

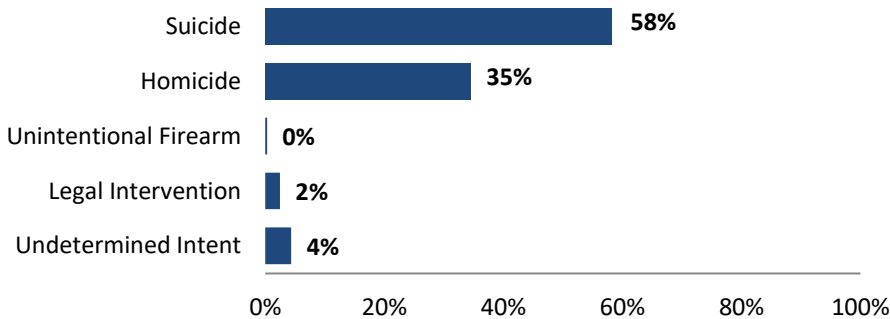
NC Violent Death Reporting System

VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: PITT COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2011-2020

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 residence¹. 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, 2011-2020*



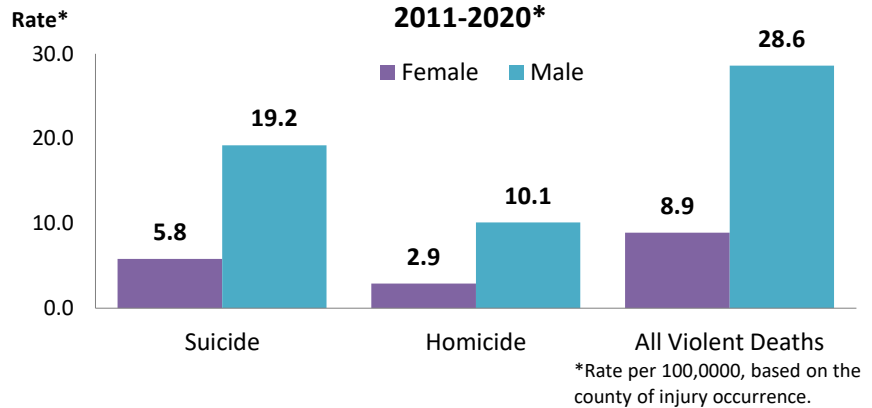
- For the years 2011-2020, there were 321 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Pitt County. Of these 321 deaths, 318 were NC residents (99.1%) and 293 were Pitt County residents (91.3%).

- There were 187 suicides (58.3%), 111 homicides (34.6%), one unintentional firearm death (0.3%), eight deaths from legal intervention (2.5%), and 14 deaths of undetermined intent (4.4%).

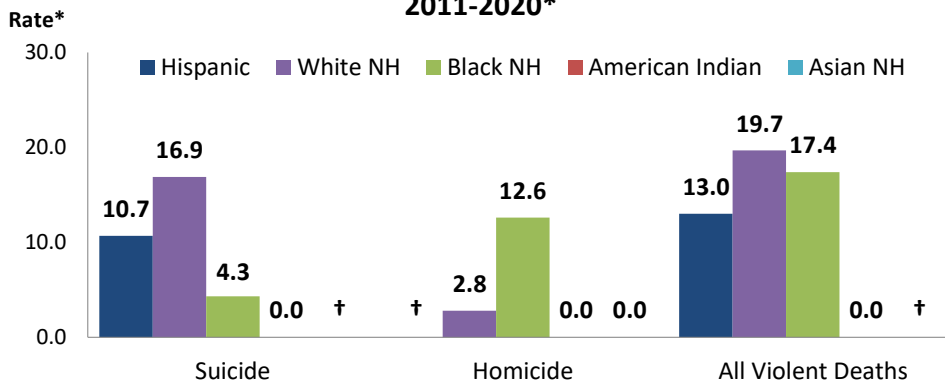
*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- In Pitt County, the suicide ratio was 3.3 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 3.5 times higher in males than in females.

Manner of Death by Sex: Pitt County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2011-2020*



Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Pitt County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2011-2020*

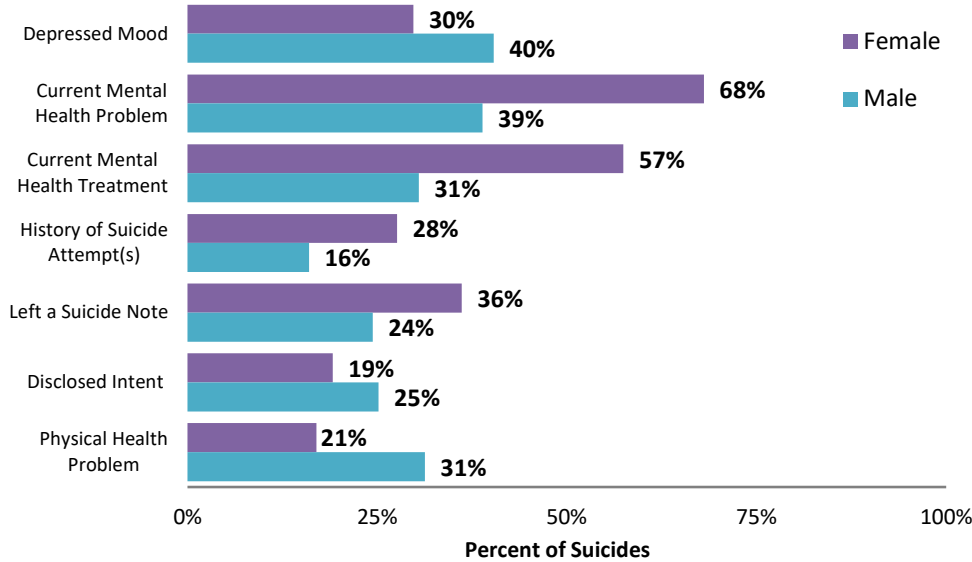


- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) white victims (16.9 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by Hispanic victims (10.7 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (12.6 per 100,000 population) followed by NH white victims (2.8 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 25-34 with 10.6 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 45-54 with 21.2 suicides per 100,000.
- More than two thirds of homicides (68.5%) and over half of suicides (61.0%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 11.7% of homicides and 22.5% 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 (81.5%) than for male (56.0%) victims.

**Circumstances of Suicides: Pitt County, NC:
NC-VDRS, 2011-2020***



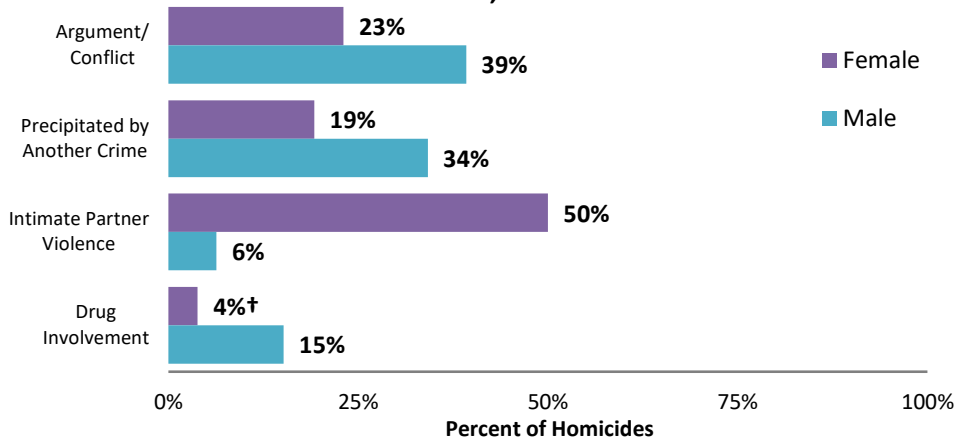
- Forty percent (40.4%) of male and 29.8% of female Pitt County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.

- Sixty-eight percent (68.1%) of female and 38.9% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (27.7%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (16.0%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 95.2% of cases had circumstance information. One female and eight males were missing circumstance information.

**Circumstances of Homicides: Pitt County, NC:
NC-VDRS, 2011-2020***



- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (39.2%) than for female homicides (23.1%).

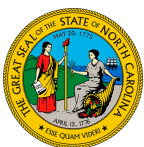
- Nineteen percent (19.2%) of female homicides and 34.2% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 50.0% of female homicides, but only 6.3% of male homicides.

*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 94.6% of cases had circumstance information. One female and five males were missing circumstance information.

† There were fewer than 5 deaths

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5 NU17CE924955-02-00 from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).



NC DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES
Division of Public Health



NC Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425
NC Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432
State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / www.ncdhhs.gov
NC DHHS is an equal opportunity employer and provider.
2020 FINAL DATA 6/20/2022

Please see the NC-VDRS 2020 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.