

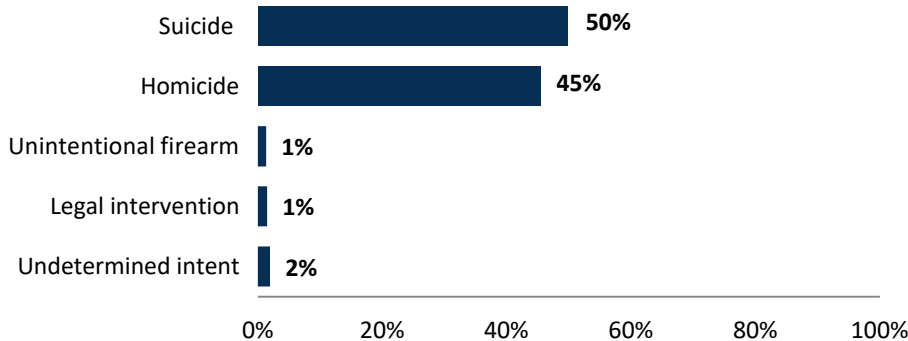
# NC Violent Death Reporting System

## VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: MECKLENBURG 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.<sup>1</sup> Visit the [NC-VDRS page](#) within the Injury and Violence Prevention Branch website for more information.

<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, 2015-2024\*



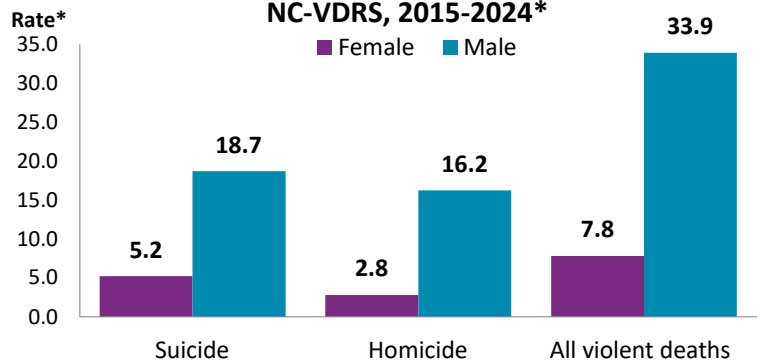
\*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- For the years 2015-2024, there were 2,275 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Mecklenburg County. Of these 2,275 deaths, 2,157 were NC residents (94.8%) and 1,990 were Mecklenburg County residents (87.5%).

- There were 1,132 suicides (49.8%), 1,035 homicides (45.5%), 30 unintentional firearm deaths (1.3%), 34 deaths from legal intervention (1.5%), and 44 deaths of undetermined intent (1.9%).

- In Mecklenburg County, the suicide ratio was 3.6 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 5.8 times higher in males than in females.

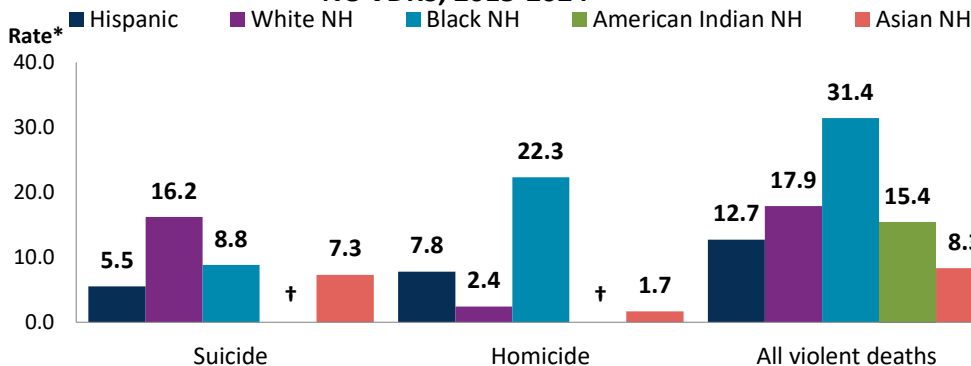
### Manner of Death by Sex: Mecklenburg County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2015-2024\*



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

### Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Mecklenburg County, NC:

#### NC-VDRS, 2015-2024\*



\*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.

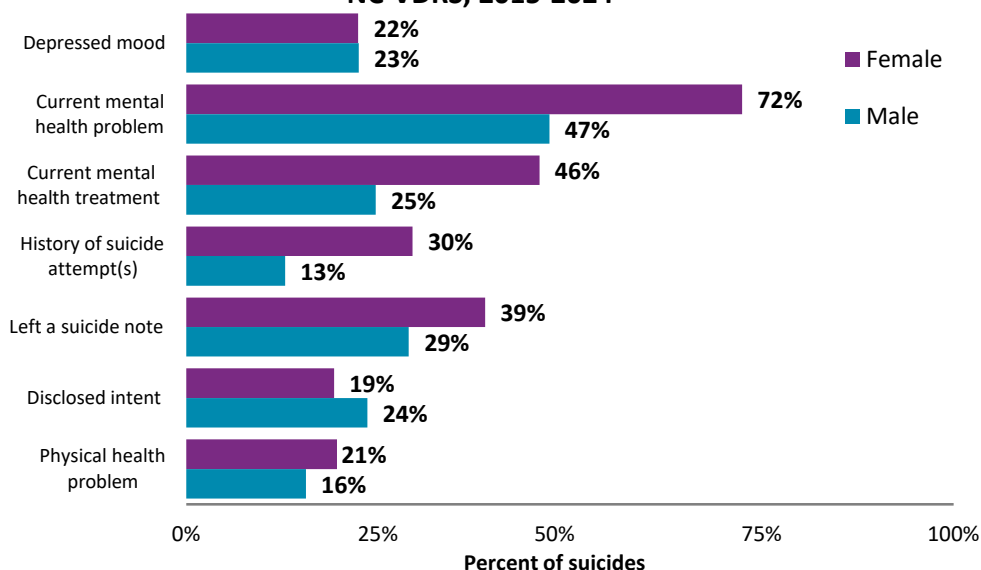
- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) White victims (16.2 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH Black victims (8.8 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (22.3 per 100,000 population) followed by Hispanic victims (7.8 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 20-24 with 27.5 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 85 and older with 17.7 suicides per 100,000.
- More than four in five of homicides (85.3%) and over half of suicides (51.1%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 10.7% of homicides and 16.1% 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 (62.6%) than for male (35.9%) victims.

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

NC-VDRS, 2015-2024\*



\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 94.3% of cases had circumstance information. Ten females and 55 males were missing circumstance information.

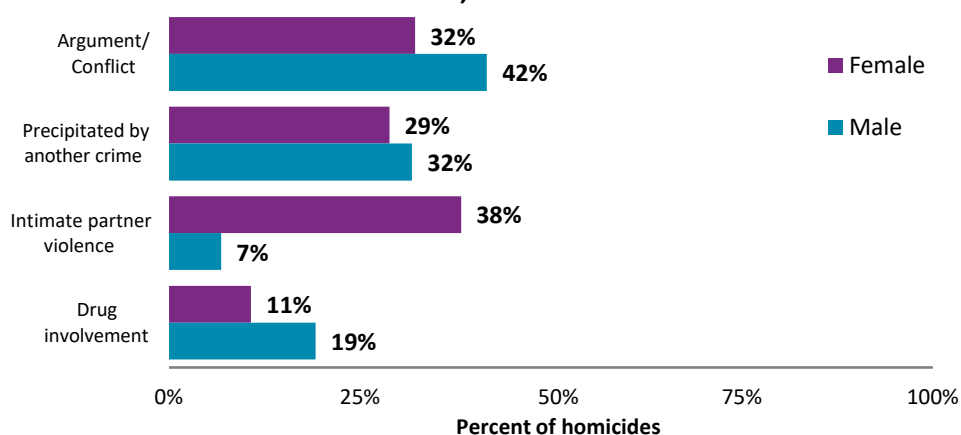
- Twenty-three percent (22.5%) of male and 22.4% of female Mecklenburg County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.

- Seventy-two percent (72.4%) of female and 47.4% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (29.5%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (12.9%).

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

NC-VDRS, 2015-2024\*



\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 89.4% of cases had circumstance information. Fourteen females and 96 males were missing circumstance information.

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (41.6%) than for female homicides (32.2%).

- Twenty-nine percent (28.9%) of female homicides and 31.8% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 38.3% of female homicides, but only 6.8% of male homicides.

