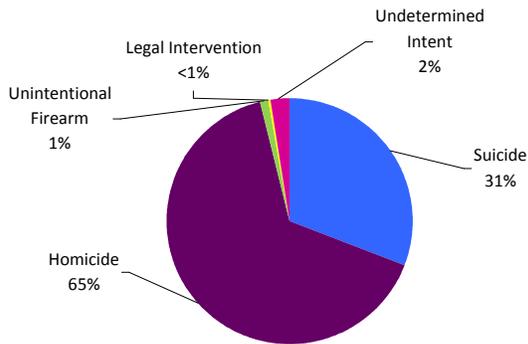


VIOLENT DEATH IN NORTH CAROLINA: ROBESON COUNTY INCIDENTS: 2004-2009

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System (NC-VDRS) is a CDC-funded state-wide 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 2004 through 2009.

Manner of Death: Robeson County, N.C.: NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*

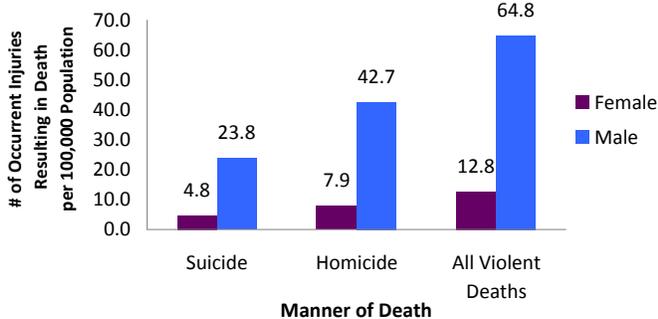


- For the years 2004-2009, there were 291 violent deaths from injuries sustained in Robeson County. Of these 291 deaths, 283 were North Carolina residents (97 %) and 269 were Robeson County residents (92 %).
- There were 190 homicides (65 %), 90 suicides (31 %), one death from legal interventions (<1 %), three unintentional firearm deaths (1 %), and seven deaths of undetermined intent (2 %).

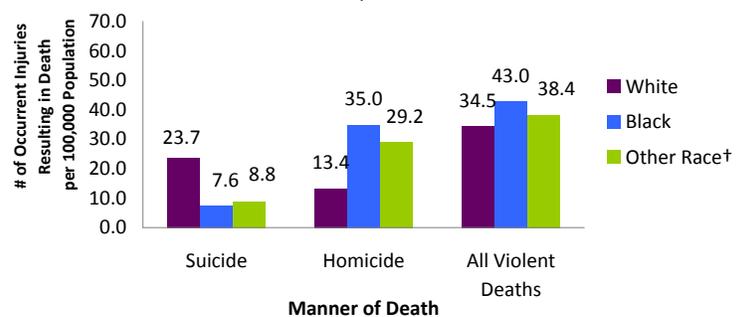
*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

- In Robeson County, the suicide ratio was 5.0 times higher in males than females, and the homicide ratio was 5.4 times higher in males than females.
- Patterns of suicide and homicide differed by race. Suicide victims were more likely to be white than black or another race. Whites had 23.7 suicides per 100,000 population versus 7.6 suicides per 100,000 population in blacks and 8.8 suicides per 100,000 in the 'Other Race' category.
- In contrast, blacks had 35.0 homicides per 100,000 population as opposed to 'Other Race' who had 29.2 homicides per 100,000 population and whites who had 13.4 homicides per 100,000 population.

Manner of Death by Sex: Robeson County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*



Manner of Death by Race: Robeson County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2004-2009*

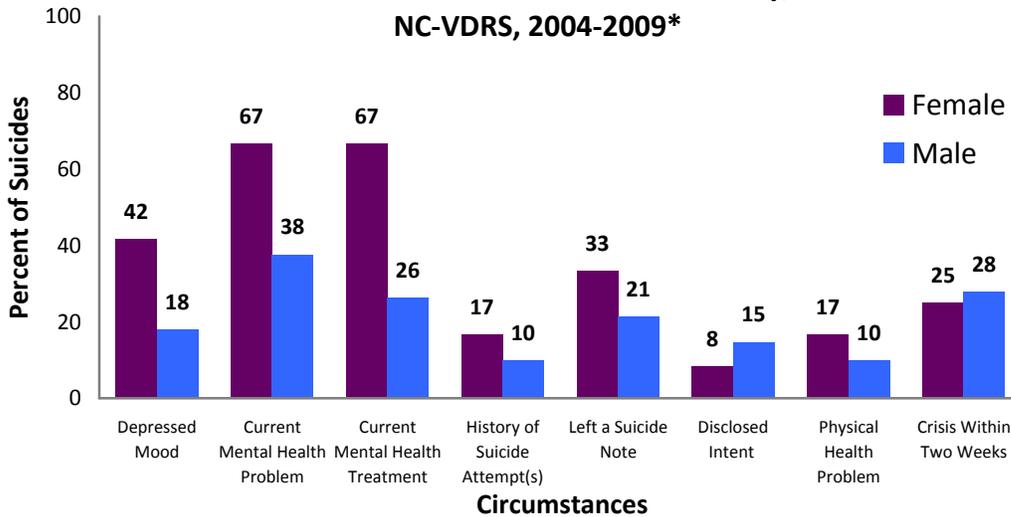


*Based on the county of injury occurrence.

†Other race refers to American Indians, Asians, etc.

- Suicides and homicides displayed some similar age patterns. Homicides and suicides both peaked in the 20-24 year age group. Another suicide peak was noted for those in the 65 to 74 age group.
- Most homicides (78 %) and suicides (64 %) were committed using firearms.
- Suspicion of intoxication was reported in 34 percent of homicides and 18 percent 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 (58 %) than male (46 %) victims.

**Circumstances of Suicides: Robeson County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2004-2009***



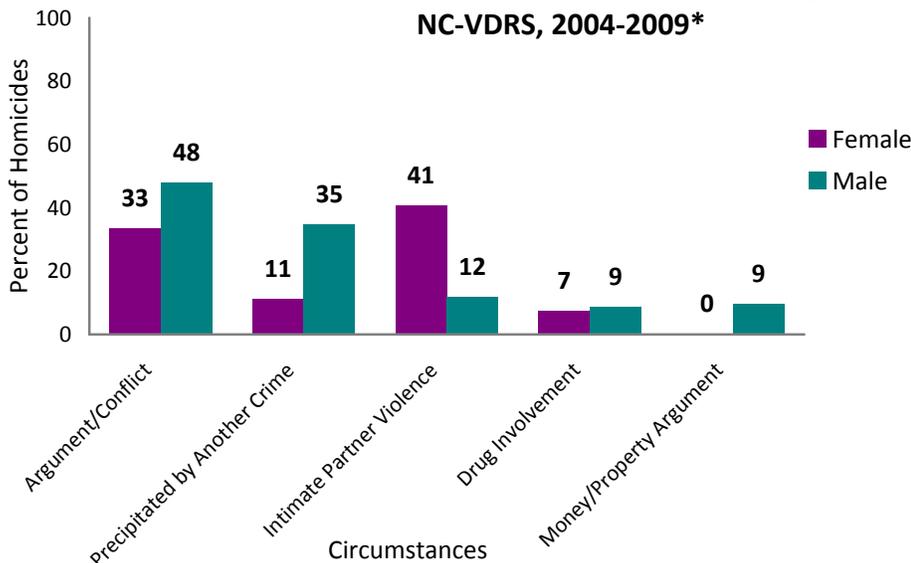
*Based on the county of injury occurrence. Eighty-two percent of males and 75 percent of females had circumstance information.

- Twenty-two percent of Robeson County suicides with circumstance information were characterized as being currently depressed.

- Sixty-seven percent of female victims and 38 percent of male victims were characterized as having a current mental health problem.

- Females (17 %) were more likely to have attempted suicide in the past compared to males (10 %).

**Circumstances of Homicides: Robeson County, N.C.:
NC-VDRS, 2004-2009***



*Based on the county of injury occurrence. Eighty percent of males and 87 percent of females had circumstance information.

- Arguments or conflicts were more likely to be a contributing factor for male homicides (48 %) than female homicides (33%).

- Eleven percent of female homicides and 35 percent of male homicides were precipitated by another crime such as robbery, burglary or drug trafficking.

- Intimate partner violence was a contributing factor in 41 percent of female homicides, but only 12 percent of male homicides.

The North Carolina Violent Death Reporting System is supported by Cooperative Agreement 5U17/CE423098-09 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

State of North Carolina / Department of Health and Human Services / www.ncdhhs.gov

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