**Suicide mortality in the Republic of Bashkortostan: dynamics and socio-demographic characteristics**

One of the features of mortality from suicide in Russia is a significant differentiation of its level depending on the region. Traditionally, the Republic of Bashkortostan is among the Russian regions with the highest mortality from suicide, in connection with which the issue of studying the situation in this region is actualized.

In the post-Soviet period, researchers have published several works on various aspects of mortality from suicide in the republic. In contrast to most previous studies, this work has attempted a comprehensive statistical and demographic analysis of suicidal mortality for the maximum possible period of time from 1989 to 2020, unique data on the ways of committing suicide are published. It also provides supplemented data on the marital status, education level, type of employment of suicides, previously published for the first time by the authors of this report [Aminov, Utyasheva, 2013, p. 56-64].

**Methods and data sources.**

The subject of this research is suicide as a cause of death in the Republic of Bashkortostan.

The analysis was carried out according to the approximate scheme of a sociological study of suicidal behavior in the region, given in the work of Yunatskevich and Gilinsky [1999, p. 73-75]. Mortality from suicides was investigated using methods used in demography for analyzing mortality by causes of death.

The information base of the study was composed of official statistics, the Russian Fertility and Mortality Database.

**Results**

Analysis of the dynamics of the mortality rate from suicide in the Republic of Bashkortostan for the period from 1989 to 2020 indicates that throughout the period under consideration the mortality rate in the region has always exceeded the national values, the republic traditionally belongs to the group of regions with the highest suicide mortality rates.

Compared to the general Russian situation in the republic, gender and settlement differences in the level of suicidal mortality are more pronounced. The age distribution of suicides in the Republic of Bashkortostan is characterized by a “traumatic hump”.

Suicides in the republic are mainly committed by persons with a low level of education. For example, among those who committed suicide in 2011-2016. The share of persons with a secondary and lower level of education accounted for 88.9% of all suicides, while the share of persons with a higher vocational and incomplete higher vocational education was only 4.3% and 1.2%, respectively.

Data on the distribution of deaths from suicide by type of employment indicate that unemployment is the main risk factor for suicide. In 2011-2016. the largest share of people who committed suicide - 35.96% - belonged precisely to the number of unemployed.

The most common way of committing suicide in the region is by hanging. This method accounted for 95.0% of all suicides committed during the period 2012-2016.