

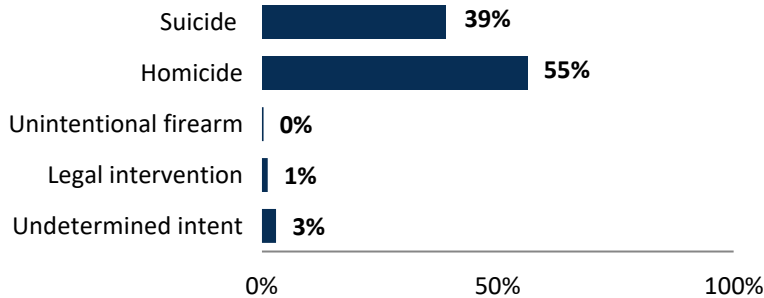
NC Violent Death Reporting System

VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: DURHAM 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: Durham County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2015-2024*



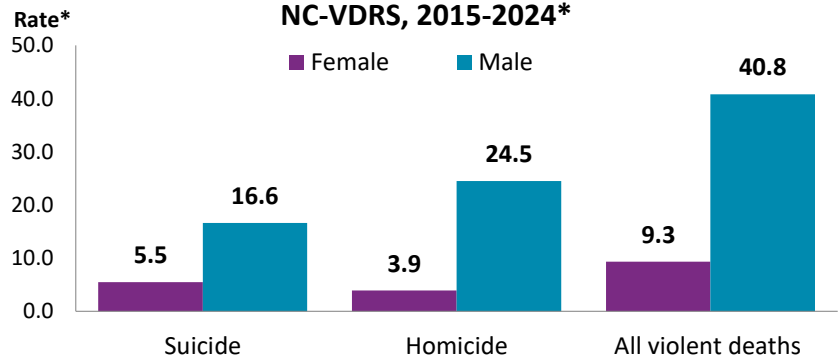
*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- For the years 2015-2024, there were 786 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Durham County. Of these 786 deaths, 765 were NC residents (97.3%) and 657 were Durham County residents (83.6%).

- There were 306 suicides (38.9%), 443 homicides (56.4%), three unintentional firearm deaths (0.4%), 10 deaths from legal intervention (1.3%), and 24 deaths of undetermined intent (3.1%).

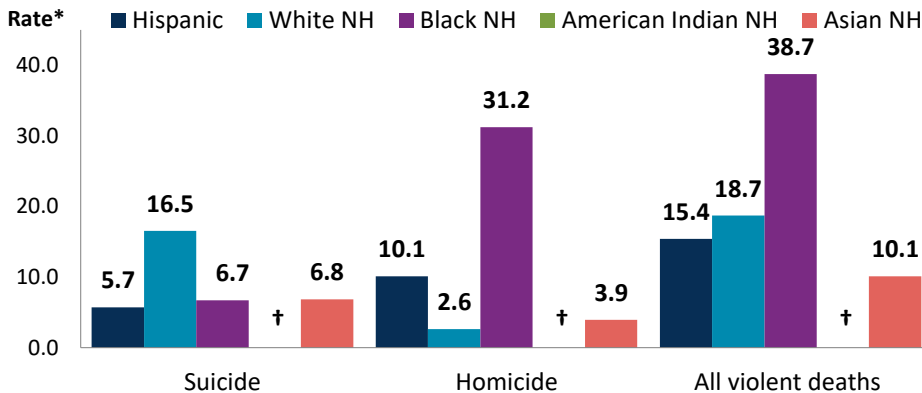
- In Durham County, the suicide ratio was 3.0 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 6.3 times higher in males than in females.

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



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

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



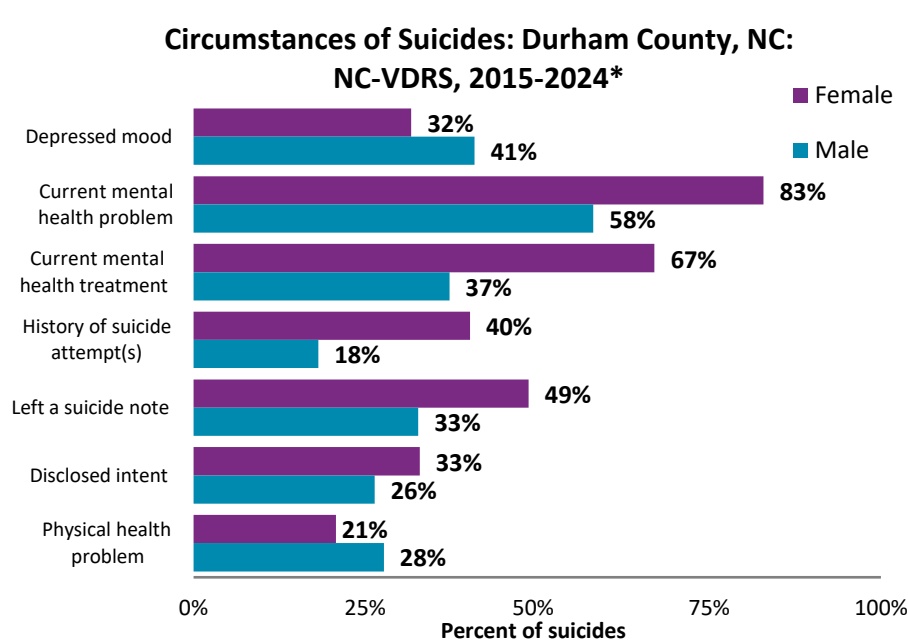
*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence. † Rate suppressed, 1-4 deaths.

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

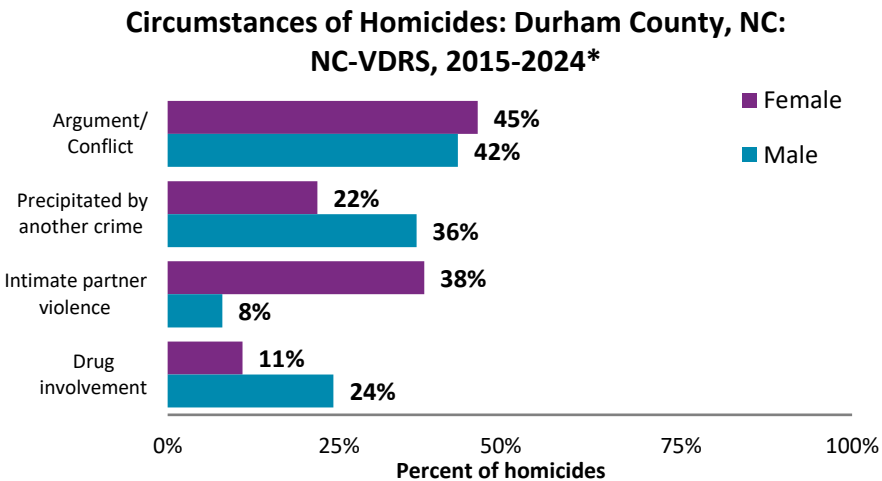
- The suicide rate was highest among non-Hispanic (NH) White victims (16.5 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH Asian victims (6.8 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (31.2 per 100,000 population) followed by Hispanic victims (10.1 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 20-24 with 36.9 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 85 and older with 14.8 suicides per 100,000.
- More than 4 in 5 homicides (85.1%) and two fifths of suicides (44.8%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 11.3% of homicides and 18.3% 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 (67.7%) than for male (44.4%) victims.



*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 98.7% of cases had circumstance information. Zero females and four males were missing circumstance information.



*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 96.4% of cases had circumstance information. One female and 15 males were missing circumstance information.

• Forty-one percent (40.9%) of male and 31.7% of female Durham County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.

• Eighty-three percent (82.9%) of female and 58.2% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

• Females (40.2%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (18.2%).

• Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for female homicides (45.3%) than for male homicides (42.4%).

• Twenty-two percent (21.9%) of female homicides and 36.4% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

• Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 37.5% of female homicides, but only 8.0% of male homicides.