

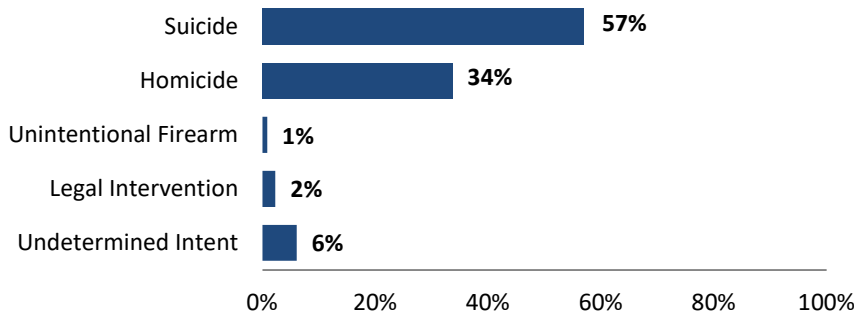
NC Violent Death Reporting System

VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: PITT COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2013-2022

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide surveillance system that collects detailed information on violent deaths that occur in North Carolina, including: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths of undetermined intent. NC-VDRS triangulates information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports to understand and aid in the prevention of violent deaths. Data reported in this document are based on the county where the death occurred rather than county of residence.¹ For more information, please visit <https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/About/ncVDRS.htm>.

¹The occurrent ratio is used instead of the rate. 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 the region.

**Manner of Death: Pitt County, NC:
NC-VDRS, 2013-2022***



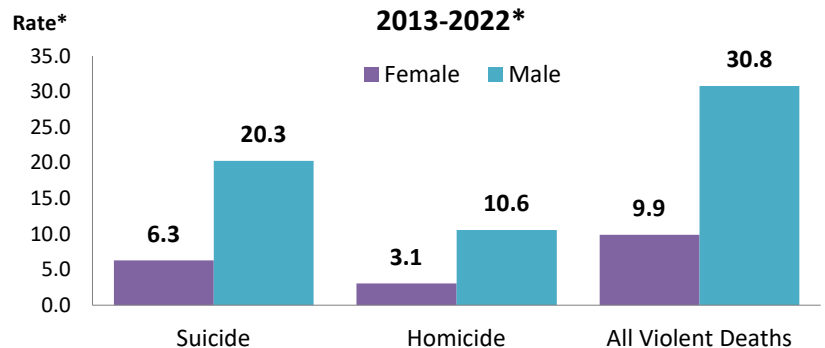
- For the years 2013-2022, there were 347 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Pitt County. Of these 347 deaths, 343 were NC residents (98.8%) and 308 were Pitt County residents (88.8%).

- There were 198 suicides (57.1%), 117 homicides (33.7%), three unintentional firearm deaths (0.9%), eight deaths from legal intervention (2.3%), and 21 deaths of undetermined intent (6.1%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

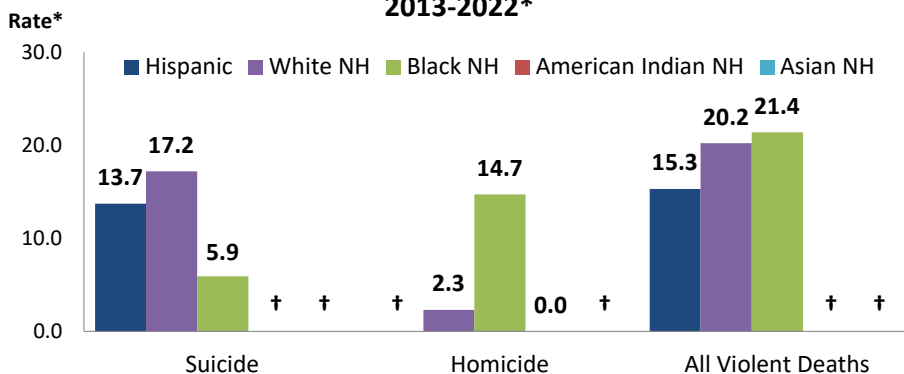
- In Pitt County, the suicide ratio was 3.2 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 3.4 times higher in males than in females.

**Manner of Death by Sex: Pitt County, NC: NC-VDRS,
2013-2022***



*Rate per 100,000, based on the county of injury occurrence.

**Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Pitt County, NC: NC-VDRS,
2013-2022***



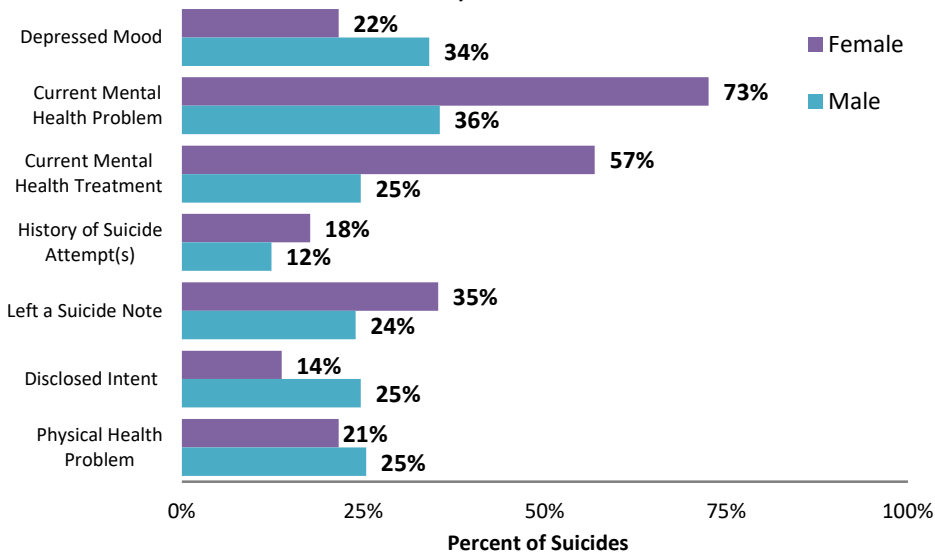
- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) White victims (17.2 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by Hispanic victims (13.7 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (14.7 per 100,000 population) followed by NH White victims (2.3 per 100,000).

*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence. † Rate suppressed, 1-4 deaths. Chart excludes sum of other/unknown death of unknown or other race/ethnicity.

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 25-34 with 11.2 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 45-54 with 20.7 suicides per 100,000.
- More than two thirds of homicides (69.2%) and over half of suicides (62.6%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 9.4% of homicides and 18.7% 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 (79.3%) than for male (54.5%) victims.

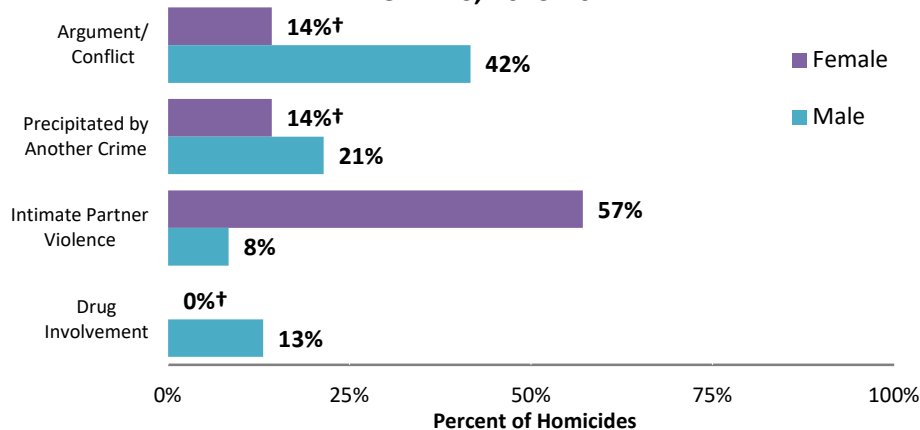
Circumstances of Suicides: Pitt County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022*



*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 95.5% of cases had circumstance information. One female and eight males were missing circumstance information.

- Thirty-four percent (34.1%) of male and 21.6% of female Pitt County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.
- Seventy-three percent (72.6%) of female and 35.5% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.
- Females (17.7%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (12.3%).

Circumstances of Homicides: Pitt County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2013-2022*



*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 95.7% of cases had circumstance information. One female and four males were missing circumstance information.

† There were fewer than 5 deaths

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (41.7%) than for female homicides (14.3%).
- Fourteen percent (14.3%) of female homicides and 21.4% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.
- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 57.1% of female homicides, but only 8.3% of male homicides.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5NU17/CE924955-02-00 with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).



NC DEPARTMENT OF
**HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES**
Division of Public Health
Injury and Violence Prevention Branch



NCDHHS Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425
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2022 FINAL DATA 7/11/24

Please see the NC-VDRS 2022 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.