

## Supplementary Material

Temperature-associated suicide mortality: contrasting roles of climatic warming and the suicide prevention program in Finland

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Table S1. Descriptive statistics of data. Statistics include the sample size (n) for each data set, a measure of centre (mean), and a measure of variability (standard deviation, sd) and the ranges as maximum (max) and minimum (min) values.

Variable/statistic	n	mean	sd	max	min
Suicide (overall)	258	365.721	455.298	1512.000	2.000
Suicide (males)	258	289.620	357.632	1193.000	1.000
Suicide (females)	258	76.101	98.859	319.000	0.000
Temperature, °C	258	5.546	1.006	7.758	2.950
Suicide rate (overall)	258	9.380	9.050	30.249	0.407
Suicide rate (males)	258	15.389	14.759	49.171	0.341
Suicide rate (females)	258	3.716	3.773	12.401	0.000

Table S2. Correlations between temperature and suicide rates and temperature. Pearson correlations were computed using annual values over the pre-prevention program (1751–1990) and full (1751–2008) periods. Correlations were also computed over the pre-prevention program period for the sub-periods 1751-1936 (death certificates written by a layman) and 1937-1990 (death certificates written by a doctor) (b). Statistical significance of each correlation is given in brackets.

(a)	Period	Overall	Males	Females
	1751-1990	0.178 (0.0069)	0.169 (0.0106)	0.147 (0.0358)
	1751-2008	0.025 (0.7660)	0.020 (0.8089)	0.011 (0.8895)
(b)	1751-1936	0.163 (0.0205)	0.149 (0.0350)	0.154 (0.0401)
	1936-1990	0.130 (0.3807)	0.138 (0.3535)	0.036 (0.7780)

Fig. S1. Comparison between the long temperature history of Uppsala and temperature record over the entire study region (70–60°N, 20–30°E) as extracted from the global dataset. The relationship was quantified using Pearson correlation ( $r$ ), determined over the common interval 1850–2008. The statistical significance ( $P$ ) of the correlation was yielded using Student's  $t$ -distribution and standard algorithms.

