

**SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE. Number, percentage,\* and rate<sup>†</sup> of homicides for all age groups, per 100,000 person-years — United States,<sup>§</sup> 2008–2017**

Age group (yrs)	No. (%) of homicides*	Rate <sup>†</sup> (95% CI)	p-value
All aged <1 <sup>¶</sup>	2,851 (1.7)	7.2 (6.9–7.4)	Referent
First day of life <sup>¶</sup>	81 (0.0)	74.0 (58.8–92.0)	–
1–4**	3,645 (2.1)	2.3 (2.2–2.3)	<0.001
5–9**	1,291 (0.7)	0.6 (0.6–0.7)	<0.001
10–14**	1,661 (1.0)	0.8 (0.8–0.8)	<0.001
15–17**	6,666 (3.9)	5.2 (5.1–5.4)	<0.001
18–19**	10,525 (6.1)	12.0 (11.8–12.3)	<0.001
20–24**	30,102 (17.5)	13.6 (13.4–13.7)	<0.001
25–34**	45,753 (26.5)	10.7 (10.6–10.8)	<0.001
35–44**	28,157 (16.3)	6.9 (6.8–7.0)	NS
45–54**	20,781 (12.1)	4.7 (4.7–4.8)	<0.001
55–64**	11,890 (6.9)	3.1 (3.0–3.1)	<0.001
65–74**	5,181 (3.0)	2.1 (2.0–2.2)	<0.001
75–84**	2,646 (1.5)	2.0 (1.9–2.0)	<0.001
≥85**	1,175 (0.7)	2.0 (1.9–2.1)	<0.001

**Abbreviations:** CI = confidence interval; NS = not significant.

\* Percentages might not sum to 100% because of rounding.

<sup>†</sup> Homicide rates for infants (i.e., children aged <1 year) and any other time in life (i.e., persons aged ≥1 year) are presented as deaths per person-years. Homicide rates for infants (i.e., children aged <1 year) are commonly reported as deaths per 1,000 live births over a specified period of time, but alternatively, they can be reported per person-years. Either measure is acceptable. In this study, because actual time at risk of homicide is the outcome of interest, and infant homicides occurred during different times of infancy (e.g., day of birth, week one, week two, etc.), presenting rates in person-years allows for the calculation of homicide risk by week during infancy and by day during the first week of life. Homicide rates for persons aged ≥1 year are commonly reported as per 100,000 population over a specified period of time, but alternatively, they can be reported per person-years. Either measure is acceptable. In this study, for persons aged ≥1 year, because so few persons die relative to those that survive, the difference between rates per 100,000 person-years and per 100,000 population is negligible and would affect the fifth decimal place of the homicide rates. Therefore, for purposes of this report, rates per person-years for persons aged ≥1 year are comparable to those per 100,000 population. Infant homicide rates are based on state of occurrence.

<sup>§</sup> Homicides rates for Puerto Rico were not available for this analysis.

<sup>¶</sup> Includes infants who died on the first day of life. Restricted-use National Vital Statistics System, linked birth and infant death data were used to obtain infant homicide rates (i.e., children aged <1 years). During 2008–2017, approximately 2,919 infants were victims of homicide <https://webappa.cdc.gov/sasweb/ncipc/mortrate.html>. Because this study used National Vital Statistics System linked birth and infant death data, 68 infant homicides were excluded because of the inability to link the corresponding birth and death certificates.

\*\* National Vital Statistics System mortality data were used to obtain homicide rates for persons aged ≥1 year.