

Characteristics and Circumstances of Male Suicide Decedents in Construction and Extraction Occupations in Maryland, 2020-2022

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Mission and Vision

MISSION

The mission of the Prevention and Health Promotion Administration is to protect, promote and improve the health and well-being of all Marylanders and their families through provision of public health leadership and through community-based public health efforts in partnership with local health departments, providers, community based organizations, and public and private sector agencies, giving special attention to at-risk and vulnerable populations.

VISION

The Prevention and Health Promotion Administration envisions a future in which all Marylanders and their families enjoy optimal health and well-being.



Background



Why Construction Occupations?

- Disproportionately impacted by suicide nationally and in Maryland
 - Nationally (2021) Highest rates among working population¹
 - Males: 65.6 per 100,000 vs 32.0 for all
 - Females: 25.3 per 100,000 vs 8.0 for all
 - Maryland (2021)
 - 53.8 per 100,000² vs 12.2³ for all working-age
 - 4% of civilian workforce⁴ but 12% of suicides in Maryland Violent Death Reporting System (MVDRS) data²
- Largest proportion by occupation in MVDRS data since 2003²

References:



¹ Sussell A et al. Suicide Rates by Industry and Occupation — National Vital Statistics System, United States, 2021. MMWR Morb Mortal Wkly Rep 2023;72:1346–1350. DOI: http://dx.doi.org/10.15585/mmwr.mm7250a2

² Maryland Violent Death Reporting System

³ CDC WISQARS Explore Fatal Injury Data Visualization (Accessed 2024, April 16)

⁴ U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (2022, July 5). Geographic Profile of Employment and Unemployment, 2021, Table 18

Why Males?

- In 2022, 95.4% of workers in Construction and Extraction (Construction) occupations in Maryland were male¹
- In 2020-2022 MVDRS data, >98% suicide decedents whose usual occupation was construction were male²

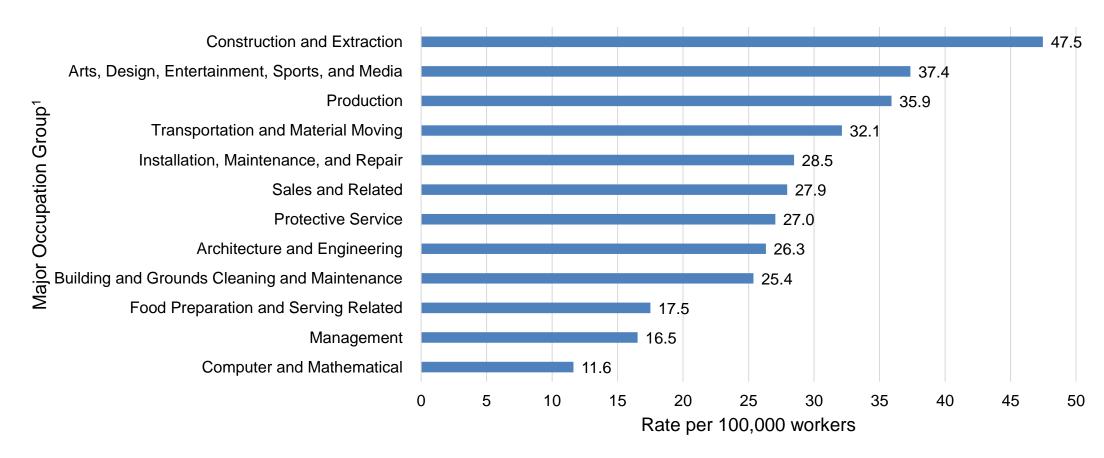
References:

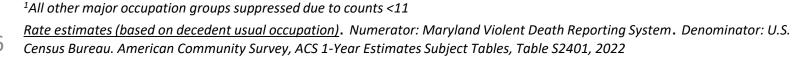


¹U.S. Census Bureau. American Community Survey, ACS 1-Year Estimates Subject Tables, Table S2401, 2022 (Accessed on June 11, 2024)

² Maryland Violent Death Reporting System

Suicide rate estimates for males age 16 and older by occupation in Maryland, 2022 MVDRS







Objectives and Methods



Objectives

- 1. Describe demographic characteristics of male decedents in construction occupations
- 2. Assess circumstances of suicide among male decedents in construction occupations
- 3. Identify differences between male decedents in construction occupations and all other working-age males
- 4. Pre-pandemic vs Covid-era comparison among decedents in construction occupations



- Data Source: 2020, 2021, and 2022 MVDRS (+ 2018 and 2019 for pre-pandemic/covid comparison)
 - Statewide surveillance system that maintains a detailed body of information concerning violent death in MD, funded by CDC
 - Primary source documents: death certificates, medical examiner reports, law enforcement reports
 - Major content areas: demographics, death and injury, circumstances, weapons, suspects (when applicable), toxicology, and overdose (when applicable)



- Usual occupation obtained from death certificates
- CDC's National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health Industry and Occupation Computerized Coding System (NIOCCS) used to assign Standard Occupation Classification (SOC) codes



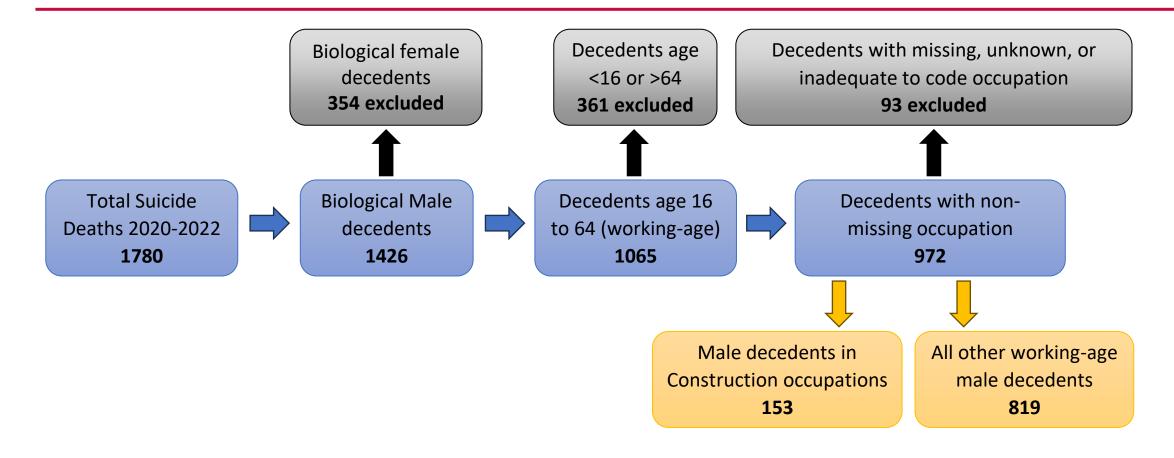
- Analysis
 - Counts and Percentages
 - Demographics
 - Injury and Death Characteristics
 - Weapons
 - Circumstances
 - Use chi square and Fisher's exact tests
 - Two-tailed
 - p<0.05



Disclaimers on MVDRS circumstance data

- Required documents: ME report, LE report, and death certificate.
 EMS/hospital records are not required
- Mental health one or more source document has to specifically say the decedent had a mental health diagnosis
- Substance use problem one or more source document has to indicate the decedent used drugs prior to the incident
 - Toxicology results or drugs/paraphernalia present at scene alone cannot endorse SUD coding
 - Cannot be coded if in recovery for 5 years or longer
 - Marijuana use must be noted as chronic, abusive, or problematic to be coded
- Limitation circumstances must be noted in one of the source documents to be coded; likely undercounted
- NVDRS coding manual https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/pdf/nvdrs/nvdrsCodingManual.pdf







Limitations

- Usual occupation may not accurately capture the type of work decedents were engaged in at the time of their death
- 8.7% cases with missing or inadequate to code occupation (2020-2022)



Results



Demographic Characteristics of working-age¹ male suicide decedents in Maryland, construction vs all other, 2020-2022 MVDRS

	Construction and Extraction	All Other Working Age ²		Construction and Extraction	All Other Working Age
Age *	<25 years: 12 (7.8%)	<25 years: 140 (17.1%)	Military	Ever served:	Ever served: 119 (14.6%)
	25-44 years: 72 (47.1%)	25-44 years: 347 (42.4%)	Experience ³ *	Never served: 142 (94.0%)	Never served: 696 (85.4%)
	45-64 years: 69 (45.1%)	45-64 years: 332 (40.5%)	'	, ,	, ,
	mean = 42.8 years	mean = 40.1 years			
Race and	White, NH: 116 (75.8%)	White, NH: 530 (64.7%)	Place of	United States: 127 (84.1%)	United States: 722 (88.7%)
Ethnicity *	Black, NH: 12 (7.8%)	Black, NH: 195 (23.8%)	Birth ³	US Territory: 0 (0%)	US Territory:
	Other, NH:	Other, NH: 49 (6.0%)		Other Country: 24 (15.9%)	Other Country: 89 (10.9%)
	Hispanic: 23 (15.0%)	Hispanic: 45 (5.5%)		, , ,	, i
Marital	Married: 35 (23.0%)	Married: 217 (26.5%)	Highest Level	<12 th Grade: 31 (20.4%)	<12 th Grade: 76 (9.3%)
Status ³	Never Married: 75 (49.3%)	Never Married: 425 (52.0%)	of Education	HS Diploma/GED: 91 (59.9%)	HS Diploma/GED: 343 (42.1%)
	Widowed:	Widowed: 18 (2.2%)	Earned ³ *	≥Some College: 30 (19.7%)	≥Some College: 395 (48.5%)
	Divorced: 32 (21.1%)	Divorced: 116 (14.2%)			
	Married, Separated:	Married, Separated: 42 (5.1%)			



¹Working age defined as 16 to 64 years old

²All Other Working Age includes all major occupation groups (other than Construction and Extraction), Not in workforce, and Military

³ Cases with values of Unknown and Not Applicable were considered to be missing

^{- -} Suppressed due to case counts <11

Injury and Death Characteristics of working-age¹ male suicide decedents in Maryland, construction vs all other, 2020-2022 MVDRS

	Construction and Extraction		All Other Working Age ²	
	n	%	n	%
Large Metropolitan County of Injury Occurrence	129	84.3	691	84.6
Injury Occurred at Victim's Residence ³	99	64.7	523	63.9
Suspected of Alcohol Use in Hours Preceding Incident ³	29	19.0	152	18.7
Alcohol Present in Toxicology ³	56	40.0	256	34.3



¹Working age defined as 16 to 64 years old

²All Other Working Age includes all major occupation groups (other than Construction and Extraction), Not in workforce, and Military

³ Cases with values of Unknown and Not Applicable were considered to be missing

Primary Mechanism of death for working-age¹ male suicide decedents in Maryland, construction (n=153) vs all other (n=819), 2020-2022 MVDRS

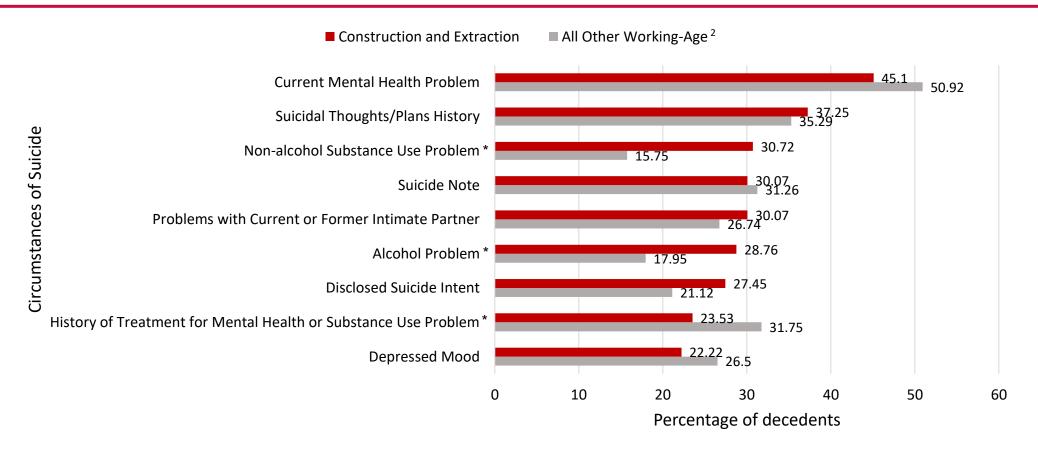


¹Working age defined as 16-64 years old

²All Other Working Age includes all major occupation groups (other than Construction and Extraction), Not in workforce, and Military ³All other primary weapon type includes non-powder gun, sharp instrument, blunt instrument, personal weapons, fall, explosive, drowning, fire or burns, shaking, motor vehicle, other transport vehicle, intentional neglect, biological weapons, and other



Circumstances of suicide for working-age¹ male decedents in Maryland, construction (n=153) vs all other (n=819), 2020-2022 MVDRS



¹Working age defined as 16 to 64 years old

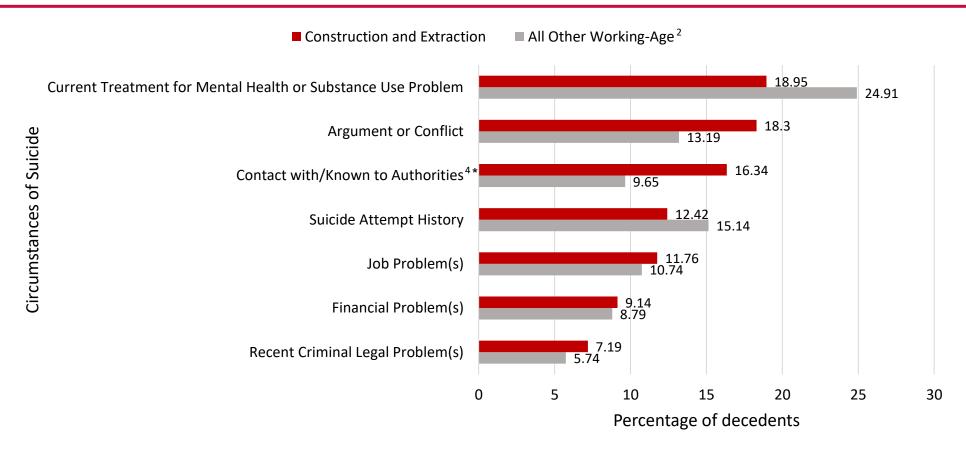


²All Other Working Age includes all major occupation groups (other than Construction and Extraction), Not in workforce, and Military

³ Circumstances with <11 observations in one or more stratification group not included

^{*}Differences are statistically significant at the p<0.05 level

Circumstances of suicide for working-age¹ male decedents in Maryland, construction (n=153) vs all other (n=819), 2020-2022 MVDRS (continued)



¹Working age defined as 16 to 64 years old



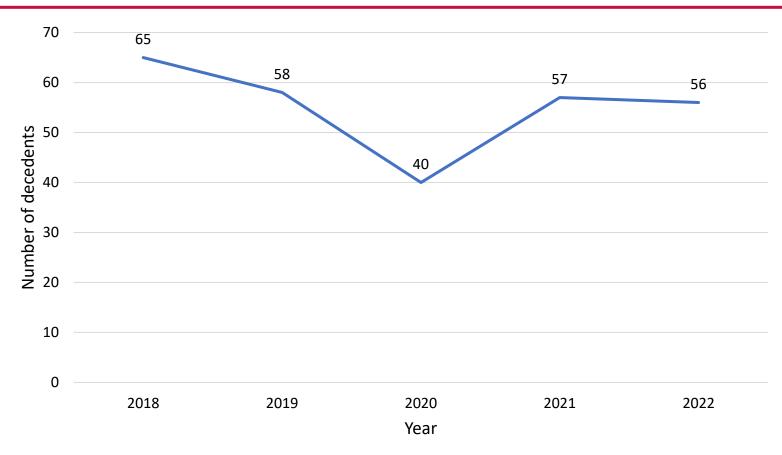
²All Other Working Age includes all major occupation groups (other than Construction and Extraction), Not in workforce, and Military

³ Circumstances with <11 observations in one or more stratification group not included

⁴Circumstance added in August 2021

^{*}Differences are statistically significant at the p<0.05 level

Estimated number of suicides by year among working-age¹ males in construction occupations in Maryland, 2018-2022 MVDRS







Characteristics¹ of working-age² male suicide decedents in construction occupations, Pre-pandemic (2018-2019) vs Covid-19 pandemic (2020-2022), MVDRS

	Pre-pand (n=123		Covid-19 pandemic (n=153)	
	n	%	n	%
Suicide Attempt History*	30	24.4	19	12.4



 $^{^{1}}$ Only variables with statistically significant differences are shown

²Working age defined as 16 to 64 years old

^{*}Differences are statistically significant at the p<0.05 level

Summary



Summary: Male Suicide Decedents in Construction Occupations

Result/Finding	Public Health Implication
Larger % of decedents of Hispanic origin & born outside of US	Multilingual and culturally competent services and resources
Hanging/suffocation/strangulation was the most common means; firearm suicides are increasing	Firearm-centered interventions + messaging to reach those at risk of dying by hanging/suffocation
Mental health problems, suicidal ideation, and SUD are common but history/current behavioral health treatment are less common	Interventions to connect construction workers with resources & increase access to care



Summary: Male Suicide Decedents in Construction Occupations

Result/Finding	Public Health Implication
More likely to have contact with/known to authorities	Potential opportunities for intervention via healthcare & criminal justice systems
Lower % had history of suicide attempt during the pandemic → more first-time attempts, increase of more lethal means, decrease in disclosure of prior attempts	Targeted suicide prevention communication & outreach to prevent isolation and encourage help-seeking behavior during public health emergencies



MARYLAND DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH Prevention and Health Promotion Administration phpa.health.maryland.gov

