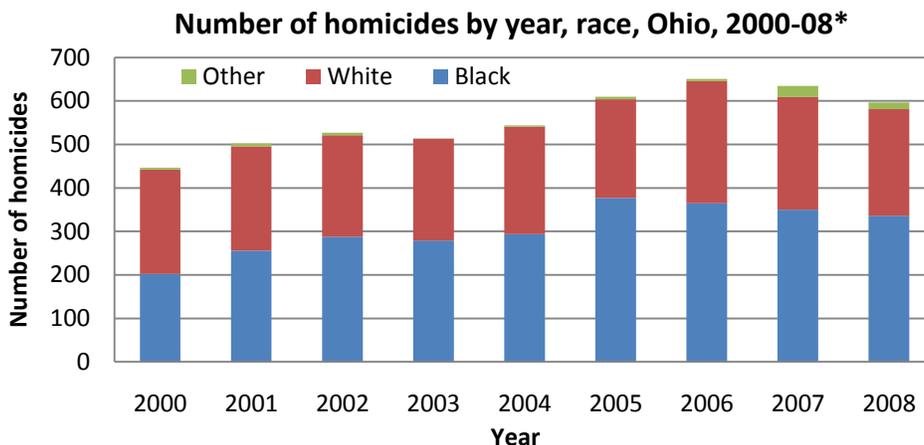
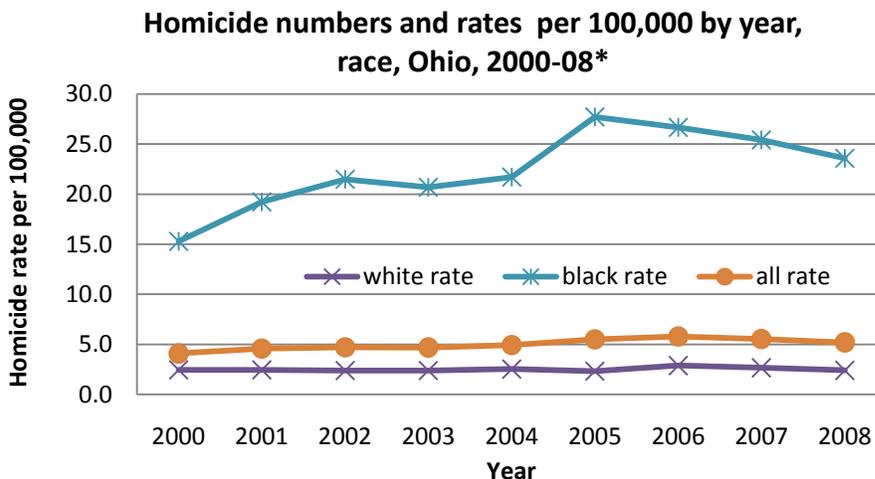


VIOLENCE TRENDS IN OHIO FROM 2000 TO 2008

Violence is a significant public health problem in Ohio, and unfortunately, rates are increasing. Homicide is the third-leading cause of death for ages 1 to 34, and the leading cause for black Ohioans aged 10 to 34. Overall, the number of homicides in Ohio increased 34 percent from 2000 (447) to 2008 (597). This increase can largely be attributed to increasing firearm violence among males.

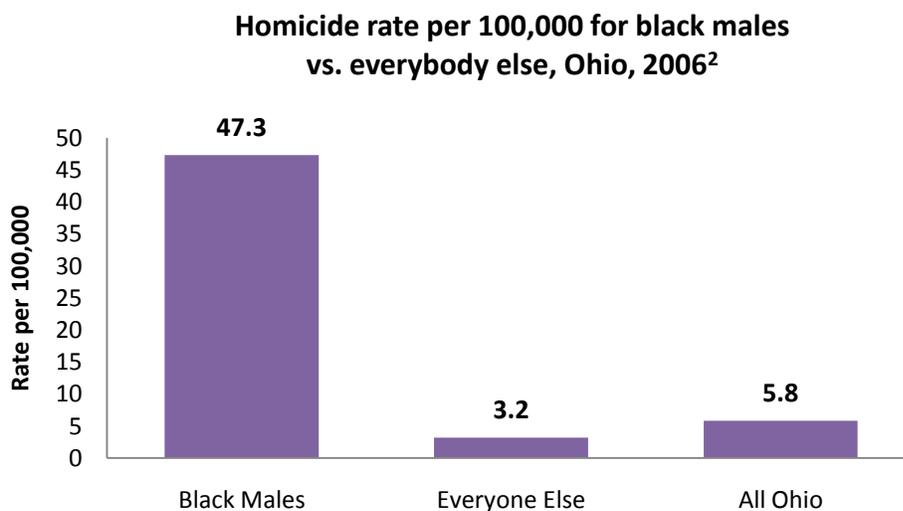


The homicide rate increased by 27 percent from 4.1 per 100,000 in 2000 to 5.2 per 100,000 in 2008. The rate for whites remained stable; while the rate for black Ohioans increased significantly by 54 percent from 15.3 per 100,000 in 2000 to 23.6 per 100,000 in 2008.



Overall, homicide rates for black males in Ohio are approximately 15 times greater than rates for everyone else.

In 2006, there were 5.8 homicides per 100,000 Ohio residents.

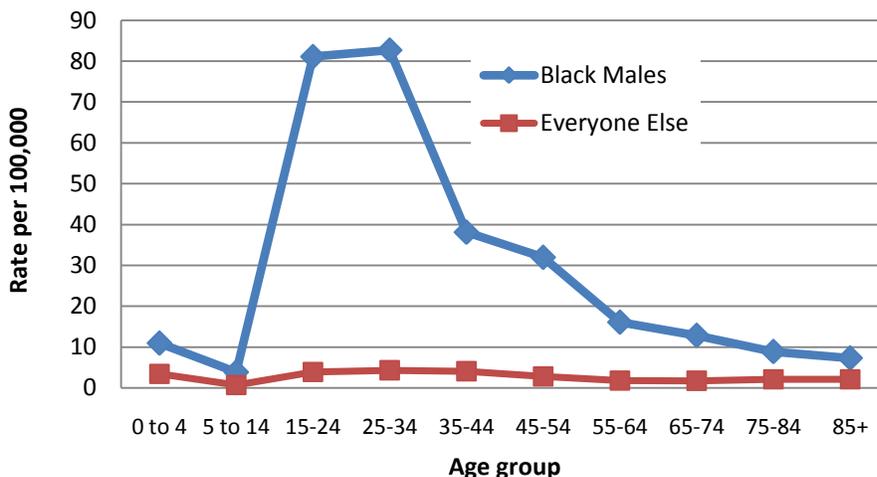


Homicide is the overall leading cause of death among young black males, ages 10-34, and the second leading cause for ages 1 to 9 in Ohio.

For black females in Ohio, homicide is the leading cause of death for ages 10-24 and the second-leading cause for ages 1 to 4 and 25 to 34.

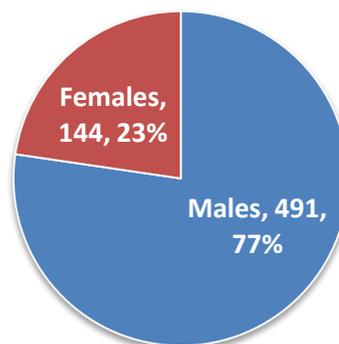
Death rates for black males aged 15-34 are approximately *20 times greater* than for everyone else in this age range.

Homicide rates per 100,000 by age group for black males vs. everyone else, Ohio, 2000-2006²



Males account for more than three-fourths (77 percent) of the homicide deaths in Ohio. In 2007, there were 491 homicides among males and 144 among females.

Proportional distribution of homicides by sex, Ohio, 2007¹

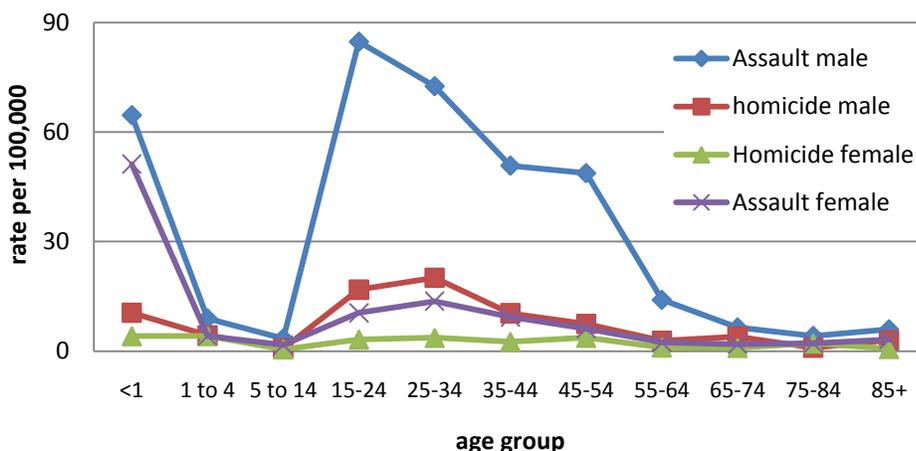


The homicide rate among male Ohio residents exceeds the number of assault-related inpatient hospitalizations among females aged 15-74.

Consistent with the homicide data, assault-related hospitalizations are disproportionately high for young males aged 15-24.

Both male and female infants are also at high risk for violence/maltreatment.

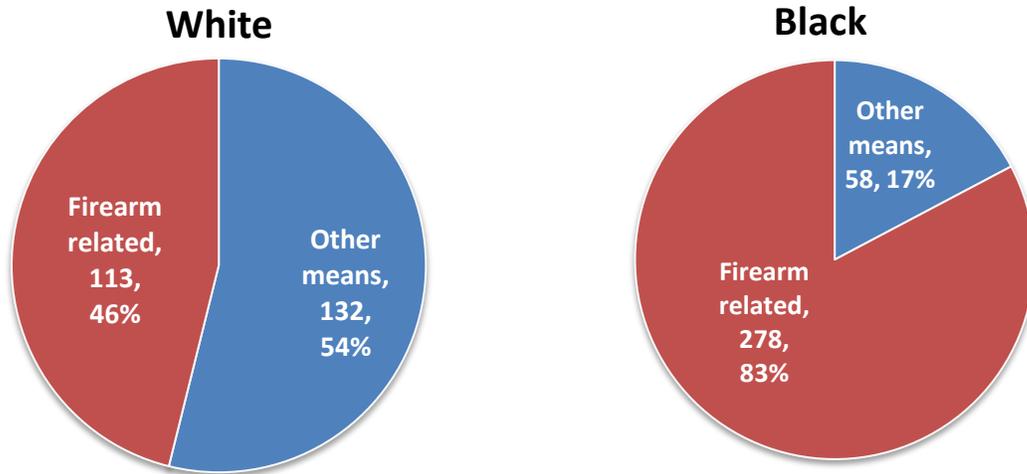
Assault-related inpatient hospitalizations and homicide rates by age group, sex, Ohio, 2007^{1,3}



Firearm-related Violence in Ohio

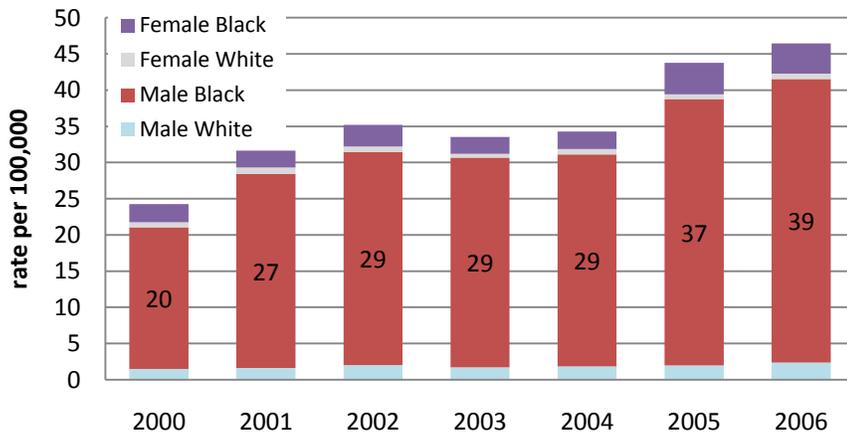
As presented below, a greater proportion of homicides among black Ohioans are firearm-related compared to white Ohioans. In addition, the proportion of all homicides that are firearm-related has increased 23% from 2000 to 2008 (data not shown).

Proportion of Homicides that are Firearm-related versus Other Mechanism, by race, Ohio, 2008²

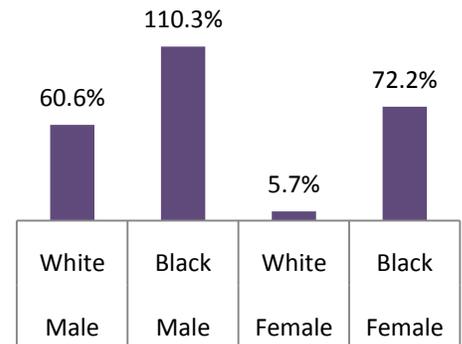


Disturbingly, firearm-related homicides are increasing for both male and female, and white and black Ohio residents. Black males (110.3%) experienced the largest percent increase from 2000 to 2006, followed by black females (72.2%) and then white males (60.6%).

Firearm-related homicide rates per 100,000 by sex, race, year, Ohio, 2000-06²



Percent change in number of firearm-related homicides by race, sex, Ohio, 2000 to 2006²



Sources:

¹Ohio Department of Health, Office of Vital Statistics, Analysis by Injury Prevention Program

²CDC WISQARS, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (accessed 2/11/10)

³Ohio Hospital Association