## Suicide

## Facts at a Glance

**SUMMER 2008** 

#### **Fatal Suicidal Behavior**

#### In 2005:

- Suicide was the eleventh leading cause of death for all ages.<sup>1</sup>
- Suicides accounted for 1.3% of all deaths in the U.S.<sup>1</sup>
- More than 32,000 suicides occurred in the U.S. This is the equivalent of 89 suicides per day; one suicide every 16 minutes or 11.01 suicides per 100,000 population.<sup>1</sup>
- The National Violent Death Reporting System examined toxicology tests of those who committed suicide in 13 states: 33.3% tested positive for alcohol; 16.4% for opiates; 9.4% for cocaine; 7.7% for marijuana; and 3.9% for amphetamines.<sup>2</sup>

## Nonfatal Suicidal Thoughts and Behavior

- Among young adults ages 15 to 24 years old, there is one suicide for every 100-200 attempts.<sup>3</sup>
- Among adults ages 65 years and older, there is one suicide for every four suicide attempts.<sup>3</sup>
- In 2007, 14.5% of U.S. high school students reported that they had seriously considered attempting suicide during the 12 months preceding the survey. More than 6.9% of students reported that they had actually attempted suicide one or more times during the same period.<sup>4</sup>

### **Gender Disparities**

- Males take their own lives at nearly four times the rate of females and represent 79.4% of all U.S. suicides.<sup>1</sup>
- During their lifetime, women attempt suicide about two to three times as often as men.<sup>5</sup>
- Suicide is the eighth leading cause of death for males and the seventeenth leading cause for females.<sup>1</sup>
- Among males, adults ages 75 years and older have the highest rate of suicide (rate 37.97 per 100,000 population).<sup>1</sup>
- Among females, those in their 40s and 50s have the highest rate of suicide (rate 7.53 per 100,000 population).<sup>1</sup>
- Firearms are the most commonly used method of suicide among males (57.6%).<sup>1</sup>
- Poisoning is the most common method of suicide for females (39.1%).<sup>1</sup>

## **Racial and Ethnic Disparities**

- Among American Indians/Alaska Natives ages 15- to 34-years, suicide is the second leading cause of death.<sup>1</sup>
- Suicide rates among American Indian/Alaskan Native adolescents and young adults ages 15 to 34 (21.7 per 100,000) are 2.2 times higher than the national average for that age group (10.0 per 100,000).<sup>1</sup>
- Hispanic female high school students in grades 9-12 reported a higher percentage of suicide attempts (14.0%) than their White, non-Hispanic (7.7%) or Black, non-Hispanic (9.9%) counterparts.<sup>4</sup>





## Suicide Facts at a Glance

### **Age Group Differences**

- Suicide is the second leading cause of death among 25-34 year olds and the third leading cause of death among 15- to 24-year olds.<sup>1</sup>
- Among 15- to 24-year olds, suicide accounts for 12.3% of all deaths annually.<sup>1</sup>
- The rate of suicide for adults aged 65 years and older was 14.7 per 100,000.1

#### Nonfatal, Self-Inflicted Injuries\*

- In 2005, 372,722 people were treated in emergency departments for self-inflicted injuries.<sup>6</sup>
- In 2006, 162,359 people were hospitalized due to selfinflicted injury.<sup>1</sup>
- There is one suicide for every 25 attempted suicides.<sup>3</sup>

# Suicide-Related Behaviors among U.S. High School Students

#### In 2007:

- 14.5% of students, grade 9-12, seriously considered suicide in the previous 12 months (18.7% of females and 10.3% of males).<sup>4</sup>
- 6.9% of students reported making at least one suicide attempt in the previous 12 months (9.3% of females and 4.6% of males).<sup>4</sup>
- 2.0% of students reported making at least one suicide attempt in the previous 12 months that required medical attention (2.4% of females and 1.5% of males).<sup>4</sup>

#### References

- Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC). Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS) [Online]. (2005). National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC (producer). Available from URL: www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/default.htm.
- Karch D, Crosby A, Simon T. Toxicology testing and results for suicide victims—13 States, 2004. MMWR 2006; 55:1245-8.
- 3. Goldsmith SK, Pellmar TC, Kleinman AM, Bunney WE, editors. Reducing suicide: a national imperative. Washington (DC): National Academy Press; 2002.
- 4. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. Youth Risk Behavior Surveillance—United States, 2007. Surveillance Summaries, June 6. MMWR 2008; 57(No. SS-4).
- 5. Krug EG, Dahlberg LL, Mercy JA, Zwi A, Lozano R, editors. World report on violence and health. Geneva: World Health Organization; 2002.
- McCaig LF, Nawar EN. National hospital ambulatory medical care survey: 2004 emergency department summary. Advance data from vital and health statistics. Hyattsville (MD): National Center for Health Statistics; 2006. Report no. 372.

\*The term "self-inflicted injuries" refers to suicidal and non-suicidal behaviors such as self-mutilation.