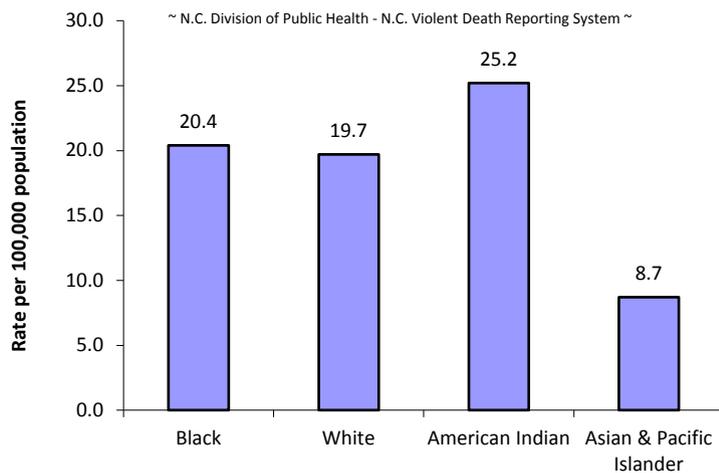


VIOLENT DEATHS AMONG AFRICAN AMERICANS IN NORTH CAROLINA: 2004 - 2013

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths that occur in North Carolina resulting from violence: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention and deaths for which intent could not be determined. NC-VDRS is a multi-source system that gathers information from death certificates, medical examiner reports and law enforcement reports. The goal of this system is to aid researchers, legislators and community interest groups in the development of public health prevention strategies to reduce violent deaths. NC-VDRS began collecting data in January 2004. This document summarizes all deaths from violence among African American residents for the years 2004-2013.

North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System

Violent Death Rate by Race, NC-VDRS, 2004 - 2013



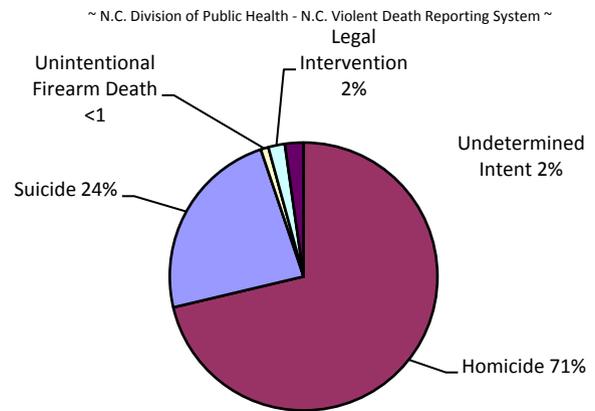
- For the years 2004-2013, there were 20,636,653 African Americans living in North Carolina, accounting for 22.3 percent of the state's population.

- African Americans had the second highest rate of violent death by race in North Carolina for the years 2004-2013 (20.4 per 100,000 population).

- From 2004 to 2013, 4,213 African Americans in North Carolina died by violence.

- There were 3,003 homicides (71.3%), 991 suicides (23.5%), 40 unintentional firearm deaths (<1%), 84 deaths from legal interventions (2.0%), and 95 deaths of undetermined intent (2.3%).

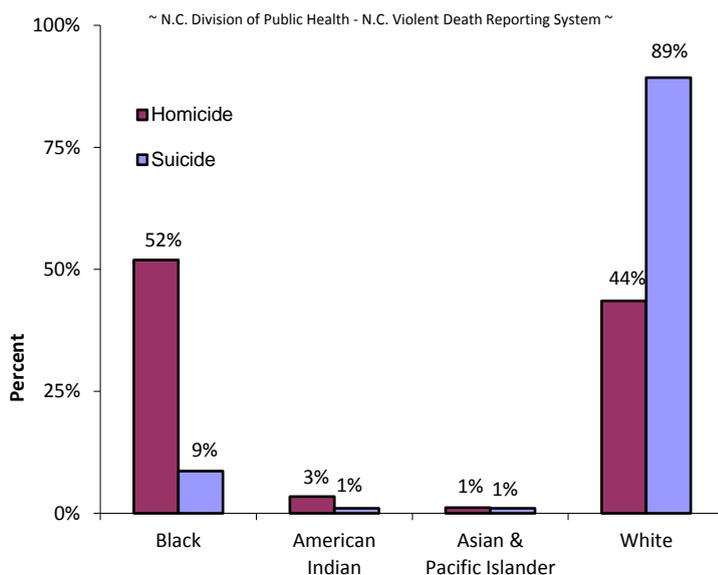
Manner of Death: NC-VDRS African American Violent Deaths, 2004-2013

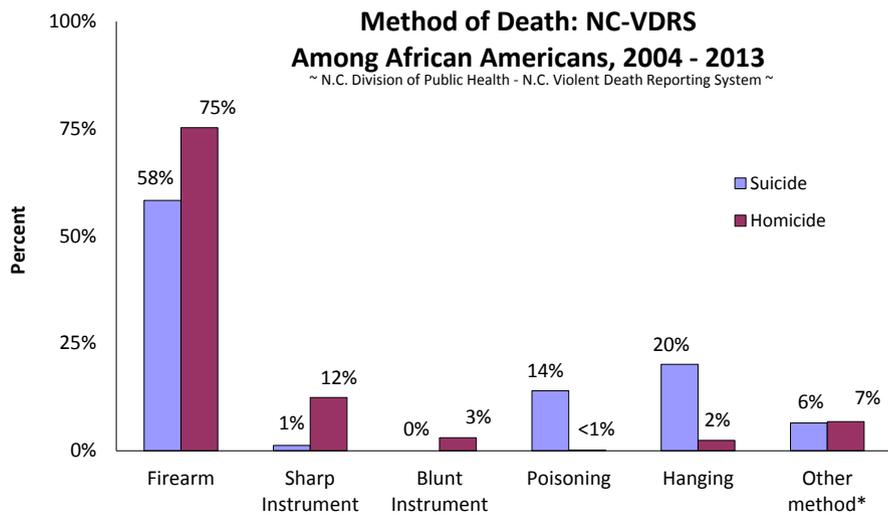


- African Americans accounted for 51.9 percent of all homicides and 8.7 percent of all suicides, across all racial groups in North Carolina from 2004 to 2013.

- In contrast, whites accounted for 89.3 percent of all suicides and 43.5 percent of all homicides, across all racial groups in North Carolina from 2004 to 2013.

Manner of Death by Race: NC-VDRS, 2004 - 2013





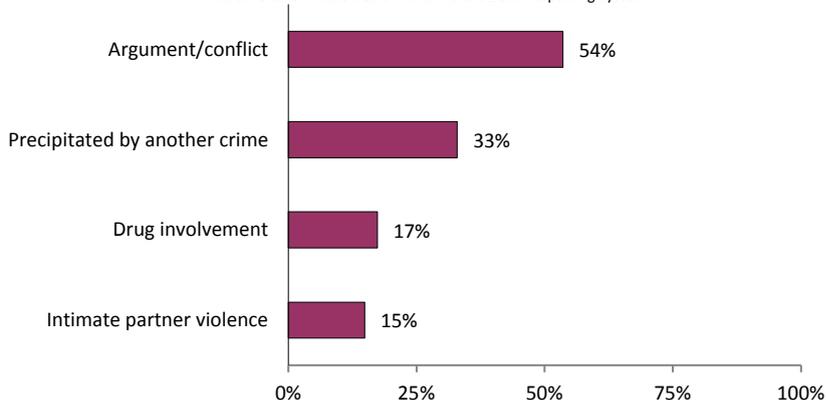
*Other includes fire/burns, motor vehicle, violent shaking, intentional neglect, drowning, falls and other methods.

- The majority of homicides (75.3%) and suicides (58.3%) among African Americans were committed using firearms.
- The second most common method of homicide was sharp instruments (12.4%).
- The second most common method of suicide was hanging (20.1%).

- Of all homicides among African Americans with known circumstance information, more than half (53.6%) involved an argument or conflict.
- Another serious crime (e.g., robbery, burglary) precipitated 32.9 percent of homicides among African Americans.
- Seventeen percent of these homicides were suspected to have been related to drug dealing, trade, or use.

Homicide Circumstances* Among African Americans, 2004 - 2013

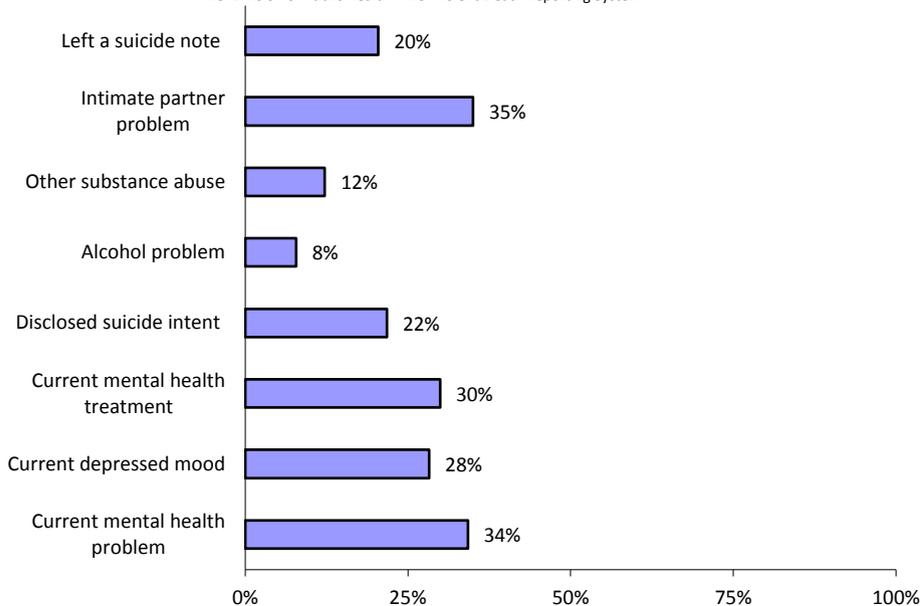
~ N.C. Division of Public Health - N.C. Violent Death Reporting System ~



*Among those with reported circumstance information.

Suicide Circumstances* Among African Americans, 2004 - 2013

~ N.C. Division of Public Health - N.C. Violent Death Reporting System ~



*Among those with reported circumstance information.

- Among African American suicide victims with known circumstance information, 35.0 percent had experienced a recent problem with an intimate partner.
- Thirty-four percent of African American suicide victims were described as having a current mental health problem, and 30.0 percent were receiving treatment for a mental health problem at the time of suicide.
- Twenty-two percent of African American suicide victims disclosed their intent to complete suicide, and 20.4 percent left a note.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5U17/CE002613-02 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

N.C. Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit / 919-707-5425
N.C. Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432
State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / www.ncdhhs.gov
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Please see the NC-VDRS 2013 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.

