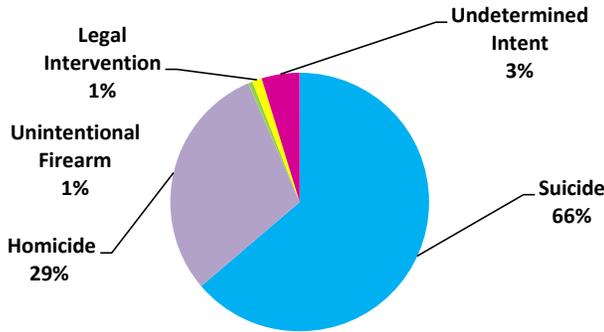


HOMICIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA

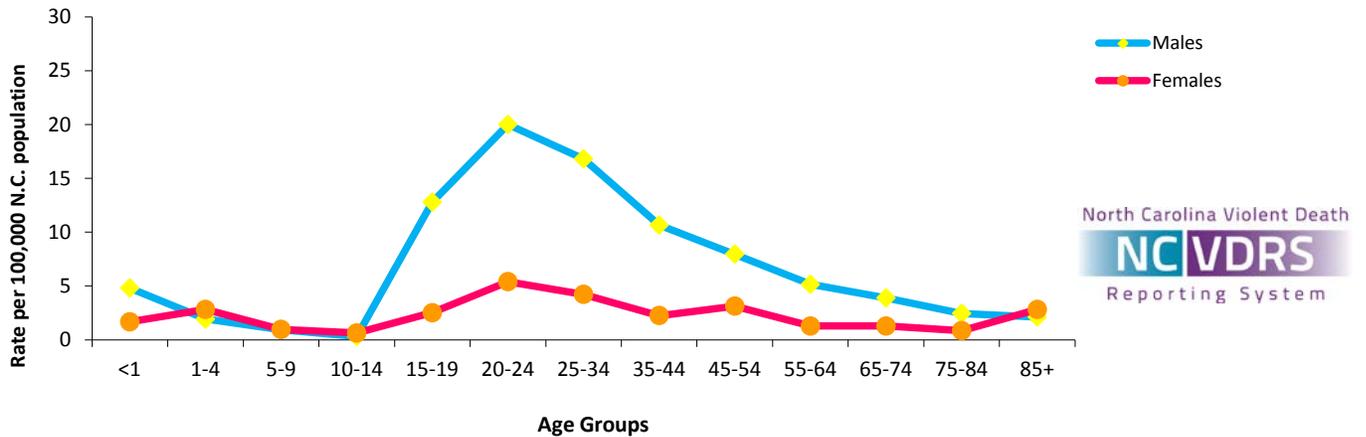
The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths that occur in North Carolina resulting from violence: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths for which intent could not be determined. NC-VDRS is a multi-source system that gathers information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports. The goal of this system is to aid researchers, legislators, and community interest groups in the development of public health prevention strategies to reduce violent deaths. NC-VDRS began collecting data in January 2004. This document summarizes homicides among North Carolina residents for the year 2011.

Manner of Death: NC-VDRS, 2011



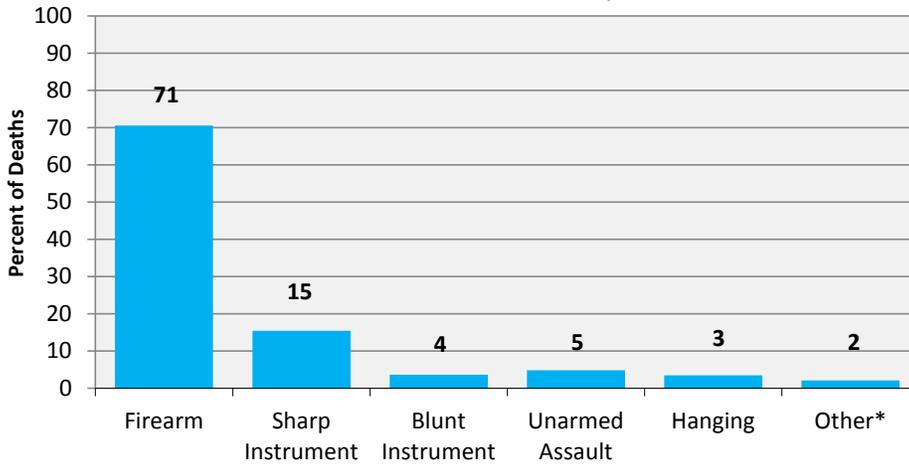
- Five hundred and nineteen North Carolina residents died as a result of homicide in 2011.
- The total number of deaths as a result of violence was 1,819. There were 1,202 suicides (66%), 519 homicides (29%), 20 deaths from legal interventions (1%), 16 unintentional firearm deaths (<1%) and 62 deaths of undetermined intent (3%).

Homicide Rates (per 100,000 N.C. Population) Stratified by Age Group and Gender: NC-VDRS, 2011



- Various spikes in homicide rates were observed when the rates were graphed by age group. For females, the homicide rate peaked in those ages 20-24 and for those over the age of 85. For males, the homicide rate peaked for the 20-34 age group. The rate of homicide was five times greater for males than females 15-19 years of age.
- Homicide patterns differed by race; a total of 262 N.C. homicide victims were black, constituting 50 percent of all homicide victims. Although whites composed three-fourths (73 %) of the total population, they accounted for 43 percent of homicides (227 deaths). In 2011, the rate of homicide for blacks was 12.0, compared to a rate of 3.2 per 100,000 N.C. residents for whites. American Indians also had a high rate of homicide (10.7 per 100,000 N.C. residents) but for only 17 deaths.

Method of Death: NC-VDRS, 2011

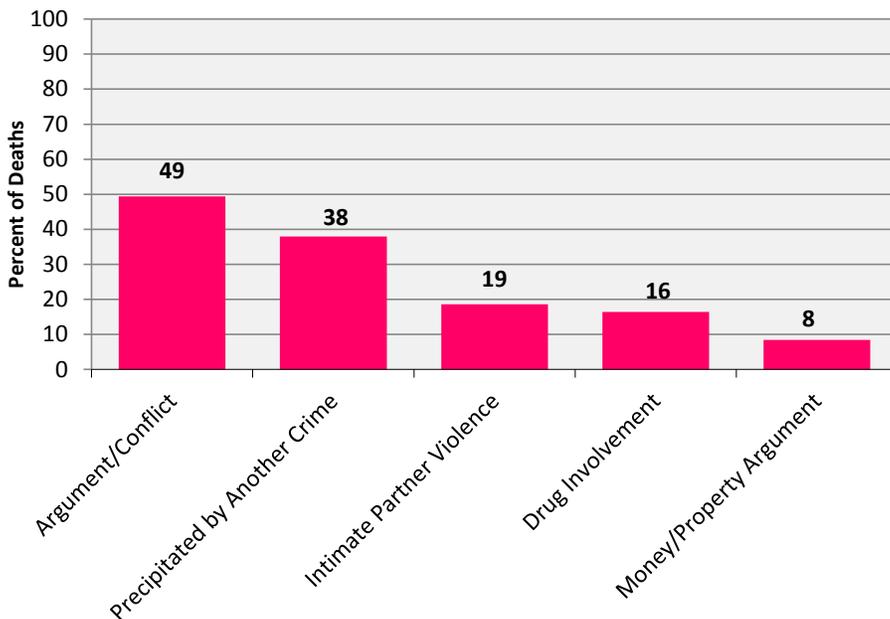


- Firearms were used in 71 percent of homicides; sharp instruments were used in 15 percent.

- The remaining methods were each used seven or less percent of the time.

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

Circumstances of Homicide: NC-VDRS, 2011



- Argument, abuse, or conflict unrelated to intimate partner violence (IPV) was noted as a contributing factor in 49 percent of homicides with reported circumstances.

- Thirty-eight percent of homicides were precipitated by another crime, such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- IPV was indicated as a contributing factor in 19 percent of homicides.

- Sixteen percent of all homicides with circumstances were identified as having drug involvement.



North Carolina Violent Death
NCVDRS
 Reporting System

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5U17/CE423098-10 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

State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / www.ncdhhs.gov

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