SHORT REPORT

Suicide mortality among electricians in the Swedish construction industry

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Objectives: To investigate the risk of suicide in Swedish electricians employed in the construction industry. A few studies have indicated an increased risk of suicide for electricians in the construction industry and electricians exposed to electromagnetic fields.

Methods: This is a cohort study. Electricians were identified through a computerised register of construction workers who had participated in health examinations in 1971–92. In this register, 33 719 male electricians were identified together with a reference group consisting of 72 653 male glass or woodworkers. Through a linkage with the Swedish Death Register, the cause of death was identified to the end of 1997. Mortality as a result of suicide was also compared with the general population with adjustments for sex, age, and period.

Results: The risk of mortality from suicide was decreased for electricians (standardised mortality ratio (SMR) 0.58, 95% confidence interval (95% CI) 0.47 to 0.71) and for the reference group of construction workers (SMR 0.81, 95% CI 0.72 to 0.91) compared with the general population.

Conclusion: Contrary to some other studies, risk of suicide was not increased among electricians in the construction industry.

A recent study indicated an increased risk of suicide among electric utility workers. Men employed as electricians and linemen were at an increased risk whereas the risk in power plant operators was decreased. A study based on census samples in the United States also found an increased risk of suicide in the construction industry (Englund, personal communication). Between 1971 and 1992, some information from those examinations was included in a computerised file. A total of 33 719 men were registered as electricians at the time of their health examinations. There were too few women to make an analysis of women feasible (n=110).

Glass and wood workers constituted the control group of 72 653 people identified in the same file of construction workers who had undergone a health check. Through a linkage with the Swedish Death Register, the mortality and cause of death among electricians and the control group were found between 1971 and 31 December 1997. In the analysis, we have only considered deaths between the ages of 20 and 74 years. We have abstracted all diagnosis from the death certificates that were classified as suicides by the register—that is, the eighth or ninth revision of the international classification of diseases (ICD-8 or 9) codes E950-E959 and ICD-10: X60-X84. The person-year method was used to calculate the expected mortality stratifying for sex, age group, and calendar year in the calculation. For electricians and the control group, the first follow up was performed the calendar year after the health examination. The follow ups were performed to 31 December 1997, year of death, or year of emigration, whichever came first. People lost in follow up (in total 0.16% of the cohort) were excluded from the analysis. Ninety five per cent confidence intervals (95% CIs) were calculated according to a Poisson distribution. The study was approved by Umeå University Committee of Ethics (00–130).

RESULTS

The electricians, glass, and wood workers all were at a decreased risk of suicide compared with the general population (table 1). The electricians were also at a decreased risk compared with glass and wood workers (standardised mortality ratio (SMR) 0.72, 95% CI 0.58 to 0.87).

DISCUSSION

United States construction workers seem to be at an increased risk of suicide. A study from Alabama compared 11 different industries and found construction workers to be at the highest risk of suicide. A study based on census samples in the United States also found an increased risk of suicide in the construction industry. Furthermore, another United States study found that electricians in the construction industry were at an increased risk of suicide (proportionate mortality risk, 95% confidence interval 0.72 to 0.91).

Abbreviations: SMR, standardised mortality ratio
### Table 1 Observed and expected number of suicides between 1971 and 1997 in male electricians and glass and wood workers, 20–74 years of age, compared with the general population

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Group</th>
<th>Observed</th>
<th>Expected</th>
<th>SMR (95% CI)</th>
<th>Person-years</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Electricians</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>164.2</td>
<td>0.58 (0.47 to 0.71)</td>
<td>544,547.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glass and wood workers</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>364.9</td>
<td>0.81 (0.72 to 0.91)</td>
<td>1,156,298.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Main messages

- Electricians in the construction industry seem to have no increased risk of suicide; the conclusions cannot be extended to all electricians as their exposures—for example, to electromagnetic fields—may vary.

#### Policy implications

- This study does not indicate that there is a need for special measures to prevent suicide as a result of occupational exposures for electricians working in the construction industry.

#### References


(0.79 ± 1.11 µT) and were at a decreased risk of suicide. Our study does not contradict the hypothesis that high exposure to EMFs may cause depression and increase the risk of suicide. In conclusion, our study indicates that electricians in the construction industry are not at an increased risk of suicide.

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