

Although the suicide rate in Japan has been declining since 2010, it can be evaluated that it is still at a high level internationally. In the long-term trend on the number of suicides in our country, relationships with changes in social and economic circumstances have been clarified, not only for measures against mental disorders such as depression, but inclusive for society as a whole. It is said that a necessary approach is necessary. Even with changes in policy at the national level, the importance of such efforts from these perspectives is gradually being recognized. One of the policies from a comprehensive perspective is "gatekeeper training project". Gatekeeper in the context of countermeasures against suicide refers to "people who initially intervene in the crisis of suicide in the community and prevent suicide", and its importance in the strategy of the United Nations and the suicide measures outline have been pointed out. However, quantitative analysis on the nationwide scale in Japan has not yet been made on the effect of that training. Based on the above problem background, in this paper, we use the following two points as research questions. First, what are the attributes of municipalities that have a significant influence on the suicide rate? Second, what is the policy that municipalities, municipalities, and towns and villages are acting significantly on the decline of suicide rates, respectively. As the hypotheses that we would like to derive from these two research questions, (1) the social and economic attributes of municipalities and municipalities have a significant influence on the suicide rate, and after adjusting the attributes of these municipalities, among the policies implemented by towns and villages, the point is that policies leading to economic support and gatekeeper training projects significantly affect the suicide rate reduction. In this paper, panel data by municipalities and municipalities were prepared, and the authenticity of these hypotheses was quantitatively verified using panel data analysis and quantile point regression method. As a result of the analysis, the following three points were clarified. It was. First, in the fixed effects model, the variables with statistically significant positive effects on the suicide rate are living protection expenditure per capita, the number of elderly single households per 100,000 population, and the number of households in the gatekeeper. This is a dummy variable indicating whether or not the training project has been started. Variables with a statistically significant negative effect are taxable income per capita and the total population. In addition, in the quantile regression method, variables with a statistically significant positive effect on the suicide rate, like the fixed effect model, are per capita welfare expenses, per capita 100 thousand elderly single households. It is a number. On the other hand, those with a statistically significant negative effect are dummy variables showing whether or not the gatekeeper training project is implemented, taxable income per capita, and the total population. Furthermore, (3) In the random effect model, when the 2011 annual dummy in which the Great East Japan Earthquake occurred was put into the regression analysis, the variable had a statistically significant negative effect on the suicide rate. The policy implications obtained from the above analysis results are: (1) to enhance support for elderly single-person households and households receiving welfare, which is a high risk for suicide, (2) to enhance support for gatekeeper training projects and encouraging the implementation of the project at local governments in implementation. Regarding the concrete contents of an effective program for suicide prevention, although it is outside the scope of this paper, since some suggestions have been made so far, some comments will be added based on them.