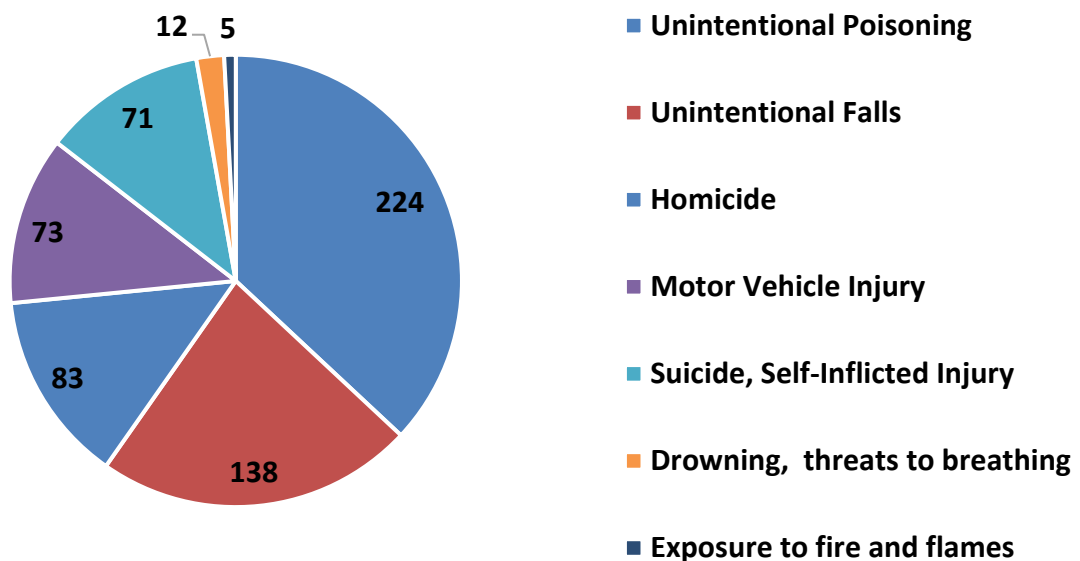


| 2025 | Injuries Data Brief



A note on data in this report: The processing requirements of birth and death certificate records results in a delay in the public availability of the data.

Leading Causes of Injury Deaths in Guilford County, 2023, Number of Deaths



- In 2023, there were 606 injury deaths in Guilford County. Of these deaths, 37% of deaths were due to unintentional poisoning/overdose, followed by falls (23%), homicide (14%), motor vehicle injury deaths (12%), suicide (12%) and homicide (9%). The remaining 3% of deaths were due to drowning and unintentional threats to breathing, and exposure to fire and flames.

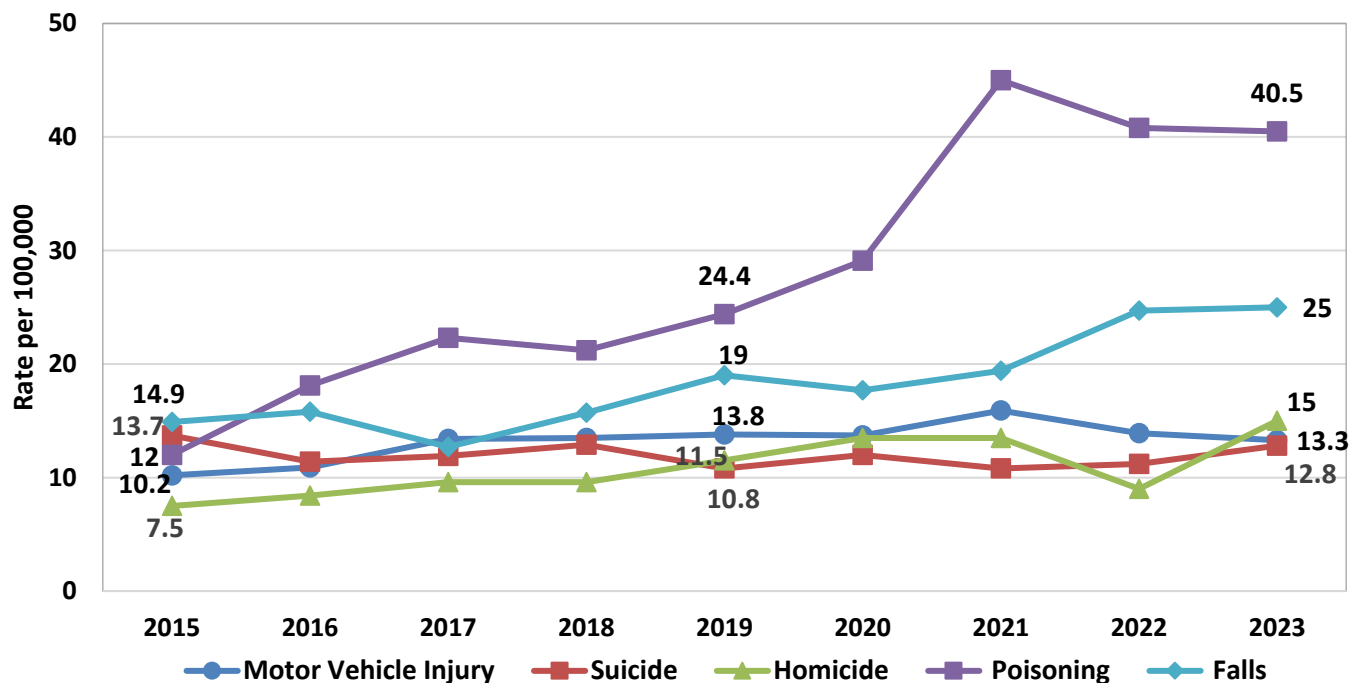
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Leading Causes of Injury Mortality

- **Unintentional poisoning** accounted for the greatest number of injury-related deaths in Guilford County followed by **unintentional falls**.
- Unintentional poisoning deaths leveled off in 2023 to 40.5 per 100,000 after increasing from 131 poisoning deaths in 2019 to 244 in 2021. These poisoning deaths were due primarily to adverse reactions to prescription and nonprescription use of opioid drugs.
- Unintentional fall deaths have continued to increase since 2020.
- The substantial increase in **homicide deaths in 2023** represents an emerging public health concern.
- Homicide surpassed suicide and motor vehicle injury as the third leading cause of injury death in 2023 after declining in 2022.

Trends in Injury Mortality in Guilford County, 2015-2023



Leading Causes of Injury Mortality and Rates per 100,000
Guilford County, 2019-2023

All Residents

Injury Type	2019	2019	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2023	2023
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Unintentional Poisoning	131	24.3	158	29.2	244	45.0	223	40.8	224	40.5
Unintentional Falls	102	18.9	96	17.7	105	19.4	135	24.7	138	25.0
Motor Vehicle Injury	74	13.7	74	13.7	86	15.9	76	13.9	73	13.2
Homicide	62	11.5	73	13.5	73	13.5	49	9.0	83	15.0
Suicide	58	10.8	65	12.0	58	10.7	61	11.1	71	12.8
Guilford County Population	538,901		541,301		542,050		547,195		552,880	

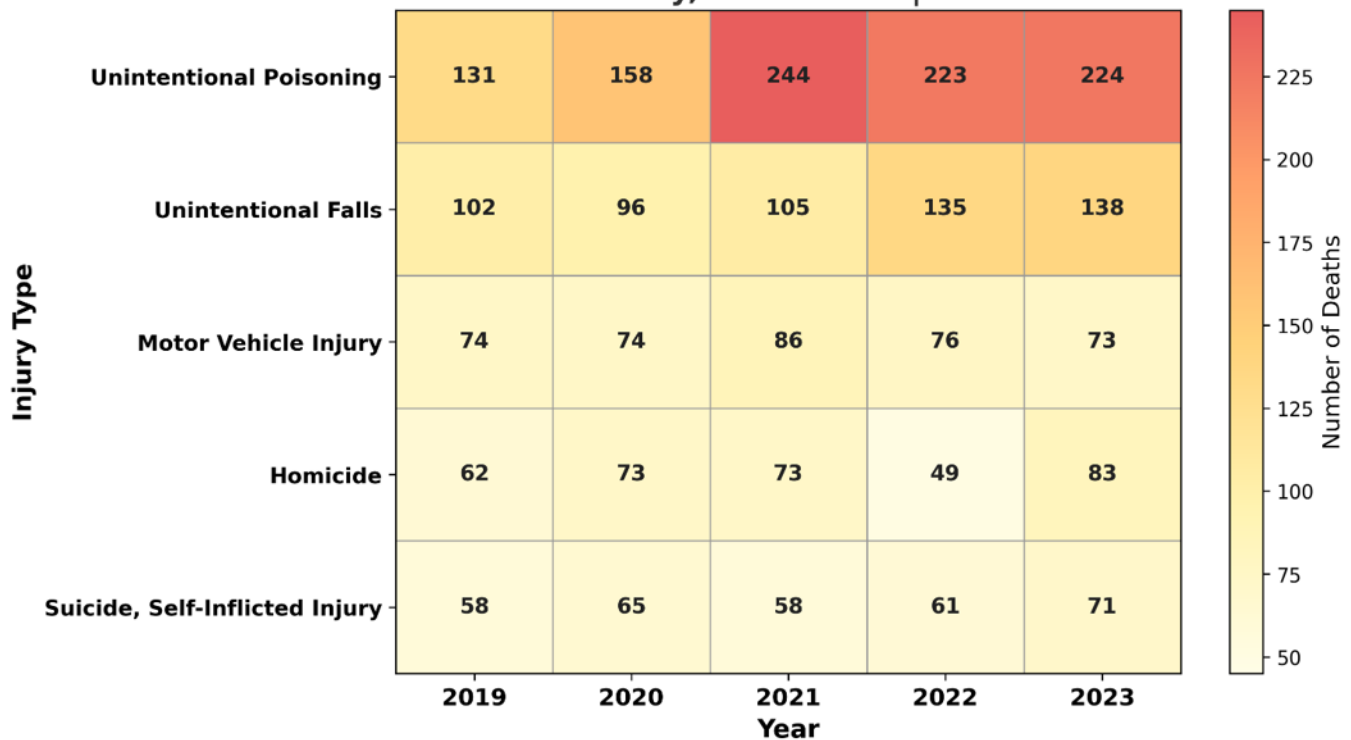
Source: North Carolina Department of Health and Human Services, Division of Public Health. State Center for Health Statistics.

Leading Causes of Injury Mortality, 2019-2023

The heat map below shows the leading causes of injury-related deaths in Guilford County from **2019 to 2023**, based on the number of deaths each year.

- In **2023**, the leading causes of injury deaths were **unintentional poisoning (224 deaths)**, **unintentional falls (138 deaths)**, **homicide (83 deaths)**, **motor vehicle injuries (73 deaths)**, and **suicide (71 deaths)**.
- **Unintentional poisoning** remained the leading cause of injury death throughout the five-year period. Deaths increased from **131 in 2019** to a peak of **244 in 2021**, then remained elevated at **223 in 2022** and **224 in 2023**.
- **Unintentional fall deaths** increased overall, rising from **102 deaths in 2019** to **138 deaths in 2023**, highlighting a growing burden of fall-related injuries.
- **Motor vehicle injury deaths** remained relatively stable, ranging from **73 to 86 deaths annually** between 2019 and 2023.
- **Homicide deaths** increased from **62 deaths in 2019** to **73 deaths in 2020 and 2021**, declined to **49 deaths in 2022**, and then increased sharply to **83 deaths in 2023**, the highest level observed during the five-year period.
- **Suicide deaths** showed moderate year-to-year variation but generally increased over time, rising from **58 deaths in 2019** to **71 deaths in 2023**, the highest number observed during the period.

**Leading Causes of Injury Mortality (Number of Deaths)
Guilford County, 2019-2023 | All Residents**

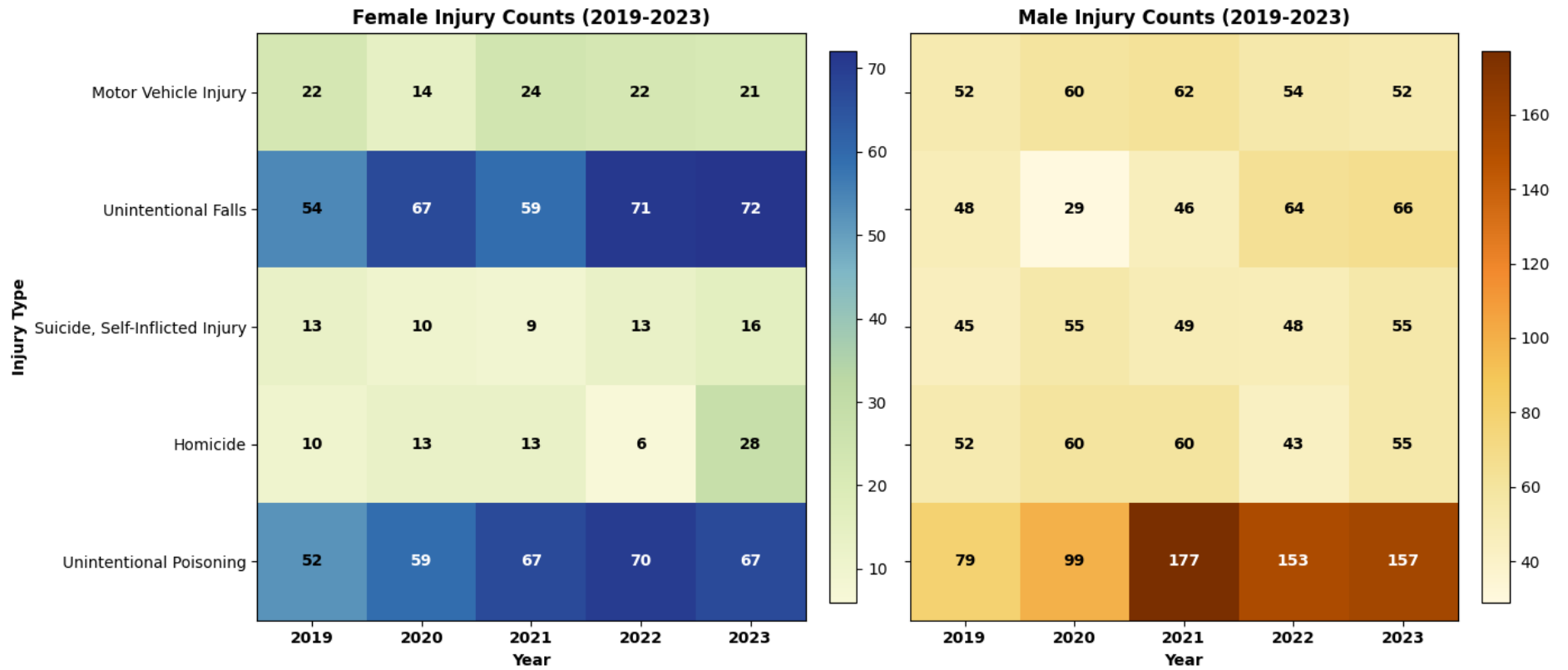


Leading Causes of Injury Mortality by Sex, 2019-2023

The heat maps below show the number of deaths from five major causes of injury deaths over the five-year period from **2019–2023** separated by sex (female on the left, male on the right).

- Data highlights a persistent burden of **unintentional poisoning and fall-related injuries**. Among males, **unintentional poisoning deaths were higher among males** while **fall-related deaths were higher among females**. There are emerging concerns related to the increase in female homicide deaths in 2023.
- Among **females**, the leading causes of injury death in **2023** were **unintentional falls (72 deaths)**, followed by **unintentional poisoning (67 deaths)**, **homicide (28 deaths)**, **motor vehicle injuries (21 deaths)**, and **suicide (16 deaths)**.
- Among **males**, **unintentional poisoning** remained the leading cause of injury death throughout the period. In **2023**, **poisoning deaths (157)** were followed by **unintentional falls (66 deaths)**, **homicide (55 deaths)**, **suicide (55 deaths)**, and **motor vehicle injuries (52 deaths)**.
- **Unintentional poisoning deaths increased substantially in both sexes over the five-year period**. Among females, poisoning deaths rose from **52 in 2019** to a peak of **70 in 2022**, remaining elevated at **67 deaths in 2023**. Among males, poisoning deaths increased from **79 in 2019** to a peak of **177 in 2021**, before declining slightly but remaining high at **157 deaths in 2023**.
- **Unintentional fall deaths showed an overall upward trend among both males and females**. Among females, fall-related deaths increased from **54 in 2019** to **72 in 2023**. Among males, fall-related deaths increased from **48 in 2019** to **66 in 2023**, despite some year-to-year fluctuations.
- **Motor vehicle injury deaths remained relatively stable throughout the study period**. Among females, annual deaths ranged from **14 to 24**, while among males, deaths ranged from **52 to 62** per year.
- **Homicide and suicide deaths were consistently higher among males than females**. Male homicide deaths ranged from **43 to 60 annually**, and suicide deaths ranged from **45 to 55 annually**. Female homicide deaths ranged from **6 to 28 annually**, while female suicide deaths ranged from **9 to 16 deaths per year**.
- In **2023**, **female homicide deaths** rose to **28 deaths**, compared to a range of **6–13 deaths** during the previous four years.

Injury Death Counts by Type, Year, and Sex — Guilford County, 2019-2023



Leading Causes of Injury Mortality and Rates per 100,000 by Sex Guilford County, 2019-2023

Female Residents

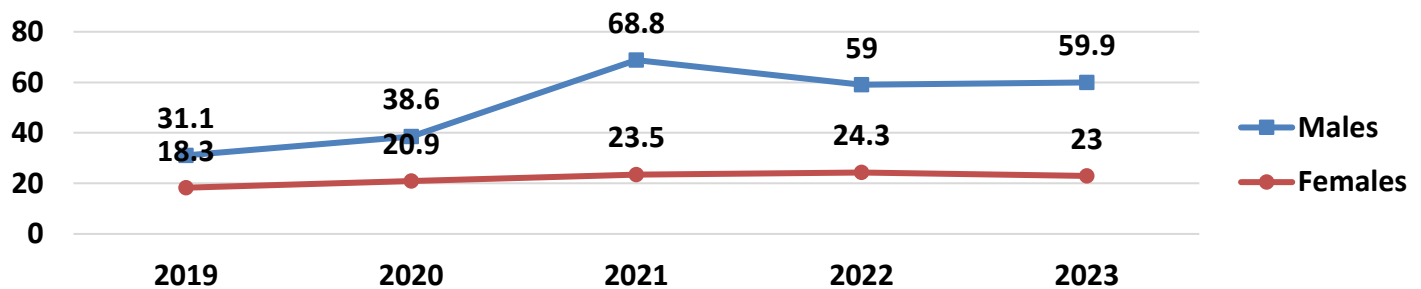
Injury Type	2019	2019	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2023	2023
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Motor Vehicle Injury	22	7.7	14	5.0	24	8.4	22	7.6	21	7.2
Unintentional Falls	54	19.0	67	23.7	59	20.7	71	24.7	72	24.8
Suicide, Self-Inflicted Injury	13	4.6	10	3.5	9	3.2	13	4.5	16	5.5
Homicide	10	3.5	13	4.6	13	4.6	6	2.1	28	9.6
Unintentional Poisoning	52	18.3	59	20.9	67	23.5	70	24.3	67	23.0
Female Population	284,531		282,388		284,691		287,877		290,749	

Male Residents

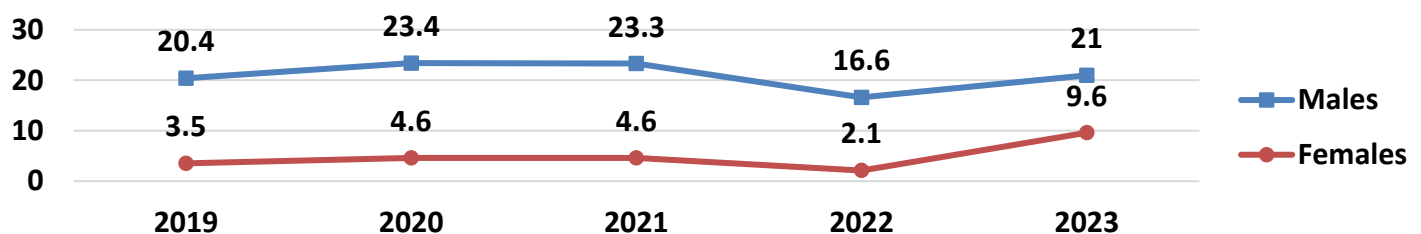
Injury Type	2019	2019	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2023	2023
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Motor Vehicle	52	20.4	60	23.4	62	24.1	54	20.8	52	19.8
Unintentional Falls	48	18.9	29	11.3	46	17.9	64	24.7	66	25.2
Suicide, Self-Inflicted Injury	45	17.7	55	21.5	49	19.0	48	18.5	55	21.0
Homicide	52	20.4	60	23.4	60	23.3	43	16.6	55	21.0
Unintentional Poisoning	79	31.1	99	38.6	177	68.8	153	59.0	157	59.9
Male Population	254,370		256,373		257,359		259,318		262,131	

Source: NC Mortality File. State Center for Health Statistics. Population estimates from Census Bureau Population Estimates Program (PEP).

Unintentional Poisoning/Overdose Mortality Rates per 100,000, by Sex, 2019 to 2023

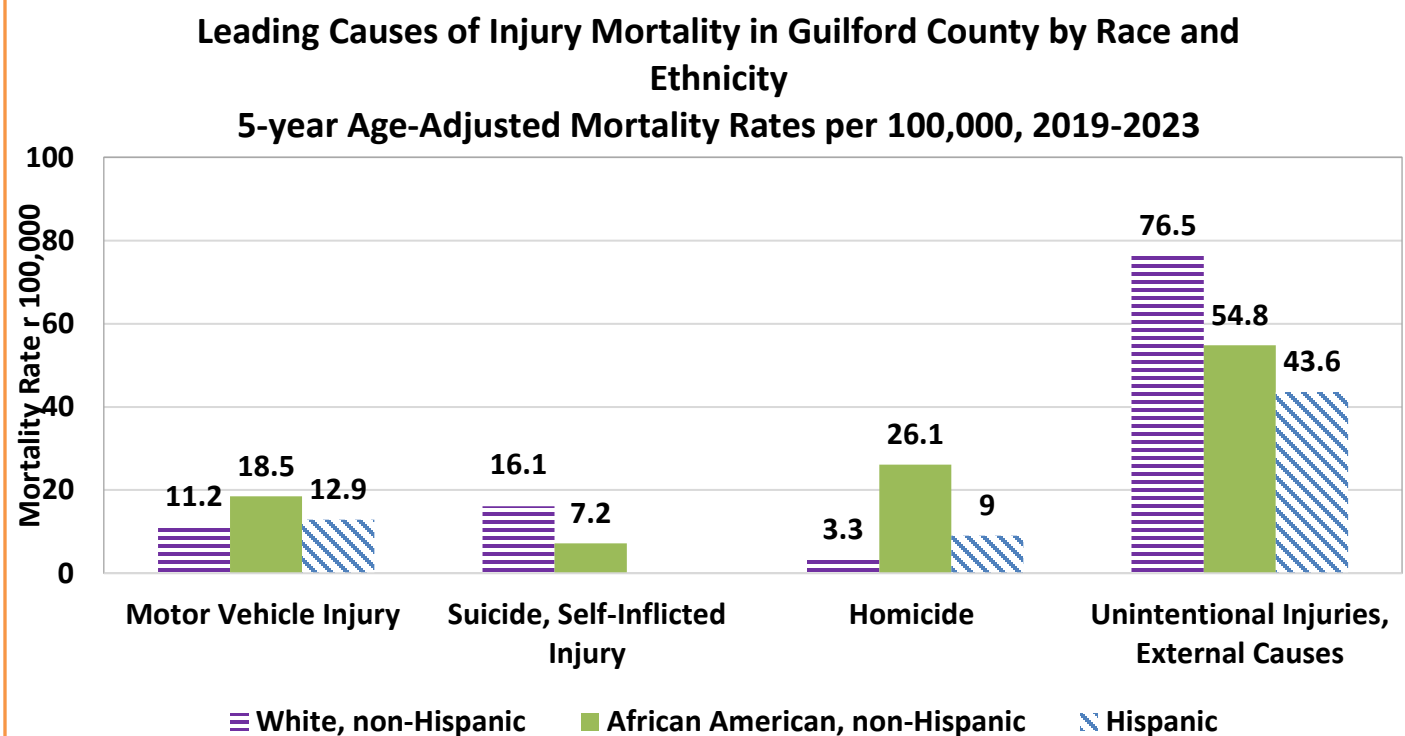


Homicide Mortality Rates per 100,000, by Sex, 2019 to 2023



Leading Causes of Injury Mortality by Race and Ethnicity, 2019-2023

- 5-year age-adjusted homicide rates were almost eight times higher among African Americans and three times higher among Hispanic residents, compared to Whites in Guilford County (26.1 and 9.0 vs. 3.3 per 100,000).
- 5-year age-adjusted suicide rates were twice as high among Whites as compared to African Americans during that same time (16.1 vs. 7.2 per 100,000).
- Motor vehicle injury deaths rates were highest among African American residents.
- Unintentional Injuries/External Causes include deaths primarily due to unintentional poisoning, falls and other external causes of injury. Rates were highest among Whites (76.5 per 100,000) and African Americans (54.8 per 100,000).

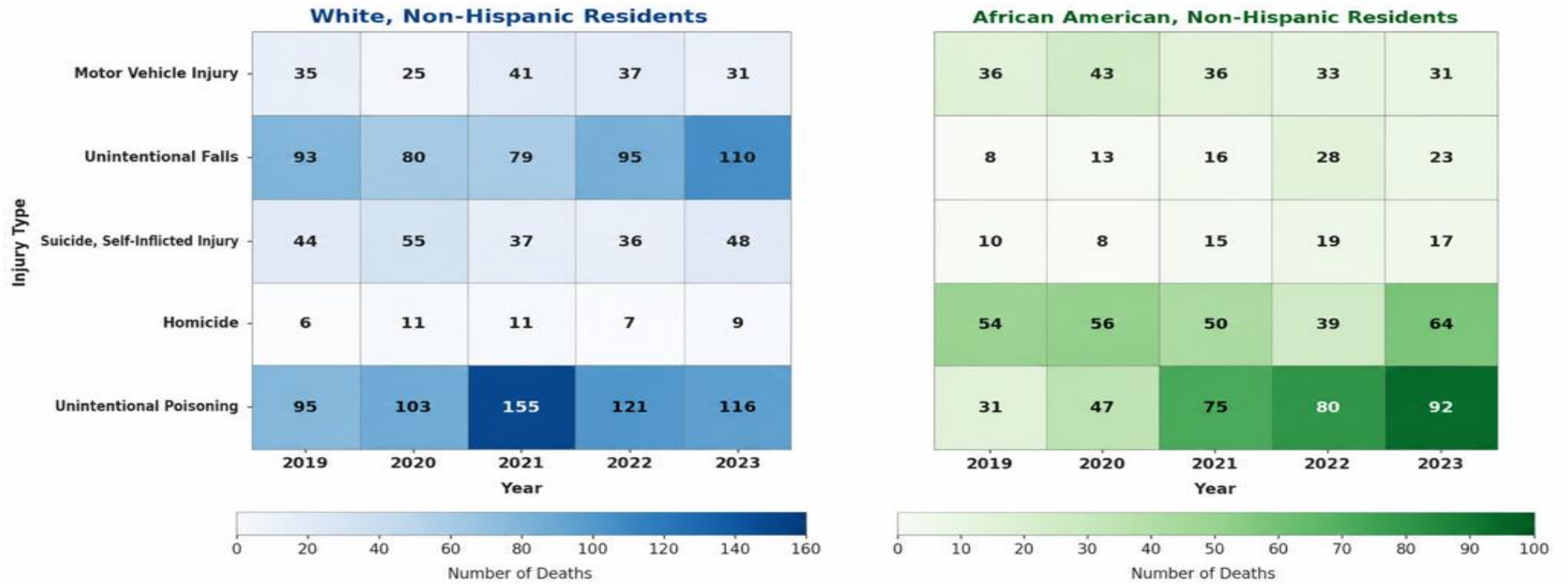


*Unintentional Injuries/External Causes include deaths primarily due to unintentional poisonings, falls, and other external causes of injury.
 Source: County Health Databook, NC State Center for Health Statistics.

The heat maps below show the number of deaths from five major injury causes among **White, Non-Hispanic residents** (left) and **African American, Non-Hispanic residents** (right) in Guilford County from **2019–2023**.

- Overall, **unintentional poisoning remained the leading cause of injury death in both groups**, while **homicide continued to disproportionately impact African American residents**, and **fall-related deaths represented a growing burden among White residents**.
- **Unintentional poisoning** was the leading cause of injury death among both racial groups throughout the study period. Among **White residents**, poisoning deaths increased from **95 in 2019** to a peak of **155 in 2021**, then declined to **116 in 2023**. Among **African American residents**, poisoning deaths increased steadily from **31 in 2019** to **92 in 2023**, the highest value observed during the study period.
- **Unintentional fall deaths** were consistently highest among **White residents**, increasing from **93 deaths in 2019** to **110 deaths in 2023**. Among **African American residents**, fall-related deaths increased from **8 deaths in 2019** to a peak of **28 deaths in 2022**, before declining slightly to **23 deaths in 2023**.
- **Motor vehicle injury deaths** remained relatively stable among both groups throughout the study period. Among **White residents**, deaths ranged from **25 to 41 annually**, while among **African American residents**, deaths ranged from **31 to 43 annually**.
- **Suicide deaths** were consistently higher among **White residents** than **African American residents**. Among White residents, suicide deaths fluctuated between **36 and 55 deaths annually**, ending at **48 deaths in 2023**. Among African American residents, suicide deaths increased from **10 deaths in 2019** to **17 deaths in 2023**.
- From 2019-2023, **homicide deaths** were substantially higher among **African American residents**. Homicide deaths among African American residents ranged from **39 to 64 deaths annually**, increasing sharply to **64 deaths in 2023**, the highest level observed during the five-year period. In contrast, homicide deaths among White residents remained relatively low, at **6 to 11 deaths annually**, with **9 deaths reported in 2023**.
- In **2023**, the leading causes of injury mortality among **White residents** were **unintentional poisoning (116 deaths)**, **unintentional falls (110 deaths)**, **suicide (48 deaths)**, **motor vehicle injuries (31 deaths)**, and **homicide (9 deaths)**.
- In **2023**, the leading causes of injury mortality among **African American residents** were **unintentional poisoning (92 deaths)**, **homicide (64 deaths)**, **motor vehicle injuries (31 deaths)**, **unintentional falls (23 deaths)**, and **suicide (17 deaths)**.

Leading Causes of Injury Mortality (Number of Deaths) by Race in Guilford County, 2019–2023 | All Residents



Leading Causes of Injury Mortality and Rates per 100,000, by Race in Guilford County, 2019-2023

White, Non-Hispanic Residents

Injury Type	2019	2019	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2023	2023
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Motor Vehicle Injury	35	13.4	25	9.7	41	16.0	37	14.4	31	12.1
Unintentional Falls	93	35.6	80	30.9	79	30.7	95	37.1	110	43.1
Suicide, Self-Inflicted Injury	44	16.9	55	21.3	37	14.4	36	14.1	48	18.8
Homicide	6	2.3	11	4.2	11	4.3	7	2.7	9	3.5
Unintentional Poisoning	95	36.4	103	39.8	155	60.3	121	47.3	116	45.4
Population	260,893		258,534		257,044		255,970		255,403	

African American, Non-Hispanic Residents

Injury Type	2019	2019	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2023	2023
	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate	Number	Rate
Motor Vehicle Injury	36	20.0	43	23.2	36	19.2	33	17.3	31	16.0
Unintentional Falls	8	4.4	13	7.0	16	8.5	28	14.7	23	11.9
Suicide, Self-Inflicted Injury	10	5.6	8	4.3	15	8.0	19	10.0	17	8.8
Homicide	54	30.1	56	30.3	50	26.6	39	20.4	64	33.1
Unintentional Poisoning	31	17.3	47	25.4	75	40.0	80	41.9	92	47.6
Population	179,516		185,016		187,549		190,714		193,290	

Number of Injury Deaths among Asian and Hispanic Residents, 2020-2023

Injury Type	2020	2020	2021	2021	2022	2022	2023	2023
	Asian	Hispanic	Asian	Hispanic	Asian	Hispanic	Asian	Hispanic
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Motor Vehicle Injury	0	6	2	2	1	3	2	7
Unintentional Falls	2	2	6	4	5	5	1	4
Suicide, Self-Inflicted Injury	2	1	1	4	2	3	2	3
Homicide and Assault	2	2	0	9	1	1	2	8
Unintentional Poisoning	2	5	2	9	1	15	0	12

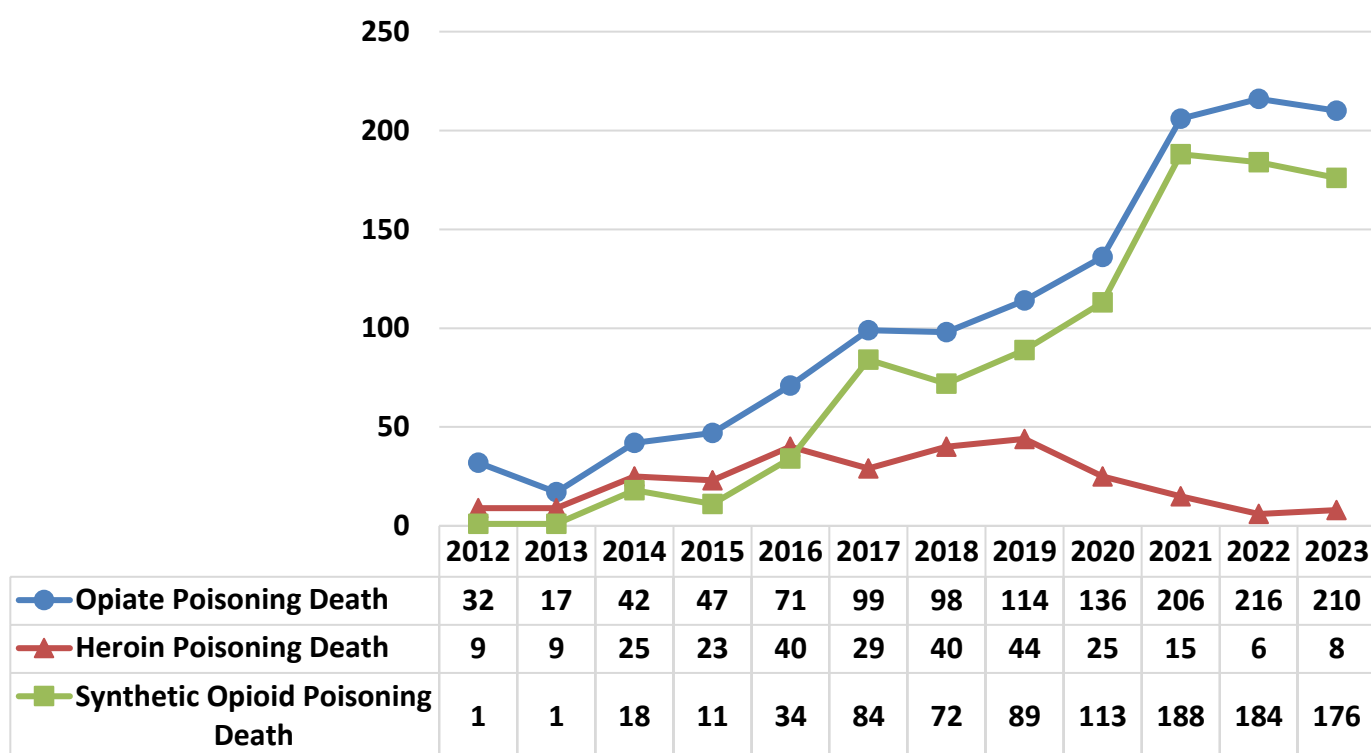
Rate not calculated for Asian and Hispanic residents due to small numbers.

Sources: NC Mortality File. State Center for Health Statistics; Population estimates are from the Census Bureau Population Estimates Program (PEP)

Unintentional Poisoning/Drug Overdose Trends

- Guilford County overdose deaths have increased substantially over the past 10 years, primarily due to adverse reactions to prescription and nonprescription use of opioid drugs.
- Most overdose deaths are due to synthetic opioid poisoning from substances like fentanyl or a mixture of synthetic opioids with other drugs.
- Adults ages 20-59 were most impacted by unintentional poisoning and drug overdose in Guilford County.

Guilford County Deaths due to Unintentional Poisoning, with Opiate Drugs listed as Underlying or Contributing Causes, by Type 2012-2023



Opioid Drug Trends in Guilford County: Annual Data Trends: 2014-2024

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Heroin Overdose ED Visits¹	191	107	156	291	173	176	150	145	116	88	54
Opioid Overdose ED Visits¹	305	243	263	390	261	257	348	365	426	521	376
Fentanyl Overdose ED Visits¹	0	0	1	1	0	2	5	21	38	59	57
Opiate Poisoning Deaths^{2,3}	42	47	71	99	98	114	136	206	216	210	--
Heroin Poisoning Deaths^{2,4}	25	23	40	29	40	44	25	15	6	8	--
Synthetic Opioid Poisoning Deaths^{2,5}	18	11	34	84	72	89	113	188	184	176	--

¹Source: NC DETECT (NC Disease Event Tracking and Epidemiologic Collection Tool), Emergency Department data.

²Source: Injury and Violence Prevention Branch, NCDHHS; NC Death Certificate File, NCSCHS

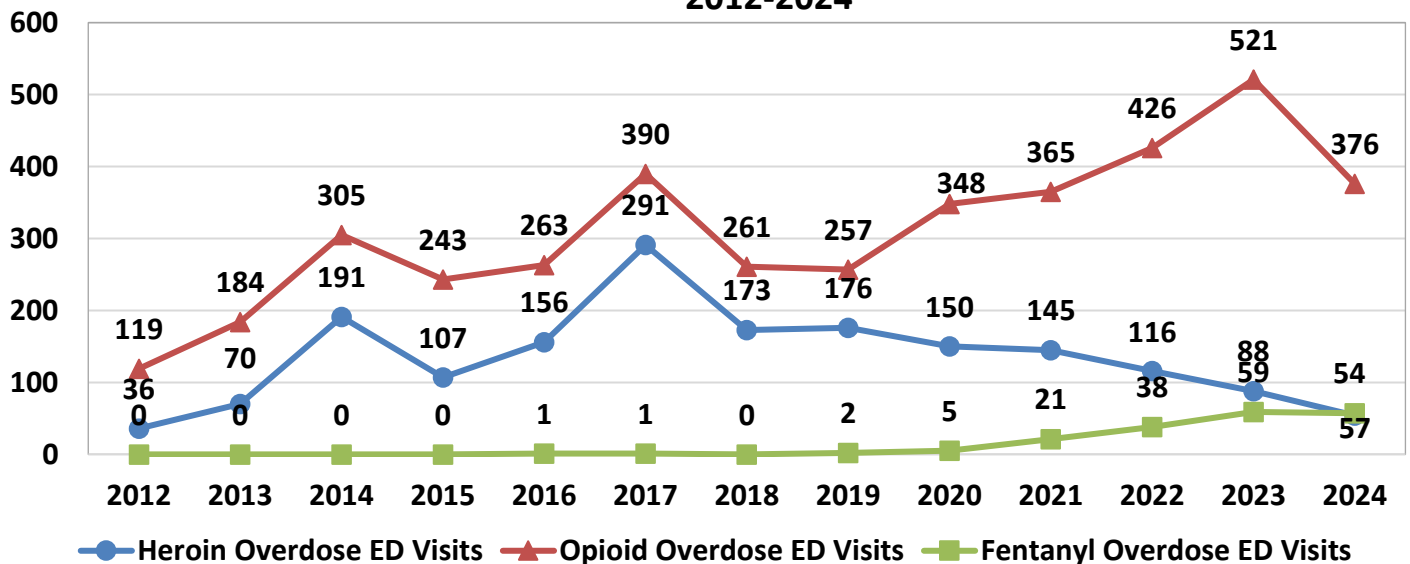
³Cause of Death Codes used: Any mention (cod1-cod21) of T40.0 (Opium), T40.1 (Heroin), T40.2 (Other Opioids), T40.3 (Methadone) and/or T40.4 (Other synthetic opioid).

⁴Cause of Death Codes used: Any mention (cod1-cod21) of T40.1 (Heroin).

⁵Cause of Death Codes used: Any mention (cod1-cod21) of T40.4 (Other Synthetic Opioids, includes Fentanyl).

9

Guilford County Emergency Department Visits by Overdose Type, 2012-2024



Drug Overdose Mortality for All Intents, 2023, Guilford County

	Deaths	Mortality Rate per 100,000
Guilford County	238	44.0
Male	165	62.9
Female	73	25.1
White	128	42.8
Black	93	46.3

Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics; NC Mortality File, 2023.

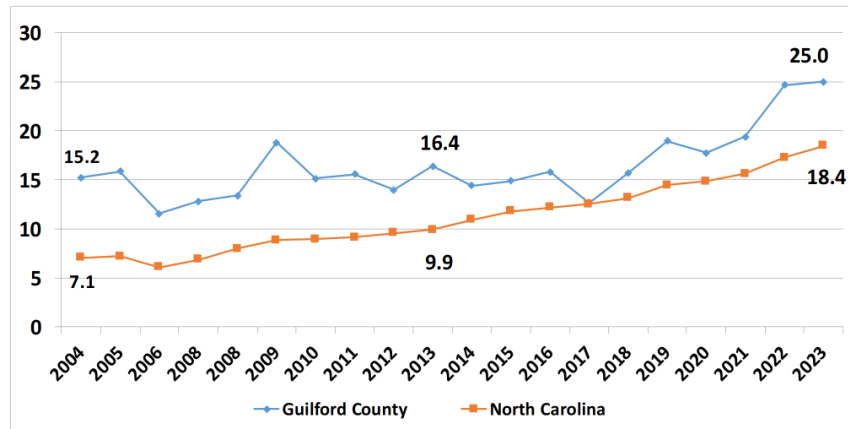
Note: Includes fatal overdoses from all types of medications, drugs and noxious substances, whether unintentional or intentional.

Unintentional Falls Trends

- Guilford County fall death rates consistently exceed NC rates.
- Fall mortality increased from 15.2 per 100,000 in 2017, to 25.0 per 100,000 in 2023.
- Risk of fall deaths increased with age, with 31% of deaths occurring to residents ages 60-79 and 62% occurring to those ages 80 and older.

Deaths from Injuries due to Falls Guilford County and NC, 2004-2023

Rate per 100,000

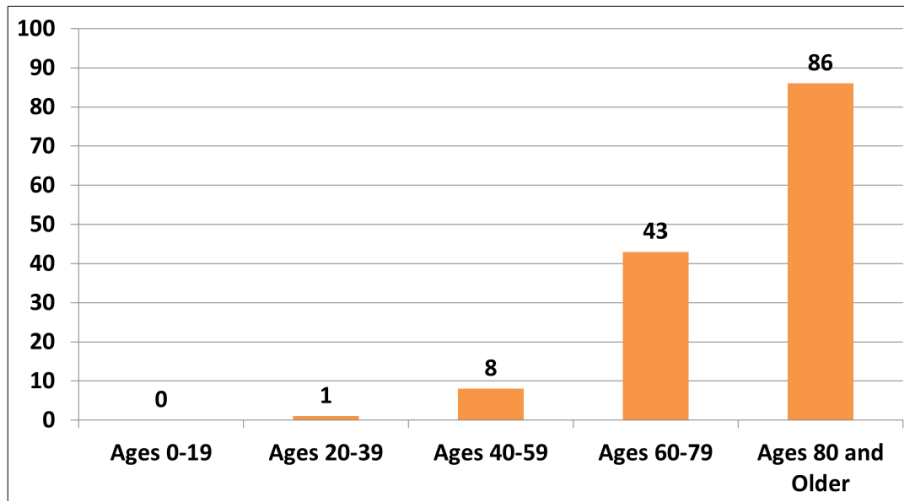


Source: NC Mortality File; NC State Center for Health Statistics.

Deaths from Injuries due to Falls by Age Group, Guilford County, 2023

Number of Deaths

N = 138 total deaths due to injuries from falls

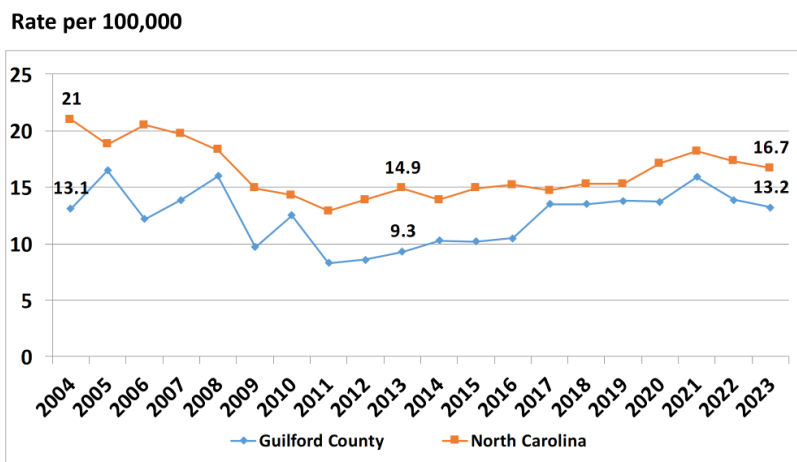


Source: NC Death Certificate File, NC State Center for Health Statistics.

Motor Vehicle Injury Trends

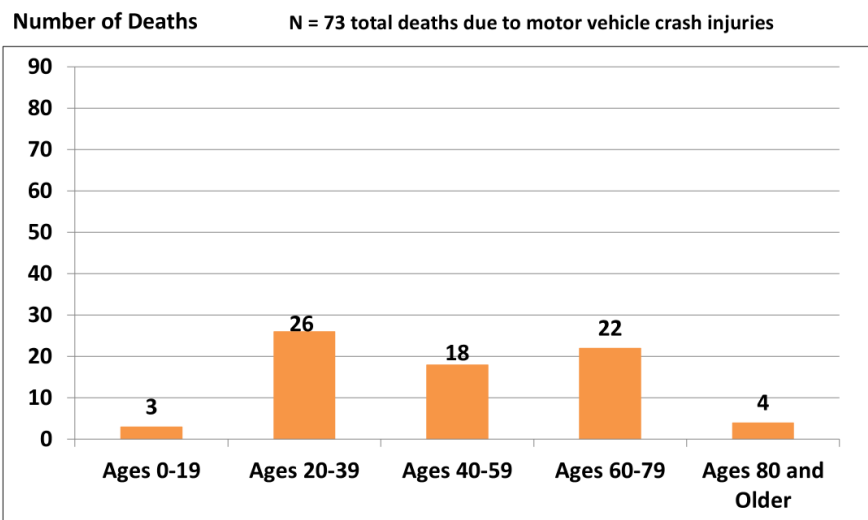
- Guilford County motor vehicle injury mortality rates have remained lower than the state since 2004.
- After dropping to a low 8.3 per 100,000 in 2011, rates increased to 15.9 in 2021 and dropped to 13.2 in 2023.
- Male residents consistently had a higher motor vehicle injury mortality than female residents.
- While all age groups are impacted, motor vehicle crash deaths are the highest among for adults ages 20-39 in Guilford County.
- In 2021, males had twice the number of motor vehicle injury fatalities (52 vs. 21).
- From 2019 to 2023, the motor vehicle injury mortality rate among Black residents tended to be higher than among White residents, with rates of 16.0 and 12.1 per 100,000, respectively.

Motor Vehicle Injury Mortality Guilford County and NC, 2004-2023



Source: NC Mortality File; NC State Center for Health Statistics.

Motor Vehicle Injury Deaths by Age Group Guilford County, 2023

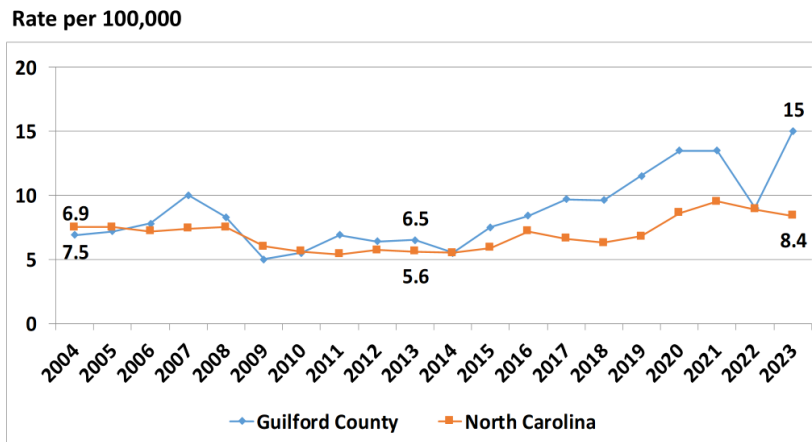


Source: NC Death Certificate File, NC Center for Health Statistics.

Homicide Trends

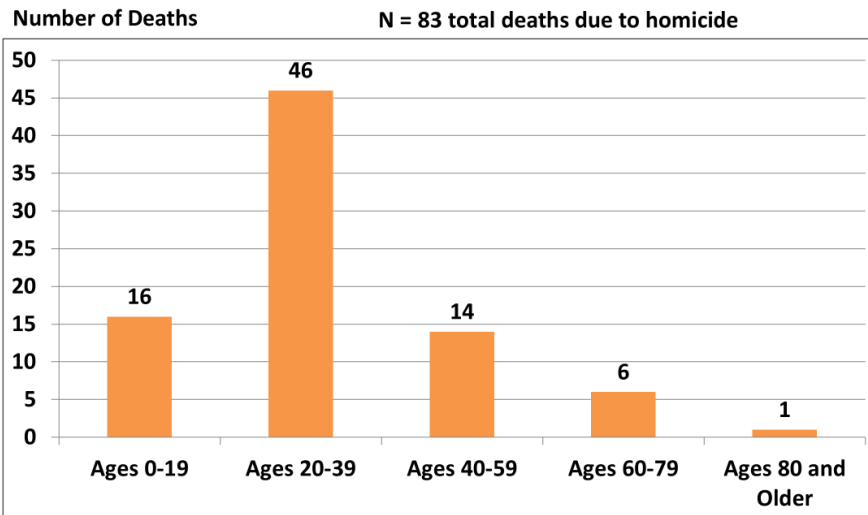
- Since 2010, the Guilford County homicide mortality rate has surpassed the North Carolina rate.
- After increasing from a rate of 5.5 per 100,000 in 2014 to 13.5 in 2021, Guilford County homicide rates dropped to 9 per 100,000 in 2022 but rose again in 2023 to 15.0 per 100,000.
- African American males ages 20-39 are most at risk of homicide.
- Firearms were used in 84% of the homicides in 2023.
- In 2023, homicide was the third leading cause of death among those ages 0-19 and the second leading cause of death among those ages 20-39.
- In 2023, males accounted for 66% of the homicide deaths, compared to 34% among females. That same year, African American accounted for 77% of these homicides, 11% were White, 10% were Hispanic and 2% were Asian.

Homicide Mortality Guilford County and NC, 2004-2023



Source: NC Mortality File; NC State Center for Health Statistics.

Homicide Deaths by Age Group Guilford County, 2023



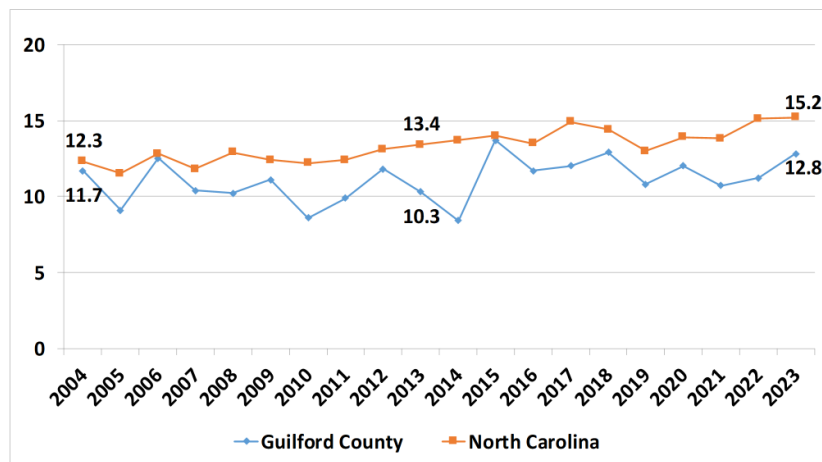
Source: NC Death Certificate File, NC State Center for Health Statistics.

Suicide, Self-Inflicted Injury Trends

- With only two exceptions, the Guilford County suicide rate has been less than the North Carolina rate for the 20 years from 2004 to 2023.
- Firearms were used in 58% of the suicides in 2023.
- White males are most at risk of suicide.
- In 2023, suicide was the fourth leading cause of death for those ages 20-39.
- Males accounted for 77% of the suicide deaths in 2023, compared to 23% among females. That same year, Whites accounted for 68% of these suicides, 24% were African American, 4% were Hispanic and 3% were Asian.

Suicide Mortality Guilford County and NC, 2004-2023

Rate per 100,000

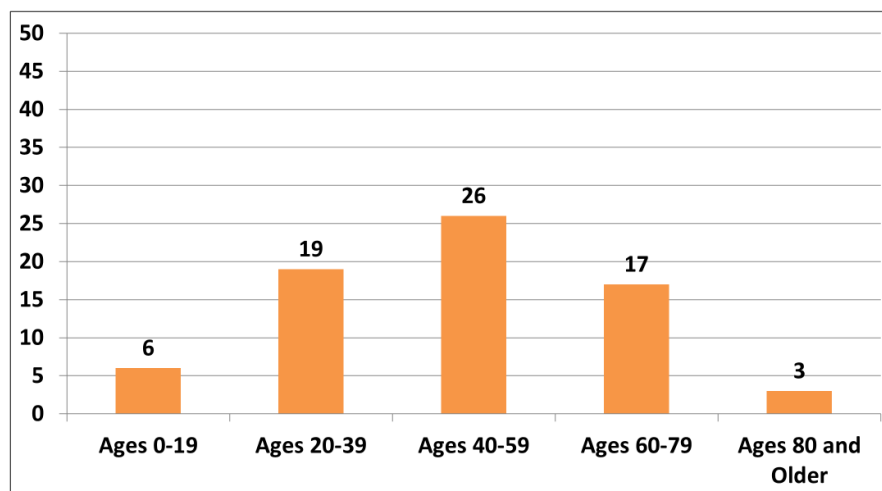


Source: NC Mortality File; NC State Center for Health Statistics.

Suicide Deaths by Age Group Guilford County, 2023

Number of Deaths

N = 71 total suicide deaths



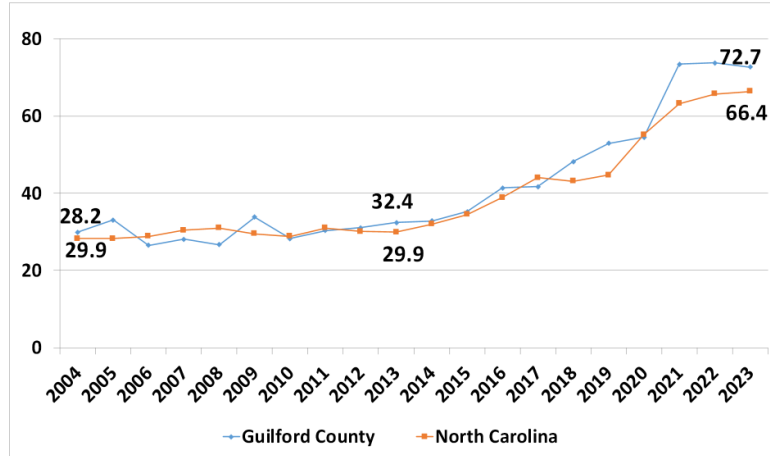
Source: NC Death Certificate File, NC State Center for Health Statistics.

Unintentional Injury Mortality Trends

- Unintentional injury deaths include deaths due to unintentional poisoning; falls, drowning or other unintentional threats to breathing; exposure to smoke, fire and flames; and mechanical forces.
- Guilford County unintentional injury death rates due to unintentional injuries have tripled from 2003 to 2023. That increase was primarily due to unintentional overdoses and to a lesser extent unintentional falls.

Mortality Due to Unintentional Injuries (Non-Motor Vehicle) Guilford County and NC, 2004-2023

Rate per 100,000



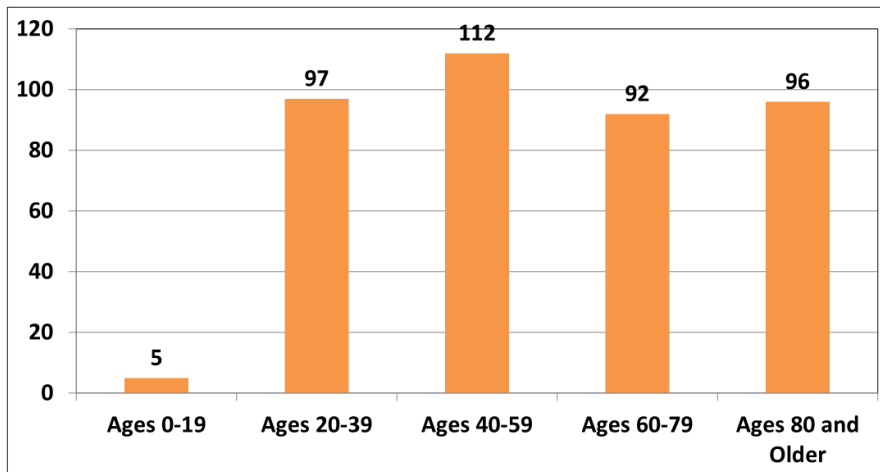
Note: Unintentional injury deaths include deaths due to unintentional poisoning, including drug overdoses, falls, drowning or other unintentional threats to breathing; exposure to smoke, fire, and flames; and mechanical forces.

Source: NC Mortality File; NC Center for Health Statistics.

Unintentional Injury Deaths other than Motor Vehicle by Age Group Guilford County, 2023

Number of Deaths

N = 402 total deaths due to unintentional injuries



Note: Unintentional injury deaths include deaths due to unintentional poisoning; falls; drowning or other unintentional threats to breathing; exposure to smoke, fire, and flames; and mechanical forces.

Source: NC Death Certificate File, NC State Center for Health Statistics.

Detailed External Injury Causes of Mortality, 2023

ICD-10 Cause of Death Codes	Cause of Death Description	Number of Deaths
Deaths due to Motor Vehicle and other Transport-Related Injuries		
V00-V99	Transport Accidents	77
V00-V09	Pedestrian injured in transport accident	17
V10-V19	Pedal cycle rider injured in transport accident	4
V20-V29	Motorcycle rider injured in transport accident	9
V40-V49	Car occupant injured in transport accident	2
V50-V59	Occupant of pick-up truck or van injured in transport accident	2
V60-V69	Occupant of heavy transport vehicle injured in transport accident	1
V80-V89	Other land transport accidents	41
V90-V94	Water transport accidents	1
Deaths due to Falls		
W00-W19	Deaths due to Falls	138
W00	Fall involving ice and snow	1
W01	Fall from slipping, tripping, or stumbling	9
W05	Fall from non-moving wheelchair or mobility scooter	2
W06	Fall from bed	8
W10	Fall from stairs or steps	5
W11	Fall on and from ladder	3
W17	Other fall from one level to another	1
W18	Other slipping, tripping, stumbling, and falls	47
W19	Unspecified fall	62
Exposure to Inanimate Mechanical Forces		
W20-W49	Exposure to inanimate mechanical forces	5
W28	Contact with powered lawnmower	2
W30	Contact with agricultural machinery	1
W34	Accidental discharge and malfunction from other unspecified firearms and guns	1
Deaths Due to Drowning and other Unintentional Threats to Breathing		
W65-W84	Accidental non-transport drowning and other unintentional threats to breathing	12
W65	Accidental drowning and submersion while in bathtub	1
W67	Accidental drowning and submersion while in swimming-pool	1
W69	Accidental drowning and submersion while in natural water	3
W79	Inhalation and ingestion of food causing obstruction of respiratory tract	2
W80	Inhalation and ingestion of other objects causing obstruction of respiratory tract	4
W84	Unspecified threat to breathing	1
Exposure to Smoke, Fire and Flames		
X00-X09	Exposure to smoke, fire and flames	5
X00	Exposure to uncontrolled fire in building or structure	5

	Deaths due to Unintentional Poisoning by and Exposure to Noxious Substances	
X40-X49	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to noxious substances	224
X40	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics	1
X41	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, anti-parkinsonism, and psychotropic drugs	8
X42	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens], Not Elsewhere Classified (NEC)	124
X43	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system	1
X44	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments, and biological substances	89
X45	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol	1
	Deaths due to Suicide	
X60-X84	Intentional self-harm	71
X60	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics	2
X61	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism and psychotropic drugs	1
X62	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics (hallucinogens), NEC	2
X63	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system	1
X64	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to other drugs and biological substances	4
X69	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified chemicals and noxious substances	1
X70	Intentional self-harm by hanging, strangulation, and suffocation	14
X72	Intentional self-harm by handgun discharge	12
X73	Intentional self-harm by rifle, shotgun and larger	5
X74	Intentional self-harm by other and unspecified firearm and gun discharge	24
X76	Intentional self-harm by smoke, fire and flames	1
X80	Intentional self-harm by jumping from a high place	2
X81	Intentional self-harm by jumping or lying in front of moving object	2
	Deaths due to Homicide	
X85-Y09	Assault	83
X93	Assault by handgun discharge	12
X94	Assault by rifle, shotgun, and larger firearm discharge	2
X95	Assault by other and unspecified firearm discharge	56
X99	Assault by sharp object	1
Y02	Assault by pushing or placing victim before moving object	1
Y04	Assault by bodily force	4
Y07	Perpetrator of assault, maltreatment and neglect	1
Y09	Assault by unspecified means	6

	All Drug Overdose Deaths* (includes overdoses from all drugs and for all intents)	
X40-X45, X60-X64, Y11-Y14	Unintentional and intentional drug overdose deaths	238
X40	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics	1
X41	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, anti-parkinsonism, and psychotropic drugs	8
X42	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics [hallucinogens], NEC	124
X43	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system	1
X44	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to other and unspecified drugs, medicaments, and biological substances	89
X45	Accidental poisoning by and exposure to alcohol	1
X60	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to nonopioid analgesics, antipyretics and antirheumatics	2
X61	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism and psychotropic drugs	1
X62	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics (hallucinogens) NEC	2
X63	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to other drugs acting on the autonomic nervous system	1
X64	Intentional self-poisoning by and exposure to other drugs and biological substances	4
Y11	Poison by and exposure to antiepileptic, sedative-hypnotic, antiparkinsonism and psychotropic drugs, undetermined intent	1
Y12	Poisoning by and exposure to narcotics and psychodysleptics (hallucinogens), undetermined intent	2
Y14	Poisoning by and exposure to other an unspecified drugs, medicaments and biological substances, undetermined intent	1

*This table includes accidental drug overdoses and overdoses due to suicide or unintentional self-harm or undetermined intent.
Source: NC State Center for Health Statistics, NC Mortality File.

This report was prepared by the Health Surveillance & Analysis Unit of the Department of Public Health:

Laura Mrosla, MPH, MSW, Community Health Educator
Rimple Patel, MPH, Epidemiologist
Mark H. Smith, Ph.D., Epidemiologist Consultant

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