**Surfing for suicide methods and help: the content of websites retrieved with search engines in Austria and the United States.**

Because more and more people are using the internet to search for health-related information which may include information regarding suicide, the quality of the information retrieved is an essential concern for internet users and for public health. Our analyses show that there is overall more protective information (e.g., contact details of a support service) than information that could harm users (e.g., details of suicide method) when searching the net for suicide. But the quality of information clearly depends upon the specific search terms used. Searches with method-related search terms (e.g., how to hang yourself) are likely used by suicidal individuals and are therefore of great importance, but yield websites with more harmful and less protective characteristics than searches using the more neutral term suicide, and these websites are often better ranked than websites with more protective information. These findings demonstrate that the visibility of preventive web contents needs improvement for method-related web searches, and we provide several recommendations.

**Predictors of Psychological Improvement on Non-Professional Suicide Message Boards: Content Analysis.**

Non-professional suicide message boards are of high relevance suicidal individuals often communicate their suicidality on these boards, which differ with regard to their suicide-permissive attitude, and little is known about what responses they receive from other users. Abusive users on these boards may sometimes trigger suicidal behavior, but users may also get help from other users. Our results show that several communicative strategies are associated with potential psychological improvement in primary posters by the end of the thread, most importantly these were an explicit affirmation of constructive intent by respondents, an explicit discouragement of destructive intent, and also constructive advices, as well as expression of sympathy toward the poster. These findings can serve to start preventive action in these settings that have long been neglected by health professionals.

**Impact of Educative Suicide Prevention Websites on Risk Factors for Suicide**

Suicide prevention organizations often use websites to educate the public, but related evaluations are scarce. Our findings indicate that even short-term exposure to any of three educative websites resulted in a sustained increase in suicide-related knowledge, and importantly, there was also a sustained reduction of suicidal ideation among participants with increased vulnerability to suicide. These findings of this indicate that educative components of professional suicide prevention service providers seem to have a sustainable positive impact and are relevant to suicide prevention.