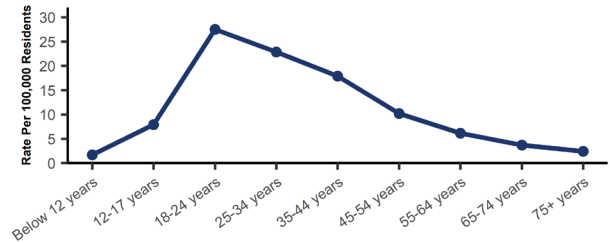
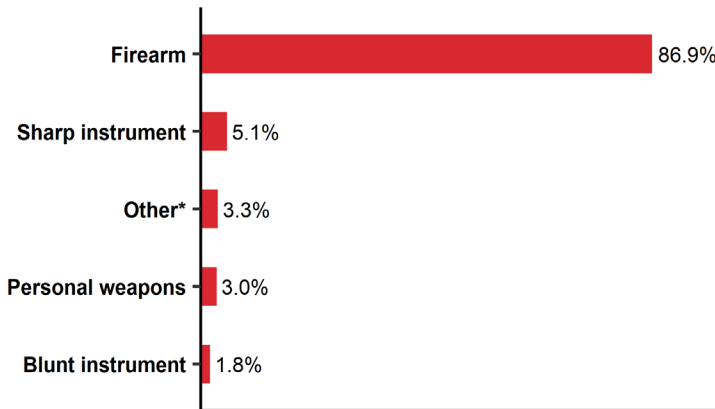


Decedents below 12 years had the lowest homicide mortality rate at 1.7 per 100,000. For decedents aged 18 or higher at death, the average mortality rate was 13.5, and the figure to the right shows that the highest rate is among decedents aged 18 to 24, at 27.5 per 100,000.



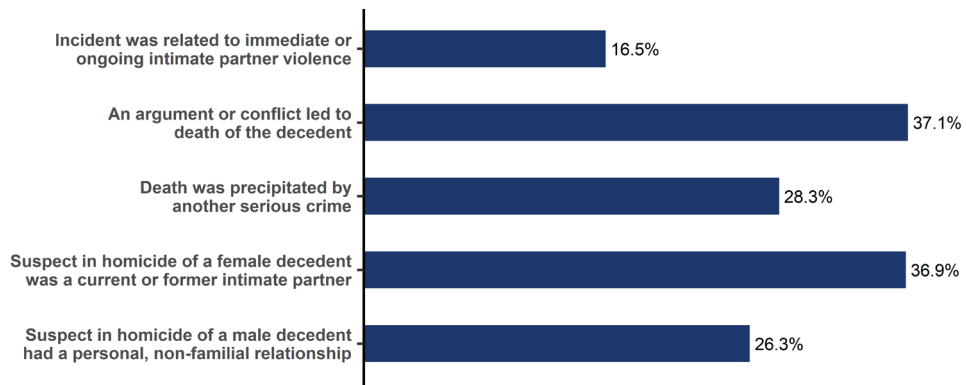
Method of Death | TNVDRS, 2021



The majority of homicide deaths are due to firearm (86.9%), followed by sharp instrument (5.1%). In 50.5% of firearm homicides, the firearm used was a handgun; the most common handgun was a semi-automatic pistol. Female homicide decedents who died due to firearm or sharp instrument were more likely to have wounds on the head, face, or neck than male homicide decedents. Non-Hispanic black decedents who died due to firearm or sharp instrument were more likely to have wounds on the extremities, thorax, or spine than non-Hispanic white decedents.

TNVDRS had available toxicology information for 93.8% of homicide decedents in 2021; decedents were likely to have no substances present (17.5%), or to have positive results for marijuana (54.2%) or ethanol (26.9%).

Selected Homicide Circumstances | TNVDRS, 2021



The above figure shows the most common circumstances associated with each incident; sufficient data to collect circumstance information was available for 95.1% of decedents. Female decedents were more likely to die due to intimate partner violence. Non-Hispanic white decedents were more likely to have an argument leading to death than non-Hispanic black decedents. Male decedents were more likely to die in an incident precipitated by another serious crime; the most common precipitating crime was assault/homicide. When information about a suspect is known, female decedents are more likely to be killed by a current or former intimate partner, while male decedents are more likely to be killed by a suspect they have a non-familial relationship with.

