

# Data Summary

## Homicide in Georgia, 2006-2009

### 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)

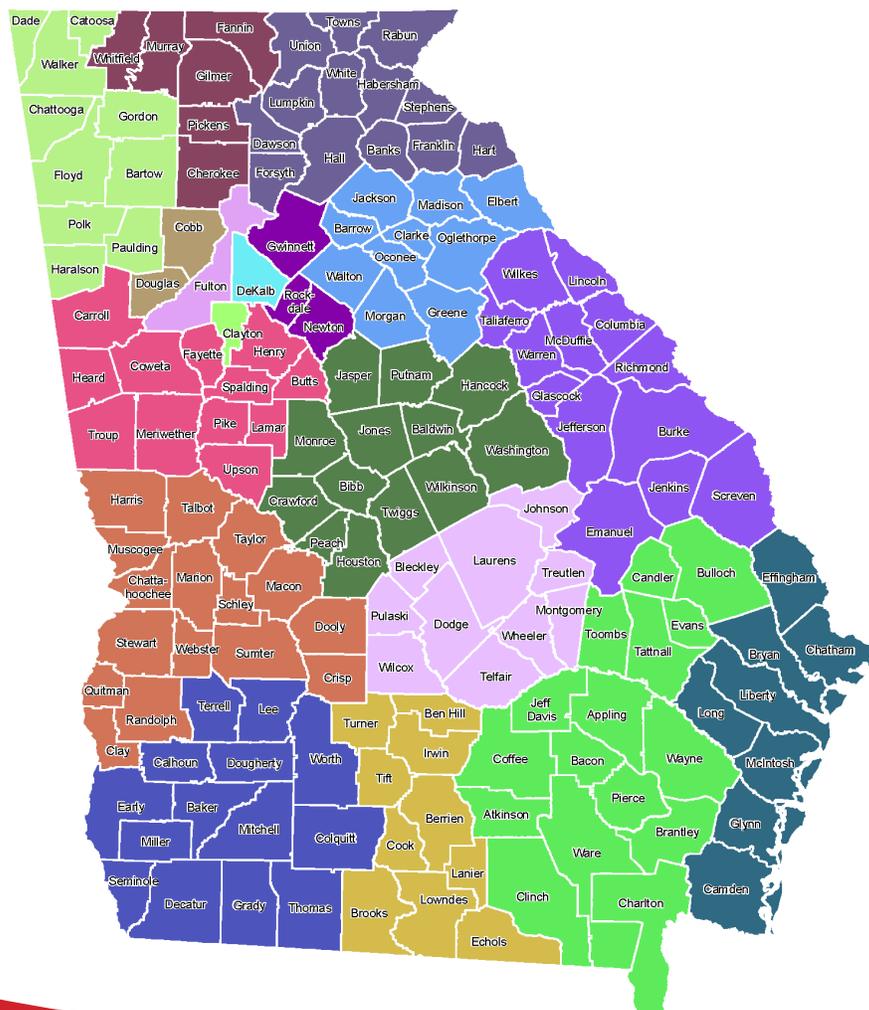
GVDRS combines data from several sources, including:

- 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

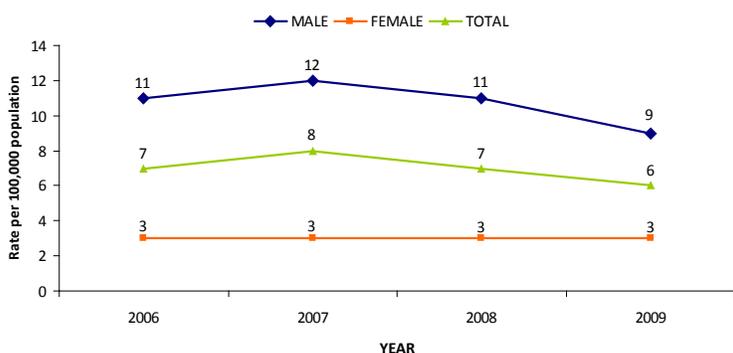


# Homicide in Georgia, 2006-2009

## 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

Age-Adjusted Homicide Rates by Year and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



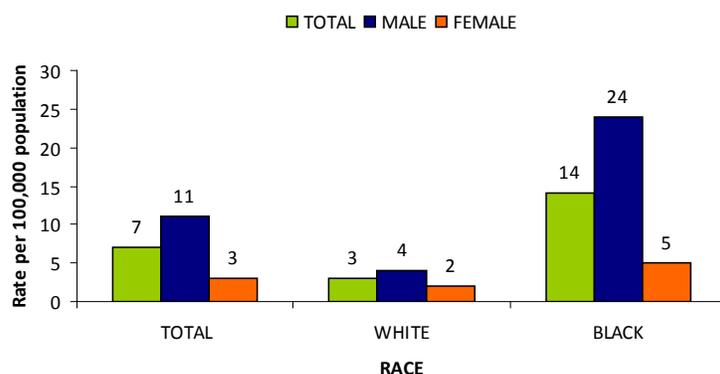
- The overall age-adjusted homicide rate decreased by 14% from 2006 to 2009
- Between 2006 and 2009, the age-adjusted homicide rate decreased by 18% for males while it remained constant for females

## WHO IS AT RISK?

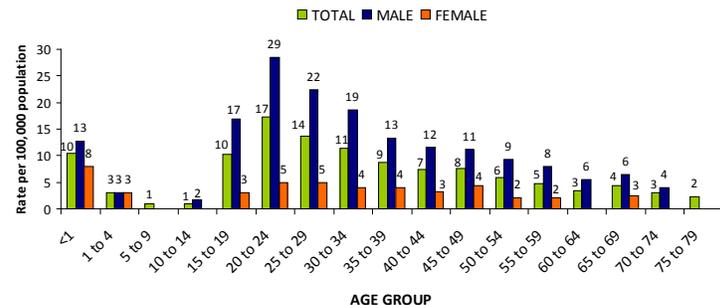
- Men were almost four times more likely than women to become homicide victims
- Black males were six times more likely of being homicide victims than white males
- Black females were more than twice as likely of being homicide victims than white females
- Homicide rates were highest among males and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

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

Age-Adjusted Homicide Rates by Race and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009

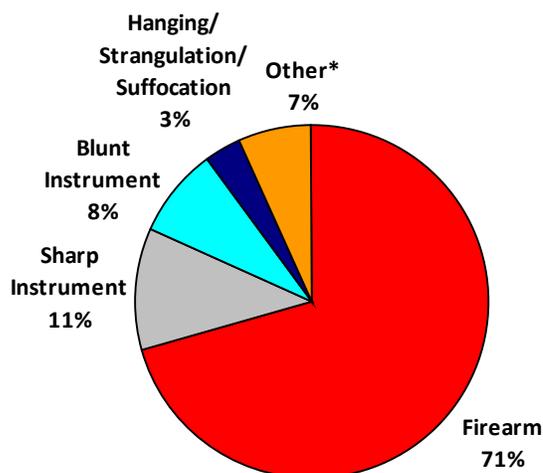


Age-Specific Homicide Rates by Age Group and Sex, Georgia, 2006-2009



## METHODS USED TO COMMIT HOMICIDE

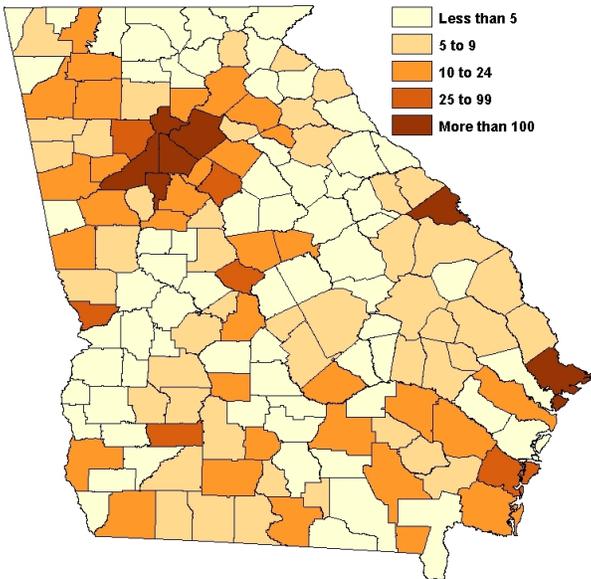
- Firearms were used most frequently (71%) in Georgia to commit homicide



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

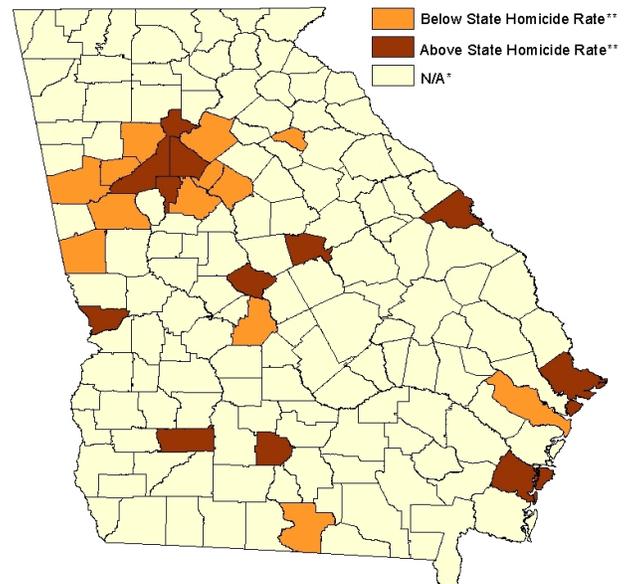
# BURDEN OF HOMICIDE BY COUNTY

**Total Number of Homicides by County of Occurrence, Georgia, 2006-2009**



- More than 100 homicides each occurred in Chatham, Clayton, DeKalb, Fulton, Gwinnett, and Richmond Counties during 2006 - 2009

**Age-Adjusted Homicide Rates by County of Residence, Georgia, 2006-2009**

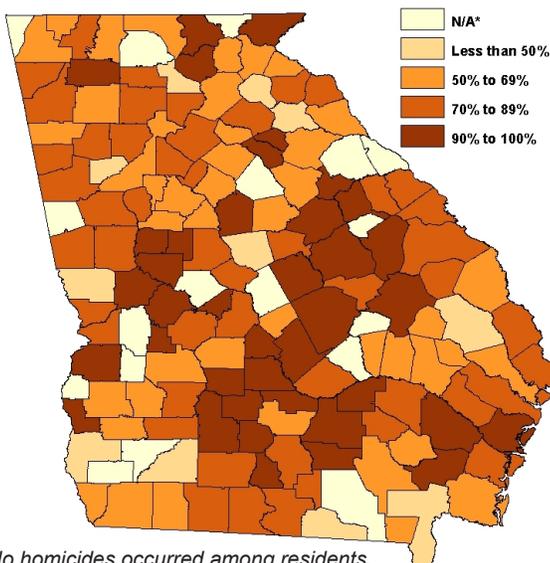


\*Rates were not reported for Counties with <15 homicides.

\*\*Age-adjusted homicide rate for Georgia was 7/100,000 population.

- 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

**Percent of Homicides Completed by County Residents, Georgia, 2006-2009**



\*No homicides occurred among residents.

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