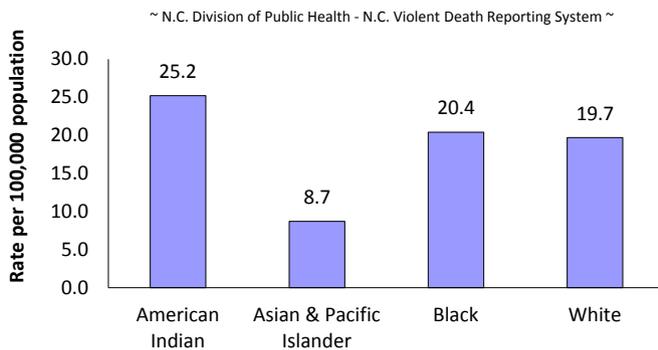


VIOLENT DEATHS AMONG AMERICAN INDIANS IN NORTH CAROLINA: 2004 - 2013

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 American Indian residents for the years 2004-2013.

Violent Death Rate by Race, 2004-2013



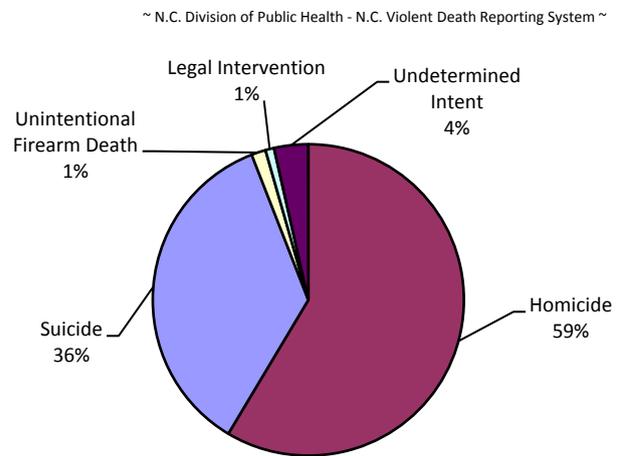
- For the years 2004-2013, there were 1,343,876 American Indians living in North Carolina, accounting for 1.5 percent of the state's population.

- American Indians had the highest rate of violent death by race in North Carolina from 2004 to 2013 (25.2 deaths per 100,000 population).

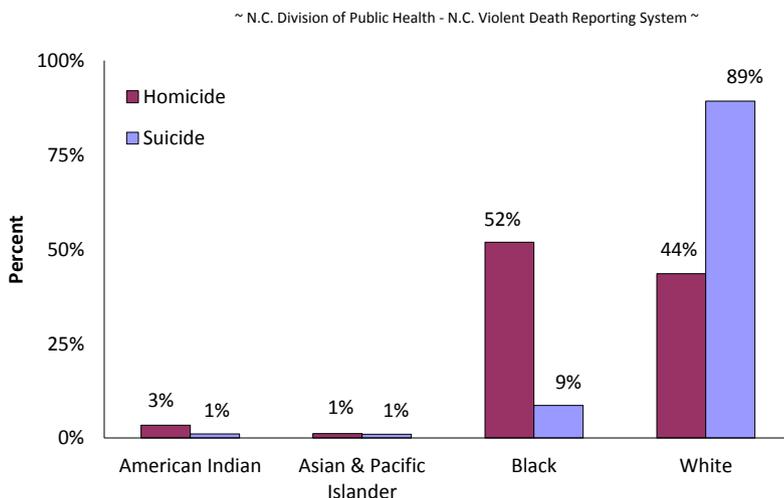
- From 2004 to 2013, 338 American Indian residents died by violence.

- Among the American Indians that died by violence, there were 198 homicides (58.6%), 120 suicides (35.5%), five unintentional firearm deaths (1.5%), three deaths from legal interventions (0.9%), and 12 deaths of undetermined intent (3.6%).

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



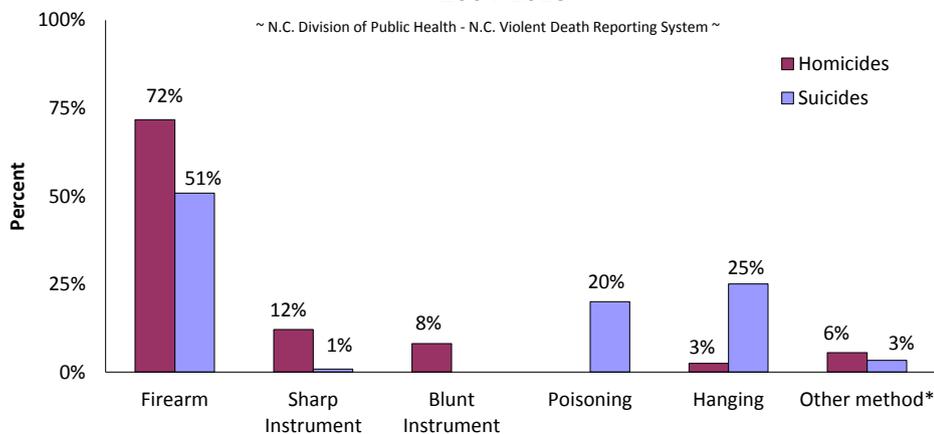
Manner of Death by Race: NC-VDRS, 2004-2013



- American Indians accounted for 3.4 percent of all homicide from 2004 to 2013, and 1.0 percent of all suicides, across all racial groups in North Carolina from 2004 to 2013.

- In contrast, 51.9 percent of all homicide victims were black and 89.3 percent of whites were suicide victims from 2004 to 2013.

Method of Death: NC-VDRS, American Indian Violent Deaths 2004-2013



- The majority of American Indian homicides (71.7%) and suicides (50.8%) were committed using firearms.

- The second most common method of homicide was sharp instruments (12.1%).

- The second most common method of suicide was hanging (25.0%).

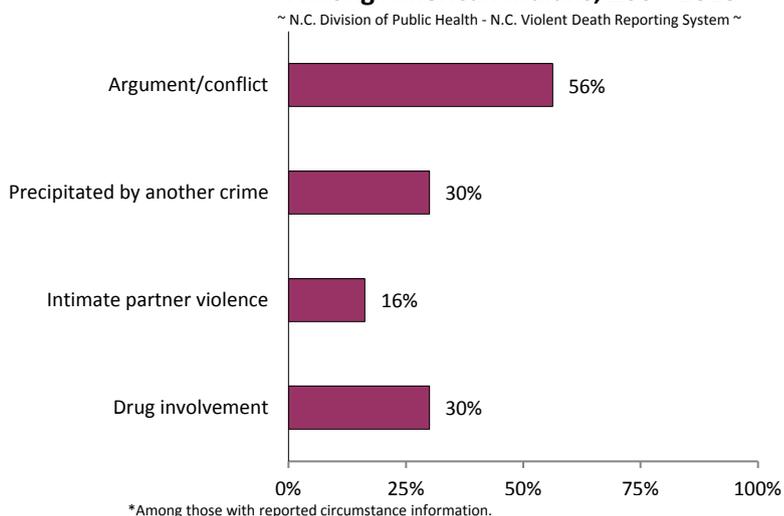
*Other includes fire/burns, unarmed assault, falls, and other methods of death.

- Of all homicides among American Indians from 2004 to 2013 with known circumstance information, more than half (56.3%) involved an argument or conflict.

- Another serious crime (e.g., robbery, burglary) precipitated 30.0 percent of homicides among American Indians.

- Sixteen percent of homicides were intimate partner violence related.

Homicide Circumstances* Among American Indians, 2004-2013



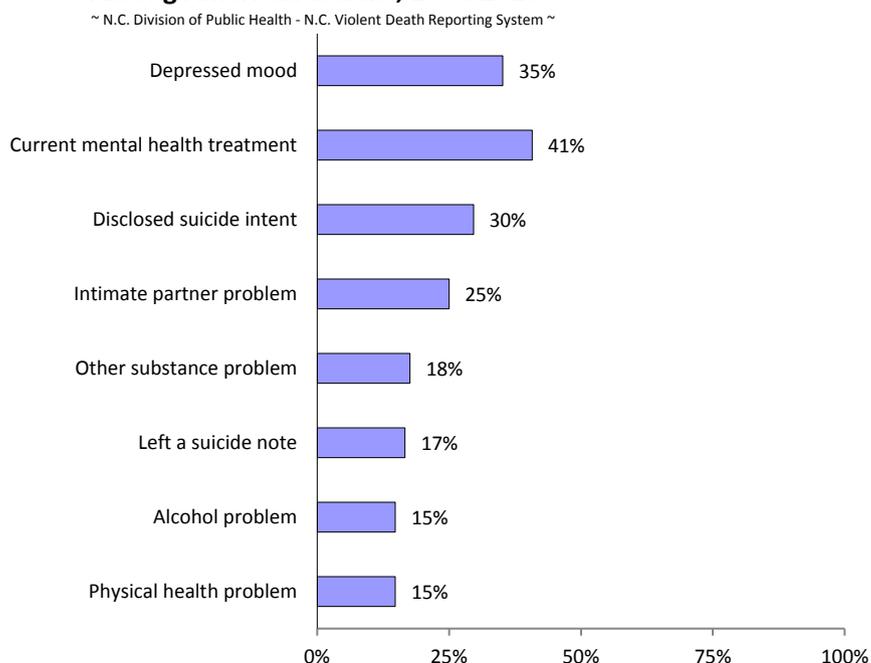
*Among those with reported circumstance information.

- Among American Indian suicide victims with known circumstance information, 35.2 percent were characterized as being depressed when they completed suicide.

- Forty-one percent of victims were receiving treatment for a mental health problem.

- Twenty-five percent of suicide victims experienced an intimate partner problem, and 18 percent experienced some substance use problem other than alcohol.

Suicide Circumstances* Among American Indians, 2004-2013



*Among those with reported circumstance information.

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.

