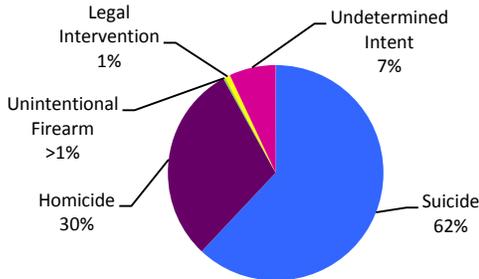


VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: FORSYTH COUNTY INCIDENTS: 2004 - 2013

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded state-wide 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. All deaths reported in this document are based on location of *occurrence* rather than residence and, instead of a rate, the current ratio is reported. This statistic is derived from the total number of violent deaths resulting from injuries in a specified geographic region divided by the number of residents in this region. This document summarizes all fatal injuries from violence that occurred in Forsyth County for the years 2004-2013.

Manner of Death: Forsyth County, N.C., NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*

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*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- For the years 2004-2013, there were 658 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Forsyth County. Of these 658 deaths, 650 were N.C. residents (98.8%) and 601 percent were Forsyth County residents (91.3%).

- Of the 658 violent deaths, there were 408 suicides (62.0%), 197 homicides (29.9%), two unintentional firearm death (0.3%), five deaths from legal interventions (0.8%) and 46 deaths of undetermined intent (7.0%).

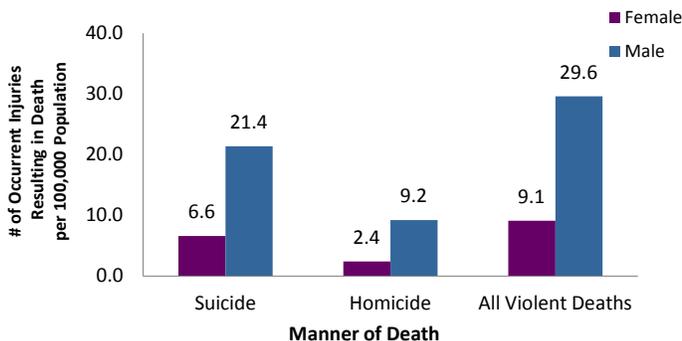
- In Forsyth County, the suicide ratio was 3.2 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 3.8 times higher in males than females.

- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be white. White victims had 16.8 suicides per 100,000 population compared to blacks, whose rate was 5.8 suicides per 100,000 population. All other racial groups combined had 3 suicides.

- Blacks had the highest rate of homicides, 11.4 per 100,000 population, while whites had 3.5 homicides per 100,000 population. All other racial groups combined had three homicides.

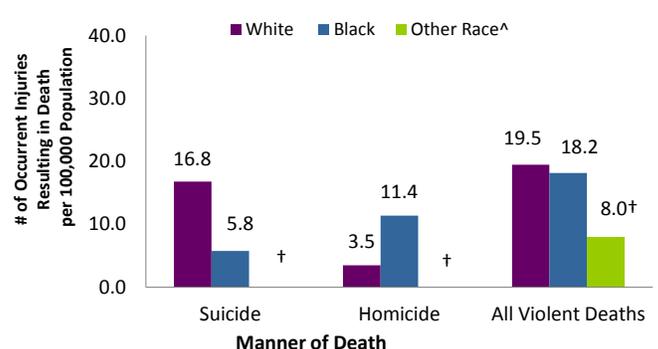
Manner of Death by Sex: Forsyth County, N.C., NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*

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Manner of Death by Race: Forsyth County, N.C., NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*

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*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

†Rates based on less than 10 deaths are considered unstable and should not be used. Rates based on less than 5 deaths are too small to support the calculation of a rate.

^Other race refers to American Indians, Asians, other races, and unspecified or unknown race.

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Suicides peaked among those aged 55-64 with 18.5 per 100,000. Homicides peaked among those aged 20-24 with 13.3 per 100,000.

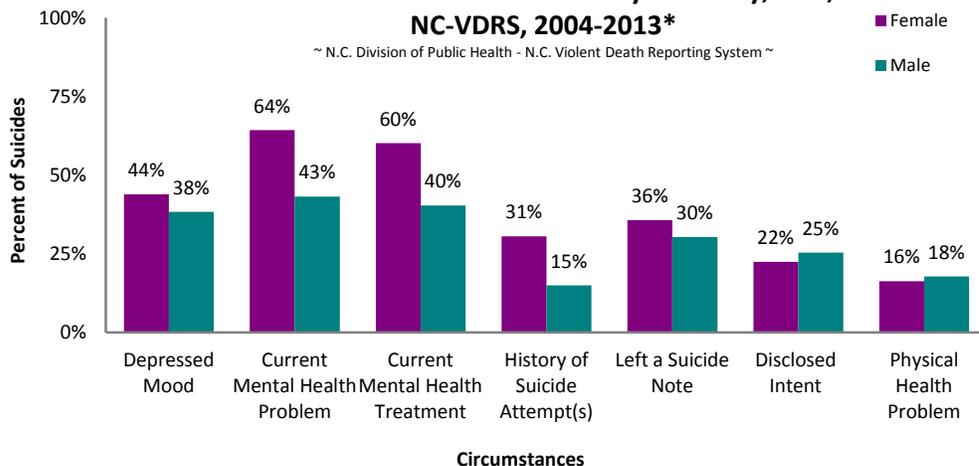
- Most homicides (72.1%) and suicides (53.7%) were committed using firearms.

- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 34.5 percent of homicides and 23.3 percent of suicides.

- For homicide incidents where one or more suspects were identified, the relationship of the victim to the suspect was known (current or former spouse/boyfriend/girlfriend, family, friend or acquaintance more frequently for females (87.8%) than males (73.2%).

Circumstances of Suicides: Forsyth County, N.C., NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*

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- Forty-four percent of female and 38.3 percent of male Forsyth County suicide victims with known circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

- Females suicide victims were more likely to have current mental health problems compared to males (64.3% versus 43.2%, respectively).

- Females (30.6%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (15.0%).

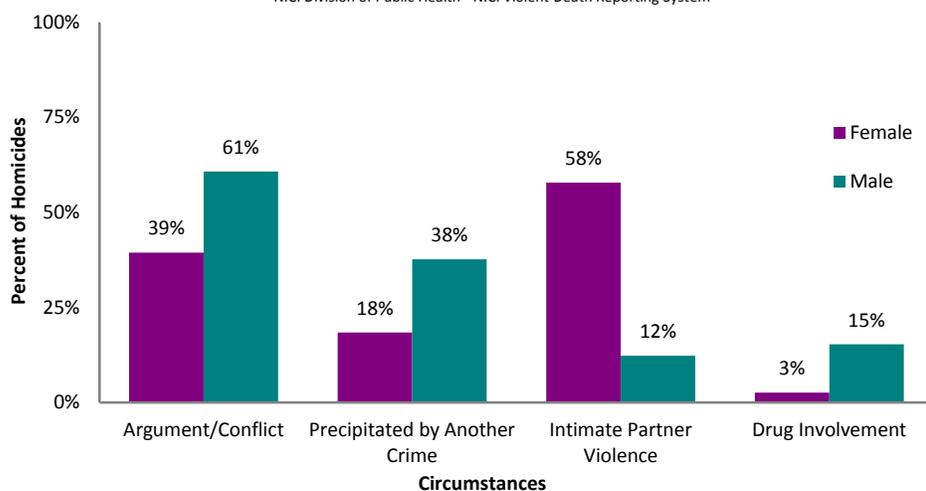
- Argument or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (60.8%) than for female homicides (39.5%).

- Homicides that were precipitated by another crime, such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking attributed to 37.7 percent of all homicides among males, compared to 18.4 percent of female homicides.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 57.9 percent of female homicides, but only 12.3 percent of male homicides.

Circumstances of Homicides: Forsyth County, N.C., NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*

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*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 85.3% of cases had circumstance information. Six females and 23 males were missing 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

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Please see the NC-VDRS 2013 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.

