

Supplementary File A

All Search Terms per Database

1. PsycInfo

- 1 (male or man or males or men or mens or father* or brother* or boyfriend* or boy* or husband* or masculin*).mp.
- 2 ((gender* adj differen*) or (gender* adj compar*) or (gender* adj effect*) or (sex* adj differen*) or (sex* adj compar*) or (sex* adj effect*)).mp.
- 3 exp Human Males/ or exp Masculinity/
- 4 1 or 2 or 3
- 5 (Marriage* or spouse* or marital or intimate relationship* or partnership* or partner relationship* or personal relationship* or romantic relationship* or romantic or love* or loving or dating or cohabit* or coupl*).mp.
- 6 exp Interpersonal Relationships/ or exp Marriage/ or exp Intimacy/ or exp marital status/
- 7 5 or 6
- 8 (divorc* or separat* or breakup* or break-up* or relationship-breakdown* or break-down* or breakdown* or dissolution* or split-up or disruption* or reject*).mp.
- 9 exp Relationship Termination/ or exp Divorce/ or exp Marital Separation/ 11012
- 10 8 or 9
- 11 (suicid* or suicide death* or suicidal behav* or suicide attempt* or suicidal plan* or suicidal idea* or suicidal thought* or suicidal thinking or parasuicid*).mp.
- 12 exp Attempted Suicide/ or exp Suicide Prevention/ or exp Suicide/
- 13 11 or 12
- 14 4 and 7 and 10 and 13
- 15 limit 14 to yr="2000 -Current"
- 16 limit 15 to english language

2. Embase

- 1 (male or man or males or men or mens or father* or brother* or boyfriend* or boy* or husband* or masculin*).mp.
- 2 ((gender* adj differen*) or (gender* adj compar*) or (gender* adj effect*) or (sex* adj differen*) or (sex* adj compar*) or (sex* adj effect*)).mp.
- 3 exp male/ or exp Masculinity/
- 4 1 or 2 or 3

- 5 (Marriage* or spouse* or marital or intimate relationship* or partnership* or partner relationship* or personal relationship* or romantic relationship* or romantic or love* or loving or dating or cohabit* or coupl*).mp.
- 6 exp intimacy/ or exp marriage/ or exp cohabiting person/ or exp human relation/
- 7 5 or 6
- 8 (divorc* or separat* or breakup* or break-up* or relationship-breakdown* or break-down* or breakdown* or dissolution* or split-up or disruption* or reject*).mp.
- 9 (suicid* or suicide death* or suicidal behav* or suicide attempt* or suicidal plan* or suicidal idea* or suicidal thought* or suicidal thinking or parasuicid*).mp.
- 10 exp suicide/ or exp suicide attempt/ or exp suicidal behavior/ or exp suicidal ideation/
- 11 9 or 10
- 12 4 and 7 and 8 and 11
- 13 limit 12 to yr="2000 -Current"

3. MEDLINE

- 1 (male or man or males or men or mens or father* or brother* or boyfriend* or boy* or husband* or masculin*).mp.
- 2 ((gender* adj differen*) or (gender* adj compar*) or (gender* adj effect*) or (sex* adj differen*) or (sex* adj compar*) or (sex* adj effect*)).mp.
- 3 1 or 2
- 4 (Marriage* or spouse* or marital or intimate relationship* or partnership* or partner relationship* or personal relationship* or romantic relationship* or romantic or love* or loving or dating or cohabit* or coupl*).mp.
- 5 exp Marital Status/ or exp Sexual Partners/
- 6 4 or 5
- 7 (divorc* or separat* or breakup* or break-up* or relationship-breakdown* or break-down* or breakdown* or dissolution* or split-up or disruption* or reject*).mp.
- 8 (suicid* or suicide death* or suicidal behav* or suicide attempt* or suicidal plan* or suicidal idea* or suicidal thought* or suicidal thinking or parasuicid*).mp.
- 9 3 and 6 and 7 and 8
- 10 limit 9 to yr="2000 -Current"

4. CINAHL

S17 S10 AND S13 AND S14 AND S15 Limiters - Published Date: 20000101-20221231

S16 S10 AND S13 AND S14 AND S15

S15 suicid* or suicide death* or suicidal behav* or suicide attempt* or suicidal plan* or suicidal idea* or suicidal thought* or suicidal thinking or parasuicid*

S14 divorc* or separat* or breakup* or break-up* or relationship-breakdown* or break-down* or breakdown* or dissolution* or split-up or disruption* or reject*

S13 S11 or S12

S12 (MH "Dating") OR (MH "Marital Status+") OR (MH "Marriage")

S11 Marriage* or spouse* or marital or intimate relationship* or partnership* or partner relationship* or personal relationship* or romantic relationship* or romantic or love* or loving or dating or cohabit* or coupl*

S10 S1 or S2 or S3 or S5 or S5 or S6 or S7 or S8 or S9

S9 sex* N1 effect*

S8 sex* N1 compar*

S7 sex* N1 differen*

S6 Gender* N1 effect*

S5 Gender* N1 compar*

S4 gender* N1 differen*

S3 (MH "Masculinity")

S2 (MH "Men+")

S1 male or man or males or men or mens or father* or brother* or boyfriend* or boy* or husband* or masculin*

5. Scopus

(((SEX* W/1 DIFFEREN*) OR (SEX* W/1 COMPAR*) OR (SEX* W/1 EFFECT*) OR (GENDER* W/1 DIFFEREN*) OR (GENDER* W/1 COMPAR*) OR (GENDER* W/1 EFFECT*) OR (MALE OR MAN OR MALES OR MEN OR MENS OR FATHER* OR BROTHER* OR BOYFRIEND* OR BOY* OR HUSBAND* OR MASCULIN*)) AND (MARRIAGE* OR SPOUSE* OR MARITAL OR INTIMATE AND RELATIONSHIP* OR PARTNERSHIP* OR PARTNER AND RELATIONSHIP* OR PERSONAL AND RELATIONSHIP* OR ROMANTIC AND RELATIONSHIP* OR ROMANTIC OR LOVE* OR LOVING OR DATING OR COHABIT* OR COUPL*)) AND (DIVORC* OR SEPARAT* OR BREAKUP* OR BREAK-UP* OR RELATIONSHIP-BREAKDOWN* OR BREAK-DOWN* OR BREAKDOWN* OR DISSOLUTION* OR SPLIT-UP OR

DISRUPTION* OR REJECT*) AND (SUICID* OR SUICIDE AND DEATH* OR SUICIDAL AND BEHAV* OR SUICIDE AND ATTEMPT* OR SUICIDAL AND PLAN* OR SUICIDAL AND IDEA* OR SUICIDAL AND THOUGHT* OR SUICIDAL AND THINKING OR PARASUICID*) AND (LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2022) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2021) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2020) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2019) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2018) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2017) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2016) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2015) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2014) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2013) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2012) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2011) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2010) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2009) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2008) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2007) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2006) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2005) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2004) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2003) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2002) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2001) OR LIMIT-TO (PUBYEAR , 2000)) AND (LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "AR") OR LIMIT-TO (DOCTYPE , "RE"))

6. Web of Science Core Collection

1: ALL=(male or man or males or men or mens or father* or brother* or boyfriend* or boy* or husband* or masculin*)

2: TS=(gender* NEAR/1 differen*)

3: TS=(gender* NEAR/1 compar*)

4: TS=(gender* NEAR/1 effect*)

5: TS=(sex* NEAR/1 differen*)

6: TS=(sex* NEAR/1 compar*)

7: TS=(sex* NEAR/1 effect*)

8: ALL=(Marriage* or spouse* or marital or intimate relationship* or partnership* or partner relationship* or personal relationship* or romantic relationship* or romantic or love* or loving or dating or cohabit* or coupl*)

9: ALL=(divorc* or separat* or breakup* or break-up* or relationship-breakdown* or breakdown* or dissolution* or split-up or disruption* or reject*)

10: ALL=(suicid* or suicide death* or suicidal behav* or suicide attempt* or suicidal plan* or suicidal idea* or suicidal thought* or suicidal thinking or parasuicid*)

11: #1 OR #2 OR #3 OR #4 OR #5 OR #6 OR #7

12: #8 AND #9 AND #10 AND #11

13: #8 AND #9 AND #10 AND #11 and 1999 or 1998 or 1997 or 1996 or 1995 or 1994 or 1993 or 1992 or 1991 or 1990 (Exclude – Publication Years)

14: #8 AND #9 AND #10 AND #11 and 1999 or 1998 or 1997 or 1996 or 1995 or 1994 or 1993 or 1992 or 1991 or 1990 (Exclude – Publication Years) and Article or Proceeding Paper or Review Article or Early Access or Editorial Material (Document Types)

7. ProQuest Central

noft((male OR man OR males OR men OR mens OR father* OR brother* OR boyfriend* OR boy* OR husband* OR masculin*) OR (gender* NEAR/1 differen*) OR (gender* NEAR/1 compar*) OR (gender* NEAR/1 effect*) OR (sex* NEAR/1 differen*) OR (sex* NEAR/1 compar*) OR (sex* NEAR/1 effect*)) AND noft(Marriage* OR spouse* OR marital OR intimate relationship* OR partnership* OR partner relationship* OR personal relationship* OR romantic relationship* OR romantic OR love* OR loving OR dating OR cohabit* OR coupl*) AND noft(divorc* OR separat* OR breakup* OR break-up* OR relationship-breakdown* OR break-down* OR breakdown* OR dissolution* OR split-up OR disruption* OR reject*) AND noft(suicid* OR suicide death* OR suicidal behav* OR suicide attempt* OR suicidal plan* OR suicidal idea* OR suicidal thought* OR suicidal thinking OR parasuicid*) AND la.exact("ENG") AND pd(20000101-20221231) AND PEER(yes)

Supplementary File B

All Data Included in Meta-Analyses

Table S1

Effect Sizes and Subgroup Categories for all Data Included in Meta-Analyses

Study	Outcome	Age	Comparison	OR [95% CI]	Age category	Subgroup analyses Adjustment level	Culture
Chen et al. (2019)	SI	18-30	Separated/divorced vs. married	0.92 [0.21, 3.96]	Younger	None	Asian
Lee et al. (2018)	SI	60-70	Separated/divorced vs. married	5.22 [1.63, 16.77]	Older	Full	Asian
Lee et al. (2018)	SI	71-80	Separated/divorced vs. married	2.20 [1.05, 4.59]	Older	Full	Asian
Lee et al. (2018)	SI	81-90	Separated/divorced vs. married	3.18 [0.68, 14.83]	Older	Full	Asian
Halsted et al. (2019)	SI	26+	Separated/divorced vs. married	1.82 [0.52, 6.41]	NA	Partial	NA
Richardson et al. (2022)	SI	16+	Separated/divorced vs. married	1.40 [0.97, 2.02]	NA	Full	Western
Fuller-Thomson & Dalton (2011)	SI	18+	Separated/divorced vs. married	1.50 [1.06, 2.17]	NA	Full	Western
de Araujo et al., (2015)	SA	18-64	Divorced vs. married	2.04 [1.34, 3.09]	NA	None	Western
Hedna et al. (2018)	SA	75+	Divorced vs. married	1.06 [0.74, 1.54]	Older	Full	Western
Silventoinen et al. (2013)	SA	25-60	Divorced vs. married	2.37 [1.77, 3.18]	NA	Partial	Western
Blasco-Fontecilla et al. (2012)	SA	18+	Separated/divorced vs. married	7.16 [3.81, 13.45]	NA	None	Western
Chen et al. (2019)	SA	18-30	Separated/divorced vs. married	2.35 [0.23, 24.1]	Younger	None	Asian
Iribarren et al. (2000)	SA	15-89	Separated/divorced vs. married	1.19 [0.52, 2.74]	NA	Full	Western
Lee et al. (2018)	SA	60+	Separated/divorced vs. married	1.22 [0.37, 4.02]	Older	Full	Asian
Richardson et al. (2022)	SA	16+	Separated/divorced vs. married	0.73 [0.44, 1.22]	NA	Full	Western
Agerbo (2005)	D	25-60	Divorced vs. married	1.79 [1.61, 2.01]	NA	Full	Western
Agerbo et al. (2007)	D	25-40	Divorced vs. married	6.07 [5.39, 6.85]	NA	Partial	Western
Agerbo et al. (2007)	D	41-60	Divorced vs. married	3.89 [3.54, 4.27]	Older	Partial	Western
Balint et al. (2016)	D	20+	Divorced vs. married	2.77 [2.15, 3.56]	NA	Partial	Western
Choi et al. (2022)	D	25-34	Divorced vs. married	5.88 [5.26, 6.57]	Younger	Partial	Asian
Choi et al. (2022)	D	35-44	Divorced vs. married	3.66 [3.48, 3.85]	Older	Partial	Asian
Choi et al. (2022)	D	45-54	Divorced vs. married	2.98 [2.88, 3.09]	Older	Partial	Asian
Choi et al. (2022)	D	55-64	Divorced vs. married	3.19 [3.07, 3.31]	Older	Partial	Asian
Corcoran et al. (2010)	D	20+	Divorced vs. married	2.61 [1.39, 4.88]	NA	None	Western
Crump et al. (2014)	D	18+	Divorced vs. married	1.75 [1.61, 1.90]	NA	Full	Western
Damiens & Schnor (2022)	D	25-69	Divorced vs. married	1.57 [1.29, 1.91]	NA	Partial	Western

Frisch & Simonsen (2013)	D	18+	Divorced vs. married	2.73 [2.51, 2.97]	NA	Partial	Western
Hedna et al. (2018)	D	75+	Divorced vs. married	1.58 [1.06, 2.36]	NA	Full	Western
Kposowa (2000)	D	15+	Divorced vs. married	2.39 [1.77, 3.20]	NA	Partial	Western
Kyung Park et al. (2018)	D	25+	Divorced vs. married	5.81 [5.48, 6.17]	NA	Partial	Asian
Naess et al. (2021)	D	18-34	Divorced vs. married	3.36 [2.40, 4.69]	Younger	Partial	Western
Naess et al. (2021)	D	35-49	Divorced vs. married	3.65 [3.19, 4.16]	Older	Partial	Western
Naess et al. (2021)	D	50-64	Divorced vs. married	2.52 [2.22, 2.86]	Older	Partial	Western
Naess et al. (2021)	D	65+	Divorced vs. married	2.79 [2.32, 3.36]	Older	Partial	Western
Oien-Odegaard et al. (2021)	D	35-54	Divorced vs. married	3.37 [3.05, 3.73]	Older	Partial	Western
Petrovic et al. (2009)	D	20+	Divorced vs. married	3.80 [2.55, 5.67]	NA	None	Western
Silventoinen et al. (2013)	D	25-60	Divorced vs. married	2.20 [1.91, 2.53]	NA	Partial	Western
Smigielski et al. (2021)	D	65+	Divorced vs. married	1.93 [1.70, 2.19]	Older	None	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	15-24	Divorced vs. married	2.76 [1.01, 7.55]	Younger	None	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	25-44	Divorced vs. married	2.01 [1.67, 2.42]	NA	None	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	45-64	Divorced vs. married	2.05 [1.72, 2.44]	Older	None	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	65+	Divorced vs. married	1.53 [1.09, 2.15]	Older	None	Western
Yamauchi et al. (2012)	D	15+	Divorced vs. married	4.57 [4.29, 4.89]	NA	Partial	Asian
Yip et al. (2004)	D	20-29	Divorced vs. married	2.80 [2.50, 3.20]	Younger	None	Western
Yip et al. (2004)	D	40-49	Divorced vs. married	2.50 [2.40, 2.70]	Older	None	Western
Yip et al. (2004)	D	50-59	Divorced vs. married	2.70 [2.50, 2.90]	Older	None	Western
Yip et al. (2004)	D	60+	Divorced vs. married	2.80 [2.60, 3.00]	Older	None	Western
Yip et al. (2004)	D	30-39	Divorced vs. married	2.40 [2.30, 2.60]	NA	None	Western
Iribarren et al. (2000)	D	15-89	Separated/divorced vs. married	1.45 [0.94, 2.23]	NA	Full	Western
Kposowa et al. (2020)	D	18+	Separated/divorced vs. married	2.01 [1.73, 2.34]	NA	Partial	Western
Agerbo (2005)	D	25-60	Separated vs. married	1.98 [1.71, 2.32]	NA	Full	Western
Metsa-Simola et al. (2020)	D	25-64	Separated vs. married	1.74 [1.44, 2.09]	NA	Full	Western
Naess et al. (2021)	D	18-34	Separated vs. married	6.18 [4.47, 8.53]	Younger	Partial	Western
Naess et al. (2021)	D	35-49	Separated vs. married	7.17 [6.06, 8.49]	Older	Partial	Western
Naess et al. (2021)	D	50-64	Separated vs. married	4.74 [3.85, 5.84]	Older	Partial	Western
Naess et al. (2021)	D	65+	Separated vs. married	5.29 [3.55, 7.89]	Older	Partial	Western
Oien-Odegaard et al. (2021)	D	35-54	Separated vs. married	5.49 [4.80, 6.28]	Older	Partial	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	15-24	Separated vs. married	12.67 [8.61, 18.65]	Younger	None	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	25-44	Separated vs. married	8.59 [7.57, 9.75]	NA	None	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	45-64	Separated vs. married	5.30 [4.46, 6.30]	Older	None	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	65+	Separated vs. married	2.83 [1.93, 4.13]	Older	None	Western

Agerbo (2005)	D	25-60	Separated vs. divorced	0.91 [0.79, 1.05]	NA	None	Western
Naess et al. (2021)	D	18-34	Separated vs. divorced	1.64 [1.10, 2.43]	Younger	None	Western
Naess et al. (2021)	D	35-49	Separated vs. divorced	1.77 [1.49, 2.10]	Older	None	Western
Naess et al. (2021)	D	50-64	Separated vs. divorced	1.80 [1.45, 2.23]	Older	None	Western
Naess et al. (2021)	D	65+	Separated vs. divorced	1.80 [1.20, 2.72]	Older	None	Western
Oien-Odegaard et al. (2021)	D	35-54	Separated vs. divorced	1.59 [1.37, 1.83]	Older	None	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	15-24	Separated vs. divorced	4.59 [1.62, 12.97]	Younger	None	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	25-44	Separated vs. divorced	4.26 [3.51, 5.19]	NA	None	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	45-64	Separated vs. divorced	2.58 [2.09, 3.19]	Older	None	Western
Wyder et al. (2009)	D	65+	Separated vs. divorced	1.84 [1.14, 2.97]	Older	None	Western

Note. SI=suicidal ideation; SA=suicide attempt; D=death by suicide. NA=not applicable (i.e., the effect could not be categorised).

Supplementary File C

Details of All Covariates across Included Quantitative Studies

Table S1

All Covariates Included Across Quantitative Studies

Study	Meta-analysed	Key results	Covariates
Barber et al. (2004)	No	Men under 35 were 75% more likely to report relationship breakdown as the cause of their suicidal ideation than were young women.	Age group
Brassard et al. (2018)	No	Abandonment anxiety (but not intimacy avoidance) is positively related to the severity and intensity of suicidal ideation post breakup. No gender difference.	Social network size
Chen et al. (2015)	No	The most frequently reported reason for suicidal ideation was the breakup of romantic relationships ($n=134$; 33.67%)	None
Chopra et al. (2022)	No	The most common precipitating factor for men's suicidal crisis was relationship breakdown ($n=71$, 44%).	None
Forkmann et al. (2012)	No	No difference in odds of suicidal ideation among divorced men: $OR^u=1.01$, $p=.980$	None
Fuller-Thomson & Dalton (2011)	Yes	Suicidal ideation in separated/divorced vs. married men – $OR^f=1.50$, 95% CI [1.06, 2.17]	Parental divorce, age, race, childhood stressors, income, education, stress level, chronic conditions, BMI, physical activity level, smoking status, alcohol use, history of mood disorder, history of anxiety disorder, current depression
Halsted et al. (2019)	Yes	Suicidal ideation in separated/divorced vs. married men – $OR^p=1.82$, 95% CI [0.52, 6.41]	Age, sex, education, SES, residence
Price et al. (2016)	No	Significant association between caller relationship stage and suicidal ideation – most prevalent in the dissolution stage. 32% of those with suicidal ideation following dissolution were men. Rates of ideation did not differ between genders.	None

Batterham et al. (2014)	No	Overall, suicidality increased in the lead up to and immediately post-separation, diminishing over time. No significant interaction between gender and separation status on suicidal ideation ($p=.421$); or suicidal plans or attempts ($p=.613$).	Age group; presence of children; recent financial problems; PHQ-9 depression score; GAD-7 anxiety score; previous suicidal ideation; previous suicidal plan/attempt; AUDIT alcohol use score
Chen et al. (2019)	Yes	Suicidal ideation in separated/divorced vs. married men – $OR^u=0.92$, 95% CI [0.21, 3.96] Suicide attempt in separated/divorced vs. married men - $OR^u=2.35$, 95% CI [0.23, 24.1]	None
Goodman et al. (2020)	No	Study 1: The leading cause recorded for suicide attempts among men was domestic quarrel, comprising 31.8% of responses. Study 2: 15.1% of those with suicidal ideation reported intimate partner conflict/separation as reason for dying. 30.16% of respondents with suicidal ideation were divorced (compared to 9.81% of those without suicidal ideation, $p<.001$). Currently divorced or widowed respondents had 4 times higher odds of reporting suicide ideation. Divorce was also linked with greater loneliness, which explained 25% of the divorce-suicide ideation association.	None
Kolves et al. (2010)	No	Compared to separated women, separated men were more likely to report suicidal ideation (OR range 1.81-1.95, $p<.05$) and making suicide plans ($OR=2.06$, 95% CI [1.02, 4.14]). Higher proportion of separated men attempted suicide (5.8%) relative to separated women (1.4%; $p>0.5$). Independent predictors of suicidal ideation among separated men were: history of previous suicide attempt, $OR=7.07$, 95% CI [1.47, 33.95]; past-year substance abuse, $OR=2.89$, 95% CI [1.02, 8.19]; experiencing stressful property/financial issues, $OR=5.85$, 95% CI	First set of ORs adjusted for age, education, full-time employment, having children with previous partner. Second set of ORs adjusted for other predictors in the model: history of previous suicide attempt; substance abuse during the previous year; experiencing property/financial stress; internalised shame; state shame; highest level of education.

		[1.55, 21.98]; internalised shame, $OR=1.02$, 95% CI [1.00, 1.05]; and state shame, $OR=1.22$, 95% CI [1.08, 1.38].	
Kolves et al. (2011)	No	Among separated men, suicidality during separation was significantly positively associated with internalised shame ($r=0.42$), state shame ($r=0.38$), past-year depression ($r=0.38$), past-year anxiety ($r=0.28$) and past-year substance abuse ($r=0.29$); all $p<.001$. Among men only, SEM indicated state shame and past-year mental health problems mediated the path from internalised shame to suicidality during separation ($p=.440$).	All variables in the SEM model
Kolves et al. (2012)	No	Among 126 separated men, at follow-up post separation, 36 reported no change - not suicidal (28.7%); 10 reported no change - still suicidal (7.9%); 76 reported a decrease in suicidality (60.3%); 4 reported an increase in suicidality (3.2%). Fluctuation in suicidality post-separation was related to a range of factors, including change in life circumstances, physical illness, mood disorders, stressful legal negotiations, loneliness, etc.	None
Lee et al. (2018)	Yes	Suicidal ideation in separated/divorced vs. married men – 60-70 years $OR^f=5.22$, 95% CI [1.63, 16.77] 71-80 years $OR^f=2.20$, 95% CI [1.05, 4.59] 81-90 years $OR^f=3.18$, 95% CI [0.68, 14.83] Suicide attempt in separated/divorced vs. married men – $OR^f=1.22$, 95% CI [0.37, 4.02]	Area of residence, education, lower income, chronic physical illness, perceived bad health, religion, drinking status, depressive symptoms
Milton et al. (2020)	No	Past 12-month relationship breakdown was associated with greater risk of suicidal ideation and behaviours. $OR^f=1.45$, 95% CI [1.06, 1.98]	Age, rural living, sexual orientation, language background other than English, employment, education or training, living arrangements, social connectedness, transitional life events, perceived stress of life events

Richardson et al. (2022)	Yes	Suicidal ideation in separated/divorced vs. married men – $OR^f=1.40$, 95% CI [0.97, 2.02] Suicide attempt in separated/divorced vs. married men – $OR^f=0.73$, 95% CI [0.44, 1.22]	Age, ethnicity, education, employment, QIMD, rurality, health in general, multimorbidity, smoking history, self-diagnosis of mental disorder, professional diagnosis of mental disorder, history of hospital admission for mental health, childhood adversity, trauma, social support
Asarnow et al. (2008)	No	Likelihood of suicide attempt following exposure to romantic breakup among men – $OR^p=5.12$, 95% CI [1.61, 16.24]	Site, age, ethnicity
Blasco-Fontecilla et al. (2012)	Yes	Suicide attempt in separated/divorced vs. married men – $OR^u=7.16$, 95% CI [3.81, 13.45]	None
de Araujo et al. (2015)	Yes	Suicide attempt in divorced vs. married men – $OR^u=2.04$, 95% CI [1.34, 3.09]	None
Dieserud et al. (2000)	No	Highest rates of men's suicide attempt were among those separated (206 per 100,000). Relative to married men, separated men suicide attempt $RR=3.4$.	None
Fekete et al. (2005)	No	No association between gender and marital status of suicide attempters ($p=.146$)	Mental disorders, age group, household composition, economic situation, education
Jimenez-Trevino et al. (2012)	No	Among men, incidence rate of suicide attempt varied by marital status. Separated/divorced men: ~2,400 per 100,000 Married men: ~50 per 100,000	None
Lorensini & Bates (2002)	No	26 of 59 men who attempted suicide reported the threat of or separation from their partner was the highest ranked problem precipitating their attempt (44.1%).	N/A
Wang et al. (2015)	No	Most common cause of respondents' latest suicide attempt was problems with love/relationship (19%), mostly consisting of breakups. Among men with multiple attempts, problems with love/relationship were reported at relatively equal proportions when considering causes for first and most recent attempt.	N/A
Hedna et al. (2018)	Yes	Suicide attempt in divorced vs. married men – $OR^f=1.06$, 95% CI [0.74, 1.54] Suicide in divorced vs. married men –	Age, sex, suicide attempt, country of birth, marital status, nursing home residence, highest level of education, last registered occupation, annual income and type of facility issuing the index medication

		$OR^f=1.58$, 95% CI [1.06, 2.36]	
Iribarren et al. (2000)	Yes	Suicide attempt in separated/divorced vs. married men – $OR^f=1.19$, 95% CI [0.52, 2.74] Suicide in separated/divorced vs. married men – $OR^f=1.45$, 95% CI [0.94, 2.23]	Attempt: Age, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, personal history of emotional/family/financial/job problems, one or more health comorbidity Death: Age, race/ethnicity, educational attainment, personal history of emotional/family/financial/job problems, one or more health comorbidity, prior inpatient hospitalisation for suicide attempt
Silventoinen et al. (2013)	Yes	Suicide attempt in divorced vs. married men – $OR^p=2.37$, 95% CI [1.77, 3.18] Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^p=2.20$, 95% CI [1.91, 2.53]	Age, having children, incomes per consumption unit, education, economic activity and socioeconomic status
Skopp et al. (2016)	No	Among men, a failed intimate relationship in the past 90 days was associated with elevated risk of suicide and suicide attempt, relative to controls. Suicide attempt vs. control: $OR^p=5.05$, 95% CI [3.01, 8.48] Suicide vs. control: $OR^p=6.29$, 95% CI [3.40, 11.66]	Age
Agerbo (2005)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^f=1.79$, 95% CI [1.61, 2.01] Suicide in separated vs. married men – $OR^f=1.98$, 95% CI [1.71, 2.32] Suicide in separated vs. divorced men – $OR^u=0.91$, 95% CI [0.79, 1.05]	Age, time since last discharge from psychiatric inpatient care, psychiatric disorder at latest discharge, death among children, number of children, income, labour market affiliation in the previous year, educational attainment
Agerbo et al. (2007)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – 25-40 years $OR^p=6.07$, 95% CI [5.39, 6.85] 41-60 years $OR^p=3.89$, 95% CI [3.54, 4.27]	Area-level percentage of people living alone, employed individuals, and median gross income
Balint et al. (2016)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^p=2.77$, 95% CI [2.15, 3.56]	Age, educational attainment
Choi et al. (2022)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – 25-34 years $OR^p=5.88$, 95% CI [5.26, 6.57] 35-44 years $OR^p=3.66$, 95% CI [3.48, 3.85] 45-54 years $OR^p=2.98$, 95% CI [2.88, 3.09]	Year of suicide, place of residence, education, employment status

		55-64 years $OR^p=3.19$, 95% CI [3.19, 3.07]	
Clapperton et al. (2019)	No	Suicide among men exposed to divorce/separation $RR=1.85$, 95% CI [1.46, 2.35]; Risk was highest among men aged 25-44: $RR=3.10$, 95% CI [2.18, 4.41]. Risks of suicide were significant when divorce/relationship separation occurred with: Mental illness: $RR=2.60$, 95% CI [1.86, 3.63] Substance use problems: $RR=6.21$, 95% CI [4.59, 8.42] Trouble with the police: $RR=4.51$, 95% CI [2.91, 7.00]	None
Clapperton et al. (2021)	No	Men accounted for 80.5% of suicides where relationship breakdown was recorded. Overall, there was no COVID-era change in the rates of suicide occurring in the context of relationship breakdown for men, $RR=0.84$, 95% CI [0.57, 1.25]. Unadjusted RR showed a reduction in suicides in the context of relationship breakdown during the pandemic for men aged 25-64: $RR=0.82$, 95% CI [0.67, 0.99]. RR for suicide in young men <25 years in the context of relationship breakdown was 2.24.	Long- and short-term time trends
Comiford et al. (2016)	No	A higher proportion of intimate partner problem-related suicides involved men (17.7%) than women (12.8%), $p<.001$	None
Conner et al. (2000)	No	Men with domestic violence histories were more likely to be separated from their partners at the time of suicide ($p=.041$).	None
Corcoran et al. (2010)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^u=2.61$, 95% CI [1.39, 4.88]	None
Crump et al. (2014)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^f=1.75$, 95% CI [1.61, 1.90]	Age, marital status, country of birth, education, employment status, income and urban/rural status, psychiatric and somatic disorders
Cutright & Fernquist (2005)	No	Across years and age categories, divorced men displayed elevated rates of suicide compared to married men.	None
Damiens & Schnor (2022)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^p=1.57$, 95% CI [1.29, 1.91]	Housing tenure, presence of a bathroom, of central heating, household density, age, age ² , parental status, region of residence, area of residence, nationality, education, occupation

Denney et al. (2009); USA; Prospective cohort study	No	Suicide in separated/divorced vs. married men – $HR^f=1.39$ ($p \leq .05$)	Race, family size, socioeconomic status, geographic area, health status
Emiral et al. (2022)	No	Examining men's suicide rates by marital status, the highest rates were observed among divorced men (19.78 per 100,000)	None
Fowler et al. (2022)	No	Suicides by men without known mental health conditions (KMHC) more commonly featured intimate relationship problems/loss, relative to suicides with KMHC. All ages: $OR^u=1.3$, 95% CI [1.2, 1.3] 10-17 years: $OR^u=1.3$, 95% CI [1.1, 1.6] 18-34 years: $OR^u=1.6$, 95% CI [1.5, 1.7] 35-64 years: $OR^u=1.3$, 95% CI [1.2, 1.4] 65+ years: $OR^u=0.9$, 95% CI [0.8, 1.1]	None
Frisch & Simonsen (2013)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^p=2.73$, 95% CI [2.51, 2.97]	Country of birth; municipality; population density; children in household; adults in household other than partner; education level; relative income
Goncalves da Silva et al. (2021)	No	Separated suicide decedents were more commonly women than men: $OR^u=1.37$, 95% CI [1.19, 1.59]	None
Jamison et al. (2019)	No	Suicide decedent survival probabilities following divorce decree, among men – 1-year survival: 0.79, 95% CI [0.74, 0.83] 3-year survival: 0.49, 95% CI [0.43, 0.54] 5-year survival: 0.29, 95% CI [0.24, 0.34]	Not stated
Kposowa (2000)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^p=2.39$, 95% CI [1.77, 3.20]	Age, sex, race, education, income, region of residence
Kposowa et al. (2020)	Yes	Suicide in separated/divorced vs. married men – $OR^p=2.01$, 95% CI [1.73, 2.34]	Region of residence, race/ethnicity, place of residence, housing tenure, education, family income, age
Kyung Park et al. (2018)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^p=5.81$, 95% CI [5.48, 6.17] Suicide rates varied among divorced men when split by education level. Higher suicide rates were observed among men with lower education levels.	Age

Majori et al. (2004)	No	Divorced men displayed elevated suicide rates (231.1) relative to married men (84.3). Suicide rates of divorced men were highest among those aged 35-44 (290.6)	None
Mallon et al. (2019)	No	Among 60 men who died by suicide without seeking help, 30% ($n=18$) of these experienced relationship issues, predominantly relating to problems with an intimate partner/relationship breakdown, as being related to their suicide.	None
Masocco et al. (2008)	No	Suicide in separated/divorced vs. married men – 25-44 years $OR^p=1.17$, 95% CI [0.77, 1.79] 45-64 years $OR^p=1.47$, 95% CI [1.09, 1.98] 65+ years $OR^p=1.34$, 95% CI [0.78, 2.31]	Age
Masocco et al. (2010)	No	Suicide in separated/divorced vs. married men – 25-44 years $OR^p=1.47$, 95% CI [1.12, 1.91] 45-64 years $OR^p=1.77$, 95% CI [1.49, 2.12] 65+ years $OR^p=1.61$, 95% CI [1.18, 2.21]	Age, geographic area of residence
Metsa-Simola et al. (2020)	Yes	Suicide in separated vs. married men – $OR^f=1.74$, 95% CI [1.44, 2.09]	Age, education level, social class, annual income, employment, housing tenure, coresident underaged children, whether in first union or not, previous cohabitations, union duration, psychiatric morbidity before, during and after separation (defined as psychotropic medication purchases and psychiatric hospitalisations)
Naess et al. (2021)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – 18-34 years $OR^p=3.36$, 95% CI [2.40, 4.69] 35-49 years $OR^p=3.65$, 95% CI [3.19, 4.16] 50-64 years $OR^p=2.52$, 95% CI [2.22, 2.86] 65+ years $OR^p=2.79$, 95% CI [2.32, 3.36] Suicide in separated vs. married men – 18-34 years $OR^p=6.18$, 95% CI [4.47, 8.53] 35-49 years $OR^p=7.17$, 95% CI [6.06, 8.49] 50-64 years $OR^p=4.74$, 95% CI [3.85, 5.84] 65+ years $OR^p=5.29$, 95% CI [3.55, 7.89] Suicide in separated vs. divorced men – 18-34 years $OR^u=1.64$, 95% CI [1.10, 2.43]	Matching factors sex and age, educational attainment, income-level, centrality of residence, immigration status

		35-49 years $OR^u=1.77$, 95% CI [1.49, 2.10] 50-64 years $OR^u=1.80$, 95% CI [1.45, 2.23] 65+ years $OR^u=1.80$, 95% CI [1.20, 2.72] Suicide risk varied by time since lodgement of separation. Among men (all $p<.01$): 0-30 days: $OR^p=13.20$, 95% CI [8.46, 20.60] 31-92 days: $OR^p=11.69$, 95% CI [8.55, 15.99] 93-183 days: $OR^p=8.08$, 95% CI [5.85, 11.17] 184-365 days: $OR^p=7.74$, 95% CI [6.17, 9.72] >365 days: $OR^p=4.21$, 95% CI [3.61, 4.91]	
Oien-Odegaard et al. (2021)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^p=3.37$, 95% CI [3.05, 3.73] Suicide in separated vs. married men – $OR^p=5.49$, 95% CI [4.80, 6.28] Suicide in separated vs. divorced men – $OR^u=1.59$, 95% CI [1.37, 1.83]	Age group, time, educational attainment, having at least one child
O'Neill et al. (2018)	No	Proportions of men experiencing relationship difficulties, arguments or breakup prior to suicide varied with age (no statistical test conducted): Under 20: 47.9% (45) 21-40: 55% (213) 41-60: 33.6% (99) 61+: 11.2% (10) Total: 42.6% (367)	None
Petrovic et al. (2009)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^u=3.80$, 95% CI [2.55, 5.67]	None
Ream (2020)	No	Relative to non-LGBTQ+ men, odds of recent romantic breakup as a circumstance of suicide: Non-LGBT women: $OR^p=0.75$, 95% CI [0.46, 1.24] Gay men: $OR^p=0.63$, 95% CI [0.38, 1.04] Lesbian women: $OR^p=1.45$, 95% CI [0.46, 1.24]	Age

		Bisexual men: $OR^p=0.20$, 95% CI [0.05, 0.86] Bisexual women: $OR^p=1.47$, 95% CI [0.53, 4.04] Transgender: $OR^p=0.30$, 95% CI [0.12, 0.74]	
Ross et al. (2017)	No	Suicide relative to sudden death based on the experience of 'relationship' life events including separation, among men: No psychiatric diagnosis: $OR^u=3.18$, 95% CI [1.19, 8.52] Psychiatric diagnosis: $OR^u=3.75$, 95% CI [1.33, 10.55]	None
Smigielski et al. (2021)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^u=1.93$, 95% CI [1.70, 2.19]	None
Wyder et al. (2009)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – 15-24 years $OR^u=2.76$, 95% CI [1.01, 7.55] 25-44 years $OR^u=2.01$, 95% CI [1.67, 2.42] 45-64 years $OR^u=2.05$, 95% CI [1.72, 2.44] 65+ years $OR^u=1.53$, 95% CI [1.09, 2.15] Suicide in separated vs. married men – 15-24 years $OR^u=12.67$, 95% CI [8.61, 18.65] 25-44 years $OR^u=8.59$, 95% CI [7.57, 9.75] 45-64 years $OR^u=5.30$, 95% CI [4.46, 6.30] 65+ years $OR^u=2.83$, 95% CI [1.93, 4.13] Suicide in separated vs. divorced men – 15-24 years $OR^u=4.59$, 95% CI [1.62, 12.97] 25-44 years $OR^u=4.26$, 95% CI [3.51, 5.19] 45-64 years $OR^u=2.58$, 95% CI [2.09, 3.19] 65+ years $OR^u=1.84$, 95% CI [1.14, 2.97]	None
Yamauchi et al. (2012)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – $OR^p=4.57$, 95% CI [4.29, 4.89] An interaction between divorced marital status and employment status was observed: unemployment increased risk of suicide in divorced men.	Age

Yeh et al. (2008)	No	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – <35 years $OR^p=3.70$, 95% CI [3.08, 4.44] 35-50 years $OR^p=2.70$, 95% CI [2.45, 2.98] 51-64 years $OR^p=3.20$, 95% CI [2.73, 3.75] >64 years $OR^p=3.88$, 95% CI [3.07, 4.90]	Employment status, suicide season, urbanisation level, number of psychiatrists per 100,000 population, weekend or holiday of suicide, age
Yip et al. (2004)	Yes	Suicide in divorced vs. married men – 20-29 years $OR^u=2.80$, 95% CI [2.50, 3.20] 30-39 years $OR^u=2.40$, 95% CI [2.30, 2.60] 40-49 years $OR^u=2.50$, 95% CI [2.40, 2.70] 50-59 years $OR^u=2.70$, 95% CI [2.50, 2.90] 60+ years $OR^u=2.80$, 95% CI [2.60, 3.00]	None
Yip et al. (2012)	No	Suicide rates among divorced men were consistently elevated relative to married men.	None

Supplementary File D

Study Quality Ratings Using the National Institute of Health Quality (NIH) Assessment Tools

Checklist items – NIH observational cohort and cross-sectional studies assessment tool

1. Was the research question or objective in this paper clearly stated? (Yes, No, other)
2. Was the study population clearly specified and defined? (Yes, No, other)
3. Was the participation rate of eligible persons at least 50%? (Yes, No, other)
4. Were all the subjects selected or recruited from the same or similar populations (including the same time period)? Were inclusion and exclusion criteria for being in the study prespecified and applied uniformly to all participants? (Yes, No, other)
5. Was a sample size justification, power description, or variance and effect estimates provided? (Yes, No, other);
6. For the analyses in this paper, were the exposure(s) of interest measured prior to the outcome(s) being measured? (Yes, No, other);
7. Was the timeframe sufficient so that one could reasonably expect to see an association between exposure and outcome if it existed? (Yes, No, other)
8. For exposures that can vary in amount or level, did the study examine different levels of the exposure as related to the outcome (e.g., categories of exposure, or exposure measured as continuous variable)? (Yes, No, other)
9. Were the exposure measures (independent variables) clearly defined, valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants? (Yes, No, other)
10. Was the exposure(s) assessed more than once over time? (Yes, No, other)
11. Were the outcome measures (dependent variables) clearly defined, valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants? (Yes, No, other)
12. Were the outcome assessors blinded to the exposure status of participants? (Yes, No, other)
13. Was loss to follow-up after baseline 20% or less? (Yes, No, other)
14. Were key potential confounding variables measured and adjusted statistically for their impact on the relationship between exposure(s) and outcome(s)? (Yes, No, other)

Table S1*Observational Cohort and Cross-Sectional Study Quality Ratings*

Checklist item – NIH observational cohort and cross-sectional studies assessment tool															
Study	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Rating
Cohort studies															
Clapperton et al. (2019)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Crump et al. (2014)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Good
Denney et al. (2009)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Good
Dieserud et al. (2000)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Frisch & Simonsen (2013)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Good
Hedna et al. (2018)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Good
Iribarren et al. (2000)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Good
Kposowa (2000)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Good
Kposowa et al. (2020)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Good
Metsa-Simola et al. (2020)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Good
Oien-Odegaard et al. (2021)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Silventoinen et al. (2013)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	CD	No	Yes	Yes	Fair
Cross-sectional studies															
Balint et al. (2016)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Batterham et al. (2014)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Good
Brassard et al. (2018)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	NA	Yes	Fair
Chen et al. (2015)	Yes	Yes	CD	CD	No	NA	NA	NA	No	NA	No	No	NA	No	Poor
Chen et al. (2019)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	NA	Yes	No	NA	No	No	NA	No	Poor
Corcoran et al. (2010)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Cutright & Fernquist (2005)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Damiens & Schnor (2022)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	Good
de Araujo et al., (2015)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	NA	NA	CD	NA	Yes	No	NA	No	Fair
Forkmann et al. (2012)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	No	NA	No	Good

Fuller-Thomson & Dalton (2011)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	NA	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	Good
Goodman et al. (2020)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	Good
Halsted et al. (2019)	Yes	Yes	CD	CD	No	No	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	CD	No	NA	Yes	Fair
Kolves et al. (2010)	Yes	Yes	CD	CD	No	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	Fair
Kolves et al. (2011)	Yes	Yes	CD	CD	No	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	No	NA	NA	Fair
Kolves et al. (2012)	Yes	Yes	CD	CD	No	Yes	NA	Yes	CD	NA	Yes	No	No	No	Fair
Kyung Park et al. (2018)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Lee et al. (2018)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	Fair
Masocco et al. (2008)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Masocco et al. (2010)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Milton et al. (2020)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	No	NA	Yes	Good
Petrovic et al. (2009)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	NA	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	NA	No	Fair
Price et al. (2016)	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	No	Yes	NA	No	CD	NA	CD	No	NA	No	Poor
Ream (2020)	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	No	Yes	NA	No	Yes	NA	Yes	No	NA	No	Fair
Richardson et al. (2022)	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	No	No	NA	Yes	Yes	NA	CD	No	NA	Yes	Fair
Smigielski et al. (2021)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Wang et al. (2015)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	NA	No	Yes	NA	Yes	No	NA	No	Poor
Yamauchi et al. (2012)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Yip et al. (2004)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair
Yip et al. (2012)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Fair

Note. CD=cannot determine. NA=not applicable.

Checklist items – NIH case-control studies assessment tool

1. Was the research question or objective in this paper clearly stated and appropriate? (Yes, No, other)
2. Was the study population clearly specified and defined? (Yes, No, other)
3. Did the authors include a sample size justification? (Yes, No, other)
4. Were controls selected or recruited from the same or similar population that gave rise to the cases (including the same timeframe)? (Yes, No, other)
5. Were the definitions, inclusion and exclusion criteria, algorithms or processes used to identify or select cases and controls valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants? (Yes, No, other)
6. Were the cases clearly defined and differentiated from controls? (Yes, No, other)
7. If less than 100 percent of eligible cases and/or controls were selected for the study, were the cases and/or controls randomly selected from those eligible? (Yes, No, other)
8. Was there use of concurrent controls? (Yes, No, other)
9. Were the investigators able to confirm that the exposure/risk occurred prior to the development of the condition or event that defined a participant as a case? (Yes, No, other)
10. Were the measures of exposure/risk clearly defined, valid, reliable, and implemented consistently (including the same time period) across all study participants? (Yes, No, other)
11. Were the assessors of exposure/risk blinded to the case or control status of participants? (Yes, No, other)
12. Were key potential confounding variables measured and adjusted statistically in the analyses? If matching was used, did the investigators account for matching during study analysis? (Yes, No, other)

Table S2*Case-Control Study Quality Ratings*

Checklist item – NIH case-control studies assessment tool													
Study	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Rating
Agerbo (2005)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	CD	NA	Yes	CD	Yes	Good
Agerbo et al. (2007)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	CD	Yes	Good
Blasco-Fontecilla et al. (2012)	Yes	Yes	No	CD	CD	Yes	No	CD	Yes	Yes	CD	No	Fair
Choi et al. (2022)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	Good
Naess et al. (2021)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	CD	NA	Yes	CD	Yes	Good
Ross et al. (2017)	Yes	Yes	No	CD	Yes	Yes	CD	CD	NA	Yes	Yes	No	Fair
Skopp et al. (2016)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	CD	Yes	CD	CD	Yes	Fair
Yeh et al. (2008)	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	NA	No	NA	Yes	CD	Yes	Fair

Note. CD=cannot determine. NA=not applicable.

Checklist items – NIH case series studies assessment tool

1. Was the study question or objective clearly stated? (Yes, No, other)
2. Was the study population clearly and fully described, including a case definition? (Yes, No, other)
3. Were the cases consecutive? (Yes, No, other)
4. Were the subjects comparable? (Yes, No, other)
5. Was the intervention clearly described? (Yes, No, other)
6. Were the outcome measures clearly defined, valid, reliable, and implemented consistently across all study participants? (Yes, No, other)
7. Was the length of follow-up adequate? (Yes, No, other)
8. Were the statistical methods well-described? (Yes, No, other)
9. Were the results well-described? (Yes, No, other)

Table S3*Case Series Study Quality Ratings*

Checklist item – NIH case series studies assessment tool													
Study	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	Rating
Asarnow et al. (2008)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes
Barber et al. (2004)	Yes	No	CD	CD	NA	CD	NA	No	Yes	Poor	Yes	No	CD
Chopra et al. (2022)	Yes	No	CD	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Fair	Yes	No	CD
Clapperton et al. (2021)	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	CD
Comiford et al. (2016)	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	CD
Conner et al. (2000)	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	Fair	Yes	Yes	CD
Emiral et al. (2022)	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	CD	NA	No	No	Poor	Yes	Yes	CD
Fekete et al. (2005)	Yes	CD	Yes	CD	NA	CD	CD	No	Yes	Fair	Yes	CD	Yes
Fowler et al. (2022)	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	CD
Goncalves da Silva et al. (2021)	No	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	Good	No	Yes	CD
Jamison et al. (2019)	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	CD
Jimenez-Trevino et al. (2012)	No	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	CD	No	Yes	Yes	Fair	No	Yes	CD
Lorensini & Bates (2002)	Yes	No	CD	Yes	NA	No	No	No	No	Poor	Yes	No	CD
Majori et al. (2004)	No	No	CD	CD	NA	CD	NA	No	No	Poor	No	No	CD
Mallon et al. (2019)	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	CD	NA	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	CD
O'Neill et al. (2018)	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	CD	NA	Yes	Yes	Fair	Yes	Yes	CD
Stone et al. (2016)	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	CD	NA	Yes	Yes	Fair	Yes	Yes	CD
Tousignant et al. (2022)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	NA	Yes	NA	No	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	Yes
Walsh et al. (2009)	Yes	Yes	CD	Yes	NA	CD	NA	Yes	Yes	Good	Yes	Yes	CD

Note. CD=cannot determine. NA=not applicable.

Checklist items – Qualitative Research Assessment Tool from the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme (CASP)

1. Was there a clear statement of the aims of the research? (Yes, Can't tell, No)
2. Is a qualitative methodology appropriate? (Yes, Can't tell, No)
3. Was the research design appropriate to address the aims of the research? (Yes, Can't tell, No)
4. Was the recruitment strategy appropriate to the aims of the research? (Yes, Can't tell, No)
5. Was the data collected in a way that addressed the research issue? (Yes, Can't tell, No)
6. Has the relationship between researcher and participants been adequately considered? (Yes, Can't tell, No)
7. Have ethical issues been taken into consideration? (Yes, Can't tell, No)
8. Was the data analysis sufficiently rigorous? (Yes, Can't tell, No)
9. Is there a clear statement of findings? (Yes, Can't tell, No)
10. How valuable is the research? (Good, fair, poor)

Table S4

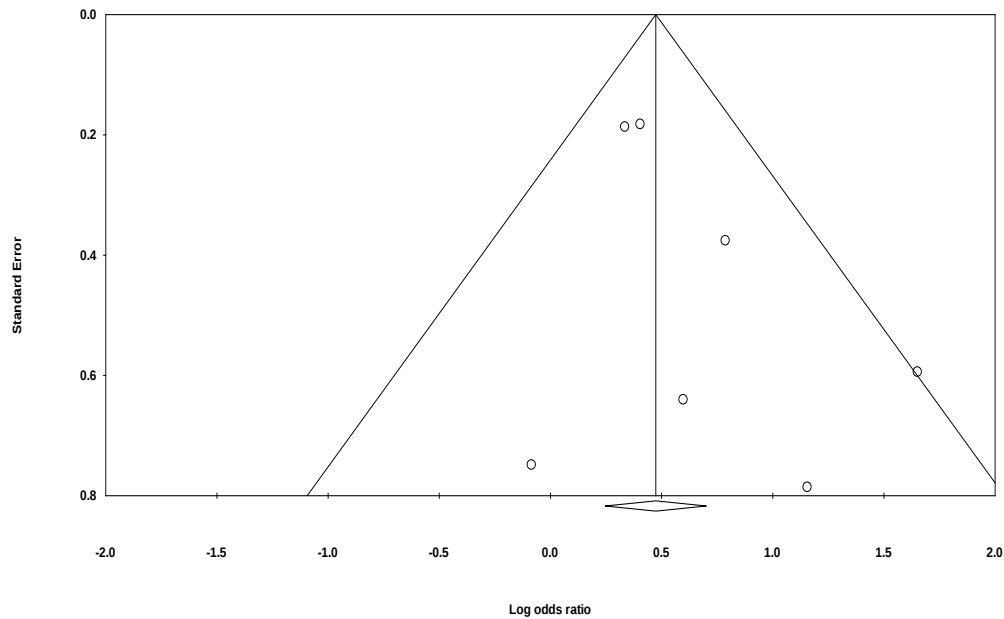
Qualitative Study Quality Ratings

CASP Qualitative Research Assessment Tool item										
Study	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	Rating
Fitzpatrick et al. (2022)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
Knizek et al. (2018)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
Milner et al. (2017)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good
Schiff et al. (2015)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Can't tell	Yes	Yes	Good
Shiner et al. (2009)	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Can't tell	Yes	Yes	Yes	Good

Supplementary File E
Publication Bias Analyses

Figure S1

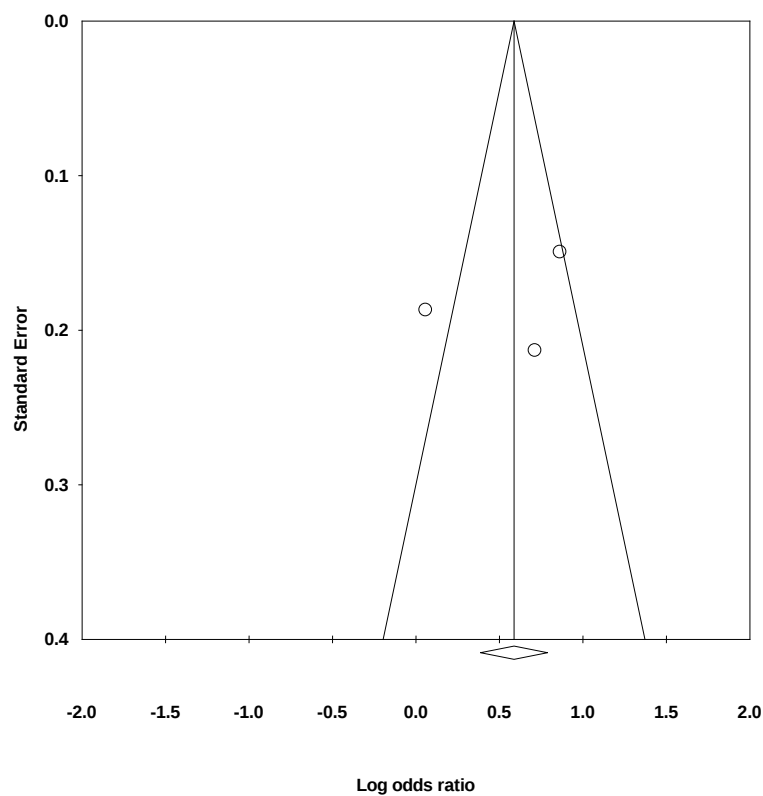
Funnel Plot of Effects of Suicidal Ideation in Separated/Divorced Relative to Married Men



Note. Egger's test for funnel plot asymmetry: $t(5)=1.51, p=.190$.

Figure S2

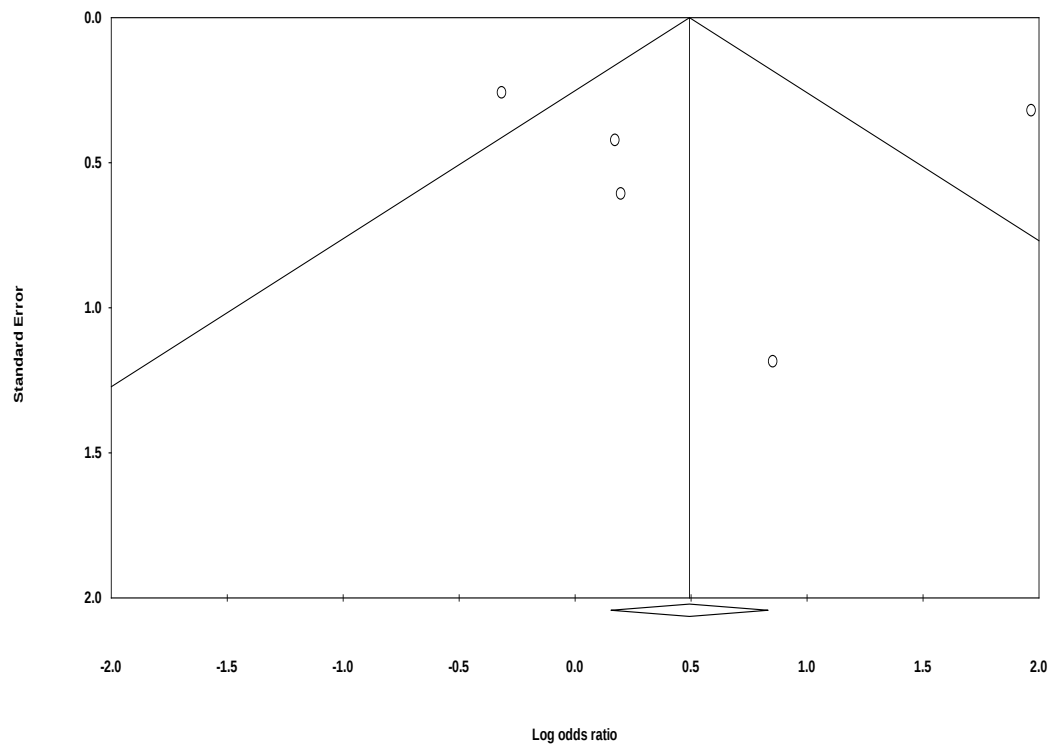
Funnel Plot of Effects of Suicide Attempt in Divorced Relative to Married Men



Note. Egger's test for funnel plot asymmetry: $t(1)=0.50, p=.706$.

Figure S3

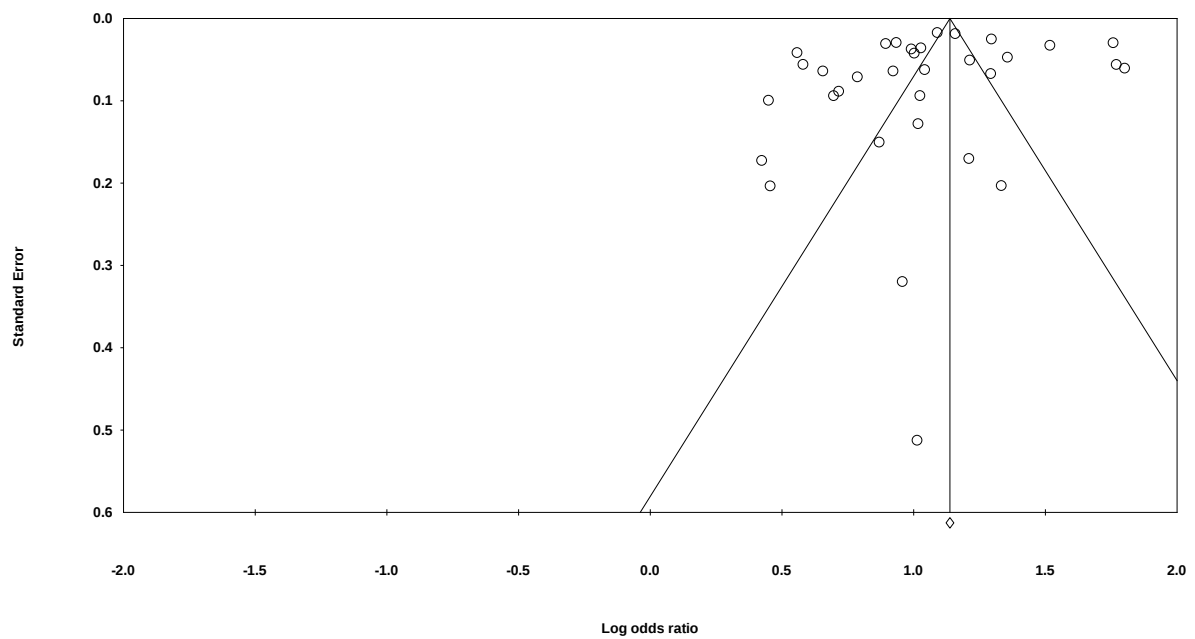
Funnel Plot of Effects of Suicide Attempt in Separated/Divorced Relative to Married Men



Note. Egger's test for funnel plot asymmetry: $t(3)=0.19, p=.864$.

Figure S4

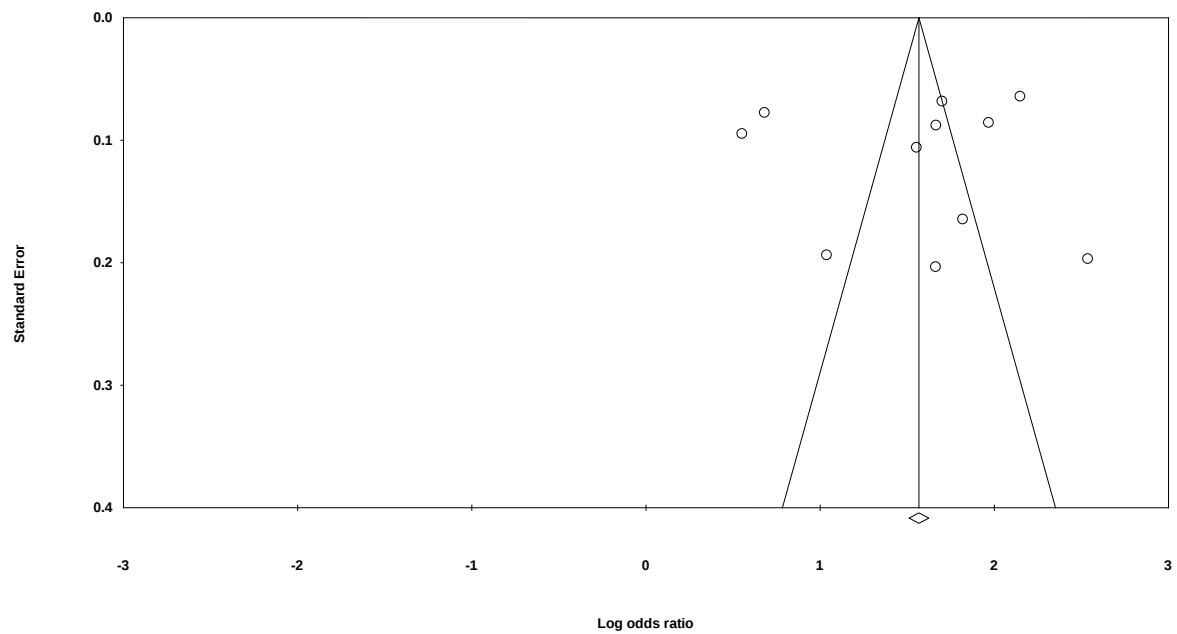
Funnel Plot of Effects of Death by Suicide in Divorced Relative to Married Men



Note. Egger's test for funnel plot asymmetry: $t(31)=1.10, p=.280$.

Figure S5

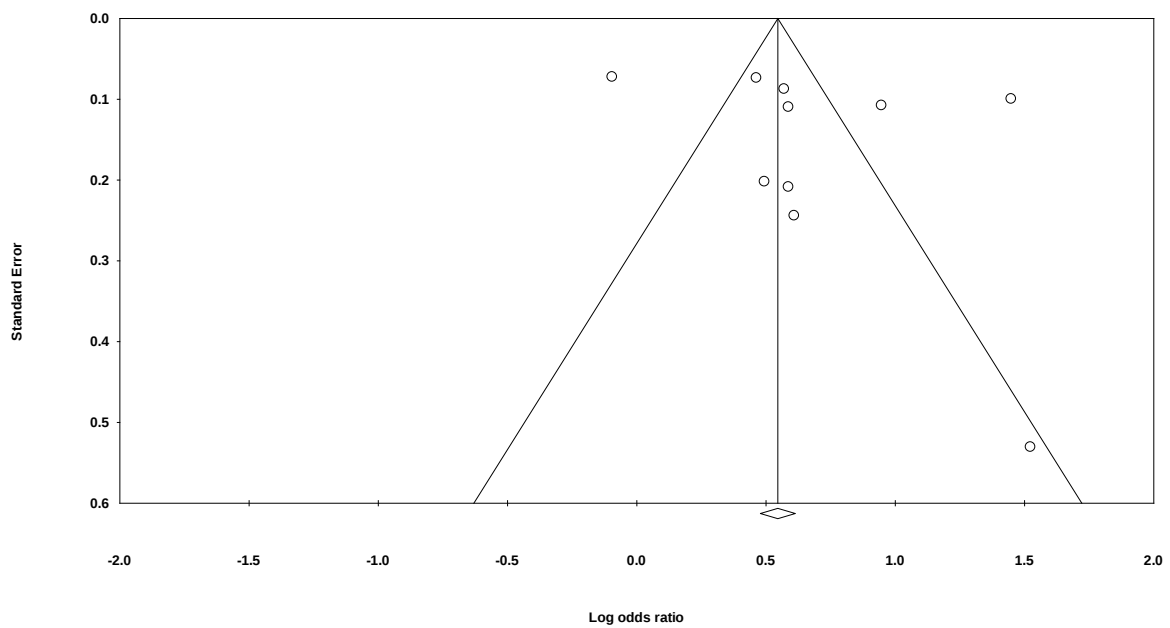
Funnel Plot of Effects of Death by Suicide in Separated Relative to Married Men



Note. Egger's test for funnel plot asymmetry: $t(9)=0.13$, $p=.897$.

Figure S6

Funnel Plot of Effects of Death by Suicide in Separated Relative to Divorced Men



Note. Egger's test for funnel plot asymmetry: $t(8)=0.92$, $p=.385$.

Supplementary File F

Forest Plots for all Meta-Analyses

Figure S1

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicidal Ideation in Separated/Divorced vs. Married men

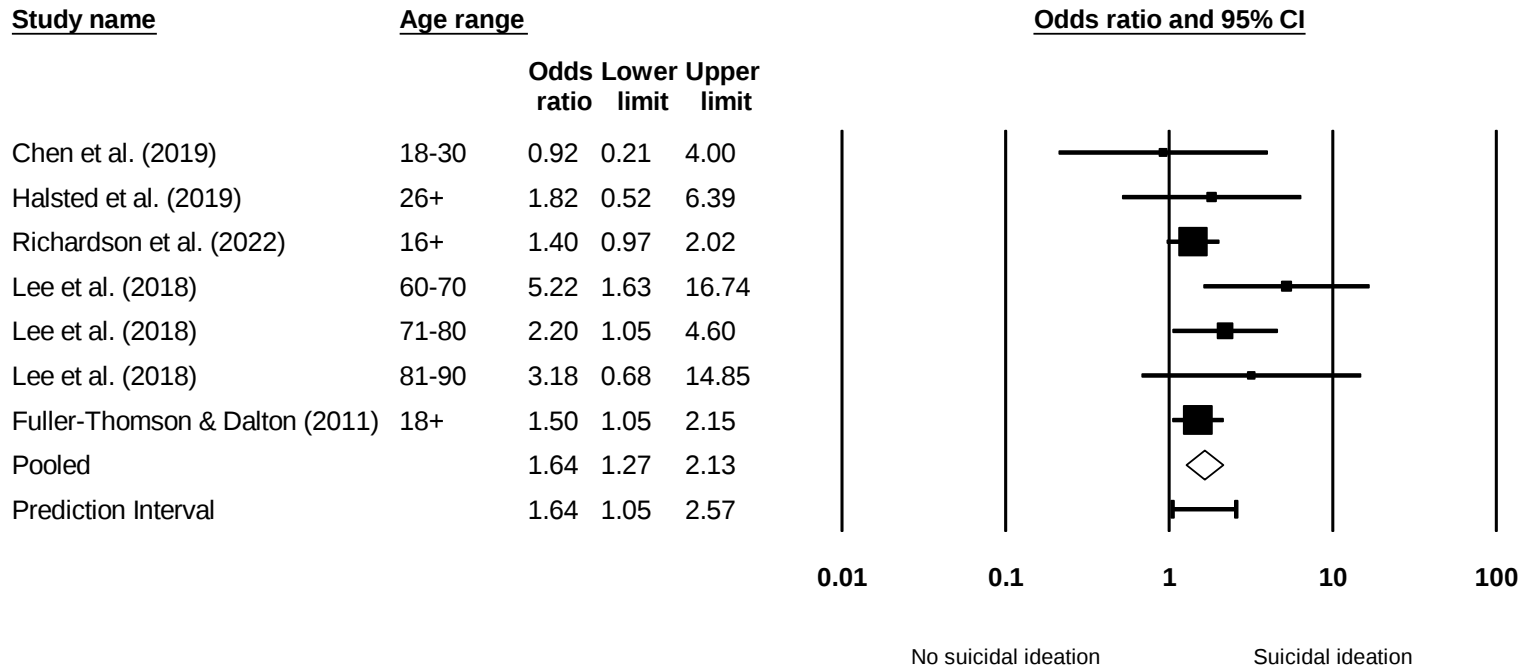


Figure S2

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicidal Ideation in Separated/Divorced vs. Married Men, by Culture

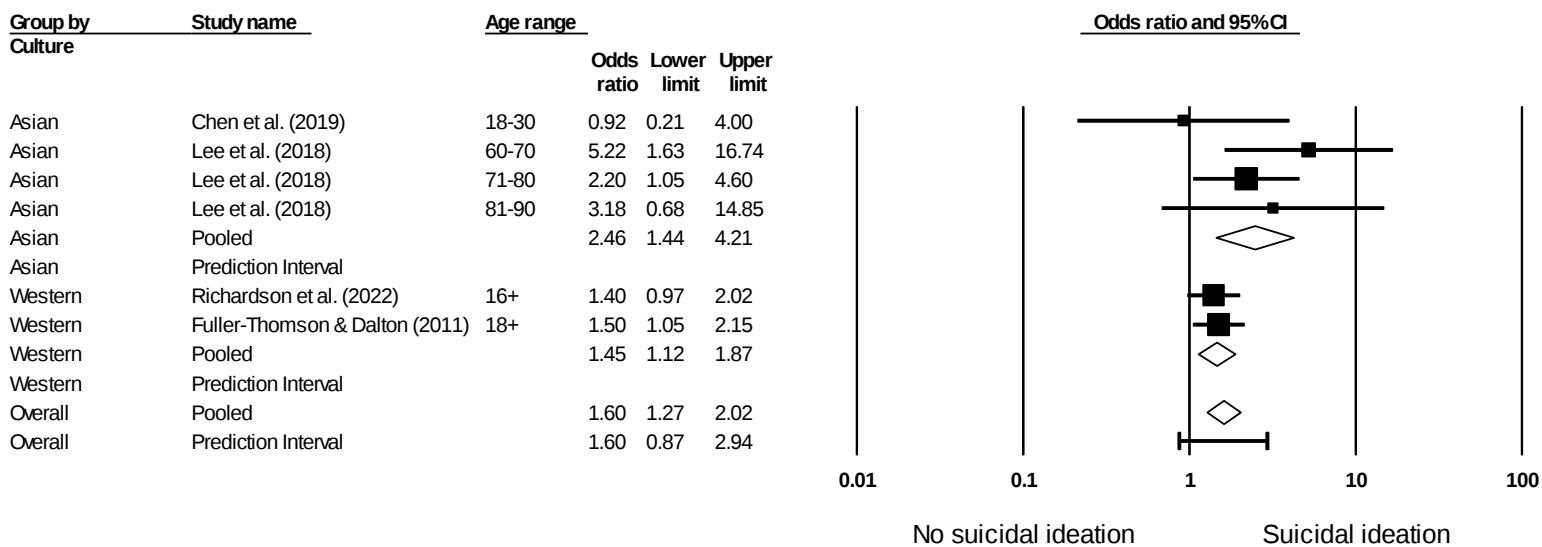


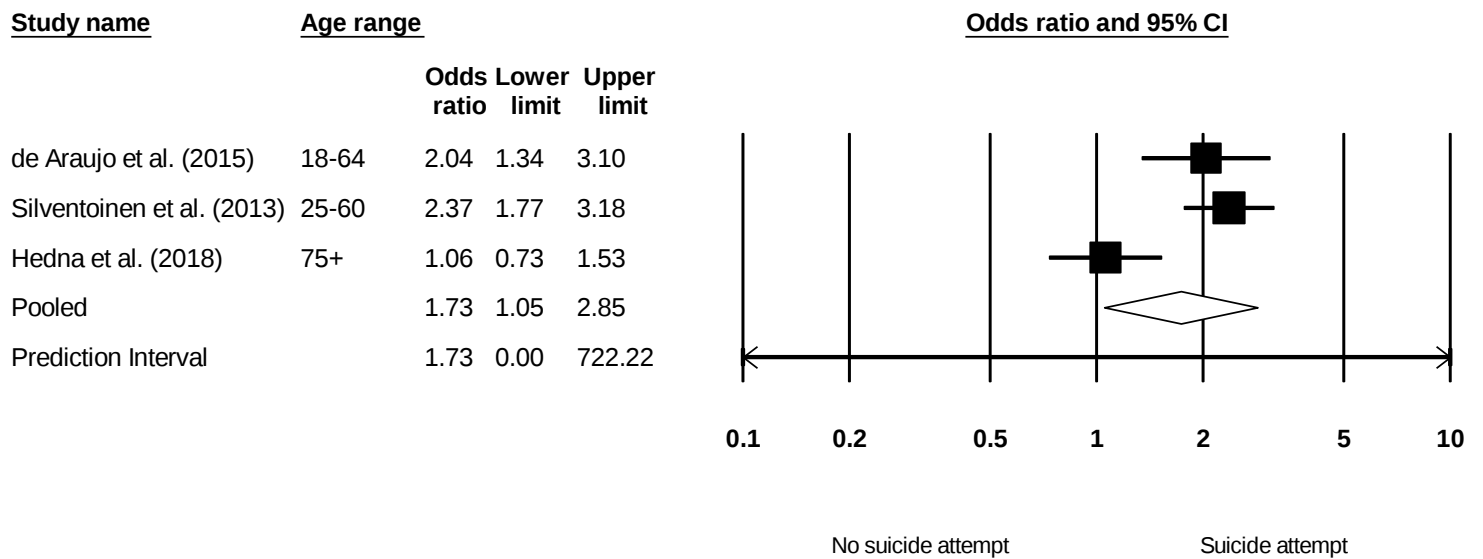
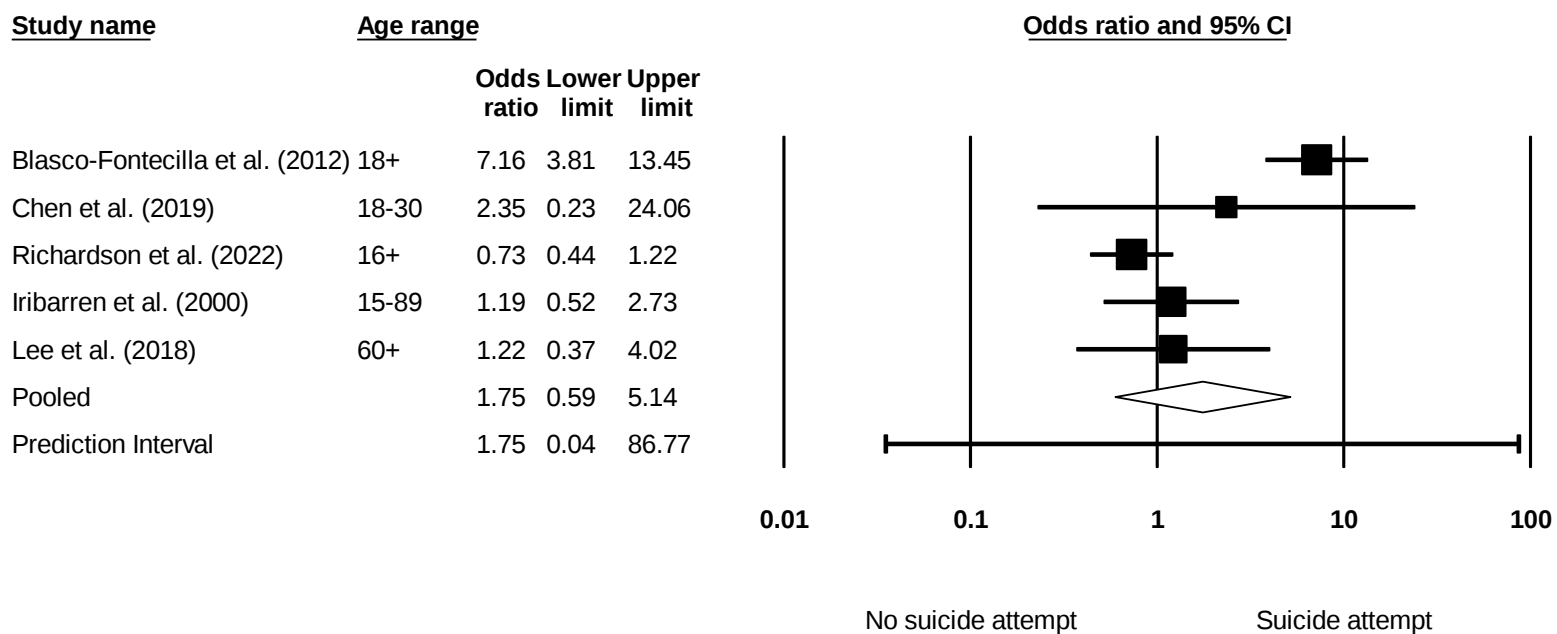
Figure S3*Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide Attempt in Divorced vs. Married Men***Figure S4***Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide Attempt in Separated/Divorced vs. Married Men*

Figure S5

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide Attempt in Separated/Divorced vs. Married Men, by Adjustment Level

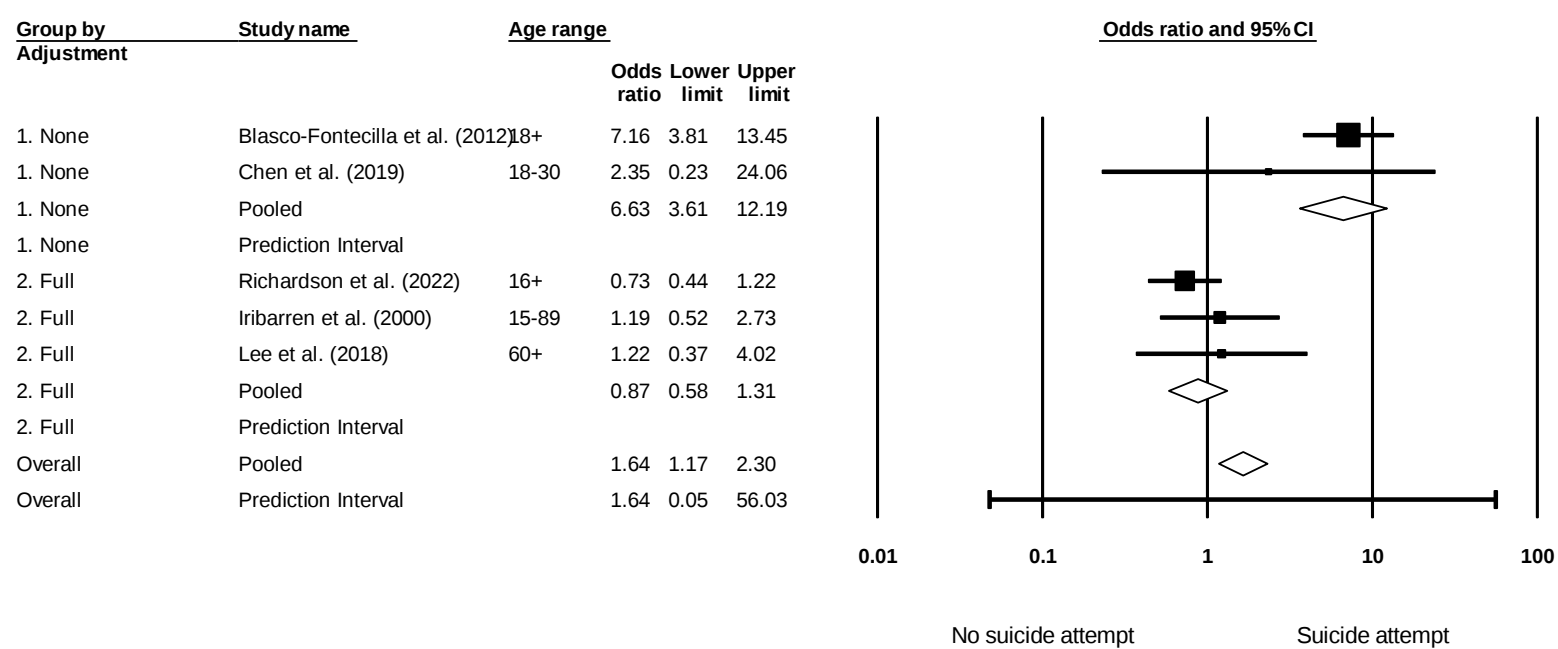


Figure S6

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide Attempt in Separated/Divorced vs. Married Men, by Culture

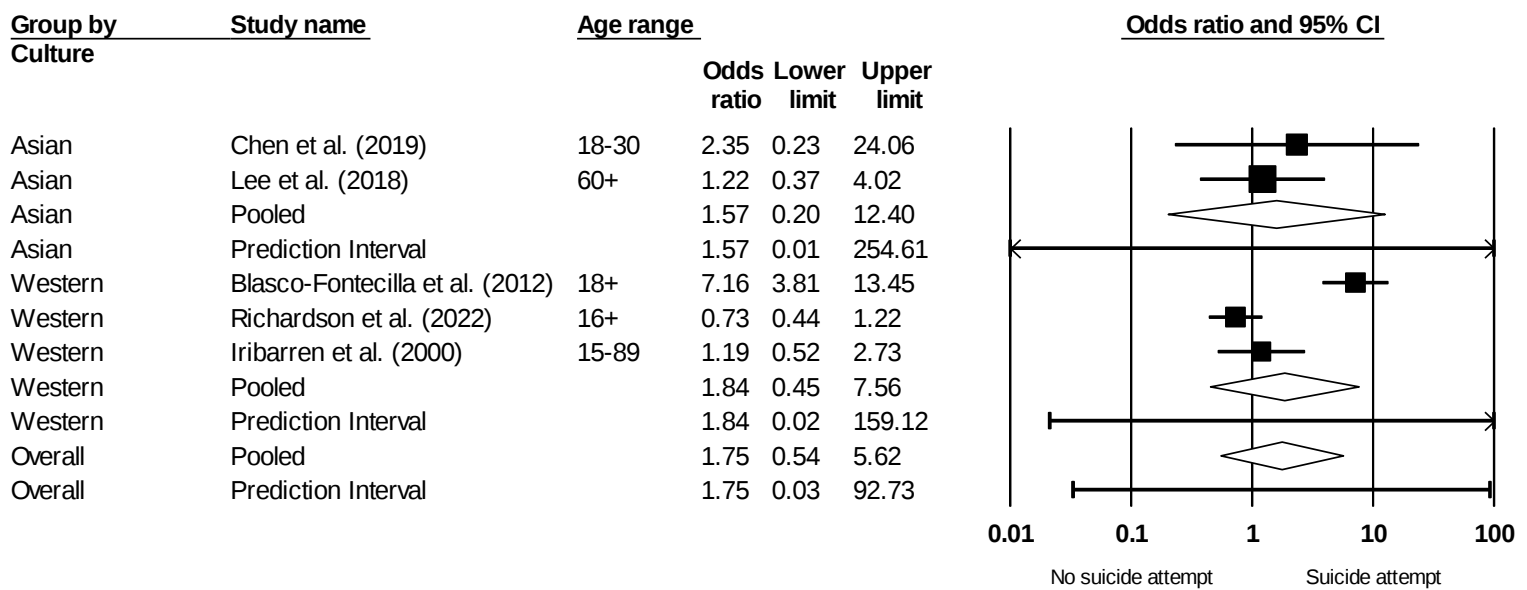


Figure S7

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide in Divorced vs. Married Men

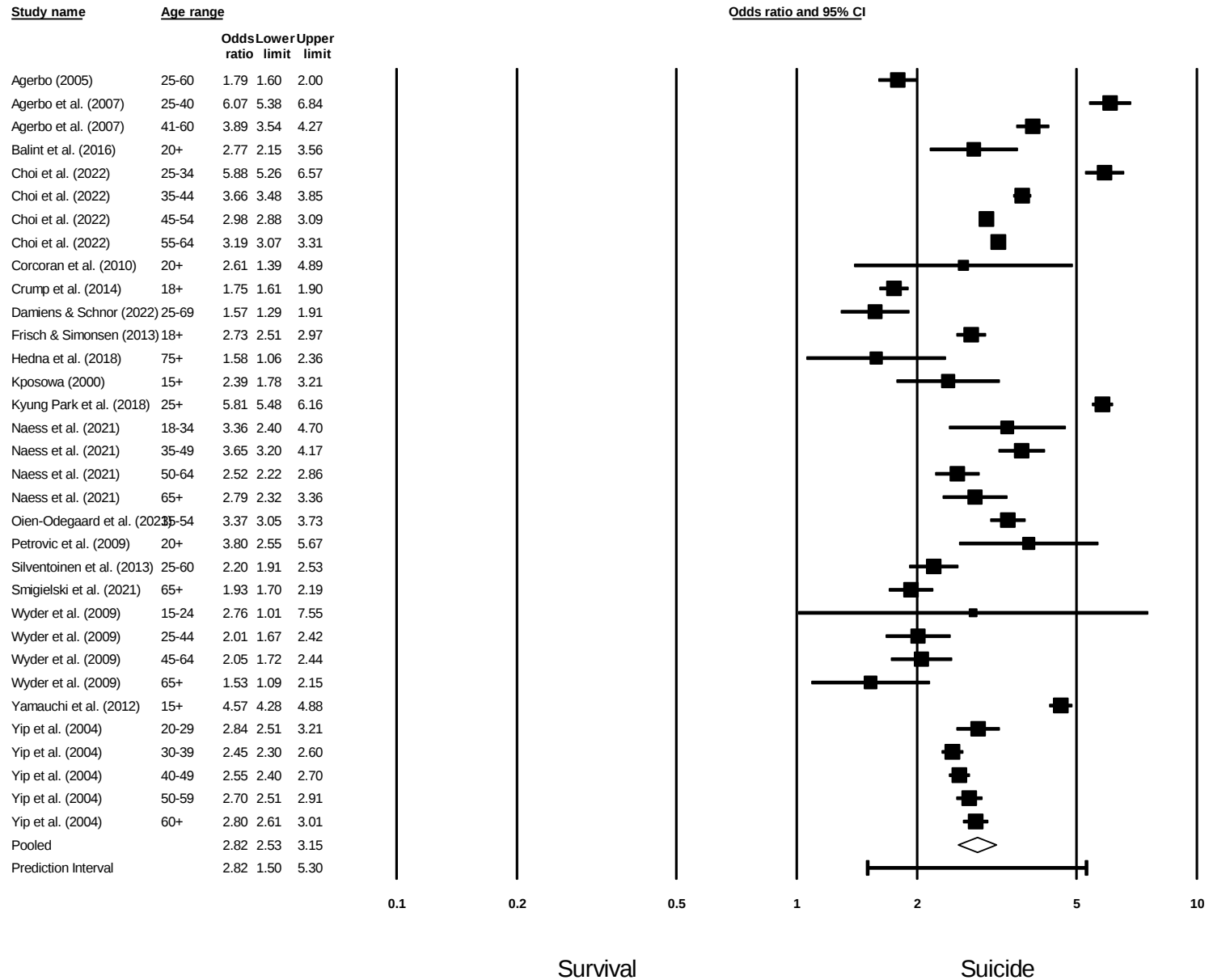
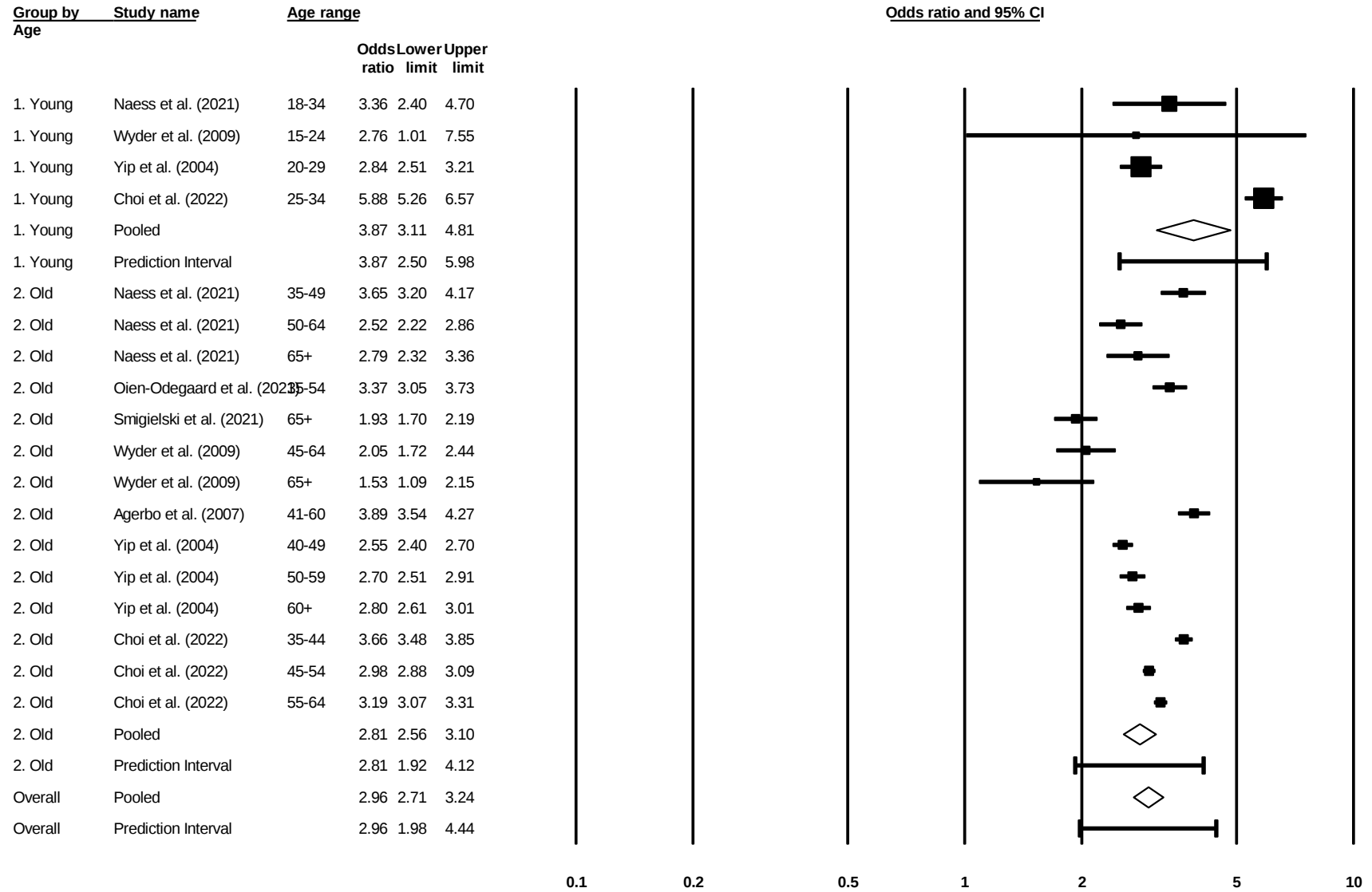


Figure S8

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide in Divorced vs. Married Men, by Age



Survival

Suicide

Figure S9

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide in Divorced vs. Married Men, by Adjustment Level

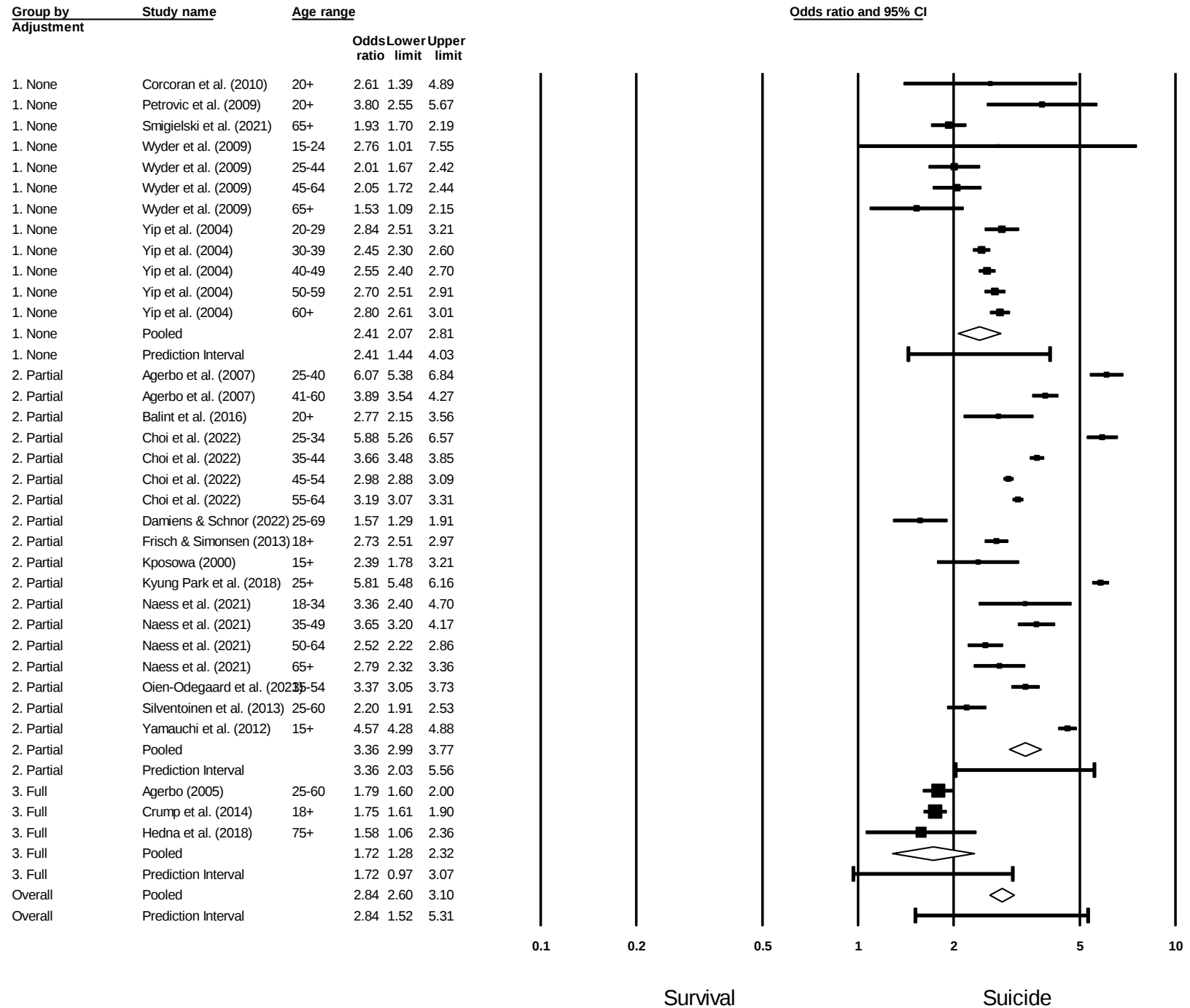


Figure S10

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide in Divorced vs. Married Men, by Culture

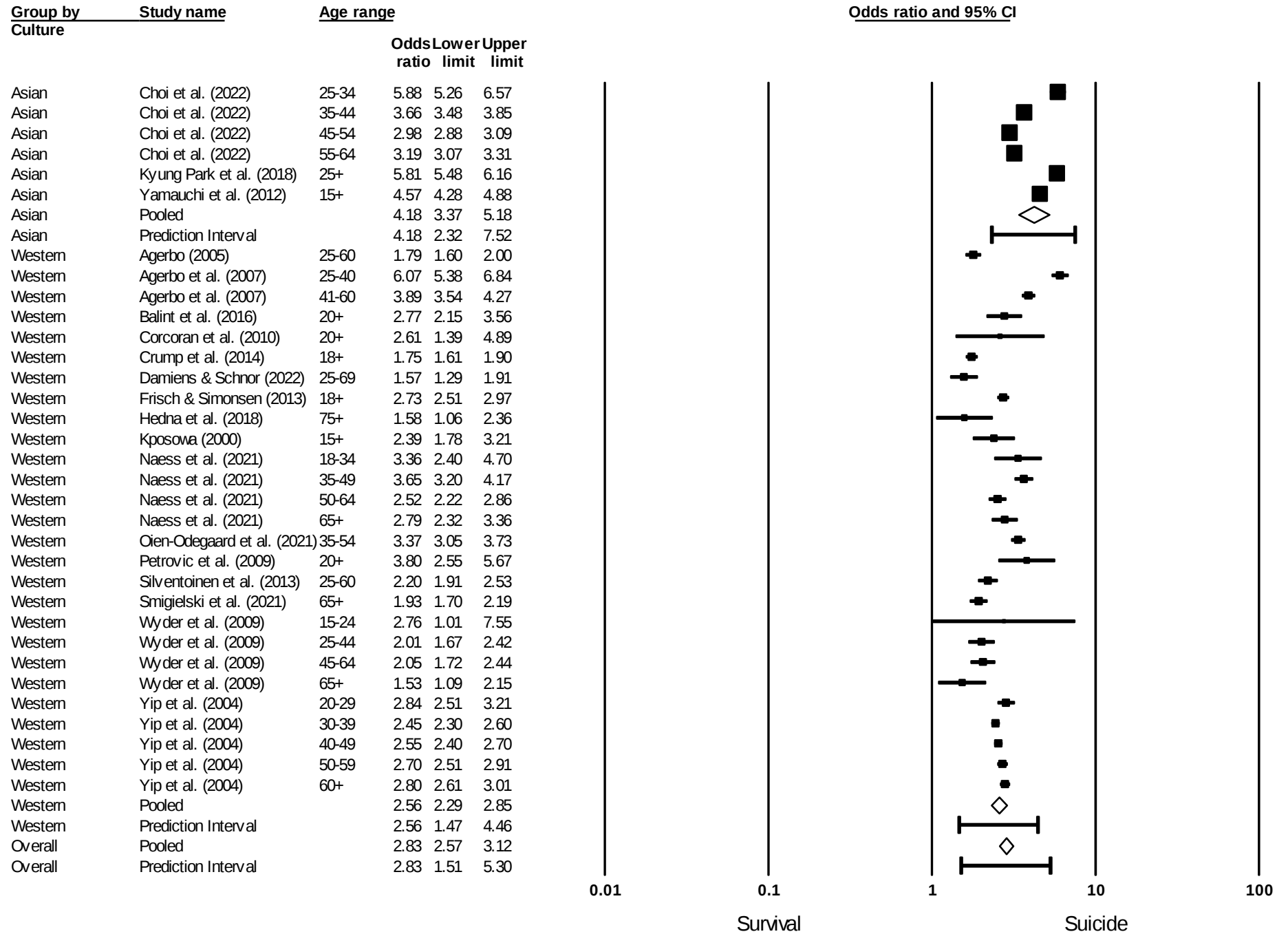


Figure S11

Forest Plot of odds of Suicide in Separated/Divorced vs. Married Men

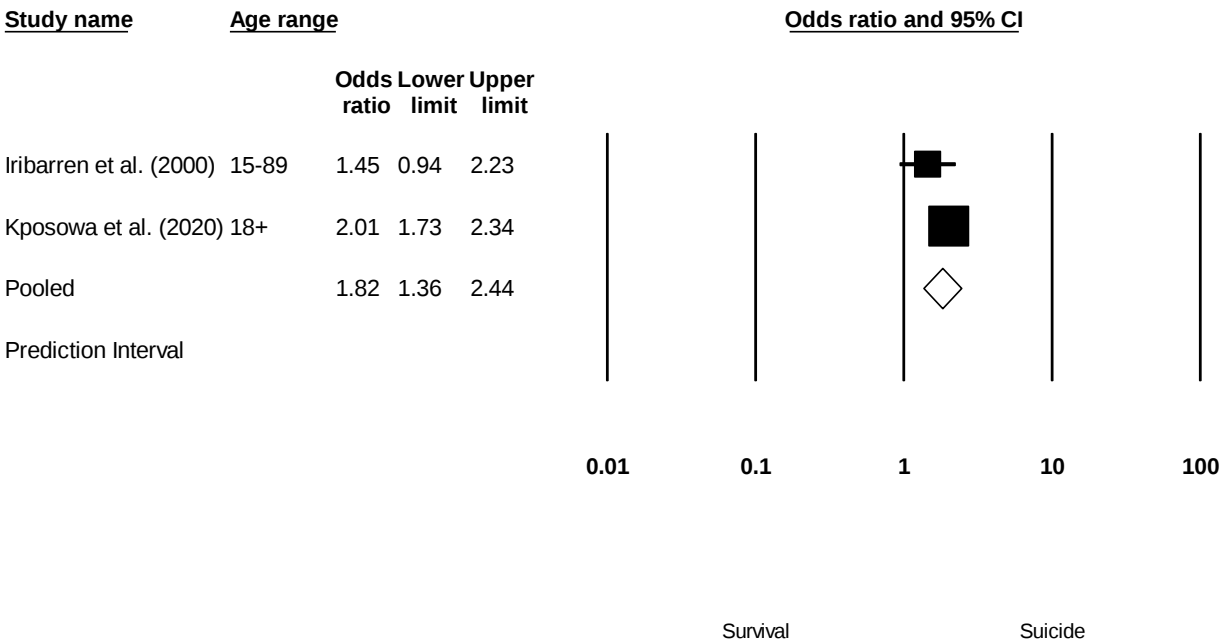


Figure S12

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide in Separated vs. Married Men

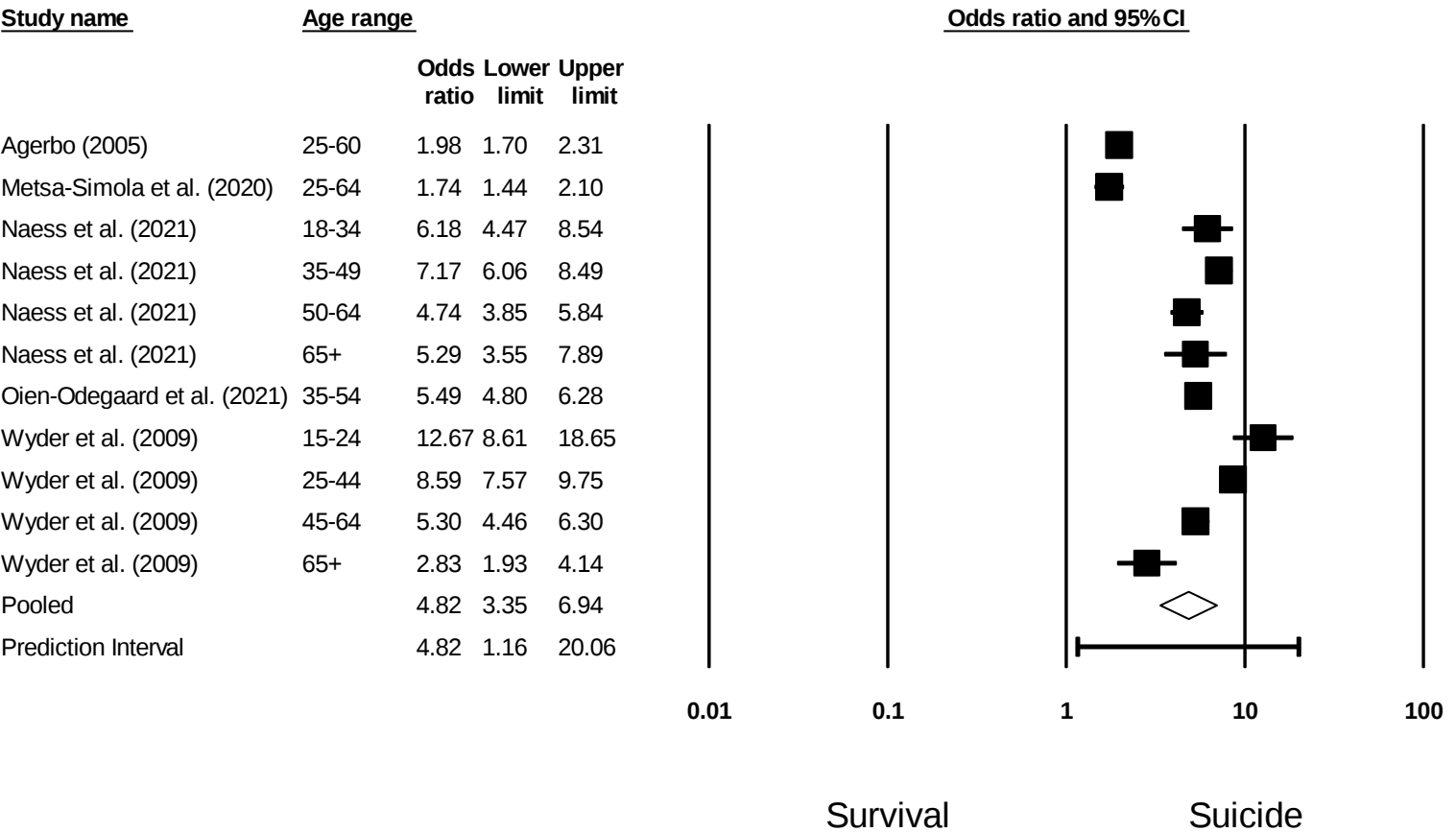


Figure S13

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide in Separated vs. Married Men, by Age

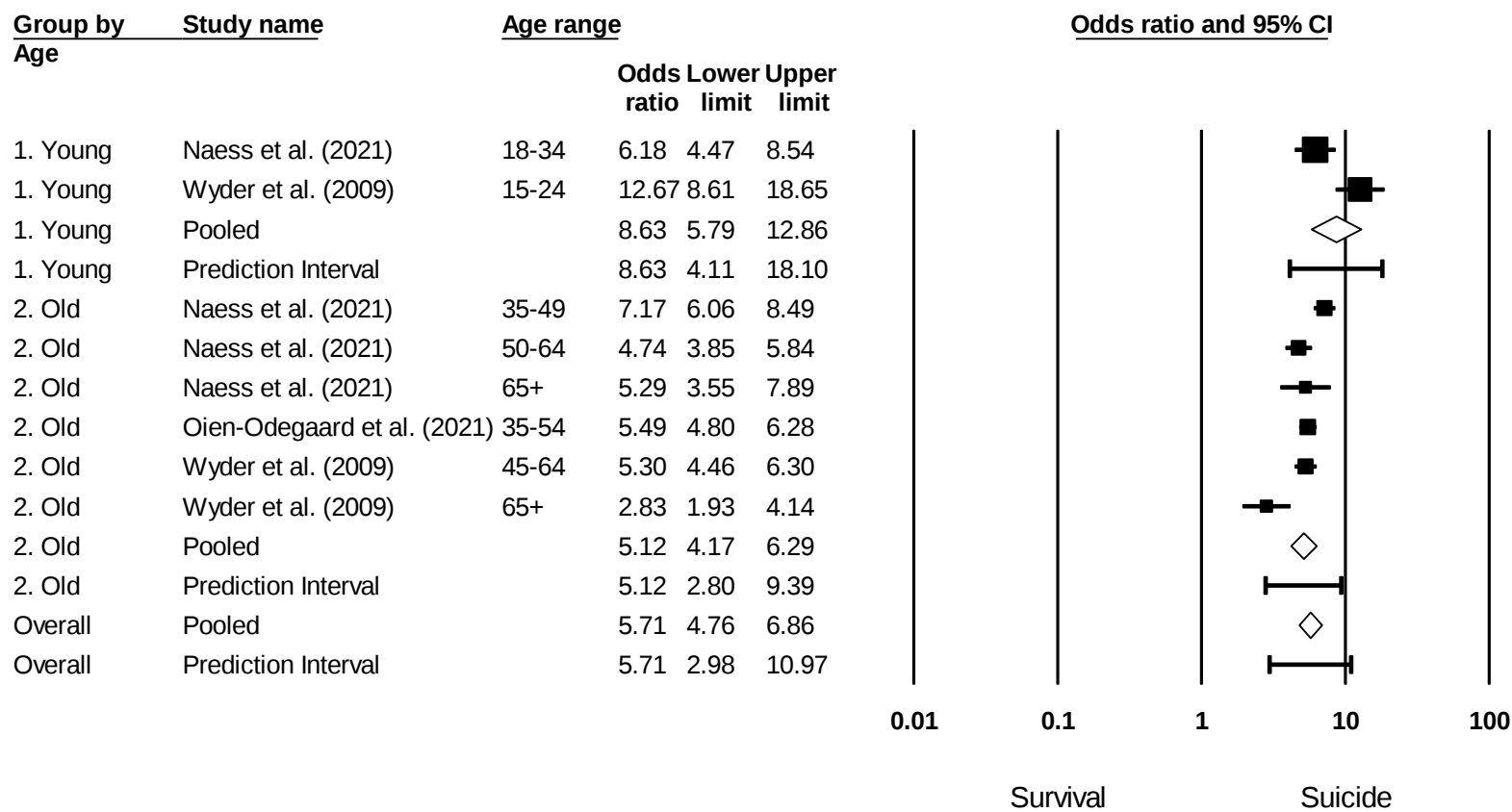


Figure S14

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide in Separated vs. Married Men, by Adjustment Level

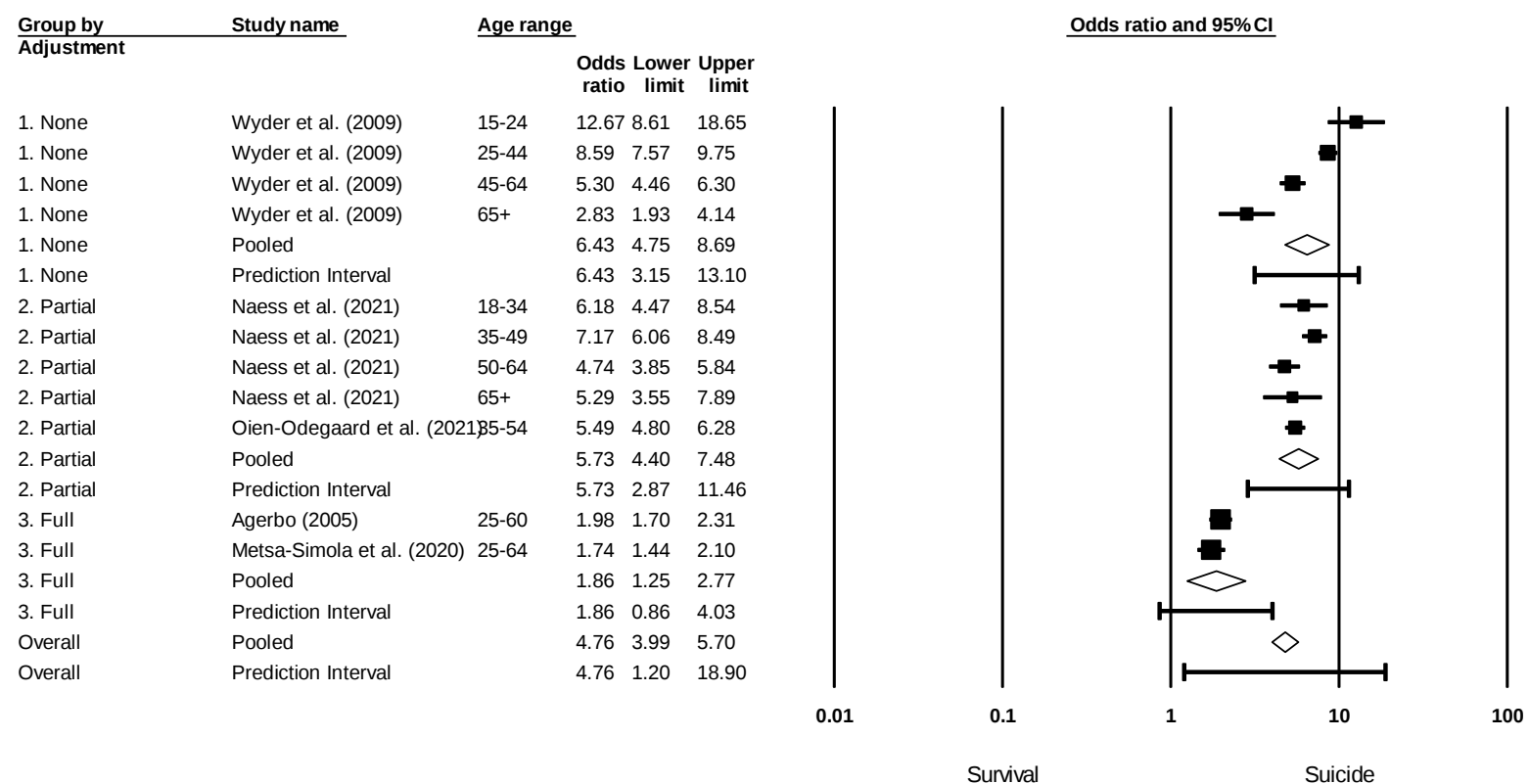


Figure S15

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide in Separated vs. Divorced Men

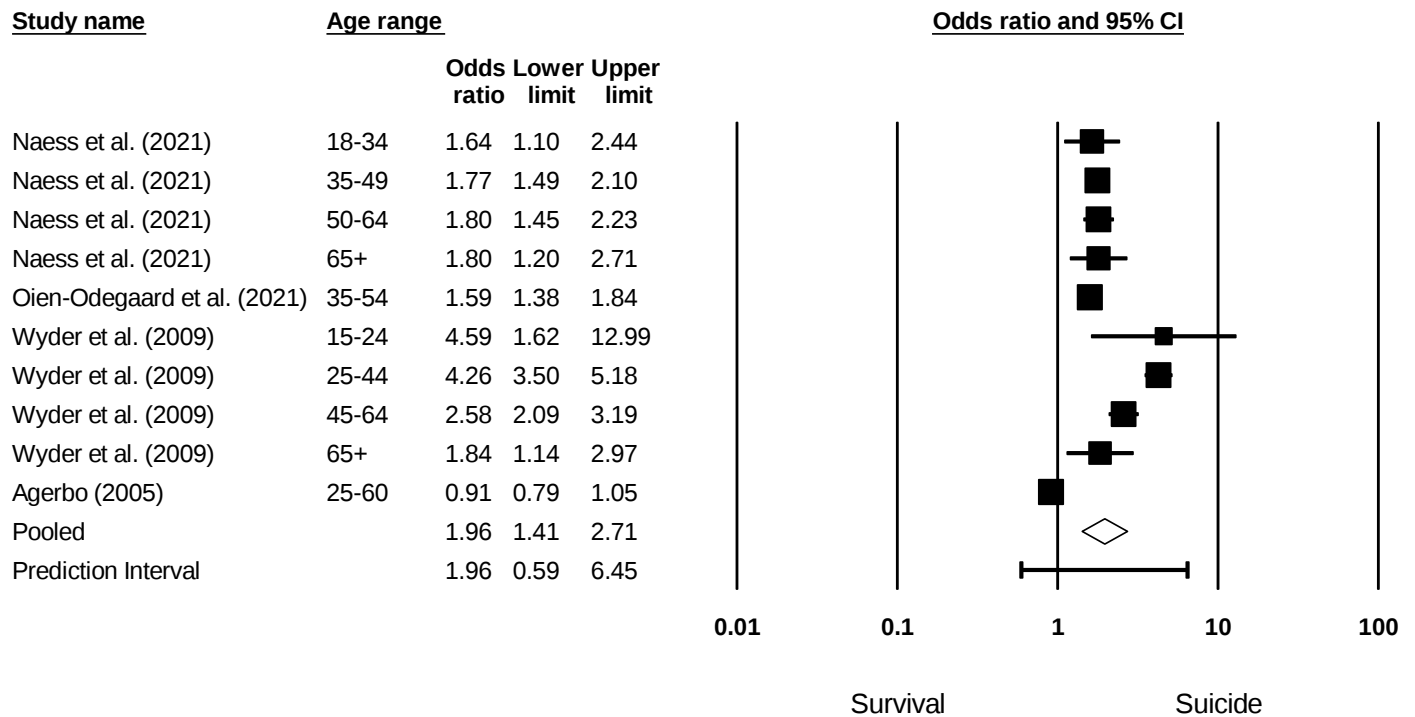


Figure S16

Forest Plot of Odds of Suicide in Separated vs. Divorced men, by Age

