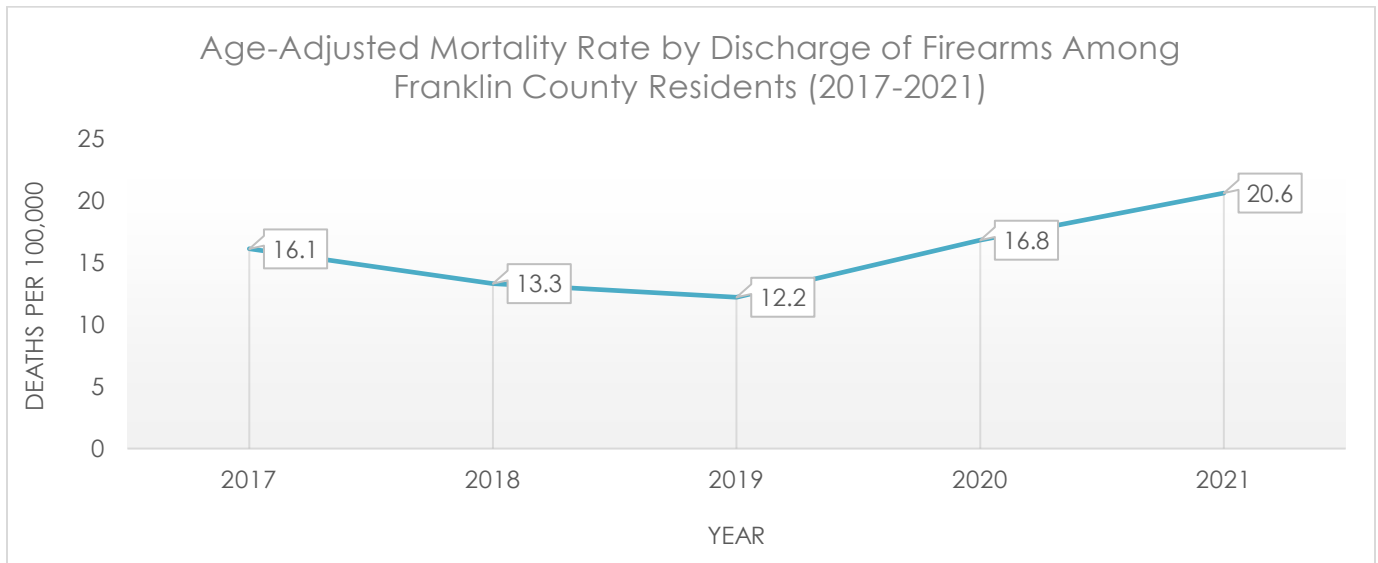


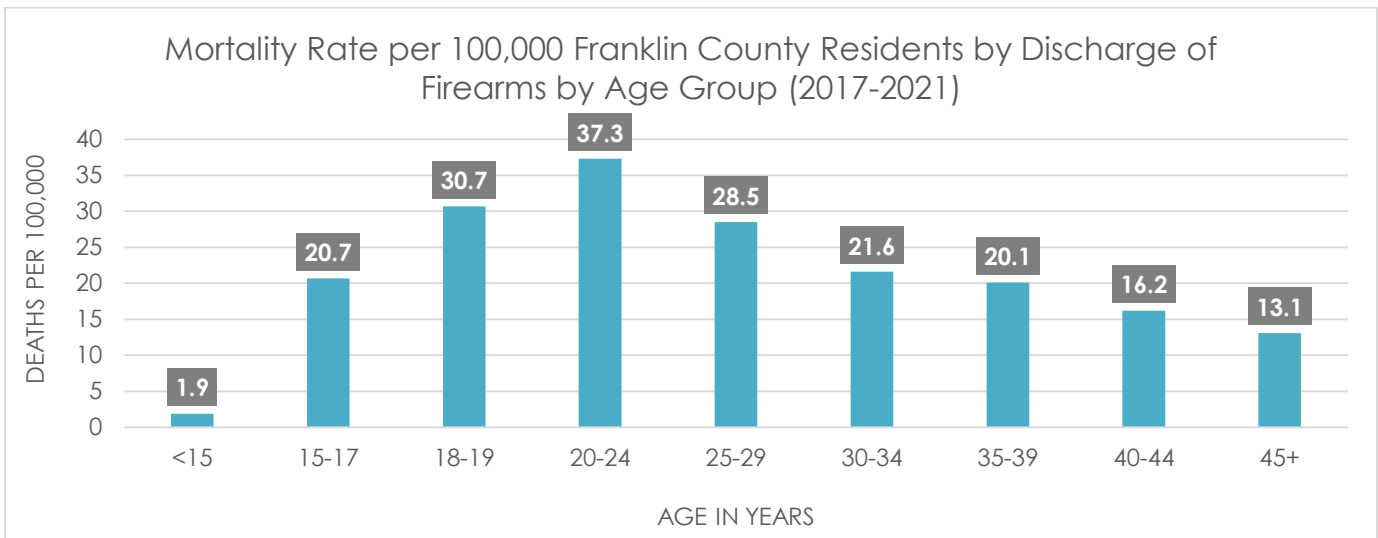


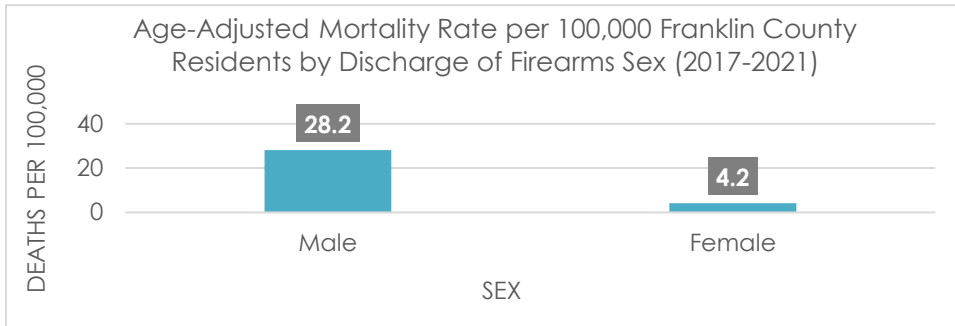
### Gun-Related Mortality

From 2017 through 2021, there were 1,066 total recorded deaths by discharge of firearms among Franklin County residents and the number of gun-related deaths increased from 16.1 to 20.6 deaths per 100,000 residents. The age-adjusted death rate during the entire 5-year period was 16.2 deaths per 100,000 Franklin County residents.



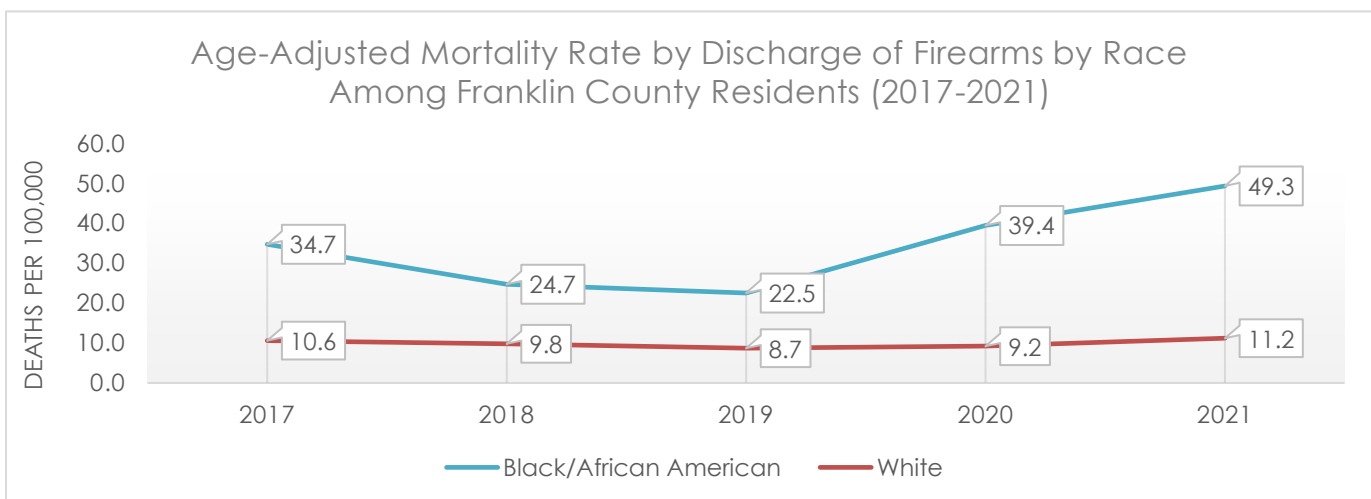
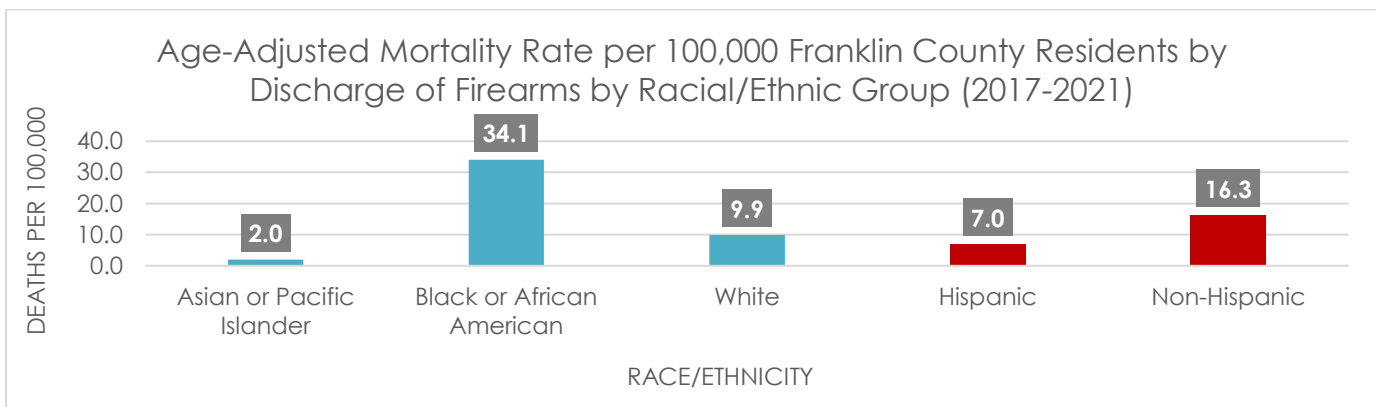
Overall, 12.1% of gun-related deaths from 2017 through 2021 were among residents under the age of 20 and 44.5% were among residents under the age of 30.<sup>1</sup> The 20–24-year age group had the highest mortality rate at 37.3 deaths per 100,000 residents, followed by the 18-19-year age group at 30.7.<sup>1</sup>





The age-adjusted death rate by discharge of firearms is 6.7 times higher among male residents (28.2 deaths per 100,000) than among female residents (4.2 deaths per 100,000) in Franklin County. This trend is consistent each year over the five-year period.

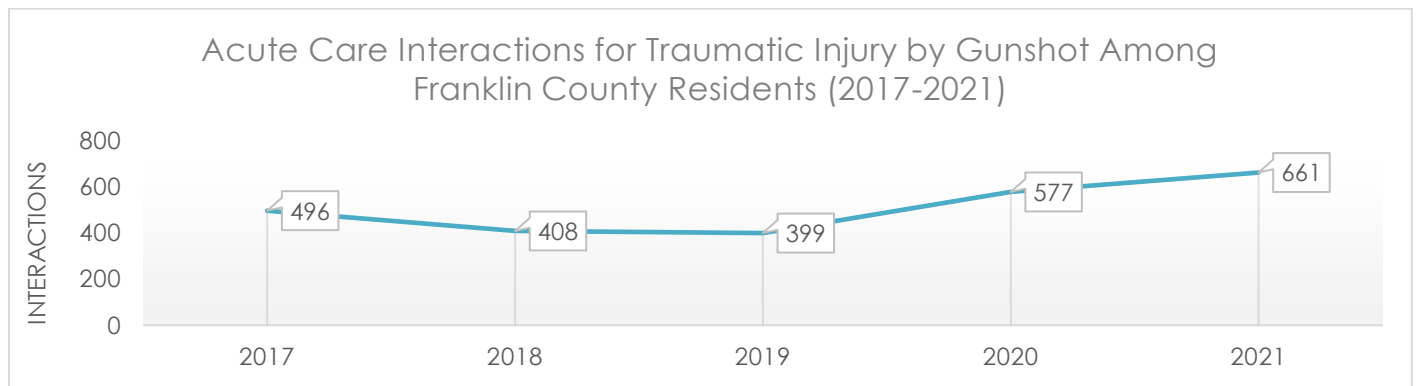
Residents of Franklin County who identify as Black or African American are at higher risk of dying by discharge of firearms when compared to other racial groups. From 2017 to 2021, Black/African American residents had an age-adjusted death rate of 34.1 deaths per 100,000 residents.<sup>1</sup> While a disparity has been consistent over the past 5 years, the gap has widened greatly since 2019.



Mortality data from 2021 are preliminary and the metrics above will be updated upon finalization of the data. Preliminary data shows that over 80 gun-related deaths among Franklin County residents have already occurred in 2022.<sup>1</sup>

### Gun-Related Morbidity

From 2017 through 2021, there were 2,541 acute care interactions reported in emergency departments and urgent cares for gunshot injuries among Franklin County residents, with a 33.3% overall increase in reported interactions during that period.<sup>2</sup> As of June 28, 280 gunshot injuries have been recorded among Franklin County residents in 2022.<sup>2</sup> Similarly to trends in gun-related mortality, gun-related morbidity is observed at a higher rate among young adults, males, and Black or African American residents of Franklin County.<sup>2</sup>



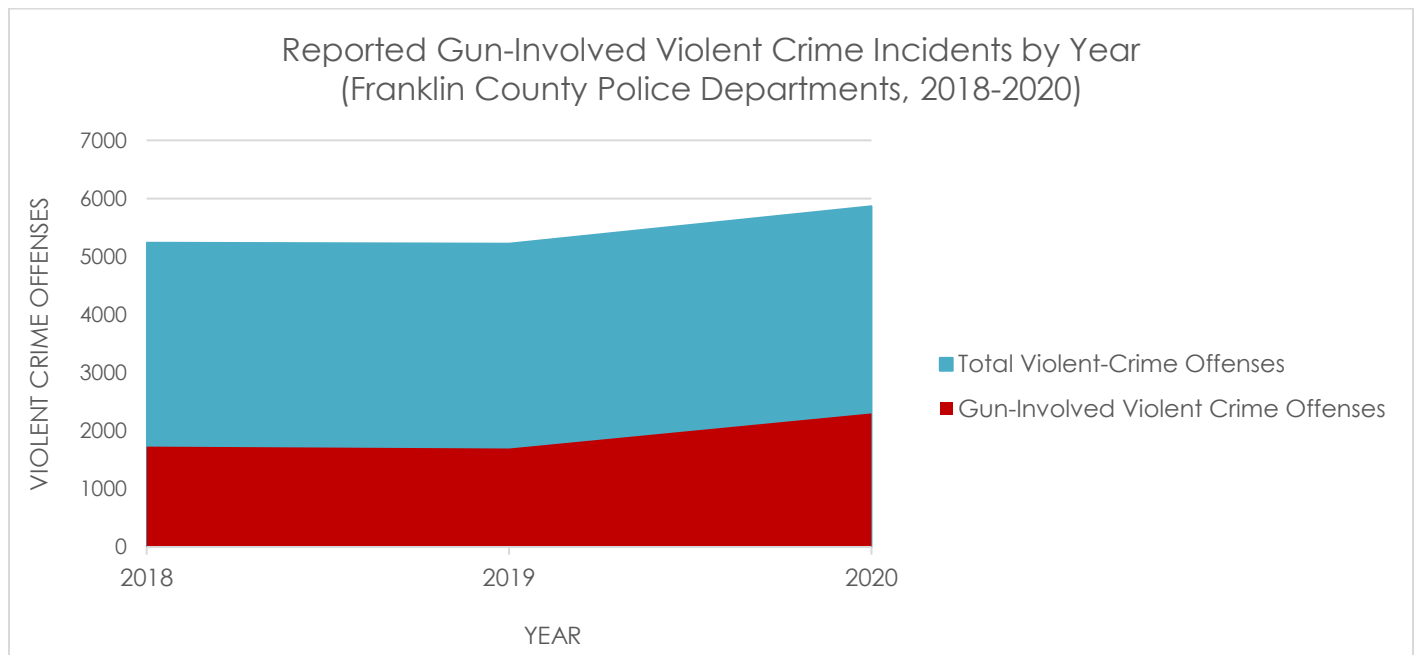
*Reported Acute Care Interactions for Traumatic Injury by Gunshot Among Franklin County Residents by Demographic Group (2017-2021)*

	Population Size	Number of Injuries	Injury Rate (per 10,000)
<b>Age</b>			
<20 years	343,953	461	13.40
20-29 years	212,139	818	38.56
30-49 years	373,655	598	16.00
50-64 years	224,283	126	5.62
65+ years	162,726	108	6.64
Unknown	-	430	-
<b>Sex</b>			
Male	642,797	2,066	32.14
Female	673,959	423	6.28
Unknown	-	52	-
<b>Race</b>			
Asian	71,200	6	0.84
Black or African American	304,051	1,316	43.28
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	463	2	43.20
White	858,933	442	5.15
Other	29,721	7	2.36
Unknown	-	768	-

Gun-Related Crime

From 2016 through 2020, there were over 25,000 violent crime offenses reported by Franklin County police departments to the Federal Bureau of Investigation, approximately 35% of which involved guns or firearms.<sup>3</sup> When considering the offenders of all violent crimes that did and did not involve firearms, approximately 1 in 5 (21.5%) were juveniles ages 10 to 19 years.<sup>3</sup>

From 2018 to 2020, the total number of gun-involved violent crime offenses increased from 1,727 to 2,300.<sup>3</sup> Furthermore, the proportion of total violent crime offenses that involved guns increased from 33.0% in 2018 to 39.2% in 2020.<sup>3</sup>



## Conclusion

In 2020, the age-adjusted death rate by firearm per 100,000 was 15.2 in Ohio<sup>4</sup> and 16.8 in Franklin County<sup>1</sup>, indicating a higher rate of gun-related mortality in the county when compared to the state. Franklin County's youth and young adult population are overly represented in firearm-related deaths and injuries. Similarly, the Black and African American populations in Franklin County have higher death and injury rates compared to the white population. While the Black-white gap in age-adjusted mortality rate by firearms was narrowing from 2017 to 2019, in 2021 it was the largest it had been in the previous 5 years, with Black/African American residents dying at 4.4 times the rate of white residents. Disparities in injury by gun violence are a public health issue that should be addressed with particular consideration given to racial disparities observed over the past 5 years.

## Methodology

Mortality data were pulled from the Ohio Secure Public Health Information Warehouse for the years 2017 through 2021. These data were provided by the Ohio Department of Health. The Department specifically disclaims responsibility for any analyses, interpretations or conclusions. Franklin County Residents deaths are Franklin County residents that died both in and out of Franklin County. The years 2020 and 2021 are considered partial and may be incomplete. Metrics will be updated upon finalization of the data. Age-adjusted death rates represent the rate that would have been observed if all compared populations had the same age distribution. Crude and age-adjusted mortality rates are based on population estimates used and aggregated by the Ohio Department of Health.

The ICD codes for mechanism of death equal to firearm are: \*U01.4,W32-W34,X72-X74,X93- X95,Y22-Y24,Y35.0.<sup>5</sup> The total number of deaths by firearm can be broken down as follows:

- *Accidental discharge of firearms: W32-W34*
- *Intentional self-harm (suicide) by discharge of firearms: X72-X74*
- *Assault (homicide) by discharge of firearms: \*U01.4, X93-X95*
- *Discharge of firearms, undetermined intent: Y22-Y24*

Population-adjusted injury rates from 2017-2021 for gunshot-related acute care interactions were calculated using U.S. Census population one-year estimates at the mid-point of the time period, 2019, as is recommended by the Centers for Disease Control & Prevention.<sup>6</sup>

The crime data were compiled using all agencies and police departments that overlap with Franklin County and reported data to the Federal Bureau of investigation during the years 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, and 2020. Consistency in data is dependent on consistency of reporting.

*Analyses completed by Franklin County Public Health, Sierra MacEachron, HSP Epidemiology Section.*

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