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SUICIDE DIFFERENTIALS IN MICHIGAN

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PREFACE

This study has been initiated as an outgrowth of a study by Paul M. Houser and J. Allan Beegle on Mortality Differentials in Michigan. In their study, it was found that the rural suicide rate in Michigan is considerably higher than the urban suicide rate. Such a phenomenon is uncommon in most western societies for which data are available. Both empirical data and theoretical constructs, as will be shown in this study, indicate that the reverse situation is the one to be expected. The current study attempts to determine causative factors for this uncommon situation in Michigan.

The present work has been divided into three chapters. The first chapter deals with a review of the literature in this field and introduces the theoretical orientation which this writer proposes to employ. The second chapter discusses techniques that were employed to obtain Michigan population estimates. The third chapter presents the empirical results of the analysis of suicides in Michigan between 1945 and 1949 and relates them etiologically. Two appendices provide base population data and provide additional suicide data not incorporated in the body of this study.

The writer wishes to acknowledge the kind cooperation of the Michigan Department of Health, who provided the Social Research Service of Michigan State College with a list of suicides occurring during the years under consideration and who permitted researchers to utilize the records of the department to obtain the data upon which this study is based.

The writer is grateful for funds provided by the Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Michigan State College which made this

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W. Widick Schroeder

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Review of Suicide Literature

The subject of suicide has attracted widespread interest in the world for centuries. The phenomenon has been observed in all modern contemporary as well as in many pre-literate societies. Although there has been a marked increase in the number of suicides in industrialized, urbanized societies, suicides have been committed since the beginning of recorded history and undoubtedly were committed in pre-literate times. The phenomenon is one which has many interesting and mysterious facets for the layman. To the moralist and reformer it represents a serious problem that demands immediate consideration and amelioration. For the scientist the phenomenon provides an interesting opportunity for an investigation of the dynamics and processes of the interaction of the individual and the society.

Although the subject is one which certainly is of interest to most human beings, it appears that there is a taboo which prevents an open discussion of the various aspects of the problem. Karl A. Menninger suggests that suicide is a subject which is frequently referred to in jest to forestall a serious consideration of it.[1]

There has been a dearth of scientific literature in the field. Menninger suggests that the taboo of which he speaks may extend into the scientific field. It may well be that investigators have not recognized the extent of the problem because the suicide rate in the United States

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[1]Menninger, Karl A., Man Against Himself. New York: Harcourt, Brace, and Company, 1938. pp. 13-16.

is low when compared with other causes of death. The mortality rate from suicide in Michigan in 1940 was 13.9 per 100,000 population. Table 1 indicates the death rate and relative rank for selected causes of death in Michigan, 1940.

Table 1

MORTALITY RATES AND RELATIVE RANK FROM SELECTED CAUSES OF DEATH IN MICHIGAN, 1940*

Rank	Cause of death	Rate per 100,000 population
1	Diseases of the heart	296.8
2	Cancer and other malignant tumors	119.4
3	Intracranial lesions of vascular origin (apoplexy)	89.5
4	Nephritis	56.5
5	Pneumonia and influenza	52.8
6	Accidents other than motor vehicle	41.7
7	Tuberculosis	34.3
8	Motor-vehicle accidents	33.1
9	Diabetes	26.6
10	Premature births	24.0
11	Suicide	13.9
12	Congenital malformation	13.8
13	Syphilis	11.5
14	Appendicitis	9.5
23	Homicide	3.0
24	Alcoholism	1.1

*Houser, Paul M. and Beegle, J. Allan, Mortality Differentials in Michigan. Michigan State College: Agricultural Experiment Station Special Bulletin 367, 1951. p. 18.

This table reveals the highest death rates are from physical disorders. However, it is not fair to compare the suicide rate with these rates for the origin of the causes of suicide in most cases is not physiological in nature; rather, it is social or psychological in origin. If

the nonphysiological causes of death are considered, the results shown in Table 2 are obtained.

Table 2

MORTALITY RATES AND RELATIVE RANK OF NONPHYSIOLOGICAL CAUSES OF DEATH IN MICHIGAN, 1940[1]

Rank	Cause of Death	Rate per 100,000 population
1	Accidents other than motor vehicles	41.7
2	Motor vehicle accidents	33.1
3	Suicide	13.9
4	Homicide	3.0
5	Alcoholism[2]	1.1

[1]Data obtained from Table 1.

[2]It is recognized that alcoholism may certainly have a physiological as well as psychological base. Furthermore, the figure is probably low. Many alcoholics probably die from complicating diseases to which is attributed the cause of death.

While suicides are about three times less prevalent than either motor vehicle or other accidents, they are four times more numerous in Michigan than homicides. In the United States, suicides are usually about twice as common as homicides. In 1948, about 16,400 suicides were reported as compared with about 8,500 homicides.[3]

Two sources have been most fruitful in the production of work dealing with the subject of suicides. The two areas are actuarial studies, which is defined to include studies of suicide statistics and their sociological interpretation, and psychoanalytic psychiatry.

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[3]Vital Statistics of the United States, 1948. Part II. Place of Residence. Washington: Government Printing Office, 1950. p. 446.

One of the earliest systematic sociological studies of suicide was undertaken by the renowned French sociologist, Emile Durkheim. His work Le Suicide was published in Paris in 1897.

Durkheim defined suicide as follows:

> Suicide is applied to all cases of death resulting directly or indirectly from a positive or negative act of the victim himself, which he knows will produce this result.[1]

It was observed that it was extremely difficult to characterize an act as suicide. Durkheim pointed out that many acts, such as risking one's life to save a friend, toying with death through daredevil exploits, or overindulging in food, drink, or work certainly were related to suicide. However, he suggested from a methodological point of view it was unsound to class these acts as suicide.

Repeating his oft-emphasized position that social facts must be studied as external to the individual, Durkheim considered suicide to be a phenomenon which could be studied at a level of abstraction above that of the individual case history level. He insisted that if one looked at suicides committed in a given society during a given period of time as a whole, rather than as only separate occurrences which were unrelated and studied separately, the total was not simply the sum of its individual components. This total was itself a new fact with its own units, individuality and, consequently, its own nature. Furthermore, the nature was predominately social. To demonstrate this thesis, the French sociologist cited the fact that the statistics for one state remained relatively constant over a number of years because the environmental conditions of

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[1]Durkheim, Emile, Translated by George Simpson, Suicide. Glencoe, Illinois: The Free Press, 1951. p. 44.

the state varied slowly. It was admitted that more drastic variations did occur, but he pointed out that they were always contemporaneous with some passing crisis affecting the cultural milieu. If longer periods of time were considered, more drastic changes did occur. Durkheim attributed them to the fact that the structural nature of the society under consideration changed profoundly during the period.

According to Durkheim two kinds of extra-social causes that might affect the suicide rates were psychological conditions and the physical environment. Durkheim examined the data to see if it were possible that such factors affected the suicide rate. He proceeded to negate doctrines which ascribed suicide to extra-social factors such as psychopathic states, race, heredity, climate, temperature, and imitation.

Durkheim cited statistical evidence to demonstrate that no psychopathic state bore a regular and indisputable relation to suicide. Suicides in a given society did not vary directly with the number of mentally ill or with the number of alcoholics. He maintained that while the different forms of degeneration were an eminently suitable psychological field for the action of the causes that may lead a man to suicide, degeneration itself was not one of these causes. It was admitted that under similar circumstances the mentally ill was more apt to commit suicide than the well man; however, he did not necessarily do so because of his condition.[1] The suicide potential becomes effective only because of the influence of other factors to be determined.[2]

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[1]It will be observed that contemporary psychoanalytic theory would consider anyone who commits suicide mentally ill.

[2]Durkheim, op. cit., pp. 57-81.

In his examination of the influence of race upon suicide, Durkheim emphasized the preponderant influence of the environment on suicide rates and concluded that the "obscure operations of race" need not be introduced. A similar argument was used to negate the influence of heredity upon suicide rates.[1]

In the first section of his work, Durkheim also developed the thesis that cosmic factors, namely, climate and seasonal temperatures, did not have an influence on the suicide rate. Evidence indicated that throughout Europe the suicide rate was highest in the summer, second highest in the spring, third in the autumn, and lowest in the winter. Table 3 indicates the nature of the proportions as Durkheim presented them:

Table 3

PROPORTIONAL SHARE OF EACH SEASON IN THE ANNUAL TOTAL OF THE SUICIDES OF EACH COUNTRY*

	Denmark (1858-65)	Belgium (1841-49)	France (45-58)	Saxony (57-68)	Bavaria (58-65)	Austria (58-59)	Prussia (69-72)
Summer	312	301	306	307	308	315	290
Spring	284	275	283	281	282	281	284
Autumn	227	229	210	217	218	219	227
Winter	177	195	201	195	192	185	199
	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

Summer---June through August Autumn---September through November
Spring---March through May Winter---December through February

*Durkheim, op. cit., p. 108.

Although it would appear at cursory inspection that the seasonal variation in temperature would be responsible for the vascillation of the suicide

[1]Ibid., pp. 82-103.

rate, this was not the case according to the writer. Durkheim asserted that the reason for the variation in the suicide rate in the various countries under consideration was the fact that social interaction becomes more intense as the season lengthened. He recognized the fact that this greater intensity developed from the greater ease of the development of social life in the summer than the winter because of a more favorable physical environment.[1]

The last remaining non-social factor which may be related to suicide that Durkheim considered was imitation. He defined imitation as existing when "...the immediate antecedent of an act is the representation of a like act, previously performed by someone else; with no explicit or implicit mental operation which bears upon the intrinsic nature of the act reproduced intervening between representation and execution."[2]

Durkheim resorted to three devices to indicate that imitation did not influence the social suicide rate. First, he demonstrated that the suicide differential between centers of high suicide rates and the surrounding area did not vary regularly as one moved from the center. Second, although he recognized the limitations of the approach, he discussed the influence of newspapers upon public opinion. Assuming that newspapers in France and England were equally influential with those of Denmark, Saxony and various districts of Germany, the suicide rate in the various countries would be similar if imitation were of profound importance in determining the suicide

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[1]Ibid., pp. 104-122.

[2]Ibid., p. 129.

rate. Actually, the suicide rate in the former countries was much lower than in the latter.[1] Third, he suggested that the thought of suicide was not sufficient to produce that act in another person unless that person was already so inclined.[2]

After he had disposed of these extra-social factors, the author turned to a discussion of social causes and social types of suicide. He rejected the possibility of classifying morphologically because of the almost complete lack of necessary data. The only practical way of classifying suicides was by causes. However, the causes could not be determined by statistics on the assumed reasons because they were notorously unreliable. The technique proposed was to determine how the suicide rate varied in terms of various social concomitants.

Durkheim differentiated three distinct types of suicides: egotistic, altruistic, and anomic. The first type, egotistic suicide, resulted from mans no longer finding a basis for existence in life. It resulted from the lack of integration of the individual into society. Durkheim studied religious affiliation, marriage and the family, and the local and national political community to develop his first type. He indicated the following propositions:[3]

> Suicide varies inversely with the degree of integration of religious society.

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[1]The foregoing analysis is an excellent example of the type of analysis for which Durkheim may be justly criticized. He hypostatizes a statistical average. The uniformity of the suicide rate from year to year may be due to a uniform strength from year to year of a multiplicity of suicide-producing factors or the simultaneous variability of many.

[2]Durkheim, op. cit., pp. 123-142.

[3]Ibid., p. 208.

Suicide varies inversely with the degree of integration of domestic society.

Suicide varies inversely with the degree of integration of political society.

Durkheim felt that the stronger the forces were that placed the individual upon his own resources, the higher the suicide rate.

Durkheim's second type of suicide, altruistic suicide, resulted because the basis for the existence of life appeared to man to be situated beyond life itself. After he had established that the suicide rate varied with the degree of integration of the individual into society, Durkheim considered the type of suicide that existed in a society in which there was a great deal of integration, such as among pre-literate groups. In such a society, the individual's life is rigorously controlled by custom and tradition. In such a society, suicide resulted from higher commandments, either those of religious sacrifice or unthinking political allegiance.[1] In the case of egotistic suicide, the individual was not adequately integrated in the society; in the case of altruistic suicide, the individual accepted the norms of the society to the extent that he takes his own life in order to conform to those norms.[2]

The third type of suicide that the author posited, anomic suicide, occurred because of a man's suffering when his activity lacked regulation.[3]

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[1] Durkheim apparently included in his concept of altruistic suicide the willing sacrifice of one for the benefit of another. These are not, as Halbwachs later pointed out, considered by society to be suicides; and this definition is not, therefore, a good sociological definition.

[2] Durkheim, op. cit., pp. 217-240.

[3] It is not always clear what criteria Durkheim used to differentiate between anomic and egotistic suicide. For an outline of the relationship between the two as Durkheim conceptualized it, the reader is referred to page 288 of Suicide.

Man was unable to retain common beliefs and practices that he had learned. Durkheim treated such conditions as economic disasters, occupational differentials, and divorces to demonstrate the fact that suicide rates increased when personal disorganization increased.[1]

After he had established the three forms of suicides, Durkheim suggested that individual suicides could be classified according to the types that he had developed. He felt that this morphological classification could be undertaken now that an etiological classification formed its base. In actual experience, Durkheim noted that the various forms were not always found in a pure state, but that very often they were combined with one another. This phenomenon gave rise to composite types, i.e., characteristics of several types found in the same suicide. Two types, egotistic and anomic, were very frequently related for they were usually merely two different aspects of the same social state. Since the egotistic type was detached from society, it usually had an insufficient hold upon him to regulate his behavior.

Anomie may also be connected with altruism for the same crisis that ruined a person's life and disturbed the equilibrium between himself and his surroundings may at the same time increase his altruistic tendency to a level that incited him to suicide.

To complete his conceptual scheme, Durkheim envisioned the combination of the egotistic and altruistic types. In epochs in which a disintegrating society could no longer serve as an objective for individual activities, some individuals aspired to other ideals. These ideals become

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[1]Durkheim, op. cit., pp. 241-276.

increasingly important in their lives as egoism increased. Consequently, they lived a twofold contradictory existence. They were individualists so far as the real world was concerned and immoderate altruists so far as their objective was concerned.

Table 4 summarizes Durkheim's classification of social types of suicide.

Table 4

ETIOLOGICAL AND MORPHOLOGICAL CLASSIFICATION OF THE SOCIAL TYPES OF SUICIDE*

		Individual Forms Assumed	
		Fundamental Character	Secondary varieties
Basic types	Egotistic suicide	Apathy	Indolent melancholy with self-complacence The sceptic's disillusioned sangfroid
	Altruistic suicide	Energy of passion or will	With calm feeling of duty With mystic enthusiasm With peaceful courage
	Anomic suicide	Irritation, disgust	Violent recriminations against life in general Violent recriminations against one particular person
Mixed types	Ego-anomic suicide		Mixture of agitation and apathy of action and revery
	Anomic altruistic suicide		Exasperated effervesence
	Ego-altruistic suicide		Melancholy tempered with moral fortitude.

*Durkheim, op. cit., p. 293.

One of the earliest contributions to the knowledge of suicides from the psychoanalyst came from the father of the field, Sigmund Freud. He

and most of the psychoanalysts that have followed him have suggested that suicide was the result of murderous impulses which the suicide redirected against himself. Freud said the following:

> The melancholiac's erotic cathexis of his object identification ... undergoes a twofold fate: part of it regresses to identification, but the other part, under the influence of the conflict of ambivalence, is reduced to a state of sadism, which is nearer to this conflict.
>
> It is this sadism, and only this, that solves the riddle of the tendency to suicide which makes melancholia so interesting--and so dangerous. As the primal condition from which instinct-life proceeds we have come to recognize a self-love of the ego which is so immense, in the fear that rises up at the menace of death we see liberated a volume of narcissistic libido which is so vast, that we cannot conceive how this ego can connive at its own destruction. It is true we have long known that no neurotic harbours thoughts of suicide which are not murderous impulses against others re-directed upon himself, but we have never been able to explain what interplay of forces could carry such a purpose through to execution. Now the analysis of melancholia shows that the ego can kill itself only when, the object-cathexis having been withdrawn upon it, it can treat itself as an object, when it is able to launch against itself the animosity relating to an object--that primordial reaction on the part of the ego to all objects in the outer world. Thus in the regression from narcissistic object-choice the object is indeed abolished, but in spite of all it proves itself stronger than the ego's self.[1]

W. R. Roalfe and Karl Menninger both supported Freud's theories to some extent. Roalfe suggested that in every case suicide represented either the desire to kill another person or to escape a subjective or objective problem. He further contended that the desire to kill another person is itself the result of the desire to avoid a problem.[2]

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[1]Freud, Sigmund, Collected Papers. Volume IV. London: The Hogarth Press and the Institute of Psycho-Analysis, 1949. pp. 162-163.

[2]Roalfe, W. R., "The Psychology of Suicide," The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology, Volume XXIII, pp. 59-67.

Menninger outlined his position most succinctly in Chapter 3 of his work dealing with suicides, Men Against Himself. The chapter is reproduced in full:

> It has been my purpose in this first section to make the following points:
>
> First, that the destructiveness in the world cannot all be ascribed to fate and the forces of nature, but must be in part laid at the door of man himself.
>
> Second, that this destructiveness of mankind appears to include a large amount of self-destructivenes, in paradoxical contradiction to the axiom that self-preservation is the first law of life.
>
> Third, that the best theory to account for all the presently known facts is Freud's hypothesis of a death instinct, or primary impulses of destructiveness opposed by a life instinct or primary impulses of creativeness and constructiveness; it is various phases of interaction between these two which constitute the psychological and biological phenomena of life.
>
> Fourth, that according to Freud's conception both the destructive and constructive tendencies are originally self-directed but become increasingly extraverted in connection with birth, growth, and life experiences. In his contacts with others, the individual first reacts with extraversion of his aggressive tendencies followed by an extraversion of the erotic or constructive tendencies which by fusion with the former may achieve varying degrees of neutralization of the destructiveness from total to almost none.
>
> Fifth, that when there is a forcible interruption in these external investments or when too great difficulty is encountered in maintaining them, the destructive and constructive impulses revert back upon the person of their origin, that is, are turned back upon the self.
>
> Sixth, that here again, if defusion occurs, the destructive tendencies lead and may permanently prevail so the self-destruction to a lesser or greater degree supervenes; and that in this event one can trace evidences of the wish to kill and wish to be killed, and also the eroticized forms of these two wishes.
>
> Seventh, that in those instances in which the self-destructive impulses are overtaken and partially but not completely neutralized we have the many forms of partial or chronic self-destruction to be discussed in the subsequent chapters.[1]

---

[1]In the rest of the work, Menninger treated "chronic suicide," "focal suicide," and "organic suicide." Included under "chronic suicide" were sections entitled "Asceticism and Martyrdom," "Neurotic Invalidism," "Alcohol Addiction," "Anti-Social Behavior," and "Psychosis." Under "focial suicide" were sections dealing with Self-Mutilations, Malingering, Polysurgery, Purposive Accidents, and Impotence and Frigidity.

Eighth, that in those instances in which the self-destructive impulses too far precede or exceed the neutralizing constructive impulses, the result is that dramatic example of immediate self-destruction known as suicide.

Ninth, that the close scrutiny of the deeper motives for suicide would confirm this hypothesis in that there appear regularly to be elements from at least two and possibly three sources. These are, (1) impulses derived from the primary aggressiveness crystallized as a wish to kill, (2) impulses derived from a modification of the primitive aggressiveness, the conscience, crystallized as the wish to be killed, and (3) I believe there is evidence that some of the original primary self-directed aggressiveness, the wish to die, joins hands with the more sophisticated motives and adds to the total vectorial force which impels the precipitate self-destruction.

Tenth, that this is undoubtedly complicated by extraneous factors--social attitudes, familiar patterns, community customs, and also by those distortions of reality incident to an incomplete personality development. The same individual whose childhood experiences so inhibited his emotional growth as to make it difficult for him to establish and maintain the proper external objectives for absorbing his loves and hates is likely to be the one whose capacity for testing reality is so impaired as to make suicide only another game of "going to Jerusalem."

Eleventh, that we are certain that suicide cannot be explained as the result of heredity, suggestion, or any of the symptoms of maladjustment which so frequently precede it. Rather, we are frequently able to see the steady progression of self-destructive tendencies first appearing long before the consummation of the critical act.

Twelfth, that having thus examined the operations of destructive and constructive tendencies in the formula resulting in immediate suicide we may proceed to examine those instances of more successful neutralization represented by the chronic and attenuated forms of self-destruction.[1]

E. Y. Williams advanced the theory that suicide resulted from frustration and disappointment coupled with feelings of unworthiness and helplessness. In individuals with strong suicidal intent, Williams felt that

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final type, the author included discussions of "The Totality Concept in Medicine," "The Psychological Factor in Organic Disease," and "The Choice of the Lesser Evil."

While these "partial suicides," as Menninger called them, may be interesting from the point of view of clinical psychiatry, it is impossible to deal with them from the orientation to be proposed in this paper. Like so much psychoanalytic theory, empirical verification of most of Menninger's theory is extremely difficult if not impossible.

[1]Menninger, op. cit., pp. 81-83.

there was a strong narcissistic component in the personality which was unable to combat reverses or accept defeat. In such individuals, the ego became confused and as a result the libidinal drive was blocked. The result of this blockage was self destruction.[1]

Williams felt that the manner of destruction depended upon whether someone else had wronged the individual or whether he had wronged himself. In the former situation, the act was usually carried out dramatically and openly. In the latter case, it was generally carried out more or less quietly.[2]

Ruth Shonle Cavan approached the study of suicide from both actuarial and case history orientation in her Suicide. (1928)

Cavan agreed with Durkheim when she defined suicide as the intentional taking of one's life or the failure to save one's self when death threatens and it is possible to do so. She indicated two extreme types of suicide and many intermediate types. At one extreme was the highly institutionalized form of suicide which has not yet completely passed out of the customs of some of the oriental people; at the other extreme was the highly individualized suicides of contemporary western society.

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[1]Williams, E. Y., "Some Observations on the Psychological Aspects of Suicide," The Journal of Abnormal and Social Psychology. Volume XXXI, pp. 260-265.

[2]This generalization indicates some of the questionable work in this field. Williams clinically examined 38 cases of unsuccessful suicides to determine the nature of the circumstances that caused them to make an attempt on their own lives and to determine the techniques employed. The following criticism of his work may be made: (1) No statistical test of any nature was reported. In view of the relatively small sample employed, significant results may not have accrued. (2) The sample is biased. No examination of successful suicides was reported. (3) The analysis completely overlooks the fact that cultural factors rather than the source of wrong may influence the technique employed.

Between these two extreme forms, one in conformity with the mores and one in opposition to the mores, lay many intermediate forms. Among such types could be counted the religious martyr, the captain who remains on the sinking ship, and the soldier who performs acts "above and beyond the call of duty."[1]

Cavan's work is divided into two parts. The first part deals with suicide and social disorganization, the second with suicide and personal disorganization. Unfortunately, there has been little effort to relate the individual case histories of suicides to the basic elements of the social structure. The two sections are nearly independent of each other.

In the first section of her work, Cavan pointed out that the suicide rate was increasing in western society. This phenomenon was not constant from country to country, but showed considerable variability among some of the western nations.

Cavan made an examination of several factors which might affect the suicide rate or which were sometimes advanced as factors. She reached the conclusion that climate and racial temperament "...are minor factors if they are direct factors at all in determining the suicide rate."[2] Social factors were dominant. The customs and attitudes of national groups, the breakdown of such customs among immigrants, the integrating effect and the creeds of religious groups, and the conditions of rural or urban life were of far greater influence in determining the suicide rate.

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[1]Cavan, Ruth Shonle, Suicide. Chicago: The University of Chicago Press, 1928. pp. 3-5.

[2]Cavan, op. cit., p. 54.

Of great theoretical interest is the fact that there is positive proof of the relative absence of suicide in certain preliterate groups. In the Caroline Islands it is reported that the natives laughed at the mere idea of a man killing himself.[1] In the Pelew Islands suicide is regarded as the "expression of the will of a free man."[2]

According to Ratzel, suicide is unknown in Australia.[3] Grey reported that queries concerning suicide brought gales of laughter as the only reply.[4] Dawson commented that suicide is rare and "if a native wishes to die, and cannot get anyone to kill him, he will sometimes put himself in the way of a venomous snake, that he may be bitten by it."

Cavan could find only one reference to suicide among the Andaman Islanders. It stated that suicide was unknown among them until they had come into contact with either the Europeans or Hindus.

Among preliterate groups suicides occur from personal motives and from institutionalized practices.

From a statistical analysis of data in Chicago, Cavan reached the conclusion that suicide was co-incident with disorganized communities.

Her analysis of the prevalence of suicide among various groups may be discerned from an examination of table 5.

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[1] Ibid., p. 57, quoting Westermarck, Edward. The Origin and Development of the Moral Ideas, II, p. 230, from Von Kotzebue, Voyage of Discovery into the South Sea, III, p. 195.

[2] Ibid., p. 57, quoting Steinmetz, S. R., "Suicide among Primitive People," American Anthropologist, VII (1894), p. 53.

[3] Ibid., p. 57, quoting Ratzel, F., History of Mankind, I, p. 346.

[4] Ibid., p. 57, quoting Westermarck, II, op. cit., p. 248 from Grey, Expeditions of Discovery in Northwest and Western Australia.

Table 5

CORRELATION OF SOCIAL FACTORS*

The Social Situation	Type of Social Organization	Prevalent Attitudes	Amount of Suicide
Greece, before decline	Stable	State more important than individual	Moderate
Greece, decline	Confusion of customs and moral codes	Individualism	Greatly increased
Rome, before fall of Republic	Stable	State more important than individual	Moderate
Rome, period of fall of the Republic	Confusion of customs and moral codes	Individualism	Greatly increased
Middle Ages	Stable	Individual belonged to God	Very little
Temporary crises in middle ages, as plagues harrassing of witches,etc.	Conflict, inability to control situation		Increased in groups involved
Renaissance	Confusion of customs and moral code	Individualism	Greatly increased
Preliterate villages	Social needs supersede individual	Stable	Very little
Orient (until recently)	Stable	Social needs supersede individual	Very little except where dictated by social custom
Contemporary cities	Confusion of customs and moral codes	Individualism	High

*Cavan, op. cit., p. 106.

Table 5 (Continued)

The Social Situation	Type of Social Organization	Prevalent Attitudes	Amount of Suicide
Religious communities	Stable	Individual belongs to God; social needs take precedence	Very little
Rural communities	Stable	Tendency toward attitude of the religious community	Very little

In the second part of the book, the author treated the psychoses accompanying suicide, described the suicide process, described incipient suicides, quoted from the diaries of two suicides, noted special forms of suicide, outlined the external setting, discussed the classes of people where disorganization prevails, and suggested some problems in the control of suicide.

After demonstrating that suicide was a function of certain social attitudes and was one resultant of loose social organization, Cavan pointed out that suicide was more than a social phenomenon. It was also a personal experience and one which could be studied from the orientation of social psychology. The approach that Cavan used was to study adjustments which persons attempted to make when obstacles appeared in the on-going process of living. When these adjustments failed, there might occur a complete breakdown of morale and of inability to satisfy fundamental interests, and personal disorganization or demoralization would result.

Cavan found that not all suicides were psychotic or the result of "temporary insanity." Of 291 suicides in Chicago in 1923, approximately 44 men and 14 women were reported insane. Of 2,211 suicides recorded by

the Industrial Department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company in 1923-24, 18.8 percent of the cases listed mental disease as a contributory factor.[1]

Cavan's evidence led her to the conclusion that even among the insane and psychopathic the suicide was usually precipitated by some real or imagined crisis.[2]

In the concluding chapter of her work, Cavan discussed the problem of the control of suicide. She has suggested that with apparently few exceptions, suicide in contemporary America has one connotation. It was a symptom of the complete loss of morale, which was the result of personal disorganization. She pointed out several facts which could be utilized in its control. Suicide may be controlled and all but eliminated when the social organization was maintained in fairly small, isolated, undisturbed units. Although such small isolated groups were a means of controlling suicide, the technique was compatible neither with the present trend of social life nor with present ideals of progress.

Suicide could be reduced markedly by the cultivation of attitudes which were unfavorable to suicide. If attitudes could be developed in the society that would make suicide repulsive enough, suicide would not occur as frequently. Cavan felt that while it might be possible to inculcate such attitudes, they would not prevent disorganization of some sort from

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[1]Ibid., p. 113.

[2]The latter portion of Cavan's work is treated in most cursory fashion here because the present study does not attempt to deal with individual cases. For more information concerning this area, the reader is referred to Dr. Cavan's book.

occurring, even though it might prevent the disorganization from terminating in suicide.

More practical and of more far-reaching value, she felt, would be methods of education and training which would develop resourceful, reflective characters. She contended that the need was for certain social ideals or aims, with the wide capacity for obtaining them. Since the problem of disorganization would doubtless exist even with the most Utopian educational schemes, the need for agencies and for trained psychologists and sociologists to study, analyze and diagnose the trouble before the person became so despondent that adjustment seemed impossible and suicide seemed the only solution was essential.[1]

To these suggestions for the possible control of suicide, Beeley adds the suggestion that the throughgoing establishment of mental hygiene facilities in the public schools would enable the neurotic individual to be detected at an early age. Subsequent treatment could be given and the neuroses arrested before suicidal tendencies became actualities.[2]

Frederick L. Hoffman, for many years a consulting statistician for the Prudential Life Insurance Company, compiled an interesting collection of data dealing with suicides. His results corroborated the conclusions of many other studies. Unfortunately, he did not know how to deal with much of his data once he had collected it and a good deal of his analysis was most superficial. Some of his conclusions follow:

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[1] Ibid., pp. 325-333.

[2] Beeley, A. L., "Juvenile Suicide," The Social Service Review. Vol. III pp. 35-36.

1. In most cases, the suicide is sane; however there is usually evidence of a considerable degree of mental disturbance and conflict with the social order.
2. "The underlying cause or condition which make for suicide in individual cases, as a rule, defy analysis or explanation, In a measurable proportion of cases the suicide is obviously mentally irresponsible and in a condition demanding restraint on the part of the State."[1]
3. Suicides are more common among males than among females. The ratio is two to three to one.
4. Rates generally increase with age.
5. No convincing evidence is available that indicates child suicides are increasing.
6. Suicides among Negroes in the United States are much less frequent than among whites.
7. The suicide rate varies widely in different countries and for different sections of the same country.
8. The suicide rate is always higher in cities than in rural areas.
9. Suicides in the United States are fairly well distributed throughout the year and no precise effect of weather conditions on the suicide rate is traceable with certainity.
10. "Occupation in a general way does not appear to have a very convincing relation to the suicide rate except in the extremes. English statistics by professional and industrial groups show some exceedingly striking contrasts. The highest rate in the experience of England and Wales was met with among inn keepers and allied employments or 6.53 during the three-year period 1910-1912 per 10,000 at ages twenty-five and over. The lowest rate, omitting one unimportant exception, was experienced by clergymen or only 1.30. We have here then convincing evidence of the profound effect of the liquor trade on the one hand in stimulating the suicidal propensity and on the other, of religious convictions inhibiting a possible inclination to self murder."[2]
11. The suicide rate is higher among Protestants than among Catholics.
12. More men use firearms to commit suicide than any other means. More women use poison.[3]

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[1]This statement is quoted in full to give the reader some idea of Hoffman's naivete.

[2]This quotation is another illustration of the questionable kind of conclusions at which Hoffman arrived from his analysis of suicide rates.

[3]Hoffman, F. L., Suicide Problems. Newark: The Prudential Press, 1927. pp. 54-59.

Dublin and Bunzel have presented an excellent statistical treatment of suicide material in To Be or Not To Be.[1] For their interpretive framework they have had to rely on developments in the field of psychoanalytical psychiatry.

These investigators reported that the foreign-born group in this country exhibited suicide rates that differed from one country of birth to another and from that of the native-born segment of the population. Furthermore, the differences in rates which existed between the foreign born populations were in general the same as those which existed between the suicide rates in their respective homelands. It was indicated that the suicide rates among the foreign-born people were higher than were the rates in their original homelands.[2] The Negro was much less prone to suicide in this country than was the Caucasian, while the suicide rate among other non-whites was high.[3] The authors felt that the national and racial tendencies demonstrated were a result of the social rather than the biological heritage of the individuals.

Although complete suicide was predominately a masculine phenomenon, more women than men attempted suicide. Dublin and Bunzel pointed out that

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[1]Dublin, Louis I. and Bunzel, Bessie. To Be or Not To Be. New York: Smith and Haas, 1933.

[2]As the authors justly pointed out, the studies which were reported were most crude because age and sex specific data were not used. They felt, however that some of the rates were so extreme that some of the foreign groups did have higher rates.

[3]Dublin and Bunzel, op. cit., pp. 32-38.

it appeared that many female attempts were not entirely sincere, for they frequently attempted suicide under conditions which made rescue a possibility or even a probability.[1]

Table 6 summarizes the death rates of suicides in the white and colored races.

Table 6

SUICIDE DEATH RATES IN THE WHITE AND COLORED RACES[1]

Age periods	Males		Females[2]	
	White	Colored	White	Colored
1 to 74	18.8	7.8	5.6	3.5
1 to 4	...	...	...	...
5 to 9	...	.1	...	...
10 to 14	.4	.5	.3	.9
15 to 19	3.9	4.4	4.7	5.1
20 to 24	12.9	11.5	6.9	8.1
25 to 34	20.1	12.2	8.6	6.2
35 to 44	31.2	13.1	8.9	4.1
45 to 54	43.5	12.6	9.6	2.9
55 to 64	56.5	13.1	9.7	2.5
65 to 74	63.4	12.5	10.2	1.2

[1]Dublin and Bunzel, op. cit.

[2]Deathrates per 100,000 by color, sex and age. Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. Industrial Department, 1911-1930.

The Dublin and Bunzel study considered the methods which the suicide used to commit the act. They found that three factors were of importance in determining the choice of the agent which the suicide would use. The first of these was obviously the accessibility of the means. They felt that the person thoroughly determined to die would utilize any available means which was conveniently at hand. The second factor that they felt

[1]Ibid., pp. 39-55.

determined some suicides was the power of suggestion. The element which they emphasized was the situation in which several persons used the same location or means of committing suicide. The most important factor in the opinion of these workers was the existence of psychological factors that determined not only whether a person would commit suicide but also the means that he would employ.[1]

Of considerable interest because of its relation to the present investigation was their discussion of rural-urban suicide differentials. After a survey of suicide rates in various sections in the United States and Europe, the authors pointed out that suicide rates have always been far higher in cities than in rural areas. The authors cited many of the same factors that other students of the problem have suggested as causative facts. They felt that an explanation for the lower rates among rural people may lie in such factors as the greater stability of the country family, the lower divorce rate, the relatively few childless couples, the larger number of children in each family, and the more unified interests, traditions, and beliefs of the farming group.

One nation in which the rural suicide rate was higher than the urban rate was the Netherlands. Dr. Gargas, Privatdozent at the University of Amsterdam, studied this phenomenon which differentiated suicide in the Netherlands from most western countries. The Journal of the American Medical Society summarized his findings:

> Whereas, in most countries, the number of suicides is in direct relation to the density of the population, the large cities presenting much higher figures than the rural districts, it is just the

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[1]Ibid., pp. 69-71.

> reverse in the Netherlands. During the period from 1911 to 1920, the rate was 6.7 per hundred thousand in the large cities of the Netherlands, while in the cities with less than 5,000 inhabitants, including the rural districts, the rate was 7.1 per hundred thousand. As suicide in the rural districts affects chiefly aged persons, Gargas considers the chief cause to be a sense of uselessness from the economic point of view, among the rural population; and since, of all the provinces, Friesland is the most affected, he concludes that unfavorable family relationships and questions involving the rights of succession play a big part. It may be added that aged persons receive in the cities better care than they do in rural districts.[1]

Concluding the chapter, the authors presented their interpretation of rural-urban differentials. They commented:

> In six out of nine countries we have considered, suicide rates are distinctly higher among urban than among rural people. In the great cities there is a multitude of conflicting social creeds, philosophies and religions, and possible occupations; and many who come into contact with them cannot decide which to accept, which to reject. It is inevitable that some, disappointed and disillusioned by the quest, will become discouraged and seek death as the only solution. In the rural community, on the other hand, there is much greater social and occupational unity, greater coordination of ideals. Persons born in the country usually either find themselves integral functioning parts of an economic and social scheme or, if restless and dissatisfied, tend to migrate to the city—and it is the restless and dissatisfied who swell the list of self-inflicted deaths. Those who remain in the country are predominantly people whose needs are fulfilled by the rural social and economic scheme. The resulting lack of social conflict is conducive to an emotional stability that makes suicide relatively infrequent; and it is largely this factor that accounts for the differences in suicide mortality.[2]

The writers were not willing to subscribe to either Durkheim's theory that the cause of seasonal variation in suicide rates was the change in the rate and intensity of social interaction or Morselli's theory that the variation was due to the direct action of cosmic factors. They did not offer any alternatives, but they suggested that the answer to this problem

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[1] Ibid., p. 83.

[2] Ibid., pp. 83-84.

awaited further careful accumulation and analysis of facts. For the United States Death Registration Area for the years 1910 to 1923, the peak suicide rate occurred in May. Beginning with June, on through the summer, autumn, and early winter, the rate decreases until it reaches a minimum in December. It them begins a steady increase until the peak in May.[1]

The writers concluded that there was no simple causal relation between economic factors and suicide. While they recognized that economic hardship could induce suicide, they pointed out that it was only one factor among many.[2]

An analysis of data on marital status and suicide rates led the authors to the following conclusions. First, less suicide occurred among married persons of both sexes than among the single, widowed or divorced. Second, when separated rates were available for divorced, they were found to have a higher suicide mortality than those of any other civil status. Third, suicide tended to be less common among the widowed than among the single.[3]

B. Problems Confronted in a Sociological Analysis of Suicides

Certain methodological difficulties confront an investigator who attempts to utilize data gathered from death certificates to analyze suicides. There has been a considerable difference of opinion among various workers about the degree of validity that can be placed in suicide statistics.

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[1] Ibid., pp. 85-92.

[2] Ibid., pp. 93-109.

[3] Ibid., pp. 125-134.

Durkheim considered the information given by the statistics on the assumed reasons for suicide as most unreliable and practically meaningless. His reasons for dismissing the assumed reasons were twofold. First, the enumeration was usually made by untrained clerks in the office of vital statistics who were known to be lax in ascribing the proper cause to such a complex phenomenon. Second, the motives to which suicides ascribed their acts were unreliable.[1]

Gregory Zilboorg, a noted psychoanalyst, has recently gone even farther and has pointed out the inadequacy of suicide statistics generally. He stated:

> ... Statistical data on suicides as they are compiled today deserve little if any credence; it has been repeatedly pointed out by scientific students of the problem that suicide cannot be subject to statistical evaluation, since all too many suicides are not reported as such. Those who kill themselves through automobile accidents are almost never recorded as suicides; those who sustain serious injuries during an attempt to commit suicide and die weeks or months later of these injuries or of intercurrent infections are never registered as suicides;[2] a great many genuine suicides are concealed by families; and suicidal attempts, no matter how serious, never find their way into the tables of vital statistics. It is obvious that under these circumstances the statistical data available cover the smallest and probably the least representative number of suicides; one is justified, therefore, in discarding them as nearly useless in a scientific evaluation of the problem.[3]

If one is willing to accept the judgment of this observer, it is obvious that it will be impossible to conduct any meaningful statistical studies that will contribute to the understanding of the problem of suicides. However, it would appear that the author has been too free in his blanket

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[1]Durkheim, op. cit., pp. 145-151.

[2]In the state of Michigan, persons who attempt suicide and later die from the injuries are recorded as suicides.

[3]Zilboorg, Gregory. "Suicide Among Civilized and Primitive Races," American Journal of Psychiatry, Volume XCII. (1935-36).

rejection of the utility of statistical data in suicide studies. He offers no evidence whatsoever to validate his conclusion that "It is obvious that under these circumstances the statistical data available cover the smallest and probably the least representative number of suicides." It is not obvious at all. While it is undoubtedly true that the data do not include all cases of suicide, it does not follow that the sample available is unrepresentative of the universe. It may well be that such a selective factor is at work, but whether it would drastically color the conclusions to be developed from a statistical analysis is certainly questionable.

Some other students who have worked in this area have made observations concerning the validity of the data which contradict Zilboorg sharply.

Calvin Schmid, who has made studies of suicides in Seattle, Minneapolis, and the Pittsburgh areas, commented that he felt that from the examination of several thousand death certifications it was evident that there was a common source of error in the classification of suicide deaths because of the precautions for concealment undertaken by relatives or friends. He stated, however, that when one analyzed a large body of data this "...error appears to be of negligible importance so far as affecting any general statistical conclusions which might be induced."[1]

F. L. Hoffman commented:

> It is my own judgment, based upon a careful study of the subject for many years, that the number of suicides is somewhat

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[1] Schmid, C. F., Suicides in Seattle, 1914 to 1925: An Ecological and Behavioristic Study. Seattle: The University of Washington Press, 1928. p. 2.

larger than is[1] indicated by the record, but the margin is not likely to be sufficient to invalidate general conclusions.[2]

C. Proposed Theoretical Orientation in This Study

In the analysis of the data for Michigan, the present writer proposes the following theoretical orientation and makes the following assumptions.

It is assumed that a statistical analysis of suicide data is meaningful. This worker does not agree with Zilboorg's contention that the data are most inadequate. In many instances, certain information is lacking. However, it is felt that the information on suicides available at the Michigan Department of Health includes most suicides that were committed. Some cases of suicide have doubtless been concealed. On the other hand it is not felt that these factors will drastically affect the conclusions which the present study reaches.

Suicide is considered to be the result of personal disorganization. This type of suicide is highly individualized and differs sharply from the institutionalized suicides of the Orient. Obviously, it is the only type practiced in Michigan since the social milieu does not sanction any type of ritualistic suicide.

Various factors which may contribute to this personal disorganization will be isolated and the suicide rate for each isolated group will be determined. Indices such as rural vs. urban residence, occupation, race, sex, age, and place of birth will be utilized to indicate the relative effects of the various factors on the suicide rate.

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[1]The text reads "as." It appears the author means "is."

[2]Hoffman, op. cit., p. 229.

It is recognized that no absolute etiology can result from this study. The level of abstraction is above that of the individual case history level. If any complete etiology is to be developed, the individual case must be analyzed. However, an indication of the type of conditions which foster suicidal tendencies will be of great aid to the psychologist who attempts to analyze individual cases. Of prime importance in further research in this area is the integration of individual case history studies with statistical work.

This study will contribute to our understanding of the subject in three ways. First, it will indicate the extent of the phenomenon in Michigan. Second, it will indicate those groups in society which are particularly susceptible to suicide.[1] Third, by utilizing the data on several variables, those kinds of conditions which tend to promote suicide may be inferred.

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[1] Any program designed to alleviate the number of suicides should utilize data such as these in planning their approach. It is felt, therefore, that these data will be of considerable value to persons involved in this type of planning.

CHAPTER II

METHOD OF MAKING POPULATION ESTIMATES

A. Introduction

In this study, it was necessary to have reliable population estimates for Michigan. The data cover the period 1945-1949 so the base period selected for Michigan population estimates was July 1, 1947. This decision meant that the a priori assumption was made that the population change during the five year period was linear. Although experience would indicate that this assumption was reasonable, no absolute theoretical vindication of this decision was possible.

Complete census material from the 1940 census was available. However, only preliminary reports from the 1950 census were available at the time this study was made. It was necessary, therefore, utilizing the 1940 returns and only the barest 1950 figures, to make population estimates for July 1, 1947. No effort was made by the investigator to defend dogmatically his decision in making the estimates. All that was claimed was that the estimates appear reasonable, that there appear to be some internal checks on consistency, and that these figures could be used with considerable accuracy in computing rates since this study was interested in relative differences between various groups. In most cases, small errors in rates will not materially affect the comparisons.

B. Computation of Overall Population Estimates

The following sources of information were utilized in making population estimates: 1) The final reports of the 1940 census, 2) The preliminary reports of the 1950 census, 3) Population estimates made by

the Bureau of Records and Statistics of the Michigan Department of Health.

The total population of the state July 1, 1947, according to estimates made by the Bureau of Records and Statistics of the Michigan Department of Health was 6,069,000. The total population according to an estimate made by linear interpolation of 1940 final and 1950 preliminary census reports for Michigan was 6,092,000. The difference of less than one part in two hundred would give confidence in the method of interpolation which is used extensively on other specific data for which estimates by the Michigan Department of Health were not made.

The rural population on July 1, 1947, according to estimates of the Michigan Department of Health, was 2,056,008. The urban population was estimated at 4,012,992. No estimate could be made from census material because the definition of urban and rural residence for the 1940 and 1950 censuses was not comparable.

All other estimates of population were computed from census data because no other information was available from the Michigan Department of Health.

C. Computation of Estimates of Foreign-born, by Age and Sex

No information concerning the foreign-born population was available from the 1950 census when the estimates were made. Consequently, it was necessary to make all the estimates from 1940 census material. No interpolation was possible.

The following technique was used. The number of foreign-born persons in Michigan by age and sex, for 1940 and 1930 were used to obtain estimates for the 1950 figures. From these figures, the estimates for 1947 were computed.

It was assumed that the same migration occurred between 1940 and 1950 as between 1930 and 1940. It was further assumed that the death rates between 1940 and 1950 were the same as between 1930 and 1940.[1] The ratio of comparable age periods for 1930 and 1940 was computed. This ratio multiplied by the number in one five year age bracket provided an estimate of the number of persons in the age bracket ten years higher in 1950.

After the estimated population for 1950 had been obtained, it was necessary to estimate the 1947 foreign-born population by age and sex. It was assumed that the age group A, for example, in 1947 was composed of three-fifths of age group B, those in the age group five years older in 1950, and two-fifths in same age group in 1947 and 1950. The final step was a corrective term which was applied to account for the change in number between 1947 and 1950. It amounted to one-fourth of the ratio 1930-1940. The product of this multiplier times the 1950 estimate added to 1950 rate was used to give estimates of the 1947 number.

For groups above the age of 70 this method collapses. Estimates were made by examination of the 1940 numbers of those ages and an estimate by inspection of the approximate 1947 figures. Obviously, these figures should not be considered as reliable as those which could be estimated by a more direct means.

The same technique was used to compute the number of urban foreign-born migrants by age and sex. The number of rural foreign-born persons was computed by taking the difference between the total number of foreign-born groups and the urban foreign-born groups.

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[1]This assumption was more valid in the higher age brackets, where most of the foreign-born were found.

D. Computation of Estimates of Non-white Population of Michigan by Age and Sex

The most difficult and least reliable of the estimates were those which deal with the non-white population. The 1940 and 1950 census reports indicate that the number of non-whites in Michigan increased 108.8 percent during the ten-year period.[1] A great deal of the increase was due to migration. No information was available which would indicate the age distribution of Negro migrants during the period. Most probably were of working age, 20 to 65.

It was decided to assume that the age distribution in 1947 was the same percentage-wise as it was in 1940. It was also assumed that the growth in the non-white segment of the population during the period from 1940 to 1950 was linear. Both of these assumptions were probably in some error. However, some estimates had to be made and no better method could be developed with the limited data at hand. Using these two values, the age and sex specific tables were computed.

E. Computation of Estimates of the Native White Population of Michigan by Age and Sex

The white population of Michigan for July 1, 1947 was estimated by subtracting the number of estimated non-whites from the estimated total population for 1947. The estimated number of each sex was determined by interpolation of 1940 and 1950 census data. The native white population was determined by subtracting the estimated number of foreign-born white from estimated number of whites.

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[1]U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1950 Census of Population, Preliminary Reports; Characteristics of Population of Michigan, April 1, 1950. Series PC-6, No. IV, p. 9.

The preliminary 1950 census data for Michigan gave age distribution by sex for the entire population. The 1940 final census reports gave the age distribution of the native white by sex. From these data estimates of the native white population by age and sex for 1947 were made. Usually an interpolation between 1940 and 1950 figures was used. In the older age groups, the 1950 percentage was increased by the large number of foreign-born persons in these groups. In these cases, arbitrary estimates were made. Since these estimates were always made between two established limits it is highly improbable that they were in error more than five percent. The number in each age group in 1947 was estimated by multiplying the estimated percentage in 1947 by the estimated number of native whites of each sex in 1947.

The same procedure was employed for estimating the number of urban males and females. The estimated number of rural males and females in each age bracket was obtained by subtracting the estimated number of males and females in each age group from the estimated number of urban males and females in each age group.

F. Estimation of Population by Occupation, by Sex, 1947

Interpolation between 1940 and 1950 census figures were used to estimate the number of workers in various occupations in 1947.

G. Estimation of Marital Status of Population Fourteen and Over, by Sex, 1947

Interpolation between 1940 and 1950 census figures were used to estimate the marital status of the adult population in 1947.[1]

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[1] For detailed computations see Appendix A.

CHAPTER III

ANALYSIS OF MICHIGAN SUICIDE DATA, 1945-1949.

A. Introduction

The data presented in Chapter I indicated that theoretical and empirical observations show urban suicide rates to be generally higher in contemporary western countries than rural suicide rates. In Michigan the situation is reversed. In the period under study, 1945-1949, the death rate from suicides per 100,000 population in Michigan was 10.2. The urban rate was only 9.2 while the rural rate was 11.7. In this chapter, data from the Michigan Department of Health are analyzed to determine what factors produce this infrequent situation in Michigan. Other suicide data is also produced which provide one with information concerning the phenomenon.

B. Collection and Analysis of Data

The data in this study were collected from information available on the death certificates of suicides filed in the Bureau of Records and Statistics of the Michigan Department of Health. The data were recorded on IBM cards and analyzed by machine methods. The death certificates of suicide victims contained the following information which were utilized in this study: Place of occurrence, place of residence, age, sex, race, marital status, age of mate if alive, place of death, date of death, method used in committing suicide, veteran status, township of death, length of stay in community prior to death, birthplace, birthplace of father, birthplace of mother, occupation, disposition of body on death, and in the case of removals, the place to which the body was removed.

From this information it was attempted to determine those variables which most affected the suicide rate. It has been found that the four variables which most drastically affect the suicide rate in most western countries are sex, place of residence, age and race. In this study, these variables have been controlled whenever possible and the effect of other concomitant variables has been observed.[1]

Any differential in the sex and racial composition of rural and urban areas should affect the suicide rate in the regions considered. In the study the suicide rates for rural and urban areas have been compared in an effort to determine the reason for the higher rural suicide rate in the state.

The following breakdowns of the data were made:

1. Age, race, marital status, place of death, date of death, means of death, veteran status, length of stay in the community, birthplace of father, birthplace of mother, occupation, disposition of body, and place of removal of body according to sex, residence, and birthplace of the suicide.

2. Age, marital status, place of death, date of death, means of death, veteran status, length of stay in the community, birthplace, birthplace of father, birthplace of mother, occupation, disposition of body, and place of removal of body by residence sex and race.

3. Race, marital status, place of death, date of death, means of death, veteran status, length of stay in the community, birthplace, birthplace of father, birthplace of mother, occupation, disposition of body, and place of removal of body by age, residence and sex.

4. Age, sex, marital status, place of death, date of death, race, means of death, veteran status, length of stay in the community, birthplace, birthplace of father, birthplace of mother, disposition of body, and place of removal of body by occupation.

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[1] The very small number of non-white suicides in Michigan during the five year period means that the rates and percentages given for the white population reflects the conditions for the entire population very closely.

The complete tables have been reproduced in Appendix B. The interested reader may refer to that appendix for the source of the data which were used in the tables in the body of the study and for additional information which has not been utilized in the body of the study.[1]

C. Presentation and Analysis of Data

The suicide rate for Michigan and for the nation has decreased since 1940. The primary causes are twofold. First, the nation was engaged in a period of warfare during most of the time. It has been repeatedly observed that the suicide rate drops during periods of national crisis. Although the reason has not been definitely established, some workers have suggested that the feeling of unity and solidarity often characteristic of such a period reduces the intensity of personal problems which induce suicide.[2] The second factor that has affected the suicide rate during this period has been the tremendous increase in the number of young persons in the population. It has been shown that suicide is primarily a function of middle and old age. The introduction of many young people into the population increases the size of the population base from which the crude death rate from suicide is computed, but does not increase the number of suicides. Consequently, the suicide rate is decreased.

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[1] The figures which are used in this study and those of the Michigan Department of Health do not correspond exactly. The reason for the difference is the fact that non-residents of Michigan are not included in most of the data presented in the study.

[2] See Durkheim and Dublin and Bunzel for elaboration on this point.

D. Rural-Urban Differentials

In Michigan the rural death rate from suicide is higher than the urban death rate. This condition is not common to the entire nation. The crude suicide rate in Michigan during the period from 1945 through 1949 for rural and urban areas was given in the introduction of this chapter. Table 7 shows the crude suicide rate in Michigan by residence and sex. It will be observed that the most unique fact in the table is the very high rural male death rate. The female death rate is slightly lower in the country than in urban areas.

Age specific suicide rates are indicated in Table 8. An examination of these data indicates that the rural-urban differential in Michigan cannot be explained by differences in the age and sex composition of the rural and urban areas. The rural death rate among males is consistently higher for almost all age groups. For females, the rates do not vary greatly between the rural and urban groups.

Tables 9, 10, and 11 present age and sex specific rates for the native-born whites and the foreign-born group. These data show that the rural-urban differential in suicide rates cannot be explained on the basis of differences in birthplace. While the native-born persons have significantly lower death rates from suicide than do the foreign-born segment of the population, the data do not reveal that the rural suicide rates in Michigan for either the native or foreign-born white males is lower than the urban rate for corresponding age groups.

From the data that have been presented, it is apparent that no hypothesis attributing the rural-urban differentials in Michigan to unique age, sex or nativity conditions in Michigan can be validated. The

Table 7

SUICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RESIDENCE AND SEX

	Total	Urban	Rural
All	10.2	9.2	11.7
Male	14.7	12.6	22.0
Female	4.7	4.7	4.5

Table 8

SUICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY AGE, RESIDENCE, AND SEX

Age	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	5.3	0.9	2.5	0.7
20-24	13.5	3.1	6.6	3.8
25-29	19.2	3.3	8.8	4.7
30-34	18.8	5.0	11.4	5.3
35-39	29.4	4.5	15.1	6.8
40-44	29.3	6.2	17.8	8.0
45-49	20.9	10.0	19.2	8.8
50-54	21.8	14.2	22.7	10.2
55-59	47.7	10.0	29.7	14.3
60-64	43.0	11.9	32.7	10.3
65-69	60.6	6.9	32.1	11.3
70-74	52.9	14.3	32.4	11.1
75 and over	47.9	10.2	42.5	9.1

Note: Rates for less than twenty suicides are underscored.

Table 9

SUICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RESIDENCE, SEX AND AGE FOR NATIVE-BORN WHITES

Age	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	6.4	1.4	2.9	0.7
20-24	15.2	3.1	7.2	4.7
25-29	19.6	3.3	9.8	4.7
30-34	19.2	4.7	12.9	5.8
35-39	30.2	2.9	16.2	6.7
40-44	27.9	6.0	18.9	7.7
45-49	21.6	8.5	18.8	8.0
50-54	20.3	13.8	18.4	10.6
55-59	45.4	8.9	22.2	14.3
60-64	38.9	13.1	23.9	11.6
65-69	50.4	6.2	19.6	10.3
70-74	46.7	12.9	31.2	9.1
75 and over	41.4	10.0	36.2	8.0

Note: Rates for less than twenty suicides are underscored.

Table 10

SUICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RESIDENCE AND AGE FOR FOREIGN-BORN MALES

Age	Rural	Urban
15-19	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.0	5.0
25-29	0.0	13.3
30-34	10.0	15.0
35-39	23.5	18.5
40-44	44.0	19.0
45-49	14.3	23.6
50-54	28.9	35.8
55-59	52.7	44.1
60-64	49.1	48.5
65-69	80.0	64.7

Table 10 (Continued)

Age	Rural	Urban
70-74	76.9	35.0
75 and over	67.4	56.4

Note: Rates for less than twenty suicides are underscored.

Table 11

SUICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RESIDENCE AND AGE FOR FOREIGN-BORN FEMALES

Age	Rural	Urban
15-24	0.0	0.0
25-34	10.0	9.4
35-44	20.0	9.7
45-54	13.3	11.3
55-64	12.0	11.3
65-74	14.0	14.1
75 and over	11.1	10.0

Note: Rates for less than twenty suicides are underscored.

phenomenon is a fact; contrary to a priori expectations, the rural suicide rate in Michigan is higher than the urban for all male segments of the population. While a few age groups may demonstrate the reverse situation, the majority of all male age groups indicate higher rural rates. For females, the evidence is inconclusive. It indicates that the rates are about equal. This condition is reflected in the crude suicide rates for females in Michigan.[1]

An examination of suicide rates by occupation is given in Table 12. Unfortunately, desired base population data for occupational classifications is unavailable. The only information which the census has listed is the number of males and females in the specified occupations. No age distribution, which is essential for a meaningful suicide analysis, is available. However, the rates may be of some value in indicating the relative rates between occupations. Twenty-five percent of the death certificates listed either no information on occupation or such scanty information that it was impossible to classify the occupation.

Farmers exhibit suicide rates almost twice as high as male service workers, who have the second highest rate. Table 13 indicates that farmers have a higher percentage of suicides in the higher age brackets than most other occupations.[2] This situation suggests three factors affecting the high rate among farmers. First, the age distribution of farmers shows more older workers in the occupation. Second, more retired farmers are

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[1] See Table 7, page 41.

[2] For the age distribution of other occupations, see Appendix B.

Table 12

SUICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY OCCUPATION AND SEX

Occupation	Males	Female
Professional and semiprofessional	16.2	.4.6
Farmers and farm managers	53.6	0.0
Proprietors, managers, and officials	18.8	5.5
Clerical, sales, and kindred	13.9	3.6
Craftsmen, foremen, operatives and kindred workers	15.9	2.8
Service workers	30.5	4.5
Farm laborers	14.5	0.0
Other laborers	23.2	0.0

Note: Rates for less than twenty suicides are underscored.

Table 13

AGE DISTRIBUTION OF FARMERS WHO COMMITTED SUICIDE IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, IN PERCENT

Age	Percent
10-14	0.0
15-19	0.3
20-24	2.4
25-29	2.4
30-34	3.3
35-39	6.2
40-44	6.5
45-49	3.6
50-54	7.1
55-59	12.5
60-64	13.1
65-69	13.4
70-74	14.0
75 and over	15.1

Note: Percentages for less than twenty suicides are underscored.

listed as "farmers" by recorders who complete the death certificate than are retired workers in other occupations. Third, the occupation is easy to catergorize; hence, it is highly probable that a higher percentage of those persons who engage in the occupation are properly classified. In the light of these considerations, it would seem unwise to make final judgement on the basis of these figures. Further investigation of this problem is necessary.

Table 14 indicates the occupational breakdown of white males by residence. Of considerable interest is the fact that only thirty-two percent of the rural whites were farmers. Another three percent were listed as farm laborers. Therefore, only about one-third of those males who lived in rural areas were engaged in occupations directly related to rural life. Most of the other two-thirds of the rural whites were engaged in occupations which were urban orientated. Houser and Beegle have suggested that the high suicide rate of rural males is derived from the frustration and personal disorganization which has resulted from the conflicting values of rural and urban life. Their study showed "...that suicides in Michigan are concentrated in the agricultural counties of southern Michigan, in two counties of the thumb area, in a cluster of western coastal counties in the middle part of the lower peninsula, and in the western half of the upper peninsula."[1] They offered the hypothesis that the frustration and personal disorganization which have resulted from the conflict in rural-

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[1] Houser, Paul M. and Beegle, J. Allan. Mortality Differentials in Michigan. East Lansing: Michigan State College Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin 367, 1951. pp. 54-56.

Table 14

OCCUPATION DISTRIBUTION OF WHITE SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RESIDENCE IN PERCENT

Occupation	Rural	Urban
Professional and semiprofessional	2.0	4.6
Farmers and farm managers	32.0	1.8
Proprietors, managers and officials	5.4	7.4
Clerical, sales and kindred workers	3.3	7.3
Craftsmen, foremen, operative and kindred workers	19.8	34.1
Service workers	2.7	8.0
Farm laborers	2.9	0.2
Other laborers	7.0	4.0
Students	1.1	1.4
Not ascertainable	18.0	23.0
Retired	5.7	8.2

Note: Percentages for less than twenty suicides are underscored.

urban ideals has been most severe among farmers whose rural way of life had been the most satisfying and consequently the most idealized.

In the light of the occupational data that have been presented in this study, it would appear that this explanation of the phenomenon is only partial. The data would suggest that not only has the farmer experienced a conflict in values which has led to frustrations and personal disorganization, but that many rural residents who commit suicide are actually urban-oriented in terms of occupational pursuits. Fringe dwellers swell the rural suicide rate. Many of the forces which affect their decision to commit suicide probably originate in the urban environment.[1]

E. Effects of Migration on Suicide Rates

The problem of analyzing Michigan population data to determine the effects of migration upon suicide rates presents some difficulties. The most serious difficulty is the fact that it is impossible to assess the qualitative character of the migrants to Michigan. One could posit the theory that those who migrated represented the portion in the population with the most initiative and the group that was best able to make adjustments in a changing environment. On the other hand, it could be suggested that the group that migrated was that portion of the population that had failed to adjust to its environment and who had failed to earn a living in the home environs. In this study, no effort is made to assess the merit of the two theories.

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[1] No sociological analysis which utilized demographic data exclusively can make an absolute determination of these factors. Interrelation of demographic data and psychoanalytic data on suicide is needed.

Tables 15 and 16 present the results of an analysis of the death rates of foreign and native-born whites. For both urban and rural males the suicide rate for foreign-born population is considerably higher than the corresponding rate for native white males. For females the rate differential is not as conclusive, but it does appear that the foreign-born persons exhibit slightly higher rates than do the native whites.

As has been suggested, at least two explanations of this phenomenon are possible. The first theory would suggest that the foreign-born persons who migrated to Michigan were maladjusted and were economically unsuccessful in their homeland and were more susceptible to suicidal tendencies. The second theory, and the one which would seem more plausible, would suggest that the migrant has to make a greater number of adjustments than the native-born person. He is subjected to a foreign culture with a resulting conflict of values. Old modes of behavior must be discarded in favor of patterns which are accepted in Michigan. Idealized behavior patterns of his native country are not acceptable in the United States. The resulting frustration and personal disorganization that result could induce higher suicide rates. It may be that the aged foreign-born person feels a deeper sense of failure in the event that he has failed to achieve his life goals since he had made a major change in habitat in the hope of improving his status. Both hypotheses appear to offer a partial explanation of the phenomenon.

F. Means Suicides Employ to Kill Themselves

As Dublin and Bunzel have pointed out, three factors are considerably important in determining the choice of the method that the suicide uses. They are 1) the accessibility of the means, 2) the power of suggestion,

Table 15

SUICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY AGE, NATIVITY AND RESIDENCE FOR WHITE MALES

Age	Native		Foreign	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
10-14	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
15-19	6.4	2.9	0.0	0.0
20-24	15.2	7.2	0.0	5.0
25-29	19.6	9.8	0.0	13.3
30-34	19.2	12.9	10.0	15.0
35-39	30.2	16.2	23.5	18.5
40-44	27.9	18.9	44.0	19.0
45-49	21.6	18.8	14.3	23.6
50-54	20.3	18.4	28.9	35.8
55-59	45.4	22.2	52.7	44.1
60-64	38.9	23.9	49.1	48.5
65-69	50.4	19.6	80.0	64.7
70-74	46.7	31.2	76.9	35.0
75 and over	41.4	36.2	67.4	56.4

Note: Rates for less than twenty suicides are underscored.

Table 16

SUICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY AGE AND NATIVITY OF FEMALES

Age	Native		Age	Foreign	
	Rural	Urban		Rural	Urban
10-14	0.0	0.0			
15-19	1.4	0.7	15-24	0.0	0.0
20-24	3.1	4.7			
25-29	3.3	4.7	25-34	10.0	9.4
30-34	4.7	5.8			
35-39	2.9	6.7	35-44	20.0	9.7
40-44	6.0	7.7			
45-49	8.5	8.0	45-54	13.3	11.3
50-54	13.8	10.6			
55-60	8.9	14.3	55-64	12.0	11.3
60-64	13.1	11.6			
65-69	6.2	10.3	65-74	14.0	14.1
70-74	12.9	9.1			
75 and over	10.0	8.0	75 and over	11.1	10.0

Note: Rates for less than twenty suicides are underscored.

and 3) the psychological set of the individual.[1]

Tables 17, 18, and 19 present data on the cause of death for suicides. For white males, the use of firearms and explosives is the favorite way of killing one's self in both rural and urban areas. However, about twenty percent more rural white males kill themselves in this manner than do urban white males. Seventy-two percent more urban white males than rural white males end their own life by using poison. About the same percent of each group either hang or strangle themselves. This method is the second most used in both groups. Six times as many urban white males as rural commit suicide by jumping from high places. For white females, hanging or strangulation is the favorite method of both the urban and rural segments of the population. About one-third of the white females in both groups used this means. The second most popular means for urban white females was the use of poisons. It was used almost as frequently as was hanging or strangulation. Firearms and poison were the means employed by the second largest number of rural white females. One-fourth of the rural white female suicides used each of these means. Only one-eighth of the urban white females used firearms.

A comparison of white urban residents by sex indicated that almost three times as many men as women used firearms or explosives to kill themselves.[2] The use of firearms was the favorite masculine weapon while

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[1] See pages 24-25.

[2] It should be pointed out that this discussion refers to percentage and not to absolute numbers. Since there are 1,313 urban white males and only 445 urban white females and 957 rural white males as compared with 236 rural white males, the absolute number of male suicides is higher in most categories.

Table 17

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RESIDENCE AND CAUSE IN PERCENT

Cause	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	4.6	22.0	7.5	23.6
Poisonous gases	5.4	3.0	9.7	8.1
Hanging or strangulation	25.3	32.7	28.9	33.7
Drowning	2.2	9.7	5.9	8.5
Firearms and explosives	55.4	25.1	36.4	13.5
Cutting or piercing instruments	4.7	4.2	4.8	4.3
Jumping	0.6	0.0	3.6	5.8
Crushing	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.6
Other or not ascertainable	1.0	2.5	1.4	0.9
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 18

SUICIDES OF MALE URBAN RESIDENTS IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RACE AND CAUSE IN PERCENT

Cause	White	Negro
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	7.5	10.8
Poisonous gases	9.7	0.0
Hanging or strangulation	28.9	10.8
Drowning	5.9	15.4
Firearms and explosives	36.4	46.1
Cutting or piercing instruments	4.8	7.7
Jumping	3.6	4.6
Crushing	1.8	3.1
Other or not ascertainable	1.4	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 19

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY NATIVITY, MEANS SEX AND RESIDENCE IN PERCENT

Male

Means	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Poisoning	3.8	5.0	8.2	11.5	3.5	6.6
Poisonous gases	4.3	5.3	8.2	8.2	4.9	12.9
Hanging or strangulation	40.5	42.4	18.4	21.1	22.0	23.6
Drowning	3.8	8.4	1.0	5.9	1.9	4.8
Firearms and explosives	37.3	25.3	59.7	39.4	61.2	44.5
Cutting instruments	6.6	6.0	2.0	6.1	4.4	2.8
Jumping	0.5	5.0	0.5	4.5	0.7	1.5
Crushing	1.6	0.8	1.0	2.1	0.5	2.2
Other or not ascertainable	1.6	1.8	1.0	1.2	0.9	1.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Female

Means	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Poisoning	17.7	18.9	27.3	28.1	20.4	23.7
Poisonous gases	5.1	5.7	6.1	6.9	0.8	9.8
Hanging or strangulation	48.7	41.6	24.2	28.8	31.8	30.9
Drowning	10.2	9.4	3.0	7.5	12.9	9.3
Firearms and explosives	10.2	6.6	34.9	16.9	25.0	16.0
Cutting instruments	2.7	6.6	3.0	2.5	5.3	4.2
Jumping	0.0	9.4	0.0	5.6	0.0	4.6
Crushing	2.7	0.9	0.0	2.5	0.8	1.0
Other or not ascertainable	2.7	0.9	1.5	1.2	3.0	0.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

hanging or strangulation was the most used feminine means. Almost twice as many women as men used poison. For rural white residents, slightly more than twice as many males as females used firearms or explosives. The second most used means by the males was hanging or strangulation. This method was the most popular among rural females. One-fourth of the males and one-third of the females employed this technique. One-fourth of the females used poison while only one-tenth of the males used this device.

The data for urban male residents by race is rather inconclusive. The small number of Negroes in the sample indicates that the observed differences should be examined with reserve.

Table 19 presents comparison of the means employed by the foreign-born and the native-white segments of the population by sex and residence. The favorite method of the foreign-born group was hanging or strangulation. Slightly over forty percent of the foreign-born males and females selected this device. For native-born males firearms and explosives were chosen most often. Rural-urban differences are similar to those which existed for the total population.

It would appear that the cultural milieu is most influential in determining the method that the suicide employed to commit the act. The evidence that has been presented shows considerable differences between the rural and urban areas, between the sexes, and between those persons of native birth and those persons of foreign birth. It would appear improbable that the observed differences between the groups could be explained on the basis of different motivation for the act. Such differences could better be explained on the basis of the devices that were readily available. The higher percentage of deaths by firearms and explosives in rural areas

can best be explained by the fact that probably more rural people than urban people own guns. The higher urban rates from poison, and particularly from poisonous gases, probably is a function of its greater accessibility in urban areas. Similar explanations can account for the significant differences between the two areas.

Such an hypothesis also accounts for the difference between the sexes and between the native-born and foreign-born groups. These differences may be accounted for by the differences in the culture in which the individual developed or by differences in the role which the individual plays in the society.

G. Date of Death of Suicide

In Chapter I it was shown that the suicide rate has been found to vary with the season of the year. Most of the empirical work done in this area has been confined to either an analysis of the percent of suicides in each month by sex or by residence or both. In this study, these analyses have been made. A further analysis by birthplace and age of the suicide has been made in an effort to determine whether cultural or physical conditions were most responsible for the fluctuation.[1]

The results of these analyses are shown in Tables 20, 21, 22, and 23. In all of the classifications except rural foreign-born females, which is a very small sample, the rural suicide rate varies more sharply with the season than the urban rate. Since rural people are more directly related to changing weather conditions and since their activity is most affected

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[1] See also pages 73-78.

Table 20

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY SEX
AND DATE OF DEATH IN PERCENT

Date of Death	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
January	5.8	7.6	8.9	6.3
February	7.0	4.2	7.2	5.6
March	10.0	10.2	10.2	9.2
April	10.7	10.2	8.5	8.1
May	9.8	8.5	8.7	9.2
June	10.3	8.1	8.8	11.7
July	7.9	8.9	8.9	8.1
August	7.1	8.5	7.2	10.6
September	7.0	6.8	8.1	9.2
October	9.9	9.3	8.8	8.3
November	6.7	11.3	6.4	7.2
December	7.8	6.4	8.3	6.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 21

SUICIDES OF MALE URBAN RESIDENTS IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949,
BY RACE AND DATE OF OCCURRENCE IN PERCENT

Date of Death	White	Negro
January	8.9	16.9
February	7.2	6.2
March	10.2	4.6
April	8.5	4.6
May	8.7	9.2
June	8.8	7.7
July	8.9	9.2
August	7.2	13.8
September	8.1	6.2
October	8.8	6.2
November	6.4	4.6
December	8.3	10.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 22

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY SEX, RESIDENCE, BIRTHPLACE AND DATE OF DEATH IN PERCENT

Male

Date of death	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
January	3.3	8.9	6.6	9.8	6.5	9.2
February	6.6	8.4	8.2	6.8	6.9	6.6
March	9.8	10.6	14.9	10.3	8.6	7.8
April	12.6	8.4	7.6	8.5	11.2	7.5
May	9.3	9.5	9.7	9.0	9.8	8.0
June	14.1	9.2	10.2	9.0	8.8	8.2
July	9.3	12.5	8.2	7.4	7.0	8.2
August	6.6	6.8	5.6	6.5	7.9	9.2
September	4.3	7.9	4.6	7.9	8.3	7.5
October	8.2	7.6	10.2	8.1	10.2	10.4
November	10.4	4.7	6.6	6.6	5.8	7.8
December	5.5	5.5	7.6	10.1	9.0	9.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Female

Date of death	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
January	7.7	2.8	4.5	9.3	9.8	5.7
February	2.6	2.8	4.5	6.9	4.6	6.2
March	10.2	9.4	10.6	9.4	9.8	9.8
April	5.1	5.7	6.1	7.5	13.7	9.3
May	5.1	13.3	10.6	8.8	8.3	7.7
June	5.1	19.9	9.1	8.8	8.3	10.3
July	10.2	5.7	7.6	7.5	9.1	9.3
August	7.7	8.5	16.7	11.1	4.6	10.2
September	12.9	11.3	7.6	8.8	4.6	8.8
October	15.5	7.5	7.6	8.8	8.3	9.3
November	10.2	6.6	10.6	6.9	12.1	7.7
December	7.7	7.5	4.5	6.2	6.8	5.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 23

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY SEX, RESIDENCE, BIRTHPLACE, AND SEASON OF DEATH IN PERCENT

Male

Season of death	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Spring	31.6	28.5	32.2	27.8	29.6	23.3
Summer	30.1	28.5	24.0	22.9	23.7	25.6
Autumn	22.9	20.2	21.4	22.6	24.3	25.7
Winter	15.4	22.8	22.4	26.7	22.4	25.4
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Female

Season of death	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Spring	20.4	28.4	27.3	25.5	31.8	26.8
Summer	23.1	34.1	33.4	27.5	22.0	29.8
Autumn	38.5	25.4	25.8	24.5	25.0	25.8
Winter	18.0	13.1	13.5	22.5	21.2	17.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Note: The following definitions of the seasons is employed:

Spring--March, April, and May
Summer--June, July, and August
Autumn--September, October, and November
Winter--December, January, and February

by changing seasons, it appears that there is considerable evidence to support the view that the seasons do have an effect upon the suicide rate and that this effect varies with the importance of climatic conditions upon the life of the people. The variation between the foreign-born group and the native white segment of the population offers further information on the problem. It appears that cultural factors are of great importance. Durkheim found that the highest suicide rate in Europe occurred in the summer. An examination of the data in this study indicates that the peak of suicides among the foreign-born group usually occurred during the summer. While the rate for the native-born portion was usually highest in the summer, the difference between the various seasons was not as pronounced as among the foreign-born group. The present investigation would give support to the point of view that the variation in the suicide rate with the seasons is caused by changing social conditions which accompany the change of seasons. In this position, the writer supports Durkheim's thesis that the increase in the suicide rate in the spring and summer months is because social interaction is greater during these periods. The fact that the rate does not show the same fluctuation in urban areas indicates that this thesis may be valid for it is known that the pattern of living in urban areas does not change as drastically during the year as does the pattern in rural areas.

H. Relation of Length of Stay in the Community to the Suicide Rate

It would appear that the length of stay of the suicide in the community may give an indication of the degree of integration within the community by the suicide.

The data for Michigan during the period under consideration are not as complete as might be desired. A very high percentage of the death certificates gave no information on this item.[1] Tables 24, 25, and 26 provide data on length of stay in the community by the suicide. The data indicate that a greater number of urban white females than rural white females have remained in the same community for ten years or more. The same condition is observed for white males. The relationship between this condition and suicides is not clear. It may reflect either a considerable difference in the base population of the two regions or it may indicate greater rural mobility. If the latter is the case, it may be a partial explanation for the higher rural suicide rate. A further investigation is necessary to reach a conclusion on this point.

A very high percentage of foreign-born suicides has lived in the same community for ten or more years. This information would indicate that the high suicide rate among the foreign-born group cannot be attributed to internal migration within the United States. Their lack of integration within the community does not stem from the fact that they are recent arrivals.

I. Removal of Body of Suicide as Indication of Integration within the Community

Included on the death certificate is information concerning the disposition of the body of the suicide. The data have been examined to see if differentials in the percent of the suicides that were removed for burial indicate varying degrees of integration for selected groups.

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[1] When the data were recorded, it was observed that in many counties no entries were made on this item at all. The data that are listed, then, may be fairly representative of the distribution of all suicides.

Table 24

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RESIDENCE, SEX AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN COMMUNITY BY PERCENT

Length of residence in community	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1 year or less	8.0	8.9	5.9	7.6
2-9 years	9.6	14.0	11.9	11.0
10 years and over	25.8	21.6	41.3	37.1
All life	15.8	11.9	10.8	10.1
Not ascertainable	40.8	43.6	30.1	34.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 25

SUICIDES OF MALE URBAN RESIDENTS IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RACE AND LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN COMMUNITY IN PERCENT

Length of residence in community	White	Negro
1 year or less	5.9	4.6
2-9 years	11.9	15.4
10 years and over	41.3	46.1
All life	10.8	6.2
Not ascertainable	30.1	27.7
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 26

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY SEX, RESIDENCE BIRTHPLACE, AND LENGTH OF STAY IN THE COMMUNITY IN PERCENT

Male

Length of stay	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1 year or less	6.0	4.7	9.7	8.5	7.9	4.4
2-9 years	9.8	8.9	18.4	19.5	6.5	8.9
10 years and over	45.9	65.6	26.0	45.0	19.5	24.2
All life[1]	1.1	1.3	1.5	0.2	25.7	25.9
Not ascertainable	37.2	19.5	44.4	26.8	40.4	36.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Female

Length of stay	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
1 year or less	12.8	9.4	12.1	10.0	6.1	5.7
2-9 years	9.7	7.5	22.7	18.8	11.4	8.8
10 years and over	33.3	53.9	21.2	38.7	18.2	26.8
All life[1]	2.6	0.0	1.5	0.6	19.7	22.7
Not ascertainable	43.6	29.2	42.5	31.9	44.6	36.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

[1] Any entry in this row for the columns pertaining to foreign born and non-Michigan born natives represents a discrepancy made on the death certificate.

Tables 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32 provide information on disposition of bodies of suicides and the place of removal of removed bodies.

These data indicate that the group which has both the largest percentage of removals and also the largest percentage of removals outside of Michigan consisted of those suicides who were born in the United States outside of Michigan. Apparently the foreign-born group do not usually have family ties in other sections of the United States for their rate of removal is about the same as that of the Michigan born segment of the population. More of the foreign-born persons who are removed are taken from the state, however. The evidence indicates that many of the suicides who had migrated to Michigan from other states maintain strong ties with relatives and friends in their former homes. Otherwise, it is impossible to explain the very high removal rate of over one-third. For the group of rural residents who were born outside of Michigan that were removed, almost two-thirds of the bodies were taken outside Michigan. For urban residents in the same group almost three-fourths of the bodies that were removed were taken beyond Michigan's borders. Such data are taken as rather strong evidence that the suicides in this group had not become strongly integrated in their new surroundings. The somewhat lower removal rates and out-of-state removals for rural residents who were born out-of-state indicates that rural areas may be somewhat more successful than urban areas in establishing new homeship ties. Further evidence is required before any definite statement can be made.

J. Negro-White Differentials

Tables 18, 21, 25, 29, 30, 33, 34, 35, 36 and 37 provide information concerning suicide differentials between the male white urban population

Table 27

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RESIDENCE SEX, AND DISPOSITION OF BODY IN PERCENT

Disposition	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Burial	80.7	78.8	75.4	72.8
Cremation	0.7	0.4	3.2	3.6
Removal	18.6	20.8	21.4	23.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 28

REMOVAL OF BODY OF SUICIDES BY RESIDENCE AND SEX IN PERCENT

Place	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
U.S.	98.9	100.0	96.8	92.9
Michigan	72.5	79.6	53.4	54.1
Other East North Central	16.9	10.2	18.5	20.4
Middle Atlantic and New England	3.4	4.1	6.4	7.1
South	3.9	4.1	13.5	16.3
Other U.S.	2.2	2.0	5.0	2.0
Foreign	1.1	0.0	3.2	7.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 29

SUICIDES OF MALE URBAN RESIDENTS IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RACE AND DISPOSITION OF BODY IN PERCENT

Disposition	White	Negro
Burial	75.4	67.7
Cremation	3.2	1.5
Removal	21.4	30.8
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 30

REMOVAL OF BODY OF SUICIDES OF MALE URBAN RESIDENTS BY RACE IN PERCENT

Place	White	Negro
U.S.	96.8	100.0
Michigan	53.4	40.0
Other East North Central	18.5	5.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	6.4	0.0
South	13.5	50.0
Other U.S.	5.0	5.0
Foreign	3.2	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 31

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY SEX, RESIDENCE, BIRTHPLACE, AND DISPOSITION OF BODY IN PERCENT

Male

Disposition of body	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Burial	85.8	85.3	64.8	58.8	84.7	80.2
Cremation	0.5	4.2	4.1	5.4	0.0	1.7
Removal elsewhere	13.7	10.5	31.1	35.8	15.3	18.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Female

Disposition of body	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
Burial	84.6	75.5	72.7	58.7	79.5	81.0
Cremation	0.0	4.7	1.5	5.0	0.0	1.5
Removal elsewhere	15.4	19.8	25.8	36.3	20.5	17.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 32

PLACE OF SHIPMENT OF BODY OF REMOVED SUICIDES BY SEX, RESIDENCE, AND BIRTHPLACE IN PERCENT

Male

Place of destination	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
U.S.	92.0	87.5	100.0	99.4	100.0	98.0
Michigan	80.0	62.5	37.7	25.6	95.3	90.9
Other East North Central	8.0	17.5	37.7	26.3	4.6	4.1
Middle Atlantic, New England	4.0	2.5	8.2	10.5	1.1	1.0
South	0.0	2.5	11.5	28.4	0.0	1.0
Other U.S.	0.0	2.5	4.9	8.6	0.0	0.0
Foreign	8.0	12.5	0.0	0.6	0.0	2.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Female

Place of destination	Foreign born		Born in U.S. outside Michigan		Michigan	
	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban	Rural	Urban
U.S.	100.0	66.7	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Michigan	100.0	42.9	35.3	20.7	100.0	94.2
Other East North Central	0.0	9.0	35.2	27.6	0.0	2.9
Middle Atlantic, New England	0.0	0.0	11.8	12.1	0.0	0.0
South	0.0	0.0	11.8	36.2	0.0	2.9
Other U.S.	0.0	4.8	5.9	3.4	0.0	0.0
Foreign	0.0	33.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 33

SUICIDES OF MALE URBAN RESIDENTS IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RACE AND PLACE OF DEATH IN PERCENT

Place	White	Negro
Hospital	24.4	35.4
Home	56.6	32.3
Other	19.0	32.3
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 34

SUICIDES OF MALE URBAN RESIDENTS IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949 BY RACE AND BIRTHPLACE IN PERCENT

Birthplace	White		Negro	
U.S.		68.8		92.3
Michigan	40.6		10.8	
Other East North Central	10.7		10.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	7.3		4.6	
South	6.9		66.1	
Other U.S.	3.3		0.0	
Foreign		28.9		1.5
Not ascertainable		2.3		6.2
Total		100.0		100.0

Table 35

SUICIDES OF MALE URBAN RESIDENTS IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RACE AND OCCUPATION IN PERCENT

Occupation	White	Negro
Professional	4.6	1.5
Farmers	1.8	0.0
Proprietors	7.4	0.0
Clerical	7.3	1.5
Craftsmen, operators	34.1	10.7
Domestic service	0.0	0.0
Other domestic	8.0	10.8
Farm laborers	0.2	0.0
Other laborers	4.0	13.9
Students	1.4	1.5
Not ascertainable	23.0	53.9
Retired	8.2	6.2
Total	100.0	100.0

Table 36

SUICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RACE, RESIDENCE AND SEX

	White			Negro		
	Total	Rural	Urban	Total	Rural	Urban
All	10.4	11.8	9.6	4.4	0.0	4.8
Male	15.8	22.4	13.1	7.0	0.0	7.7
Female	4.8	4.6	5.0	1.7	0.0	1.9

Table 37

SUICIDE RATES PER 100,000 POPULATION IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, FOR MALE URBAN RESIDENTS BY AGE AND RACE

Age	White	Age	Negro
10-14	0.0		
15-19	2.5	15-24	4.0
20-24	6.6		
25-29	8.8	25-34	12.2
30-34	11.4		
35-39	15.1	35-44	9.3
40-44	17.8		
45-49	19.2	45-54	6.9
50-54	22.7		
55-59	29.7	55-64	10.0
60-64	32.7		
65-69	32.1	65-74	15.0
70-74	32.4		
75 and over	42.5	75 and over	15.4

Note: Rates for less than twenty suicides are underscored.

and the male Negro urban population. The small number of samples in the Negro female classification makes an analysis of female racial differentials meaningless.

Table 36 incorporates a limited amount of female Negro data. It indicates that the crude death rate for urban male Negroes is only about two-thirds of that of the total urban rate. No rural rate can be computed because only one suicide occurred during the five year period under study. For urban females the suicide rate is even lower. It is only slightly under two-fifths of the total urban female rate.

The small number of Negroes that have committed suicide means that an interpretation of the data must be made with caution. The one conclusion that can be drawn unreservedly is that there is a sharp difference in birthplace of the Negro urban male and the white urban male. Table 34 indicates that almost two-thirds of the urban Negroes that committed suicide were born in the south. A slightly higher removal rate for Negroes, shown in Table 29, also suggests less integration on the part of the Negro. Table 30 points out that the number of removed bodies of Negroes going to the south is very high. Fifty percent of all Negro male urban removals are taken to the south.

The low Negro suicide rate may be explained by the fact that the Negro behavior pattern has not been altered as much by the process of urbanization and industrialization as has the behavior pattern of the white. The majority of Negroes still work in the laboring class and the tremendous competitive spirit that characterizes much of urban society is not so intense in Negro areas. The Negro has not yet faced the conflict in values that the white has. As has been the case in other portions of

this study, any absolute etiological statement awaits the integration of demographic and psychiatric study. The fact that the Negro suicide rate has been increasing would suggest that the Negro is increasingly feeling the effect of the extension of an "urban mentality" throughout most of the society and that the hypothesis suggested above may have some validity.

K. Effect of Age Differentials on Selected Variables

The effect of age differences on various aspects of suicide phenomenon have not been extensively examined in the literature. Tables 38, 39 and 40 present data on suicides by sex and residence for selected age groups.[1]

The place of death varies with the place of residence, sex and age. In general, a higher percentage of urban than rural, and female than male die in hospitals. While the evidence is not as conclusive by age groups, it appears that higher proportion of young people die in hospitals.[2] The factors responsible for the rural-urban differential in place of death are threefold. First, a higher population density in urban areas increases the liklihood of early discovery of the suicide. Second, easier access to hospitals in urban areas permits more rapid removal of the suicide on discovery. Third, the methods which rural people select to kill themselves are generally more certain and quick than the means that urban people use. The surest and quickest methods, the use of firearms, is used more frequently in the country than in the city.

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[1] For other age specific tables, see Appendix B.

[2] For further information on place of death, see tables 33 and 41.

Table 38

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY AGE AND PLACE OF DEATH IN PERCENT

Male

Place	Rural			Urban		
	20-29	40-49	60-69	20-29	40-49	60-69
Hospital	21.0	13.3	12.1	24.1	25.1	25.7
Home	56.8	72.8	78.3	48.8	55.8	57.2
Other	22.2	13.9	9.6	27.1	19.1	17.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Female

Place	Rural			Urban		
	20-29	40-49	60-69	20-29	40-49	60-69
Hospital	45.8	26.7	15.2	47.8	29.7	38.6
Home	50.0	68.9	78.7	34.8	58.4	50.9
Other	4.2	4.4	6.1	17.4	11.9	10.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 39

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY AGE AND CAUSE OF DEATH IN PERCENT

Male

Cause	Rural			Urban		
	20-29	40-49	60-69	20-29	40-49	60-69
Poisoning	6.2	4.8	4.0	10.6	7.8	3.7
Poisonous gases	4.9	7.9	4.0	13.5	12.0	6.1
Hanging or strangulation	19.5	17.6	35.4	25.6	26.5	31.8
Drowning	1.2	1.8	3.0	6.0	3.2	9.0
Firearms	63.0	64.9	44.5	39.9	41.0	33.1
Cutting	2.5	1.2	7.1	0.7	3.5	8.6
Jumping	1.2	1.8	0.0	2.3	2.8	4.9
Crushing	2.5	0.0	0.5	0.7	1.4	2.0
Other	0.0	0.0	1.5	0.7	1.8	0.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Female

Cause	Rural			Urban		
	20-29	40-49	60-69	20-29	40-49	60-69
Poisoning	20.8	28.9	12.1	45.0	17.8	14.0
Poisonous gases	0.0	6.7	0.0	2.9	10.9	7.0
Hanging or strangulation	20.8	26.7	48.5	13.1	39.6	42.2
Drowning	0.0	4.4	15.2	10.1	7.9	8.8
Firearms	45.9	26.7	21.2	21.8	12.9	7.0
Cutting	0.0	2.2	0.0	1.4	3.0	10.5
Jumping	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.4	5.9	7.0
Crushing	4.2	0.0	0.0	4.3	2.0	0.0
Other	8.3	4.4	3.0	0.0	0.0	3.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Table 40

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY AGE, RESIDENCE, SEX AND SEASON IN PERCENT

Male

Season	Rural					Urban				
	20-29	30-39	40-49	60-69	70-79	20-29	30-39	40-49	60-69	70-79
Spring	18.5	32.5	35.2	30.2	24.0	22.6	27.0	28.1	27.4	28.5
Summer	22.2	23.8	21.2	27.3	24.9	21.9	27.9	22.0	27.0	26.7
Autumn	29.7	24.7	21.2	23.3	31.7	24.0	23.9	23.0	22.4	21.0
Winter	29.6	19.0	22.4	19.2	19.4	31.5	21.2	26.9	23.2	23.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Female

Season	Rural					Urban				
	20-29	30-39	40-49	60-69	70-79	20-29	30-39	40-49	60-69	70-79
Spring	33.4		33.3	18.2		24.7		21.8	29.9	
Summer	29.1		31.1	24.2		31.8		31.7	36.7	
Autumn	20.8		20.0	21.3		24.6		25.7	19.3	
Winter	16.7		15.6	36.3		18.9		20.8	14.1	
Total	100.0		100.0	100.0		100.0		100.0	100.0	

Note: The following definitions of the seasons is employed:

Spring--March, April, and May
Summer--June, July, and August
Autumn--September, October, and November
Winter--December, January, and February

Table 41

SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949, BY RESIDENCE AND PLACE OF DEATH IN PERCENT

Place of death	Rural		Urban	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
Hospital	13.1	23.3	24.4	35.3
Home	74.5	70.8	56.6	53.0
Other	12.4	5.9	19.0	11.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

The factors which contribute to the age differences in the place of death are the choice of method and the physical condition of the body. There appears to be a direct relation between the very high proportion of urban females in the 20-29 age group that commit suicide and the favorite method of suicide in the same category. Almost half of the females in this group died in hospitals; the same percentage of the females in this group used poison, one of the slowest and least sure means of committing suicide.[1] The smaller percentage of rural people in the older age groups that die in hospitals is probably explained by the fact that their reduced physical vigor causes more of them to die before they can be removed to a hospital.

One of the most interesting aspects of the age specific tables is the variability of suicides with the seasons of the year.[2] The seasonal variation that Durkheim observed collapses completely when age specific percentages are computed. The highest percentage of suicides among both rural and urban young males occurs in the autumn and winter rather than in the summer and spring. If this variation is not due to mere chance, it is definitely a characteristic of early adulthood, for the 30-39 age group show percentages more characteristic of the typically observed pattern. The present writer is not in a position to hypothesize on this situation without access to case history studies of these suicides. This information is not available. For other age groups, the seasonal distributions appear quite similar.

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[1] The exact correspondence is of course coincidental.

[2] See also pages 56-60.

L. Conclusions

1. This study has demonstrated that the rural-urban suicide differential cannot be explained by unique age, sex, racial, or nativity distributions between the rural and urban segments of the Michigan population. The rural male suicide rate in Michigan is higher for both the native and foreign-born white male residents for almost all age groups. While the data are in some question, the suicide rate for farmers is higher than that for any other occupational group. Two factors are suggested to account for this uncommon situation. First, as urban values and ideals become more widely disseminated in rural areas, the conflict in rural-urban ideals becomes more intense. This conflict offers greater possibilites for maladjustment and personal disorganization among rural people. Second, the data that have been presented in this study indicate that the majority of the rural white males who commit suicide are not engaged in occupations which are typically rural; but, rather, they are engaged in occupations which are typically urban. Though they live in the country, they are urban-oriented in terms of occupation and mental attitude.

2. The foreign-born segment of the population exhibits higher suicide rates than corresponding native-born groups. Two possible reasons for the condition have been suggested. First, those persons who are maladjusted and who have greater suicidal tendencies migrate. Second, the required adjustment in behavior in a new region increases the possibility for frustration and disorganization of the personality.

3. Differences in the means that suicides employ to kill themselves reflect the effects of the cultural milieu upon the suicide.

4. More persons kill themselves in the summer than any other season. The evidence presented in this study would suggest that the cultural milieu once again is of great importance in this situation.

5. Negroes commit suicide much less frequently in Michigan than do whites. Less disorganization and frustration on the part of the Negro appears to be important reasons for this phenomenon.

6. Age differentials are discerned for such factors as date of death, place of death, means of death, and nativity. The effect of the culture upon the individual in terms of the role ascribed to various age groups and the effect of various cultures upon the suicides are indicated.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A

MICHIGAN POPULATION ESTIMATES

Table 1

Estimated Foreign-born Population in Michigan, 1947, by Age, Residence, and Sex

Age	Males		
	Total	Rural	Urban
All ages	288,000	74,000	214,000
20-24	4,000	0	4,000
25-29	7,000	1,000	6,000
30-34	10,000	2,000	8,000
35-39	17,000	3,000	14,000
40-44	26,000	5,000	21,000
45-49	35,000	7,000	28,000
50-54	42,000	9,000	33,000
55-59	45,000	11,000	34,000
60-64	37,000	11,000	26,000
65-69	26,000	9,000	17,000
70-74	19,000	7,000	12,000
75 and over	20,000	9,000	11,000

Age	Female		
	Total	Rural	Urban
All ages	254,000	58,000	196,000
20-24	6,000	1,000	5,000
25-29	8,000	1,000	7,000
30-34	13,000	3,000	10,000
35-39	19,000	3,000	16,000
40-44	26,000	4,000	22,000
45-49	32,000	6,000	26,000
50-54	34,000	7,000	27,000
55-59	33,000	7,000	26,000
60-64	27,000	7,000	20,000
65-69	21,000	6,000	15,000
70-74	16,000	4,000	12,000
75 and over	19,000	9,000	10,000

Table 2

Estimated non-white Population in Michigan, 1947
by Age, Residence, and Sex

Male

Age	Total	Rural	Urban
All ages	194,000	23,000	171,000
20-24	14,000	2,000	12,000
25-29	17,000	2,000	15,000
30-34	18,000	2,000	16,000
35-39	22,000	2,000	20,000
40-44	20,000	2,000	18,000
45-49	16,000	2,000	14,000
50-54	10,000	1,000	9,000
55-59	6,000	1,000	5,000
60-64	4,000	1,000	3,000
65-69	3,000	1,000	2,000
70-74	1,000	---	1,000
75 and over	1,000	---	1,000

Female

Age	Total	Rural	Urban
All ages	194,000	21,000	173,000
20-24	18,000	2,000	16,000
25-29	20,000	2,000	18,000
30-34	20,000	2,000	18,000
35-39	21,000	2,000	19,000
40-44	17,000	2,000	15,000
45-49	12,000	1,000	11,000
50-54	8,000	1,000	7,000
55-59	5,000	1,000	4,000
60-64	3,000	---	3,000
65-69	3,000	---	3,000
70-74	1,000	---	1,000
75 and over	1,000	---	1,000

Table 3

Estimated Native White Population in Michigan, 1947,
by Age, Residence, and Sex

Age	Total	Rural	Urban
Male			
All ages	2,576,000	780,000	1,796,000
15-19	201,000	50,000	151,000
20-24	193,000	46,000	147,000
25-29	198,000	47,000	151,000
30-34	196,000	49,000	147,000
35-39	180,000	49,000	131,000
40-44	180,000	58,000	122,000
45-49	183,000	63,000	120,000
50-54	160,000	59,000	101,000
55-59	124,000	41,000	83,000
60-64	93,000	36,000	57,000
65-69	70,000	23,000	47,000
70-74	49,000	24,000	25,000
75 and over	54,000	28,000	26,000
Female			
All ages	2,566,000	886,000	1,679,000
15-19	202,000	72,000	130,000
20-24	198,000	70,000	128,000
25-29	223,000	78,000	145,000
30-34	223,000	81,000	142,000
35-39	182,000	68,000	114,000
40-44	167,000	63,000	104,000
45-49	139,000	52,000	87,000
50-54	113,000	45,000	68,000
55-59	87,000	38,000	49,000
60-64	67,000	29,000	38,000
65-69	59,000	26,000	33,000
70-74	41,000	17,000	24,000
75 and over	51,000	26,000	25,000

Table 4

Estimated Population in Michigan, 1947,
by Sex and Occupation

Occupation	Male	Female
Professional, technical, and kindred workers	104,000	69,000
Farmers and farm managers	125,000	2,000
Managers, proprietors, and officials, except farmers	163,000	18,000
Clerical and kindred workers	97,000	150,000
Salesworkers	92,000	59,000
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	350,000	9,000
Operatives, and kindred workers	478,000	99,000
Private household workers	1,500	47,000
Other service workers	91,000	68,000
Farm laborers, except unpaid, and foremen	30,000	3,000
Laborers except farm and mine	112,000	4,000
Unpaid farm laborers	14,000	4,000
Occupation not reported	21,000	10,000

Table 5

Marital Status of Estimated Michigan Population,
Fourteen and Over, 1947, by Sex

Marital Status	Male	Female
Single	630,000	465,000
Married	1,502,000	1,514,000
Widowed or divorced	141,000	275,000

APPENDIX B

TABLES

Table 1

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEGRO MALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent		Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	65			
Age				
10-14	0	0.0		0.0
15-24	6	9.2		4.0
25-34	22	33.9		12.2
35-44	19	29.3		9.3
45-54	9	13.8		6.9
55-64	5	7.7		10.0
65-74	3	4.6		15.0
75 and over	1	1.5		15.4
			100.0	
Marital Status				
Single	19	29.2		
Married	40	61.6		
Widowed	3	4.6		
Divorced	2	3.1		
Unknown	1	1.5		
			100.0	
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	3			
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	21			
Mate still alive, same age	1			
Mate still alive, age unknown	6			
Not ascertainable	9			
Place of death				
Hospital	23	35.4		
Home	21	32.3		
Other	21	32.3		
			100.0	
Date of death				
January	11	16.9		
February	4	6.2		
March	3	4.6		

Table 1 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
April	3	4.6	
May	6	9.2	
June	5	7.7	
July	6	9.2	
August	9	13.8	
September	4	6.2	
October	4	6.2	
November	3	4.6	
December	7	10.8	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	7	10.8	
Poisonous gases	0	0.0	
Hanging or strangulation	7	10.8	
Drowning	10	15.4	
Firearms and explosives	30	46.1	
Cutting or piercing instruments	5	7.7	
Jumping from high places	3	4.6	
Crushing	2	3.1	
Other or unspecified means	1	1.5	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	3	4.6	
2-9 years	10	15.4	
10 years and over	30	46.1	
All life	4	6.2	
Not ascertainable	18	27.7	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	60		92.3
Michigan	7	10.8	
Other East North Central	7	10.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	3	4.6	
South	43	66.1	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	1		1.5
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0	
Central Europe	0	0.0	

Table 1 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country			
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1	1.5	
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0.0	
All other foreign	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	4		6.2
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	47		72.3
Michigan	3	4.6	
Other East North Central	1	1.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	1.5	
South	42	64.7	
Other U.S.			
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	1		1.5
Northwestern Europe	1	1.5	
Central Europe	0	0.0	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0	
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0.0	
All other foreign	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	17		26.2
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	48		73.8
Michigan	3	4.6	
Other East North Central	1	1.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	1.5	
South	42	64.7	
Other U.S.	1	1.5	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	1		1.5
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0	
Central Europe	0	0.0	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	

Table 1 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country				
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1		1.5	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		16		24.7
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	1		1.5	
Semiprofessional workers	0		0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	0		0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0		0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	1		1.5	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	6		9.2	
Operatives and kindred workers	1		1.5	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	7		10.8	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0		0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0		0.0	
Laborers, except farm	9		13.9	
Housewives	0		0.0	
Students	1		1.5	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	29		44.7	
No occupation given	6		9.2	
Retired	4		6.2	
				100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body				
Burial	44		67.7	
Cremation	1		1.5	
Removal elsewhere	20		30.8	
				100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.		20		100.0
Michigan	8		40.0	
Other East North Central	1		5.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0		0.0	
South	10		50.0	
Other U.S.	1		5.0	
Removal of suicide to foreign country		0		0.0

Table 2

CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE MALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent		Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	1,313			
Age				
10-14	3	0.2		- - -
15-24	71	5.4		6.6
25-34	157	12.0		20.2
35-44	236	18.0		32.9
45-54	294	22.3		41.9
55-64	310	23.6		62.4
65-74	163	12.4		64.5
75 and over	77	5.9		42.5
Not ascertainable	2	0.2		- - -
			100.0	
Marital Status				
Single	290	22.1		
Married	740	56.3		
Widowed	102	7.8		
Divorced	159	12.1		
Unknown	22	1.7		
			100.0	
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	80			
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	466			
Mate still alive, same age	54			
Mate still alive, age unknown	120			
Not ascertainable	20			
Place of death				
Hospital	321	24.4		
Home	743	56.6		
Other	249	19.0		
			100.0	
Date of death				
January	117	8.9		
February	95	7.2		
March	132	10.2		
April	112	8.5		

Table 2 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
May	114	8.7	
June	116	8.8	
July	117	8.9	
August	94	7.2	
September	107	8.1	
October	116	8.8	
November	84	6.4	
December	109	8.3	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	99	7.5	
Poisonous gases	128	9.7	
Hanging or strangulation	380	28.9	
Drowning	78	5.9	
Firearms and explosives	477	36.4	
Cutting or piercing instruments	63	4.8	
Jumping from high places	47	3.6	
Crushing	23	1.8	
Other or unspecified means	18	1.4	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	77	5.9	
2-9 years	156	11.9	
10 years and over	543	41.3	
All life	142	10.8	
Not ascertainable	395	30.1	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	904		68.8
Michigan	534	40.6	
Other East North Central	140	10.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	95	7.3	
South	92	6.9	
Other U.S.	43	3.3	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	379		28.9
Northwestern Europe	68	5.2	
Central Europe	182	13.8	
Eastern Europe	50	3.8	
Other Europe	38	2.1	
Asia	4	0.3	
Canada and Newfoundland	43	3.3	
Other Western hemisphere	2	0.2	
All other foreign	2	0.2	

Table 2 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Not ascertainable	30	2.3
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	517	39.4
Michigan	255	19.4
Other East North Central	104	7.9
Middle Atlantic and New England	65	5.0
South	80	6.1
Other U.S.	13	1.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	576	43.9
Northwestern Europe	129	9.8
Central Europe	276	21.0
Eastern Europe	63	4.8
Other Europe	33	2.5
Asia	4	0.3
Canada and Newfoundland	69	5.3
Other Western hemisphere	2	0.2
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	220	16.7
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	482	36.7
Michigan	213	16.2
Other East North Central	104	7.9
Middle Atlantic and New England	74	5.6
South	77	5.9
Other U.S.	14	1.1
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	643	49.0
Northwestern Europe	146	11.1
Central Europe	297	22.6
Eastern Europe	69	5.3
Other Europe	35	2.7
Asia	5	0.4
Canada and Newfoundland	86	6.5
Other Western Hemisphere	3	0.2
All other foreign	2	0.2
Not ascertainable	188	14.3
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	50	3.8
Semiprofessional workers	10	0.8

Table 2 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Farmers and farm managers	23	1.8	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	97	7.4	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	96	7.3	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	285	21.6	
Operatives and kindred workers	164	12.5	
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	105	8.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	2	0.2	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	53	4.0	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	18	1.4	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	210	16.0	
No occupation given	92	7.0	
Retired	108	8.2	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	973	75.4	
Cremation	42	3.2	
Removal elsewhere	17	21.4	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	272		96.8
Michigan	150	53.4	
Other East North Central	52	18.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	18	6.4	
South	38	13.5	
Other U.S.	14	5.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	9		3.2

Table 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE MALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent		Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	957			
Age				
10-14	2	0.2		- -
15-24	47	4.9		18.8
25-34	94	9.8		38.0
35-44	169	17.7		58.7
45-54	147	15.3		42.7
55-64	225	23.7		90.7
65-74	179	18.8		113.5
75 and over	91	9.8		47.9
Not ascertainable	3	0.3		- -
			100.0	
Marital Status				
Single	219	22.9		
Married	531	55.5		
Widowed	52	5.4		
Divorced	140	14.6		
Unknown	15	1.6		
			100.0	
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	61			
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	319			
Mate still alive, same age	43			
Mate still alive, age unknown	87			
Not ascertainable	21			
Place of death				
Hospital	125	13.1		
Home	713	74.5		
Other	119	12.4		
			100.0	
Date of death				
January	56	5.8		
February	67	7.0		
March	96	10.0		
April	101	10.7		

Table 3 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Date of death				
May	94		9.8	
June	98		10.3	
July	76		7.9	
August	68		7.1	
September	67		7.0	
October	95		9.9	
November	64		6.7	
December	75		7.8	
				100.0
Cause of death				
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	44		4.6	
Poisonous gases	52		5.4	
Hanging or strangulation	242		25.3	
Drowning	21		2.2	
Firearms and explosives	529		55.4	
Cutting or piercing instruments	45		4.7	
Jumping from high places	6		0.6	
Crushing	8		0.8	
Other or unspecified means	10		1.0	
				100.0
Length of residence in community				
1 year or less	77		8.0	
2-9 years	92		9.6	
10 years and over	247		25.8	
All life	151		15.8	
Not ascertainable	390		40.8	
				100.0
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.		759		79.3
Michigan	565		58.9	
Other East North Central	108		11.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	36		3.8	
South	35		3.7	
Other U.S.	15		1.6	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		183		19.1
Northwestern Europe	32		3.3	
Central Europe	80		8.4	
Eastern Europe	38		4.0	
Other Europe	6		0.6	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	26		2.7	

Table 3 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country				
Other Western hemisphere	1		0.1	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		15		1.6
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		469		49.0
Michigan	278		29.1	
Other East North Central	100		10.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	53		5.5	
South	29		3.0	
Other U.S.	9		0.9	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		308		32.2
Northwestern Europe	65		6.8	
Central Europe	118		12.4	
Eastern Europe	53		5.5	
Other Europe	7		0.7	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	63		6.6	
Other Western hemisphere	1		0.1	
All other foreign	1		0.1	
Not ascertainable		180		18.8
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		457		47.7
Michigan	258		27.0	
Other East North Central	91		9.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	75		7.8	
South	28		2.9	
Other U.S.	5		0.5	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		345		36.1
Northwestern Europe	89		9.3	
Central Europe	134		14.0	
Eastern Europe	57		6.0	
Other Europe	8		0.8	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	56		5.9	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
All other foreign	1		0.1	

Table 3 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Birthplace of suicide			
Not ascertainable	155		16.2
Usual occupation			
Professional workers	15	1.6	
Semiprofessional workers	4	0.4	
Farmers and farm managers	306	32.1	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	52	5.4	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	32	3.3	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	126	13.2	
Operatives and kindred workers	63	6.6	
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	26	2.7	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	21	2.2	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	7	0.7	
Laborers, except farm	67	7.0	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	11	1.1	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	131	13.8	
No occupation given	41	4.3	
Retired	55	5.7	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	750	80.7	
Cremation	7	0.7	
Removal elsewhere	22	18.6	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	176		98.9
Michigan	129	72.5	
Other East North Central	30	16.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	6	3.4	
South	7	3.9	
Other U.S.	4	2.2	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	2		1.1

Table 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	445		
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	0.0
15-24	30	6.7	4.5
25-34	76	17.1	10.0
35-44	94	21.2	14.8
45-54	99	22.3	19.0
55-64	83	18.6	24.6
65-74	47	10.6	22.4
75 and over	16	3.5	9.1
		100.0	
Marital Status			
Single	51	11.5	
Married	293	65.8	
Widowed	29	6.5	
Divorced	71	16.0	
Unknown	1	0.2	
		100.0	
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	154		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	55		
Mate still alive, same age	19		
Mate still alive, age unknown	56		
Not ascertainable	9		
Place of death			
Hospital	157	35.3	
Home	236	53.0	
Other	52	11.7	
		100.0	
Date of death			
January	28	6.3	
February	25	5.6	
March	41	9.2	
April	36	8.1	
May	41	9.2	
June	52	11.7	

Table 4 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
July	36	8.1	
August	47	10.6	
September	41	9.2	
October	37	8.3	
November	32	7.2	
December	29	6.5	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	105	23.6	
Poisonous gases	36	8.1	
Hanging or strangulation	150	33.7	
Drowning	38	8.5	
Firearms and explosives	60	13.5	
Cutting or piercing instruments	19	4.3	
Jumping from high places	26	5.8	
Crushing	7	1.6	
Other or unspecified means	4	0.9	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	34	7.6	
2-9 years	49	11.0	
10 years and over	165	37.1	
All life	45	10.1	
Not ascertainable	152	34.2	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	337		75.8
Michigan	193	43.4	
Other East North Central	56	12.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	35	7.9	
South	39	8.8	
Other U.S.	14	3.1	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	106		23.8
Northwestern Europe	15	3.2	
Central Europe	43	9.8	
Eastern Europe	10	2.2	
Other Europe	9	2.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	27	6.2	
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.2	
All other foreign	1	0.2	

Table 4 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Not ascertainable		2		0.4
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		184		41.3
Michigan	71		16.0	
Other East North Central	42		9.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	28		6.3	
South	38		8.5	
Other U.S.	5		1.1	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		187		42.0
Northwestern Europe	36		8.1	
Central Europe	90		20.3	
Eastern Europe	12		2.7	
Other Europe	10		2.2	
Asia	1		0.2	
Canada and Newfoundland	34		7.7	
Other Western hemisphere	2		0.4	
All other foreign	2		0.4	
Not ascertainable		74		16.7
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		185		41.6
Michigan	65		14.6	
Other East North Central	41		9.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	39		8.8	
South	32		7.2	
Other U.S.	8		1.8	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		202		45.4
Northwestern Europe	42		9.4	
Central Europe	96		21.6	
Eastern Europe	16		3.6	
Other Europe	11		2.5	
Asia	2		0.4	
Canada and Newfoundland	32		7.2	
Other Western hemisphere	3		0.7	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		58		13.0

Table 4 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Professional workers	13	2.9	
Semiprofessional workers	4	0.9	
Farmers and farm managers	1	0.2	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	3	0.7	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	33	7.4	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	8	1.8	
Operatives and kindred workers	4	0.9	
Domestic service workers	5	1.1	
Service workers, except domestic	10	2.2	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	1	0.2	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	294	66.2	
Students	8	1.8	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	10	2.2	
No occupation given	41	9.3	
Retired	10	2.2	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	324	72.8	
Cremation	16	3.6	
Removal elsewhere	105	23.6	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	98		93.4
Michigan	53	50.5	
Other East North Central	20	19.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	7	6.7	
South	16	15.3	
Other U.S.	2	1.9	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	7		6.6

Table 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF NEGRO FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 16			
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	
15-24	4	25.0	
25-34	8	50.0	
35-44	2	12.5	
45-54	2	12.5	
55-64	0	0.0	
65-74	0	0.0	
75 and over	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	1	6.3	
Married	13	81.1	
Widowed	1	6.3	
Divorced	1	6.3	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	8		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	0		
Mate still alive, same age	1		
Mate still alive, age unknown	2		
Not ascertainable	2		
Place of death			
Hospital	12	75.0	
Home	2	12.5	
Other	2	12.5	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	1	6.3	
February	1	6.3	
March	3	18.7	
April	0	0.0	
May	1	6.3	
June	2	12.4	
July	0	0.0	
August	1	6.3	
September	2	12.4	

Table 5 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
October	3	18.7	
November	1	6.3	
December	1	6.3	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	6	37.5	
Poisonous gases	0	0.0	
Hanging or strangulation	1	6.2	
Drowning	2	12.5	
Firearms and explosives	5	31.3	
Cutting or piercing instruments	0	0.0	
Jumping from high places	2	12.5	
Crushing	0	0.0	
Other or unspecified means	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	3	18.7	
2-9 years	6	37.5	
10 years and over	6	37.5	
All life	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	1	6.3	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	16		100.0
Michigan	0	0.0	
Other East North Central	1	6.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	14	87.4	
Other U.S.	1	6.3	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	12		75.0
Michigan	0	0.0	
Other East North Central	0	0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	12	75.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Not ascertainable	4		25.0

Table 5 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	15		93.7
Michigan	0	0.0	
Other East North Central	1	6.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	14	87.4	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Not ascertainable	1		6.3
Usual occupation			
Professional workers	0		
Semiprofessional workers	0		
Farmers and farm managers	0		
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0		
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	1		
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	1		
Operatives and kindred workers	0		
Domestic service workers	0		
Service workers, except domestic	3		
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0		
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0		
Laborers, except farm	0		
Housewives	9		
Students	0		
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	1		
No occupation given	1		
Retired	0		
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	9	56.3	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	7	43.7	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	7		100.0
Michigan	0	0.0	
Other East North Central	1	14.3	

Table 5 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Removal of suicide in U.S.		
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0
South	6	85.7
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0	0.0

Table 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF WHITE FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent		Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	236			
Age				
10-14	0	0.0		0.0
15-24	15	6.4		4.0
25-34	34	14.4		8.3
35-44	37	15.7		10.7
45-54	61	25.8		24.2
55-64	45	19.0		21.9
65-74	26	11.1		21.2
75 and over	18	7.6		10.2
			100.0	
Marital Status				
Single	18	7.6		
Married	169	71.7		
Widowed	10	4.2		
Divorced	38	16.1		
Unknown	1	0.4		
			100.0	
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	96			
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	24			
Mate still alive, same age	10			
Mate still alive, age unknown	31			
Not ascertainable	8			
Place of death				
Hospital	55	23.3		
Home	167	70.8		
Other	14	5.9		
			100.0	
Date of death				
January	18	7.6		
February	10	4.2		
March	24	10.2		
April	24	10.2		
May	20	8.5		

Table 6 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Date of death		
June	19	8.1
July	21	8.9
August	20	8.5
September	16	6.8
October	22	9.3
November	27	11.3
December	15	6.4
		100.0
Cause of death		
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	52	22.0
Poisonous gases	7	3.0
Hanging or strangulation	77	32.7
Drowning	23	9.7
Firearms and explosives	59	25.1
Cutting or piercing instruments	10	4.2
Jumping from high places	0	0.0
Crushing	2	0.8
Other or unspecified means	6	2.5
		100.0
Length of residence in community		
1 year or less	21	8.9
2-9 years	33	14.0
10 years and over	51	21.6
All life	28	11.9
Not ascertainable	103	43.6
		100.0
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	197	83.5
Michigan	132	55.9
Other East North Central	43	18.2
Middle Atlantic and New England	7	3.0
South	8	3.4
Other U.S.	7	3.0
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	39	16.5
Northwestern Europe	12	5.1
Central Europe	12	5.1
Eastern Europe	5	2.1
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	1	0.4
Canada and Newfoundland	8	3.4
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.4
All other foreign	0	0.0

Table 6 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		125		53.0
Michigan	62		26.3	
Other East North Central	25		10.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	17		7.2	
South	11		4.7	
Other U.S.	10		4.2	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		68		28.8
Northwestern Europe	27		11.4	
Central Europe	28		11.9	
Eastern Europe	5		2.1	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	7		3.0	
Other Western hemisphere	1		0.4	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		43		18.2
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		130		55.1
Michigan	61		25.8	
Other East North Central	28		11.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	23		9.7	
South	11		4.7	
Other U.S.	7		3.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		78		33.0
Northwestern Europe	28		11.9	
Central Europe	30		12.6	
Eastern Europe	7		3.0	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	1		0.4	
Canada and Newfoundland	11		4.7	
Other Western hemisphere	1		0.4	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		28		11.9
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	7		3.0	
Semiprofessional workers	1		0.4	

Table 6 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Farmers and farm managers	3	1.3	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	2	0.8	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	4	1.7	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1	0.4	
Operatives and kindred workers	1	0.4	
Domestic service workers	4	1.7	
Service workers, except domestic	3	1.3	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	1	0.4	
Housewives	180	76.3	
Students	2	0.8	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	4	1.7	
No occupation given	19	8.1	
Retired	4	1.7	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	186	78.8	
Cremation	1	0.4	
Removal elsewhere	49	20.8	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	49		100.0
Michigan	39	79.6	
Other East North Central	5	10.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	4.1	
South	2	4.1	
Other U.S.	1	2.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 7

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES
BORN IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 194			
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	
15-24	21	10.8	
25-34	37	19.1	
35-44	35	20.6	
45-54	38	19.6	
55-64	34	17.5	
65-74	17	8.8	
75 and over	7	3.6	
			100.0
Race			
White	193	99.5	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	1	0.5	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
Other	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	32	16.5	
Married	117	60.3	
Widowed	17	8.8	
Divorced	27	13.9	
Unknown	1	0.5	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	60		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	22		
Mate still alive, same age	9		
Mate still alive, age unknown	21		
Not ascertainable	5		
Place of death			
Hospital	64	33.0	
Home	103	53.1	
Other	27	13.9	
			100.0

Table 7 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	11	5.7	
February	12	6.2	
March	19	9.7	
April	18	9.3	
May	15	7.7	
June	20	10.3	
July	18	9.3	
August	20	10.3	
September	17	8.8	
October	18	9.3	
November	15	7.7	
December	11	5.7	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	46	23.7	
Poisonous gases	19	9.8	
Hanging or strangulation	60	30.9	
Drowning	18	9.3	
Firearms and explosives	31	16.0	
Cutting or piercing instruments	8	4.2	
Jumping from high places	9	4.6	
Crushing	2	1.0	
Other or unspecified means	1	0.5	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	11	5.7	
2-9 years	17	8.8	
10 years and over	52	26.8	
All life	44	22.7	
Not ascertainable	70	36.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.			
Michigan	194		100.0
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	99		51.0
Michigan	68	35.0	
Other East North Central	17	8.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	9	4.6	
South	4	2.1	
Other U.S.	1	0.5	

Table 7 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	62	32.0
Northwestern Europe	16	8.2
Central Europe	33	17.1
Eastern Europe	2	1.0
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	11	5.7
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	33	17.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	97	50.0
Michigan	62	32.0
Other East North Central	15	7.7
Middle Atlantic and New England	17	8.8
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	3	1.5
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	71	36.6
Northwestern Europe	18	9.3
Central Europe	37	19.0
Eastern Europe	4	2.1
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	12	6.2
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	26	13.4
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	4	2.1
Semiprofessional workers	2	1.0
Farmers and farm managers	1	0.5
Proprietors, Managers, and officials, except farm	1	0.5
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	17	8.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4	2.1
Operatives and kindred workers	3	1.5

Table 7 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Domestic service workers	3	1.5	
Service workers, except domestic	6	3.1	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	119	61.4	
Students	7	3.6	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	6	3.1	
No occupation given	18	9.3	
Retired	3	1.5	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	157	81.0	
Cremation	3	1.5	
Removal elsewhere	34	17.5	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	34		100.0
Michigan	32	94.2	
Other East North Central	1	2.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	1	2.9	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 8

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES
BORN IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristics	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 132			
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	
15-24	9	6.8	
25-34	17	12.9	
35-44	20	15.1	
45-54	36	27.3	
55-64	24	18.1	
65-74	16	12.1	
75 and over	10	7.5	
			100.0
Race			
White	132	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
Other	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	14	10.6	
Married	86	65.2	
Widowed	9	6.8	
Divorced	23	17.4	
Unknown	0	0.0	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	50		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	12		
Mate still alive, same age	4		
Mate still alive, age unknown	16		
Not ascertainable	4		
Place of death			
Hospital	33	25.0	
Home	89	67.4	
Other	10	7.6	
			100.0

Table 8 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	13	9.8	
February	6	4.6	
March	13	9.8	
April	18	13.7	
May	11	8.3	
June	11	8.3	
July	12	9.1	
August	6	4.6	
September	6	4.6	
October	11	8.3	
November	16	12.1	
December	9	6.8	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	27	20.4	
Poisonous gases	1	0.8	
Hanging or strangulation	42	31.8	
Drowning	17	12.9	
Firearms and explosives	33	25.0	
Cutting or piercing instruments	7	5.3	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	1	0.8	
Other or unspecified means	4	3.0	
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	8	6.1	
2-9 years	15	11.4	
10 years and over	24	18.2	
All life	26	19.7	
Not ascertainable	59	44.6	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.			
Michigan	132		100.0
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	77		58.4
Michigan	55	41.7	
Other East North Central	5	3.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	12	9.1	
South	2	1.5	
Other U.S.	3	2.3	

Table 8 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	32	24.2
Northwestern Europe	14	10.6
Central Europe	11	8.3
Eastern Europe	2	1.5
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	5	3.8
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	23	17.4
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	78	59.1
Michigan	54	40.9
Other East North Central	7	5.3
Middle Atlantic and New England	15	11.3
South	1	0.8
Other U.S.	1	0.8
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	35	26.5
Northwestern Europe	12	9.8
Central Europe	11	7.6
Eastern Europe	3	2.3
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	1	0.8
Canada and Newfoundland	8	6.0
Other western hemisphere	0	0.0
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	19	14.4
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	6	4.5
Semiprofessional workers	1	0.8
Farmers and farm managers	2	1.5
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	2	1.5
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	2	1.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1	0.8
Operatives and kindred workers	1	0.8

Table 8 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Domestic service workers	2	1.5	
Service workers, except domestic	1	0.8	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	1	0.8	
Housewives	97	73.4	
Students	1	0.8	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	2	1.5	
No occupation given	9	6.8	
Retired	4	3.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	105	79.5	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	27	20.5	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	27		100.0
Michigan	27	100.0	
Other East North Central	0	0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 9

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES
BORN IN U.S., 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	354		
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	0.0
15-24	35	9.9	5.4
25-34	75	21.2	10.3
35-44	78	22.0	14.4
45-54	71	20.1	18.6
55-64	57	16.1	25.9
65-74	28	7.9	19.4
75 and over	10	2.8	8.0
		100.0	

Table 10

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES
BORN IN U.S., 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	198		
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	0.0
15-24	16	8.1	4.5
25-34	32	16.2	8.0
35-44	29	14.6	8.9
45-54	53	26.8	22.3
55-64	36	18.2	22.0
65-74	19	9.6	19.1
75 and over	13	6.5	10.0
		100.0	

Table 11

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES
FOREIGN BORN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent		Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	106			
Age				
10-14	0	0.0		0.0
15-24	0	0.0		0.0
25-34	8	7.6		9.4
35-44	18	16.9		9.7
45-54	30	28.3		11.3
55-64	26	24.6		11.3
65-74	19	17.9		14.1
75 and over	5	4.7		10.0
			100.0	
Race				
White	106	100.0		
Black	0	0.0		
Indian	0	0.0		
Chinese	0	0.0		
Japanese	0	0.0		
Other	0	0.0		
			100.0	
Marital Status				
Single	7	6.6		
Married	72	67.9		
Widowed	2	1.9		
Divorced	25	23.6		
			100.0	
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	45			
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	11			
Mate still alive, same age	3			
Mate still alive, age unknown	11			
Not ascertainable	2			
Place of death				
Hospital	39	36.8		
Home	56	52.8		
Other	11	10.4		
			100.0	

Table 11 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	3	2.8	
February	3	2.8	
March	10	9.4	
April	6	5.7	
May	13	12.3	
June	21	19.9	
July	6	5.7	
August	9	8.5	
September	12	11.3	
October	8	7.5	
November	7	6.6	
December	8	7.5	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	20	18.9	
Poisonous gases	6	5.7	
Hanging or strangulation	44	41.6	
Drowning	10	9.4	
Firearms and explosives	7	6.6	
Cutting or piercing instruments	7	6.6	
Jumping from high places	10	9.4	
Crushing	1	0.9	
Other or unspecified means	1	0.9	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	10	9.4	
2-9 years	8	7.5	
10 years and over	57	53.9	
All life	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	31	29.2	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	0		0.0
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	106		100.0
Northwestern Europe	15	14.2	
Central Europe	43	40.5	
Eastern Europe	10	9.4	
Other Europe	9	8.5	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	27	25.5	
Other Western hemisphere	2	1.9	
All other foreign	0	0.0	

Table 11 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		94		88.7
Northwestern Europe	14		13.2	
Central Europe	40		37.8	
Eastern Europe	8		7.5	
Other Europe	9		8.5	
Asia	1		0.9	
Canada and Newfoundland	20		18.9	
Other Western hemisphere	2		1.9	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		12		11.3
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		1		0.9
Michigan	1		0.9	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		101		95.3
Northwestern Europe	17		16.2	
Central Europe	43		40.5	
Eastern Europe	10		9.4	
Other Europe	10		9.4	
Asia	2		1.9	
Canada and Newfoundland	18		17.0	
Other Western hemisphere	1		0.9	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		4		3.8
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	1		0.9	
Semiprofessional workers	0		0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	0		0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0		0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	3		2.8	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1		0.9	
Operatives and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Domestic service workers	2		1.9	
Service workers, except domestic	2		1.9	

Table 11 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	85	80.3	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	1	0.9	
No occupation given	7	6.6	
Retired	4	3.8	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	80	75.5	
Cremation	5	4.7	
Removal elsewhere	21	19.8	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	14		68.7
Michigan	9	42.9	
Other East North Central	4	19.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	1	4.8	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	7		33.3

Table 12

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES
FOREIGN BORN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	39		
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	0.0
15-24	0	0.0	0.0
25-34	2	5.1	10.0
35-44	8	20.5	20.0
45-54	8	20.5	13.3
55-64	9	23.1	12.0
65-74	7	17.9	14.0
75 and over	5	12.9	11.1
		100.0	
Race			
White	39	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
Other	0	0.0	
Marital Status			
Single	0	0.0	
Married	35	89.6	
Widowed	0	0.0	
Divorced	3	7.8	
Unknown	1	2.6	
		100.0	
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	17		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	7		
Mate still alive, same age	3		
Mate still alive, age unknown	4		
Not ascertainable	2		
Place of death			
Hospital	8	20.5	
Home	30	76.9	
Other	1	2.6	
		100.0	

Table 12 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	3	7.7	
February	1	2.6	
March	4	10.2	
April	2	5.1	
May	2	5.1	
June	2	5.1	
July	4	10.2	
August	3	7.7	
September	5	12.9	
October	6	15.4	
November	4	10.2	
December	3	7.7	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	7	17.8	
Poisonous gases	2	5.1	
Hanging or strangulation	19	48.7	
Drowning	4	10.3	
Firearms and explosives	4	10.3	
Cutting or piercing instruments	1	2.6	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	1	2.6	
Other or unspecified means	1	2.6	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	5	12.8	
2-9 years	3	7.7	
10 years and over	13	33.3	
All life	1	2.6	
Not ascertainable	17	43.6	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	0		0.0
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	39		100.0
Northwestern Europe	12	30.8	
Central Europe	12	30.8	
Eastern Europe	5	12.7	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	1	2.6	
Canada and Newfoundland	8	20.5	
Other Western hemisphere	1	2.6	
All other foreign	0	0.0	

Table 12 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	3	7.7
Michigan	2	5.1
Other East North Central	1	2.6
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	27	69.2
Northwestern Europe	10	25.6
Central Europe	11	28.2
Eastern Europe	3	7.7
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	2	5.1
Other Western hemisphere	1	2.6
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	9	23.1
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	2	5.2
Michigan	1	2.6
Other East North Central	1	2.6
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	33	84.6
Northwestern Europe	12	30.8
Central Europe	13	33.3
Eastern Europe	4	10.2
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	3	7.7
Other Western hemisphere	1	2.6
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	4	10.2
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	0	0.0
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0

Table 12 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Farmers and farm managers	1	2.6	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0	0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	0	0.0	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	0	0.0	
Operatives and kindred workers	0	0.0	
Domestic service workers	1	2.6	
Service workers, except domestic	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	34	87.2	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	0	0.0	
No occupation given	3	7.7	
Retired	0	0.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	33	84.6	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	6	15.4	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	6		100.0
Michigan	6	100.0	
Other East North Central	0	0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 13

CHARACTERISTICES OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES BORN IN U.S. OUTSIDE OF MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 160			
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	
15-24	14	8.7	
25-34	38	23.8	
35-44	38	23.8	
45-54	33	20.6	
55-64	23	14.4	
65-74	11	6.9	
75 and over	3	1.8	
			100.0
Race			
White	144	90.0	
Black	16	10.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
Other	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	14	8.8	
Married	116	72.4	
Widowed	11	6.9	
Divorced	19	11.9	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	56		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	22		
Mate still alive, same age	8		
Mate still alive, age unknown	26		
Not ascertainable	4		
Place of death			
Hospital	66	41.2	
Home	77	48.2	
Other	17	10.6	
			100.0

Table 13 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	15	9.4	
February	11	6.9	
March	15	9.4	
April	12	7.5	
May	14	8.8	
June	14	8.8	
July	12	7.5	
August	18	11.1	
September	14	8.8	
October	14	8.8	
November	11	6.9	
December	10	6.1	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	45	28.1	
Poisonous gases	11	6.9	
Hanging or strangulation	46	28.8	
Drowning	12	7.5	
Firearms and explosives	27	16.9	
Cutting or piercing instruments	4	2.5	
Jumping from high places	9	5.6	
Crushing	4	2.5	
Other or unspecified means	2	1.2	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	16	10.0	
2-9 years	30	18.8	
10 years and over	62	38.7	
All life	1	0.6	
Not ascertainable	51	31.9	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	160		100.0
Michigan	0	0.0	
Other East North Central	57	35.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	35	21.9	
South	53	33.1	
Other U.S.	15	9.4	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 13 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		98		61.2
Michigan	4		2.4	
Other East North Central	25		15.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	19		11.9	
South	46		28.8	
Other U.S.	4		2.5	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		30		18.8
Northwestern Europe	6		3.9	
Central Europe	16		10.0	
Eastern Europe	2		1.2	
Other Europe	1		0.6	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	3		1.9	
Other Western hemisphere	2		1.2	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		32		20.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		103		64.4
Michigan	3		1.8	
Other East North Central	27		16.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	22		13.8	
South	46		28.8	
Other U.S.	5		3.1	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		29		18.1
Northwestern Europe	7		4.4	
Central Europe	15		9.5	
Eastern Europe	2		1.2	
Other Europe	1		0.6	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	2		1.2	
Other Western hemisphere	2		1.2	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		28		17.5
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	8		5.0	
Semiprofessional workers	2		1.3	

Table 13 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Farmers and farm managers	0	0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	2	1.3	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	14	8.8	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4	2.5	
Operatives and kindred workers	1	0.6	
Domestic service workers	1	0.6	
Service workers, except domestic	5	3.1	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	1	0.6	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	99	61.8	
Students	1	0.6	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	3	1.9	
No occupation given	16	10.0	
Retired	3	1.9	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	94	58.7	
Cremation	8	5.0	
Removal elsewhere	58	36.3	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	58		100.0
Michigan	12	20.7	
Other East North Central	16	27.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	7	12.1	
South	21	36.2	
Other U.S.	2	3.4	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 14

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES BORN IN U.S. OUTSIDE OF MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 66			
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	
15-24	7	10.6	
25-34	15	22.7	
35-44	9	13.6	
45-54	17	25.9	
55-64	12	18.2	
65-74	3	4.5	
75 and over	3	4.5	
			100.0
Race			
White	65	98.5	
Black	1	1.5	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
Other	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	4	6.1	
Married	51	77.2	
Widowed	1	1.5	
Divorced	10	15.2	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	29		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	5		
Mate still alive, same age	3		
Mate still alive, age unknown	12		
Not ascertainable	2		
Place of death			
Hospital	14	21.2	
Home	49	74.3	
Other	3	4.5	
			100.0

Table 14 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	3	4.5	
February	3	4.5	
March	7	10.6	
April	4	6.1	
May	7	10.6	
June	6	9.1	
July	5	7.6	
August	11	16.8	
September	5	7.6	
October	5	7.6	
November	7	10.6	
December	3	4.5	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	18	27.3	
Poisonous gases	4	6.1	
Hanging or strangulation	16	24.2	
Drowning	2	3.0	
Firearms and explosives	23	34.9	
Cutting or piercing instruments	2	3.0	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	0	0.0	
Other or unspecified means	1	1.5	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	8	12.2	
2-9 years	15	22.7	
10 years and over	14	21.2	
All life	1	1.5	
Not ascertainable	28	42.4	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	66		100.0
Michigan	0	0.0	
Other East North Central	44	66.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	7	10.6	
South	8	12.1	
Other U.S.	7	10.6	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 14 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	46	69.7
Michigan	5	7.6
Other East North Central	20	30.3
Middle Atlantic and New England	5	7.6
South	10	15.1
Other U.S.	6	9.1
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	9	13.6
Northwestern Europe	3	4.5
Central Europe	6	9.1
Eastern Europe	0	0.0
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	11	16.7
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	51	77.3
Michigan	6	9.1
Other East North Central	20	30.3
Middle Atlantic and New England	8	12.1
South	11	16.7
Other U.S.	6	9.1
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	10	15.1
Northwestern Europe	3	4.5
Central Europe	7	10.6
Eastern Europe	0	0.0
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
All otherforeign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	5	7.6
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	1	1.5
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0

Table 14 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Farmers and farm managers	0	0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0	0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	2	3.0	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	0	0.0	
Operatives and kindred workers	0	0.0	
Domestic service workers	1	1.5	
Service workers, except domestic	2	3.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	49	74.2	
Students	1	1.5	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	2	3.0	
No occupation given	8	12.2	
Retired	0	0.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	48	72.2	
Cremation	1	1.5	
Removal elsewhere	17	25.8	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	17		100.0
Michigan	6	35.3	
Other East North Central	6	35.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	11.8	
South	2	11.8	
Other U.S.	1	5.8	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 15

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES
BORN IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 541			
Age			
10-14	2	0.4	
15-24	58	10.8	
25-34	101	18.6	
35-44	105	19.4	
45-54	103	19.1	
55-64	94	17.4	
65-74	50	9.2	
75 and over	28	5.2	
			100.0
Race			
White	534	98.7	
Black	7	1.3	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
Other	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	132	24.4	
Married	300	55.5	
Widowed	49	9.0	
Divorced	58	10.7	
Unknown	2	0.4	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	37		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	180		
Mate still alive, same age	22		
Mate still alive, age unknown	58		
Not ascertainable	3		
Place of death			
Hospital	114	21.1	
Home	322	59.5	
Other	105	19.4	
			100.0

Table 15 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	53	9.8	
February	37	6.8	
March	55	10.3	
April	46	8.5	
May	49	9.0	
June	49	9.0	
July	40	7.4	
August	35	6.5	
September	43	7.9	
October	44	8.1	
November	36	6.6	
December	54	10.1	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	36	6.6	
Poisonous gases	70	12.9	
Hanging or strangulation	128	23.6	
Drowning	26	4.8	
Firearms and explosives	240	44.5	
Cutting or piercing instruments	15	2.8	
Jumping from high places	8	1.5	
Crushing	12	2.2	
Other or unspecified means	6	1.1	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	24	4.4	
2-9 years	48	8.9	
10 years and over	131	24.2	
All life	140	25.9	
Not ascertainable	198	36.6	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	541		100.0
Michigan	541	100.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	311		57.5
Michigan	245	45.2	
Other East North Central	33	6.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	22	4.1	
South	9	1.7	
Other U.S.	2	0.4	

Table 15 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	170	31.4
Northwestern Europe	39	7.2
Central Europe	76	14.0
Eastern Europe	12	2.2
Other Europe	3	0.6
Asia	2	0.4
Canada and Newfoundland	38	7.0
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	60	11.1
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	279	51.6
Michigan	202	37.4
Other East North Central	32	5.9
Middle Atlantic and New England	28	5.2
South	10	1.8
Other U.S.	7	1.3
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	204	37.7
Northwestern Europe	45	8.3
Central Europe	92	17.1
Eastern Europe	12	2.2
Other Europe	4	0.7
Asia	1	0.2
Canada and Newfoundland	49	9.0
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.2
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	58	10.7
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	27	5.0
Semiprofessional workers	2	0.4
Farmers and farm managers	11	2.0
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	43	7.9
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	42	7.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	114	21.1
Operatives and kindred workers	63	11.6

Table 15 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	42	7.8	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	22	4.1	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	15	2.8	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	89	16.4	
No occupation given	37	6.8	
Retired	34	6.3	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	433	80.0	
Cremation	9	1.7	
Removal elsewhere	98	18.3	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	96		98.0
Michigan	89	90.9	
Other East North Central	4	4.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	1.0	
South	1	1.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	2		2.0

Table 16

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES
BORN IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 568			
Age			
10-14	2	0.4	
15-24	45	7.9	
25-34	65	11.4	
35-44	115	20.0	
45-54	92	16.3	
55-64	121	21.5	
65-74	89	15.7	
75 and over	39	6.8	
			100.0
Race			
White	565	99.5	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	3	0.5	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	150	26.4	
Married	315	55.4	
Widowed	30	5.3	
Divorced	71	12.5	
Unknown	2	0.4	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	31		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	185		
Mate still alive, same age	29		
Mate still alive, age unknown	57		
Not ascertainable	13		
Place of death			
Hospital	72	12.7	
Home	420	73.9	
Other	76	13.4	
			100.0

Table 16 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	37	6.5	
February	39	6.9	
March	49	8.6	
April	63	11.2	
May	56	9.8	
June	50	8.8	
July	40	7.0	
August	45	7.9	
September	47	8.3	
October	58	10.2	
November	33	5.8	
December	51	9.0	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	20	3.5	
Poisonous gases	28	4.9	
Hanging or strangulation	125	22.0	
Drowning	11	1.9	
Firearms and explosives	347	61.2	
Cutting or piercing instruments	25	4.4	
Jumping from high places	4	0.7	
Crushing	3	0.5	
Other or unspecified means	5	0.9	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	45	7.9	
2-9 years	37	6.5	
10 years and over	111	19.5	
All life	146	25.7	
Not ascertainable	229	40.4	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	568		100.0
Michigan	568	100.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	349		61.4
Michigan	266	46.8	
Other East North Central	38	6.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	34	6.0	
South	7	1.2	
Other U.S.	4	0.7	

Table 16 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		134		23.6
Northwestern Europe	27		4.8	
Central Europe	48		8.4	
Eastern Europe	17		3.0	
Other Europe	1		0.2	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	41		7.2	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		85		15.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		350		61.7
Michigan	249		43.8	
Other East North Central	40		7.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	53		9.3	
South	7		1.2	
Other U.S.	2		0.4	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		149		26.2
Northwestern Europe	46		8.1	
Central Europe	50		8.8	
Eastern Europe	20		3.5	
Other Europe	1		0.2	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	32		5.6	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		69		12.1
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	6		1.1	
Semiprofessional workers	2		0.4	
Farmers and farm managers	192		33.8	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	29		5.1	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	16		2.8	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	71		12.5	
Operatives and kindred workers	38		6.7	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	

Table 16 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	16	2.8	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	11	1.9	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	3	0.5	
Laborers, except farm	43	7.6	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	10	1.8	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	79	13.9	
No occupation given	21	3.7	
Retired	31	5.4	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	480	84.7	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	87	15.3	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	87		100.0
Michigan	82	95.3	
Other East North Central	4	4.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	1.1	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 17

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES
BORN IN U.S., 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	966		
Age			
10-14	3	0.3	
15-24	75	7.8	10.1
25-34	169	17.4	22.7
35-44	221	23.0	35.1
45-54	206	21.3	37.2
55-64	160	16.5	46.1
65-74	85	8.8	50.8
75 and over	47	4.9	36.2
		100.0	

Table 18

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES
BORN IN U.S., 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	764		
Age			
10-14	2	0.3	
15-24	51	6.7	21.6
25-34	93	12.2	38.8
35-44	155	20.3	58.1
45-54	128	16.7	41.9
55-64	163	21.3	84.3
65-74	114	14.9	97.1
75 and over	58	7.6	41.4
		100.0	

Table 19

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES
FOREIGN BORN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent		Rate per 100,000 population
Total number of cases in group:	380			
Age				
10-14	0	0.0		0.0
15-24	1	0.3		5.0
25-34	10	2.6		28.3
35-44	32	8.5		37.5
45-54	92	23.2		59.4
55-64	138	36.2		92.6
65-74	76	20.0		99.7
75 and over	31	8.2		56.4
			100.0	
Race				
White	378	99.4		
Black	1	0.3		
Indian	0	0.0		
Chinese	1	0.3		
Japanese	0	0.0		
			100.0	
Marital Status				
Single	84	22.1		
Married	209	55.0		
Widowed	16	4.2		
Divorced	68	17.9		
Unknown	3	0.8		
			100.0	
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	22			
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	141			
Mate still alive, same age	17			
Mate still alive, age unknown	23			
Not ascertainable	6			
Place of death				
Hospital	94	24.7		
Home	221	58.2		
Other	65	17.1		

Table 19 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	34	8.9	
February	32	8.4	
March	40	10.6	
April	32	8.4	
May	36	9.5	
June	35	9.2	
July	47	12.5	
August	26	6.8	
September	30	7.9	
October	29	7.6	
November	18	4.7	
December	21	5.5	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	19	5.0	
Poisonous gases	20	5.3	
Hanging or strangulation	161	42.4	
Drowning	32	8.4	
Firearms and explosives	96	25.3	
Cutting or piercing instruments	23	6.0	
Jumping from high places	19	5.0	
Crushing	3	0.8	
Other or unspecified means	7	1.8	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	18	4.7	
2-9 years	34	8.9	
10 years and over	249	65.6	
All life	5	1.3	
Not ascertainable	74	19.5	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	0		0.0
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	380		100.0
Northwestern Europe	68	17.9	
Central Europe	182	47.9	
Eastern Europe	50	13.2	
Other Europe	28	7.4	
Asia	4	1.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	44	11.6	
Other Western hemisphere	2	0.5	
All other foreign	2	0.5	

Table 19 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		3		0.8
Michigan	0		0.0	
Other East North Central	1		0.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2		0.5	
South	0		0.0	
Other U.S.	0		0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		318		83.8
Northwestern Europe	67		17.6	
Central Europe	153		40.3	
Eastern Europe	43		11.3	
Other Europe	26		6.8	
Asia	1		0.3	
Canada and Newfoundland	26		6.8	
Other Western hemisphere	2		0.5	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		59		15.4
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		3		0.9
Michigan	1		0.3	
Other East North Central	0		0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1		0.3	
South	1		0.3	
Other U.S.	0		0.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		333		87.6
Northwestern Europe	72		19.0	
Central Europe	155		40.7	
Eastern Europe	46		12.1	
Other Europe	27		7.1	
Asia	2		0.5	
Canada and Newfoundland	28		7.4	
Other Western hemisphere	2		0.5	
All other foreign	1		0.3	
Not ascertainable		44		11.5
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	7		1.8	
Semiprofessional workers	3		0.8	

Table 19 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Farmers and farm managers	4	1.1	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	25	6.6	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	13	3.4	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	75	19.7	
Operatives and kindred workers	58	15.3	
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	32	8.4	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	1	0.3	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	21	5.5	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	1	0.3	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	77	20.2	
No occupation given	14	3.7	
Retired	49	12.9	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	324	85.3	
Cremation	16	4.2	
Removal elsewhere	40	10.5	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	35		87.5
Michigan	25	62.5	
Other East North Central	7	17.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	2.5	
South	1	2.5	
Other U.S.	1	2.5	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	5		12.5

Table 20

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES
FOREIGN BORN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent		Rate per 100,000 Population
Total number of cases in group:	183			
Age				
10-14	0	0.0		0.0
15-24	0	0.0		0.0
25-34	1	0.5		10.0
35-44	15	8.2		67.5
45-54	18	9.8		43.2
55-64	56	30.6		101.8
65-74	61	33.5		156.9
75 and over	32	17.4		67.4
			100.0	
Race				
White	183	100.0		
Black	0	0.0		
Indian	0	0.0		
Chinese	0	0.0		
Japanese	0	0.0		
			100.0	
Marital Status				
Single	39	21.3		
Married	93	50.8		
Widowed	10	5.5		
Divorced	38	20.8		
Unknown	3	1.6		
			100.0	
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	13			
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	53			
Mate still alive, same age	8			
Mate still alive, age unknown	14			
Not ascertainable	5			
Place of death				
Hospital	17	9.3		
Home	146	79.8		
Other	20	10.9		
			100.0	

Table 20 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	6	3.3	
February	12	6.6	
March	18	9.8	
April	23	12.6	
May	17	9.3	
June	26	14.1	
July	17	9.3	
August	12	6.6	
September	8	4.3	
October	15	8.2	
November	19	10.4	
December	10	5.5	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	7	3.8	
Poisonous gases	8	4.3	
Hanging or strangulation	74	40.5	
Drowning	7	3.8	
Firearms and explosives	68	37.3	
Cutting or piercing instruments	12	6.6	
Jumping from high places	1	0.5	
Crushing	3	1.6	
Other or unspecified means	3	1.6	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	11	6.0	
2-9 years	18	9.8	
10 years and over	84	45.9	
All life	2	1.1	
Not ascertainable	68	37.2	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	0		0.0
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	183		100.0
Northwestern Europe	32	17.5	
Central Europe	80	43.7	
Eastern Europe	38	20.8	
Southern Europe	5	2.7	
Asia	1	0.5	
Canada and Newfoundland	25	13.7	
Other Western hemisphere	2	1.1	
All other foreign	0	0.0	

Table 20 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	3	1.5
Michigan	1	0.5
Other East North Central	0	0.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	0.5
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	1	0.5
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	139	76.0
Northwestern Europe	27	14.8
Central Europe	53	29.0
Eastern Europe	33	18.0
Other Europe	6	3.3
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	19	10.4
Other Western Hemisphere	1	0.5
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	41	22.5
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	3	1.6
Michigan	0	0.0
Other East North Central	0	0.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	0.5
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	2	1.1
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	151	82.5
Northwestern Europe	27	14.8
Central Europe	64	35.0
Eastern Europe	33	18.0
Other Europe	6	3.3
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	20	10.9
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.5
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	29	15.9

Table 20 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Professional workers	1	0.5	
Semiprofessional workers	1	0.5	
Farmers and farm managers	74	40.5	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	7	3.8	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	4	2.2	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	16	8.8	
Operatives and kindred workers	10	5.5	
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	7	3.8	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	6	3.3	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	2	1.1	
Laborers, except farm	14	7.6	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	21	11.5	
No occupation given	5	2.7	
Retired	15	8.2	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	157	85.8	
Cremation	1	0.5	
Removal elsewhere	25	13.7	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	23		92.0
Michigan	20	80.0	
Other East North Central	2	8.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	4.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	2		8.0

Table 21

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES BORN IN U.S. OUTSIDE OF MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 425			
Age			
10-14	1	0.2	
15-24	17	4.0	
25-34	68	16.0	
35-44	116	27.4	
45-54	103	24.2	
55-64	66	15.5	
65-74	35	8.2	
75 and over	19	4.5	
			100.0
Race			
White	370	87.1	
Black	53	12.5	
Indian	1	0.2	
Chinese	1	0.2	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	87	20.5	
Married	267	62.8	
Widowed	36	8.5	
Divorced	35	8.2	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	24		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	164		
Mate still alive, same age	16		
Mate still alive, age unknown	44		
Not ascertainable	19		
Place of death			
Hospital	128	30.1	
Home	209	49.2	
Other	88	20.7	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	39	9.2	
February	28	6.6	

Table 21 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
March	33	7.8	
April	32	7.5	
May	34	8.0	
June	35	8.2	
July	35	8.2	
August	39	9.2	
September	32	7.5	
October	44	10.4	
November	33	7.8	
December	41	9.6	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	49	11.5	
Poisonous gases	35	8.2	
Hanging or strangulation	90	21.1	
Drowning	25	5.9	
Firearms and explosives	167	39.4	
Cutting or piercing instruments	26	6.1	
Jumping from high places	19	4.5	
Crushing	9	2.1	
Other or unspecified means	5	1.2	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	36	8.5	
2-9 years	83	19.5	
10 years and over	191	45.0	
All life	1	0.2	
Not ascertainable	114	26.8	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	425		100.0
Michigan	0	0.0	
Other East North Central	145	34.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	97	22.8	
South	141	33.2	
Other U.S.	40	9.4	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	250		58.8
Michigan	12	2.8	
Other East North Central	71	16.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	31	7.3	
South	114	26.8	
Other U.S.	11	2.6	

Table 21 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	86	20.3
Northwestern Europe	23	5.4
Central Europe	45	10.6
Eastern Europe	7	1.6
Other Europe	4	0.9
Asia	2	0.6
Canada and Newfoundland	5	1.2
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	89	20.9
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	248	58.3
Michigan	12	2.8
Other East North Central	73	17.2
Middle Atlantic and New England	46	10.8
South	109	25.6
Other U.S.	8	1.9
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	104	24.5
Northwestern Europe	28	6.6
Central Europe	48	11.3
Eastern Europe	10	2.4
Other Europe	4	0.9
Asia	3	0.7
Canada and Newfoundland	10	2.4
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.2
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	73	17.2
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	17	4.0
Semiprofessional workers	6	1.4
Farmers and farm managers	7	1.6
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	29	6.8
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	41	9.6
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	100	23.6

Table 21 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Operatives and kindred workers	43	10.1	
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	38	9.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	1	0.2	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	16	3.8	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	3	0.7	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	72	17.0	
No occupation given	23	5.4	
Retired	29	6.8	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	250	58.8	
Cremation	23	5.4	
Removal elsewhere	152	35.8	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	151		99.4
Michigan	39	25.6	
Other East North Central	40	26.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	16	10.5	
South	43	28.3	
Other U.S.	13	8.6	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	1		0.6

Table 22

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES BORN IN U.S. OUTSIDE OF MICHIGAN, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 196			
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	
15-24	6	8.0	
25-34	28	14.2	
35-44	40	20.5	
45-54	36	18.4	
55-64	42	21.4	
65-74	25	12.7	
75 and over	19	9.7	
			100.0
Race			
White	194	99.0	
Black	1	0.5	
Indian	1	0.5	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	26	13.3	
Married	124	63.2	
Widowed	11	5.6	
Divorced	30	15.3	
Unknown	5	2.6	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	17		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	83		
Mate still alive, same age	5		
Mate still alive, age unknown	16		
Not ascertainable	3		
Place of death			
Hospital	32	16.3	
Home	146	74.5	
Other	18	9.2	
			100.0

Table 22 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	13	6.6	
February	16	8.2	
March	29	14.9	
April	15	7.6	
May	19	9.7	
June	20	10.2	
July	16	8.2	
August	11	5.6	
September	9	4.6	
October	20	10.2	
November	13	6.6	
December	15	7.6	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	16	8.2	
Poisonous gases	16	8.2	
Hanging or strangulation	36	18.4	
Drowning	2	1.0	
Firearms and explosives	117	59.7	
Cutting or piercing instruments	4	2.0	
Jumping from high places	1	0.5	
Crushing	2	1.0	
Other or unspecified means	2	1.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	19	9.7	
2-9 years	36	18.4	
10 years and over	51	26.0	
All life	3	1.5	
Not ascertainable	87	44.4	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	196		100.0
Michigan	0	0.0	
Other East North Central	108	55.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	36	18.4	
South	37	18.9	
Other U.S.	15	7.6	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 22 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	121	61.7
Michigan	14	7.1
Other East North Central	62	31.7
Middle Atlantic and New England	18	9.2
South	23	11.7
Other U.S.	4	2.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	31	15.8
Northwestern Europe	10	5.1
Central Europe	16	8.2
Eastern Europe	1	0.5
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	3	1.5
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.5
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	44	22.5
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	107	54.6
Michigan	11	5.6
Other East North Central	51	26.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	20	10.2
South	23	11.8
Other U.S.	2	1.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	41	20.9
Northwestern Europe	15	7.7
Central Europe	19	9.7
Eastern Europe	2	1.0
Other Europe	1	0.5
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	4	2.0
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	48	24.5
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	8	4.1
Semiprofessional workers	1	0.5

Table 22 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Farmers and farm managers	38	19.4	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	15	7.7	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	11	5.6	
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	39	19.9	
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Operatives and kindred workers	16	8.2	
Service workers, except domestic	3	1.5	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	4	2.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	1	0.5	
Laborers, except farm	8	4.1	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	1	0.5	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	32	16.3	
No occupation given	10	5.1	
Retired	9	4.6	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	127	64.8	
Cremation	8	4.1	
Removal elsewhere	61	31.1	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	61		100.0
Michigan	23	37.7	
Other East North Central	23	37.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	5	8.2	
South	7	11.5	
Other U.S.	3	4.9	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 23

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, UNDER 20 YEARS, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 5			
Race			
White	5	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	4	80.0	
Married	1	20.0	
Widowed	0	0.0	
Divorced	0	0.0	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	1		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	0		
Mate still alive, same age	0		
Mate still alive, age unknown	0		
Place of death			
Hospital	5	100.0	
Home	0	0.0	
Other	0	0.0	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	1	20.0	
February	0	0.0	
March	0	0.0	
April	0	0.0	
May	1	20.0	
June	1	20.0	
July	0	0.0	
August	1	20.0	
September	0	0.0	
October	0	0.0	
November	0	0.0	
December	1	20.0	
			100.0

Table 23 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Cause of death		
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	2	40.0
Poisonous gases	0	0.0
Hanging or strangulation	0	0.0
Drowning	0	0.0
Firearms and explosives	3	60.0
Cutting or piercing instruments	0	0.0
Jumping from high places	0	0.0
Crushing	0	0.0
Other or unspecified means	0	0.0
		100.0
Length of residence in community		
1 year or less	0	0.0
2-9 years	0	0.0
10 years and over	0	0.0
All life	3	60.0
Not ascertainable	2	40.0
		100.0
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	5	100.0
Michigan	3	60.0
Other East North Central	1	20.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	1	20.0
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0	0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	4	80.0
Michigan	2	40.0
Other East North Central	1	20.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	1	20.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	1	20.0
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0
Central Europe	0	0.0
Eastern Europe	0	0.0
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	1	20.0
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0

Table 23 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	3		60.0
Michigan	2	40.0	
Other East North Central	1	20.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	2		40.0
Northwestern Europe	1	20.0	
Central Europe	0	0.0	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1	20.0	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Usual occupation			
Professional workers	1	20.0	
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	0	0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0	0.0	
Clerical, sales and kindred workers	0	0.0	
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	0	0.0	
Operatives and kindred workers	0	0.0	
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	1	20.0	
Students	3	60.0	
No occupation given	0	0.0	
Retired	0	0.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	4	80.0	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	1	20.0	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	1		100.0
Michigan	0	0.0	
Other East North Central	1	100.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 24

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 20-29 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 69			
Race			
White	61	88.5	
Black	7	10.1	
Indian	1	1.4	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	20	29.0	
Married	41	59.5	
Widowed	7	10.1	
Divorced	0	0.0	
Unknown	1	1.4	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	23		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	5		
Mate still alive, same age	3		
Mate still alive, age unknown	10		
Place of death			
Hospital	33	47.8	
Home	24	34.8	
Other	12	17.4	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	3	4.4	
February	7	10.1	
March	8	11.6	
April	6	8.7	
May	3	4.4	
June	11	15.9	
July	4	5.8	
August	7	10.1	
September	9	13.0	
October	3	4.4	
November	5	7.2	
December	3	4.4	
			100.0

Table 24 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	31	44.9	
Poisonous gases	2	2.9	
Hanging or strangulation	9	13.1	
Drowning	7	10.1	
Firearms and explosives	15	21.8	
Cutting or piercing instruments	1	1.4	
Jumping from high places	1	1.4	
Crushing	3	4.4	
Other or unspecified means	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	10	14.5	
2-9 years	15	21.7	
10 years and over	10	14.5	
All life	7	10.1	
Not ascertainable	27	39.2	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	64		92.7
Michigan	38	55.2	
Other East North Central	10	14.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	2.9	
South	11	15.9	
Other U.S.	3	4.2	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	4		5.8
Northwestern Europe	1	1.4	
Central Europe	0	0.0	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1	1.4	
Other Western hemisphere	2	3.0	
All other foreign	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	1		1.4
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	40		58.0
Michigan	14	20.4	
Other East North Central	8	11.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	5	7.2	
South	12	17.4	
Other U.S.	1	1.4	

Table 24 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	20	29.0
Northwestern Europe	3	4.3
Central Europe	12	17.5
Eastern Europe	0	0.0
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	1	1.4
Canada and Newfoundland	2	2.9
Other Western hemisphere	2	2.9
Not ascertainable	9	13.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	43	62.3
Michigan	13	18.9
Other East North Central	11	15.9
Middle Atlantic and New England	3	4.3
South	13	18.9
Other U.S.	3	4.3
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	22	31.9
Northwestern Europe	3	4.4
Central Europe	13	18.9
Eastern Europe	1	1.4
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	2	2.9
Canada and Newfoundland	1	1.4
Other Western hemisphere	2	2.9
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	4	5.8
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	3	4.3
Semiprofessional workers	1	1.4
Farmers and farm managers	1	1.4
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0	0.0
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	11	16.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	2	2.9
Operatives and kindred workers	1	1.4
Domestic service workers	1	1.4

Table 24 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	1	1.4	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	30	43.6	
Students	5	7.3	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	3	4.3	
No occupation given	10	14.6	
Retired	0	0.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	44	63.8	
Cremation	1	1.4	
Removal elsewhere	24	34.8	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	24		100.0
Michigan	7	29.2	
Other East North Central	7	29.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	8.2	
South	7	29.2	
Other U.S.	1	4.2	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 25

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 30-39 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 91			
Race			
White	84	92.3	
Black	7	7.7	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	9	9.9	
Married	76	83.5	
Widowed	4	4.4	
Divorced	2	2.2	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	45		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	10		
Mate still alive, same age	4		
Mate still alive, age unknown	13		
Not ascertainable	4		
Place of death			
Hospital	38	41.8	
Home	44	48.3	
Other	9	9.9	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	3	3.3	
February	8	8.8	
March	11	12.1	
April	11	12.1	
May	10	11.0	
June	6	6.6	
July	5	5.5	
August	4	4.4	
September	13	14.2	
October	9	9.9	
November	8	8.8	
December	3	3.3	
			100.0

Table 25 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	22	24.2	
Poisonous gases	7	7.7	
Hanging or strangulation	27	29.7	
Drowning	4	4.4	
Firearms and explosives	19	20.8	
Cutting or piercing instruments	2	2.2	
Jumping from high places	8	8.8	
Crushing	1	1.1	
Other or unspecified means	1	1.1	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	6	6.6	
2-9 years	20	22.0	
10 years and over	34	37.3	
All life	8	8.8	
Not ascertainable	23	25.3	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	79		86.8
Michigan	36	39.5	
Other East North Central	9	9.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	12	13.2	
South	17	18.7	
Other U.S.	5	5.5	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	12		13.2
Northwestern Europe	2	2.2	
Central Europe	1	1.1	
Eastern Europe	1	1.1	
Other Europe	2	2.2	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	6	6.6	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
All other foreign	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	51		56.0
Michigan	18	19.8	
Other East North Central	6	6.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	6	6.6	
South	18	19.7	
Other U.S.	3	3.3	

Table 25 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		29		31.9
Northwestern Europe	4		4.4	
Central Europe	12		13.2	
Eastern Europe	3		3.3	
Other Europe	2		2.2	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	7		7.7	
Other Western hemisphere	1		1.1	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		11		12.1
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		54		59.3
Michigan	21		23.0	
Other East North Central	7		7.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	8		8.8	
South	16		17.6	
Other U.S.	2		2.2	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		29		31.9
Northwestern Europe	3		3.3	
Central Europe	13		14.3	
Eastern Europe	3		3.3	
Other Europe	2		2.2	
Asia	1		1.1	
Canada and Newfoundland	7		7.7	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
All other foreign	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		8		8.8
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	1		1.1	
Semiprofessional workers	1		1.1	
Farmers and farm managers	0		0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0		0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	10		11.0	
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	2		2.2	
Operatives and kindred workers	1		1.1	

Table 25 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	4	4.4	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	62	68.1	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	4	4.4	
No occupation given	6	6.6	
Retired	0	0.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	71	78.0	
Cremation	1	1.1	
Removal elsewhere	19	20.9	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	18		94.7
Michigan	11	57.9	
Other East North Central	1	5.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	6	31.6	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	1		5.3

Table 26

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 40-49 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 101			
Race			
White	99	98.0	
Black	2	2.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	7	6.9	
Married	82	81.2	
Widowed	8	7.9	
Divorced	4	4.0	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	44	43.5	
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	14	13.9	
Mate still alive, same age	6	5.9	
Mate still alive, age unknown	16	15.7	
Not ascertainable	1	1.0	
			100.0
Place of death			
Hospital	30	29.7	
Home	59	58.4	
Other	12	11.9	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	8	7.9	
February	2	2.0	
March	7	6.9	
April	5	5.0	
May	10	9.9	
June	13	12.9	
July	6	5.9	
August	13	12.9	
September	8	7.9	
October	11	10.9	
November	8	7.9	
December	10	9.9	
			100.0

Table 26 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Cause of death				
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	18		17.8	
Poisonous gases	11		10.9	
Hanging or strangulation	40		39.6	
Drowning	8		7.9	
Firearms and explosives	13		12.9	
Cutting or piercing instruments	3		3.0	
Jumping from high places	6		5.9	
Crushing	2		2.0	
Other or unspecified means	0		0.0	
				100.0
Length of residence in community				
1 year or less	5		5.0	
2-9 years	7		6.9	
10 years and over	50		49.5	
All life	7		6.9	
Not ascertainable	32		31.7	
				100.0
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.		75		74.3
Michigan	38		37.6	
Other East North Central	11		10.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	12		11.9	
South	12		11.9	
Other U.S.	2		2.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		26		25.7
Northwestern Europe	4		4.0	
Central Europe	9		8.8	
Eastern Europe	2		2.0	
Other Europe	3		3.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	8		7.9	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		45		44.5
Michigan	15		14.8	
Other East North Central	12		11.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	6		5.9	
South	11		10.9	
Other U.S.	1		1.0	

Table 26 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	41	40.6
Northwestern Europe	7	6.9
Central Europe	15	14.8
Eastern Europe	3	3.0
Other Europe	4	4.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	12	11.9
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	15	14.9
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	47	46.5
Michigan	16	15.8
Other East North Central	11	10.9
Middle Atlantic and New England	10	9.9
South	10	9.9
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	41	40.6
Northwestern Europe	5	5.0
Central Europe	18	17.7
Eastern Europe	4	4.0
Other Europe	4	4.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	10	9.9
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	13	12.9
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	5	5.0
Semiprofessional workers	1	1.0
Farmers and farm managers	0	0.0
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	2	2.0
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	6	5.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3	3.0
Operatives and kindred workers	0	0.0
Domestic service workers	2	2.0

Table 26 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	2	2.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	1	1.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	73	72.2	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	1	1.0	
No occupation given	4	4.0	
Retired	1	1.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	71	70.3	
Cremation	4	4.0	
Removal elsewhere	26	25.7	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	24		92.3
Michigan	12	46.2	
Other East North Central	3	11.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	3	11.5	
South	6	23.1	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	2		7.7

Table 27

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 50-59 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 103			
Race			
White	103	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	3	2.9	
Married	72	70.0	
Widowed	9	8.7	
Divorced	19	18.4	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	36		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	17		
Mate still alive, same age	5		
Mate still alive, age unknown	13		
Not ascertainable	1		
Place of death			
Hospital	28	27.2	
Home	60	58.2	
Other	15	14.6	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	9	8.7	
February	4	3.9	
March	8	7.8	
April	8	7.8	
May	11	10.7	
June	9	8.7	
July	11	10.7	
August	15	14.5	
September	7	6.8	
October	7	6.8	
November	7	6.8	
December	7	6.8	
			100.0

Table 27 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	20	19.4	
Poisonous gases	9	8.7	
Hanging or strangulation	38	36.8	
Drowning	13	12.6	
Firearms and explosives	11	10.7	
Cutting or piercing instruments	5	4.9	
Jumping from high places	5	4.9	
Crushing	1	1.0	
Other or unspecified means	1	1.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	7	6.8	
2-9 years	9	8.7	
10 years and over	47	45.6	
All life	12	11.7	
Not ascertainable	28	27.2	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	71		68.9
Michigan	44	42.6	
Other East North Central	14	13.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	4	3.9	
South	8	7.8	
Other U.S.	1	1.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	32		31.1
Northwestern Europe	2	1.9	
Central Europe	17	16.5	
Eastern Europe	6	5.8	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	7	6.8	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	33		32.0
Michigan	15	14.6	
Other East North Central	10	9.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	1.9	
South	6	5.8	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 27 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		48		46.6
Northwestern Europe	10		9.7	
Central Europe	28		27.1	
Eastern Europe	5		4.9	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	5		4.9	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		22		21.4
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		27		26.2
Michigan	9		8.6	
Other East North Central	8		7.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	4		3.9	
South	5		4.9	
Other U.S.	1		1.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		58		56.3
Northwestern Europe	13		12.6	
Central Europe	30		29.1	
Eastern Europe	7		6.8	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	8		7.8	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		18		17.5
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	0		0.0	
Semiprofessional workers	1		1.0	
Farmers and farm managers	0		0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	1		1.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	3		2.9	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	2		1.9	
Operatives and kindred workers	2		1.9	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	

Table 27 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	3	2.9	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	76	73.9	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	2	1.9	
No occupation given	10	9.7	
Retired	3	2.9	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	79	76.7	
Cremation	3	2.9	
Removal elsewhere	21	20.4	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	18		85.7
Michigan	8	38.1	
Other East North Central	3	14.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	9.5	
South	3	14.3	
Other U.S.	2	9.5	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	3		14.3

Table 28

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 60-69 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 57			
Race			
White	57	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	6	10.4	
Married	25	43.9	
Widowed	1	1.8	
Divorced	25	43.9	
			100.0
Place of death			
Hospital	22	38.6	
Home	29	50.9	
Other	6	10.5	
Date of death			
January	3	5.3	
February	2	3.5	
March	9	15.7	
April	3	5.3	
May	5	8.8	
June	10	17.5	
July	8	14.0	
August	3	5.3	
September	3	5.3	
October	6	10.5	
November	2	3.5	
December	3	5.3	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	8	14.0	
Poisonous gases	4	7.0	
Hanging or strangulation	24	42.2	
Drowning	5	8.8	
Firearms and explosives	4	7.0	

Table 28 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Cause of death				
Cutting or piercing instruments	6		10.5	
Jumping from high places	4		7.0	
Crushing	0		0.0	
Other or unspecified means	2		3.5	
				100.0
Length of residence in community				
1 year or less	7		12.3	
2-9 years	0		0.0	
10 years and over	21		36.8	
All life	4		7.0	
Not ascertainable	25		43.9	
				100.0
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.		39		68.4
Michigan	21		36.8	
Other East North Central	6		10.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England-	4		7.0	
South	5		8.8	
Other U.S.	3		5.3	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		18		31.6
Northwestern Europe	5		8.8	
Central Europe	6		10.5	
Eastern Europe	0		0.0	
Other Europe	4		7.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	3		5.3	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		14		24.6
Michigan	5		8.8	
Other East North Central	2		3.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	6		10.5	
South	1		1.8	
Other U.S.	0		0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		31		54.4
Northwestern Europe	9		15.8	
Central Europe	13		22.8	
Eastern Europe	0		0.0	
Other Europe	4		7.0	

Table 28 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country				
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	5		8.8	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		12		21.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		15		26.4
Michigan	3		5.3	
Other East North Central	2		3.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	7		12.3	
South	2		3.5	
Other U.S.	1		1.8	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		32		56.1
Northwestern Europe	13		22.8	
Central Europe	11		19.3	
Eastern Europe	0		0.0	
Other Europe	4		7.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	4		7.0	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		10		17.5
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	2		3.5	
Semiprofessional workers	0		0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	0		0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0		0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	3		5.3	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Operatives and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	2		3.5	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0		0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0		0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0		0.0	

Table 28 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Housewives	41	71.8	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	1	1.8	
No occupation given	5	8.8	
Retired	3	5.3	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	40	70.2	
Cremation	6	10.5	
Removal elsewhere	11	19.3	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	10		90.0
Michigan	9	80.0	
Other East North Central	1	10.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	1		10.0

Table 29

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 70-79 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 30			
Race			
White	30	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	4	13.3	
Married	8	26.7	
Widowed	1	3.3	
Divorced	17	56.7	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	5		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	2		
Mate still alive, same age	1		
Place of death			
Hospital	13	43.3	
Home	16	53.4	
Other	1	3.3	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	2	6.7	
February	3	10.0	
March	1	3.2	
April	3	10.0	
May	2	6.7	
June	5	16.6	
July	2	6.7	
August	2	6.7	
September	2	6.7	
October	3	10.0	
November	3	10.0	
December	2	6.7	
			100.0

Table 29 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	8	26.7	
Poisonous gases	3	10.0	
Hanging or strangulation	11	36.6	
Drowning	2	6.7	
Firearms and explosives	0	0.0	
Cutting or piercing instruments	2	6.7	
Jumping from high places	4	13.3	
Crushing	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	2	6.7	
2-9 years	2	6.7	
10 years and over	9	30.0	
All life	3	10.0	
Not ascertainable	14	46.6	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	17		56.7
Michigan	12	40.1	
Other East North Central	4	13.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	3.3	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	13		43.3
Northwestern Europe	1	3.3	
Central Europe	9	30.0	
Eastern Europe	1	3.3	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	2	6.7	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	9		30.0
Michigan	3	10.0	
Other East North Central	3	10.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	6.7	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	1	3.3	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	14		46.7
Northwestern Europe	2	6.7	

Table 29 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		
Central Europe	9	30.0
Eastern Europe	1	3.3
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	2	6.7
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	7	23.3
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	11	36.7
Michigan	2	6.7
Other East North Central	2	6.7
Middle Atlantic and New England	6	20.0
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	1	3.3
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	16	53.3
Northwestern Europe	3	10.0
Central Europe	10	33.3
Eastern Europe	1	3.3
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	2	6.7
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	3	10.0
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	1	3.3
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0
Farmers and farm managers	0	0.0
Proprietors, managers and officials, except farm	0	0.0
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	1	3.3
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	0	0.0
Operatives and kindred workers	0	0.0
Domestic service workers	3	10.0
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0
Service workers, except domestic	1	3.3

Table 29 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	16	53.4	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	0	0.0	
No occupation given	5	16.7	
Retired	3	10.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	20	66.7	
Cremation	1	3.3	
Removal elsewhere	9	30.0	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	9		100.0
Michigan	5	55.6	
Other East North Central	4	44.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 30

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 80 YEARS AND OVER, 1945-1949

Characteristics	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 6			
Race			
White	6	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	0	0.0	
Married	1	16.7	
Widowed	0	0.0	
Divorced	5	83.3	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	1		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	0		
Mate still alive, same age	0		
Place of death.			
Hospital	0	0.0	
Home	6	100.0	
Other	0	0.0	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	0	0.0	
February	0	0.0	
March	0	0.0	
April	0	0.0	
May	0	0.0	
June	0	0.0	
July	0	0.0	
August	3	50.0	
September	1	16.7	
October	1	16.7	
November	0	0.0	
December	1	16.6	
			100.0

Table 30 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	2	33.4	
Poisonous gases	0	0.0	
Hanging or strangulation	2	33.3	
Drowning	2	33.3	
Firearms and explosives	0	0.0	
Cutting or piercing instruments	0	0.0	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	0	0.0	
2-9 years	3	50.0	
10 years and over	0	0.0	
All life	1	16.7	
Not ascertainalbe	2	33.3	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	4		66.7
Michigan	2	33.3	
Other East North Central	2	33.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	1		16.6
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0	
Central Europe	1	16.6	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	1		16.7
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	1		16.7
Michigan	0	0.0	
Other East North Central	1	16.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 30 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	2	33.3
Northwestern Europe	1	16.7
Central Europe	1	16.6
Eastern Europe	0	0.0
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	3	50.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	1	16.7
Michigan	0	0.0
Other East North Central	0	0.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	16.7
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	2	33.3
Northwestern Europe	1	16.7
Eastern Europe	0	0.0
Central Europe	1	16.6
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	3	50.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body		
Burial	4	66.7
Cremation	0	0.0
Removal elsewhere	2	33.3
		100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	2	100.0
Michigan	1	50.0
Other East North Central	1	50.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0	0.0

Table 31

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, UNDER 20, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 5			
Race			
White	4	80.0	
Black	1	20.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	4	80.0	
Married	1	20.0	
Widowed	0	0.0	
Divorced	0	0.0	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	0		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	0		
Mate still alive, same age	0		
Mate still alive, age unknown	1		
Place of death			
Hospital	2	40.0	
Home	2	40.0	
Other	1	20.0	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	1	20.0	
February	1	20.0	
March	1	20.0	
April	0	0.0	
May	0	0.0	
June	0	0.0	
July	0	0.0	
August	0	0.0	
September	1	20.0	
October	0	0.0	
November	1	20.0	
December	0	0.0	
			100.0

Table 31 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	2	40.0	
Poisonous gases	0	0.0	
Hanging or strangulation	0	0.0	
Drowning	0	0.0	
Firearms and explosives	3	60.0	
Cutting or piercing instruments	0	0.0	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	0	0.0	
2-9 years	1	20.0	
10 years and over	0	0.0	
All life	1	20.0	
Not ascertainable	3	60.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	5		100.0
Michigan	2	40.0	
Other East North Central	2	40.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	1	20.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	5		100.0
Michigan	2	40.0	
Other East North Central	0	0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	2	40.0	
Other U.S.	1	20.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	5		100.0
Michigan	1	20.0	
Other East North Central	1	20.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	3	60.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 31 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Usual occupation			
Professional workers	0	0.0	
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	0	0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0	0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	1	20.0	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	0	0.0	
Operatives and kindred workers	0	0.0	
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Service, except domestic	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	2	40.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	1	20.0	
No occupation given	1	20.0	
Retired	0	0.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	3	60.0	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	2	40.0	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	2		100.0
Michigan	0	0.0	
Other East North Central	2	100.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 32

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 20-29 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 24			
Race			
White	24	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	3	12.5	
Married	21	87.5	
Widowed	0	0.0	
Divorced	0	0.0	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	17		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	2		
Mate still alive, same age	0		
Mate still alive, age unknown	2		
Place of death			
Hospital	11	45.8	
Home	12	50.0	
Other	1	4.2	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	1	4.2	
February	0	0.0	
March	2	8.3	
April	4	16.8	
May	2	8.3	
June	2	8.3	
July	3	12.5	
August	2	8.3	
September	1	4.2	
October	2	8.3	
November	2	8.3	
December	3	12.5	
			100.0

Table 32 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	5	20.8	
Poisonous gases	0	0.0	
Hanging or strangulation	5	20.8	
Drowning	0	0.0	
Firearms and explosives	11	45.8	
Cutting or piercing instruments	0	0.0	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	1	4.2	
Other or unspecified means	2	8.3	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	2	8.3	
2-9 years	7	29.2	
10 years and over	4	16.7	
All life	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	11	45.8	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	24		100.0
Michigan	14	58.4	
Other East North Central	3	12.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	5	20.8	
Other U.S.	2	8.3	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	20		83.3
Michigan	10	41.6	
Other East North Central	1	4.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	5	20.8	
Other U.S.	4	16.7	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	1		4.2
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0	
Central Europe	1	4.2	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	

Table 32 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Not ascertainable		3		12.5
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		20		83.3
Michigan	10		41.7	
Other East North Central	2		8.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2		8.3	
South	3		12.5	
Other U.S.	3		12.5	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		1		4.2
Northwestern Europe	0		0.0	
Central Europe	1		4.2	
Eastern Europe	0		0.0	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	0		0.0	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		3		12.5
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	0		0.0	
Semiprofessional workers	0		0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	1		4.2	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0		0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	1		4.2	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Operatives and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	0		0.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0		0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0		0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0		0.0	
Housewives	16		66.6	
Students	0		0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	1		4.2	
No occupation given	5		20.8	
Retired	0		0.0	
				100.0

Table 32 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	15	62.5	
Cremation	1	4.2	
Removal elsewhere	8	33.3	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	8		100.0
Michigan	4	50.0	
Other East North Central	0	0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	12.5	
South	2	25.0	
Other U.S.	1	12.5	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 33

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 30-39 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 37			
Race			
White	37	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	2	5.4	
Married	31	83.8	
Widowed	2	5.4	
Divorced	2	5.4	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	18		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	3		
Mate still alive, same age	0		
Mate still alive, age unknown	8		
Not ascertainable	2		
Place of death			
Hospital	11	29.7	
Home	25	67.6	
Other	1	2.7	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	3	8.1	
February	0	0.0	
March	4	10.8	
April	6	16.3	
May	4	10.8	
June	1	2.7	
July	1	2.7	
August	4	10.8	
September	4	10.8	
October	2	5.4	
November	4	10.8	
December	4	10.8	
			100.0

Table 33 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	13	35.2	
Poisonous gases	1	2.7	
Hanging or strangulation	5	13.5	
Drowning	2	5.4	
Firearms and explosives	13	35.1	
Cutting or piercing instruments	2	5.4	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	1	2.7	
Other or unspecified means	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	2	5.4	
2-9 years	8	21.6	
10 years and over	9	24.4	
All life	6	16.2	
Not ascertainable	12	32.4	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	29		78.4
Michigan	19	51.4	
Other East North Central	5	13.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	2.7	
South	2	5.4	
Other U.S.	2	5.4	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	8		21.6
Northwestern Europe	3	8.1	
Central Europe	0	0.0	
Eastern Europe	1	2.7	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	3	8.1	
Other Western hemisphere	1	2.7	
All other foreign	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	20		54.1
Michigan	9	24.4	
Other East North Central	5	13.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	5.4	
South	1	2.7	
Other U.S.	3	8.1	

Table 33 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		12		32.4
Northwestern Europe	5		13.5	
Central Europe	3		8.1	
Eastern Europe	0		0.0	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	3		8.1	
Other Western hemisphere	1		2.7	
Not ascertainable		5		13.5
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		22		59.5
Michigan	11		29.8	
Other East North Central	5		13.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2		5.4	
South	2		5.4	
Other U.S.	2		5.4	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		12		32.4
Northwestern Europe	5		13.5	
Central Europe	1		2.7	
Eastern Europe	1		2.7	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	4		10.8	
Other Western hemisphere	1		2.7	
Not ascertainable		3		8.1
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	1		2.7	
Semiprofessional workers	1		2.7	
Farmers and farm managers	0		0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0		0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	1		2.7	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	1		2.7	
Operatives and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Domestic service workers	1		2.7	

Table 33 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	27	73.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	1	2.7	
No occupation given	4	10.8	
Retired	0	0.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	33	89.2	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	4	10.8	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	4		100.0
Michigan	2	50.0	
Other East North Central	1	25.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	25.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 34

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 40-49 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 45			
Race			
White	45	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	3	6.7	
Married	37	82.2	
Widowed	1	2.2	
Divorced	4	8.9	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	21		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	2		
Mate still alive, same age	4		
Mate still alive, age unknown	8		
Not ascertainable	2		
Place of death			
Hospital	12	26.7	
Home	31	68.9	
Other	2	4.4	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	1	2.2	
February	3	6.7	
March	6	13.3	
April	5	11.1	
May	4	8.9	
June	3	6.7	
July	5	11.1	
August	6	13.3	
September	3	6.7	
October	1	2.2	
November	5	11.1	
December	3	6.7	
			100.0

Table 34 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	13	28.9	
Poisonous gases	3	6.7	
Hanging or strangulation	12	26.7	
Drowning	2	4.4	
Firearms and explosives	12	26.7	
Cutting or piercing instruments	1	2.2	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	0	0.0	
Other or unspecified means	2	4.4	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	7	15.6	
2-9 years	5	11.1	
10 years and over	4	8.9	
All life	2	4.4	
Not ascertainable	27	60.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	41		91.2
Michigan	23	51.2	
Other East North Central	14	31.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	2.2	
South	1	2.2	
Other U.S.	2	4.4	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	4		8.8
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0	
Central Europe	2	4.4	
Eastern Europe	1	2.2	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1	2.2	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
All other foreign	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	29		64.4
Michigan	13	29.0	
Other East North Central	11	24.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	4.4	
South	1	2.2	
Other U.S.	2	4.4	

Table 34 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		12		26.7
Northwestern Europe	4		8.9	
Central Europe	5		11.2	
Eastern Europe	2		4.4	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1		2.2	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		4		8.9
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		28		62.2
Michigan	15		33.4	
Other East North Central	9		20.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1		2.2	
South	1		2.2	
Other U.S.	2		4.4	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		14		31.2
Northwestern Europe	4		8.9	
Central Europe	7		15.7	
Eastern Europe	2		4.4	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1		2.2	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		3		6.6
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	2		4.4	
Semiprofessional workers	0		0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	0		0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0		0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	1		2.2	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Operatives and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	

Table 34 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Usual occupation		
Service workers, except domestic	3	6.6
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0
Housewives	35	78.0
Students	0	0.0
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	0	0.0
No occupation given	4	8.8
Retired	0	0.0
		100.0
Burial, removal of body, or cremation		
Burial	32	
Cremation	0	
Removal elsewhere	13	
Removal of suicide in U.S.	13	100.0
Michigan	11	84.6
Other East North Central	2	15.4
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0	0.0

Table 35

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 50-59 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 60			
Race			
White	60	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	3	5.0	
Married	45	75.0	
Widowed	4	6.7	
Divorced	7	11.6	
Unknown	1	1.7	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	24		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	8		
Mate still alive, same age	2		
Mate still alive, age unknown	8		
Not ascertainable	3		
Place of death			
Hospital	8	13.3	
Home	48	80.0	
Other	4	6.7	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	7	11.7	
February	2	3.3	
March	5	8.3	
April	6	10.0	
May	4	6.7	
June	7	11.7	
July	5	8.3	
August	3	5.0	
September	5	8.3	
October	10	16.7	
November	3	5.0	
December	3	5.0	
			100.0

Table 35 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	9	15.0	
Poisonous gases	2	3.3	
Hanging or strangulation	27	45.1	
Drowning	6	10.0	
Firearms and explosives	11	18.3	
Cutting or piercing instruments	5	8.3	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	5	8.3	
2-9 years	6	10.0	
10 years and over	18	30.0	
All life	7	11.7	
Not ascertainable	24	40.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	48		80.0
Michigan	35	58.3	
Other East North Central	10	16.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	3.3	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	1	1.7	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	12		20.0
Northwestern Europe	4	6.7	
Central Europe	5	8.2	
Eastern Europe	1	1.7	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	1	1.7	
Canada and Newfoundland	1	1.7	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	27		45.0
Michigan	18	30.0	
Other East North Central	6	10.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	3	5.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 35 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	20	33.3
Northwestern Europe	10	16.7
Central Europe	6	10.0
Eastern Europe	2	3.3
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	2	3.3
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	13	21.7
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	28	46.7
Michigan	13	21.7
Other East North Central	8	13.3
Middle Atlantic and New England	7	11.7
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	23	38.3
Northwestern Europe	9	15.0
Central Europe	8	13.3
Eastern Europe	2	3.3
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	4	6.7
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	9	15.0
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	3	5.0
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0
Farmers and farm managers	2	3.3
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	1	1.7
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	0	0.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	0	0.0
Operatives and kindred workers	1	1.7
Domestic service workers	1	1.7

Table 35 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	1	1.7	
Housewives	43	71.6	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	1	1.7	
No occupation given	4	6.7	
Retired	3	5.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	49	81.7	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	11	18.3	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	11		100.0
Michigan	11	100.0	
Other East North Central	0	0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 36

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 60-69 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 33			
Race			
White	33	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	2	6.1	
Married	21	63.7	
Widowed	1	3.0	
Divorced	9	27.2	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	10		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	5		
Mate still alive, same age	4		
Mate still alive, age unknown	2		
Place of death			
Hospital	5	15.2	
Home	26	78.7	
Other	2	6.1	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	3	9.1	
February	3	9.1	
March	3	9.1	
April	2	6.1	
May	3	9.1	
June	2	6.1	
July	3	9.1	
August	2	6.1	
September	0	0.0	
October	3	9.1	
November	9	27.1	
December	0	0.0	
			100.0

Table 36 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	4	12.1	
Poisonous gases	0	0.0	
Hanging or strangulation	16	48.5	
Drowning	5	15.2	
Firearms and explosives	7	21.2	
Cutting or piercing instruments	0	0.0	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	0	0.0	
Other or unspecified means	1	3.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	2	6.1	
2-9 years	3	9.1	
10 years and over	9	27.3	
All life	5	15.2	
Not ascertainable	14	42.3	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	27		81.8
Michigan	20	60.6	
Other East North Central	7	21.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	6		18.2
Northwestern Europe	3	9.1	
Central Europe	1	3.0	
Eastern Europe	2	6.1	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	16		48.5
Michigan	7	21.2	
Other East North Central	1	3.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	5	15.2	
South	3	9.1	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 36 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	11	33.3
Northwestern Europe	4	12.1
Central Europe	5	15.2
Eastern Europe	1	3.0
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	1	3.0
All other foreign	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	6	18.2
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	16	48.5
Michigan	9	27.2
Other East North Central	0	0.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	5	15.2
South	2	6.1
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	14	42.4
Northwestern Europe	5	15.2
Central Europe	5	15.2
Eastern Europe	2	6.0
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	2	6.0
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	3	9.1
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	0	0.0
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0
Farmers and farm managers	0	0.0
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	1	3.0
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	0	0.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	0	0.0
Operatives and kindred workers	0	0.0
Domestic service workers	1	3.0

Table 36 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	30	91.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	0	0.0	
No occupation given	1	3.0	
Retired	0	0.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	25	75.8	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	8	24.2	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	8		100.0
Michigan	7	87.5	
Other East North Central	1	12.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 37

CHARACTERISTICS OF FEMALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 70 YEARS AND OVER, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 33			
Race			
White	33	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	1	3.0	
Married	14	42.4	
Widowed	2	6.1	
Divorced	16	48.5	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	6		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	4		
Mate still alive, same age	0		
Mate still alive, age unknown	3		
Not ascertainable	1		
Place of death			
Hospital	6	18.2	
Home	24	72.7	
Other	3	9.1	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	3	9.1	
February	1	3.0	
March	3	9.1	
April	1	3.0	
May	3	9.1	
June	4	12.1	
July	4	12.1	
August	3	9.1	
September	2	6.1	
October	4	12.1	
November	3	9.1	
December	2	6.1	
			100.0

Table 37 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Cause of death				
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	6		18.2	
Poisonous gases	1		3.0	
Hanging or strangulation	12		36.4	
Drowning	8		24.2	
Firearms and explosives	3		9.1	
Cutting or piercing instruments	2		6.1	
Jumping from high places	0		0.0	
Crushing	0		0.0	
Other or unspecified means	1		3.0	
				100.0
Length of residence in community				
1 year or less	3		9.1	
2-9 years	3		9.1	
10 years and over	7		21.2	
All life	7		21.2	
Not ascertainable	13		39.4	
				100.0
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.		24		72.7
Michigan	19		57.5	
Other East North Central	3		9.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2		6.1	
South	0		0.0	
Other U.S.	0		0.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		9		27.3
Northwestern Europe	2		6.1	
Central Europe	4		12.1	
Eastern Europe	0		0.0	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	3		9.1	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		9		27.2
Michigan	3		9.1	
Other East North Central	1		3.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	5		15.1	
South	0		0.0	
Other U.S.	0		0.0	

Table 37 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		12		36.4
Northwestern Europe	4		12.2	
Central Europe	8		24.2	
Eastern Europe	0		0.0	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	0		0.0	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		12		36.4
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		12		36.4
Michigan	2		6.1	
Other East North Central	2		6.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	8		24.2	
South	0		0.0	
Other U.S.	0		0.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		14		42.4
Northwestern Europe	5		15.2	
Central Europe	8		24.2	
Eastern Europe	0		0.0	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	1		3.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	0		0.0	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		7		21.2
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	1		3.0	
Semiprofessional workers	0		0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	0		0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0		0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Operatives and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Domestic service workers	1		3.0	

Table 37 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	29	88.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	0	0.0	
No occupation given	1	3.0	
Retired	1	3.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	29	87.9	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	4	12.1	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	4		100.0
Michigan	4	100.0	
Other East North Central	0	0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 38

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, UNDER 20 YEARS, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 25			
Race			
White	24	96.0	
Black	1	4.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	23	92.0	
Married	2	8.0	
Widowed	0	0.0	
Divorced	0	0.0	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	0		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	1		
Mate still alive, same age	0		
Mate still alive, age unknown	0		
Not ascertainable	1		
Place of death			
Hospital	8	32.0	
Home	14	56.0	
Other	3	12.0	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	5	20.0	
February	4	16.0	
March	5	20.0	
April	0	0.0	
May	3	12.0	
June	3	12.0	
July	0	0.0	
August	1	4.0	
September	0	0.0	
October	2	8.0	
November	1	4.0	
December	1	4.0	
			100.0

Table 38 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	1	4.0	
Poisonous gases	0	0.0	
Hanging or strangulation	7	28.0	
Drowning	1	4.0	
Firearms and explosives	16	64.0	
Cutting or piercing instruments	0	0.0	
Crushing	0	0.0	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	3	12.0	
2-9 years	2	8.0	
10 years and over	2	8.0	
All life	11	44.0	
Not ascertainable	7	28.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	25		100.0
Michigan	18	72.0	
Other East North Central	4	16.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	3	12.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	19		76.0
Michigan	7	28.0	
Other East North Central	6	24.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	4.0	
South	5	20.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	5		20.0
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0	
Central Europe	3	12.0	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	2	8.0	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	1		4.0

Table 38 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	20		80.0
Michigan	6	24.0	
Other East North Central	8	32.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	5	20.0	
Other U.S.	1	4.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	4		16.0
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0	
Central Europe	2	8.0	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	2	8.0	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	1		4.0
Usual occupation			
Professional workers	0	0.0	
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	0	0.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0	0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	3	12.0	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3	12.0	
Operatives and kindred workers	1	4.0	
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	2	8.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	1	4.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	1	4.0	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	11	44.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	1	4.0	
No occupation given	2	8.0	
Retired	0	0.0	
			100.0

Table 38 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	21	84.0	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	4	16.0	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	4		100.0
Michigan	1	25.0	
Other East North Central	0	0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	2	50.0	
Other U.S.	1	25.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 39

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 20-29 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 133			
Race			
White	119	89.5	
Black	14	10.5	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	69	51.9	
Married	57	42.8	
Widowed	6	4.5	
Divorced	1	0.8	
			100.0
Place of death			
Hospital	32	24.1	
Home	65	48.8	
Other	36	27.1	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	15	11.2	
February	4	3.0	
March	8	6.0	
April	9	6.8	
May	13	9.8	
June	9	6.8	
July	9	6.8	
August	11	8.3	
September	11	8.3	
October	15	11.3	
November	6	4.5	
December	23	17.2	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	14	10.6	
Poisonous gases	18	13.5	
Hanging or strangulation	34	25.6	
Drowning	8	6.0	

Table 39 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Firearms and explosives	53	39.9	
Cutting or piercing instruments	1	0.7	
Jumping from high places	3	2.3	
Crushing	1	0.7	
Other or unspecified means	1	0.7	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	8	6.0	
2-9 years	19	14.3	
10 years and over	21	15.8	
All life	29	21.8	
Not ascertainable	56	42.1	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	127		95.5
Michigan	91	68.4	
Other East North Central	14	10.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	7	5.3	
South	15	11.3	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	5		3.8
Northwestern Europe	1	0.8	
Central Europe	1	0.8	
Eastern Europe	1	0.7	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1	0.8	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
All other foreign	1	0.7	
Not ascertainable	1		0.7
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	90		67.7
Michigan	53	39.9	
Other East North Central	13	9.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	4	3.0	
South	20	15.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 39 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	32	24.1
Northwestern Europe	4	3.0
Central Europe	15	11.3
Eastern Europe	2	1.5
Other Europe	2	1.5
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	9	6.8
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	11	8.3
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	92	69.2
Michigan	47	35.4
Other East North Central	16	12.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	1.5
South	22	16.5
Other U.S.	5	3.8
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	31	23.3
Northwestern Europe	4	3.0
Central Europe	13	9.8
Eastern Europe	2	1.5
Other Europe	3	2.3
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	7	5.3
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.7
All other foreign	1	0.7
Not ascertainable	10	7.5
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	5	3.8
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0
Farmers and farm managers	1	0.8
Proprietors, managers and officials, except farm	5	3.8
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	12	9.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	26	19.5
Operatives and kindred workers	10	7.5
Domestic service workers	0	0.0

Table 39 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	10	7.5	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	4	3.0	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	7	5.3	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	35	26.3	
No occupation given	12	9.0	
Retired	6	4.5	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	92	69.2	
Cremation	4	3.0	
Removal elsewhere	37	27.8	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	37		100.0
Michigan	20	54.1	
Other East North Central	6	16.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	5.4	
South	7	18.9	
Other U.S.	2	5.4	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 40

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 30-39 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 222			
Race			
White	197	88.7	
Black	24	10.8	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	1	0.5	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	48	21.6	
Married	146	65.7	
Widowed	21	9.5	
Divorced	6	2.7	
Unknown	1	0.5	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	15		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	90		
Mate still alive, same age	12		
Mate still alive, age unknown	24		
Not ascertainable	5		
Place of death			
Hospital	58	26.1	
Home	119	53.6	
Other	45	20.3	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	16	7.2	
February	17	7.7	
March	21	9.5	
April	20	9.0	
May	19	8.6	
June	25	11.2	
July	17	7.7	
August	20	9.0	
September	20	9.0	
October	23	10.5	
November	10	4.3	
December	14	6.3	
			100.0

Table 40 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	27	12.2	
Poisonous gases	27	12.2	
Hanging or strangulation	49	22.0	
Drowning	10	4.5	
Firearms and explosives	86	38.6	
Cutting or piercing instruments	9	4.1	
Jumping from high places	8	3.6	
Crushing	3	1.4	
Other or unspecified means	3	1.4	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	18	8.1	
2-9 years	46	20.7	
10 years and over	73	32.9	
All life	22	9.9	
Not ascertainable	63	28.4	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	201		90.6
Michigan	102	45.9	
Other East North Central	25	11.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	26	11.8	
South	34	15.3	
Other U.S.	14	6.3	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	18		8.0
Northwestern Europe	4	1.8	
Central Europe	7	3.1	
Eastern Europe	2	0.8	
Other Europe	1	0.5	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	2	0.8	
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.5	
All other foreign	1	0.5	
Not ascertainable	3		1.4
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	125		56.3
Michigan	57	25.7	
Other East North Central	18	8.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	14	6.3	
South	30	13.5	
Other U.S.	6	2.7	

Table 40 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	71	32.0
Northwestern Europe	13	5.8
Central Europe	31	13.9
Eastern Europe	14	6.3
Other Europe	3	1.4
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	9	4.1
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.5
Not ascertainable	26	11.7
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	114	51.7
Michigan	53	24.0
Other East North Central	18	8.2
Middle Atlantic and New England	10	4.5
South	29	13.2
Other U.S.	4	1.8
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	81	37.0
Northwestern Europe	19	8.6
Central Europe	31	14.1
Eastern Europe	16	7.2
Other Europe	3	1.4
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	10	4.5
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.6
All other foreign	1	0.6
Not ascertainable	27	11.3
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	9	4.1
Semiprofessional workers	4	1.8
Farmers and farm managers	1	0.5
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	17	7.7
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	16	7.2
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	51	23.0
Operatives and kindred workers	33	14.9
Domestic service workers	0	0.0

Table 40 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	21	9.5	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	1	0.5	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	7	3.2	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	44	19.8	
No occupation given	15	6.8	
Retired	3	1.4	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	149	67.1	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	73	32.9	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	72		98.6
Michigan	37	50.7	
Other East North Central	13	17.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	6	8.2	
South	12	16.4	
Other U.S.	4	5.5	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	1		1.4

Table 41

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 40-49 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 283			
Race			
White	269	95.1	
Black	14	4.9	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	44	15.5	
Married	200	70.8	
Widowed	25	8.8	
Divorced	12	4.2	
Unknown	2	0.7	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	26		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	120		
Mate still alive, same age	10		
Mate still alive, age unknown	36		
Not ascertainable	8		
Place of death			
Hospital	71	25.1	
Home	158	55.8	
Other	54	19.1	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	33	11.6	
February	21	7.4	
March	25	8.8	
April	23	8.1	
May	32	11.3	
June	22	7.8	
July	24	8.5	
August	16	5.7	
September	20	7.1	
October	20	7.1	
November	25	8.8	
December	22	7.8	
			100.0

Table 41 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Cause of death		
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	22	7.8
Poisonous gases	34	12.0
Hanging or strangulation	75	26.5
Drowning	9	3.2
Firearms and explosives	116	41.0
Cutting or piercing instruments	10	3.5
Jumping from high places	8	2.8
Crushing	4	1.4
Other or unspecified means	5	1.8
		100.0
Length of residence in community		
1 year or less	15	5.3
2-9 years	40	14.1
10 years and over	115	40.6
All life	24	8.5
Not ascertainable	89	31.5
		100.0
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	230	81.2
Michigan	115	40.6
Other East North Central	37	13.1
Middle Atlantic and New England	22	7.8
South	42	14.8
Other U.S.	14	4.9
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	54	19.1
Northwestern Europe	10	3.5
Central Europe	19	6.7
Eastern Europe	8	2.8
Other Europe	3	1.1
Asia	2	0.7
Canada and Newfoundland	11	3.9
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.4
Not ascertainable	2	0.7
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	146	51.6
Michigan	60	21.2
Other East North Central	34	12.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	13	4.6
South	35	12.4
Other U.S.	4	1.4

Table 41 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	99	35.0
Northwestern Europe	22	7.8
Central Europe	45	15.9
Eastern Europe	9	3.2
Other Europe	5	1.8
Asia	2	0.7
Canada and Newfoundland	15	5.3
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.3
Not ascertainable	38	13.4
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	133	47.0
Michigan	54	19.0
Other East North Central	30	10.6
Middle Atlantic and New England	16	5.7
South	32	11.3
Other U.S.	1	0.4
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	114	40.3
Northwestern Europe	22	7.8
Central Europe	48	16.9
Eastern Europe	11	3.9
Other Europe	6	2.1
Asia	2	0.7
Canada and Newfoundland	24	8.5
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.4
Not ascertainable	36	12.7
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	15	5.3
Semiprofessional workers	6	2.1
Farmers and farm managers	4	1.4
Proprietors, managers and officials, except farm	29	10.2
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	23	8.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	67	23.8
Operatives and kindred workers	38	13.4
Domestic service workers	0	0.0

Table 41 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	22	7.8	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	12	4.2	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	50	17.7	
No occupation given	13	4.6	
Retired	4	1.4	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	200	70.7	
Cremation	8	2.8	
Removal elsewhere	75	26.5	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	73		97.3
Michigan	35	46.6	
Other East North Central	14	18.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	4	5.3	
South	14	18.7	
Other U.S.	6	8.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	2		2.7

Table 42

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 50-59 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 331			
Race			
White	326	98.5	
Black	5	1.5	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	64	19.3	
Married	200	60.5	
Widowed	36	10.9	
Divorced	23	6.9	
Unknown	8	2.4	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	8		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	140		
Mate still alive, same age	12		
Mate still alive, age unknown	24		
Not ascertainable	6		
Place of death			
Hospital	82	24.8	
Home	187	56.5	
Other	62	18.7	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	20	6.0	
February	28	8.5	
March	33	9.9	
April	30	9.1	
May	22	6.6	
June	30	9.1	
July	33	9.9	
August	25	7.6	
September	28	8.5	
October	34	10.3	
November	20	6.0	
December	28	8.5	
			100.0

Table 42 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	21	6.3	
Poisonous gases	28	8.5	
Hanging or strangulation	101	30.6	
Drowning	23	6.9	
Firearms and explosives	114	34.5	
Cutting or piercing instruments	16	4.8	
Jumping from high places	14	4.2	
Crushing	8	2.4	
Other or unspecified means	6	1.8	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	20	6.0	
2-9 years	33	10.0	
10 years and over	164	49.5	
All life	27	8.2	
Not ascertainable	87	26.3	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	185		55.9
Michigan	98	29.6	
Other East North Central	34	10.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	18	5.4	
South	25	7.6	
Other U.S.	10	3.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	135		40.8
Northwestern Europe	21	6.4	
Central Europe	61	18.5	
Eastern Europe	19	5.7	
Other Europe	14	4.2	
Asia	2	0.6	
Canada and Newfoundland	17	5.1	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
All other foreign	1	0.3	
Not ascertainable	11		3.3
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	90		27.1
Michigan	42	12.7	
Other East North Central	16	4.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	10	3.0	
South	21	6.3	
Other U.S.	1	0.3	

Table 42 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	167	50.5
Northwestern Europe	36	10.9
Central Europe	78	23.7
Eastern Europe	20	6.0
Other Europe	13	3.9
Asia	1	0.3
Canada and Newfoundland	19	5.7
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	74	22.4
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	86	26.0
Michigan	30	9.2
Other East North Central	17	5.1
Middle Atlantic and New England	17	5.1
South	20	6.0
Other U.S.	2	0.6
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	188	56.8
Northwestern Europe	42	12.7
Central Europe	85	25.7
Eastern Europe	21	6.3
Other Europe	13	3.9
Asia	1	0.3
Canada and Newfoundland	26	7.9
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	57	17.2
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	11	3.3
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0
Farmers and farm managers	2	0.6
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	23	6.9
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	30	9.1
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	74	22.4
Operatives and kindred workers	49	14.8
Domestic service workers	0	0.0

Table 42 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	25	7.6	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers(unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	23	6.9	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	1	0.3	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	49	14.8	
No occupation given	24	7.3	
Retired	20	6.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	256	77.4	
Cremation	16	4.8	
Removal elsewhere	59	17.8	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	57		96.6
Michigan	36	60.0	
Other East North Central	10	17.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	5	8.5	
South	4	6.8	
Other U.S.	2	3.4	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	2		3.4

Table 43

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 60-69 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 245			
Race			
White	239	97.6	
Black	5	2.0	
Indian	1	0.4	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	49	20.0	
Married	125	51.0	
Widowed	13	5.3	
Divorced	50	20.4	
Unknown	8	3.3	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	16		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	78		
Mate still alive, same age	7		
Mate still alive, age unknown	20		
Not ascertainable	4		
Place of death			
Hospital	63	25.7	
Home	140	57.2	
Other	42	17.1	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	26	10.6	
February	15	6.1	
March	26	10.6	
April	26	10.6	
May	15	6.2	
June	16	6.5	
July	27	11.1	
August	23	9.4	
September	23	9.4	
October	16	6.5	
November	16	6.5	
December	16	6.5	
			100.0

Table 43 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	9	3.7	
Poisonous gases	15	6.1	
Hanging or strangulation	78	31.8	
Drowning	22	9.0	
Firearms and explosives	81	33.1	
Cutting or piercing instruments	21	8.6	
Jumping from high places	12	4.9	
Crushing	5	2.0	
Other or unspecified means	2	0.8	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	11	4.5	
2-9 years	16	6.5	
10 years and over	129	52.7	
All life	18	7.3	
Not ascertainable	71	29.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	114		46.5
Michigan	65	26.4	
Other East North Central	21	8.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	12	4.9	
South	9	3.7	
Other U.S.	7	2.9	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	118		48.2
Northwestern Europe	20	8.2	
Central Europe	65	26.5	
Eastern Europe	16	6.5	
Other Europe	9	3.7	
Asia	1	0.4	
Canada and Newfoundland	7	2.9	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	13		5.3
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	55		22.5
Michigan	24	9.8	
Other East North Central	10	4.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	9	3.7	
South	9	3.7	
Other U.S.	3	1.2	

Table 43 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		138		56.3
Northwestern Europe	35		14.3	
Central Europe	70		28.5	
Eastern Europe	13		5.3	
Other Europe	9		3.7	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	11		4.5	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		52		21.2
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		51		20.8
Michigan	21		8.5	
Other East North Central	9		3.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	10		4.1	
South	8		3.3	
Other U.S.	3		1.2	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		153		62.5
Northwestern Europe	36		14.7	
Central Europe	81		33.1	
Eastern Europe	14		5.7	
Other Europe	9		3.7	
Asia	2		0.8	
Canada and Newfoundland	11		4.5	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		41		16.7
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	8		3.3	
Semiprofessional workers	1		0.4	
Farmers and farm managers	2		0.8	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	20		8.2	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	11		4.5	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	47		19.2	
Operatives and kindred workers	23		9.4	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	

Table 43 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	22	9.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	9	3.7	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	49	20.0	
No occupation given	16	6.5	
Retired	37	15.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	206	84.1	
Cremation	14	5.7	
Removal elsewhere	25	10.2	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	23		92.0
Michigan	11	44.0	
Other East North Central	5	20.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	8.0	
South	4	16.0	
Other U.S.	1	4.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	2		8.0

Table 44

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 70-79 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Race			
White	106	97.3	
Black	2	1.8	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	1	0.9	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	11	10.1	
Married	46	42.2	
Widowed	1	0.9	
Divorced	50	45.9	
Unknown	1	- 0.9	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	2		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	21		
Mate still alive, same age	5		
Mate still alive, age unknown	12		
Not ascertainable	6		
Place of death			
Hospital	24	22.0	
Home	63	57.8	
Other	22	20.2	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	11	10.1	
February	7	6.4	
March	12	11.1	
April	5	4.6	
May	14	12.9	
June	12	11.0	
July	11	10.1	
August	6	5.5	
September	8	7.3	
October	8	7.3	
November	7	6.4	
December	8	7.3	
			100.0

Table 44 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	10	9.2	
Poisonous gases	4	3.7	
Hanging or strangulation	34	31.2	
Drowning	11	10.1	
Firearms and explosives	35	32.1	
Cutting or piercing instruments	8	7.3	
Jumping from high places	3	2.8	
Crushing	2	1.8	
Other or unspecified means	2	1.8	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	5	4.6	
2-9 years	7	6.4	
10 years and over	58	53.2	
All life	11	10.1	
Not ascertainable	28	25.7	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	69		63.3
Michigan	40	36.6	
Other East North Central	9	8.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	10	9.2	
South	7	6.4	
Other U.S.	3	2.8	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	38		34.9
Northwestern Europe	7	6.4	
Central Europe	23	21.1	
Eastern Europe	4	3.7	
Other Europe	1	0.9	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	3	2.8	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	2		1.8
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	33		30.3
Michigan	12	11.0	
Other East North Central	7	6.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	11	10.1	
South	3	2.8	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 44 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	49	44.9
Northwestern Europe	12	11.0
Central Europe	28	25.7
Eastern Europe	5	4.6
Other Europe	1	0.9
Asia	1	0.9
Canada and Newfoundland	2	1.8
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	27	24.8
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	30	27.5
Michigan	3	2.8
Other East North Central	6	5.5
Middle Atlantic and New England	18	16.4
South	3	2.8
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	56	51.4
Northwestern Europe	15	13.8
Central Europe	31	28.4
Eastern Europe	5	4.6
Other Europe	1	0.9
Asia	1	0.9
Canada and Newfoundland	3	2.8
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	23	21.1
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	3	2.8
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0
Farmers and farm managers	10	9.2
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	2	1.8
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	2	1.8
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	20	18.3
Operatives and kindred workers	10	9.2
Domestic service workers	0	0.0

Table 44 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	10	9.2	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	4	3.7	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	11	10.1	
No occupation given	9	8.3	
Retired	28	25.6	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	85	78.0	
Cremation	5	4.6	
Removal elsewhere	19	17.4	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	19		100.0
Michigan	14	73.7	
Other East North Central	2	10.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	3	15.8	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 45

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE URBAN SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 80 YEARS AND OVER, 1945-1949

Characteristics	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 31			
Race			
White	31	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	2	6.5	
Married	6	19.4	
Widowed	2	6.5	
Divorced	20	64.4	
Unknown	1	3.2	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	3		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	1		
Mate still alive, same age	2		
Mate still alive, age unknown	0		
Place of death			
Hospital	6	19.4	
Home	20	64.5	
Other	5	16.1	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	2	6.4	
February	3	9.8	
March	4	13.0	
April	2	6.4	
May	2	6.4	
June	4	13.0	
July	2	6.4	
August	2	6.4	
September	1	3.2	
October	2	6.4	
November	2	6.4	
December	5	16.2	
			100.0

Table 45 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	1	3.2	
Poisonous gases	2	6.4	
Hanging or strangulation	11	35.6	
Drowning	3	9.7	
Firearms and explosives	7	22.6	
Cutting or piercing instruments	3	9.7	
Jumping from high places	2	6.4	
Crushing	2	6.4	
Other or unspecified means	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	0	0.0	
2-9 years	5	16.1	
10 years and over	11	35.5	
All life	4	12.9	
Not ascertainable	11	35.5	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	17		54.8
Michigan	12	38.7	
Other East North Central	3	9.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	6.4	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	14		45.2
Northwestern Europe	5	16.1	
Central Europe	6	19.4	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	3	9.7	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	7		22.6
Michigan	3	9.7	
Other East North Central	1	3.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	3	9.7	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 45 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		17		54.8
Northwestern Europe	8		25.7	
Central Europe	6		19.4	
Eastern Europe	0		0.0	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	3		9.7	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		7		22.6
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		5		16.1
Michigan	2		6.4	
Other East North Central	1		3.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2		6.4	
South	0		0.0	
Other U.S.	0		0.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		18		58.1
Northwestern Europe	8		25.8	
Central Europe	6		19.4	
Eastern Europe	0		0.0	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	4		12.9	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		8		25.8
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	0		0.0	
Semiprofessional workers	0		0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	3		9.7	
Proprietors, managers and officials, except farm	1		3.2	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	3		9.7	
Operatives and kindred workers	1		3.2	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	

Table 45 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	1	3.2	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	2	6.4	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	1	3.2	
No occupation given	5	16.1	
Retired	14	45.3	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	26	83.9	
Cremation	1	3.2	
Removal elsewhere	4	12.9	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	3		75.0
Michigan	1	25.0	
Other East North Central	1	25.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	1	25.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	1		25.0

Table 46

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, UNDER 20 YEARS, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 18			
Race			
White	18	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	17	94.5	
Married	1	5.5	
Widowed	0	0.0	
Divorced	0	0.0	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	1		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	0		
Mate still alive, same age	0		
Place of death			
Hospital	3	16.7	
Home	13	72.2	
Other	2	11.1	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	1	5.6	
February	0	0.0	
March	3	16.6	
April	2	11.1	
May	3	16.6	
June	1	5.6	
July	1	5.6	
August	1	5.6	
September	2	11.1	
October	0	0.0	
November	1	5.6	
December	3	16.6	
			100.0

Table 46 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	0	0.0	
Poisonous gases	0	0.0	
Hanging or strangulation	5	27.8	
Drowning	0	0.0	
Firearms and explosives	13	72.2	
Cutting or piercing instruments	0	0.0	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	2	11.1	
2-9 years	4	22.2	
10 years and over	2	11.1	
All life	6	33.4	
Not ascertainable	4	22.2	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	18		100.0
Michigan	17	94.5	
Other East North Central	0	0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	1	5.5	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	17		94.5
Michigan	11	61.2	
Other East North Central	4	22.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	2	11.1	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	1		5.5
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0	
Central Europe	0	0.0	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1	5.5	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	

Table 46 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	16		88.9
Michigan	11	61.1	
Other East North Central	4	22.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	1	5.6	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	2		11.1
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0	
Central Europe	1	5.5	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1	5.6	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Usual occupation			
Professional workers	0	0.0	
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	1	5.6	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	0	0.0	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	1	5.6	
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	3	16.6	
Operatives and kindred workers	1	5.6	
Domestic Service workers	0	0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	2	11.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	1	5.6	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	1	5.6	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	7	38.8	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	1	5.6	
No occupation given	0	0.0	
Retired	0	0.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	15	83.3	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	3	16.7	
			100.0

Table 46 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Removal of suicide in U.S.	3	100.0
Michigan	3	100.0
Other East North Central	0	0.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0	0.0

Table 47

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 20-29 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 81			
Race			
White	77	95.1	
Black	1	1.2	
Indian	3	3.7	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	38	46.9	
Married	35	43.2	
Widowed	6	7.4	
Divorced	2	2.5	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	2		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	23		
Mate still alive, same age	3		
Mate still alive, age unknown	6		
Not ascertainable	1		
Place of death			
Hospital	17	21.0	
Home	46	56.8	
Other	18	22.2	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	9	11.1	
February	2	2.5	
March	4	4.9	
April	6	7.4	
May	5	6.2	
June	9	11.1	
July	6	7.4	
August	3	3.7	
September	6	7.4	
October	10	12.4	
November	8	9.9	
December	13	16.0	
			100.0

Table 47 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	5	6.2	
Poisonous gases	4	4.9	
Hanging or strangulation	15	18.5	
Drowning	1	1.2	
Firearms and explosives	51	63.0	
Cutting or piercing instruments	2	2.5	
Jumping from high places	1	1.2	
Crushing	2	2.5	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	8	9.9	
2-9 years	10	12.4	
10 years and over	8	9.9	
All life	21	25.8	
Not ascertainable	34	42.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	81		100.0
Michigan	63	77.8	
Other East North Central	7	8.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	2.5	
South	5	6.2	
Other U.S.	4	4.9	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	68		84.0
Michigan	52	64.2	
Other East North Central	5	6.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	2.5	
South	7	8.6	
Other U.S.	2	2.5	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	11		13.6
Northwestern Europe	3	3.7	
Central Europe	3	3.7	
Eastern Europe	2	2.5	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	3	3.7	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	

Table 47 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Birthplace of suicide			
Not ascertainable	2		2.4
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	71		87.7
Michigan	50	61.8	
Other East North Central	10	12.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	3	3.7	
South	7	8.6	
Other U.S.	1	1.2	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	8		9.9
Northwestern Europe	2	2.5	
Central Europe	2	2.5	
Eastern Europe	3	3.7	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1	1.2	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	2		2.4
Usual occupation			
Professional workers	1	1.2	
Semiprofessional workers	1	1.2	
Farmers and farm managers	12	14.8	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	2	2.5	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	3	3.7	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	12	14.8	
Operatives and kindred workers	13	16.1	
Domestic service workers	0	0.0	
Service workers, except domestic	1	1.2	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	4	4.9	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	6	7.4	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	3	3.7	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	18	22.3	
No occupation given	3	3.7	
Retired	2	2.5	
			100.0

Table 47 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	64	79.0	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	17	21.0	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	17		100.0
Michigan	14	82.3	
Other East North Central	1	5.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	5.9	
South	1	5.9	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 48

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 30-39 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 126			
Race			
White	126	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	37	29.4	
Married	79	62.7	
Widowed	9	7.1	
Divorced	1	0.8	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	7		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	51		
Mate still alive, same age	5		
Mate still alive, age unknown	15		
Not ascertainable	1		
Place of death			
Hospital	13	10.3	
Home	92	73.0	
Other	21	16.7	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	11	8.7	
February	9	7.1	
March	15	11.9	
April	10	7.9	
May	16	12.7	
June	16	12.7	
July	5	4.0	
August	9	7.1	
September	10	7.9	
October	15	11.9	
November	6	4.8	
December	4	3.2	
			100.0

Table 48 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	4	3.2	
Poisonous gases	16	12.7	
Hanging or strangulation	24	19.0	
Drowning	2	1.6	
Firearms and explosives	77	61.1	
Cutting or piercing instruments	2	1.6	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	1	0.8	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	15	11.9	
2-9 years	12	9.5	
10 years and over	26	20.6	
All life	20	15.9	
Not ascertainable	53	42.1	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	121		96.0
Michigan	90	71.3	
Other East North Central	19	15.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	3	2.4	
South	7	5.6	
Other U.S.	2	1.6	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	5		4.0
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0	
Central Europe	3	2.4	
Eastern Europe	1	0.8	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1	0.8	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	83		65.9
Michigan	55	43.6	
Other East North Central	15	11.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	4	3.2	
South	7	5.6	
Other U.S.	2	1.6	

Table 48 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	31	24.6
Northwestern Europe	2	1.6
Central Europe	13	10.3
Eastern Europe	7	5.6
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	8	6.3
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.8
Not ascertainable	12	9.5
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	77	61.1
Michigan	58	46.0
Other East North Central	11	8.7
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	1.6
South	5	4.0
Other U.S.	1	0.8
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	33	26.2
Northwestern Europe	3	2.4
Central Europe	16	12.7
Eastern Europe	8	6.3
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	6	4.8
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	16	12.7
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	2	1.6
Semiprofessional workers	0	0.0
Farmers and farm managers	31	24.6
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	4	3.2
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	3	2.4
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	23	18.2
Operatives and kindred workers	16	12.7
Domestic service workers	0	0.0

Table 48 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	5	4.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	3	2.4	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	2	1.6	
Laborers, except farm	9	7.1	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	1	0.8	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	22	17.4	
No occupation given	5	4.0	
Retired	0	0.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	113	89.7	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	23	18.3	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	23		100.0
Michigan	15	65.3	
Other East North Central	4	17.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	4.3	
South	3	13.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 49

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 40-49 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 165			
Race			
White	164	99.4	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	1	0.6	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	26	15.8	
Married	128	77.6	
Widowed	5	3.0	
Divorced	6	3.6	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	22		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	68		
Mate still alive, same age	13		
Mate still alive, age unknown	18		
Not ascertainable	7		
Place of death			
Hospital	22	13.3	
Home	120	72.8	
Other	23	13.9	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	6	3.6	
February	16	9.7	
March	20	12.1	
April	24	14.5	
May	14	8.5	
June	15	9.1	
July	5	3.0	
August	15	9.1	
September	7	4.2	
October	19	11.5	
November	9	5.6	
December	15	9.1	
			100.0

Table 49 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Cause of death				
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	8		4.8	
Poisonous gases	13		7.9	
Hanging or strangulation	29		17.6	
Drowning	3		1.8	
Firearms and explosives	107		64.9	
Cutting or piercing instruments	2		1.2	
Jumping from high places	3		1.8	
Crushing	0		0.0	
				100.0
Length of residence in community				
1 year or less	12		7.3	
2-9 years	21		12.7	
10 years and over	41		24.8	
All life	31		18.8	
Not ascertainable	60		36.4	
				100.0
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.		149		90.3
Michigan	106		64.3	
Other East North Central	22		13.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	11		6.7	
South	7		4.2	
Other U.S.	3		1.8	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		16		9.7
Northwestern Europe	3		1.8	
Central Europe	7		4.3	
Eastern Europe	2		1.2	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	4		2.4	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		96		58.1
Michigan	57		34.6	
Other East North Central	23		13.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	8		4.8	
South	5		3.0	
Other U.S.	3		1.8	

Table 49 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		46		28.0
Northwestern Europe	9		5.5	
Central Europe	16		9.7	
Eastern Europe	10		6.1	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	11		6.7	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		23		13.9
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		92		55.8
Michigan	49		29.8	
Other East North Central	18		10.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	16		9.7	
South	6		3.6	
Other U.S.	3		1.8	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		55		33.3
Northwestern Europe	16		9.6	
Central Europe	15		9.1	
Eastern Europe	11		6.7	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	13		7.9	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		18		10.9
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	4		2.4	
Semiprofessional workers	1		0.6	
Farmers and farm managers	29		17.6	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	16		9.7	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	14		8.5	
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	28		17.0	
Operatives and kindred workers	17		10.3	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	

Table 49 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	4	2.4	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	2	1.2	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	15	9.1	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	29	17.6	
No occupation given	5	3.0	
Retired	1	0.6	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	132	80.0	
Cremation	1	0.6	
Removal elsewhere	32	19.4	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	32		100.0
Michigan	18	56.4	
Other East North Central	10	31.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	3.1	
South	1	3.1	
Other U.S.	1	3.1	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 50

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 50-59 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 198			
Race			
White	198	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	38	19.2	
Married	130	65.6	
Widowed	11	5.6	
Divorced	15	7.6	
Unknown	4	2.0	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	14		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	78		
Mate still alive, same age	8		
Mate still alive, age unknown	23		
Not ascertainable	7		
Place of death			
Hospital	24	12.1	
Home	153	77.3	
Other	21	10.6	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	11	5.6	
February	14	7.0	
March	20	10.0	
April	26	13.0	
May	20	10.0	
June	16	8.0	
July	21	10.6	
August	14	7.0	
September	11	5.6	
October	18	9.6	
November	13	6.6	
December	14	7.0	
			100.0

Table 50 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	15	7.6	
Poisonous gases	9	4.5	
Hanging or strangulation	44	22.2	
Drowning	3	1.5	
Firearms and explosives	112	56.7	
Cutting or piercing instruments	9	4.5	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	1	0.5	
Other or unspecified means	5	2.5	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	15	7.6	
2-9 years	20	10.1	
10 years and over	49	24.7	
All life	33	16.7	
Not ascertainable	81	40.9	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	153		77.3
Michigan	113	57.2	
Other East North Central	23	11.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	6	3.0	
South	9	4.5	
Other U.S.	2	1.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	42		21.2
Northwestern Europe	5	2.5	
Central Europe	16	8.1	
Eastern Europe	13	6.6	
Other Europe	3	1.5	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	4	2.0	
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.5	
Not ascertainable	3		1.5
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	93		47.0
Michigan	55	27.8	
Other East North Central	18	9.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	15	7.6	
South	3	1.5	
Other U.S.	2	1.0	

Table 50 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		72	36.4
Northwestern Europe	15		7.6
Eastern Europe	15		7.6
Central Europe	22		11.1
Other Europe	4		2.0
Asia	0		0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	16		8.1
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0
Not ascertainable		33	16.6
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		91	46.0
Michigan	48		24.3
Other East North Central	22		11.1
Middle Atlantic and New England	17		8.6
South	4		2.0
Other U.S.	0		0.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		78	39.4
Northwestern Europe	17		8.6
Central Europe	26		13.1
Eastern Europe	17		8.6
Other Europe	4		2.0
Asia	0		0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	14		7.1
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0
Not ascertainable		29	14.6
Usual occupation			
Professional workers	5		2.5
Semiprofessional workers	0		0.0
Farmers and farm managers	62		31.4
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	12		6.1
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	7		3.5
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	28		14.1
Operatives and kindred workers	9		4.5
Domestic service workers	0		0.0

Table 50 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Usual occupation				
Service workers, except domestic	5		2.5	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	6		3.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	3		1.5	
Laborers, except farm	8		4.0	
Housewives	0		0.0	
Students	0		0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	34		17.3	
No occupation given	11		5.6	
Retired	8		4.0	
				100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body				
Burial	158		79.8	
Cremation	2		1.0	
Removal elsewhere	38		19.2	
				100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.		37		97.5
Michigan	28		73.7	
Other East North Central	5		13.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2		5.3	
South	0		0.0	
Other U.S.	2		5.3	
Removal of suicide in foreign country		1		2.5

Table 51

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 60-69 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 198			
Race			
White	198	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	39	19.7	
Married	97	49.0	
Widowed	13	6.6	
Divorced	41	20.7	
Unknown	8	4.0	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	7		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	61		
Mate still alive, same age	9		
Mate still alive, age unknown	16		
Not ascertainable	4		
Place of death			
Hospital	24	12.1	
Home	155	78.3	
Other	19	9.6	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	9	4.5	
February	14	7.1	
March	20	10.1	
April	22	11.0	
May	18	9.1	
June	24	12.1	
July	17	8.6	
August	13	6.6	
September	18	9.1	
October	17	8.6	
November	11	5.6	
December	15	7.6	
			100.0

Table 51 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	8	4.0	
Poisonous gases	8	4.0	
Hanging or strangulation	70	35.4	
Drowning	6	3.0	
Firearms and explosives	88	44.5	
Cutting or piercing instruments	14	7.1	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	1	0.5	
Other or unspecified means	3	1.5	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	14	7.1	
2-9 years	14	7.1	
10 years and over	55	27.7	
All life	25	12.6	
Not ascertainable	90	45.5	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	128		64.6
Michigan	97	49.0	
Other East North Central	21	10.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	4	2.0	
South	4	2.0	
Other U.S.	2	1.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	63		31.8
Northwestern Europe	15	7.6	
Central Europe	26	13.1	
Eastern Europe	16	8.1	
Other Europe	1	0.5	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	5	2.5	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	7		3.4
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	63		31.8
Michigan	33	16.7	
Other East North Central	19	9.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	9	4.5	
South	2	1.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 51 (Continued)

acteristic	Number	Percent
place of suicide		
thplace of mother of suicide in foreign itry	77	38.9
rthwestern Europe	16	8.1
ntral Europe	35	17.7
stern Europe	14	7.1
er Europe	1	0.5
a	1	0.5
ada and Newfoundland	9	4.5
r Western hemisphere	1	0.5
ascertainable	58	29.3
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	61	30.8
Michigan	28	14.1
Other East North Central	18	9.1
Middle Atlantic and New England	11	5.6
South	4	2.0
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	90	45.5
Northwestern Europe	24	12.1
Central Europe	41	20.8
Eastern Europe	13	6.6
Other Europe	2	1.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	9	4.5
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.5
Not ascertainable	47	23.7
Usual occupation		
Professional workers	1	0.5
Semiprofessional workers	1	0.5
Farmers and farm managers	86	43.5
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	9	4.5
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	4	2.0
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	16	8.1
Operatives and kindred workers	6	3.0
Domestic service workers	0	0.0

Table 51 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	7	3.5	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	4	2.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	1	0.5	
Laborers, except farm	21	10.7	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	19	9.6	
No occupation given	7	3.5	
Retired	16	8.1	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	160	80.8	
Cremation	4	2.0	
Removal elsewhere	34	17.2	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	34		100.0
Michigan	27	79.4	
Other East North Central	5	14.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	2.9	
South	1	2.9	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 52

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 70-79 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 129			
Race			
White	129	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	21	16.3	
Married	57	44.1	
Widowed	6	4.7	
Divorced	44	34.1	
Unknown	1	0.8	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	5		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	38		
Mate still alive, same age	5		
Mate still alive, age unknown	8		
Not ascertainable	1		
Place of death			
Hospital	16	12.4	
Home	104	80.6	
Other	9	7.0	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	6	4.7	
February	11	8.5	
March	11	8.5	
April	8	6.2	
May	12	9.3	
June	13	10.1	
July	10	7.8	
August	9	7.0	
September	11	8.5	
October	14	10.9	
November	16	12.3	
December	8	6.2	
			100.0

Table 52 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	3	2.3	
Poisonous gases	2	1.6	
Hanging or strangulation	42	32.5	
Drowning	4	3.1	
Firearms and explosives	62	48.0	
Cutting or piercing instruments	10	7.8	
Jumping from high places	1	0.8	
Crushing	3	2.3	
Other or unspecified means	2	1.6	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	7	5.4	
2-9 years	9	7.0	
10 years and over	50	38.7	
All life	14	10.9	
Not ascertainable	49	38.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	85		65.9
Michigan	66	51.1	
Other East North Central	11	8.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	5	3.9	
South	1	0.8	
Other U.S.	2	1.6	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	43		33.3
Northwestern Europe	6	4.7	
Central Europe	20	15.4	
Eastern Europe	5	3.9	
Other Europe	1	0.8	
Asia	1	0.8	
Canada and Newfoundland	10	7.7	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	1		0.8
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	40		31.0
Michigan	17	13.1	
Other East North Central	12	9.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	9	7.0	
South	2	1.6	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 50 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		72		36.4
Northwestern Europe	15		7.6	
Eastern Europe	15		7.6	
Central Europe	22		11.1	
Other Europe	4		2.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	16		8.1	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		33		16.6
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		91		46.0
Michigan	48		24.3	
Other East North Central	22		11.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	17		8.6	
South	4		2.0	
Other U.S.	0		0.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		78		39.4
Northwestern Europe	17		8.6	
Central Europe	26		13.1	
Eastern Europe	17		8.6	
Other Europe	4		2.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	14		7.1	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		29		14.6
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	5		2.5	
Semiprofessional workers	0		0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	62		31.4	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	12		6.1	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	7		3.5	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	28		14.1	
Operatives and kindred workers	9		4.5	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	

Table 50 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Usual occupation				
Service workers, except domestic	5		2.5	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	6		3.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	3		1.5	
Laborers, except farm	8		4.0	
Housewives	0		0.0	
Students	0		0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	34		17.3	
No occupation given	11		5.6	
Retired	8		4.0	
				100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body				
Burial	158		79.8	
Cremation	2		1.0	
Removal elsewhere	38		19.2	
				100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.		37		97.5
Michigan	28		73.7	
Other East North Central	5		13.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2		5.3	
South	0		0.0	
Other U.S.	2		5.3	
Removal of suicide in foreign country		1		2.5

Table 51

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 60-69 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 198			
Race			
White	198	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	39	19.7	
Married	97	49.0	
Widowed	13	6.6	
Divorced	41	20.7	
Unknown	8	4.0	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	7		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	61		
Mate still alive, same age	9		
Mate still alive, age unknown	16		
Not ascertainable	4		
Place of death			
Hospital	24	12.1	
Home	155	78.3	
Other	19	9.6	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	9	4.5	
February	14	7.1	
March	20	10.1	
April	22	11.0	
May	18	9.1	
June	24	12.1	
July	17	8.6	
August	13	6.6	
September	18	9.1	
October	17	8.6	
November	11	5.6	
December	15	7.6	
			100.0

Table 51 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	8	4.0	
Poisonous gases	8	4.0	
Hanging or strangulation	70	35.4	
Drowning	6	3.0	
Firearms and explosives	88	44.5	
Cutting or piercing instruments	14	7.1	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	1	0.5	
Other or unspecified means	3	1.5	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	14	7.1	
2-9 years	14	7.1	
10 years and over	55	27.7	
All life	25	12.6	
Not ascertainable	90	45.5	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	128		64.6
Michigan	97	49.0	
Other East North Central	21	10.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	4	2.0	
South	4	2.0	
Other U.S.	2	1.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	63		31.8
Northwestern Europe	15	7.6	
Central Europe	26	13.1	
Eastern Europe	16	8.1	
Other Europe	1	0.5	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	5	2.5	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	7		3.4
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	63		31.8
Michigan	33	16.7	
Other East North Central	19	9.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	9	4.5	
South	2	1.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 51 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		77		38.9
Northwestern Europe	16		8.1	
Central Europe	35		17.7	
Eastern Europe	14		7.1	
Other Europe	1		0.5	
Asia	1		0.5	
Canada and Newfoundland	9		4.5	
Other Western hemisphere	1		0.5	
Not ascertainable		58		29.3
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		61		30.8
Michigan	28		14.1	
Other East North Central	18		9.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	11		5.6	
South	4		2.0	
Other U.S.	0		0.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		90		45.5
Northwestern Europe	24		12.1	
Central Europe	41		20.8	
Eastern Europe	13		6.6	
Other Europe	2		1.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	9		4.5	
Other Western hemisphere	1		0.5	
Not ascertainable		47		23.7
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	1		0.5	
Semiprofessional workers	1		0.5	
Farmers and farm managers	86		43.5	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	9		4.5	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	4		2.0	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	16		8.1	
Operatives and kindred workers	6		3.0	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	

Table 51 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	7	3.5	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	4	2.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	1	0.5	
Laborers, except farm	21	10.7	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	19	9.6	
No occupation given	7	3.5	
Retired	16	8.1	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	160	80.8	
Cremation	4	2.0	
Removal elsewhere	34	17.2	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	34		100.0
Michigan	27	79.4	
Other East North Central	5	14.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	2.9	
South	1	2.9	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 52

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 70-79 YEARS OF AGE, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 129			
Race			
White	129	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	21	16.3	
Married	57	44.1	
Widowed	6	4.7	
Divorced	44	34.1	
Unknown	1	0.8	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	5		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	38		
Mate still alive, same age	5		
Mate still alive, age unknown	8		
Not ascertainable	1		
Place of death			
Hospital	16	12.4	
Home	104	80.6	
Other	9	7.0	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	6	4.7	
February	11	8.5	
March	11	8.5	
April	8	6.2	
May	12	9.3	
June	13	10.1	
July	10	7.8	
August	9	7.0	
September	11	8.5	
October	14	10.9	
November	16	12.3	
December	8	6.2	
			100.0

Table 52 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Cause of death		
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	3	2.3
Poisonous gases	2	1.6
Hanging or strangulation	42	32.5
Drowning	4	3.1
Firearms and explosives	62	48.0
Cutting or piercing instruments	10	7.8
Jumping from high places	1	0.8
Crushing	3	2.3
Other or unspecified means	2	1.6
		100.0
Length of residence in community		
1 year or less	7	5.4
2-9 years	9	7.0
10 years and over	50	38.7
All life	14	10.9
Not ascertainable	49	38.0
		100.0
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	85	65.9
Michigan	66	51.1
Other East North Central	11	8.5
Middle Atlantic and New England	5	3.9
South	1	0.8
Other U.S.	2	1.6
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	43	33.3
Northwestern Europe	6	4.7
Central Europe	20	15.4
Eastern Europe	5	3.9
Other Europe	1	0.8
Asia	1	0.8
Canada and Newfoundland	10	7.7
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	1	0.8
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	40	31.0
Michigan	17	13.1
Other East North Central	12	9.3
Middle Atlantic and New England	9	7.0
South	2	1.6
Other U.S.	0	0.0

Table 52 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		57		44.2
Northwestern Europe	16		12.4	
Central Europe	23		17.8	
Eastern Europe	4		3.1	
Other Europe	1		0.8	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	13		10.1	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		32		24.8
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		40		31.0
Michigan	12		9.2	
Other East North Central	8		6.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	18		14.0	
South	2		1.6	
Other U.S.	0		0.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		61		47.3
Northwestern Europe	19		14.7	
Central Europe	25		19.4	
Eastern Europe	4		3.1	
Other Europe	2		1.6	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	11		8.5	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		28		21.7
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	2		1.6	
Semiprofessional workers	1		0.8	
Farmers and farm managers	62		48.0	
Proprietors, managers, and officials, except farm	8		6.2	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	12		9.2	
Operatives and kindred workers	2		1.6	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	

Table 52 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	2	1.6	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	2	1.6	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	1	0.8	
Laborers, except farm	7	5.4	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	6	4.6	
No occupation given	6	4.6	
Retired	18	14.0	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	109	84.5	
Cremation	1	0.8	
Removal elsewhere	19	14.7	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	19		100.0
Michigan	15	78.9	
Other East North Central	3	15.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	1	5.3	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 53

CHARACTERISTICS OF MALE RURAL SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 80 YEARS AND OVER, 1945-1949

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 44			
Race			
White	44	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	3	6.8	
Married	7	15.9	
Widowed	2	4.5	
Divorced	31	70.5	
Unknown	1	2.3	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	3		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	3		
Mate still alive, same age	0		
Mate still alive, age unknown	1		
Place of death			
Hospital	4	9.1	
Home	35	79.5	
Other	5	11.4	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	3	6.8	
February	1	2.3	
March	3	6.8	
April	3	6.8	
May	6	13.6	
June	4	9.1	
July	10	22.8	
August	4	9.1	
September	2	4.5	
October	3	6.8	
November	1	2.3	
December	4	9.1	
			100.0

Table 53 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	1	2.3	
Poisonous gases	0	0.0	
Hanging or strangulation	12	27.3	
Drowning	2	4.5	
Firearms and explosives	23	52.2	
Cutting or piercing instruments	5	11.4	
Jumping from high places	1	2.3	
Crushing	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	4	9.1	
2-9 years	2	4.5	
10 years and over	17	38.6	
All life	1	2.3	
Not ascertainable	20	45.5	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	29		66.0
Michigan	16	36.4	
Other East North Central	5	11.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	5	11.4	
South	3	6.8	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	14		31.7
Northwestern Europe	3	6.8	
Central Europe	8	18.1	
Eastern Europe	1	2.3	
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	2	4.5	
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0	
Not ascertainable	1		2.3
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	13		29.6
Michigan	1	2.3	
Other East North Central	10	22.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	2	4.5	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	

Table 53 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		13		29.6
Northwestern Europe	4		9.1	
Central Europe	6		13.7	
Eastern Europe	1		2.3	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	2		4.5	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		18		40.8
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		12		27.2
Michigan	4		9.1	
Other East North Central	1		2.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	7		15.8	
South	0		0.0	
Other U.S.	0		0.0	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		18		40.8
Northwestern Europe	8		18.1	
Central Europe	8		18.1	
Eastern Europe	1		2.3	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	1		2.3	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		14		32.0
Usual occupation				
Professional workers	0		0.0	
Semiprofessiona workers	0		0.0	
Farmers and farm managers	23		52.2	
Proprietors, managers and officials, except farm	1		2.3	
Clerical, sales, and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Craftsmen, foremen, and kindred workers	4		9.1	
Operatives and kindred workers	0		0.0	
Domestic service workers	0		0.0	

Table 53 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Usual occupation			
Service workers, except domestic	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (wage workers) and farm foremen	0	0.0	
Farm laborers (unpaid family workers)	0	0.0	
Laborers, except farm	0	0.0	
Housewives	0	0.0	
Students	0	0.0	
Information inadequate for classification of occupation	4	9.1	
No occupation given	2	4.5	
Retired	10	22.8	
			100.0
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	33	75.0	
Cremation	1	2.3	
Removal elsewhere	10	22.7	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	10		100.0
Michigan	9	90.0	
Other East North Central	1	10.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 54

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949,
PROFESSIONAL AND SEMIPROFESSIONAL OCCUPATION

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 110			
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	
15-24	5	4.5	
25-34	16	14.6	
35-44	31	28.1	
45-54	28	25.5	
55-64	16	14.6	
65-74	9	8.2	
75 and over	5	4.5	
			100.0
Sex			
Male	84	76.4	
Female	26	23.6	
			100.0
Race			
White	108	98.2	
Black	1	0.9	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	1	0.9	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	30	27.3	
Married	63	57.2	
Widowed	8	7.3	
Divorced	9	8.2	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	11		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	36		
Mate still alive, same age	5		
Mate still alive, age unknown	10		
Not ascertainable	1		

Table 54 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Place of death			
Hospital	29	26.4	
Home	56	50.9	
Other	25	22.7	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	10	9.1	
February	9	8.2	
March	6	5.5	
April	11	10.0	
May	8	7.3	
June	12	11.0	
July	11	10.0	
August	7	8.4	
September	11	10.0	
October	13	11.8	
November	5	4.5	
December	7	6.4	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	22	20.1	
Poisonous gases	13	11.8	
Hanging or strangulation	21	19.1	
Drowning	3	2.7	
Firearms and explosives	35	31.8	
Cutting or piercing instruments	8	7.3	
Jumping from high places	3	2.7	
Crushing	5	4.5	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	15	13.6	
2-9 years	17	15.5	
10 years and over	31	28.2	
All life	7	6.4	
Not ascertainable	40	36.3	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	95		86.4
Michigan	50	45.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	15	13.6	
Other East North Central	19	17.3	
South	3	2.7	
Other U.S.	8	7.3	

Table 54 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	15	13.7
Northwestern Europe	2	1.8
Central Europe	3	2.7
Eastern Europe	2	1.8
Other Europe	1	0.9
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	6	5.6
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
All other foreign	1	0.9
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	59	53.6
Michigan	23	30.0
Other East North Central	15	13.6
Middle Atlantic and New England	14	12.7
South	5	4.5
Other U.S.	2	1.8
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	37	33.7
Northwestern Europe	10	9.1
Central Europe	12	11.0
Eastern Europe	3	2.7
Other Europe	1	0.9
Asia	1	0.9
Canada and Newfoundland	10	9.1
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	14	12.7
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	56	50.9
Michigan	21	19.2
Other East North Central	15	13.6
Middle Atlantic and New England	15	13.6
South	4	3.6
Other U.S.	1	0.9
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	42	38.2
Northwestern Europe	16	14.6
Central Europe	12	10.9
Eastern Europe	3	2.7

Table 54 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country				
Other Europe	1		0.9	
Asia	1		0.9	
Canada and Newfoundland	9		8.2	
Other Western Hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		12		10.9
Burial, cremation, or removal of body				
Burial	67		60.9	
Cremation	10		9.1	
Removal elsewhere	33		30.0	
				100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.		31		93.9
Michigan	14		42.4	
Other East North Central	8		24.2	
Middle Atlantic and New England	6		18.2	
South	1		3.0	
Other U.S.	2		6.1	
Removal of suicide in foreign country		2		6.1

Table 55

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949,
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 336			
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	
15-24	9	2.7	
25-34	19	5.7	
35-44	43	12.7	
45-54	36	10.7	
55-64	86	25.6	
65-74	92	27.5	
75 and over	51	15.1	
			100.0
Residence			
Rural	309	92.0	
Urban	27	8.0	
			100.0
Sex			
Male	332	98.8	
Female	4	1.2	
			100.0
Race			
White	335	99.7	
Black	1	0.3	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	70	20.8	
Married	180	53.6	
Widowed	13	3.9	
Divorced	72	21.4	
Unknown	1	0.3	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	16		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	104		
Mate still alive, same age	20		

Table 55 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, age unknown	30		
Not ascertainable	10		
Place of death			
Hospital	38	11.3	
Home	268	79.8	
Other	30	8.9	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	22	6.5	
February	23	6.8	
March	29	8.7	
April	34	10.2	
May	38	11.3	
June	40	12.0	
July	30	9.0	
August	26	7.8	
September	25	7.4	
October	26	7.8	
November	24	7.1	
December	18	5.4	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	10	3.0	
Poisonous gases	12	3.6	
Hanging or strangulation	105	31.2	
Drowning	12	3.6	
Firearms and explosives	174	51.7	
Cutting or piercing instruments	14	4.2	
Jumping from high places	3	0.9	
Crushing	0	0.0	
Other or unspecified means	6	1.8	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	22	6.5	
2-9 years	13	3.9	
10 years and over	88	26.2	
All life	73	21.7	
Not ascertainable	140	41.7	
			100.0

Table 55 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.		253		75.3
Michigan	206		61.3	
Other East North Central	30		8.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	8		2.4	
South	6		1.8	
Other U.S.	3		0.9	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		80		23.8
Northwestern Europe	17		5.1	
Central Europe	42		12.4	
Eastern Europe	12		3.6	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	1		0.3	
Canada and Newfoundland	8		2.4	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		3		0.9
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		150		44.6
Michiagn	91		27.1	
Other East North Central	28		8.3	
Middle Atlantic and New England	23		6.8	
South	7		2.1	
Other U.S.	1		0.3	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		118		35.1
Northwestern Europe	31		9.2	
Central Europe	48		14.3	
Eastern Europe	16		4.8	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	1		0.3	
Canada and Newfoundland	22		6.5	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		68		20.3
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		144		42.8
Michigan	80		23.8	
Other East North Central	27		8.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	32		9.5	
South	4		1.2	
Other U.S.	1		0.3	

Table 55 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		138		41.1
Northwestern Europe	43		12.8	
Central Europe	60		17.8	
Eastern Europe	16		4.8	
Other Europe	1		0.3	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	18		5.4	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		54		16.1
Burial, cremation, or removal of body				
Burial	285		84.8	
Cremation	1		0.3	
Removal elsewhere	50		14.9	
				100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.		49		98.0
Michigan	35		70.0	
Other East North Central	11		22.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0		0.0	
South	2		4.0	
Other U.S.	1		2.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country		1		2.0

Table 56

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949,
PROPRIETORS, MANAGERS, AND OFFICIALS

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 156			
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	
15-24	1	0.6	
25-34	14	8.9	
35-44	35	22.4	
45-54	44	28.3	
55-64	37	23.8	
65-74	18	11.5	
75 and over	7	4.5	
			100.0
Residence			
Rural	54	34.6	
Urban	102	65.4	
			100.0
Sex			
Male	151	96.8	
Female	5	3.2	
			100.0
Race			
White	156	100.0	
Black	0	0.0	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	13	8.3	
Married	119	76.4	
Widowed	8	5.1	
Divorced	15	9.6	
Unknown	1	0.6	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	11		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	81		
Mate still alive, same age	9		

Table 56 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, age unknown	16		
Not ascertainable	2		
Place of death			
Hospital	31	19.9	
Home	97	62.2	
Other	28	17.9	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	17	10.9	
February	11	7.1	
March	20	12.7	
April	15	9.6	
May	8	5.1	
June	11	7.1	
July	12	7.7	
August	11	7.1	
September	8	5.1	
October	17	10.9	
November	11	7.1	
December	15	9.6	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	7	4.5	
Poisonous gases	21	13.5	
Hanging or strangulation	26	16.7	
Drowning	5	3.2	
Firearms and explosives	83	53.1	
Cutting or piercing instruments	2	1.3	
Jumping from high places	7	4.5	
Crushing	2	1.3	
Other or unspecified means	3	1.9	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	7	4.5	
2-9 years	18	11.5	
10 years and over	69	44.2	
All life	19	12.2	
Not ascertainable	43	27.6	
			100.0

Table 56 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	122	78.2
Michigan	75	48.1
Other East North Central	17	10.9
Middle Atlantic and New England	13	8.3
South	13	8.3
Other U.S.	4	2.6
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	33	21.2
Northwestern Europe	6	3.8
Central Europe	11	7.2
Eastern Europe	8	5.1
Other Europe	2	1.3
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	6	3.8
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	1	0.6
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	78	50.0
Michigan	45	28.9
Other East North Central	13	8.3
Middle Atlantic and New England	9	5.8
South	10	6.4
Other U.S.	1	0.6
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	57	36.5
Northwestern Europe	15	9.6
Central Europe	23	14.7
Eastern Europe	7	4.5
Other Europe	3	1.9
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	9	5.8
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	21	13.5
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	68	43.6
Michigan	36	23.1
Other East North Central	17	10.9
Middle Atlantic and New England	9	5.8
South	5	3.2
Other U.S.	1	0.6

Table 56 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	71	45.5
Northwestern Europe	18	11.5
Central Europe	22	14.1
Eastern Europe	9	5.8
Other Europe	3	1.9
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	19	12.2
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	17	10.9
Burial, cremation, or removal of body		
Burial	119	76.3
Cremation	5	3.2
Removal elsewhere	32	20.5
		100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	31	96.9
Michigan	18	56.2
Other East North Central	5	15.6
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	6.3
South	4	12.5
Other U.S.	2	6.3
Removal of suicide in foreign country	1	3.1

Table 57

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949,
CLERICAL, SALES, AND KINDRED WORKERS

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 169			
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	
15-24	17	10.1	
25-34	30	17.8	
35-44	35	20.7	
45-54	47	27.7	
55-64	32	18.9	
65-74	8	4.8	
75 and over	0	0.0	
			100.0
Sex			
Male	131		
Female	38		
Race			
White	167	98.8	
Black	2	1.2	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	49	29.0	
Married	90	53.3	
Widowed	20	11.8	
Divorced	10	5.9	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons	**Male**	**Female**	
Mate still alive, older than deceased	14	4	
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	43	2	
Mate still alive, same age	7	0	
Mate still alive, age unknown	14	4	
Not ascertainable	2	0	
Date of death			
January	8	4.7	
February	14	8.3	

Table 57 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
March	13	7.7	
April	10	5.9	
May	18	10.6	
June	16	9.5	
July	20	11.8	
August	5	3.0	
September	16	9.5	
October	19	11.2	
November	15	8.9	
December	15	8.9	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	23	13.6	
Poisonous gases	23	13.6	
Hanging or strangulation	42	24.8	
Drowning	7	4.1	
Firearms and explosives	56	33.2	
Cutting or piercing instruments	6	3.6	
Jumping from high places	10	5.9	
Crushing	2	1.2	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 years or less	17	10.0	
2-9 years	24	14.2	
10 years and over	63	37.4	
All life	22	13.0	
Not ascertainable	43	25.4	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	147		87.0
Michigan	77	45.6	
Other East North Central	27	16.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	22	13.0	
South	10	5.9	
Other U.S.	11	6.5	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	20		11.8
Northwestern Europe	4	2.4	
Central Europe	2	1.2	
Eastern Europe	3	1.8	
Other Europe	0	0.0	

Table 57 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country				
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	11		6.4	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		2		1.2
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		91		53.8
Michigan	40		23.6	
Other East North Central	25		14.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	10		5.9	
South	11		6.5	
Other U.S.	5		3.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		54		32.0
Northwestern Europe	10		5.9	
Central Europe	20		11.9	
Eastern Europe	8		4.7	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	15		8.9	
Other Western hemisphere	1		0.6	
Not ascertainable		24		14.2
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		95		56.2
Michigan	44		26.0	
Other East North Central	22		13.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	16		9.5	
South	11		6.5	
Other U.S.	2		1.2	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		55		32.5
Northwestern Europe	13		7.7	
Central Europe	22		13.0	
Eastern Europe	8		4.7	
Other Europe	0		0.0	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	12		7.1	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		19		11.3

Table 57 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Burial, cremation, or removal of body				
Burial	104			
Cremation	14			
Removal elsewhere	51			
Removal of suicide in U.S.		46		90.2
Michigan	25		49.0	
Other East North Central	9		17.6	
Middle Atlantic and New England	6		11.8	
South	3		5.9	
Other U.S.	3		5.9	
Removal of suicide in foreign country		5		9.8

Table 58

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949,
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, OPERATIVES, AND KINDRED WORKERS

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 668				
Age				
10-14	0		0.0	
15-24	36		5.4	
25-34	93		13.9	
35-44	147		22.0	
45-54	166		24.8	
55-64	133		19.2	
65-74	68		10.2	
75 and over	25		3.7	
				100.0
Sex				
Male	653			
Female	15			
Race				
White	659		98.7	
Black	8		1.2	
Indian	1		0.1	
Chinese	0		0.0	
Japanese	0		0.0	
				100.0
Marital Status	Male	Female		
Single	113	1	17.1	
Married	425	9	65.0	
Widowed	50	3	7.9	
Divorced	65	2	10.0	
				100.0
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	47	4		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	277	3		
Mate still alive, same age	30	1		
Mate still alive, age unknown	58	1		
Not ascertainable	13	0		
Place of death				
Hospital	151		22.6	
Home	388		58.1	
Other	129		19.3	
				100.0

Table 58 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	50	7.5	
February	47	7.0	
March	64	9.6	
April	60	9.0	
May	70	10.4	
June	54	8.1	
July	62	9.3	
August	46	6.9	
September	48	7.2	
October	57	8.5	
November	46	6.9	
December	64	9.6	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	55	8.2	
Poisonous gases	72	10.8	
Hanging or strangulation	162	24.2	
Drowning	30	4.5	
Firearms and explosives	283	42.5	
Cutting or piercing instruments	31	4.6	
Jumping from high places	16	7.4	
Crushing	10	1.5	
Other or unspecified means	9	1.3	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	45	6.7	
2 years	22	3.3	
3 years	6	0.9	
4 years	16	2.4	
5 years	12	1.8	
6 years	10	1.5	
7 years	9	1.3	
8 years	7	1.0	
9 years	5	0.7	
10 years and over	256	38.4	
All life	80	12.0	
Not ascertainable	200	30.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	502		75.1
Michigan	295	44.2	
Other East North Central	80	12.0	

Table 58 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.				
Middle Atlantic and New England	47		7.0	
South	59		8.8	
Other U.S.	21		3.1	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		163		24.4
Northwestern Europe	36		5.4	
Central Europe	76		11.4	
Eastern Europe	24		3.6	
Other Europe	8		1.2	
Asia	1		0.1	
Canada and Newfoundland	16		2.4	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
All other foreign	2		0.3	
Not ascertainable		3		0.5
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		302		45.2
Michigan	147		21.9	
Other East North Central	65		9.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	30		4.5	
South	52		7.9	
Other U.S.	8		1.2	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		276		41.3
Northwestern Europe	64		9.6	
Central Europe	132		19.8	
Eastern Europe	39		5.8	
Other Europe	12		1.8	
Asia	0		0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	29		4.3	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		90		13.5
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		287		43.0
Michigan	133		20.0	
Other East North Central	53		7.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	35		5.2	
South	57		8.6	
Other U.S.	9		1.3	

Table 58 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	302		45.2
Northwestern Europe	77	11.6	
Central Europe	141	21.2	
Eastern Europe	39	5.8	
Other Europe	13	1.9	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	31	4.6	
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.1	
Not ascertainable	79		11.8
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	511	76.5	
Cremation	16	2.4	
Removal elsewhere	141	21.1	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	140		99.3
Michigan	83	59.0	
Other East North Central	28	19.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	9	6.4	
South	16	11.3	
Other U.S.	4	2.8	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	1		0.7

Table 59

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949,
SERVICE WORKERS

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 168				
Age				
10-14	0		0.0	
15-24	10		6.0	
25-34	25		14.9	
35-44	32		19.0	
45-54	31		18.4	
55-64	37		22.1	
65-74	26		15.4	
75 and over	7		4.2	
				100.0
Sex				
Male	142			
Female	26			
Race				
White	156		92.8	
Black	10		6.0	
Indian	1		0.6	
Chinese	1		0.6	
Japanese	0		0.0	
				100.0
Marital Status	Male	Female		
Single	43	6	29.2	
Married	73	9	48.8	
Widowed	11	5	9.5	
Divorced	15	6	12.5	
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	8	3		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	42	1		
Mate still alive, same age	4	0		
Mate still alive, age unknown	16	3		
Not ascertainable	3	2		
Place of death				
Hospital	47		28.0	
Home	92		54.7	
Other	29		17.3	
				100.0

Table 59 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Date of death		
January	14	8.3
February	7	4.2
March	18	10.8
April	12	7.1
May	13	7.7
June	14	8.3
July	13	7.7
August	13	7.7
September	16	9.6
October	20	12.0
November	15	8.9
December	13	7.7
		100.0
Cause of death		
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	18	10.7
Poisonous gases	7	4.2
Hanging or strangulation	47	28.0
Drowning	12	7.1
Firearms and explosives	66	39.2
Jumping from high places	7	4.2
Cutting or piercing instruments	6	3.6
Crushing	1	0.6
Other or unspecified means	4	2.4
		100.0
Length of residence in community		
1 year or less	20	11.9
2-9 years	23	13.7
10 years and over	61	36.3
All life	15	8.9
Not ascertainable	49	29.2
		100.0
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	122	72.6
Michigan	70	41.7
Other East North Central	18	10.7
Middle Atlantic and New England	12	7.1
South	13	7.7
Other U.S.	9	5.4
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	45	26.8
Northwestern Europe	7	4.2
Central Europe	25	14.8

Table 59 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		
Eastern Europe	5	3.0
Other Europe	5	3.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	3	1.8
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	1	0.6
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	64	38.1
Michigan	33	19.7
Other East North Central	14	8.3
Middle Atlantic and New England	4	2.4
South	11	6.5
Other U.S.	2	1.2
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	75	44.6
Northwestern Europe	14	8.3
Central Europe	41	24.3
Eastern Europe	2	1.2
Other Europe	7	4.2
Asia	1	0.6
Canada and Newfoundland	10	6.0
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Not ascertainable	29	17.3
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	62	36.9
Michigan	28	16.7
Other East North Central	14	8.3
Middle Atlantic and New England	4	2.4
South	12	7.1
Other U.S.	4	2.4
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	83	49.4
Northwestern Europe	15	8.9
Central Europe	41	24.4
Eastern Europe	5	3.0
Other Europe	7	4.2
Asia	1	0.6
Canada and Newfoundland	14	8.3
Not ascertainable	23	13.7

Table 59 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	116	69.0	
Cremation	4	2.4	
Removal elsewhere	48	28.6	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	47		97.9
Michigan	28	58.3	
Other East North Central	9	18.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	3	6.3	
South	3	6.3	
Other U.S.	4	8.3	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	1		2.1

Table 60

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949,
FARM LABORERS

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 33				
Age				
10-14	0		0.0	
15-24	3		9.1	
25-34	7		21.2	
35-44	6		18.2	
45-54	2		6.1	
55-64	8		24.2	
65-74	6		18.2	
75 and over	1		3.0	
				100.0
Sex				
Male	32		97.0	
Female	1		3.0	
				100.0
Race				
White	32		97.0	
Black	0		0.0	
Indian	1		3.0	
Chinese	0		0.0	
Japanese	0		0.0	
				100.0
Marital Status	Male	Female		
Single	17	0		
Married	8	1		
Widowed	1	0		
Divorced	1	0		
Unknown	5	0		
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	0	0		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	6	0		
Mate still alive, same age	0	0		
Mate still alive, age unknown	2	0		
Not ascertainable	0	1		

Table 60 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Place of death			
Hospital	4	12.1	
Home	24	72.7	
Other	5	15.2	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	1	3.1	
February	3	9.0	
March	2	6.1	
April	3	9.0	
May	5	15.2	
June	5	15.2	
July	2	6.1	
August	1	3.0	
September	1	3.0	
October	5	15.2	
November	3	9.0	
December	2	6.1	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	1	3.0	
Poisonous gases	0	0.0	
Hanging or strangulation	10	30.4	
Drowning	3	9.0	
Firearms and explosives	17	51.6	
Cutting or piercing instruments	2	6.0	
Jumping from high places	0	0.0	
Crushing	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 years or less	4	12.1	
2-9 years	6	18.1	
10 years and over	6	18.1	
All life	4	12.1	
Not ascertainable	13	39.6	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	22		66.7
Michigan	14	42.4	
Other East North Central	2	6.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	3	9.1	
South	2	6.1	
Other U.S.	1	3.0	

Table 60 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	9	27.3
Northwestern Europe	1	3.0
Central Europe	5	15.2
Eastern Europe	2	6.1
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0
Other Western hemisphere	1	3.0
Not ascertainable	2	6.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	17	52.0
Michigan	11	33.0
Other East North Central	1	3.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	6.0
South	2	6.0
Other U.S.	1	3.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	8	24.0
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0
Central Europe	4	12.0
Eastern Europe	3	9.0
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0
Other Western hemisphere	1	3.0
Not ascertainable	8	24.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	15	45.4
Michigan	10	30.3
Other East North Central	1	3.0
Middle Atlantic and New England	3	9.1
South	0	0.0
Other U.S.	1	3.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	10	30.4
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0
Central Europe	6	18.2
Eastern Europe	3	9.1

Table 60 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country			
Other Europe	0	0.0	
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0	
Other Western hemisphere	1	3.1	
Not ascertainable	8		24.2
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	28	84.8	
Cremation	0	0.0	
Removal elsewhere	5	15.2	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	5		100.0
Michigan	2	40.0	
Other East North Central	0	0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	20.0	
South	1	20.0	
Other U.S.	1	20.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 61

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN,
1945-1949, LABORERS

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 131				
Age				
10-14	0		0.0	
15-24	7		5.3	
25-34	13		9.9	
35-44	24		18.3	
45-54	27		20.6	
55-64	34		26.1	
65-74	19		14.5	
75 and over	7		5.3	
				100.0
Sex				
Male	130		99.2	
Female	1		0.8	
				100.0
Race				
White	122		93.1	
Black	9		6.9	
Indian	0		0.0	
Chinese	0		0.0	
Japanese	0		0.0	
				100.0
Marital Status	Male	Female		
Single	48	0		
Married	55	1		
Widowed	9	0		
Divorced	14	0		
Unknown	4	0		
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	5	1		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	36	0		
Mate still alive, same age	4	0		
Mate still alive, age unknown	8	0		
Not ascertainable	2	0		
Place of death				
Hospital	17		13.0	
Home	86		65.6	
Other	28		21.4	
				100.0

Table 61 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Date of death				
January	7		5.3	
February	10		7.6	
March	14		10.7	
April	7		5.3	
May	12		9.2	
June	18		13.7	
July	11		8.4	
August	16		12.3	
September	15		11.5	
October	10		7.6	
November	2		1.5	
December	9		6.9	
				100.0
Cause of death				
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	5		3.8	
Poisonous gases	3		2.3	
Hanging or strangulation	48		36.6	
Drowning	10		7.6	
Firearms and explosives	52		39.7	
Cutting or piercing instruments	9		6.9	
Jumping from high places	0		0.0	
Crushing	3		2.3	
Other or unspecified means	1		0.8	
				100.0
Length of residence in community				
1 year or less	10		7.6	
2-9 years	19		14.5	
10 years and over	36		27.5	
All life	21		16.0	
Not ascertainable	45		34.4	
				100.0
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.		90		68.7
Michigan	66		50.4	
Other East North Central	9		6.9	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2		1.5	
South	10		7.6	
Other U.S.	3		2.3	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		36		27.5
Northwestern Europe	4		3.1	
Central Europe	20		15.2	

Table 61 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		
Eastern Europe	6	4.6
Other Europe	2	1.5
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	3	2.3
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.8
Not ascertainable	5	3.8
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	55	42.0
Michigan	31	23.6
Other East North Central	8	6.1
Middle Atlantic and New England	7	4.6
South	9	6.9
Other U.S.	1	0.8
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	48	36.6
Northwestern Europe	8	6.1
Central Europe	24	18.2
Eastern Europe	10	7.6
Other Europe	1	0.8
Asia	0	0.0
Canada and Newfoundland	4	3.1
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.8
Not ascertainable	28	21.4
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	52	39.7
Michigan	26	19.8
Other East North Central	7	5.4
Middle Atlantic and New England	7	5.4
South	10	7.6
Other U.S.	2	1.5
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	53	40.5
Northwestern Europe	9	6.9
Central Europe	23	17.7
Eastern Europe	10	7.6
Other Europe	2	1.5

Table 61 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country			
Asia	0	0.0	
Canada and Newfoundland	7	5.3	
Other Western hemisphere	2	1.5	
Not ascertainable	26		19.8
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	102	77.9	
Cremation	3	2.3	
Removal elsewhere	26	19.8	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	26		100.0
Michigan	18	69.2	
Other East North Central	4	15.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	4	15.4	
South	0	0.0	
Other U.S.	0	0.0	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 62

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN,
1945-1949, HOUSEWIVES

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 486			
Age			
10-14	0	0.0	
15-24	16	3.3	
25-34	78	16.1	
35-44	95	19.5	
45-54	118	24.5	
55-64	102	21.0	
65-74	50	10.3	
75 and over	26	5.3	
			100.0
Race			
White	477	98.1	
Black	9	1.9	
Indian	0	0.0	
Chinese	0	0.0	
Japanese	0	0.0	
			100.0
Marital Status			
Single	6	1.2	
Married	400	82.3	
Widowed	10	2.1	
Divorced	68	14.0	
Unknown	2	0.4	
			100.0
Status of mate of married persons			
Mate still alive, older than deceased	226		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	64		
Mate still alive, same age	26		
Mate still alive, age unknown	71		
Not ascertainable	13		
Place of death			
Hospital	147	30.3	
Home	298	61.3	
Other	41	8.4	
			100.0

Table 62 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	30	6.2	
February	22	4.5	
March	48	9.9	
April	40	8.2	
May	40	8.2	
June	56	11.5	
July	39	8.0	
August	44	9.1	
September	40	8.2	
October	48	9.9	
November	47	9.7	
December	32	6.6	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	101	20.8	
Poisonous gases	27	5.6	
Hanging or strangulation	169	34.9	
Drowning	42	8.6	
Firearms and explosives	93	19.1	
Cutting or piercing instruments	23	4.7	
Jumping from high places	19	3.9	
Crushing	5	1.0	
Other or unspecified means	7	1.4	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	39	8.0	
2-9 years	64	13.2	
10 years and over	164	33.7	
All life	49	10.1	
Not ascertainable	170	35.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	367		75.5
Michigan	217	44.6	
Other East North Central	70	14.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	29	6.0	
South	39	8.0	
Other U.S.	12	2.5	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	119		24.5
Northwestern Europe	24	4.9	
Central Europe	41	8.4	

Table 62 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		
Eastern Europe	14	2.9
Other Europe	9	1.9
Asia	1	0.2
Canada and Newfoundland	28	5.8
Other Western hemisphere	2	0.4
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	212	43.6
Michigan	88	18.0
Other East North Central	46	9.5
Middle Atlantic and New England	32	6.6
South	37	7.6
Other U.S.	9	1.9
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	185	38.1
Northwestern Europe	50	10.3
Central Europe	81	16.6
Eastern Europe	14	2.9
Other Europe	10	2.1
Asia	1	0.2
Canada and Newfoundland	26	5.4
Other Western hemisphere	3	0.6
Not ascertainable	89	18.3
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	216	44.5
Michigan	83	17.0
Other East North Central	45	9.3
Middle Atlantic and New England	44	9.1
South	35	7.2
Other U.S.	9	1.9
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	208	42.8
Northwestern Europe	55	11.3
Central Europe	87	17.9
Eastern Europe	19	3.9
Other Europe	11	2.3
Asia	2	0.4
Canada and Newfoundland	31	6.4
Other Western hemisphere	3	0.6
Not ascertainable	62	12.7

Table 62 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	371	76.3	
Cremation	11	2.3	
Removal elsewhere	104	21.4	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	99		95.2
Michigan	64	61.6	
Other East North Central	15	14.4	
Middle Atlantic and New England	5	4.8	
South	13	12.5	
Other U.S.	2	1.9	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	5		4.8

Table 63

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN,
1945-1949, STUDENTS

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 42				
Age				
10-14	5		11.9	
15-24	30		71.4	
25-34	6		14.3	
35-44	0		0.0	
45-54	1		2.4	
55-64	0		0.0	
65-74	0		0.0	
75 and over	0		0.0	
				100.0
Sex				
Male	31		73.8	
Female	11		26.2	
				100.0
Race				
White	41		97.6	
Black	1		2.4	
Indian	0		0.0	
Chinese	0		0.0	
Japanese	0		0.0	
				100.0
Marital Status	Male	Female		
Single	28	11		
Married	3	0		
Widowed	0	0		
Divorced	0	0		
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	0	0		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	2	0		
Mate still alive, same age	0	0		
Mate still alive, age unknown	0	0		
Not ascertainable	1	0		
Place of death				
Hospital	16		38.1	
Home	21		50.0	
Other	5		11.9	
				100.0

Table 63 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	6	14.3	
February	2	4.8	
March	8	19.0	
April	4	9.5	
May	4	9.5	
June	5	11.9	
July	2	4.8	
August	4	9.5	
September	1	2.4	
October	3	7.1	
November	1	2.4	
December	2	4.8	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	5	11.9	
Poisonous gases	2	4.8	
Hanging or strangulation	13	31.0	
Drowning	1	2.4	
Firearms and explosives	20	47.5	
Cutting or piercing instruments	0	0.0	
Jumping from high places	1	2.4	
Crushing	0	0.0	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	3	7.1	
2-9 years	5	11.9	
10 years and over	9	21.4	
All life	15	35.8	
Not ascertainable	10	23.8	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	40		95.2
Michigan	33	78.6	
Other East North Central	3	7.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	3	7.1	
Other U.S.	1	2.4	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	2		4.8
Northwestern Europe	0	0.0	
Central Europe	0	0.0	
Eastern Europe	0	0.0	

Table 63 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	1	2.4
Canada and Newfoundland	0	0.0
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
All other foreign	1	2.4
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.	35	83.3
Michigan	21	50.0
Other East North Central	5	11.9
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	2.4
South	8	19.0
Other U.S.	0	0.0
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country	7	16.7
Northwestern Europe	1	2.4
Central Europe	3	7.1
Eastern Europe	0	0.0
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	1	2.4
Canada and Newfoundland	2	4.8
Other Western hemisphere	0	0.0
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.	32	76.2
Michigan	14	33.3
Other East North Central	10	23.8
Middle Atlantic and New England	1	2.4
South	6	14.3
Other U.S.	1	2.4
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country	9	21.4
Northwestern Europe	1	2.4
Central Europe	4	9.4
Eastern Europe	0	0.0
Other Europe	0	0.0
Asia	1	2.4
Canada and Newfoundland	1	2.4
Other Western hemisphere	1	2.4
All other foreign	1	2.4
Not ascertainable	1	2.4

Table 63 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	33	78.5	
Cremation	2	4.8	
Removal elsewhere	7	16.7	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	7		100.0
Michigan	5	71.4	
Other East North Central	0	0.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0	
South	1	14.3	
Other U.S.	1	14.3	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	0		0.0

Table 64

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN, 1945-1949
OCCUPATION UNKNOWN

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 600				
Age				
10-14	0		0.0	
15-24	45		7.5	
25-34	94		15.7	
35-44	114		19.0	
45-54	106		17.6	
55-64	142		23.8	
65-74	65		10.8	
75 and over	29		4.8	
Unknown	5		0.8	
				100.0
Sex				
Male	521		86.8	
Female	79		13.2	
				100.0
Race				
White	557		92.8	
Black	40		6.7	
Indian	3		0.5	
Chinese	0		0.0	
Japanese	0		0.0	
				100.0
Marital Status	**Male**	**Female**		
Single	130	13		
Married	270	35		
Widowed	44	11		
Divorced	54	20		
Unknown	23	0		
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	31	16		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	151	4		
Mate still alive, same age	15	1		
Mate still alive, age unknown	48	11		
Not ascertainable	17	3		

Table 64 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Place of death			
Hospital	135	22.5	
Home	361	60.2	
Other	104	17.3	
			100.0
Date of death			
January	57	9.5	
February	47	7.8	
March	62	10.3	
April	72	12.1	
May	49	8.2	
June	50	8.3	
July	42	7.0	
August	51	8.5	
September	47	7.8	
October	35	5.8	
November	45	7.5	
December	43	7.2	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	53	8.8	
Poisonous gases	37	6.2	
Hanging or strangulation	167	27.8	
Drowning	38	6.3	
Firearms and explosives	240	40.0	
Cutting or piercing instruments	28	4.7	
Jumping from high places	16	2.7	
Crushing	12	2.0	
Other or unspecified means	9	1.5	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	40	6.7	
2-9 years	58	9.7	
10 years and over	179	29.8	
All life	47	7.8	
Not ascertainable	276	46.0	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	434		72.3
Michigan	262	43.7	
Other East North Central	66	11.0	
Middle Atlantic and New England	23	3.8	
South	73	12.1	
Other U.S.	10	1.7	

Table 64 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country		131		21.8
Northwestern Europe	17		2.8	
Central Europe	61		10.2	
Eastern Europe	20		3.3	
Other Europe	12		2.0	
Asia	2		0.3	
Canada and Newfoundland	18		3.0	
Other Western hemisphere	1		0.2	
Not ascertainable		35		5.7
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		357		42.8
Michigan	124		20.7	
Other East North Central	45		7.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	20		3.3	
South	60		10.0	
Other U.S.	8		1.3	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		206		34.3
Northwestern Europe	38		6.3	
Central Europe	88		14.7	
Eastern Europe	22		3.7	
Other Europe	12		2.0	
Asia	2		0.3	
Canada and Newfoundland	41		6.8	
Other Western hemisphere	2		0.3	
All other foreign	1		0.2	
Not ascertainable		137		22.9
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		254		42.3
Michigan	109		18.2	
Other East North Central	47		7.8	
Middle Atlantic and New England	29		4.8	
South	60		10.0	
Other U.S.	9		1.5	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		223		37.2
Northwestern Europe	43		7.2	
Central Europe	96		15.9	

Table 64 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent
Birthplace of suicide		
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		
Eastern Europe	28	4.7
Other Europe	13	2.2
Asia	4	0.7
Canada and Newfoundland	38	6.3
Other Western hemisphere	1	0.2
Not ascertainable	123	20.5
Burial, cremation, or removal of body		
Burial	462	77.0
Cremation	9	1.5
Removal elsewhere	129	21.5
		100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	127	98.4
Michigan	67	51.9
Other East North Central	24	18.6
Middle Atlantic and New England	0	0.0
South	32	24.8
Other U.S.	4	3.1
Removal of suicide in foreign country	2	1.6

Table 65

CHARACTERISTICS OF SUICIDES IN MICHIGAN,
1945-1949, RETIRED

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Total number of cases in group: 182				
Age				
10-14	0		0.0	
15-24	4		2.2	
25-34	6		3.3	
35-44	5		2.7	
45-54	16		8.8	
55-64	44		24.2	
65-74	60		33.0	
75 and over	47		25.8	
				100.0
Sex				
Male	168		92.3	
Female	14		7.7	
				100.0
Race				
White	178		97.8	
Black	4		2.2	
Indian	0		0.0	
Chinese	0		0.0	
Japanese	0		0.0	
				100.0
Marital Status	Male	Female		
Single	35	3		
Married	65	3		
Widowed	6	1		
Divorced	57	7		
Unknown	5	0		
Status of mate of married persons				
Mate still alive, older than deceased	10	1		
Mate still alive, younger than deceased	35	0		
Mate still alive, same age	6	1		
Mate still alive, age unknown	13	0		
Not ascertainable	1	1		
Place of death				
Hospital	45		24.7	
Home	116		63.8	
Other	21		11.5	
				100.0

Table 65 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Date of death			
January	13	7.1	
February	9	4.9	
March	17	9.3	
April	11	6.0	
May	16	8.8	
June	16	8.8	
July	16	8.8	
August	19	10.5	
September	14	7.7	
October	12	6.6	
November	18	9.9	
December	21	11.6	
			100.0
Cause of death			
Poisoning (solid or liquid)	17	9.3	
Poisonous gases	8	4.4	
Hanging or strangulation	59	32.4	
Drowning	16	8.8	
Firearms and explosives	58	31.9	
Cutting or piercing instruments	16	8.8	
Jumping from high places	4	2.2	
Crushing	4	2.2	
			100.0
Length of residence in community			
1 year or less	11	6.0	
2-9 years	18	9.9	
10 years and over	82	45.1	
All life	18	9.9	
Not ascertainable	53	29.1	
			100.0
Birthplace of suicide			
Birthplace of suicide in U.S.	114		62.6
Michigan	72	39.6	
Other East North Central	21	11.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	8	4.4	
South	9	4.9	
Other U.S.	4	2.2	
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country	68		37.4
Northwestern Europe	11	6.0	
Central Europe	35	19.3	
Eastern Europe	10	5.6	

Table 65 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number		Percent	
Birthplace of suicide				
Birthplace of suicide in foreign country				
Other Europe	3		1.6	
Asia	1		0.5	
Canada and Newfoundland	8		4.4	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in U.S.		58		31.8
Michigan	20		11.0	
Other East North Central	10		5.5	
Middle Atlantic and New England	16		8.8	
South	11		6.0	
Other U.S.	1		0.5	
Birthplace of mother of suicide in foreign country		82		45.1
Northwestern Europe	20		11.1	
Central Europe	40		22.1	
Eastern Europe	11		6.0	
Other Europe	3		1.6	
Asia	1		0.5	
Canada and Newfoundland	7		3.8	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		42		23.1
Birthplace of father of suicide in U.S.		60		33.0
Michigan	20		11.0	
Other East North Central	11		6.1	
Middle Atlantic and New England	20		11.0	
South	8		4.4	
Other U.S.	1		0.5	
Birthplace of father of suicide in foreign country		88		48.3
Northwestern Europe	18		9.9	
Central Europe	47		25.9	
Eastern Europe	11		6.0	
Other Europe	3		1.6	
Asia	1		0.5	
Canada and Newfoundland	8		4.4	
Other Western hemisphere	0		0.0	
Not ascertainable		34		18.7

Table 65 (Continued)

Characteristic	Number	Percent	
Burial, cremation, or removal of body			
Burial	142	78.0	
Cremation	4	2.2	
Removal elsewhere	36	19.8	
			100.0
Removal of suicide in U.S.	35		97.2
Michigan	18	50.0	
Other East North Central	10	27.7	
Middle Atlantic and New England	2	5.6	
South	1	2.8	
Other U.S.	4	11.1	
Removal of suicide in foreign country	1		2.8

ROOM USE ONLY.

MAY 17 1963

AP 17 '54

May 5 '55

Feb 25 '57

Mar 20 '57

May 2 '57

Jun 3 '57

APR 13 '58

May 1 58

Oct 15 '58

MAR 18 1961

MAR 30 1961

JUN 12 1965

JAN 1967

JAN 13 1967

FEB 2 1967

MAY 7 '67

FEB 6 1964

MAR 7 1964

2 1964