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Revisiting an Epidemic: Suicide Mortality in Nevada's Military and Veteran Community 2008-2013

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
DIVISION OF PUBLIC AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

Special Recognition

Ms. Misty Vaughan Allen
Coordinator of the Office of Suicide Prevention

Ms. Vaughan Allen is recognized for her tireless leadership and efforts to prevent every suicide possible, and to help heal the wounds of survivors of suicide loss. Misty is an inspiration and motivates the actions of others to save lives now and into the future. She has been instrumental to assuring that reports such as this one become useful launch pads to action and not dust collectors on a shelf.

Recognition is also given to the following individuals for their continuing efforts improving the lives of military veterans and their families to prevent suicide.

Members of the Veterans Suicide Prevention Council

Mr. Caleb Cage
Ms. Yvonne Betron
Captain Mike Bordallo
Mr. Ross Bryant
Mr. Richard Egan
Chaplain Carlton Fogg Jr.
Ms. Jodie Gerson
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Assemblyman Tyrone Thompson

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NEVADA DIVISION OF PUBLIC AND BEHAVIORAL HEALTH, FEBRUARY 27, 2015
CARSON CITY, NEVADA

Revisiting an Epidemic: Suicide Mortality in Nevada's Military Veterans, Service Members, and Their Families

Introduction

In February, 2012, the Nevada State Health Division released a first-of-its-kind report on suicide mortality in Nevada's military veterans. This report presented various indicators about suicide among veterans. One finding was that the suicide fatality rate for this population was an astonishingly high 46 deaths per 100,000 Nevada veterans compared to the rate of 19 deaths per 100,000 population for Nevada. Further, Nevada's veteran suicide rate was seventy-four percent higher than the national rate of 12 deaths per 100,000 population. Thus, the Health Division's 2012 report was a "call to action," to address the epidemic of veteran suicide in Nevada.

Since February 2012, multiple initiatives have been undertaken to combat veteran suicide. Governor Brian Sandoval, and his staff, has provided leadership and support through executive orders to address suicide and other pressing areas of concern (Employment and Education). Links to the veteran related executive orders can be found at Executive Orders 2014. Nevada has also received support from many federal agencies as well including the Department of Veterans Affairs and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. In addition to formal initiatives, public awareness of veteran suicide has increased with one by-product being private sector activities to assist veterans in need.

Globally, the United States continues to be threatened by extremism and violence, and continues to deploy military forces to address these threats. Nevada National Guard and US Military Reserve units are still being deployed in unprecedented frequency. Active Duty military installations in Nevada are maintaining high levels of training and support missions. Financial stresses have continued for many military families as Nevada emerges from severe recession. Nevada families who have lost a member to death from combat, accident, or disease related to military service continue to grieve and recover from their loss. Several Nevada families are living with daily struggles to provide care and meet the needs of service members wounded during their service. Included in this group of veterans are individuals with multiple-limb amputations, traumatic brain injury, soft-tissue blast injury, and direct fire (gunshot) injury. Psychological injuries and illnesses, Post Traumatic Stress Disorder, depression, and substance abuse continue to be challenges for veterans and their families.

It is within this context of events and human experience that data related to suicide, motor vehicle death, and other health indicators for service members, veterans, and their families (SMVF) is revisited. Comments about prevention activities, community interventions, and policy initiatives are included with relevant indicators in this document. Available detailed Nevada suicide data tables are included in Appendix A.

Overview

Preliminary data from death certificates are available approximately eight to nine months following the end of a calendar year and the data may not become final for a year or more due to late filed certificates for Nevada residents who died in another state and the processing of corrections. The data contained in this report is from preliminary data for 2013 obtained in February 2015. Preliminary data for 2014 should be available in late summer or fall of 2015.

In 2011-2013, some veteran indicators improved from previous time periods. However, the number of veterans that die from suicide each year has remained relatively stable and unacceptably high. All Nevada suicide deaths represent unnecessary and preventable deaths. Nevada continues to experience elevated rates among all age groups. The increase in deaths due to suicide from 2009 through 2010 is possibly related to economic stresses placed on individuals as a result of unemployment and housing foreclosures. Hopefully, we will see an improvement in these numbers as the economy improves.

Figure 1. Suicide Death Counts by Veteran Status, Nevada 2008 – 2013[1]

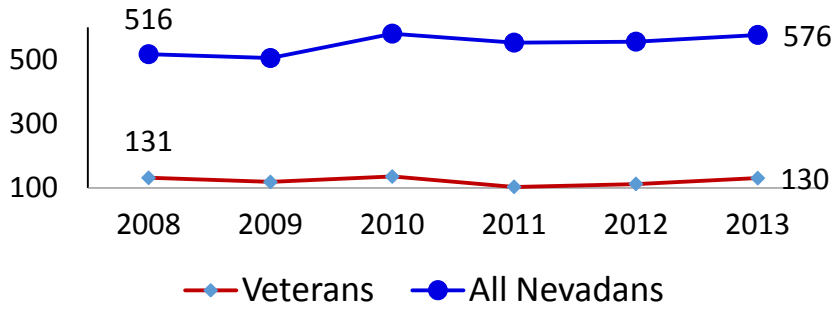
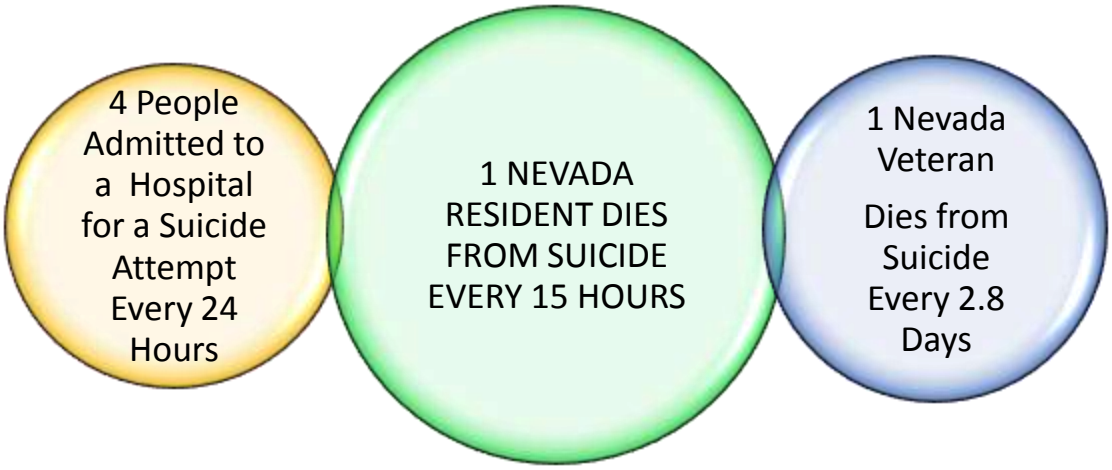
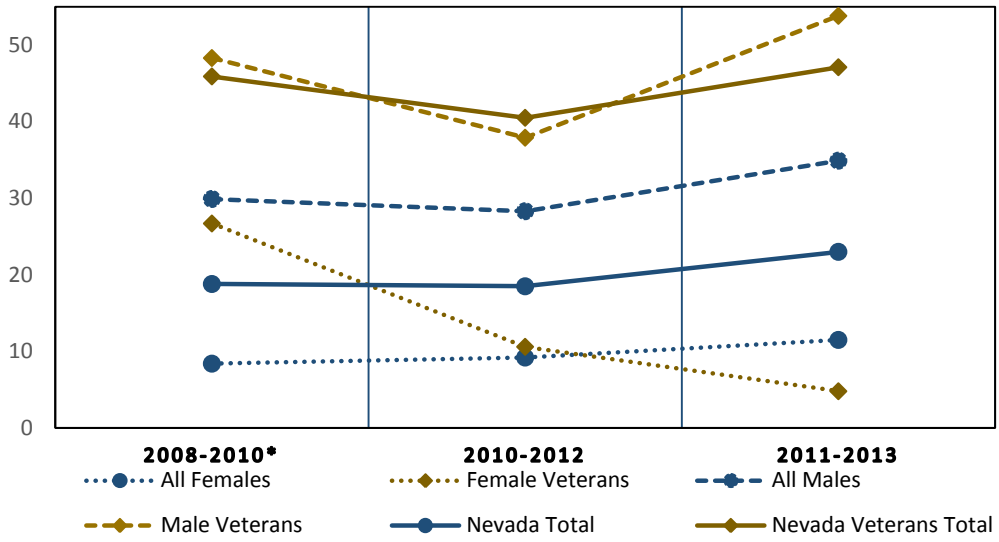


Figure 2. Nevada Suicide Timelines, 2013.



[1] Data for 2013 is preliminary.

Figure 3. Suicide Rates by Gender and Veteran Status, Nevada, Rolling 3 Year Aggregate: 2008-2010, 2010-2012, and 2011-2013



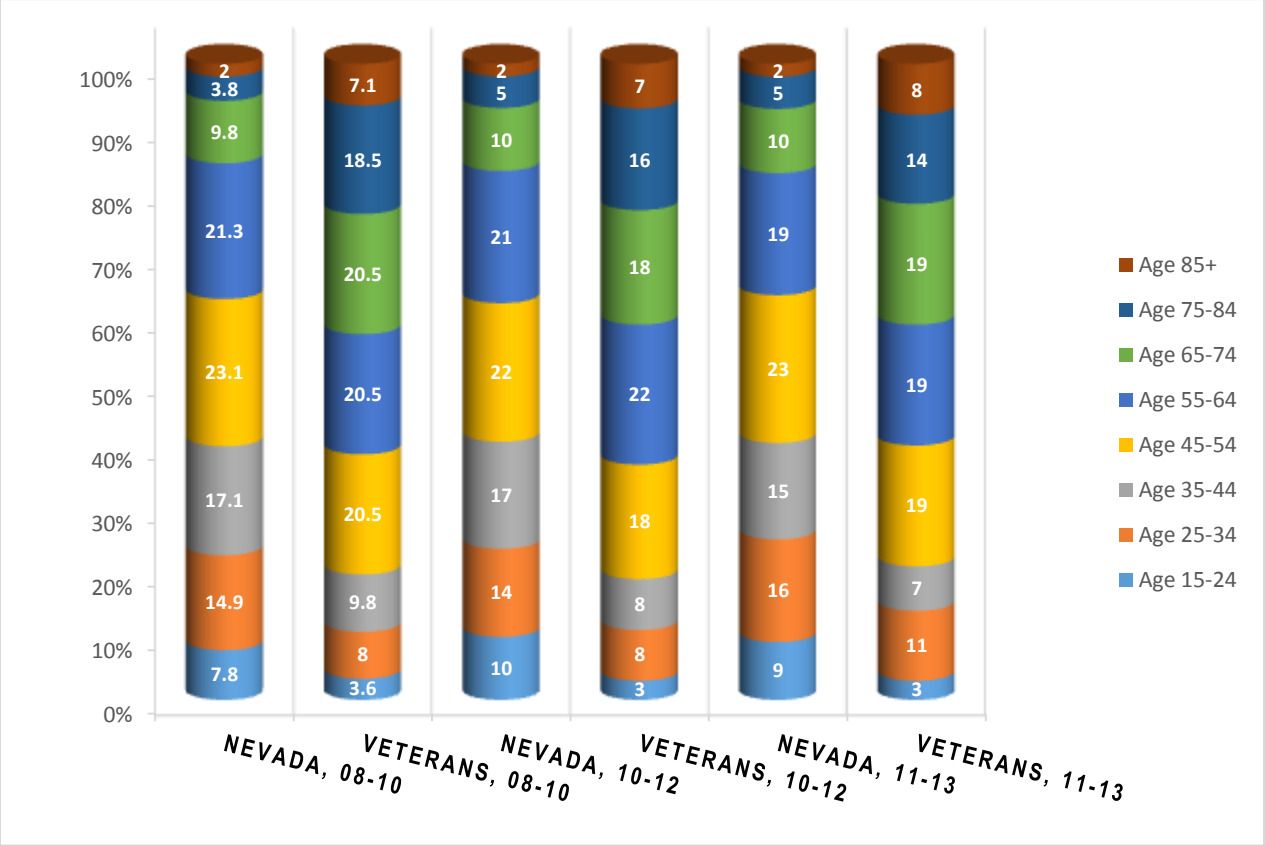
Suicide death rates for male veterans, and all veterans in Nevada remain significantly higher than the state as a whole. Suicide death rates of female veterans have been dropping steadily over each of the three year time periods. Female veterans had the most dramatic decline while all Nevada females saw a slight uptick. The decline in suicide death rates for female Nevada veterans may actually be higher in this data due to extremely small numbers and under-reporting of female veteran status. More years of data will provide a stronger indication of overall trends.

Although suicide death rates have fluctuated across each time period, suicide death counts for veterans have been reduced by 64 deaths for 2011-2013 (320 veteran suicide deaths) from 2008-2010 (384 veteran suicide deaths).

Age as a Risk Factor in Veteran Suicides

The highest percentage of veteran suicide deaths occur in individuals 55 years of age and older. Sixty percent of veteran suicide deaths occur in these older individuals compared to only thirty-six percent of all Nevada suicide deaths. There are many factors that may contribute to the higher percentage of suicide deaths among older veterans including disability, independent living, health, and personal finances. Disability and general health are important concerns for veterans in that a higher percentage of veterans have a disability than the general population. Among disabled veterans, 18% are disabled by a service-connected condition. In addition, some veteran populations have higher incidence of cancer, heart disease, and orthopedic conditions than non-veterans. This is particularly true for veterans of the Vietnam era, who are now reaching their sixties and seventies.

Figure 4. Percent of Suicides by Age and Veteran Status, Nevada 2008-2013.



Data represented in this chart indicates that the majority of veteran suicides occurs in slightly older individuals than the population as a whole. The data is representative of the age of the majority of the veteran population. There are significantly more veterans in older populations due to a military draft during the conflicts of the last century.

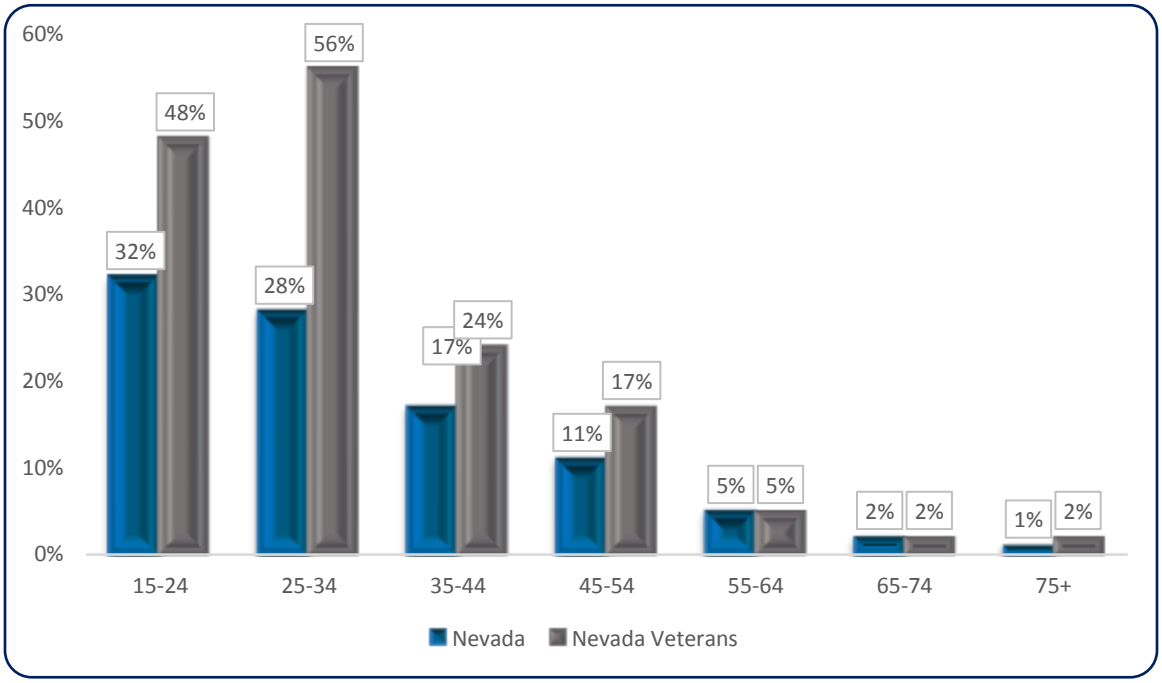
Today's military is an all-volunteer force and is smaller than in previous times. Today's military veteran has often experienced multiple deployments to war zones, adjacent areas, and long-standing areas of tension and conflict such as Korea. Individuals serving in the military, including Reserve and National Guard forces, have endured intensive war-time training interspersed with deployments.

Military families have also suffered from financial loss and hardship caused by a historic recession and financial problems caused by deployment. Many Reserve and National Guard military families have had one or both spouses leave civilian employment because of a war-time unit deployment. Military members that are students may have had to drop out of school or delay school because of military service. Relationships on all levels suffer under such pressures.

Never being deployed is not a protective factor from suicide. Many active duty military suicide deaths are among individuals that have never served in a war zone. However, these non-

deployed individuals have been exposed to the same training and living conditions as individuals that are deployed often with added survivor's guilt for not being there. The following figure presents data that shows disparities in suicide deaths that are greater for younger veterans, than their non-veteran peers.

Figure 5. Suicide as a Percent of All Deaths by Veteran Status & Age Group, 2011-2013.



Significant disparities remain when veteran rates are compared to rates for age-cohort peers. The greatest disparities are among the younger age-cohorts. The difference between veterans and the general population becomes insignificant for the oldest age-cohorts.

Injury, Chronic Pain, and Disability as a Risk Factor in Veteran Suicides

Several studies have examined longitudinal data related to risk factors among veterans for suicide. Many have concluded that individual factors for suicide exist and occur among military veterans with a higher prevalence than non-veteran peers.[2] Increased risk for suicide has been associated with injuries, chronic pain, and disability among veterans.

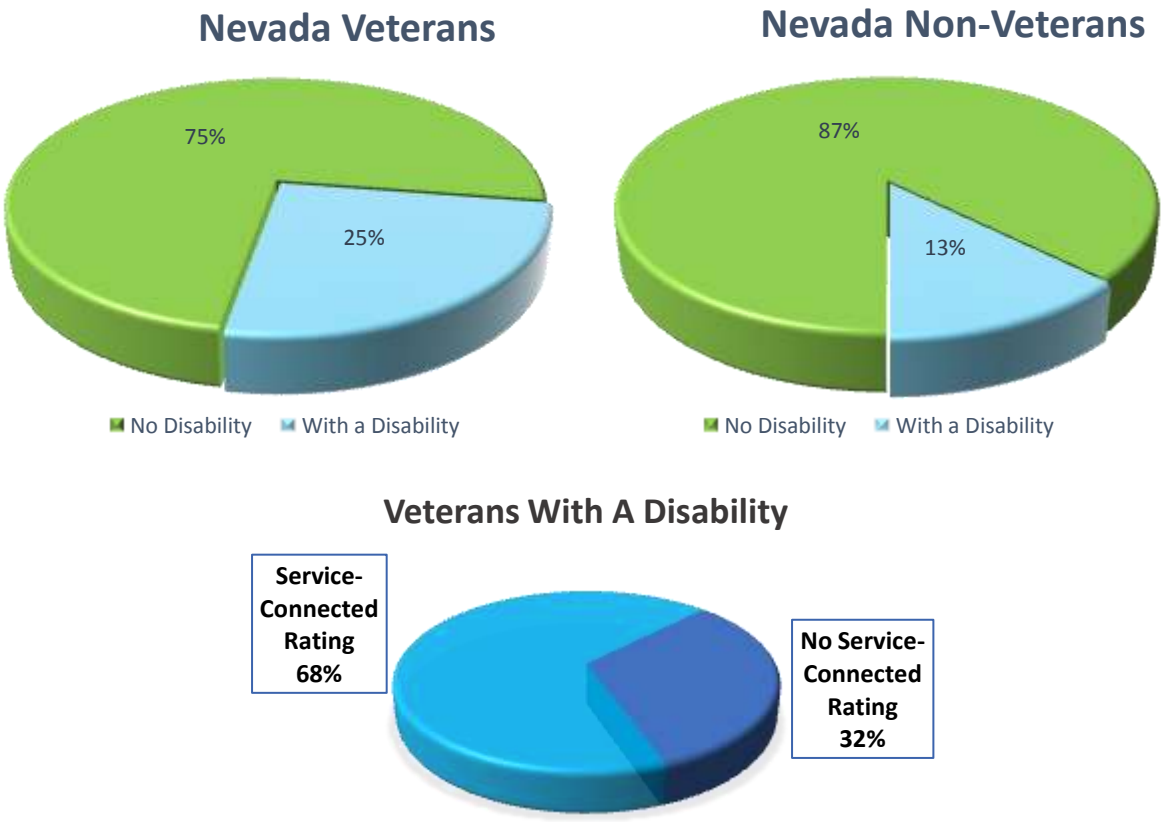
Military service can be characterized by physical demands, exposure to dangerous environmental conditions, and mental stress. Military members often encounter these forces before even completing initial entry training (Basic Training, Boot Camp, etc.) For many military members these risks become a daily component of life. Even in today's high-technology age, physical and mental demands are a way of life for the nation's war-fighters.

[2] Haney EM, O'Neil ME, Carson S, Low A, Peterson K, Denneson LM, Oleksiewicz C, and Kansagara D. Suicide Risk Factors and Risk Assessment Tools: A Systematic Review. VA-ESP Project #05-225; 2012.

The results of a military life can be chronic pain and physical disability, which in themselves become risk factors for mental health conditions such as depression and substance abuse. Those individuals who are experiencing disabling conditions are found to be at increased risk for suicide. Much of this risk is due not only to personal pain and limitations, but, also a desire to "not be a burden to others."

The desire to not become a burden to others is deeply engrained in military values of self-sacrifice, selfless-service, and placing concern for others above oneself that are found in the ethical standards of all branches of America's military. Many individuals embrace these values over the course of their life not just during the years in uniform. Internal conflict can occur as difficulties from physical or mental conditions increase for any reason and threaten the individual's economic status, social relationships, and independent mobility/living. The figure below illustrates increased levels of physical disability in veterans than their non-veteran peers. Appendix B contains population estimates for Nevada data related to veterans and disabilities produced by the US Census Bureau from the American Community Survey for 2013.

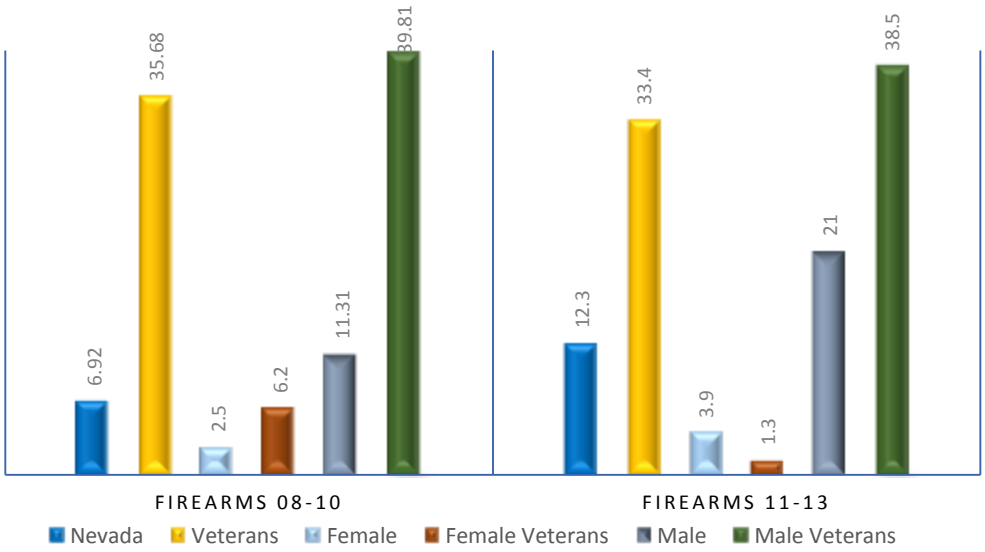
Figure 6. Estimates of Disability in Veterans and Non-Veterans, age 18 and older, Nevada 2013.



Firearms Method of Choice for Suicide

Self-inflicted gunshot wounds continue to be the dominant method of suicide for veterans and non-veterans in Nevada. Community options for the safe, temporary storage of personal firearms outside the home must continue to be developed and provided for those experiencing suicidal thoughts.

Figure 7. Suicide Rate by Firearms & Veteran Status, Nevada aggregate data, 2008-2010, 2011-2013.



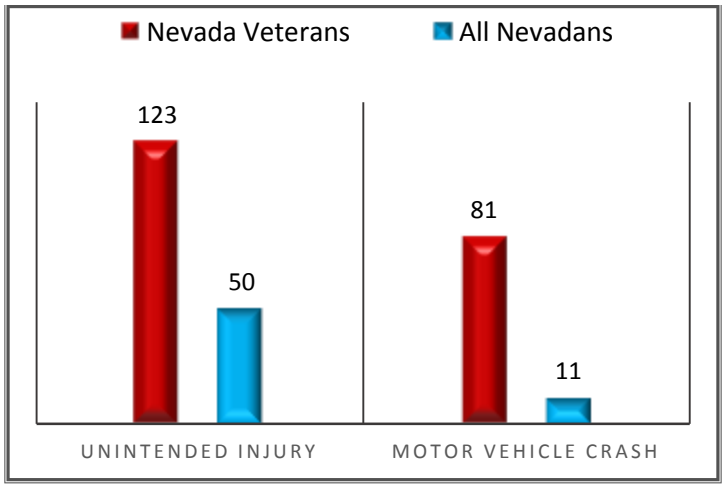
Since 2008-2010, Firearm suicide death rates have decreased for both male and female veterans. The overall firearm suicide death rates for all Nevada residents appears to have increased in the above chart. However, the rates for males, females, and both are within margins of error for one time period to the other indicating that the rate is holding steady. Firearm suicide death count decreases among veterans may be an indicator of successful education efforts among Nevada's Military community. Particularly, SafeTALK and ASSIST training conducted by the Nevada National Guard and the Division of Public and Behavioral Health's Office of Suicide Prevention.

Accidental Deaths

One of the unintended consequences of having served in the military, especially during war, is that this service creates individuals who have higher levels of physical fitness and a higher degree of risk-taking and thrill-seeking behaviors. This consequence can result in producing incredible and life-long interests in activities such as hiking, hunting, rock climbing, racing vehicles of all types, and team sports. However, those same behaviors can result in unintended injury deaths. For example, from 2011-2013, among Nevada residents that were veterans, 53% of unintentional injury deaths were due to motor vehicle crashes and falls. Motor vehicle crash deaths and deaths from falls accounted for 36% of non-veteran injury deaths in Nevada during the same time period. Unintended injury was the third highest leading cause of death for Nevada

veterans. Suicide ranks fifth. Unintended injury ranked fourth and suicide ranked seventh for all Nevada resident deaths.

Figure 8. Unintended Injury Death Rates, Selected Causes, by Veteran Status, Age-Adjusted, Nevada 2011-2013.



Military Families

Nevada families from all walks of life have been touched by suicidal thoughts and behaviors. In the years from 2009 through 2013, 6,648 hospital admissions occurred for suicide attempts.[3] One hundred thirty-three of suicide related hospitalizations were for individuals covered by the Veterans Health Administration or the active duty health insurance program Tricare.

Table 1. Nevada Military Community Suicide Hospitalizations, 2009-2013.

Age-Group	Total	Percent
5-14	11	8%
15-24	34	26%
25-34	27	20%
35-44	18	14%
45-54	19	14%
55-64	19	14%
65+	5	4%
Total	133	100%

[3] Nevada Division of Public and Behavioral Health Hospital Inpatient Billing (HIB) Data 2009 - 2013 Suicide Hospitalizations, Nevada Residents, 2009 - 2013 All Suicide cases by Year.

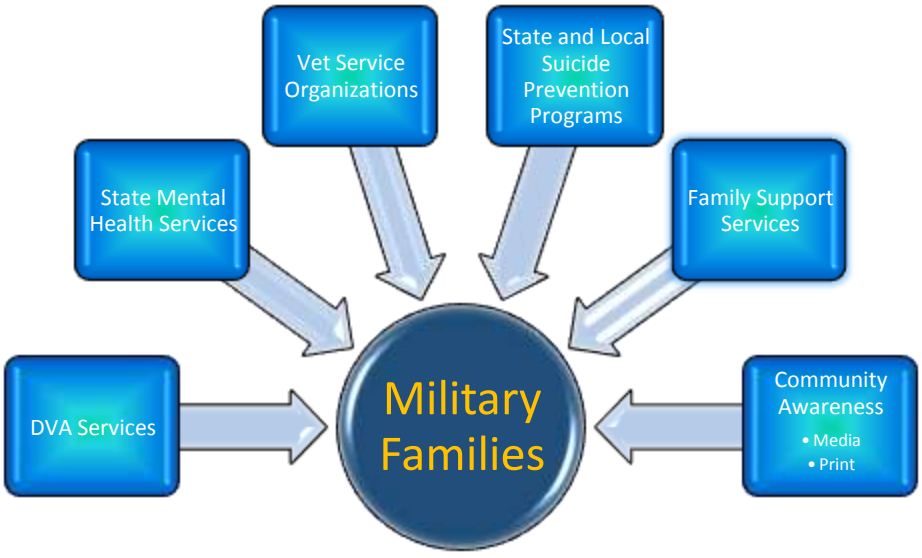
Unfortunately, Nevada's Hospital Inpatient Billing data does not separate the two payer groups, nor does the data identify dependents and service members/veterans. However, some insight can be gained examining the data by age group. Individuals under the age of 18 are most likely children of military members. Some individuals that are 17 years of age may be members of a reserve component and awaiting entering active duty for training. Individuals over the age of 17 may be dependents (spouses, children in school, or family members with a disability, parents), veterans, or those currently serving on active duty.

The total Billed Charges for military community suicide-related hospitalizations for this period was $4,327,786, at an average charge of $32,540. Only 31% of the 133 hospitalizations had a primary diagnosis of a mental disorder. Other listed primary diagnoses were cancer, acute respiratory failure, diseases of the genitourinary system, musculoskeletal system and connective tissue disorders, substance use, and other injuries.

The data presented in this report indicates that military service has both short-term and long-term impact on not only service members and veterans, but also, on family members, especially children. Of particular concern is the children of National Guard and Reserve Component members. These children deal with the stress and worry of having a serving parent (or both parents) without the supports of active duty military installations and peers that share the distinction of being "Children of the Fortress."

Conclusion

In conclusion, much has happened in veteran and military suicide prevention since the first report in 2012. However, efforts must be sustained and expanded to focus not solely on the veteran/service member, but on the entire military family of children, spouses, parents, and grandparents, Blue and Gold Star parents now and into future decades.



APPENDICES:

APPENDIX A: Nevada Suicide Death Data Tables, 2011-2013.

APPENDIX B: Nevada Population Estimate by Age, Poverty, Disability, and Veteran Status, 2013

APPENDIX A: Nevada Suicide Death Data Tables, 2011-2013.

Counts and Rates by Method of Suicide by Gender and Veteran Status Nevada Residents, Aggregated 2011-2013*															
Method of Suicide	**Gender**	**Veteran**	**Nevada**	**Veteran Crude Rate**	**CI Lower**	**CI Upper**	**Nevada Crude Rate**	**CI Lower**	**CI Upper**	**Veteran Age-Adjusted Rate**	**CI Lower**	**CI Upper**	**Nevada Age-Adjusted Rate**	**CI Lower**	**CI Upper**
		Count													
Poisoning by Solid, Liquid or Gaseous Substances	Male	47	185	7.4	5.3	9.5	5.6	4.8	6.4	6.7	4.8	8.6	5.6	4.8	6.4
	Female	1	164	1.5	-1.5	4.5	5.1	4.3	5.8	1.7	-1.6	5.0	4.9	4.2	5.7
	Total	48	349	6.8	4.9	8.7	5.4	4.8	5.9	6.1	4.4	7.8	5.2	4.7	5.8
Hanging/ Strangulation / Suffocation	Male	41	217	6.5	4.5	8.5	6.6	5.7	7.5	7.1	4.9	9.3	6.6	5.7	7.5
	Female	1	58	1.4	-1.3	4.1	1.8	1.3	2.3	1.0	-1.0	3.0	1.8	1.3	2.3
	Total	42	275	6.0	4.2	7.8	4.2	3.7	4.7	6.2	4.3	8.2	4.2	3.7	4.7
Drowning/ Submersion	Male	1	2	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.1	0.0	0.1	0.1	-0.1	0.2	0.1	0.0	0.1
	Female	0	4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.3
	Total	1	6	0.1	-0.1	0.4	0.1	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.1	0.0	0.2
Firearms/ Explosives	Male	216	685	33.8	29.3	38.3	20.1	19.3	22.4	38.5	33.3	43.6	21.0	19.4	22.5
	Female	1	127	1.5	-1.5	4.5	3.9	3.2	4.6	1.3	-1.3	3.9	3.9	3.3	4.6
	Total	217	812	30.7	26.6	34.8	12.5	11.6	13.3	33.4	28.9	37.8	12.3	11.4	13.1
Cutting/ Stabbing	Male	5	18	1.0	0.1	1.9	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.5	0.3	0.8
	Female	0	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
	Total	5	24	0.7	0.1	1.4	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.6	0.1	1.2	0.4	0.2	0.5
Jumped from Height	Male	4	24	0.6	0.0	1.3	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.7	0.4	1.0
	Female	1	11	1.5	-1.5	4.5	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.8	-0.7	2.3	0.3	0.1	0.5
	Total	5	35	1.1	0.1	2.0	0.5	0.4	0.7	0.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.7
Other	Male	2	17	0.3	-0.1	0.8	0.5	0.3	0.8	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.5	0.3	0.7
	Female	0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
	Total	2	22	0.4	-0.2	1.0	0.3	0.2	0.5	0.2	-0.1	0.6	0.3	0.2	0.5
Total	Male	316	1,148	49.7	44.2	55.1	35.0	32.9	37.0	53.8	47.9	59.7	34.9	32.9	36.9
	Female	4	375	6.0	0.1	11.8	11.6	10.4	12.8	4.8	0.1	9.5	11.5	10.3	12.6
	Total	**320**	**1,523**	**45.4**	**40.4**	**50.4**	**23.4**	**22.2**	**24.5**	**47.1**	**41.9**	**52.2**	**23.0**	**21.9**	**24.2**

APPENDIX A: Nevada Suicide Death Data Tables, 2011-2013.

Counts and Rates by Type of Accidents by Gender and Veteran Status Nevada Residents, Aggregated 2011-2013*															
Type of Accident	**Gender**	**Veteran**	**Nevada**	**Veteran Crude Rate**	**CI Lower**	**CI Upper**	**Nevada Crude Rate**	**CI Lower**	**CI Upper**	**Veteran Age-Adjusted Rate**	**CI Lower**	**CI Upper**	**Nevada Age-Adjusted Rate**	**CI Lower**	**CI Upper**
		Count													
Motor Vehicle Accidents	Male	114	534	17.8	14.5	21.1	16.3	14.9	17.6	95.5	77.8	113.2	16.3	15.0	17.7
	Female	6	195	8.9	1.8	16.0	6.0	5.2	6.9	7.2	0.9	13.4	5.9	5.1	6.8
	Total	120	729	17.0	13.9	20.0	11.2	10.4	12.0	81.2	66.5	96.0	11.2	10.4	12.0
Other Land Transport Accidents	Male	2	21	0.3	-0.1	0.8	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.2	-0.1	0.5	0.6	0.4	0.9
	Female	0	6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.3
	Total	2	27	0.3	-0.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.6	0.2	-0.1	0.4	0.4	0.2	0.6
Non-Land (Water, Air, Space) Accidents	Male	11	28	1.8	0.7	2.8	0.9	0.5	1.2	2.8	1.1	4.4	0.8	0.5	1.2
	Female	1	7	1.4	-1.3	4.1	0.2	0.1	0.4	1.0	-1.0	3.0	0.2	0.1	0.4
	Total	12	35	1.7	0.8	2.7	0.5	0.4	0.7	2.6	1.1	4.1	0.5	0.3	0.7
Falls	Male	139	271	21.7	18.1	25.4	8.2	7.3	9.2	9.3	7.7	10.8	10.2	9.0	11.4
	Female	5	226	7.4	0.9	13.8	7.0	6.1	7.9	5.5	0.7	10.2	6.9	6.0	7.8
	Total	144	497	20.4	17.0	23.7	7.6	7.0	8.3	8.9	7.5	10.4	8.4	7.7	9.2
Firearms	Male	3	9	0.5	-0.1	1.1	0.3	0.1	0.5	0.5	-0.1	1.2	0.3	0.1	0.4
	Female	0	1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1
	Total	3	10	0.4	-0.1	0.9	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.5	-0.1	1.0	0.1	0.1	0.2
Drowning and Submersion	Male	9	50	1.4	0.4	2.4	1.5	1.1	1.9	0.7	0.2	1.2	1.5	1.2	1.9
	Female	1	21	1.4	-1.3	4.1	0.6	0.4	0.9	0.7	-0.7	2.2	0.6	0.4	0.9
	Total	10	71	1.4	0.5	2.3	1.1	0.8	1.3	0.7	0.3	1.3	1.1	0.9	1.3
Smoke, Fire and Flames	Male	7	21	1.1	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.4	0.9	1.2	0.3	2.0	0.7	0.4	0.9
	Female	0	22	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.7	0.4	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.4	0.9
	Total	7	43	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.9	1.0	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.5	0.8
Poisoning	Male	128	907	19.8	16.4	23.3	27.6	25.8	29.4	24.3	20.1	28.5	27.0	25.3	28.8
	Female	9	635	13.6	4.7	22.5	19.6	18.1	21.2	9.7	3.4	16.0	19.3	17.8	20.8
	Total	137	1,542	19.2	16.0	22.4	23.7	22.5	24.8	21.7	18.1	25.3	23.3	22.2	24.5
Other Non-transport Accidents	Male	61	164	9.6	7.2	12.0	5.0	4.2	5.8	5.4	4.0	6.8	5.5	4.7	6.2
	Female	5	85	7.5	0.9	14.1	2.6	2.1	3.2	8.0	1.0	14.9	2.5	2.1	3.0
	Total	66	249	9.4	7.1	11.7	3.8	3.3	4.3	5.7	4.3	7.2	4.0	3.5	4.4
Total	Male	474	2,005	74.1	67.4	80.8	61.1	58.4	63.7	139.9	127.2	152.5	63.0	60.2	65.7
	Female	27	1,198	40.2	25.0	55.3	37.0	35.0	39.2	32.0	20.0	44.1	36.3	34.3	38.4
	Total	**501**	**3,203**	**70.8**	**64.6**	**77.0**	**49.2**	**47.4**	**49.2**	**122.6**	**111.9**	**133.3**	**49.7**	**48.0**	**51.6**

APPENDIX A: Nevada Suicide Death Data Tables, 2011-2013.

Percentage of All Deaths with Manner of Death Indicated as Suicide
By Veteran Status and Age Groups
Nevada, 2011-2013*

Year of Death	Veteran Status	Age Group								
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total*
2011	Veterans	38%	30%	10%	8%	3%	1%	1%	1%	2%
	Nevada	20%	15%	11%	6%	3%	1%	1%	0%	3%
2012*	Veterans	44%	43%	21%	11%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%
	Nevada	18%	19%	12%	7%	4%	1%	0%	0%	3%
2013*	Veterans	31%	43%	18%	13%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%
	Nevada	19%	21%	10%	7%	3%	1%	1%	0%	3%
Total	Veterans	48%	56%	24%	17%	5%	2%	1%	1%	3%
	Nevada	32%	28%	17%	11%	5%	2%	1%	0%	4%

Percentage of Suicide Deaths
By Veteran Status and Age Groups
Nevada, 2011-2013*

Year of Death	Veteran Status	Age Group								
		15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55-64	65-74	75-84	85+	Total*
2011	Veterans	3%	9%	5%	18%	22%	17%	18%	8%	100%
	Nevada	12%	13%	16%	22%	20%	9%	6%	2%	100%
2012*	Veterans	4%	8%	10%	21%	21%	21%	10%	7%	100%
	Nevada	1%	2%	4%	8%	16%	21%	25%	23%	100%
2013*	Veterans	4%	15%	7%	18%	15%	18%	13%	9%	100%
	Nevada	8%	19%	13%	23%	16%	11%	6%	3%	100%
Total	Veterans	3%	11%	7%	19%	19%	19%	14%	8%	100%
	Nevada	9%	16%	15%	23%	19%	10%	5%	2%	100%

Notations: *Data is not final and is subject to changes. In cells with small counts the rate may be statistically insignificant. Age rates are per 100,000 US 2000 Standard population. Crude rates are per 100,000 population. Nevada population is based on the Nevada Interim populations. Due to the use of different populations, rates may not match or be comparable and should be interpreted with caution. Nevada rates are based on all deaths of Nevada residents aged 15 and above, including veterans. Veteran rates are based on deaths of veteran Nevada residents aged 15 and above.

APPENDIX B: Nevada Population Estimate by Age, Poverty, Disability, and Veteran Status, 2013

	State of Nevada		Churchill County		Clark County		Douglas County		Elko County		Esmeralda County		Eureka County		Humboldt County		Lander County	
	Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate	
Total:	2,030,302		17551		1,464,697		37,416		35,052		798		1,282		11,943		4,224	
18 to 64 years:	1,689,376		13652		1,232,458		27,322		30,816		553		1,040		10,361		3,499	
Veteran:	130,294	8%	2,355	17%	89,572	7%	2,672	10%	2,673	9%	50	9%	91	9%	850	8%	280	8%
Income past 12 months below poverty level:	11,222	9%	165	7%	7,492	8%	250	9%	211	8%	13	26%	0	0%	46	5%	0	0%
With a disability	3,249	29%	61	37%	2,012	27%	84	34%	60	28%	0	0%	0	0%	24	52%	0	0%
No disability	7,973	71%	104	63%	5,480	73%	166	66%	151	72%	13	100%	0	0%	22	48%	0	0%
Past 12 months at or above poverty level:	119,072	91%	2,190	93%	82,080	92%	2,422	91%	2,462	92%	37	74%	91	100%	804	95%	280	100%
With a disability	18,161	15%	259	12%	11,756	14%	337	14%	519	21%	8	22%	15	16%	197	25%	90	32%
No disability	100,911	85%	1,931	88%	70,324	86%	2,085	86%	1,943	79%	29	78%	76	84%	607	75%	190	68%
Veteran with a Disability	21,410	16%	320	14%	13,768	15%	421	16%	579	22%	8	16%	15	16%	221	26%	90	32%
Non-veteran:	1,559,082	92%	11,297	83%	1,142,886	93%	24,650	90%	28,143	91%	503	91%	949	91%	9,511	92%	3,219	92%
Income past 12 months below poverty level:	223,349	14%	1,822	16%	162,561	14%	2,521	10%	2,333	8%	118	23%	135	14%	1,203	13%	308	10%
With a disability	35,646	16%	617	34%	23,895	15%	467	19%	351	15%	34	29%	0	0%	315	26%	37	12%
No disability	187,703	84%	1,205	66%	138,666	85%	2,054	81%	1,982	85%	84	71%	135	100%	888	74%	271	88%
Past 12 months at or above poverty level:	1,335,733	86%	9,475	84%	980,325	86%	22,129	90%	25,810	92%	385	77%	814	86%	8,308	87%	2,911	90%
With a disability	109,014	8%	1,378	15%	78,479	8%	1,638	7%	2,229	9%	53	14%	83	10%	585	7%	231	8%
No disability	1,226,719	92%	8,097	85%	901,846	92%	20,491	93%	23,581	91%	332	86%	731	90%	7,723	93%	2,680	92%
Non-Veteran with a Disability	144,660	9%	1,995	18%	102,374	9%	2,105	9%	2,580	9%	87	17%	83	9%	900	9%	268	8%
65 years and over:	340,926		3,899		232,239		10,094		4,236		245		242		1,582		725	
Veteran:	93,724	27%	1,169	30%	60,398	26%	2,967	29%	1,307	31%	58	24%	102	42%	461	29%	247	34%
Income past 12 months below poverty level:	4,749	5%	23	2%	3,130	5%	136	5%	25	2%	9	16%	24	24%	84	18%	0	0%
With a disability	2,397	50%	21	91%	1,551	50%	51	38%	8	32%	0	0%	8	33%	40	48%	0	0%
No disability	2,352	50%	2	9%	1,579	50%	85	63%	17	68%	9	100%	16	67%	44	52%	0	0%
Past 12 months at or above poverty level:	88,975	95%	1,146	98%	57,268	95%	2,831	95%	1,282	98%	49	84%	78	76%	377	82%	247	100%
With a disability	32,844	37%	490	43%	20,395	36%	1,028	36%	508	40%	15	31%	9	12%	172	46%	105	43%
No disability	56,131	63%	656	57%	36,873	64%	1,803	64%	774	60%	34	69%	69	88%	205	54%	142	57%
Veteran with a Disability	35,241	38%	511	44%	21,946	36%	1,079	36%	516	39%	15	26%	17	17%	212	46%	105	43%
Non-veteran:	247,202	73%	2,730	70%	171,841	74%	7,127	71%	2,929	69%	187	76%	140	58%	1,121	71%	478	66%
Income past 12 months below poverty level:	23,204	9%	287	11%	16,625	10%	465	7%	195	7%	31	17%	0	0%	71	6%	61	13%
With a disability	9,360	40%	187	65%	6,787	41%	209	45%	100	51%	0	0%	0	0%	51	72%	30	49%
No disability	13,844	60%	100	35%	9,838	59%	256	55%	95	49%	31	100%	0	0%	20	28%	31	51%
Past 12 months at or above poverty level:	223,998	91%	2,443	89%	155,216	90%	6,662	93%	2,734	93%	156	83%	140	100%	1,050	94%	417	87%
With a disability	74,528	33%	1,066	44%	51,578	33%	2,069	31%	1,131	41%	51	33%	36	26%	416	40%	151	36%
No disability	149,470	67%	1,377	56%	103,638	67%	4,593	69%	1,603	59%	105	67%	104	74%	634	60%	266	64%
Non-Veteran with a Disability	83,888	34%	1,253	46%	58,365	34%	2,278	32%	1,231	42%	51	27%	36	26%	467	42%	181	38%
Veterans All Incomes	224,018	11%	3,524	20%	149,970	10%	5,639	15%	3,980	11%	108	14%	224,018	11%	1,311	11%	527	12%
Veterans with a Disability	56,651	25%	831	24%	35714	24%	1,500	27%	1,095	28%	23	21%	56,651	25%	433	33%	195	37%
Non-Veterans All Incomes	1,806,284	89%	14,027	80%	131,4727	90%	31,777	85%	31,072	89%	690	86%	1,089	85%	10,632	89%	3,697	88%
Non-Veterans with a Disability	228,548	13%	3,248	23%	160,739	12%	4,383	14%	3,811	12%	138	20%	119	11%	1,367	13%	449	12%

Source: American Fact Finder, US Census Bureau

APPENDIX B: Nevada Population Estimate by Age, Poverty, Disability, and Veteran Status, 2013

	Lincoln County		Lyon County		Mineral County		Nye County		Pershing County		Storey County		Washoe County		White Pine County		Carson City	
	Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate		Estimate	
Total:	3,521		38,969		3,778		34,488		3,629		3,363		321,165		7,069		41,357	
18 to 64 years:	2,693		30,195		2,708		23,568		2,801		2,460		267,464		5,609		32,177	
Veteran:	263	10%	3,125	10%	472	17%	3,264	14%	228	8%	300	12%	20,450	8%	627	11%	3,022	9%
Income past 12 months below poverty level:	51	19%	202	6%	92	19%	305	9%	31	14%	7	2%	1,912	9%	40	6%	405	13%
With a disability	40	78%	33	16%	41	45%	135	44%	0	0%	0	0%	603	32%	31	78%	125	31%
No disability	11	22%	169	84%	51	55%	170	56%	31	100%	7	100%	1,309	68%	9	23%	280	69%
Past 12 months at or above poverty level:	212	81%	2,923	94%	380	81%	2,959	91%	197	86%	293	98%	18,538	91%	587	94%	2,617	87%
With a disability	11	5%	592	20%	58	15%	929	31%	68	35%	51	17%	2,659	14%	152	26%	460	18%
No disability	201	95%	2,331	80%	322	85%	2,030	69%	129	65%	242	83%	15,879	86%	435	74%	2,157	82%
Veteran with a Disability	51	19%	625	20%	99	21%	421	13%	68	30%	51	17%	3,262	16%	183	29%	585	19%
Non-veteran:	2,430	90%	27,070	90%	2,236	83%	20,304	86%	2,573	92%	2,160	88%	247,014	92%	4,982	89%	29,155	91%
Income past 12 months below poverty level:	447	18%	4,568	17%	528	24%	4,125	20%	393	15%	325	15%	36,638	15%	518	10%	4,806	16%
With a disability	146	33%	910	20%	67	13%	1,189	29%	93	24%	79	24%	6,137	17%	206	40%	1,103	23%
No disability	301	67%	3,658	80%	461	87%	2,936	71%	300	76%	246	76%	30,501	83%	312	60%	3,703	77%
Past 12 months at or above poverty level:	1,983	82%	22,502	83%	1,708	76%	16,179	80%	2,180	85%	1,835	85%	210,376	85%	4,464	90%	24,349	84%
With a disability	171	9%	3,139	14%	365	21%	2,716	17%	271	12%	296	16%	15,033	7%	501	11%	1,846	8%
No disability	1,812	91%	19,363	86%	1,343	79%	13,463	83%	1,909	88%	1,539	84%	195,343	93%	3,963	89%	22,503	92%
Non-Veteran with a Disability	317	13%	4,049	15%	432	19%	3,905	19%	364	14%	375	17%	21,170	9%	707	14%	2,949	10%
65 years and over:	828		8,774		1,070		10,920		828		903		53,701		1,460		9,180	
Veteran:	320	39%	2,955	34%	333	31%	4,193	38%	202	24%	328	36%	15,248	28%	480	33%	2,956	32%
Income past 12 months below poverty level:	83	26%	47	2%	30	9%	334	8%	18	9%	24	7%	690	5%	20	4%	72	2%
With a disability	36	43%	6	13%	14	47%	212	63%	18	100%	0	0%	408	59%	3	15%	21	29%
No disability	47	57%	41	87%	16	53%	122	37%	0	0%	24	100%	282	41%	17	85%	51	71%
Past 12 months at or above poverty level:	237	74%	2,908	98%	303	91%	3,859	92%	184	91%	304	93%	14,558	95%	460	96%	2,884	98%
With a disability	51	22%	1,401	48%	156	51%	1,869	48%	77	42%	103	34%	5,173	36%	208	45%	1,084	38%
No disability	186	78%	1,507	52%	147	49%	1,990	52%	107	58%	201	66%	9,385	64%	252	55%	1,800	62%
Veteran with a Disability	87	27%	1,407	48%	170	51%	2,081	50%	95	47%	103	31%	5,581	37%	211	44%	1,105	37%
Non-veteran:	508	61%	5,819	66%	737	69%	6,727	62%	626	76%	575	64%	38,453	72%	980	67%	6,224	68%
Income past 12 months below poverty level:	25	5%	571	10%	91	12%	571	8%	42	7%	27	5%	3,441	9%	155	16%	546	9%
With a disability	15	60%	153	27%	81	89%	281	49%	6	14%	0	0%	1,195	35%	25	16%	240	44%
No disability	10	40%	418	73%	10	11%	290	51%	36	86%	27	100%	2,246	65%	130	84%	306	56%
Past 12 months at or above poverty level:	483	95%	5,248	90%	646	88%	6,156	92%	584	93%	548	95%	35,012	91%	825	84%	5,678	91%
With a disability	110	23%	1,905	36%	348	54%	2,112	34%	236	40%	191	35%	10,639	30%	432	52%	2,057	36%
No disability	373	77%	3,343	64%	298	46%	4,044	66%	348	60%	357	65%	24,373	70%	393	48%	3,621	64%
Non-Veteran with a Disability	125	25%	2,058	35%	429	58%	2,393	36%	242	39%	191	33%	11,834	31%	457	47%	2,297	37%
Veterans All Incomes	583	17%	224,018	11%	805	21%	7,457	22%	430	12%	628	19%	35,698	11%	1,107	16%	5,978	14%
Veterans with a Disability	138	24%	56,651	25%	269	33%	2,502	34%	163	38%	154	25%	8,843	25%	394	36%	1,690	28%
Non-Veterans All Incomes	2,938	83%	32,889	84%	2,973	79%	27,031	78%	3,199	88%	2,735	81%	285,467	89%	5,962	84%	35,379	86%
Non-Veterans with a Disability	442	15%	6,107	19%	861	29%	6,298	23%	606	19%	566	21%	33,004	12%	1,164	20%	5,246	15%