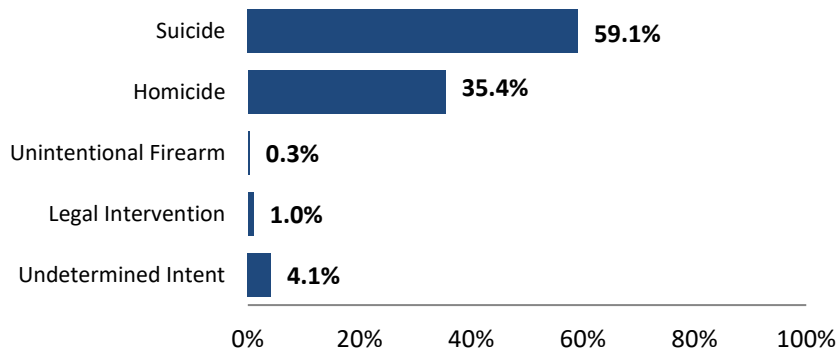


VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: PITT COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2008-2017

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide 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 Pitt County for the years 2008-2017.

Manner of Death: Pitt County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2008-2017*

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



- For the years 2008-2017, there were 291 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Pitt County. Of these 291 deaths, 288 were N.C. residents (99.0%) and 271 were Pitt County residents (93.1%).

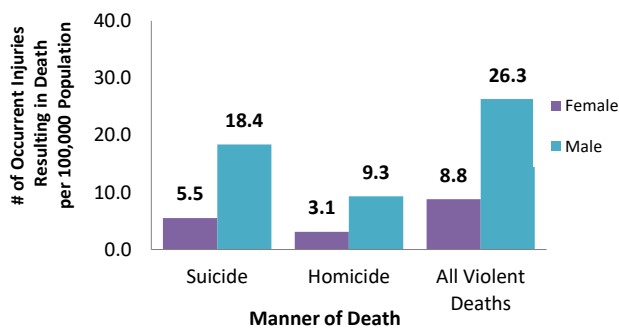
- There were 172 suicides (59.1%), 103 homicides (35.4%), 1 unintentional firearm death (0.3%), 3 deaths from legal intervention (1.0%) and 9 deaths of undetermined intent (4.1%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- In Pitt County, the suicide ratio was 3.3 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 3.0 times higher in males than in females.
- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be non-Hispanic (NH) white than NH black. NH whites had 17.0 suicides per 100,000 population versus 2.8 suicides per 100,000 population in NH blacks. All other racial groups combined had 6 suicides.
- In contrast, NH blacks had 11.3 homicides per 100,000 population as opposed to NH whites who had 3.5 homicides per 100,000 population. All other racial groups combined had 3 homicides.

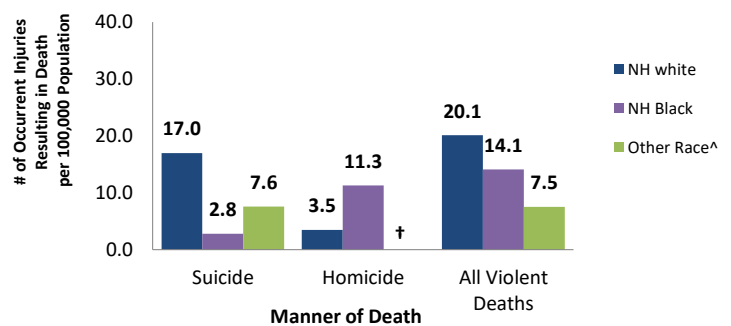
Manner of Death by Sex: Pitt County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2008-2017*

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



Manner of Death by Race: Pitt County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2008-2017*

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*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.

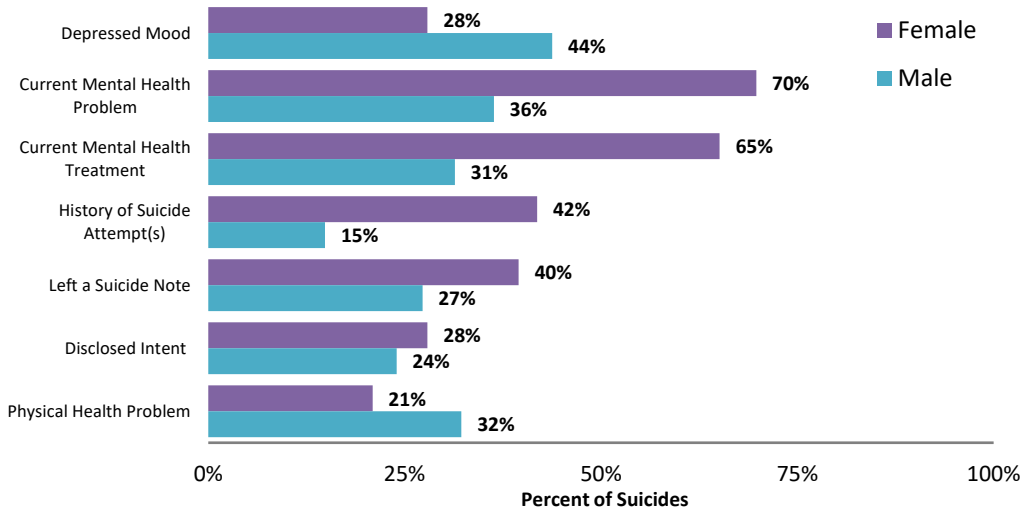
^Other race refers to Hispanics, American Indians, Asians, other races, and unspecified or unknown race.

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those less than one with 22.7 homicides per 100,000 (confidence Interval: 2.8, 42.0), where suicides peaked among those 45-54 with 21.7 suicides per 100,000.
- The majority of homicides (64.1%) and suicides (61.0%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 22.3% of homicides and 26.2% 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 (79.4%) than male (52.2%) victims.

Circumstances of Suicides: Pitt County, N.C.:

NC-VDRS, 2008-2017*

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- 43.8% of male and 27.9% of female Pitt County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

- 69.8% of female and 36.4% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (41.9%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (14.9%).

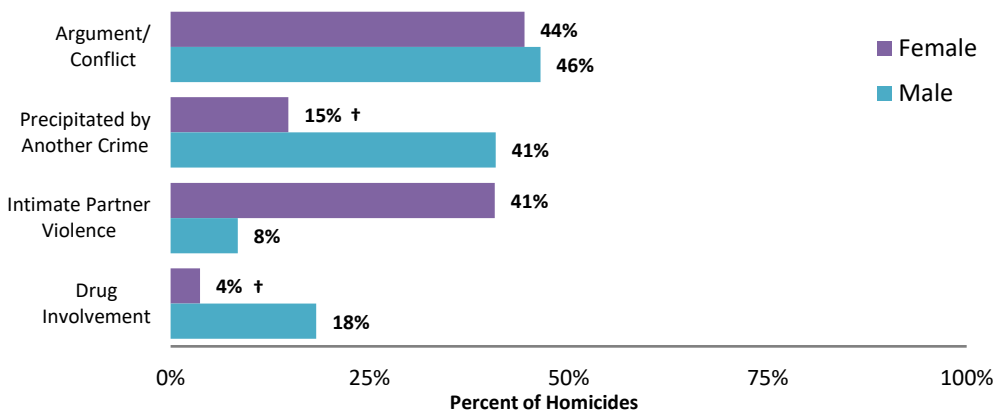
*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 95.3% of cases had circumstance information. 7 males and 1 females were missing circumstance information.

†There were less than or equal to 5 deaths

Circumstances of Homicides: Pitt County, N.C.:

NC-VDRS, 2008-2017*

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- Arguments or conflicts were as likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (46.5%) as they were for female homicides (44.4%).

- 14.8% of female homicides and 40.9% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 40.7% of female homicides, but only 8.5% of male homicides.

*Based on the county of injury occurrence. 95.1% of cases had circumstance information. 4 males and 1 females were missing circumstance information.

†There were less than or equal to 5 deaths

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5NU17/CE002613-05-00 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

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Please see the NC-VDRS 2017 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.

