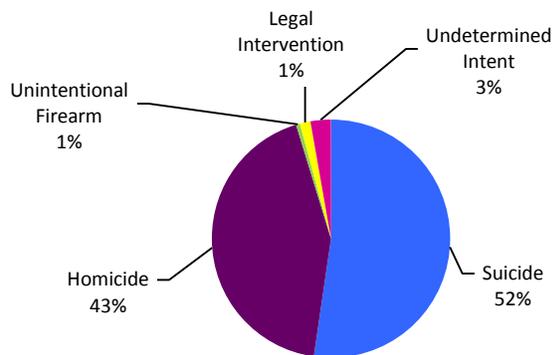


VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: CUMBERLAND COUNTY INCIDENTS: 2004-2013

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded state-wide 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 occurrence 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 Cumberland County for the years 2004-2013.

Manner of Death: Cumberland County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*

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- For the years 2004-2013, there were 759 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Cumberland County. Of these 759 deaths, 741 were N.C. residents (97.6%), and 705 were Cumberland County residents (92.9%).

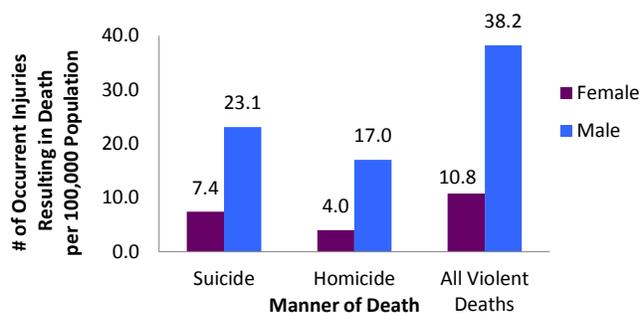
- There were 397 suicides (52.3%), 326 homicides (43.0%), four unintentional firearm deaths (0.5%), 11 deaths from legal interventions (1.4%), and 21 deaths of undetermined intent (2.8%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- In Cumberland County, the suicide ratio was 3.1 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 4.3 times higher in males than in females.
- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be white than black. Whites had 20.0 suicides per 100,000 population versus 7.1 suicides per 100,000 population in blacks. All other racial groups combined had 23 suicides.
- In contrast, blacks had 16.9 homicides per 100,000 population as opposed to whites who had 6.1 homicides per 100,000 population. All other racial groups combined had 11 homicides.

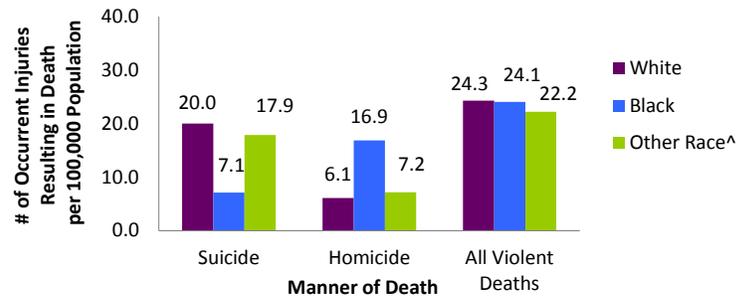
Manner of Death by Sex: Cumberland County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*

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Manner of Death by Race: Cumberland County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*

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

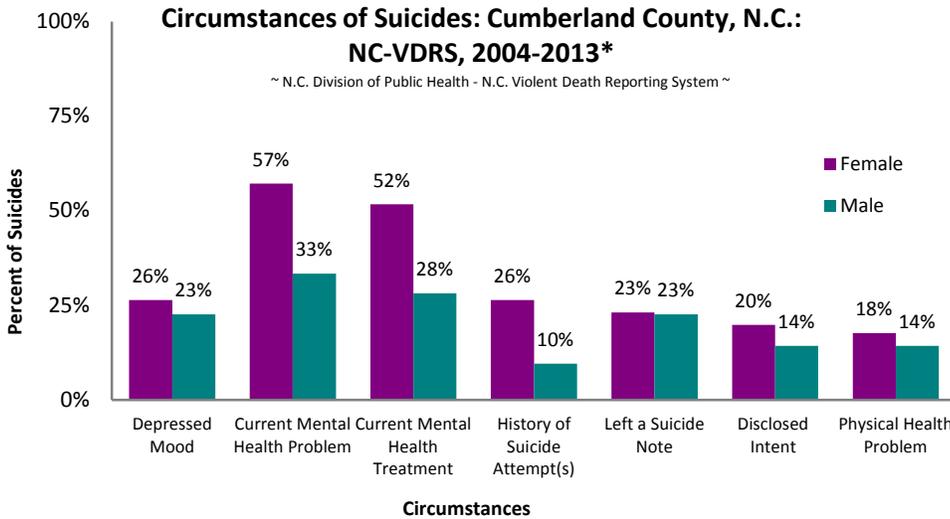


*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

^Rates based on less than 10 deaths are considered unstable and should not be used. Rates based on less than 5 deaths are too small to support the calculation of a rate.

^Other race refers to American Indians, Asians, other races, and unspecified or unknown race.

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those 20 to 24 with 20.6 homicides per 100,000. Suicides (22.4 per 100,000) peaked among those 85 years and older.
- Most homicides (70.2%) and suicides (62.0%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 32.8 percent of homicides and 25.4 percent 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 (86.9%) than male (56.1%) victims.

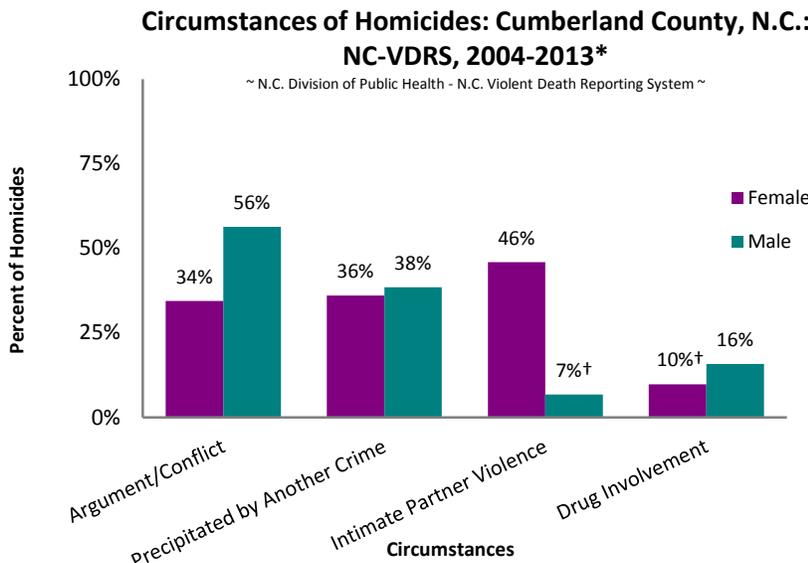


*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 86.4% of cases had circumstance information. Ten females and 44 males were missing circumstance information.

- Twenty-three percent of male and 26.4 percent of female Cumberland County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

- Fifty-seven percent of female and 33.3 percent of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (26.4%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (9.5%).



*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 90.5% of cases had circumstance information. Four females and 27 males were missing circumstance information.
† There were less than or equal to 10 deaths

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (56.4%) than for female homicides (34.4%).

- Thirty-six percent of female homicides and 38.5 percent of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 45.9 percent of female homicides, but only 6.8 percent of male homicides.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5U17/CE002613-02 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

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Please see the NC-VDRS 2013 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.

