

Database Analysis

Suicide rate 1985 - 2016

The "Suicide Rates Overview 1985 to 2016" database available on Kaggle is a comprehensive compilation of information related to suicide rates in various countries over a 32-year period from 1985 to 2016. This database was compiled by Russell Yates and contains a variety of demographic, social, and economic variables that may be associated with suicide rates.

The database includes information on the number of suicides by country, year, age and gender, as well as population data and socioeconomic indicators such as GDP per capita, unemployment rates and urbanization rates. Such data can provide insights into global suicide trends and patterns, as well as allow for comparative analyzes across different countries and demographic groups.

By exploring this database, it is possible to identify correlations or patterns that may help to better understand the factors associated with suicide. For example, one can analyze whether rising unemployment rates are related to an increase in suicide rates or whether there are significant differences in rates between genders or specific age groups. This information can be valuable to researchers, mental health professionals, policymakers and organizations working on suicide prevention.

However, it is important to be careful when interpreting the data and to recognize the limitations of the database. Not all countries have consistent or complete suicide data, which may result in gaps or inaccuracies. Furthermore, it is essential to remember that suicide is a complex and multifaceted issue, and data alone cannot provide a complete picture of causes and underlying factors.

In summary, the "Suicide Rates Overview 1985 to 2016" database available on Kaggle provides a comprehensive overview of suicide rates in different countries over more than three decades. This database can be a valuable tool for statistical analysis and studies related to suicide, helping to increase understanding and awareness of this issue globally.

Dealing with the sensitive topic of suicide worldwide is a challenging task, but it is important to approach it with respect and compassion. Suicide is a complex and multifaceted issue that affects people of different ages, genders, backgrounds and social backgrounds around the world. While it is difficult to obtain accurate statistics on suicide globally, as not all countries consistently record and report cases, it is a sad reality that many lives are lost every year.

Suicide is not only a mental health issue, but is also related to a combination of social, psychological and biological factors. Issues such as untreated mental illness, social isolation, stigma, substance abuse, family problems, financial hardship, and trauma can all increase someone's risk of considering or committing suicide.

It is important to recognize that each person facing this pain has a unique story and deserves to be heard, understood and supported. Suicide awareness worldwide is critical to combating the stigma associated with it and promoting a culture of mutual care and support. We must learn to recognize the warning signs, listen carefully to those who are struggling, and encourage seeking professional help.

Suicide prevention requires a holistic approach, involving governments, health organizations, educational institutions and society at large. It is necessary to invest in accessible and quality mental health services, awareness campaigns and emotional support programs. Educating people about the importance of taking care of their mental health and fostering a supportive and accepting environment can make a difference in the lives of those who are struggling.

In addition, it is essential to develop prevention strategies that address the underlying causes of suicide, such as poverty, violence and discrimination. Creating social support networks, strengthening community ties and promoting respect for human rights are key aspects in building a more resilient society.

If you or someone you know is experiencing suicidal thoughts, it's important to get help right away. There are suicide prevention organizations and hotlines available in many countries, offering confidential support and emotional support.

While the issue of global suicide is complex and challenging, it is critical to remember that hope, support and compassion can make a difference in people's lives. We must work together to build a more caring, inclusive and compassionate society where every life is valued and protected.

The suicide rate in some parts of the world can be influenced by a complex combination of social, cultural, economic and individual factors. Understanding these factors can help us identify the underlying causes and implement effective prevention strategies. Here are some reasons why the suicide rate can be high in certain regions:

Mental health issues: The presence of mental illnesses, such as depression, anxiety disorders, and bipolar disorder, is often associated with an increased risk of suicide.

In some areas, there may be a lack of access to adequate mental health services, such as specialist professionals, medication and therapy, which can contribute to the high suicide rate.

Stigma and lack of awareness: Stigma around mental health is still prevalent in many societies. This can lead to discrimination and social isolation for people struggling with mental health issues. Furthermore, lack of awareness of the warning signs and the importance of seeking help can make early detection and appropriate intervention difficult.

Unfavorable socioeconomic conditions: Socioeconomic factors such as poverty, unemployment, inequality and lack of opportunities can increase the risk of suicide. These conditions can cause chronic stress, hopelessness and despair, leaving people feeling trapped in difficult situations with no prospect of improvement.

Social and cultural pressure: In certain cultures, there may be an increased emphasis on honor, reputation, and social status. The pressure to meet these societal expectations can be overwhelming and contribute to feelings of inadequacy and hopelessness, especially when meeting these standards is difficult.

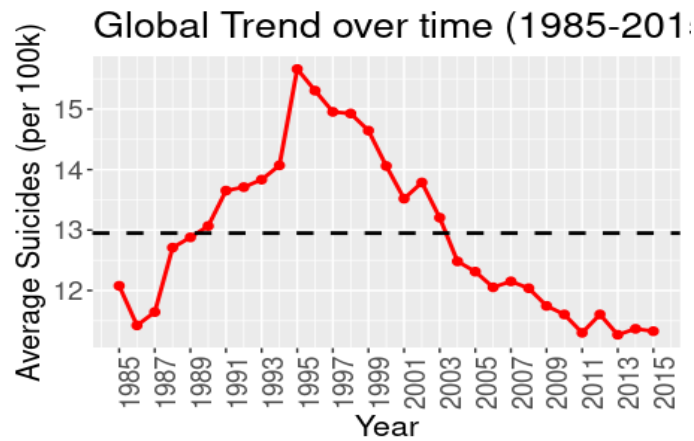
Social isolation: Lack of social connections and emotional support can increase the risk of suicide. In some areas, people may face isolation due to factors such as migration, rapid urbanization, aging populations or social conflicts. Prolonged loneliness can negatively affect mental health and lead to despair.

Access to lethal means: The availability of lethal means, such as firearms or highly toxic pesticides, can significantly increase the risk of suicide. In areas where these means are easily accessible, the suicidal act can be carried out with greater speed and lethality.

It is important to note that each region may have a unique combination of these factors and that the reasons for the high suicide rate may vary. It is essential that governments, health organizations and communities work together to address these issues through comprehensive prevention strategies that include education, awareness, access to mental health services, reducing stigma and improving socioeconomic conditions.

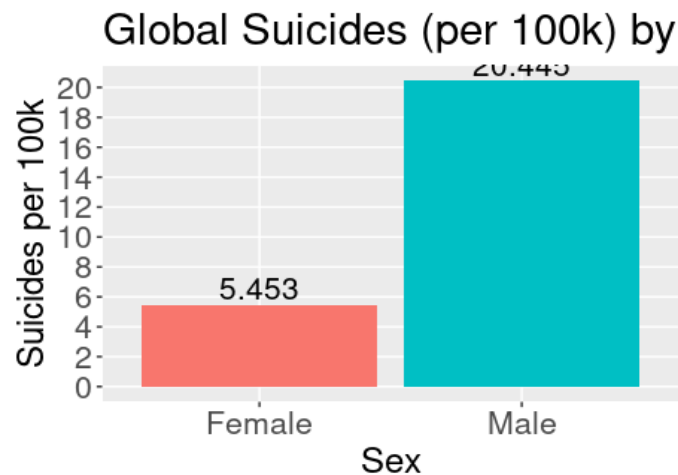
Global trend over time

The "global trend over time" chart in the "Suicide Rates Overview 1985 to 2016" database shows the global trend in suicide rates over the period 1985 to 2016. over those years.



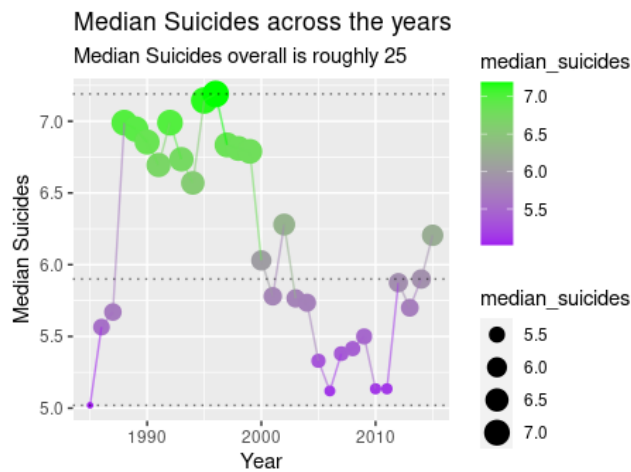
Global suicides (per 100k)

The graph "global suicides (per 100k)" in the database "Suicide Rates Overview 1985 to 2016" shows the rate of global suicides per 100,000 population over the period 1985 to 2016. This graph provides a view of the incidence of suicides in worldwide, taking into account the sex of the world's population.



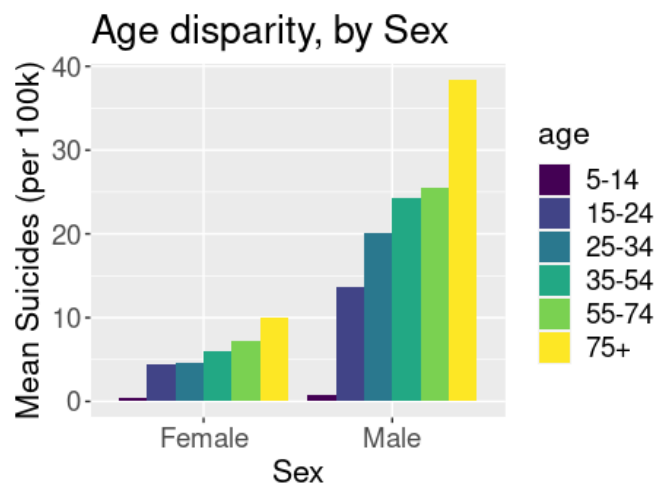
Median suicides across the Years

The "median suicides across the Years" graph in the "Suicide Rates Overview 1985 to 2016" database shows the median suicide rates over the years. This plot provides a representation of the central tendency of suicide rates, calculated as the median rather than an average.



However, it is important to remember that the median only represents the central measure of suicide rates and does not provide information about the full distribution of the data. For a more complete analysis, it is necessary to consider other statistical measures, such as standard deviation, and to examine variations in suicide rates across countries, regions or specific demographic groups.

Age disparity, by sex

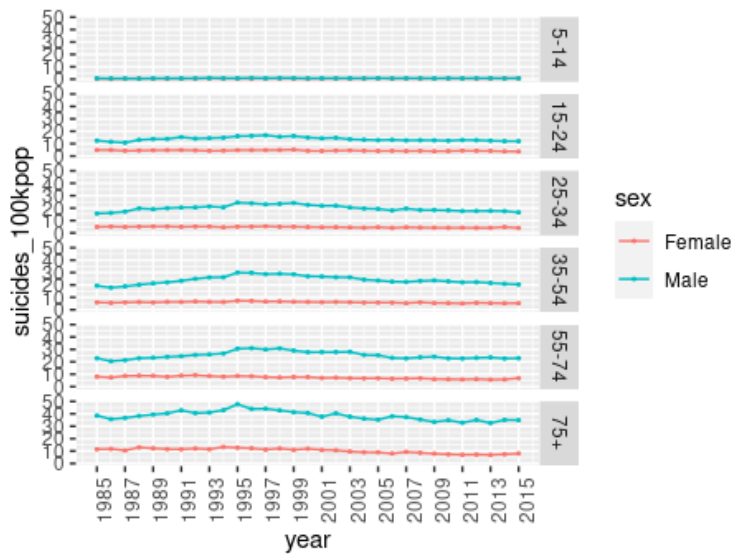


The graphic in question explores the relationship between age, disparity and gender in suicide rates. It can provide insights into how the suicide rate varies across different age groups and whether there is a significant difference between men and women.

Typically, this type of chart is constructed using axes. On the horizontal axis we have age groups, usually grouped into ranges such as 0-14 years, 15-24 years, 25-34 years, and so on. On the vertical axis, we have the disparity measure, which can vary depending on the specific dataset. For example, it could be the difference in the suicide rate between men and women, or the difference between suicide rates in different demographic groups.

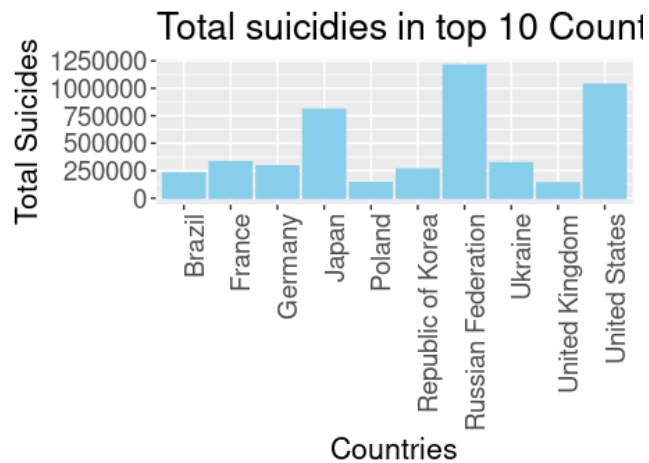
Suicides 100K/pop

The "suicides_100kpop" chart represents suicide rates per 100,000 population. This type of representation is commonly used to compare suicide rates across different countries or regions, adjusting the rates to the total population to facilitate comparison.



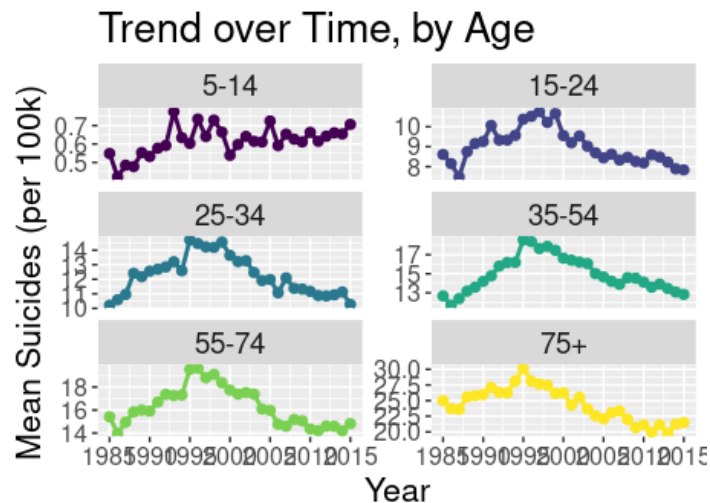
Total suicides in top 10 country

In this graph, the 10 countries with the highest suicide rates are listed on the horizontal axis. On the vertical axis, we have the total number of suicides that occurred in each country during the period covered by the data.



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Trend over time by continent

In this graph, the horizontal axis represents time, usually in specific years or periods, while the vertical axis shows suicide rates. Each continent is represented by a line or series of dots on the

graph, and the position or height of these lines or dots indicate the suicide rates for each continent over a given period.

The analysis of this graph allows us to identify how suicide rates have varied over time in different continents. It is possible to observe whether there are increases, decreases or fluctuations in suicide rates on each continent and identify significant trends or patterns.

