Injury-associated deaths have substantial economic consequences in the United States. The total estimated lifetime medical and work-loss costs associated with fatal injuries in 2013 were $214 billion (1). In 2014, unintentional injury, suicide, and homicide (the fourth, tenth, and seventeenth leading causes of death, respectively) accounted for 194,635 deaths in the United States (2). In 2014, a total of 199,756 fatal injuries occurred in the United States, and the associated lifetime medical and work-loss costs were $227 billion (3). This report examines the state-level economic burdens of fatal injuries by extending a previous national-level study (1). Numbers and rates of fatal injuries, lifetime costs, and lifetime costs per capita were calculated for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC) and for four injury intent categories (all intents, unintentional, suicide, and homicide). During 2014, injury mortality rates and economic burdens varied widely among the states and DC. Among fatal injuries of all intents, the mortality rate and lifetime costs per capita ranged from 101.9 per 100,000 and $1,233, respectively (New Mexico) to 40.2 per 100,000 and $491 (New York). States can engage more effectively and efficiently in injury prevention if they are aware of the economic burden of injuries, identify areas for immediate improvement, and devote necessary resources to those areas.

The numbers of injury-associated deaths in each of the 50 states and DC in 2014 were obtained from the National Vital Statistics System, and state-level lifetime costs were obtained from the Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System database (3). Injury death rates were calculated using the U.S. Census Bureau’s bridged race population estimates for 2014. Lifetime costs, which include lifetime medical and work-loss costs, were computed by multiplying the number of injury deaths by average costs of treating injuries and earnings in 2010, adjusted to 2014 prices. Medical costs were derived from various sources that measure the costs of transport, health care in multiple settings, including emergency departments, hospitals, and nursing homes, and examination by a coroner or medical examiner (4). Work-loss costs were developed using earnings data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s Current Population Survey and life expectancy data from CDC’s National Center for Health Statistics. Numbers
Injuries from All Intents

Injury mortality rates (per 100,000), lifetime costs (in 2014 U.S. dollars), and lifetime costs per capita (in 2014 U.S. dollars) varied widely among the 50 states and DC for each of the four intents. Overall, total injury-related mortality rate and lifetime costs per capita ranged from 101.9 per 100,000 and $1,233, respectively (New Mexico) to 40.2 and $491 (New York) (Table 1). The rates of overall male and female injury mortality were highest in New Mexico (141.1 and 63.7, respectively), and lowest in New York (58.9 and 23.1, respectively). New York also had the lowest injury mortality rate among persons aged ≥65 years (87.1). The states with the highest and lowest lifetime fatal injury costs were California ($20.9 billion) and Vermont ($406 million), respectively. California had the highest number of injury deaths (18,152) and DC the lowest number of injury deaths (385). The lifetime costs per capita for injuries of all intents ranged from $491 to $1,233 (Figure). The five states with the highest lifetime fatal injury costs per capita were New Mexico ($1,233), West Virginia ($1,162), Alaska ($1,091), Louisiana ($1,041), and Oklahoma ($1,040); states with the lowest lifetime costs per capita were New York ($491), New Jersey ($533), California ($538), Massachusetts ($550), and Minnesota ($557).

Unintentional Injuries

West Virginia had the highest lifetime costs per capita for fatal unintentional injuries ($815), the highest unintentional injury mortality rate among males (95.2), and the highest unintentional injury mortality rate among persons aged 25–64 years (88.5) (Table 1). Maryland had the lowest lifetime costs per capita for fatal unintentional injuries ($261), the lowest total unintentional injury mortality rate (26.4), the lowest male unintentional injury mortality rate (36.9), and the lowest unintentional injury mortality rate among persons...
aged 25–64 years (23.3). New Mexico had the highest total unintentional injury mortality rate (71.9) and the highest female unintentional injury mortality rate (49.9). California had the highest lifetime costs for fatal unintentional injuries ($12.2 billion) and the highest number of unintentional injury deaths (11,804).

Suicides

Alaska and New Jersey had the highest and lowest lifetime suicide costs per capita ($338 and $107, respectively) (Table 2). Montana had the highest total suicide rate (23.8), the highest male suicide rate (36.8), and the highest female suicide rate (11.4). DC had the lowest number of suicides (52), total suicide rate (7.7), male suicide rate (12.3), and lifetime costs ($73 million). California had the highest lifetime costs ($4.9 billion) and the highest number of suicides (4,214).

Homicides

The highest and lowest lifetime homicide-related mortality costs per capita were in DC ($273) and Hawaii ($24), respectively (Table 2).† DC had the highest total homicide rate (13.2), the highest male homicide rate (22.3), and the highest female homicide rate (4.8). New Hampshire, Maine, and Massachusetts had the lowest total homicide rate (1.3), the lowest male homicide rate (2.6), and the lowest female homicide rate (0.5), respectively. California had the highest lifetime homicide-related costs ($3.1 billion) and the highest number of homicides (1,813).

Discussion

Economic burdens of fatal injuries varied widely in the 50 states and DC for each of the four categories of intent. Across all the four fatal injury intents, some states consistently had lower lifetime costs per capita than most other states. For example, New York, New Jersey, and California ranked among the five lowest states in terms of lifetime costs per capita for injuries of all intents, unintentional injuries, and suicides. In contrast, New Mexico ranked among the five highest states in terms of lifetime costs per capita for injuries of all intents, unintentional injuries, and suicides. Varying economic burdens of fatal injuries in the 50 states and DC might be attributed to the different injury mortality rates, the different medical costs resulting from different medical procedures, and the different demographic characteristics of injury decedents, such as sex and age.

Implementation of effective injury prevention strategies is needed to help reduce the substantial lifetime medical and work-loss costs associated with fatal injuries. The differing state-level lifetime costs per capita for fatal injuries suggests an urgent need in some states to prevent injuries. States that consistently have lower lifetime costs per capita across different intents of injuries might have successful injury prevention experiences that could be shared with states with higher per capita costs.

The findings in this report are subject to at least four limitations. First, the costs account for medical and work-loss costs associated with decedents. Other societal costs, such as criminal justice costs and the pain and suffering of family members, were not considered. Second, work-loss costs, based on the mean earnings of the general population by sex and specific age groups, might be over- or underestimated because the mean earnings of decedents might differ from those of the general population. Third, intent of fatal injury, as determined from the manner of death assigned on death certificates by coroners or medical examiners, might differ across jurisdictions (5). Finally, unintentional fatal injuries were not broken down into more specific categories such as motor vehicle crashes, drug overdoses, traumatic brain injuries, and older adult falls, so that this report cannot indicate the economic burdens of those specific categories of unintentional injuries.

During 2005–2014, the number of unintentional fatal injuries increased 15%, from 117,809 to 136,053, and

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† Lifetime costs or lifetime costs per capita of homicides were not presented for New Hampshire, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming because those states had unstable average medical and work loss costs or unstable homicide rates.
Summary

What is already known about this topic?
Injuries are a leading cause of death in the United States. Injury-associated deaths result in a substantial economic burden to the United States: the total estimated lifetime medical and work-loss costs were $214 billion in 2013. Injury and violence prevention strategies can save lives and reduce costs.

What is added by this report?
Lifetime costs and lifetime costs per capita were calculated for each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia (DC) and for each of four injury intent categories (all intents, unintentional, suicide, and homicide) for 2014. Economic burdens varied widely among the states and DC. Lifetime costs per capita ranged from $1,233 (New Mexico) to $491 (New York) among fatal injuries of all intents, from $815 (West Virginia) to $261 (Maryland) among unintentional injuries, from $338 (Alaska) to $107 (New Jersey) among suicides, and from $273 (DC) to $24 (Hawaii) for homicides.

What are the implications for public health practice?
States can engage more effectively and efficiently in injury prevention if they are aware of the economic burden of injuries, identify areas for immediate improvement, and devote necessary resources to those areas. States that consistently have lower lifetime costs per capita across different intents of injuries might have successful injury prevention experiences that could be shared with states with higher per capita costs.

unintentional injury moved from the fifth to the fourth leading cause of death; the number of suicides rose 31%, from 32,637 to 42,773, and suicide moved from the eleventh to the tenth leading cause of death (2,6). The increasing incidence and economic burden of injuries, particularly unintentional injuries and suicides, call for effective prevention programs and strategies. For example, the CDC Guideline for Prescribing Opioids for Chronic Pain provides prescribing recommendations for opioid pain medication to patients aged ≥18 years with chronic pain in primary care settings (7), which could be adopted by states and might reduce the number of persons who overdose prescribed opioid medications. To reduce motor vehicle crash fatalities, states could increase seatbelt use with primary enforcement seatbelt laws that cover everyone in the vehicle (8) or consider requiring car seats and booster seats for children through at least age 8 years or until seatbelts fit properly (9). The 2012 Surgeon General’s National Strategy

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for Suicide Prevention suggests that strategies enhancing social support, community connectedness, and access to mental health and preventive services and measures to reduce stigma and barriers associated with seeking help might alleviate suicide risk across the lifespan (10). The estimates of state-level economic burdens of fatal injuries will permit policy makers to compare the costs of implementing prevention programs and strategies with the cost savings garnered from the aversion of fatal injuries.

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## TABLE 1. Deaths from injuries of all intents and unintentional injuries, rates per 100,000 population, lifetime medical and work-loss costs, and lifetime medical and work-loss costs per capita, by state — United States, 2014

| State        | All intents | Unintentional injuries |
|--------------|-------------|------------------------|
|              | Total       | Male | Female | 0–24 | 25–64 | ≥65 | Total | Male | Female | 0–24 | 25–64 | ≥65 |
|              | Sex         |      |        |      |       |     |       |      |        |      |       |     |
| Alabama      | 3,625 (73.2)| 2,440 | 1,185  | 441  | 3,233 | 354 | 1,185 | 2,440 | 1,185  | 441  | 3,233 | 354 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 4,372 (902) | 3,317 | 1,038 | 983 | 3,138 | 163 | 2,224 | 983 | 3,138 | 163 | 1,224 | |
| Alaska       | 615 (85.8)  | 441  | 119.9 | 174 | 190   | 105 | 427   | 105  | 190   | 105 | 427   | 131 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 804 (1,091) | 634  | 170   | 193 | 592   | 17 | 427   | 105  | 190   | 105 | 427   | 131 |
| Arizona      | 5,079 (72.6)| 3,387 | 1,692 | 603 | 1,219 | 1,129| 3,942 | 1,129| 3,942 | 1,129| 3,942 | 1,129|
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 5,604 (832) | 4,326 | 1,259 | 1,129| 3,942 | 260| 1,219 | 1,129| 3,942 | 1,129| 3,942 | 1,129|
| Arkansas     | 2,280 (75.2)| 1,522 | 758   | 646 | 587   | 1,904| 634   | 1,904| 634   | 1,904| 634   | 1,904|
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 2,719 (917) | 1,057 | 578   | 646 | 587   | 1,904| 634   | 1,904| 634   | 1,904| 634   | 1,904|
| California   | 18,152 (44.9)| 12,820| 5,332 | 250 | 1,109 | 1,109| 5,444 | 1,109| 5,444 | 1,109| 5,444 | 1,109|
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 20,894 (538) | 16,746| 4,164 | 1,755| 4,760| 1,755| 5,444 | 1,755| 5,444 | 1,755| 5,444 | 1,755|
| Colorado     | 3,883 (72.2)| 2,543 | 1,340 | 469 | 2,168 | 2,168| 7,143 | 2,168| 7,143 | 2,168| 7,143 | 2,168|
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 4,175 (779) | 3,202| 989   | 873 | 2,915 | 194 | 7,143 | 2,915 | 7,143 | 2,915 | 7,143 | 2,915|
| Connecticut  | 2,140 (53.9)| 1,373 | 767   | 330 | 205   | 1,152| 783   | 1,152| 783   | 1,152| 783   | 1,152|
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 2,186 (608) | 1,682| 464   | 405 | 1,584 | 117 | 783   | 1,584 | 783   | 1,584 | 783   | 1,584|
| Delaware     | 629 (65.8)  | 433  | 196   | 374 | 79    | 383 | 167   | 383 | 167   | 383 | 167   | 383 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 775 (829) | 592 | 184   | 146 | 549   | 31 | 167   | 549 | 167   | 549 | 167   | 549 |
| District of Columbia | 385 (56.2) | 264 | 121 | 337 | 50 | 250 | 85 | 250 | 85 | 250 | 85 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 479 (726) | 370 | 97 | 97 | 357 | 13 | 85 | 357 | 13 | 85 | 357 | 13 |
| Florida      | 13,673 (61.5)| 9,216| 4,457 | 358 | 1,672 | 1,763| 4,636 | 1,763| 4,636 | 1,763| 4,636 | 1,763|
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 14,763 (742) | 11,411| 3,362 | 3,111 | 9,992 | 773 | 4,636 | 9,992 | 4,636 | 9,992 | 4,636 | 9,992 |
| Georgia      | 6,002 (60.1)| 4,061| 1,941 | 365 | 946 | 3,589 | 1,467 | 3,589 | 1,467 | 3,589 | 1,467 | 3,589 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 7,055 (699) | 5,452| 1,582 | 1,755 | 4,910 | 271 | 1,467 | 4,910 | 271 | 1,467 | 4,910 | 271 |
| Hawaii       | 733 (47.3)  | 527  | 206   | 40 | 79 | 428 | 226 | 428 | 226 | 428 | 226 | 428 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 825 (581) | 684 | 148 | 149 | 588 | 39 | 226 | 588 | 39 | 226 | 588 | 39 |
| Idaho        | 1,156 (71.2)| 742  | 414   | 48 | 172 | 607 | 377 | 607 | 377 | 607 | 377 | 607 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 1,274 (780) | 916 | 350 | 311 | 814 | 63 | 607 | 814 | 63 | 607 | 814 | 63 |
| Illinois     | 6,983 (52.0)| 4,808| 2,175 | 296 | 1,123 | 4,006 | 1,853 | 4,006 | 1,853 | 4,006 | 1,853 | 4,006 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 8,297 (644) | 6,550 | 1,697 | 2,104 | 5,759 | 311 | 1,853 | 5,759 | 311 | 1,853 | 5,759 | 311 |
| Indiana      | 4,462 (66.5)| 3,007| 1,455 | 40 | 687 | 2,685 | 1,088 | 2,685 | 1,088 | 2,685 | 1,088 | 2,685 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 5,240 (794) | 4,059 | 1,190 | 1,288 | 3,718 | 196 | 1,088 | 3,718 | 196 | 1,088 | 3,718 | 196 |
| Iowa         | 2,045 (58.4)| 1,300| 745   | 374 | 237 | 936 | 872 | 936 | 872 | 936 | 872 | 936 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 1,987 (639) | 1,497| 479 | 435 | 1,242 | 140 | 936 | 1,242 | 140 | 936 | 1,242 | 140 |

See table footnotes on page 8.
### TABLE 1. (Continued) Deaths from injuries of all intents and unintentional injuries, rates per 100,000 population, lifetime medical and work-loss costs, and lifetime medical and work-loss costs per capita, by state — United States, 2014

| State          | No. of deaths (rate) | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | No. of deaths (rate) | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) |
|----------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------------------------|
| Kansas         | 1,987 (65.2)         | 2,223 (765)                            | 1,377 (44.1)         | 1,367 (471)                            |
| Kentucky       | 3,634 (80.7)         | 4,296 (973)                            | 2,622 (58.3)         | 2,966 (672)                            |
| Louisiana      | 3,654 (77.5)         | 4,839 (1,041)                          | 2,344 (49.6)         | 2,855 (614)                            |
| Maine          | 952 (65.0)           | 960 (722)                              | 690 (45.9)           | 626 (470)                              |
| Maryland       | 3,482 (56.1)         | 4,233 (708)                            | 1,674 (26.4)         | 1,560 (261)                            |
| Massachusetts  | 3,452 (47.4)         | 3,707 (550)                            | 2,692 (36.8)         | 2,508 (372)                            |
| Michigan       | 6,652 (63.8)         | 7,539 (761)                            | 4,422 (41.5)         | 4,338 (438)                            |
| Minnesota      | 3,226 (54.3)         | 3,041 (557)                            | 2,385 (39.2)         | 1,855 (340)                            |
| Missouri       | 2,477 (81.8)         | 2,872 (959)                            | 1,712 (56.2)         | 1,816 (607)                            |
| Montana        | 4,672 (74.1)         | 5,371 (886)                            | 3,110 (48.5)         | 3,203 (528)                            |
| Nebraska       | 902 (83.1)           | 973 (950)                              | 581 (52.6)           | 579 (566)                              |
| Nevada         | 1,116 (56.0)         | 1,139 (605)                            | 781 (38.2)           | 697 (370)                              |
| New Hampshire  | 1,948 (67.0)         | 2,294 (808)                            | 1,166 (40.1)         | 1,319 (465)                            |
| New Jersey     | 4,210 (44.4)         | 4,765 (533)                            | 2,970 (30.8)         | 2,991 (335)                            |
| New Mexico     | 2,163 (101.9)        | 2,573 (1,233)                          | 1,534 (71.9)         | 1,659 (796)                            |

See table footnotes on page 8.
TABLE 1. (Continued) Deaths from injuries of all intents and unintentional injuries, rates per 100,000 population, lifetime medical and work-loss costs, and lifetime medical and work-loss costs per capita, by state — United States, 2014

| State           | Total | Sex | Age group (yrs) |   |   | Sex | Age group (yrs) |
|-----------------|-------|-----|----------------|---|---|-----|----------------|
|                 |       |     | 0–24 | 25–64 | ≥65 | 0–24 | 25–64 | ≥65 |
| **All intents** |       |     |       |       |     |       |       |     |
| New York        | 8,585 (40.2) | 5,801 (58.9) | 2,784 (23.1) | 1,046 (15.1) | 4,934 (45.9) | 2,600 (87.1) | 3,799 (38.8) | 2,146 (17.2) | 587 (8.5) | 3,095 (28.7) | 2,259 (75.5) |
| North Carolina  | 6,541 (63.7) | 4,358 (90.8) | 2,183 (39.2) | 890 (25.6) | 3,709 (70.1) | 1,940 (140.2) | 2,881 (60.9) | 1,677 (29.5) | 552 (16.0) | 2,378 (45.4) | 1,626 (118.7) |
| North Dakota    | 3,170 (735) | 5,674 | 1,607 | 1,681 | 5,148 | 334 | 2,571 | 1,053 | 3,021 | 325 | 270 |
| Ohio            | 9,370 (808) | 7,217 | 2,143 | 1,820 | 7,038 | 405 | 1,812 | 686 | 511 | 1,747 | 141 |
| Oklahoma        | 4,035 (1,040) | 3,024 | 893 | 2,841 | 171 | 2,508 | 647 | 405 | 24 |
| Oregon          | 2,773 (61.4) | 1,805 | 968 | 408 | 286 | 21.1 | 1,477 | 690 | 1,010 | 161 | 81 |
| Pennsylvania    | 9,224 (66.1) | 6,111 | 3,113 | 400 | 1,102 | 25.4 | 5,245 | 78.8 | 2,875 | 127.4 |
| Rhode Island    | 748 (62.8) | 475 | 273 | 400 | 59 | 15.2 | 422 | 75.6 | 267 | 143.4 |
| South Carolina  | 3,608 (72.0) | 2,242 | 1,186 | 440 | 656 | 338 | 2,111 | 83.4 | 933 | 132.2 |
| South Dakota    | 4,279 (885) | 3,309 | 962 | 1,054 | 2,925 | 169 | 2,693 | 557 | 1,984 | 965 | 815 | 1,821 |
| Tennessee       | 642 (71.1) | 415 | 227 | 45.9 | 110 | 35.9 | 320 | 75.8 | 212 | 149.2 |
| Texas           | 5,947 (908) | 4,556 | 1,396 | 1,162 | 4,262 | 273 | 3,900 | 595 | 2,871 | 1,030 | 650 | 2,843 |
| Utah            | 14,652 (55.6) | 10,164 | 7,488 | 328 | 2,454 | 24.4 | 8,777 | 62.2 | 3,419 | 115.9 |
| Vermont         | 1,924 (73.0) | 1,265 | 659 | 49.7 | 286 | 23.5 | 1,190 | 85.7 | 446 | 158.9 |
| Virginia        | 4,701 (54.7) | 3,141 | 1,750 | 33.7 | 634 | 21.9 | 2,618 | 57.9 | 1,449 | 132.9 |
| Washington      | 5,166 (620) | 3,996 | 1,128 | 1,196 | 3,655 | 244 | 3,147 | 69.2 | 1,185 | 25.2 | 362 | 125.5 | 1,577 (34.9) | 1,208 (111.6) |
| **Unintentional injuries** | 4,06 (648) | 314 | 88 | 102 | 265 | 32 | 228 | 365 | 161 | 62 | 90 |

See table footnotes on page 8.
### TABLE 1. (Continued) Deaths from injuries of all intents and unintentional injuries, rates per 100,000 population, lifetime medical and work-loss costs, and lifetime medical and work-loss costs per capita, by state — United States, 2014

| State          | All intents | Unintentional injuries |
|----------------|-------------|------------------------|
|                | Total       | Sex                    | Age group (yrs) | Total       | Sex                    | Age group (yrs) |
|                |             | Male | Female | 0−24 | 25−64 | ≥65 | Male | Female | 0−24 | 25−64 | ≥65 |
| Wyoming        |             |      |        |      |       |     |      |        |      |       |     |
| No. of deaths (rate) | 2,149 (1,162) | 1,599 | 530 | 369 | 1,618 | 94 | 1,507 (815) | 1,099 | 393 | 225 | 1,133 | 77 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 581 (995) | 454 | 134 | 149† | 415 | 21 | 384 (658) | 286 | 103 | 83† | 291 | 17 |
|† Average medical cost was statistically unstable; however, it accounted for less than 1% of combined average cost.  
§ Rates based on ≤20 deaths might be unstable.  
¶ Both average medical cost and average work loss cost were statistically unstable.  
* Costs per capita calculated only for totals.  
** Average medical cost and average work loss cost were statistically unstable.  
— No deaths.

### TABLE 2. Suicide and homicide deaths, rates per 100,000 population, lifetime medical and work-loss costs, and lifetime medical and work-loss costs per capita, by state — United States, 2014

| State         | Suicides | Homicides |
|---------------|----------|-----------|
|               | Total    | Sex       | Total    | Sex       |
|               |          | Male | Female |          | Male | Female |
| Alabama       | 715 (14.5) | 569 | 146 | 374 (8.0) | 304 | 70 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 897 (185) | 755 | 143 | 606 (125) | 532 | 76 |
| Alaska        | 167 (22.0) | 138 | 29 | 37 (4.7) | 22 | 15 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 249† (338) | 220† | 32† | 61† (83) | 38† | —** |
| Arizona       | 1,244 (18.0) | 945 | 299 | 322 (5.0) | 249 | 73 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 1,528 (227) | 1,222 | 293 | 538 (80) | 448 | 82 |
| Arkansas      | 515 (17.2) | 406 | 109 | 217 (7.6) | 158 | 59 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 671 (226) | 550 | 119† | 323 (109) | 258 | 62† |
| California    | 4,214 (10.5) | 3,234 | 980 | 1,813 (4.6) | 1,514 | 299 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 4,927 (127) | 3,986 | 933 | 3,103 (80) | 2,794 | 337 |
| Colorado      | 1,083 (19.8) | 843 | 240 | 177 (3.3) | 124 (4.5) | 53 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 1,421 (265) | 1,174 | 252 | 282 (53) | 215 | 58† |
| Connecticut   | 379 (9.7) | 276 | 103 | 99 (2.8) | 75 (4.3) | 24 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 475 (132) | 368 | 98† | 170 (47) | 142 | 25† |
| Delaware      | 126 (13.2) | 100 | 26 | 57 (6.5) | 47 (10.9) | 10 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 168† (179) | 140† | —** | 98 (105) | 87† | —** |
| District of Columbia | 52 (7.7) | 39 | 13 | 97 (13.2) | 79 (22.3) | 18 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 73† (110) | 59† | —** | 180 (273) | 152 | —** |
| Florida       | 3,035 (13.8) | 2,328 | 707 | 1,158 (6.2) | 915 (9.8) | 243 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 3,332 (167) | 2,701 | 624 | 1,852 (93) | 1,584 | 282 |
| Georgia       | 1,294 (12.6) | 998 | 296 | 658 (6.5) | 518 (10.2) | 140 |
| Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 1,622 (161) | 1,323 | 292 | 1,087 (108) | 933 | 155 |

See table footnotes on page 11.
TABLE 2. (Continued) Suicide and homicide deaths, rates per 100,000 population, lifetime medical and work-loss costs, and lifetime medical and work-loss costs per capita, by state — United States, 2014

| State       | Suicides |          |          | Homicides |          |          |
|-------------|----------|----------|----------|-----------|----------|----------|
|             | Total    | Male     | Female   | Total     | Male     | Female   |
| Hawaii      | 204 (13.6) | 163 (21.5) | 41 (5.4) | 30 (2.3) | 21 (3.0) | —         |
| Idaho       | 320 (20.1) | 240 (30.5) | 80 (10.1) | 36 (2.4) | 22 (3.0) | 14 (1.7) |
| Illinois    | 1,398 (10.4) | 1,110 (17.1) | 288 (4.2) | 792 (6.2) | 679 (10.6) | 113 (1.8) |
| Indiana     | 1,780 (138) | 1,474 | 304 | 1,409 (109) | 1,307 | 123 |
| Iowa        | 240 (173) | 195 | 48 | 222 (163) | 190 | 33 |
| Idaho       | 320 (20.1) | 240 (30.5) | 80 (10.1) | 36 (2.4) | 22 (3.0) | 14 (1.7) |
| Illinois    | 1,398 (10.4) | 1,110 (17.1) | 288 (4.2) | 792 (6.2) | 679 (10.6) | 113 (1.8) |
| Indiana     | 1,780 (138) | 1,474 | 304 | 1,409 (109) | 1,307 | 123 |
| Iowa        | 240 (173) | 195 | 48 | 222 (163) | 190 | 33 |
| Missouri    | 1,354 (13.2) | 1,062 (21.3) | 292 (5.6) | 589 (6.2) | 465 (9.8) | 124 (2.6) |
| Minnesota   | 1,735 (175) | 1,461 | 276 | 990 (100) | 831 | 149 |
| Mississippi | 686 (12.2) | 525 (18.8) | 161 (5.9) | 101 (1.9) | 69 (2.6) | 32 (1.2) |
| Missouri    | 1,354 (13.2) | 1,062 (21.3) | 292 (5.6) | 589 (6.2) | 465 (9.8) | 124 (2.6) |
| Montana     | 1,735 (175) | 1,461 | 276 | 990 (100) | 831 | 149 |
| Nebraska    | 251 (33.8) | 197 (36.8) | 54 (11.4) | 30 (2.9) | 23 (4.4) | —         |
| Nevada      | 251 (33.8) | 197 (36.8) | 54 (11.4) | 30 (2.9) | 23 (4.4) | —         |
| New Hampshire | 247 (17.6) | 191 (27.5) | 56 (8.1) | 17 (13.3) | —         | —         |

See table footnotes on page 11.
### TABLE 2. (Continued) Suicide and homicide deaths, rates per 100,000 population, lifetime medical and work-loss costs, and lifetime medical and work-loss costs per capita, by state — United States, 2014

| State        | Total | Male  | Female | Total | Male  | Female |
|--------------|-------|-------|--------|-------|-------|--------|
|              | Sex   |       |        | Sex   |       |        |
|              | Suicides |       |        | Homicides |       |        |
|              | No. deaths (rate) |       |        | No. deaths (rate) |       |        |
|              | 786 (8.3) | 590 (12.9) | 196 (4.1) | 372 (4.4) | 302 (7.2) | 70 (1.6) |
| New Jersey   | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 958 (107) | 748 | 203 | 654 (73) | 568 | 80† |
| New Mexico   | No. deaths (rate) | 449 (21.0) | 350 (33.4) | 99 (9.2) | 135 (6.8) | 106 (10.5) | 29 (2.9) |
| New York     | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 594 (285) | 501 | 98 | 218 (105) | 183 | 32⁵ |
| North Carolina | No. deaths (rate) | 1,700 (8.1) | 1,262 (12.5) | 438 (4.0) | 662 (3.3) | 536 (5.5) | 126 (1.2) |
| North Dakota | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 2,139 (108) | 1,674 | 435 | 1,157 (59) | 1,010 | 147 |
| Ohio         | No. deaths (rate) | 1,491 (12.6) | 1,163 (20.1) | 328 (5.7) | 578 (5.2) | 472 (8.4) | 106 (1.9) |
| Oklahoma     | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 1,939 (167) | 1,588 | 344 | 955 (82) | 843 | 122 |
| Oregon       | No. deaths (rate) | 736 (19.1) | 561 (29.5) | 175 (9.2) | 250 (6.5) | 183 (9.5) | 67 (3.5) |
| Oregon       | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 999 (258) | 801 | 186 | 409 (105) | 316 | 83³ |
| Pennsylvania | No. deaths (rate) | 1,817 (13.3) | 1,440 (21.6) | 377 (5.6) | 620 (5.1) | 492 (8.1) | 128 (2.0) |
| Rhode Island | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 2,307 (180) | 1,928 | 378 | 1,059 (83) | 901 | 149 |
| South Carolina | No. deaths (rate) | 113 (10.0) | 82 (14.9) | 31 (5.4) | 27 (2.5) | 23 (4.2) | —† |
| South Dakota | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 159† (151) | 120† | —** | 45† (43) | —** | —** |
| Tennessee    | No. deaths (rate) | 753 (15.1) | 579 (24.4) | 174 (6.8) | 363 (7.5) | 286 (12.1) | 77 (3.1) |
| Texas        | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 953 (197) | 785 | 170 | 587 (121) | 503 | 84³ |
| Utah         | No. deaths (rate) | 1,241 (189) | 1,032 | 214 | 595 (91) | 523 | 82³ |
| Utah         | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 1,254 (12.2) | 2,528 (19.5) | 726 (5.4) | 1,389 (5.1) | 1,059 (7.8) | 330 (2.5) |
| Washington   | No. deaths (rate) | 4,264 (158) | 3,490 | 754 | 2,240 (83) | 1,867 | 386 |
| Vermont      | No. deaths (rate) | 559 (20.6) | 418 (31.0) | 141 (10.5) | 61 (2.1) | 39 (2.7) | 22 (1.4) |
| Vermont      | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 802 (273) | 634 | 158† | 89† (30) | 67† | 25† |
| Virginia     | No. deaths (rate) | 124 (18.6) | 102 (30.7) | 22 (7.2) | 16 (2.9)† | 13 (4.8) | —† |
| Virginia     | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 148† (237) | 131† | —** | 16 (2.9)† | 13 (4.8) | —† |
| Washington   | No. deaths (rate) | 782 (18.7) | 614 (30.1) | 168 (7.9) | 99 (2.4) | 65 (3.1) | 34 (1.7) |
| Washington   | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 911 (229) | 755 | 157† | 131 (33) | 104† | 33† |
| West Virginia | No. deaths (rate) | 1,700 (8.1) | 1,262 (12.5) | 438 (4.0) | 662 (3.3) | 536 (5.5) | 126 (1.2) |
| West Virginia | Costs, million USD (per capita, USD*) | 2,139 (108) | 1,674 | 435 | 1,157 (59) | 1,010 | 147 |

See table footnotes on page 11.
TABLE 2. (Continued) Suicide and homicide deaths, rates per 100,000 population, lifetime medical and work-loss costs, and lifetime medical and work-loss costs per capita, by state — United States, 2014

| State    | Suicides |               |          | Homicides |               |          |
|----------|----------|---------------|----------|-----------|---------------|----------|
|          | Total    | Male          | Female   | Total     | Male          | Female   |
| Wisconsin| 769 (13.1)| 598 (20.6)    | 171 (5.9)| 166 (3.0) | 126 (4.5)     | 40 (1.4) |
|          | 981 (170)| 806           | 170      | 274 (48)  | 227           | 45†      |
| Wyoming  | 120 (20.7)| 96 (32.3)     | 24 (8.7) | 24 (4.4)  | 16 (5.8)      | —††      |
|          | 153† (262)| 131†          | 21†      | —**       | —**          | —**      |

* Costs per capita calculated only for totals.
† Average medical cost was statistically unstable; however, it accounted for less than 1% of combined average cost.
§ Average medical cost was statistically unstable; however, it accounted for less than 5% of combined average cost.
¶ Rates based on ≤20 deaths might be unstable.
** Both average medical cost and average work loss cost were statistically unstable.
†† State-level counts and rates based on <10 deaths have been suppressed.

* Costs per capita calculated only for totals.
† Average medical cost was statistically unstable; however, it accounted for less than 1% of combined average cost.
§ Average medical cost was statistically unstable; however, it accounted for less than 5% of combined average cost.
¶ Rates based on ≤20 deaths might be unstable.
** Both average medical cost and average work loss cost were statistically unstable.
†† State-level counts and rates based on <10 deaths have been suppressed.