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 2009-2018.

For the year 2018, there were 972,288 Hispanics living in North Carolina, accounting for 9.5 percent of the state's population.

Hispanics had the second lowest rate of violent death by race in North Carolina (8.9 per 100,000 population) from 2009 to 2018.

From 2009 to 2018, 782 Hispanic residents in North Carolina died by violence.

There were 361 homicides (46.2%), 391 suicides (50.0%), 7 unintentional firearm deaths (0.9%), 11 deaths due to legal interventions (1.4%), and 12 deaths of undetermined intent (1.5%).

Hispanics accounted for 6.7% of all homicides and 2.8% of all suicides, across all racial groups in North Carolina from 2009 to 2018.

In contrast, NH Blacks accounted for 55.9% of all homicides and 8.3% of all suicides, across all racial groups in North Carolina from 2009 to 2018.
The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5NU17/CE002613-05-00 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

The majority of homicides (75.2%) and suicides (41.6%) among Hispanics were committed using firearms.

The second most common method of homicide was sharp instruments (9.7%).

The second most common method of suicide was hanging, strangulation or suffocation (38.2%).

• Of all homicides among Hispanics with known circumstance information, almost half (44.4%) involved an argument or conflict.

• Another serious crime (e.g., robbery, burglary) precipitated 38.4% of homicides among Hispanics.

• Of these homicides, 14.7% involved intimate partner violence.

• Among Hispanic suicide victims with known circumstance information, 51.7% experienced a recent crisis.

• Almost one-third (32.6%) of victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem and 31.7% were characterized as being depressed at the time of suicide.

• Twenty-six percent (25.7%) of Hispanic suicide victims left a suicide note and 26.3% disclosed their intent to complete suicide.

• Forty-four percent (43.8%) of Hispanic suicide victims experienced a recent problem with an intimate partner.

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

Method of Death Among Hispanics: NC-VDRS, 2009-2018

Homicide Circumstances* Among Hispanics, 2009-2018

Suicide Circumstances* Among Hispanics, 2009-2018

* Ninety-one percent (90.5%) of homicide cases had circumstance information.

* Ninety-two percent (91.7%) of suicide cases had circumstance information.

* Ninety-two percent (91.7%) of suicide cases had circumstance information.