Firearm Injury and Death in North Carolina, 2022 Note: some data are provisional and subject to change

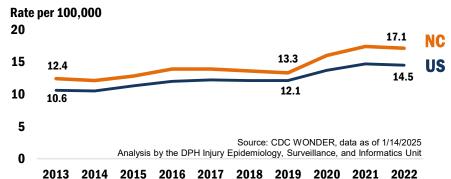
people a day die from firearm injury in NC.

There were 1,782 firearm-related deaths among North Carolina (NC) residents in 2022.

The number of firearm deaths in NC has increased by 48% over the past 10 years, with a 29% increase from the start of the pandemic from 1.379 deaths in 2019 to 1,782 deaths in 2022. Source: NC-VDRS, 2022

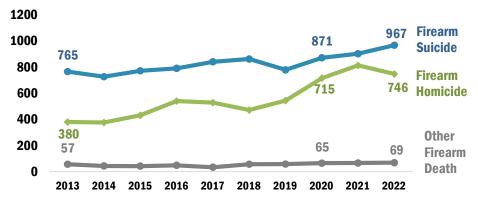
The rate of firearm injury death is higher in NC than across the US.

NC has experienced a greater increase in firearm deaths since 2019.



Over half (54%) of NC firearm deaths in 2022 were suicides, and 42% were homicides.





Limited to NC residents Source: NC Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS), 2013-2022 Analysis by the DPH Injury Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Informatics Unit If you or someone you know needs support call or text 988 or chat 988lifeline.org

Firearm suicides have increased by 26% over the past 10 years to over 950 deaths in 2022.

Firearm homicides increased by 96% over the past 10 years, and by 37% since the start of the pandemic (2019 to 2022).

Other firearm death includes unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and other firearm deaths of undetermined intent.

The rate of firearm death was over 5 times higher for males than females (28.5 and 5.3 per 100,000, respectively).

Rates of firearm death were highest among males ages 18-24 (49.9 per 100,000) and males ages 25-34 (45.2 per 100,000).

By race/ethnicity, rates of firearm-related death were highest among non-Hispanic (NH) American Indian males and NH Black males. followed by NH white males (61.3, 54.2, and 23.9 per 100,000, respectively).

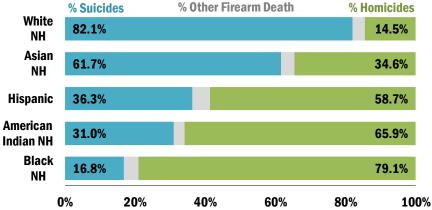
Firearm deaths are a health equity issue.

Generations of social, economic, and environmental inequities contribute to disparities in injuries, including from firearms. When interpreting data, it is crucial to recognize and acknowledge these systemic, avoidable, and/or unjust factors.

The manner of firearm-related death differs by race/ethnicity.

Most firearm deaths among NH Black, NH American Indian, and Hispanic residents were homicides, where most firearm-related deaths among NH Asian and NH white residents were suicides.

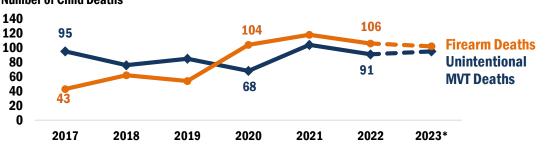
Proportion of Firearm Suicide and Homicide Deaths by Race/Ethnicity, 2013-2022



Limited to NC residents; suicides limited to residents ages 10 and older; Source: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022 Analysis by the DPH Injury Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Informatics Unit

Child firearm deaths surpassed the number of child deaths from motor vehicle traffic (MVT) crashes

for the first time in NC in 2020 and remain a leading cause of child injury death. Number of Child Deaths



More than 100 children ages 0-17 died from a firearm injury in NC in 2022. Child firearm injury deaths increased 147% from 2017 to 2022.

2023 Death Certificate (DC) data are provisional and subject to change, data as of 1/6/2025; Limited to NC residents ages 0-17 Source: NC-VDRS, 2017-2022; NC State Center for Health Statistics, DC Data, 2017-2023

Analysis by the DPH Injury Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Informatics Unit

Firearm deaths are preventable.

Storing firearms safely, locked and unloaded, can greatly reduce the risk of firearm-related injury and death.



1/3 of youth suicides and unintentional deaths are prevented by securing firearms.

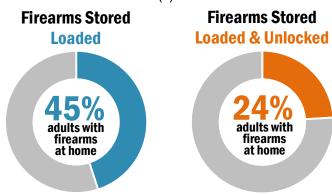
Monuteaux, Azrael, Miller, JAMA Pediatr. 2019



Storing ammunition in a locked location separate from firearms can reduce the risk of firearm injury, especially in households with children.

More than 1.5 Million (42%) of NC adults have a firearm in or around the home.

Nearly half of adults store their firearm(s) **loaded** and 1 in 4 adults store their firearm(s) **both loaded and unlocked**.

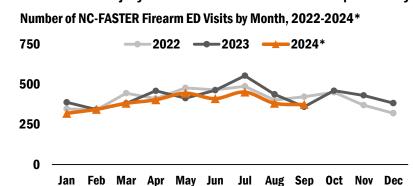


Firearm deaths are just the tip of the iceberg

For every 1 firearm death, there were 2 emergency department (ED) visits coded for firearm injury in NC.

NC-FASTER (Firearm Injury Surveillance Through Emergency Rooms) provides surveillance data in near-real time on ED visits for nonfatal firearm injuries based on diagnosis codes and free-text chief complaint information.

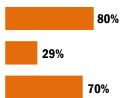
2024* Firearm injury ED visits trends are similar to previous years.



*2024 NC FASTER ED visit data are provisional and subject to change, data as of 1/14/2025;

Source: NC DETECT ED visit data, 2022-2024*, Firearm Injury - All Intents CDC V2

In 2022, males, young adults (18-24), and NH Black residents experienced a higher than expected burden of firearm-related injury ED visits.



Males made up 80% of ED visits vs. 49% of the state population.

18-24 year olds made up 29% of ED visits but only 9% of the population.

NH Black residents made up 70% of ED visits vs. 22% of the population in NC.

NC-FASTER quarterly fact sheets with provisional data on nonfatal firearm injury ED visits are available here on the NC DETECT website.

Injury and Violence Prevention Branch Resources

https://injuryfreenc.dph.ncdhhs.gov/safestorage/index.htm https://injuryfreenc.dph.ncdhhs.gov/preventionResources/Suicide.htm

Analysis by the DPH Injury Epidemiology, Surveillance, and Informatics Unit

National Resources

The Suicide Prevention Resource Center: http://www.sprc.org/
The American Foundation for Suicide Prevention: https://afsp.org/

State Resources & Partners

NC Office of Violence Prevention https://www.ncsafe.org

NC Office of the Chief Medical Examiner https://www.ocme.dhhs.nc.gov/

Division of Child and Family Wellbeing

https://www.ncdhhs.gov/divisions/division-child-and-family-well-being



NC Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit / 919-707-5425 | NC Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432 State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / www.ncdhhs.gov | NC DHHS is an equal opportunity employer and provider.