Low intelligence increases risk of suicide


Q Does poor performance on intelligence tests predict suicide in Swedish men over 18 years old?

CONCLUSIONS

Higher risk of suicide is related to low scores on intelligence tests.

NOTES

Analysis of the interaction between intelligence score and potential confounders such as pre-existing psychiatric illness, and personal or parental education levels were performed using results of the logic test only. Authors state that logic test score was more strongly associated with suicide risk than other test scores, but the use of one test to represent overall intelligence must be interpreted with caution. Although the results of the study support an association between logic intelligence test scores and risk of suicide in Swedish military conscripts, the generalisability of these results is unclear. The authors acknowledge that unknown factors may have contributed to suicide and confounded the results.

MAIN RESULTS

After adjustment for age, year of birth, test centre, parents’ socioeconomic status, and education, there were significant negative associations between all four test scores and risk of suicide. The associations with verbal, visuospatial, and technical/mechanical test results were greatly attenuated when correlation between test scores was controlled for, but the strong association between logic scores and suicide risk persisted. In all cases, except with verbal test scores, higher scores were associated with a lower risk of suicide (hazard ratio increase per unit increase in test score: 0.92, 95% CI 0.89 to 0.95, p < 0.0001 on logic test v 0.97, 95% CI 0.94 to 0.99, p < 0.01 on spatial test v 0.96, 95% CI 0.94 to 0.99, p < 0.005 on technical test v 1.00, 95% CI 0.97 to 1.03, p = 0.77 on verbal test). Subsequent analyses of the association between the logic test score and suicide risk found that risk was not significantly changed by adjustment for poor mental health at baseline (p not reported), or parental education (p = 0.35 for interaction). The study reported that the association between intelligence scores and suicide depended on individual educational level (p < 0.005 for interaction) and that in those with high or medium levels of education, the gradient of suicide risk in relation to intelligence was greatest (HR for suicide: 2.25 in those with ≤ 9 years of primary school education and low (1–3) logic test score v 1.37 in those with > 3 years of secondary school and medium (4–6) logic test scores).

CONCLUSIONS

Higher risk of suicide is related to low scores on intelligence tests.

NOTES

Analysis of the interaction between intelligence score and potential confounders such as pre-existing psychiatric illness, and personal or parental education levels were performed using results of the logic test only. Authors state that logic test score was more strongly associated with suicide risk than other test scores, but the use of one test to represent overall intelligence must be interpreted with caution. Although the results of the study support an association between logic intelligence test scores and risk of suicide in Swedish military conscripts, the generalisability of these results is unclear. The authors acknowledge that unknown factors may have contributed to suicide and confounded the results.