Circumstances of Suicide Deaths in Maryland:
Data from the 2003-2020 Maryland Violent Death Reporting System (MVDRS)

Prepared March 6, 2023 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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Table 1: Usual Industry[1] of Suicide Decedents 18 Years and Older in Maryland, 2020

Usual Industry Sector[1]	n	%
Construction	62	11.4%
Public Administration	54	9.9%
Retail Trade	38	7.0%
Manufacturing	37	6.8%
Not in workforce (homemaker, student, volunteer, unable to work)	33	6.1%
Accommodation and Food	30	5.5%
Professional, Scientific, and Technical Services	30	5.5%
Other Services (except Public Administration)	29	5.3%
Educational Services	28	5.1%
Transportation and Warehousing	27	5.0%
Health Care and Social Assistance	23	4.2%
Military	20	3.7%
Administrative and Support and Waste Management and Remediation Services	19	3.5%
Information	12	2.2%
Finance and Insurance	11	2.0%
All other industries[2]	39	7.2%
Missing, unknown, and not enough information	53	9.7%
Total	545	100.0%

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

[2]All other industries includes: arts, entertainment, and recreation; agriculture, forestry, fishing and hunting; real estatem renatal, and leasing; utilities; wholesale trade; mining, quarrying, and oil and gas extraction.

Most Common Usual Industry, by Sex

Among **males**:
1. Construction (13.6%)
2. Public administration (9.7%)
3. Retail trade (7.9%)

Among **females**:
1. Not in workforce (16.5%)
2. Public administration (10.7%)
3. Healthcare and social assistance (10.7%)

Most Common Usual Industry, by Race and Ethnicity

Among **White, Non-Hispanics**:
1. Construction (11.8%)
2. Public administration (10.0%)
3. Manufacturing (8.2%)

Among **all other race/ethnicities**:
1. Construction (10.4%)
2. Accommodation and food services (10.4%)
3. Public administration (9.7%)

Most Common Usual Industry, by Age Group

Among **<25 year-olds**:
1. Not in workforce (27.5%)

Among **25-44 year-olds**:
1. Construction (11.3%)
2. Public administration (8.2%)
3. Accommodation and food services (7.7%)

Among **45-64 year-olds**:
1. Construction (12.4%)
2. Public administration (8.9%)
3. Manufacturing (8.3%)

Among **65+ year-olds**:
1. Public administration (16.9%)
2. Construction (11.5%)
3. Educational services (9.2%)

Table 2: Usual Occupation[1] of Suicide Decedents 18 Years and Older in Maryland, 2020

Usual Major Occupation[1]	n	%
Construction and Extraction	54	9.9%
Repair	40	7.3%
Transportation and Material Moving	40	7.3%
Management	38	7.0%
Sales and Related	34	6.2%
Not in workforce (homemaker, student, volunteer, unable to work)	33	6.1%
Food Preparation and Serving Related	25	4.6%
Production	24	4.4%
Office and Administrative Support	23	4.2%
Computer and Mathematical	22	4.0%
Military	21	3.9%
Education, Training, and Library	16	2.9%
Arts, Design, Entertainment, Sports, and Media	15	2.8%
Protective Service	15	2.8%
Maintenance	14	2.6%
Business and Financial Operations	14	2.6%
Technical	14	2.6%
Architecture and Engineering	12	2.2%
Personal Care and Service	11	2.0%
All Other Occupations[2]	24	4.4%
Missing, unknown, inadequate response to code	56	10.3%
Total	545	100.0%

[1]Usual occupation defined using the 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system major groups.

[2]All other occupations includes: life, physical, and social science occupations; legal occupations; farming, fishing, and forestry occupations; community and social service occupations; healthcare support occupations.

Most Common Usual Occupation, by Sex

Among **males**:
1. Construction and extraction occupations (10.2%)
2. Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (7.7%)
3. Transportation and material moving occupations (5.9%)

Among **females**:
1. Not in workforce (16.5%)
2. Office and administrative support occupations (11.7%)
3. Management occupations (10.7%)

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 **all other race/ethnicities**:
1. Transportation and material moving occupations (12.6%)
2. Not in workforce (15.5%)
3. Construction and extraction occupations (14.4%)

Most Common Usual Occupation, by Age Group

Among **<25 year-olds**:
1. Not in workforce (27.5%)

Among **25-44 year-olds**:
1. Construction and extraction occupations (9.2%)
2. Installation, maintenance, and repair occupations (9.2%)
3. Transportation and material moving occupations (7.2%)

Among **45-64 year-olds**:
1. Construction and extraction occupations (10.7%)
2. Sales and related occupations (8.9%)
3. Management occupations (7.1%)

Among **65+ year-olds**:
1. Management occupations (12.3%)
2. Construction and extraction occupations (10.8%)
3. Transportation and material moving occupations (10.0%)

Table 3: Service in the U.S. Armed Forces Trends, 2003-2020

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
2019	92 (15.5)	501 (84.5)	593
[2]2020	111 (19.9)	448 (80.1)	559
Total	1856 (19.1)	7846 (80.9)	9702

[1]Cases with unknown military history (n=215) were excluded.

[2]2020 data displayed in Figure 1 to the right.

Figure 1: Prevalence of Service in the U.S. Armed Forces, 2020

Figure 2: Service in the U.S. Armed Forces Trends, 2003-2020
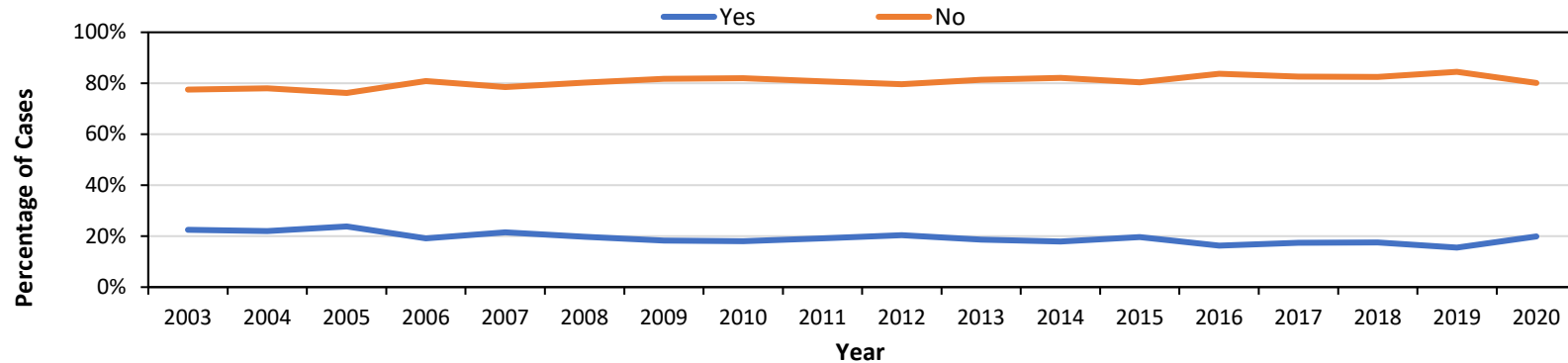
Circumstances of Suicide Deaths in Maryland: 2003-2020 MVDRS

Table 4: Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] Trends, 2003-2020

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
2019	120 (18.9)	226 (35.5)	136 (21.4)	210 (33.0)	636
[2]2020	92 (16.9)	181 (31.8)	113 (19.9)	161 (28.3)	569
Total	1875 (18.9)	1670 (16.8)	2384 (24.0)	3311 (33.4)	9917

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

[2]2020 data displayed in Figure 10 on next page.

Figure 3: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1], 2020
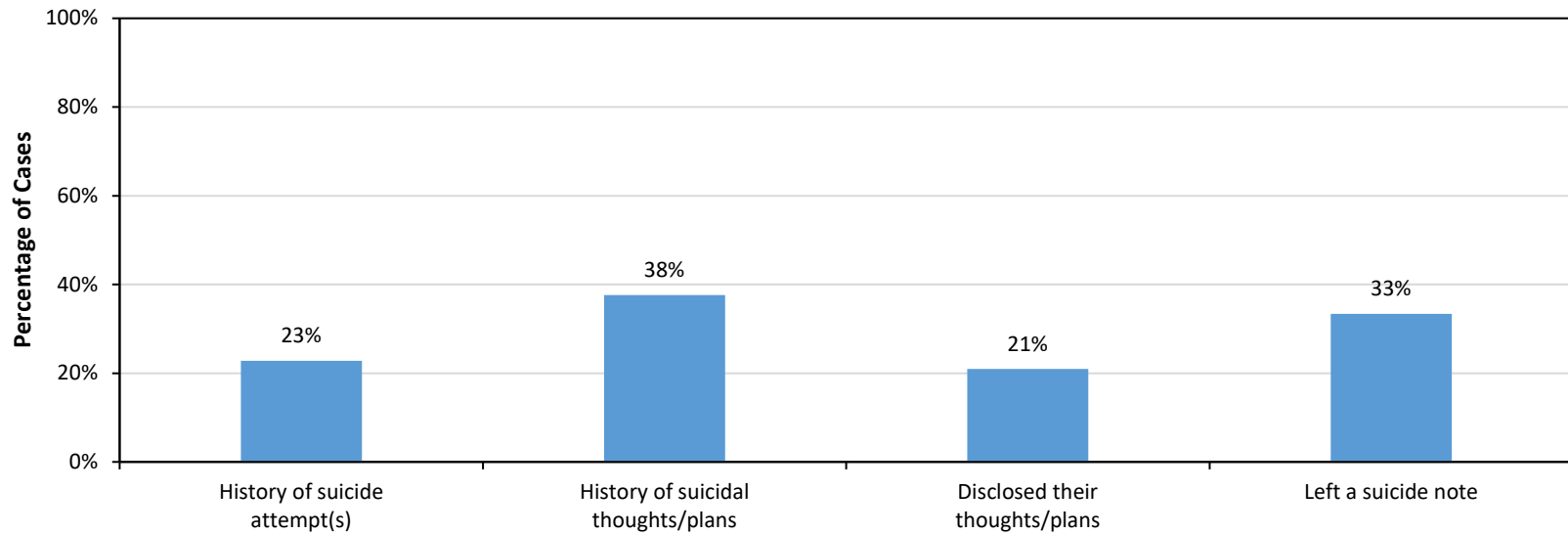
Figure 4: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] by Sex, 2020
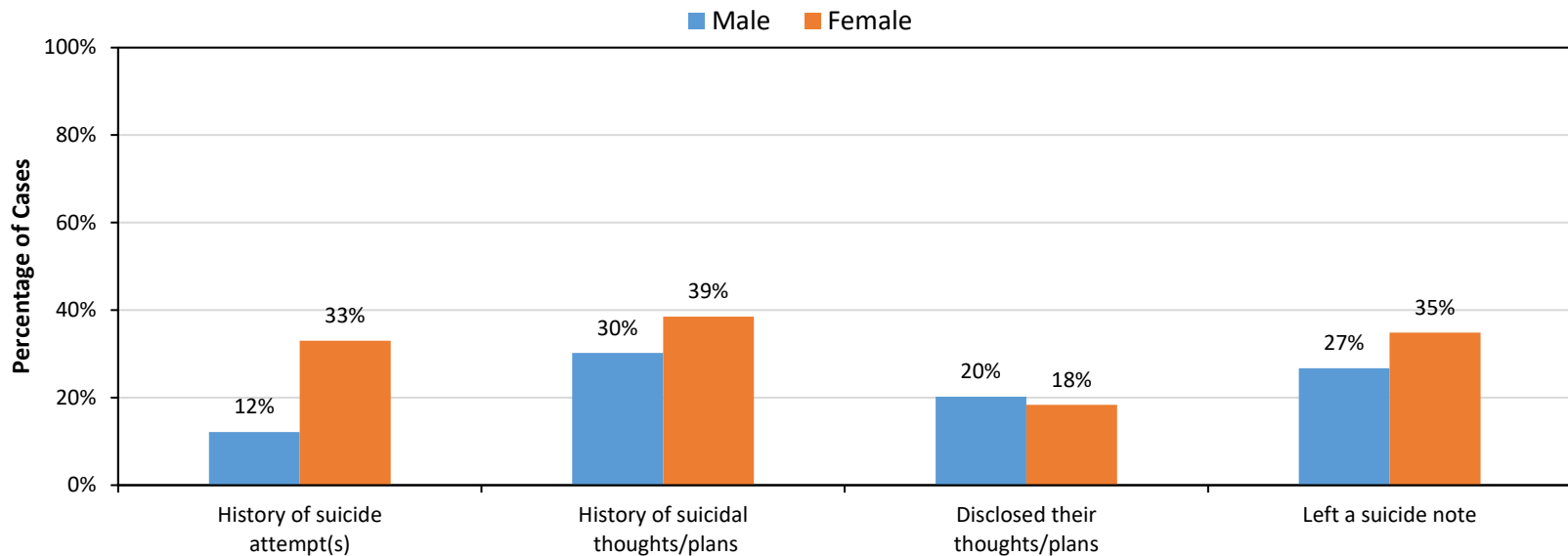
[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

Figure 5: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] by Age Group, 2020

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

	<25	25-44	45-64	65+
History of suicide attempt(s)	15%	17%	20%	12%
History of suicidal thoughts/plans	44%	34%	30%	23%
Disclosed their thoughts/plans	20%	24%	20%	15%
Left a suicide note	29%	25%	33%	26%

Y-axis: Percentage of Cases (0% to 100%)
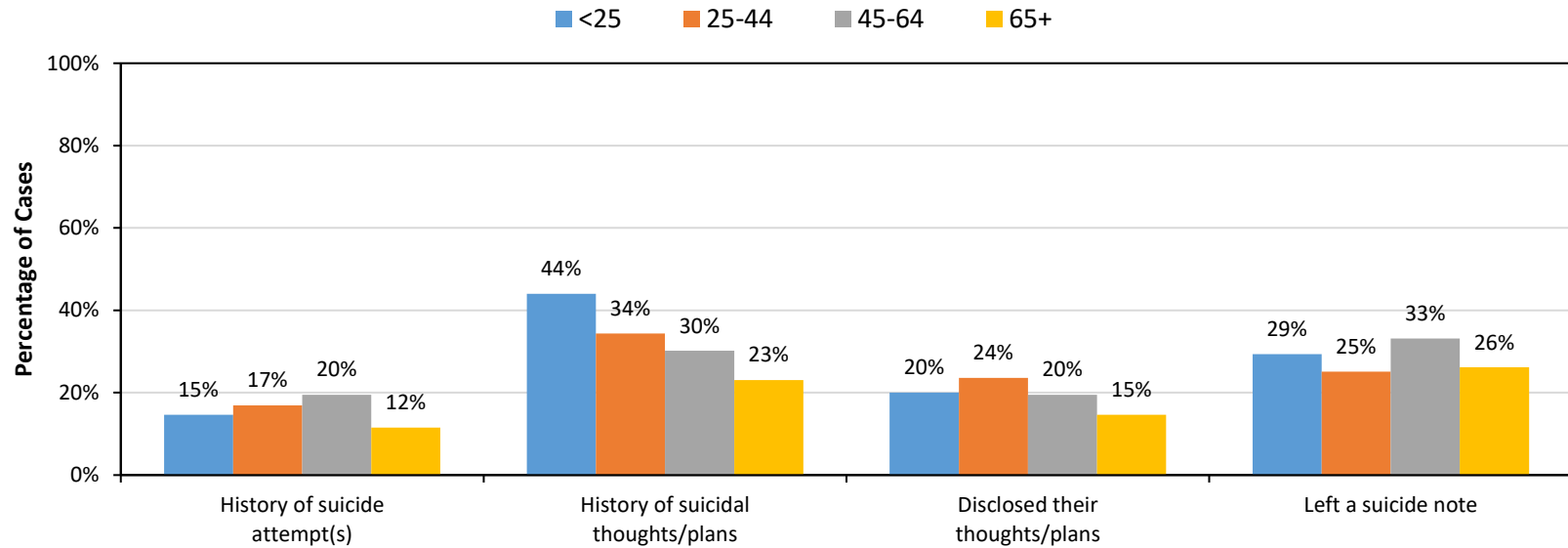
Figure 6: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] by Race/Ethnicity, 2020
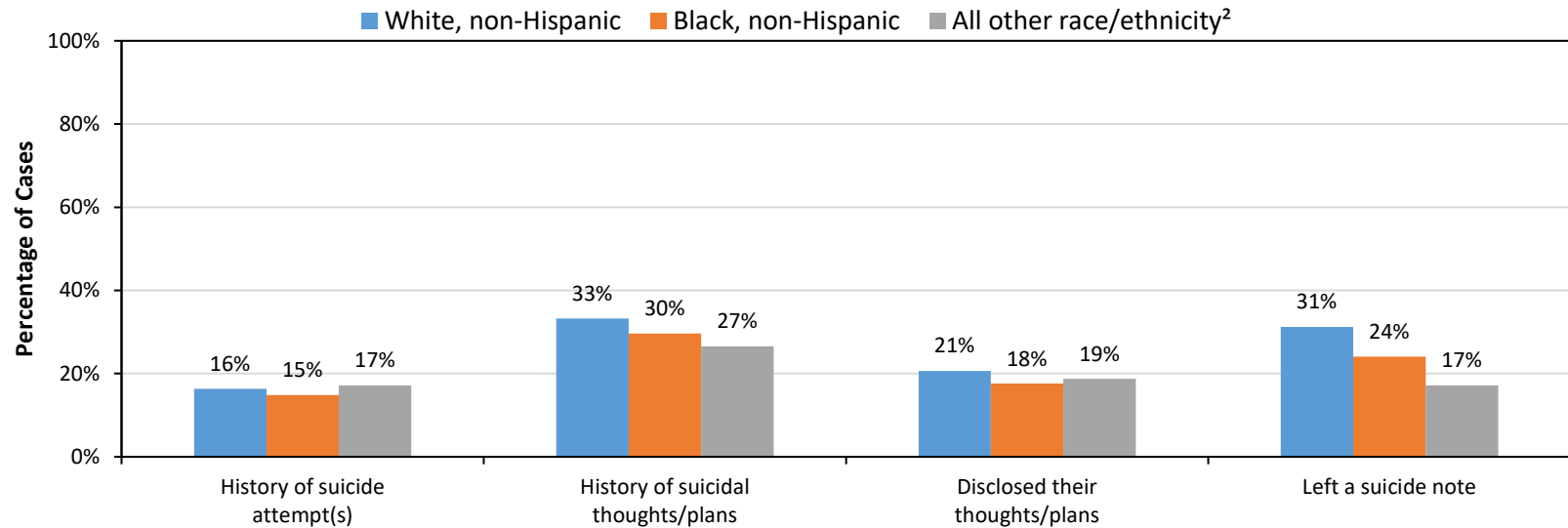
Legend: ■ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Black, non-Hispanic   ■ All other race/ethnicity[2]

	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	All other race/ethnicity[2]
History of suicide attempt(s)	16%	15%	17%
History of suicidal thoughts/plans	33%	30%	27%
Disclosed their thoughts/plans	21%	18%	19%
Left a suicide note	31%	24%	17%

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.

Figure 7: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1] by Service in the U.S. Armed Forces, 2020
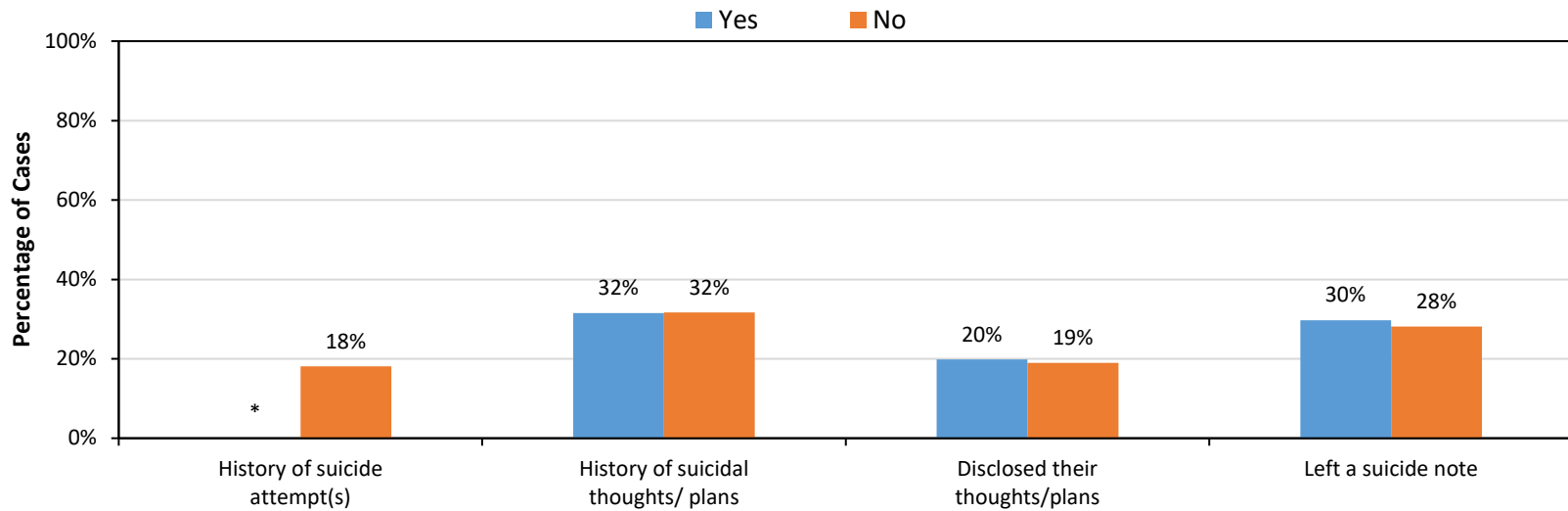
Figure 8: Prevalence of Suicidal Ideation and Behavior[1]
by Urban-Rural[2] Classification of County of Residence, 2020
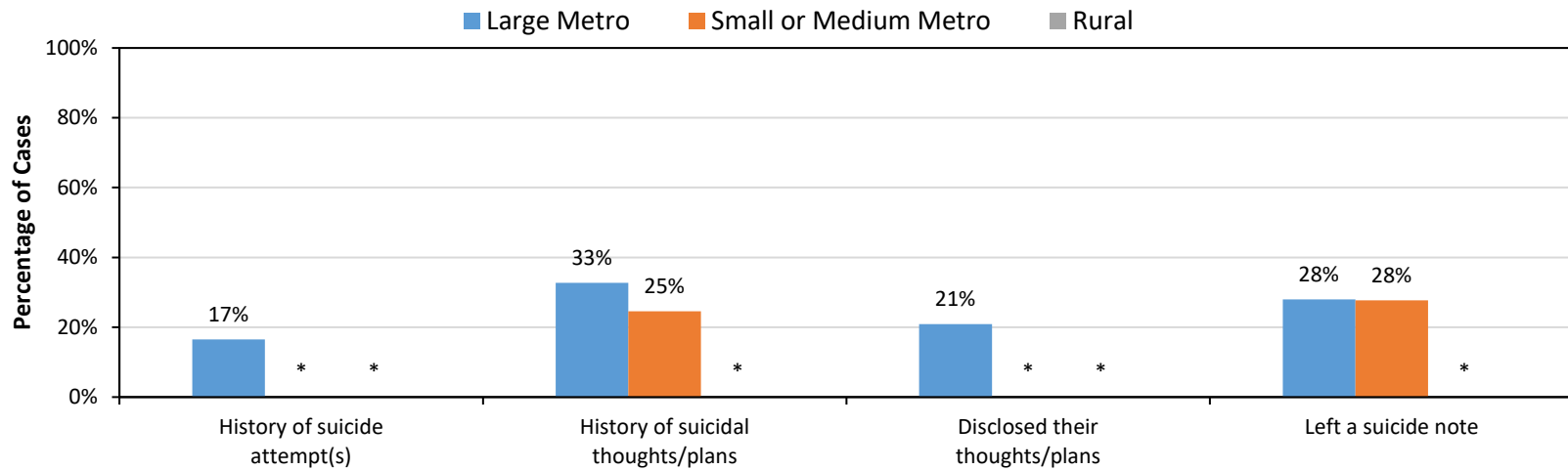
[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

[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).

Table 5: Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] Trends, 2003-2020

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
2019	328 (51.6)	159 (25.0)	156 (24.5)	190 (30.0)	126 (19.8)	91 (14.3)	636
[2]2020	276 (48.5)	135 (23.7)	136 (23.9)	161 (28.3)	103 (18.1)	73 (12.8)	569
Total	4594 (46.3)	2994 (30.2)	2459 (24.8)	3736 (37.7)	1754 (17.7)	1559 (15.7)	9917

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

[2]2020 data displayed in Figure 16 on next page.

Figure 9: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1], 2020
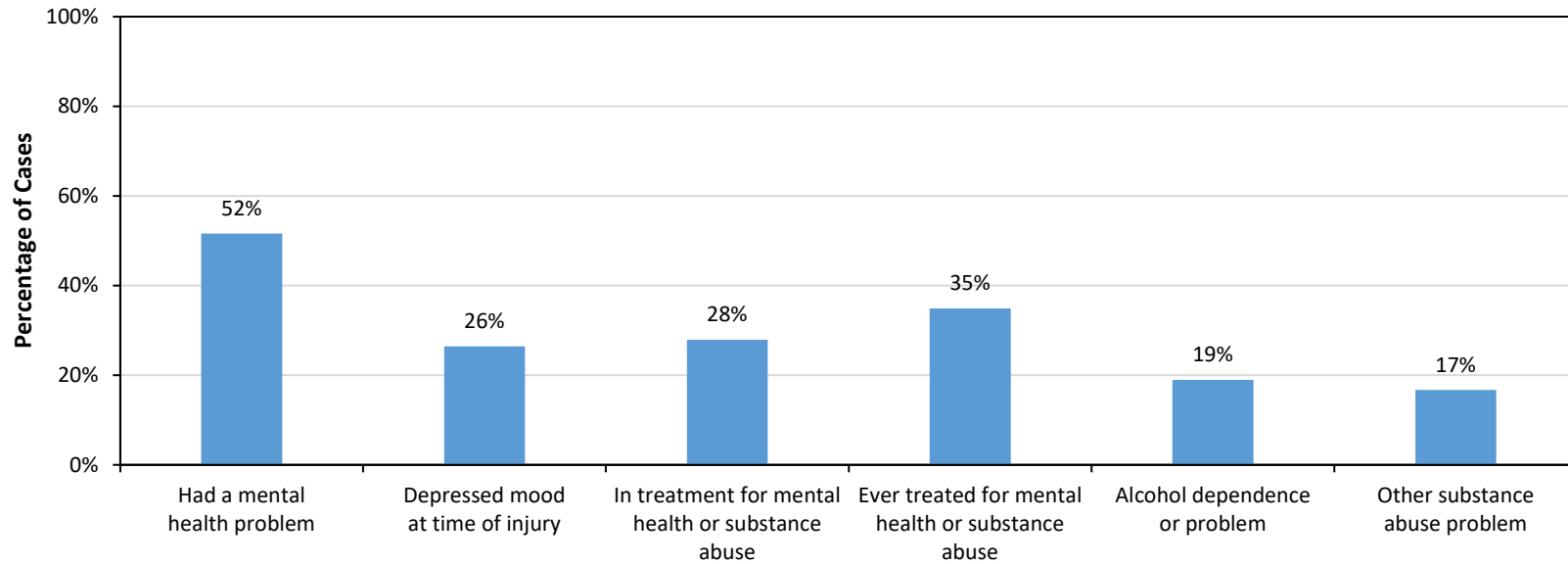
Figure 10: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] by Sex, 2020
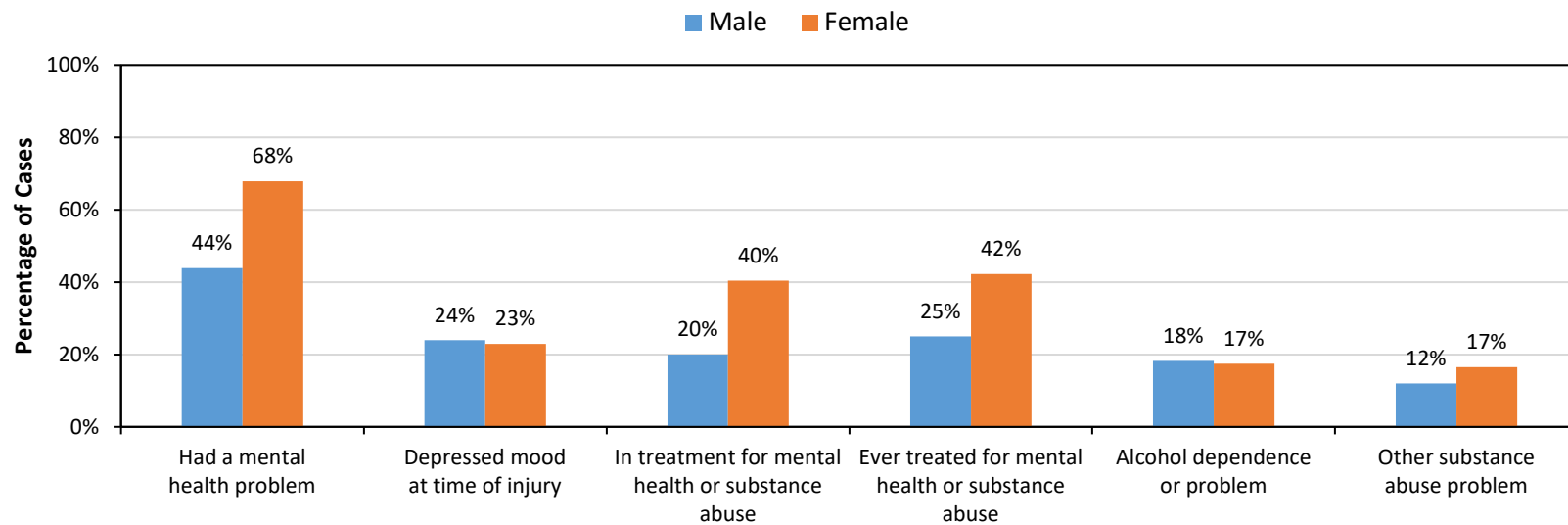
[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

Figure 11: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] by Age (years), 2020

Legend: ■ <25　■ 25-44　■ 45-64　■ 65+

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

Category	<25	25-44	45-64	65+
Had a mental health problem	41%	55%	49%	42%
Depressed mood at time of injury	15%	19%	31%	25%
In treatment for mental health or substance abuse	25%	25%	26%	18%
Ever treated for mental health or substance abuse	31%	30%	31%	20%
Alcohol dependence or problem	31%	22%	26%	10%
Other substance abuse problem	*	23%	12%	*
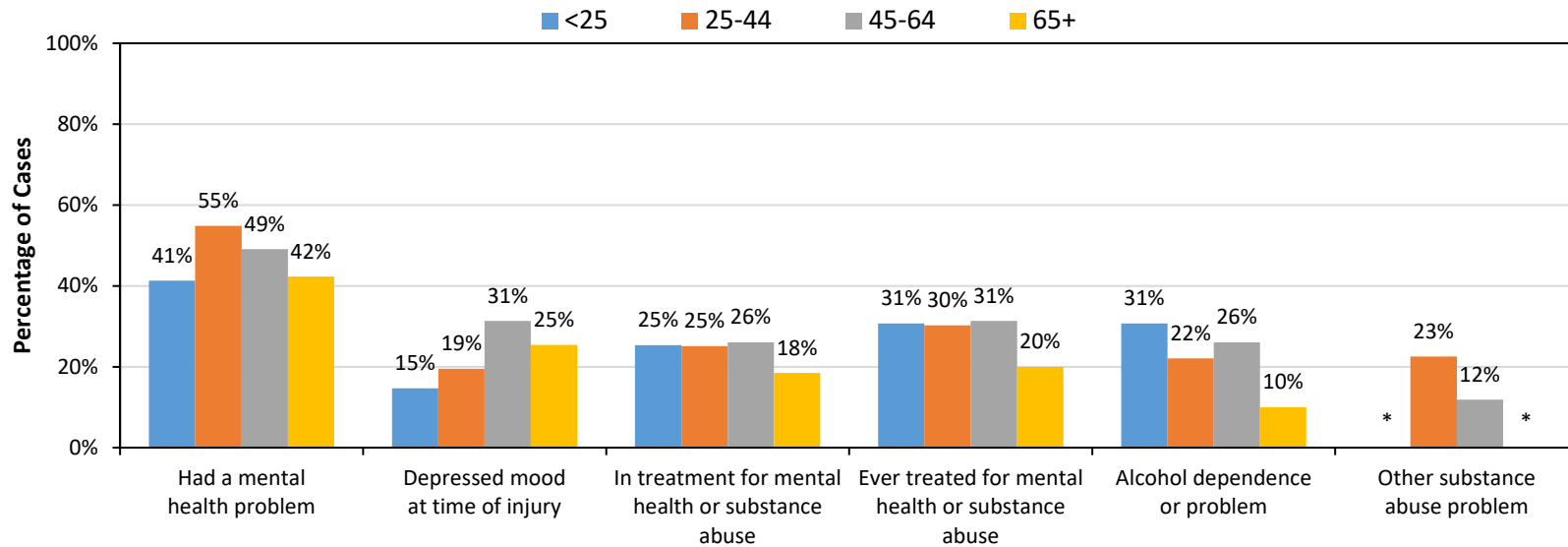
Figure 12: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] by Race/Ethnicity, 2020
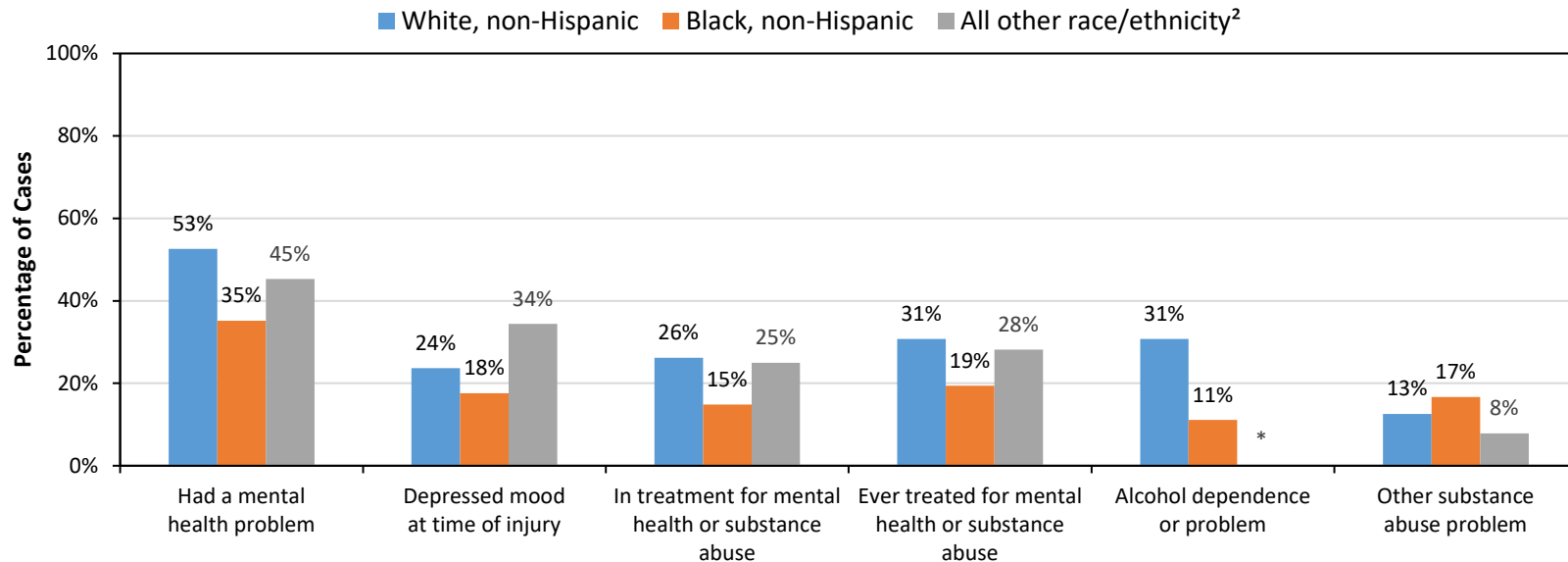
Legend: ■ White, non-Hispanic　■ Black, non-Hispanic　■ All other race/ethnicity[2]

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

Category	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	All other race/ethnicity[2]
Had a mental health problem	53%	35%	45%
Depressed mood at time of injury	24%	18%	34%
In treatment for mental health or substance abuse	26%	15%	25%
Ever treated for mental health or substance abuse	31%	19%	28%
Alcohol dependence or problem	31%	11%	*
Other substance abuse problem	13%	17%	8%

[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.

Figure 13: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] by Service in the U.S. Armed Forces, 2020

Legend: ■ Yes ■ No

	Yes	No
Had a mental health problem	44%	50%
Depressed mood at time of injury	19%	24%
In treatment for mental health or substance abuse	20%	25%
Ever treated for mental health or substance abuse	23%	30%
Alcohol dependence or problem	16%	19%
Other substance abuse problem	*	15%

Y-axis: Percentage of Cases (0% – 100%)
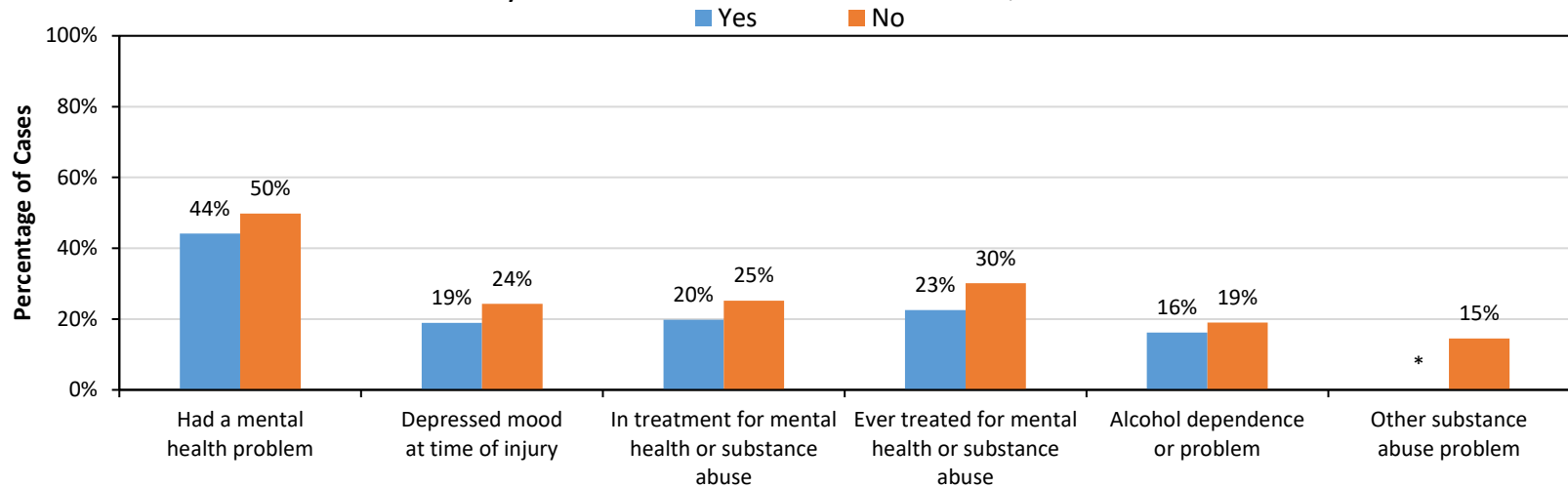
Figure 14: Prevalence of Mental Health, Substance Abuse, and Other Addiction[1] by Urban-Rural[2] Classification of County of Residence, 2020
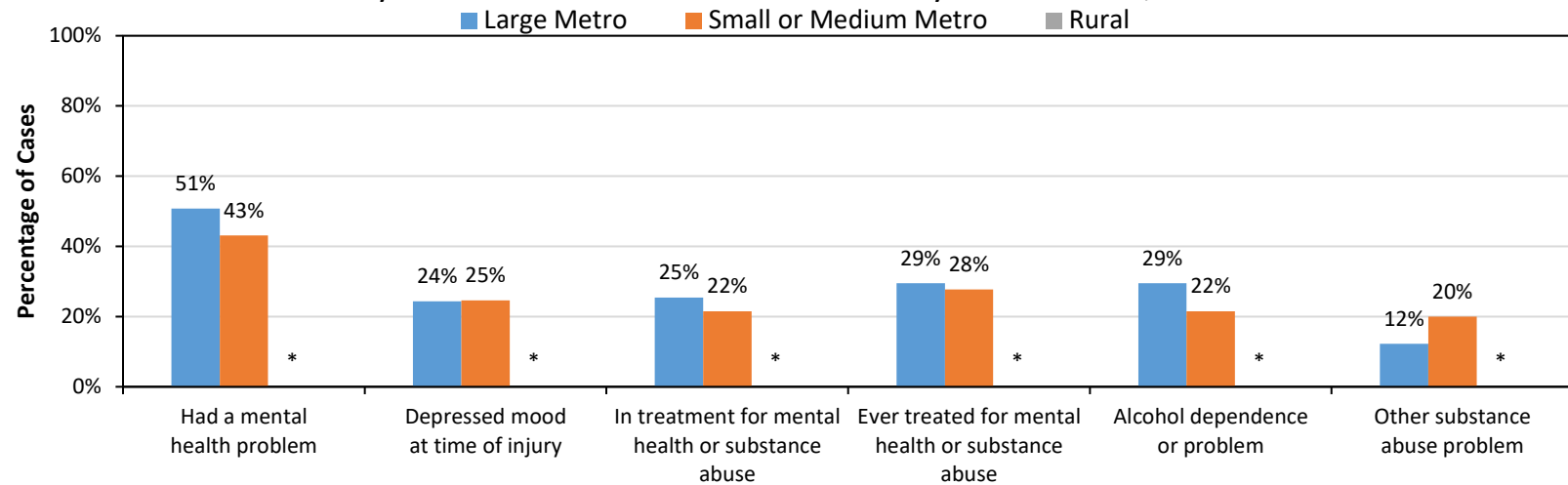
Legend: ■ Large Metro ■ Small or Medium Metro ■ Rural

	Large Metro	Small or Medium Metro	Rural
Had a mental health problem	51%	43%	*
Depressed mood at time of injury	24%	25%	*
In treatment for mental health or substance abuse	25%	22%	*
Ever treated for mental health or substance abuse	29%	28%	*
Alcohol dependence or problem	29%	22%	*
Other substance abuse problem	12%	20%	*

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

[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).

Table 6: Relationship Issues[1] Trends, 2003-2020

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)			498
2007	132 (26.5)	First collected in 2013		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
2019	129 (20.3)	28 (4.4)	74 (11.6)	636
[2]2020	123 (21.6)	20 (3.5)	77 (13.5)	569
Total	2238 (22.6)	312 (3.1)	818 (8.2)	9917

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

[2]2020 data displayed in Figure 22 on next page.

Figure 15: Prevalence of Relationship Issues[1], 2020
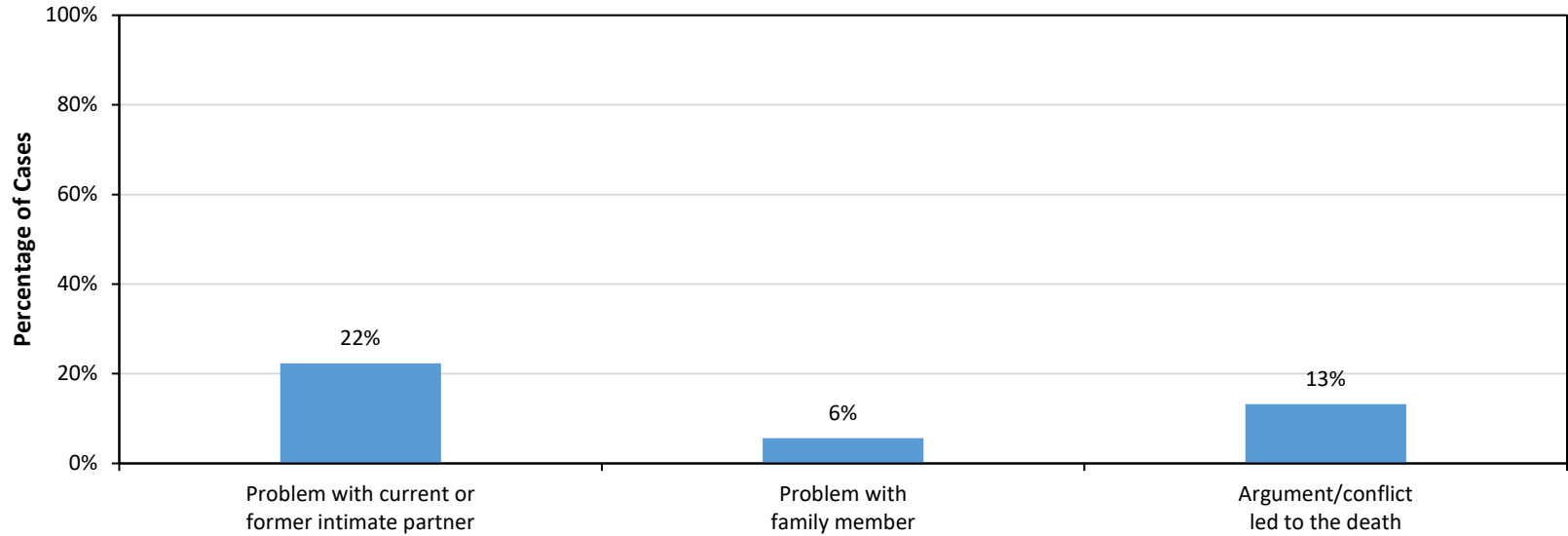
Figure 16: Prevalence of Relationship Issues by Sex[1], 2020
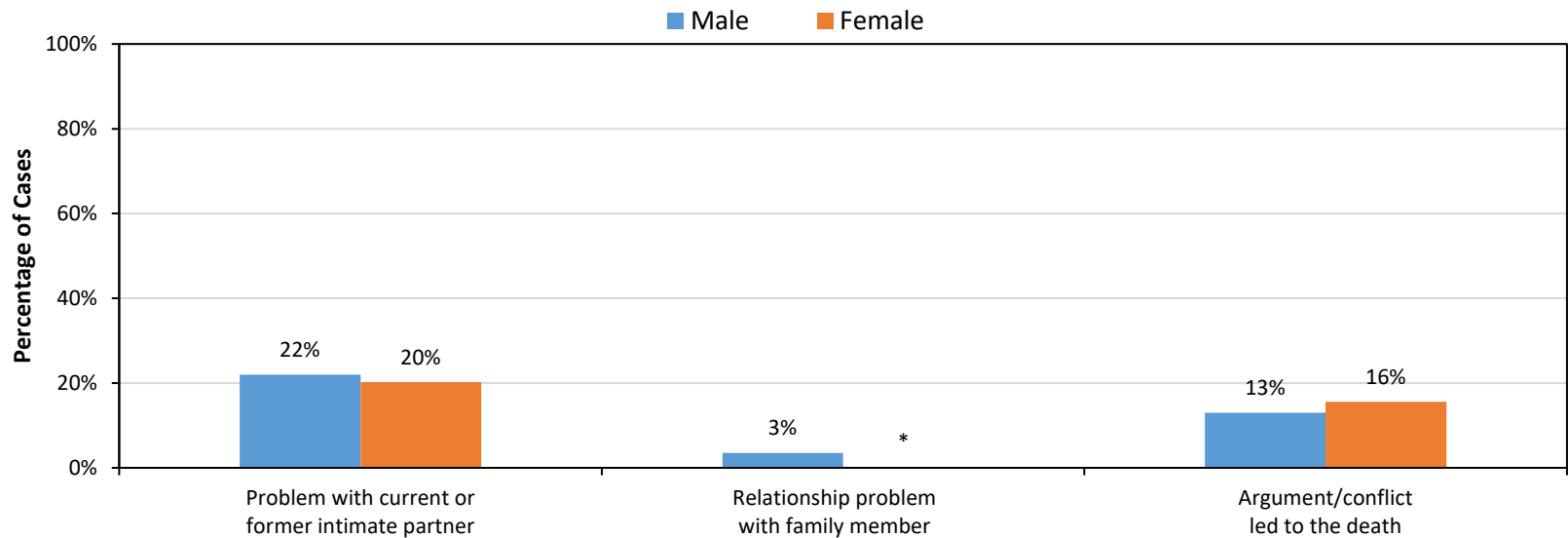
[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

Figure 17: Prevalence of Relationship Issues[1] by Age (years), 2020

Legend: ■ <25 ■ 25-44 ■ 45-64 ■ 65+

Percentage of Cases

Problem with current or former intimate partner: <25: 21%, 25-44: 34%, 45-64: 17%, 65+: 8%

Relationship problem with family member: <25: *, 25-44: *, 45-64: *, 65+: *

Argument/conflict led to the death: <25: 15%, 25-44: 18%, 45-64: 12%, 65+: 8%
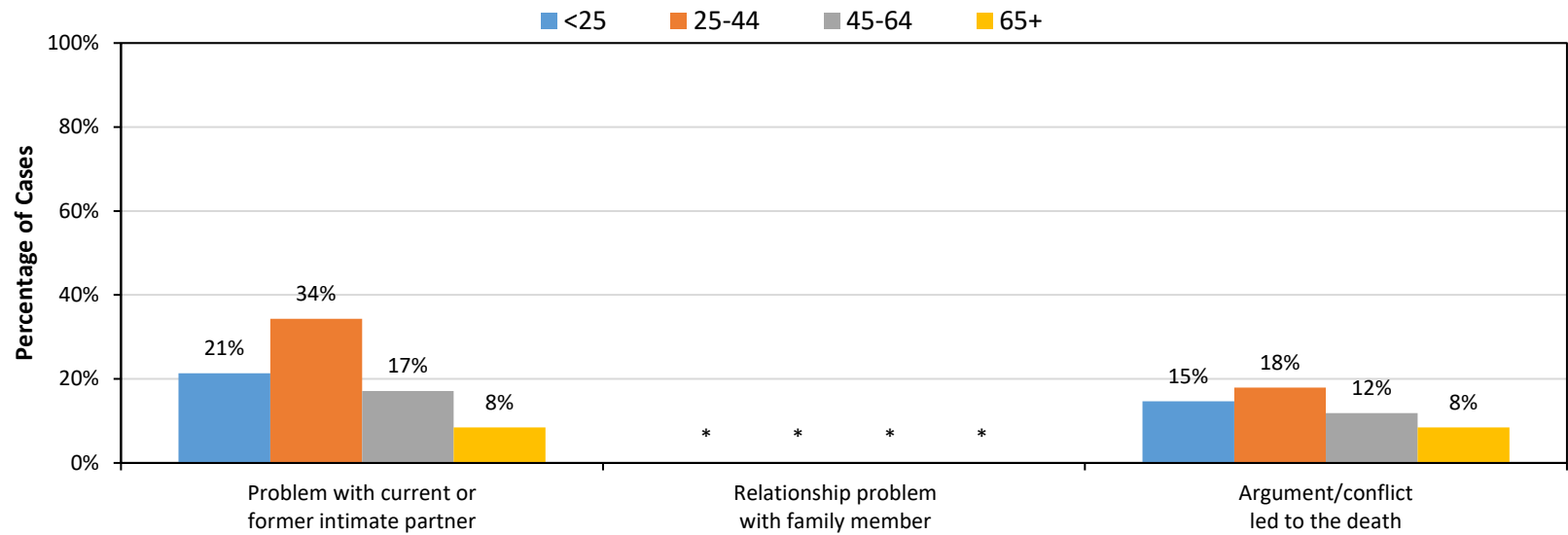
Figure 18: Prevalence of Relationship Issues[1] by Race/Ethnicity, 2020
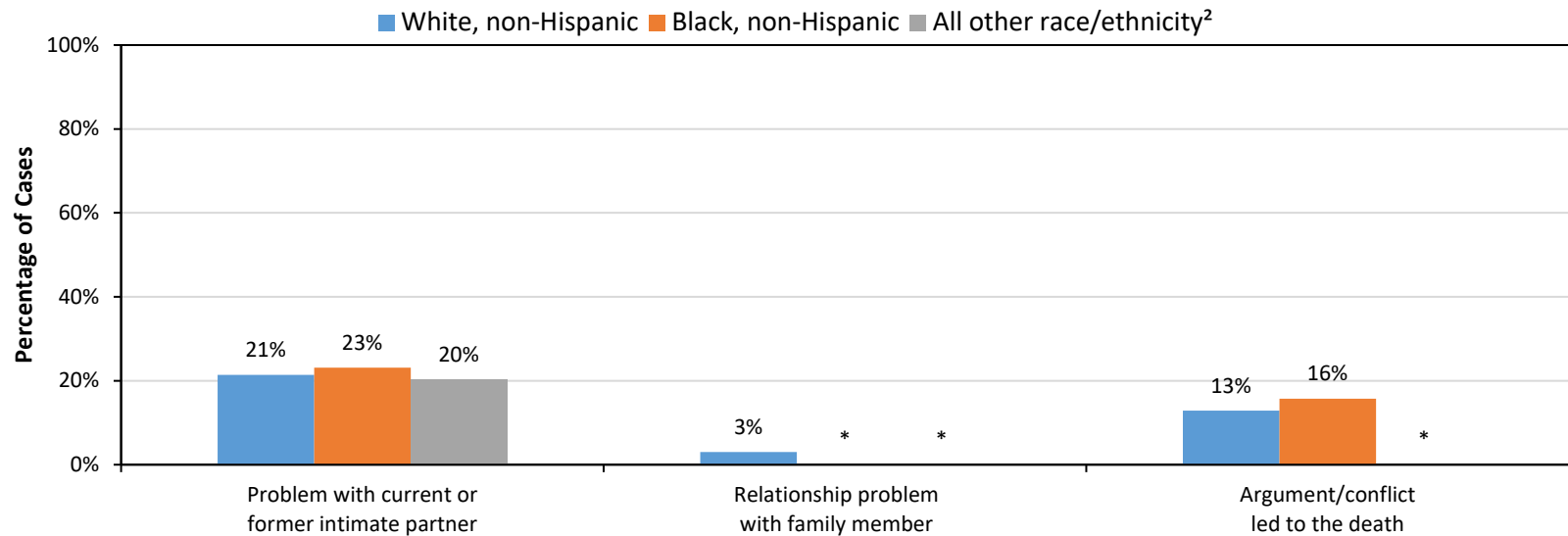
Legend: ■ White, non-Hispanic ■ Black, non-Hispanic ■ All other race/ethnicity[2]

Percentage of Cases

Problem with current or former intimate partner: White: 21%, Black: 23%, All other: 20%

Relationship problem with family member: White: 3%, Black: *, All other: *

Argument/conflict led to the death: White: 13%, Black: 16%, All other: *

[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.

Figure 19: Prevalence of Relationship Issues[1] by Service in U.S. Armed Forces, 2020

Legend: ■ Yes ■ No

Category	Yes	No
Problem with current or former intimate partner	19%	23%
Relationship problem with family member	*	4%
Argument/conflict led to the death	14%	14%
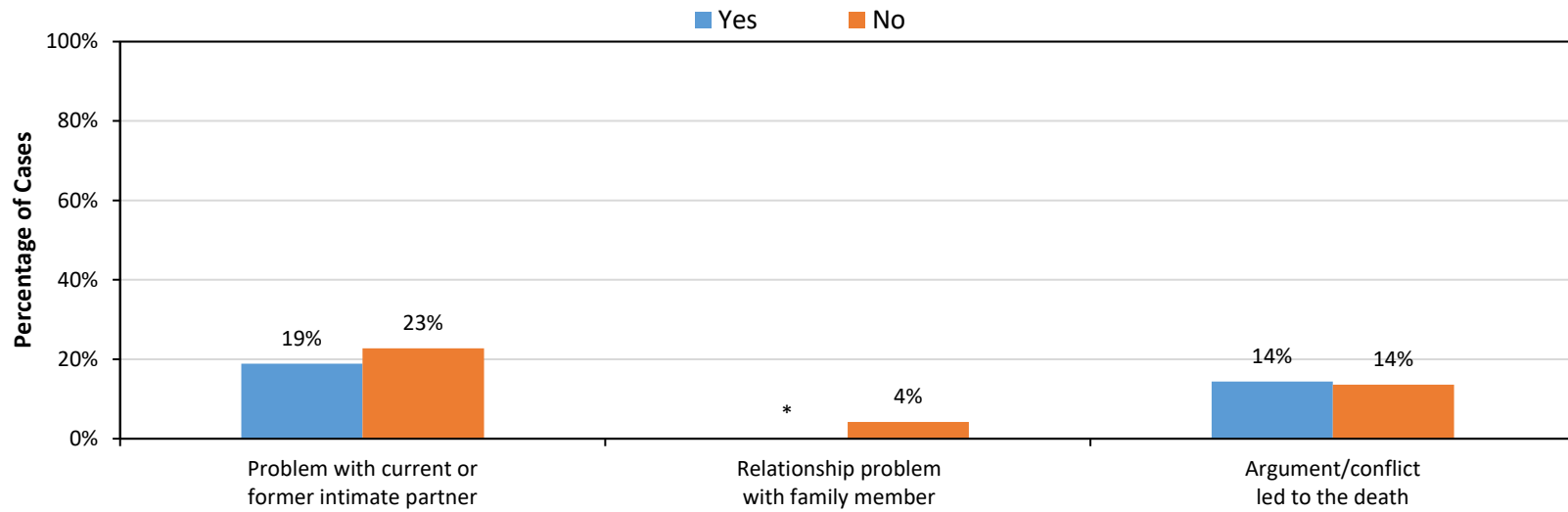
Figure 20: Prevalence of Relationship Issues[1] by Urban-Rural[2] Classification of County of Residence, 2020
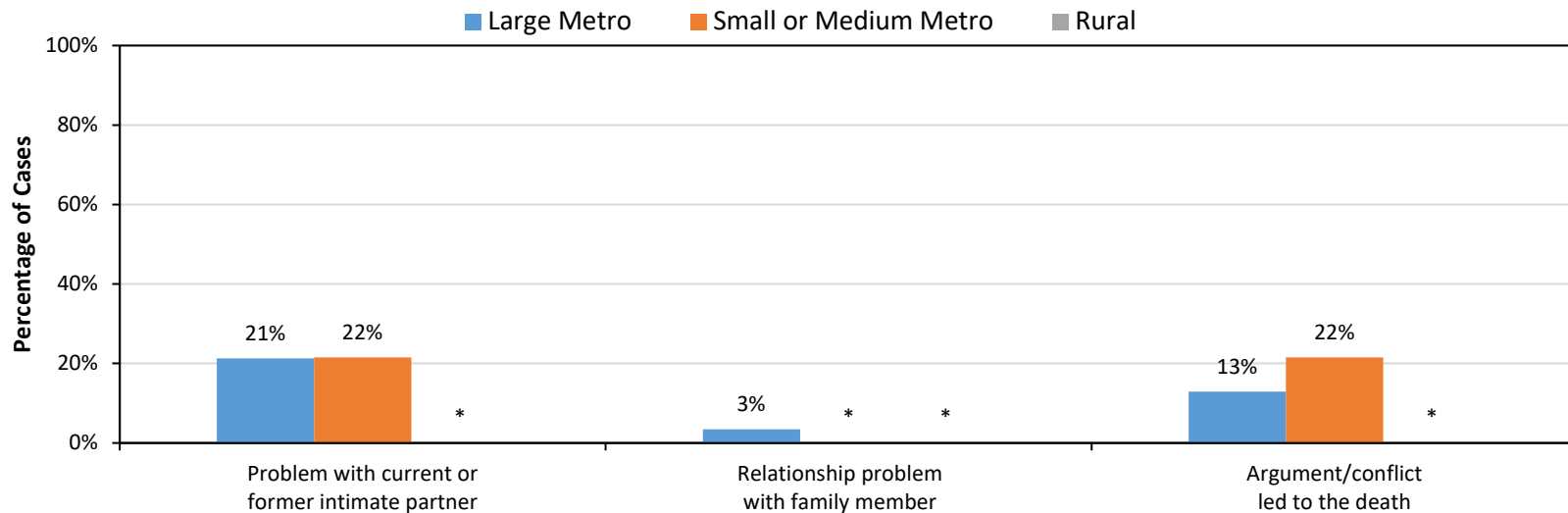
Legend: ■ Large Metro ■ Small or Medium Metro ■ Rural

Category	Large Metro	Small or Medium Metro	Rural
Problem with current or former intimate partner	21%	22%	*
Relationship problem with family member	3%	*	*
Argument/conflict led to the death	13%	22%	*

[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).

Table 7: Life Stressors[1] Trends, 2003-2020

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)	First collected in 2009	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)		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
2019	34 (5.3)	83 (13.1)	65 (10.2)	50 (7.9)	14 (2.2)	43 (6.8)	636
[2]2020	19 (3.3)	38 (12.0)	62 (10.9)	57 (10.0)	21 (3.7)	37 (6.5)	569
Total	685 (6.9)	1501 (15.1)	1019 (10.3)	941 (9.5)	237 (2.4)	583 (5.9)	9917

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

[2]2020 data displayed in Figure 28 on next page.
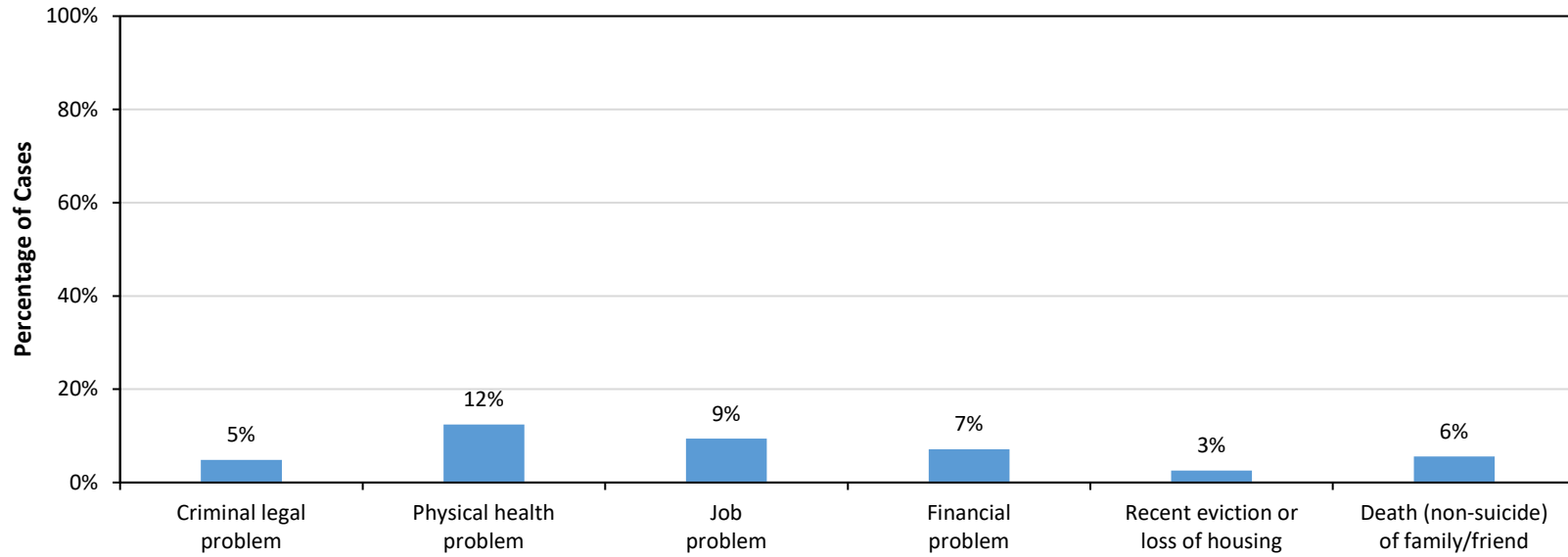
Figure 21: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1], 2020

	Criminal legal problem	Physical health problem	Job problem	Financial problem	Recent eviction or loss of housing	Death (non-suicide) of family/friend
Percentage	5%	12%	9%	7%	3%	6%

Figure 22: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1] by Sex, 2020

■ Male ■ Female

	Criminal legal problem	Physical health problem	Job problem	Financial problem	Recent eviction or loss of housing	Death (non-suicide) of family/friend
Male	4%	13%	11%	11%	4%	6%
Female	*	*	10%	*	*	*
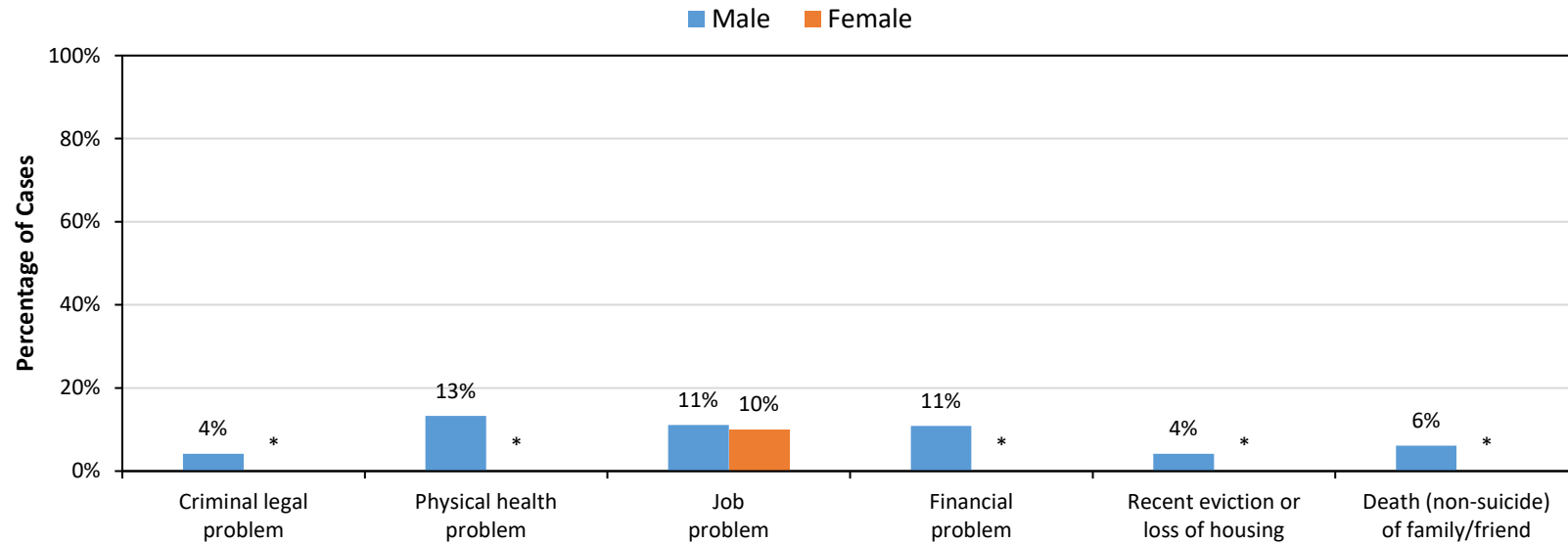
[1]Health history data may be incomplete. See note on the cover page (page 1).

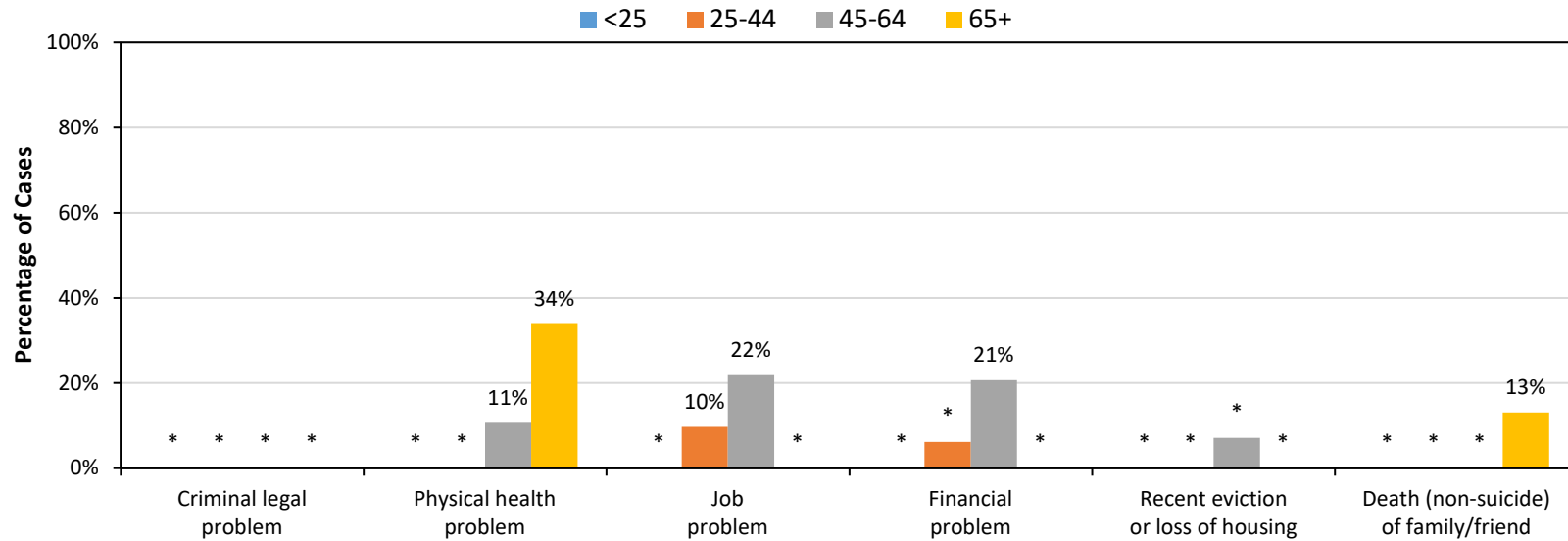## Figure 23: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1] by Age (years), 2020

■ <25   ■ 25-44   ■ 45-64   ■ 65+

Figure 24: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1] by Race/Ethnicity, 2020
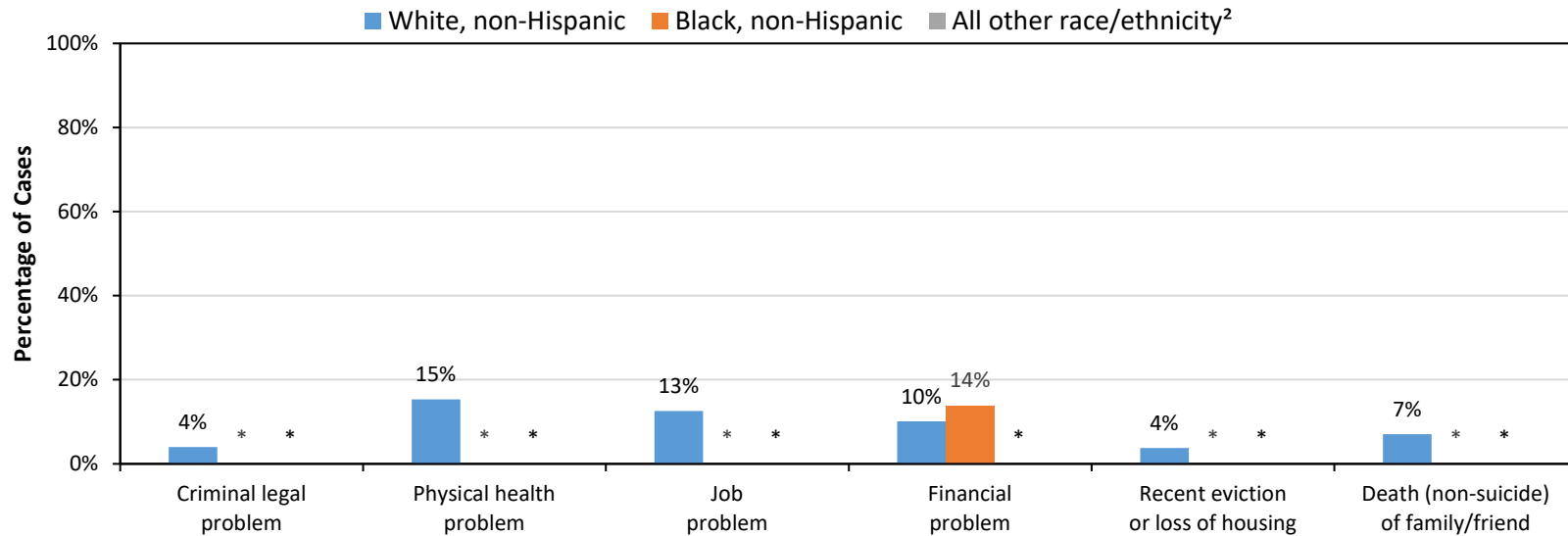
■ White, non-Hispanic   ■ Black, non-Hispanic   ■ All other race/ethnicity[2]

[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.

Figure 25: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1] by Service in the U.S. Armed Forces, 2020
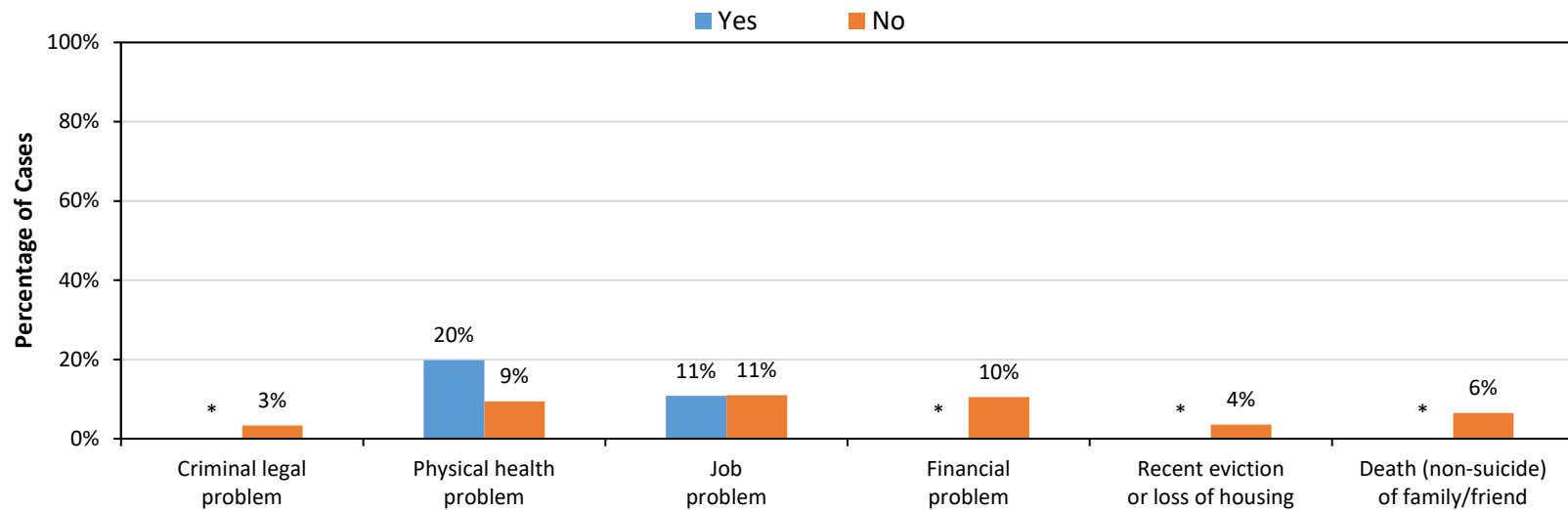
■ Yes   ■ No

Figure 26: Prevalence of Life Stressors[1] by Urban-Rural[2] Classification of County of Residence, 2020
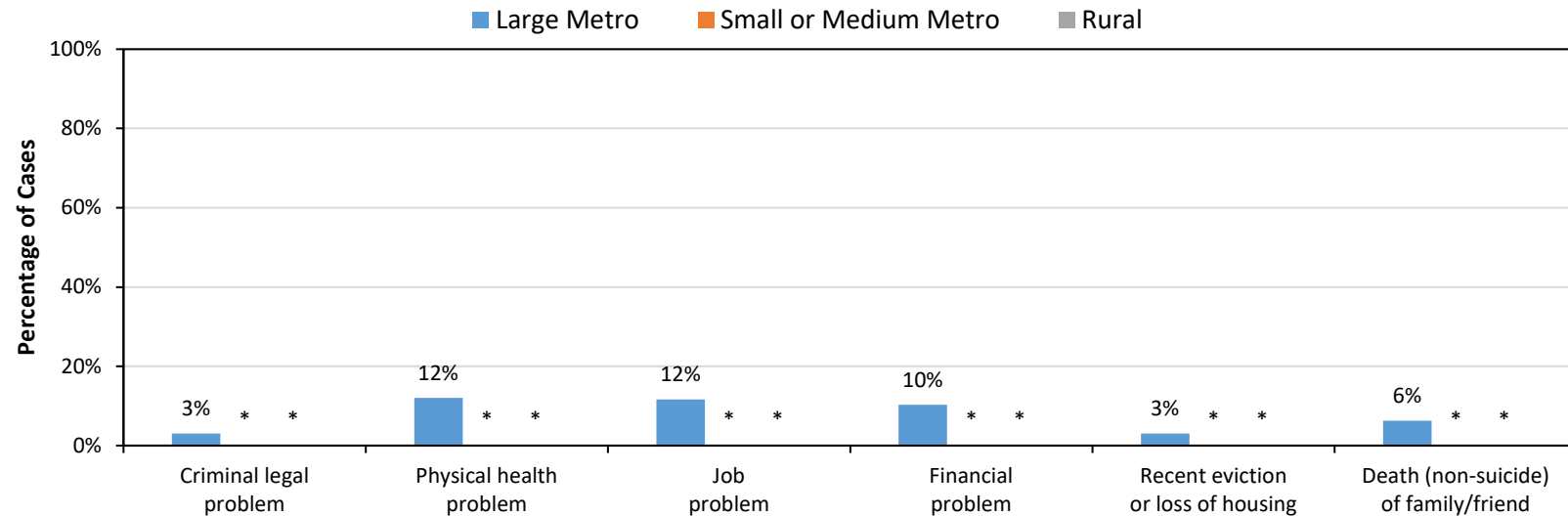
■ Large Metro   ■ Small or Medium Metro   ■ Rural

[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).

Table 8: Primary Mechanism/Weapon Trends, 2003-2020

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
2019	252 (39.6)	213 (33.5)	95 (14.9)	40 (6.3)	37 (5.6)	636
[2]2020	257 (45.2)	190 (33.4)	73 (12.8)	17 (3.0)	32 (5.6)	569
Total	4455 (44.9)	3019 (30.4)	1502 (15.1)	362 (3.7)	579 (5.8)	9917

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

[2]2020 data displayed in Figure 3 on next page.

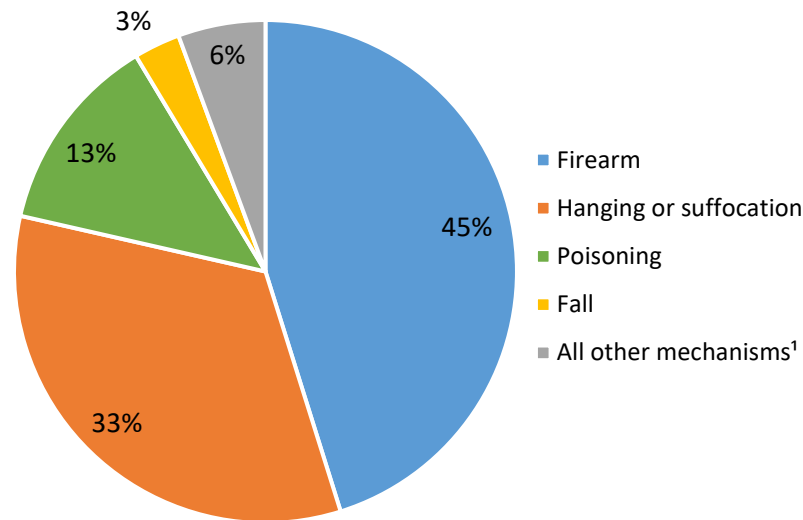## Figure 27: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon, 2020

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

Firearm: 45%
Hanging or suffocation: 33%
Poisoning: 13%
Fall: 3%
All other mechanisms: 6%

Figure 28: Primary Mechanism/Weapon Trends, 2003-2020
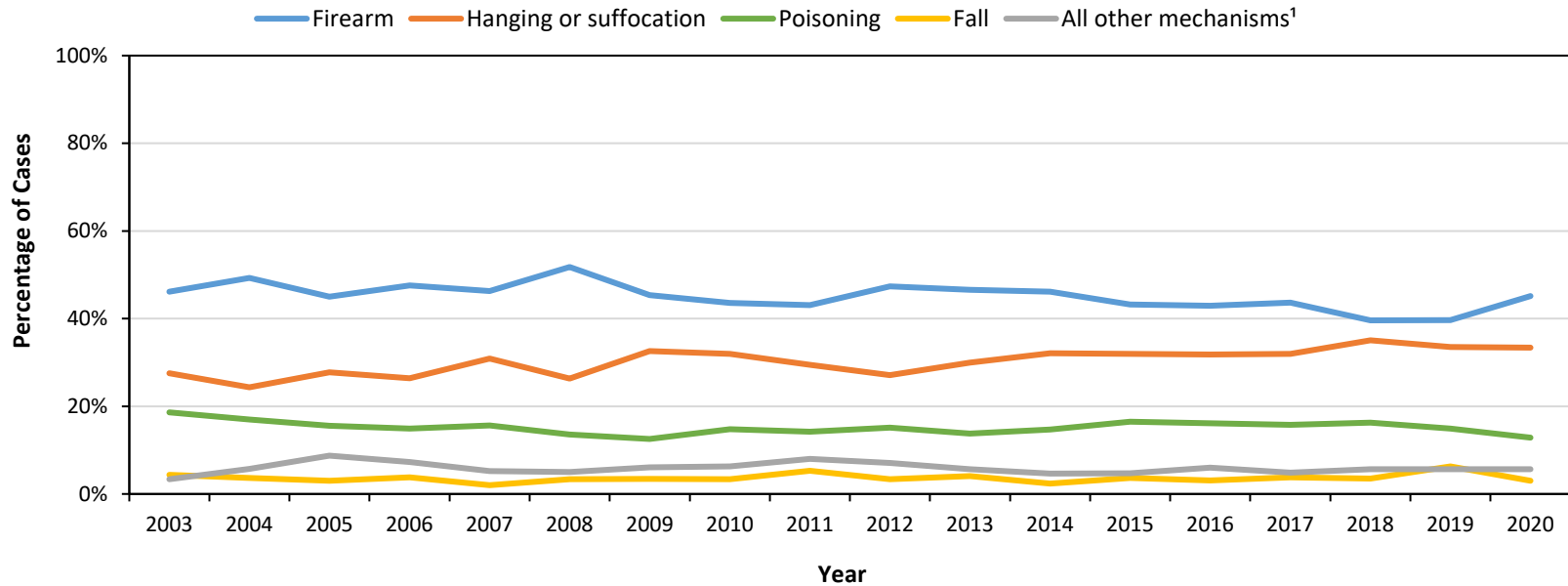
Firearm — Hanging or suffocation — Poisoning — Fall — All other mechanisms[1]

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

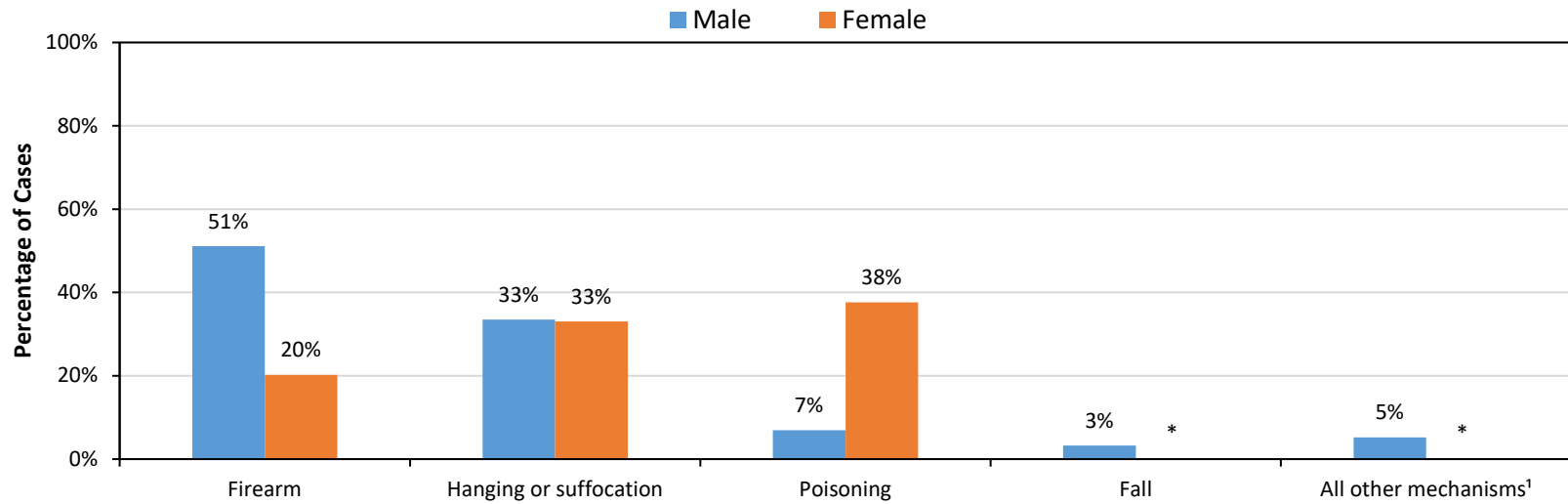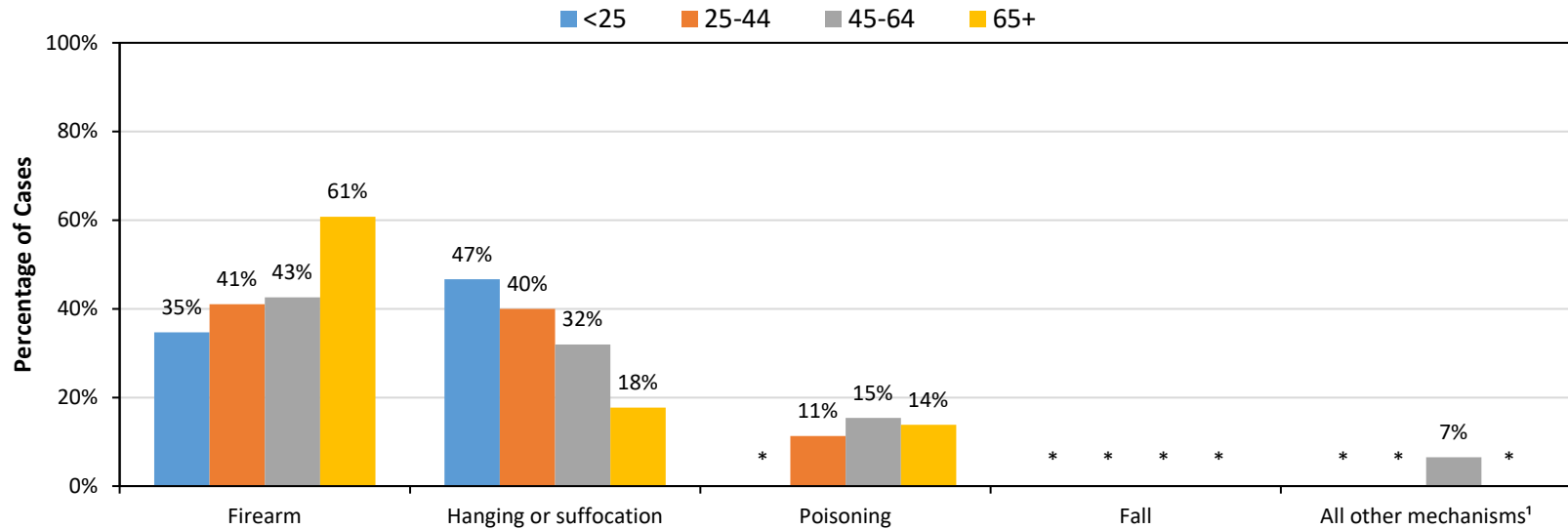## Figure 29: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon by Sex, 2020

Legend: ■ Male ■ Female

Mechanism	Male	Female
Firearm	51%	20%
Hanging or suffocation	33%	33%
Poisoning	7%	38%
Fall	3%	*
All other mechanisms[1]	5%	*

Y-axis: Percentage of Cases

Figure 30: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon by Age (years), 2020

Legend: ■ <25 ■ 25-44 ■ 45-64 ■ 65+

Mechanism	<25	25-44	45-64	65+
Firearm	35%	41%	43%	61%
Hanging or suffocation	47%	40%	32%	18%
Poisoning	*	11%	15%	14%
Fall	*	*	*	*
All other mechanisms[1]	*	*	7%	*

Y-axis: Percentage of Cases

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

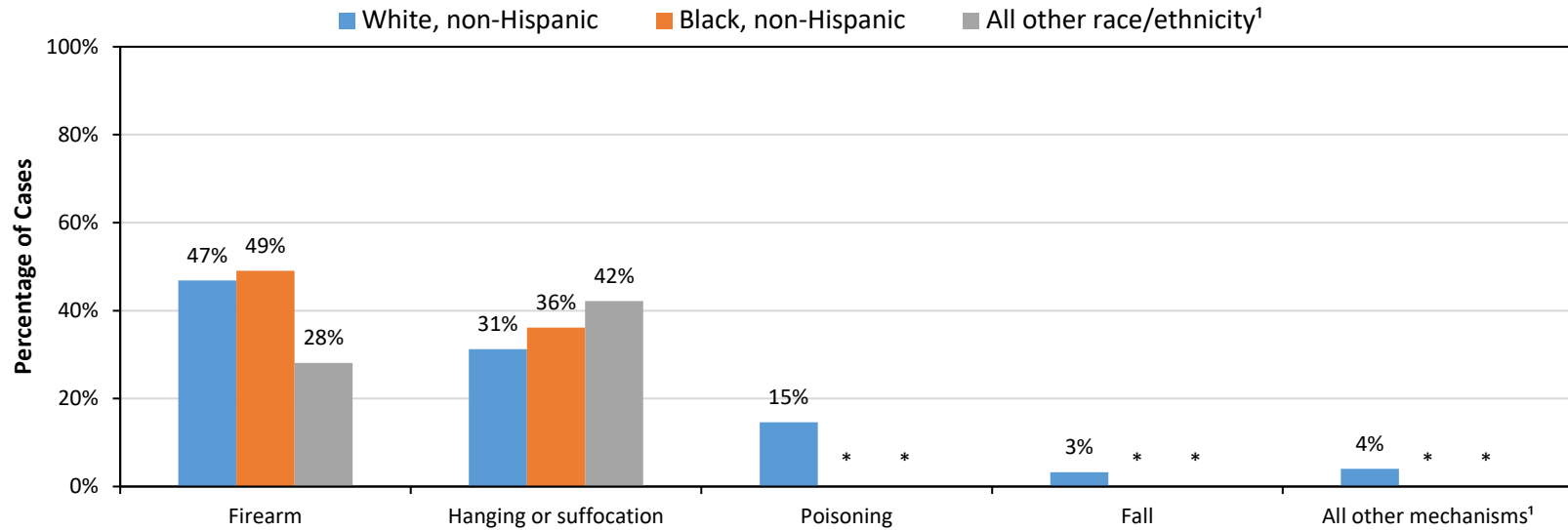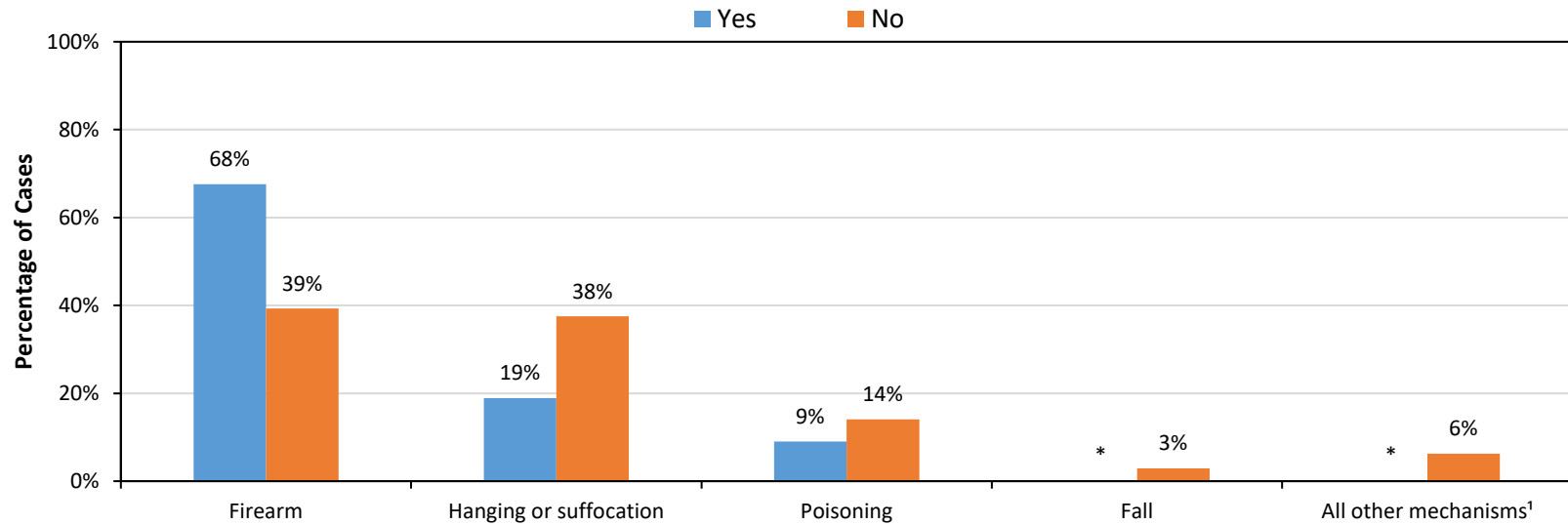### Figure 31: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon by Race/Ethnicity, 2020

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

Mechanism	White, non-Hispanic	Black, non-Hispanic	All other race/ethnicity[1]
Firearm	47%	49%	28%
Hanging or suffocation	31%	36%	42%
Poisoning	15%	*	*
Fall	3%	*	*
All other mechanisms[1]	4%	*	*

Percentage of Cases

Figure 32: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon by Service in the U.S. Armed Forces, 2020

Legend: ■ Yes ■ No

Mechanism	Yes	No
Firearm	68%	39%
Hanging or suffocation	19%	38%
Poisoning	9%	14%
Fall	*	3%
All other mechanisms[1]	*	6%

Percentage of Cases

[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.

Figure 33: Prevalence of Primary Mechanism/Weapon by Urban-Rural[1] Classification of County of Residence, 2020
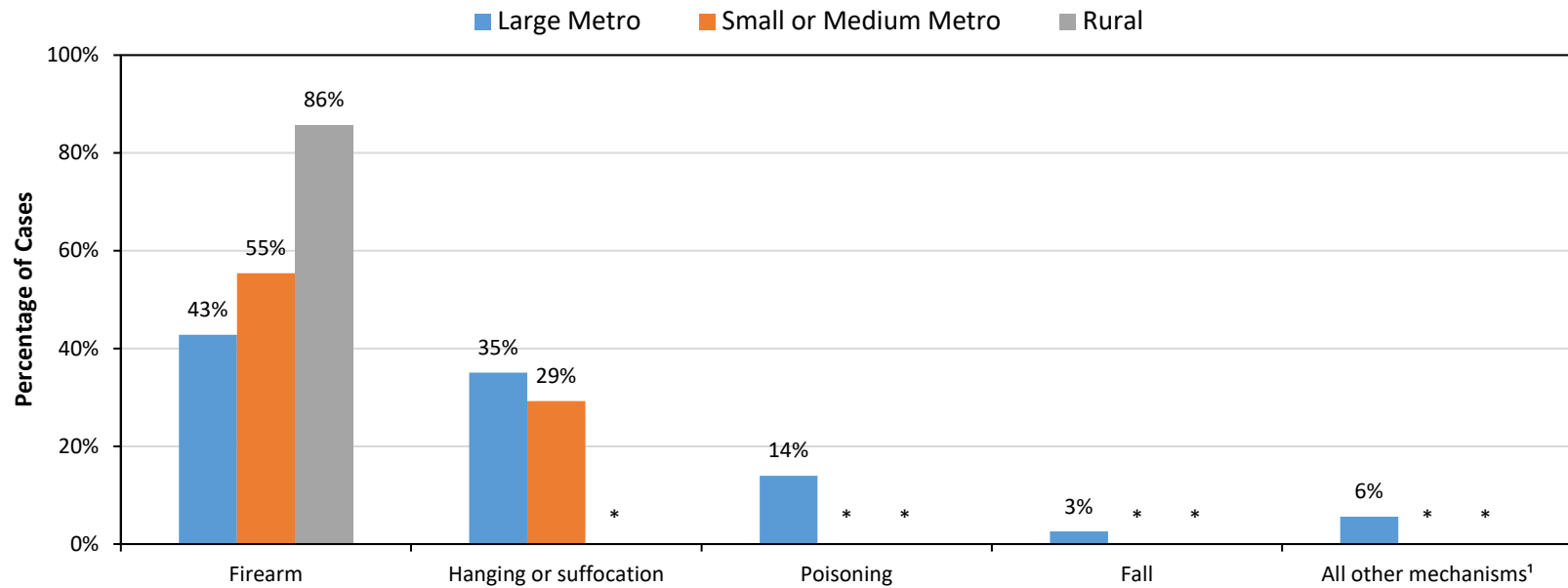
¹**Large metro**: counties in central or fringe metropolitan statistical areas of 1 million or more population; **small or medium metro**: counties in metropolitan statistical areas of populations less than 999,999; **rural**: counties in micropolitan statistical areas and nonmetropolitan counties of less than 49,999 (defined by the 2013 NCHS Urban-Rural Classification Scheme for Counties).

²All 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.