

ABSTRACT

This diploma thesis is devoted to the study of suicide in the Czech Republic (formerly Czechoslovakia). This thesis emphasizes the boom stage of the second half of the 1920s and the economic crisis of the first half of the 1930s and the financial crisis after 2008 and the economic boom after 2015. These two stages are important due to classical crises and booms that occurred in the market economy era.

The methodology of the diploma thesis is based on selected theoretical concepts that deal with the influence factors have on suicide rates. Their subsequent application to the stages of the mentioned booms and crises in the selected periods shows their relevance for explaining this researched phenomenon in the given country.

This work aims to evaluate the current state of research and find the most suitable methods and indicators that will be subjected to empirical testing using the analysis of selected stages in the author's thesis. The theoretical part presents how the topic developed during the 19th and 20th centuries. The analytical part proves the validity of the theoretical concepts; which examine the extent to which there is a connection between the suicide rate and chosen factors in the observed periods. The author thus uses empirical evidence in the diploma thesis to verify the validity of the concepts from the theoretical part. In conclusion, it can be said that this diploma thesis contains an extensive analysis of the available statistical data on the dynamics of the development of the number of suicides in the territory of the Czech Republic and compares these dynamics with the situations in Germany and France.

Keywords: suicide, Durkheim's theory, R. Ginsberg's theory, Henry and Short's theory, T.G. Masaryk, boom, crisis, economic factors