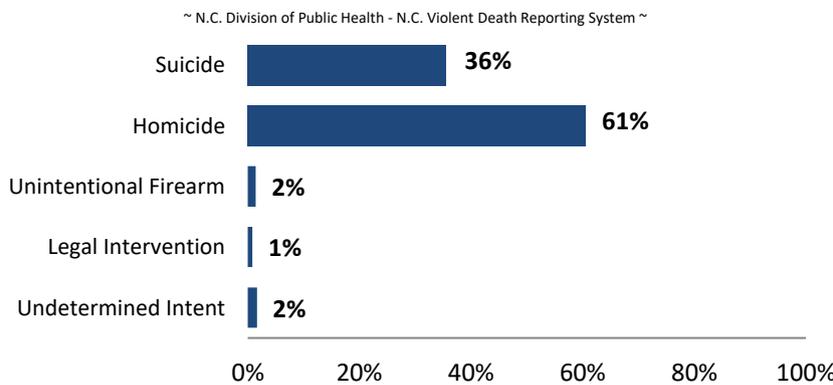


**VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA:  
 ROBESON COUNTY INCIDENTS, 2009-2018**

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded statewide surveillance system that collects detailed information on deaths that occur in North Carolina resulting from violence: homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths for which intent could not be determined. NC-VDRS is a multi-source system that gathers information from death certificates, medical examiner reports, and law enforcement reports. The goal of this system is to aid researchers, legislators, and community interest groups in the development of public health prevention strategies to reduce violent deaths. All deaths reported in this document are based on location of occurrence rather than residence and, instead of a rate, the occurrent ratio is reported. 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 this region. This document summarizes all fatal injuries from violence that occurred in Robeson County for the years 2009-2018.

**Manner of Death: Robeson County, N.C.:  
 NC-VDRS, 2009-2018\***



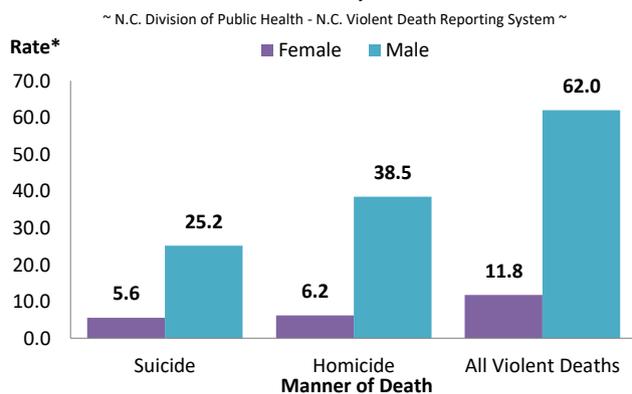
- For the years 2009-2018, there were 482 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Robeson County. Of these 482 deaths, 471 were N.C. residents (97.7%) and 441 were Robeson County residents (91.5%).

- There were 171 suicides (35.5%), 292 homicides (60.6%), seven unintentional firearm deaths (1.5%), four deaths from legal intervention (0.8%), and eight deaths of undetermined intent (1.7%).

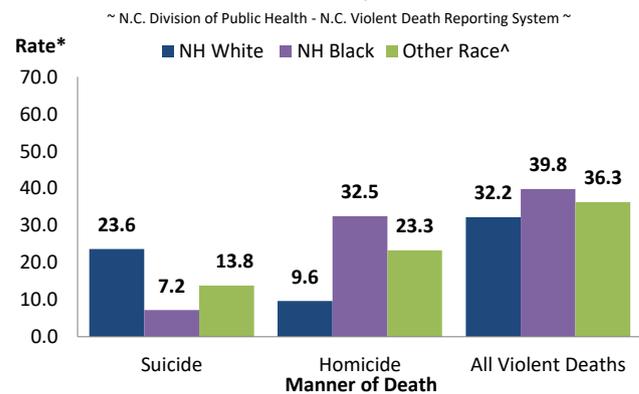
\*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- In Robeson County, the suicide ratio was 4.5 times higher in males than in females, and the homicide ratio was 6.2 times higher in males than in females.
- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be non-Hispanic (NH) white than non-Hispanic Black. NH whites had 23.6 suicides per 100,000 population versus 7.2 suicides per 100,000 population in NH Blacks. All other racial groups combined had 74 suicides.
- In contrast, NH Blacks had 32.5 homicides per 100,000 population as opposed to NH whites who had 9.6 homicides per 100,000 population. All other racial groups combined had 151 homicides.

**Manner of Death by Sex: Robeson County,  
 N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2009-2018\***



**Manner of Death by Race: Robeson County,  
 N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2009-2018\***



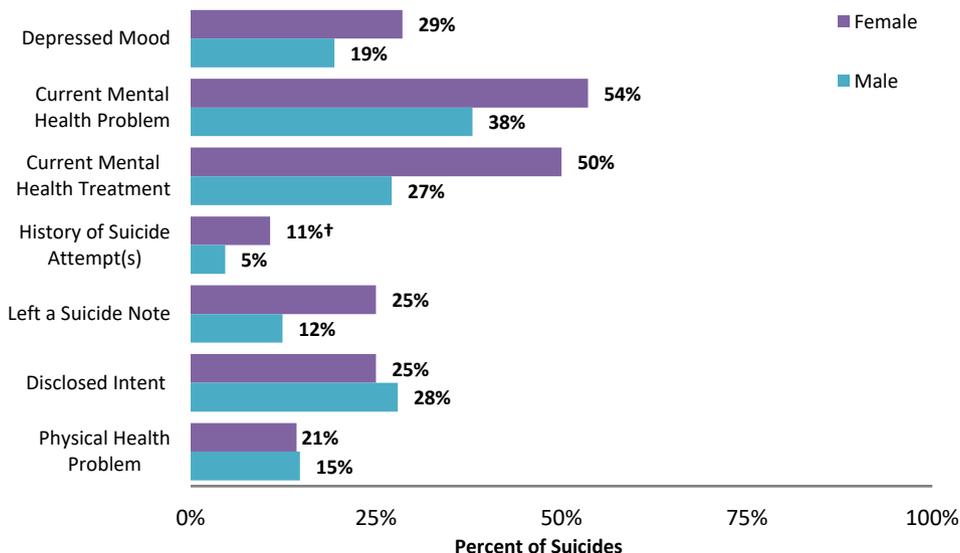
\*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

^Other race refers to Hispanics, American Indians, Asians, other races, and unspecified or unknown race.

- Suicides and homicides displayed dissimilar age patterns. Homicides peaked among those aged 20-24 with 56.9 homicides per 100,000, where suicides peaked among those aged 35-44 with 21.0 suicides per 100,000.
- More than three quarters of homicides (81.8%) and over half of suicides (62.6%) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 24.7% of homicides and 17.5% 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 (66.7%) than for male (52.9%) victims.

### Circumstances of Suicides: Robeson County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2009-2018\*

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- Nineteen percent (19.4%) of male and 28.6% of female Robeson County suicide victims with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed when they completed suicide.

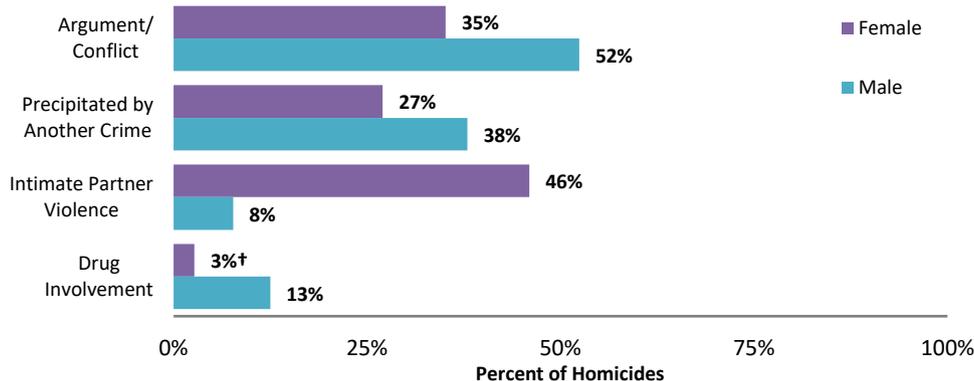
- Fifty-four percent (53.6%) of female and 38.0% of male suicide victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (10.7%) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past as compared to males (4.7%).

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 91.8% of cases had circumstance information. Five females and nine males were missing circumstance information.

### Circumstances of Homicides: Robeson County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2009-2018\*

~ N.C. Division of Public Health - N.C. Violent Death Reporting System ~



- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (52.4%) than for female homicides (35.1%).

- Twenty-seven percent (27.0%) of female homicides and 38.0% of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary, or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 46.0% of female homicides, but only 7.7% of male homicides.

\*Based on the county of injury occurrence, 83.9% of cases had circumstance information. Six 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).

N.C. Division of Public Health / [www.publichealth.nc.gov](http://www.publichealth.nc.gov) / Injury Epidemiology & Surveillance Unit/ 919-707-5425  
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2018 FINAL DATA 8/24



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

North Carolina Violent Death  
**NC VDRS**  
Reporting System

Please see the NC-VDRS 2018 Annual Report for additional data and technical information.