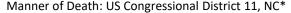
NC Violent Death Reporting System

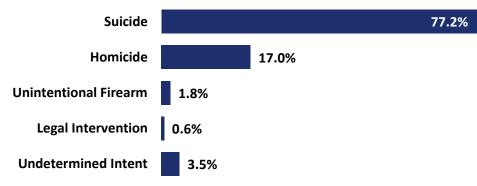
VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: US CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT 11, 2021

 An estimated 747,139 North Carolina residents reside in US Congressional District 11.

- In 2021, there were 171 violent deaths from injuries sustained by individuals living in US Congressional District 11.
- The majority of decedents were residents of Buncombe (31%), Henderson (15.2%), and Macon (11.1%) counties.



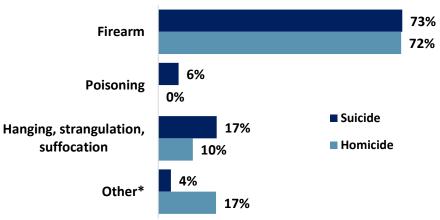




• There were 132 suicides (77.2%), 29 homicides (17.0%), three unintentional firearm deaths (1.8%), one deaths from lega intervention (0.6%) and 6 deaths of undetermined intent (3.5%).

- Firearms were involved in 72.7% of suicides and 72.4% of homicides.
- Among homicides caused by firearms, 76.2% were caused by handguns, 4.8% were caused by shotguns, and 19.1% were caused by rifles.
- Among suicides caused by firearms, 78.1% were caused by handguns, 9.4% were caused by shotguns, and 12.5% were caused by rifles.
- The second leading method of death for suicide was hanging, stragulation, or suffocation (17.4%).

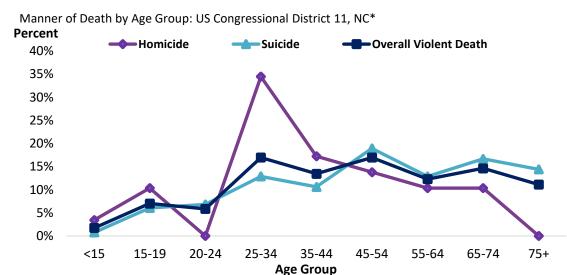
Firearms were involved in 72.7% of all homicide and suicide deaths Method of Death: US Congressional District 11, NC*



*Other includes falls, motor vehicle, sharp instrument, fire/burns, unkown and other

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 residential address of the victim and, instead of a rate, the ocurrent ratio is reported. This document summarizes fatal injuries from violence that occurred in US Congressional District 11 for the year 2021. Since not all deaths resulting from violence are able to be geocoded, the violent death numbers represented in this fact sheet may be slightly underestimated. Page 1 of 2

^{*}Based on the residential address of the victim



- Suicides and homicides displayed different age patterns.
- Percentage of total homicides peaked among those 25-34 with 34.5% of total homicides, where percent of total suicides peaked among those 45-54 with 18.9% of total suicides.
- Percentage of overall violent deaths peaked among those 25-34 at 17.0% of total violent deaths.

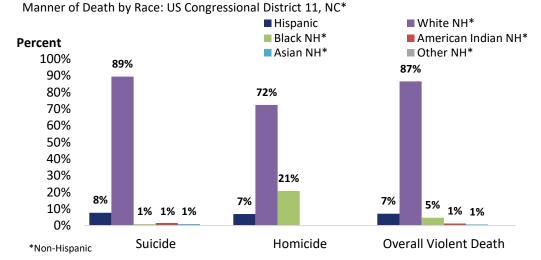
- *Age group percents are taken of total homicide, total suicide and total overall violent deaths
- The majority of suicide and homicide victims were male. There were 102 male suicide victims and 22 male homicide victims, which accounted for 77.3% and 75.9% of victims respecitively.
- There were 30 female suicide victims and 7 female homicide victims, which accounted for 22.7% and 24.1% of victims respecitively.

Males consistently have higher proportions of violent deaths than females

Manner of Death by Sex: US Congressional District 11, NC*



Uneven distributions are seen among race and manner of death



- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. 89.4% of suicide victims were Non-Hispanic (NH) whites while only 0.8% were NH black.
- In contrast, 20.7% of homicide victims were NH blacks, and 72.4% were NH whites.
- Overall, there were 12 (7.0%) Hispanic, 148 (86.6%) NH white, 8 (4.7%) NH black, 2 (1.2%) NH American Indian, and 1 (0.6%) NH Asian victims.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5NU17/CE002613-05-00 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).





NC Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425 NC Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432 State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / www.ncdhhs.gov

NCDHHS is an equal opportunity employer and provider. 2021 FINAL DATA 8/14/2023

Please see the NC-VDRS 2021 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.