

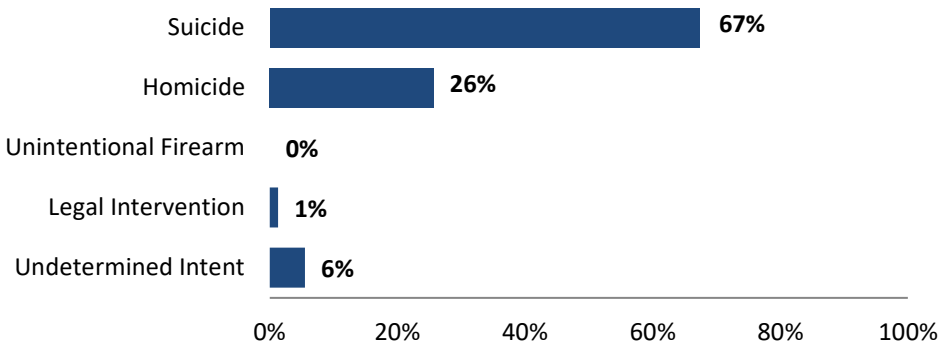
NC Violent Death Reporting System

VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: NEW HANOVER 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 . 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>.

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: New Hanover County, NC:
NC-VDRS, 2010-2019***



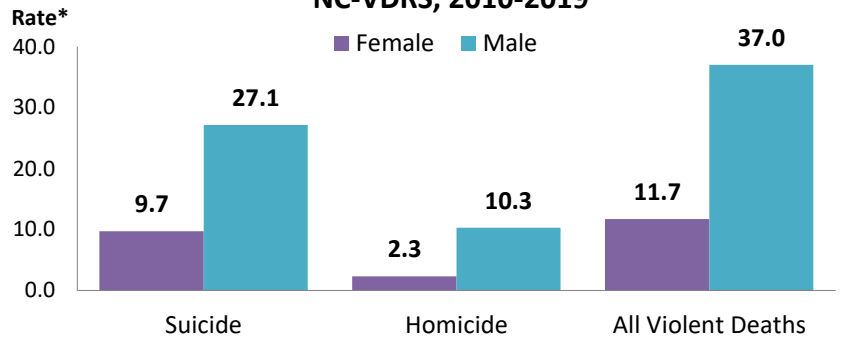
- For the years 2010-2019, there were 521 violent deaths from injuries sustained in New Hanover County. Of these 521 deaths, 507 were NC residents (97.3%) and 463 were New Hanover County residents (88.9%).

- There were 351 suicides (67.4%), 134 homicides (25.7%), zero unintentional firearm deaths (0.0%), seven deaths from legal intervention (1.3%), and 29 deaths of undetermined intent (5.6%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

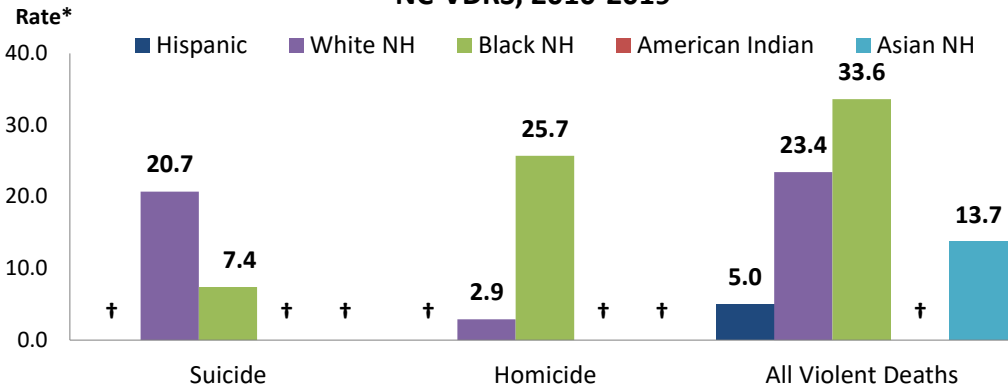
- In New Hanover County, the suicide ratio was 2.8 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 4.5 times higher in males than in females.

**Manner of Death by Sex: New Hanover County, NC:
NC-VDRS, 2010-2019***



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

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



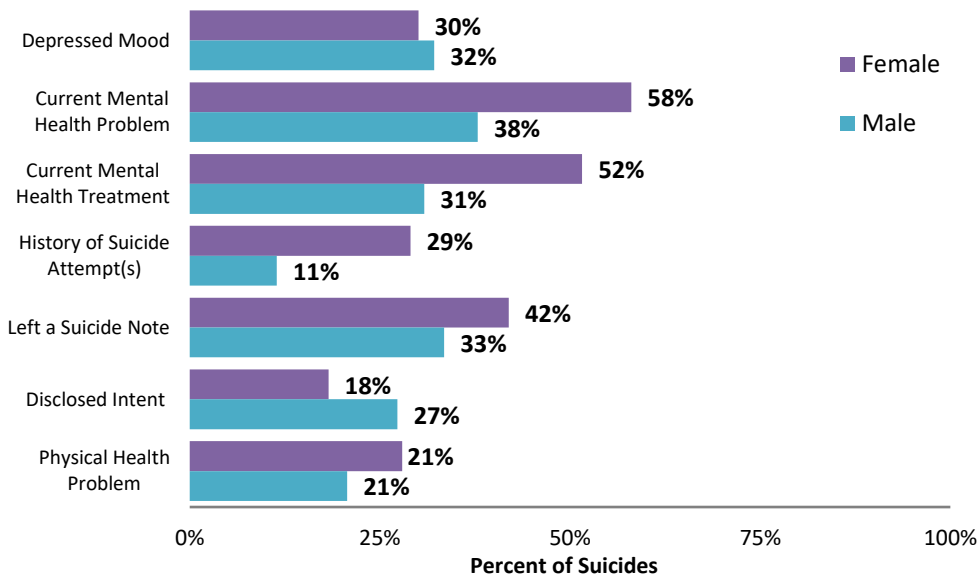
*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence. † Rate suppressed, 1-4 deaths. Chart excludes two deaths of unknown or other race/ethnicity

- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) white victims (20.7 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH Black victims (7.4 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (25.7 per 100,000 population) followed by NH white victims (2.9 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those aged 15-19 with 11.3 homicides per 100,000, while suicides peaked among those aged 45-54 with 27.9 suicides per 100,000.
- Nearly three quarters of homicides (73.1%) and half of suicides (50.1%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 24.6% of homicides and 27.6% 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 (74.1%) than for male (63.4%) victims.

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



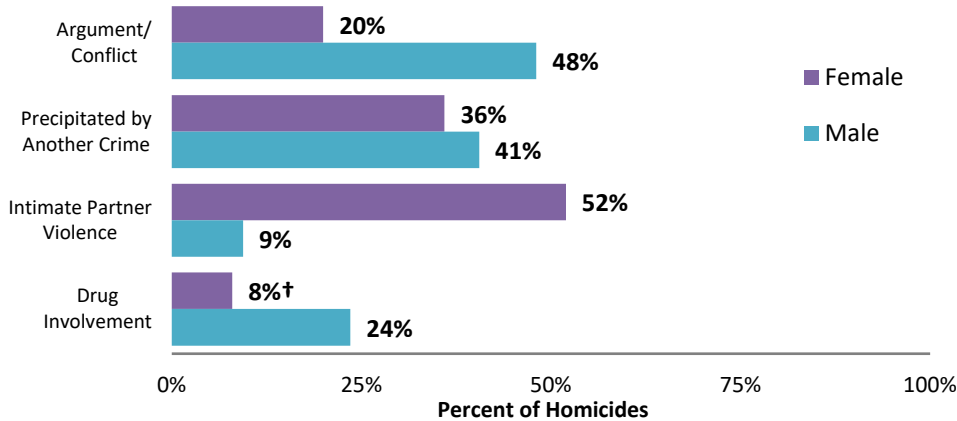
- Thirty-two percent (32.2%) of male and 30.1% of female New Hanover County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

- Fifty-eight percent (58.1%) of female and 37.9% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (29.0%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (11.5%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 91.2% of cases had circumstance information. Six females and 25 males were missing circumstance information.

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



- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (48.1%) than for female homicides (20.0%).

- Thirty-six percent (36.0%) of female homicides and 40.6% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 52.0% of female homicides, but only 9.4% of male homicides.

*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 97.8% of cases had circumstance information. One female and two males were missing circumstance information.

† There were fewer than 5 deaths

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).

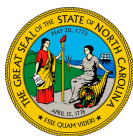
N.C. Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425

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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.