

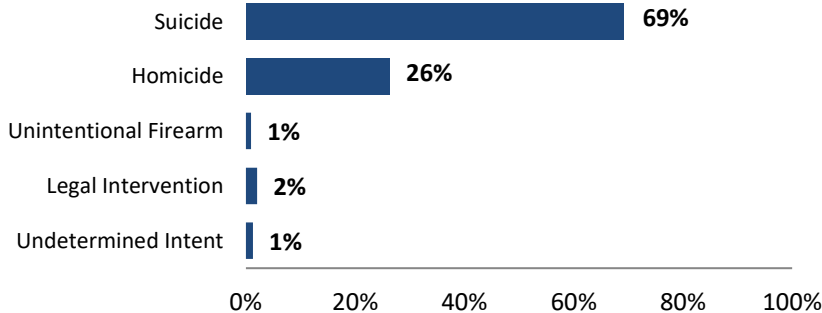
NC Violent Death Reporting System

VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: GASTON COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2013-2022

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 triangulates 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 For more information, please visit <https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/About/ncVDRS.htm>.

¹The occurrence ratio is used instead of the rate. This statistic is derived from the total number of violent deaths resulting from injuries in a specified

Manner of Death: Gaston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022*

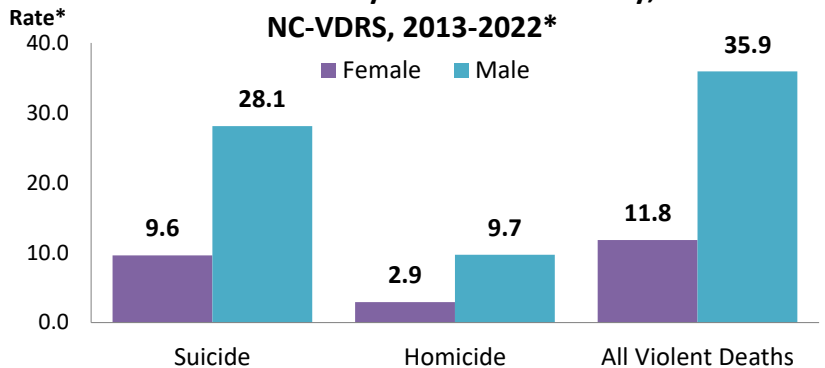


- For the years 2013-2022, there were 519 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Gaston County. Of these 519 deaths, 510 were NC residents (98.3%) and 471 were Gaston County residents (90.8%).
- There were 359 suicides (69.2%), 137 homicides (26.4%), five unintentional firearm deaths (1.0%), 11 deaths from legal intervention (2.1%), and seven deaths of undetermined intent (1.3%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

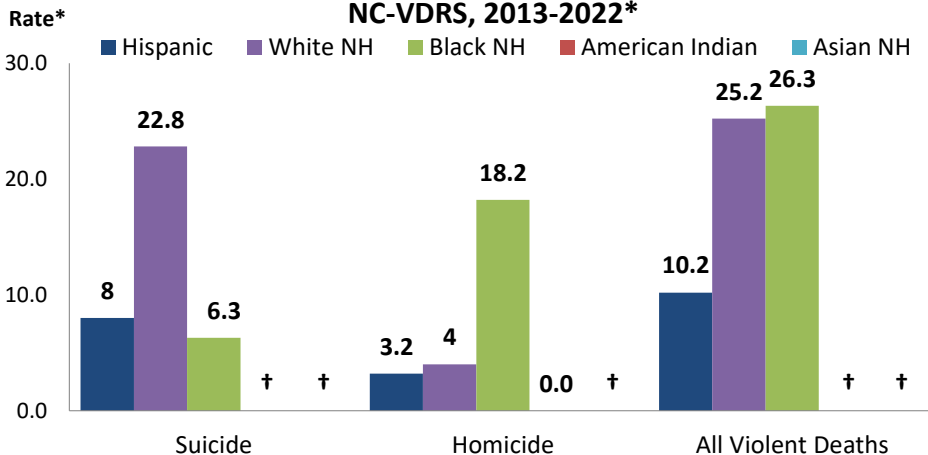
- In Gaston County, the suicide ratio was 2.9 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 3.3 times higher in males than in females.

Manner of Death by Sex: Gaston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022*



*Rate per 100,00 based on the county of injury occurrence.

Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Gaston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022*



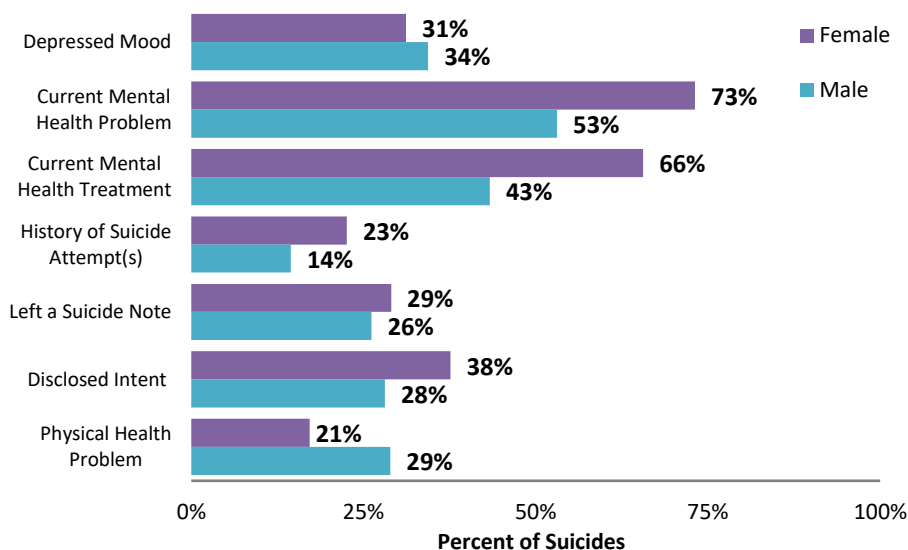
*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence. † Rate suppressed, 1-4 deaths. Chart excludes one death of unknown or other race/ethnicity.

- The suicide rate was highest among non-Hispanic (NH) White victims (22.8 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by Hispanic victims (8.0 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (18.2 per 100,000 population) followed by NH White victims (4.0 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those aged 20-24 with 11.4 homicides per 100,000, where suicides peaked among those aged 45-54 with 28.4 suicides per 100,000.
- Over two thirds of homicides (71.5%) and more than half of suicides (60.4%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 12.4% of homicides and 23.7% 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 (72.7%) than male (71.2%) victims.

Circumstances of Suicides: Gaston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022*



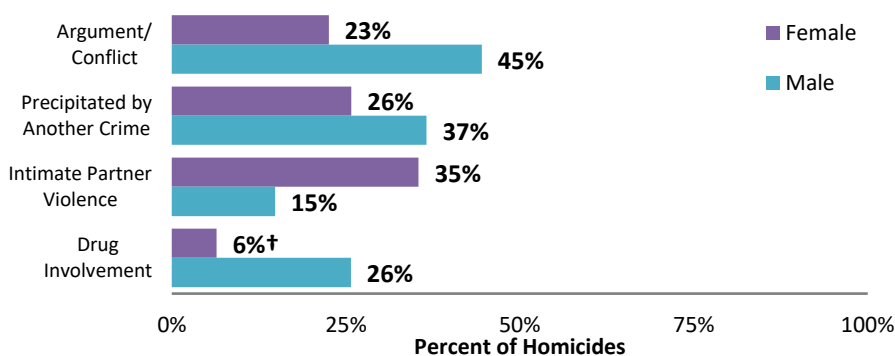
- Thirty-four percent (34.4%) of male and 31.2% of female Gaston County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.

- Seventy-three percent (73.1%) of female and 53.1% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (22.6%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (14.5%).

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

Circumstances of Homicides: Gaston County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022*



- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (44.6%) than for female homicides (22.6%).

- Twenty-six percent (25.8%) of female homicides and 36.6% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 35.5% of female homicides, but only 14.9% of male homicides.

*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 96.4% of cases had circumstance information. Two females and three males were missing circumstance information.

† There were fewer than 5 deaths

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5NU17/CE924955-02-00 with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

NCDHHS Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425
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2022 FINAL DATA 7/11/2024

Please see the NC-VDRS 2022 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.