

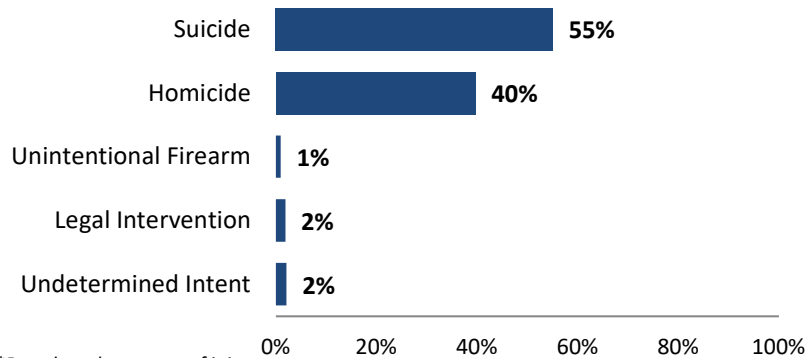
# NC Violent Death Reporting System

## VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: CUMBERLAND COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2010-2019

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. Data reported in this document are based on the county where the death occurred rather than county of residence<sup>1</sup>. For more information, please visit <https://www.injuryfreenc.ncdhhs.gov/About/ncVDRS.htm>.

<sup>1</sup>The 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: Cumberland County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019\*



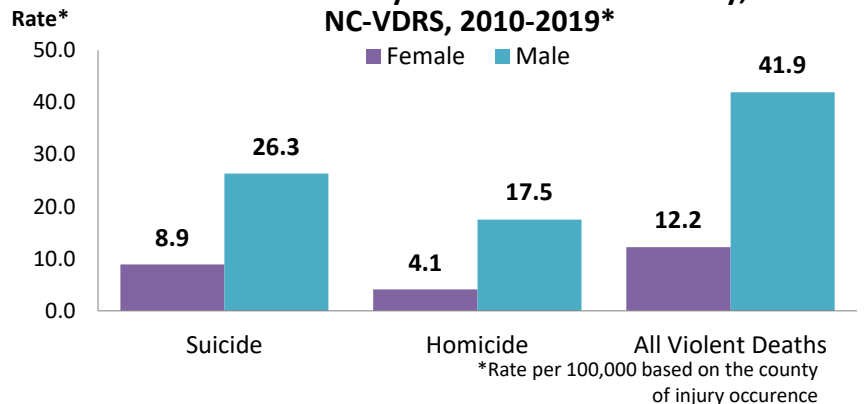
- For the years 2010-2019, there were 877 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Cumberland County. Of these 877 deaths, 860 were N.C. residents (98.1%) and 808 were Cumberland County residents (92.1%).

- There were 483 suicides (55.1%), 349 homicides (39.8%), nine unintentional firearm deaths (1.0%), 17 deaths from legal intervention (1.9%), and 19 deaths of undetermined intent (2.2%).

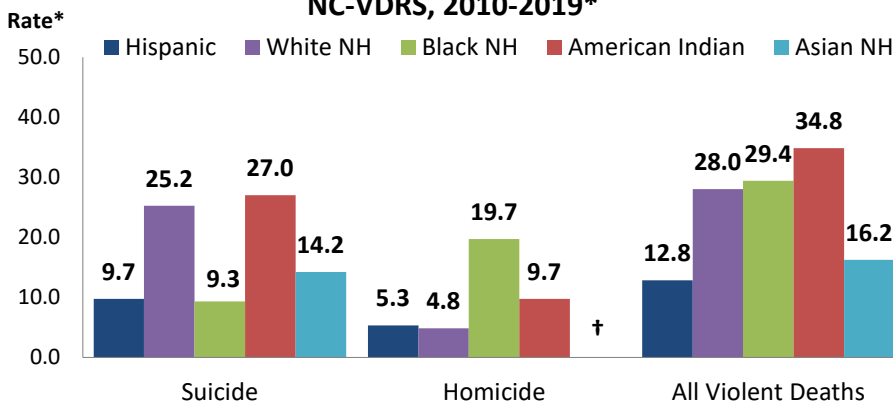
\*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- In Cumberland County, the suicide ratio was 3.0 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 4.3 times higher in males than in females.

### Manner of Death by Sex: Cumberland County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019\*



### Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Cumberland County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019\*



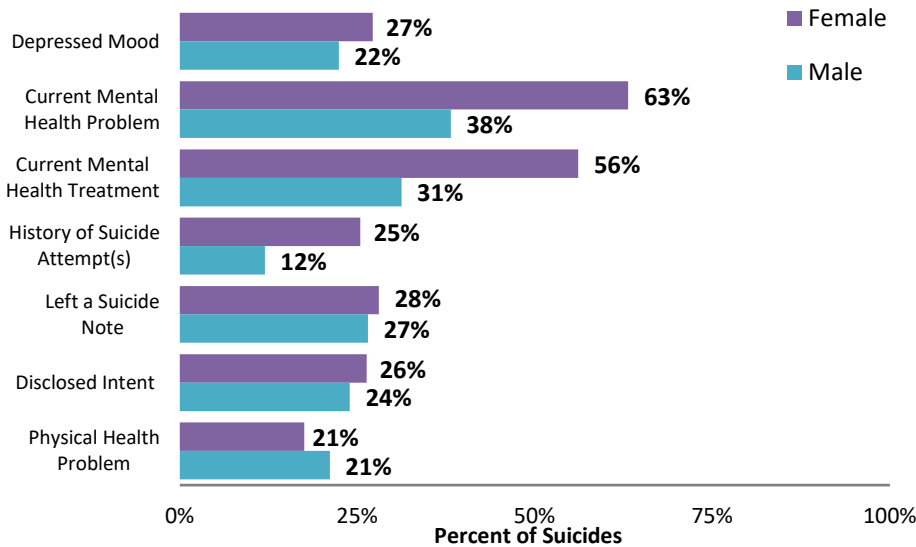
- The suicide rate was highest among non-Hispanic (NH) American Indian victims (27.0 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH white victims (25.2 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (19.7 per 100,000 population) followed by NH American Indian victims (9.7 per 100,000).

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

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those aged 25-34 with 20.4 homicides per 100,000, while suicides peaked among those aged 85 and older with 32.7 suicides per 100,000.
- Three quarters of homicides (75.1%) and more than half of suicides (62.1%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 23.2% of homicides and 23.4% 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 (75.6%) than for male (51.6%) victims.

**Circumstances of Suicides: Cumberland County, NC:  
NC-VDRS, 2010-2019\***



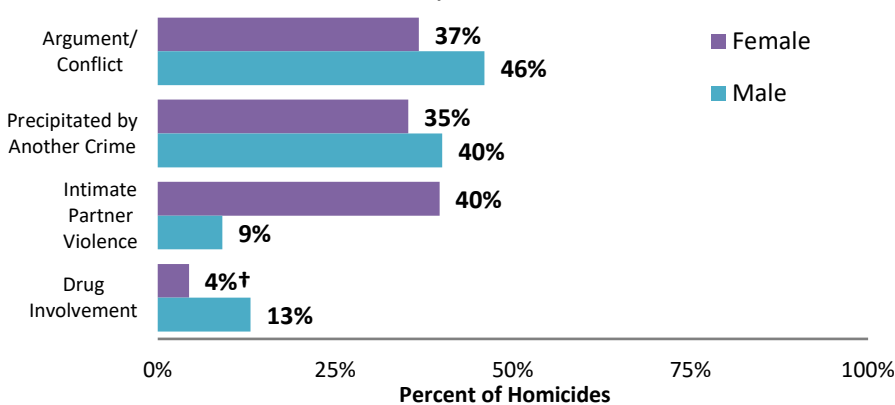
- Twenty-two percent (22.4%) of male and 27.2% of female Cumberland County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

- Sixty-three percent (63.2%) of female and 38.2% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (25.4%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (12.0%).

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 89.2% of cases had circumstance information. Thirteen females and 39 males were missing circumstance information.

**Circumstances of Homicides: Cumberland County, NC:  
NC-VDRS, 2010-2019\***



- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (46.0%) than for female homicides (36.8%).

- Thirty-five percent (35.3%) of female homicides and 40.1% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 39.7% of female homicides, but only 9.1% of male homicides.

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 76.2% of cases had circumstance information. Eight females and 75 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 with Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC).

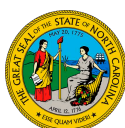
N.C. Division of Public Health / [www.publichealth.nc.gov](http://www.publichealth.nc.gov) / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425

N.C. Violent Death Reporting System / 919-707-5432

State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / [www.ncdhhs.gov](http://www.ncdhhs.gov)

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2019 FINAL DATA 8/24/21



NC DEPARTMENT OF  
**HEALTH AND  
HUMAN SERVICES**  
Division of Public Health



Please see the NC-VDRS 2019 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.