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 youth homicides (ages 0 - 24) among North Carolina residents for the years 2008-2017.

- For every age group, there were more youth homicides for males than females. Homicides among males and females both peaked among those aged 20-24, with a rate of 22.1 and 4.5 per 100,000 respectively. The rate of homicides was approximately 3.7 times greater for males than females overall, and the rate for 15-24 year-olds was 4.9 times greater for males than females.

- Youth homicide patterns differed by race. Although non-Hispanic (NH) whites composed more than half (57.4%) of the total population, they accounted for 20.6% of youth homicides, while NH Black homicide victims accounted for 25.1% of the total population but 67.4% of youth homicides. The rate of homicides for NH Blacks was 14.1 per 100,000 population, compared to a rate of 10.8, 3.3, and 1.9 per 100,000 population for NH American Indians, Hispanics, and NH whites respectively.

• Of the 3,487 violent deaths in North Carolina among youth, age 0-24, there were 1,701 homicides (48.8%).

**Homicides by Age Group and Sex: NC-VDRS, 2008-2017**

- **Homicide**
- **Suicide**
- **Unintentional Firearm**
- **Legal Intervention**
- **Undetermined Intent**

- Rate per 100,000 NC population

- Rate per 100,000 population

- Age Groups:
  - <1
  - 1 to 4
  - 5 to 9
  - 10-14
  - 15-19
  - 20-24

- N.C. Division of Public Health - N.C. Violent Death Reporting System ~
**Method of Death: NC-VDRS, 2008-2017**

- Firearms were used in 76.7% of youth homicides, while sharp instruments were used in 6.8% of all homicides.
- Personal weapons were used in 8.1% of youth homicides. The remaining methods were each used 4% of the time or less.

**Circumstances of Homicide: NC-VDRS, 2008-2017**

- Argument, abuse or conflict unrelated to intimate partner violence (IPV) was noted as a contributing factor in 45.5% of youth homicides with reported circumstances.
- Of youth homicides, 30.1% were precipitated by another crime, such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- IPC was indicated as a contributing factor in 12.3% of homicides overall, 5.1% of male homicides, and 38.1% of female homicides.
- Drug involvement was identified as a contributing factor in 15.5% of all youth homicides, 17.9% of male youth homicides and 7.1% of female youth homicides.

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