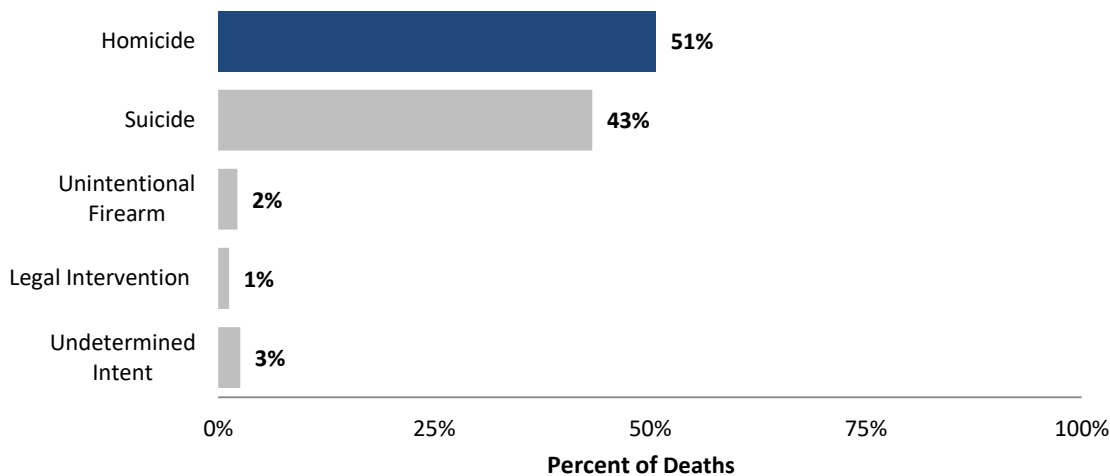


NC Violent Death Reporting System

YOUTH HOMICIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA: 2010-2019

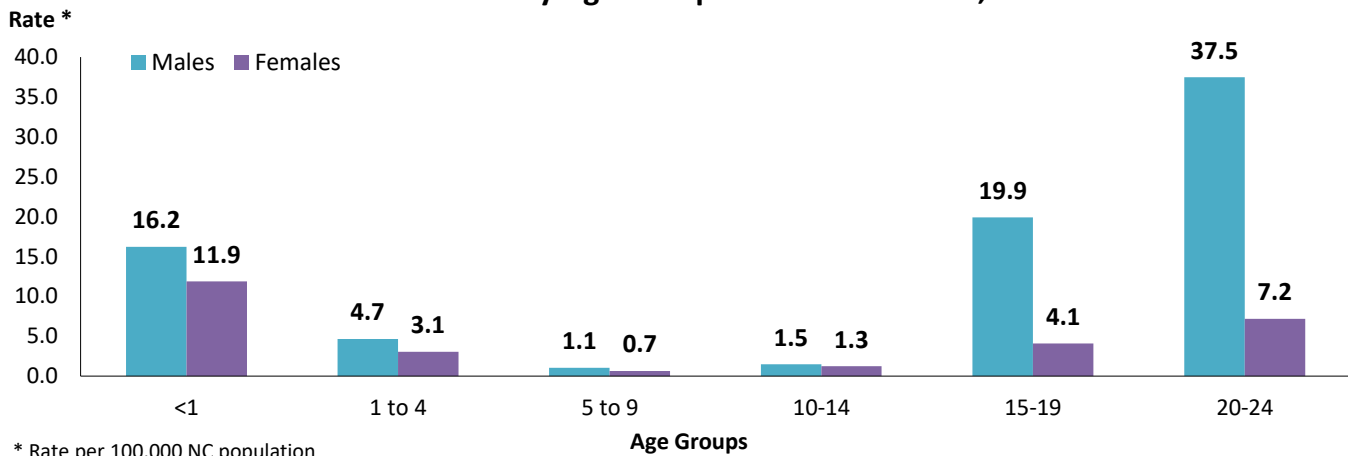
The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide surveillance system that collects detailed information on violent deaths that occur in North Carolina including: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths of undetermined intent. NC-VDRS triangulates information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports to understand and aid in the prevention of violent deaths. For more information, please visit <https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/About/ncVDRS.htm>.

Manner of Death among Youth (Ages 0-24): NC-VDRS, 2010-2019



- Of the 5,744 violent deaths in North Carolina among youth aged 0-24, there were 2,912 homicides (50.7%).

Youth Homicides by Age Group and Sex: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019

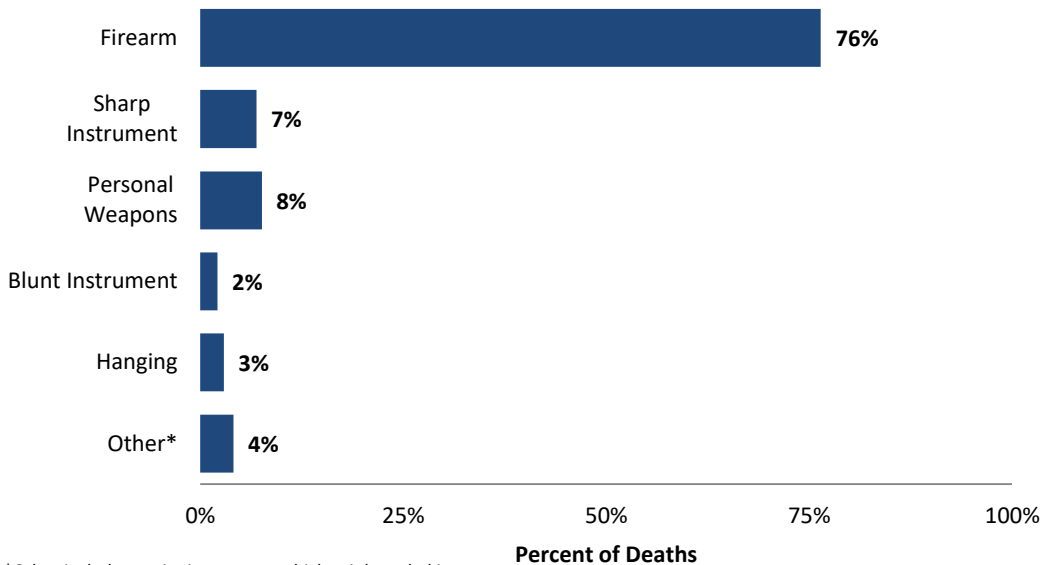


* Rate per 100,000 NC population

- For every age group, there were more youth homicides among males than females. Homicides among males and females both peaked among those aged 20-24, with a rate of 37.5 and 7.2 per 100,000 respectively. The rate of homicides was approximately 3.8 times greater for males than females overall, and the rate for 15- to 24 year-olds was 5.1 times greater for males than females.

- Youth homicide patterns differed by race. Although non-Hispanic (NH) whites composed more than half (56.4%) of the total population, they accounted for 20.4% of youth homicides, while NH Black homicide victims accounted for 25.0% of the total population but, 66.4% of youth homicides. The rate of homicides for NH Blacks victims was 23.6 per 100,000 population, compared to a rate of 21.5, 5.8, and 3.2 per 100,000 population for NH American Indians, Hispanics, and NH whites respectively.

Method of Youth Homicide: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019

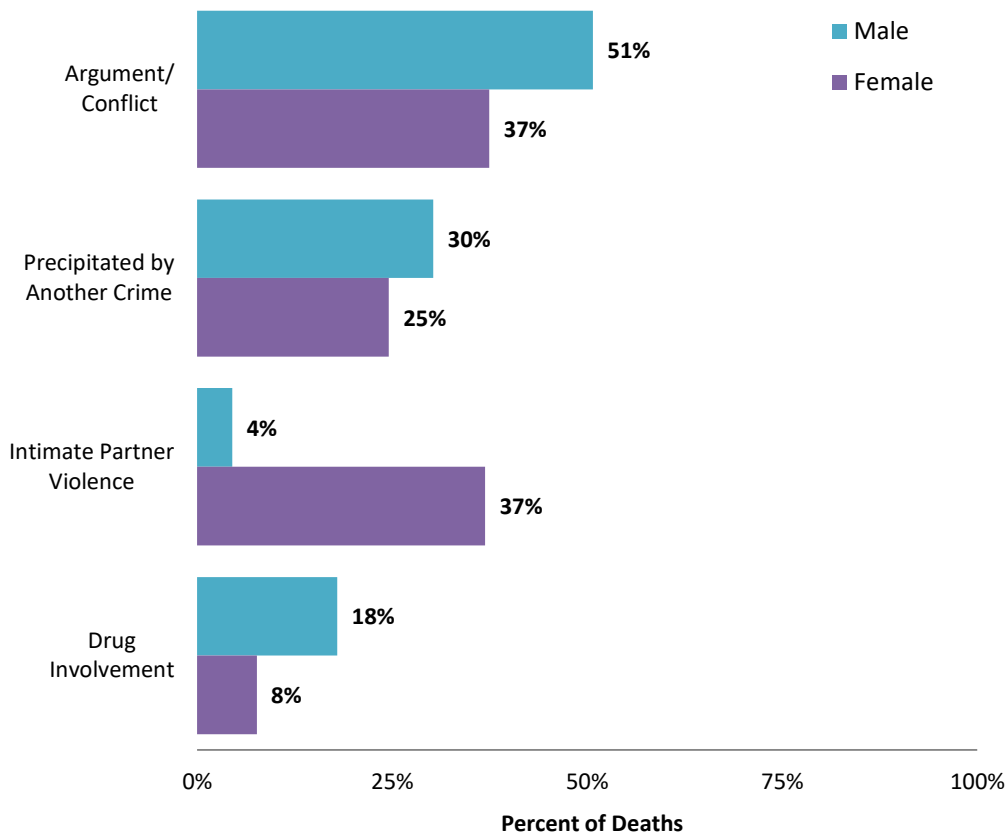


- Firearms were used in 76.4% of youth homicides, while sharp instruments were used in 6.9% of all homicides.

- Personal weapons (fists, feet, and hands) were used in 7.6% of youth homicides. Of the remaining methods used in homicides (16%), each method was used in 4.1% of homicides or less.

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

Circumstances of Homicides: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019



- Argument, abuse or conflict unrelated to intimate partner violence (IPV) was noted as a contributing factor in 48.0% of youth homicides with reported circumstances.

- Of youth homicides, 29.1% were precipitated by another crime, such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- IPV was indicated as a contributing factor in 11.3% of homicides overall, 4.5% of male homicides, and 36.9% of female homicides.

- Drug involvement was identified as a contributing factor in 15.8% of all youth homicides, 18.0% of male youth homicides and 7.6% of female youth homicides.

* 90.0% of cases had circumstance information. Thirty-one females and 260 males were missing circumstance information.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5 NU17CE924955-02-00 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

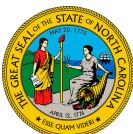
State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / www.ncdhhs.gov

N.C. DHHS is an equal opportunity employer and provider.

2019 FINAL DATA 8/16/21

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

<https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/DataSurveillance/ViolentDeathData.htm>



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

**NORTH CAROLINA VIOLENT DEATH
REPORTING SYSTEM**