

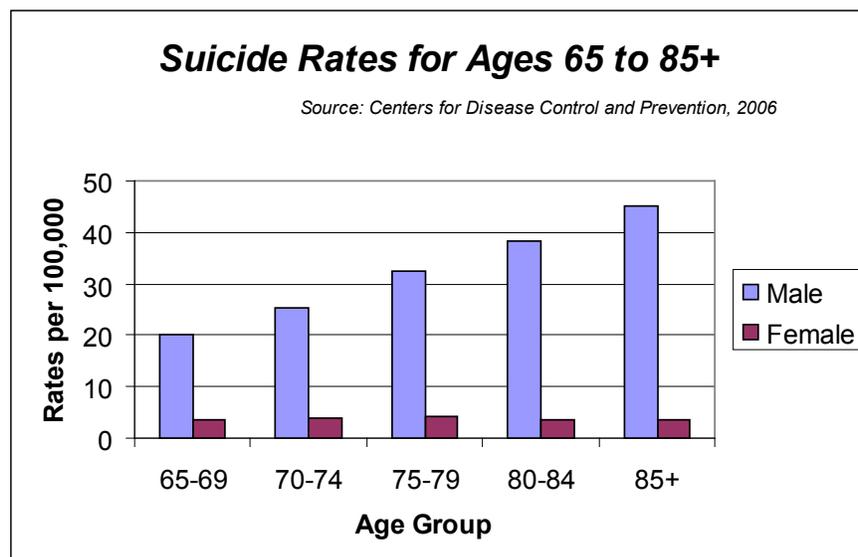


AMERICAN ASSOCIATION OF SUICIDOLOGY

Dedicated to the Understanding and Prevention of Suicide

Elderly¹ Suicide Fact Sheet

- The elderly made up 12.4% of the population in 2004; they accounted for almost 16.6% of all suicides.
- The rate of suicide for the elderly for 2005 was 14.7 per 100,000.
- There was one elderly suicide every 100 minutes. There were about 14.5 elderly suicides each day, resulting in 5,404 suicides in among those 65 and older.
- Elderly white men were at the highest risk with a rate of approximately 33 suicides per 100,000 each year.
- White men over the age of 85, who are labeled “old-old”, were at the greatest risk of all age-gender-race groups. In 2005, the suicide rate for these men was 45.23 per 100,000. That was 2.5 times the current rate for men of all ages (17.7 per 100,000).
- 84.19% of elderly suicides were male; the rate of male suicides in late life was 5.2 times greater than for female suicides.



¹ In this fact sheet, elderly refers to persons over the age of 65. Unless otherwise specified, information presented refers to the latest available data (i.e., 2005 data).

- The rate of suicide for women typically declines after age 60 (after peaking in middle adulthood, ages 45-49).
- The suicide rate for the elderly reached a peak in 1987 at 21.8 per 100,000 people. Since 1987, the rate of elderly suicides has declined 28% (down to 14.7 in 2005). This is the largest decline in suicide rates among the elderly since the 1930's.
- Although older adults attempt suicide less often than those in other age groups, they have a higher completion rate. For all ages combined, there is an estimated 1 suicide for every 25 attempted suicides. Among the young (15-24 years) there is an estimated 1 suicide for every 100-200 attempts. Over the age of 65, there is one estimated suicide for every 4 attempted suicides.
- In 2005, suicide rates ranged from 12.64 per 100,000 among persons aged 65 to 74, to 17.08 per 100,000 persons aged 75 to 84, to 16.94 per 100,000 persons aged 85 and older.
- Firearms were the most common means (72%) used for completing suicide among the elderly. Men (92%) use firearms 11.5 times more often than women (8%).
- Alcohol or substance abuse plays a diminishing role in later life suicides compared to younger suicides.
- One of the leading causes of suicide among the elderly is depression, often undiagnosed and/or untreated.
- The act of completing suicide is rarely preceded by only one cause or one reason. In the elderly, common risk factors include:
 - The recent death of a loved one;
 - Physical illness, uncontrollable pain or the fear of a prolonged illness;
 - Perceived poor health;
 - Social isolation and loneliness;
 - Major changes in social roles (e.g. retirement).

Sources

The information for this fact sheet was gathered from the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (NCIPC) website (<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars/default.htm>) operated by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

American Association of Suicidology

The goal of the American Association of Suicidology (AAS) is to understand and prevent suicide. AAS promotes research, public awareness programs, education, and training for professionals, survivors, and all interested persons. AAS serves as a national clearinghouse for information on suicide. AAS has many resources and publications which are available to its membership and the general public. For membership information, please contact:

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