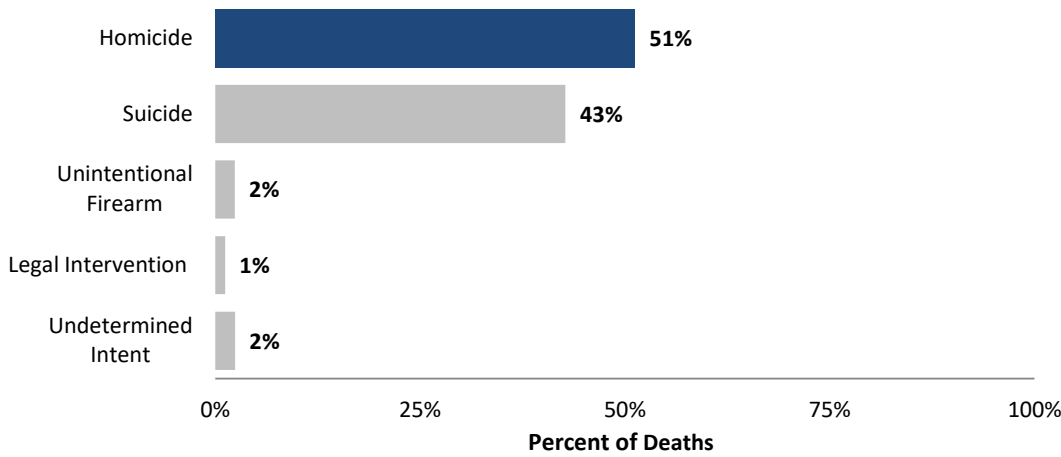


NC Violent Death Reporting System

YOUTH HOMICIDE IN NORTH CAROLINA: 2013-2022

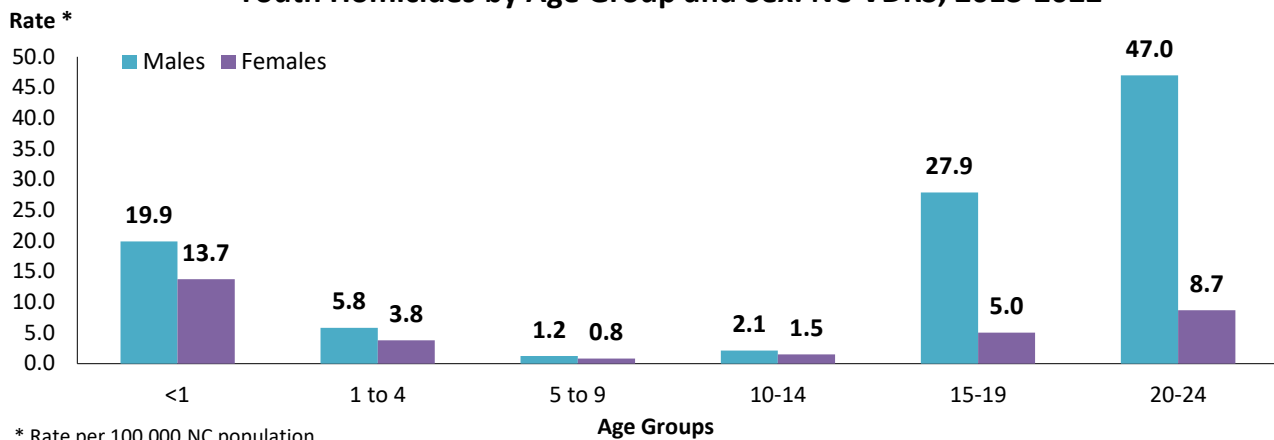
The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide surveillance system that collects detailed information on violent deaths that occur in North Carolina including: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths of undetermined intent. NC-VDRS uses 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, 2013-2022



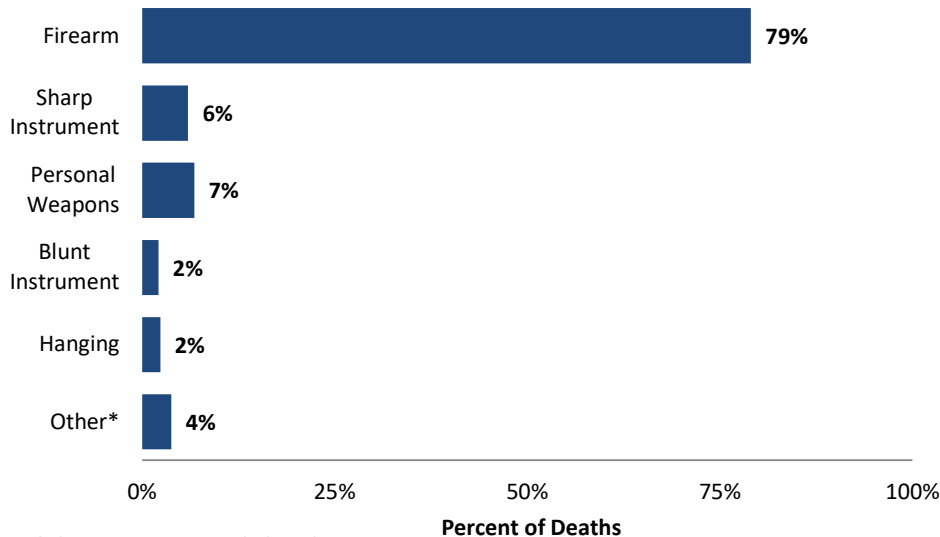
• Of the 7,394 violent deaths in North Carolina among youth aged 0-24, there were 3,789 homicides (51.2%).

Youth Homicides by Age Group and Sex: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022



- For every age group, there were more youth homicides among males than females. Homicide rates among females peaked among those aged less than 1, with a rate of 13.7 per 100,000. For males, the homicide rate peaked among those aged 20-24, with a rate of 47.0 per 100,000. The rate of homicides was approximately 4.1 times greater for males than females overall, and the rate for 15- to 24-year-olds was 5.5 times greater for males than females.
- Youth homicide patterns differed by race. Although non-Hispanic (NH) Whites composed more than half (56.1%) of the total population, they accounted for 18.8% of youth homicides, while NH Black homicide victims accounted for 24.3% of the total population but, 67.9% of youth homicides. The rate of homicides for NH Black victims was 33.7 per 100,000 population, compared to a rate of 28.7, 7.8, and 4.1 per 100,000 population for NH American Indians, Hispanics, and NH Whites respectively.

Method of Youth Homicide: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022

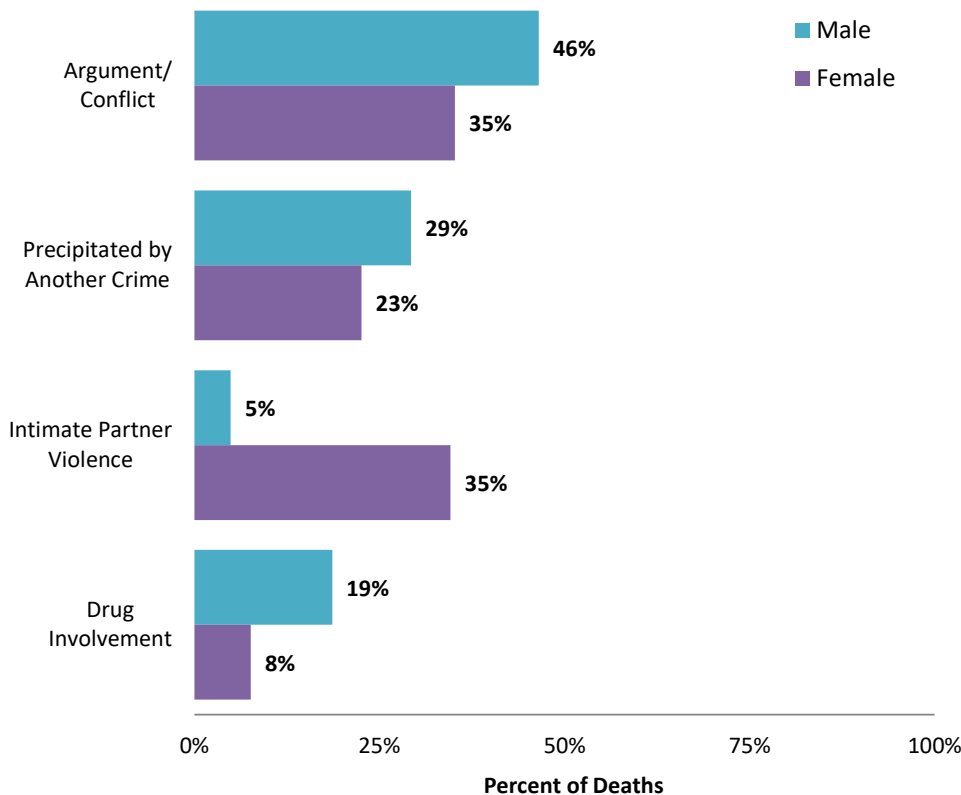


- Firearms were used in 79.0% of youth homicides, while sharp instruments were used in 6.0% of all homicides.

- Personal weapons (fists, feet, and hands) were used in 6.8% of youth homicides. Of the remaining methods used in homicides (8%), each method was used in 3.8% 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, 2013-2022



- Argument, abuse or conflict unrelated to intimate partner violence (IPV) was noted as a contributing factor in 44.3% of youth homicides with reported circumstances.

- Of youth homicides, 27.9% were precipitated by another crime, such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- IPV was indicated as a contributing factor in 10.7% of homicides overall, 4.9% of male homicides, and 34.6% of female homicides.

- Drug involvement was identified as a contributing factor in 16.4% of all youth homicides, 18.6% of male youth homicides and 7.6% of female youth homicides.

* 90.4% of cases had circumstance information. Thirty-seven females and 325 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).

NCDHHS Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425
NC Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432

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2022 FINAL DATA 7/11/2024

Please see the NC-VDRS 2022 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
Injury and Violence Prevention Branch

