

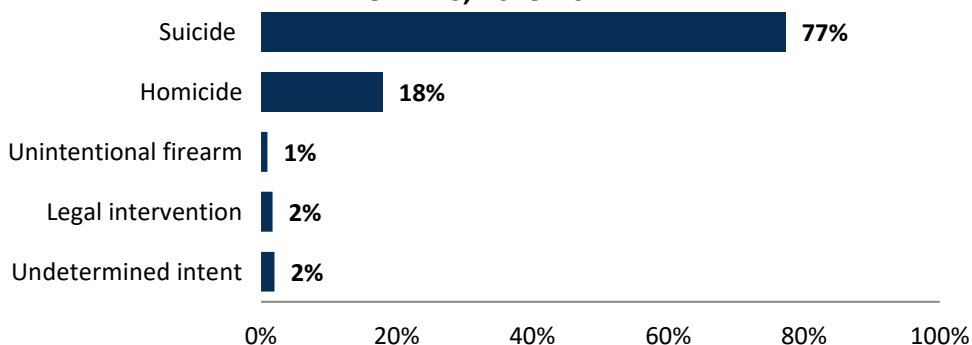
NC Violent Death Reporting System

VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: IREDELL 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: Iredell County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2015-2024*



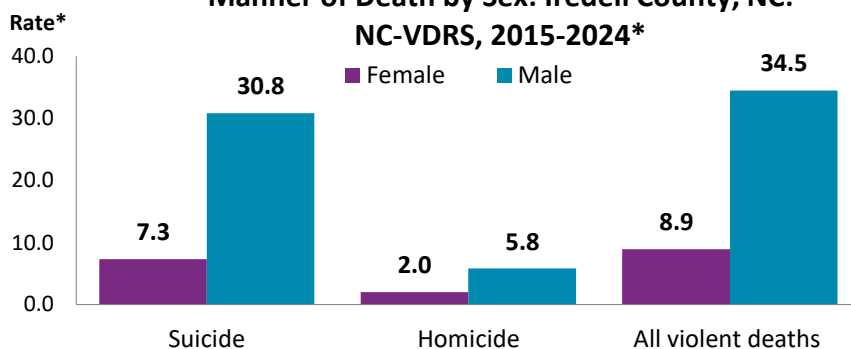
*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- For the years 2015-2024, there were 401 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Iredell County. Of these 401 deaths, 396 were NC residents (98.8%) and 354 were Iredell County residents (88.3%).

- There were 310 suicides (77.3%), 72 homicides (18.0%), four unintentional firearm deaths (1.0%), seven deaths from legal intervention (1.7%), and eight deaths of undetermined intent (2.0%).

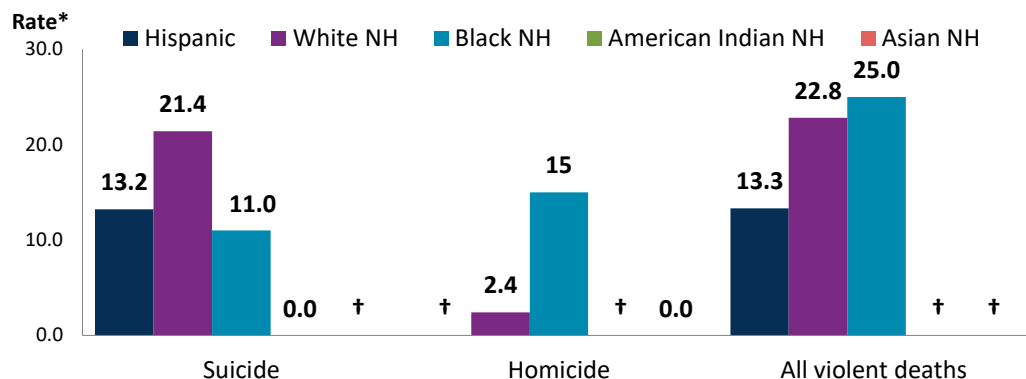
- In Iredell County, the suicide ratio was 4.2 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 2.9 times higher in males than in females.

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



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

Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Iredell County, NC:



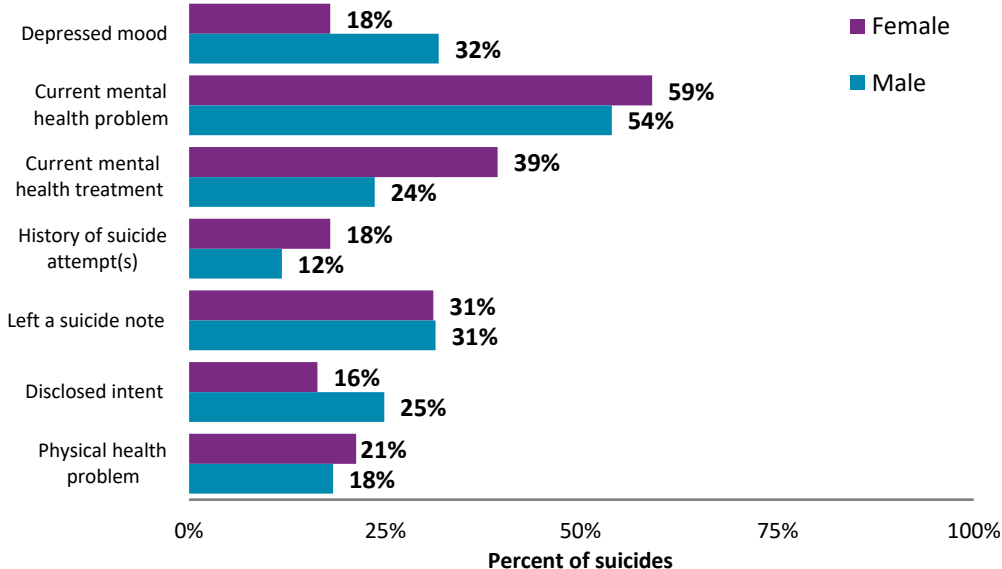
*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence. † Rate suppressed, 1-4 deaths. Chart excludes one death of unknown or other race/ethnicity.

- The suicide rate was highest among non-Hispanic (NH) White victims (21.4 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by Hispanic victims (13.2 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (15.0 per 100,000 population) followed by NH White victims (2.4 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 20-24 with 11.2 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 85 and older with 39.2 suicides per 100,000.
- Nearly three quarters of homicides (73.6%) and two-thirds of suicides (66.8%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 6.9% of homicides and 17.7% 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 (84.2%) than male (75.5%) victims.

Circumstances of Suicides: Iredell County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2015-2024*



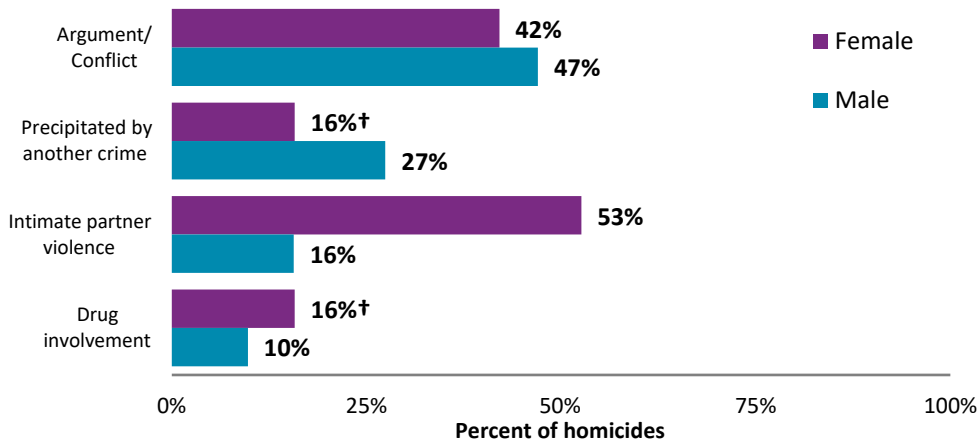
*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 98.7% of cases had circumstance information. Zero females and four males were missing circumstance information.

- Thirty-two percent (31.8%) of male and 18.0% of female Iredell County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.

- Fifty-nine percent (59.0%) of female and 53.9% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (18.0%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (11.8%).

Circumstances of Homicides: Iredell County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2015-2024*



*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 97.2% of cases had circumstance information. Zero females and two males were missing circumstance information.

† There were fewer than 5 deaths

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (47.1%) than for female homicides (42.1%).

- Sixteen percent (15.8%) of female homicides and 27.5% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 52.6% of female homicides, but only 15.7% of male homicides.

