

Demographic Risk Factors of Suicide in Savojbolagh City of Tehran Province: 2007-2009

**Sharareh Eskandarieh¹, Ahmad Hajebi², Mohammad Bagher Saberi-Zafarghandi²,
Mahdieh Vares-Vazirian¹ and Ali Asadi³**

¹Bureau of Mental and Social Health and Addiction, Ministry of Health, Tehran, Iran

*²Mental Health Research Centre, Tehran Psychiatric Institute, Iran University of Medical
Sciences, Tehran, Iran*

³Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

KEYWORDS Attempted. Completed. Motives. Interpersonal Conflict. Economic Difficulty

ABSTRACT Suicide is an important public health difficulty and the third leading cause of death among young population. This study examines some of the demographic risk factors of suicidal behaviors in Savojbolagh city. In a retrospective, descriptive, and cross-sectional study, suicidal behaviors from March 2007 to March 2009 in Savojbolagh city were investigated. A unified questionnaire was designed in mental health research centre for data gathering. A total of 892 suicidal behavior reports were collected from the health facilities. Suicide attempts were more frequent in females, young people, the married, high school graduates, and housewives. The most common motive for suicide attempt was interpersonal quarrels and secondly, economical problems. Completed (fatal) suicide was higher in males, older people, and unemployed subjects. Demographic risk factors in any region or country are dependent upon the local factors such as socioeconomic status and cultural beliefs which need to be considered in suicide prevention planning.