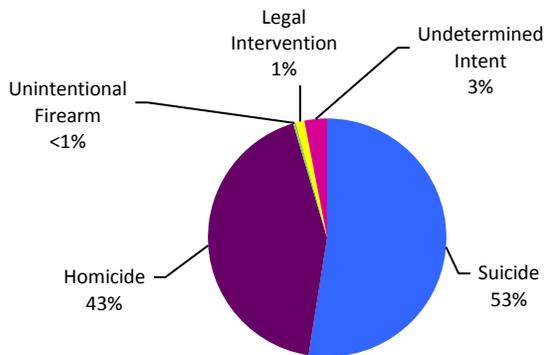


VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: PITT COUNTY INCIDENTS: 2004-2013

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 occurrent 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 Pitt County for the years 2004-2013.

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

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



- For years 2004-2013, there were 261 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Pitt County. Of these, 258 were N.C. residents (98.9%), and 236 were Pitt County residents (90.4%).

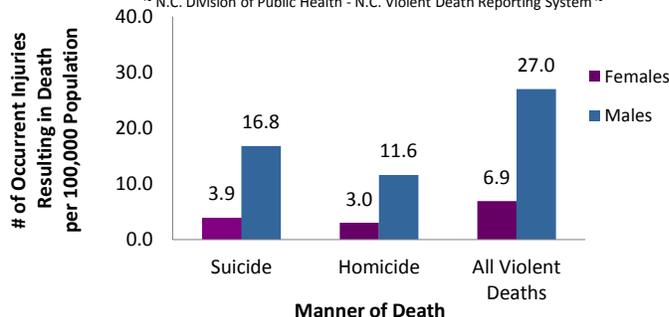
- There were 137 suicides (52.5%), 112 homicides (42.9%), one unintentional firearm death (0.4%), three deaths from legal interventions (1.1%) and eight deaths of undetermined intent (3.1%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- In Pitt County, the suicide ratio was 4.3 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 3.9 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 14.3 suicides per 100,000 population versus 2.1 suicides per 100,000 population in blacks. All other racial groups combined had zero suicides.
- In contrast, blacks had 13.4 homicides per 100,000 population compared to whites who had 3.8 homicides per 100,000 population. All other racial groups combined had zero homicides.

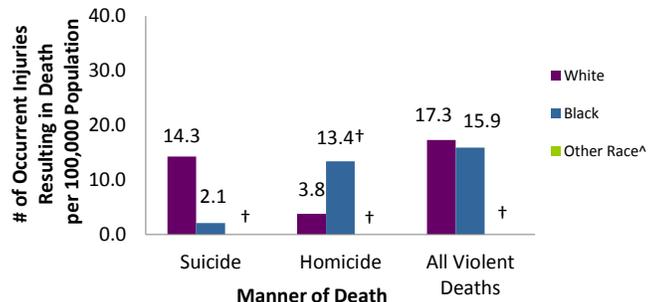
Manner of Death by Sex: Pitt County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2013*

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



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

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



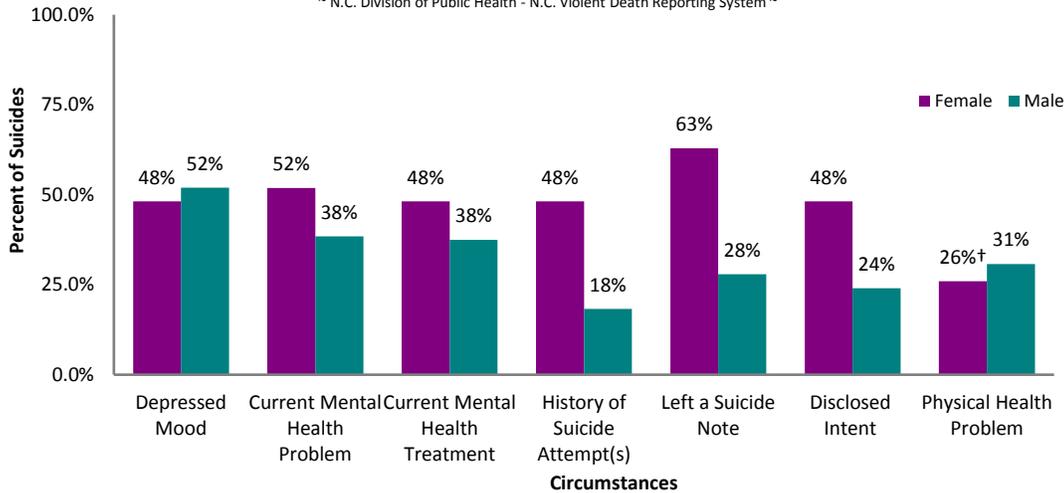
*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

†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.

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those aged 25 to 34 with 17.4 homicides per 100,000. Suicides peaked among those aged 45-54 years with 18.8 suicides per 100,000.
- Most homicides (68.8%) and suicides (62.8%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 31.3 percent of homicides and 35.0 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 (86.7%) than male (58.7%) victims.

Circumstances of Suicides: Pitt 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. 95.6% of cases had circumstance information. Two females and four males were missing circumstance information.

†Number of deaths is less than or equal to 10. The percents for numbers less than or equal to 5 are too small to support the calculation.

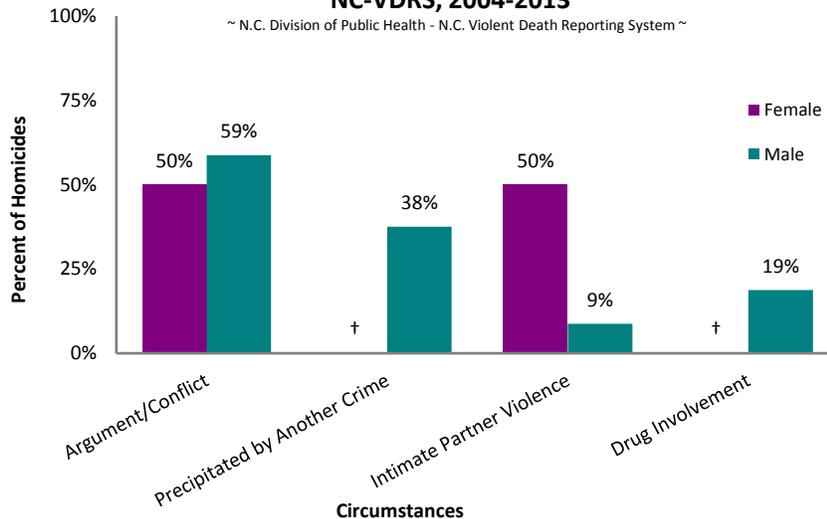
- Fifty-two percent of male and 48.2 percent of female Pitt County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

- Fifty-two percent of female and 38.5 percent of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (48.2%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (18.3%).

Circumstances of Homicides: Pitt 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. 92.9% of cases had circumstance information. Seven males and one female were missing circumstance information.

†Number of deaths is less than or equal to 10. The percents for numbers less than or equal to 5 are too small

- Arguments or conflicts were slightly more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (58.8%) than for female homicides (50.0%).

- Thirteen percent of female homicides and 37.5 percent of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 50.0 percent of female homicides, but only 8.8 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
N.C. DHHS is an equal opportunity employer and provider. NC-VDRS. 2013 FINAL DATA 11/15



