

Georgia Violent Death Reporting System

**2011 Surveillance Report:
Violent Deaths in Georgia, 2006-2009**



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Acknowledgements

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Special thanks to the 159 Georgia Sheriff’s Offices, 566 county and municipal Police Departments, 155 County Coroners’, the Cobb County, DeKalb County, Fulton County, and Gwinnett County Medical Examiners’ Offices.

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This publication and its contents are solely the responsibility of the authors and do not represent the official views of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) which supported this publication by Grant #U17CCU423100



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Introduction

Violent deaths impact individuals, families, and communities throughout the United States (U.S.). The U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) implemented the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) as a state based surveillance system to improve surveillance of violent deaths nationwide. Georgia is one of nineteen states currently participating in the NVDRS, and the state program is referred to as the Georgia Violent Death Reporting System (GVDRS).

Goals

- Inform decision makers and program planners about the magnitude and characteristics of violent deaths in Georgia
- Monitor violent death burden and trends in Georgia

Objectives

According to the CDC, more than 32,000 people die by suicide and another 18,000 people die by homicides in the United States annually. To prevent these violent deaths, we must understand and link information from multiple data sources. NVDRS seeks to make better use of data collected by health and law enforcement agencies, and coroners/medical examiners.

The following data sources are included in the Georgia Violent Death Reporting System:

- Death certificates
- Medical examiner and/or coroner reports
- Police reports (Supplemental Homicide Reports at a minimum)
- Crime laboratory records

The Georgia Violent Death Reporting System (GVDRS) uses the uniform data elements developed by NVDRS in collaboration with funded states.

Executive Summary

The Georgia Violent Death Reporting System (GVDRS) is a statewide surveillance system that collects data on all homicides, suicides, deaths of undetermined intent, deaths resulting from legal intervention, and deaths resulting from unintentional firearm injuries in Georgia. The GVDRS' goals are to generate public health information on violent deaths and to provide evidence based information to assist in the development of programs, policies, and strategies to prevent violent deaths in Georgia.

Summary of GVDRS Findings, 2006-2009

- 8,080 violent deaths were reported in Georgia from 2006 to 2009, an average of 2,020 violent deaths per year.
- Fifty-one percent of violent deaths were due to suicide, while homicides contributed to 36% of all violent deaths in Georgia.
- Ninety-five percent of victims were Georgia residents and died in their county of residence.
- Forty-seven percent of violent deaths occurred at the victim's residence
 - 71% of suicides were completed at the victim's residence
 - 34% of homicides occurred at the victim's residence
- The age-adjusted violent death rate for males was more than three times higher than for females.
- Black males had the highest age-adjusted violent death rate.
- Firearms were the weapon type most commonly used.
- Twenty-one percent of suicide victims had served in the U.S. Armed Forces.



Section 1: Overview of Violent Deaths

Violent Death Definition

Violent death is defined as a death that results from the intentional use of physical force or power, threatened or actual, against oneself, another person, or a group or community. The person using the force or power need only have intended to use force or power; they need not have intended to produce the consequence that actually occurred. In addition, the GVDRS captures unintentional firearm deaths and legal intervention deaths, which are defined in Appendix A.

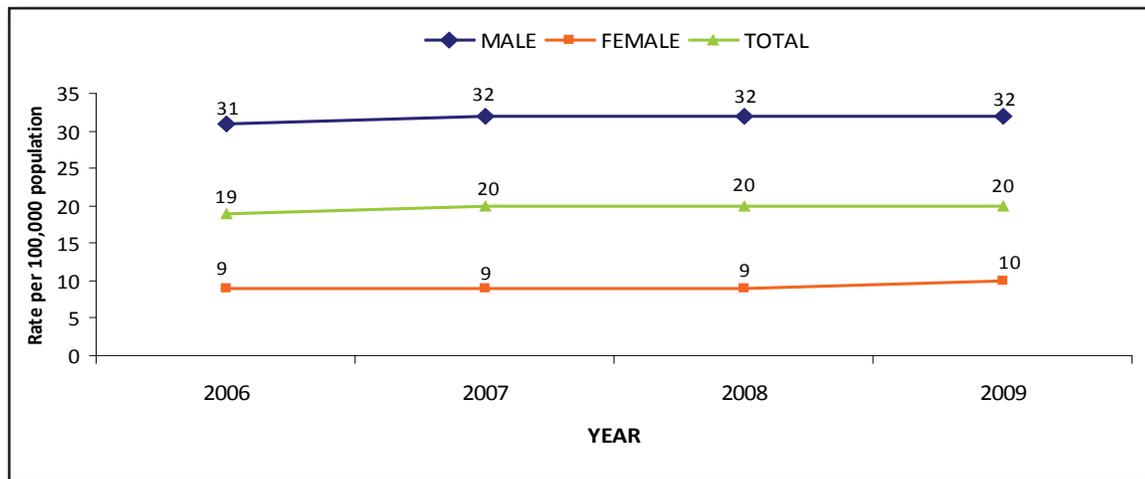
Manner of Death

Manner of Death	Number	%	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000
Suicide	4,123	51.0	10.0
Homicide	2,927	36.2	7.1
Undetermined	928	11.5	2.2
Unintentional Firearm	80	1.0	*
Legal Intervention	22	0.3	*
Total	8,080	100.0	20.0

*Age-adjusted mortality rate was < 1 per 100,000 population.

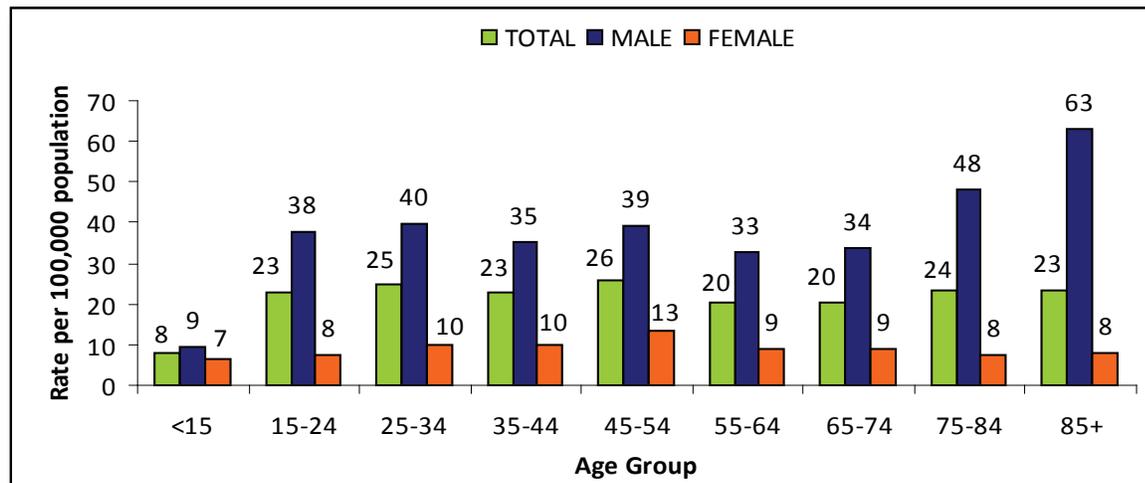
- Similar to national numbers, suicides accounted for more than half of violent deaths in Georgia during 2006-2009.
- More than one-third of violent deaths in Georgia were homicides, while nationally a quarter of violent deaths were homicides.
- Georgia's total age-adjusted violent death rate was the same as the national rate (CDC, 2011).

Figure 1a. Age-Adjusted Violent Death Rates by Year and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



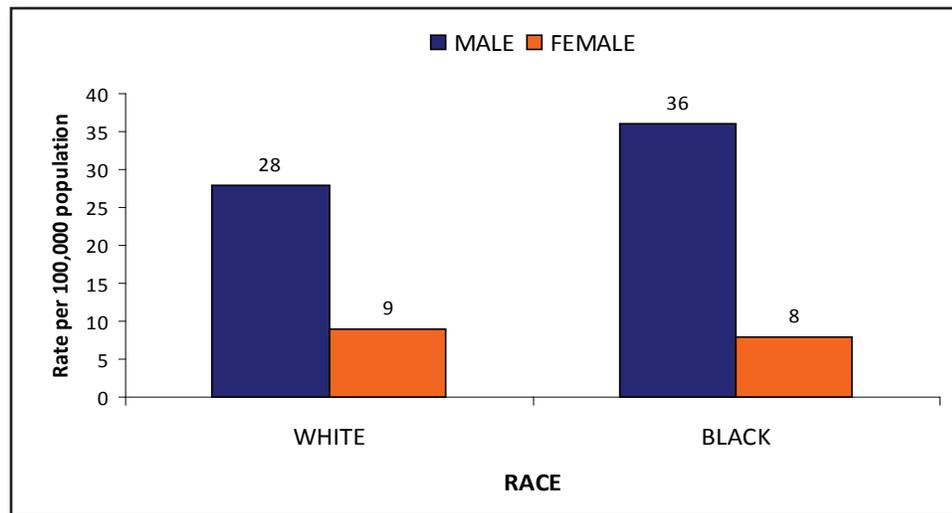
- The total age-adjusted violent death rate increased by 5% from 2006 to 2009.
- From 2006 to 2009 the age-adjusted violent death rate increased by 3% and 11% for males and females, respectively.

Figure 1b. Age-Specific Violent Death Rates by Age Group and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



- Overall, people 45 - 54 years old had the highest age-specific violent death rates during 2006 to 2009.
- Males over 85 years old had the highest age-specific violent death rate.
- Among females, those 45 to 54 years old had the highest age-specific violent death rate.

Figure 1c. Age-Adjusted Violent Death Rates by Race* and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



* Other races/ethnicities excluded due to insufficient data.

- Overall, black males had the highest age-adjusted violent death rate, which was 28% higher than for white males.
- White females had a slightly higher violent death rate than black females.

Companion Cases

Companion cases are defined as incidents that include more than one violent death such as:

1. Two or more homicides, including legal interventions, when the deaths involve at least one person who is a suspect or victim in the first death and a suspect or victim in the second death, and the fatal injuries are inflicted less than 24 hours apart.
2. Two or more suicides or undetermined manner of death when there is some evidence that the second or subsequent death was planned to coincide with or follow the preceding death, and the fatal injuries are inflicted less than 24 hours apart.
3. One or more homicides or unintentional firearm deaths combined with one or more suicides when the suspect in the first death is the person who commits suicide, and the fatal injuries are inflicted less than 24 hours apart.
4. Two or more unintentional firearm deaths when: The same firearm inflicts two or more fatal injuries, and the fatal injuries are inflicted by one shot or burst of shots.

- One percent of all GVDRS cases collected were classified as companion cases. Of these, 54% were homicides while 50% of victims were involved in cases where homicide was followed by suicide.

Table 1b. Companion Cases by Manner of Death and Number of Victims, Georgia, 2006-2009		
Manner of Death	Number of Cases	Number of Victims
Homicide	54	119
Homicide followed by Suicide	42	125
Suicide	3	6
Undetermined	1	2
Total	100	252

Place of Injury

- The place of injury was known for 82% of violent deaths in Georgia during 2006-2009. Of those with a known place of injury, 60% occurred in a house or apartment, including the porch or yard.

Table 1c. Number of Violent Deaths by Place of Injury, Georgia, 2006-2009		
Place of Injury	Frequency	%
House, apartment, including driveway, porch, yard	4,858	60.0
Unknown	1,425	17.5
Other*	528	6.5
Motor vehicle	463	6.0
Street/road, sidewalk, alley	312	4.0
Hotel/motel	184	2.0
Natural area	162	2.0
Parking lot/public parking garage	148	2.0
Total	8,080	100

*Includes: abandoned location, medical facility, railroad tracks, supervised residential facility, synagogue/church/temple, industrial/construction areas, office building, education institution, athletic area, childcare center, bank, liquor store, public transportation or station, and farm.

Top Ten Cities of Injury

Table 1d. Number of Violent Deaths by Cities of Injury, Georgia, 2006-2009		
City	Number	%
Atlanta	900	11.4
Savannah	246	3.1
Macon	201	2.5
Marietta	190	2.4
Decatur	189	2.4
Lawrenceville	143	2.0
Columbus	125	1.6
Augusta	119	1.5
Stone Mountain	113	1.4
College Park	103	1.3

- The city of Atlanta had the highest number of violent deaths followed by Savannah.

Resident and Occurrent Cases[^]

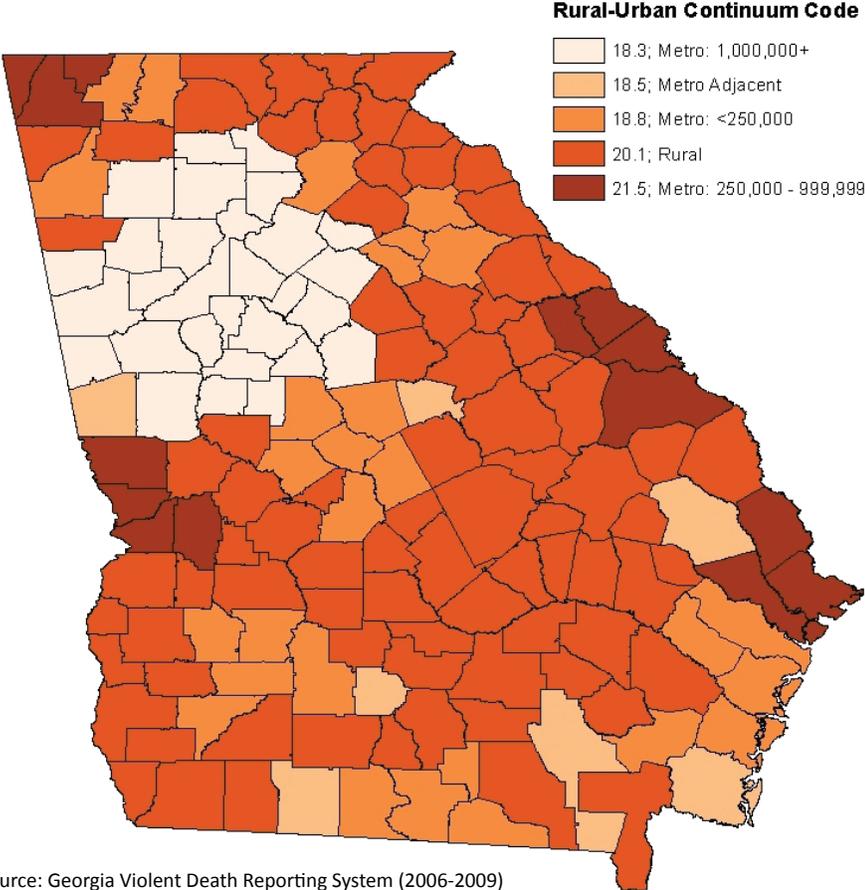
- GVDRS collects violent death information on all residents of Georgia as well as violent deaths that occurred in Georgia regardless of the person's residency[^] (occurrent cases). Almost all (95%) violent deaths occurred among residents of Georgia (see Table 1e).

Table 1e. Number of Violent Deaths by Type of Case, Georgia, 2006-2009			
Type of Case	Frequency	%	Rate per 100,000
Resident	7,689	95	20
Occurrent	391	5	§
Total	8,080	100	20

§Age-adjusted violent death rate cannot be calculated for occurrent cases.

[^]See Appendix B for resident and occurrent cases by County.

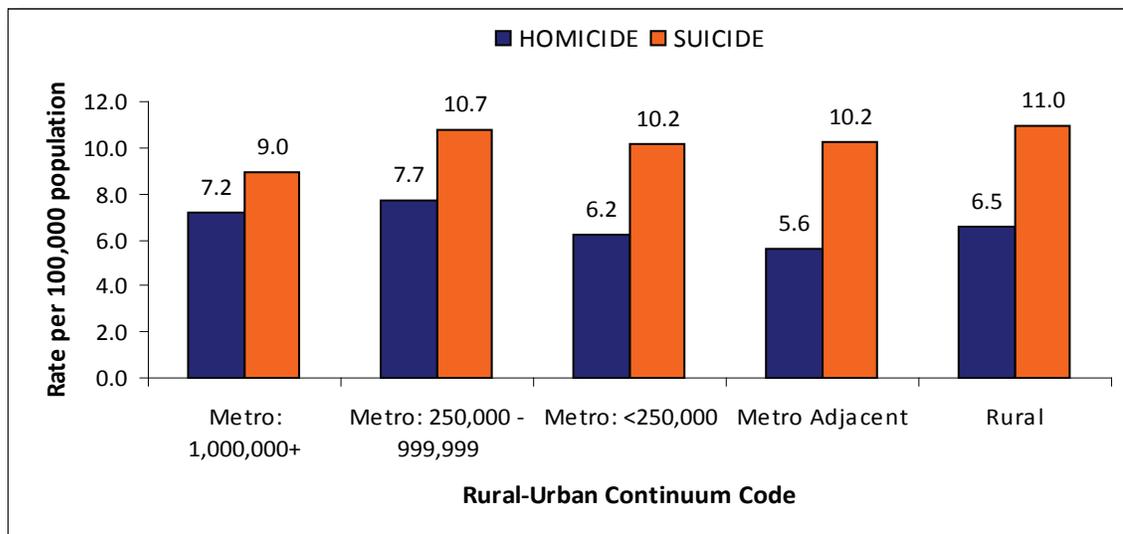
Figure 1d. Age-Adjusted Violent Death Rates by Rural-Urban Status*, Georgia, 2006-2009



Source: Georgia Violent Death Reporting System (2006-2009)
 *Rural-Urban Status established using Rural-Urban Continuum Codes
 (cf. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/RuralUrbCon/>)

- Metro areas with more than 1,000,000 population had the lowest age-adjusted violent death rate.
- Metro areas with 250,000 to 999,999 population had the highest age-adjusted violent death rate.

Figure 1e. Age-Adjusted Homicide and Suicide Rates by Rural-Urban Status*, Georgia, 2006-2009



*Rural-Urban Status established using Rural-Urban Continuum Codes
(cf. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/RuralUrbCon/>)

- Metro adjacent areas had the lowest age-adjusted homicide rate.
- Metro areas with 250,000 to 999,999 population had the highest age-adjusted homicide rate.
- Metro areas with more than 1,000,000 population had the lowest age-adjusted suicide rate.
- Rural areas had the highest age-adjusted suicide rate.

Public Health District of Injury[^]

Table 1g. Number of Violent Deaths by Public Health District of Injury and Manner of Death, Georgia, 2006-2009

Public Health District of Injury	Suicide	Homicide	Undetermined	Accidental Firearm	Legal Intervention	Total
Fulton	351	644	125	5	6	1,131
DeKalb	197	395	41	**	**	635
East Metro	346	196	58	6	**	607
East	266	219	49	7	**	542
La Grange	308	118	73	5	**	505
Northwest	340	84	68	**	**	496
Cobb-Douglas	276	117	82	**	**	476
North Central	239	155	48	7	**	451
East Central	204	148	48	5	**	408
North	279	72	50	**	**	406
Northeast	203	77	43	**	**	325
West Central	133	137	47	**	**	323
Southwest	144	126	33	**	**	305
Southeast	166	98	31	8	**	303
North Georgia	203	28	33	6	**	270
Clayton	77	137	20	**	**	236
South	106	67	27	**	**	202
South Central	66	44	12	**	**	123
Total	3,904	2,862	888	68	22	7,744
Number Missing = 336						

**Cells with number of deaths of 5 or fewer were suppressed to retain confidentiality.

[^] See Appendix C for map.

- Suicides were most frequent in Fulton and East Metro.
- Homicides were most frequent in Fulton and DeKalb.

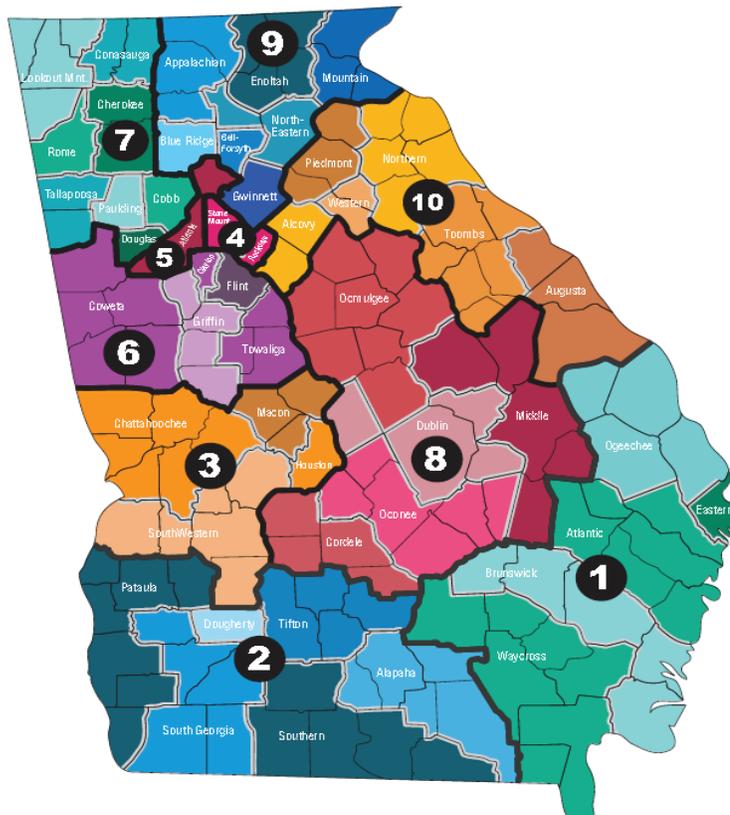
Judicial District of Injury[^]

Table 1h. Number of Violent Deaths by Judicial District of Injury and Manner of Death, Georgia, 2006-2009						
Judicial District	Suicide	Homicide	Undetermined	Accidental Firearm	Legal Intervention	Total
District 1	416	246	76	10	**	748
District 2	589	647	138	8	**	1,386
District 3	222	201	47	8	**	478
District 4	14	7	**	**	**	22
District 5	21	**	**	**	**	25
District 6	447	266	106	8	**	831
District 7	565	276	146	7	**	998
District 8	552	312	97	8	**	971
District 9	285	80	60	6	**	432
District 10	793	827	213	13	7	1,853
Total	3,904	2,862	888	68	22	7,744
Number Missing = 336						

**Cells with number of deaths of 5 or fewer were suppressed to retain confidentiality.

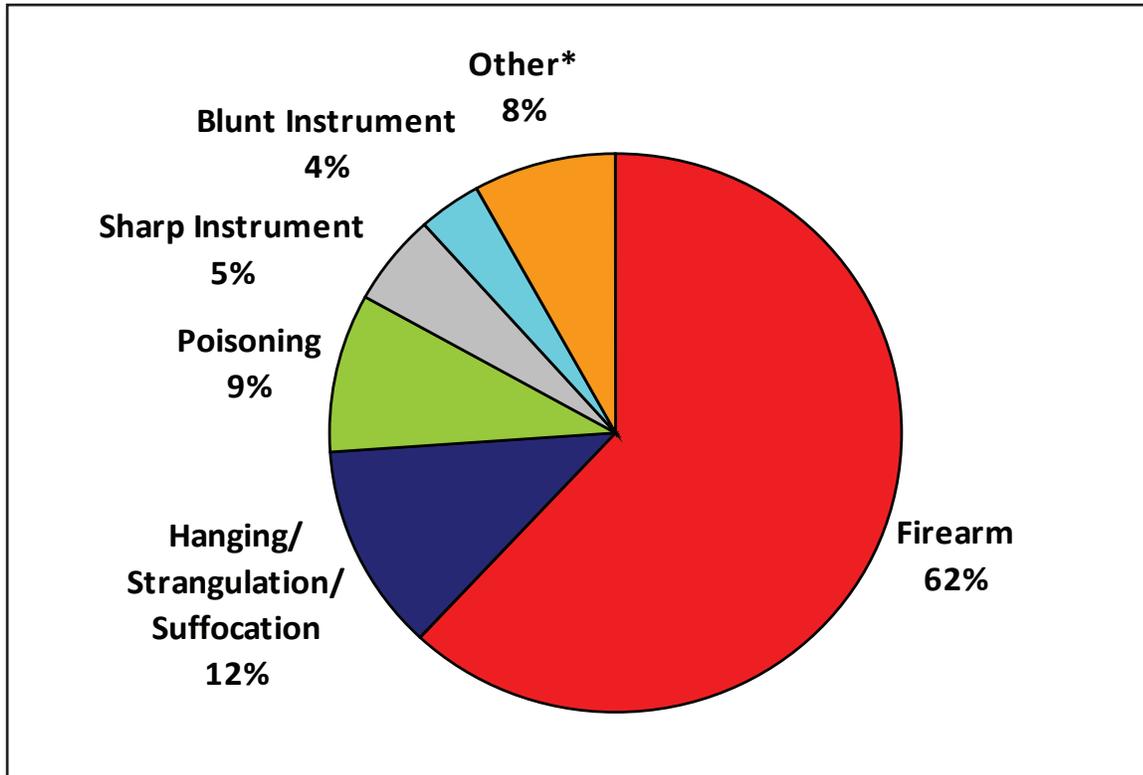
[^] See Appendix C for map.

- District 10 had the highest number of violent deaths followed by District 2.



Type of Weapon

Figure 1e. Percent of Violent Deaths by Type of Weapon, Georgia, 2006-2009



*Includes: personal weapons, falls, fire or burns, drowning, motor vehicle, intentional neglect, shaking, and non-powder gun.

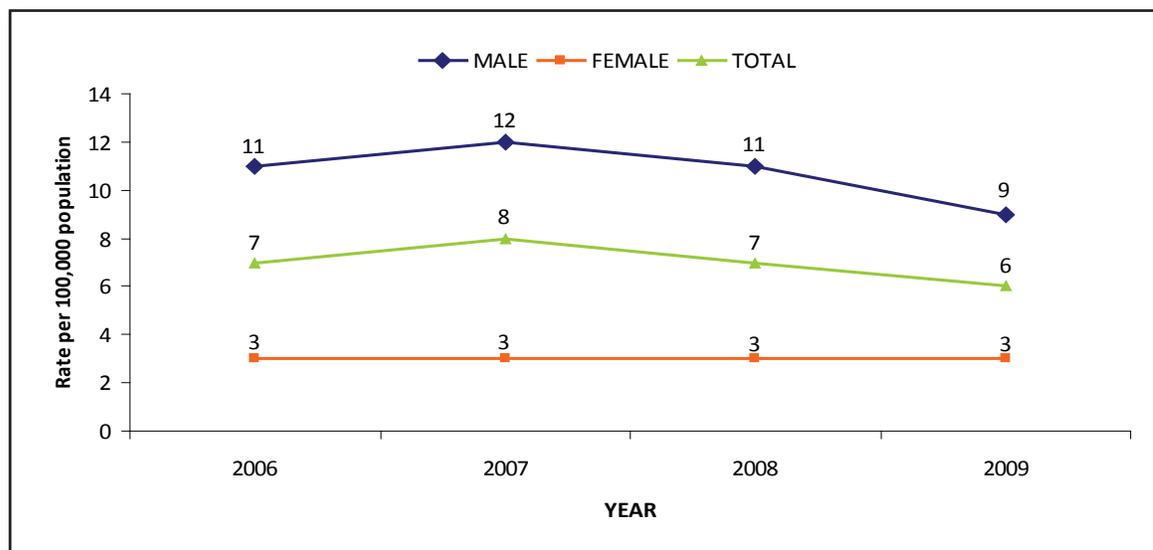
- Firearms (62%) were the most commonly used weapon, followed by hanging, strangulation or suffocation (12%).

Section 2: Homicides

Homicide Definition

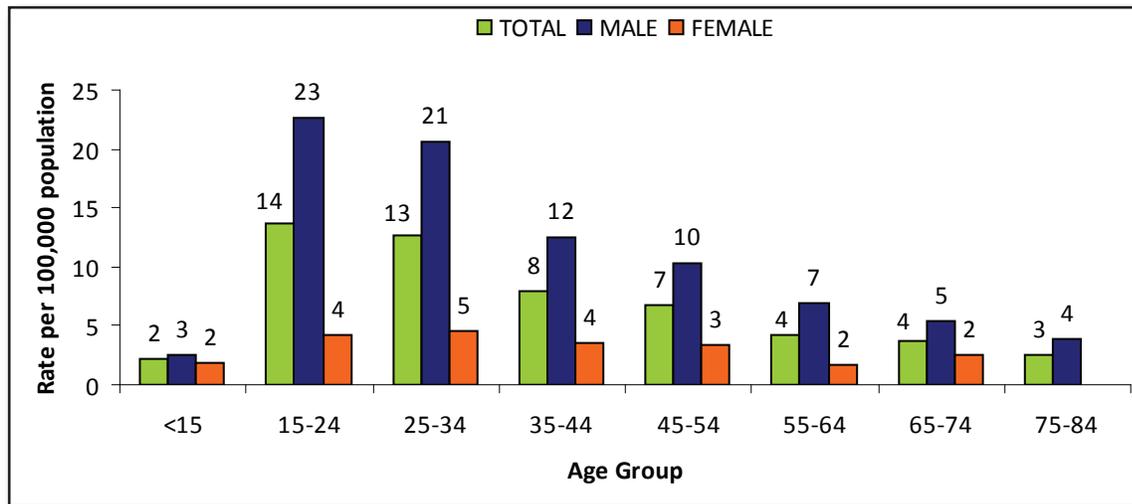
Homicide is a death resulting from the intentional use of force or power, threatened or actual, against another person, group, or community. Sufficient evidence must indicate that the use of force was intentional.

Figure 2a. Age-Adjusted Homicide Rates by Year and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



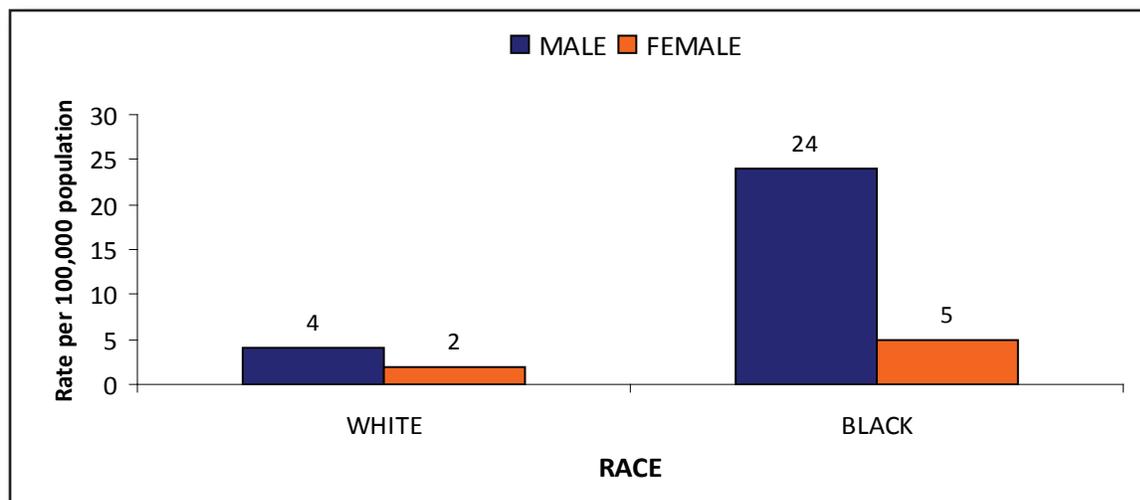
- The total age-adjusted homicide rate decreased by 14% from 2006 to 2009
- The age-adjusted homicide rate decreased by 18% for males. However, it remained constant for females from 2006 to 2009.
- The overall age-adjusted homicide rate for males (11 per 100,000 population) was almost four times the overall age-adjusted homicide rate for females (3 per 100,000 population).

Figure 2b. Age-Specific Homicide Rates by Age Group and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



- Among males, the age-specific homicide rate was highest among the 15 to 24 years age group.
- Among females, the 25-34 years age group had the highest age-specific homicide rate.

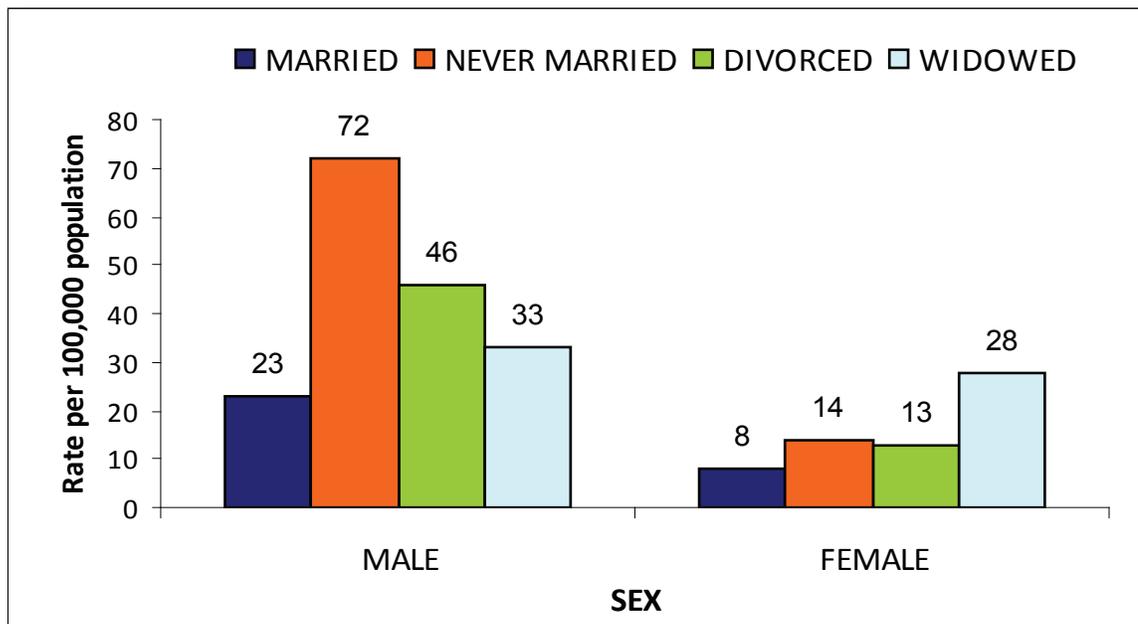
Figure 2c. Age-Adjusted Homicide Rates by Race* and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



* Other races/ethnicities excluded due to insufficient data.

- Black males had the highest age-adjusted homicide rate.
- The age-adjusted homicide rate for black males was six times that for white males.
- Black females had more than twice the age-adjusted homicide rate as white females.

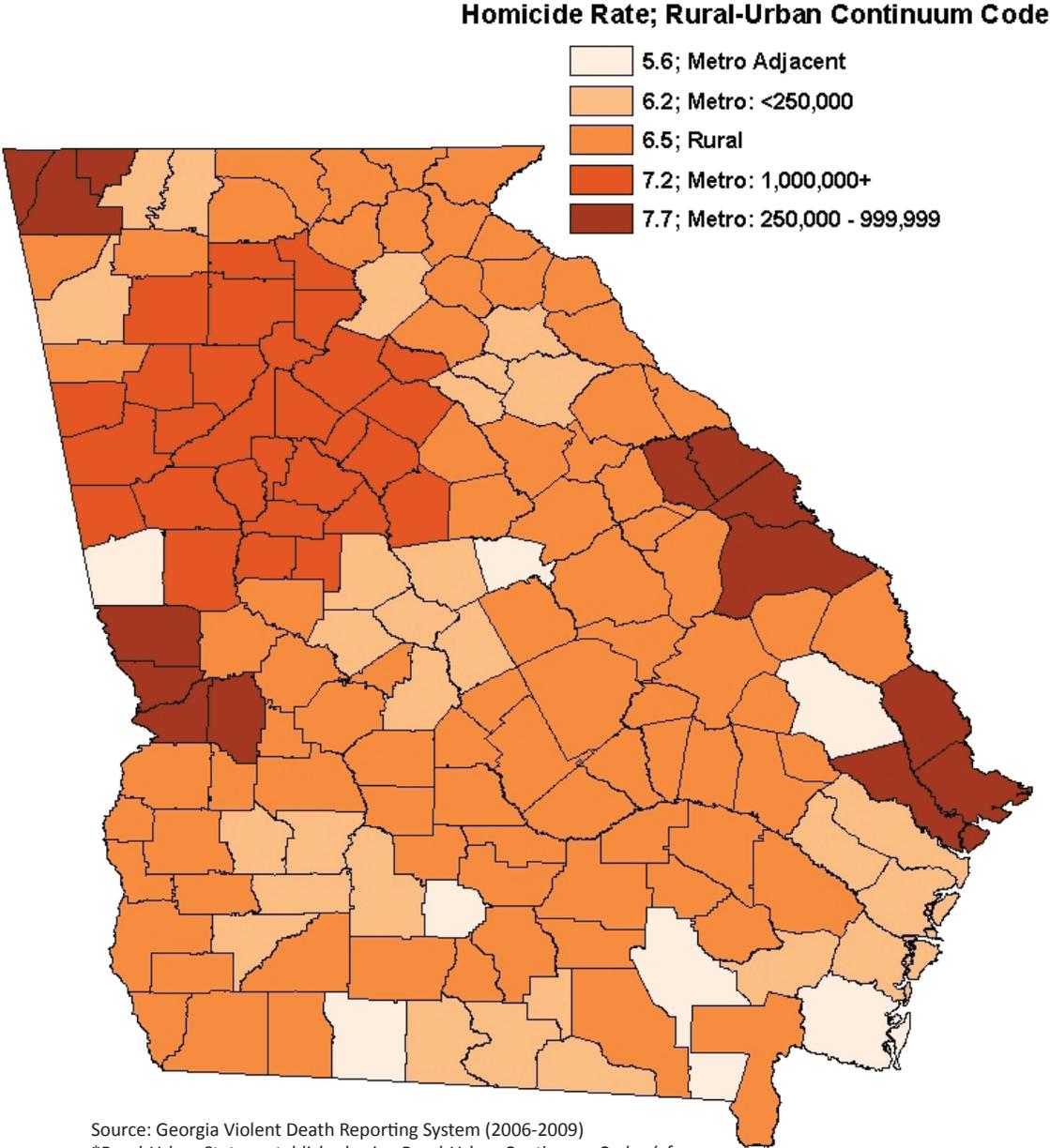
Figure 2d. Age-Adjusted Homicide Rates* by Marital Status and Sex, Persons >15 years old, Georgia, 2006-2009



*Population is based on 2000 US Standard Population data

- Overall, never married males and widowed females had the highest age-adjusted homicide rates for their respective sexes.
- The age-adjusted homicide rate for never married males was five times higher than for never married females.
- The age-adjusted homicide rate for divorced males was almost four times higher than for divorced females.
- The age-adjusted homicide rate for married males was three times higher than for married females.

Figure 2e. Age-Adjusted Homicide Rates by Rural-Urban Status, Georgia, 2006-2009

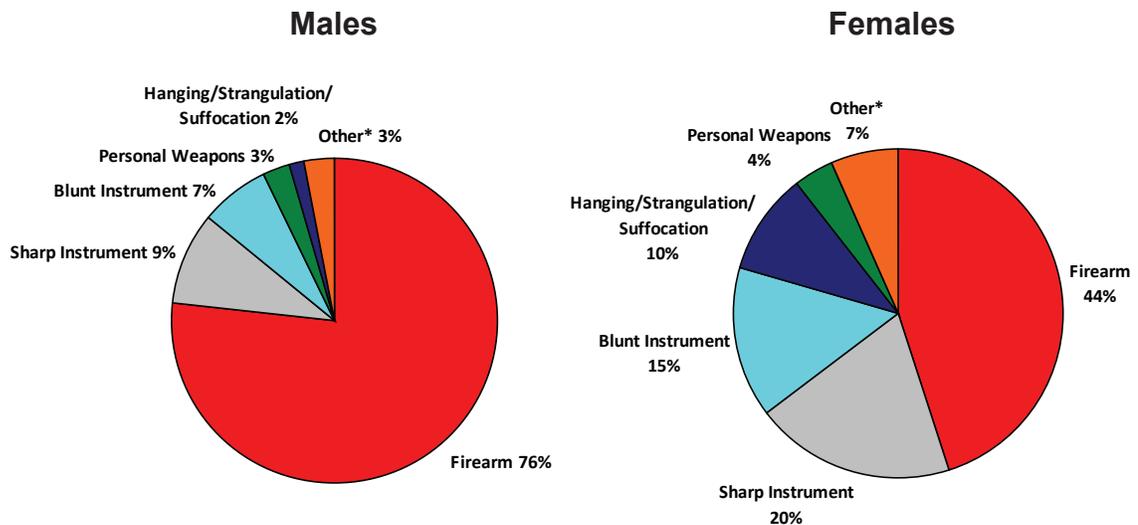


Source: Georgia Violent Death Reporting System (2006-2009)
*Rural-Urban Status established using Rural-Urban Continuum Codes (cf. <http://www.ers.usda.gov/Briefing/Rurality/RuralUrbCon/>)

- Metro adjacent areas had the lowest age-adjusted homicide rate.
- The metro areas with 250,000 to 999,999 population had the highest age-adjusted homicide rate.

Type of Weapon

Figure 2f. Percent of Homicides by Type of Weapon and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



*Includes: poisoning, falls, fire or burns, drowning, motor vehicle, intentional neglect, shaking, and non-powder gun.

- Weapons were known for 87% of homicides among females and 95% of homicides among males.
- For both sexes, firearms were the weapons used most frequently to commit homicide.



Homicide Circumstances

- Circumstances were available in 52% of homicide cases in Georgia during 2006-2009.

Table 2a. Percent of Homicides by Circumstance*, Georgia, 2006-2009 (N=1,523)	
Circumstance	%
Other argument, abuse or conflict	35
Precipitated by another crime	30
Intimate partner violence related	17
Drug involvement	12
Intimate partner problem	8
Justifiable self defense/law enforcement	7
Drive-by shooting	3
Argument over money/property/drugs	3
Jealousy (lover's triangle)	3
Other relationship problem	2
Crisis in past 2 weeks	2
Gang related	2

*Circumstances were not mutually exclusive.

- The most frequent circumstances for homicides included being involved in an argument, abuse or conflict.

Toxicology Test Results

- Toxicology test were performed on 56% of homicide victims in Georgia during 2006-2009. Of the tested victims, 54% did not test positive for any toxic substances.

Table 2b. Percent of Homicide Victims with Positive Toxicology Results by Drug Type, Georgia, 2006-2009 (N=774)	
Drug Type	%
Alcohol	26
Cocaine	15
Marijuana	14
Other Drugs	12
Antidepressants	6
Amphetamines	4
Opioids	4

*Toxicology tests were not mutually exclusive

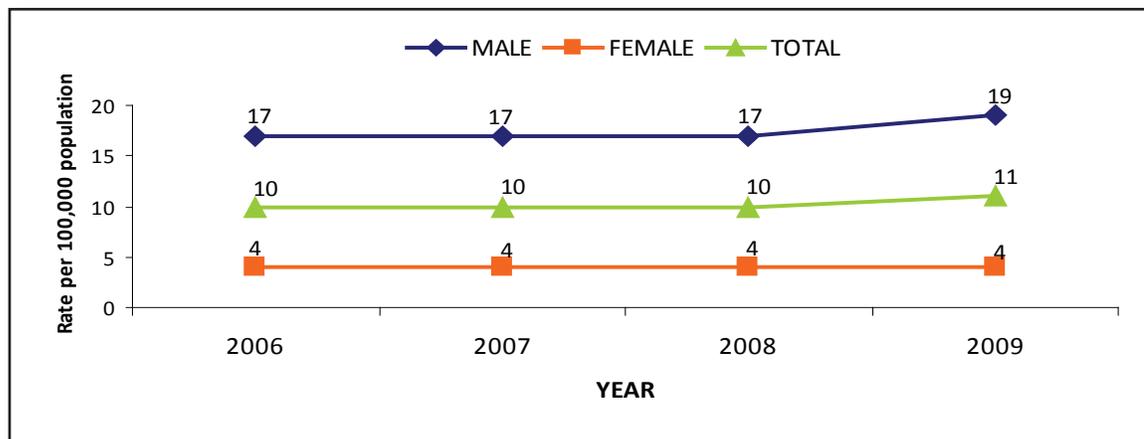
- Alcohol and cocaine were the drugs most frequently detected among tested victims.

Section 3: Suicides

Suicide Definition

Suicide is defined as a death resulting from intentional use of force against oneself. It is only included in the GVDRS database when sufficient evidence indicates that the use of force was intentional.

Figure 3a. Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates by Year and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



- The overall age-adjusted suicide rate increased by 10% in Georgia from 2006 to 2009.
- The overall age-adjusted suicide rate for males (18 per 100,000 population) was more than four times higher than for females (4 per 100,000 population).
- Between 2006 and 2009, the age-adjusted suicide rate increased by 12% for males while remaining constant for females.

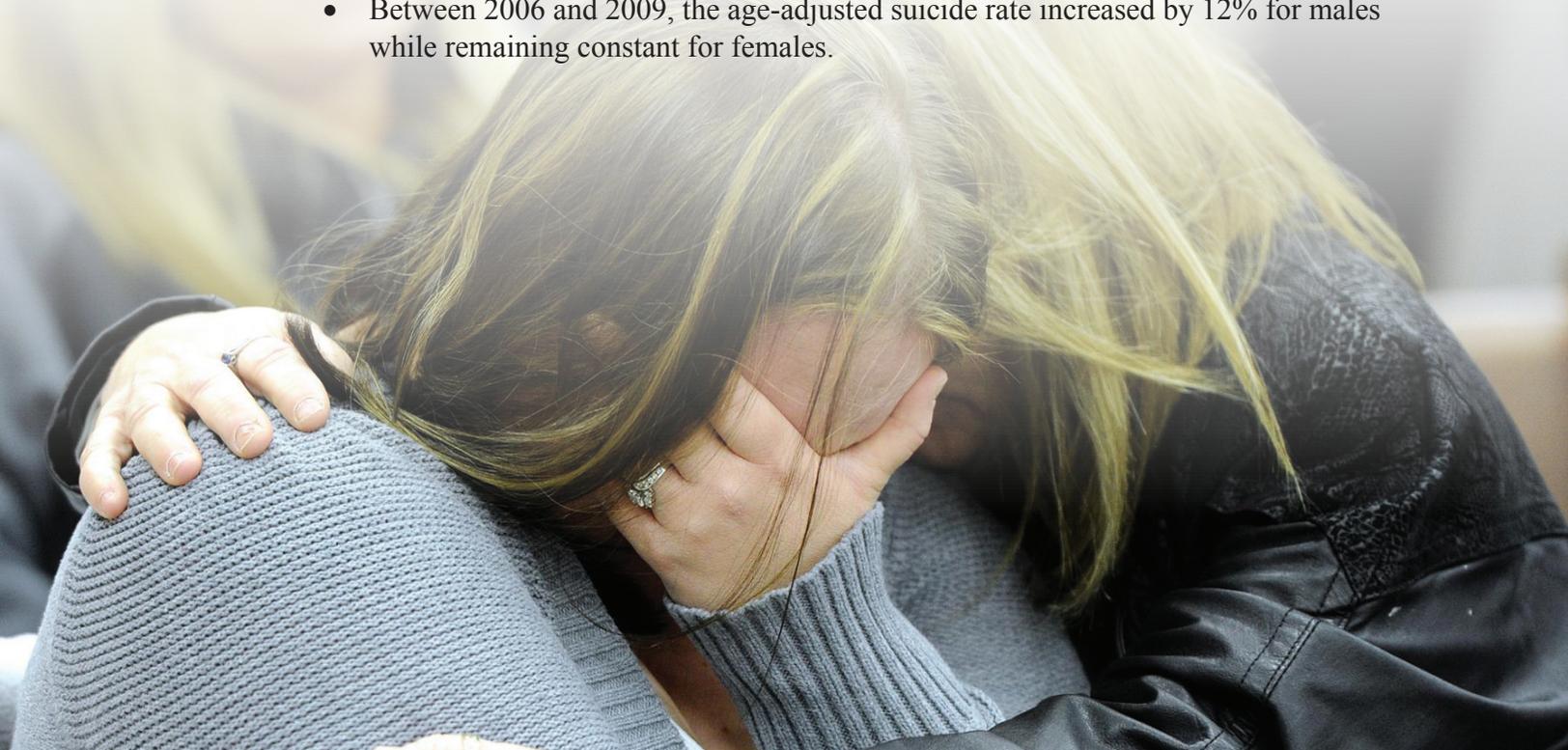
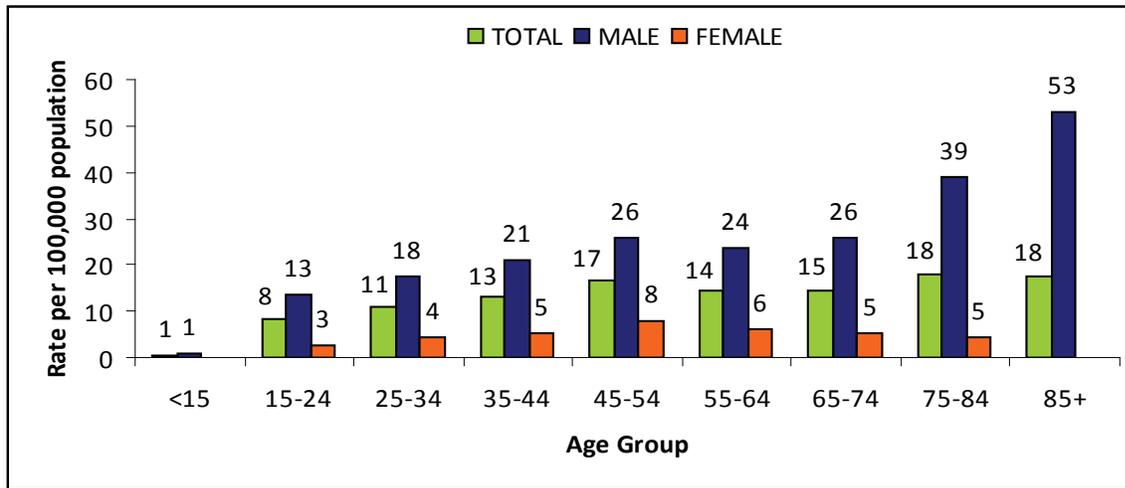
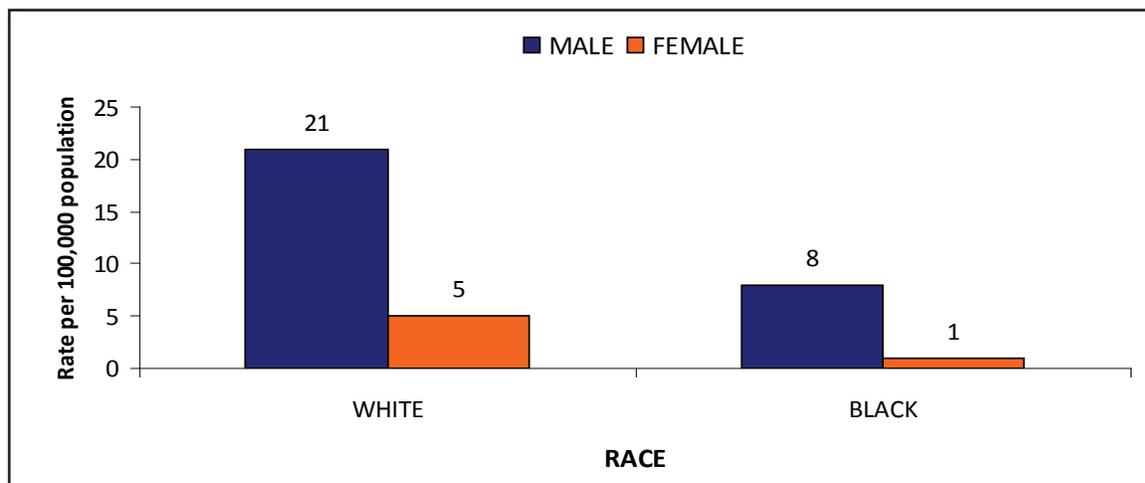


Figure 3b. Age-Specific Suicide Rates by Age Group and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



- Overall, suicide rates increased with age.
- Males over 85 years old had the highest age-specific suicide rate.
- Among females, those 45 to 54 years old had the highest age-specific suicide rates.

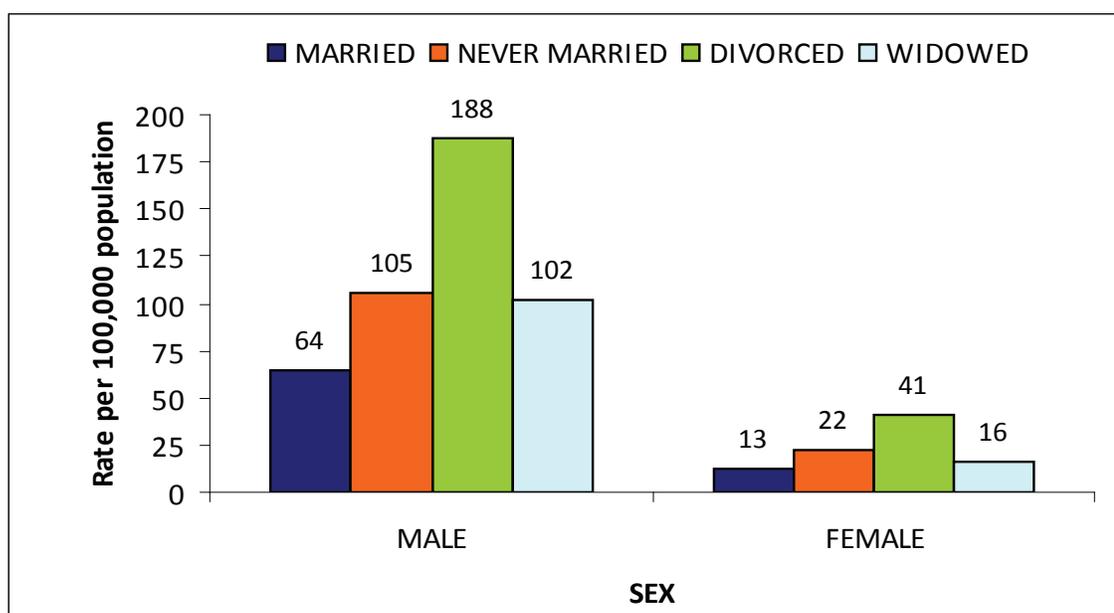
Figure 3c. Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates by Race* and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



* Other races/ethnicities excluded due to insufficient data.

- White males had the highest age-adjusted suicide rate and more than twice the suicide rate as black males.
- White females were five times more likely to commit suicide than black females.

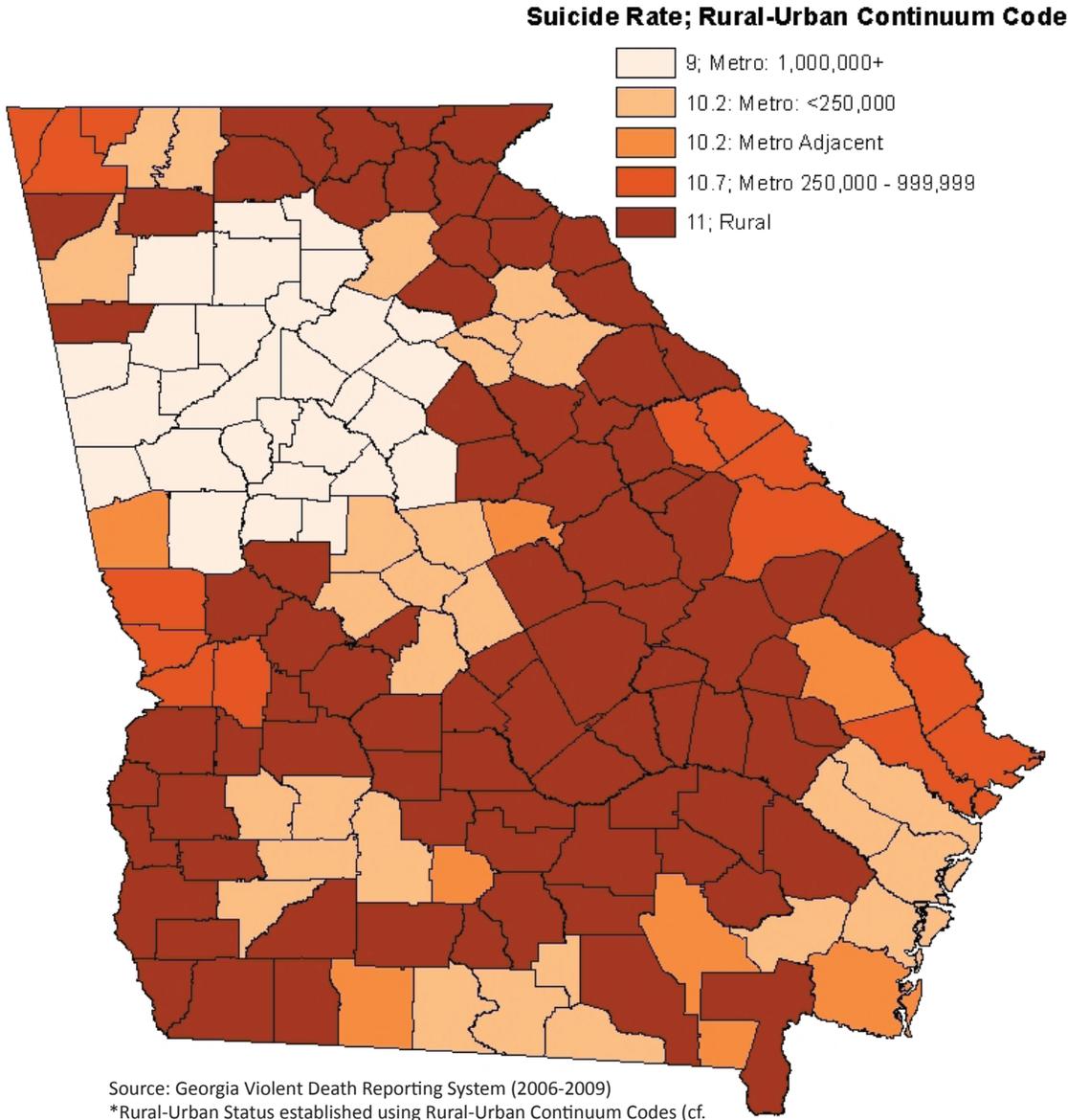
Figure 3d. Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates* by Marital Status and Sex, Persons >15 years old, Georgia, 2006-2009



*Population is based on 2000 US Standard Population data

- Overall, divorced males and females had the highest age-adjusted suicide rates among their respective sexes.
- Divorced and never married males were nearly five times more likely to commit suicide than divorced and never married females.
- The age-adjusted suicide rate for never married males was almost five times higher than for never married females.
- The age-adjusted suicide rate for widowed males was six times higher than for widowed females.

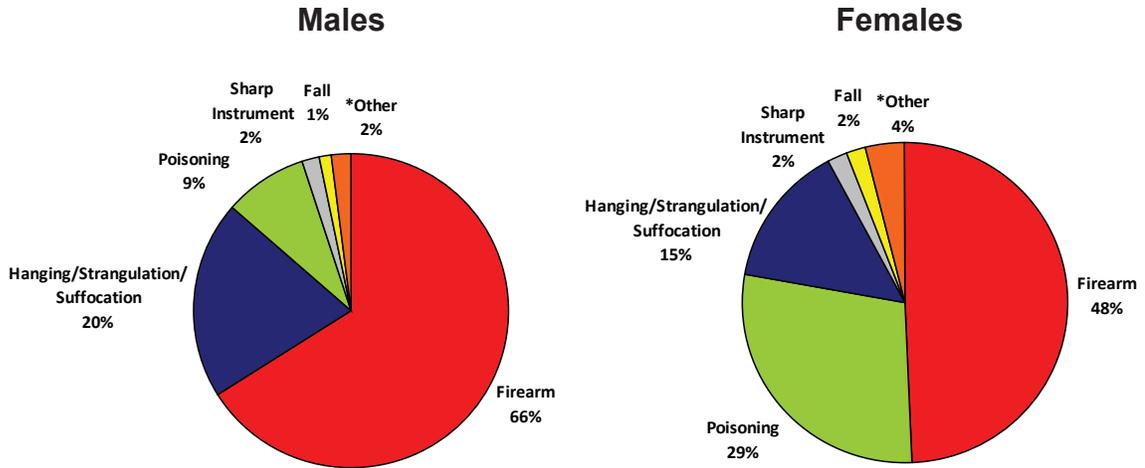
Figure 3e. Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates by Rural-Urban Status, Georgia, 2006-2009



- Metro areas with more than 1,000,000 population had the lowest age-adjusted suicide rate.
- Rural areas had the highest age-adjusted suicide rate.

Type of Weapon

Figure 3f. Percent of Suicides by Type of Weapon and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



*Includes: personal weapons, blunt instrument, falls, fire or burns, drowning, motor vehicle, and other.

- Among suicides in Georgia during 2006-2009, weapons were known for 92% of females and 96% of males.
- Firearms were the most frequent suicide weapon of choice for both sexes.

Suicide Circumstances

- Circumstances information was available in 68% of suicide cases in Georgia during 2006-2009.

Table 3a. Percent of Suicides by Circumstance*, Georgia, 2006-2009 (N=2,802)	
Circumstance	%
Current mental health problem	34
Intimate partner problem	27
Disclosed intent to commit suicide	25
Crisis in the past 2 weeks	25
Depression/dysthymia	22
Ever treated for mental illness	22
Physical health problem	18
History of suicide attempts	16
Other substance problem	12
Job problem	9
Alcohol problem	8
Financial problem	8
Current depressed mood	5
Other relationship problem	5
Other death of friend or family in past 5 years	4
Perpetrator of interpersonal violence in the past month	3
Other argument, abuse or conflict	4
Family stressors	3

*Circumstances were not mutually exclusive.

- The most frequent suicide circumstance was having a current mental health problem.

Toxicology Test Results

- Toxicology tests were performed on 37% of suicide victims in Georgia during 2006-2009. Of the tested victims, 42% did not test positive for any toxic substance.

Drug Type	%
Antidepressants	52
Other Drugs	45
Alcohol	30
Opioids	14
Cocaine	8
Marijuana	5
Amphetamines	3

*Toxicology tests were not mutually exclusive

- Antidepressants were the drugs most frequently present among those suicide victims who were tested.

Section 4: Suicide Attempts Among High School Students: YRBS Results

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS)

The Georgia YRBS is an anonymous survey administered biennially to high school and middle school students to monitor students' engagement in risky health behaviors including those that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence, tobacco use, alcohol and other drug use, unhealthy dietary behaviors, and physical inactivity.

For this report, associations between suicide attempts among high school students and violence-related behaviors were analyzed using combined data from the 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2011 Georgia YRBS surveys.

Demographics and Violence-Related Behaviors

Table 2.1 High School Student Population by Demographics and Violence-Related Behaviors, YRBS, Georgia, 2005-2011 (N=8,071)			
	% Prevalence	95% CI	
Sex			
Male	50.3	48.4	52.1
Female	49.7	48.0	51.6
Race			
White	48.3	43.3	53.4
Black	39.1	34.2	44.0
Other Race	12.6	11.1	14.0
Grade			
9th	31.1	27.0	35.3
10th	26.1	21.8	30.5
11th	22.1	18.1	26.1
12th	20.4	17.2	23.6
Violence-Related Behaviors			
Violent behavior+	40.5	38.9	42.1
Victimized+	25.7	23.8	27.5
Made suicide plan	13.1	11.9	14.4
Felt sad or hopeless in the past 2 weeks	29.6	28.2	30.9
Attempted Suicide	8.7	7.9	9.3
Ever used drugs+	11.8	10.2	13.5
Tried marijuana before 13 years of age	8.5	7.7	9.4
Had first drink before 13 years of age	23.4	22.1	24.7
Used marijuana more than once in the past 30 days	19.3	18.2	20.4
Had 1+ drinks in the past 30 days	34.5	32.7	36.3

*See Appendix A for definitions

- Twenty-six percent of all students were victimized⁺
- Forty percent of all students were involved in violent behaviors during this period and of these, 38.2% had been victimized.
- Nearly 30% of students had felt depressed two weeks prior to participating in the survey.
- Thirteen percent of students had made a suicide plan, while almost 9% attempted suicide.
- Twenty-three percent of students had tried alcohol and nearly 9% had tried marijuana before the age of 13.
- More than 34% of students currently drink alcohol while 19% currently use marijuana.

Students that Attempted Suicide

Table 4b. Demographic Distribution of High School Students that Attempted Suicide, YRBS, Georgia, 2005-2011 (n=614)			
	% Prevalence	95% CI	
Sex			
Male	42.1	36.9	47.4
Female	57.9	52.6	63.1
Race			
White	42.9	38.4	47.3
Black	39.5	35.0	43.9
Other	17.7	14.5	20.8
Grade			
9th	33.9	29.7	38.0
10th	28.4	24.4	32.5
11th	17.9	14.7	21.1
12th	17.8	14.4	21.3

- Suicide attempts were more prevalent among females, whites, and ninth graders.

Violence-Related Behaviors Among Students that Attempted Suicide

Table 4c. Prevalence of Violence-Related Behaviors Among High School Students that Attempted Suicide, YRBS, Georgia, 2005-2011 (n=614)

Violence-Related Behaviors	% Prevalence (95% C.I.)		
	Total	Male	Female
Violent Behavior*	63.1 (57.8-68.5)	67.5 (59.4-75.7)	58.8 (53.1-64.4)
Carried Weapon in the Past 30 Days	39.1 (34.3-44.0)	51.0 (43.2-58.8)	29.6 (23.5-35.7)
Involved in Fight in Past 12 Months	54.2 (48.8-59.6)	57.0 (49.8-64.2)	51.2 (44.7-57.8)
Victimized*	53.1 (48.1-58.1)	53.2 (46.8-59.6)	51.5 (44.3-58.8)
Felt Sad or Hopeless in Past 2 Weeks	67.7 (62.4-73.0)	57.4 (48.7-66.2)	74.0 (68.3-79.6)
Made Suicide Plan	60.7 (56.2-64.7)	54.3 (46.5-62.2)	65.6 (58.9-72.2)
Had First Drink Before 13 Years of Age	45.8 (40.2-51.4)	48.7 (39.7-57.7)	43.0 (36.6-49.3)
Tried Marijuana Before 13 Years of Age	22.8 (18.7-26.9)	30.5 (24.2-36.8)	16.2 (10.9-21.4)
Used Marijuana More than Once in Past 30 Days	34.2 (29.6-38.8)	34.6 (27.6-41.7)	32.4 (26.8-38.0)
Had 1+ Drinks in Past 30 Days	49.8 (45.5-54.0)	43.5 (37.4-49.5)	52.7 (46.2-59.1)
Ever Used Drugs*	35.0 (30.9-39.1)	44.6 (38.2-50.9)	26.2 (20.9-31.5)

*See Appendix A for definitions

- Students that attempted suicide were significantly more likely to engage in violent behaviors, have been victimized, make suicide plans, feel depressed in the past 2 weeks, use drugs in their lifetime, try marijuana or alcohol before the age of 13, and use marijuana or alcohol in the past 30 days than those who did not attempt suicide.
- Males who attempted suicide were more likely to carry a weapon to school, be involved in violent behaviors, have been victimized, have their first drink and try marijuana before the age of 13, use marijuana more than once in the past 30 days, and ever use drugs than females who attempted suicide.
- Females who attempted suicide were more likely to feel depressed in the past 2 weeks, make suicide plans, and have more than 1 drink in the past 30 days than males who attempted suicide.

Appendix A: Technical Notes

GVDRS Methods

Descriptive Statistics

This report presents summarized information on violent deaths in Georgia by counts, percentages, and rates. Counts are the basic measure of frequency of violent deaths. Percentages represent the distribution in the underlying population broken down by race, gender, or age. Crude rates are used to develop community-level prevention strategies. Age-adjusted rates are included to compare and contrast communities or states which may have a widely disparate age distribution in the population.

Case Identification

Case identification is based upon the manner of death listed on the death certificate. An incident is recorded for each death categorized as suicide, homicide, undetermined manner of death, legal intervention, and unintentional firearm. Additional information from law enforcement and coroners/medical examiners reports are collected, matched, and merged with records in the violent death reporting system database. The county of injury is the primary focus of the data collection effort. This data element assists in determining occurrent cases compared to resident cases.

To identify violent death cases to be included in the database, the NVDRS (including the GVDRS) uses the International Classification of Diseases, Tenth Revision (ICD-10) codes for the underlying cause of death.

Manner of Death	Death ≤1 Year After Injury	Death >1 Year After Injury
Intentional self-harm (suicide)	X60--X84	Y87.0
Assault (homicide)	X85--X99, Y00--Y09	Y87.1
Event of undetermined intent	Y10--Y34	Y87.2, Y89.9
Unintentional exposure to inanimate mechanical forces (firearms)	W32--W34 Y35.0--Y35.4, Y35.6--Y35.7	Y86 determined to be attributable to firearms
Legal intervention excluding executions, (Y35.5)	U01, U03	Y89.0
Terrorism	--	U02

Primacy Among Data Sources

Data sources may not always agree about every fact of a given incident. A way to identify what is likely the best available information among different sources is needed. Therefore, the data sources have been ranked in terms of their likely accuracy for each data element.

The term used for the ranking is “primacy.” The source with 1st primacy is considered most reliable for a given variable and will be the source of choice. Lower primacy sources are the most reliable after 1st primacy and can be used when a higher-primacy source is not available. For example, sex of the victim is taken first from the death certificate (DC), second from the coroner/medical examiner report (CME), and finally from police reports (PR). When different sources have complete but discordant data, the simplest approach is to use primacy. Table 2A shows the variables used for this report and the primacy given to each.

Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS) Methods

Data from 2005, 2007, 2009, and 2011 YRBS were combined and analyzed using a total sample size of 8,071 high school students. Associations between suicide attempt and violent behaviors, victimization, depression, and alcohol and drug use were determined using Chi-square analysis and 95% confidence intervals.

- Violent behavior was defined as either carrying a weapon in the past 30 days or being involved in a physical fight in the past 12 months.
- Victimization was defined as either being bullied, physically hurt by girlfriend or boyfriend, being threatened or injured with a weapon in the past 12 months, or missing school because feeling unsafe in the past 30 days.
- Suicide attempt was defined as either attempting suicide more than once in the past 12 months or attempting suicide with injury in the past 12 months.
- Drugs were defined as ever using either cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, ecstasy, or injecting drugs.

Table 2A. Variables* by CDC Document Type* Primacy Rules			
Variable	Primacy 1	Primacy 2	Primacy 3
Person Type	CME	DC	PR
Age	DC	CME	PR
Age Type	DC	CME	PR
Sex	DC	CME	PR
Race	DC	CME	PR
Ethnicity	DC	CME	PR
Resident Address	CME	DC	PR
Resident State	DC	CME	PR
Resident County	DC	CME	PR
Veteran Status	DC		
Marital Status	DC	CME	
Date of Death	DC	CME	PR
Death Place	DC	CME	
Death State	DC	CME	PR
Cause of Death	DC		
Manner of Death	CME	DC	PR
Date of Injury	DC	CME	PR
Place of Injury	PR	CME	
Injury Address	DC	CME	PR
Injury State	DC	CME	PR
Injury County	DC	CME	PR
Injury City	DC	CME	PR
At Home	CME	PR	
Toxicology	CME		
Alcohol Tests	CME		
Weapon Type	SYS		
Circumstances	CME	PR	CFR

*This table does not list all the variables found in NVDRS.

†DC = Death Certificate; CME = Coroner/Medical Examiner Report;

PR = Police Report



Glossary

Age-Adjusted Mortality Rate per Year: number of resident violent deaths recorded during the calendar year divided by the resident population of the jurisdiction, as defined in official U.S. Census figures, and multiplied by the age-specific weights. The weighted rates are then summed across the age groups to give the age-adjusted rate, and multiplied by 100,000 for a rate per 100,000 population. It is a mortality rate statistically modified to eliminate the effect of different age distributions in the different populations.

Asphyxiation: a condition due to lack of oxygen to breathe and resulting in death.

Blunt instrument: a weapon that does not have a sharp or penetrating point, such as a club or a bat.

Brawl: three or more persons involved in a mutual, physical fight. The brawl may or may not escalate to involve weapons. This excludes one-sided physical fight or a fight between only two people.

Crude Mortality Rate per Year: number of resident violent deaths recorded during the calendar year divided by the resident population of the jurisdiction, as defined in official U.S. Census figures, and multiplied by 100,000 for a rate per 100,000 population.

Current depressed mood: identifies victims who were documented as having a current depressed mood by a family member or someone close to the victim. The depressed mood may be part of a clinical depression or a short-term sadness.

Current Mental Health Problem: victims who were identified as having a mental health problem. Diagnoses include: depression/dysthymia, bipolar disorder, schizophrenia, anxiety disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, attention deficit disorder (ADD) or hyperactivity disorder, eating disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, other (specified in diagnosis text), including mental retardation, autism, personality disorders, Alzheimer's, etc.

Current Treatment for Mental Health Problem: victims who were in current treatment for a mental health problem in the last two months. Treatment includes seeing a psychiatrist, psychologist, medical doctor, therapist, or other counselor for a mental health or substance abuse problem; receiving a prescription for an antidepressant or other psychiatric medication; or residing in an inpatient or halfway house facility for mental health problems. Treatment also includes past treatment, unless noted that the problem has been resolved. Mental health problems include those disorders and syndromes listed in the DSM-IV (Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Revision) and alcohol and other substance dependence.

Drowning: death resulting from oxygen deprivation while being submerged/ immersed under water or other liquid.

Drugs: ever using either cocaine, heroin, methamphetamine, ecstasy, or injecting drugs.

Fall: death resulting from a fall, push, or jump from a high place.

Legal intervention death: death when the decedent was killed by a police officer or other peace officer (persons with specified legal authority to use deadly force), including military police, acting in the line of duty. Specific scenarios that should be classified as legal interventions include: “justifiable” and “criminal” homicides meeting the above definition.

Personal weapons: includes the body, such as fists, feet, or hands used as a weapon.

Poisoning: weapon including drugs (prescription, street, or alcohol), toxins, chemical substances, or gas (such as carbon monoxide).

Sharp instrument: weapons that have a cutting edge or penetrating point, such as a knife, razor, chisel, or broken glass.

Suffocation: condition of being deprived of oxygen and synonymous with asphyxiation.

Sudden Unexpected Infant Death (SUID): deaths in infants less than 1 year of age that occur suddenly and unexpectedly, and whose cause of death is not immediately obvious prior to investigation.

Suicide attempt: was defined as either attempting suicide more than once in the past 12 months or attempting suicide with injury in the past 12 months.

Victimization: either being bullied, physically hurt by girlfriend or boyfriend, being threatened or injured with a weapon in the past 12 months, or missing school because feeling unsafe in the past 30 days.

Violent behavior: either carrying a weapon in the past 30 days or being involved in a physical fight in the past 12 months.

Undetermined manner of death: death resulting from the use of force or power against oneself or another person, for which the evidence indicating one manner of death is no more compelling than the evidence indicating another manner of death. Specific scenarios that should be classified as undetermined manner of death are:

- Coroner or medical examiner ruling that states: “accident or suicide,” “accident or homicide,” “undetermined,” “open verdict,” or “jumped or fell”
- Self-inflicted injuries when the records give no evidence or opinions in favor of either unintentional or intentional injury.

Unintentional firearm injury death: death resulting from a penetrating injury or gunshot wound from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile when there was a preponderance of evidence that the shooting was not intentionally directed at the victim. Specific scenarios that should be classified as unintentional firearm deaths:

- Celebratory firing that was not intended to frighten, control, or harm anyone
- A person shoots himself when using a gun to frighten, control, or harm another person
- A child less than the age of 6 shoots himself or another person
- A soldier who is shot during field exercises in peacetime
- A person mistakenly thinks a gun is unloaded and shoots himself or another person while fooling around with it
- A child who dies after birth from an unintentional firearm injury that is sustained prior to birth, i.e., in utero

Veteran Status: victims identified in the death certificate as ever served in the U.S. Armed Forces.

Appendix B: Crude and Age-Adjusted Mortality Rates by County, Georgia, 2006-2009

**Table 1B. Crude and Age-Adjusted Violent Death Rates by County,
Georgia, 2006-2009**

County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000	County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000
Appling	20	27.9	30.2	Jefferson	13	*	*
Atkinson	**	*	*	Jenkins	5	*	*
Bacon	11	*	*	Johnson	9	*	*
Baker	**	*	*	Jones	18	16.4	16.2
Baldwin	34	18.3	18.9	Lamar	16	23.4	24.2
Banks	13	*	*	Lanier	6	*	*
Barrow	55	20.2	20.0	Laurens	30	15.7	15.6
Bartow	83	22.2	22.4	Lee	22	16.5	17.3
Ben Hill	11	*	*	Liberty	49	20.3	20.1
Berrien	13	*	*	Lincoln	**	*	*
Bibb	164	26.4	26.2	Long	12	*	*
Bleckley	15	29.5	28.3	Lowndes	69	16.7	17.1
Brantley	18	29.1	30.5	Lumpkin	13	*	*
Brooks	13	*	*	Macon	23	26.5	25.6
Bryan	17	13.8	15.1	Madison	14	*	*
Bulloch	33	12.3	14.5	Marion	11	*	*
Burke	25	27.4	28.3	McDuffie	16	14.4	15.3
Butts	20	20.9	19.6	McIntosh	**	*	*
Calhoun	6	*	*	Meriwether	22	24.0	26.7
Camden	33	17.4	16.5	Miller	**	*	*
Candler	7	*	*	Mitchell	11	*	*
Carroll	82	18.3	18.6	Monroe	15	15.0	14.7
Catoosa	33	13.2	13.7	Montgomery	5	*	*
Charlton	7	*	*	Morgan	8	*	*
Chatham	262	26.2	24.9	Murray	23	14.1	14.7
Chattahoochee	8	*	*	Muscogee	174	23.0	22.2
Chattooga	16	15.0	15.4	Newton	67	17.4	17.9
Cherokee	101	12.3	12.7	Oconee	16	12.5	12.5
Clarke	82	18.0	21.0	Oglethorpe	12	*	*
Clay	**	*	*	Paulding	82	15.8	17.8
Clayton	234	21.4	21.7	Peach	31	29.3	28.5
Clinch	**	*	*	Pickens	26	21.3	21.1
Cobb	409	14.7	14.6	Pierce	12	*	*
Coffee	38	23.5	24.0	Pike	16	23.2	23.2
Colquitt	36	20.0	20.8	Polk	25	15.0	15.8
Columbia	57	13.0	13.2	Pulaski	11	*	*
Cook	16	24.3	23.2	Putnam	22	27.1	23.1
Coweta	63	13.0	13.6	Quitman	**	*	*

Table 1B. Crude and Age-Adjusted Violent Death Rates by County, Georgia, 2006-2009

County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000	County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000
Crawford	6	*	*	Rabun	22	33.2	34.0
Crisp	23	26.0	26.2	Randolph	**	*	*
Dade	8	*	*	Richmond	213	26.8	25.8
Dawson	15	17.2	17.3	Rockdale	54	16.4	17.1
Decatur	21	18.3	18.5	Schley	**	*	*
DeKalb	630	21.4	20.4	Screven	7	*	*
Dodge	16	20.3	19.9	Seminole	8	*	*
Dooly	5	*	*	Spalding	41	16.1	15.7
Dougherty	70	18.4	18.3	Stephens	19	18.7	17.3
Douglas	96	19.2	19.9	Stewart	**	*	*
Early	8	*	*	Sumter	17	13.1	12.3
Echols	**	*	*	Talbot	10	*	*
Effingham	30	14.6	15.2	Taliaferro	**	*	*
Elbert	21	25.5	25.5	Tattnall	22	23.5	22.1
Emanuel	19	20.9	19.8	Taylor	10	*	*
Evans	9	*	*	Telfair	13	*	*
Fannin	28	31.0	28.8	Terrell	12	*	*
Fayette	48	11.3	12.7	Thomas	29	15.9	15.5
Floyd	97	25.4	25.3	Tift	35	20.7	20.0
Forsyth	79	12.2	12.9	Toombs	24	21.6	22.1
Franklin	25	28.7	28.0	Towns	5	*	*
Fulton	854	21.3	20.7	Treutlen	**	*	*
Gilmer	25	21.8	19.2	Troup	57	22.4	22.0
Glascocock	**	*	*	Turner	6	*	*
Glynn	80	26.6	27.2	Twiggs	7	*	*
Gordon	31	14.8	14.7	Union	22	26.3	25.2
Grady	15	15.0	13.9	Upson	14	*	*
Greene	9	*	*	Walker	45	17.4	17.6
Gwinnett	502	16.1	16.6	Walton	45	13.4	13.7
Habersham	15	8.8	8.6	Ware	22	15.3	16.3
Hall	74	10.2	10.6	Warren	**	*	*
Hancock	5	*	*	Washington	11	*	*
Haralson	30	26.2	25.5	Wayne	32	27.5	25.8
Harris	12	*	*	Webster	**	*	*
Hart	24	24.9	25.1	Wheeler	**	*	*
Heard	11	*	*	White	23	23.1	23.9
Henry	118	15.8	16.2	Whitfield	45	12.1	12.6
Houston	76	14.4	14.5	Wilcox	8	*	*
Irwin	7	*	*	Wilkes	**	*	*
Jackson	41	17.0	17.2	Wilkinson	6	*	*
Jasper	15	27.3	30.1	Worth	19	22.3	24.8
Jeff Davis	11	*	*				

* Rates were not reported for counties with less than 15 deaths.

**The number of deaths was 5 or fewer and has been suppressed to retain confidentiality.

Table 2B. Crude and Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates by County, Georgia, 2006-2009

County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000	County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000
Appling	8	*	*	Jefferson	6	*	*
Atkinson	**	*	*	Jenkins	**	*	*
Bacon	7	*	*	Johnson	6	*	*
Baker	**	*	*	Jones	14	*	*
Baldwin	18	9.7	9.8	Lamar	10	*	*
Banks	8	*	*	Lanier	**	*	*
Barrow	39	14.3	14.6	Laurens	13	*	*
Bartow	55	14.7	14.9	Lee	15	11.2	10.8
Ben Hill	**	*	*	Liberty	27	11.2	12.0
Berrien	8	*	*	Lincoln	**	*	*
Bibb	56	9.0	9.1	Long	7	*	*
Bleckley	12	*	*	Lowndes	41	9.9	10.2
Brantley	7	*	*	Lumpkin	8	*	*
Brooks	5	*	*	Macon	13	*	*
Bryan	12	*	*	Madison	8	*	*
Bulloch	29	10.8	13.1	Marion	**	*	*
Burke	11	*	*	McDuffie	12	*	*
Butts	13	*	*	McIntosh	**	*	*
Calhoun	**	*	*	Meriwether	13	*	*
Camden	18	9.5	9.2	Miller	**	*	*
Candler	**	*	*	Mitchell	7	*	*
Carroll	44	9.8	10.2	Monroe	9	*	*
Catoosa	27	10.8	11.1	Montgomery	**	*	*
Charlton	**	*	*	Morgan	7	*	*
Chatham	112	11.2	10.7	Murray	19	11.7	12.3
Chattahoochee	5	*	*	Muscogee	65	8.6	8.6
Chattooga	12	*	*	Newton	31	8.1	8.9
Cherokee	74	9.0	9.5	Oconee	13	*	*
Clarke	43	9.4	11.0	Oglethorpe	6	*	*
Clay	**	*	*	Paulding	56	10.8	12.7
Clayton	66	6.0	7.1	Peach	18	17.0	17.5
Clinch	**	*	*	Pickens	16	13.1	12.1
Cobb	242	8.7	8.8	Pierce	7	*	*
Coffee	20	12.4	13.1	Pike	10	*	*
Colquitt	19	10.6	10.8	Polk	13	*	*
Columbia	44	10.0	10.1	Pulaski	5	*	*
Cook	6	*	*	Putnam	15	18.5	16.3
Coweta	38	7.9	8.5	Quitman	**	*	*
Crawford	**	*	*	Rabun	17	25.7	25.9
Crisp	5	*	*	Randolph	**	*	*
Dade	7	*	*	Richmond	93	11.7	11.8

Table 2B. Crude and Age-Adjusted Suicide Rates by County, Georgia, 2006-2009

County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000	County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000
Dawson	11	*	*	Rockdale	29	8.8	9.1
Decatur	12	*	*	Schley	**	*	*
DeKalb	198	6.7	6.8	Screven	**	*	*
Dodge	6	*	*	Seminole	6	*	*
Dooly	**	*	*	Spalding	23	9.1	8.8
Dougherty	26	6.8	7.2	Stephens	9	*	*
Douglas	55	11.0	11.8	Stewart	**	*	*
Early	**	*	*	Sumter	5	*	*
Echols	**	*	*	Talbot	**	*	*
Effingham	17	8.3	8.6	Taliaferro	**	*	*
Elbert	15	18.2	17.9	Tattnall	12	*	*
Emanuel	8	*	*	Taylor	6	*	*
Evans	5	*	*	Telfair	**	*	*
Fannin	22	24.3	21.9	Terrell	5	*	*
Fayette	32	7.5	7.9	Thomas	13	*	*
Floyd	65	17.0	17.1	Tift	15	8.9	8.8
Forsyth	59	9.1	10.0	Toombs	15	13.5	13.8
Franklin	17	19.5	18.4	Towns	**	*	*
Fulton	288	7.2	7.2	Treutlen	**	*	*
Gilmer	21	18.3	16.1	Troup	28	11.0	10.7
Glascocock	**	*	*	Turner	5	*	*
Glynn	35	11.6	11.3	Twiggs	**	*	*
Gordon	14	*	*	Union	16	19.1	17.7
Grady	7	*	*	Upson	7	*	*
Greene	5	*	*	Walker	33	12.8	12.6
Gwinnett	285	9.1	9.7	Walton	27	8.0	8.5
Habersham	10	*	*	Ware	12	*	*
Hall	45	6.2	6.5	Warren	**	*	*
Hancock	**	*	*	Washington	6	*	*
Haralson	20	17.4	16.6	Wayne	14	*	*
Harris	7	*	*	Webster	**	*	*
Hart	15	15.5	14.9	Wheeler	**	*	*
Heard	8	*	*	White	14	*	*
Henry	71	9.5	9.8	Whitfield	30	8.1	8.7
Houston	48	9.1	9.2	Wilcox	**	*	*
Irwin	**	*	*	Wilkes	**	*	*
Jackson	23	9.5	9.6	Wilkinson	**	*	*
Jasper	11	*	*	Worth	9	*	*
Jeff Davis	5	*	*				

*Rates were not reported for counties with less than 15 deaths.

**The number of deaths was 5 or fewer and has been suppressed to retain confidentiality.

Table 3B. Crude and Age-Adjusted Homicide Rates by County, Georgia, 2006-2009

County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000	County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000
Appling	9	*	*	Jefferson	6	*	*
Atkinson	**	*	*	Jenkins	**	*	*
Bacon	**	*	*	Johnson	**	*	*
Baker	**	*	*	Jones	**	*	*
Baldwin	15	8.1	8.4	Lamar	5	*	*
Banks	**	*	*	Lanier	**	*	*
Barrow	12	*	*	Laurens	12	*	*
Bartow	13	*	*	Lee	6	*	*
Ben Hill	**	*	*	Liberty	16	6.6	6.2
Berrien	**	*	*	Lincoln	**	*	*
Bibb	89	14.3	14.4	Long	**	*	*
Bleckley	**	*	*	Lowndes	17	4.1	4.3
Brantley	8	*	*	Lumpkin	**	*	*
Brooks	6	*	*	Macon	6	*	*
Bryan	**	*	*	Madison	6	*	*
Bulloch	**	*	*	Marion	7	*	*
Burke	9	*	*	McDuffie	**	*	*
Butts	**	*	*	McIntosh	**	*	*
Calhoun	**	*	*	Meriwether	7	*	*
Camden	10	*	*	Miller	**	*	*
Candler	**	*	*	Mitchell	**	*	*
Carroll	21	4.7	4.7	Monroe	6	*	*
Catoosa	**	*	*	Montgomery	**	*	*
Charlton	**	*	*	Morgan	**	*	*
Chatham	120	12.0	11.4	Murray	**	*	*
Chattahoochee	**	*	*	Muscogee	72	9.5	9.3
Chattooga	**	*	*	Newton	26	6.8	6.6
Cherokee	9	*	*	Oconee	**	*	*
Clarke	25	5.5	6.7	Oglethorpe	**	*	*
Clay	**	*	*	Paulding	12	*	*
Clayton	142	13.0	12.4	Peach	10	*	*
Clinch	**	*	*	Pickens	5	*	*
Cobb	110	3.9	3.9	Pierce	**	*	*
Coffee	11	*	*	Pike	**	*	*
Colquitt	13	*	*	Polk	10	*	*
Columbia	7	*	*	Pulaski	**	*	*
Cook	7	*	*	Putnam	**	*	*
Coweta	19	3.9	3.9	Quitman	**	*	*
Crawford	**	*	*	Rabun	**	*	*
Crisp	14	*	*	Randolph	**	*	*

Table 3B. Crude and Age-Adjusted Homicide Rates by County, Georgia, 2006-2009

County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000	County	Number	Crude Rate per 100,000	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000
Dade	**	*	*	Richmond	89	11.2	10.4
Dawson	**	*	*	Rockdale	21	6.4	6.6
Decatur	6	*	*	Schley	**	*	*
DeKalb	390	13.2	12.3	Screven	5	*	*
Dodge	8	*	*	Seminole	**	*	*
Dooly	**	*	*	Spalding	13	*	*
Dougherty	39	10.2	10.1	Stephens	5	*	*
Douglas	25	5.0	5.0	Stewart	**	*	*
Early	5	*	*	Sumter	9	*	*
Echols	**	*	*	Talbot	5	*	*
Effingham	7	*	*	Taliaferro	**	*	*
Elbert	**	*	*	Tattnall	9	*	*
Emanuel	9	*	*	Taylor	**	*	*
Evans	**	*	*	Telfair	8	*	*
Fannin	**	*	*	Terrell	**	*	*
Fayette	11	*	*	Thomas	10	*	*
Floyd	14	*	*	Tift	17	10.0	9.7
Forsyth	13	*	*	Toombs	5	*	*
Franklin	**	*	*	Towns	**	*	*
Fulton	454	11.3	10.7	Treutlen	**	*	*
Gilmer	**	*	*	Troup	16	6.3	6.3
Glascocock	**	*	*	Turner	**	*	*
Glynn	40	13.3	14.3	Twiggs	**	*	*
Gordon	9	*	*	Union	**	*	*
Grady	**	*	*	Upson	**	*	*
Greene	**	*	*	Walker	5	*	*
Gwinnett	166	5.3	5.3	Walton	10	*	*
Habersham	**	*	*	Ware	7	*	*
Hall	13	*	*	Warren	**	*	*
Hancock	**	*	*	Washington	**	*	*
Haralson	6	*	*	Wayne	12	*	*
Harris	**	*	*	Webster	**	*	*
Hart	6	*	*	Wheeler	**	*	*
Heard	**	*	*	White	5	*	*
Henry	28	3.7	3.9	Whitfield	8	*	*
Houston	15	2.8	2.9	Wilcox	**	*	*
Irwin	**	*	*	Wilkes	**	*	*
Jackson	12	*	*	Wilkinson	**	*	*
Jasper	**	*	*	Worth	6	*	*
Jeff Davis	5	*	*				

*Rates were not reported for counties with less than 15 deaths.

**The number of deaths was 5 or fewer and has been suppressed to retain confidentiality.

Table 4B. Number of Violent Deaths by Type of Case and County, Georgia, 2006-2009

County	Resident			Occurrent	
	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000	Number	Percent of Total (%)
Appling	20	27.9	30.2	**	0.2
Atkinson	**	*	*	**	0.0
Bacon	11	*	*	**	0.1
Baker	**	*	*	**	0.1
Baldwin	34	18.3	18.9	10	0.6
Banks	13	*	*	5	0.3
Barrow	55	20.2	20.0	10	0.6
Bartow	83	22.2	22.4	21	1.2
Ben Hill	11	*	*	**	0.2
Berrien	13	*	*	**	0.2
Bibb	164	26.4	26.2	28	1.6
Bleckley	15	29.5	28.3	**	0.2
Brantley	18	29.1	30.5	**	0.0
Brooks	13	*	*	**	0.1
Bryan	17	13.8	15.1	**	0.1
Bulloch	33	12.3	14.5	8	0.4
Burke	25	27.4	28.3	**	0.2
Butts	20	20.9	19.6	9	0.5
Calhoun	6	*	*	**	0.1
Camden	33	17.4	16.5	12	0.7
Candler	7	*	*	5	0.3
Carroll	82	18.3	18.6	15	0.8
Catoosa	33	13.2	13.7	9	0.5
Charlton	7	*	*	**	0.2
Chatham	262	26.2	24.9	40	2.2
Chattahoochee	8	*	*	**	0.1
Chattooga	16	15.0	15.4	**	0.2
Cherokee	101	12.3	12.7	19	1.1
Clarke	82	18.0	21.0	13	0.7
Clay	**	*	*	**	0.0
Clayton	234	21.4	21.7	65	3.6
Clinch	**	*	*	**	0.1
Cobb	409	14.7	14.6	62	3.4
Coffee	38	23.5	24.0	7	0.4
Colquitt	36	20.0	20.8	5	0.3
Columbia	57	13.0	13.2	13	0.7
Cook	16	24.3	23.2	**	0.2
Coweta	63	13.0	13.6	10	0.6
Crawford	6	*	*	**	0.1
Crisp	23	26.0	26.2	**	0.2
Dade	8	*	*	**	0.1

Table 4B. Number of Violent Deaths by Type of Case and County, Georgia, 2006-2009

County	Resident			Occurrent	
	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000	Number	Percent of Total (%)
Dawson	15	17.2	17.3	7	0.4
Decatur	21	18.3	18.5	6	0.3
DeKalb	630	21.4	20.4	166	9.2
Dodge	16	20.3	19.9	5	0.3
Dooly	5	*	*	**	0.1
Dougherty	70	18.4	18.3	16	0.9
Douglas	96	19.2	19.9	20	1.1
Early	8	*	*	19	1.1
Echols	**	*	*	**	0.1
Effingham	30	14.6	15.2	9	0.5
Elbert	21	25.5	25.5	**	0.1
Emanuel	19	20.9	19.8	**	0.2
Evans	9	*	*	**	0.2
Fannin	28	31.0	28.8	5	0.3
Fayette	48	11.3	12.7	**	0.2
Floyd	97	25.4	25.3	17	0.9
Forsyth	79	12.2	12.9	12	0.7
Franklin	25	28.7	28.0	8	0.4
Fulton	854	21.3	20.7	358	19.9
Gilmer	25	21.8	19.2	**	0.1
Glascok	**	*	*	**	0.0
Glynn	80	26.6	27.2	18	1.0
Gordon	31	14.8	14.7	10	0.6
Grady	15	15.0	13.9	**	0.2
Greene	9	*	*	**	0.2
Gwinnett	502	16.1	16.6	89	4.9
Habersham	15	8.8	8.6	**	0.2
Hall	74	10.2	10.6	36	2.0
Hancock	5	*	*	**	0.1
Haralson	30	26.2	25.5	10	0.6
Harris	12	*	*	7	0.4
Hart	24	24.9	25.1	**	0.1
Heard	11	*	*	**	0.2
Henry	118	15.8	16.2	28	1.6
Houston	76	14.4	14.5	20	1.1
Irwin	7	*	*	**	0.2
Jackson	41	17.0	17.2	11	0.6
Jasper	15	27.3	30.1	**	0.2
Jeff Davis	11	*	*	**	0.1
Jefferson	13	*	*	**	0.1
Jenkins	5	*	*	**	0.1
Johnson	9	*	*	**	0.2

Table 4B. Number of Violent Deaths by Type of Case and County, Georgia, 2006-2009

County	Resident			Occurrent	
	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000	Number	Percent of Total (%)
Jones	18	16.4	16.2	35	1.9
Lamar	16	23.4	24.2	**	0.2
Lanier	6	*	*	**	0.1
Laurens	30	15.7	15.6	**	0.1
Lee	22	16.5	17.3	**	0.2
Liberty	49	20.3	20.1	7	0.4
Lincoln	**	*	*	**	0.1
Long	12	*	*	**	0.2
Lowndes	69	16.7	17.1	19	1.1
Lumpkin	13	*	*	5	0.3
Macon	23	26.5	25.6	**	0.2
Madison	14	*	*	8	0.4
Marion	11	*	*	**	0.1
McDuffie	16	14.4	15.3	**	0.2
McIntosh	**	*	*	5	0.3
Meriwether	22	24.0	26.7	5	0.3
Miller	**	*	*	**	0.1
Mitchell	11	*	*	5	0.3
Monroe	15	15.0	14.7	6	0.3
Montgomery	5	*	*	**	0.2
Morgan	8	*	*	6	0.3
Murray	23	14.1	14.7	5	0.3
Muscogee	174	23.0	22.2	34	1.9
Newton	67	17.4	17.9	24	1.3
Oconee	16	12.5	12.5	**	0.2
Oglethorpe	12	*	*	5	0.3
Paulding	82	15.8	17.8	13	0.7
Peach	31	29.3	28.5	7	0.4
Pickens	26	21.3	21.1	7	0.4
Pierce	12	*	*	**	0.2
Pike	16	23.2	23.2	**	0.1
Polk	25	15.0	15.8	8	0.4
Pulaski	11	*	*	**	0.0
Putnam	22	27.1	23.1	6	0.3
Quitman	**	*	*	**	0.1
Rabun	22	33.2	34.0	5	0.3
Randolph	**	*	*	**	0.1
Richmond	213	26.8	25.8	47	2.6

Table 4B. Number of Violent Deaths by Type of Case and County, Georgia, 2006-2009

County	Resident			Occurrent	
	Number	Crude Rate	Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000	Number	Percent of Total (%)
Rockdale	54	16.4	17.1	10	0.6
Schley	**	*	*	**	0.1
Screven	7	*	*	**	0.2
Seminole	8	*	*	**	0.2
Spalding	41	16.1	15.7	9	0.5
Stephens	19	18.7	17.3	7	0.4
Stewart	**	*	*	**	0.0
Sumter	17	13.1	12.3	6	0.3
Talbot	10	*	*	**	0.1
Taliaferro	**	*	*	**	0.0
Tattnall	22	23.5	22.1	11	0.6
Taylor	10	*	*	**	0.1
Telfair	13	*	*	**	0.2
Terrell	12	*	*	**	0.2
Thomas	29	15.9	15.5	**	0.1
Tift	35	20.7	20.0	6	0.3
Toombs	24	21.6	22.1	6	0.3
Towns	5	*	*	5	0.3
Treutlen	**	*	*	**	0.0
Troup	57	22.4	22.0	6	0.3
Turner	6	*	*	**	0.1
Twiggs	7	*	*	**	0.1
Union	22	26.3	25.2	6	0.3
Upson	14	*	*	5	0.3
Walker	45	17.4	17.6	9	0.5
Walton	45	13.4	13.7	17	0.9
Ware	22	15.3	16.3	8	0.4
Warren	**	*	*	**	0.0
Washington	11	*	*	**	0.1
Wayne	32	27.5	25.8	5	0.3
Webster	**	*	*	**	0.0
Wheeler	**	*	*	6	0.3
White	23	23.1	23.9	**	0.2
Whitfield	45	12.1	12.6	9	0.5
Wilcox	8	*	*	**	0.0
Wilkes	**	*	*	**	0.1
Wilkinson	6	*	*	**	0.0
Worth	19	22.3	24.8	**	0.1

*Rates are not reported for counties with less than 15 deaths.

**The number of deaths was 5 or fewer and has been suppressed to retain confidentiality.

Appendix C: Maps

Figure 1C. Georgia Public Health Districts

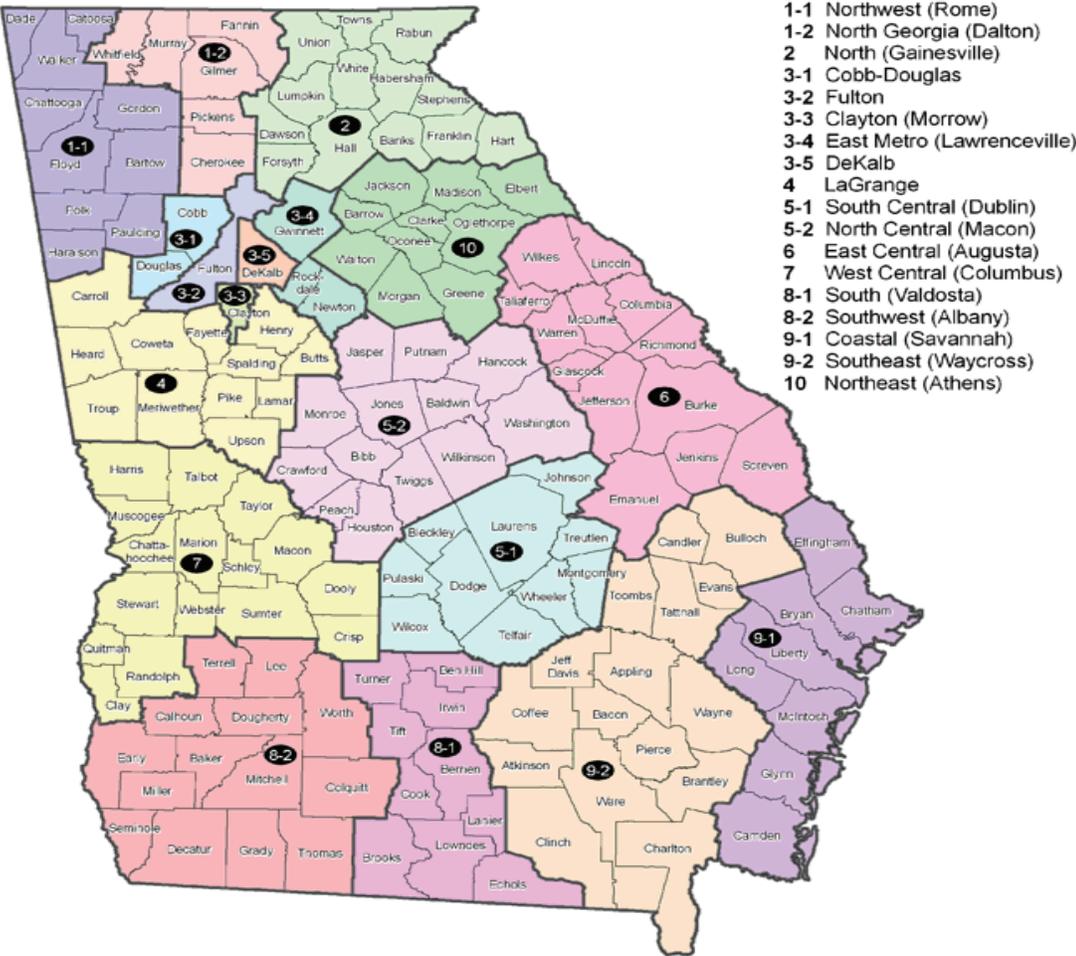
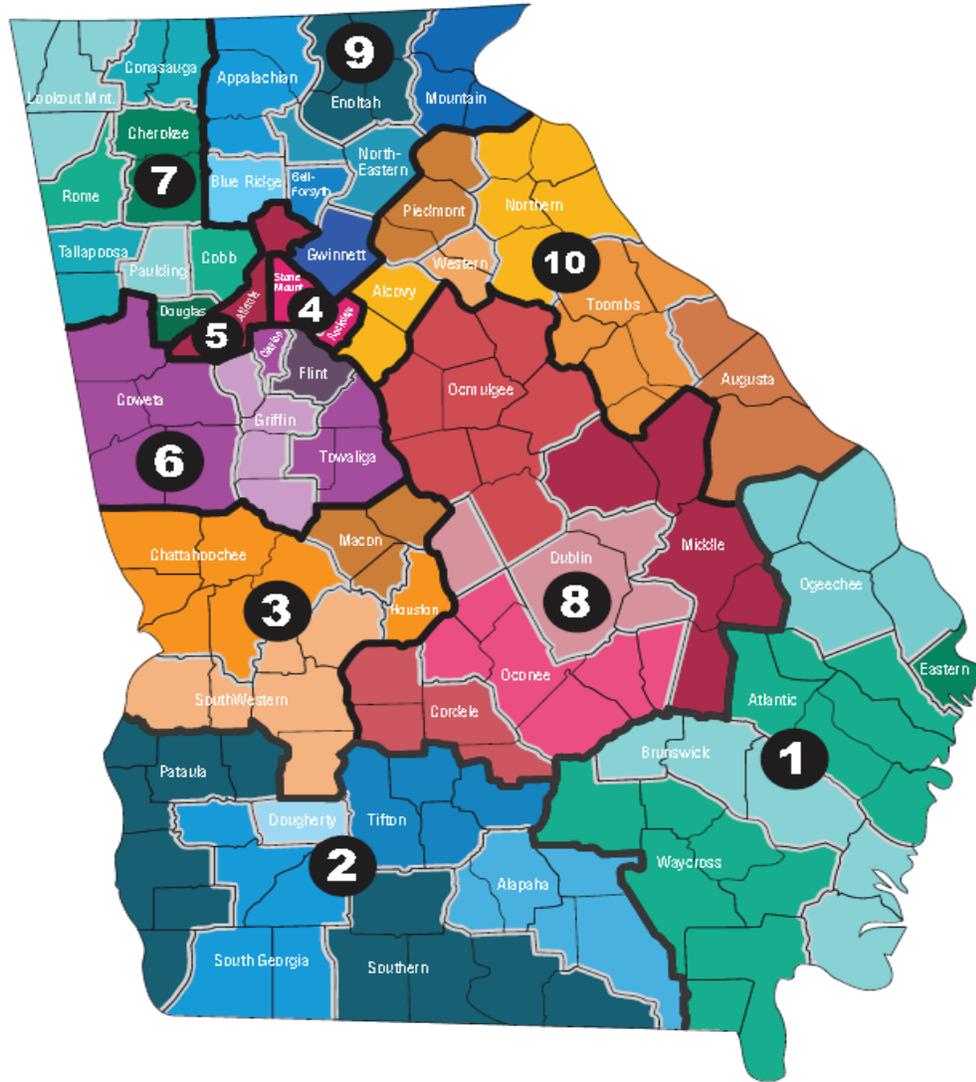


FIGURE 2C. GEORGIA JUDICIAL DISTRICTS AND CIRCUITS



First District:

Atlantic
Brunswick
Eastern
Ogeechee
Waycross

Second District:

Alapaha
Southern
Tifton
Dougherty
Pataula
Southern Georgia

Third District:

Chattahoochee
Houston
Macon
SouthWestern

Fourth District:

Stone Mountain
Rockdale

Fifth District:

Atlanta

Sixth District:

Coweta
Griffin
Clayton
Flint
Towaliga

Seventh District:

Cherokee
Cobb
Conasauga
Douglas
Lookout Mountain
Paulding
Rome
Tallapoosa

Eighth District:

Cordele
Dublin
Middle
Ocmulgee
Oconee

Ninth District:

Appalachian
Blue Ridge
Bell-Forsyth
Gwinnett
North-Eastern
Enotah
Mountain

Tenth District:

Alcovy
Augusta
Northern
Piedmont
Toombs
Western

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