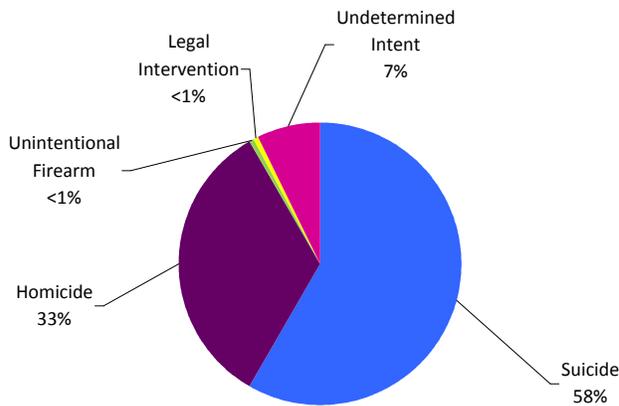


VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: FORSYTH COUNTY INCIDENTS: 2004-2009

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 occurrent 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 through 2009.

Manner of Death: Forsyth County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*

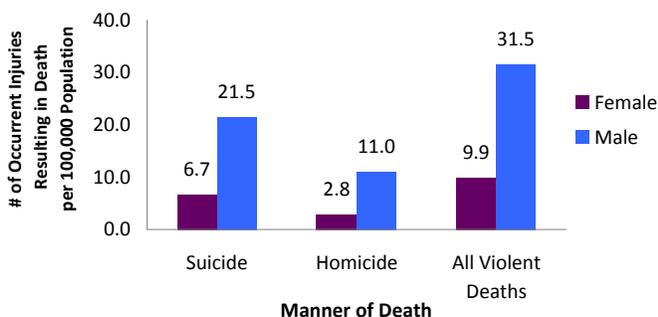


*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- For the years 2004-2009, there were 417 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Forsyth County. Of these 417 deaths, 411 were North Carolina residents (99 %) and 375 were Forsyth County residents (90 %).
- There were 243 suicides (58 %), 139 homicides (33 %), three deaths from legal interventions (<1 %), two unintentional firearm deaths (<1 %), and 30 deaths of undetermined intent (7 %).

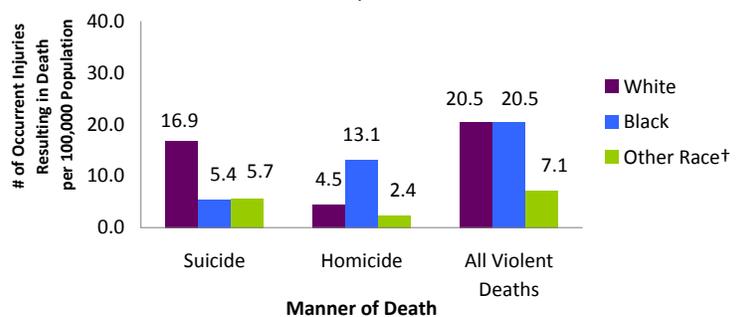
- In Forsyth County, the suicide ratio was 3.2 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 3.9 times higher in males than females .
- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be white than black. Whites had 16.9 suicides per 100,000 population versus 5.4 suicides per 100,000 population in blacks. The 'Other Race' category had two deaths.
- In contrast, blacks had 13.1 homicides per 100,000 population as opposed to whites who had 4.5 homicides per 100,000 population. The 'Other Race' category had one death.

Manner of Death by Sex: Forsyth County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*



*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

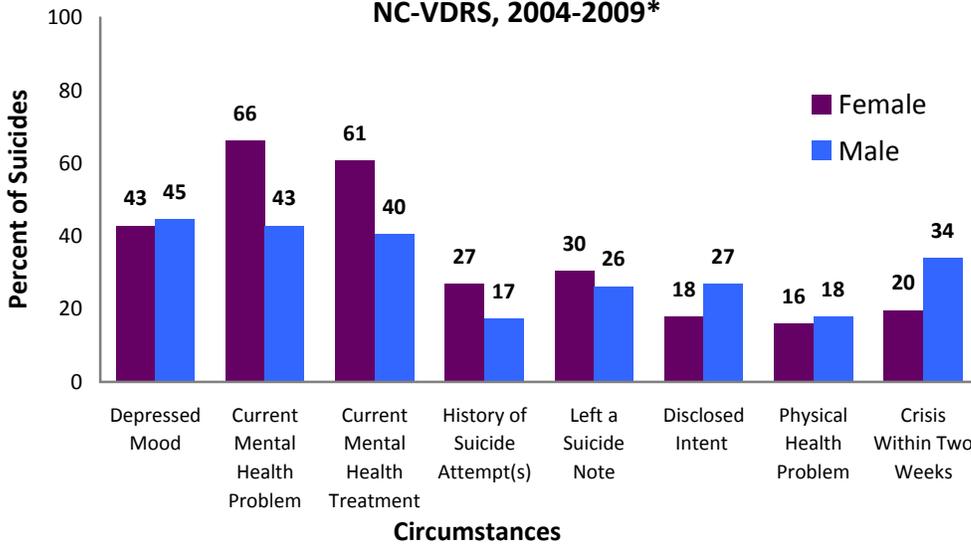
Manner of Death by Race: Forsyth County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*



†Other race refers to American Indians, Asians, etc. Rates might be unstable due to small number of deaths.

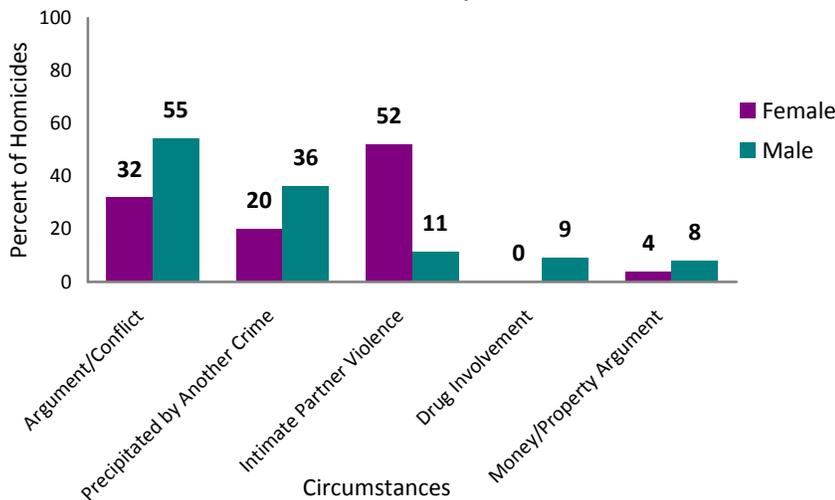
- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked in infancy at 16.8 homicides per 100,000 population albeit with a small number (5), with another peak at 20-24. Suicide peaked among those 65 to 74 at 32.7 per 100,000 population.
- Most homicides (68 %) and suicides (55 %) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 35 percent of homicides and 23 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 (70 %) than male (48 %) victims.

Circumstances of Suicides: Forsyth County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*



*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 93 percent of males and 90 percent of females had circumstance information.

Circumstances of Homicides: Forsyth County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*



*Based on the county of injury occurrence. Eighty-one percent of males and 83 percent of females had circumstance information.

- Forty-four percent of Forsyth County suicides with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed.

- Sixty-six percent of female victims and 43 percent of male victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (27 %) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past compared to males (17 %).

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (55 %) than female homicides (32%).

- Twenty percent of female homicides and 36 percent of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 52 percent of female homicides, but only 11 percent of male homicides.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5U17/CE423098-09 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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