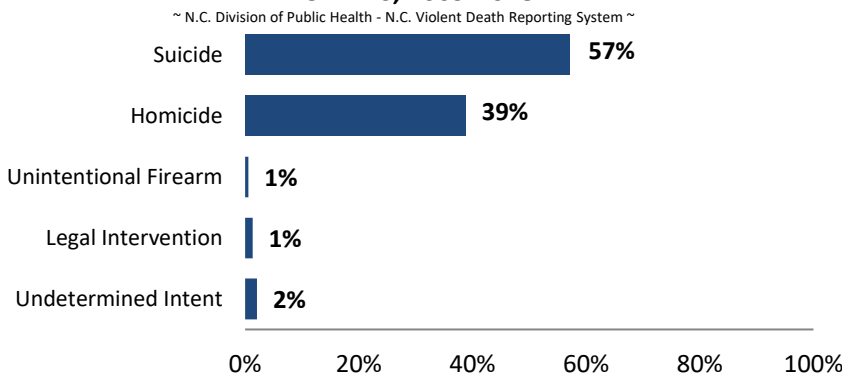


**VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA:  
 MECKENBURG COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2009-2018**

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. All deaths reported in this document are based on location of occurrence rather than residence and, instead of a rate, the occurrent ratio is reported. 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 this region. This document summarizes all fatal injuries from violence that occurred in Mecklenburg County for the years 2009-2018.

North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System

**Manner of Death: Mecklenburg County, N.C.:**  
**NC-VDRS, 2009-2018\***

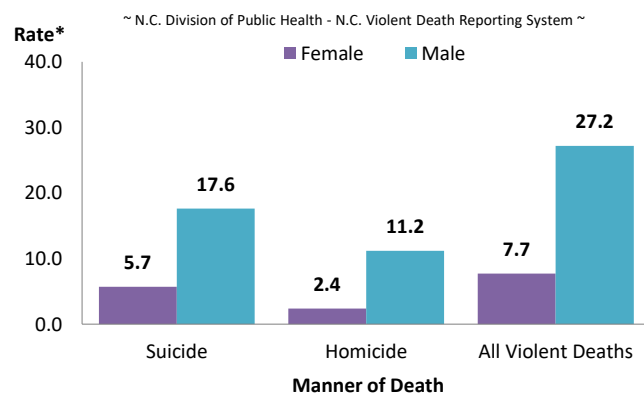


- For the years 2009-2018, there were 1714 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Mecklenburg County. Of these 1714 deaths, 1653 were N.C. residents (96.4%) and 1565 were Mecklenburg County residents (91.3%).
- There were 979 suicides (57.1%), 666 homicides (38.9%), 10 unintentional firearm deaths (0.6%), 23 deaths from legal intervention (1.3%), and 36 deaths of undetermined intent (2.1%).

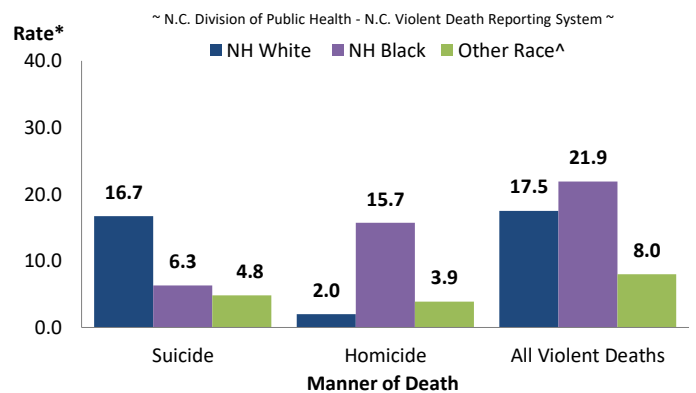
\*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- In Mecklenburg County, the suicide ratio was 3.1 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 4.7 times higher in males than in females.
- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be non-Hispanic (NH) white than non-Hispanic Black. NH whites had 16.7 suicides per 100,000 population versus 6.3 suicides per 100,000 population in NH Blacks. All other racial groups combined had 71 suicides.
- In contrast, NH Blacks had 15.7 homicides per 100,000 population as opposed to NH whites who had 2.0 homicides per 100,000 population. All other racial groups combined had 72 homicides.

**Manner of Death by Sex: Mecklenburg County, N.C.:**  
**NC-VDRS, 2009-2018\***



**Manner of Death by Race: Mecklenburg County, N.C.:**  
**NC-VDRS, 2009-2018\***



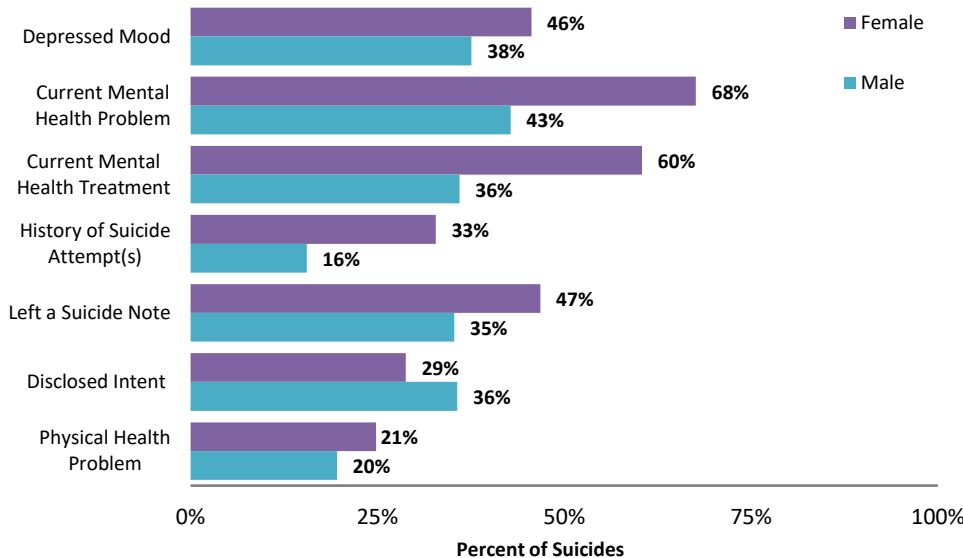
\*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

<sup>^</sup>Other race refers to Hispanics, American Indians, Asians, other races, and unspecified or unknown race.

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those aged 20-24 with 22.5 homicides per 100,000, where suicides peaked among those aged 85 and older with 16.8 suicides per 100,000.
- More than three quarters of homicides (78.4%) and nearly half of suicides (49.0%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 23.9% of homicides and 28.2% 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 (79.3%) than for male (54.4%) victims.

**Circumstances of Suicides: Mecklenburg County, N.C.:**  
**NC-VDRS, 2009-2018\***

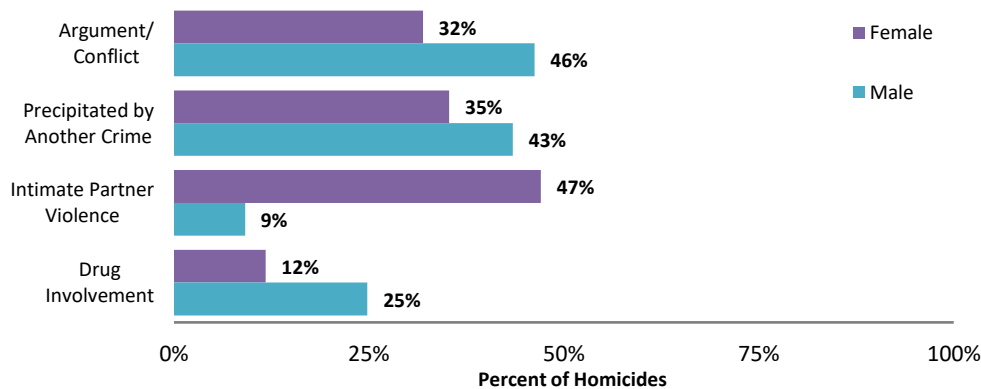
~ N.C. Division of Public Health - N.C. Violent Death Reporting System ~



\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 95.9% of cases had circumstance information. Six females and 34 males were missing circumstance information.

**Circumstances of Homicides: Mecklenburg County, N.C.:**  
**NC-VDRS, 2009-2018\***

~ N.C. Division of Public Health - N.C. Violent Death Reporting System ~



\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 93.5% of cases had circumstance information. Six females and 37 males were missing circumstance information.

- Thirty-eight percent (37.6%) of male and 45.6% of female Mecklenburg County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

- Sixty-eight percent (67.6%) of female and 42.8% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (32.8%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (15.5%).

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (46.2%) than for female homicides (31.9%).

- Thirty-five percent (35.3%) of female homicides and 43.5% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 47.1% of female homicides, but only 9.1% of male homicides.

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).

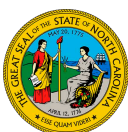
N.C. Division of Public Health / [www.publichealth.nc.gov](http://www.publichealth.nc.gov) / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425

N.C. Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432

State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / [www.ncdhhs.gov](http://www.ncdhhs.gov)

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2018 FINAL DATA 8/24



NC DEPARTMENT OF  
**HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES**  
Division of Public Health

North Carolina Violent Death  
**NC VDRS**  
Reporting System

Please see the NC-VDRS 2018 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.