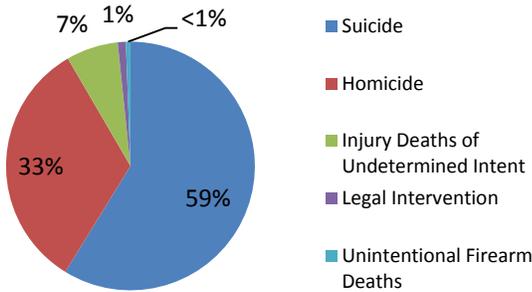


Violent Deaths in Ohio, Selected Counties, 2010

Ohio is the 34th largest state in the United States and the 7th most populated, with a total population of 11,544,225. Ohio consists of 88 counties that range from urban to rural, with 31 of Ohio's Counties designated as part of the Appalachian Region. The state is predominantly urban, with 57% of the 88 counties designated as urban and 43% categorized as rural. Caucasians make up 83.6% of the Ohio's population, whereas 12.4% of the state is African-American/Black, 1.7% is Asian, and 3.2% is of Hispanic/Latino origin. The Ohio Violent Death Reporting System was established in 2009, with funding from a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, and began collecting data on violent deaths that occurred in 2010. In Ohio, unlike other NVDRS states, detailed information on the circumstances surrounding the death, obtained through coroner/medical examiner records and law enforcement reports, was structured as a three year phase-in process. In the first year, circumstance data from 12 counties, accounting for 66% of all violent deaths, were captured and entered into the OH-VDRS database.

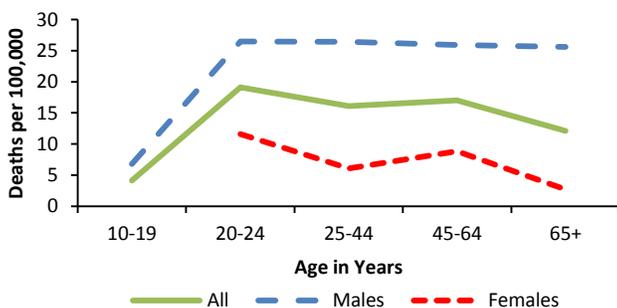
In 2010, among selected counties¹ in Ohio, 1334 individuals died as a result of a violent death. The most common manners of death were suicides (58.8%), followed by homicides (32.9%) and deaths of undetermined intent (6.8%) (Figure 1).

Frequency of Death from Violence, by Type: Ohio, Selected Counties, 2010^(1,2)



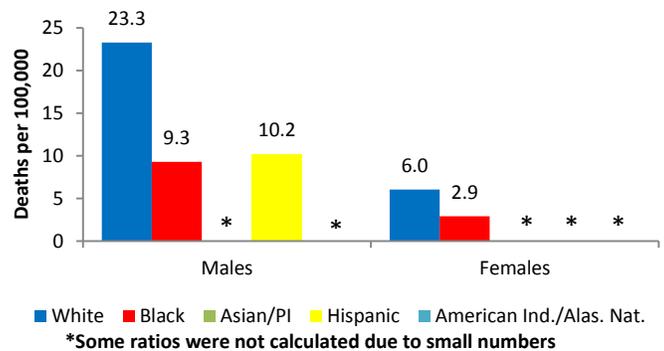
Suicides: There were a total of 783 suicides among selected Ohio counties in 2010. Suicides were the leading manner of violent death with an overall ratio of 14.2 per 100,000 persons. Suicide ratios were higher for men compared to women (23.0 versus 6.1 per 100,000 persons) (Figure 2). In general, those aged 20 to 24 years old had the highest suicide ratios (19.1 per 100,000 persons).

Figure 2. Occurrent Suicides, by Sex and Age: Ohio, Selected Counties, 2010⁽¹⁻³⁾



The highest overall suicide ratios was seen among white, non-Hispanic males (23.3), followed by black, non-Hispanic males (9.3) and white, non-Hispanic females (6.0). Black, non-Hispanic females had the lowest suicide ratios (2.9). Ratios for other racial groups were suppressed due to low counts.

Figure 3. Occurrent Suicides, by Sex and Race/Hispanic Origin: Ohio, Selected Counties, 2010⁽¹⁻⁴⁾



Methods/Mean: Comparable to all violent deaths, firearms were the most common method of death, accounting for 49% of all suicides. Other methods of deaths included poisonings (16.6%) and hanging, suffocation, or strangulation (27%). There were gender differences with respect to the leading method of death. The most common weapons used in male suicides were firearms (55%). Among women, poisonings were the predominant suicide method (38.3%)

Circumstances: Circumstances were available for 89% of all suicides.

- The circumstances most commonly associated with suicides included current mental health problems

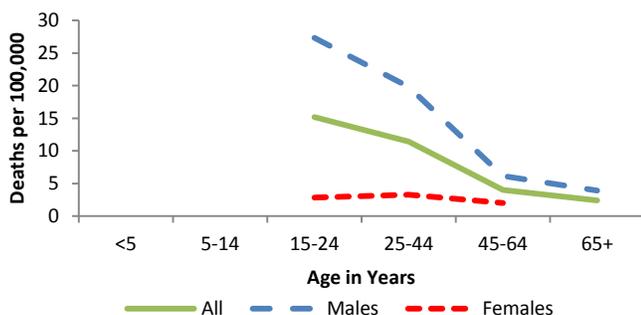
¹Selected counties include Lucas, Lorain, Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, Trumbull, Mahoning, Union, Franklin, Montgomery, Hamilton, and Butler counties. Data are from the Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS);²Occurrent ratios are calculated from the total number of occurrent deaths, divided by the state's population for the applicable time period and multiplied by 100,000. ⁴Populations are categorized based on race and Hispanic origin. The categories include White (non-Hispanic), Black (non-Hispanic), Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic), American Indian/ Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic (all races). ⁵The percent of cases with a given circumstance is based on the total number of suicides or homicides, not just those for which circumstance information is known.

(50%), current mental health treatment (30%), and a current depressed mood (40%).

- Life stressors such as a crisis in the past two weeks, health problems and job problems were also commonly seen among suicide decedents (25%, 14% and 13%, respectively).
- Among suicide decedents with toxicology results, most tested positive for alcohol (29%), opiates (20%) and antidepressants (18%).

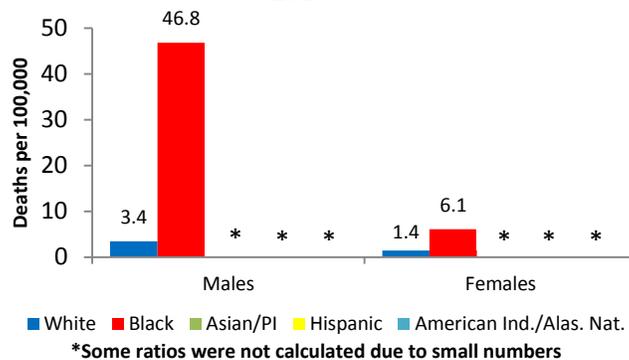
Homicides: There were a total of 439 homicides among selected Ohio counties in 2010. Homicides were the second leading manner of violent death with an overall ratio of 7.9 per 100,000. Homicide ratios were higher for men compared to women (11.5 versus 2.5, respectively). Overall, those aged 15 to 24 years old had the highest homicide ratios (15.2 per 100,000 persons). Among men and women, men aged 15 to 24 had the greatest homicide ratios (27.3). Among women, the highest homicide ratios were seen for those aged 25 to 44 years (3.3).

Figure 4. Occurrent Homicides, by Sex and Age: Ohio, Selected Counties, 2010⁽¹⁻³⁾



The highest overall homicide ratios were seen among black, non-Hispanic males (46.8), followed by black, non-Hispanic females (6.1). White, non-Hispanic females had the lowest homicide ratios (1.4). Ratios for Hispanics and other racial groups were suppressed due to low counts.

Figure 5. Occurrent Homicides, by Sex and Race/Hispanic Origin: Ohio, Selected Counties, 2010⁽¹⁻⁴⁾



Methods/Mean: Similarly to all violent deaths, firearms were the most common method of death, accounting for 74% of all homicides. Firearms were used in 79.3% of male homicides and in 50% of female homicides. Other methods of death included sharp instruments (8.7%) and personal weapons (4.6%).

Circumstances⁵: Circumstances were available for 80% of all homicides.

- Circumstances most commonly associated with homicide included association with another crime (26%), and drug involvement (9%).
- Other arguments or conflicts, unrelated to money or property, were seen in 22% of homicide decedents.
- Intimate partner violence for female homicides was almost ten times more likely than for male homicides (40% versus 4.2%).
- Among homicide decedents with toxicology results, 25% tested positive for alcohol, 40% for marijuana and 11% for opiates.

Expansion of OH-VDRS

Since 2010, the expansion of the OH-VDRS has grown to include circumstance data from the entire state of Ohio. In 2011, data collection was expanded to an additional 22 states, representing 85% of all violent deaths. In 2012, coroner and law enforcement participation encompassed all 88 counties in Ohio.

For more information on OH-VDRS, please visit the OH-VDRS website at

<http://www.healthyohioprogram.org/vipp/ohvdrs.aspx>.

¹Selected counties include Lucas, Lorain, Cuyahoga, Summit, Stark, Trumbull, Mahoning, Union, Franklin, Montgomery, Hamilton, and Butler counties. Data are from the Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS);²Occurrent ratios are calculated from the total number of occurrent deaths, divided by the state's population for the applicable time period and multiplied by 100,000. ⁴Populations are categorized based on race and Hispanic origin. The categories include White (non-Hispanic), Black (non-Hispanic), Asian/Pacific Islander (non-Hispanic), American Indian/ Alaska Native (non-Hispanic) and Hispanic (all races). ⁵The percent of cases with a given circumstance is based on the total number of suicides or homicides, not just those for which circumstance information is known.