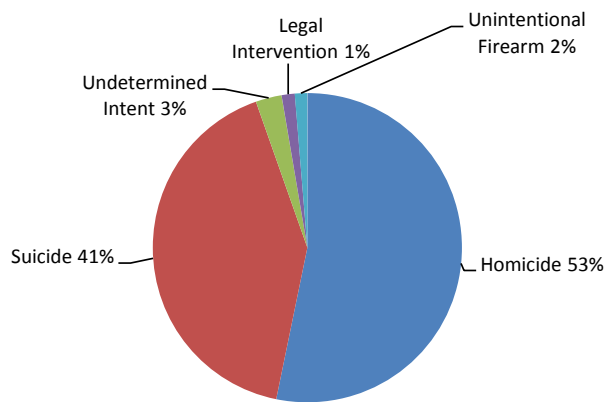


YOUTH HOMICIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA: 2004-2013

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 deaths as a result of intimate partner violence (IPV) among North Carolina residents for the year 2013. This document summarizes youth homicides (ages 0 - 24) among North Carolina residents for the years 2004-2013.

Manner of Death among Youth: NC-VDRS, 2004-2013

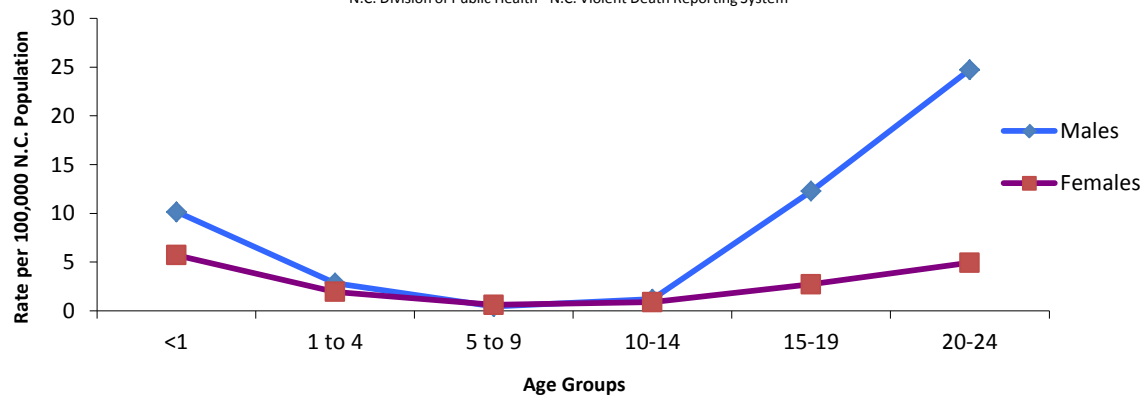
~ N.C. Division of Public Health - N.C. Violent Death Reporting System ~



- Of the 3,420 violent deaths in North Carolina among youth, age 0-24, there were 1,803 homicides (52.7%).

Homicides Stratified by Age Group and Sex: NC-VDRS, 2004 -2013

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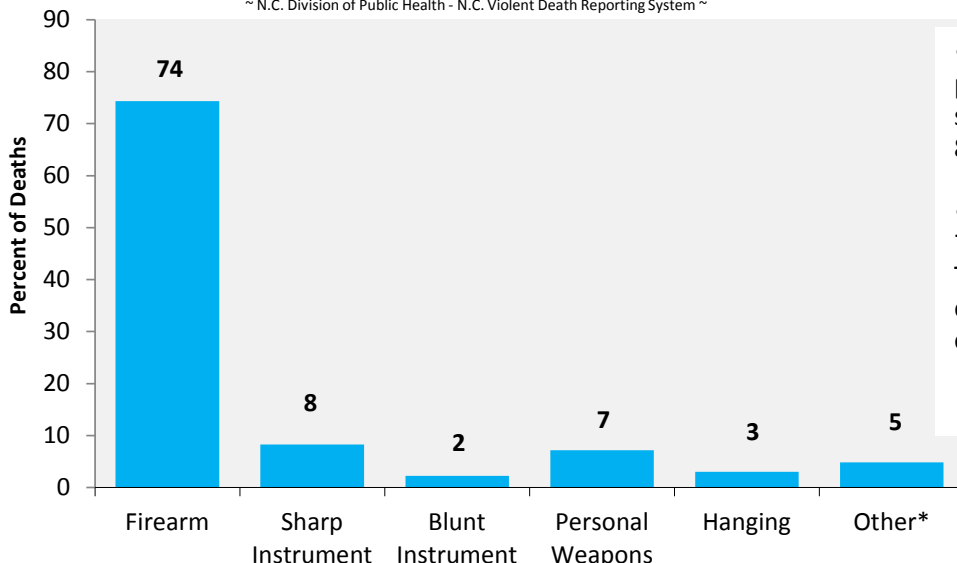


- For nearly every age group, there were more youth homicides for males than females. Homicides among males peaked among those aged 20-24, with a rate of 24.7 per 100,000. For females, the homicide rate also peaked among those aged 20-24, with a rate of 4.9 per 100,000. The ratio of youth homicides was approximately 3.7 greater for males than females overall. Among those ages 15-24, the rate of homicide was 4.9 times greater for males than females.

- Youth homicide patterns differed by race. Although whites composed nearly three quarters (69.5%) of the total population, they accounted for 31.8 percent of homicides, while black homicide victims accounted for 26.0 percent of the total population but 63.7 percent of youth homicides. The rate of homicides for blacks was 14.0 per 100,000 population, compared to a rate of 3.4 per 100,000 population for American Indians, and 2.6 per

Method of Death,: NC-VDRS, 2004 - 2013

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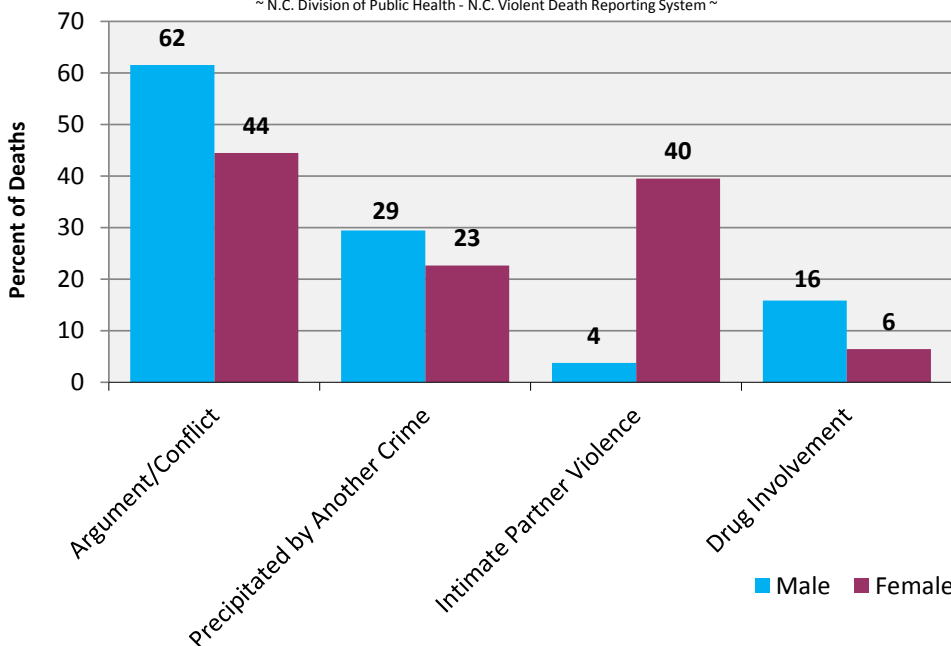


- Firearms were used in 74.3 percent of youth homicides, while sharp instruments were used in 8.3 percent of all homicides.
- Personal weapons were used in 7.2 percent of youth homicides. The remaining methods were each used five percent of the time or less.

*Other includes poisoning, motor vehicle, violent shaking, drowning, fire/burns, intentional neglect, unknown method, and other causes of death.

Circumstances of Homicide: NC-VDRS, 2013

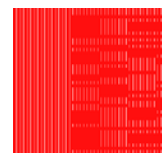
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- Argument, abuse or conflict unrelated to intimate partner violence (IPV) was noted as a contributing factor in 57.9 percent of youth homicides with reported circumstances.
- Twenty-eight percent of youth homicides were precipitated by another crime, such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

*Among those with reported circumstance information, 91.5% of cases had circumstance

- IPV was indicated as a contributing factor in 11.5 percent of homicides overall, 3.8 percent of male homicides, and 39.5 percent of female homicides.
- Drug involvement was identified as a contributing factor in 13.8 percent of all youth homicides, 15.8 percent of male youth homicides and 6.4 percent of female youth homicides.



North Carolina Violent Death
NC VDRS
Reporting System

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

