



Department of  
Health

# Ohio Violent Death Reporting System

2022 Annual Report

**Bureau of Health Improvement and Wellness**  
Chronic Disease, Violence, and Injury  
Epidemiology Section

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## Background

The Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS) collects detailed information on deaths that occur in Ohio resulting from suicide, homicide, unintentional firearm deaths, legal intervention, and deaths of undetermined intent in which the cause of death may have been the result of violence. OH-VDRS is funded through a cooperative agreement with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) and is part of the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). Data collection for Ohio began with violent deaths occurring as of Jan. 1, 2010. Effective Sept. 12, 2012, OH-VDRS was formalized in Ohio Revised Code (refer to Ohio Revised Code 3701.93).

OH-VDRS links information from death certificates, coroner/medical examiner reports, and police reports to create a comprehensive record of the incident. The data are used to study violence trends, identify risk factors associated with violence, and develop intervention and prevention strategies. The data may also be used to evaluate the effectiveness of existing programs and policies to reduce violence. Collecting these data in one database allows for detailed analysis and provides a basis for the development and evaluation of violence prevention strategies at the state and local levels. Based on information from multiple sources, these data create a comprehensive review of violent deaths in Ohio. This report presents data from 2022 that researchers, legislators, community leaders, and others may use to guide prevention efforts.

## Methodology

The NVDRS case definition defines violent deaths as suicides, homicides, legal interventions, unintentional firearm deaths, terrorism-related deaths, and deaths of undetermined intent. OH-VDRS cases are identified based on manner of death and/or cause of death codes, specifically the International Classification of Diseases codes, version 10 (ICD-10). The manner of death is assigned in OH-VDRS based on the manner of death provided on the death certificate and corresponding ICD-10 cause of death codes. A full list of ICD-10 codes meeting the NVDRS case definition as well as other inclusion criteria can be found on the [CDC website](https://www.cdc.gov/nvdrs/resources/index.html) (<https://www.cdc.gov/nvdrs/resources/index.html>).

In addition to data obtained from death certificates, data collection for OH-VDRS also relies on the collection and abstraction of coroner/medical examiner (CME) records and law enforcement reports. Death certificates were provided electronically by the Bureau of Vital Statistics at the Ohio Department of Health (ODH), while CME and law enforcement reports were provided by jurisdiction-specific offices throughout all 88 Ohio counties upon request. Coroners have up to six months to complete death investigations, while law enforcement agencies may require additional time to complete investigations. Due to reporting timelines and the time needed to request and abstract reports from these data providers, OH-VDRS data for 2022 was completed July 10, 2024. This date reflects when CDC determines data collection is complete and has met the established quality control standards, however NVDRS data is a live dataset that can be modified after this date if additional information about the death becomes available.

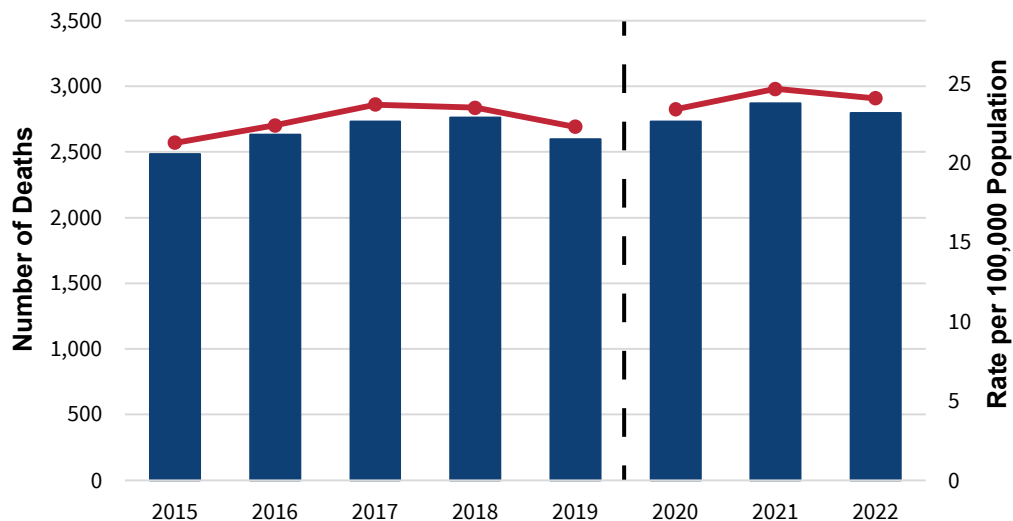
## Data Notes

The death rates presented for age groups are age-specific. The death rates presented for sex and race/ethnicity are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations. Age-adjusted rate of deaths per population is a conventional statistical adjustment done in accordance with CDC standards to account for the difference in expected death rates among different age ranges. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths due to the instability of calculating rates using small numbers. Counts and percentages are suppressed when the denominator value minus the numerator value is less than 10. Analysis was restricted to Ohio residents who died in Ohio.

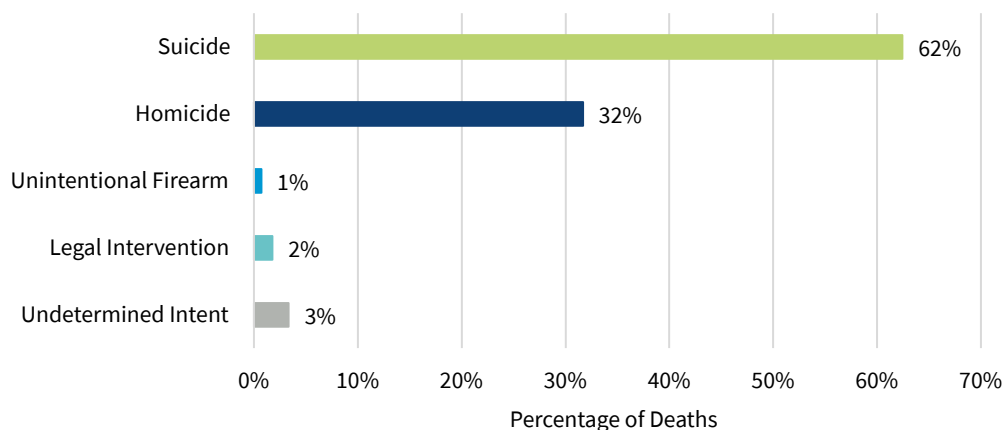
## Violent Deaths in Ohio

- Violent deaths decreased 2.6% from 2021 to 2022. In 2022, there were 2,797 violent deaths with an age-adjusted rate of 24.1 deaths per 100,000 population.
- The highest number and rate of violent deaths ever recorded in Ohio occurred in 2021, when there were 2,872 violent deaths and an age-adjusted rate of 24.7 deaths per 100,000 population.

**Figure 1. Number and Rate of Violent Deaths by Year, Ohio, 2015-2022\***



**Figure 2. Percentage of Violent Deaths by Manner, Ohio, 2022**



- Of the 2,797 violent deaths that occurred in Ohio during 2022, suicide deaths accounted for 62% of these deaths (1,746 deaths), and homicide deaths accounted for 32% of these deaths (886 deaths).

**\*At the time of this report, population files from the federal government reflecting new national standards and methodologies were available for 2020 through 2023 only. Because of this change, the Ohio Department of Health (ODH) advises caution in comparing these rates to those from years prior to 2020, as indicated by the segmented line in the graphic.**

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS. Includes Ohio residents who died in Ohio due to suicide, homicide, legal intervention, unintentional firearm, terrorism, or undetermined intent.

## FAST FACTS

- In 2022, 2,797 Ohioans died due to violence. This is a 2.6% decrease from 2021.
- Among Ohioans who died due to violence, there were 1,746 suicide deaths and 886 homicide deaths in 2022.
- Non-Hispanic White males and males aged 75 years and older had the highest rates of suicide death.
- Among suicide decedents, 55% had a diagnosed mental health problem, 39% had diagnosed depression, and 38% had prior suicidal ideation.
- The number of homicide deaths in Ohio decreased by 8.5% from 2021 to 2022.
- In 2022, the homicide death rate for non-Hispanic Black males was 68.8 deaths per 100,000 population, which was more than eight times the rate of homicide death for the overall population of Ohio (8.1 per 100,000 population).
- Among female homicide deaths, the victim was most frequently a spouse or other intimate partner of the suspect (47% of deaths). Additionally, 39% of female homicide victims experienced intimate partner violence related to their death.

## Violent Deaths in Ohio

- In 2022, the rate of violent death among males was 38.7 deaths per 100,000 population compared to females with a rate of 9.8 deaths per 100,000 population.

**Table 1. Number and Rate of Violent Deaths by Manner and Sex, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2022**

Death manner	Male		Female		Total	
	Number of Deaths	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of Deaths	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number of Deaths	Rate <sup>1</sup>
Suicide	1,392	23.6	354	5.9	1,746	14.5
Homicide	711	13.0	175	3.1	886	8.1
Legal Intervention	43	0.8	7	-	50	0.5
Unintentional Firearm Injury	19	0.3	1	-	20	0.2
Undetermined Intent	55	1.0	40	0.7	95	0.8
<b>Total Violent Deaths</b>	<b>2,220</b>	<b>38.7</b>	<b>577</b>	<b>9.8</b>	<b>2,797</b>	<b>24.1</b>

**Table 2. Number and Percentage of Violent Death Incidents by Incident Category, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2022**

Incident Category	Number of Incidents	Percentage of Total Incidents
Single Suicide	1,718	63%
Single Homicide	772	28%
Single Death of Undetermined Intent	89	3%
Single Legal Intervention Death	41	2%
Single Unintentional Firearm Death	20	1%
Multiple Homicides	38	1%
Homicide(s) Followed by Suicide(s)*	28	1%
Multiple Deaths of Undetermined Intent	2	<1%
Multiple Legal Intervention Deaths	3	<1%
Homicide(s) Followed by Legal Intervention Death(s)	3	<1%
Multiple Deaths - Other	2	<1%
<b>Total Violent Death Incidents<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>2,716</b>	

- In 2022, there were 2,716 incidents of violent death captured by the OH-VDRS. Of these incidents, 97% (2,640 incidents) involved only one violent death, while the remaining 3% (76 incidents) involved multiple violent deaths.
- Of the 76 incidents involving multiple deaths, there were between two and four violent deaths per incident, with the average number of deaths being two deaths per incident.

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

1. The death rates presented for sex are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

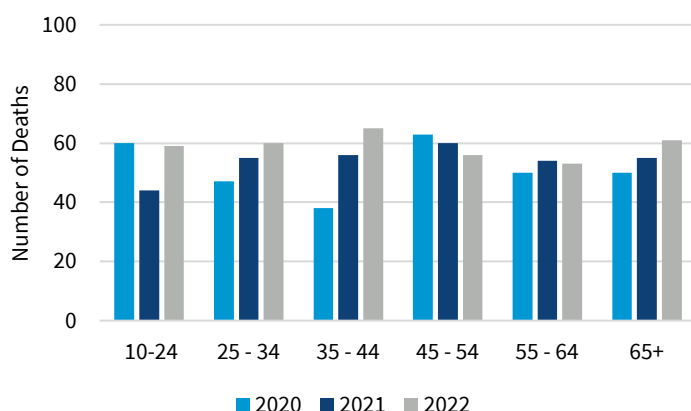
2. The total number of incidents will not match the total number of deaths. OH-VDRS is an incident-based system, and deaths that occur within 24 hours and are related are grouped together in one incident. This creates multiple incident categories, and one incident could contain more than one decedent.

\*The category "Homicide(s) Followed by Suicide(s)" includes incidents of a single homicide followed by a single suicide as well as incidents of one or more homicides followed by one or more suicides involving at least two fatalities.

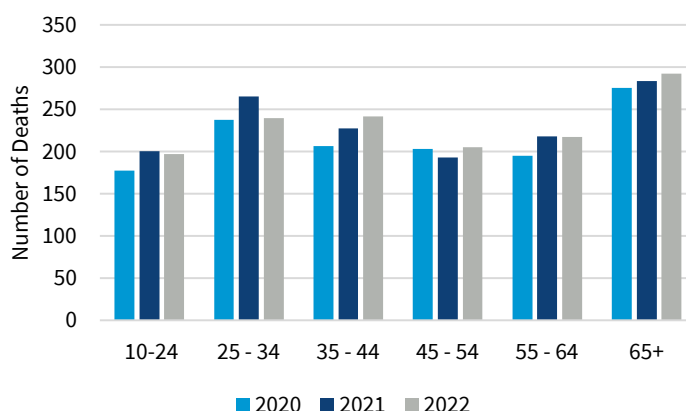
## Suicide: Demographic Trends

- From 2020 to 2022, the number of suicide deaths increased among females aged 25-44 and 55 years and older, while suicide deaths for females aged 45-54 decreased.
- Among males, the number of suicide deaths increased for those aged 10-24, 35-44, and 55 years and older.
- Both males and females aged 35-44 had the highest increase in the number of suicide deaths. From 2020 to 2022, suicide deaths among this age group increased by 17% for males and 71% for females.

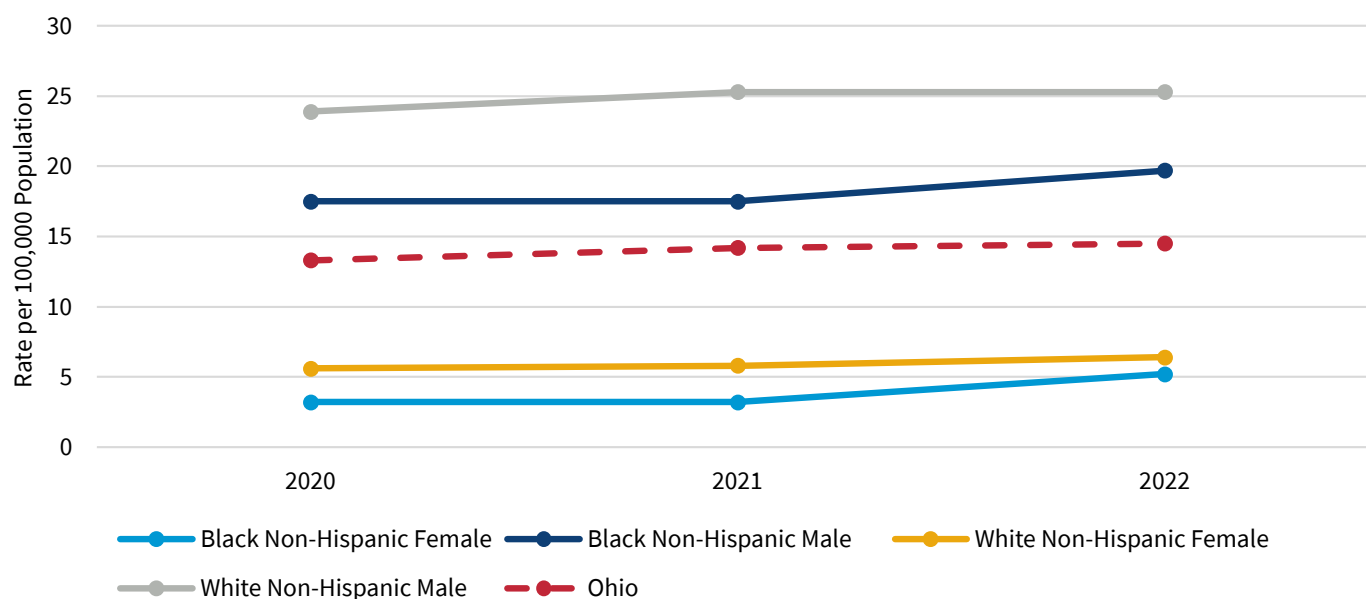
**Figure 3. Number of Suicide Deaths Among Females by Age, Ohio, 2020-2022**



**Figure 4. Number of Suicide Deaths Among Males by Age, Ohio, 2020-2022**



**Figure 5. Age-Adjusted Rate of Suicide Deaths by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Ohio, 2020-2022\***



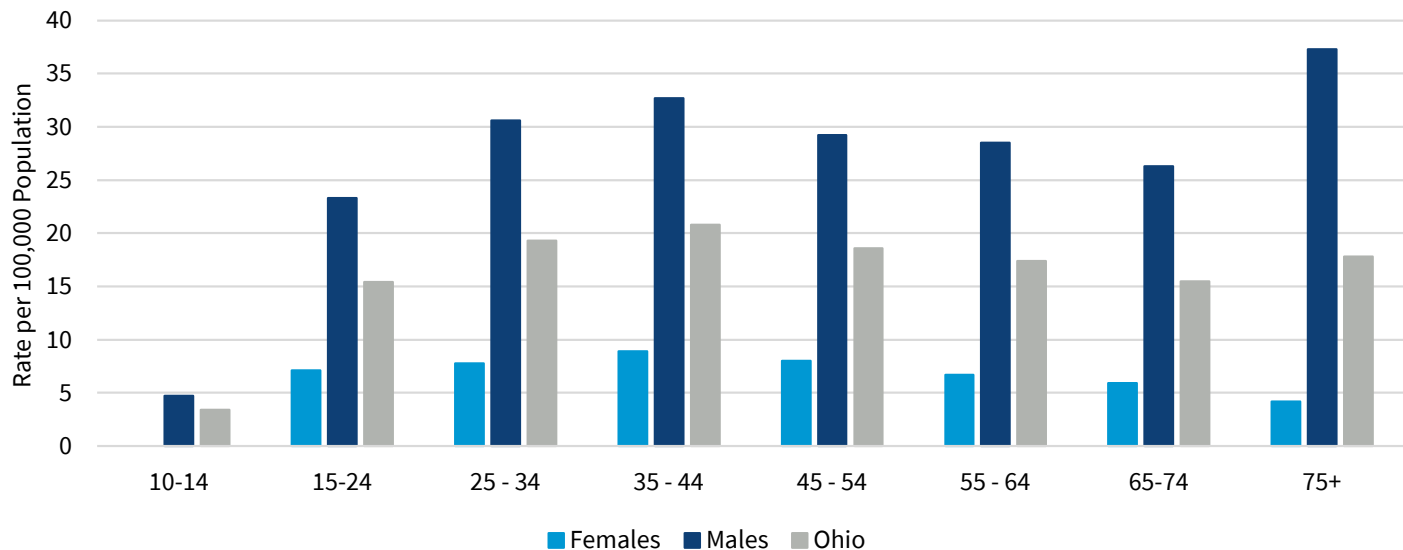
- Black non-Hispanic females experienced the highest overall increase in suicide death rates from 2020 to 2022 (63%), with most of this increase occurring between 2021 and 2022. Comparatively, White non-Hispanic females experienced a 14% increase in the rate of suicide death from 2020 to 2022.
- White non-Hispanic males experienced a 6% increase in the rate of suicide death from 2020 to 2021, and this rate remained the same in 2022. In comparison, Black non-Hispanic males experienced no change in the rate of suicide death from 2020-2021, however there was a 13% increase in the suicide death rate from 2021 to 2022.

**\*This data reflects new national standards used in the creation of race categories. Caution should be used when comparing data to that of previous reports.**  
Other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers.  
Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

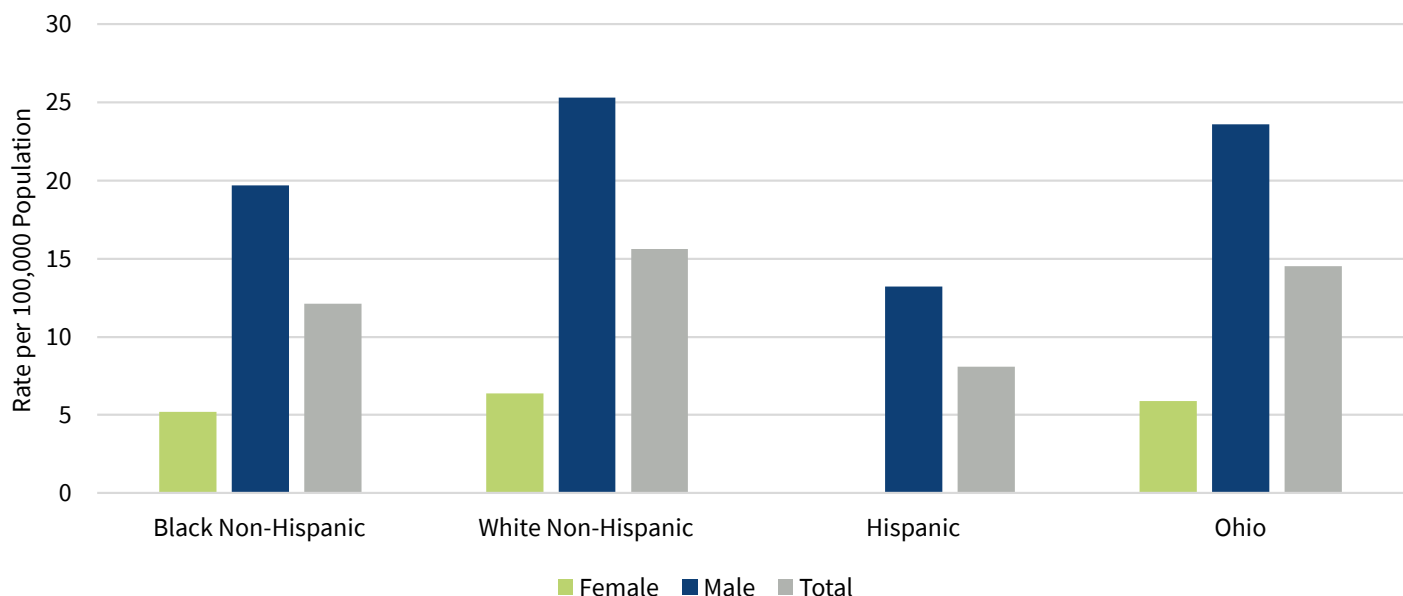
## Suicide: 2022 Demographic Breakdown

- In 2022, the rate of suicide death was highest for those aged 35-44 (20.8 deaths per 100,000 population). This age group had the highest rate of suicide death among females (8.9 deaths per 100,000 population) and the second highest among males (32.7 deaths per 100,000 population).
- Males of every age group had a higher rate of suicide death compared with females.
- Among males, those aged 75 and older had the highest rate of suicide death with 37.3 deaths per 100,000 population. In comparison, females aged 75 and older had the lowest rate of suicide death with 4.2 deaths per 100,000 population.

**Figure 6. Age-Specific Rate of Suicide Deaths by Sex, Ohio, 2022**



**Figure 7. Age-Adjusted Rate of Suicide Deaths by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



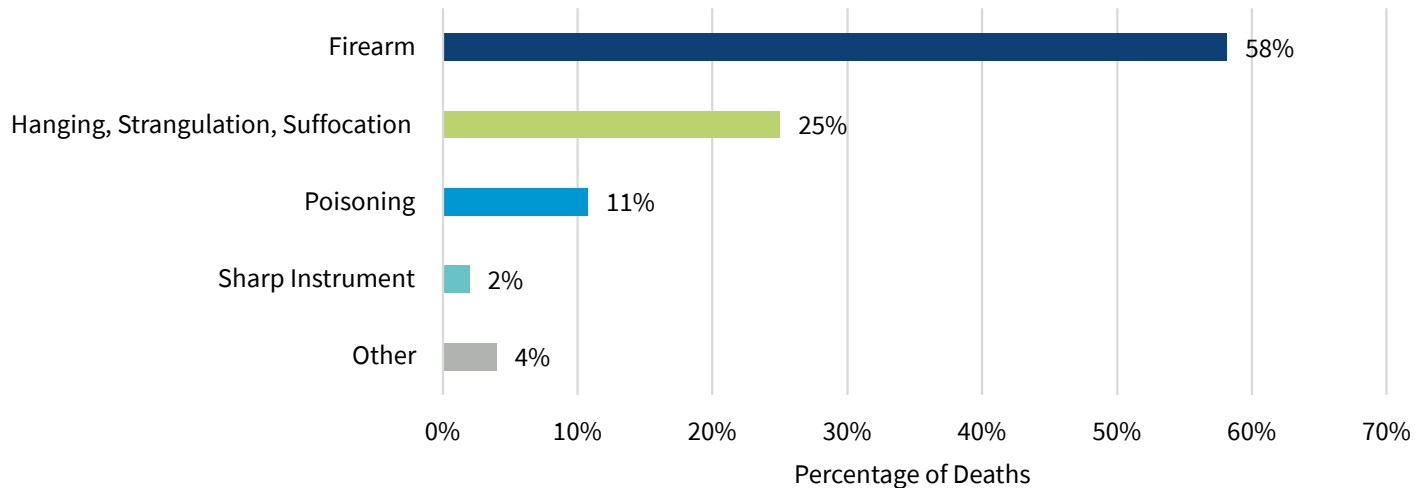
- In 2022, White non-Hispanic males had the highest rate of suicide death (25.3 deaths per 100,000 population) followed by Black non-Hispanic males (19.7 deaths per 100,000 population).
- The rate of suicide death was only slightly higher for White non-Hispanic females compared with Black non-Hispanic females (6.4 and 5.2 deaths per 100,000 population, respectively).

**\*This data reflects new national standards used in the creation of race categories. Caution should be used when comparing data to that of previous reports.**  
 Hispanic females and other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers.  
 Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

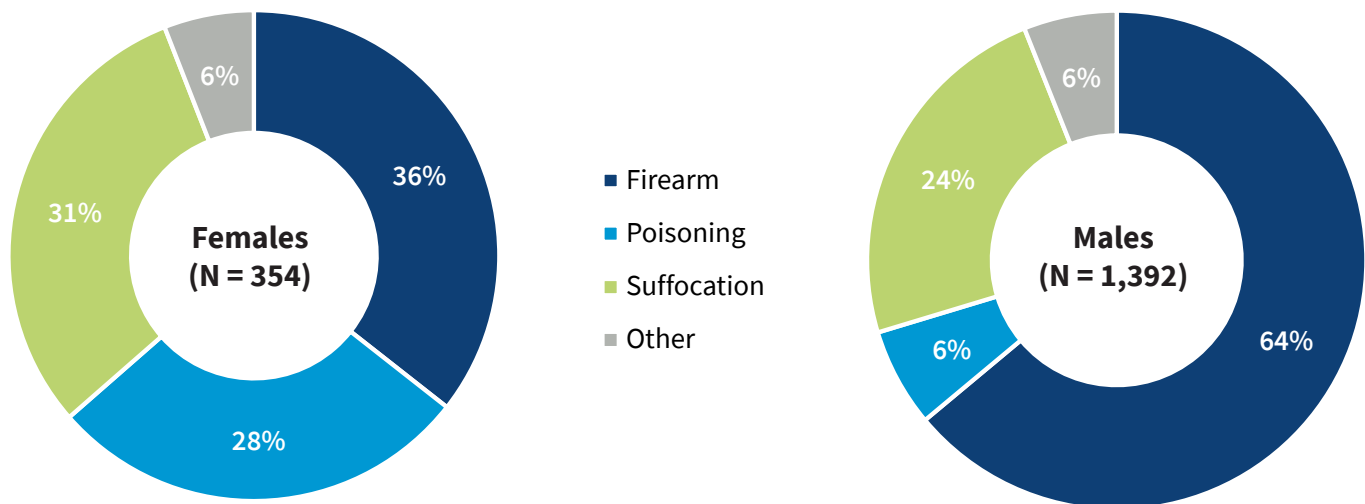
## Suicide: Mechanism

- Firearm was the leading mechanism of suicide death in 2022 and accounted for 58% of deaths (1,016 deaths). Additionally, hanging, strangulation, and suffocation accounted for 25% of suicide deaths (437 deaths) followed by poisoning, which accounted for 11% of deaths (188 deaths).

**Figure 8. Percentage of Suicide Deaths by Mechanism, Ohio, 2022**



**Figure 9. Percentage of Suicide Deaths by Mechanism and Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



- While firearm was the leading mechanism for both males and females, firearms were involved in 64% of suicide deaths among males (890 deaths) compared with 36% of female suicide deaths (126 deaths).
- Only 6% of male suicide deaths were attributed to poisoning (89 deaths), however 28% of female suicide deaths were attributed to poisoning (99 deaths).
- During this time frame, 31% of female suicide deaths and 24% of male suicide deaths were due to suffocation, which includes hanging and strangulation (108 and 329 deaths, respectively).

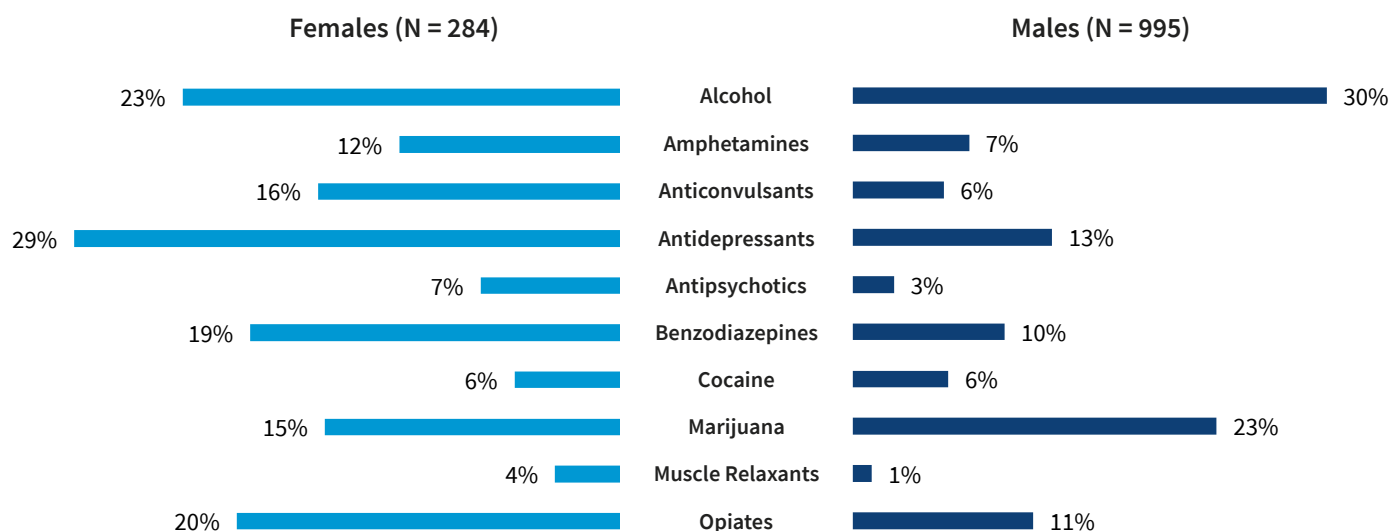
\*Values may not equal to 100% due to rounding.

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

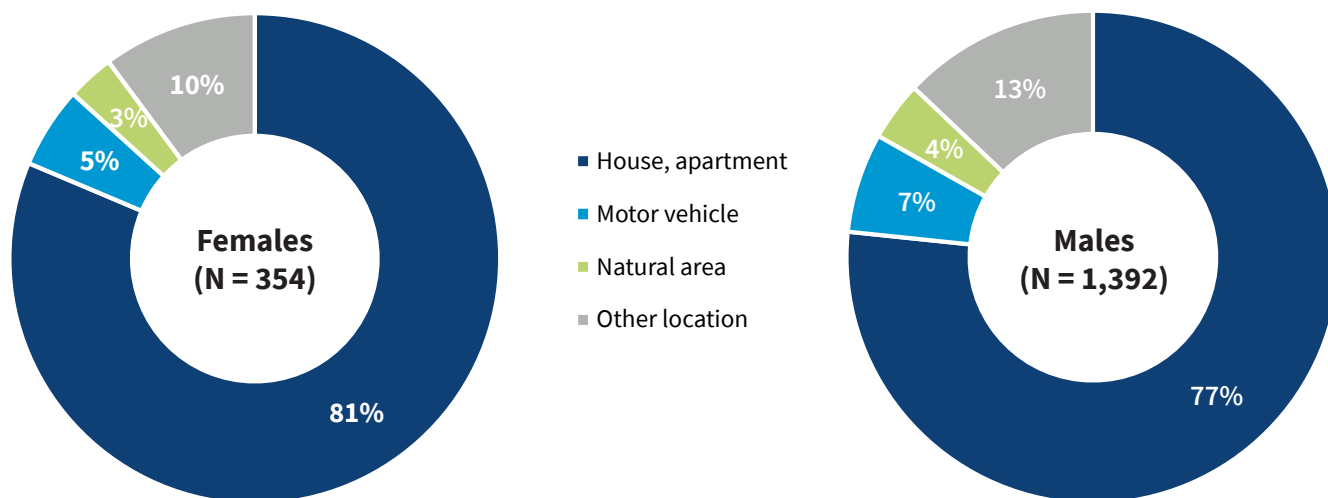
## Suicide: Circumstances

- Overall, a higher percentage of female decedents tested positive for most substances.
- Alcohol was detected in toxicology for 30% of male suicide deaths and 23% of female suicide deaths.
- Among female suicide decedents, antidepressants were detected in 29% of deaths, opiates were detected in 20% of deaths, and benzodiazepines were detected in 19% of deaths.
- Marijuana was detected in 23% of male suicide decedents compared with 15% of female suicide decedents.

**Figure 10. Percentage of Suicide Decedents Testing Positive for Select Substances by Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



**Figure 11. Percentage of Suicide Deaths by Location of Injury and Sex, Ohio, 2022\*\***



- Minimal differences were observed between males and females regarding injury location.
- For both females and males, the location of injury for most suicide deaths was a house or apartment (81% and 77% respectively). Other common locations of injury included motor vehicle (5% and 7% respectively) and a natural area (3% and 4% respectively).

\*Includes deaths due to suicide involving any mechanism and where toxicology information was available (N=1,279).

\*\*Values may not equal to 100% due to rounding.

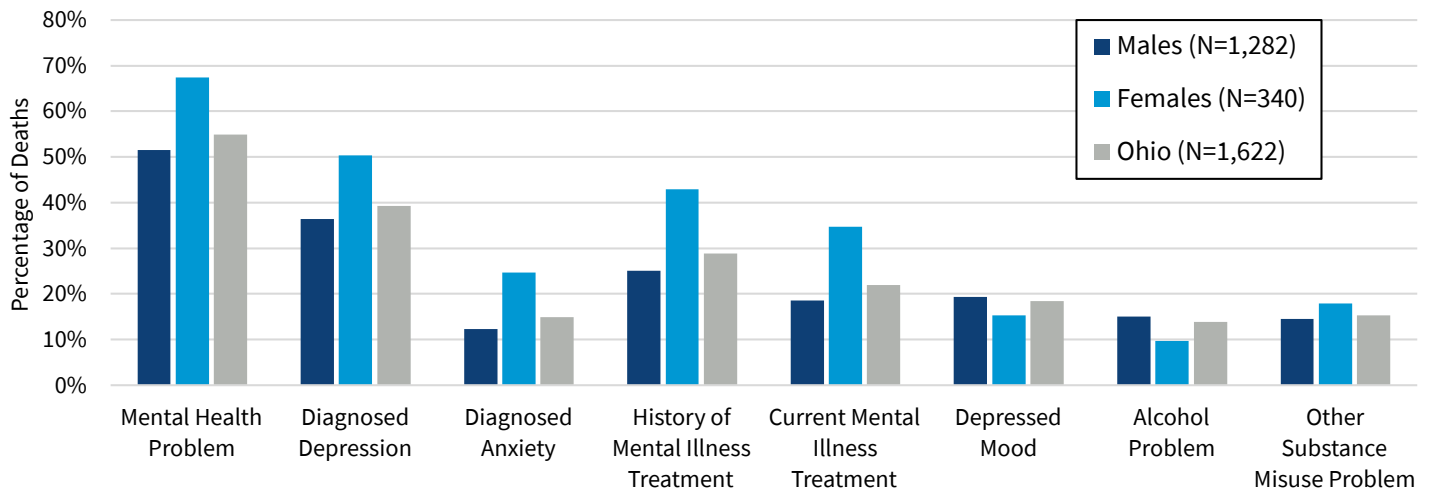
Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.



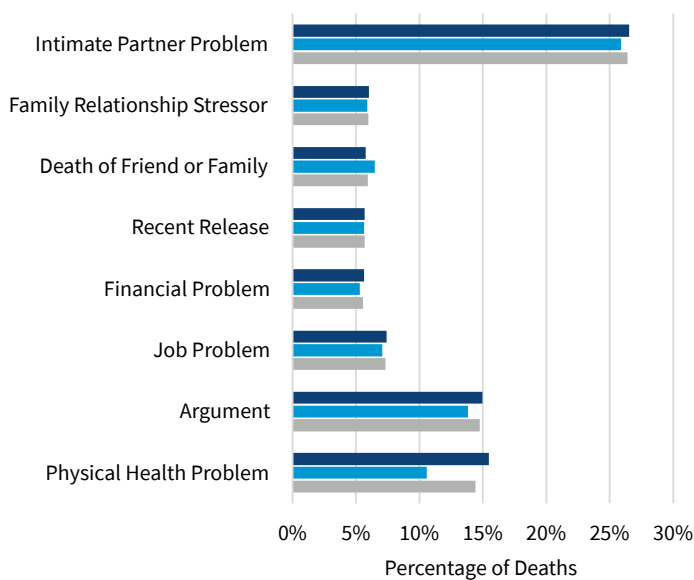
## Suicide: Circumstances

- Among suicide deaths where circumstances were known, 55% of suicide decedents had a diagnosed mental health problem, and 39% had a diagnosis for depression.
- Females more frequently had a diagnosed mental health problem (67%), a diagnosis for depression (50%) and anxiety (25%), and had a history of treatment for mental illness (43%).
- Males more frequently had a depressed mood at the time of injury (19%) and had an alcohol problem (15%).

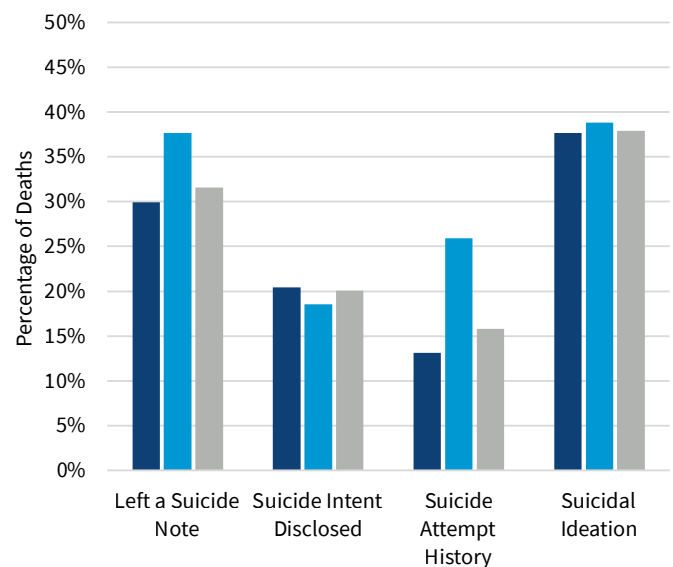
**Figure 12. Mental Health Circumstances of Suicide Decedents by Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



**Figure 13. Relationship and Life Stressors of Suicide Decedents by Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



**Figure 14. Suicide Event Circumstances of Suicide Decedents by Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



- Experiencing an intimate partner problem (26%), being involved in an argument before or during the injury (15%), and having a physical health problem (14%) were frequent circumstances observed among suicide decedents.
- Thirty-eight percent of decedents had a history of suicidal thoughts or plans, and 20% disclosed their thoughts or plans to die by suicide. While 13% of males had previously attempted suicide, 26% of females had previously attempted suicide.

\*Includes deaths where circumstances were available from coroner or law enforcement reports (N=1,622)  
Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

## Demographic Summary

**Table 3. Number and Rate of Suicide Deaths by Demographics, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2020-2022**

Demographics	2020		2021		2022		2020-2022	
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Age</b>								
5-9	0	-	0	-	1	-	1	-
10-14	24	3.1	22	2.9	25	3.4	71	3.1
15-24	213	14.1	222	14.9	231	15.4	666	14.8
25-34	284	18.3	320	20.6	299	19.3	903	19.4
35-44	244	16.9	283	19.4	306	20.8	833	19.1
45-54	266	18.4	253	17.8	261	18.6	780	18.2
55-64	245	15.2	272	17.1	270	17.4	787	16.5
65-74	164	13.2	189	14.8	200	15.5	553	14.5
75+	161	19.7	149	18.1	153	17.8	463	18.5
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	308	5.1	324	5.4	354	5.9	986	5.5
Male	1,293	22.0	1,386	23.5	1,392	23.6	4,071	23.0
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	2	-	1	-	0	-	3	-
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	18	5.8	29	9.6	23	7.1	70	7.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	146	10.0	152	10.2	180	12.1	478	10.7
White, Non-Hispanic	1,389	14.5	1,472	15.4	1,484	15.6	4,345	15.2
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	7	-	6	-	7	-	20	2.8
Hispanic	38	8.3	50	9.4	45	8.1	133	8.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity and Sex</b>								
Black Non-Hispanic Females	24	3.2	25	3.2	40	5.2	89	3.9
Black Non-Hispanic Males	122	17.5	127	17.5	140	19.7	389	18.2
White Non-Hispanic Females	267	5.6	277	5.8	298	6.4	842	5.9
White Non-Hispanic Males	1,122	23.9	1,195	25.3	1,186	25.3	3,503	24.8
Hispanic Females	10	3.7	12	4.4	9	-	31	3.7
Hispanic Males	28	13.1	38	14.2	36	13.2	102	13.5
<b>Total Suicide Deaths<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>13.3</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>14.2</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>5,057</b>	<b>14.0</b>

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

This data reflects updated national standards used in the creation of race categories. Caution should be used when comparing data to that of previous reports using a different methodology to categorize race. Other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers.

1. The death rates presented for age groups are age-specific. The death rates presented for sex and race/ethnicity are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

2. Total includes all suicide deaths among Ohio residents who died in Ohio.

## Demographic Summary

**Table 4. Number and Rate of Suicide Deaths by County, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2015-2022**

County <sup>1</sup>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>	2020-2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Adams	4	2	6	9	8	2	8	7	-	21.0
Allen	18	16	13	11	9	29	17	13	12.4	20.0
Ashland	3	5	7	8	4	8	8	5	-	12.3
Ashtabula	18	19	26	21	16	16	26	13	13.0	18.5
Athens	9	9	7	7	11	6	8	8	-	12.6
Auglaize	4	5	10	3	4	6	7	7	-	14.9
Belmont	9	10	13	16	10	11	10	5	-	13.2
Brown	5	10	7	8	7	9	5	11	27.3	19.6
Butler	42	47	53	48	51	43	50	67	17.3	13.3
Carroll	3	6	5	2	3	6	4	4	-	17.3
Champaign	10	7	8	6	11	5	4	6	-	13.3
Clark	22	20	24	28	26	31	30	27	21.1	22.0
Clermont	17	29	28	33	40	30	27	32	13.8	13.6
Clinton	5	4	6	8	8	3	6	9	-	12.9
Columbiana	19	15	16	20	21	16	23	14	12.8	16.9
Coshocton	2	6	2	8	10	10	6	6	-	16.0
Crawford	7	8	5	5	15	4	10	7	-	17.1
Cuyahoga	148	159	157	189	176	167	169	161	12.8	12.9
Darke	13	10	4	10	4	9	8	7	-	16.2
Defiance	4	7	7	5	5	1	7	6	-	12.5
Delaware	14	26	18	19	25	22	23	23	9.9	10.4
Erie	5	17	13	9	15	7	13	9	-	12.8
Fairfield	13	18	22	20	23	18	29	21	11.7	13.8
Fayette	4	4	2	2	1	1	6	2	-	-
Franklin	157	137	165	174	152	139	162	170	12.6	11.7
Fulton	5	6	5	15	4	5	6	5	-	10.5
Gallia	7	4	8	10	10	6	7	5	-	21.4
Geauga	12	14	13	18	12	16	8	14	14.2	13.2
Greene	30	20	21	26	19	21	19	21	12.8	12.7
Guernsey	11	3	6	7	6	8	7	10	22.0	20.6
Hamilton	90	102	112	103	105	98	106	130	15.6	13.6
Hancock	9	4	12	13	14	13	4	14	19.4	14.1
Hardin	2	4	5	2	7	5	5	5	-	17.8
Harrison	1	4	1	1	1	5	3	7	-	33.2
Henry	5	2	2	2	4	4	0	4	-	-

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS. Includes Ohio residents who died in Ohio due to suicide.

1. County is determined by county of residence.

2. Death rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

## Demographic Summary

**Table 4. Number and Rate of Suicide Deaths by County, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2015-2022**

County <sup>1</sup>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>	2020-2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Highland	5	14	5	6	7	8	7	5	-	13.1
Hocking	4	5	6	6	6	5	5	7	-	19.2
Holmes	3	4	2	3	0	4	1	1	-	-
Huron	7	11	9	11	13	8	13	14	26.8	21.0
Jackson	6	4	10	8	10	6	5	5	-	14.9
Jefferson	9	9	11	14	15	7	9	12	19.1	13.5
Knox	8	11	10	8	10	6	13	9	-	15.4
Lake	32	32	37	34	41	38	51	29	11.0	16.1
Lawrence	10	5	4	10	2	6	10	13	23.0	16.4
Licking	32	28	30	22	30	29	29	29	16.0	15.6
Logan	11	7	9	12	10	8	7	8	-	17.2
Lorain	46	43	60	51	50	43	50	48	14.7	14.4
Lucas	52	61	68	63	70	63	60	59	12.9	13.6
Madison	10	5	10	6	7	8	4	6	-	12.5
Mahoning	36	38	34	36	36	32	38	41	17.3	15.8
Marion	14	15	10	9	17	11	12	14	20.0	18.0
Medina	27	31	27	26	31	25	24	18	7.6	11.3
Meigs	5	5	6	9	5	1	5	4	-	15.6
Mercer	5	6	4	5	1	4	4	2	-	8.5
Miami	18	12	13	19	11	14	14	14	10.4	11.6
Monroe	1	3	1	2	2	5	2	5	-	29.4
Montgomery	80	84	76	81	88	83	76	92	16.8	15.0
Morgan	2	3	1	4	3	1	5	3	-	-
Morrow	6	4	1	7	2	6	7	8	-	20.6
Muskingum	16	18	14	25	17	12	11	13	15.1	15.3
Noble	1	3	0	3	2	0	1	0	-	-
Ottawa	4	4	8	11	10	4	5	12	31.8	17.6
Paulding	1	4	6	4	5	3	3	5	-	20.9
Perry	5	5	6	6	5	9	7	13	33.7	27.6
Pickaway	5	9	13	8	9	10	9	8	-	14.6
Pike	9	3	9	8	5	3	4	4	-	13.9
Portage	21	27	16	32	23	27	24	27	14.2	15.3
Preble	4	8	3	8	6	6	7	4	-	14.7
Putnam	4	4	5	2	3	5	2	6	-	13.9
Richland	27	16	16	21	11	19	21	32	24.7	18.4

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS. Includes Ohio residents who died in Ohio due to suicide.

1. County is determined by county of residence.

2. Death rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

## Demographic Summary

**Table 4. Number and Rate of Suicide Deaths by County, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2015-2022**

County <sup>1</sup>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>	2020-2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1,604</b>	<b>1,649</b>	<b>1,712</b>	<b>1,811</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>1,601</b>	<b>1,710</b>	<b>1,746</b>	<b>14.5</b>	<b>14.0</b>
Ross	13	14	16	19	12	11	6	14	19.4	13.7
Sandusky	8	7	10	9	6	6	9	4	-	10.6
Scioto	9	12	8	21	12	7	9	11	15.9	12.9
Seneca	11	11	9	12	14	8	5	8	-	13.4
Shelby	9	0	6	11	7	6	8	10	22.1	16.2
Stark	66	83	70	71	72	53	74	50	12.4	15.3
Summit	105	91	93	80	89	80	86	76	14.2	14.7
Trumbull	38	39	46	34	35	36	21	28	13.3	12.6
Tuscarawas	15	11	14	13	10	16	13	18	20.9	16.9
Union	6	4	4	9	5	8	5	9	-	11.7
Van Wert	8	1	4	3	2	0	5	3	-	-
Vinton	0	1	3	3	4	3	1	9	-	37.2
Warren	22	28	27	24	30	24	41	30	12.3	12.4
Washington	7	7	12	6	10	10	5	14	20.3	14.6
Wayne	12	11	16	15	24	14	15	8	-	10.7
Williams	1	5	9	6	7	7	6	6	-	17.7
Wood	17	22	13	22	12	9	19	20	15.2	12.5
Wyandot	4	2	3	7	5	3	4	3	-	14.6

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS. Includes Ohio residents who died in Ohio due to suicide.

1. County is determined by county of residence.

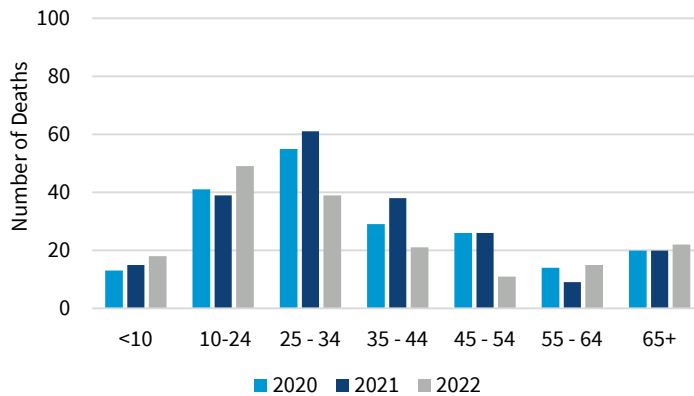
2. Death rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations.

Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

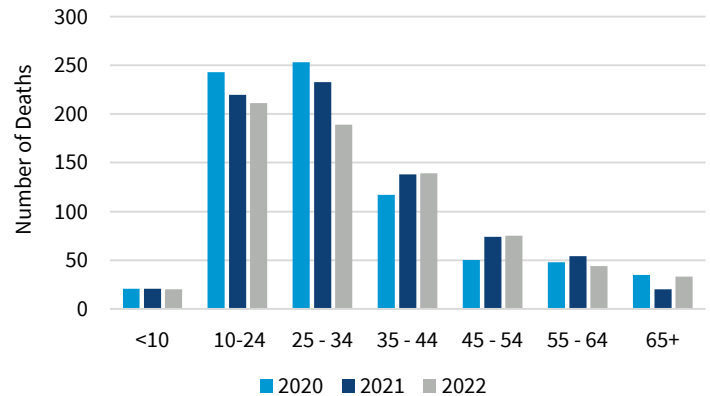
## Homicide: Demographic Trends

- From 2020 to 2022, the number of homicide deaths increased among females aged 0-24, while homicide deaths for females aged 25-54 decreased overall.
- Among males, the number of homicide deaths increased for those aged 35-54. Homicide deaths decreased for all other age groups.
- During this time period, males aged 45-54 and females less than 10 years old had the highest percent increase in the number of homicide deaths. From 2020 to 2022, homicide deaths among males aged 45-54 increased by 50%, and deaths among females 9 years and younger increased by 38%.

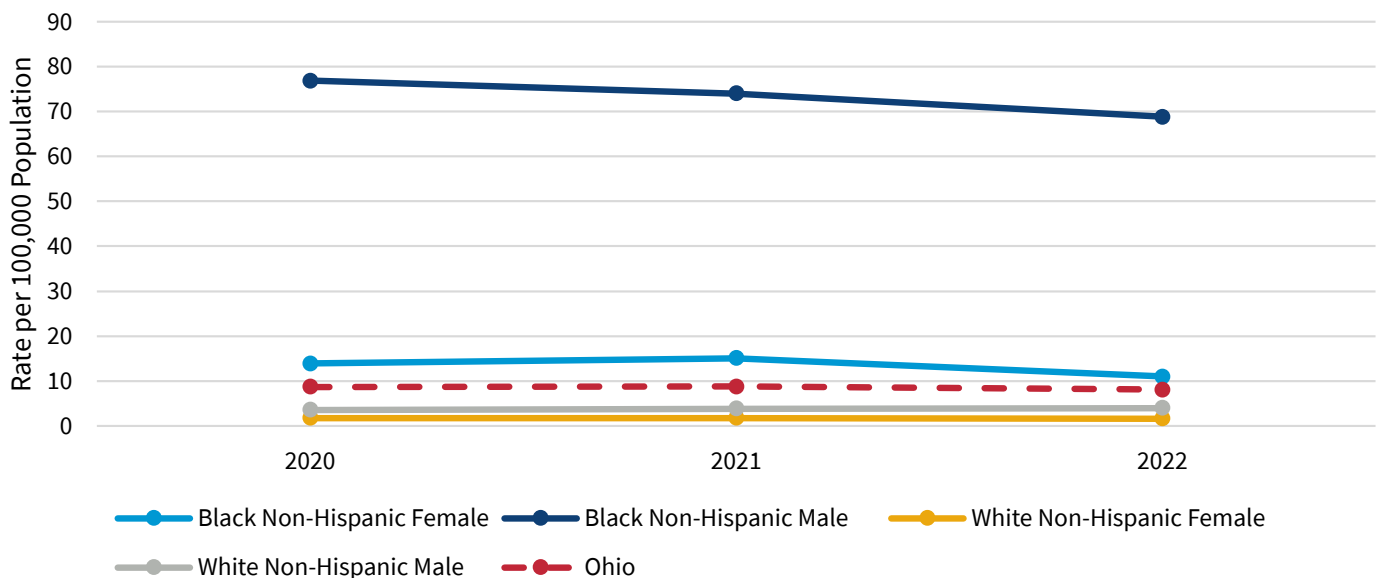
**Figure 15. Number of Homicide Deaths Among Females by Age, Ohio, 2020-2022**



**Figure 16. Number of Homicide Deaths Among Males by Age, Ohio, 2020-2022**



**Figure 17. Age-Adjusted Rate of Homicide Deaths by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Ohio, 2020-2022\***



- Black non-Hispanic individuals consistently experienced the highest rates of homicide death from 2020 to 2022. The rate of homicide death was highest for Black non-Hispanic males in 2020 with an age-adjusted rate of 76.8 deaths per 100,000 population. For Black non-Hispanic females, the rate of homicide death was highest in 2021 at 15.1 deaths per 100,000 population.
- From 2020 to 2022, the rate of homicide death decreased for Black non-Hispanic males (10%), Black non-Hispanic females (21%), and White non-Hispanic females (6%). White non-Hispanic males experienced an 11% increase in the rate of homicide death from 2020 to 2022.

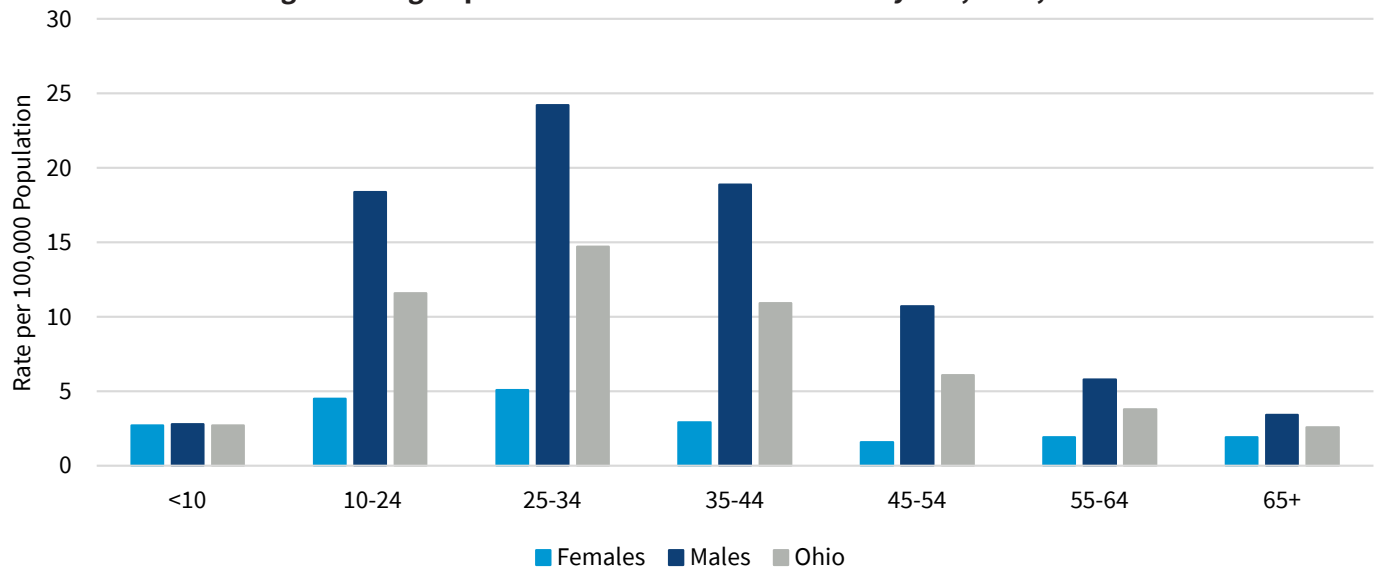
**\*This data reflects new national standards used in the creation of race categories. Caution should be used when comparing data to that of previous reports.** Other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers.

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

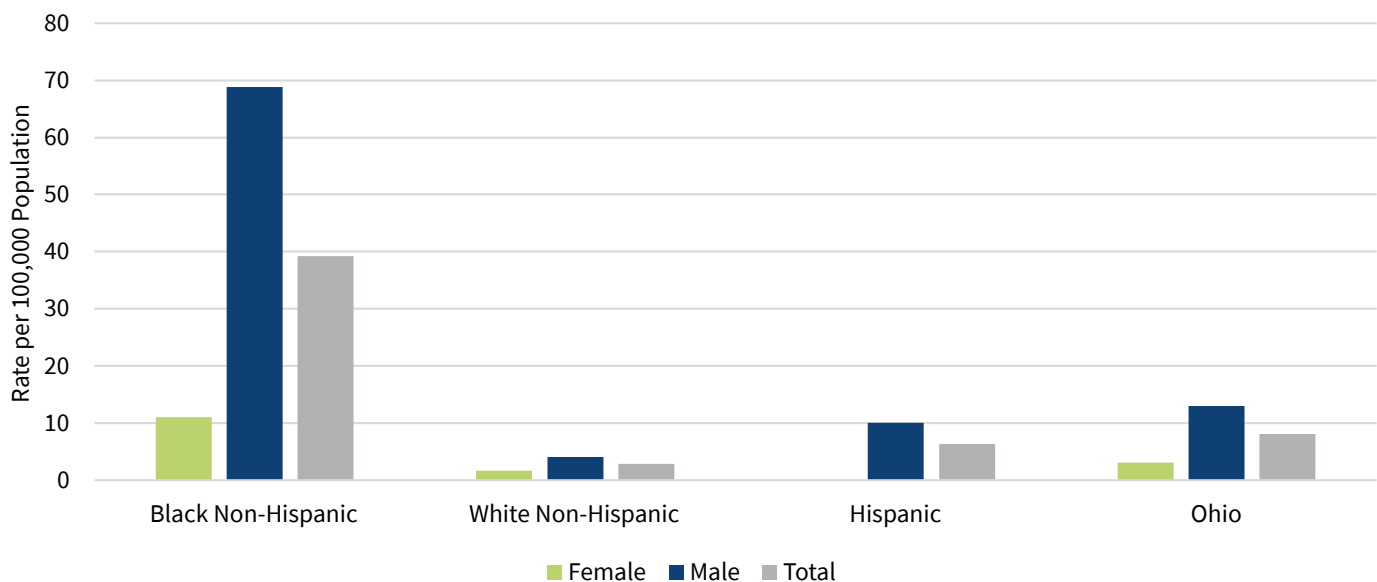
## Homicide: 2022 Demographic Breakdown

- In 2022, the rate of homicide death was highest for those aged 25-34 (14.7 deaths per 100,000 population). This age group had the highest rate of homicide death among both females (5.1 deaths per 100,000 population) and males (24.2 deaths per 100,000 population).
- The overall rate of homicide death among males (13.0 deaths per 100,000 population) was more than four times the rate of homicide among females (3.1 deaths per 100,000 population). Males of every age group had a higher rate of homicide death compared with females.

**Figure 18. Age-Specific Rate of Homicide Deaths by Sex, Ohio, 2022**



**Figure 19. Age-Adjusted Rate of Homicide Deaths by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



- In 2022, Black non-Hispanic males had the highest rate of homicide death (68.8 deaths per 100,000 population) followed by Black non-Hispanic females (11.0 deaths per 100,000 population).
- The rate of homicide death among Black non-Hispanic males was more than five times the rate of death among all males in Ohio (13.0 deaths per 100,000 population). For Black non-Hispanic females, the rate of homicide death was more than three times the rate of death among all females in Ohio (3.1 deaths per 100,000 population).

**\*This data reflects new national standards used in the creation of race categories. Caution should be used when comparing data to that of previous reports.**

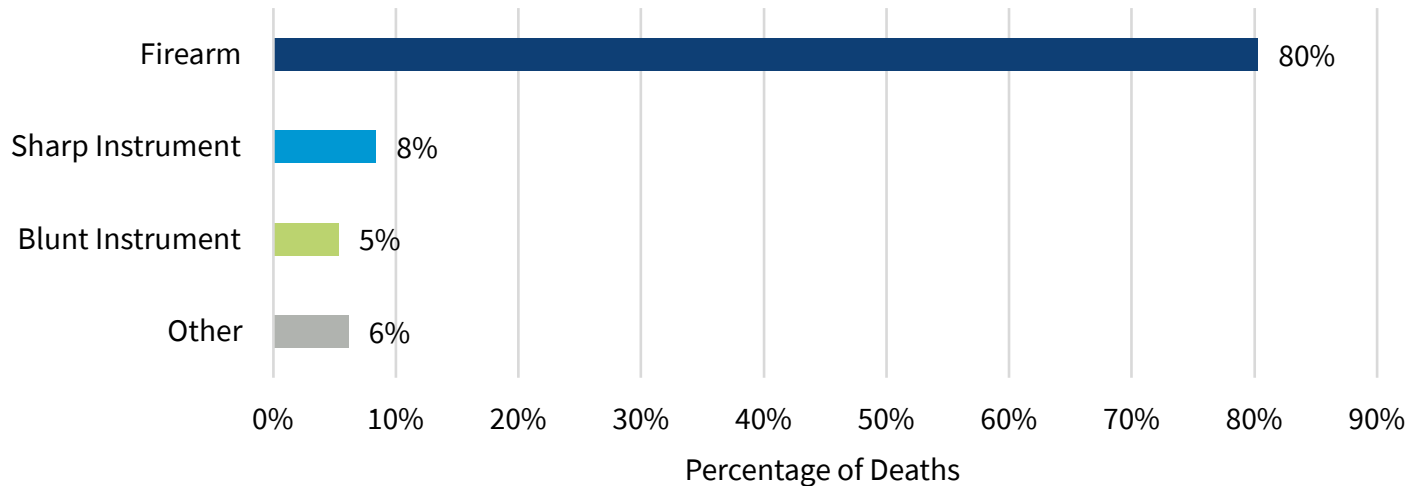
Hispanic females and other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers.

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

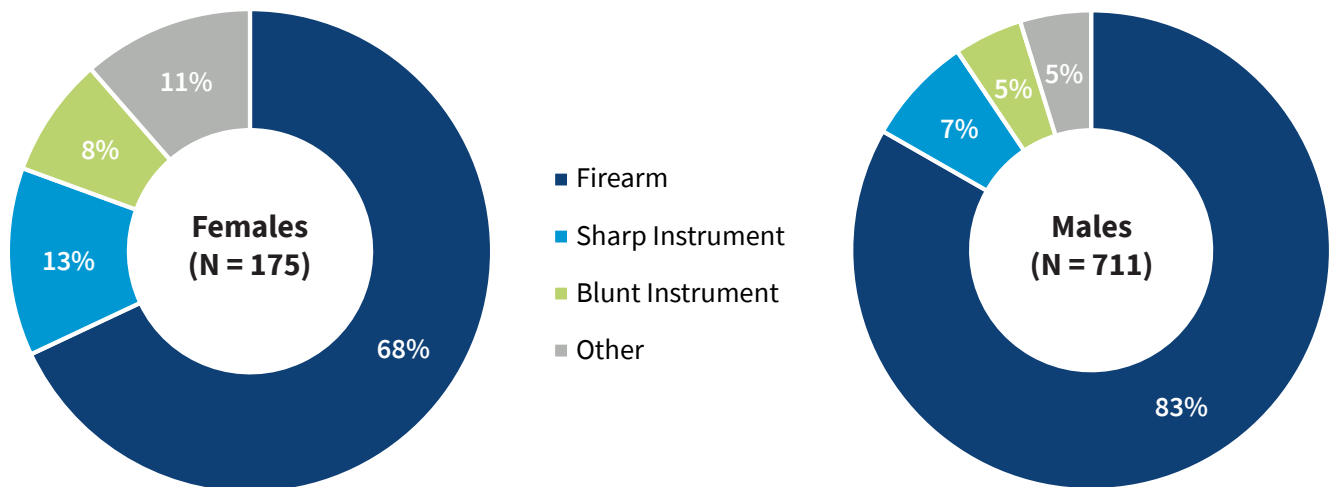
## Homicide: Mechanism

- Firearm was the leading mechanism of homicide death in 2022 and accounted for 80% of homicide deaths (711 deaths). Additionally, sharp instruments accounted for 8% of homicide deaths (74 deaths) followed by blunt instruments, which accounted for 5% of deaths (47 deaths).

**Figure 20. Percentage of Homicide Deaths by Mechanism, Ohio, 2022\***



**Figure 21. Percentage of Homicide Deaths by Mechanism and Sex, Ohio, 2022**



- While firearm was the leading mechanism for both males and females, firearms were involved in 83% of homicide deaths among males (592 deaths) compared with 68% of female homicide deaths (119 deaths).
- Only 7% of male homicide deaths were attributed to sharp instruments (52 deaths) compared with 13% of female homicide deaths (22 deaths).
- During this time frame, 8% of female homicide deaths and 5% of male homicide deaths were due to blunt instruments (14 and 33 deaths, respectively).

\*Values may not equal 100% due to rounding.

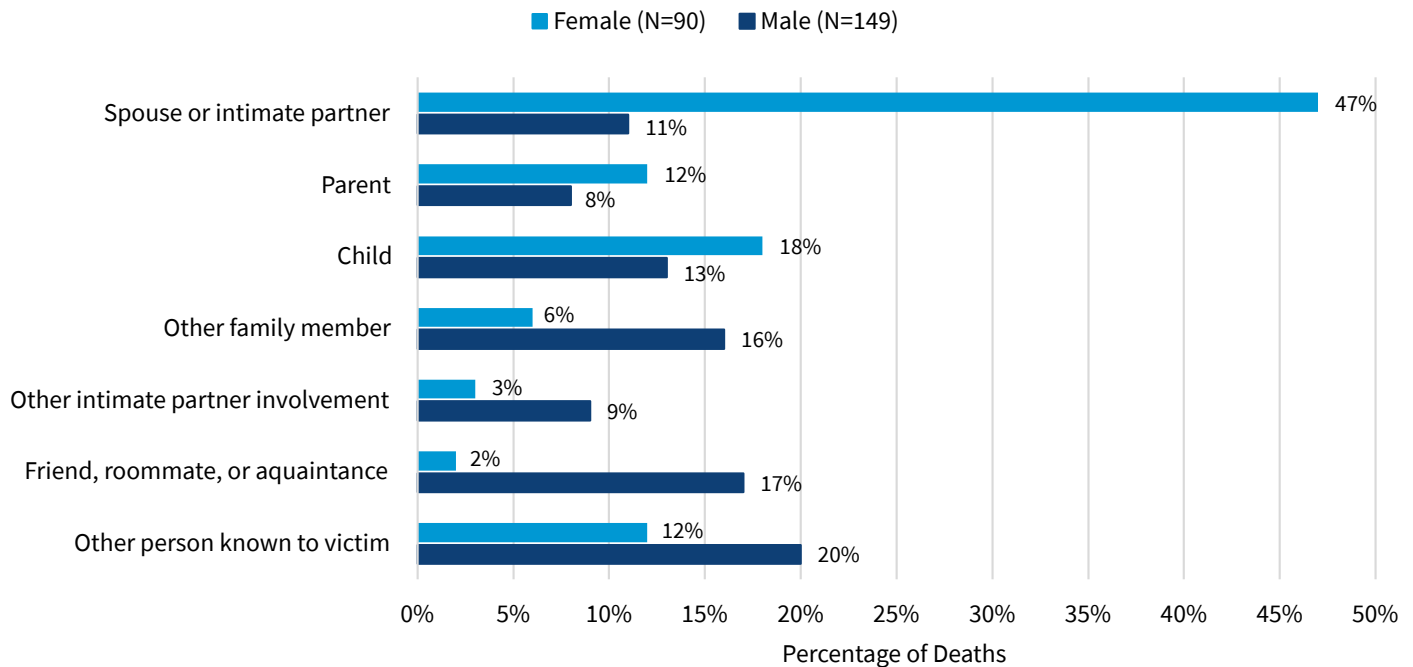
Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.



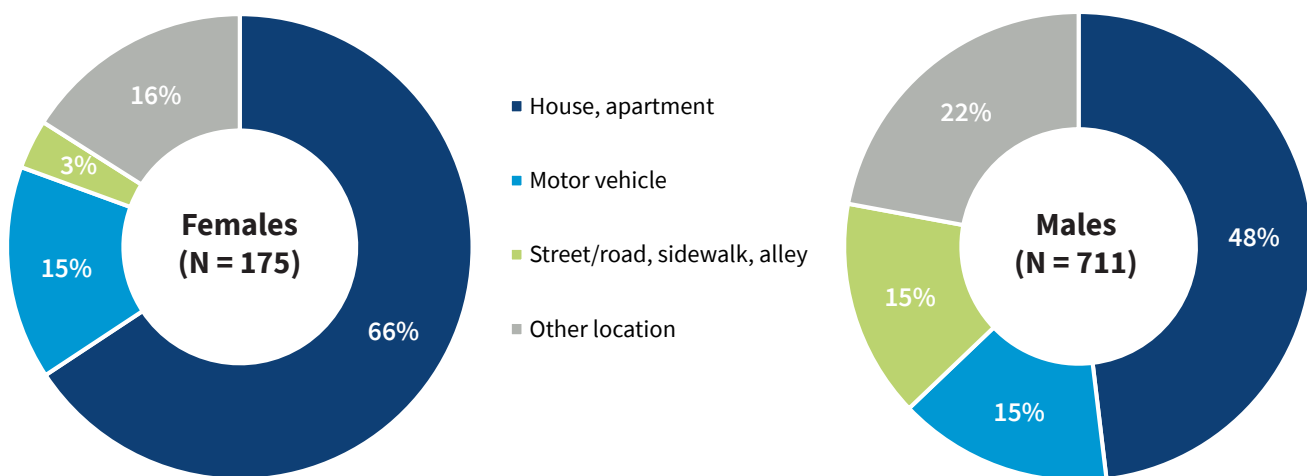
## Homicide: Circumstances

- When the relationship between the victim and suspect was known, female homicide victims were most frequently a spouse or other intimate partner of the suspect (47%). Additionally, among female homicide decedents, the victim was frequently a parent (12%) or child (18%) of the suspect.
- Among males, the victim was frequently a friend, roommate, or acquaintance of the suspect (17%), a child of the suspect (13%), a parent of the suspect (8%), or some other family member of the suspect (16%).

**Figure 22. Homicide Victim's Relationship to Suspect by Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



**Figure 23. Percentage of Homicide Deaths by Location of Injury and Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



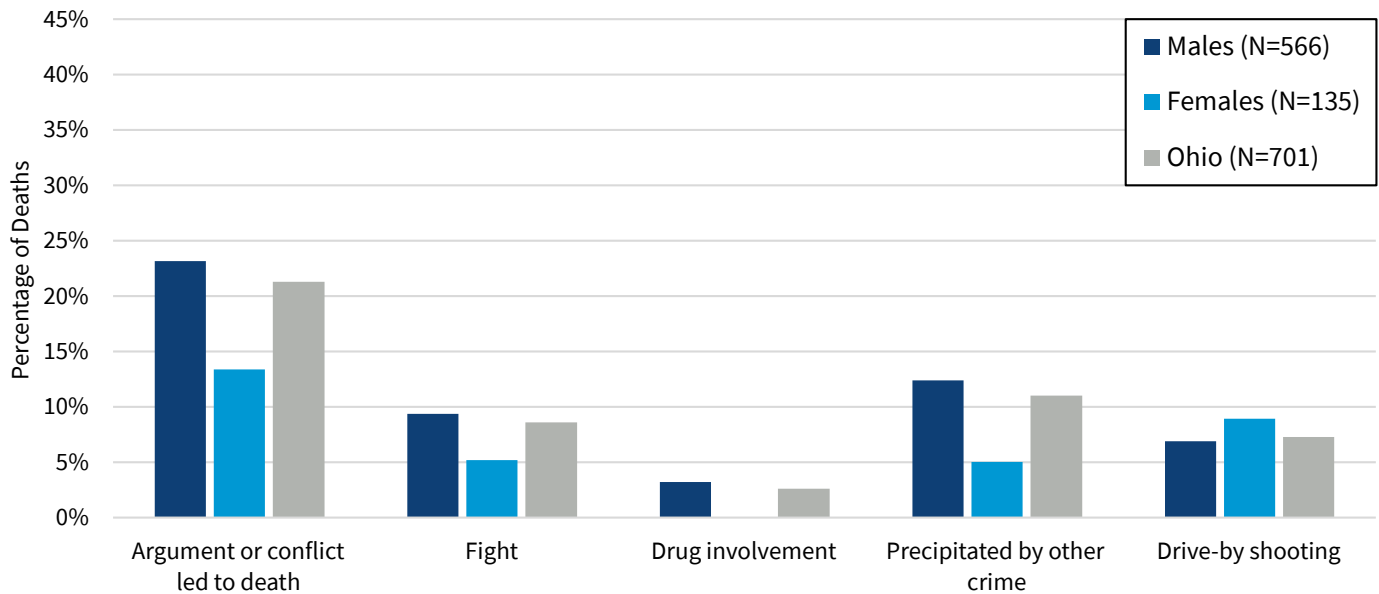
- For both females and males, the location of injury for the largest percentage of homicide deaths was a house or apartment (66% and 48% respectively).
- The location of injury was a motor vehicle for 15% of both male and female homicide decedents, followed by a street, road, sidewalk, or alley (15% of males and 3% of females).

\*Includes homicide deaths where the victim/suspect relationship was known (N=239).  
Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

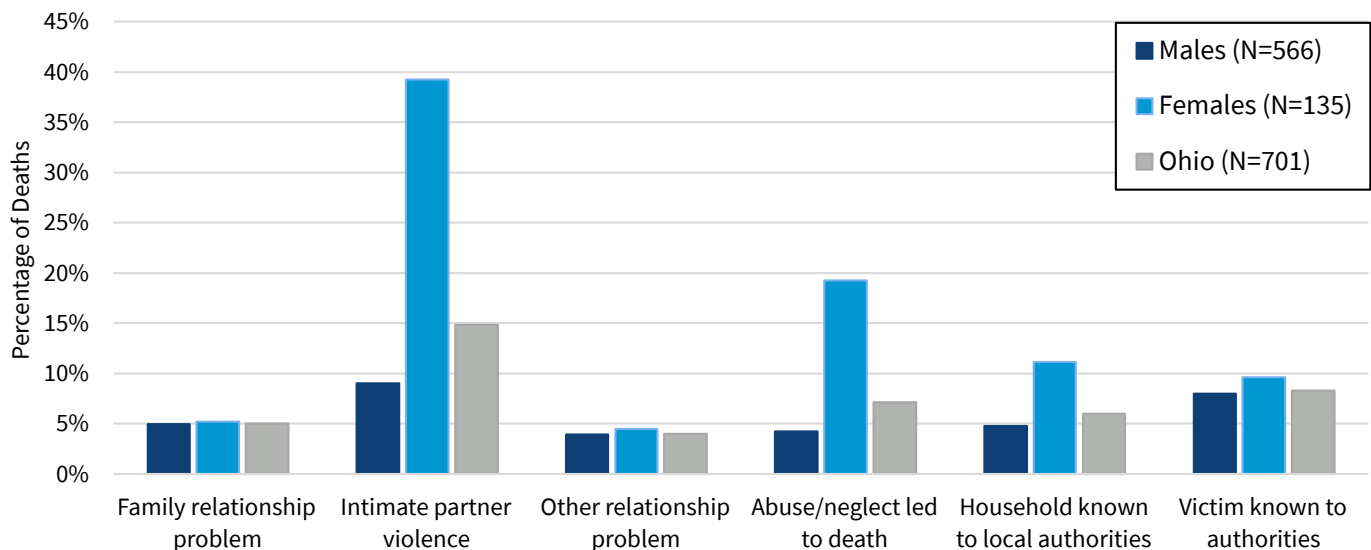
## Homicide: Circumstances

- Among homicide deaths where circumstances were known, 21% of homicide deaths involved an argument prior to the death, 11% of deaths were precipitated by another crime, and 9% were the result of a fight or brawl.
- Female deaths more frequently involved a drive-by shooting (9%) compared with males (7%).
- Male homicide deaths more frequently involved an argument (23%), fight (9%), and another serious crime (12%).

**Figure 24. Homicide Circumstances by Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



**Figure 25. Relationship and Life Stressors Among Homicide Decedents by Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



- Experiencing intimate partner violence (15%), the victim or victim's household having prior contact with local authorities (8% and 6% respectively), and experiencing abuse or neglect that resulted in the death (7%) were frequent circumstances seen among homicide decedents.
- Among female homicide victims, 39% experienced intimate partner violence related to their death. Additionally, 19% of female homicide victims experienced abuse or neglect that resulted in their death.

\*Includes deaths where circumstances were available from coroner or law enforcement reports (N=701)  
Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

## Demographic Summary

**Table 5. Number and Rate of Homicide Deaths by Demographics, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2020-2022**

Demographics	2020		2021		2022		2020-2022	
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	28	4.1	23	3.4	34	5.1	85	4.2
5-9	6	-	13	1.8	4	-	23	1.1
10-14	17	2.2	17	2.3	16	2.2	50	2.2
15-24	267	17.6	242	16.2	244	16.2	753	16.7
25-34	308	19.8	294	18.9	228	14.7	830	17.8
35-44	146	10.1	176	12.1	160	10.9	482	11.0
45-54	76	5.2	100	7.0	86	6.1	262	6.1
55-64	62	3.8	63	4.0	59	3.8	184	3.9
65-74	32	2.6	24	1.9	29	2.3	85	2.2
75+	23	2.8	16	1.9	26	3.0	65	2.6
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	198	3.5	208	3.8	175	3.1	581	3.5
Male	767	13.8	760	13.8	711	13.0	2,238	13.5
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	1	-	2	-	1	-	4	-
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	2	-	7	-	5	-	14	1.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	675	44.7	663	44.0	591	39.2	1,929	42.6
White, Non-Hispanic	242	2.7	247	2.9	247	2.9	736	2.8
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	11	4.1	14	4.4	3	-	28	3.1
Hispanic	31	5.7	34	6.6	37	6.3	102	6.2
<b>Race/Ethnicity and Sex</b>								
Black Non-Hispanic Females	106	13.9	116	15.1	87	11.0	309	13.3
Black Non-Hispanic Males	569	76.8	547	74.0	504	68.8	1,620	73.2
White Non-Hispanic Females	82	1.8	80	1.8	77	1.7	239	1.8
White Non-Hispanic Males	160	3.6	167	3.9	170	4.0	497	3.9
Hispanic Females	6	-	7	-	7	-	20	2.5
Hispanic Males	25	8.9	27	9.9	30	10.0	82	9.6
<b>Total Homicide Deaths<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>965</b>	<b>8.7</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>8.8</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>2,819</b>	<b>8.5</b>

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

This data reflects updated national standards used in the creation of race categories. Caution should be used when comparing data to that of previous reports using a different methodology to categorize race. Other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers.

1. The death rates presented for age groups are age-specific. The death rates presented for sex and race/ethnicity are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

2. Total includes all homicide deaths among Ohio residents who died in Ohio.

## Demographic Summary

**Table 6. Number and Rate of Homicide Deaths by County, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2015-2022**

County <sup>1</sup>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>	2020-2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Adams	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	4	-	-
Allen	4	7	5	7	7	17	7	5	-	10.7
Ashland	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	-	-
Ashtabula	3	3	5	7	2	5	3	5	-	5.0
Athens	1	0	1	2	1	1	3	1	-	-
Auglaize	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	0	-	-
Belmont	2	1	2	2	0	2	2	1	-	-
Brown	3	1	2	1	0	0	2	0	-	-
Butler	14	20	15	22	14	17	21	15	4.1	4.9
Carroll	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	-	-
Champaign	1	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	-	-
Clark	13	5	11	10	6	12	12	10	8.1	9.2
Clermont	0	0	1	5	6	6	6	5	-	2.8
Clinton	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	0	-	-
Columbiana	1	2	2	2	2	1	5	4	-	3.3
Coshocton	1	0	0	0	0	2	4	0	-	-
Crawford	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	-	-
Cuyahoga	150	176	169	174	153	230	240	217	18.8	19.7
Darke	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	2	-	-
Defiance	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	-	-
Delaware	1	1	2	1	4	3	0	1	-	-
Erie	0	3	1	0	5	3	3	4	-	5.1
Fairfield	2	4	2	5	3	4	10	6	-	4.5
Fayette	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	-	-
Franklin	110	106	144	121	108	189	207	161	12.1	13.7
Fulton	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	1	-	-
Gallia	0	1	2	1	1	2	1	2	-	-
Geauga	0	2	1	2	0	0	1	0	-	-
Greene	2	3	3	5	4	3	2	3	-	-
Guernsey	1	1	4	2	0	1	1	2	-	-
Hamilton	83	75	87	70	86	110	109	99	12.5	13.4
Hancock	1	4	4	3	1	0	3	1	-	-
Hardin	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	-	-
Harrison	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	-	-
Henry	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	-	-

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS. Includes Ohio residents who died in Ohio due to homicide.

1. County is determined by county of residence.

2. Death rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations.

Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

## Demographic Summary

**Table 6. Number and Rate of Homicide Deaths by County, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2015-2022**

County <sup>1</sup>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>	2020-2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Highland	1	1	2	1	1	0	0	2	-	-
Hocking	2	1	0	2	2	2	2	2	-	-
Holmes	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	-	-
Huron	1	1	2	1	0	0	1	4	-	-
Jackson	3	1	0	1	1	2	1	0	-	-
Jefferson	5	2	1	1	5	3	4	3	-	5.5
Knox	2	1	2	1	4	0	0	1	-	-
Lake	2	5	6	9	4	6	2	4	-	1.9
Lawrence	2	0	7	2	1	0	1	2	-	-
Licking	2	6	5	9	4	7	3	3	-	2.7
Logan	4	1	1	0	3	1	0	1	-	-
Lorain	11	20	13	13	10	18	20	17	5.9	6.5
Lucas	26	37	40	37	38	57	68	68	17.0	15.8
Madison	1	0	0	2	2	0	3	0	-	-
Mahoning	25	17	27	26	22	30	29	28	14.3	15.0
Marion	0	2	4	2	1	3	1	5	-	-
Medina	3	4	4	3	2	3	0	2	-	-
Meigs	0	2	0	1	1	0	2	1	-	-
Mercer	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-
Miami	0	0	1	1	0	3	2	2	-	-
Monroe	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	-
Montgomery	44	65	39	59	56	70	44	49	9.6	10.7
Morgan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Morrow	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	-	-
Muskingum	1	1	2	2	3	2	2	1	-	-
Noble	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	-	-
Ottawa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	-
Paulding	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3	-	-
Perry	3	2	2	1	0	0	1	0	-	-
Pickaway	2	3	3	0	2	0	3	1	-	-
Pike	1	7	0	2	2	2	1	0	-	-
Portage	5	3	1	5	6	3	2	3	-	-
Preble	3	1	1	1	1	0	0	3	-	-
Putnam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
Richland	7	6	6	3	7	3	5	7	-	4.4

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS. Includes Ohio residents who died in Ohio due to homicide.

1. County is determined by county of residence.

2. Death rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

## Demographic Summary

**Table 6. Number and Rate of Homicide Deaths by County, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2015-2022**

County <sup>1</sup>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>	2020-2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>645</b>	<b>706</b>	<b>753</b>	<b>721</b>	<b>680</b>	<b>965</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>886</b>	<b>8.1</b>	<b>8.5</b>
Ross	8	2	0	1	5	2	4	4	-	5.1
Sandusky	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	-	-
Scioto	1	6	4	2	3	3	2	5	-	5.2
Seneca	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	0	-	-
Shelby	2	1	1	0	2	1	1	1	-	-
Stark	19	16	29	17	17	21	24	23	6.9	6.7
Summit	37	30	54	42	40	63	51	54	11.2	11.4
Trumbull	6	16	17	10	11	19	9	12	7.0	7.6
Tuscarawas	5	4	3	1	0	1	3	3	-	-
Union	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	-	-
Van Wert	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	-	-
Vinton	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	-	-
Warren	4	7	3	4	7	4	5	3	-	1.8
Washington	2	3	1	1	0	2	2	1	-	-
Wayne	2	3	2	2	2	1	2	3	-	-
Williams	0	1	0	1	1	4	0	0	-	-
Wood	1	0	0	0	1	4	0	1	-	-
Wyandot	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	-	-

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS. Includes Ohio residents who died in Ohio due to homicide.

1. County is determined by county of residence.

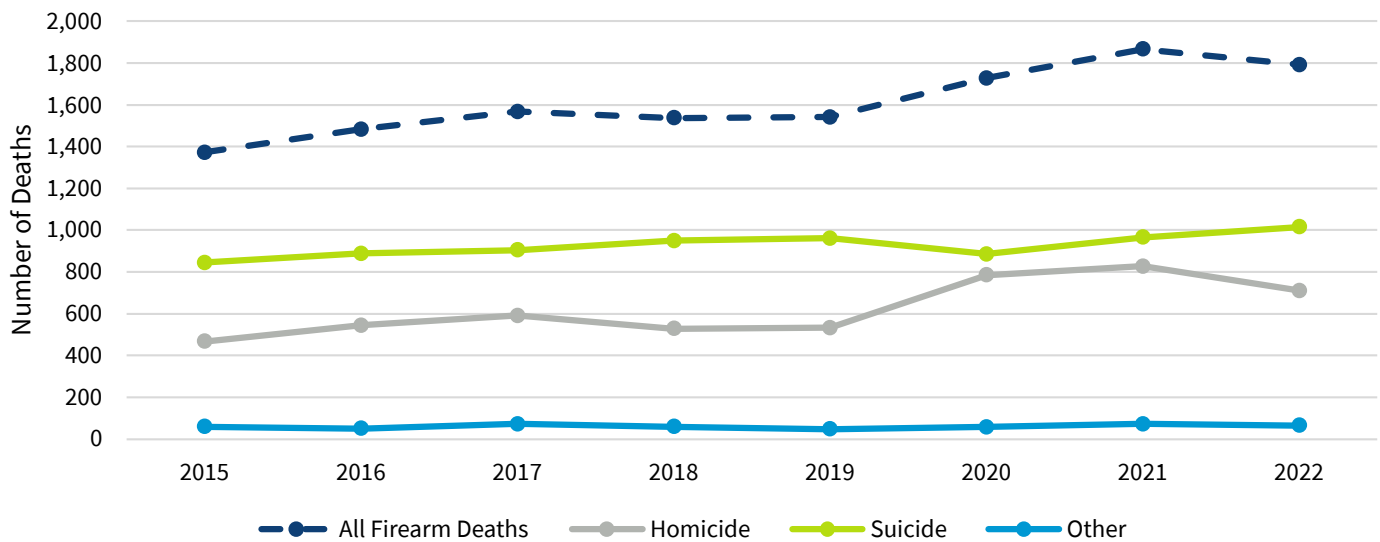
2. Death rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations.

Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

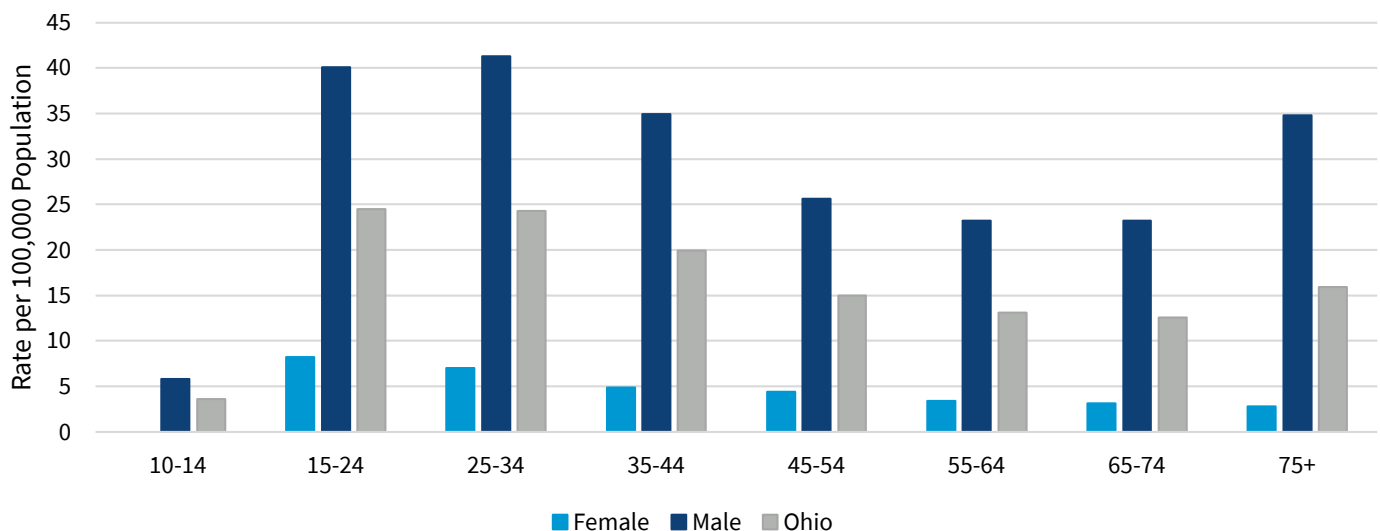
## Firearm-Related Deaths in Ohio

- The number of firearm-related deaths increased by 31% from 2015 to 2022, with the largest increase occurring between 2019 and 2021. The number of deaths increased by 21% from 1,542 in 2019 to 1,866 in 2021.
- In 2022, the number of firearm deaths decreased by 4% to 1,792 deaths. This was largely driven by a 14% decrease in the number of firearm-related homicide deaths from 2021 to 2022.
- From 2020 to 2022, the number of firearm-related suicides increased by 15% from 886 deaths in 2020 to 1,016 in 2022.

**Figure 26. Number of Firearm-Related Deaths by Manner, Ohio, 2015-2022\***



**Figure 27. Age-Specific Rate of Firearm-Related Deaths by Sex, Ohio, 2022**



- For 2022, the rate of firearm-related death was highest among age groups 15-24 and 25-34 for both males and females.
- Among males aged 15-24, the rate of firearm-related death was 40.1 deaths per 100,000 population. For males aged 25-34, the rate was 41.3 deaths per 100,000 population.
- The rate of firearm-related death was 8.2 deaths per 100,000 population among females aged 15-24 and 7.0 deaths per 100,000 population among females aged 25-34.

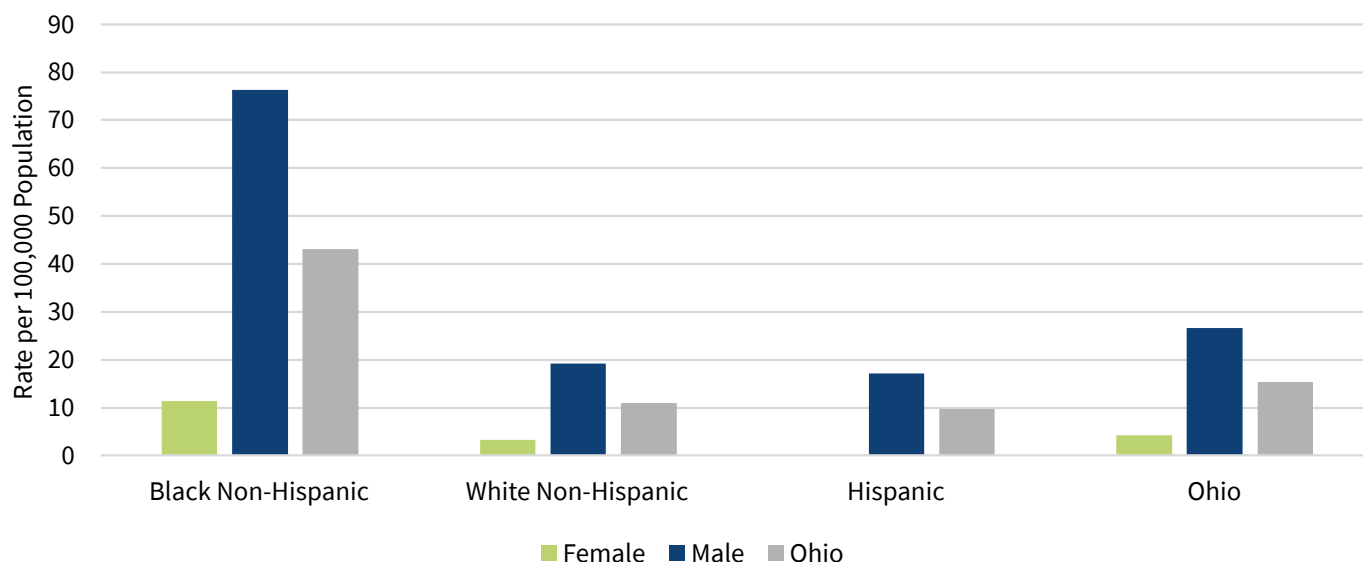
Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

\*Other manner includes unintentional firearm, legal intervention, and undetermined.

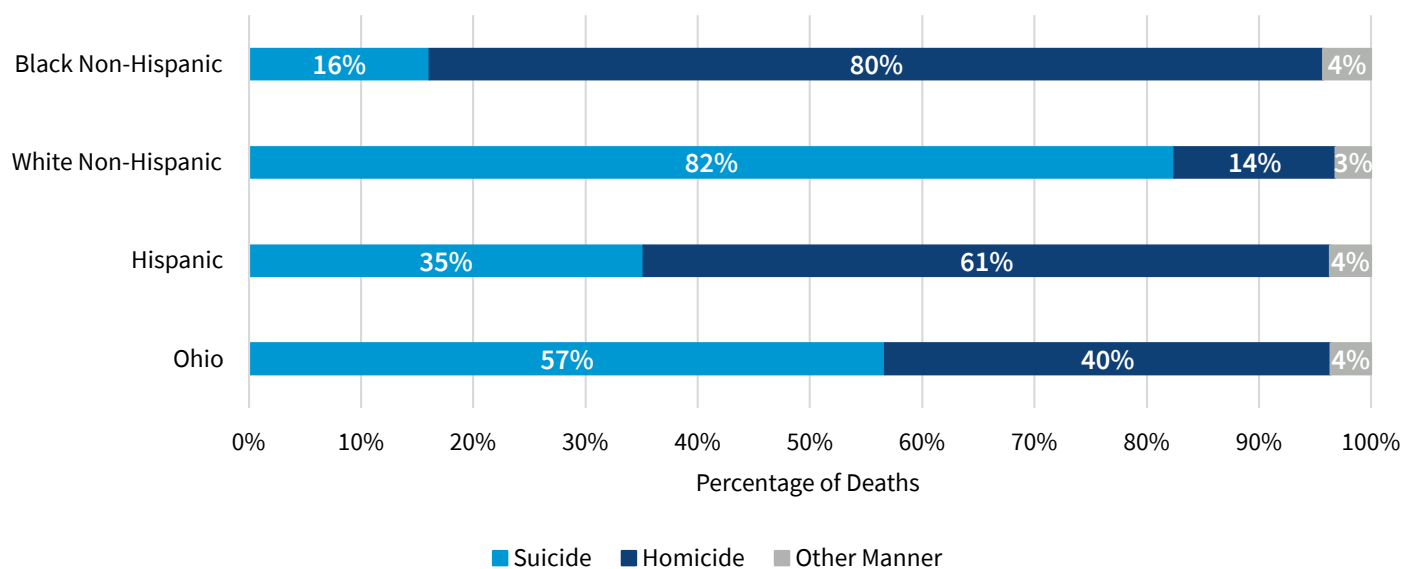
## Firearm-Related Deaths: Demographic Breakdown

- Non-Hispanic Black males experienced the highest rate of firearm-related death at 76.3 per 100,000 population. In comparison, the rate of death among all males in Ohio was 26.6 deaths per 100,000 population.
- Non-Hispanic Black females experienced a higher rate of firearm-related death compared with all female Ohioans. The rate of death for all females was 4.3 deaths per 100,000 population while the rate for non-Hispanic Black females was 11.4 deaths per 100,000 population.

**Figure 28. Age-Adjusted Rate of Firearm-Related Deaths by Race/Ethnicity and Sex, Ohio, 2022\***



**Figure 29. Percentage of Firearm-Related Deaths by Manner and Race/Ethnicity, Ohio, 2022\*\***



- Suicide deaths accounted for 82% of firearm-related deaths among White non-Hispanic individuals. In comparison, suicide deaths accounted for 35% of firearm-related deaths among Hispanic individuals and 16% of firearm-related deaths among Black non-Hispanic individuals.
- Homicide deaths accounted for 80% of firearm-related deaths among Black non-Hispanic individuals compared with 61% of firearm-related deaths among Hispanic individuals and 14% of firearm-related deaths among White non-Hispanic individuals.

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

\*Other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers.

\*\*Other manner includes unintentional firearm, legal intervention, and undetermined. Values may not equal to 100% due to rounding.



## Demographic Summary

**Table 7. Number and Rate of Firearm-Related Deaths by Demographics, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2020-2022**

Demographics	2020		2021		2022		2020-2022	
	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>	Number	Rate <sup>1</sup>
<b>Age</b>								
0-4	10	1.5	10	1.5	10	1.5	30	1.5
5-9	5	-	13	1.8	3	-	21	1.0
10-14	27	3.5	32	4.2	27	3.6	86	3.8
15-24	382	25.2	384	25.7	368	24.5	1,134	25.1
25-34	424	27.3	436	28.0	377	24.3	1,237	26.5
35-44	233	16.2	303	20.8	293	19.9	829	19.0
45-54	192	13.3	215	15.1	211	15.0	618	14.4
55-64	188	11.6	208	13.1	204	13.1	600	12.6
65-74	130	10.5	140	11.0	162	12.6	432	11.4
75+	137	16.7	125	15.2	137	15.9	399	16.0
<b>Sex</b>								
Female	239	4.1	289	5.1	252	4.3	780	4.5
Male	1,489	25.7	1,577	27.4	1,540	26.6	4,606	26.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity</b>								
American Indian/Alaska Native, Non-Hispanic	3	-	2	-	1	-	6	-
Asian/Pacific Islander, Non-Hispanic	3	-	13	4.0	6	-	22	2.2
Black, Non-Hispanic	703	46.6	737	49.1	651	43.1	2,091	46.3
White, Non-Hispanic	973	10.0	1,049	10.9	1,065	11.0	3,087	10.7
Multiracial, Non-Hispanic	8	-	15	5.4	7	-	30	3.6
Hispanic	35	7.2	49	8.8	54	9.7	138	8.6
<b>Race/Ethnicity and Sex</b>								
Black Non-Hispanic Females	92	12.1	114	14.9	89	11.4	295	12.8
Black Non-Hispanic Males	611	82.8	623	84.7	562	76.3	1,796	81.3
White Non-Hispanic Females	138	3.0	163	3.5	153	3.3	454	3.3
White Non-Hispanic Males	835	17.4	886	18.7	912	19.2	2,633	18.4
Hispanic Females	6	-	7	-	7	-	20	2.3
Hispanic Males	29	11.8	42	14.9	47	17.2	118	14.7
<b>Total Firearm Deaths<sup>2</sup></b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>14.7</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>16.1</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>5,386</b>	<b>15.4</b>

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS.

This data reflects updated national standards used in the creation of race categories. Caution should be used when comparing data to that of previous reports using a different methodology to categorize race. Other race and ethnicity groups are not presented due to small numbers.

1. The death rates presented for age groups are age-specific. The death rates presented for sex and race/ethnicity are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

2. Total includes all firearm-related deaths among Ohio residents who died in Ohio. Firearm-related deaths include deaths where the mechanism of injury was a firearm.

## Demographic Summary

**Table 8. Number and Rate of Firearm-Related Deaths by County, Ohio Violent Death Reporting System, 2015-2022**

County <sup>1</sup>	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>	2020-2022 Rate <sup>2</sup>
<b>Ohio</b>	<b>1,372</b>	<b>1,483</b>	<b>1,568</b>	<b>1,537</b>	<b>1,542</b>	<b>1,728</b>	<b>1,866</b>	<b>1,792</b>	<b>15.3</b>	<b>15.4</b>
Adams	3	0	2	8	5	5	5	9	-	22.8
Allen	10	14	8	7	13	27	13	16	16.0	19.4
Ashland	1	3	4	3	5	6	4	6	-	9.7
Ashtabula	7	9	17	16	15	10	16	10	10.0	12.0
Athens	7	6	6	3	8	4	8	5	-	10.2
Auglaize	3	4	8	3	3	7	4	3	-	10.2
Belmont	8	7	8	16	7	8	8	5	-	11.1
Brown	6	8	8	4	5	8	7	5	-	14.6
Butler	37	40	46	45	43	35	50	53	13.8	11.6
Carroll	3	6	3	1	4	3	4	3	-	11.6
Champaign	6	4	9	5	9	1	3	5	-	-
Clark	21	13	26	29	19	30	32	26	21.0	22.5
Clermont	14	19	9	30	31	20	21	26	10.7	9.6
Clinton	2	4	2	2	8	5	6	6	-	12.0
Columbiana	16	7	13	14	15	10	23	15	12.7	14.8
Coshocton	2	4	1	8	9	6	8	5	-	14.2
Crawford	3	5	3	5	11	2	5	5	-	9.6
Cuyahoga	190	230	228	227	228	295	309	277	23.4	24.7
Darke	7	6	3	5	6	6	3	3	-	7.4
Defiance	0	4	3	2	5	1	2	3	-	-
Delaware	9	15	8	8	12	12	15	18	7.7	7.0
Erie	2	15	7	5	10	9	9	9	-	13.1
Fairfield	8	11	13	11	18	11	25	16	9.4	10.9
Fayette	2	3	1	1	1	1	7	1	-	-
Franklin	181	158	219	184	161	231	270	223	16.7	18.0
Fulton	4	3	3	7	1	1	5	3	-	-
Gallia	7	4	5	8	5	5	6	4	-	17.2
Geauga	8	10	5	10	6	8	6	10	10.1	7.9
Greene	14	13	17	17	15	17	10	14	8.3	8.4
Guernsey	5	0	7	6	4	4	5	9	-	14.2
Hamilton	112	121	128	115	124	155	159	149	18.5	19.2
Hancock	5	6	10	7	9	5	3	11	15.6	8.5
Hardin	2	2	2	2	5	4	2	6	-	14.7
Harrison	1	1	1	1	1	4	2	6	-	24.0
Henry	3	1	0	1	3	4	0	4	-	-

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS. Includes Ohio residents who died in Ohio from firearm-related injuries. Firearm-related deaths include deaths where the mechanism of injury was a firearm.

1. County is determined by county of residence.

2. Death rates are age-adjusted to the 2000 U.S. standard population to allow a comparison of the overall risk of dying between different populations. Rates are suppressed when there are fewer than 10 total deaths.

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Highland	3	8	4	4	6	5	5	6	-	8.7
Hocking	3	4	5	6	5	3	5	6	-	13.6
Holmes	2	2	1	3	0	4	2	1	-	-
Huron	5	9	7	8	7	5	9	8	-	12.3
Jackson	6	5	8	5	6	8	4	4	-	14.2
Jefferson	9	9	9	12	15	6	11	12	19.6	14.3
Knox	4	8	12	6	10	4	7	6	-	8.6
Lake	19	19	24	22	21	20	28	23	9.0	9.2
Lawrence	9	4	8	11	2	4	9	10	16.0	12.6
Licking	21	23	23	17	21	18	22	14	7.5	9.7
Logan	6	6	5	6	7	5	5	9	-	14.2
Lorain	32	37	42	32	31	42	40	43	13.7	13.2
Lucas	43	60	69	59	62	87	92	85	20.2	21.0
Madison	6	2	6	6	6	4	5	2	-	7.9
Mahoning	28	35	46	39	36	51	53	51	23.5	23.8
Marion	8	8	8	6	10	11	9	11	17.7	16.0
Medina	14	21	18	13	21	16	14	15	6.9	7.6
Meigs	4	4	4	4	5	1	4	6	-	15.3
Mercer	6	3	3	2	0	2	1	1	-	-
Miami	12	9	8	13	3	11	10	13	9.9	9.5
Monroe	2	3	1	2	0	3	3	4	-	24.4
Montgomery	76	108	84	98	104	109	84	105	19.3	18.5
Morgan	2	3	1	2	3	1	5	1	-	-
Morrow	3	2	1	5	1	4	6	7	-	15.2
Muskingum	13	9	4	15	9	8	9	7	-	10.5
Noble	1	2	0	1	1	0	3	0	-	-
Ottawa	3	1	4	7	4	4	2	8	-	11.9
Paulding	1	3	5	3	3	0	1	5	-	-
Perry	3	1	7	7	3	5	8	9	-	19.6
Pickaway	5	6	11	3	5	6	9	4	-	10.5
Pike	10	7	4	8	5	4	4	2	-	10.8
Portage	11	16	7	14	20	16	16	19	9.4	9.6
Preble	5	6	3	3	5	4	3	4	-	10.0
Putnam	3	2	2	1	0	1	0	3	-	-
Richland	21	14	13	18	11	17	18	27	18.9	15.5

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS. Includes Ohio residents who died in Ohio from firearm-related injuries. Firearm-related deaths include deaths where the mechanism of injury was a firearm.

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Ross	8	10	10	9	9	9	7	15	21.3	14.1
Sandusky	8	7	7	6	4	5	11	1	-	9.5
Scioto	7	17	7	12	7	5	7	10	14.3	10.3
Seneca	5	8	4	9	8	4	4	4	-	7.9
Shelby	8	0	3	3	4	5	7	8	-	13.4
Stark	46	60	56	51	53	41	67	53	13.7	14.3
Summit	84	66	86	79	81	100	94	84	16.8	17.8
Trumbull	30	34	44	29	37	42	20	26	12.5	14.1
Tuscarawas	14	7	11	8	6	13	12	15	16.2	14.0
Union	4	2	3	3	3	2	3	7	-	6.3
Van Wert	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	-	-
Vinton	0	1	2	3	3	2	2	8	-	33.9
Warren	12	20	17	16	19	18	32	18	6.8	8.8
Washington	8	5	6	3	4	8	3	12	18.4	12.3
Wayne	13	7	7	11	15	7	10	6	-	6.4
Williams	0	4	4	3	5	6	5	5	-	14.2
Wood	10	18	7	11	7	9	14	15	11.8	9.6
Wyandot	3	1	3	3	4	1	1	2	-	-

Source: Ohio Violent Death Reporting System (OH-VDRS). Analysis: ODH OH-VDRS. Includes Ohio residents who died in Ohio from firearm-related injuries. Firearm-related deaths include deaths where the mechanism of injury was a firearm.

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