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 all deaths from violence among Hispanic residents for the years 2008-2017.

- For the year 2017, there were 972,288 Hispanics living in North Carolina, accounting for 9.5% of the state’s population.

- Hispanics had the second lowest rate of violent death by race in North Carolina (9.6 per 100,000 population) from 2008 to 2017.

- From 2008 to 2017, 811 Hispanic residents in North Carolina died by violence.

- There were 339 homicides (41.8%), 444 suicides (54.7%), nine unintentional firearm deaths (1.1%), eight deaths due to legal interventions (1.0%), and 11 deaths of undetermined intent (1.4%).

- Hispanics accounted for 7.7% of all homicides and 2.7% of all suicides, across all racial groups in North Carolina from 2008 to 2017.

- In contrast, NH Blacks accounted for 54.8% of all homicides and 8.4% of all suicides, across all racial groups in North Carolina from 2008 to 2017.
• Of all homicides among Hispanics with known circumstance information, almost half (45.9%) involved an argument or conflict.

• Another serious crime (e.g., robbery, burglary) precipitated 37.7% of homicides among Hispanics.

• Of these homicides, 15% involved intimate partner violence.

• The majority of homicides (75.2%) and suicides (43.4%) among Hispanics were committed using firearms.

• The second most common method of homicide among Hispanics was sharp instruments (11.0%).

• The second most common method of suicide was hanging, strangulation or suffocation (37.5%).

**Method of Death Among Hispanics: NC-VDRS, 2008-2017**

- **Suicides**
  - Firearm: 75%
  - Sharp Instrument: 3%
  - Blunt Instrument: 11%
  - Poisoning: 11%
  - Hanging, Strangulation, Suffocation: 5%
  - Other method*: 5%

- **Homicides**
  - Firearm: 43%
  - Sharp Instrument: 3%
  - Blunt Instrument: 5%
  - Poisoning: 11%
  - Hanging, Strangulation, Suffocation: 3%
  - Other method*: 5%

*Other includes fire/burns, falls, intentional neglect, personal weapons and other methods.

**Homicide Circumstances* Among Hispanics, 2008-2017**

- Argument or conflict: 46%
- Precipitated by another crime: 38%
- Intimate partner violence: 15%
- Drug involvement: 12%

* 90.3% of homicide cases had circumstance information.

**Suicide Circumstances* Among Hispanics, 2008-2017**

- Current mental health problem: 30%
- Current depressed mood: 31%
- Current mental health treatment: 25%
- Left suicide note: 24%
- Intimate partner problem: 46%
- Recent Crisis: 54%
- Disclosed intent: 27%
- Physical health problem: 7%
- History of suicide attempt(s): 16%
- Alcohol problem: 15%

* 91.7% of suicide cases had circumstance information.

• Among Hispanics suicide victims with known circumstance information, 30.2% were characterized as having a current mental health problem and 30.9% were characterized as being depressed at the time of suicide.

• Nearly one-quarter (24.1%) of Hispanics suicide victims left a suicide note and 26.7% disclosed their intent to complete suicide.

• Nearly half (46%) of Hispanics suicide victims experienced a recent problem with an intimate partner.