

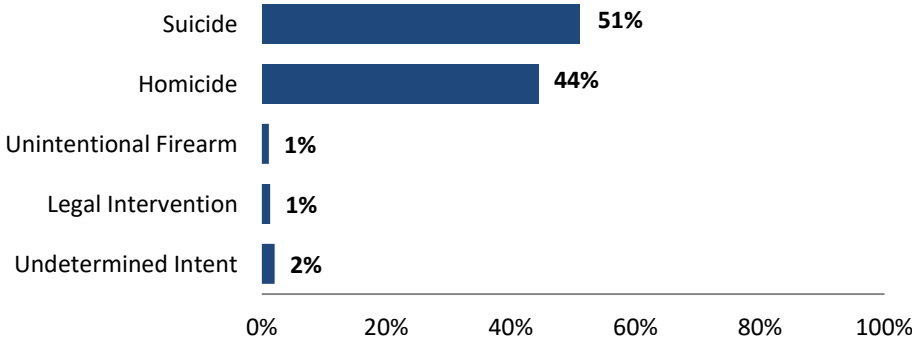
NC Violent Death Reporting System

VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: MECKLENBURG 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 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, 2013-2022*



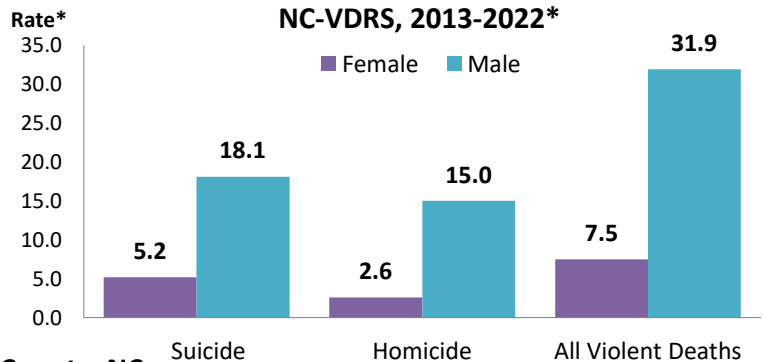
- For the years 2013-2022, there were 2,077 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Mecklenburg County. Of these 2,077 deaths, 1,981 were NC residents (95.4%) and 1,840 were Mecklenburg County residents (88.6%).

- There were 1059 suicides (51.0%), 923 homicides (44.4%), 24 unintentional firearm deaths (1.2%), 28 deaths from legal intervention (1.3%), and 43 deaths of undetermined intent (2.1%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

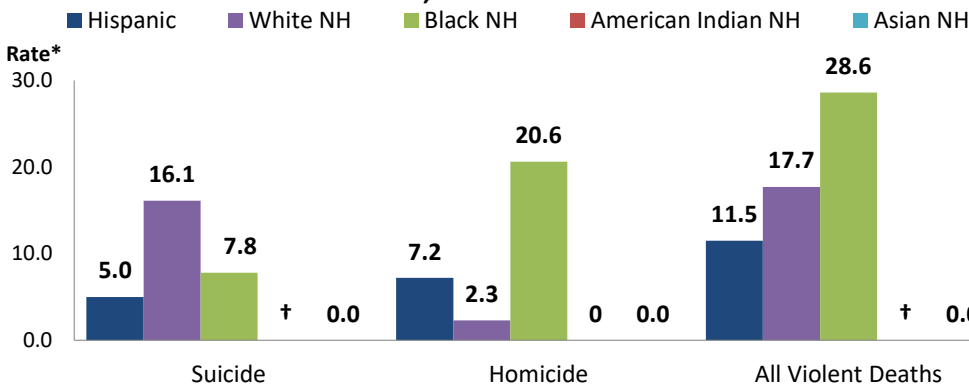
- In Mecklenburg County, the suicide ratio was 3.5 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 5.8 times higher in males than in females.

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



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

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



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

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

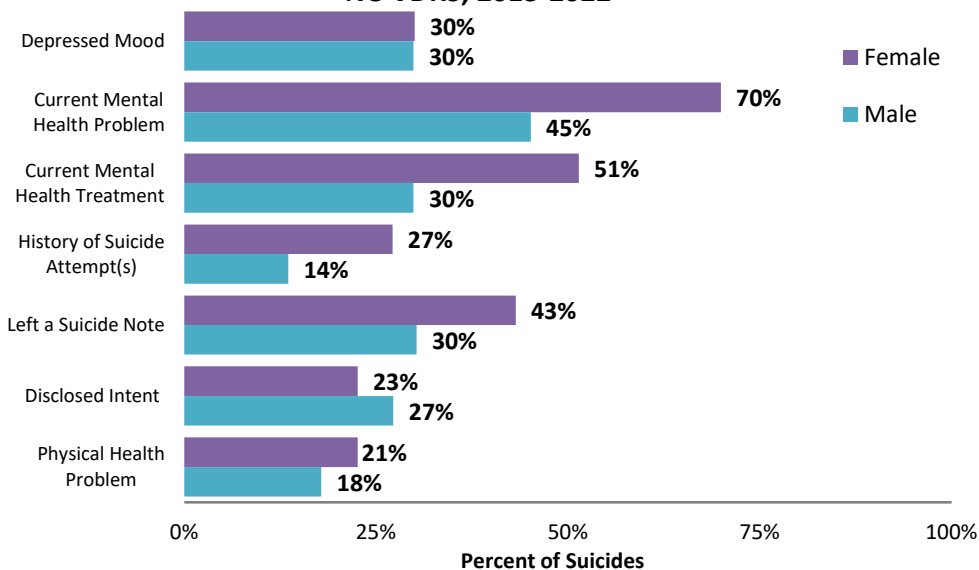
- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) White victims (16.1 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH Black victims (7.8 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (20.6 per 100,000 population) followed by Hispanic victims (7.2 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 20-24 with 26.0 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 75-84 with 17.0 suicides per 100,000.
- More than three quarters of homicides (84.8%) and nearly half of suicides (50.5%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 14.6% of homicides and 19.5% 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 (63.4%) than for male (40.7%) victims.

Circumstances of Suicides: Mecklenburg County, NC:

NC-VDRS, 2013-2022*



- Thirty percent (29.9%) of male and 30.0% of female Mecklenburg County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.

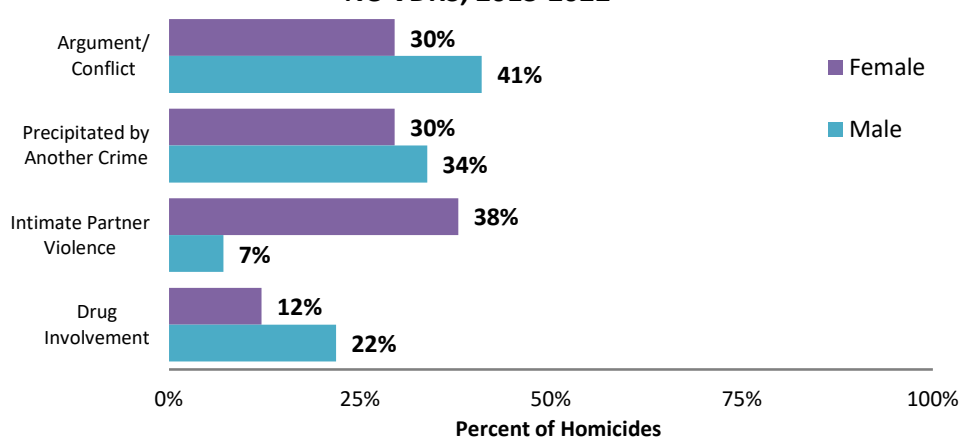
- Seventy percent (70.0%) of female and 45.2% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (27.2%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (13.6%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 95.3% of cases had circumstance information. Nine females and 41 males were missing circumstance information.

Circumstances of Homicides: Mecklenburg County, NC:

NC-VDRS, 2013-2022*



- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (41.0%) than for female homicides (29.6%).

- Thirty percent (29.6%) of female homicides and 33.8% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 37.9% of female homicides, but only 7.1% of male homicides.

*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 88.6% of cases had circumstance information. Thirteen females and 92 males were missing circumstance information.

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
NC Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432

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2022 FINAL DATA 8/14/2023



NC DEPARTMENT OF
**HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES**
Division of Public Health
Injury and Violence Prevention Branch



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