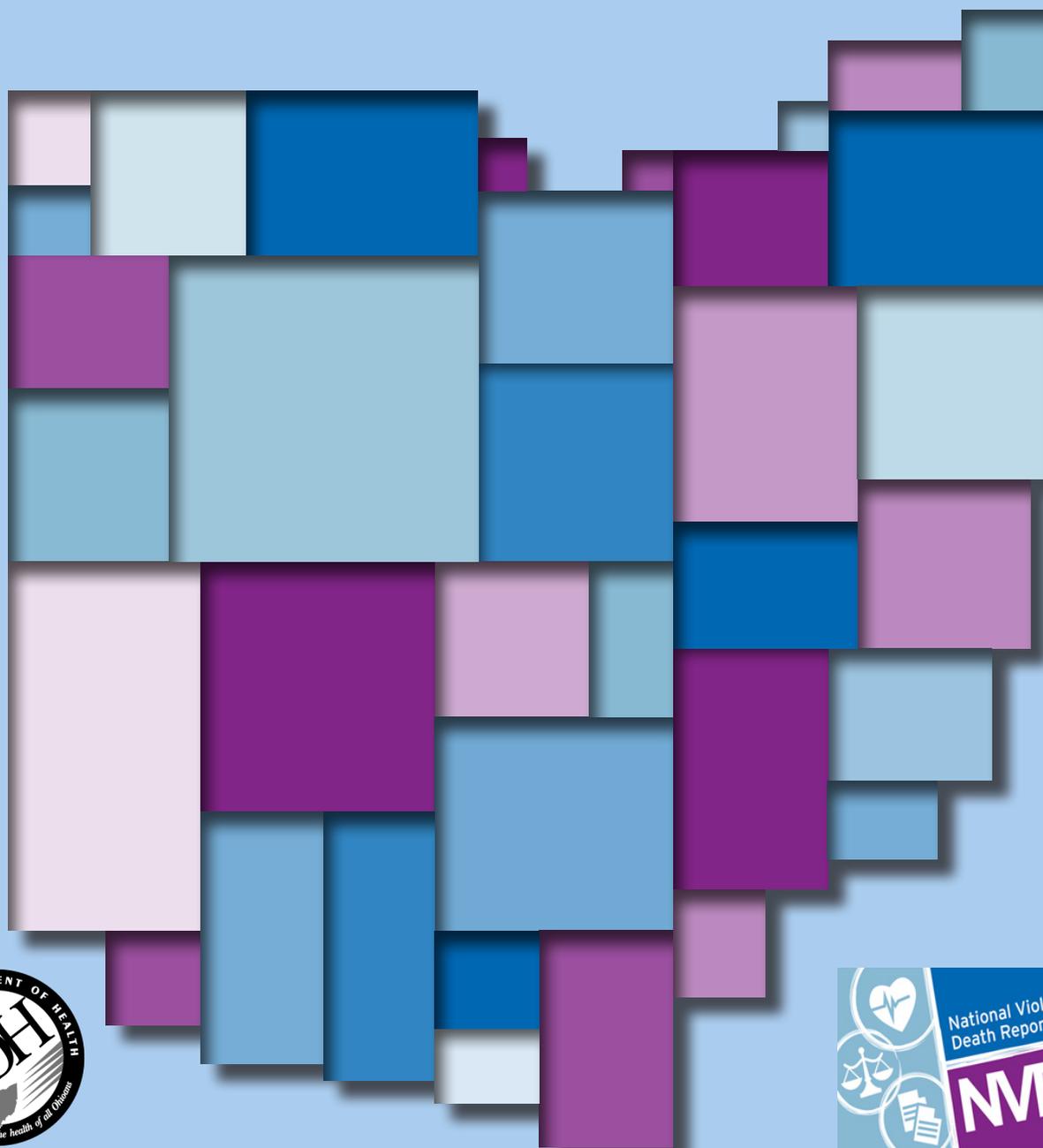


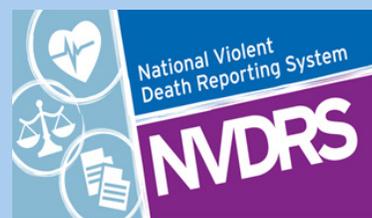
OHIO VIOLENT DEATH REPORTING SYSTEM

Annual Report

2012



Violence and Injury
Prevention Program



OHIO

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Violent Deaths in Ohio:

Ohio Violent Death Reporting System Annual Report 2012

Ohio Department of Health, Injury and Violence Prevention Program
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Table of Contents

Acknowledgements	iv
Table of Contents.....	v
Executive Summary.....	1
<i>Violent Deaths</i>	1
<i>Suicides</i>	1
<i>Homicides</i>	2
<i>Undetermined Deaths</i>	2
<i>Other Violent Deaths</i>	3
Introduction	4
Methods.....	5
Case Definition	5
Data Phase-In	5
Analysis	6
Data Restrictions.....	6
Section 1: Overview of Violent Deaths	7
Data Highlights.....	7
Demographic Characteristics	7
Manner and Method of Death	7
Distribution of Violent Deaths	7
Incidents.....	8
Violent Deaths Demographics	8
Methods.....	11
Section 2: Suicides	12
Data Highlights.....	12
Demographic Characteristics	12
Method of Death and Locality	12
Methods.....	14
Data Highlights.....	16
Injury Location	16
Circumstances.....	16

Toxicology Testing.....	16
Toxicology	19
Section 3: Homicides.....	20
Data Highlights.....	20
Demographic Characteristics	20
Method of Death and Locality	20
Demographics	21
Methods.....	22
Data Highlights.....	24
Injury Location	24
Circumstances.....	24
Toxicology Testing.....	24
Circumstances.....	25
Toxicology	26
Victim-Suspect Relationship	28
Section 4: Deaths of Undetermined Intent.....	29
Data Highlights.....	29
Demographic Characteristics	29
Method of Death and Locality	29
Methods.....	31
Data Highlights.....	32
Injury Location	32
Circumstances.....	32
Toxicology Testing.....	32
Circumstances.....	33
Locality.....	33
Toxicology	34
Section 5: Firearm-Related Deaths,	35
Data Highlights.....	35
Demographic Characteristics	35
Locality	35
Demographics	36

Data Highlights	38
Injury Location	38
Circumstances	38
Toxicology Testing	39
Circumstances	39
Locality	41
Toxicology	42
Section 6: Merged Incidents	43
Data Highlights	43
Demographic Characteristics	43
Demographics	43
Appendix A: Calculating Rates	45
Crude and Age-Adjusted Rates	45
Appendix B: Violent Deaths Rates	46
All Violent Deaths	46
Suicides	48
Homicides	50
Deaths of Undetermined Intent	52
Appendix C: Additional Acknowledgments	53
Law Enforcement Agencies	53
Coroner's/Medical Examiner's Offices	62
OH-VDRS Advisory Board Members	63
Glossary	64

Executive Summary

The Ohio Violent Death Report System (OH-VDRS) is a statewide, population-based surveillance system capturing detailed information on suicides, homicides, deaths of undetermined intent and deaths occurring as a result of a legal intervention. The OH-VDRS utilizes multiple sources to collect data on victims, suspects and circumstances associated with violent deaths. The database links these comprehensive data on violent deaths, which in turn serve to aid in the prevention and reduction of violent deaths in Ohio. This report summarizes the violent death data collected through the OH-VDRS for Ohio in 2012.

Violent Deaths

In 2012, 2,344 Ohio residents died as a result of a violent death. The most common manners of death were suicides (64 percent), followed by homicides (26 percent) and deaths of undetermined intent (8 percent). Unintentional firearm deaths and legal interventions accounted for less than 3 percent of violent deaths. There were no violent deaths due to terrorism. Firearms were the principal methods of death (52.7 percent), followed by hanging, strangulation or suffocation (20.7 percent) and by poisonings (12.1 percent).

Violent death rates among men were 3.6 times greater than death rates among women (31.8 vs. 9.3 per 100,000). Black non-Hispanics had the highest overall violent death rate (34.8 per 100,000), followed by white non-Hispanics (18.6 per 100,000) and Hispanics (9.8 per 100,000). In terms of age, Ohioans aged 25 to 34 had the highest violent death rates (29.8 per 100,000), followed by 35 to 44 year olds (26.5 per 100,000) and 45 to 54 year olds (26.3 per 100,000). Among females, violent death rates were highest for those aged less than 45-54 (15.3 per 100,000). In males, violent death rates were highest among those aged 25 to 34 (46.7 per 100,000).

Suicides

There were a total of 1,510 suicides in 2012. Suicides were the leading manner of violent death with an adjusted age rate of 12.7 per 100,000 persons. Comparable to all violent deaths, firearms were the most common method of death, accounting for 50 percent of all suicides. Other methods of deaths included poisonings (14 percent) and hanging, suffocation, or strangulation (29 percent). In 2012, firearms were the leading method of death in both male and female decedents (55 percent and 32 percent, respectively).

Suicide rates were higher for men compared to women (20.8 versus 5.3 per 100,000). The highest overall suicide rates was seen among white, non-Hispanic males (22.5 per 100,000), followed by black, non-Hispanic males (12.2 per 100,000) and white, non-Hispanic females (5.7 per 100,000). Black, non-Hispanic females had the lowest suicide rates (3.3 per 100,000). In general, those aged 45 to 54 years old had the highest suicide rates (19.0 per 100,000 persons). Among men, those aged 85 and above had the greatest suicide rates (41.9 per 100,000). Among women, the highest suicide rates were seen for those aged 45 to 54 years (9.4 per 100,000).

Circumstances most commonly associated with suicides included current mental health problems (50 percent), current mental health treatment (31 percent), and a current depressed mood (31 percent). Life stressors such as health problems and job problems were also commonly seen among suicide decedents (13 percent and 11 percent, respectively). Among suicide decedents with toxicology results, most tested positive for alcohol (21 percent), opiates (12 percent) and antidepressants (14 percent).

Homicides

There were a total of 609 homicides in 2012. Homicides were the second leading manner of violent death with an overall rate of 5.5 per 100,000. Comparable to all violent deaths, firearms were the most common method of death, accounting for 69 percent of all homicides. Less common methods of death included sharp instruments (8 percent) and personal weapons (4 percent).

Homicide rates were higher for men compared to women (8.5 versus 2.6 per 100,000, respectively). The highest overall homicide rates were seen among black, non-Hispanic males (42.5 per 100,000), followed by black, non-Hispanic females (6.7 per 100,000) and Hispanics (4.1 per 100,000). White, non-Hispanic females had the lowest homicide rates (1.9 per 100,000). Overall, those aged 15 to 24 years had the highest homicide rates (10.5 per 100,000 persons). Among men and women, men aged 25 to 34 had the greatest homicide rates (17.0 per 100,000). Among women, the highest homicide rates were seen for those aged 15 to 24 years (4.5 per 100,000).

Circumstances most commonly associated with homicide included association with another crime (31 percent), and drug involvement (16 percent). Other arguments or conflicts, unrelated to money or property, were seen in 32 percent of homicide decedents. Intimate partner violence for female homicides was almost eight times more likely than for male homicides (50 percent versus 6 percent). Among homicide decedents with toxicology results, 23 percent tested positive for alcohol, 36 percent for marijuana and 10 percent for cocaine.

Undetermined Deaths

In certain instances, violent deaths could not be assigned to a specific manner of death due to insufficient evidence of intent. In 2012, there were a total of 185 deaths of undetermined intent and an overall death rate of 1.6 per 100,000 persons. The leading methods of death included poisonings (39 percent) and men generally had higher undetermined death rates than women (1.9 versus 1.3 per 100,000, respectively). Among men, the highest undetermined death rate was seen among those aged 45 to 54 followed by 35 to 44 year olds (3.9 and 2.5 per 100,000). Overall, the highest undetermined death rate was observed among those under the age of 1 (8.9 per 100,000).

Other Violent Deaths

Legal interventions and unintentional firearm deaths accounted for 1.2 percent and 0.5 percent of all violent deaths in 2012. Unintentional firearm deaths included those that were self-inflicted and those inflicted by another or unknown person. There were 63 merged incidents (e.g. multiple homicides, homicide-suicide) accounting for a total of 148 deaths. The most common merged incidents were homicide-suicides, followed by multiple homicides.

Introduction

Injury and violence-related deaths are a significant public health concern in the United States, and are among the leading causes of death for individuals aged 1 to 39 years. In 2012, there were more than 57,000 deaths due to violence in the U.S. In Ohio, violence resulted in more than 2,344 deaths in 2012. A violent death is defined as a death that results from the intentional use of physical force, or power against oneself, another person, or against a group or community. Disparities by age, sex and race are evident for violence-related deaths, emphasizing the need for policies and intervention strategies for high-risk groups. Prior to the implementation of the violent death reporting system, there was no unified surveillance system for violent deaths in the United States. The need for an active, centralized, population-based surveillance system was proposed as a means to provide comprehensive data on violent deaths occurring within the U.S.

The national violent death reporting system (NVDRS) is a public health surveillance system funded by the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) capturing detailed information on violent deaths occurring in participating states. NVDRS data collection was started in 2003 and included the following states: Maryland, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina and Virginia. Since then, NVDRS has expanded to include Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, New Mexico, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, Utah, Wisconsin, Michigan and Ohio. In 2015, an additional 19 states were added to NVDRS, bringing the total to 34 states. As of 2012, the data captured through the NVDRS accounted for 34 percent of all violent deaths in the U.S. NVDRS data collection relies on abstraction from three primary sources: death certificates, coroner/medical examiner records and police reports. Currently, though these records may be available, they are often in different forms and locations. Death certificate data lack sufficient detail on the nature and circumstances surrounding the violent death. By linking coroner and law enforcement records with death certificates, the use of the data can be expanded, allowing researchers to explore violent incidents, risk factors and underlying circumstances surrounding the death.

Through the aid of a cooperative agreement from the CDC, Ohio became a participating state in the NVDRS in 2010. The purpose of OH-VDRS is multifold; it not only provides information relating to counts of violent deaths in Ohio, it also provides detailed descriptions of the characteristics and circumstances associated with these violent deaths. Specifically, it can detect specific types of violent deaths, examine the circumstances associated with incidents involving multiple victims and identify risk factors associated with particular types of violent deaths.

The implementation of OH-VDRS informs legislators, public health officials, law enforcement and violence prevention groups in effective ways to reduce and prevent future violent deaths in Ohio. The data can also be utilized in assessing the effectiveness of current policies and programs to reduce and prevent violence. The results presented in this report provide valuable and comprehensive data on the characteristics and circumstances associated with violent deaths in Ohio in 2012.

Methods

Case Definition

Violent deaths were defined as suicides, homicides, legal interventions, unintentional firearm deaths, terrorism-related deaths or deaths of undetermined intent. OH-VDRS cases were 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 was obtained primarily from death certificates; abstractors assigned the OH-VDRS manner of death based on the manner of death provided on the death certificate and the corresponding ICD-10 cause of death codes (Table 1).

Data collection for OH-VDRS relies on the abstraction of three primary sources: death certificates, coroner/medical examiner records and law enforcement reports. Death certificates were provided electronically by the Bureau of Vital Statistics at the Ohio Department of Health (ODH). Electronic records and hardcopies of coroner/medical examiner reports were obtained from county-specific offices. Reports from law enforcement agencies were provided to abstractors either electronically or via hard copy.

Table 1. ICD-10 Codes for Manners of Death Meeting the NVDRS Case Definition

Manner of Death	Death < 1 year after injury	Death ≥ 1 year or more after injury
Intentional Self-harm (Suicide)	X60-X84	Y87.0
Assault (Homicide)	X85-X99, Y00-Y09	Y87.1
Undetermined Intent	Y10-Y34	Y87.2, Y89.9
Unintentional Firearm	W32-W34	Y86 (guns)
Legal Intervention	Y35.0-Y35.7	Y89.0
Terrorism	U01, U03	U02

The following types of deaths were excluded from the case definition:

- Legal executions
- Unintentional injury deaths not cause by a firearm, such as motor vehicle collisions, classified as "vehicular homicides"

Data Phase-In

Death certificate data were available for the entire state of Ohio. However, detailed information on the circumstances surrounding the death, collected through coroner 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 percent of all violent deaths, were collected and entered into the OH-VDRS database. In 2011, data collection was expanded to an additional 22 counties, representing 85 percent of all violent deaths. In 2012, coroner and law enforcement participation encompassed all 88 counties in Ohio. Counts and rates for all Ohio residents, based on death certificate data are provided in Appendix B on page 46.

Analysis

The analysis for this surveillance report includes descriptive statistics, namely counts and percentages of violent death types and their characteristics. Rates for homicides, suicides, and deaths of undetermined intent are reported at the county level as well as across various demographic groupings. Demographic groupings include age, sex, race, ethnicity, and educational attainment. Rates were calculated by dividing the number of group-specific deaths by the total group-specific population. Population estimates were obtained from bridged Ohio population data (vintage 2012) from the National Center for Health Statistics. Rates were expressed per 100,000 persons. Crude rates are reported, unless otherwise specified. Details on the calculation of crude and age-adjusted rates are discussed in Appendix A on page 45.

Data Restrictions

The calculation of rates was limited to instances where death counts were sufficiently large. Small numbers of events can vary considerably over time and could also pose concerns with respect to confidentiality and identifiable data. Several rules of thumb apply for what constitutes as sufficiently large counts. Typically rate calculations require a count of at least 10 to 20 events and a denominator of at least 100.¹ In the rate calculations generated for this report, denominators were sufficiently large. Counts, however, varied considerably and could decrease substantially once parsed into specific demographic or geographic groupings. Mortality rates were calculated for counts of 10 or more, but in instances with fewer events, mortality rates were suppressed.

Data were captured for all occurrent deaths in Ohio, however for these analyses, violent death data were restricted to Ohio residents at the time of their death.

¹ Brillinger DR. [The natural variability of vital rates and associated statistics.](#) *Biometrics* 1986;42(4):693–734

Section 1: Overview of Violent Deaths

Data Highlights

Demographic Characteristics

- There were a total of 2,316 violent incidents in 2012. The majority of these incidents were suicides (65.0 percent), followed by single homicides (23.8 percent) and deaths of undetermined intent (8.0 percent).
- In terms of total deaths, a total of 2,344 Ohio residents died as a result of violence. Men were more likely than women to suffer a violent death. Suicides accounted for the largest proportion of violent deaths in both men and women (64 percent).
- The age-adjusted violent death rate for 2012 was 20.2 per 100,000 persons. Among men, the violent death rate was almost four times greater than the rate among women (31.9 vs. 9.2 per 100,000).
- Ohioans aged 25-34 had the highest violent death rates (28.3 per 100,000) in 2012. Among males, the highest violent death rate was also seen among those aged 25-34 (46.9 per 100,000), followed by those aged 85 and above (43.2 per 100,000). Among females, the highest violent death rate was observed for those aged 35-44 (14.9 per 100,000), followed by those aged 45-54 year (12.9 per 100,000).
- Among specific racial/ethnic groups, white males and females had the greatest number of violent deaths; however the violent death rate was highest for non-Hispanic blacks. Black, non-Hispanic males had the highest violent death rate (60.2 per 100,000) whereas white, non-Hispanic females had the lowest violent death rate (8.9 per 100,000).
- In terms of educational attainment, most violent death victims had a high school education or GED equivalent (46.9 percent). Those with less than a high school education accounted for almost a quarter of all violent deaths (23 percent).

Manner and Method of Death

- Suicides were the common manner of death for both men and women (64 percent), followed by homicides (26 percent) and deaths of undetermined intent (8 percent).
- Firearms were the most common method of death (52.7 percent). This was observed for men and women. For men, poisoning deaths accounted for only 8.2 percent of violent deaths, while firearms and hanging/suffocation were about 58 percent and 20.8 percent, respectively. For women, poisoning deaths accounted for 25 percent of violent deaths, while firearms and hanging/suffocation were 34.6 percent and 20.3 percent, respectively.

Distribution of Violent Deaths

- County-specific rates for violent deaths were highest for Pike County (45.7 per 100,000), followed by Gallia County (45.6 per 100,000). The lowest violent death rate was observed in Portage County (9.9 per 100,000).

Incidents

Table 2: Incident Types, Ohio, 2012

Incident Type	Count	Percent
Single Suicide	1,505	65.0
Multiple Suicide	2	<1
Single Homicide	552	23.8
Multiple Homicide	24	1.0
Death of Undetermined Intent	185	8.0
Homicide/Suicide	37	1.6
Unintentional Firearm Death	11	<1
Total Incidents	2,316	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

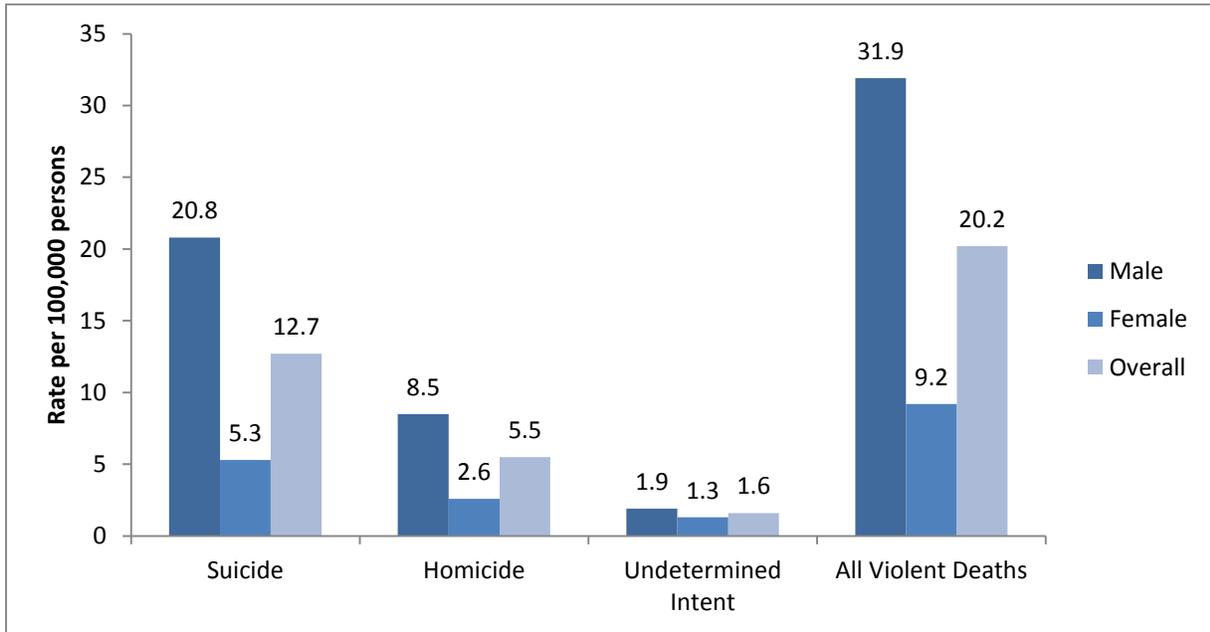
Violent Deaths Demographics

Table 3: Types of Violent Deaths and Number of Victims, Ohio, 2012

Method of Death	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
Suicide	1,195	66	215	58	1,510	64
Homicide	464	26	146	27	610	26
Unintentional Firearm - Self-Inflicted	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Unintentional Firearm - Inflicted by Other Person	8	<1	1	<1	9	<1
Legal Intervention	26	1	2	<1	28	1
Undetermined Intent	110	6	75	14	185	8
Total Deaths	1,805	100	539	100	2,344	100

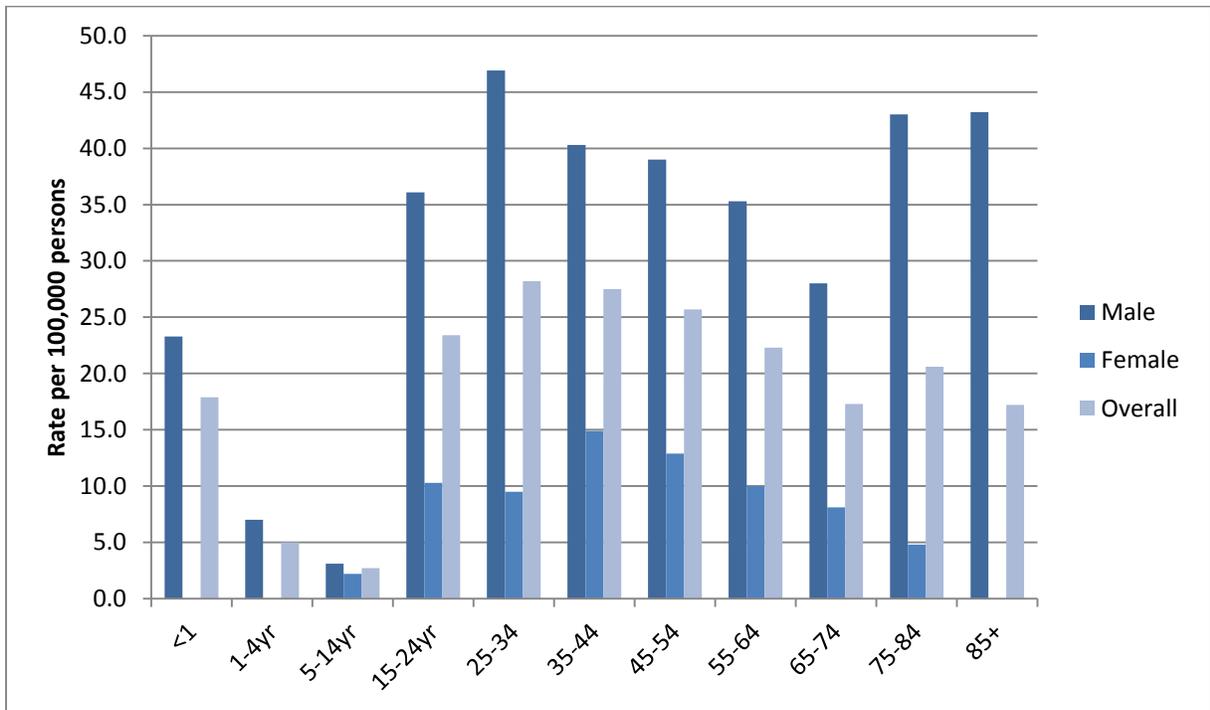
Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Figure 1: Violent Age-Adjusted Death Rates, Ohio, 2012



Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Figure 2: Age-Specific Violent Death Rates by Sex, Ohio, 2012



*Rates suppressed for counts less than 10. Rates are expressed per 100,000 persons.

Table 4: Demographics of Violent Deaths by Race and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
White, Non-Hispanic	1,326	74	28.8	428	80	8.9	1,754	75	18.6
Black, Non-Hispanic	426	24	60.2	92	17	11.8	518	22	34.8
Hispanic	27	2	13.9	10	2	5.5	37	2	9.8
Other, Unknown	24	1	*	8	2	*	32	1	*
Total	1,803	100	31.9	538	100	9.2	2,344	100	20.2

*Rates suppressed for counts less than 10. Rates not available for other/unknown racial groups. Rates are expressed per 100,000 persons.

Sources: Ohio Department of Health, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 5: Demographics of Violent Deaths by Educational Level and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Educational Level	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
8 th grade or less	106	5.9	44	8.2	150	6.4
9 th to 12 th grade	304	16.9	85	15.8	389	16.6
High School Diploma/GED	869	48.2	229	42.5	1,098	46.9
Some College	216	12.0	77	14.3	293	12.5
Associates Degree	97	5.4	28	5.2	125	5.3
Bachelor's Degree	130	7.2	51	9.5	181	7.7
Master's Degree	34	1.9	12	2.2	46	2.0
Doctorate/Professional	16	1.0	7	1.3	23	1.0
Unknown	31	1.7	6	1.1	37	1.6
Total	1,803	100	539	100	2,342	100

Two individuals had missing information on level of education. Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Methods

Table 6: Method of Death for Violent Death by Sex, Ohio, 2012

Method of Death	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
Firearm	1,048	58.1	186	34.5	1,234	52.6
Hanging/Strangulation	376	20.8	110	20.4	486	20.7
Poisoning	148	8.2	135	25.0	283	12.1
Sharp Instrument	52	2.9	30	5.6	82	3.5
Fall	22	1.2	8	1.4	30	1.3
Motor Vehicle	13	<1	3	<1	16	<1
Blunt Instrument	40	2.2	16	3.0	56	2.4
Personal Weapons	18	1.0	6	1.1	24	1.0
Other	41	2.3	16	3.0	57	2.4
Unknown	47	2.6	29	5.4	76	3.2
Total Deaths	1,805	100	539	100	2,344	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Section 2: Suicides

Data Highlights

Demographic Characteristics

- A total of 1,510 Ohio residents died as a result of a suicide. The age-adjusted suicide rate in 2012 was 12.7 per 100,000.
- Males were four times more likely than females to die from a suicide (20.8 vs. 5.2 per 100,000).
- Among men, the highest suicide rate was observed for white, non-Hispanics (22.5 per 100,000), followed by black, non-Hispanics (12.2 per 100,000).
- Among women, the highest suicide rate was observed for white, non-Hispanics (5.7 per 100,000), followed by black, non-Hispanics (3.3 per 100,000).
- Ohioans aged 45-54 had the highest suicide rates (19.0 per 100,000). Among men, the highest suicide rate was seen among those aged 85 and above (41.9 per 100,000), followed those aged 75-84 (38.1 per 100,000). Among women, the highest suicide rate was observed for those aged 45-54 (9.4 per 100,000) followed by 35-44 year olds (9.2 per 100,000).
- In terms of educational attainment, most suicide victims had a high school education or GED equivalent (48.1 percent). Those with a bachelor's degree or higher accounted for almost 15 percent of all suicides (14.2 percent).

Method of Death and Locality

- Firearms were the most common method of death (50 percent) overall, followed by hanging, suffocation, or strangulation (29 percent) and poisoning (14 percent).
- Among men, firearms were used for more than half of suicides (55 percent) and 32 percent of suicides among women.
- Poisonings were the second most common method of suicides for women (31 percent), after firearms.
- Hanging, suffocation and strangulation were about constant for men and women, accounting for 29 percent and 28 percent of suicides, respectively.
- Other methods such as sharp and blunt instruments, fire/burns, and drowning accounted for less than 10 percent of all suicides.
- County-specific suicide rates were highest for Gallia County (32.6 per 100,000), followed by Preble County (31.0 per 100,000). The lowest suicide rate was observed in Wood County (9.4 per 100,000).

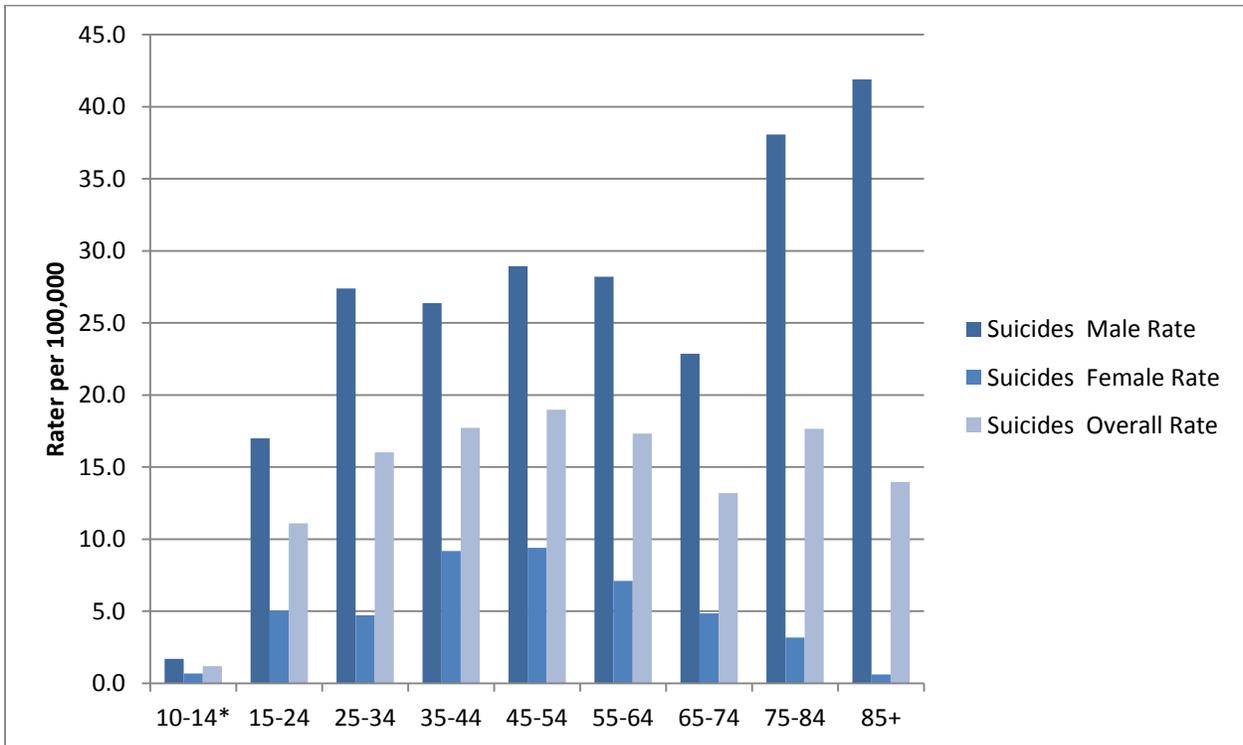
Table 7: Demographics of Suicides by Race and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
White, Non-Hispanic	1,082	91.8	22.5	281	90.7	5.7	1,363	91.5	13.8
Black, Non-Hispanic	81	6.9	12.2	24	7.7	3.3	105	7.1	7.4
Hispanic	15	1.3	10.4	4	1.3	*	19	1.3	6.1
Other, Unknown	17	1.4	*	6	1.9	*	23	1.5	*
Total	1,195	100	20.8	315	100	5.3	1,510	100	12.7

*Rates suppressed for counts <10. Rates not available for other/unknown racial groups. Rates are expressed per 100,000 persons.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Figure 3: Age-Specific Suicide Rates by Sex, Ohio, 2012



*By definition, suicide intentionality occurs among those aged 10 and above. Female rates for those aged 75 and above were suppressed due to counts lower than 10.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 8: Demographics of Suicides by Educational Level and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Educational Level	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
8 th grade or less	48	4.0	10	3.2	58	3.8
9 th to 12 th grade	146	12.2	48	15.2	194	12.9
High School Diploma/GED	603	50.5	123	39.1	726	48.1
Some College	151	12.6	49	15.6	200	13.3
Associates Degree	77	6.4	21	6.7	98	6.5
Bachelor's Degree	116	9.7	43	13.7	159	10.5
Master's Degree	26	2.2	9	2.9	35	2.3
Doctorate/Professional	14	1.2	7	2.2	21	1.4
Unknown	14	1.2	5	1.6	19	1.3
Total	1,195	100	315	100	1,510	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

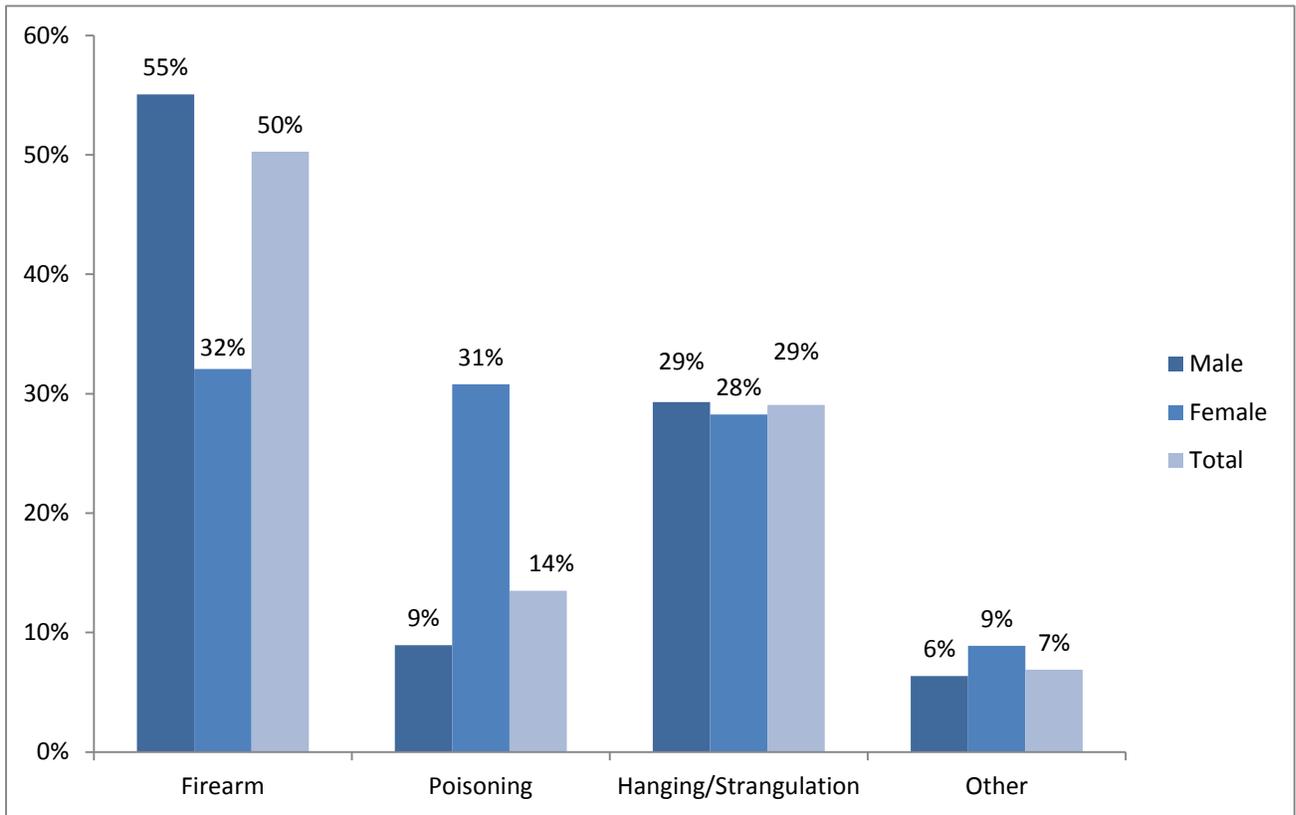
Methods

Table 9: Method of Death for Suicide Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012

Method of Death	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
Firearm	660	55.3	101	32.1	761	50.4
Hanging/Strangulation	352	29.4	89	28.3	441	29.2
Poisoning	107	9.0	97	30.8	204	13.6
Sharp Instrument	23	1.9	7	2.2	30	2.0
Fall	20	1.7	7	2.2	27	1.8
Drowning	5	<1	5	1.6	10	<1
Burns/Fire	3	<1	0	0	3	<1
Motor Vehicle	9	<1	2	<1	11	<1
Other Transport Vehicle	9	<1	7	2.2	16	1.1
Other	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Blunt Instrument	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Non-powder Gun	1	<1	0	0	1	<1
Unknown	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Total Deaths	1,195	100	315	100	1,510	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Figure 4: Method of Death for Suicide Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012



*Other method refers to suicide deaths from falls, non-powder guns, drowning, fire/burns, motor vehicles, other transport vehicles and sharp instruments.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Data Highlights

Injury Location

- The most common suicide locations were in a house or apartment (77.8 percent).
- Other suicide locations included a street or a road (1.5 percent), motor vehicle (5.5 percent), jail or prison (1.5 percent), park or playground (1.7 percent) and a natural area (4.0 percent).

Circumstances

- Nearly 92 percent (1,393/1,510) of all suicide victims had circumstances available.
- Among men, the most common mental health circumstances included a current mental health problem (45.4 percent), current depressed mood (31.7 percent) and a history of mental problems (33.1 percent).
- Among women, the most common mental health circumstances included a current mental health problem (66.4 percent), a history of mental health problems (52.7 percent) and evidence of current mental health treatment (48.7 percent).
- In terms of suicide event circumstances, 37 percent of suicide victims left a suicide note, with a greater likelihood among women compared to men (40 percent vs. 36.3 percent). Suicide victims disclosed the intent to commit suicide in 23.1 percent of the cases. Women had a higher percentage of history of suicide attempts compared to men (30.9 percent vs. 16 percent).
- Other circumstances associated with suicide victims included an alcohol problem (14.5 percent), a health problem (13.1 percent), an intimate partner problem (30.2 percent), a substance abuse problem (16.4 percent) and financial problems (8.8 percent).

Toxicology Testing

- Of the 1,510 total suicide victims, 1,347 had a coroner/medical examiner report narrative available.
- Nearly 20 percent of suicide decedents tested positive for alcohol (20.5 percent), with a similar likelihood in men compared to women (20.9 percent vs. 18.7 percent).
- Positive tests for antidepressants and opiates were found in more than 10 percent of suicides (12.8 percent and 11.7 percent, respectively).
- Women were more likely than men to test positive for opiates (18.4 percent vs. 10.0 percent).
- Nearly 10 percent of suicide decedents tested positive for marijuana, and less than 5 percent tested positive for either amphetamines or cocaine.
- Among those testing positive for alcohol, nearly 65 percent had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) greater than 0.08. Twelve percent of these suicide decedents had a BAC of 0.24-0.32.

Table 10: Commonly Occurring Suicide Locations, Ohio, 2012

Injury Location	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
House/Apartment	917	76.7	257	81.6	1,174	77.8
Street/Road	19	1.6	3	1.0	22	1.5
Motor Vehicle	67	5.6	16	5.1	83	5.5
Jail/Prison	20	1.7	2	<1	22	1.5
Park/Playground	20	1.7	6	1.9	26	1.7
Natural Area	53	4.4	8	2.5	61	4.0
Hotel/Motel	19	1.6	4	1.3	23	1.5
Other	74	6.2	17	5.4	91	6.0
Unknown	6	<1	2	<1	8	<1
Total	1,195	100	315	100	1,510	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 11: Mental Health Circumstances of Suicide Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012¹

Circumstance	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Alcohol Problem	166	15.2	36	12.1	202	14.5
Current Depressed Mood	347	31.7	89	29.9	436	31.3
History of Mental Health Problem	362	33.1	157	52.7	519	37.3
Current Diagnosed Mental Problem	497	45.4	198	66.4	695	49.9
Other Substance Abuse	165	15.1	64	21.5	229	16.4
Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment	293	26.8	145	48.7	438	31.4

¹The denominator used for calculating percentage of specific circumstances is based on the number of suicides with at least one circumstance identified in either the coroner/medical examiner (CME) or law enforcement report. Suicide victims may report more than one circumstance. Nearly 92 percent of suicide victims had circumstances available (n=1,393).

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 12: Life Stressor and Suicide Event Circumstances of Suicide Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012¹

Circumstance	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Health Problem	153	14.0	29	9.7	182	13.1
Job Problem	139	12.7	18	6.0	157	11.3
Financial Problem	111	10.1	12	4.0	123	8.8
Recent Criminal Legal Problem	70	6.4	7	2.4	77	5.5
Non-criminal Legal Problem	40	3.7	7	2.4	47	3.4
School Problem	8	<1	5	1.7	13	<1
Argument	191	17.4	46	15.4	237	17.0
Left a Suicide Note	397	36.3	119	40.0	516	37.0
Suicide Attempt History	175	16.0	92	30.9	267	19.2
Disclosed Suicide Intent to Someone	242	22.1	80	26.9	322	23.1

¹The denominator used for calculating percentage of specific circumstances is based on the number of suicide with at least one circumstance identified in either the CME or law enforcement report. Suicide victims may report more than one circumstance. Nearly 92 percent of suicide victims had circumstances available (n=1,393).

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 13: Relationship Circumstances of Suicide Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012¹

Circumstance	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Intimate Partner Problem	348	31.8	72	24.2	420	30.2
Family Relationship Problem	76	6.9	31	10.4	107	7.7
Other Relationship (non-intimate)	18	1.6	7	2.4	25	1.8
Suicide of Family Member in Past 5 Years	26	2.4	13	4.4	39	2.8
Other Death of Family Member within 5 Years	62	5.7	15	5.0	77	5.5

¹The denominator used for calculating percentage of specific circumstances is based on the number of suicide with at least one circumstance identified in either the CME or law enforcement report. Suicide victims may report more than one circumstance. Nearly 92 percent of suicide victims had circumstances available (n=1,393).

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Toxicology

Table 14: Toxicology Findings for Suicide Victims, Ohio, 2012

Positive Toxicology Test	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Amphetamines	17	1.4	11	3.5	28	1.9
Anticonvulsants	35	2.9	18	5.7	53	3.5
Antidepressants	111	9.3	82	26.0	193	12.8
Antipsychotics	13	1.1	9	2.9	22	1.5
Barbiturates	5	<1	8	2.5	13	<1
Benzodiazepines	88	7.4	67	21.3	155	10.3
Carbon Monoxide	26	2.2	10	3.2	36	2.3
Cocaine	39	3.3	10	3.2	49	3.2
Marijuana	111	9.3	16	5.1	127	8.4
Muscle Relaxants	15	1.3	8	2.5	23	1.5
Opiates	119	10.0	58	18.4	177	11.7
Alcohol	250	20.9	59	18.7	309	20.5

The denominator for toxicology results is based on the number of suicide victims. Not all suicide victims underwent toxicology testing. It is possible for a suicide victim to test positive for more than one substance.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 15: Blood Alcohol Concentration Results for Suicide Victims Testing Positive for Alcohol, Ohio, 2012

Blood Alcohol Concentration	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 0.080	75	30.0	17	28.8	92	29.8
0.080-0.160	65	26.0	14	23.7	79	25.6
0.160-0.240	67	26.8	15	25.4	82	26.5
0.240-0.320	26	10.4	11	18.6	37	12.0

A total of 309 suicide victims tested positive for alcohol. Blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) were grouped into quartiles. BAC results were missing for 19 victims.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Section 3: Homicides

Data Highlights

Demographic Characteristics

- A total of 610 Ohio residents died as a result of a homicide. The age-adjusted homicide rate in 2012 was 5.5 per 100,000 persons.
- Males were more than three times more likely than females to die from a homicide (8.5 vs. 2.6 per 100,000).
- Among men, the highest homicide rate was observed for black, non-Hispanics (42.5 per 100,000), followed by Hispanics (5.8 per 100,000).
- Among women, the highest homicide rate was similarly observed for black, non-Hispanics (6.7 per 100,000), followed by white, non-Hispanics (1.9 per 100,000).
- Ohioans aged 15-24 had the highest homicide rates (10.5 per 100,000 persons). Among men, the highest homicide rate was seen among those aged 25-34 (17.0 per 100,000), followed by those aged 15-24 (16.4 per 100,000).
- Among women, the highest homicide rate was observed for those aged 15-24 (4.5 per 100,000) followed by 25-34 year olds (3.3 per 100,000).
- In terms of educational attainment, most homicide victims had a high school education or GED equivalent (45.5 percent). Those with less than a high school education accounted for nearly a third of all suicides (36.1 percent).

Method of Death and Locality

- Firearms were the most common method of death (69.0 percent) for homicides, followed by sharp instruments (8.0 percent), and blunt instruments (8.0 percent).
- Among men, firearms were used for nearly three-quarters of homicides (74 percent) but for half of homicides among women (56 percent).
- Other homicide methods such as personal weapons, hanging/strangulation, and motor vehicles accounted for 15 percent of all homicides.
- County specific homicide rates were highest for Mahoning County (11.9 per 100,000), followed by Cuyahoga County (9.7 per 100,000). The lowest homicide rate was observed in Butler County (3.0).

Demographics

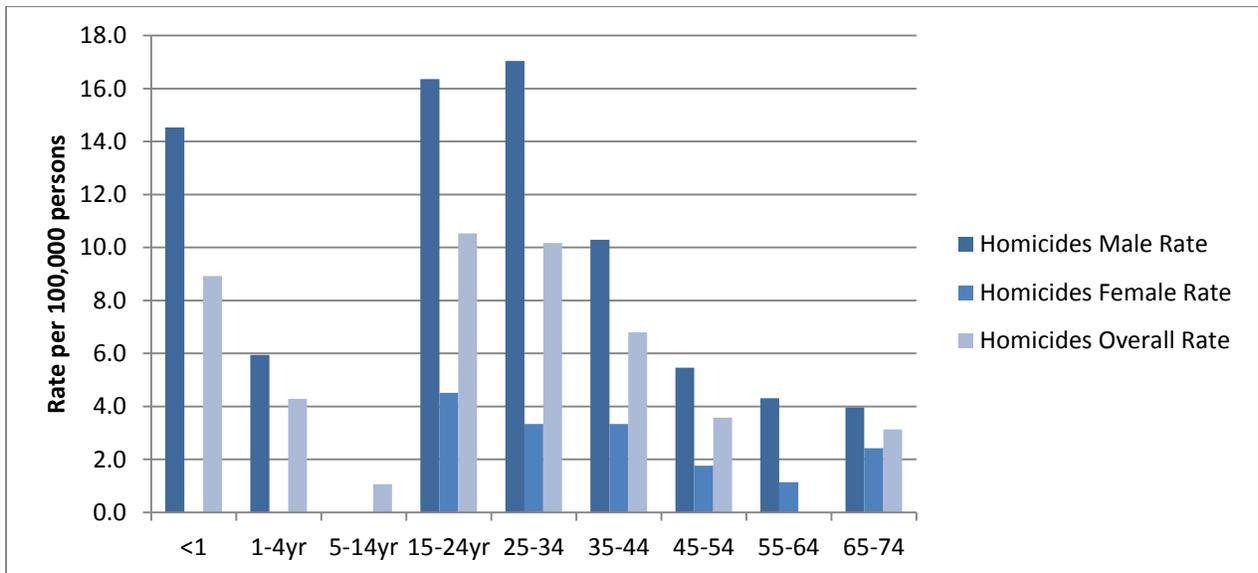
Table 16: Demographics of Homicides by Race and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
White, Non-Hispanic	142	30.7	3.2	88	60.3	1.9	230	37.8	2.5
Black, Non-Hispanic	305	65.9	42.5	53	36.3	6.7	358	58.8	23.9
Hispanic	10	2.2	5.8	5	3.4	*	15	2.5	4.1
Other, Unknown	6	1.3	*	0	0	*	6	<1	*
Total	463	100	8.5	146	100	2.6	609	100	5.5

*Rates suppressed for counts <10. Rates not available for other/unknown racial groups. Rates are expressed per 100,000 persons.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Figure 5: Age-Specific Homicide Rates by Sex, Ohio, 2012



*Rate was suppressed for counts lower than 10. Female suicide rate line graph appears interrupted due to suppressed rates.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 17: Demographics of Homicides by Educational Level and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Educational Level	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
8 th grade or less	42	9.1	21	14.4	63	10.3
9 th to 12 th grade	131	28.3	26	17.8	157	25.8
High School Diploma/GED	201	43.4	76	52.1	277	45.5
Some College	48	10.4	14	9.6	62	10.2
Associates Degree	14	3.0	5	3.4	19	3.1
Bachelor's Degree	8	1.7	4	2.7	12	2.0
Master's Degree	5	1.1	0	0	5	<1
Doctorate/Professional	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown	14	3.0	0	0	14	2.3
Total	463	100	146	100	609	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

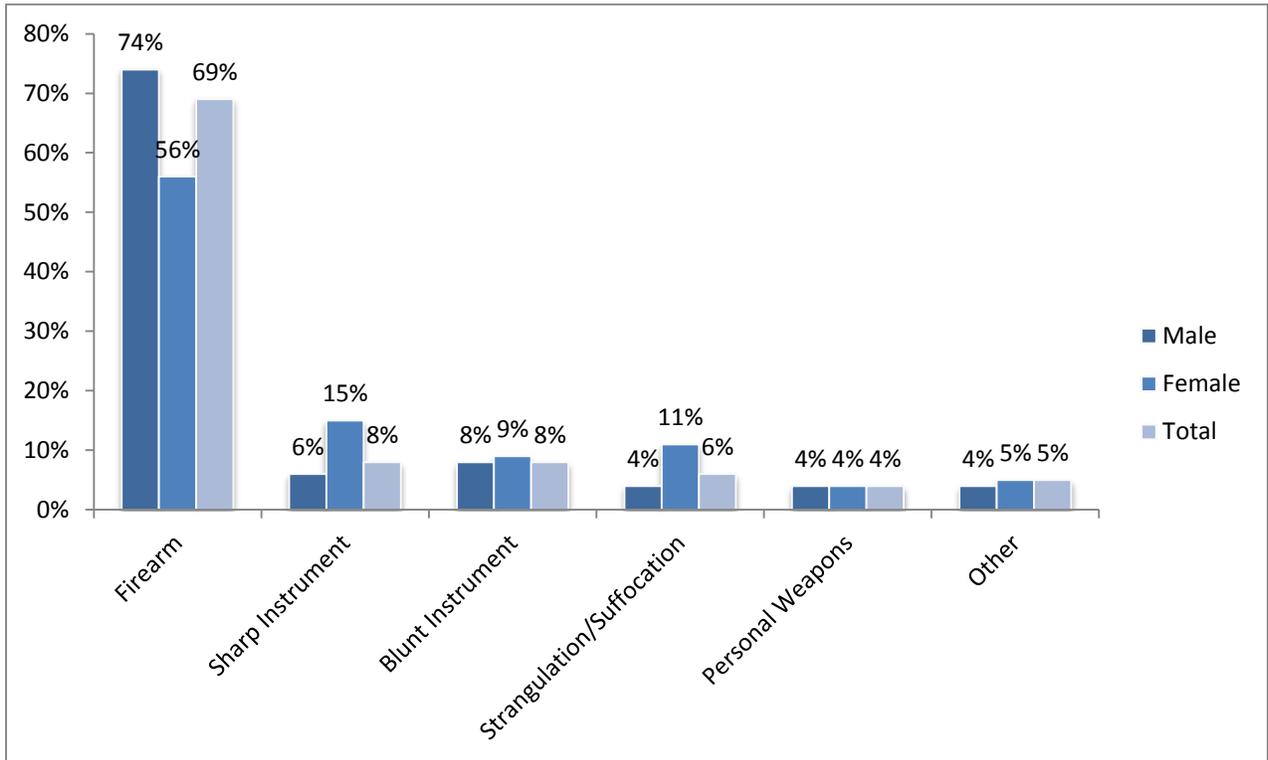
Methods

Table 18: Method of Death for Homicide Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012

Method of Death	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
Firearm	338	73.6	80	55.6	418	69.3
Hanging/Strangulation	20	4.4	16	11.1	36	6.0
Poisoning	4	<1	4	2.8	8	1.3
Sharp Instrument	29	6.3	22	15.3	51	8.5
Blunt Instrument	36	7.8	13	9.0	49	8.1
Personal Weapons	18	3.9	6	4.2	24	4.0
Intentional Neglect	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Burns/Fire	2	<1	1	<1	3	<1
Motor Vehicle	3	<1	2	1.4	5	<1
Other	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Unknown	5	1.1	0	0	5	<1
Total Deaths	459	100	144	100	603	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Figure 6: Method of Death for Homicide Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012



*Other method refers to suicide deaths from blunt instrument, poisoning, intentional neglect, fire/burns, motor vehicles, and unknown methods.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Data Highlights

Injury Location

- The most common homicide locations were in a house or apartment (61.2 percent).
- Other common suicide locations included a street or a road (13.6 percent), motor vehicle (8 percent), bar or nightclub (2.5 percent), another commercial establishment (2.1 percent) and a parking lot/garage (3.9 percent).

Circumstances

- Circumstances were available for 91.3 percent (557/610) of all homicide victims.
- Among men, the most common circumstances included argument (32.0 percent), association with another crime (40.5 percent), crime in progress (34.4), substance problems (15.6 percent), drug involvement (18.5 percent) and use of a weapon (9.7 percent).
- Among women, half of homicides were associated with intimate partner violence (50.4 percent), other common circumstances included association with another crime (27.4 percent), argument (35.6 percent), and other substance problems (12.6 percent), and crime in progress (22.2).
- Other circumstances associated with homicide victims included an alcohol problem (1.4 percent).

Toxicology Testing

- Out of 610 total homicide victims, 557 had a coroner/medical examiner report narrative available.
- Nearly 25 percent of homicide decedents tested positive for alcohol (22.0 percent), with a higher likelihood in men compared to women (25.6 percent vs. 10.3 percent).
- Positive tests for opiates were found in about 10 percent of homicides (10.3 percent).
- Men were more likely than women to test positive for marijuana (39.2 percent vs. 14.4 percent).
- One third of homicide decedents tested positive for marijuana, but less than 10 percent tested positive for either amphetamines or cocaine.
- Among those testing positive for alcohol, more than 50 percent had a BAC greater than 0.08. Six percent of these homicide decedents had a BAC of 0.24-0.32.

Table 19: Commonly Occurring Homicide Locations, Ohio, 2012

Injury Location	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
House/Apartment	262	56.5	111	76.0	373	61.2
Street/Road	74	15.9	9	6.2	83	13.6
Motor Vehicle	39	8.4	10	6.9	49	8.0
Bar/Nightclub	15	3.2	0	0	15	2.5
Other Commercial Establishment	8	1.7	5	3.4	13	2.1
Parking Lot/Garage	22	4.7	2	1.4	24	3.9
Natural Area	4	<1	0	0	4	<1
Other	28	6.0	5	3.4	33	5.4
Unknown	12	2.6	4	2.8	16	2.6
Total	464	100	146	100	610	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Circumstances

Table 20: Crime-Related Circumstances of Homicide Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012

Circumstance	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drug Involvement	78	18.5	10	7.4	88	15.8
Precipitated by Another Crime	171	40.5	37	27.4	208	37.3
Self-Defense	16	3.8	2	1.5	18	3.2
Brawl	4	1.0	0	0	4	<1
Drive-by Shooting	9	2.1	0	0	9	1.6
Bystander	4	1.0	6	4.4	10	1.8
Gang-Related	18	4.3	1	<1	19	3.4
Hate Crime	3	<1	0	0	3	<1
Used Weapon	41	9.7	1	<1	42	7.5
Crime in Progress	145	34.4	30	22.2	175	31.4
Mentally Ill Suspect	0	0	2	2.3	2	0.4

The denominator used for calculating percentage of specific circumstances is based on the number of homicides with at least one circumstance identified in either the CME or law enforcement report (n=557). Homicide victims may report more than one circumstance.

Table 21: Arguments and Conflicts Circumstances of Homicide Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012

Circumstance	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Argument	130	30.8	48	35.6	178	32.0
Fight Between Two People	38	9.0	2	1.5	40	7.2
Intimate Partner Violence	24	5.7	68	50.4	92	16.5
Jealousy (Lover's Triangle)	5	1.2	10	7.4	15	2.7
Other Substance Problem	66	15.6	17	12.6	83	14.9
Alcohol Suspected	6	1.4	2	1.5	8	1.4

The denominator used for calculating percentage of specific circumstances is based on the number of homicides with at least one circumstance identified in either the CME or law enforcement report (n=557). Homicide victims may report more than one circumstance.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Toxicology

Table 22: Toxicology Results for Homicide Victims, Ohio, 2012

Positive Toxicology Test	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Amphetamines	7	1.5	4	2.7	11	1.8
Anticonvulsants	6	1.3	6	4.1	12	2.0
Antidepressants	8	1.7	8	5.5	16	2.6
Antipsychotics	1	<1	0	0	1	<1
Barbiturates	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Benzodiazepines	22	4.7	3	2.1	25	4.1
Carbon Monoxide	4	<1	2	1.4	6	1.0
Cocaine	46	10.0	8	5.5	54	8.9
Marijuana	182	39.2	21	14.4	203	33.3
Opiates	49	10.6	14	9.6	63	10.3
Alcohol	119	25.6	15	10.3	134	22.0

The denominator for toxicology results is based on the number of homicide victims. Not all homicide victims underwent toxicology testing. It is possible for a homicide victim to test positive for more than one substance.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 23: Blood Alcohol Concentration Results for Homicide Victims Testing Positive for Alcohol, Ohio, 2012

Blood Alcohol Concentration	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 0.080	47	34.5	7	46.7	54	40.3
0.080-0.160	40	33.6	4	26.7	44	32.8
0.160-0.240	22	18.5	4	26.7	26	19.4
0.240-0.320	8	6.7	0	0	8	6.0

A total of 134 homicide victims tested positive for alcohol. Blood alcohol concentrations were grouped into quartiles. Blood alcohol concentrations results were missing for two victims.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Victim-Suspect Relationship

Seventy percent (426/610) of homicide victims had suspect information. The victim-suspect relationship was available from both law enforcement reports and coroner/medical examiner records, however data from the law enforcement reports tended to be more complete than those from coroners' reports. The data presented below are given for the primary victim-suspect relationship only. There were considerably fewer instances where multiple suspects were associated with a homicide. The victim-suspect relationship is the description of the relationship of the victim to the suspect, for example, when a parent (suspect) kills a child (victim), the relationship is described as child, not parent.

Table 24: Common Victim-Suspect Relationships for Homicide Victims, Ohio, 2012

Relationship to the Suspect	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Spouse	3	<1	23	17.0	26	4.7
Ex-Spouse	0	0	3	2.2	3	<1
In-Law	3	<1	0	0	3	<1
Girlfriend/Boyfriend	7	1.7	24	17.8	31	5.6
Ex-Girlfriend/Boyfriend	0	0	8	5.9	8	1.4
Child of Suspect's Boyfriend/Girlfriend	7	1.7	4	3.0	11	2.0
Parent	9	2.1	6	4.4	15	2.7
Child	15	3.6	4	3.0	19	3.4
Sibling	2	<1	1	<1	3	<1
Babysitter	1	<1	0	0	1	<1
Foster Parent	0	0	1	<1	1	<1
Stepchild	1	<1	0	0	1	<1
Stepparent	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Roommate	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Schoolmate	3	<1	0	0	3	<1
Intimate partner of suspect's parents	3	<1	0	0	3	<1
Grandchild	2	<1	3	2.2	5	<1
Grandparent	1	<1	1	<1	2	<1
Acquaintance	24	5.7	4	3.0	28	5.0
Friend	14	3.3	2	1.5	16	2.9
Current/Former Work Relationship	0	0	1	<1	1	<1
Other Family Member	6	1.4	3	2.2	9	1.6
Stranger	12	2.8	3	2.2	15	2.7
Other Person, Known to Victim	12	2.8	3	2.2	15	2.7
Rival Gang Member	1	<1	0	0	1	<1
Other/Unknown	294	69.7	41	30.4	323	58.0

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Section 4: Deaths of Undetermined Intent

Data Highlights

Demographic Characteristics

- There were total of 185 deaths of undetermined intent in 2012. The overall rate was 1.6 per 100,000.
- Males were more likely than females to die from a death of undetermined intent (1.9 vs. 1.3 per 100,000).
- Among men, the highest undetermined death rate was observed for black, non-Hispanics (3.5 per 100,000), followed by white, non-Hispanics (1.8 per 100,000).
- Among women, the highest undetermined death rate was observed for black, non-Hispanics (1.5 per 100,000), followed by white, non-Hispanics (1.2 per 100,000).
- Ohioans aged less than 1 year had the highest undetermined death rates (8.9 per 100,000). Among adult men, the highest rate was seen among those aged 45-54 years (3.9 per 100,000), followed those aged 35-44 years (2.5 per 100,000).
- Among adult women, the highest undetermined death rate was observed for those aged 35-44 (2.4 per 100,000), followed by 45-54 year olds and 55-64 year olds (1.8 per 100,000).
- In terms of educational attainment, most victims a high school education or GED equivalent (41.3 percent). Those with a college education and above accounted for less than 10 percent of all undetermined deaths.

Method of Death and Locality

- Most deaths of undetermined intent were committed using poisonings (39 percent).
- Unknown methods accounted for 38 percent of all undetermined deaths.
- Among men, the method was unknown for nearly 40 percent of all deaths of undetermined intent (37 percent) but for almost half of undetermined deaths among women (45 percent).
- Other methods such as firearms, drowning and motor vehicles accounted for less than 25 percent of all deaths of undetermined intent.
- County-specific undetermined death rates were highest for Franklin County (3.3 per 100,000), followed by Hamilton County (2.1 per 100,000). The lowest undetermined death rate was observed in Cuyahoga County (1.8 per 100,000).

Table 25: Demographics of Deaths of Undetermined Intent by Age and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Age Group	Male Count	Rate	Female Count	Rate	Total Count	Rate
<1	6	*	8	*	12	10.8
1-4	1	*	1	*	2	*
5-14	2	*	2	*	4	*
15-24	13	1.6	3	*	23	1.2
25-34	13	1.8	7	*	20	1.4
35-44	18	2.5	17	2.4	35	2.5
45-54	32	3.9	15	1.8	47	2.8
55-64	18	2.4	14	1.8	32	2.1
65-74	4	*	4	*	8	*
75-84	2	*	0	*	2	*
85+	1	*	3	*	4	*
Total	110	2.0	75	1.7	185	1.8

*Rates suppressed for counts <10. Rates are expressed per 100,000 persons.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 26: Demographics of Deaths of Undetermined Intent by Race and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
White, Non-Hispanic	83	75.4	1.8	58	77.3	1.2	141	76.2	1.7
Black, Non-Hispanic	23	20.9	3.5	13	17.3	1.5	36	19.5	2.4
Hispanic	2	1.8	*	1	1.3	*	3	1.6	*
Other, Unknown	2	1.8	*	3	4.0	*	5	2.7	*
Total	110	100	1.9	75	100	1.3	185	100	1.6

*Rates suppressed for counts <10. Rates not available for other/unknown racial groups. Rates are expressed per 100,000 persons.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 27: Demographics of Deaths of Undetermined Intent by Educational Level and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Educational Level	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
8 th grade or less	12	11.0	13	17.3	25	13.6
9 th to 12 th grade	20	18.4	10	13.3	30	16.3
High School Diploma/GED	48	44.0	28	37.3	76	41.3
Some College	14	12.8	14	18.7	28	15.2
Associates Degree	3	2.8	2	2.7	5	2.7
Bachelor's Degree	5	4.6	4	5.3	9	4.9
Master's Degree	2	1.8	3	4.0	5	2.7
Doctorate/Professional	2	1.8	0	0	2	1.1
Unknown	3	2.8	1	1.3	4	2.2
Total	109	100	75	100	184	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Methods

Table 28: Method of Death for Deaths of Undetermined Intent by Sex, Ohio, 2012

Method of Death	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
Firearm	12	11.0	2	2.7	14	7.6
Drowning	5	4.6	2	2.7	7	3.8
Burns/Fire	2	1.8	1	1.3	3	1.6
Poisoning	37	33.9	34	45.3	71	38.6
Motor Vehicle	1	1.0	0	0	1	<1
Other	12	11.0	7	9.3	19	10.3
Unknown	40	36.7	29	38.7	69	37.5
Total Deaths	109	100	75	100	184	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Data Highlights

Injury Location

- The most common location for deaths of undetermined intent were in a house or an apartment (63.8 percent).
- Other death locations included a street or a road (2.2 percent), natural area (5.4 percent), and unknown sites (45.6 percent).

Circumstances

- Nearly 72 percent of undetermined deaths had circumstances available (134/185).
- Among men, the most common mental health circumstances included a current mental health problem (51.3 percent), a history of mental health issues (36.3 percent), current mental health treatment (51.3 percent), substance abuse (43.8 percent), and an alcohol problem (35.0 percent).
- Among women, the most common mental health circumstances included a current mental health problem (68.5 percent), a history of mental health issues (50.0 percent), current mental health treatment (48.2 percent), current depressed mood (9.3 percent) and substance abuse (31.5 percent).
- Other circumstances included job problems (3.7 percent), intimate partner problems (14.2 percent) and health problems (10.5 percent).

Toxicology Testing

- Out of a total of 185 victims, 134 had a coroner/medical examiner report narrative available.
- Twenty percent of decedents tested positive for alcohol (27.6 percent), with a higher likelihood in men compared to women (25.5 percent vs. 12.0 percent).
- Positive tests for antidepressants and opiates were found in more than 20 percent of undetermined deaths (22.2 percent and 29.2 percent, respectively).
- Men were more likely than women to test positive for marijuana (12.7 percent vs. 6.7 percent).
- Less than 10 percent tested positive for either amphetamines or cocaine.
- Among those testing positive for alcohol, 21.6 percent had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of less than 0.08. Nearly 20 percent of these undetermined deaths had a BAC of 0.24-0.32.

Circumstances

Table 29: Common Circumstances for Deaths of Undetermined Intent by Sex, Ohio, 2012

Circumstance	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Current Treatment for Mental Illness	25	31.3	26	48.2	51	38.1
Current Mental Health Problem	41	51.3	37	68.5	78	58.2
Job Problem	4	5.0	1	1.9	5	3.7
Other Substance Abuse Problem	35	43.8	17	31.5	52	38.8
Intimate Partner Problem	12	15.0	7	13.0	19	14.2
Suicide History	14	17.5	6	11.1	20	14.9
History of Mental Health Problems	29	36.3	27	50.0	56	41.8
Physical Health Problem	9	11.3	5	9.3	14	10.5
Current Depressed Mood	9	11.3	5	9.3	14	10.5
Alcohol Suspected	28	35.0	6	11.1	34	25.4

The denominator used for calculating percentage of specific circumstances is based on the number of deaths with at least one circumstance identified in either the CME or law enforcement report (n=121). Victims may have reported more than one circumstance.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Locality

Table 30: Commonly Occurring Locations for Deaths of Undetermined Intent, Ohio, 2012

Injury Location	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
House/Apartment	61	55.5	57	76.0	118	63.8
Street/Road	4	3.6	0	0	4	2.2
Park/Playground	2	1.8	0	0	2	1.1
Natural Area	9	8.2	1	1.3	10	5.4
Hotel/Motel	1	1.0	0	0	1	<1
Jail/Prison	1	1.0	0	0	1	<1
Other	8	7.2	3	4.0	11	5.9
Unknown	24	21.8	14	18.7	38	20.5
Total	110	100	75	100	185	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Toxicology

Table 31: Toxicology Results for Victims, Ohio, 2012

Positive Toxicology Test	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Amphetamines	4	3.6	1	1.3	5	2.7
Anticonvulsants	9	8.2	7	9.3	16	8.6
Antidepressants	17	15.5	24	32.0	41	22.2
Antipsychotics	7	6.4	7	9.3	14	7.6
Barbiturates	2	1.8	1	<1	3	1.6
Benzodiazepines	16	14.5	11	14.7	27	14.6
Carbon Monoxide	7	6.4	3	4.0	10	5.4
Cocaine	6	5.5	4	5.3	10	5.4
Marijuana	14	12.7	5	6.7	19	10.3
Muscle Relaxants	1	<1	6	8.0	7	3.8
Opiates	30	27.2	24	32.0	54	29.2
Alcohol	28	25.5	9	12.0	37	20.0

The denominator for toxicology results is based on the number of total victims. Not all victims underwent toxicology testing. It is possible for a victim to test positive for more than one substance.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 32: Blood Alcohol Concentration Results for Victims Testing Positive for Alcohol, Ohio, 2012

Blood Alcohol Concentration	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 0.080	5	17.9	3	33.3	8	21.6
0.080-0.160	8	28.6	0	0	8	21.6
0.160-0.240	7	25.0	2	22.2	9	24.3
0.240-0.320	5	17.9	1	11.1	6	16.2

A total of 37 victims tested positive for alcohol. Blood alcohol concentrations were grouped into quartiles. Blood alcohol concentrations results were missing for 6 victims.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Section 5: Firearm-Related Deaths

Data Highlights

Demographic Characteristics

- A total of 1,230 Ohio residents died as a result of a firearm. The overall firearm-related death rate for 2012 was 10.5 per 100,000.
- Most firearm-related deaths were suicides (61.7 percent) and homicides (34.0 percent).
- Males were almost six times more likely than females to die at the hand of a firearm (18.5 vs. 3.2 per 100,000).
- Among men, the highest firearm death rate was observed for black, non-Hispanics (45.0 per 100,000), followed by white, non-Hispanics (14.5 per 100,000).
- Among women, the highest firearm death rate was observed for black, non-Hispanics (5.6 per 100,000), followed by black, non-Hispanics (2.8 per 100,000).
- Ohioans aged 75-84 years had the highest firearm-related death rates (16.9 per 100,000). Among men, the highest firearm rate was observed among those aged 75-84 years (36.3 per 100,000), followed those aged 85 years and above (35.5 per 100,000). Among women, the highest firearm-related death rate was observed for those aged 35-44 years (4.9 per 100,000) followed by 15-24 year olds (4.8 per 100,000).
- In terms of educational attainment, most victims had a high school education or GED equivalent (49.2 percent). Those with a less than a high school education accounted for almost a quarter of all firearm-related deaths (22.7 percent).

Locality

- County-specific firearm-related death rates were highest for Jefferson County (29.2 per 100,000), followed by Geauga County (19.2 per 100,000). The lowest firearm-related death rate was observed in Butler County (5.9 per 100,000).

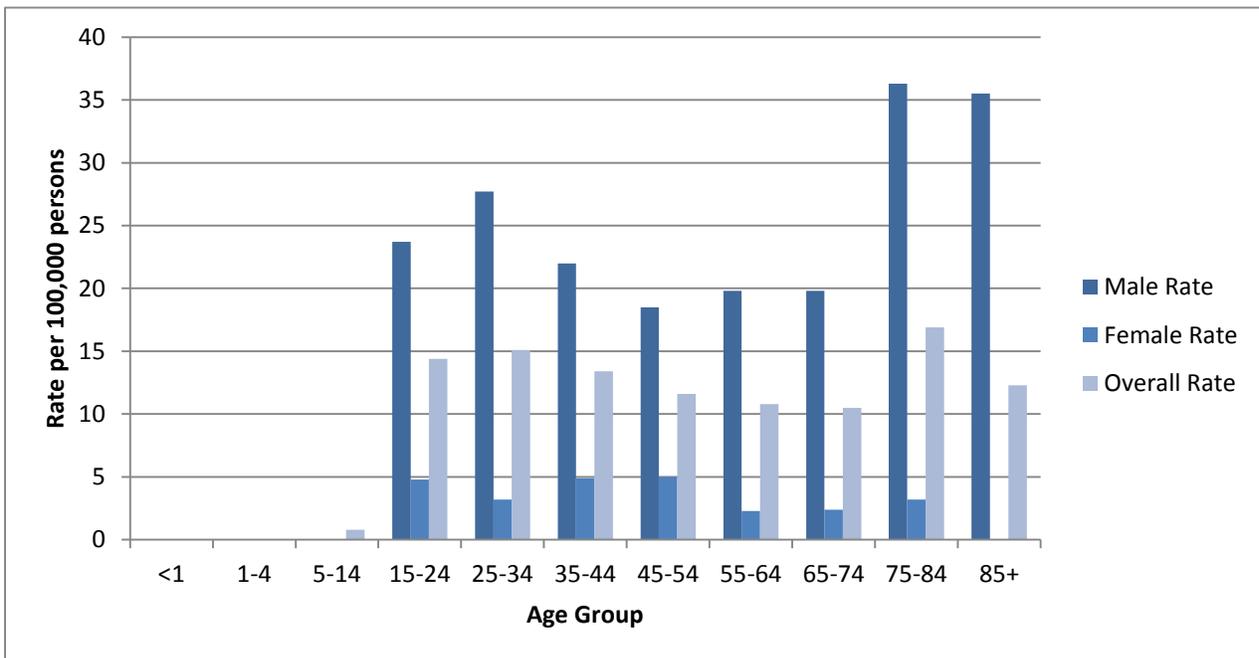
Table 33: Types of Firearm Deaths and Number of Victims, Ohio, 2012

Manner of Death	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
Suicide	658	63.0	101	54.3	759	61.7
Homicide	338	32.4	80	43.0	418	34.0
Unintentional Firearm - Self-Inflicted	2	<1	0	0	2	<1
Unintentional Firearm - Inflicted by Other Person	8	<1	1	<1	9	<1
Legal Intervention	26	2.5	2	1.1	28	2.3
Undetermined Intent	12	1.2	2	1.1	14	1.1
Total Deaths	1,044	100	186	100	1,230	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Demographics

Figure 7: Age-Specific Firearm Death Rates by Sex, Ohio, 2012



*Rates suppressed for counts less than 10.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

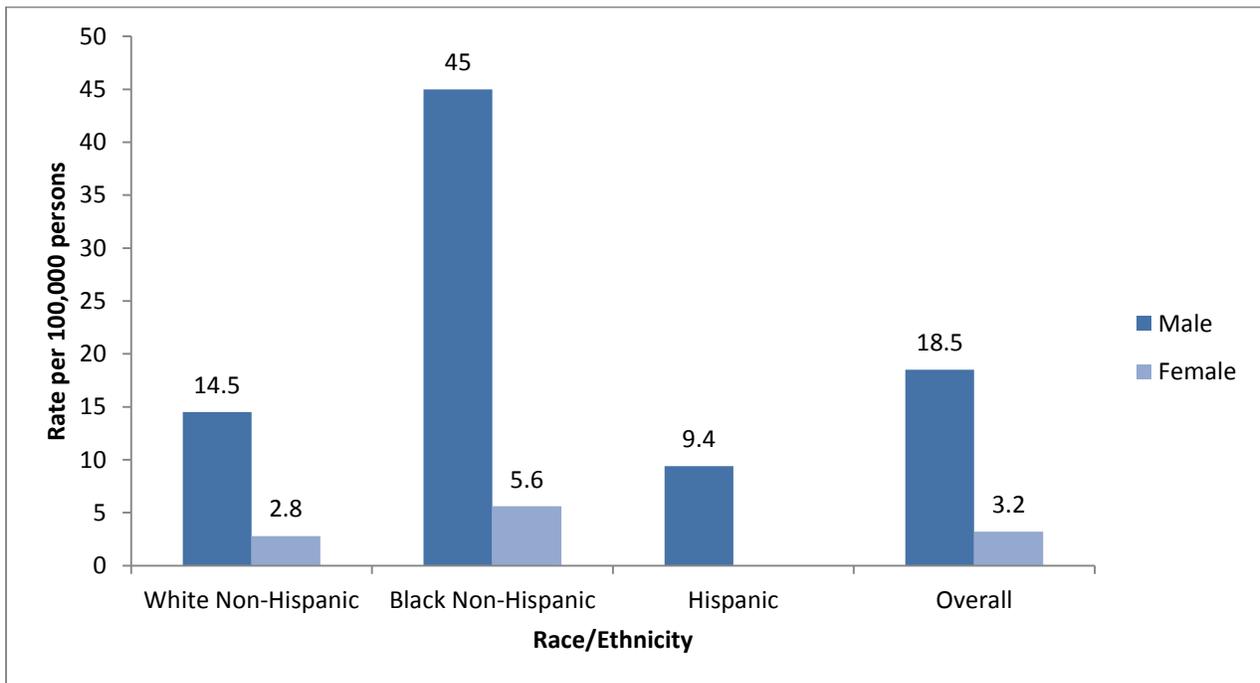
Table 34: Demographics of Firearm-Related Deaths by Race and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
White, Non-Hispanic	707	68.6	14.5	134	74.4	2.8	841	68.4	8.4
Black, Non-Hispanic	314	30.5	45.0	45	25.0	5.6	359	29.2	24.4
Hispanic	14	1.3	9.4	5	2.7	*	19	1.1	6.0
Other, Unknown	9	<1	*	1	<1	*	10	<1	*
Total	1,044	100	18.5	186	100	3.2	1,230	100	10.5

Rates suppressed for counts <10. *Rates not available for Hispanic females and other/unknown racial groups. Rates are expressed per 100,000 persons.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Figure 8: Firearm Death Rates by Race and Sex, Ohio, 2012



*Rate suppressed due to counts less than 10. Rates for other racial groups not calculated due to insufficient counts.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 35: Demographics of Firearm-Related Deaths by Educational Level and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Educational Level	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
8 th grade or less	47	4.5	9	4.8	56	4.6
9 th to 12 th grade	192	18.4	31	16.7	223	18.1
High School Diploma/GED	504	48.3	101	54.3	605	49.2
Some College	127	12.2	19	10.2	146	11.9
Associates Degree	60	5.8	8	4.3	68	5.5
Bachelor's Degree	72	6.9	13	7.0	85	6.9
Master's Degree	20	1.9	2	1.1	22	1.8
Doctorate/Professional	7	<1	1	<1	8	<1
Unknown	15	1.4	2	1.1	17	1.4
Total	1,044	100	186	100	1,230	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Data Highlights

Injury Location

- The most common locations for firearm-related deaths were in a house or apartment (71.5 percent).
- Other common locations included a street or a road (7.3 percent), motor vehicle (7.9 percent), another commercial establishment (1.4 percent), and other/unknown sites (5.9 percent).

Circumstances

- Nearly 90 percent (1,119/1,230) of all firearm deaths had circumstances available.
- Among men, the most common circumstances included a current mental health problem (27.0 percent), a history of mental health issues (18.4 percent), current mental health treatment (15.4 percent), and a current depressed mood (21.2 percent).
- Among women, the most common circumstances included a current mental health problem (34.9 percent), receiving current mental health treatment (20.9 percent), a history of mental health issues (24.4 percent), current depressed mood (16.7 percent) and left a suicide note (20.4 percent).
- Other circumstances included gang-related (49.8), precipitation by another crime (20.8 percent) and physical health problem (11.5 percent).

Toxicology Testing

- Out of a total of 1,230 victims, 1,085 had a coroner/medical examiner report narrative available.
- More than 20 percent of decedents tested positive for alcohol (20.2 percent), with a higher likelihood in men compared to women (21.7 percent vs. 11.3 percent).
- Positive tests for antidepressants or opiates were found in less than 15 percent of firearm-related deaths (6.2 percent and 11.0 percent, respectively).
- Men were more likely than women to test positive for marijuana (20.8 percent vs. 11.8 percent).
- Nearly 20 percent of decedents tested positive for marijuana, but less than 10 percent tested positive for either amphetamines or cocaine.
- Among those testing positive for alcohol, 34.7 percent had a blood alcohol concentration (BAC) of less than 0.08 and less than 10 percent of these firearm-related deaths had a BAC of 0.24-0.32.

Circumstances

Table 36: Mental Health Circumstances of Firearm Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012¹

Circumstance	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Current Depressed Mood	201	21.2	29	16.7	230	20.6
History of Mental Health Problem	174	18.4	42	24.4	216	19.3
Current Diagnosed Mental Health Problem	256	27.0	60	34.9	316	28.2
Alcohol Problem	80	8.5	13	7.6	93	8.3
Other Substance Abuse	105	11.1	22	12.8	127	11.4
Currently Receiving Mental Health Treatment	146	15.4	36	20.9	182	16.3
Family Stress	52	5.5	13	7.6	65	5.8

¹The denominator used for calculating percentage of specific circumstances is based on the number of firearm deaths with at least one circumstance identified in either the CME or law enforcement report. Firearm victims may report more than one circumstance. Nearly 90 percent of firearm victims had circumstances available (n=1,119).

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 37: Crime-Related Circumstances of Firearm Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012

Circumstance	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Drug Involvement	68	7.2	5	2.9	73	6.5
Precipitated by Another Crime	209	22.1	24	13.9	233	20.8
Crime in Progress	156	16.5	19	11.1	175	15.6
Gang-Related	479	50.6	78	45.4	557	49.8
Used Weapon	54	5.7	1	<1	55	4.9

The denominator used for calculating percentage of specific circumstances is based on the number of firearm deaths with at least one circumstance identified in either the CME or law enforcement report (n=1,119). Firearm victims may report more than one circumstance.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 38: Life Stressor and Suicide Event Circumstances of Firearm Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012¹

Circumstance	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Physical Health Problem	114	12.0	15	8.7	129	11.5
Job Problem	68	7.2	6	3.5	74	6.6
Financial Problem	58	6.1	5	2.9	63	5.6
Recent Criminal Legal Problem	44	5.7	2	1.7	46	5.1
Non-criminal Legal Problem	39	4.1	3	1.7	42	3.8
Left a Suicide Note	221	23.3	35	20.4	256	22.9
Suicide Attempt History	61	6.4	19	11.1	80	7.2
Disclosed Suicide Intent to Someone	123	13.0	31	18.0	154	13.8

¹The denominator used for calculating percentage of specific circumstances is based on the number of firearm victims with at least one circumstance identified in either the CME or law enforcement report. Firearm victims may report more than one circumstance. Nearly 90 percent of firearm victims had circumstances available (n=1,119).

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 39: Arguments and Conflicts Circumstances of Firearm Victims by Sex, Ohio, 2012

Circumstance	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Argument over Money/Property	200	21.1	53	30.8	253	22.6
Intimate Partner Violence	58	6.1	50	29.1	108	9.7
Intimate Partner Problem	191	20.2	48	27.9	239	21.4

The denominator used for calculating percentage of specific circumstances is based on the number of firearm deaths with at least one circumstance identified in either the CME or law enforcement report (n=1,119). Homicide victims may report more than one circumstance.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Locality

Table 40: Commonly Occurring Locations for Firearm Deaths, Ohio, 2012

Injury Location	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
House/Apartment	729	69.8	151	81.2	880	71.5
Street/Road	83	7.9	7	3.8	90	7.3
Parking Lot Garage	24	2.3	1	<1	25	2.0
Motor Vehicle	83	7.9	14	7.5	97	7.9
Other Commercial Establishment	12	1.2	5	2.7	17	1.4
Park/Playground	13	1.3	2	1.1	15	1.2
Natural Area	35	3.4	1	<1	36	2.9
Other	54	6.6	6	3.2	60	4.9
Unknown	11	1.1	1	<1	12	1.0
Total	1,044	100	186	100	1,230	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Toxicology

Table 41: Toxicology Results for Firearm Victims, Ohio, 2012

Positive Toxicology Test	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Amphetamines	17	1.6	5	2.7	22	1.8
Anticonvulsants	18	1.7	8	4.3	26	2.1
Antidepressants	53	5.1	23	12.4	76	6.2
Antipsychotics	3	<1	1	<1	4	<1
Barbiturates	3	<1	0	0	3	<1
Benzodiazepines	74	7.1	22	11.8	96	7.8
Carbon Monoxide	3	<1	0	0	3	<1
Cocaine	47	4.5	7	3.8	54	4.4
Marijuana	217	20.8	22	11.8	239	19.4
Muscle Relaxants	4	<1	1	<1	5	<1
Opiates	116	11.1	19	10.2	135	11.0
Alcohol	227	21.7	21	11.3	248	20.2

The denominator for toxicology results is based on the number of firearm victims. Not all victims underwent toxicology testing. It is possible for a victim to test positive for more than one substance.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 42: Blood Alcohol Concentration Results for Firearm Victims Testing Positive for Alcohol, Ohio, 2012

Blood Alcohol Concentration	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Less than 0.080	80	35.2	6	28.6	86	34.7
0.080-0.160	63	27.8	7	33.3	70	28.2
0.160-0.240	53	23.3	4	19.0	57	23.0
0.240-0.320	18	7.9	4	19.0	22	8.9

A total 234 victims tested positive for alcohol. Blood alcohol concentrations were grouped into quartiles. Blood alcohol concentrations results were missing for 13 victims.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Section 6: Merged Incidents

Data Highlights

Demographic Characteristics

- There were a total of 63 merged incidents in 2012, resulting in 148 deaths. These incidents were either multiple homicides or homicides followed by suicides (61 percent and 39 percent, respectively).
- Victims in merged incidents were more likely to be male than female (59.5 percent vs. 40.5 percent).
- Most victims were aged 15-24 and 35-44 (20.2 percent), followed by 25-34 year olds (16.9 percent).
- Victims were more common among non-Hispanic whites (62.1 percent) compared to non-Hispanic blacks (35.1 percent).

Demographics

Table 43: Demographics of Merged Incident Deaths by Age and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Age Group	Male Count	Percent	Female Count	Percent	Total Count	Percent
<1	0	0	0	0	0	0
1-4	3	3.4	3	5.0	6	4.1
5-14	6	6.8	7	11.7	13	8.8
15-24	19	21.6	11	18.3	30	20.2
25-34	19	21.6	6	10.0	25	16.9
35-44	17	19.3	13	21.7	30	20.2
45-54	7	8.0	9	15.0	16	10.8
55-64	9	10.2	3	5.0	12	8.1
65-74	3	3.4	5	8.3	8	5.4
75-84	4	4.5	2	3.3	6	4.1
85+	1	1.1	1	1.7	2	1.4
Total	88	100	60	100	148	100

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Table 44: Demographics of Merged Incident Deaths by Race and Sex, Ohio, 2012

Race/Ethnicity	Male			Female			Total		
	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate	Number	Percent	Rate
White, Non-Hispanic	52	59.1	1.2	40	66.7	0.9	92	62.1	1.0
Black, Non-Hispanic	34	38.6	4.6	18	30.0	2.3	52	35.1	3.4
Hispanic	2	2.3	*	2	3.3	*	4	2.7	*
Other, Unknown	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	88	100	1.6	60	100	1.1	148	100	1.3

There were a total of 63 merged incidents. Rates suppressed for counts <10. *Rates not available for other/unknown racial groups. Rates are expressed per 100,000 persons.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Appendix A: Calculating Rates

Crude and Age-Adjusted Rates

Rates, both crude and age-adjusted, are prevalence measures that are used to quantify the burden of disease in a population. Unlike percentages and counts, rates are relative to the total population of the group of interest (e.g. age, race, sex, etc.) in a given time period. Rates also allow for comparisons between different populations such as men and women, Hispanics and non-Hispanics, and urban and rural regions. Crude rates are calculated by dividing the count of events by the total population of interest and multiplying it by 100,000. Rates are typically given as estimates per 100,000 persons. Age-adjusted rates are calculated in lieu of crude rates in order to adjust for differences in age distributions in the population of interest. In order to do so, crude rates are first calculated for age-specific groups. Each of these age-specific crude rates is then multiplied by a population weight, obtained from a reference population. The reference population distribution used in this report was the U.S. standard million for 2000. Once each age-specific crude rate is multiplied by its corresponding weight, these products are then summed to yield an overall age-adjusted rate for the population of interest².

² Rothman, Kenneth J. *Modern Epidemiology*, 3rd Edition: Lippincott Williams and Wilkins, Philadelphia. 2008.

Appendix B: Violent Deaths Rates

All Violent Deaths

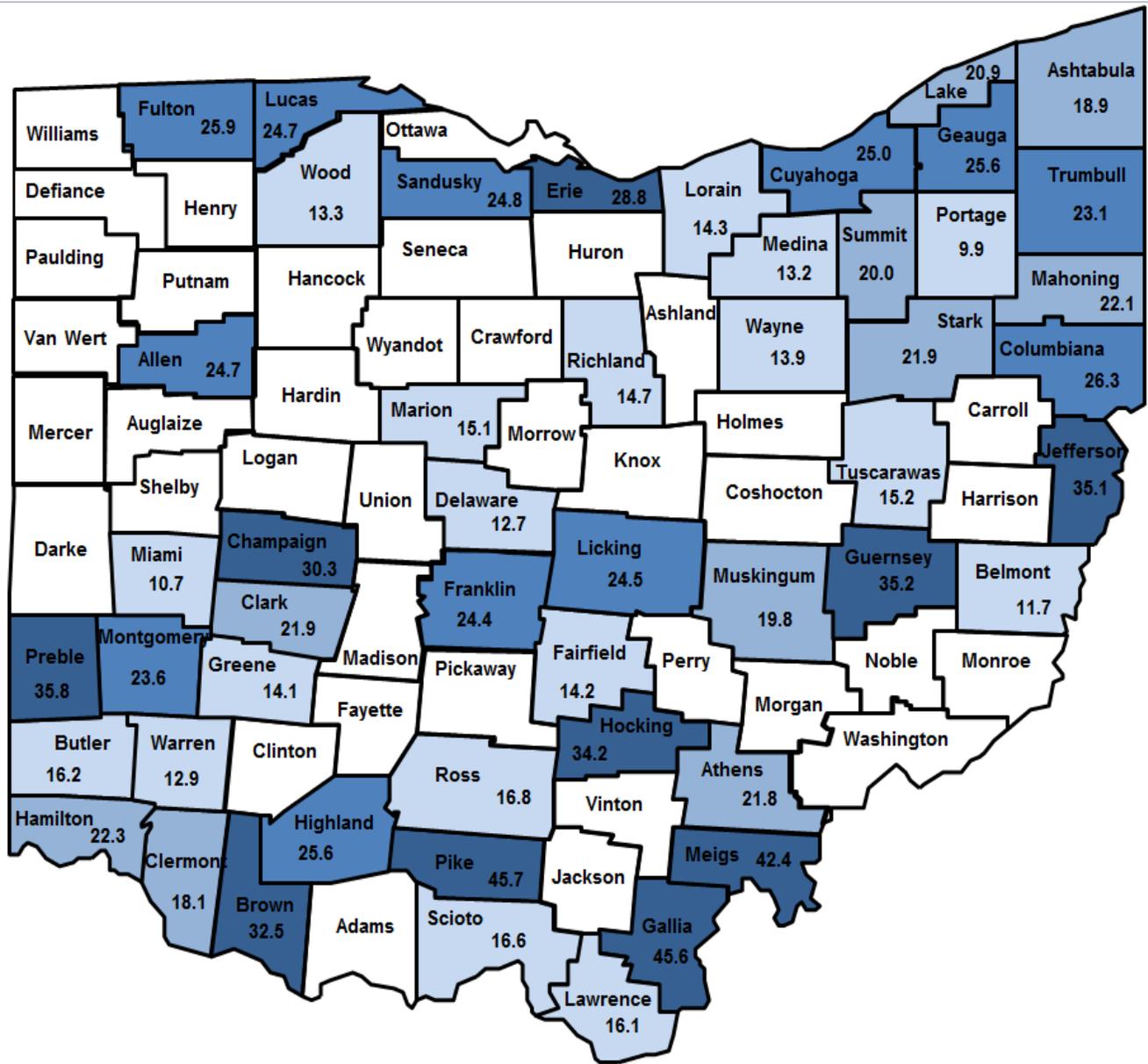
Table: Violent Death Rates by County of Residence in Ohio, 2012

County	Deaths	Rate	County	Deaths	Rate	County	Deaths	Rate
Adams	7	*	Hamilton	179	22.3	Noble	4	*
Allen	26	24.7	Hancock	7	*	Ottawa	4	*
Ashland	8	*	Hardin	6	*	Paulding	4	*
Ashtabula	19	18.9	Harrison	4	*	Perry	8	*
Athens	14	21.8	Henry	3	*	Pickaway	8	*
Auglaize	4	*	Highland	11	25.6	Pike	13	45.7
Belmont	13	18.7	Hocking	10	34.2	Portage	16	9.9
Brown	11	24.8	Holmes	5	*	Preble	15	35.8
Butler	60	16.2	Huron	3	*	Putnam	5	*
Carroll	2	*	Jackson	7	*	Richland	18	14.7
Champaign	12	30.3	Jefferson	24	35.1	Ross	13	16.8
Clark	30	21.9	Knox	8	*	Sandusky	15	24.8
Clermont	36	18.1	Lake	48	20.9	Scioto	13	16.6
Clinton	9	*	Lawrence	10	16.1	Seneca	9	*
Columbiana	28	26.3	Licking	41	24.5	Shelby	4	*
Coshocton	6	*	Logan	8	*	Stark	82	21.9
Crawford	4	*	Lorain	43	14.3	Summit	108	20.0
Cuyahoga	316	25.0	Lucas	108	24.7	Trumbull	48	23.1
Darke	7	*	Madison	9	*	Tuscarawas	14	15.2
Defiance	1	*	Mahoning	52	22.1	Union	8	*
Delaware	23	12.7	Marion	10	15.1	Van Wert	1	*
Erie	22	28.8	Medina	23	13.2	Vinton	4	*
Fairfield	21	14.2	Meigs	10	42.4	Warren	28	12.9
Fayette	3	*	Mercer	6	*	Washington	6	*
Franklin	292	24.4	Miami	11	10.7	Wayne	16	13.9
Fulton	11	25.9	Monroe	4	*	Williams	2	*
Gallia	14	45.6	Montgomery	126	23.6	Wood	17	13.3
Geauga	24	25.6	Morgan	3	*	Wyandot	2	*
Greene	23	14.1	Morrow	3	*	Total	2344	20.3
Guernsey	14	35.2	Muskingum	17	19.8			

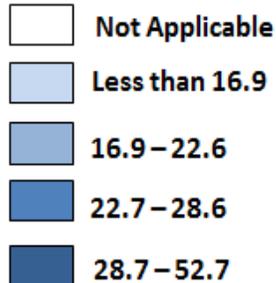
*Rates suppressed for counts <10. Rates are expressed per 100,000 persons.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Map: Violent Death Rates by County of Residence in Ohio, 2012



Rate per 100,000 persons



Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Suicides

Table: Suicide Rates by County of Residence in Ohio, 2012

County	Deaths	Rate	County	Deaths	Rate	County	Deaths	Rate
Adams	6	*	Hamilton	92	11.5	Noble	2	*
Allen	17	16.2	Hancock	6	*	Ottawa	4	*
Ashland	6	*	Hardin	4	*	Paulding	3	*
Ashtabula	15	14.9	Harrison	4	*	Perry	4	*
Athens	11	17.1	Henry	2	*	Pickaway	7	*
Auglaize	4	*	Highland	7	*	Pike	9	*
Belmont	11	15.8	Hocking	8	*	Portage	9	*
Brown	8	*	Holmes	5	*	Preble	13	31.0
Butler	41	11.1	Huron	2	*	Putnam	5	*
Carroll	2	*	Jackson	5	*	Richland	16	13.0
Champaign	9	*	Jefferson	19	27.8	Ross	11	14.2
Clark	22	16.0	Knox	4	*	Sandusky	14	23.1
Clermont	31	15.6	Lake	43	18.7	Scioto	6	*
Clinton	8	*	Lawrence	9	*	Seneca	4	*
Columbiana	20	18.8	Licking	33	19.7	Shelby	4	*
Coshocton	5	*	Logan	8	*	Stark	55	14.7
Crawford	4	*	Lorain	30	10.0	Summit	70	13.0
Cuyahoga	160	12.7	Lucas	56	12.8	Trumbull	33	16.0
Darke	7	*	Madison	5	*	Tuscarawas	12	13.0
Defiance	1	*	Mahoning	21	8.9	Union	8	*
Delaware	22	12.2	Marion	8	*	Van Wert	1	*
Erie	14	18.3	Medina	16	9.2	Vinton	1	*
Fairfield	14	9.5	Meigs	7	*	Warren	26	12.0
Fayette	2	*	Mercer	5	*	Washington	5	*
Franklin	148	12.4	Miami	9	*	Wayne	13	11.3
Fulton	10	23.5	Monroe	4	*	Williams	2	*
Gallia	10	32.6	Montgomery	77	14.4	Wood	12	9.4
Geauga	17	18.2	Morgan	1	*	Wyandot	2	*
Greene	18	11.0	Morrow	2	*	Total	1510	13.1
Guernsey	11	27.6	Muskingum	13	15.1			

*Rates suppressed for counts <10. Rates are expressed per 100,000 persons.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Homicides

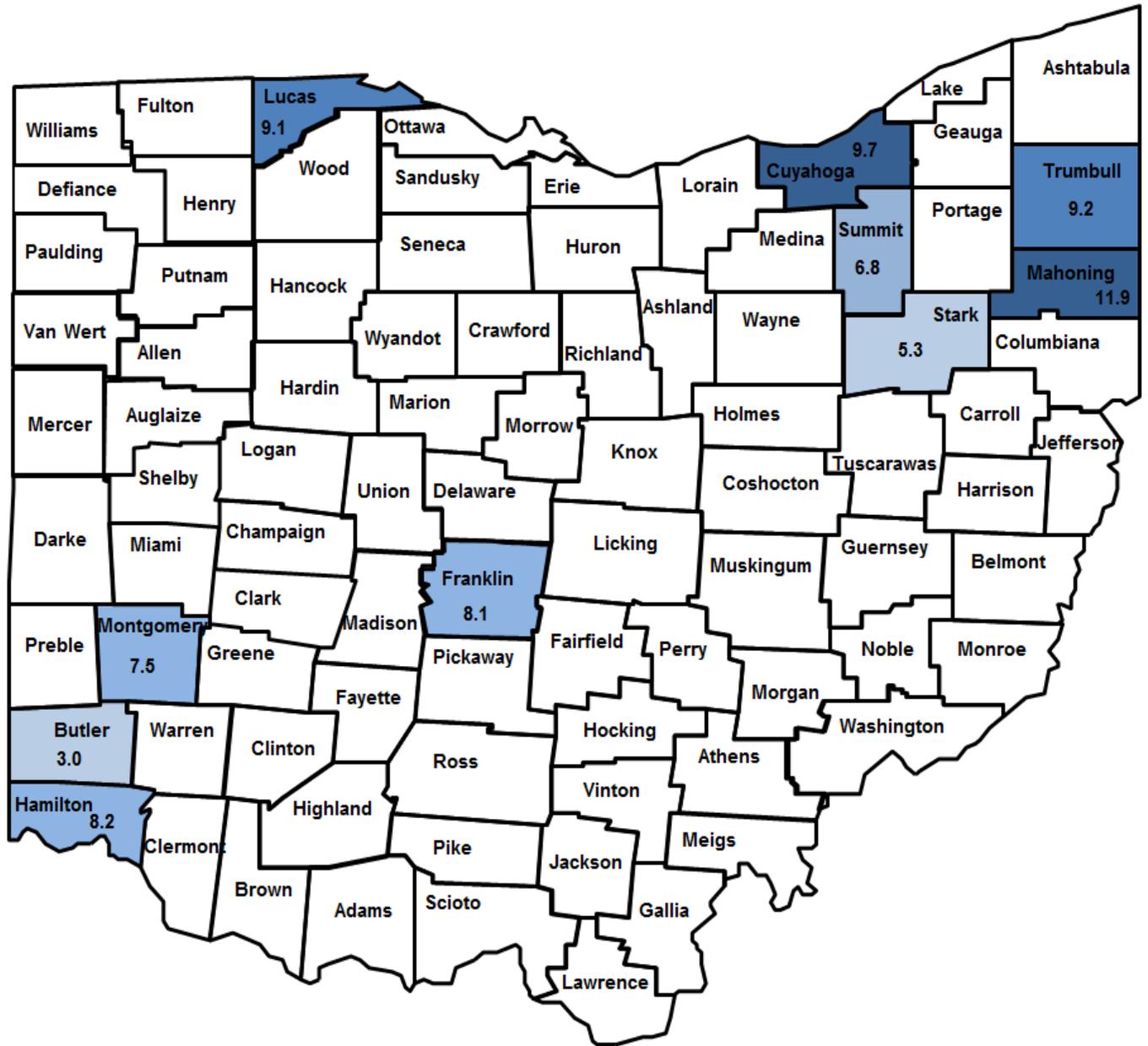
Table: Homicide Rates by County of Residence in Ohio, 2012

County	Deaths	Rate	County	Deaths	Rate	County	Deaths	Rate
Adams	1	*	Hamilton	66	8.2	Noble	2	*
Allen	8	*	Hancock	0	*	Ottawa	0	*
Ashland	1	*	Hardin	0	*	Paulding	1	*
Ashtabula	4	*	Harrison	0	*	Perry	3	*
Athens	2	*	Henry	1	*	Pickaway	1	*
Auglaize	0	*	Highland	2	*	Pike	3	*
Belmont	2	*	Hocking	2	*	Portage	6	*
Brown	2	*	Holmes	0	*	Preble	2	*
Butler	11	3.0	Huron	0	*	Putnam	0	*
Carroll	0	*	Jackson	2	*	Richland	2	*
Champaign	2	*	Jefferson	4	*	Ross	0	*
Clark	5	*	Knox	1	*	Sandusky	1	*
Clermont	1	*	Lake	2	*	Scioto	5	*
Clinton	0	*	Lawrence	1	*	Seneca	0	*
Columbiana	7	*	Licking	7	*	Shelby	0	*
Coshocton	1	*	Logan	0	*	Stark	23	5.3
Crawford	0	*	Lorain	9	*	Summit	27	6.8
Cuyahoga	123	9.7	Lucas	40	9.1	Trumbull	12	9.2
Darke	0	*	Madison	1	*	Tuscarawas	1	*
Defiance	0	*	Mahoning	28	11.9	Union	0	*
Delaware	1	*	Marion	1	*	Van Wert	0	*
Erie	8	*	Medina	2	*	Vinton	2	*
Fairfield	2	*	Meigs	1	*	Warren	1	*
Fayette	0	*	Mercer	1	*	Washington	1	*
Franklin	97	8.1	Miami	2	*	Wayne	3	*
Fulton	0	*	Monroe	0	*	Williams	0	*
Gallia	4	*	Montgomery	40	7.5	Wood	5	*
Geauga	5	*	Morgan	1	*	Wyandot	0	*
Greene	3	*	Morrow	0	*	Total	610	5.3
Guernsey	3	*	Muskingum	2	*			

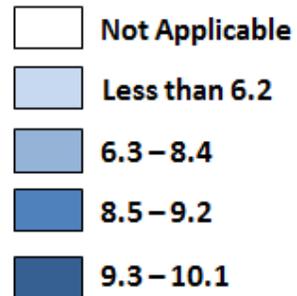
*Rates suppressed for counts <10. Rates are expressed per 100,000.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Map: Homicide Rates by County of Residence in Ohio, 2012



Rate per 100,000 persons



Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Deaths of Undetermined Intent

Table: Deaths of Undetermined Intent Rates by County of Residence in Ohio, 2012

County	Deaths	Rate	County	Deaths	Rate	County	Deaths	Rate
Adams	0	*	Hamilton	17	2.1	Noble	0	*
Allen	1	*	Hancock	1	*	Ottawa	0	*
Ashland	1	*	Hardin	2	*	Paulding	0	*
Ashtabula	0	*	Harrison	0	*	Perry	1	*
Athens	1	*	Henry	0	*	Pickaway	0	*
Auglaize	0	*	Highland	2	*	Pike	1	*
Belmont	0	*	Hocking	0	*	Portage	1	*
Brown	1	*	Holmes	0	*	Preble	0	*
Butler	8	*	Huron	1	*	Putnam	0	*
Carroll	0	*	Jackson	0	*	Richland	0	*
Champaign	1	*	Jefferson	1	*	Ross	1	*
Clark	3	*	Knox	1	*	Sandusky	0	*
Clermont	4	*	Lake	3	*	Scioto	2	*
Clinton	1	*	Lawrence	0	*	Seneca	5	*
Columbiana	1	*	Licking	2	*	Shelby	0	*
Coshocton	0	*	Logan	0	*	Stark	4	*
Crawford	0	*	Lorain	2	*	Summit	10	*
Cuyahoga	23	1.8	Lucas	9	*	Trumbull	2	*
Darke	0	*	Madison	2	*	Tuscarawas	1	*
Defiance	0	*	Mahoning	2	*	Union	0	*
Delaware	0	*	Marion	0	*	Van Wert	0	*
Erie	0	*	Medina	5	*	Vinton	1	*
Fairfield	4	*	Meigs	1	*	Warren	1	*
Fayette	1	*	Mercer	0	*	Washington	0	*
Franklin	39	3.3	Miami	0	*	Wayne	0	*
Fulton	0	*	Monroe	0	*	Williams	0	*
Gallia	0	*	Montgomery	8	*	Wood	0	*
Geauga	1	*	Morgan	1	*	Wyandot	0	*
Greene	2	*	Morrow	1	*	Total	185	1.6
Guernsey	0	*	Muskingum	2	*			

*Rates suppressed for counts <10. Rates are expressed per 100,000 persons.

Sources: ODH, OH-VDRS and Vital Statistics

Appendix C: Additional Acknowledgments

Law Enforcement Agencies

Adams County Sheriff's Office
Addyston Police Department
Adena Health System Police Department
Akron Police Department
Albany Police Department
Allen County Sheriff's Office
Alliance Police Department
Amberley Village Police Department
Amelia Police Department
American Twp. Police Department
Amesville Police Department
Amherst Police Department
Andover Police Department
Ansonia Police Department
Appalachian Behavioral Healthcare Police Department
Arcanum Police Department
Arlington Heights Police Department
Ashland Police Department
Ashley Police Department
Ashtabula County Sheriff's Office
Ashtabula Police Department
Athens County Sheriff's Office
Athens Police Department
Auglaize County Sheriff's Office
Aurora Police Department
Austintown Twp. Police Department
Avon Lake Police Department
Avon Police Department
Baltimore Police Department
Barberton Police Department
Batavia Police Department
Bath Twp. Police Department
Bay View Police Department
Bay Village Police Department
Bazetta Twp. Police Department
Beach City Police Department
Beachwood Police Department
Beaver Township Police Department
Beavercreek Police Department
Bedford Heights Police Department
Bedford Police Department
Bellbrook Police Department
Bellefontaine Police Department
Bellville Police Department
Belmont County Sheriff
Belpre Police Department
Bentleyville Police Department
Berea Police Department
Berkey Police Department
Berlin Heights Police Department
Bethel Police Department
Bexley Police Department
Blanchester Police Department
Blendon Twp. Police Department
Bloomdale Police Department
Blue Ash Police Department
Bluffton Police Department
Boardman Police Department
Boardman Twp. Police Department
Boone County Sheriff's Office, Kentucky
Boston Heights Police Department
Bowersville Police Department
Bowling Green Police Department
Bowling Green State University Police Department
Braceville Police Department
Bradner Police Department
Brady Lake Police Department
Bratenahl Police Department
Bratenahl Village Police Department
Brecksville Police Department
Brecksville Veterans Administration Police Dept.
Brewster Police Department
Brice Police Department
Brimfield Police Department
Brimfield Twp. Police Department

Broadview Heights Police Department
 Brook Park Police Department
 Brookfield Twp. Police Department
 Brooklyn Heights Police Department
 Brooklyn Heights Village Police Department
 Brooklyn Police Department
 Brookville Police Department
 Brown County Sheriff
 Brunswick Hills Police Department
 Brunswick Hills Twp Police Department
 Brunswick Police Department
 Bryan Police Department
 Buchtel Police Department
 Buckeye Lake Police Department
 Butler County Metro Parks
 Butler County Sheriff's Office
 Butler Police Department
 Butler Twp. Police Department
 Cambridge Police Department
 Campbell Police Department
 Canal Fulton Police Department
 Canfield Police Department
 Canton Police Department
 Capital University Police Department
 Carleton Police Department (Michigan)
 Carlisle Police Department
 Carroll County Sheriff's Office
 Carroll Police Department
 Carrollton Police Department
 Case Western Reserve University Police Dept.
 Castalia Police Department
 Catawba Police Department
 Cedarville Police Department
 Celina Police Department
 Centerville Police Department
 Central State University Police Department
 Chagrin Falls Police Department
 Champaign County Sheriff's Office
 Champion Twp. Police Department
 Cheviot Police Department
 Chillicothe Police Department
 Cincinnati Police Department
 Cincinnati State College Campus Police Dept.
 City of St. Mary's Police Department
 Clark County Park District
 Clark County Sheriff's Office
 Clay Twp. Police Department
 Clayton Police Department
 Clearcreek Twp. Police Department
 Clearfork Reservoir Police Department
 Clermont County Sheriff's Office
 Cleveland Clinic Police Department
 Cleveland Heights Police Department
 Cleveland Metro Housing Police Dept.
 Cleveland Metropark Police Department
 Cleveland Metroparks Ranger Department
 Cleveland Police Department
 Cleveland State University Police Department
 Cleves Police Department
 Clinton County Sheriff's Office
 Clyde Police Department
 Clinton Twp. Police Department
 Coitsville Twp. Police Department
 Colerain Twp. Police Department
 College of Mount St. Joseph Police Department
 Columbiana County Sheriff's Office
 Columbiana Police Department
 Columbus Airport Authority
 Columbus and Franklin County Metro Parks
 Columbus Police Department
 Columbus State Community College Police Dept.
 Conneaut Police Department
 Coolville Police Department
 Copley Police Department
 Cortland Police Department
 Coshocton County Sheriff's Office
 Covington Kentucky Police Department
 Craig Beach Police Department
 Crawford County Sheriff's Office
 Crescent Springs Police Department
 CSX Railroad Police Department
 Cuyahoga Community College Police Department
 Cuyahoga County Correctional Center
 Cuyahoga County Sheriff's Office
 Cuyahoga Falls Police Department
 Cuyahoga Heights Police Department
 Cuyahoga Metropolitan Housing Authority Police Dept.
 Darke County Sheriff's Office
 Dayton International Airport Police Department

Dayton Police Department
Dearborn County Sheriff's Office
Deer Park Police Department
Defiance County Sheriff's Office
Delaware County Sheriff's Office
Delaware Police Department
Delhi Twp. Police Department
Delphos Police Department
Denison University Police Department
Donnelsville Police Department
Dover Police Department
Dresden Police Department
Dublin Police Department
East Canton Police Department
East Cleveland Police Department
East Liverpool Police Department
East Palestine Police Department
Eastlake Police Department
Edgerton Police Department
Elida Police Department
Elmwood Place Police Department
Elyria Police Department
Englewood Police Department
Enon Police Department
Erie County Sheriff's Office
Erie MetroParks Police Department
Erlanger Police Department
Euclid Police Department
Evendale Police Department
Fairborn Police Department
Fairfax Police Department
Fairfield County Sheriff's Office
Fairfield Medical Center Police
Fairfield Police Department
Fairfield Twp. Police Department
Fairlawn Police Department
Fairport Harbor Police Department
Fairview Park Police Department
Fayette County Sheriff's Office
Felicity Police Department
Findlay Police Department
Five Rivers Metro Parks Police Dept.
Five Rivers Metroparks
Florence Police Department, Kentucky
Forest Park Police Department

Fort Mitchell Police Department
Fort Shawnee Police Department
Fostoria Police Department
Fowler Township Police Department
Franklin County Sheriff's Office
Franklin Police Department
Franklin Twp. Police Department - Franklin
Frazeysburg Police Department
Fremont Police Department
Fulton County Sheriff's Office
Gahanna Police Department
Gallion Police Department
Gallia County Sheriff's Office
Garfield Heights Police Dept.
Garrettsville Police Department
Gates Mills Village Police Department
Geauga County Sheriff's Office
Genesis Healthcare Police Department
Geneva Police Department
Geneva-on-the-Lake Police Department
Genoa Twp. Police Department
Georgetown Police Department
German Twp. Police Department - Clark
German Twp. Police Department - Montgomery
Germantown Police Department
Girard Police Department
Glendale Police Department
Glenwillow Police Department
Glouster Police Department
Golf Manor Police Department
Goshen Police Department
Goshen Township Police Department
Goshen Twp Police Department - Clermont
Goshen Twp. Police Department - Mahoning
Grafton Police Department
Grand River Police Department
Grandview Heights Police Department
Grandview Medical Center Police Department
Granville Police Department
Great Parks of Hamilton County
Greater Cleveland Regional Transit Authority
Green Twp. Police Department
Greene County Park District Ranger Unit
Greene County Sheriff's Office

Greenfield City Police Department
Greenhills Police Department
Greenville Police Department
Grove City Police Department
Groveport Police Department
Hamilton County District Park Rangers
Hamilton County Sheriff's Office
Hamilton Police Department
Hamilton Twp. Police Department
Hancock County Sheriff's Office
Hanoverton Police Department
Harrisburg Police Department
Harrison Police Department
Harrison Township Police Department
Hartford Twp. Police Department
Hartford Village Police Department
Hartville Police Department
Harveysburg Police Department
Haskins Police Department
Heartland Behavioral Health Care
Heath Police Department
Hebron Police Department
Highland County Sheriff's Office
Highland Heights Police Department
Highland Hills Police Department
Highland Police Department
Hilliard Police Department
Hills And Dales Police Department
Hillsboro Police Department
Hinckley Twp. Police Department
Hiram Police Department
Hocking College Police Department
Hocking County Sheriff
Holden Arboretum Police Department
Holland Police Department
Holmes County Sheriff's Office
Howland Twp. Police Department
Hubbard City Police Department
Hubbard Twp. Police Department
Huber Heights Police Department
Hudson Police Department
Humility of Mary Health Partners
Hunting Valley Police Department
Huron County Sheriff's Office

Huron Police Department
Independence Police Department
Indian Hill Police Department
Ironton Police Department
Jackson County Sheriff's Office
Jackson Police Department (MI)
Jackson Police Department
Jackson Township Police Department
Jackson Twp. Police Department - Mahoning
Jackson Twp. Police Department - Montgomery
Jackson Twp. Police Department - Stark
Jamestown Police Department
Jefferson County Sheriff's Office
Jefferson Police Department
John Carroll University Campus Safety
Johnny Appleseed Metropolitan Park District
Johnstown Police Department
Kelleys Island Police Department
Kent Police Department
Kent State University Police Department
Kettering Police Department
KeyBank Police Department
Kinsman Twp. Police Department
Kipton Police Department
Kirksville Police Department
Kirtland Hills Police Department
Kirtland Police Department
Knox County Sheriff's Office
LaGrange Police Department
Lake County Sheriff's Office
Lake Metroparks Police Department
Lake Township Police Department
Lake Township Police Department - Wood
Lakeland Community College Police Department
Lakewood Police Department
Lancaster Police Department
Lawrence County Sheriff's Office
Lawrence Twp. Police Department
Lebanon Police Department
Leesburg Police Department
Leetonia Police Department
Lexington Police Department
Liberty Twp. Police Department
Licking County Sheriff's Office

Licking Memorial Hospital Police Department
Lima Parks Department
Lima Police Department
Lincoln Heights Police Department
Lindner Center of Hope Police Department
Linndale Village Police Department
Lisbon Police Department
Lithopolis Police Department
Liverpool Twp. Police Department
Lockland Police Department
Lodi Police Department
Logan County Sheriff's Office
Logan Police Department
London Police Department
Lorain County Metro Parks
Lorain County Sheriff's Office
Lorain Police Department
Lordstown Police Department
Lordstown Village Police Department
Louisville Police Department
Loveland Police Department
Lowellville Police Department
Lucas County Sheriff's Office
Luckey Police Department
Lynchburg Police Department
Lyndhurst Police Department
Macedonia Police Department
Madeira Police Department
Madison Police Department
Madison Twp. Police Department - Franklin
Madison Twp. Police Department - Lake
Madison Village Police Department
Magnolia Police Department
Mahoning County Sheriff's Office
Maineville Police Department
Mansfield City Park Police
Mansfield Police Department
Mantua Police Department
Maple Heights Police Department
Marietta Police Department
Mariemont Police Department
Marion Police Department
Marion Twp. Police Department
Marlboro Twp. Police Department

Marysville Police Department
Mason Police Department
Mason Police Department - Warren
Massillon Police Department
Maumee Police Department
Mayfield Heights Police Department
Mayfield Village Police Department
McDonald Police Department
McDonald Village Police Department
Mechanicsburg Police Department
Medina County Park District
Medina County Sheriff's Office
Medina Police Department
Medina Twp. Police Department
Meigs County Sheriff's Office
Mentor Police Department
Mentor-on-the-Lake Police Department
Mercy Health Partners Public Safety Department
Mercy Regional Police
Metro Parks, Serving Summit County
MetroHealth Police Department
Miami County Sheriff's Office
Miami Twp. Police Department - Clermont
Miami Twp. Police Department – Montgomery
Miami University Police
Miami University Police Department
Miamisburg Police Department
Middleburg Heights Police Department
Middleport Police Department
Middletown Police Department
Mifflin Twp. Police Department
Milan Police Department
Milford Police Department
Mill Creek MetroParks Police Department
Millersport Police Department
Milton Twp. Police Department
Minerva Park Police Department
Minerva Police Department
Mogadore Police Department
Monroe County Sheriff's Office
Monroe Police Department
Montgomery County Sheriff's Office
Montgomery Developmental Center
Montgomery Police Department

Montville Township Police Department
Moraine Police Department
Moreland Hills Police Department
Morgan County Sheriff's Office
Morrow County Sheriff's Office
Morrow Police Department
Mount Healthy Police Department
Mount Vernon Police Department
Mowrystown Police Department
Mt. Orab Police Department
Munroe Falls Police Department
Muskingum County Sheriff's Office
Muskingum University Police Department
Napoleon Police Department
Navarre Police Department
Nelsonville Police Department
New Albany Police Department
New Boston Police Department
New Concord Police Department
New Franklin Police Department
New Lebanon Police Department
New Lexington Police Department
New Madison Police Department
New Miami Police Department
New Middletown Police Department
New Paris Police Department
New Richmond Police Department
New Waterford Police Department
Newark Police Department
Newburgh Heights Police Department
Newport Police Department, Kentucky
Newton Falls Police Department
Newtownsville Police Department
Newtown Police Department
Niles Police Department
Norfolk Southern Railway Police Department
North Baltimore Police Department
North Canton Police Department
North College Hill Police Department
North Hampton Police Department
North Kingsville Police Department
North Olmsted Police Department
North Perry Police Department
North Randall Police Department

North Ridgeville Police Department
North Royalton Police Department
Northcoast Behavioral Healthcare - Cleveland Campus
Northcoast Behavioral Healthcare - Northfield Campus
Northfield Village Police Department
Northwest Ohio Developmental Center
Northwest Ohio Psychiatric Hospital Police Department
Northwood Police Department
Norton Police Department
Norwalk Police Department
Norwood Police Department
Notre Dame College Police Department
Oak Harbor Police Department
Oakwood Police Department - Montgomery
Oakwood Village Police Department
Oberlin Police Department
Obetz Police Department
ODPS - Investigative Unit Headquarters
Ohio Casino Control Commission
Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources
Ohio Dept. of Natural Resources - Division of Forestry
Ohio Dept. of Taxation
Ohio Health Police Department
Ohio House of Representatives
Ohio Senate
Ohio State Fire Marshal
Ohio State Highway Patrol
Ohio University Police Department
Ohio Veterans Home Police Department
Ohio Wesleyan University
Olmsted Falls Police Department
Olmsted Township Police Department
Ontario Police Department
Orange Village Police Department
Oregon Police Department
Orwell Police Department
Ostrander Police Department
Ottawa County Sheriff's Office
Ottawa Hills Police Department
Otterbein Police Department
Owens Community College Dept. of Public Safety
Owensville Police Department
Oxford Police Department

Oxford Twp. Police Department
Painesville Police Department
Parma Heights Police Department
Parma Police Department
Pataskala Police Department
Pemberville Police Department
Pendleton County Sheriff's Office
Peninsula Police Department
Pepper Pike Police Department
Perkins Twp. Police Department
Perry County Sheriff's Office
Perry Twp. Police Department - Allen
Perry Twp. Police Department - Columbiana
Perry Twp. Police Department - Franklin
Perry Twp. Police Department - Montgomery
Perry Twp. Police Department - Stark
Perry Village Police Department
Perrysburg Police Department
Perrysburg Twp. Police Department
Phillipsburg Police Department
Pickerington Police Department
Pike County Sheriff's Office
Pierce Twp. Police Department
Pioneer Police Department
Piqua Police Department
Poland Twp. Police Department
Poland Village Police Department
Port Clinton Police Department
Portage County Sheriff's Office
Portage Police Department
Portsmouth Police Department
Powell Police Department
Preble County Sheriff's Office
Preservation Parks of Delaware County
Put-In-Bay Police Department
Putname County Sheriff's Office
Ravenna Police Department
Reading Police Department
Reminderville Police Department
Republic N&T Railway (Republic Steel)
Reynoldsburg Police Department
Richfield Police Department
Richland County Sheriff's Office
Richmond Heights Police Department

Richwood Police Department
Ripley County Sheriff's Office
Ripley Police Department
Risingsun Police Department
Rittman Police Department
Riverside Police Department
Roaming Shores Police Department
Robinson Memorial Hospital Police Department
Rocky River Police Department
Rogers Police Department
Roseville Police Department
Ross County Sheriff's Office
Ross Township Police Department
Rossford Police Department
Sagamore Hills Police Department
Sagamore Hills Twp. Police Department
Saint Bernard Police Department
Saint Clair Twp. Police Department
Saint Louisville Police Department
Saint Rita's Medical Center
Salem Police Department
Salem Township Police Department
Salineville Police Department
Sandusky Police Department
Sandusky Police/Cedar Point Division
Sardinia Police Department
Scioto County Sheriff's Office
Sebring Police Department
Seven Hills Police Department
Seven Mile Police Department
Seville Police Department
Shaker Heights Police Department
Sharon Twp. Police Department
Sharonville Police Department
Shawnee Hills Police Department
Shawnee State University
Shawnee Twp. Police Department
Sheffield Lake Police Department
Sheffield Village Police Department
Shelby County Sheriff's Office
Shelby Police Department
Sidney Police Department
Silver Lake Police Department
Silverton Police Department

Sinclair Community College Police Department
 Smith Twp. Police Department
 Solon Police Department
 South Amherst Police Department
 South Charleston Police Department
 South Euclid Police Department
 South Russell Police Department
 South Vienna Police Department
 South Zanesville Police Department
 Southwest General Police Department
 Southwest Ohio Developmental Center
 Spencer Police Department
 Spencerville Police Department
 Springboro Police Department
 Springdale Police Department
 Springfield Police Department
 Springfield Twp. Police Department - Hamilton
 Springfield Twp. Police Department - Mahoning
 Springfield Twp. Police Department – Summit
 St. Bernard Police Department
 St. Clair Township Police Department
 St. Mary's Police Department
 Stark County Park District Enforcement Division
 Stark County Sheriff's Office
 State of Ohio Auditor's Office
 Stow Police Department
 Streetsboro Police Department
 Strongsville Police Department
 Struthers Police Department
 Sugar Grove Police Department
 Sugarcreek Twp. Police Department
 Summa Health Protective Services/Police
 Summit Behavioral Healthcare Police
 Summit County Sheriff's Office
 Summitville Police Department
 Sunbury Police Department
 Swanton Police Department
 Sylvania Police Department
 Sylvania Twp. Police Department
 Tallmadge Police Department
 Terrace Park Police Department
 The Ohio State University Police Division
 Tiffin Police Department
 Timberlake Police Department
 Toledo Metropolitan Park District/Ranger Department
 Toledo Police Department
 Toledo/Lucas County Port Authority Police Dept. Swanton
 Toronto Police Department
 Tremont City Police Department
 Trenton Police Department
 Trotwood Police Department
 Trumbull County Sheriff's Office
 Tuscarawas County Sheriff's Office
 Twin Valley Behavioral Healthcare - Franklin
 Twinsburg Police Department
 UC Health Department of Public Safety
 Union City Police Department
 Union County Sheriff's Office
 Union Police Department
 Union Township Police Department
 Union Twp. Police Department - Clermont
 Union Twp. Police Department - Licking
 Uniontown Police Department
 University Circle Police Department
 University Heights Police Department
 University Hospitals Cleveland Medical Center
 University of Akron Police Department
 University of Cincinnati Campus Police Department
 University of Dayton Police Department
 University of Toledo Police Department
 Upper Arlington Police Department
 Upper Sandusky Police Department
 Urbana Police Department
 Utica Police Department
 Valley View Police Department
 Valleyview Police Department
 Vandalia Police Department
 Vermilion Police Department
 Versailles Police Department
 Vienna Twp. Police Department
 Village Township Police Department
 Vinton County Sheriff's Office
 Wadsworth Police Department
 Waite Hill Police Department
 Walbridge Police Department
 Walsh University Police Department
 Walton Hills Police Department
 Warren County Sheriff's Office

Warren Police Department
Warren Twp. Police Department
Warrensville Developmental Center
Warrensville Heights Police Department
Washington County Sheriff's Office
Washington Township Police Department
Washington Twp. Police Department - Lucas
Washingtonville Police Department
Waterville Police Department
Waterville Twp. Police Department
Wayne County Sheriff's Office
Wayne Police Department
Waynesburg Police Department
Waynesville Police Department
Weathersfield Twp. Police Department
Wellington Police Department
Wellsville Police Department
West Carrollton Police Department
West Chester Police Department
West Farmington Police Department
West Millgrove Police Department
West Milton Police Department
West Union Police Department
Westerville Police Department
Westfield Center Police Department
Westlake Police Department
Whitehall Police Department
Whitehouse Police Department
Wickliffe Police Department
Wilberforce University Police Department
Willard Police Department
Williamsburg Police Department
Willoughby Hills Police Department
Willoughby Police Department
Willowick Police Department
Wilmington Police Department
Wilmot Police Department
Windham Police Department
Wintersville Police Department
Wittenberg University Police Department
Wood County Park District
Wood County Sheriff's Office
Woodlawn Police Department
Woodmere Police Department

Woodsfield Police Department
Wooster Police Department
Worthington Police Department
Wright State University Police Department
Wyandot County Sheriff's Office
Wyoming Police Department
Xavier University Police Department
Xenia Police Department
Yellow Springs Police Department
Youngstown Developmental Center
Youngstown Police Department
Youngstown State University Police Department
Zanesville Police Department

Coroner's/Medical Examiner's Offices

Adams County Coroner's Office
Allen County Coroner's Office
Ashland County Coroner's Office
Ashtabula County Coroner's Office
Athens County Coroner's Office
Auglaize County Coroner's Office
Belmont County Coroner's Office
Brown County Coroner's Office
Butler County Coroner's Office
Carroll County Coroner's Office
Champaign County Coroner's Office
Clark County Coroner's Office
Clermont County Coroner's Office
Clinton County Coroner's Office
Columbiana County Coroner's Office
Coshocton County Coroner's Office
Crawford County Coroner's Office
Cuyahoga County Medical Examiner's Office
Darke County Coroner's Office
Defiance County Coroner's Office
Delaware County Coroner's Office
Erie County Coroner's Office
Fairfield County Coroner's Office
Fayette County Coroner's Office
Franklin County Coroner's Office
Fulton County Coroner's Office
Gallia County Coroner's Office
Geauga County Coroner's Office
Greene County Coroner's Office
Guernsey County Coroner's Office
Hamilton County Coroner's Office
Hancock County Coroner's Office
Hardin County Coroner's Office
Harrison County Coroner's Office
Henry County Coroner's Office
Highland County Coroner's Office
Hocking County Coroner's Office
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Huron County Coroner's Office
Jackson County Coroner's Office
Jefferson County Coroner's Office
Knox County Coroner's Office
Lake County Coroner's Office
Lawrence County Coroner's Office

Licking County Coroner's Office
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Lorain County Coroner's Office
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Morrow County Coroner's Office
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Ottawa County Coroner's Office
Paulding County Coroner's Office
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Pickaway County Coroner's Office
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Portage County Coroner's Office
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Putnam County Coroner's Office
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Glossary

Violent death - A death due to the intentional use of physical force against oneself, another person, or against a community or group.

Incident - The national reporting system is incident-based rather than victim-based. Incidents include a single violent death, two or more suicides, two or more homicides, homicides followed by suicides, or an unintentional firearm death combined with one or more suicides. The inclusion of two or more deaths in a single incident is based on the timing of the injuries rather than the timing of the deaths and the establishment of a clear link between victims. In order to be considered as the same incident, the fatal injuries must have been inflicted within a 24-hour period.

Manner of death - The way in which the death was caused. This could be due to a suicide, homicide, unintentional or undetermined death.

Method of death - The weapon or instrument employed to administer the fatal injury.

Suicide - A death resulting from the intentional use of force against oneself. A preponderance of evidence should indicate that the use of force was intentional. Only persons ages 10 or older can have the violent death classified as a suicide.

Homicide - A death resulting from the intentional use of force or power, threatened or actual, against another person, group or community. A preponderance of evidence must indicate that the use of force was intentional.

Blunt instruments – Clubs, bats, rocks or other similar objects used to inflict the injury.

Alcohol problem – There is evidence that the victim has been diagnosed as suffering with alcohol dependence.

Criminal legal problem – The victim had recent criminal problems such as an arrest or police pursuit that appeared to contribute to the death.

Depressed mood –The victim had been perceived by self or others as having recent depression symptoms at the time of the injury.

Drug involvement – Drug dealing or illegal drug use is suspected to have played a role in precipitating the incident.

Financial problem – The victim was experiencing financial problems such as bankruptcy, overwhelming debt, or a home or business foreclosure at the time of the incident and these problems contributed to their death.

Gang-related – Gang rivalry or gang activities are suspected to have played a role in precipitating the incident.

Mental health problem – The victim had been identified as having a current mental health problem.

Mental health treatment –The victim had been currently receiving mental health treatment. Treatment can include seeing a psychiatrist for a mental health problem or receiving a prescription for psychiatric drugs.

Physical health problem – The victim was experiencing physical health problems that appeared to have contributed to the death. Physical health problems could include a debilitating disease, chronic pain or a terminal disease.

Other relationship problem – The victim had problems with a family member, friend or associate (other than intimate partner) that appeared to have contributed to the death.

Substance use problem – The victim was perceived to have a problem with drugs other than alcohol.

Crisis – The victim experienced a crisis within two weeks of the incident or a crisis was imminent within two weeks of the incident.

Intimate partner violence – The death is related to a conflict between current or former intimate partners.

Personal weapons - include fists, feet, and hands in actions such as punching, kicking or hitting. Manual strangulation is not categorized as personal weapons, but rather as strangulation.

Undetermined intent - A death resulting from the use of force or power against oneself or another person for which the evidence indicating manner of death is insufficient to determine intent.

Unintentional firearm death- A death resulting from a penetrating injury or gunshot wound from a weapon that uses a powder charge to fire a projectile and for which a preponderance of evidence indicates that the shooting was not directed intentionally at the victim.

Legal intervention - A death when the decedent was killed by a police officer, military police officer or other peace officer (person with specified legal authority to use deadly force) acting in the line of duty. Legal executions are not included in the national system (NVDRS) or in the state system (OHVDRS) as legal intervention deaths.

Terrorism-related death - Homicides or suicides that result from events that are labeled by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) as acts of terrorism.

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