

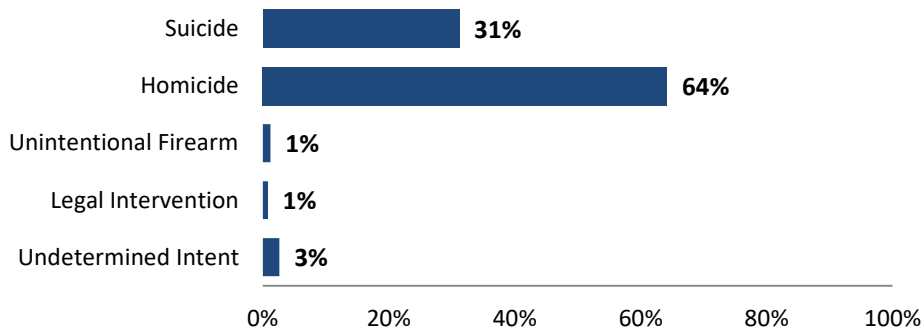
# NC Violent Death Reporting System

## VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: ROBESON COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2012-2021

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, 2012-2021\*



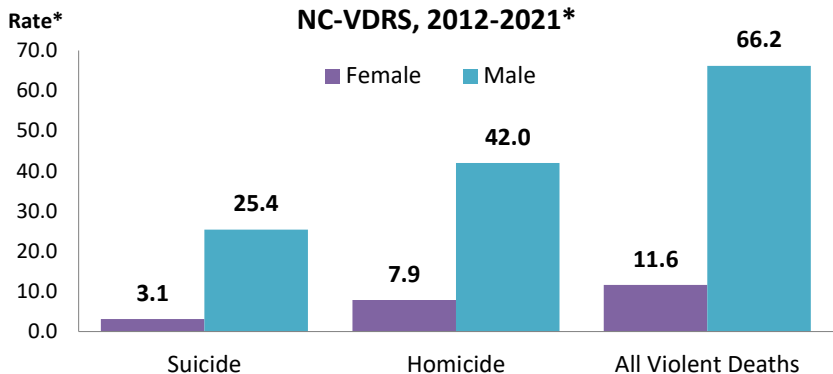
- For the years 2012-2021, there were 494 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Robeson County. Of these 494 deaths, 482 were NC residents (97.6%) and 455 were Robeson County residents (92.1%).

- There were 154 suicides (31.2%), 317 homicides (64.2%), six unintentional firearm deaths (1.2%), four deaths from legal intervention (0.8%), and 13 deaths of undetermined intent (2.6%).

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

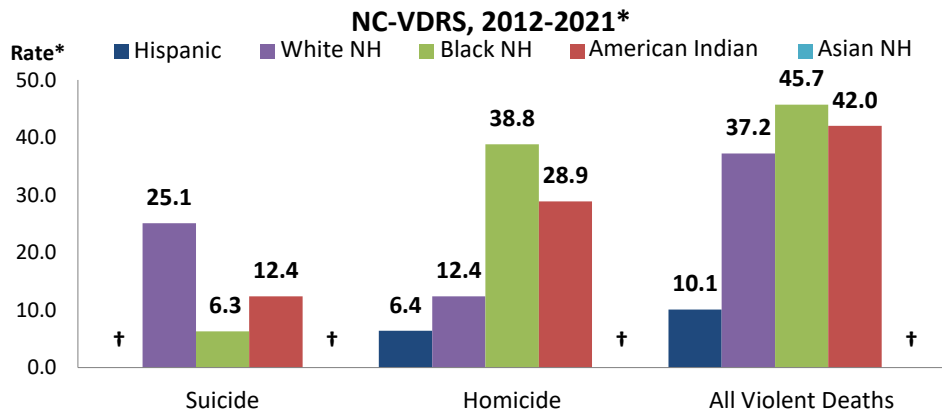
- In Robeson County, the suicide ratio was 8.2 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 5.3 times higher in males than in females.

### Manner of Death by Sex: Robeson County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2012-2021\*



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

### Manner of Death by Race/Ethnicity: Robeson County, NC: NC-VDRS, 2012-2021\*



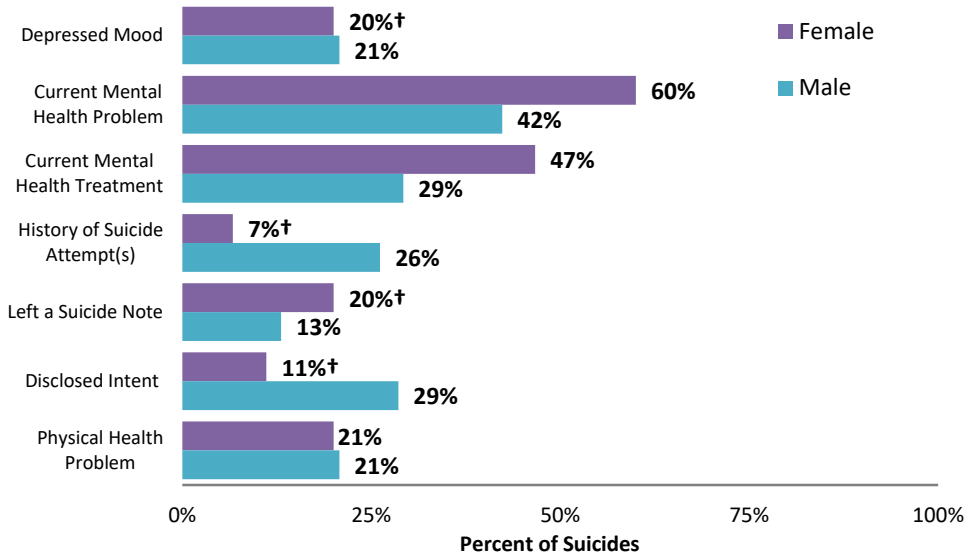
\*Rate per 100,000 based on the county of injury occurrence. † Rate suppressed, 1-4 deaths. Chart excludes two deaths of unknown or other race/ethnicity

- The suicide rate was highest for non-Hispanic (NH) white victims (25.1 suicides per 100,000 population) followed by NH American Indian victims (12.4 per 100,000).

- In contrast, the homicide rate was highest among NH Black victims (38.8 per 100,000 population) followed by NH American Indian victims (28.9 per 100,000).

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicide rates peaked among those aged 20-24 with 65.0 homicides per 100,000, while suicide rates peaked among those aged 75-84 with 28.2 suicides per 100,000.
- More than three quarters of homicides (85.5%) and almost two thirds of suicides (64.3%) involved firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 15.1% of homicides and 14.3% 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 (66.0%) than for male (50.4%) victims.

**Circumstances of Suicides: Robeson County, NC:  
NC-VDRS, 2012-2021\***

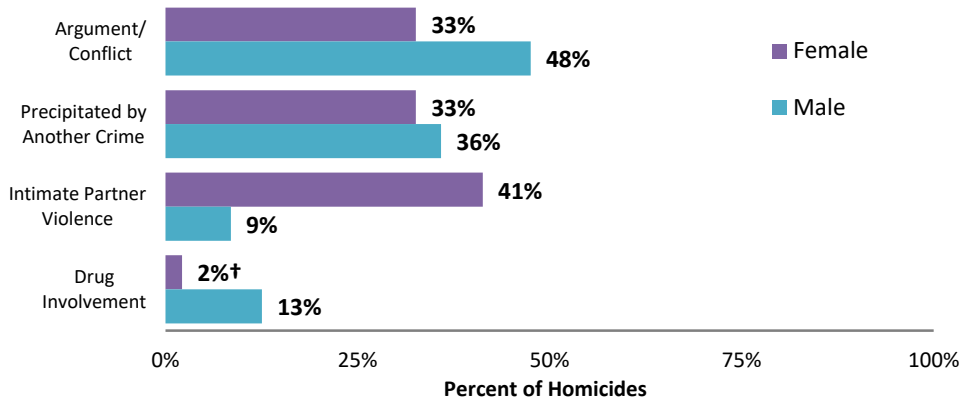


- Twenty-one percent (20.8%) of male and 20.0% of female Robeson County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they died by suicide.
- Sixty percent (60.0%) of female and 42.3% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.
- Females (6.7%) were less likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (26.2%).

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 94.2% of cases had circumstance information. Three females and six males were missing circumstance information.

† There were fewer than 5 deaths

**Circumstances of Homicides: Robeson County, NC:  
NC-VDRS, 2012-2021\***



- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (47.5%) than for female homicides (32.6%).
- Thirty-three percent (32.6%) of female homicides and 35.9% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.
- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 41.3% of female homicides, but only 8.5% of male homicides.

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 84.9% of cases had circumstance information. Seven females and 41 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).

Division of Public Health / [www.publichealth.nc.gov](http://www.publichealth.nc.gov) / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425  
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2021 FINAL DATA 8/14/2023



Please see the NC-VDRS 2021 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.