Abstract

At the beginning of XXI century in Mexico it has been revealed the population’s concern of death increase related to suicides and its possible link to poor working conditions. The main objective of this study is to corroborate if suicide rate is an answer to poor working conditions. For this propose, from a spatial perspective, we sought evidence of the heterogeneous behavior of suicide phenomenon through Mexican territory and verify the existence of “regions” in the suicide rate and check if suicide rates are a response to the economic, demographic and social municipalities of Mexico Republic specially to labor conditions. The study finds that there is not enough statistical evidence to prove that poor working conditions are causing an increase in suicide incidence. Additionally, it is noted that national and state figures do not recognize important regional behaviors.

Keywords

Suicide, Spatial Analysis, Working conditions, Clustering, Lag model.