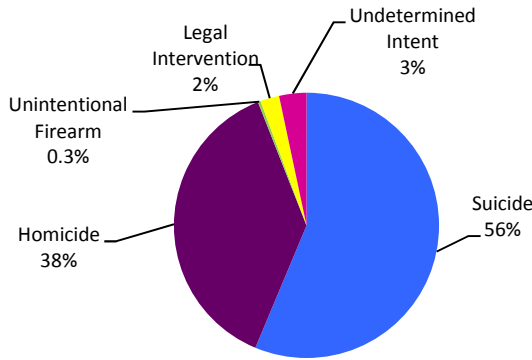


VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: GUILFORD COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2005-2014

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. All deaths reported in this document are based on location of occurrence rather than residence and, instead of a rate, the occurrence 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 Guilford County for the years 2005-2014.

Manner of Death: Guilford County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2005-2014*

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



- For the years 2005-2014, there were 902 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Guilford County. Of these 902 deaths, 881 were N.C. residents (97.7%) and 811 were Guilford County residents (89.9%).

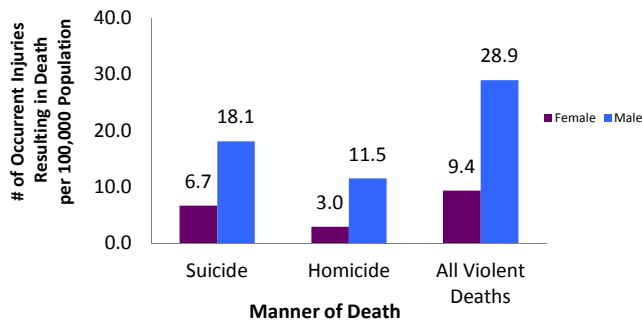
- There were 508 suicides (56.3%), 340 homicides (37.7%), two unintentional firearm death (0.3%), 21 deaths from legal intervention (2.3%) and 30 deaths of undetermined intent (3.3%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- In Guilford County, the suicide ratio was 2.7 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 3.8 times higher in males than in females.
- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be non-Hispanic (NH) White than NH Black. NH Whites had 17.6 suicides per 100,000 population versus 4.9 suicides per 100,000 population in NH Blacks. All other racial groups combined had 12 suicides.
- In contrast, NH Blacks had 14.5 homicides per 100,000 population as opposed to NH Whites who had 3.7 homicides per 100,000 population. All other racial groups combined had 12 homicides.

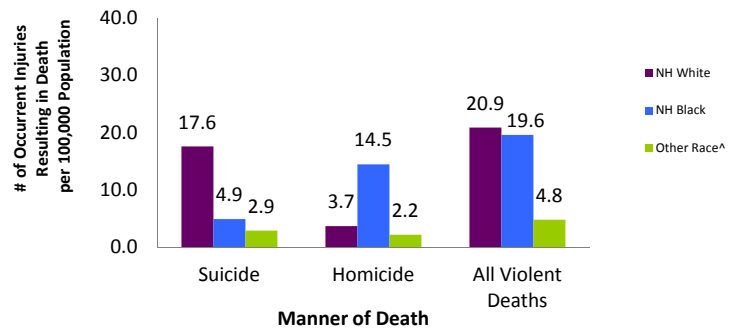
Manner of Death by Sex: Guilford County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2005-2014*

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Manner of Death by Race: Guilford County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2005-2014*

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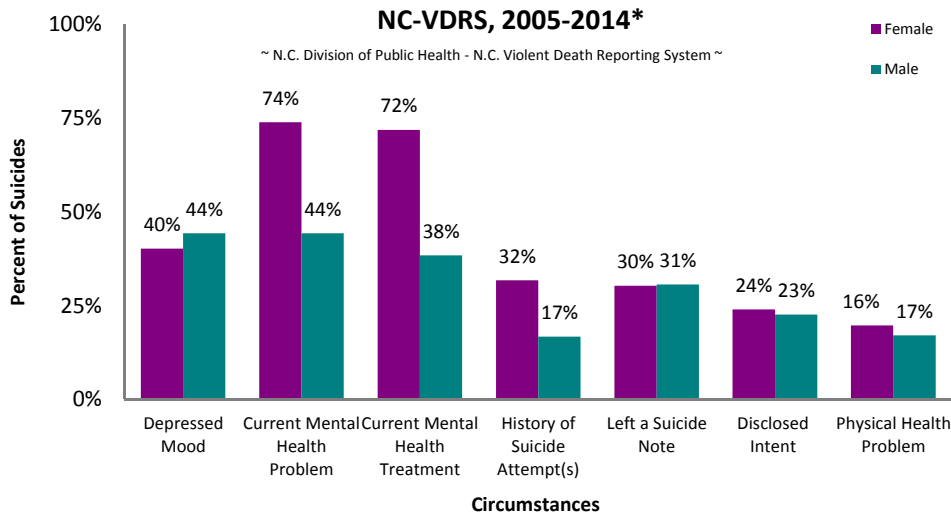


*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

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

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those 25-34 with 17.4 homicides per 100,000, where suicides peaked among those 85 and older with 18.2 suicides per 100,000.
- Most homicides (69.4%) and over half of suicides (54.1%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 29.7 percent of homicides and 26.2 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 female (91.5%) than male (60.3%) victims.

Circumstances of Suicides: Guilford County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2005-2014*



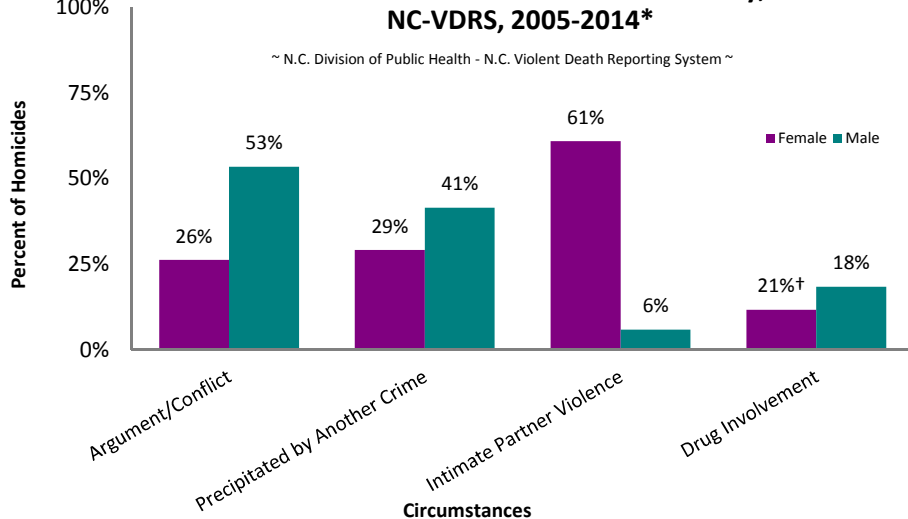
*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 91.5% of cases had circumstance information. Seven females and 36 males were missing circumstance information.

- Forty-four percent of male and 40.1 percent of female Guilford County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

- Seventy-four percent of female and 44.3 percent of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (31.7%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (16.7%).

Circumstances of Homicides: Guilford County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2005-2014*



*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 81.5% of cases had circumstance information. Fifty-six males and seven females were missing circumstance information.

†There were less than or equal to 10 deaths

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (53.4%) than for female homicides (26.1%).

- Twenty-nine percent of female homicides and 41.4 percent of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 60.9 percent of female homicides, but only 5.8 percent of male homicides.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5U17/CE002613-03 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 2014 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.