

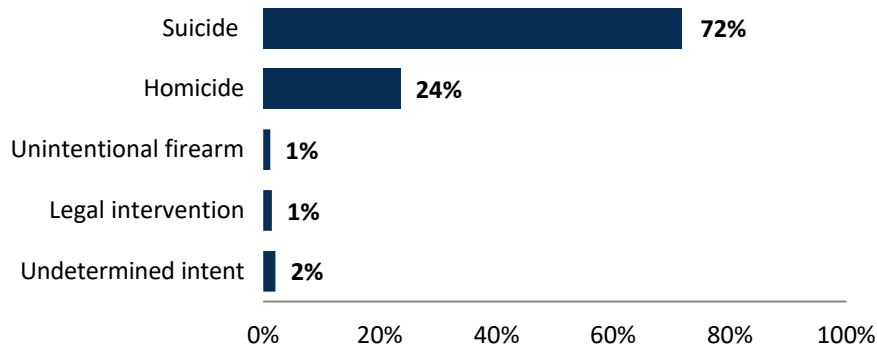
NC Violent Death Reporting System

VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: CABARRUS COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2015-2024

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide surveillance system that collects detailed information on violent deaths that occur in North Carolina, including: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths of undetermined intent. NC-VDRS uses information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports to understand and aid in the prevention of violent deaths. Data reported in this document are based on the county where the death occurred rather than county of residence.¹ Visit the [NC-VDRS page](#) within the Injury and Violence Prevention Branch website for more information.

¹ The occurrent ratio is used instead of the rate. 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 the region.

Manner of Death: Cabarrus County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2015-2024*



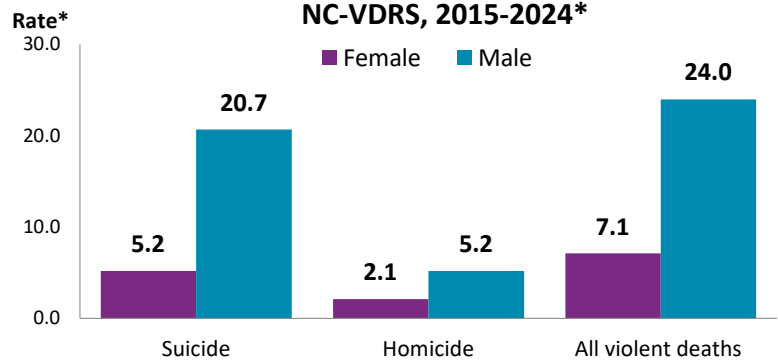
*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

• In Cabarrus County, the suicide ratio was 4.0 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 2.5 times higher in males than in females.

• For the years 2015-2024, there were 340 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Cabarrus County. Of these 340 deaths, 322 were NC residents (94.7%) and 289 were Cabarrus County residents (85.0%).

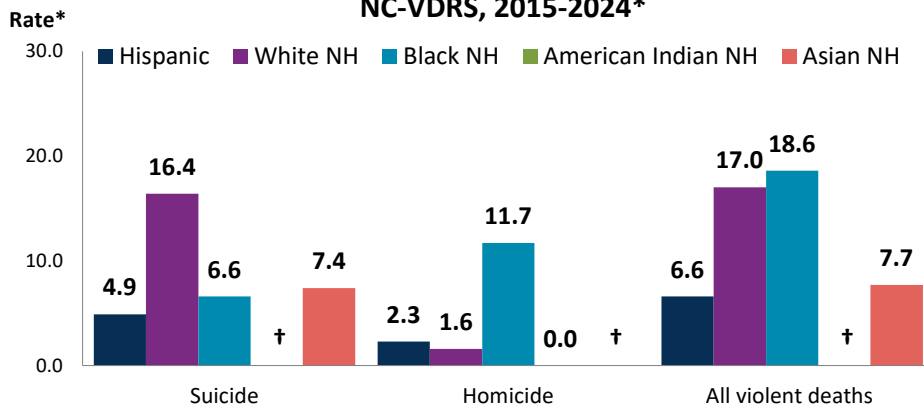
• There were 244 suicides (71.8%), 80 homicides (23.5%), four unintentional firearm deaths (1.2%), five deaths from legal intervention (1.5%), and seven deaths of undetermined intent (2.1%).

Manner of Death by Sex: Cabarrus County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2015-2024*



*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence.

Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Cabarrus County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2015-2024*



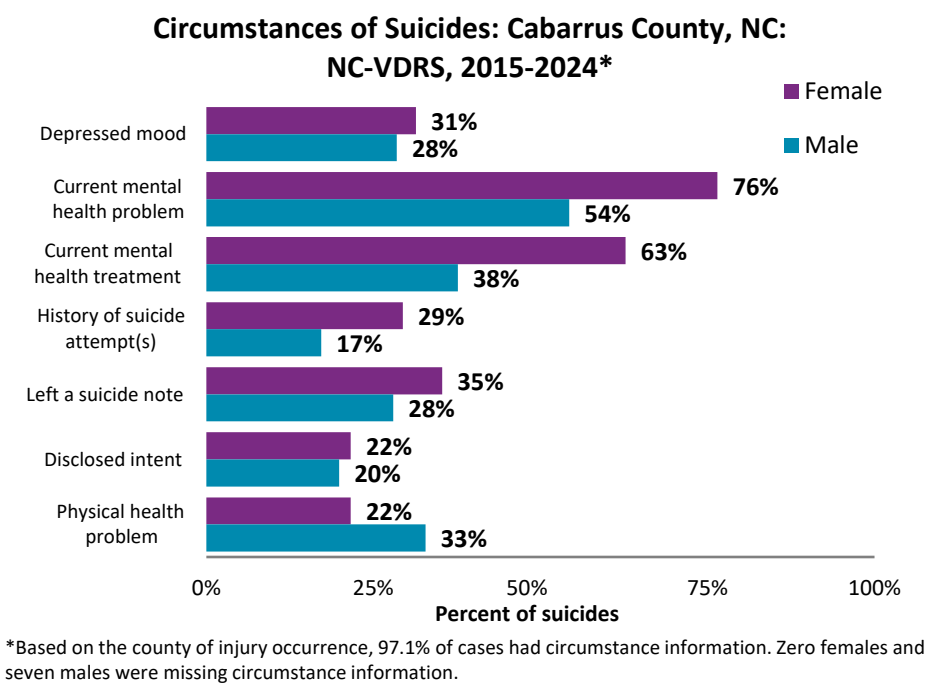
*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence. † Rate suppressed, 1-4 deaths.

Chart excludes one death of unknown or other race/ethnicity.

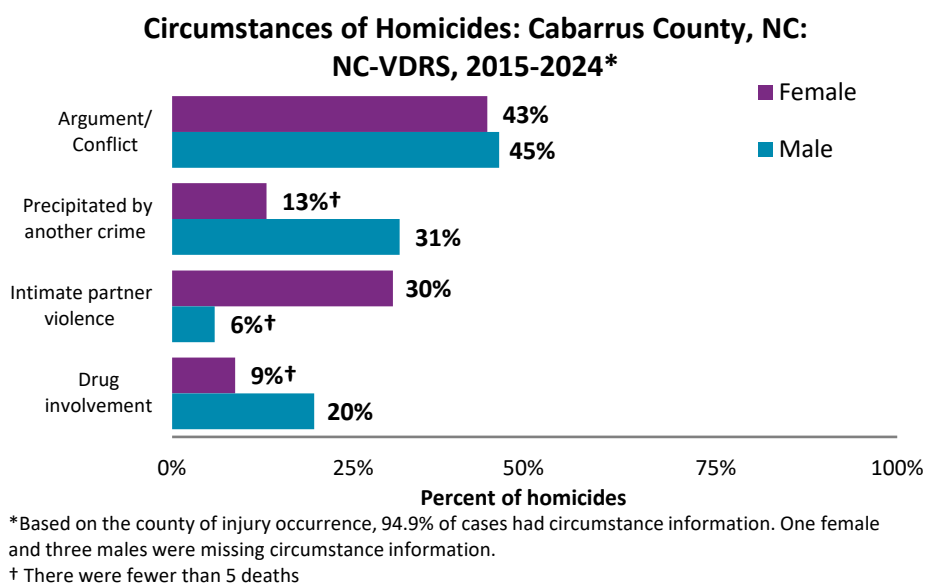
• The suicide rate was highest among non-Hispanic (NH) White victims (16.4 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH Asian victims (7.4 per 100,000).

• In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (11.7 per 100,000) followed by Hispanic victims (2.3 per 100,000 population).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 20-24 with 8.6 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 85 and older with 30.9 suicides per 100,000.
- Over three quarters of homicides (77.5%) and more than half of suicides (64.8%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 10.0% of homicides and in 17.6% 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 (70.8%) than for male (35.7%) victims.



- Twenty-nine percent (28.5%) of male and 31.4% of female Cabarrus County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.
- Seventy-seven percent (76.5%) of female and 54.3% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.
- Females (29.4%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (17.2%).



- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (45.1%) than for female homicides (43.5%).
- Thirteen percent (13.0%) of female homicides and 31.4% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.
- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 30.4% of female homicides, but only 5.9% of male homicides.