

reasons. First, both deaths by suicide and suicide attempts are important public health concerns. Although a prior history of suicidal behaviour is indeed a strong predictor of future suicidal behaviour, a very large proportion of suicide deaths occur with the first attempt. Second, as cited in our manuscript, research finds that although suicide attempters and suicide decedents are overlapping groups, there is still a considerable lack of overlap between the two groups.³ Over 90% of people who attempt suicide do not go on to die by suicide.⁴ Moreover, several studies have assessed religion as a predictor of suicide attempts⁵ and thus our focus on death by suicide builds upon this literature.

- 1 Kleiman EM, Liu RT. Prospective prediction of suicide in a nationally representative sample: religious service attendance as a protective factor. *Br J Psychiatry* 2014; **204**: 262–6.

- 2 Schwadel P. Age, period, and cohort effects on US religious service attendance: The declining impact of sex, southern residence, and Catholic affiliation. *Sociol Relig* 2010; **71**: 2–24.
- 3 DeJong TM, Overholser JC, Stockmeier CA. Apples to oranges? A direct comparison between suicide attempters and suicide completers. *J Affect Disord* 2010; **124**: 90–7.
- 4 Owens D, Horrocks J, House A. Fatal and non-fatal repetition of self-harm: systematic review. *Br J Psychiatry* 2002; **181**: 193–9.
- 5 Dervic K, Oquendo MA, Grunebaum MF, Ellis S, Burke AK, Mann JJ. Religious affiliation and suicide attempt. *Am J Psychiatry* 2004; **161**: 2303–8.

Evan M. Kleiman, MA, Department of Psychology, George Mason University, VA, USA. Email: ekleiman@gmu.edu; **Richard T. Liu**, PhD, Department of Psychiatry and Human Behaviour, Brown University Alpert Medical School, Bradley Hospital, RI, USA.

doi: 10.1192/bjp.205.2.163a

Correction

Is depression one thing or many (letter)? *BJP*, **204**, 488. The second author is: A. Odone. The online version of this letter has been corrected post-publication, in deviation from print and in accordance with this correction.

doi: 10.1192/bjp.205.2.164

Retraction

Childhood maltreatment and methylation of the glucocorticoid receptor gene *NR3C1* in bipolar disorder. *BJP*, **204**, 30–35. An investigation carried out at the request of the Dean of the Faculty of Medicine of the University of Geneva has concluded that one of the authors (Alain Malafosse) fabricated methylation data. A reanalysis of the DNA reveals no significant correlation between childhood trauma and methylation of the *NR3C1* gene. The original conclusions therefore no longer hold true and we wish to retract the paper.

J. M. Aubry, A. Dayer, N. Perroud, C. Piguet, A. Nallet, S. Favre

doi: 10.1192/bjp.205.2.164a