Interpersonal gun violence in Georgia disproportionately affects underserved communities in urban areas, with young men of color being particularly vulnerable. For example, in 2016, 80% of total gun homicide victims in the state were black or Hispanic. In fact, black men are nearly eight times more likely as white men to be the victim of a gun homicide in Georgia.

Moreover, in recent years, Georgia has seen a sustained increase in interpersonal gun violence, with cities suffering particularly increased gun homicide rates. From 2014 to 2016, gun homicides increased by nearly 30% across the state.

Interpersonal gun violence, as well as the staggering number of suicides and unintentional shootings, imposes a massive human, moral, and fiscal toll on the state. More can and must be done to prevent these costly tragedies.

In recent years, Georgia has experienced an average of 496 gun-related homicides, 781 gun-related suicides, and thousands of nonfatal shootings per year. Georgia has the 17th highest gun death rate among the states, and gun violence exacts a high physical, emotional, and financial toll on families and communities in the state. We often hear about the heartbreak and physical pain these shootings cause, but there is another aspect of the gun violence epidemic that doesn’t receive as much attention: the overwhelming financial cost.

The thousands of shootings that occur each year in Georgia are a serious drain on the state’s economy. Based on the expenses we can directly measure, including healthcare costs ($143 million per year), law enforcement and criminal justice expenses ($235 million per year), costs to employers ($17 million per year), and lost income ($2.4 billion per year), the initial price tag of gun violence in Georgia is over $2.8 billion per year. Much of this tab is picked up by the public. Up to 85% of gunshot victims, for example, are either uninsured or on some form of publicly funded insurance. Additionally, law enforcement efforts are funded entirely by taxpayer dollars. As a result, the direct annual cost of gun violence to Georgia taxpayers is over $557 million.
When the reduced quality of life attributable to pain and suffering ($5.1 billion) is considered, the overall estimate of the economic cost of gun violence rises to $7.9 billion per year. While this number is staggering, it actually understates the true cost of gun violence in Georgia because it doesn’t include significant, yet difficult-to-measure costs, including lost business opportunities, lowered property values, and reductions in the tax base.

**REDUCING GUN VIOLENCE**

There is much work to be done. Fortunately, a number of proven solutions exist to reduce gun violence in Georgia, including requiring background checks for all gun purchases, extreme risk protection order laws, and urban gun violence reduction programs. The investment required to implement these lifesaving solutions is minuscule compared to the yearly cost of gun violence in the state.

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1. Fatal firearm injury data came from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention’s WISQARS Fatal Injury Reports (www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/fatal.html). Nonfatal firearm injuries were estimated using a ratio based on the national incidence of nonfatal shootings, sourced from the National Electronic Injury Surveillance System’s Firearm Injury Surveillance Study (NEISS-FISS), and the number of fatal shootings that Georgia experienced in a given year, sourced from WISQARS. NEISS-FISS data is available at www.icpsr.umich.edu/icpsrweb/ICPSR/series/198#studies.

2. Estimates of the cost of gun violence were created using a model published in 2012 by economists at the Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE). PIRE is a nonprofit research organization that focuses on using scientific research to inform public policy. This model can be found at www.pire.org/documents/gswcost2010.pdf. All cost estimates were adjusted to 2016 dollars.