

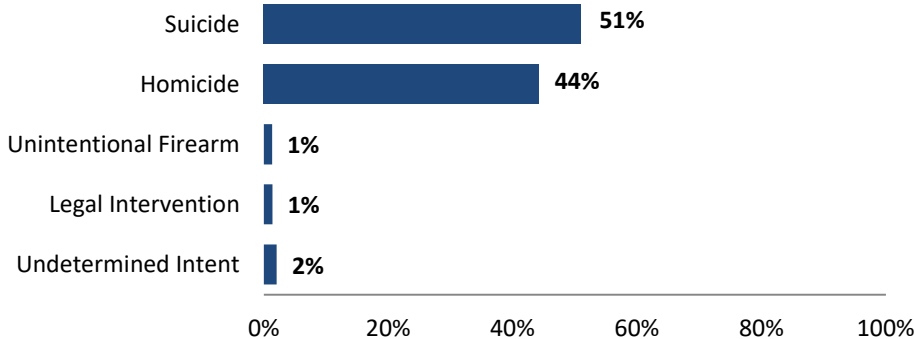
# NC Violent Death Reporting System

## VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: MECKLENBURG 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: Mecklenburg County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2014-2023\*



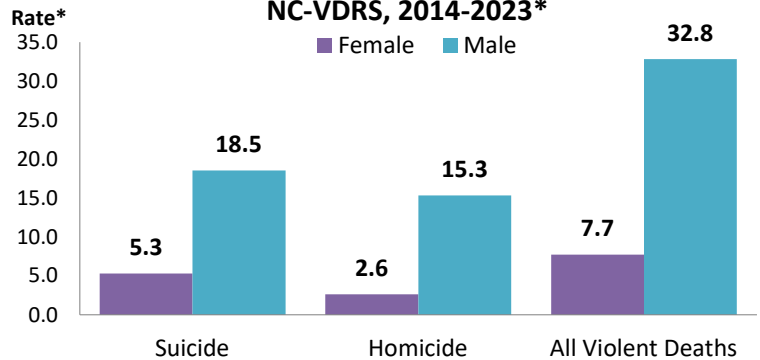
\*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- For the years 2014-2023, there were 2160 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Mecklenburg County. Of these 2160 deaths, 2053 were NC residents (95.0%) and 1909 were Mecklenburg County residents (88.4%).

- There were 1101 suicides (51.0%), 956 homicides (44.3%), 29 unintentional firearm deaths (1.3%), 30 deaths from legal intervention (1.4%), and 44 deaths of undetermined intent (2.0%).

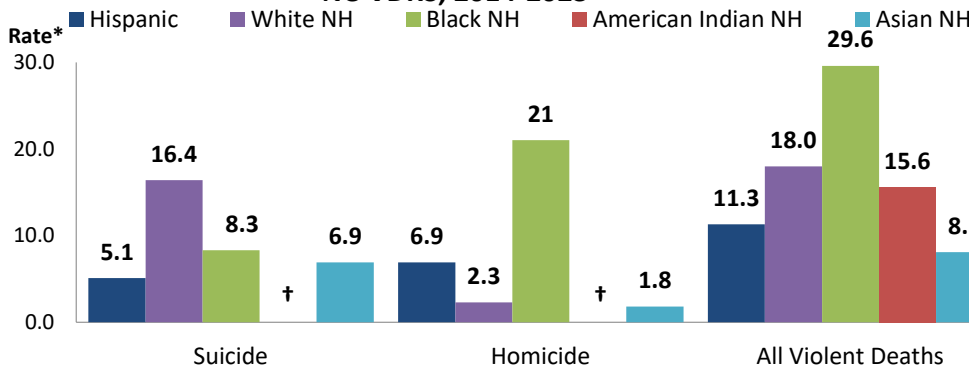
- In Mecklenburg County, the suicide ratio was 3.5 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 5.9 times higher in males than in females.

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



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

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



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

Chart excludes eight deaths of unknown or other race/ethnicity.

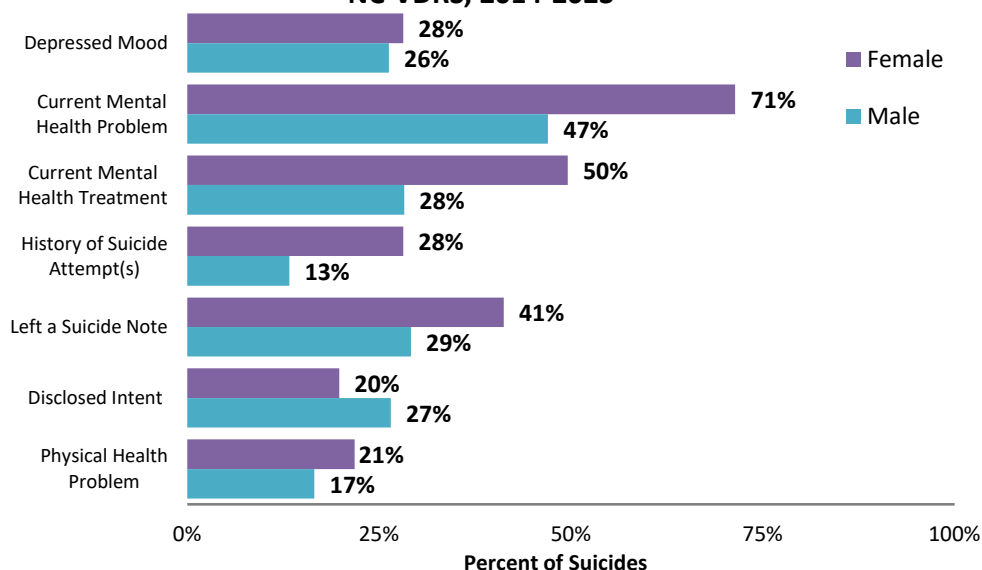
- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) White victims (16.4 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH Black victims (8.3 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (21.0 per 100,000 population) followed by Hispanic victims (6.9 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 20-24 with 25.4 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 75-84 with 16.9 suicides per 100,000.
- More than three quarters of homicides (85.5%) and over half of suicides (50.3%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 12.1% of homicides and 17.5% 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 (63.3%) than for male (37.2%) victims.

### Circumstances of Suicides: Mecklenburg County, NC:

NC-VDRS, 2014-2023\*



- Twenty-six percent (26.3%) of male and 28.2% of female Mecklenburg County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.

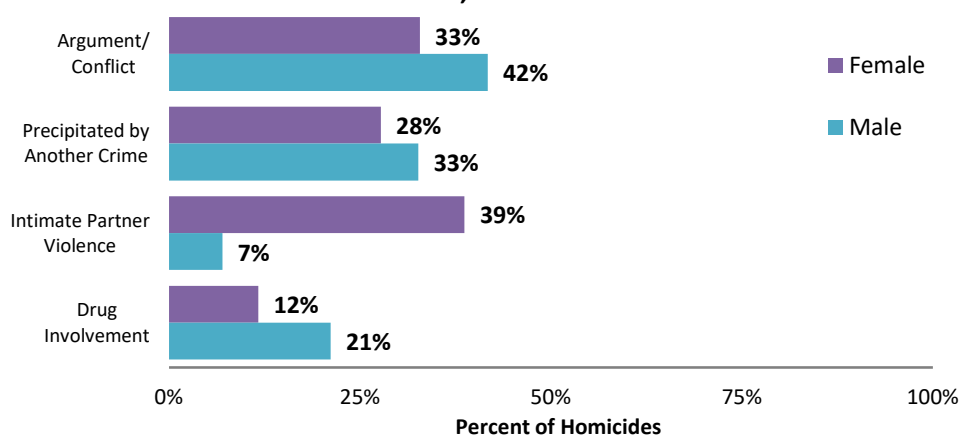
- Seventy-one percent (71.4%) of female and 47.0% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (28.2%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (13.3%).

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 95.1% of cases had circumstance information. Nine females and 45 males were missing circumstance information.

### Circumstances of Homicides: Mecklenburg County, NC:

NC-VDRS, 2014-2023\*



- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (41.7%) than for female homicides (32.9%).

- Twenty-eight percent (27.7%) of female homicides and 32.6% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 38.7% of female homicides, but only 7.0% of male homicides.

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 89.0% of cases had circumstance information. Thirteen females and 92 males were missing circumstance information.

