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Socio-demographic Characteristics of Suicides in Romania

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Objectives. An epidemiological study in the field, in our territory, is interesting from an operational perspective. The main objective of this presentation is to describe the socio-demographic characteristics of people who committed suicide in Romania.

Methods. Was performed a retrospective study based on data provided by the Romanian Institute of Statistics and "Mina Minovici" Institute. Suicide events occurring between 2009-2013 in Romania were analysed, focusing on age, sex, seasonality, marital condition, occupation status and religion.

Results. Results. Male / Female ratio = 5.52, mean age was 49.82 years, with a range between 8 and 97 years. Suicide is more common in men than in women under 60 years, but after this age the situation is reversed. Suicide was statistically significantly more frequently in rural areas, the retired and unemployed people. In terms of marital status, it is observed that suicide is more common among married people, followed a short distance from the unmarried. From the distribution of suicides according to marital status and sex are significant differences in favor of unmarried men and widows. A secondary level of education predominated, followed by professional and primary. Method suicidal prevalent in both men and women was strangulation.

Conclusion. The study provides a comprehensive analysis of socio-demographic who committed suicide in Romania in the last 5 years. Suicide is more common among rural men, unmarried, unemployed, professional training level.