

Supplementary Appendix 1. Methodological comments

The records of 39 cities that recorded cases of homicide victims with "undetermined" sex between 2016 and 2019 were excluded. This, in the average of the 4 years of information, would add up to 15 cases. Also, the record of 9 cities that recorded cases of homicide victims with the "undetermined" age group between 2016 and 2019 was excluded. This, in the average of the 4 years of information, adds up to 2.25 cases.

Cities in Colombia that did not register any homicide between 2016 and 2019 (DIVIPOLA code): "05055", "05142", "13248", "13268", "13620", "13760", "15051", "15087", "15090", "15092", "15097", "15114", "15135", "15187", "15189", "15215", "15224", "15226", "15232", "15236", "15248", "15276", "15296", "15299", "15317", "15367", "15368", "15380", "15403", "15425", "15455", "15464", "15476", "15514", "15542", "15621", "15673", "15676", "15693", "15720", "15723", "15740", "15757", "15761", "15763", "15764", "15798", "15822", "15832", "15835", "15837", "17495", "25086", "25154", "25281", "25288", "25293", "25299", "25312", "25368", "25436", "25489", "25518", "25777", "25807", "25841", "25867", "25871", "27075", "27135", "27580", "47205", "47960", "50686", "52019", "52083", "52203", "52207", "52385", "52506", "52683", "52696", "54099", "54418", "68013", "68051", "68132", "68152", "68160", "68176", "68207", "68217", "68245", "68296", "68320", "68425", "68444", "68468", "68522", "68524", "68673", "68686", "68705", "68855", "68867", "68872", "70124", "73024", "73547", "85015", "86219", "91263", "91407", "91430", "91798", "94663", "94884", "94885", "94886", "94887", "94888", "97161", "97511", "97666", "97777", "97889".

Of the 1122 items coded in the 5-digit DIVIPOLA code, 110 entities do not report any information on suicide cases and were therefore treated as no case records and replaced with a value of 0.

Given that the official information obtained for the variables of domestic violence and homicide was originally found as a record of individual cases, for the municipalities for which there was no record of any case in the respective monitoring period, the lack of cases was defined as zero cases.

Cities that do not record any cases of domestic violence between 2016 and 2019 (DIVIPOLA Code): "05004", "05142", "05425", "05475", "05658", "05885", "08675", "13006", "13248", "13458", "13473", "13490", "13580", "13655", "13810", "15090", "15109", "15114", "15180", "15212", "15218", "15244", "15317", "15332", "15368", "15660", "15667", "15673", "15720", "15723", "15774", "15810", "15820", "15832", "15842", "17444", "17495", "17877", "18860", "19364", "19418", "19533", "19785", "19809", "25258", "25293", "25297", "25372", "25394", "27025", "27050", "27073", "27075", "27099", "27250", "27372", "27495", "27580", "27660", "27745", "27800", "47205", "47703", "47720", "47960",

"50223", "50686", "52203", "52233", "52390", "52427", "52435", "52480", "52490", "52540", "52565", "52573", "52687", "52694", "52696", "54313", "54670", "54800", "68121", "68160", "68211", "68344", "68522", "68524", "68682", "68686", "68867", "70124", "70265", "76845", "85279", "85315", "91263", "91405", "91430", "91460", "91530", "91540", "91798", "94343", "94663", "94885", "94886", "94887", "94888", "97161", "97511", "97777", "97889", "99624".

The variables of the number of IPS with psychiatry services and the number of IPS with mental health services were grouped.

For the variables of the number of acute mental care beds, the number of drug dependency beds, and the number of IPSs with psychiatric or mental health services, those department values without data were replaced by zero.

Departments with no information on acute mental care beds that were replaced by zero (DIVIPOLA code): "41", "44", "73", "81", "88", "91", "94", "95", "97", and "99".

Departments without information on drug dependence beds that were replaced by zero (DIVIPOLA code): "88", "94", "97", and "99".

Departments without information on institutions providing psychiatric services that were replaced by zero (DIVIPOLA code): "94" and "97".

Departments without information on institutions providing mental health services that were replaced by zero (DIVIPOLA code): "94", "97".

Cities that do not have a registered UBN indicator at the municipal capital level and its value was imputed by the value at the country level (DIVIPOLA Code): "91263", "91405", "91407", "91430", "91460", "91530", "91536", "91669", "91798", "94343", "94663", "94883", "94884", "94885", "94886", "94887", "94888", "97511", "97777", "97889".

Departments not included in the monetary poverty or unemployment indicators: Arauca, Casanare, Putumayo, San Andres, Amazonas, Guainía, Guaviare, Vaupes, and Vichada.

Cities without unemployment rate information for 2018 (DIVIPOLA Code) and its value was imputed by the value at the country level: "81001", "81065", "81220", "81300", "81591", "81736", "81794", "85001", "85010", "85015", "85125", "85136", "85139", "85162", "85225", "85230", "85250", "85263", "85279", "85300", "85315", "85325", "85400", "85410", "85430", "85440", "86001", "86219", "86320", "86568", "86569", "86571", "86573", "86749", "86755", "86757", "86760", "86865", "86885", "88001", "88564", "91001", "91263", "91405", "91407", "91430", "91460", "91530", "91536", "91540", "91669", "91798", "94001", "94343", "94663", "94883", "94884", "94885", "94886", "94887", "94888", "95001", "95015", "95025", "95200", "97001", "97161", "97511", "97666", "97777", "97889", "99001", "99524", "99624", "99773".

Departments with missing data for the rate of years of life potentially lost due to mental and behavioral disorders and rate of years of life potentially lost due to the use of psychoactive substances, that were replaced by the national value (DIVIPOLA code): "94" and "97".

In the representation of independent variables on the maps, the "fisher" style was used to define the cut-off points, based on the algorithm proposed by W. D. Fisher (1958) and discussed by Slocum et al. (2005) as the Fisher-Jenks algorithm. The selection strategy was at the convenience of the researcher considering that it is the one that would provide the most graphical information when presenting the data. It was contrasted with the styles "sd" based on standard deviations, "equal" based on intervals of equal magnitude, "pretty" which optimizes the same number of elements in each category, and "quantile" based on quantiles.

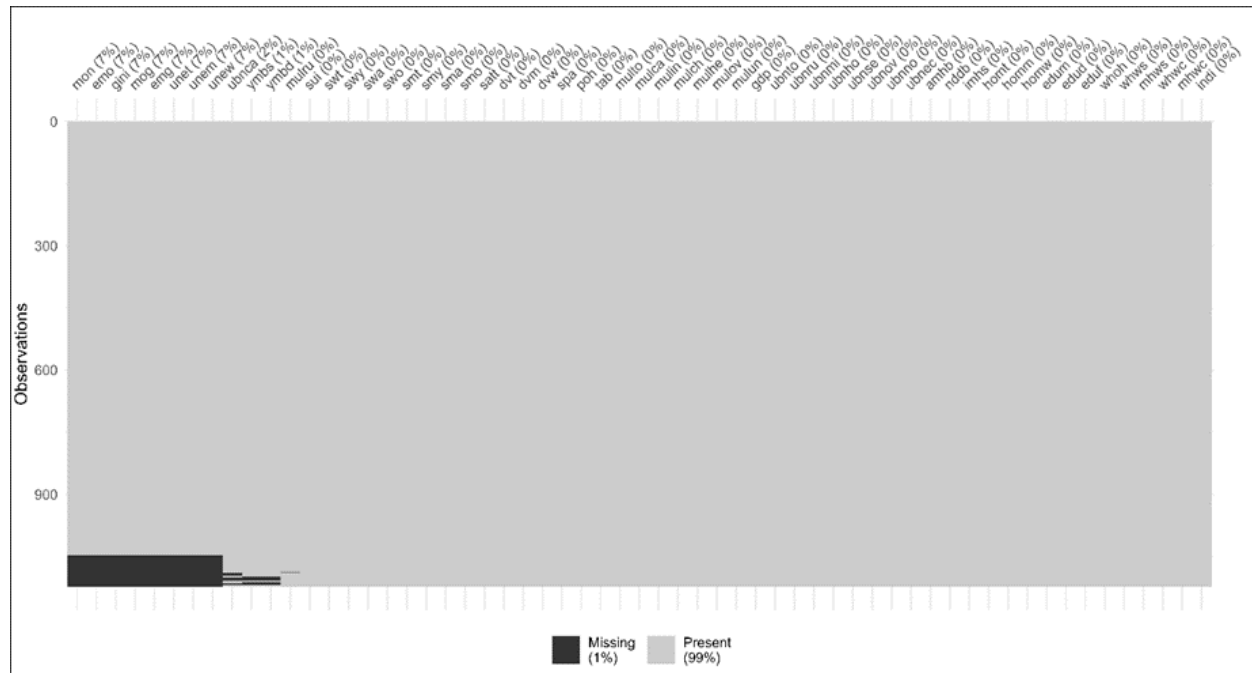


Figure M01. Missing data in the raw database (N=1122).

amhb = number of acute mental health beds, dvm = domestic violence rate (in men), dvt = domestic violence rate, dvw = domestic violence rate (in women), edud = school dropout rate, eduf = school loss rate, edum = educational enrollment rate, emg = extreme monetary poverty gap, emo = extreme monetary poverty, gini = Gini Index, homm = homicide rate (men), homt = homicide rate (overall), homw = homicide rate (women), indi = proportion of indigenous people, imhs = number of institutions providing mental health or psychiatry services, mhwc = men HoH without a spouse and with a child under 18 years of age, mhws = men HOH without a spouse, mog = monetary poverty gap, mon = monetary poverty, mulca = MPI (municipal capital), mulch = MPI (child labor), mulhe = MPI (health insurance), mulin = MPI (informal labor), mulov = MPI (overcrowding), mulru = MPI (rural area), multo = multidimensional poverty index [MPI], mulun = MPI (long-term unemployment), nddb = number of drug dependency beds, gdp = gross domestic product in billions of COP, poh = lifetime problematic alcohol use, satt = suicide attempts rate, sma = suicide rate (unadjusted) in men between 45-64 years, smo = suicide rate (unadjusted) in men between 65-84 years, smt = suicide rate (unadjusted) in men between 15-85 years, smy = suicide rate (unadjusted) in men between 15-44 years, spa = lifetime use of illegal psychoactive substances, sui = suicide rate (unadjusted) between 15-85 years, sui.ad = sex-age-adjusted suicide rate, swa = suicide rate (unadjusted) in women between 45-64 years, swb = suicide rate (unadjusted) in women between 65-84 years, swt = suicide rate (unadjusted) in women between 15-85 years, swy = suicide rate (unadjusted) in women between 15-44 years, tab = lifetime tobacco use, ubnca = UBN in the municipal seat, ubnec = UBN economic dependence component, ubnho = UBN housing component, ubnmi = UBN misery component, ubnno = UBN non-attendance component, ubnov = UBN overcrowding component, ubnru = UBN in rural areas, ubnse = UBN services component, ubnto = unmet basic needs [UBN], unem = unemployment rate (among men), unet = unemployment rate (overall), unew =

unemployment rate (among women), whoh = women HOH, whwc = women HoH without a spouse and with a child under 18 years of age, whws = women HOH without a spouse, ymbd = rate of YLPL due to MBD, ymbs = rate of YLPL due to MBD caused by psychoactive substances use.

For the spatial analysis, 57 regions were excluded from the shapefile that had no connections with other regions. Of the cities included in the analysis, only the islands of San Andres and Providencia were excluded, leaving a total of 1118 regions of interest and 32 departments for the spatial analysis.

Of the 1118 regions included for the spatial analysis, the average number of links between regions is 5.8 with Bogota, D.C. being the most connected region with 20 links.

Supplementary Appendix 2. Supplementary tables.

Table S1. Descriptive analysis of the variables related to suicide, violence, ethnicity, living conditions, lifetime use of psychotropic substances, educational indicators, mental health indicators, and poverty.			
Variable	Median [Min, Max]	Q1, Q3	Moran's I statistic (p-value)
Variables with distribution by city (N=1122)			
Suicide attempts α	48.6 [0, 305]	25.3, 76.2	0.27 (<0.001)
Homicide rate α	13.1 [0, 209]	5.72, 25.7	0.50 (<0.001)
Indigenous inhabitants rate α	129 [0, 94800]	28.4, 2450	0.68 (<0.001)
Domestic violence rate α	19.5 [0, 225]	6.24, 43.8	0.33 (<0.001)
UBN (%)	16.8 [1.59, 96.0]	11.0, 28.7	0.72 (<0.001)
UBN in the municipal seat (%) *	11.3 [0.305, 99.6]	6.91, 21.1	0.63 (<0.001)
UBN in rural areas (%)	20.6 [2.97, 96.0]	13.5, 35.0	0.74 (<0.001)
UBN misery component (%)	2.80 [0, 82.0]	1.24, 7.74	0.68 (<0.001)
UBN housing component	3.34 [0.03, 77.5]	1.20, 10.3	0.69 (<0.001)
UBN services component	1.92 [0, 91.8]	0.559, 6.94	0.68 (<0.001)
UBN overcrowding component	4.46 [0, 63.2]	2.54, 7.47	0.60 (<0.001)
UBN non-attendance component	1.52 [0, 37.3]	1.01, 2.51	0.41 (<0.001)
UBN economic dependence component	6.76 [0.0880, 37.7]	4.36, 10.1	0.54 (<0.001)
Women HOH (%)	34.8 [8.94, 72.7]	30.5, 39.3	0.35 (<0.001)
Women HOH without a spouse (%)	77.1 [35.1, 96.7]	71.3, 82.4	0.38 (<0.001)
Men HOH without a spouse (%)	28.3 [13.0, 68.6]	23.9, 33.5	0.50 (<0.001)
Women HoH without a spouse and with a child under 18 yr (%)	35.9 [13.3, 75.0]	29.4, 43.7	0.66 (<0.001)
Men HoH without a spouse and with a child under 18 yr (%)	8.83 [0, 38.5]	6.57, 11.6	0.59 (<0.001)
Variables with departmental distribution (N=33)			
Lifetime use of illegal psychoactive substances (%)	6.89 [0.340, 25.6]	4.26, 11.4	0.28 (0.002)
Lifetime problematic alcohol use (%)	6.39 [2.50, 21.2]	5.16, 8.22	-0.02 (0.436)
Lifetime tobacco use (%)	31.1 [7.94, 45.3]	23.8, 35.7	0.50 (<0.001)
Educational enrollment rate (%)	83.5 [55.7, 101]	77.0, 92.5	0.38 (<0.001)
School dropout rate (%)	3.20 [1.34, 7.14]	2.69, 4.17	0.17 (0.030)
School loss rate (%)	6.42 [0.0800, 17.6]	4.25, 7.52	0.10 (0.119)

Number of acute mental health beds	10.0 [0, 166]	0, 26.0	0.10 (0.094)
Number of drug dependency beds	47.0 [0, 660]	2.00, 146	0.47 (<0.001)
Number of institutions providing mental health or psychiatry services	43.0 [0, 278]	17.0, 61.0	0.13 (0.063)
Rate of YLPL due to MBD caused by PAS use **	0 [0, 5.59]	0, 0	0.22 (0.002)
Rate of YLPL due to MBD*	15.9 [0, 44.9]	6.01, 23.3	0.19 (0.024)
MPI (%)	28.7 [4.40, 65.0]	16.2, 34.9	0.41 (<0.001)
MPI (municipal capital) (%)	19.2 [4.30, 46.9]	11.8, 27.3	0.46 (<0.001)
MPI (rural area) (%)****	40.1 [19.2, 78.8]	30.6, 53.6	0.36 (<0.001)
MPI (informal labor) (%)	85.2 [52.8, 91.3]	74.5, 89.0	0.23 (<0.001)
MPI (child labor) (%)	2.30 [0.400, 6.10]	1.70, 3.30	0.14 (0.057)
MPI (health insurance) (%)	10.5 [3.70, 26.1]	8.50, 13.3	0.34 (<0.001)
MPI (overcrowding) (%)	11.0 [3.60, 28.1]	6.20, 17.0	0.60 (<0.001)
MPI (long-term unemployment) (%)	11.9 [7.00, 52.4]	9.40, 14.2	0.32 (<0.001)
Monetary poverty (%)***	41.3 [18.2, 68.6]	29.4, 49.3	0.10 (0.111)
Monetary poverty gap (%)***	15.1 [6.60, 37.3]	10.1, 18.6	0.04 (0.246)
Gini Index***	0.485 [0.422, 0.579]	0.468, 0.502	0.11 (0.108)
Gross Domestic Product in Billions of COP	15500 [281, 254000]	4070, 26900	0.05 (0.181)
Unemployment rate (%)***	9.17 [3.66, 13.8]	7.59, 10.8	0.14 (0.064)

COP = Colombian pesos, HOH = head of household, MBD = Mental and behavioral disorder, MPI = Multidimensional poverty index, PAS = Psychoactive substances, UBN = Unmet basic needs, YPLP = Years of life potentially lost, yr = years-of-age, α = rates per 100 000 population, * = 20 (1.8%) missing values, ** = 2 (6.1%) missing values, *** = 9 (27.3%) missing values, **** = 1 (3.0%) missing values. Global spatial autocorrelation for variables with missing data was estimated using the variable after imputation with the country-level value.

Table S2. Bivariate analysis (variables that are candidates for the explanatory model) (N=1122).

Variable	Suicide rate ratio	p-value	Non-standardized suicide rate	Variance	Variance explained (%)	Median rate ratio
<i>null</i>	.	.	7.32	0.27	.	1.64
tab	1.34	0.001	3.1	0.2	25.65	1.53
nddb	0.99	0.006	8.65	0.21	21.93	1.55
spa	1.49	0.01	5.27	0.22	18.22	1.57
mulun	1.26	0.015	5.32	0.22	18.22	1.57
suiat	1.02	0	6.45	0.22	18.22	1.57
edue	0.83	0.024	33.3	0.23	14.5	1.57
unet	1.09	0.025	3.23	0.23	14.5	1.58
imhs	0.97	0.037	8.79	0.24	10.78	1.59
mulov	0.78	0.059	9.97	0.24	10.78	1.59
mulhe	0.72	0.085	10.65	0.24	10.78	1.6
poh	1.44	0.089	5.6	0.25	7.06	1.61
ymbd	1.11	0.123	6.1	0.25	7.06	1.61
mulca	0.89	0.176	9.36	0.25	7.06	1.61
mon	0.99	0.197	11.2	0.25	7.06	1.61
mog	0.98	0.198	9.77	0.25	7.06	1.62

Variables included in the multivariate model are highlighted in bold. edue = educational enrollment rate; imhs = number of institutions providing mental health or psychiatry services (divided by 10); mog = monetary poverty gap; mon = monetary poverty; mulca = multidimensional poverty index [MPI] (municipal capital) (divided by 10); mulhe = MPI (health insurance) (divided by 10); mulun = MPI (long-term unemployment) (divided by 10); nddb = number of drug dependency beds (divided by 10); poh = lifetime problematic alcohol use (divided by 10); spa = lifetime use of illegal psychoactive substances (divided by 10); suiat = suicide attempt rate (divided by 10); tab = lifetime tobacco use (divided by 10); ymbd = rate of YLPL due to MBD (divided by 10).

Table S3. Bivariate analysis (variables that are not candidates for the explanatory model) (N=1122).

Variable	Suicide rate ratio	p-value	Non-standardized suicide rate	Variance	Variance explained (%)	Median rate ratio
ymbs	0.41	0.267	7.64	0.26	3.35	1.62
amhb	0.98	0.356	7.7	0.26	3.35	1.63
homt	1.02	0.004	7.07	0.26	3.35	1.63
gdp	1	0.255	7.85	0.26	3.35	1.63
dvt	1.01	0.001	7.06	0.27	-0.37	1.63
whoh	1	0.231	7.88	0.27	-0.37	1.63
gini	0.12	0.495	20.82	0.27	-0.37	1.63
edud	1.05	0.526	6.28	0.27	-0.37	1.64
mhw	0.98	0	8.82	0.27	-0.37	1.63
multo	0.97	0.671	7.91	0.27	-0.37	1.64
ubnto	1	0.09	7.66	0.27	-0.37	1.64
ubnca	1	0	8.5	0.27	-0.37	1.64
whws	1	0.402	6.7	0.27	-0.37	1.64
mhws	1	0.544	7.1	0.27	-0.37	1.64
ubnho	1	0.46	7.4	0.27	-0.37	1.64
whwc	1	0.643	7.53	0.27	-0.37	1.64
mulin	1.01	0.96	7.04	0.27	-0.37	1.64
ubnmi	1	0.014	7.62	0.27	-0.37	1.64
eduf	1	0.969	7.27	0.27	-0.37	1.64
ind	1	0.968	7.32	0.27	-0.37	1.64
mulch	1.35	0.684	6.79	0.27	-0.37	1.64
ubnru	1	0.643	7.22	0.27	-0.37	1.64
ubnnec	1	0.284	7.13	0.27	-0.37	1.64
ubnov	1	0.132	7.52	0.27	-0.37	1.64
ubnno	1	0.301	7.42	0.27	-0.37	1.64
ubnse	1	0	7.76	0.28	-4.09	1.65

Variables with statistically significant suicide rate ratio are highlighted in bold. amhb = number of acute mental health beds (divided by 10); dvt = domestic violence rate (divided by 10); edud = school dropout rate; eduf = school loss rate; gdp = gross domestic product in billions of COP (divided by 1 000); gini = Gini Index; homt = homicide rate (divided by 10); ind = indigenous per 100000 inhabitants (divided by 10 000); mhwc = men head of household [HoH] without a spouse and with a child under 18 years of age; mhws = men HoH without a spouse; mulch = MPI (child labor) (divided by 10); mulin = MPI (informal labor); mulov = MPI (overcrowding) (divided by 10); multo = MPI (overall) (divided by 10); ubnca = unmet basic needs [UBN] in the municipal seat; ubnho = UBN housing component; ubnmi = UBN misery component; ubnnec = UBN economic dependence component; ubnno = UBN non-attendance component; ubnov = UBN overcrowding component; ubnru = UBN in rural areas; ubnse = UBN services component; ubnto = UBN (overall); unet = unemployment rate (overall); whoh = women HoH; whwc = women HoH without a spouse and with a child under 18 years of age; whws = women HoH without a spouse; ymbs = rate of YLPL due to MBD caused by psychoactive substances use (divided by 10).

Table S4. Accumulative variance and exclusion during the variable selection process for the multivariate model.

Variable	Variance	<i>p</i> -value	Median Rate Ratio	Accumulative variance	Excluded variables
null	0.27	.	1.64	0.27	.
tab	0.20	0.001	1.53	0.20	.
nddb	0.21	0.006	1.55	0.17	.
spa	0.22	0.010	1.57	0.17	"spa"
mulun	0.22	0.015	1.57	0.15	.
suiat	0.22	<0.001	1.57	0.12	.
edue	0.23	0.024	1.57	0.12	"edue"
unet	0.23	0.025	1.58	0.11	.
imhs	0.24	0.037	1.59	0.10	"nddb"
mulov	0.24	0.059	1.59	0.10	.
mulhe	0.24	0.085	1.60	0.10	"mulov" and "mulhe"
poh	0.25	0.089	1.61	0.10	"mulun"
ymbd	0.25	0.123	1.61	0.10	"ymbd"
mulca	0.25	0.176	1.61	0.10	.
mon	0.25	0.197	1.61	0.10	"mon"
mog	0.25	0.198	1.62	0.09	.

edue = educational enrollment rate; imhs = number of institutions providing mental health or psychiatry services (divided by 10); mog = monetary poverty gap; mon = monetary poverty; mulca = multidimensional poverty index [MPI] (municipal capital) (divided by 10); mulhe = MPI (health insurance) (divided by 10); mulov = MPI (overcrowding) (divided by 10); mulun = MPI (long-term unemployment) (divided by 10); nddb = number of drug dependency beds (divided by 10); poh = lifetime problematic alcohol use (divided by 10); spa = lifetime use of illegal psychoactive substances (divided by 10); suiat = suicide attempt rate (divided by 10); tab = lifetime tobacco use (divided by 10); unet = unemployment rate (overall); ymbd = rate of YLPL due to MBD (divided by 10).

Table S5. Sensitivity analysis of the multivariate model with each city as the second level variable.

	Non-adjusted suicide rate		Adjusted by age				Adjusted by age and sex	
			Men		Women			
	Suicide rate ratio	<i>p-value</i>	Suicide rate ratio	<i>p-value</i>	Suicide rate ratio	<i>p-value</i>	Suicide rate ratio	<i>p-value</i>
Fixed effects								
Suicide attempt rate (divided by 10)	1.04	<0.001	1.05	<0.001	1.09	<0.001	1.04	<0.001
Unemployment rate (overall)	1.08	<0.001	1.08	<0.001	1.08	0.008	1.08	<0.001
Number of institutions providing mental health or psychiatry services (divided by 10)	0.99	0.004	0.99	0.152	1.00	0.926	0.99	0.008
Lifetime problematic alcohol use (divided by 10)	1.23	0.019	1.05	0.633	1.18	0.414	1.23	0.022
Multidimensional poverty index in municipal capitals (divided by 10)	0.89	0.001	0.86	<0.001	0.81	0.013	0.87	<0.001
Monetary poverty gap	1.00	0.884	1.01	0.402	1.03	0.021	1.00	0.960
Random effects								
Suicide rate (p-value)	2.84	(<0.001)	3.87	(<0.001)	0.24	(<0.001)	2.64	(<0.001)
Variance	0.44		0.74		2.23		0.46	
Median Rate Ratio	1.88		2.27		4.16		1.91	
Explained variance (%)	16.98		12.94		7.08		16.36	

Spatial pattern									
Moran's I for residuals (p-value)	0.08	(<0.001)		0.07	(<0.001)	0.05	(<0.001)	0.08	(<0.001)
Pattern	Random			Random		Random		Random	
Null model									
Suicide rate (p-value)	6.00	(<0.001)		8.48	(<0.001)	0.91	(0.182)	5.40	(<0.001)
Variance	0.53			0.85		2.40		0.55	
Median Rate Ratio	2.00			2.41		4.38		2.02	
Moran's I for residuals (p-value)	0.19	(<0.001)		0.16	(<0.001)	0.10	(<0.001)	0.18	(<0.001)
Pattern	Clustered			Clustered		Clustered		Clustered	

Supplementary Appendix 3. Supplementary figures.

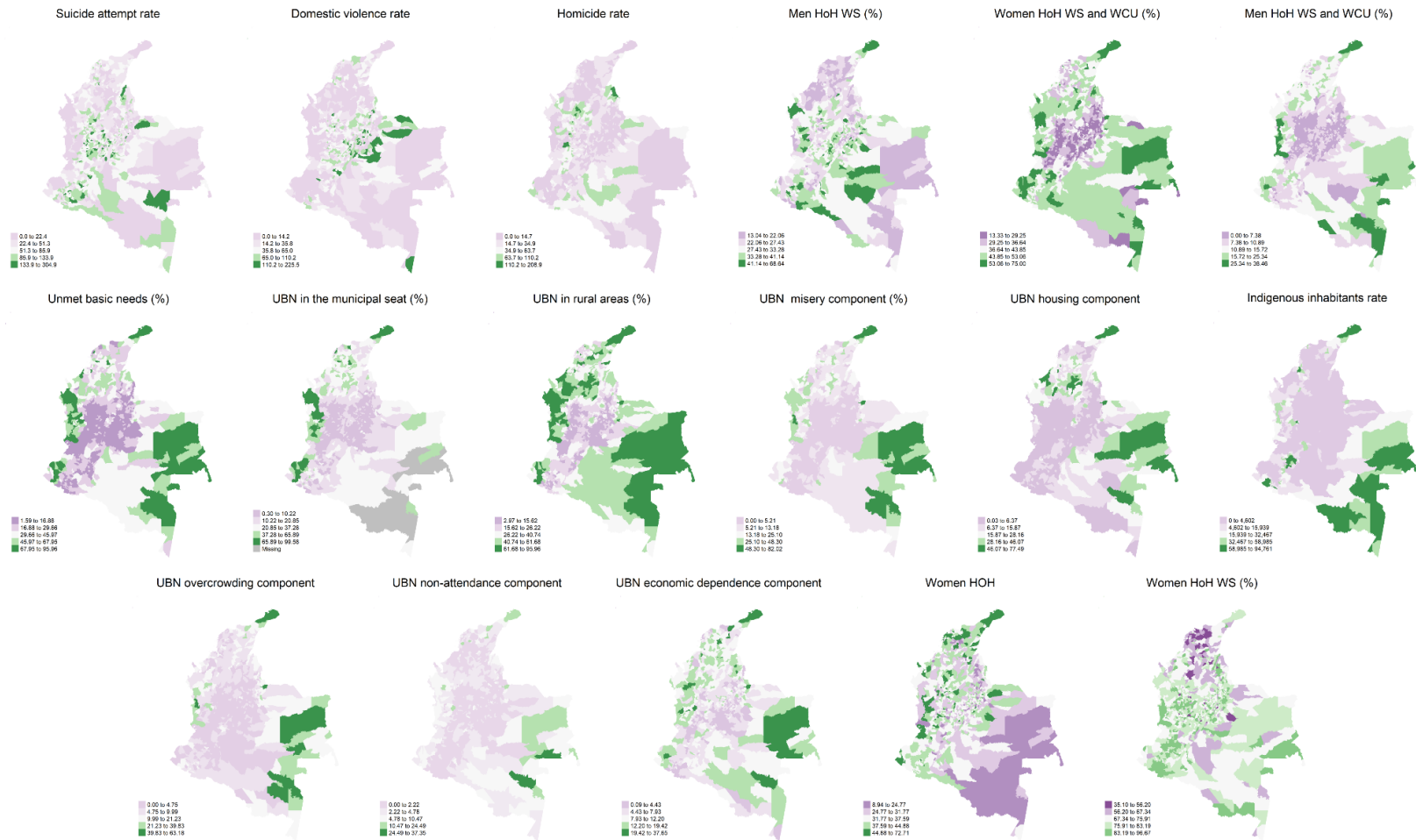


Figure S01. Spatial distribution of socioeconomic indicators related to suicide, violence, ethnicity, and living conditions with distribution by city. The cut-off points for each color in the map were estimated using the Fisher style. HOH = head of household, UBN = Unmet basic needs, WS = without spouse/husband, WCU = with a child under 18 years of age.

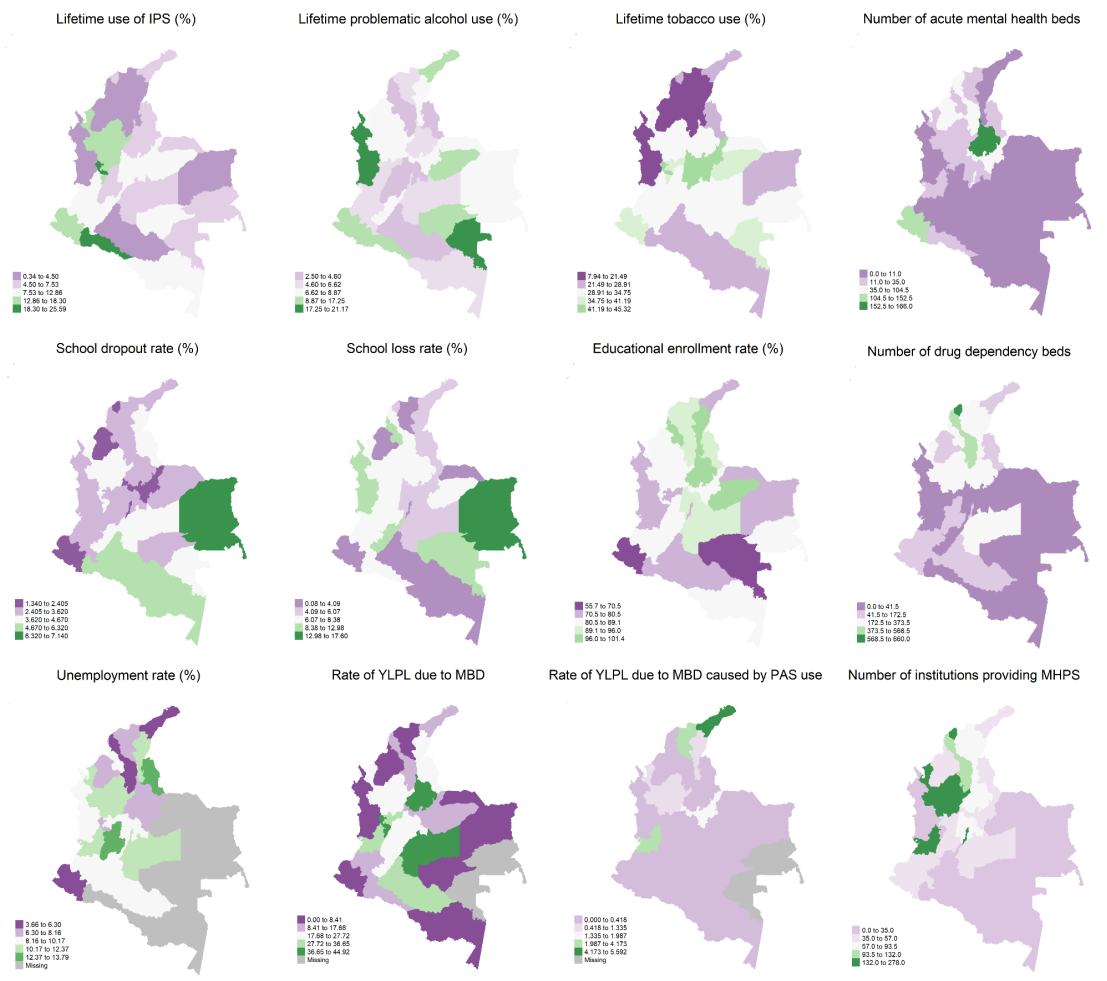


Figure S02. Spatial distribution of social indicators related to lifetime use of psychotropic substances, education, poverty, and mental health indicators with departmental distribution. The cut-off points for each color in the map were estimated using the Fisher style. IPS = illegal psychoactive substances, MBD = Mental and behavioral disorder, MHPS = mental health or psychiatry services, PAS = Psychoactive substances, YLPL = Years of life potentially lost.

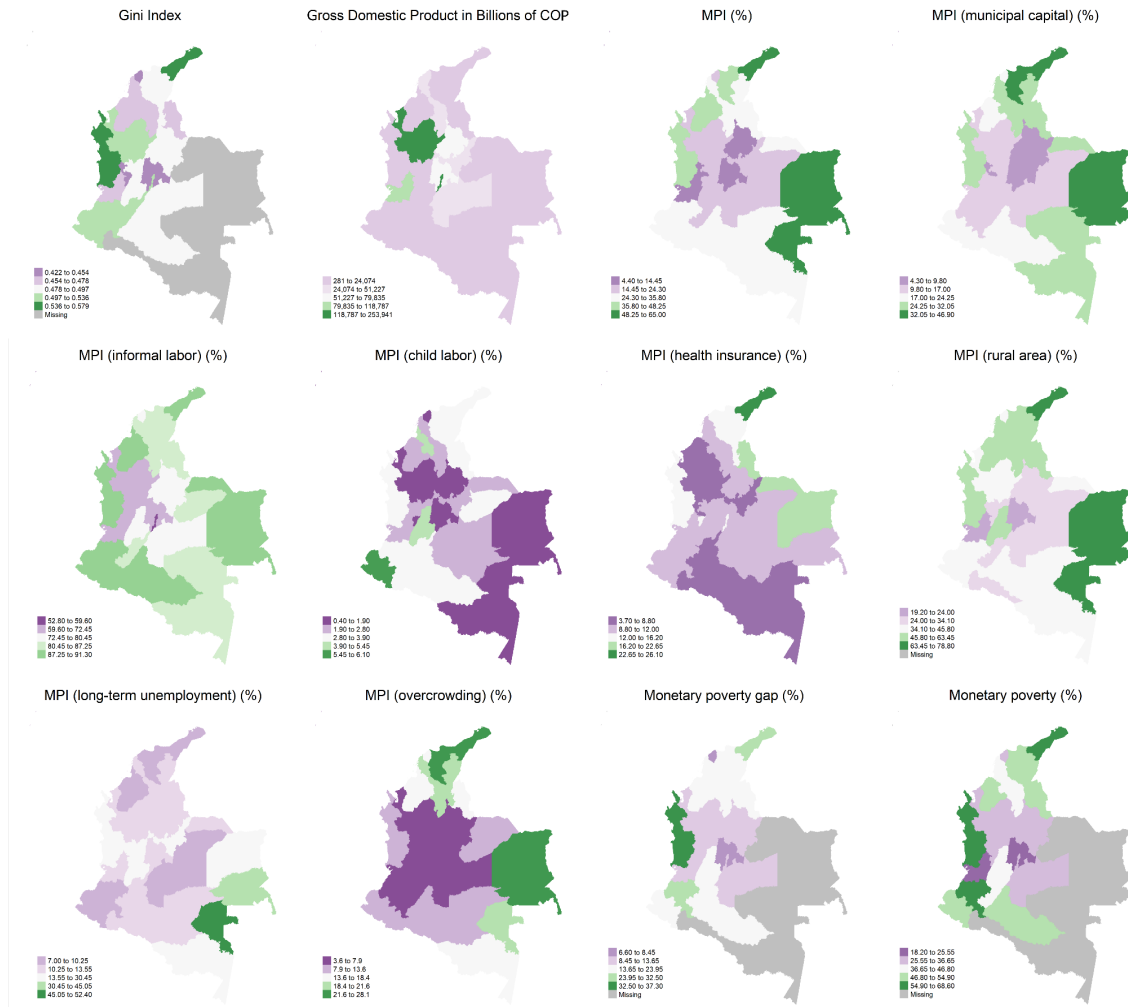


Figure S3. Spatial distribution of social indicators related to poverty and economic indicators with departmental distribution. The cut-off points for each color in the map were estimated using the Fisher style. COP = Colombian pesos, MPI = Multidimensional poverty index.

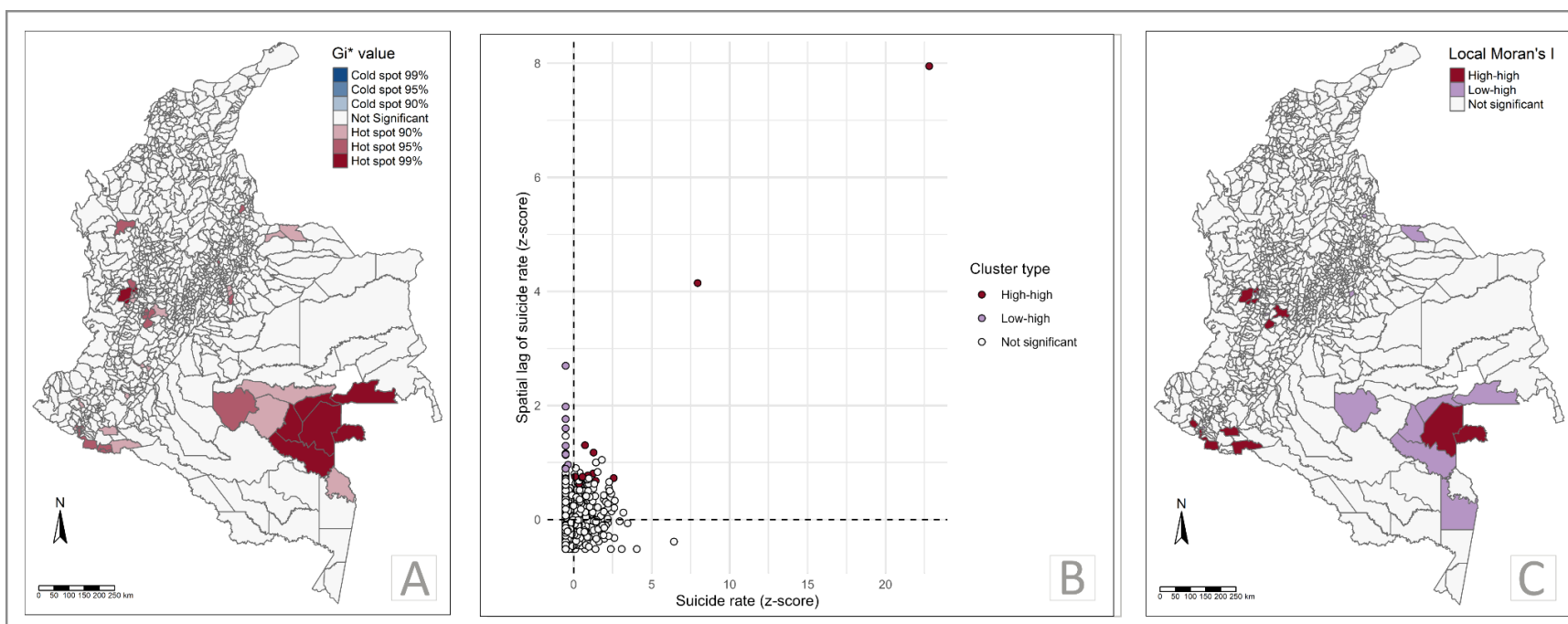


Figure S4. Local Indicators of Spatial Association for age-standardized suicide rate in women by city. A) "Hot and Cold spots" of suicide rate determined by Gi* statistic; B) Local Moran's I scatterplot; C) Cluster map.

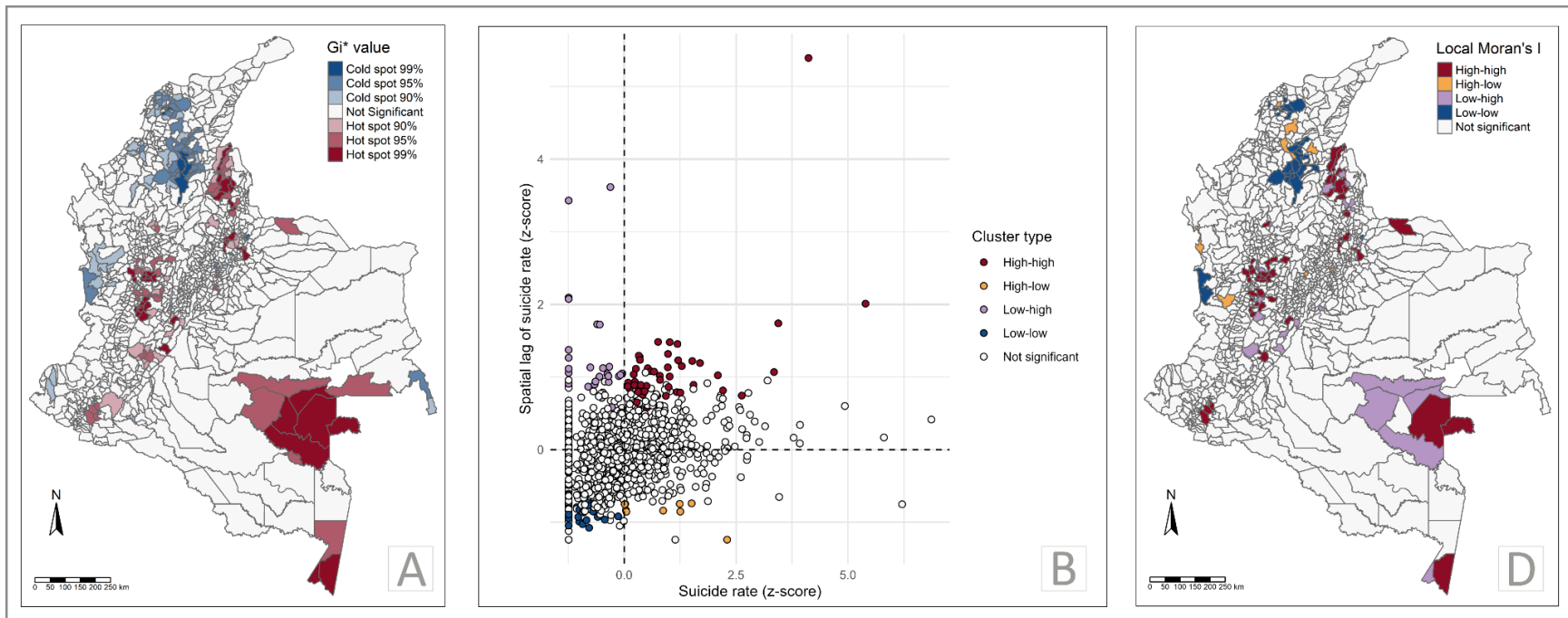


Figure S5. Local Indicators of Spatial Association for age-standardized suicide rate in men by city. A) "Hot and Cold spots" of suicide rate determined by Gi* statistic; B) Local Moran's I scatterplot; C) Cluster map

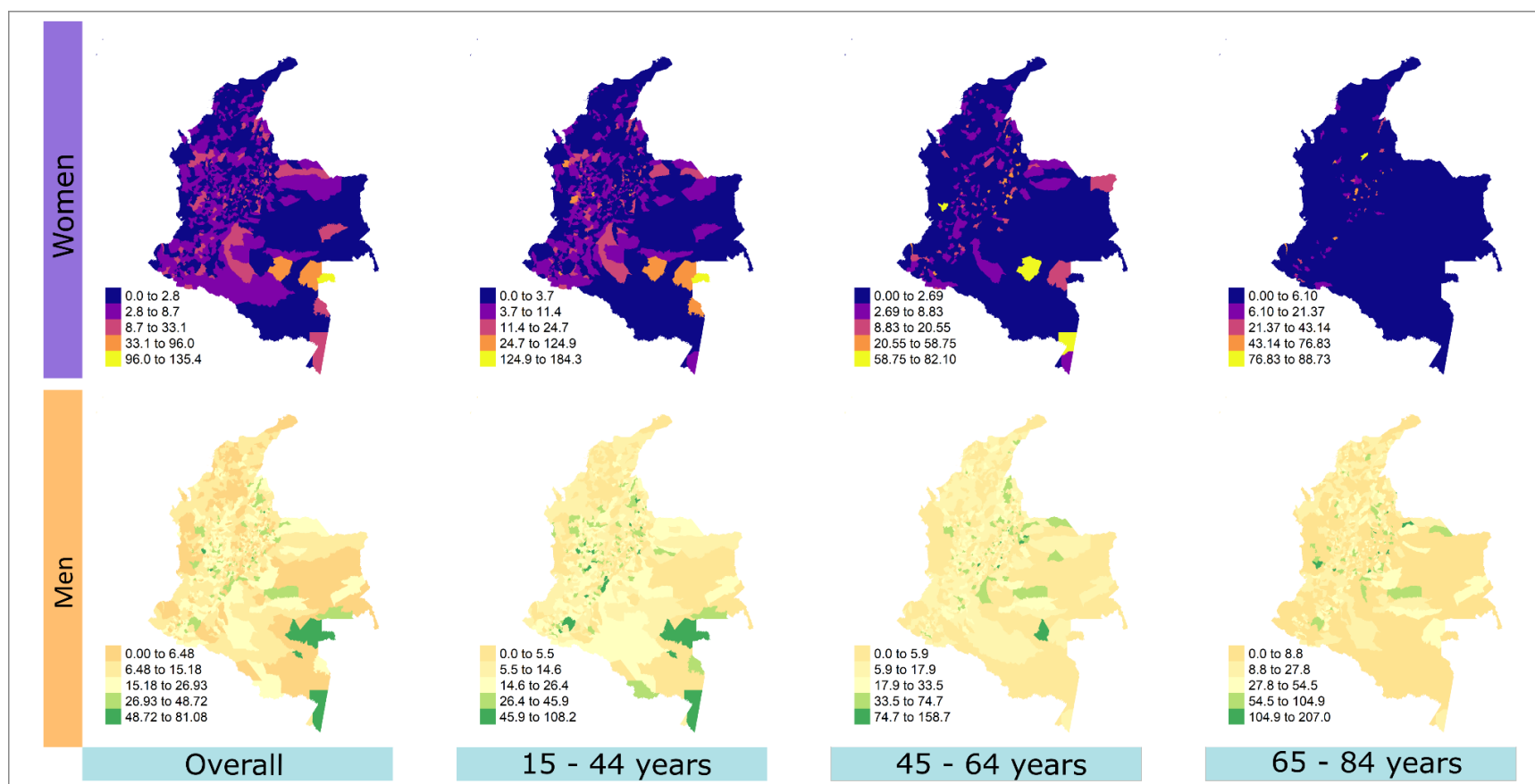


Figure S6. Non-standardized suicide rate per 100,000 inhabitants divided by sex and group of age. The cut-off points for each color in the map were estimated using the Fisher style.