts of harming themselves to an extent that their life ends. Slightly more prevalence of mental health indices in this

study as compared to other similar studies in the West or developing countries may be either due to overall compromised socio-economic environment or extreme religio-cultural stigmatization which is less prevalent in other parts of the world regarding people with gender incongruence.¹⁶

Increasing age has been a consistent correlate with presence of suicidal ideation among the transgenders in various studies done in the past.^{22,23} The results in this study were different and age was not related to presence of suicide ideation in the target population. Reason might be that transgender community usually lives separately from the routine population; and as the member gets older, he is appointed as head of group of transgender people who work and earn under him. Therefore, he is exempted from routine duties but also remains productive in administrative chores.

Monthly income was not found to be significantly correlated with the presence of suicidal ideation in the target population which was in contrast to the existing literature worldwide.²² Overall status of income was satisfactory in most of the study participants as some of them used to work as sex workers and beggars in posh areas and used to make both ends meet easily. However, studies regarding work satisfaction may generate interesting results on this subject.

Depression was a consistent correlate with suicidal ideation in this study. Various studies done on people with and without gender identity problems have confirmed this association.^{22,23} This association can be due to common biological factors or social stigma linked with transgenders in our setup. All over the world, people with gender identity disorders have been at greater risk of physical and mental ailments including depression and suicide as compared to rest of the population. The greater severity in our target population may be due to the complex religio-cultural scenario, which lays emphasis on the punishment of the deviant behaviors associated with gender incongruence.¹⁶ Further studies, especially qualitative studies designed to explore this phenomenon, may be helpful in determining the exact causes of this association.

Illicit substance use included cannabis, opiates, benzodiazepines, and organic solvents. Their use was strongly related with the presence of suicidal ideations in the present study. Past literature also supports our findings.²³ Illicit substance use may be a maladaptive

coping strategy for the existing stressors, which may further add to the mental health problems and lead to the suicidal thoughts. HIV and other physical illnesses are also more common among the people who use the illicit substance.

This study has few limitations as well. The findings cannot be generalized as the study population was not selected from a randomized sample of all the transgender population of our country. Instead, a small portion was targeted from two cities of Pakistan. Another limitation is the chance that the subjects may under or over report the symptomatology on self administered questionnaires like HAM-D and scale for suicide intent. We suggest further studies on broader-based and more representative sample size using locally developed and standardized psychometric tools on the subject in order to look for the mental health problems and their determinants among this high risk population.

CONCLUSION

This study showed a high prevalence of suicidal ideation among the transgender population of twin cities. Routine screening for depression, illicit substance use, and other mental health illnesses should be performed on this high risk population for early recognition and treatment.

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