



## Gender differences in suicide in Serbia within the period 2006–2010 Razlike u polu kod samoubistava u Srbiji u pe

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### Abstract

**Background/Aim.** The complex multifactorial etiology of suicide suggests the need to consider gender differences when developing effective strategies for suicide prevention. The aim of this study was to examine the suicide rates and/or trends obtained for population as a whole, including gender differences in cases of committed suicide and to consider factors (age groups, education, employment, marital status, nationality and methods) associated with it in Serbia within the period 2006–2010. **Methods.** Data were obtained from the Statistical Office of the Republic of Serbia. Their classification related to the suicide method was carried out on the basis of ICD-X Code, WHO 1992 (International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems 10th revision, World Health Organization). Statistical analysis was done by using the crude specific suicide rate. **Results.** Within the period 2006–2010 the total number of suicides in Serbia was 6,673, of which 71.9% were males and 28.1% females (male to female suicide ratio 2.56 : 1). Their average rate was 18.15 *per* 100,000 persons, namely, 26.85 *per* 100,000 for males and 9.92 *per* 100,000 for females. Suicide was most often committed by married males and females with high school education, retired, by the Serbs. The suicide rate in Serbia increased parallelly with the age of suicide committers and

### Apstrakt

**Uvod/Cilj.** Kompleksna multifaktorska etiologija samoubojstva ukazuje na potrebu da se utvrde polne razlike u pojavi samoubojstva i razviju efikasne strategije prevencije. Cilj ovog istraživanja bio je utvrđivanje stopa i trendova samoubojstva u celini, tako i prema polnim razlikama, uključujući razlike u slučajevima izvršenog samoubojstva i razmatranje faktora (starosne grupe, obrazovanje, zaposlenost, bračno stanje, nacionalnost i metode) povezanih sa suicidom (godina izvršenog u Srbiji u periodu od 2006–2010). **Metode.** Podaci za istraživanje dobijeni su iz Statističkog zavoda Republike Srbije. Klasifikacija po metodi samoubojstva izvršena je na osnovu ICD-X kodova, WHO 1992 (*International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health problems, 10th revision, World Health Organization*). Statistička analiza rađena je korišćenjem sirovih specifičnih stopa samoubojstva. **Rezultati.** U periodu od 2006–2010 izvršeno je ukupno 6 673 suicida, od čega 71,9% muškarci i 28,1% žene. Prosečna stopa samoubojstva iznosila je 18,15 na 100 000 osoba, odnosno 26,85 na 100 000 za muškarce i 9,92 na 100 000 za žene. Muškarci su najčešće izvršili samoubojstvo u braku, sa srednjom ili visokom školom, kao penzioneri, Srbi. Stopa samoubojstva u Srbiji porasla je paralelno sa starosnom grupom izvršilaca i