Research Paper

Socioeconomic Factors as Determinants of Suicidal Behaviors Among Adults in Nigeria

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: Suicidal behavior is seen in the context of a variety of mental disorders and it is believed that suicide has become a serious issue in both developed and developing countries. This study was done to evaluate the associated factors of suicidal ideation and suicide attempt among Nigerian adults.

Methods: The data were collected from Federal Medical Center Birnin Kebbi and the Ministry of Health and Welfare in Kebbi State, a nationally representative sample was recruited using a multi-stage clustering method.

Results: Female gender, being divorced/widowed, lower education, and lower-income level were associated with suicidal ideation and suicide attempt (OR=1.56; CI=1.31–1.97, OR=1.91; CI=1.09–3.31). In particular, the effect of age on suicidal ideation presented a reverse pattern based on gender; there was a positive association for men and a negative association for women.

Conclusion: This study suggested that low education, low-income level, marital status, and age were predominantly associated with the prevalence of suicidal ideation and suicide attempt in women than men.

1. Introduction

Suicide is derived from “self-murder” as a Latin term. It is a tragic act that expresses the person’s desire to die. A suicide attempt is a behavior that the individual has undertaken with a strong intention to die. Suicide is recognized as the third leading cause of death among adolescents globally. Recent World Health Organization (WHO) publications have suggested that Nigeria has one of the highest rates of suicide in the world with estimated>15 cases per 100,000 population [1]. However, it must be emphasized that this rate was generated using modeling methods for Nigeria and other Low-And-Middle-Income Countries (LAMICs) because these countries do not routinely collect death records and have no reporting systems to document the causes of death. Suicidal ideation is a strong predictor of suicide in both the general population as well as among adolescents [2]. Compared to high-income countries, studies on the prevalence and determinants of adolescent suicide in LAMICs, including many countries in sub-Saharan Africa, such as Nigeria, are limited. Nevertheless, evidence from several studies shows a significant increase in suicide attempts and suicide-related deaths among adolescents and young adults in Africa, including Nigeria and Ghana [3-5]. In a study examining adolescent suicidal behavior among 32 countries in LAMICs using the Global School-based Health Survey (GSHS), selected countries within sub-Sa-
lichen Africa had a relatively higher prevalence of suicidal behaviors among school-going adolescents, compared to the selected LMICs from other WHO regions (i.e., USA, European Mediterranean, and South-East Asia, and Western Pacific) involved in the study [3]. In 2012, suicide was the second leading cause of death among adults aged between 15 and 29 years [1]. It is well documented that suicide has a negative impact on society. People who lose their loved ones due to committing suicide are likely to suffer from emotional distress. Suicide may also affect economic performance as it reduces the number of working-age populations in a country [2]. More than two-thirds of suicides worldwide occurred in developing countries in 2012 [1].

The top three developing countries in Asia with the highest suicide rates are Sri Lanka, China, and India, with 23.9, 20.8, and 17.36 cases per 100,000 population, respectively [6]. Malaysia ranks fourth with a prevalence of 13.1 cases per 100,000 population [2]. However, it is claimed that this figure is underestimated. In Malaysia, suicide is illegal because of religion (i.e., Islam); thus, many suicide cases are not reported. Although the rate of suicide in Malaysia is not as high as in other developing countries in Asia, it has increased enormously.

About 800,000 human beings die from suicide each year; in other words, every 40s, one person commits suicide. The WHO has estimated the global annual mortality rate to be 10.7 per 100,000 people, with variations across age groups and countries [2]. Globally, suicides are the second leading cause of premature mortality in people between the ages of 15 and 29 (preceded by traffic accidents) and number three in the 15–44 age group [4]. It is a public health issue that is estimated to contribute more than 2% to the global disease burden by 2020, particularly in countries in sub-Saharan Africa where services are scarce [5].

In Nigeria, few studies on suicidal behavior have been done based on data from hospitals. A six-month prospective suicide attempt study in three hospitals in south-western Nigeria [6] found that 39 out of 23,859 (0.16%) of the patients who had been hospitalized had attempted suicide. Another study looked at the pattern of autopsy findings after 11 years of suicide in another city in southwest Nigeria and reported a suicide rate of 0.4 per 100,000 population with a male-to-female ratio of 3.6 to 1 [7]. Both studies found higher rates in males, that the majority of victims were in their twenties, and that the use of pesticides was the most common method of self-harm. In Nigeria, suicide is a criminal offense punishable by imprisonment (Federal Government of Nigeria, 1958). This would certainly discourage those affected from submitting for assessment or treatment, making it difficult to determine the nature, extent, or correlation of suicidal behavior in the community. For children and adolescents, who make up almost half of Nigeria’s population, there is no specific record or data on their patterns of suicidal ideation or behavior or the number of lives lost because of completed suicide.

Although suicide can be prevented if appropriate measures are taken, the suicide rate is still alarmingly high in today’s society. This is because the factors that can affect suicidal behavior are not well understood. Therefore, several studies have been conducted on suicidal behavior determinants in the United States [8], Eastern Europe [9], China [10], Korea [11], and other countries [12]. Previous studies have found positive relationships between suicide and low-income level, younger age, female gender, unmarried status and low education [10, 11, 13], and poor health status [14].

However, it should be noted that there are no comprehensive studies on socio-economic factors as a risk factor for suicidal behavior in Nigeria. Accordingly, the objective of the present study was to assess the socio-economic factors that influence suicidal behavior in Nigeria.

2. Methods

Study population

The present study was based on the data from the Federal Medical Center, Birnin Kebbi, and the Ministry of Health and Welfare, Kebbi State. Three registered nurses were trained by the clinical psychologist on how to conduct an interview. The health interviews and health examinations were carried out in mobile examination centers. To select a representative sample, a multi-stage clustering sampling based on the administrative district, place of residence, and residential property (apartment or other than an apartment) were adopted. Institutionalized individuals, such as those staying at hotels, hostels, and hospitals were excluded from the survey. The total sample size used in the present study was 10141 respondents. All the respondents aged 18 years and above were used in the analysis. All subjects were fully informed about the study protocol and a written informed consent that was signed by the subjects or their legal guardians. The selected individuals were not surveyed if their consent was not obtained. The survey was approved by the Medical Research Ethics Committee of the Ministry of Health of Kebbi State (MREC: 13/001/20).
Measures

Assessment of suicidal behaviors

For the evaluation of suicidal behaviors, a face-to-face interview was conducted by the trained nurses. The dependent variables used in the present study were suicidal ideation and suicide attempt, and the related information on these variables was collected. Suicidal ideation and suicide attempt of the subjects were evaluated by asking the following designed questions: ‘Do you think about suicide?’ and ‘Have you attempted suicide?’ The respondents who answered ‘yes’ to the first question were considered to have suicidal ideation and those who responded ‘no’ were considered controls. If the respondents answered ‘yes’ to the second question, they were considered to have a suicide attempt.

Socio-demographic factors

In our study, the independent variables consisted of socio-demographic characteristics (income, age, gender, education, occupation, and marital status). Age was classified into five categories for the evaluation of suicidal ideation (18–29 years, 30–39 years, 40–49 years, 50–59 years, and ≥ 60 years) and four categories for the analysis of suicide attempt (30–39 years, 40–49 years, 50–59 years, or ≥ 60 years) because of the low frequency of events. Marital status was defined as married, single, and unmarried (widowed/divorced, which includes subjects who were divorced, separated, or bereaved). Educational attainment was classified into tertiary (≥12 years of schooling), secondary (7-11 years), and primary (<7 years). The respondents reported their monthly income level [in Nigerian Naira (₦)] and it was categorized into quartile groups (low, moderately low, moderate, and upper). Occupational status was reclassified into six subgroups: civil servant, business owners, farmer, housewife, retired, and student, and gender was categorized into male, female, and transgender.

Analysis

Multiple logistic regression models were used to determine the association between socio-demographic and lifestyle variables and suicidal ideation and suicide attempt using Odds Ratios (ORs) and 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) after adjustment for age, marital status, educational level, occupational status, and income. To test for a linear trend of ordinality categorized variables, individuals were coded as 0, 1, or 2 considering the category of each variable, and tested for multiple linear regression. All analyses were conducted separately for each gender because the factors that influence suicidal behavior are different in men and women [15]. The term statistically significant refers to a P-value of less than 0.05.

3. Results

A total of 1429/1503 (95 %) respondents answered questions about suicidal ideation and suicide attempt. The socio-demographic characteristics of the respondents are listed in Tables 1 and 2. Although age showed no linear correlation with suicidal behaviors, age showed a positive correlation (P<0.0009) with suicidal ideation in men; however, it showed a negative correlation with suicidal ideation in women (P=0.0645). Higher age had a negative association with suicide attempts in both men and women (P<0.0004). Compared to the subjects without suicidal actions, those with suicidal ideation (men: OR=3.17; CI=1.22–2.23; women: OR=1.56; CI=1.31–1.97) or suicide attempt (men: OR=2.51; CI=1.32–4.65; women: OR=1.91; CI=1.09–3.31) were more likely to be divorced/widowed, earn low income (P=0.0006 for suicidal ideation in both genders, p=0.0510 for suicide attempt in women, and p=0.0003 for suicidal ideation in men), and be less educated (p=0.0005 for suicidal ideation and suicide attempt in both genders). Unemployed subjects were found to have slightly higher suicidal ideation (OR=1.82; CI=1.41–2.34), but not a suicide attempt. Among the subgroups of occupation, for both genders (Men and Women) had a higher OR for suicide ideation and suicide attempt; however, the CI for men with suicide attempt was high due to limited incident rates.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

Although suicidal ideation and suicide attempts are varied between countries, both are common problems among adolescents. Previous population-based studies have documented a variety of risk factors for suicide [17-28]. Among determinants related to suicide attempts, the association between age and gender and suicide attempts has been evaluated [29]. We found that individuals with lower education levels had higher rates of suicide attempts. Interestingly, these results show that younger age in men and women was associated only with young age group. In a competitive society, education level may reflect the means to obtain a promotion at work.

In our study, younger age was associated with suicidal activity. This was consistent with the findings of Cui et al. [30], yet inconsistent with several studies reporting that the likelihood of suicide attempts decreased in an inverse proportion to age among adolescents [31, 32]. This is in line with the systematic review (2016), which presented that young adult is significant factors for suicide attempts in the Iranian population. In accordance with this study, in another research on 84,850 subjects from 17 countries, one of the effective factors on suicide attempts was younger age [33, 34].
The differences in suicide attempts across age groups may be the result of interactions between sociocultural, psychological, developmental, family, and environmental factors [35]. Age has a profound effect on suicidal behavior. In our gender-stratified model, there was a negative trend between age and suicidal ideation in women, but there was a reverse trend in men.

Gender differences in suicide attempts were not consistent across different regions, especially in the Western Pacific region, where men showed a higher prevalence of suicide attempts than did women, contrary to the conclusions of most studies in developed countries. The prevalence of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts was higher for women than men in the American and Asian countries; however, the rate of the women-to-men ratio in most of the countries was lower than that of high-income countries, which is approximately 2:1 or 3:1 [36, 37]. We found that women are more likely to have suicidal ideation than men, which is consistent with the findings of Qin et al. [14]. Although in all regions of the world (excluding China) and even in Iran, the suicide rate among men is higher than women, a more interesting matter is that women are more likely to commit suicide almost 3.2 times more than men. Thus, a higher rate of suicides in men compared to women can be a result of reliance upon the official statistics on suicide and ignorance or underestimating many cases of suicide or suicidal tendencies [38].

In the present study, there was a negative correlation between the level of education and prevalence of suicide behaviors, which is consistent with the findings of Song and Lee [12] who found that individuals who attended college were less likely to have suicidal ideation and suicide attempt than their counterparts who had a primary school qualification. Furthermore, in a systematic review conducted by Li et al. [11] on risk factors on suicide attempts among youths in Korea, they found that educational level was negatively linked to suicide attempts. Similarly, in line with this study, a study in Iran showed that the prevalence of suicide was higher in those with lower educational levels [39].

The impact of income on suicidal behavior has been contentious; however, most recent studies have concluded that low income is a risk factor of suicidal behavior [20-22], which is in line with our findings. In addition to household income, other economic aspects, including recent financial difficulties, unemployment, unfavorable psychosocial working conditions, and subjective uncertainty regarding job insecurity are proposed to be highly significant risk factors for suicide [23, 24].

Concerning marital status, in the present study, unmarried women were likely than married people to have suicidal ideation. This is consistent with the findings of Song and Lee [12] who reported that being divorced and widowhood can increase the likelihood of suicidal thoughts and suicide attempts. Similar findings have been reported by Qin et al. [14]. Finally, we found that unemployment in men was associated with suicidal ideation. We assumed that a different subgroup of non-employed subjects would present a diverse OR for suicidal behavior. Subjects who were unable to work due to health problems had a significantly higher OR for suicidal ideation and suicide attempt compared to white-collar workers. As regards the impact of economic factors on suicidal behavior, additional studies focusing on different aspects of economic status are warranted.

This study suggested that low education level was predominantly associated with the prevalence of suicidal ideation and suicide attempt in women than men. Occupation, however, was positively associated with suicidal ideation and suicide attempt in both men and women. The low-income level was found with a high prevalence of suicidal ideation and suicide attempt among women than men. Also, marital status in women was associated with suicidal ideation. Age is presumed to be the risk factor for suicidal ideation and suicide attempt among women.

Limitations

Several limitations of the present study should be considered. First, suicidal ideation and suicide attempt were self-reported, which might not reflect the true prevalence. Although studies have suggested the acceptable reliability and validity of self-reported suicidal behaviors among adolescents in rich countries [39], seemingly the measures have not been tested in LAMICs. Secondly, because of the nature of the cross-sectional design, which precludes any inferences regarding causation, factors are difficult to fully explain (i.e., the possibility of reverse causality remains). Finally, we were unable to distinguish the severity of suicidal ideation and suicide attempts among participants in the present study. Further studies focusing on individuals with completed suicide and mental health problems are needed. Exploring factors related to suicide will aid in the planning of public health strategies and the monitoring of policy changes and prevention efforts.
Table 1. Adjusted odds ratios of suicidal ideation and suicide attempt according to socio-economic variables in men with and without suicidal behavior

| Socio-economic Variables | Suicidal Ideation | Suicide Attempt |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                          | SI                | C              | OR             | SA              | C               | OR             |
| Age (year)**             |                   |                |                |                 |                 |                |
| 18-29                    | 14.1              | 19.3           | Ref.           | 23.2            | 32.2            | Ref.           |
| 30-39                    | 19.5              | 21.6           | 1.69(1.51-2.62)| 29.3            | 36.5            | 1.71(0.91-3.53)|
| 40-49                    | 23.7              | 21.9           | 2.11(1.71-3.12)| 19.1            | 14.6            | 1.52(0.98-3.61)|
| 50-59                    | 23.3              | 18.7           | 2.52(1.92-3.23)| 28.5            | 16.7            | 1.07(0.47-2.46)|
| ≥ 60                     | 19.4              | 18.5           | 1.72(1.21-2.54)|                 |                 |                |
| P                        | <0.0009           |                | 0.9672         |                 |                 |                |
| Marital status           |                   |                |                |                 |                 |                |
| Married                  | 64.6              | 70.3           | Ref.           | 62.1            | 73.0            | Ref.           |
| Single                   | 9.5               | 24.7           | 1.78(1.33-2.54)| 19.9            | 23.4            | 1.72(0.77-4.42)|
| Unmarriedd               | 25.9              | 5.0            | 1.67(1.36-2.24)| 18.0            | 13.6            | 2.24(1.22-4.55)|
| P-value                  | 0.0606            |                | 0.0920         |                 |                 |                |
| Income                   |                   |                |                |                 |                 |                |
| Low                      | 23.7              | 13.0           | Ref.           | 32.9            | 22.9            | Ref.           |
| Moderate low             | 28.3              | 25.4           | 1.21(0.65-1.01)| 26.1            | 22.1            | 0.52(0.31-0.85)|
| Moderate                 | 23.9              | 31.5           | 0.92(0.56-0.98)| 31.4            | 33.0            | 0.42(0.24-0.80)|
| Upper                    | 24.1              | 30.1           | 0.72(0.51-0.81)| 9.6             | 22.0            | 0.44(0.22-0.91)|
| P-value                  | <0.0006           |                | 0.0510         |                 |                 |                |
| Education                |                   |                |                |                 |                 |                |
| Primary                  | 42.8              | 33.1           | 0.62(0.52-0.83)| 41.2            | 39.2            | 0.62(0.55-2.33)|
| Secondary                | 11.2              | 38.1           | 0.52(0.42-0.62)| 27.8            | 31.8            | 0.49(0.41-1.23)|
| Tertiary                 | 46.0              | 28.8           | 0.48(0.39-0.59)| 31.0            | 29.0            | 0.32(0.29-0.93)|
| P                        | <0.0001           |                | <0.0001        |                 |                 |                |
| Occupation               |                   |                |                |                 |                 |                |
| Civil Servant            | 11.6              | 10.3           | Ref.           | 12.8            | 22.2            | Ref.           |
| Business                 | 12.7              | 14.7           | 1.16(0.84-1.47)| 19.0            | 18.5            | 1.22(0.54-2.54)|
| Farmer                   | 12.9              | 19.0           | 1.32(1.03-1.69)| 21.7            | 16.5            | 0.56(0.34-1.23)|
| Housewife                | 39.1              | 20.4           | 1.78(1.37-2.55)| 22.3            | 22.8            | 1.34(0.53-2.45)|
| Retired                  | 10.7              | 21.6           | 2.26(1.68-3.42)| 13.5            | 11.0            | 1.01(0.80-2.43)|
| Student                  | 13.0              | 14.0           | 1.17(0.89-1.79)| 10.7            | 9.0             | 1.25(0.30-1.25)|
| P                        | 0.0670            |                | 0.0657         |                 |                 |                |

SI: Those with suicidal ideation (n=1429 cases).
SA: Those with suicide attempt (n=322 cases) was case.
C: Those with suicidal ideation (control) (n=535 cases).
OR (Odds Ratio): Multiple logistic regression analyses adjusted for age, marital status, education, occupation, and household income.
Y: Age was categorized into the age groups of 30–39, 40–49, 50-59, and ≥60 years.
Z: Divorced, separated, or widowed.

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Table 2. Adjusted odds ratios of suicidal ideation and suicide attempt according to socio-economic variables in women with and without suicidal behavior

| Socio-economic Variables | Suicidal Ideation | Suicide Attempt |
|--------------------------|-------------------|-----------------|
|                          | SI               | C               | OR              | SA   | C               | OR              |
| Age (year)               |                  |                 |                 |      |                 |                 |
| 18-29                    | 16.1             | 15.3            | Ref.            | 24.2 | 32.9            | Ref.            |
| 30-39                    | 17.5             | 26.6            | 0.89(0.53-2.51) | 30.3 | 32.2            | 1.65(0.88-3.43) |
| 40-49                    | 22.7             | 21.9            | 1.19(1.51-2.82) | 15.1 | 18.6            | 1.52(0.75-3.41) |
| 50-59                    | 24.3             | 15.7            | 1.72(1.78-2.91) | 30.4 | 16.3            | 1.01(0.47-2.46) |
| ≥60                      | 19.4             | 21.5            | 1.63(1.34-2.54) |      |                 |                 |
| P-value                  |                  |                 | 0.0645          |      |                 | <0.0004         |
| Marital status           |                  |                 |                 |      |                 |                 |
| Married                  | 74.5             | 71.3            | Ref.            | 68.2 | 72.0            | Ref.            |
| Single                   | 10.5             | 21.5            | 1.28(1.23-2.63) | 20.8 | 24.2            | 1.62(0.72-4.52) |
| Unmarried                 | 15.0             | 6.2             | 1.31(1.27-2.43) | 11.0 | 13.8            | 2.26(1.12-4.45) |
| P-value                  |                  |                 | 0.0645          |      |                 | 0.0731          |
| Income                   |                  |                 |                 |      |                 |                 |
| Low                      | 28.6             | 23.3            | Ref.            | 28.4 | 26.3            | Ref.            |
| Moderate low             | 38.3             | 19.2            | 1.21(0.66-1.21) | 22.2 | 21.7            | 0.51(0.32-0.95) |
| Moderate                 | 23.9             | 35.5            | 0.83(0.55-0.96) | 41.4 | 31.0            | 0.41(0.22-0.88) |
| Upper                    | 7.5              | 22.0            | 0.71(0.52-0.88) | 8.0  | 21.0            | 0.45(0.21-0.91) |
| P-value                  |                  |                 | <0.0006         |      |                 | 0.0510          |
| Education                |                  |                 |                 |      |                 |                 |
| Primary                  | 31.8             | 32.2            | 0.56(0.50-0.81) | 36.5 | 36.4            | 0.54(0.54-2.23) |
| Secondary                | 42.2             | 39.1            | 0.52(0.41-0.61) | 33.5 | 34.6            | 0.44(0.42-1.33) |
| Tertiary                 | 26.0             | 28.7            | 0.46(0.40-0.56) | 30.0 | 29.0            | 0.35(0.30-0.95) |
| P-value                  |                  |                 | <0.0005         |      |                 | <0.0005         |
| Occupation               |                  |                 |                 |      |                 |                 |
| Civil Servant            | 13.4             | 11.2            | Ref.            | 16.3 | 21.4            | Ref.            |
| Business                 | 12.6             | 15.8            | 1.14(0.82-1.77) | 15.0 | 18.3            | 1.12(0.52-2.52) |
| Farmer                   | 12.9             | 20.0            | 1.33(1.02-1.79) | 24.7 | 19.5            | 0.54(0.32-1.23) |
| Housewife                | 29.3             | 22.6            | 1.79(1.38-2.65) | 23.6 | 24.8            | 1.35(0.54-2.46) |
| Retired                  | 21.7             | 21.6            | 2.29(1.69-3.72) | 14.5 | 14.0            | 1.03(0.81-2.44) |
| Student                  | 10.1             | 30.4            | 1.19(0.89-1.89) |      | 5.9             | 2.0             | 1.25(0.90-1.25) |
| P                       |                  |                 | 0.0707          |      |                 | 0.0707          |

SI: Those with suicidal ideation (n=1429 cases).
SA: Those with suicide attempt (n=322 cases) was cases.
C: Those with suicidal ideation (control) (n=535 cases).
OR (Odds Ratio): Multiple logistic regression analyses adjusted for age, marital status, education, occupation, and household income.
Y: Age was categorized into the age groups of 30–39, 40–49, 50-59, and ≥60 years.
Z: Divorced, separated, or widowed
Ethical Considerations

Compliance with ethical guidelines

All ethical principles are considered in this article. The participants were informed about the purpose of the research and its implementation stages. They were also assured about the confidentiality of their information and were free to leave the study whenever they wished, and if desired, the research results would be available to them.

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Authors contributions

All authors contributed equally in preparing all parts of the research

Conflicts of interest

The authors declared no conflicts of interest.

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مقاله پژوهشی:

عوامل اقتصادی-اجتماعی به عنوان عوامل تعیین کننده رفتارهای خودکشی در بزرگسالان در نیجریه

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موترالا حسن حسن

شماره

27

دوره

1400

تابستان

مجله روان پزشکی و روان شناسی بالینی ایران

مقدمه

"کشتن خود" اصطلاحی است لاتین به معنی خودکشی و خودکشی عملی غم انگیز است که تمایل فرد به مرگ را نشان می‌دهد. ارتکاب به خودکشی رفتاری است که فرد با قصد قاطع برای مرگ انجام می‌دهد.

خودکشی به عنوان سومین علت اصلی مرگ و میر در بین نوجوانان در سطح جهان شناخته شده است. خودکشی به عنوان یک الگوی معکوس بر اساس جنسیت ارائه می‌شود که رابطه مثبت در مردان و رابطه منفی در زنان وجود دارد. افکار خودکشی پیشی‌بگیری کننده قدر خودکشی هم در جمعیت عمومی و هم در نوجوانان است. این مقاله با توجه به اهمیت شیوع غیرمعنی‌داری در مردان و زنان، تأثیرات ایدئولوژیک و اجتماعی بر این موضوع را بررسی می‌کند.

کلیدواژه‌های مقاله:

افکار خودکشی، اقدام به خودکشی، عوامل اقتصادی-اجتماعی، سن

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مقدمه

خودکشی، استطلاعی است لاتین به معنی "کشتن خود". خودکشی خودکشی عملی غم‌انگیز است که تمایل فرد به مرگ را نشان می‌دهد. افتکار خودکشی پیشی‌بگیری کننده قدر خودکشی هم در جمعیت عمومی و هم در نوجوانان است. منظور از "افکار خودکشی" به‌طور گسترده‌تر، مطالعات در بیماری درمانی و ارتباط خودکشی در بنیان‌گذاری مهیج، نتایج در مردان و زنان را نشان می‌دهد.

افکار خودکشی پیشی‌بگیری کننده قدر خودکشی هم در جمعیت عمومی و هم در نوجوانان است. این مقاله با توجه به اهمیت شیوع غیرمعنی‌داری در مردان و زنان، تأثیرات ایدئولوژیک و اجتماعی بر این موضوع را بررسی می‌کند.

1. Suicide

2. WHO

3. LAMIC

5. وزارت بهداشت، درمان و درمانگاهی

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نرخ نسبت زن به مرد در اکثر کشورها کمتر از کشورهای آمریکایی و آسیایی بیشتر از مردان بود.

از خودکشی نسبت به زنان را به خود اختصاص داده، یکسان، به ویژه در منطقه غربی اقیانوس آرام که در آن مردان برخلاف بین سن و افکار خودکشی در زنان یک روند منفی وجود داشت، کشور جهان، یکی از عوامل مؤثر در اقدام به خودکشی است. در تحقیقی دیگر بر روی خودکشی در جنوب غربی جهان، نشان داد که بهترین روش برای کاهش این امر یکی از عوامل مؤثر در اقدام به خودکشی است.

در نتیجه، چنین مطالعاتی که در مورد رفتن فردی به خودکشی براساس فناصعاه بیمارستان انجام شده است، یک مطالعه شرکت جمعیت به خودکشی در سه بیمارستان در جنوب غربی نیجریه نشان داد که از 875 شهادتی که در بیمارستان یک بستری شده بودند، 97 نفر اقدام به خودکشی کرده بودند. [2] این درجات به ویژه در جنوب غربی نیجریه بیشتر و درمان خودکشی در راه اندازی قرار گرفته است. با توجه به اینکه البته برون‌البنان، سنی و جنسیت و اقدام به خودکشی با هم از این نظر، از افراد جوان در ایران عوامل کمربند ابزارهای انسانی و امکانات روانی (مطابقت دارد که نشان داد افراد جوان در ایران عوامل «»)

نتایج پژوهش نشان داد که افرادی با سطح اجتماعی-فرهنگی و اقتصادی، در نیجریه، خودکشی را به عنوان یکی از اشکال از دست دادن به زندگی، و در برخی موارد، این امر با فعالیت به دلیل ازدست دادن به درد و برخورد با موانع زندگی و مداخلات و سهولت قابلیت ازدست دادن به خودکشی را نشان می‌دهد.

نتایج نشان داد که افرادی با سن بالا در برخی موارد از دست دادن به خودکشی، احتمالاً به دلیل اینکه در سن بالا، افرادی ممکن است به خودکشی مبتلا شوند.

دو افسر پزشک و یک مصاحبه در مورد نحوه انجام نزدیک به دانشگاه‌های برای اقدام به خودکشی در مراکز بهداشتی و مراکز درمانی در ایران به دانشگاه‌های متعاقب بود. آنها در مطالعه‌های مختلف، با بهره‌برداری از مبانی و مراکز روانی، در حین بهداشت و بهداشتی و درمان، افرادی که به دلیل ازدست دادن به درد و برخورد با موانع زندگی، از دست دادن به خودکشی، احتمالاً به دلیل اینکه در سن بالا، افرادی ممکن است به خودکشی مبتلا شوند.

در این مطالعه، 136 نفر به عنوان مورد بررسی شدند. نتایج نشان داد که افرادی با سن بالا در برخی موارد از دست دادن به خودکشی، احتمالاً به دلیل اینکه در سن بالا، افرادی ممکن است به خودکشی مبتلا شوند.

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در مطالعه حاضر، بین سطح تحصیلات و شیوع رفتارهای خودکشی همبستگی منفی وجود دارد که با افتخاری لی و همکاران [11] مطابقت دارد. همان‌طور که در این مطالعه نشان داده شد، شیوع رفتار خودکشی در مردان بالاتر از زنان بود. این با یافته‌های گزارشکنده [10] مطابقت دارد که طلاق و بیوه همچنین وضعیت جنجالی و اجرای تهدید نظام عامل خطر برای خودکشی قراردادی می‌کند.

نتیجه‌گیری

این مطالعه نشان داد که سطح تحصیلات پایین با شیوع افکار خودکشی و اقدام به خودکشی در زنان نسبت به مردان ارتباط دارد. همچنین وضعیت تاهل در زنان با افکار خودکشی همراه بود که بیش از مردان است. این مطالعه نشان داد که سن عامل خطر افکار خودکشی و اقدام به خودکشی در زنان است.

توجه‌ها و اخلاق

پیروی از اخلاق پژوهش

امروز اخلاقی تواناً بر این مطالعه رهیت شده است. شرکت کننده نهایی جاده ناشی از مطالعه خارج شده. همچنین همه شرکت کننده در جریان روند پژوهش بودند. آثار آنها همه محترم ته نگه‌داشته شد.

حامی مالی

این تحقیق هیچ گونه کمک مالی از سازمان‌های تأمین مالی در پیشرفت مالی نمود. همچنین همه شرکت کننده در جریان روند پژوهش بودند. آثار آنها همه محترم ته نگه‌داشته شد.

مشارکت‌کنندگان

تمام شرکت‌کنندگان در طرح‌ها و گزارش‌های پژوهش در حاضر مشارکت داشته‌اند.

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