

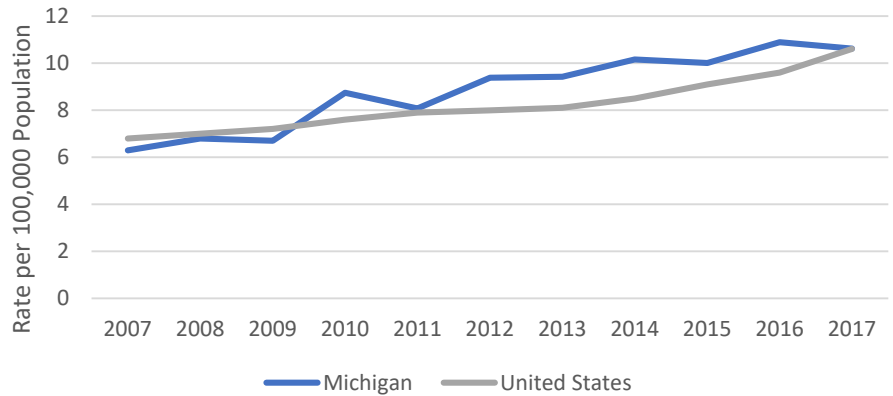


Suicide Deaths Among Youth and Young Adults in Michigan 2013–2017

Introduction

- Suicide is a significant public health problem in the United States, with over 47,000 people dying from suicide in 2017 alone.
- Suicide affects people of all ages, backgrounds, and racial groups. However, certain populations are at higher risk for dying by suicide.
- Suicide is the second leading cause of death for youth and young adults aged 10–24 years in Michigan.
- Youth and young adult suicide rates have been steadily increasing in both Michigan and the United States since 2007.

Figure 1: Suicide rates among youth/young adults aged 10–24 years, United States and Michigan, 2007–2017

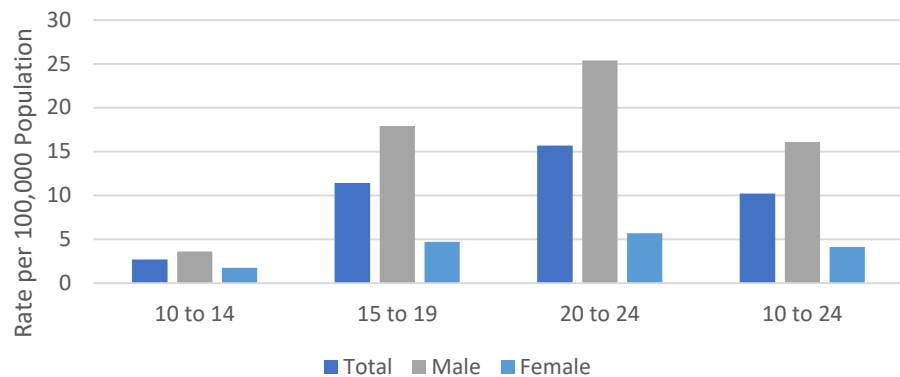


Source: CDC WISQARS; Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, MDHHS

Age and Gender

- There are vast variations in suicide rates by sex and age group. Figure 2 shows suicide rates by age and sex during 2013–2017.
- Young men die by suicide nearly four times more often than young women in Michigan (16.1 vs. 4.1 per 100,000 population).
- When looking at differences by age, older age groups typically experience higher suicide rates. Young adults ages 20–24 experienced suicide at a rate of 15.7 per 100,000 as compared to a suicide rate of 2.7 per 100,000 for youth ages 10–14 years.

Figure 2. Suicide rates among youth/young adults aged 10–24 years by age and sex, Michigan 2013–2017



Source: Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, MDHHS

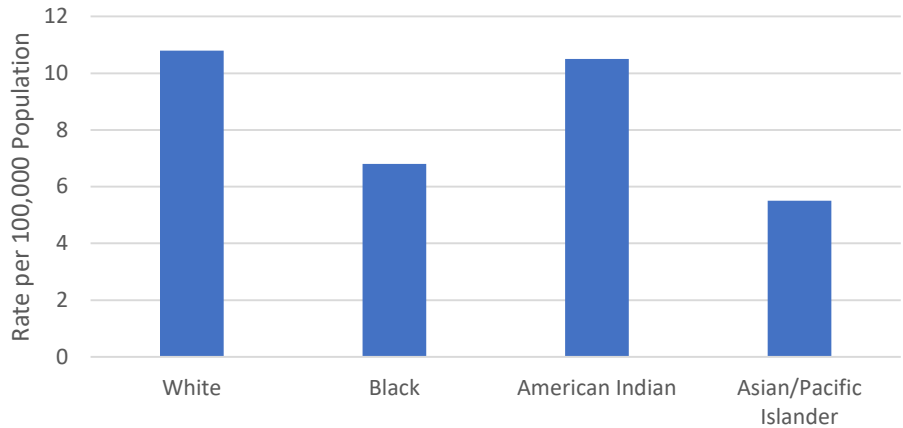


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Race and Ethnicity

- Suicide rates were the highest among White and American Indian youth/young adults, with rates of 10.8 and 10.5 per 100,000 population, respectively.
- Hispanic youth/young adults died by suicide at a slightly lower rate than non-Hispanics (9.4 vs. 10.0 per 100,000 population) (data not shown).

Figure 3. Suicide rates among youth/young adults aged 10–24 years by race, Michigan 2013–2017

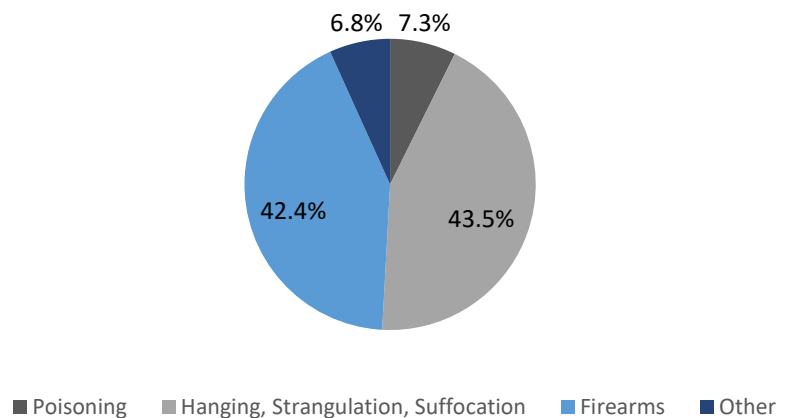


Source: Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, MDHHS

Method of Suicide

- Overall, the most common methods of suicide among youth/young adults are hanging/strangulation/suffocation and firearms (Figure 4).
- Less common methods include poisoning, cut/pierce, jumping, and other methods of suicide. Poisoning includes intentional self-poisoning by exposure to various drugs, alcohol, gases, vapors, or chemicals.
- Firearms were the most common method of death in males, whereas hanging/strangulation/suffocation was the most common method in females. Poisoning represented a greater proportion of deaths in females as opposed to males (21.6 percent vs. 3.8 percent).

Figure 4. Method of suicide among youth/young adults aged 10–24 years, Michigan 2013–2017



Source: Division for Vital Records & Health Statistics, MDHHS

This fact sheet captures suicides among Michigan residents. Between 2013 and 2017 there were an additional 21 suicides that occurred in Michigan to young people that resided outside of the state.

The development of this fact sheet was supported by SAMHSA Cooperative Agreement # 5U79SM061767 awarded to the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services.

