DESCRIPTION

- The Georgia Violent Death Reporting System (GVDRS) is part of the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS), which is funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (CDC/NCIPC)
- GVDRS is a population-based surveillance system designed to capture information about deaths due to homicides, suicides, undetermined intent, unintentional firearm, and legal intervention, for both multi-victim incidents and individual persons (victims and suspects)

GVDRS combines data from several sources, including:
- Death certificates
- Medical examiner and/or coroner records
- Law enforcement records
- Supplemental homicide reports
- Crime laboratory records

GVDRS GOALS

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

GEORGIA COUNTIES
DEATHS BY HOMICIDE

- Homicide (36%) was the second leading cause of violent deaths from 2006-2009
- During this period, a total of 2,927 homicides were reported in Georgia (averaging 732 per year)
- Of the 2,927 homicides that occurred in Georgia, 2,756 (94%) were among Georgia residents
- More than half (55%) of homicides occurred at a house or apartment; 34% occurred at the victim’s residence

WHO IS AT RISK?

- Men were almost four times more likely than women to become homicide victims
- Black males were six times more likely of being homicide victims than white males
- Black females were more than twice as likely of being homicide victims than white females
- Homicide rates were highest among males and females 20-24 years of age

METHODS USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE

- Firearm were used most frequently (71%) in Georgia to commit homicide

Data Source: Georgia Violent Death Reporting System, Chronic Disease, Healthy Behaviors and Injury Epidemiology; Epidemiology; Health Protection; Georgia Department of Public Health.

*Includes: poisoning, falls, fire or burns, drowning, motor vehicle, intentional neglect, shaking, and non-powder gun.
More than 100 homicides each occurred in Chatham, Clayton, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, and Richmond Counties during 2006-2009.

For most Counties (130 of 159), more than 50% of homicides were completed by residents of the same County.

Of the 24 Counties in Georgia with more than 15 homicides, Fulton, DeKalb, Clayton, Baldwin, Bibb, Muscogee, Dougherty, Tift, Glynn, Richmond, and Chatham had homicide rates above the state rate.

Additionally, Carroll, Douglas, Cobb, Gwinnett, Lowndes, Henry, Coweta, Rockdale, Newton, Troup, Clarke, Liberty, and Houston Counties had homicide rates below the state rate.

Data Source: Georgia Violent Death Reporting System, Chronic Disease, Healthy Behaviors and Injury Epidemiology; Epidemiology; Health Protection; Georgia Department of Public Health.