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## **Do we all become electrosensitive?[\[1\]](#)**

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Very honoured publisher,

Each year takes the number of humans too, who make valid, it suffered under electrical sensitivity (see e.g. the composition of references in board 1), also under the term electrical hypersensitivity (EHS) well-known. There are also different diseases like the Fibromyalgie and the Burn out syndrome, whose symptoms are similar to those, as they arise with humans, who suffer from electrical sensitivity.

In Sweden electrical sensitivity is recognized as handicap, but there is still a controversy about the diagnosis of this illness. The opinion prevailing with government agencies and medical authorities is that that it concerns with this handicap a psychological feature without basis of physical or medical mechanisms (Swedish office for health and welfare SNBHW, 1995), whereby the misunderstanding is perpetuated it preserve only a small part of the population of concerns because of electrical sensitivity or the proximity of new radio transmission masts.

The number admits become cases of electrical sensitivity continual rises, since this feature 1991 was documented for the first time. The data submitted here are estimations and are based on extensive samplings, with which different question sets were used. In order to find out, whether the statistics point rather on a sub-group of electricsensitive or whether it concerns the entire population, we represented the found frequentnesses over the time axis in a normal distribution diagram (board 1 and figure 1).

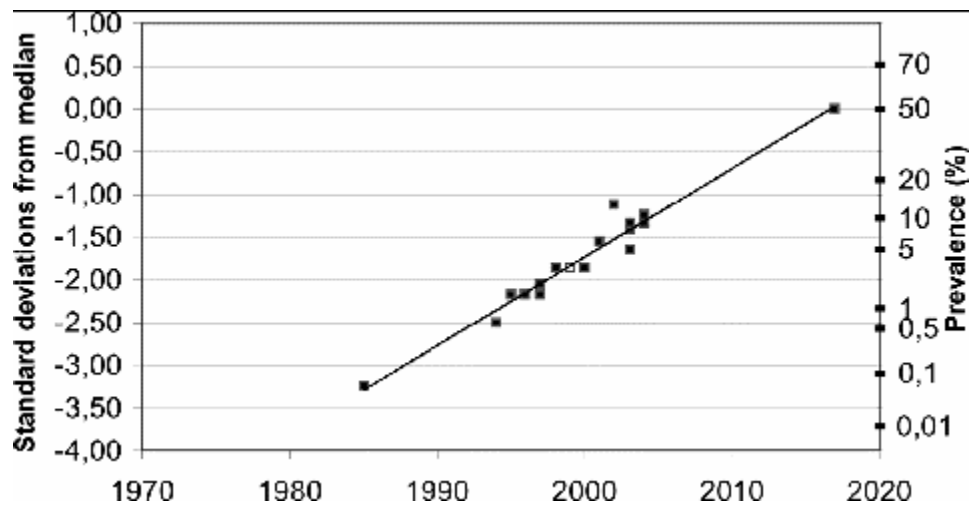
Contrary to the opinion prevailing with the medical authorities figure 1 shows that it concerns at the group of electrosensitive humans world-wide, with inclusion of Sweden, not only a small fraction of the otherwise healthy total population. It points rather on the fact that electrical sensitivity will be more common in the near future. That extrapolates trend shows that a portion of electrosensitively become humans of 50% of the total population can be expected on the year 2017.

The data submitted here were collected in Austria, Germany, Great Britain, Ireland, Sweden, in Switzerland and in the USA.

## Board 1

### Estimated frequency of electrosensitive humans to years and countries

| Measuring | Electrical |                            |                                       |
|-----------|------------|----------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| year      | sensitive  | Country, year under report | Reference                             |
|           | %          |                            |                                       |
| 1985      | 0.06       | Sweden 1991                | National Encyclopedia Sw., 1991       |
| 1994      | 0.63       | Sweden 1995                | Anonymous estimation 1994             |
| 1995      | 1.50       | Austria 1995               | Leitgeb N. et aluminium, 1995, 2005   |
| 1996      | 1.50       | Sweden 1998                | SNBHW, Env. report, 1998              |
| 1997      | 2.00       | Austria 1998               | Leitgeb N. et aluminium, 1998, 2005   |
| 1997      | 1.50       | Sweden 1999                | Hillert L et aluminium, 2002          |
| 1998      | 3.20       | California 2002            | Levallois P., 2002                    |
| 1999      | 3.10       | Sweden 2001                | SNBHW, Env. report, 2001              |
| 2000      | 3.20       | Sweden 2003                | Sw labour union Sif, 2003             |
| 2001      | 6.00       | Germany 2002               | Schroeder E., 2002                    |
| 2002      | 13.30      | Austria 2003               | Spiss B., 2003                        |
| 2003      | 8.00       | Germany 2003               | Infas, 2003                           |
| 2003      | 9.00       | Sweden 2004                | Eloeverkaensligas Riksfoerbund, 2005  |
| 2003      | 5.00       | Switzerland 2005           | Berne, Inst. f. Social medicine, 2005 |
| 2003      | 5.00       | Ireland 2005               | This is London, 2005                  |
| 2004      | 11.00      | England 2004               | Fox E., 2004                          |
| 2004      | 9.00       | Germany 2005               | Infas, 2004                           |
| 2017      | 50.00      | Extrapolate on 50%         |                                       |



**Figure 1** frequency [ % ] laid on by humans world-wide, who regard themselves as electrosensitive, over the time axis in a normal distribution diagram. The terminator point with 50% is an extrapolated value. The variation amounts to 91% without installation course of the terminator point.

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Anonymous estimation: 50,000 in the year 1994.

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