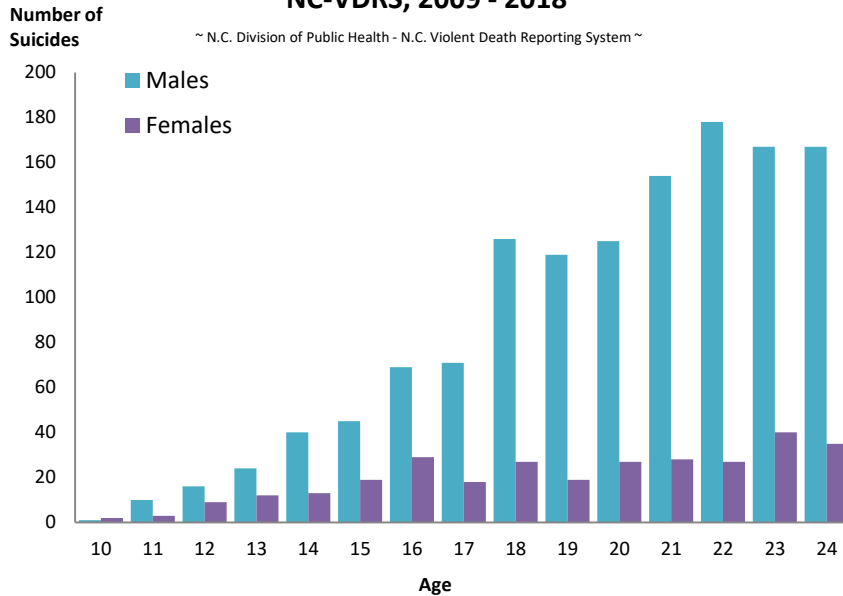


YOUTH SUICIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA, 2009 - 2018

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 of 2004. This document summarizes deaths among North Carolina residents ages 10-24 completing suicide for the years 2009 - 2018.

North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System

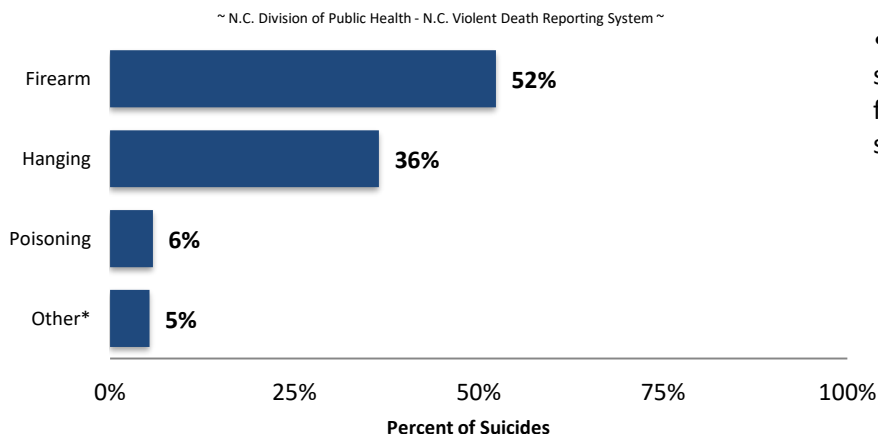
**Youth Suicide in North Carolina, by Sex and Age:
 NC-VDRS, 2009 - 2018**



- From 2009 to 2018, 3,595 North Carolina residents ages 10 to 24 died as a result of violence. Of these violent deaths, 1,620 (45.1%) were suicide.
- Males consistently had a higher number of suicides than females, regardless of age.
- The number of suicides peaked for males at age 22 with 178 suicides and for females at age 23 with 40 suicides.

- Seventy-two percent of all youth suicide victims were identified as non-Hispanic (NH) white, 16.7% as NH Black, 6.5% as Hispanic, and 4.8% as belonging to another racial/ethnic group.

Method of Death: NC-VDRS, 2009 - 2018

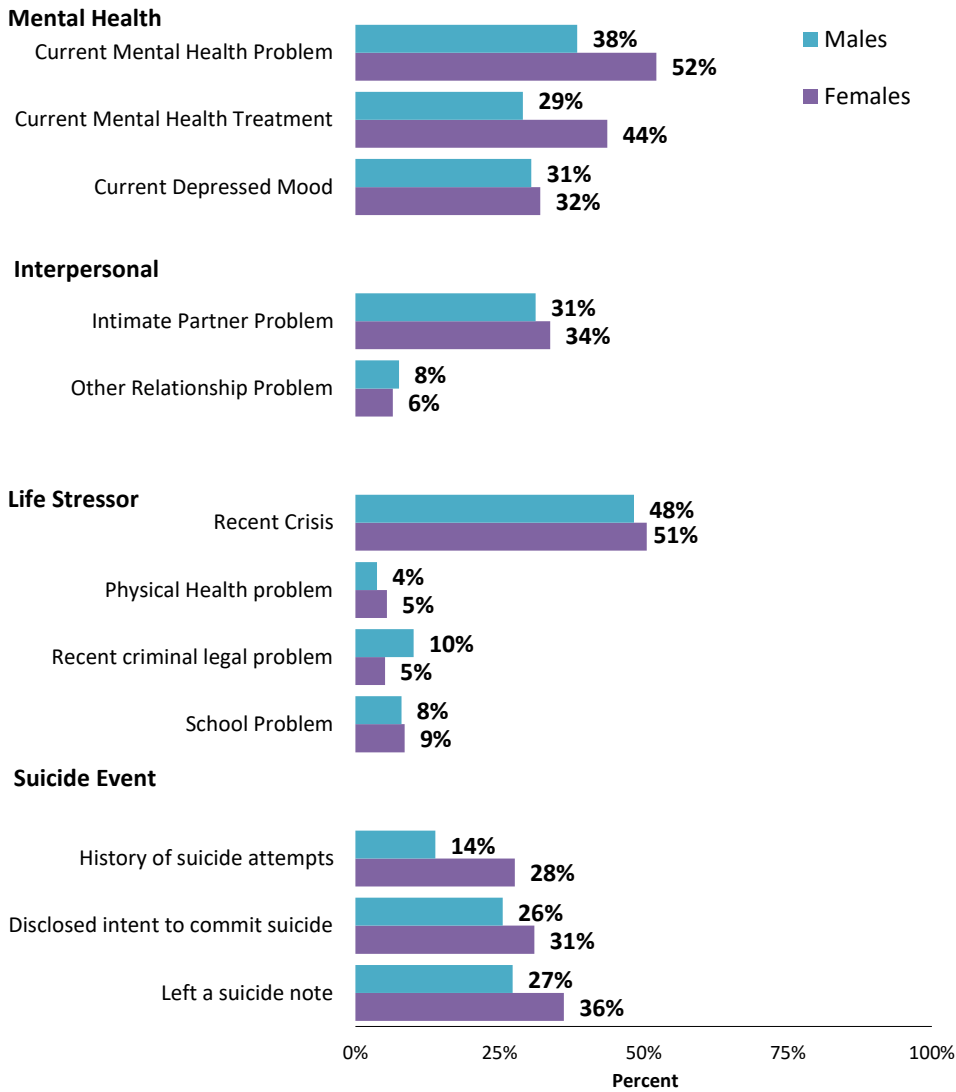


- Overall, the most common method of suicide among youth was firearms (52.5%), followed by hanging/strangulation/suffocation (36.6%) and poisoning (5.8%).
- Only 5.2% of suicides were completed using a method other than firearms, hanging or poisoning.

*Other includes falls, drowning, motor vehicle, fire/burns and other causes of suicide.

Precipitating Circumstances by Sex: NC-VDRS, 2009 - 2018

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



- Fifty-two percent (52.2%) of female and 38.5% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem when they completed suicide.

- A similar trend was seen for mental health treatment. Females (43.7%) were more likely than males (29.1%) to be receiving treatment for a current mental health problem at the time of suicide.

- Thirty-four percent (33.8%) of female and 31.3% of male suicide victims had an intimate partner problem.

- Fifty-one percent (50.5%) of female and 48.3% of male suicide victims had experienced a recent crisis.

- Thirty-one percent (31.1%) of female and 25.6% of male suicide victims had disclosed their intent to commit suicide to someone else.

- Females (36.2%) were more likely to leave a suicide note than males (27.3%).

*Circumstances are known for 90% of males (n=1177) and 95% of females (n=293)

More information on suicide prevention efforts can be found at:

State Resource Partners

N.C. Division of Mental Health, Developmental Disabilities and Substance Abuse Services
<https://www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/mhddsas>

North Carolina Office of the Chief Medical Examiner
<https://www.ocme.dhhs.nc.gov/>

N.C. Injury and Violence Prevention's Youth Suicide Prevention Website
<https://www.itsok2ask.com/>

National Resources

The Suicide Prevention Resource Center
<http://www.sprc.org/>

The American Foundation for Suicide Prevention
<https://afsp.org/>

The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
 (for suicide crisis calls)
 1-800-273-8255

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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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 2018 FINAL DATA 8/24

Please see the NC-VDRS 2018 Annual Report for additional data and technical information:
<https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/ViolentDeathData.htm>



NC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
 Division of Public Health

