

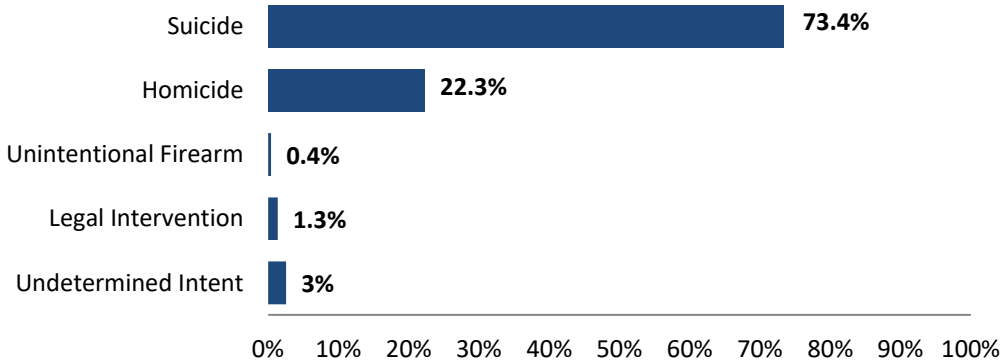
NC Violent Death Reporting System

VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: WAKE COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2010-2019

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 residence¹. For more information, please visit <https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/About/ncVDRS.htm>.

¹ 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: Wake County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019*



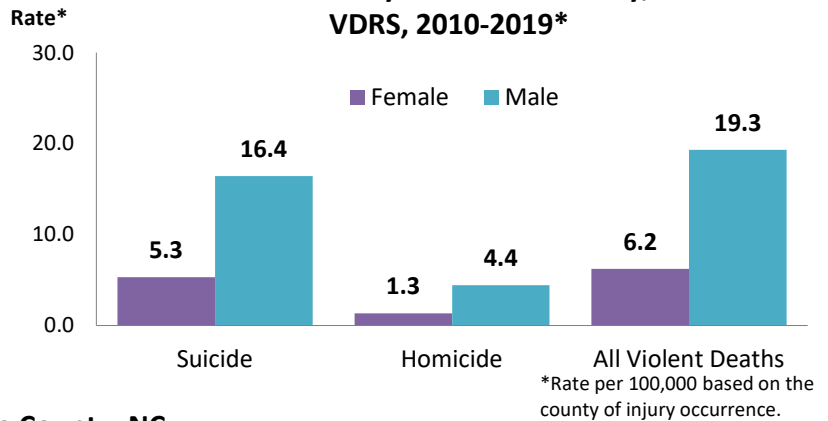
- For the years 2010-2019, there were 1,268 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Wake County. Of these 1,268 deaths, 1,241 were NC residents (97.9%) and 1,148 were Wake County residents (90.5%).

- There were 931 suicides (73.4%), 283 homicides (22.3%), five unintentional firearm deaths (0.4%), 17 deaths from legal intervention (1.3%), and 32 deaths of undetermined intent (2.5%).

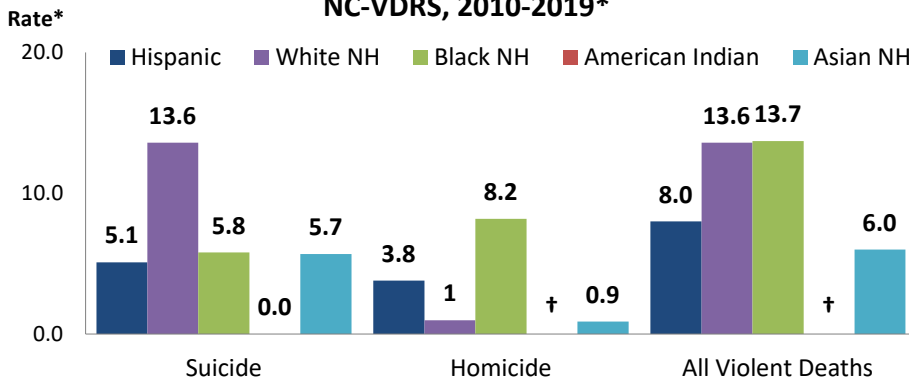
*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- In Wake County, the suicide ratio was 3.1 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: Wake County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019*



Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Wake County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019*



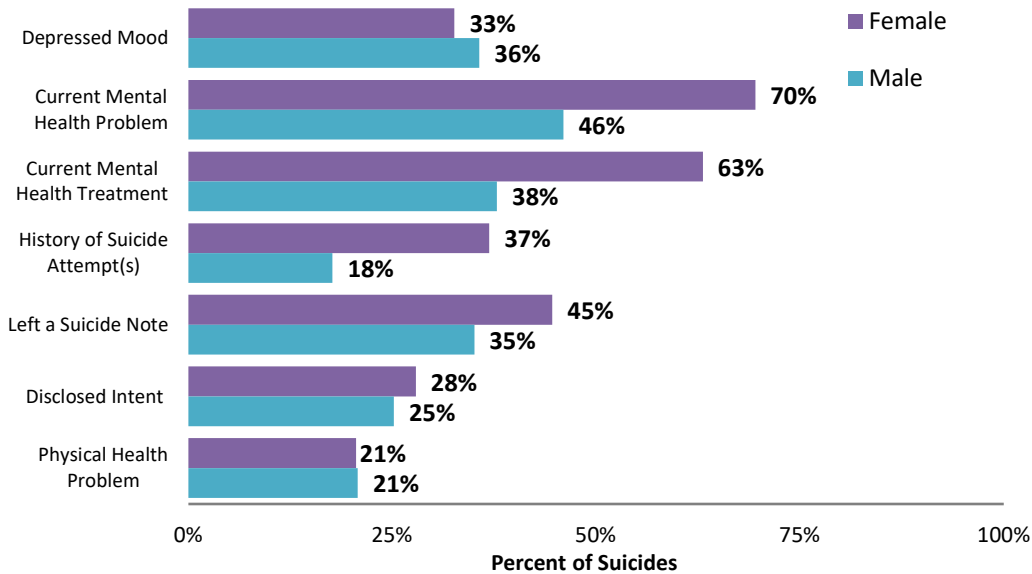
- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) white victims (13.6 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH Black victims (5.8 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (8.2 per 100,000 population) followed by Hispanic victims (3.8 per 100,000).

*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

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those aged 20-24 with 8.5 homicides per 100,000, while suicides peaked among those aged 85 and older with 19.3 suicides per 100,000.
- More than two thirds of homicides (69.3%) and nearly half of suicides (44.7%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 78.4% of homicides and 77.9% 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 (78.7%) than for male (57.9%) victims.

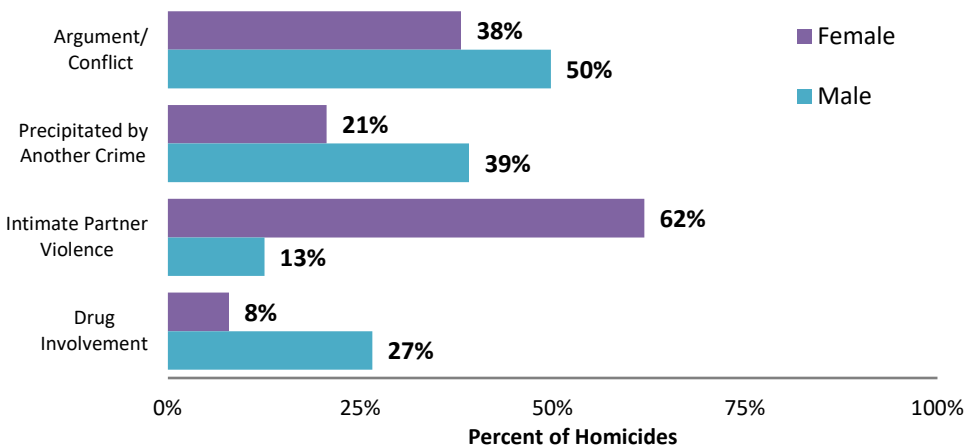
Circumstances of Suicides: Wake County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019*



*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 94.8% of cases had circumstance information. Seven females and 41 males were missing circumstance information.

- Thirty-six percent (35.7%) of male and 32.6% of female Wake County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.
- Seventy percent (69.5%) of female and 46.0% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.
- Females (36.9%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (17.7%).

Circumstances of Homicides: Wake County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019*



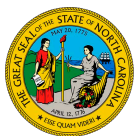
*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 95.4% of cases had circumstance information. Two females and 11 males were missing circumstance information.

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (49.8%) than for female homicides (38.1%).
- Twenty-one percent (20.6%) of female homicides and 39.1% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.
- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 61.9% of female homicides, but only in 12.6% of male homicides.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5 NU17CE924955-02-00 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

N.C. Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425
N.C. Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432

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2019 FINAL DATA 8/16/21



NC DEPARTMENT OF
**HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES**
Division of Public Health



Please see the NC-VDRS 2019 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.