

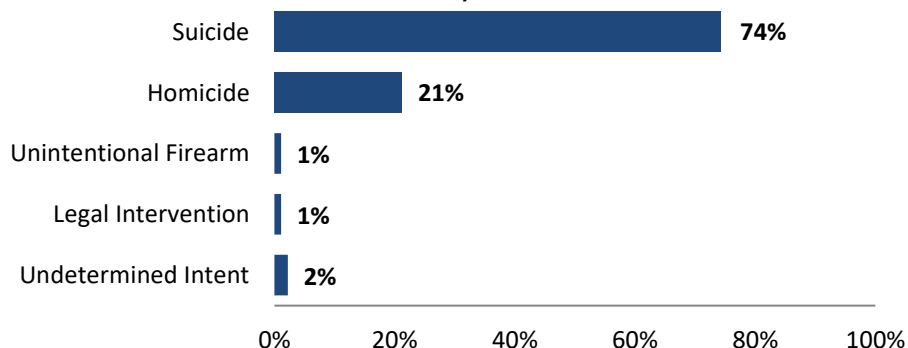
# NC Violent Death Reporting System

## VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: JOHNSTON COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2014-2023

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.<sup>1</sup> For more information, please visit <https://injuryfreenc.dph.ncdhhs.gov/About/ncVDRS.htm>.

<sup>1</sup> 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: Johnston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2014-2023\*



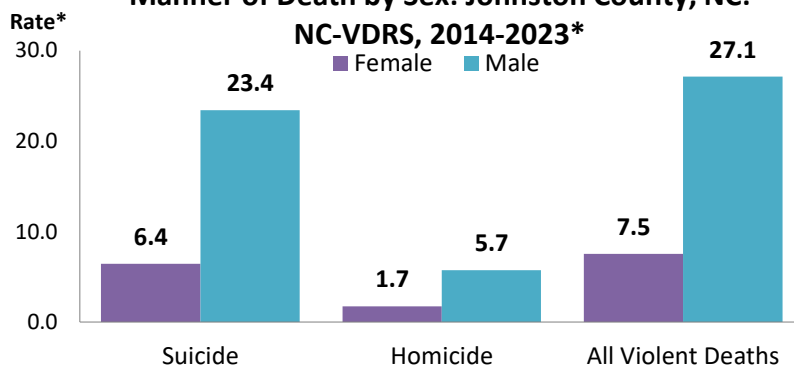
- For the years 2014-2023, there were 358 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Johnston County. Of these 358 deaths, 349 were NC residents (97.5%) and 322 were Johnston County residents (89.9%).

- There were 266 suicides (74.3%), 76 homicides (21.2%), four unintentional firearm deaths (1.1%), four deaths from legal intervention (1.1%), and eight deaths of undetermined intent (2.2%).

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

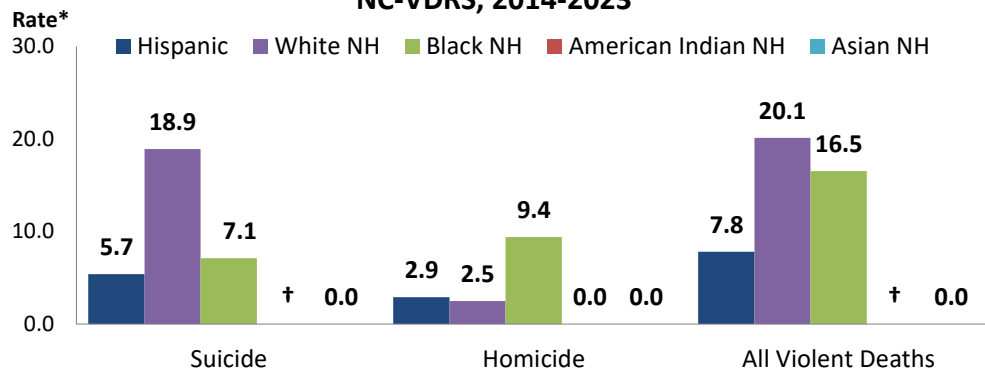
- In Johnston County, the suicide ratio was 3.7 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 3.4 times higher in males than in females.

### Manner of Death by Sex: Johnston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2014-2023\*



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

### Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Johnston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2014-2023\*



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

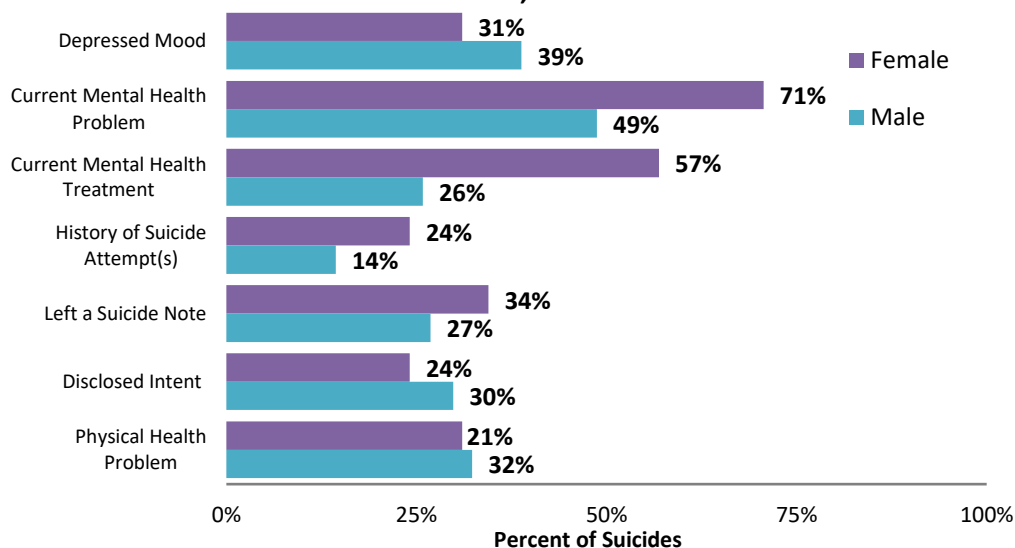
Chart excludes one death of unknown or other race/ethnicity.

- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) White victims (18.9 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH Black victims (7.1 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (9.4 per 100,000 population) followed by Hispanic and NH White victims (2.9 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 20-24 with 7.7 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 75-84 with 25.8 suicides per 100,000.
- Nearly three quarters of homicides (73.7%) and over half of suicides (59.8%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 11.8% of homicides and 19.9% 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 (94.4%) than for male (65.5%) victims.

### Circumstances of Suicides: Johnston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2014-2023\*



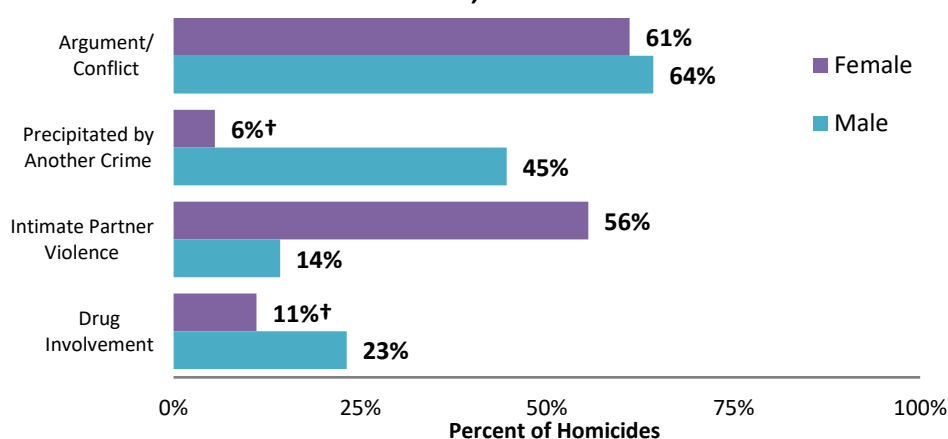
\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 97.4% of cases had circumstance information. One female and six males were missing circumstance information.

- Thirty-nine percent (38.8%) of male and 31.0% of female Johnston County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.

- Seventy-one percent (70.7%) of female and 48.8% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (24.1%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (14.4%).

### Circumstances of Homicides: Johnston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2014-2023\*



\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 97.4% 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 (64.3%) than for female homicides (61.1%).

- Six percent (5.6%) of female homicides and 44.6% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 55.6% of female homicides, but only 14.3% of male homicides.

