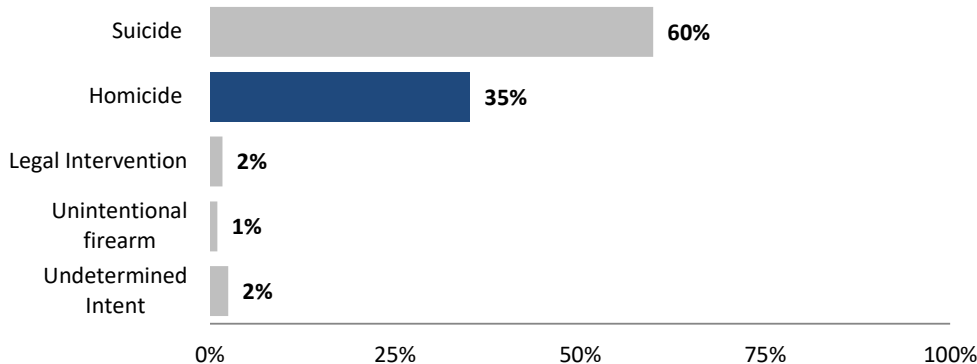


NC Violent Death Reporting System

HOMICIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA, 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. For more information, please visit <https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/About/ncVDRS.htm>.

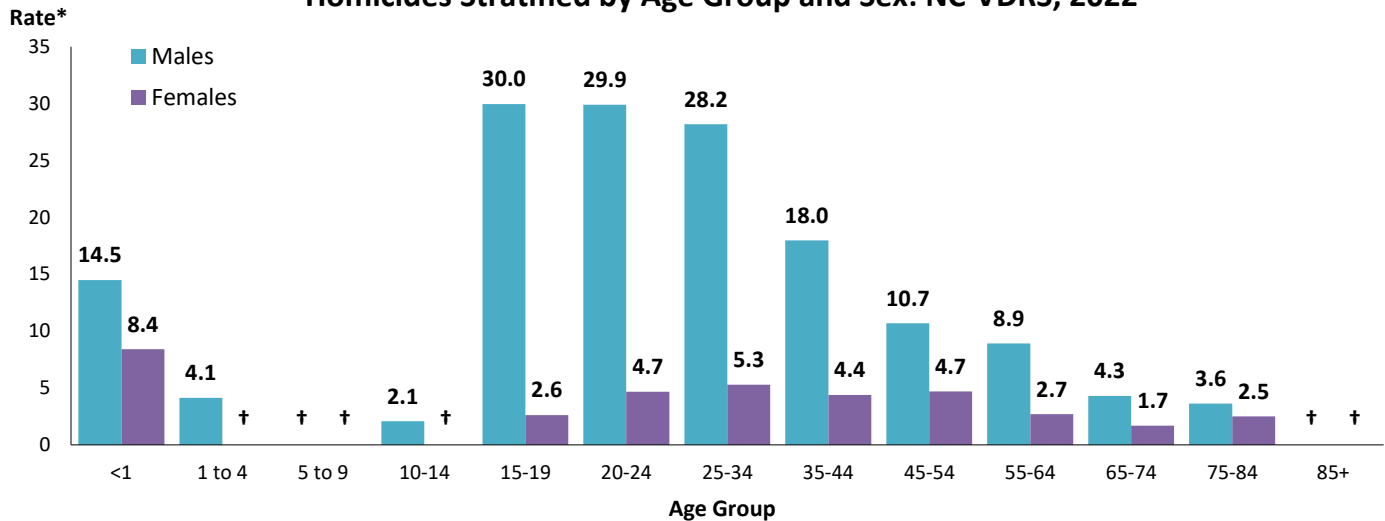
Violent Deaths by Manner of Death: NC-VDRS, 2022



- Of the 2,610 violent deaths in North Carolina, 916 (35.1%) were homicides.

- There were 1,562 suicides (59.8%), 43 deaths from legal intervention (1.6%), 25 unintentional firearm deaths (1.0%), and 64 deaths of undetermined intent (2.5%).

Homicides Stratified by Age Group and Sex: NC-VDRS, 2022



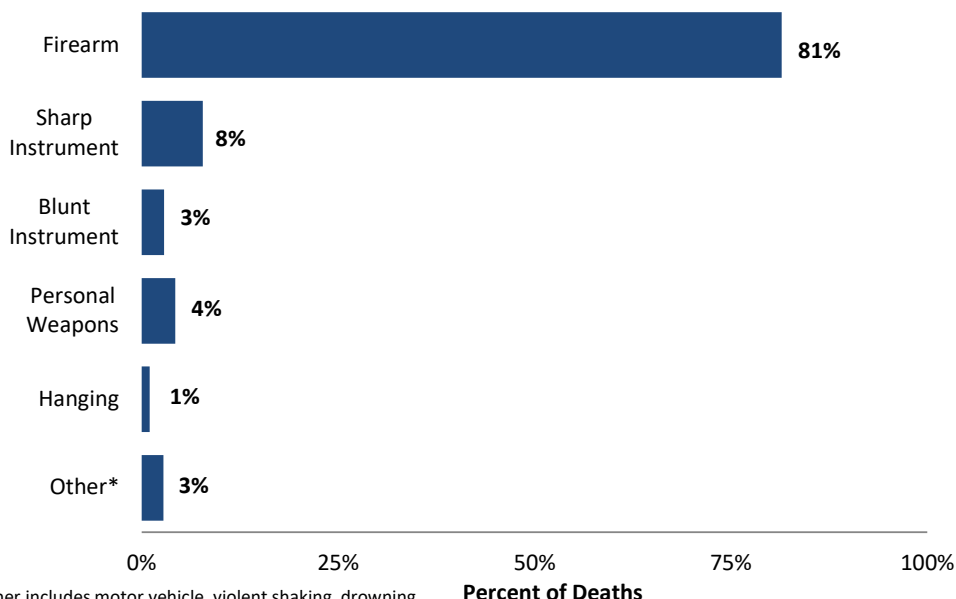
* Rate per 100,000 NC population

† Indicates 1-4 deaths. Rates based on small numbers of deaths are considered unstable and should not be used.

- For every age group, there were more homicides for males than females. Homicides among females peaked among those aged 25-34, with a rate of 5.3 per 100,000. For males, the homicide rate peaked among those aged 15-19, with a rate of 30.0 per 100,000. The rate of homicides was approximately 4.3 times greater for males than females overall, and the rate for 15- to 24-year-olds was 8.2 times greater for males than females.

- Homicide patterns differed by race. Although non-Hispanic (NH) Whites composed nearly two-thirds (63.2%) of the total population, they accounted for 23.6% of homicides (n=216 deaths), while NH Black homicide victims accounted for 64.0% or 586 deaths. In 2022, the rate of homicides for NH Black residents was 25.8 per 100,000, compared to a rate of 3.3 per 100,000 for NH Whites. NH American Indians also had a high rate of homicide, 26.1 per 100,000 (n=29 deaths).

Method of Homicide Deaths: NC-VDRS, 2022

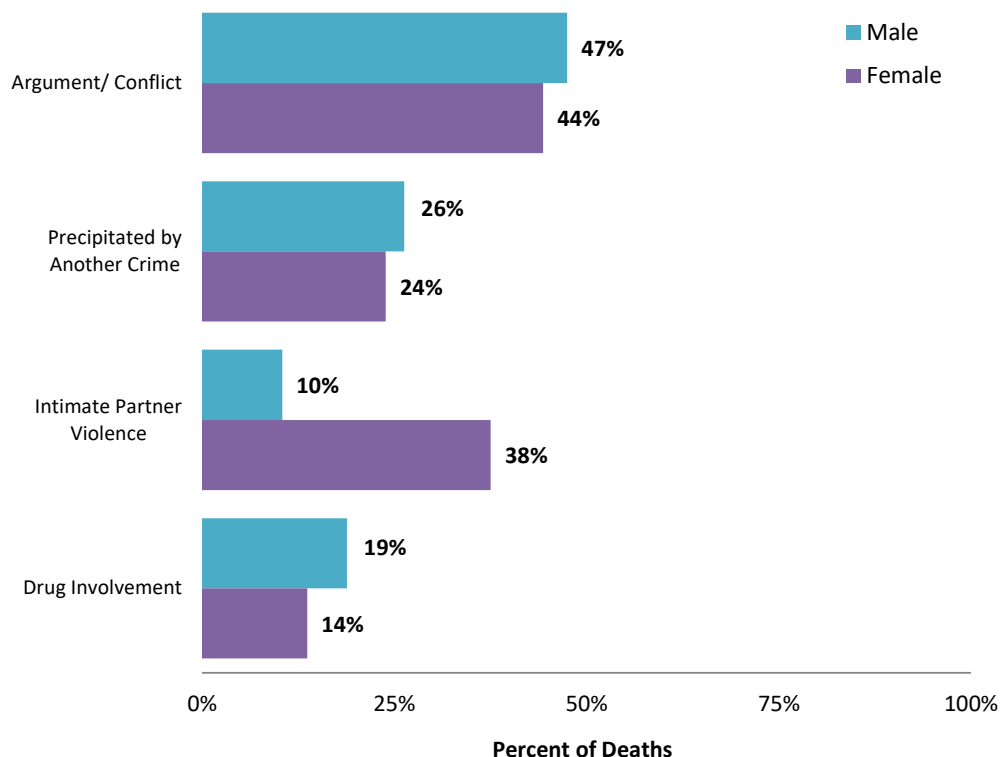


- Firearms were used in 81.4% of homicides, while sharp instruments were used in 7.8% of all homicides.

- Of the remaining methods used in homicides (11%), each were used in 4.3% of homicides or less.

*Other includes motor vehicle, violent shaking, drowning, fire/burns, intentional neglect, unknown method, and other causes of death.

Circumstances of Homicides: NC-VDRS, 2022



- Argument, abuse, or conflict (unrelated to intimate partner violence [IPV]) was noted as a contributing factor in 47.5% of male and 44.3% of female homicides with reported circumstances.

- Of the homicides that were precipitated by another crime, such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking, 26.3% were male and 23.9% were female.

- IPV was indicated as a contributing factor in 15.8% of homicides overall, 10.4% were male homicides, and 37.5% were female homicides.

- Drug involvement was identified as a contributing factor in 17.8% of all homicides, 18.8% of male homicides, and 13.6% of female homicides.

*96.9% of cases had circumstance information. Four females and 24 males were missing circumstance information.

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).

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 7/11/2024

Please see the NC-VDRS 2022 Annual Report for additional data and technical information:
<https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/ViolentDeathData.htm>



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

