

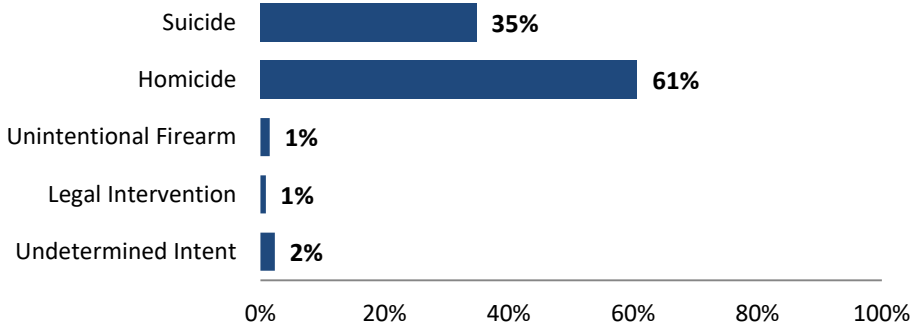
NC Violent Death Reporting System

VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: ROBESON 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 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>.

¹ 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: Robeson County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019*



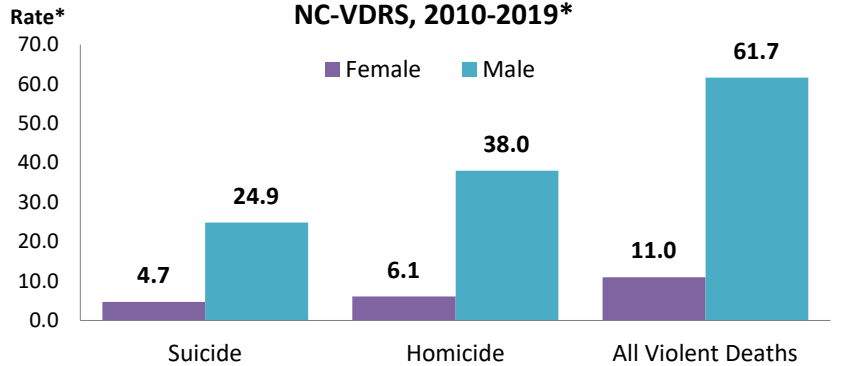
- For the years 2010-2019, there were 475 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Robeson County. Of these 475 deaths, 465 were NC residents (97.9%) and 438 were Robeson County residents (92.2%).

- There were 165 suicides (34.7%), 288 homicides (60.6%), seven unintentional firearm deaths (1.5%), four deaths from legal intervention (0.8%), and 11 deaths of undetermined intent (2.3%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

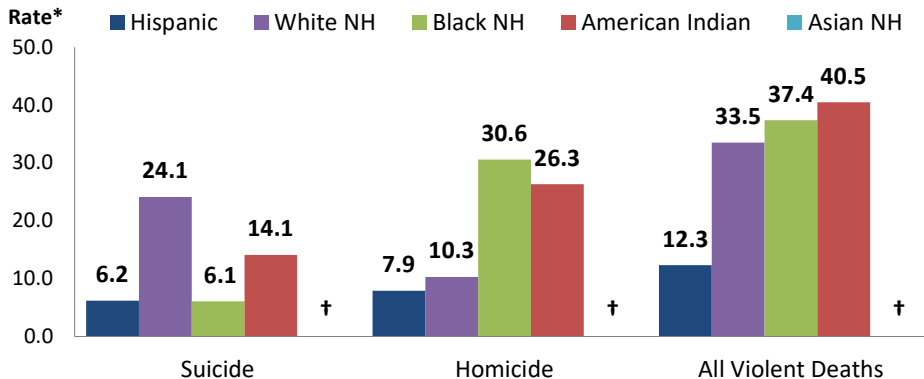
- In Robeson County, the suicide ratio was 5.3 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 6.2 times higher in males than in females.

Manner of Death by Sex: Robeson County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2010-2019*



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

Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Robeson County, NC:



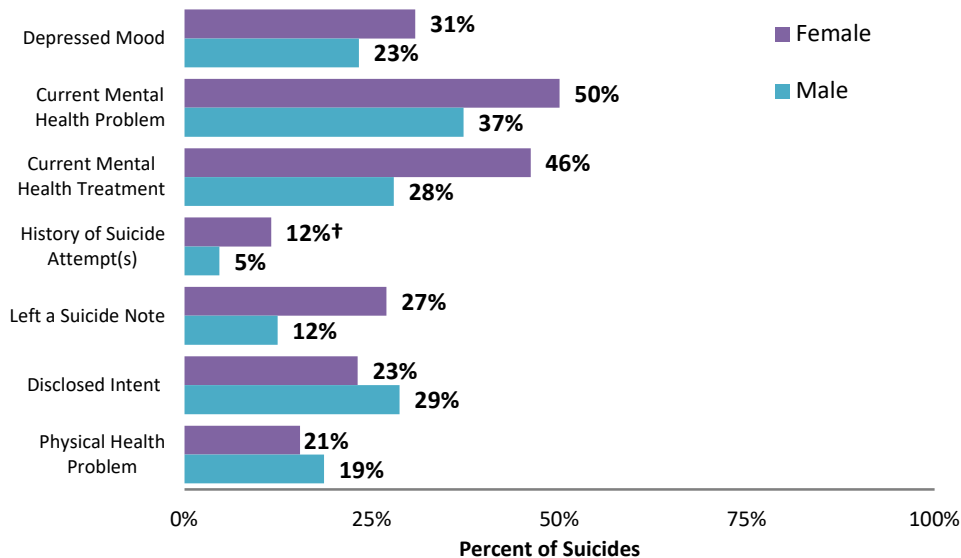
*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence. † Rate suppressed, 1-4 deaths. Chart excludes two deaths of unknown or other race/ethnicity

- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) white victims (24.1 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH American Indian victims (14.1 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (30.6 per 100,000 population) followed by NH American Indian victims (26.3 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those aged 20-24 with 56.0 homicides per 100,000, while suicides peaked among those aged 75-84 with 21.4 suicides per 100,000.
- More than three quarters of homicides (83.7%) and almost two thirds of suicides (63.6%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 22.6% of homicides and 17.6% 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 (64.7%) than for male (51.9%) victims.

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



• Twenty-three percent (23.3%) of male and 30.8% of female Robeson County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

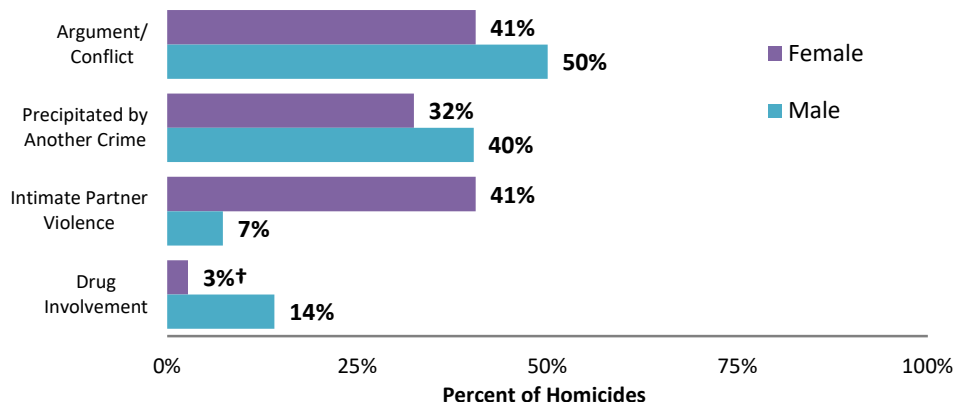
• Fifty percent (50.0%) of female and 37.2% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

• Females (11.5%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (4.7%).

*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 93.9% of cases had circumstance information. Two females and eight males were missing circumstance information.

† There were fewer than 5 deaths

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



• Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (50.0%) than for female homicides (40.5%).

• Thirty-three percent (32.4%) of female homicides and 40.3% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

• Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 40.5% of female homicides, but only 7.3% of male homicides.

*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 84.4% of cases had circumstance information. Five females and 40 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).

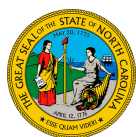
N.C. Division of Public Health / www.publichealth.nc.gov / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425

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

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2019 FINAL DATA 8/16/21



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.