

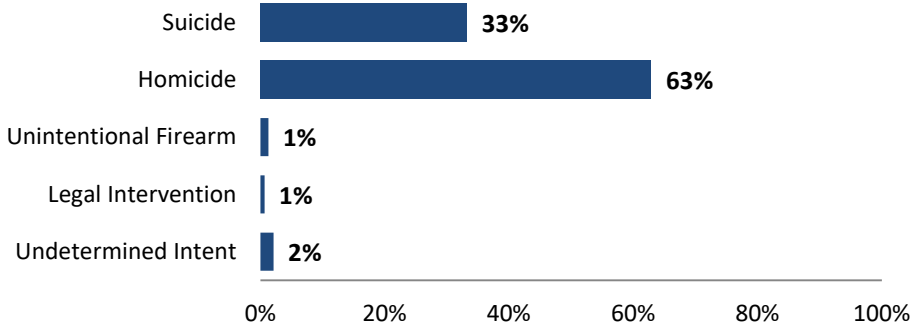
# NC Violent Death Reporting System

## VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: ROBESON 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 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: Robeson County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2011-2020\*



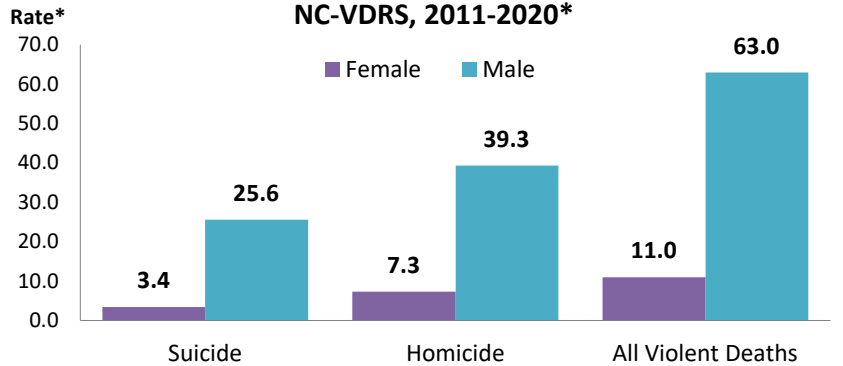
- For the years 2011-2020, there were 482 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Robeson County. Of these 482 deaths, 473 were NC residents (98.1%) and 448 were Robeson County residents (92.9%).

- There were 160 suicides (33.2%), 303 homicides (62.9%), six unintentional firearm deaths (1.2%), three deaths from legal intervention (0.6%), and 10 deaths of undetermined intent (2.1%).

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

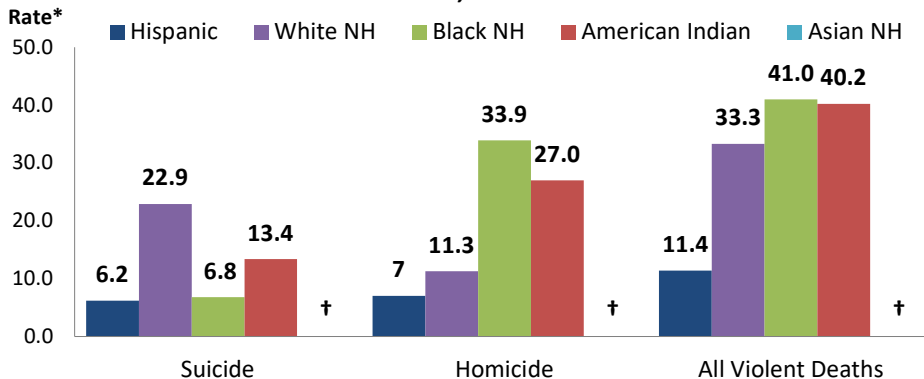
- In Robeson County, the suicide ratio was 7.5 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 5.4 times higher in males than in females.

### Manner of Death by Sex: Robeson County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2011-2020\*



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

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



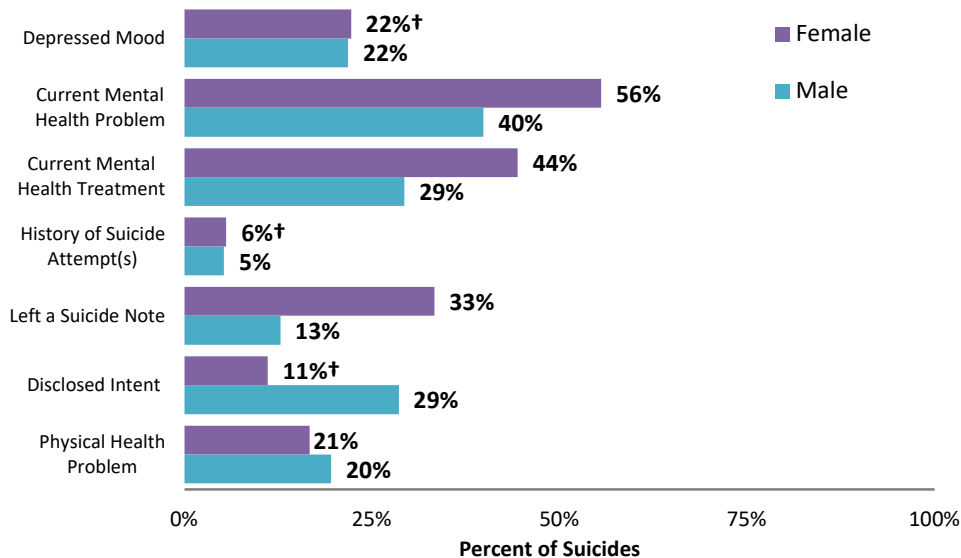
\*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence. † Rate suppressed, 1-4 deaths. Chart excludes two deaths of unknown or other race/ethnicity

- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) white victims (22.9 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH American Indian victims (13.4 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (33.9 per 100,000 population) followed by NH American Indian victims (27.0 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 20-24 with 58.7 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 75-84 with 24.6 suicides per 100,000.
- More than three quarters of homicides (83.8%) and almost two thirds of suicides (64.4%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 17.8% of homicides and 14.4% 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 (70.0%) than for male (51.8%) victims.

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



- Twenty-two percent (21.8%) of male and 22.2% of female Robeson County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.

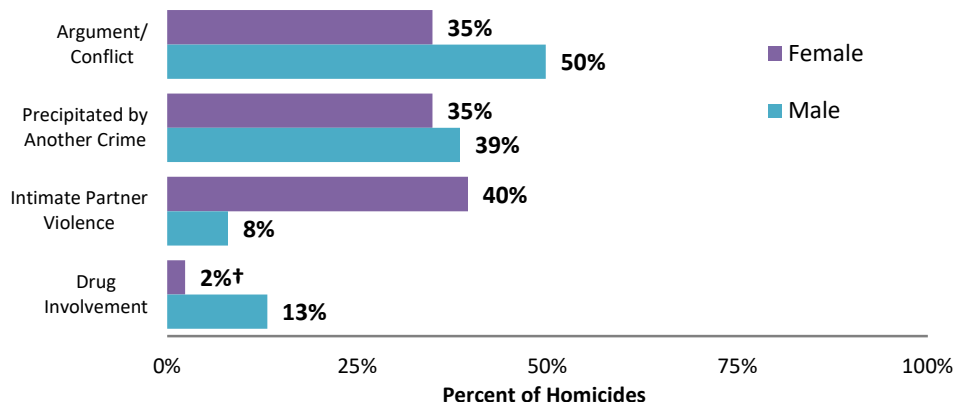
- Fifty-six percent (55.6%) of female and 39.9% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (5.6%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (5.3%).

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 94.4% of cases had circumstance information. Two females and seven males were missing circumstance information.

† There were fewer than 5 deaths

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



- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (49.8%) than for female homicides (34.9%).

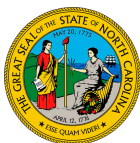
- Thirty-five percent (34.9%) of female homicides and 38.5% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 39.5% of female homicides, but only 8.0% of male homicides.

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 84.5% of cases had circumstance information. Seven 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).



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



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State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / [www.ncdhhs.gov](http://www.ncdhhs.gov)  
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2020 FINAL DATA 6/20/2022

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