Table 1 - Sociodemographic variables, school type, familial background, and suicidal behaviour.

| Characteristics | Females $(n = 2,743)$ | Males (n = 2,769) | Total (n = 5,512) |
|------------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Age, mean (SD), y | 14.77 (0.72) | 14.88 (0.74) | 14.82 (0.73) |
| Nationality, % | | | |
| German | 89.49 | 87.90 | 88.69 |
| Other | 10.51 | 12.10 | 11.31 |
| School type*, % | | | |
| Gymnasium | 38.79 | 32.83 | 35.79 |
| Realschule | 33.25 | 31.92 | 32.58 |
| Hauptschule | 25.41 | 32.18 | 28.81 |
| Förderschule | 2.55 | 3.07 | 2.81 |
| Family composition, % | | | |
| 2 Parents | 74.08 | 76.14 | 75.11 |
| 1 Parent | 14.76 | 14.47 | 14.61 |
| 1 Parent and a partner | 9.90 | 8.19 | 9.05 |
| Other | 1.27 | 1.20 | 1.23 |
| Suicidal thoughts, % | 19.80 | 9.28 | 14.51 |
| Suicide attempts, % | 10.83 | 4.88 | 7.84 |

^{*} After four years of elementary school the German school system branches into three types of secondary schools. The so called "Hauptschule" (Secondary General School which takes five years after Primary School) prepares pupils for vocational training, whereas the "Realschule" (Intermediate Secondary School) concludes with a general certificate of secondary education after six years. Eight years of "Gymnasium" provide pupils with a general university entrance qualification