**Prof. PhDr. Tomáš Katrňák, Ph.D**

Tomáš Katrňák is a professor at the Faculty of Social Studies of Masaryk University in Brno. His areas of expertise include social stratification, social statistics, and methods of sociological data analysis. He is the author of the monograph Destined to Manual Labour: Educational Reproduction in a Working-Class Family (in Czech, 2004) and the books Class Analysis and Social Mobility (in Czech, 2005), Elective Affinities? Homogamy and Heterogamy of Married Couples in the Czech Republic, (in Czech, 2008) and Return to Social Origin: Social Stratification Development in Czech Society from 1989 to 2009 (co-authored by Petr Fučík, in Czech, 2010). He has published in Czech Sociological Review, Sociology, International Sociology, Sociological Theory and Methods, European Sociological Review, and Research in Social Stratification and Mobility.

**Suicidal rate and age, period and cohort effects in European countries between 1994 and 2014**

Abstract: The presentation introduces the relationship between education inequality and suicide rates in 24 European countries between 1994 and 2014. Could educational expansion be the cause of the decline in suicide rates in European countries? To answer this question and to unpack the relationship between educational inequality and suicide rates, I present the data from 24 European countries covering the time from 1994 to 2014. The data come from the World Health Organization’s Mortality Database. The data are analyzed as population data from an age-period-cohort (APC) perspective (IE – intrinsic estimator approach for identification APC models). The effects of all these three variables are presented (age, period and birth cohort). The results show that there are significant differences in the number of suicides among European countries and analyzed years. I document that educational expansion influences suicides via birth cohorts. The compositional effect has been identified: changes in educational structure (higher number of people with tertiary education) have a positive effect on the decline of suicides in European countries.