HOMICIDES AMONG ADOLESCENTS & YOUNG ADULTS IN GEORGIA, 2011-2017

The Georgia Violent Death Reporting System (GA-VDRS) is a state-wide surveillance system that collects information on violent deaths (homicides, suicides, deaths of undetermined intent, deaths resulting from legal intervention, and deaths resulting from unintentional firearm injuries). GA-VDRS provides evidence-based information to assist programs, policies, and strategies to prevent violent deaths in Georgia. This document focuses on homicides reported among adolescents and young adults (defined as those 10-24 years of age) from years 2011-2017.

Male

11.6%

3.4%

Other**

6.3%

0.8%

Strangulation ^

Female

Age-Specific Homicide Rates by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Georgia, 2011-2017



Percentage of Homicides Among Adolescents and Young Adults 10-24 Years of Age by Type of Weapon* Used and Sex, Georgia, 2011-2017

- 1,398 homicides were reported among adolescents and young adults (those 10-24 years of age) from 2011-2017.
- 86% of homicide victims were males .
- Overall, non-Hispanic black males had the highest homicide rate (39.3 per 100,000), followed by Hispanic males (7.1 per 100,000), non-Hispanic black females (4.5 per 100,000), non-Hispanic white males (3.5 per 100,000), Hispanic females (1.5 per 100,000) and non-Hispanic white females (1.5 per 100,000), among adolescents and young adults 10-24 years of age.
- Non-Hispanic black males 20-24 years of age had the highest homicide rate (68.4 per 100,000 population) and were 14.5 times more likely to be victims of homicide compared to their non-Hispanic white male counterparts.



- Nearly 9 out of every 10 (87%) homicide victims among adolescents (10-19 years of age) and 91% of homicide victims among young adults (20-24 years of age), involved a firearm.
- Females homicide victims were 7.8 times more likely to die by strangulation compared to males, and 1.1 times more likely to die by a sharp instrument.
- Nearly half (45%) of homicide victims among Georgia adolescents and young adults occurred at home (i.e., house, apartment, etc.).

*Weapon types were not mutually exclusive.

100.0%

90.0%

80.0%

70.0%

60.0%

50.0%

40.0%

30.0%

20.0%

10.0%

0.0%

Percentage of Victims

^Strangulation includes hanging and suffocation.

92.6%

81.0%

Firearm

**"Other" includes sharp instrument, drowning, motor vehicle, fall, blunt instrument, personal weapons, explosive, fire or burns, shaking, other transport vehicle, intentional neglect, biological weapons, and unknown weapon type.

5.3%

Sharp Instrument

Homicide Rates Among Adolescents and Young Adults 10-24 Years of Age by Year and Sex, Georgia, 2011-2017



- Overall, the homicide rate among Georgia adolescents and young adults 10-24 years of age increased by 42% from 2011-2017.
- The homicide rate among Georgia adolescent and young adult **males** increased by **51%** from 2011-2017.
- The homicide rate among Georgia adolescent and young adult **females** decreased by 5% from 2011-2017.

Non-Hispanic black adolescent and young adult males had the highest increase in homicide rate (69%) from 2011-2017, followed by non-Hispanic black adolescents and young adult females (50%), and Hispanic adolescents and young adult males (29%).

*Circumstances are not mutually exclusive; Circumstances were available for 69.5% of homicides.



CIRCUMSTANCES:

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GA-VDRS collects information about circumstances surrounding the violent death incident. Examples of this circumstantial information could be an altercation, history of abuse, mental health issues, substance abuse problems, etc. This section focuses on circumstances surrounding homicide victims among Georgia adolescents and young adults 10-24 years of age from 2011-2017.

