Circumstances of Suicide Deaths in Maryland:
Data from the 2003-2019 Maryland Violent Death Reporting System (MVDRS)

Prepared July 19, 2022 by the
Center for Environmental, Occupational, and Injury Epidemiology (CEOIE)

Please note: The Maryland Vital Statistics Administration provides official death counts and rates for the State of Maryland. They can be viewed online at https://health.maryland.gov/vsa/Pages/reports.aspx. The Maryland Violent Death Reporting System is designed to supplement vital statistics data by providing information about the circumstances of violent death. Please refer to the Vital Statistics Administration for case counts and rates.

Circumstance data presented in this report is limited to information documented in the law enforcement and/or medical examiner files. Information on mental health and substance abuse history comes solely from these sources and not medical records or other treatment records.

Cases included in this report:
- Single-suicides of Maryland residents injured in Maryland
- Multiple-suicides of Maryland residents injured in Maryland
- Homicide followed by a single-suicide of Maryland residents injured in Maryland
- Single-suicides of out-of-state residents injured in Maryland

Cases excluded from this report:
- Suicide deaths of out-of-state residents that were injured out-of-state and died in Maryland

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Circumstances of Suicide Deaths in Maryland: 2003-2019 MVDRS

Table 1: Usual Industry[1] of Suicide Decedents 18 Years and Older in Maryland, 2019

Usual Industry Sector[1]	n	%
Construction	88	14.3%
Public Administration	55	8.9%
Retail Trade	47	7.6%
Not in workforce (homemaker, student, volunteer, unable to work)	46	7.5%
Transportation and Warehousing	42	6.8%
Accommodation and Food	39	6.3%
Manufacturing	37	6.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	33	5.3%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	33	5.3%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	32	5.2%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	23	3.7%
Educational Services	16	2.6%
Arts, Entertainment, and Recreation	14	2.3%
Military	14	2.3%
Finance and Insurance	12	1.9%
All other industries[2]	43	7.0%
Missing, unknown, and not enough information	43	7.0%
Total	617	100.0%

[1]Major industry sectors defined using the 2012 North American Industry Classification System (NAICS).

[2]All other industries includes: agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting, information, utilities, wholesale trade, mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.

Most Common Usual Industry, by Sex

Among **males**:
 1. Construction (17.7%)
 2. Public administration (9.1%)
 3. Retail trade (7.9%)

Among **females**:
 1. Healthcare and social assistance (18.5%)

Most Common Usual Industry, by Race and Ethnicity

Among **White, Non-Hispanics**:
 1. Construction (16.6%)
 2. Public administration (9.1%)
 3. Retail trade (7.1%)

Among **Black, Non-Hispanics**:
 1. Public administration (17.5%)
 2. Transportation and warehousing (10.7%)

Most Common Usual Industry, by Age Group

Among **<25 year-olds**:
 1. Not in workforce (30.8%)

Among **25-44 year-olds**:
 1. Construction (13.8%)
 2. Accommodation and food services (9.9%)
 3. Other services (except public administration) (7.9%)

Among **45-64 year-olds**:
 1. Construction (15.6%)
 2. Public administration (12.4%)
 3. Transportation and warehousing (8.4%)

Among **65+ year-olds**:
 1. Construction (15.3%)
 2. Manufacturing (12.9%)

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Table 2: Usual Occupation[1] of Suicide Decedents 18 Years and Older in Maryland, 2019

Usual Major Occupation[1]	n	%
Construction and Extraction	72	11.7%
Management	63	10.2%
Not in workforce (homemaker, student, volunteer, unable to work)	48	7.8%
Transportation and Material Moving	39	6.3%
Sales and Related Occupations	37	6.0%
Food Preparation and Serving Related Occupations	31	5.0%
Installation, Maintenance, and Repair	30	4.9%
Office and Administrative Support	30	4.9%
Production	28	4.5%
Protective Service	27	4.4%
Healthcare Practitioners and Technical Occupations	24	3.9%
Computer and Mathematical	21	3.4%
Building and Grounds Cleaning and Maintenance	16	2.6%
Military	15	2.4%
Personal Care and Service	15	2.4%
Architecture and Engineering	14	2.3%
Business and Financial Operations	14	2.3%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	12	1.9%
All Other Occupations[2]	41	6.6%
Missing, unknown, and not enough information	40	6.5%
Total	617	100.0%

[1]Usual occupation defined using the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system major groups.
[2]All other occupations includes: education, training, and library occupations; life, physical, and social science occupations; community and social service occupations; healthcare support occupations; farming, fishing, and forestry occupations; legal occupations.

Most Common Usual Occupation, by Sex

Among **males**:
1. Construction and extraction occupations (14.4%)
2. Management occupations (11%)
3. Transportation and material moving occupations (7.7%)

Among **females**:
1. Not in workforce (16.9%)
2. Healthcare practitioners and technical occupations (11.3%)
3. Office and administrative support occupations (10.5%)

Most Common Usual Occupation, by Race and Ethnicity

Among **White, Non-Hispanics**:
1. Construction and extraction occupations (13.9%)
2. Management occupations (11.7%)
3. Not in workforce (7.3%)

Among **Black, Non-Hispanics**:
1. Transportation and material moving occupations (12.6%)

Most Common Usual Occupation, by Age Group

Among **<25 year-olds**:
1. Not in workforce (30.8%)

Among **25-44 year-olds**:
1. Construction and extraction occupations (11.3%)
2. Management occupations (7.9%)
3. Transportation and material moving occupations (7.9%)

Among **45-64 year-olds**:
1. Construction and extraction occupations (14.2%)
2. Management occupations (8.9%)
3. Transportation and material moving occupations (7.1%)

Among **65+ year-olds**:
1. Management occupations (19.4%)
2. Construction and extraction occupations (10.5%)

n = Number of cases in the defined category
% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category
* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Data source: 2003-2019 MVDRS
Prepared 7/19/22 by CEOIE

Table 3: Service in the U.S. Armed Forces Trends, 2003-2019

Year	Yes n (%)	No n (%)	Total[1] n
2003	112 (22.4)	387 (77.6)	499
2004	104 (21.9)	370 (78.1)	474
2005	110 (23.8)	352 (76.2)	462
2006	94 (19.1)	397 (80.9)	491
2007	104 (21.4)	381 (78.6)	485
2008	94 (19.8)	381 (80.2)	475
2009	101 (18.2)	453 (81.8)	554
2010	90 (18.0)	411 (82.0)	501
2011	105 (19.2)	442 (80.8)	547
2012	113 (20.4)	442 (79.6)	555
2013	104 (18.7)	453 (81.3)	557
2014	101 (17.9)	434 (82.1)	564
2015	107 (19.6)	438 (80.4)	545
2016	99 (16.2)	475 (83.8)	567
2017	109 (17.4)	519 (82.6)	628
2018	113 (17.5)	533 (82.5)	646
[2]2019	92 (15.5)	501 (84.5)	593
Total	1745 (19.1)	7398 (80.1)	9143

[1]Cases with unknown military history (n=205) were excluded.

[2]2019 data displayed in Figure 1 to the right.

Figure 1: Prevalence of Service in the U.S. Armed Forces, 2019

Figure 2: Service in the U.S. Armed Forces Trends, 2003-2019
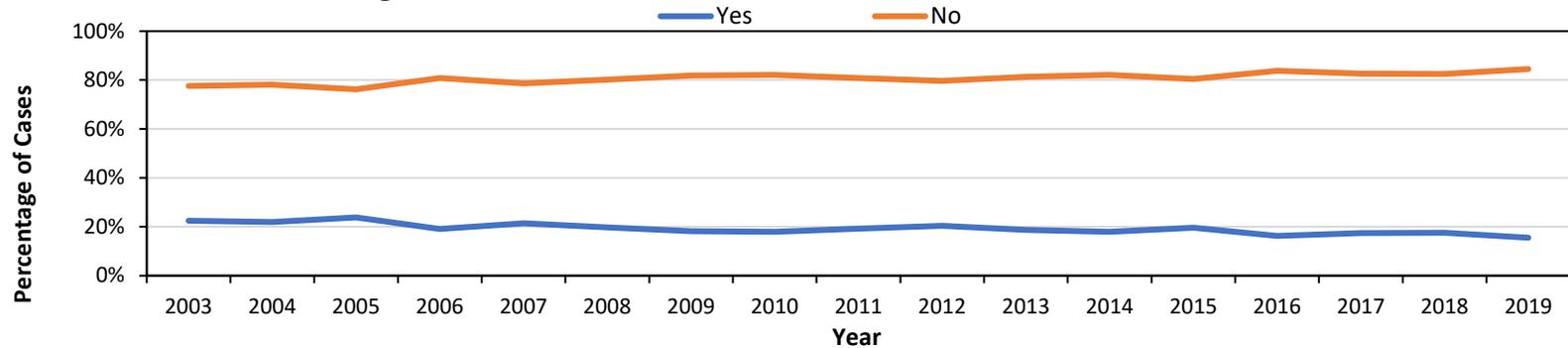
n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Data source: 2003-2019 MVDRS

Prepared 7/19/22 by CEOIE

Table 4: Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] Trends, 2003-2019

Year	History of suicide attempt(s) n (%)	History of suicidal thoughts/plans n (%)	Disclosed their thoughts/plans n (%)	Left a suicide note n (%)	Total n
2003	82 (16.2)		121 (23.9)	175 (34.6)	506
2004	94 (19.2)		113 (23.1)	155 (31.7)	489
2005	86 (18.3)		93 (19.8)	169 (36.0)	470
2006	84 (16.9)		89 (17.9)	150 (30.1)	498
2007	101 (20.2)	First collected in 2013	107 (21.4)	168 (33.7)	499
2008	89 (18.6)		99 (20.7)	151 (31.5)	479
2009	115 (20.6)		188 (33.7)	199 (35.7)	558
2010	107 (21.1)		185 (36.4)	174 (34.3)	508
2011	112 (20.3)		207 (37.5)	188 (34.1)	552
2012	91 (16.0)		149 (26.1)	200 (35.1)	570
2013	112 (19.6)	188 (33.0)	133 (23.3)	172 (30.2)	570
2014	128 (21.4)	188 (31.4)	158 (26.4)	196 (32.7)	599
2015	116 (21.1)	182 (33.0)	129 (23.4)	218 (39.6)	551
2016	110 (18.8)	200 (34.2)	118 (20.2)	221 (37.8)	584
2017	93 (14.6)	121 (19.0)	111 (17.5)	186 (29.2)	636
2018	150 (22.7)	248 (37.5)	138 (20.9)	220 (33.3)	661
[2]2019	120 (18.9)	226 (35.5)	136 (21.4)	210 (33.0)	636
Total	1783 (19.1)	1489 (15.9)	2271 (24.9)	2271 (33.7)	9348

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]2019 data displayed in Figure 10 on next page.
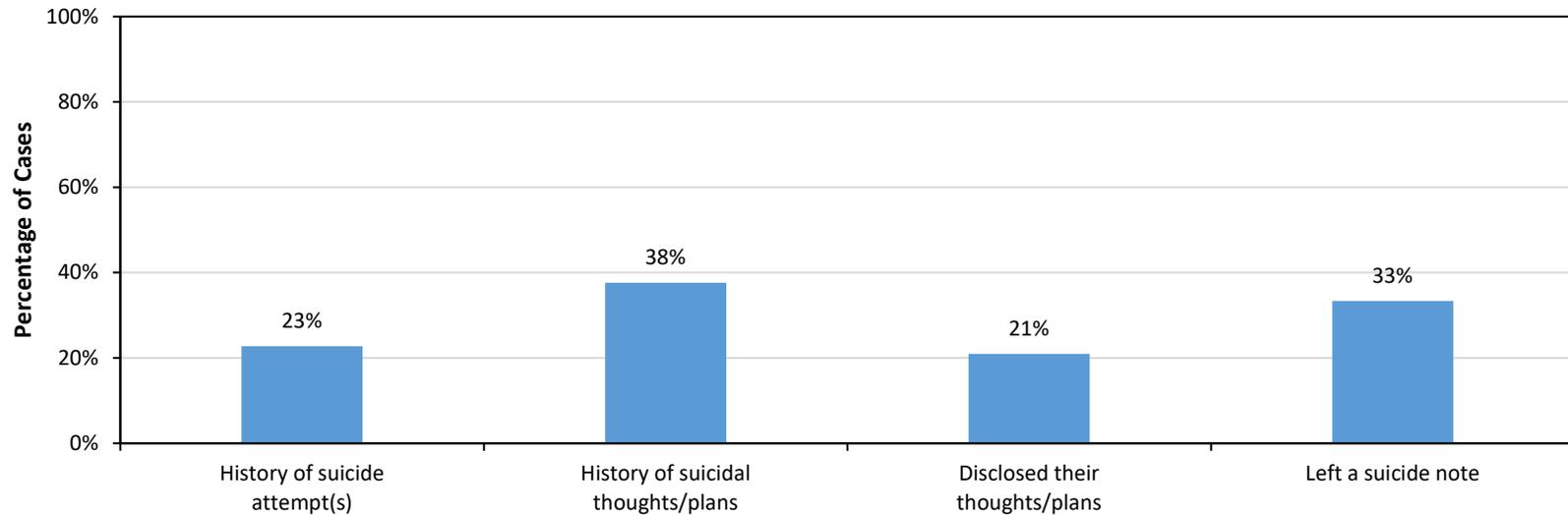
n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Figure 3: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1], 2019

Figure 3: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1], 2019

Figure 4: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] by Sex, 2019

Figure 4: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] by Sex, 2019

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Data source: 2003-2019 MVDRS

Prepared 7/19/22 by CEOIE
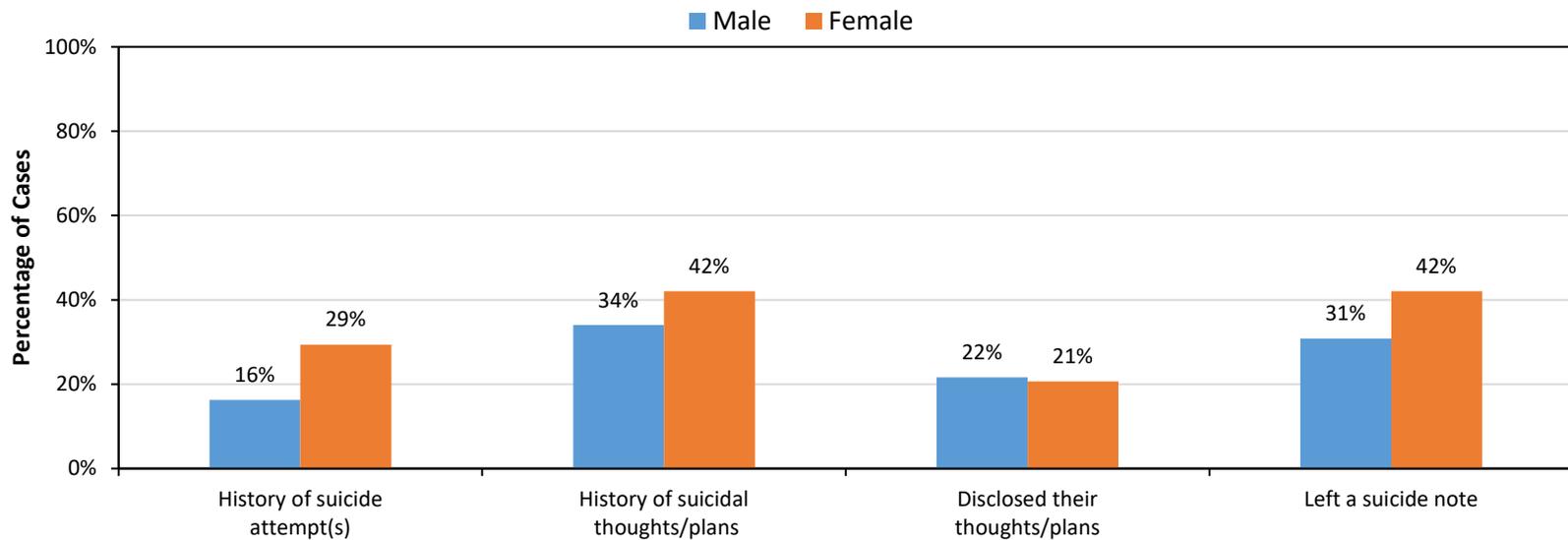
Figure 5: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] by Age Group, 2019

■ <25   ■ 25-44   ■ 45-64   ■ 65+
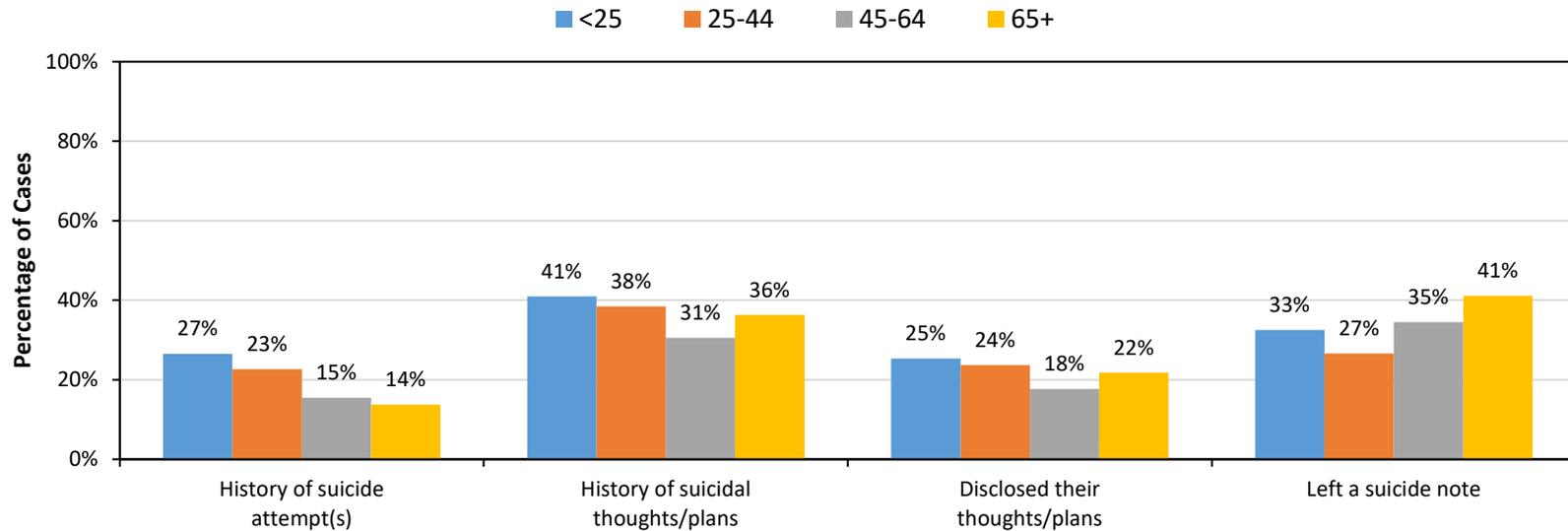
Figure 6: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] by Race/Ethnicity, 2019
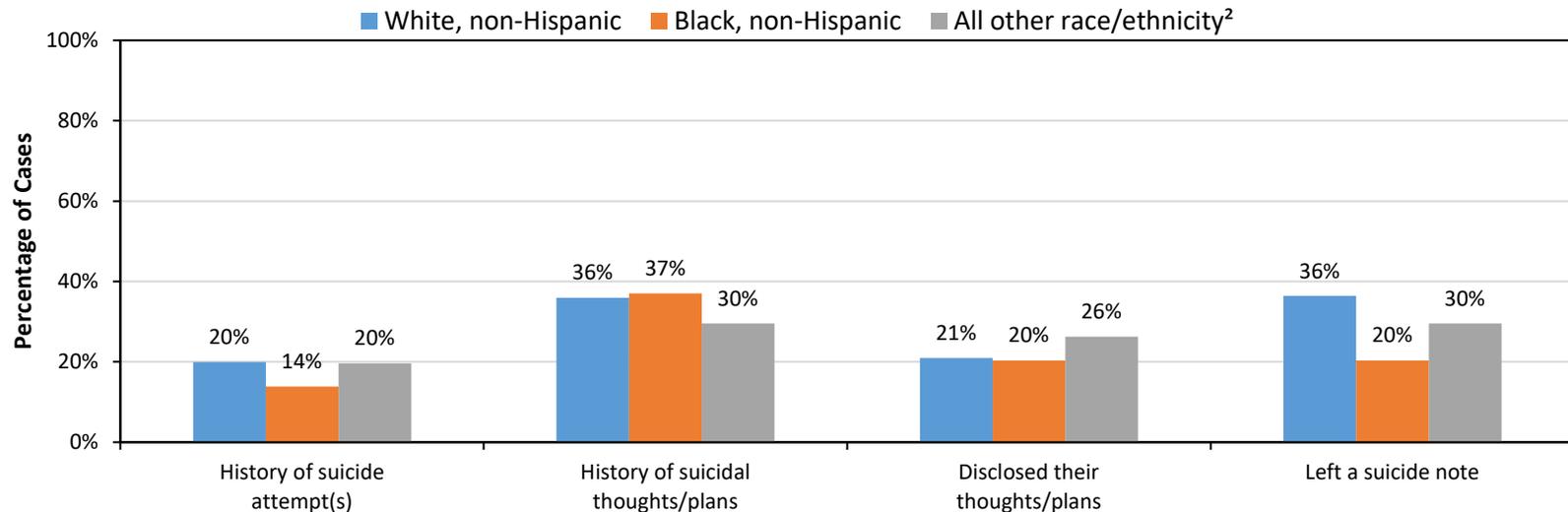
■ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Black, non-Hispanic   ■ All other race/ethnicity[2]

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]All other race/ethnicity includes: Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic, unknown/unspecified, and two or more races.

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Figure 7: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] by Service in the U.S. Armed Forces, 2019
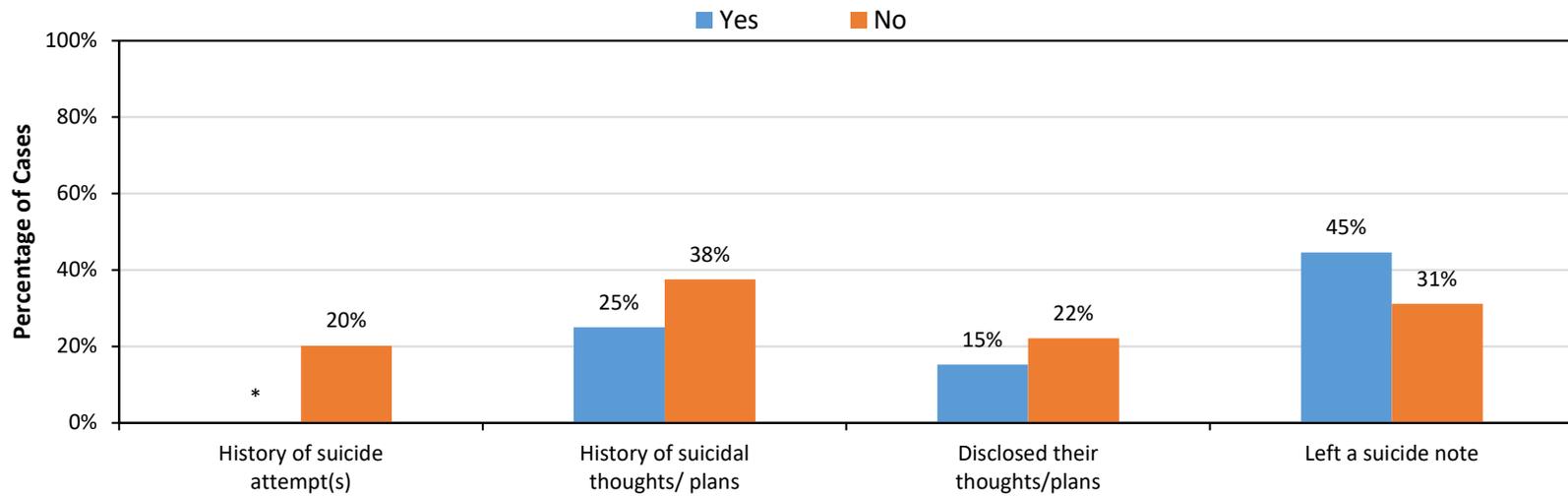
Figure 8: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] by Urban-Rural[2] Classification of County of Residence, 2019
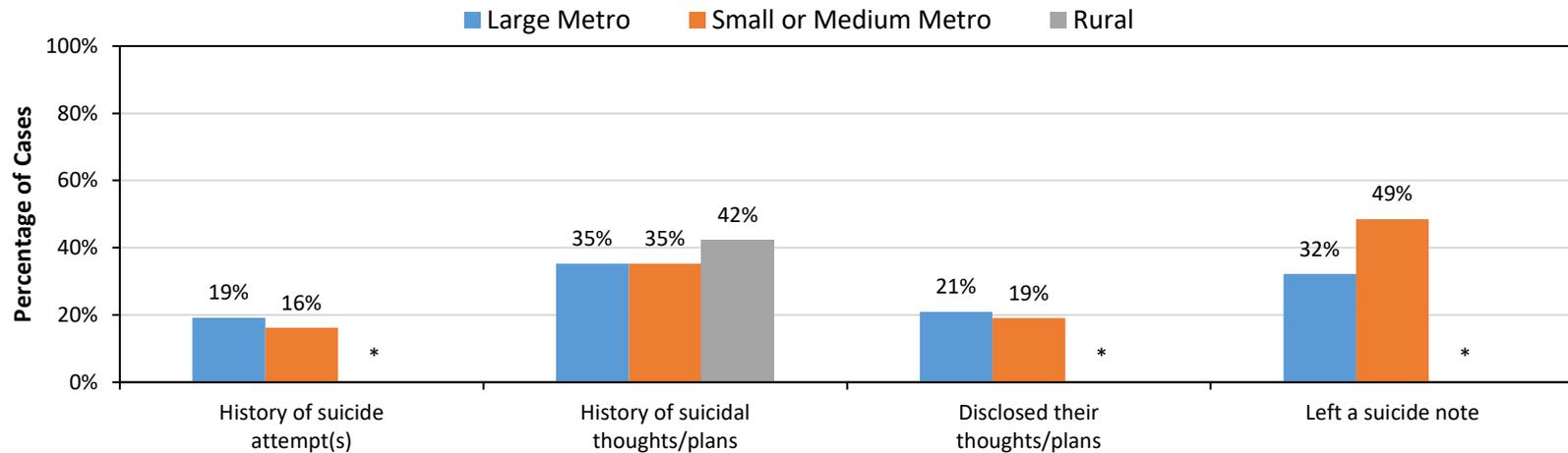
[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]**Large metro**: counties in central or fringe metropolitan statistical areas of 1 million or more population; **small or medium metro**: counties in metropolitan statistical areas of populations less than 999,999; **rural**: counties in micropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan counties of less than 49,999 (defined by the 2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties).

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Table 5: Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] Trends, 2003-2019

Year	Had a mental health problem n (%)	Depressed mood at time of injury n (%)	In treatment for mental health or substance abuse n (%)	Ever treated for mental health or substance abuse n (%)	Alcohol dependence or problem n (%)	Other substance abuse problem n (%)	Total n
2003	211 (41.5)	142 (27.9)	174 (34.2)	210 (41.3)	89 (17.6)	79 (15.5)	506
2004	237 (48.4)	142 (29.0)	189 (38.6)	237 (48.4)	86 (17.6)	79 (16.1)	489
2005	190 (40.3)	103 (21.9)	107 (22.7)	193 (41.0)	89 (18.9)	63 (13.4)	470
2006	185 (37.1)	98 (19.7)	91 (18.3)	187 (37.6)	88 (17.7)	91 (18.3)	498
2007	258 (51.4)	119 (23.7)	138 (27.5)	249 (49.6)	115 (23.0)	89 (17.7)	499
2008	236 (48.8)	135 (27.9)	104 (21.5)	228 (47.1)	98 (20.5)	83 (17.1)	479
2009	268 (47.9)	222 (39.7)	135 (24.2)	247 (44.2)	115 (20.6)	101 (18.1)	558
2010	219 (42.7)	244 (47.6)	120 (23.4)	184 (35.9)	78 (15.4)	88 (17.2)	508
2011	229 (41.3)	261 (47.1)	156 (28.2)	205 (37.0)	104 (18.8)	94 (17.0)	552
2012	196 (34.3)	227 (39.7)	118 (20.6)	155 (27.1)	55 (9.6)	75 (13.1)	570
2013	249 (43.5)	235 (41.0)	166 (29.0)	211 (36.8)	85 (14.9)	92 (16.1)	570
2014	293 (48.8)	166 (27.6)	157 (26.1)	199 (33.1)	78 (13.0)	83 (13.8)	599
2015	305 (55.2)	153 (27.7)	142 (25.7)	210 (38.0)	119 (21.6)	102 (18.4)	551
2016	313 (53.2)	156 (26.5)	98 (16.7)	249 (42.3)	112 (19.2)	81 (13.8)	584
2017	270 (42.1)	124 (19.3)	93 (14.5)	197 (30.7)	90 (14.2)	86 (13.5)	636
2018	340 (51.4)	175 (26.5)	184 (27.8)	230 (34.8)	125 (18.9)	110 (16.6)	661
[2]2019	328 (51.6)	159 (25.0)	156 (24.5)	190 (30.0)	126 (19.8)	91 (14.3)	636
Total	4318 (46.2)	2859 (30.6)	2323 (24.9)	3575 (38.2)	1651 (17.7)	1486 (15.9)	9348

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]2019 data displayed in Figure 16 on next page.

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Data source: 2003-2019 MVDRS

Prepared 7/19/22 by CEOIE

Figure 9: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1], 2019
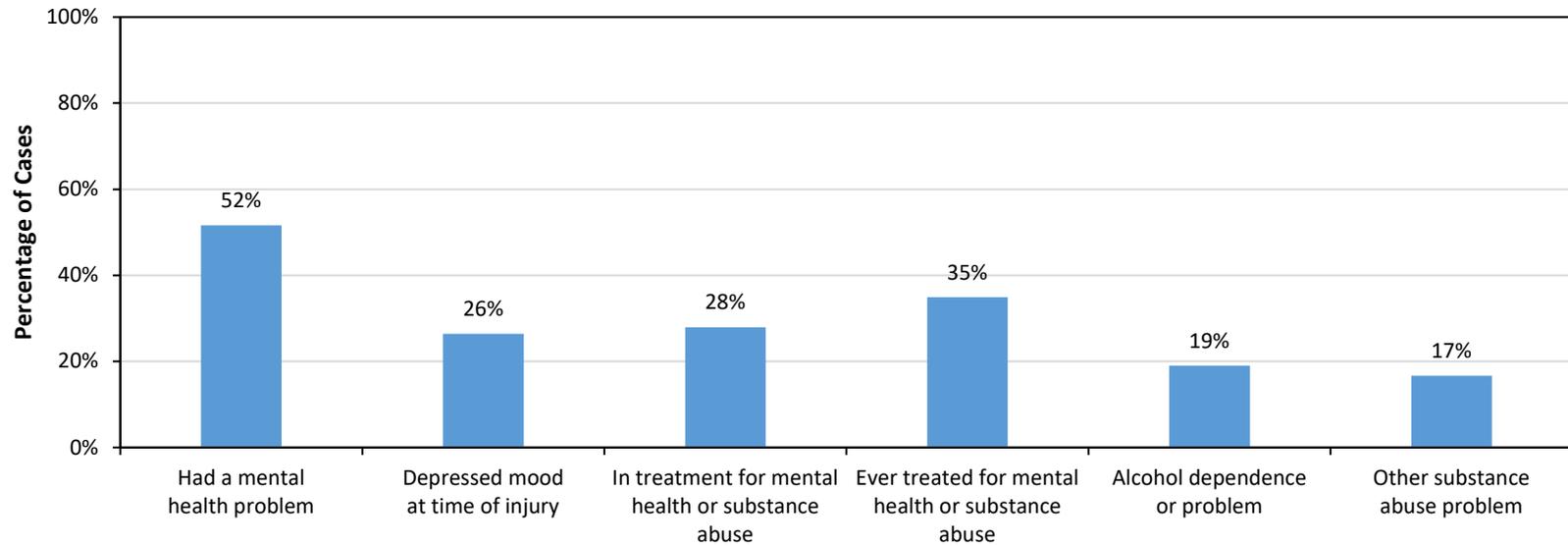
Figure 10: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] by Sex, 2019
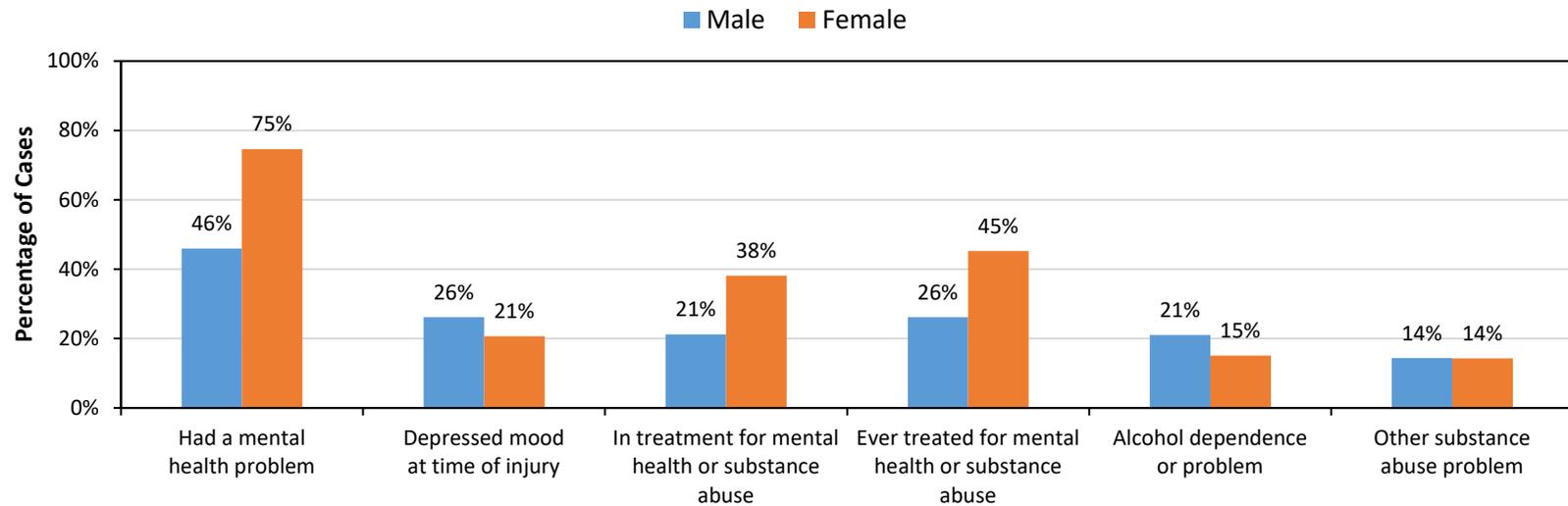
[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Figure 11: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] by Age (years), 2019

Legend: ■ <25 ■ 25-44 ■ 45-64 ■ 65+

Category	<25	25-44	45-64	65+
Had a mental health problem	52%	53%	54%	46%
Depressed mood at time of injury	23%	20%	27%	30%
In treatment for mental health or substance abuse	30%	28%	24%	17%
Ever treated for mental health or substance abuse	36%	33%	31%	18%
Alcohol dependence or problem	36%	20%	26%	14%
Other substance abuse problem	*	22%	13%	*

Y-axis: Percentage of Cases (0% to 100%)
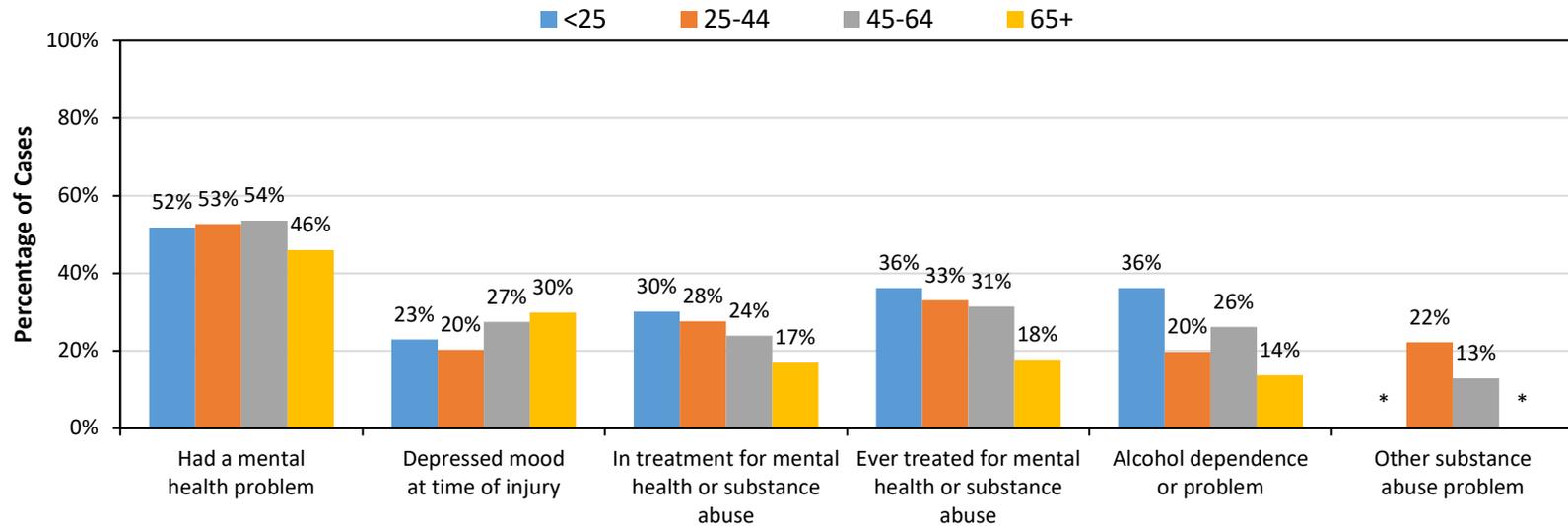
Figure 12: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

Legend: ■ White, non-Hispanic ■ Black, non-Hispanic ■ All other race/ethnicity[2]

Category	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	All other race/ethnicity[2]
Had a mental health problem	54%	48%	38%
Depressed mood at time of injury	25%	26%	20%
In treatment for mental health or substance abuse	26%	19%	25%
Ever treated for mental health or substance abuse	31%	27%	26%
Alcohol dependence or problem	31%	*	*
Other substance abuse problem	16%	11%	*

Y-axis: Percentage of Cases (0% to 100%)

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]All other race/ethnicity includes: Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic, unknown/unspecified, and two or more races.

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Data source: 2003-2019 MVDRS

Prepared 7/19/22 by CEOIE

Figure 13: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] by Service in the U.S. Armed Forces, 2019

Legend: ■ Yes ■ No

Category	Yes	No
Had a mental health problem	43%	53%
Depressed mood at time of injury	26%	26%
In treatment for mental health or substance abuse	17%	26%
Ever treated for mental health or substance abuse	23%	32%
Alcohol dependence or problem	20%	20%
Other substance abuse problem	*	16%
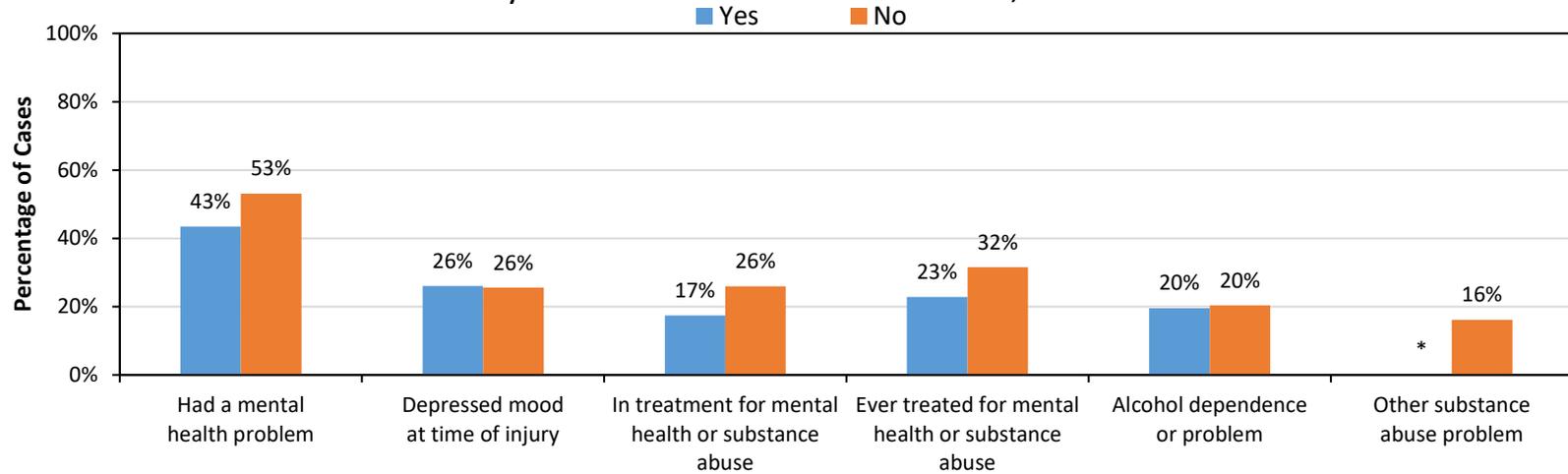
Figure 14: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] by Urban-Rural[2] Classification of County of Residence, 2019
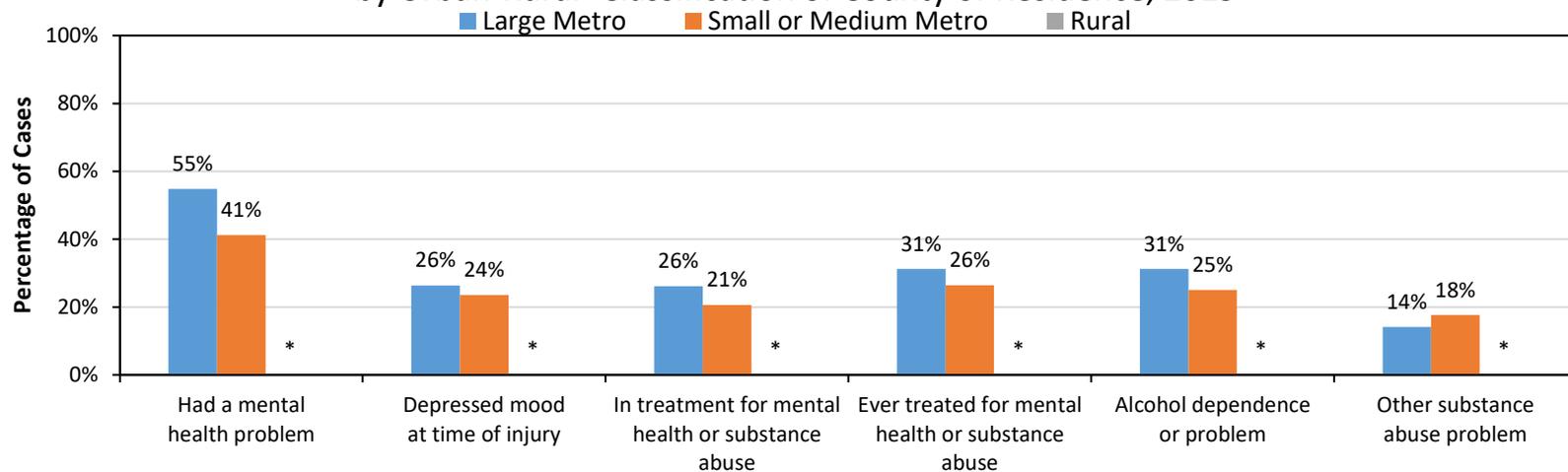
Legend: ■ Large Metro ■ Small or Medium Metro ■ Rural

Category	Large Metro	Small or Medium Metro	Rural
Had a mental health problem	55%	41%	*
Depressed mood at time of injury	26%	24%	*
In treatment for mental health or substance abuse	26%	21%	*
Ever treated for mental health or substance abuse	31%	26%	*
Alcohol dependence or problem	31%	25%	*
Other substance abuse problem	14%	18%	*

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]**Large metro**: counties in central or fringe metropolitan statistical areas of 1 million or more population; **small or medium metro**: counties in metropolitan statistical areas of populations less than 999,999; **rural**: counties in micropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan counties of less than 49,999 (defined by the 2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties).

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Table 6: Relationship Issues[1] Trends, 2003-2019

Year	Problem with current or former intimate partner n (%)	Problem with family member n (%)	Argument/conflict led to death n (%)	Total n
2003	117 (23.1)			506
2004	96 (19.6)			489
2005	101 (21.5)			470
2006	119 (23.9)	First collected in 2013		498
2007	132 (26.5)			499
2008	108 (22.5)			479
2009	144 (25.8)			558
2010	144 (28.3)			508
2011	146 (26.4)			552
2012	136 (23.9)			570
2013	157 (27.5)	34 (6.0)	83 (14.6)	570
2014	146 (24.4)	41 (6.8)	71 (11.9)	599
2015	96 (17.4)	15 (2.7)	65 (11.8)	551
2016	92 (15.8)	21 (3.6)	65 (11.1)	584
2017	107 (16.8)	15 (2.4)	73 (11.5)	636
2018	147 (22.2)	37 (5.6)	87 (13.2)	661
[2]2019	129 (20.3)	28 (4.4)	74 (11.6)	636
Total	2115 (22.6)	292 (3.1)	741 (7.9)	9348

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]2019 data displayed in Figure 22 on next page.

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Figure 15: Prevalence of Relationship Issues[1], 2019

Problem with current or former intimate partner: 22%
Problem with family member: 6%
Argument/conflict led to the death: 13%

Percentage of Cases (y-axis: 0% to 100%)
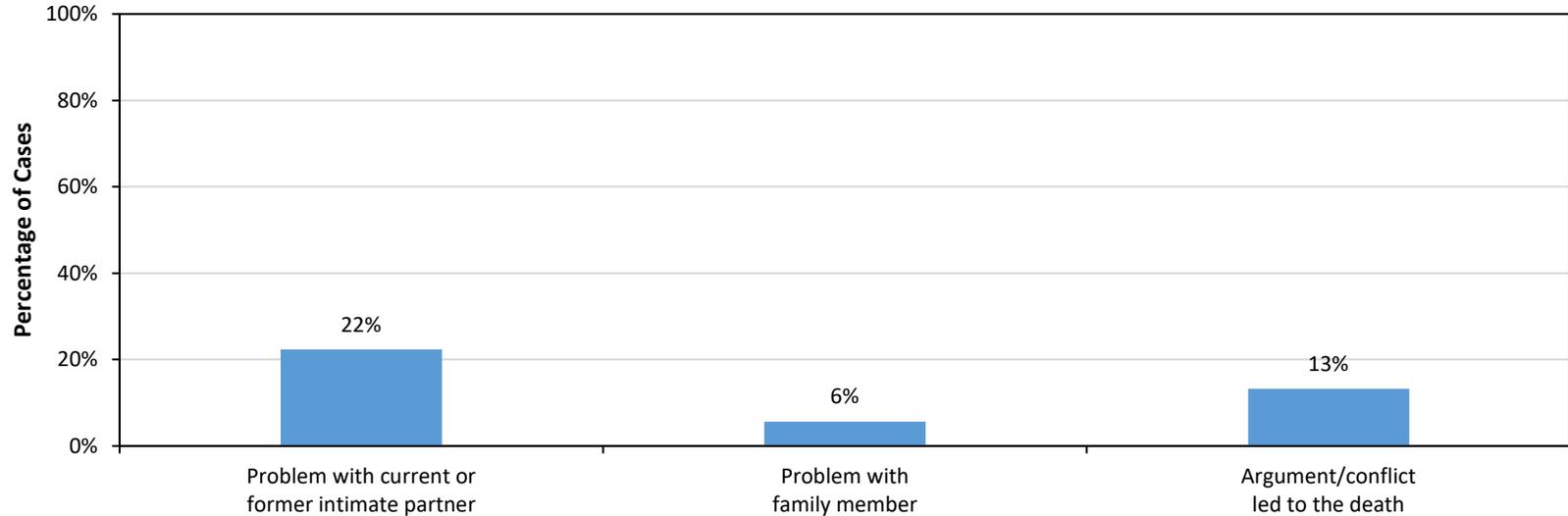
Figure 16: Prevalence of Relationship Issues by Sex[1], 2019
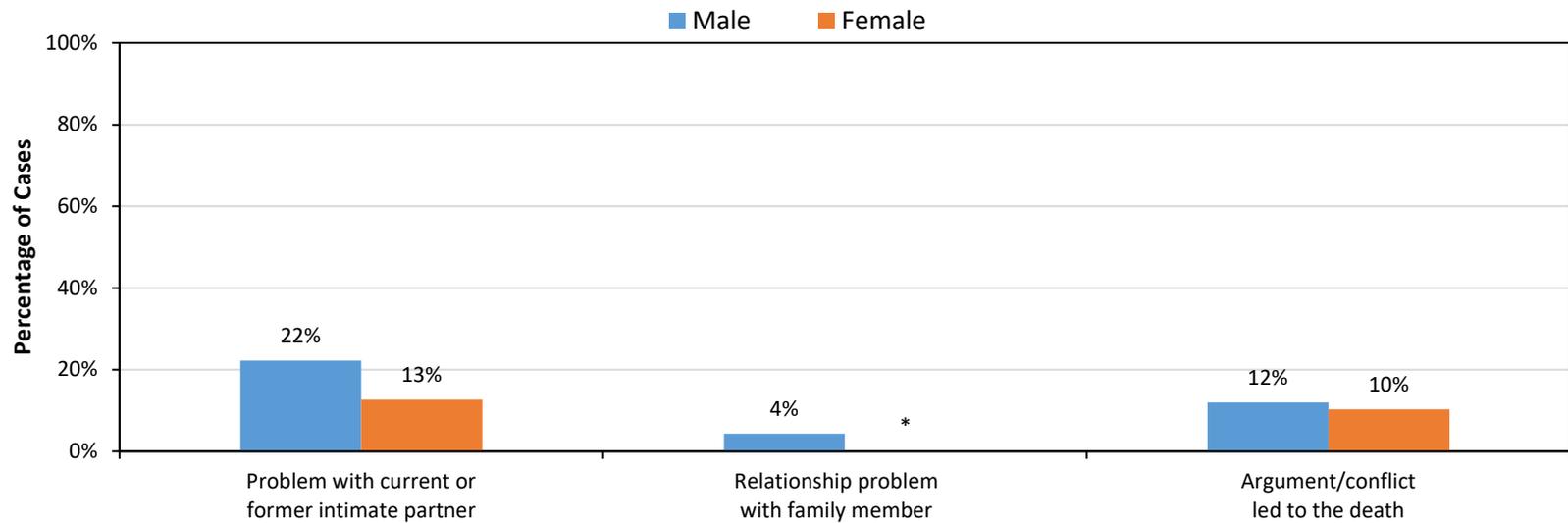
■ Male ■ Female

Problem with current or former intimate partner: Male 22%, Female 13%
Relationship problem with family member: Male 4%, Female *
Argument/conflict led to the death: Male 12%, Female 10%

Percentage of Cases (y-axis: 0% to 100%)

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

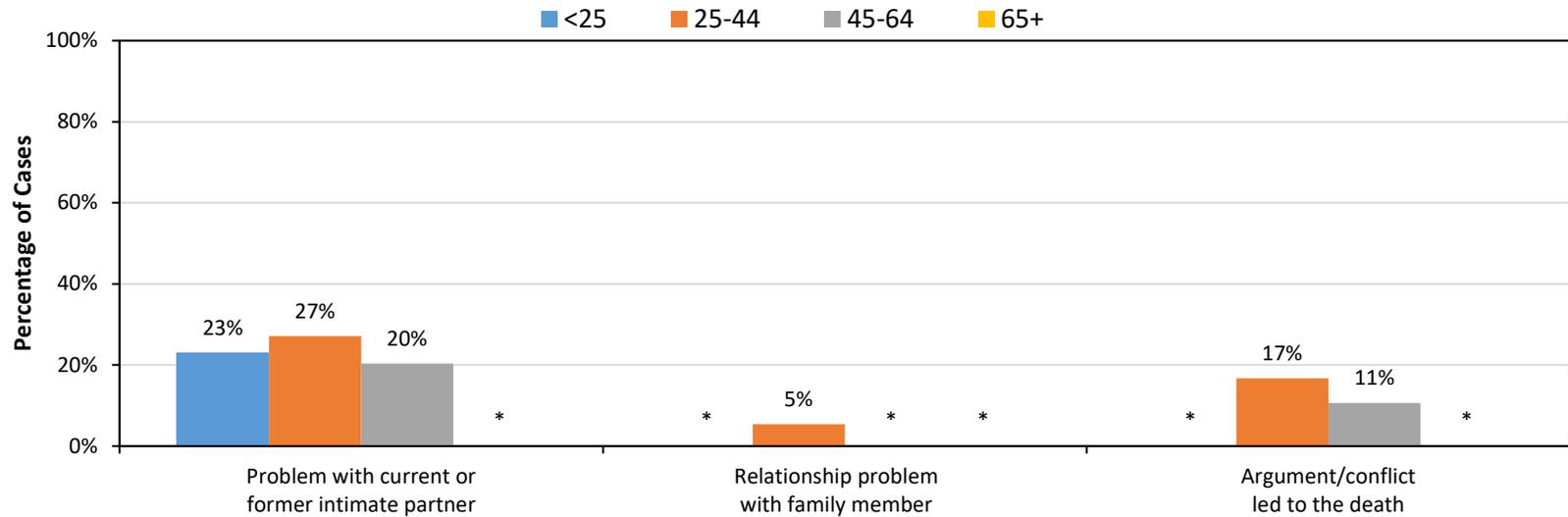## Figure 17: Prevalence of Relationship Issues[1] by Age (years), 2019

Legend: ■ <25 ■ 25-44 ■ 45-64 ■ 65+

Percentage of Cases

Problem with current or former intimate partner: 23%, 27%, 20%, *
Relationship problem with family member: *, 5%, *, *
Argument/conflict led to the death: *, 17%, 11%, *

Figure 18: Prevalence of Relationship Issues[1] by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

Legend: ■ White, non-Hispanic ■ Black, non-Hispanic ■ All other race/ethnicity[2]

Percentage of Cases

Problem with current or former intimate partner: 20%, 18%, 25%
Relationship problem with family member: 5%, *, *
Argument/conflict led to the death: 12%, *, *

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]All other race/ethnicity includes: Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic, unknown/unspecified, and two or more races.

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11
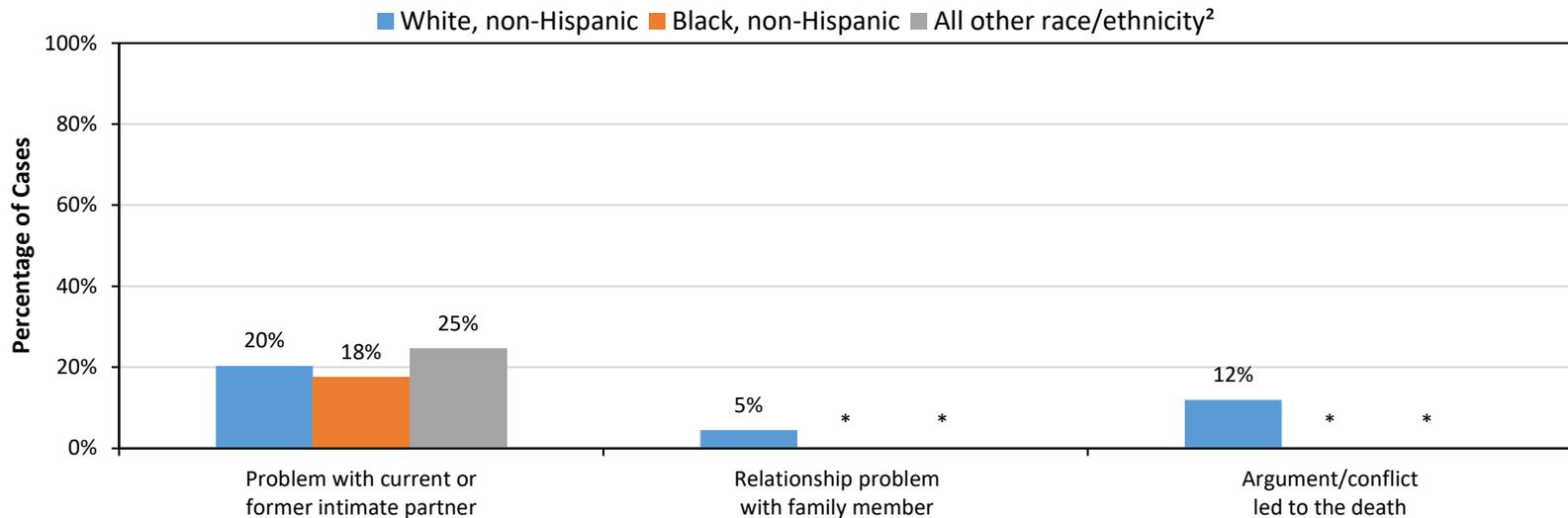
Figure 19: Prevalence of Relationship Issues[1] by Service in U.S. Armed Forces, 2019
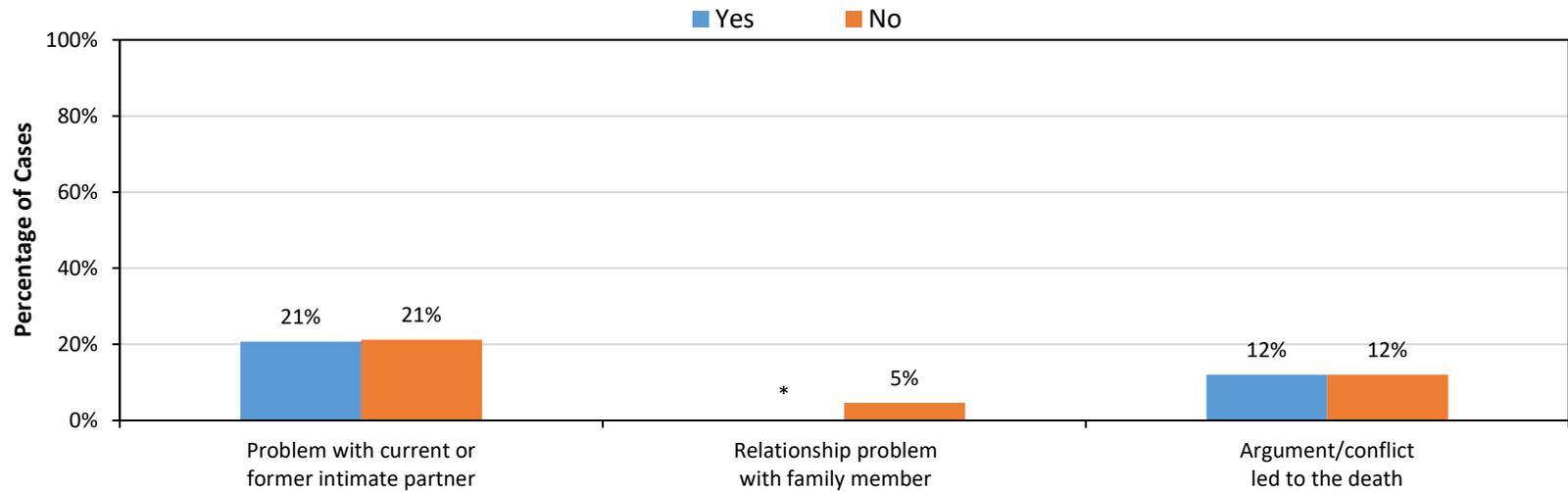

Figure 20: Prevalence of Relationship Issues[1] by Urban-Rural[2] Classification of County of Residence, 2019
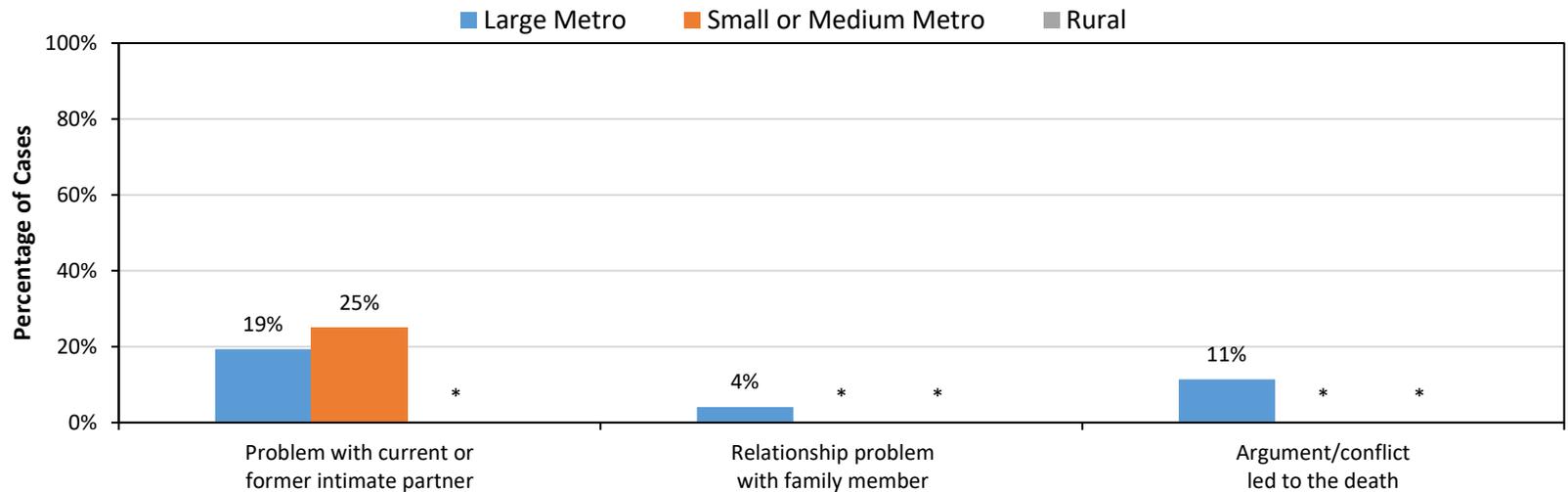
[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]**Large metro**: counties in central or fringe metropolitan statistical areas of 1 million or more population; **small or medium metro**: counties in metropolitan statistical areas of populations less than 999,999; **rural**: counties in micropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan counties of less than 49,999 (defined by the 2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties).

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Table 7: Life Stressors[1] Trends, 2003-2019

Year	Criminal legal problem n (%)	Physical health problem n (%)	Job problem n (%)	Financial problem n (%)	Recent eviction or loss of housing n (%)	Death (non-suicide) of family/friend n (%)	Total n
2003	53 (10.5)	70 (13.8)	36 (7.1)	44 (8.7)		18 (3.6)	506
2004	42 (8.6)	54 (11.0)	47 (9.6)	34 (7.0)		28 (5.7)	489
2005	34 (7.2)	100 (21.3)	32 (6.8)	25 (5.3)	First collected in 2009	25 (5.3)	470
2006	47 (9.4)	104 (20.9)	39 (7.8)	36 (7.2)		21 (4.2)	498
2007	32 (6.4)	88 (17.6)	44 (8.8)	60 (12.0)		37 (7.4)	499
2008	47 (9.8)	117 (24.4)	53 (11.1)	57 (11.9)		42 (8.8)	479
2009	56 (10)	107 (19.2)	85 (15.2)	78 (14.0)	28 (5.0)	35 (6.3)	558
2010	36 (7.1)	110 (21.7)	77 (15.2)	72 (14.2)	23 (4.5)	49 (9.6)	508
2011	47 (8.5)	113 (20.5)	76 (13.8)	82 (14.9)	22 (4.0)	24 (4.3)	552
2012	48 (8.4)	64 (11.2)	73 (12.8)	58 (10.2)	22 (3.9)	22 (3.9)	570
2013	45 (7.9)	64 (11.2)	76 (13.3)	81 (14.2)	28 (4.9)	42 (7.4)	570
2014	33 (5.5)	83 (13.9)	63 (10.5)	54 (9.0)	21 (3.5)	33 (5.5)	599
2015	18 (3.3)	69 (12.5)	34 (6.2)	34 (6.2)	12 (2.2)	12 (2.2)	551
2016	28 (4.8)	58 (9.9)	49 (8.4)	41 (7.0)	11 (1.9)	41 (7.0)	584
2017	35 (5.5)	67 (10.5)	46 (7.2)	32 (5.0)	12 (1.9)	37 (5.8)	636
2018	32 (4.8)	83 (12.6)	62 (9.4)	47 (7.1)	17 (2.6)	37 (5.6)	661
[2]2019	34 (5.3)	83 (13.1)	65 (10.2)	50 (7.9)	14 (2.2)	43 (6.8)	636
Total	666 (7.1)	1433 (15.3)	957 (10.2)	884 (9.5)	216 (2.3)	546 (5.8)	9348

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]2019 data displayed in Figure 28 on next page.

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

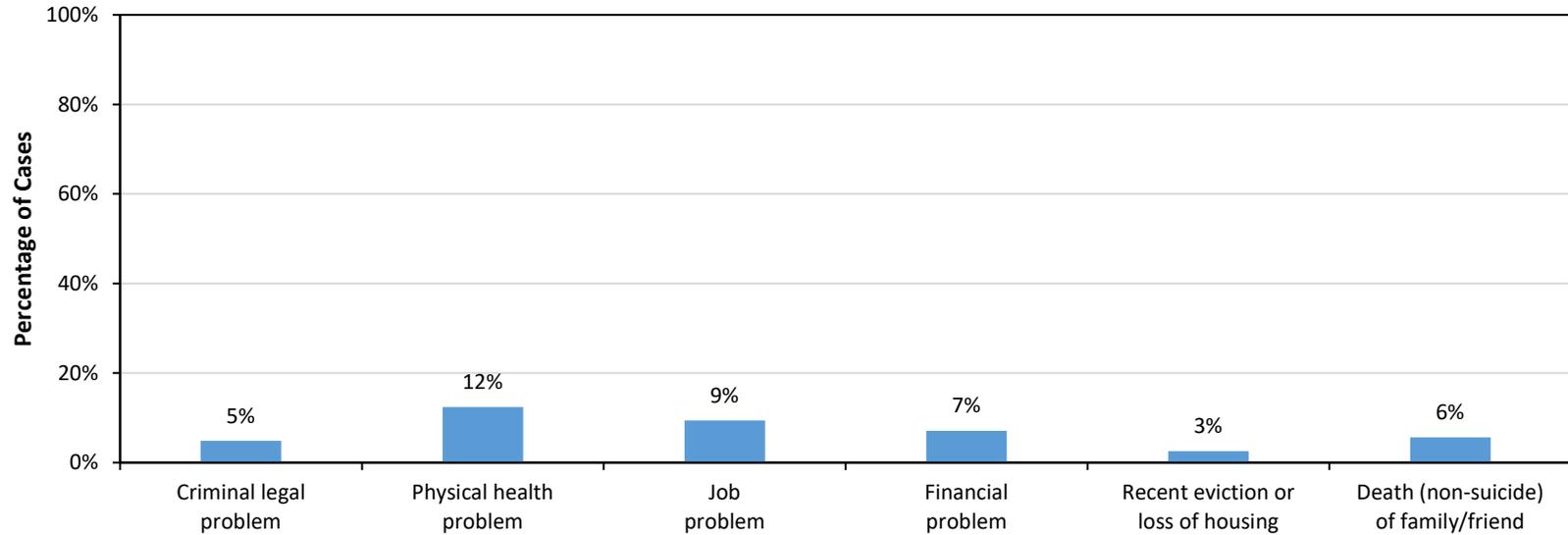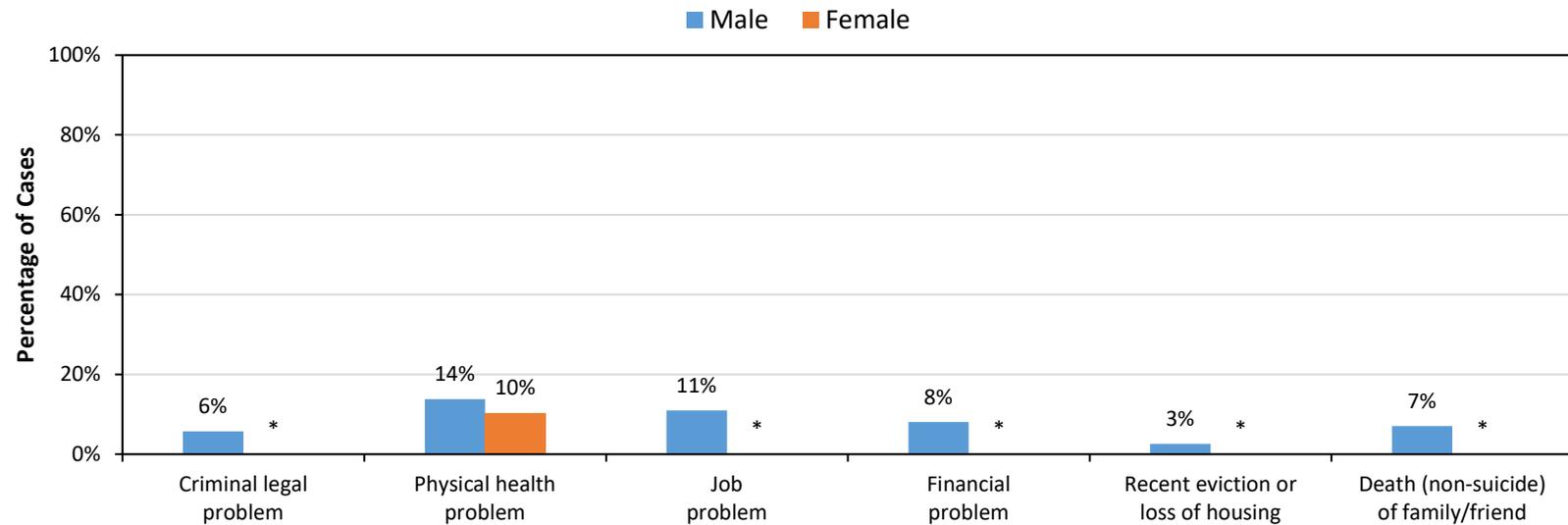## Figure 21: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1], 2019

Figure 22: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1] by Sex, 2019

■ Male ■ Female

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Data source: 2003-2019 MVDRS

Prepared 7/19/22 by CEOIE

Figure 23: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1] by Age (years), 2019

Legend: ■ <25   ■ 25-44   ■ 45-64   ■ 65+

Y-axis: Percentage of Cases (0% to 100%)

Category	<25	25-44	45-64	65+
Criminal legal problem	*	6%	6%	*
Physical health problem	*	*	12%	43%
Job problem	*	11%	15%	*
Financial problem	*	*	12%	9%
Recent eviction or loss of housing	*	*	*	*
Death (non-suicide) of family/friend	*	*	6%	12%

Figure 24: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1] by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

Legend: ■ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Black, non-Hispanic   ■ All other race/ethnicity[2]

Y-axis: Percentage of Cases (0% to 100%)

Category	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	All other race/ethnicity[2]
Criminal legal problem	6%	*	*
Physical health problem	16%	*	*
Job problem	10%	11%	*
Financial problem	9%	*	*
Recent eviction or loss of housing	3%	*	*
Death (non-suicide) of family/friend	7%	*	*

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]All other race/ethnicity includes: Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic, unknown/unspecified, and two or more races.

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11
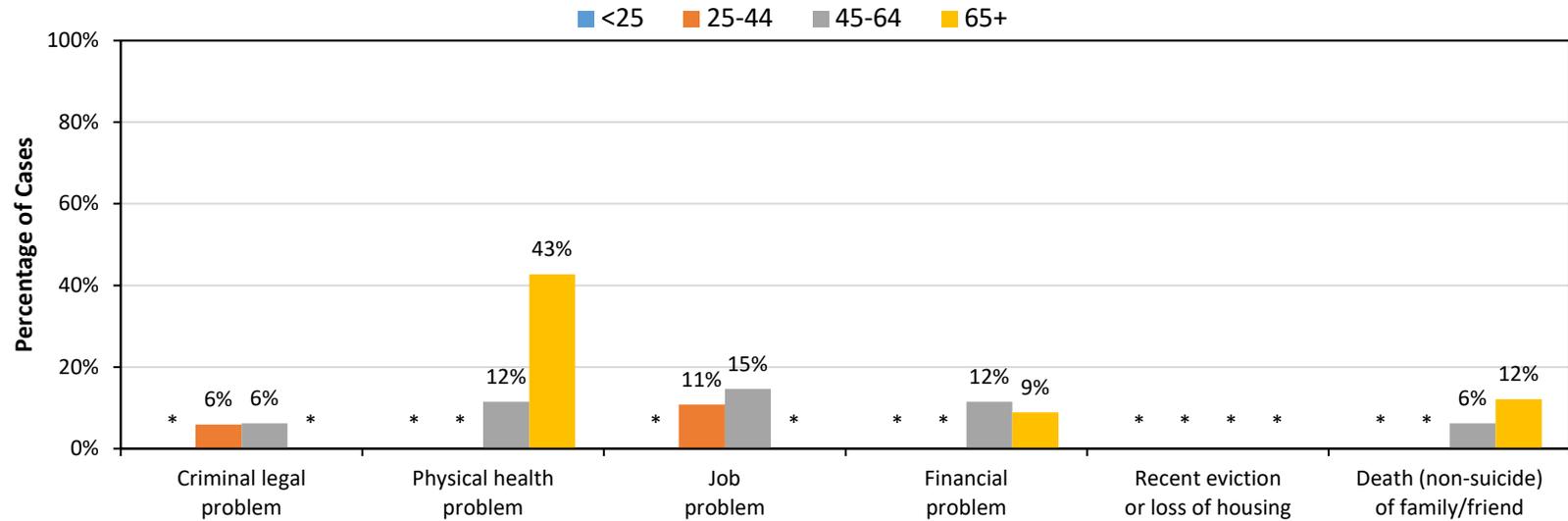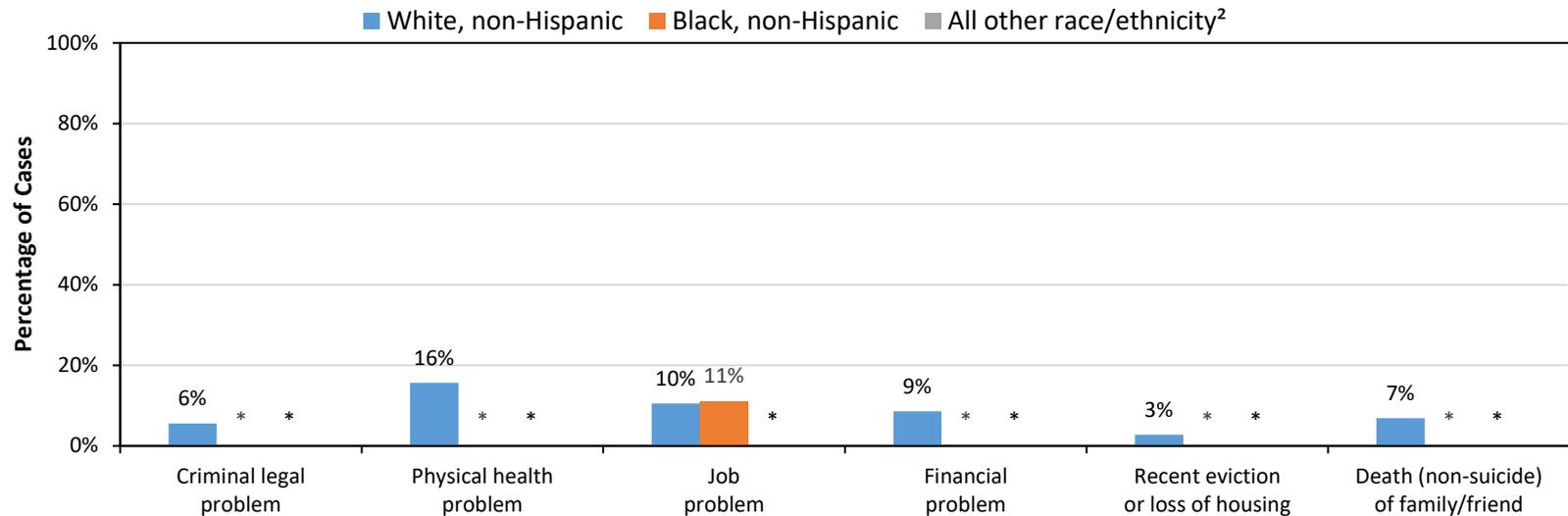
Figure 25: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1] by Service in the U.S. Armed Forces, 2019

Legend: ■ Yes ■ No

Life Stressor	Yes	No
Criminal legal problem	*	6%
Physical health problem	26%	11%
Job problem	*	11%
Financial problem	*	8%
Recent eviction or loss of housing	*	*
Death (non-suicide) of family/friend	*	6%

Y-axis: Percentage of Cases
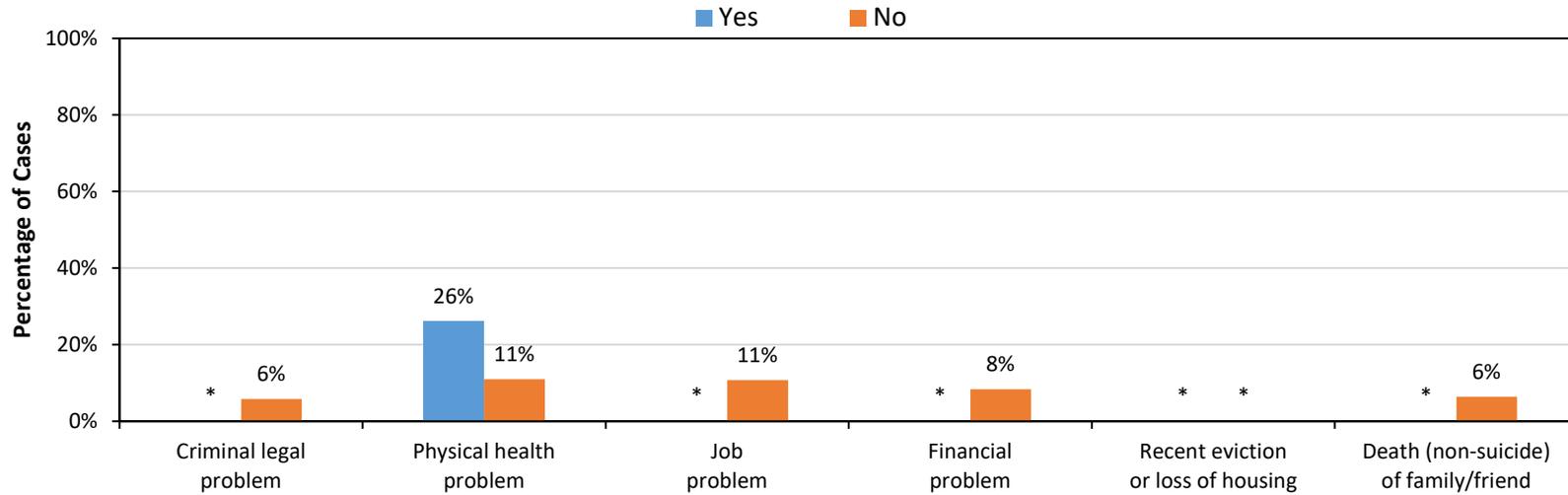
Figure 26: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1] by Urban-Rural[2] Classification of County of Residence, 2019
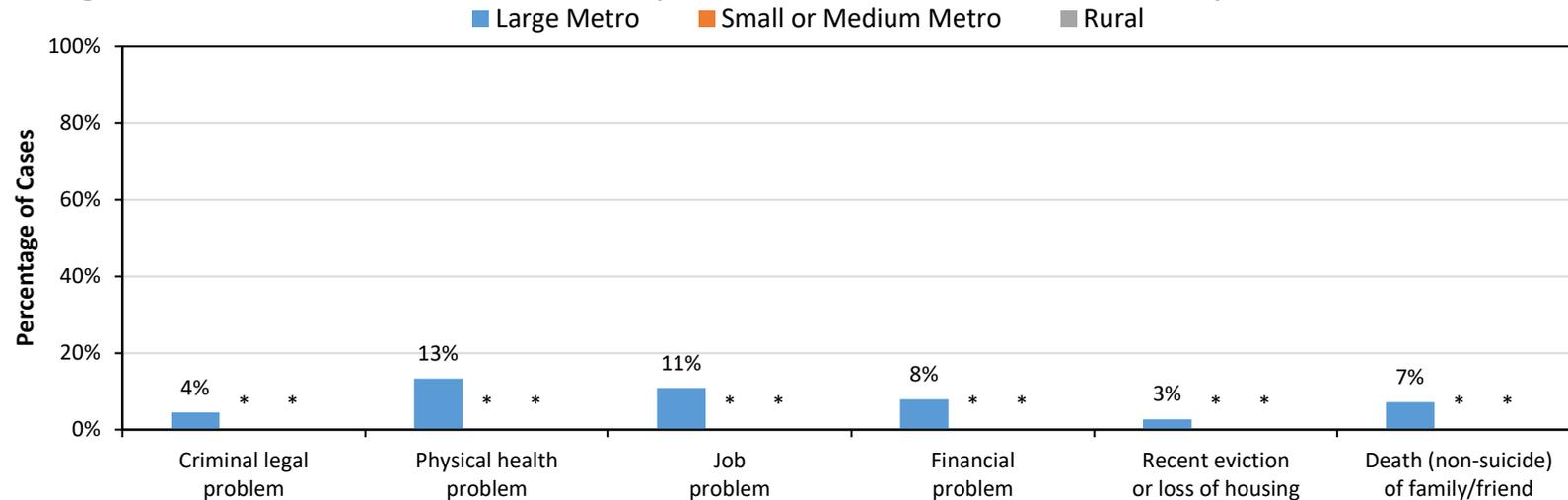
Legend: ■ Large Metro ■ Small or Medium Metro ■ Rural

Life Stressor	Large Metro	Small or Medium Metro	Rural
Criminal legal problem	4%	*	*
Physical health problem	13%	*	*
Job problem	11%	*	*
Financial problem	8%	*	*
Recent eviction or loss of housing	3%	*	*
Death (non-suicide) of family/friend	7%	*	*

Y-axis: Percentage of Cases

[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[2]**Large metro**: counties in central or fringe metropolitan statistical areas of 1 million or more population; **small or medium metro**: counties in metropolitan statistical areas of populations less than 999,999; **rural**: counties in micropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan counties of less than 49,999 (defined by the 2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties).

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Table 8: Primary Mechanism/Weapon Trends, 2003-2019

Year	Firearm n (%)	Hanging or suffocation n (%)	Poisoning n (%)	Fall n (%)	All other mechanisms[1] n (%)	Total n
2003	233 (46.1)	139 (27.5)	94 (18.6)	22 (4.4)	17 (3.4)	505
2004	241 (49.3)	119 (24.3)	83 (17.0)	18 (3.7)	28 (5.7)	489
2005	211 (45.0)	130 (27.7)	73 (15.6)	14 (3.0)	41 (8.7)	469
2006	236 (47.6)	131 (26.4)	74 (14.9)	19 (3.8)	36 (7.3)	496
2007	231 (46.3)	154 (30.9)	78 (15.6)	10 (2.0)	26 (5.2)	499
2008	248 (51.8)	126 (26.3)	65 (13.6)	16 (3.3)	24 (5.0)	479
2009	253 (45.3)	182 (32.6)	70 (12.5)	19 (3.4)	34 (6.1)	558
2010	221 (43.6)	162 (32.0)	75 (14.8)	17 (3.4)	32 (6.3)	507
2011	278 (43.1)	162 (29.5)	78 (14.2)	29 (5.3)	44 (8.0)	550
2012	269 (47.4)	154 (27.1)	86 (15.1)	19 (3.3)	40 (7.0)	568
2013	264 (46.6)	170 (30.0)	78 (13.8)	23 (4.1)	32 (5.6)	567
2014	276 (46.2)	192 (32.1)	88 (14.7)	14 (2.3)	28 (4.7)	598
2015	238 (43.2)	176 (31.9)	91 (16.5)	20 (3.6)	26 (4.7)	551
2016	250 (43.0)	185 (31.8)	94 (16.2)	18 (3.1)	35 (6.0)	582
2017	277 (43.6)	203 (32.0)	100 (15.7)	24 (3.8)	31 (4.9)	635
2018	261 (39.6)	231 (35.1)	107 (16.2)	23 (3.5)	37 (5.6)	659
[2]2019	252 (39.6)	213 (33.5)	95 (14.9)	40 (6.3)	37 (5.6)	636
Total	4198 (44.9)	2829 (30.3)	1429 (15.3)	345 (3.7)	547 (5.9)	9348

[1]All other mechanisms includes: blunt instrument, drowning, electrocution, explosive, fire/burns, intentional neglect, sharp instrument, and vehicles.

[2]2019 data displayed in Figure 3 on next page.

Figure 27: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon, 2019

- Firearm
- Hanging or suffocation
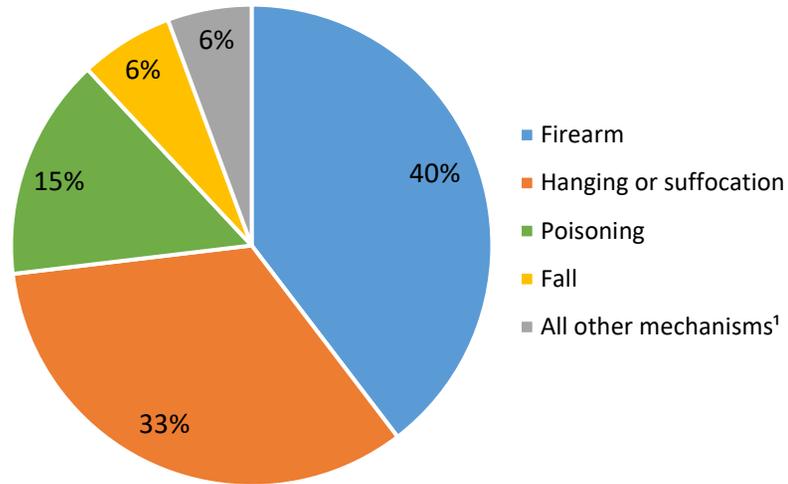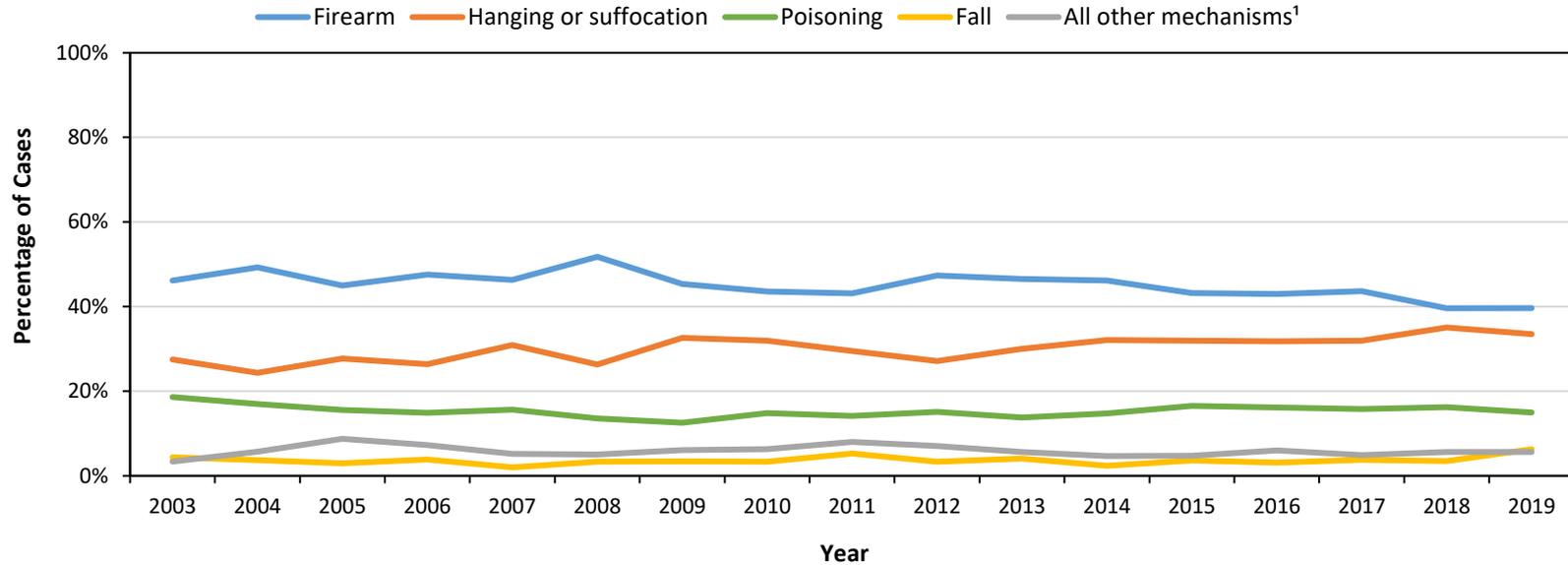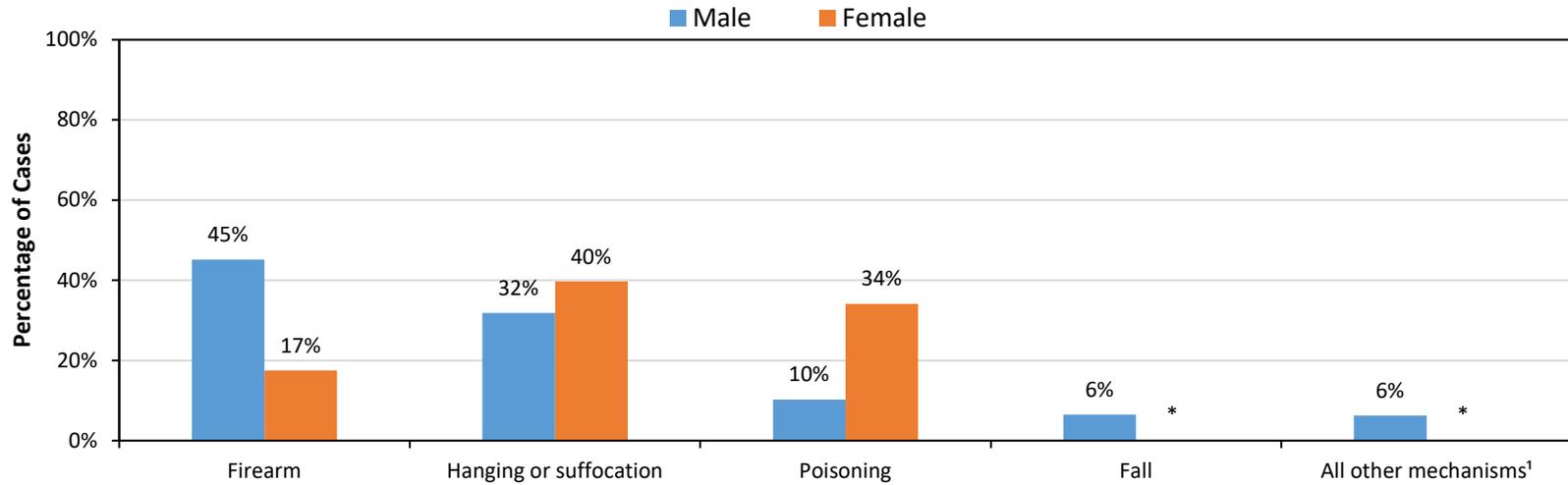- Poisoning
- Fall
- All other mechanisms[1]

Figure 28: Primary Mechanism/Weapon Trends, 2003-2019

[1]All other mechanisms includes: blunt instrument, drowning, electrocution, explosive, fire/burns, intentional neglect, sharp instrument, and vehicles.

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category
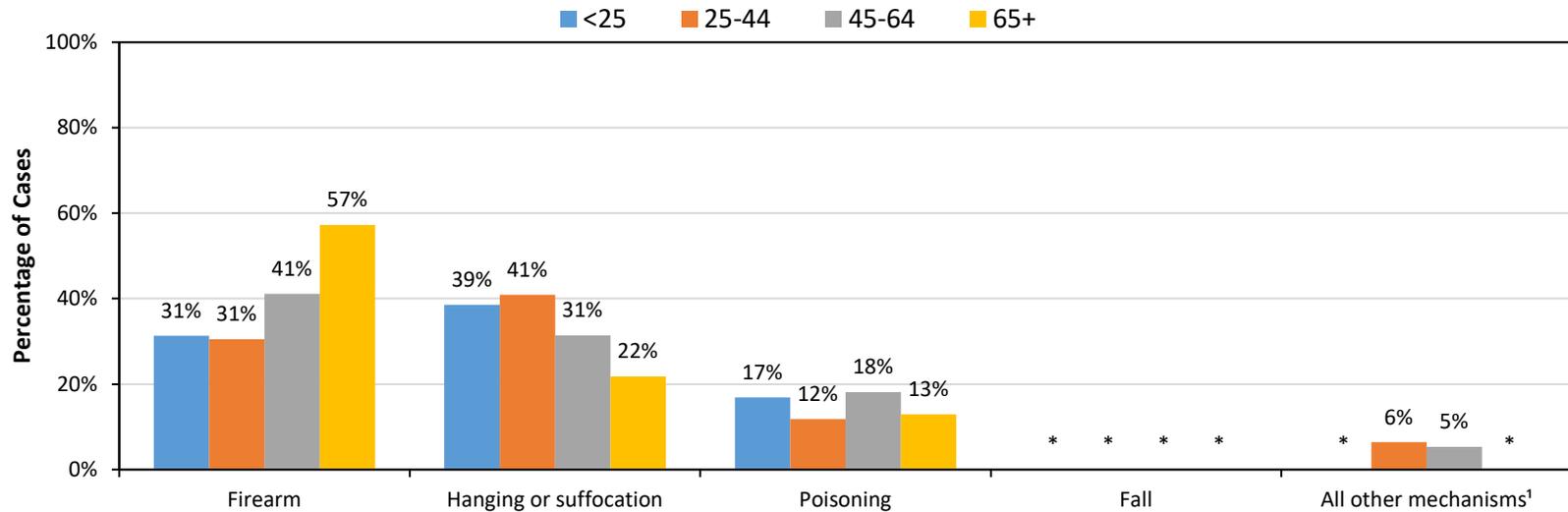
* = Data suppressed due to n<11

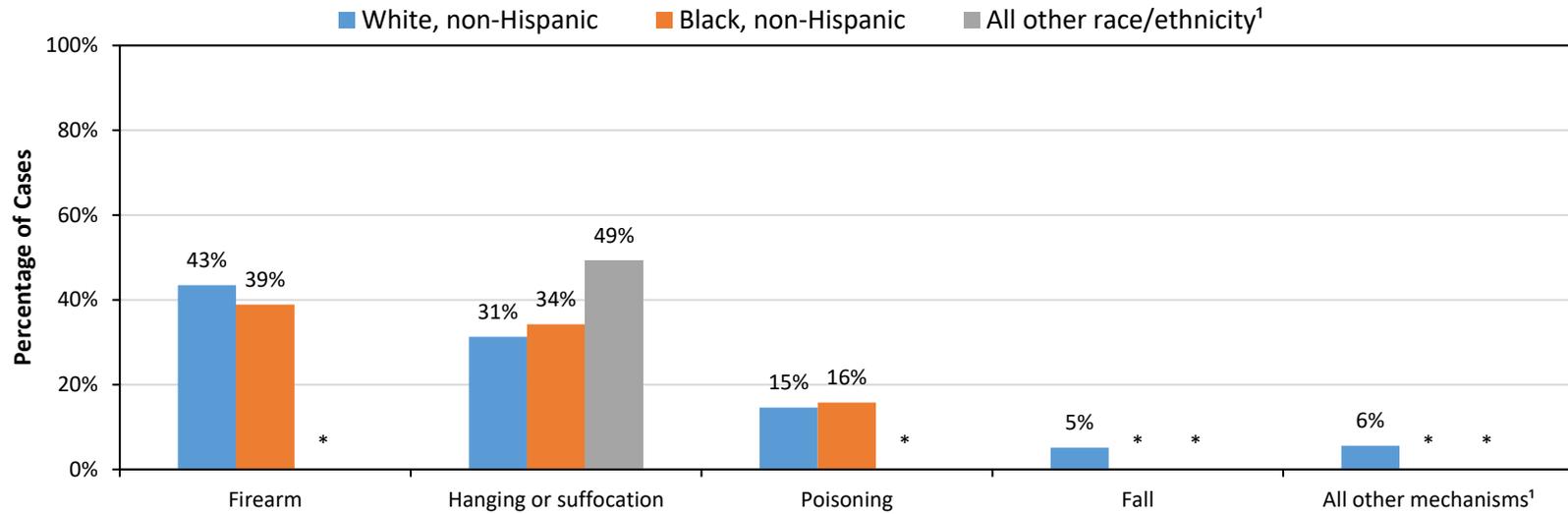## Figure 29: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon by Sex, 2019

■ Male ■ Female

Figure 30: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon by Age (years), 2019

■ <25 ■ 25-44 ■ 45-64 ■ 65+

[1]All other mechanisms includes: blunt instrument, drowning, electrocution, explosive, fire/burns, intentional neglect, sharp instrument, and vehicles.

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Data source: 2003-2019 MVDRS

Prepared 7/19/22 by CEOIE

Figure 31: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon by Race/Ethnicity, 2019

■ White, non-Hispanic ■ Black, non-Hispanic ■ All other race/ethnicity[1]

Figure 32: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon by Service in the U.S. Armed Forces, 2019

■ Yes ■ No
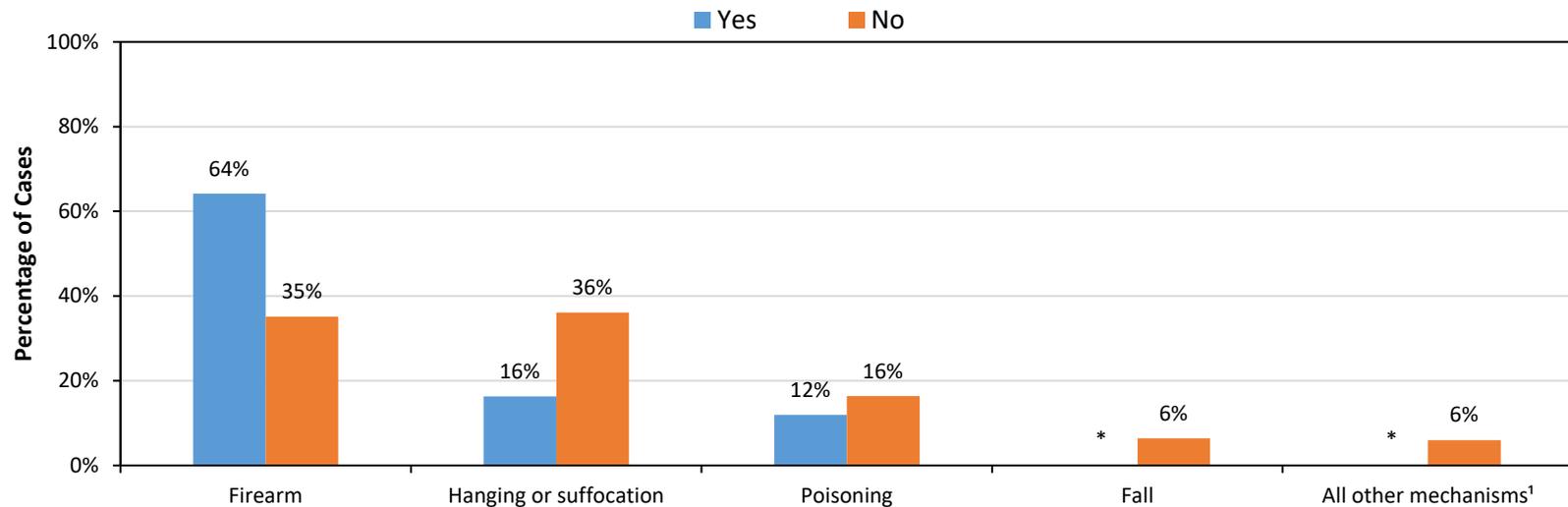
[1]All other race/ethnicity includes: Asian/Pacific Islander, American Indian/Alaska Native, Hispanic, unknown/unspecified, and two or more races.

[2]All other mechanisms includes: blunt instrument, drowning, electrocution, explosive, fire/burns, intentional neglect, sharp instrument, and vehicles.

n = Number of cases in the defined category

% = Percentage or proportion of cases in the defined category

* = Data suppressed due to n<11

Data source: 2003-2019 MVDRS

Prepared 7/19/22 by CEOIE

Figure 33: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon by Urban-Rural[1] Classification of County of Residence, 2019
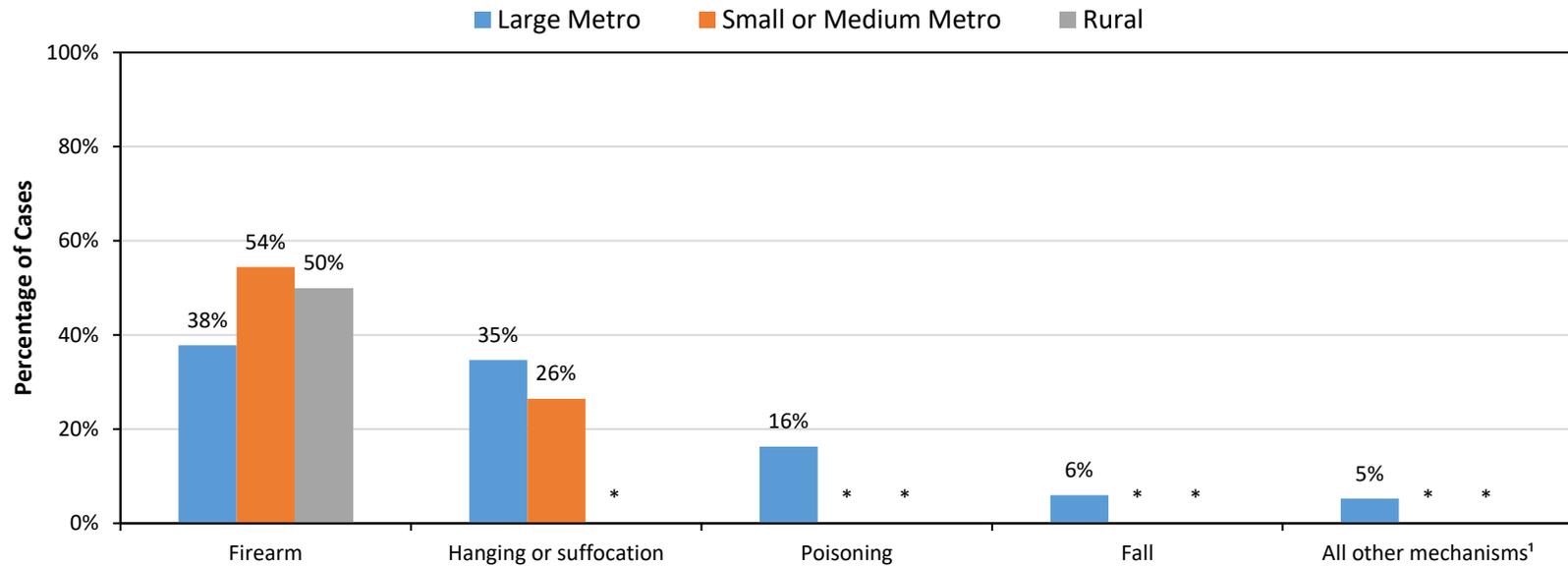
[1]**Large metro**: counties in central or fringe metropolitan statistical areas of 1 million or more population; **small or medium metro**: counties in metropolitan statistical areas of populations less than 999,999; **rural**: counties in micropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan counties of less than 49,999 (defined by the 2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties).

[2]All other mechanism includes: blunt instrument, drowning, electrocution, explosive, fire/burns, intentional neglect, sharp instrument, and vehicles.

Note: Out of state and homeless residents were excluded from analysis.