

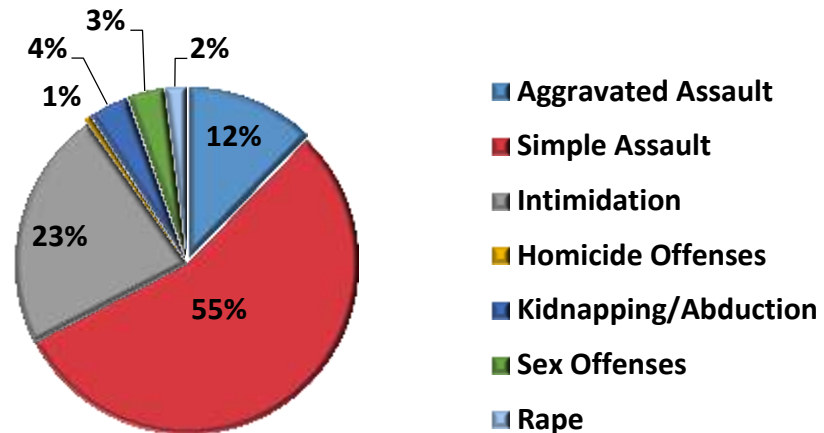
The purpose of this Violence Report is to summarize violence data from various sources for the City of Cleveland. Data includes thematic and hotspot maps of overall violence, sexual assault (rape), homicides, domestic violence, aggravated, and non-aggravated assault, and hotspot analysis of shooting clusters at the neighborhood and Ward level for 2016-2018.

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## Healthy Cleveland Violence Prevention Subcommittee: City of Cleveland Violence Report

**Figure 1: 2016 FBI NIBRS Part 1 Violent Crimes  
Cleveland, Ohio**



2016 FBI NIBRS Part 1 Violent Crime	Total #
Aggravated Assault	2,726
Simple Assault	12,302
Intimidation	5,079
Homicide Offenses	135
Kidnapping/Abduction	829
Sex Offenses	773
Rape	450

## Summary

### Figure 1: 2016 FBI National Incident-Based Reporting Systems

- According to the Uniform Crime Reporting Program (UCR), Part 1 criminal offenses includes murder and non-negligent homicide, rape (legacy & revised), robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, larceny-theft, and arson<sup>1</sup>. Figure 1 displays data from the 2016 FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS) for select Part 1 criminal offenses. In 2016, there were a total of n= 2,726 (12%) cases of aggravated assault, n=12,302 (55%) cases of simple assault, n= 5,079 (23%) cases of intimidation, n=135 (1%) cases of homicides, n=829 (4%) kidnapping/abduction cases, n=773 (3%) sex offenses cases, and n=450 (2%) rape case.

### Neighborhood Thematic Map Summary

- Rates for select Part 1 violent crimes (overall violence, sexual violence, domestic violence, homicide, aggravated assault, and simple assault rates) from 2017 were included in this summary and thematic maps were created of violence rate within the respective Cleveland neighborhoods. Rates are expressed in terms of the number of violent events that would occur in a location per 100,000 residents, (i.e. for every 100,000 residents, Rate x= the number of violent events that will likely occur).
- Overall Violence Rates:** In 2017, residents in the Fairfax neighborhood were impacted by a synergy of high violence rates (overall crime (4219.3), sexual violence (341.0), homicide (2280.1), aggravated assault (2109.7), and non-aggravated assault (4624.2) per 100,000 residents. Approximately 95.4% of Fairfax residents are Black/African American, 36.9% of residents live under poverty, and 27.9% of residents are unemployed.
- Sexual Violence:** Residents in Goodrick-Kirkland Park, Buckeye-Woodhill, and Fairfax experienced rates of sexual violence at 375.1, 347.7, and 341.0 violent events per 100,000 residents, respectively.
- Domestic Violence:** Residents in the St.Clair-Superior, Collinwood-Nottingham, and Kinsman neighborhoods experienced high rates of domestic violence at 4010.6, 3231.6, and 3023.8 violent events per 100,000 residents, respectively.
- Homicide:** Residents in Fairfax experienced homicide rates of 191.8 homicides per 100,000 residents. Union-Miles and Buckeye-Woodhill residents were impacted by homicide rates of 122.7 and 102.0 events per 100,000, respectively.
- Aggravated Assault:** Residents in Fairfax experienced 2109.7 per 100,000-resident aggravated assault rate. St.Clair-Superior and Collinwood-Nottingham residents were impacted by 1825.5 and 1527.7 violent events, respectively.
- Non-Aggravated (Simple) Assault:** Simple assault rates were particularly high for several neighborhoods (Fairfax, Downton, Kinsman, and St.Clair-Superior) with violence rates of 4204.2 to 4624.2 violent events per 100,000.

1. FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System (NIBRS)<https://nibrs.fbi.gov/2016/>

### Neighborhood Demographics

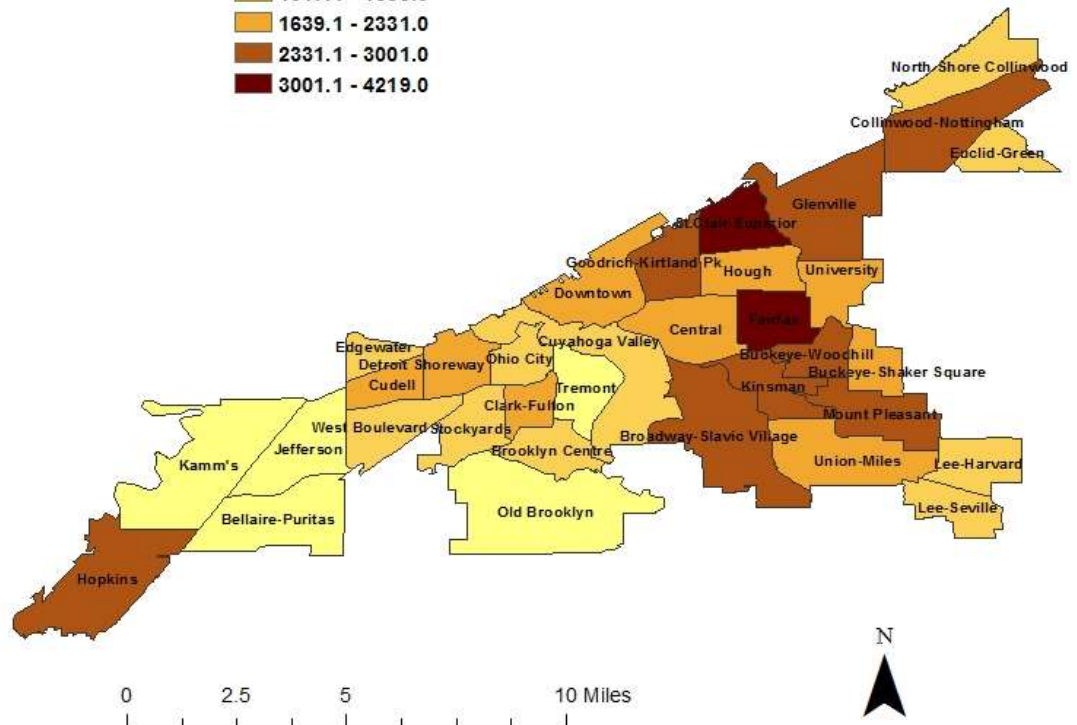
Neighborhood	Total pop (n)	Poverty (%)	Unemployment rate (%)	Black (%)	White (%)	Asian/Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Hispanic/Latinx (%)
Bellaire-Puritas	14,458	24.6	16.6	24.0	64.0	3.3	8.7	14.1
Broadway-Slavic Village	19,730	42.6	27.8	46.7	48.5	0.1	4.7	6.2
Brooklyn Centre	9,081	37.2	19.9	21.2	66.7	0.5	11.6	36.6
Buckeye-Shaker Square	12,351	30.2	12.7	80.8	14.5	2.5	2.2	2.2
Buckeye-Woodhill	7,445	54.4	32.8	94.2	3.9	0.0	1.9	2.2
Central	11,576	71.5	39.3	88.9	7.8	0.4	2.8	3.0
Clark-Fulton	7,866	46.9	21.7	23.9	61.0	1.1	14.0	40.9
Collinwood-Nottingham	11,674	39.0	20.3	85.4	12.0	0.1	2.4	1.1
Cudell	8,905	44.2	25.0	32.1	56.2	2.3	9.5	19.7
Cuyahoga Valley	1,068	41.2	28.8	69.7	26.8	0.3	3.2	8.6
Detroit Shoreway	11,072	41.8	18.8	25.0	63.2	0.9	11.0	24.3
Downtown	8,752	29.1	12.3	35.1	53.6	7.0	4.3	4.7
Edgewater	6,281	24.6	10.5	21.5	74.7	0.6	3.2	7.1
Euclid-Green	5,453	27.5	19.4	90.4	7.9	0.0	1.6	0.1
Fairfax	6,078	36.9	27.9	95.4	2.9	0.4	1.3	1.1
Glenville	27,701	37.5	24.8	96.4	1.5	0.2	1.9	0.4
Goodrich-Kirtland Pk	3,873	43.1	16.5	20.3	45.4	30.0	4.2	12.6
Hopkins	308	20.5	14.3	21.8	67.8	4.9	5.6	12.8
Hough	12,594	44.0	31.6	95.3	2.8	0.6	1.3	1.2
Jefferson	16,218	21.7	11.7	18.7	69.9	1.9	9.6	16.3
Kamm's	26,025	13.9	11.1	8.9	85.2	2.7	3.2	8.5
Kinsman	6,971	50.6	29.6	95.3	3.0	0.1	1.7	3.7
Lee-Harvard	10,114	18.4	18.9	97.2	1.3	0.2	1.4	0.7
Lee-Seville	4,661	22.9	26.5	95.5	1.4	0.5	2.6	0.8
Mount Pleasant	16,760	31.5	23.8	97.8	1.4	0.1	0.7	0.3
North Shore Collinwood	16,237	29.1	16.9	66.2	30.9	1.2	1.7	0.6
Ohio City	9,067	43.3	16.4	30.7	58.5	1.8	8.9	16.6
Old Brooklyn	34,115	22.4	11.6	9.8	81.9	1.3	7.1	13.8
St.Clair-Superior	6,605	45.5	30.6	80.6	13.6	0.9	4.8	4.5
Stockyards	9,976	47.4	24.3	21.5	68.1	1.1	9.4	31.4
Tremont	7,850	41.0	10.7	19.3	70.4	0.5	9.8	21.0
Union-Miles	19,969	34.0	29.1	96.3	2.3	0.2	1.3	0.8
University	7,691	44.5	16.8	29.3	53.1	13.3	4.4	4.0
West Boulevard	19,447	30.6	18.3	22.9	63.8	2.7	10.6	23.1

Source: NEO CANDO 2010+ system, Northeast Ohio Data Collaborative (<http://neocando.case.edu/neocando/>)

## Overall Violent Crime Rates by Neighborhood in the City of Cleveland, 2017

Neighborhood	Crime Rate
Kamm's	415.3
Old Brooklyn	613.2
Bellaire-Puritas	763.7
Tremont	823.1
Jefferson	1016.6
Edgewater	1128.4
Brooklyn Centre	1322.3
West Boulevard	1367.8
Lee-Harvard	1437.7
Lee-Seville	1459.5
North Shore Collinwood	1496.8
Euclid-Green	1505.0
Ohio City	1507.9
Stockyards	1568.3
Cuyahoga Valley	1639.1
University	1747.0
Buckeye-Shaker Square	1747.9
Hough	1930.8
Cudell	1964.7
Downtown	2004.8
Clark-Fulton	2058.6
Detroit Shoreway	2093.6
Central	2129.1
Union-Miles	2330.8
Mount Pleasant	2682.6
Broadway-Slavic Village	2684.6
Buckeye-Woodhill	2883.7
Glenville	2924.2
Collinwood-Nottingham	2937.9
Kinsman	2938.0
Goodrich-Kirtland Pk	3001.1
St.Clair-Superior	4010.6
Fairfax	4219.3
Hopkins	7001.0

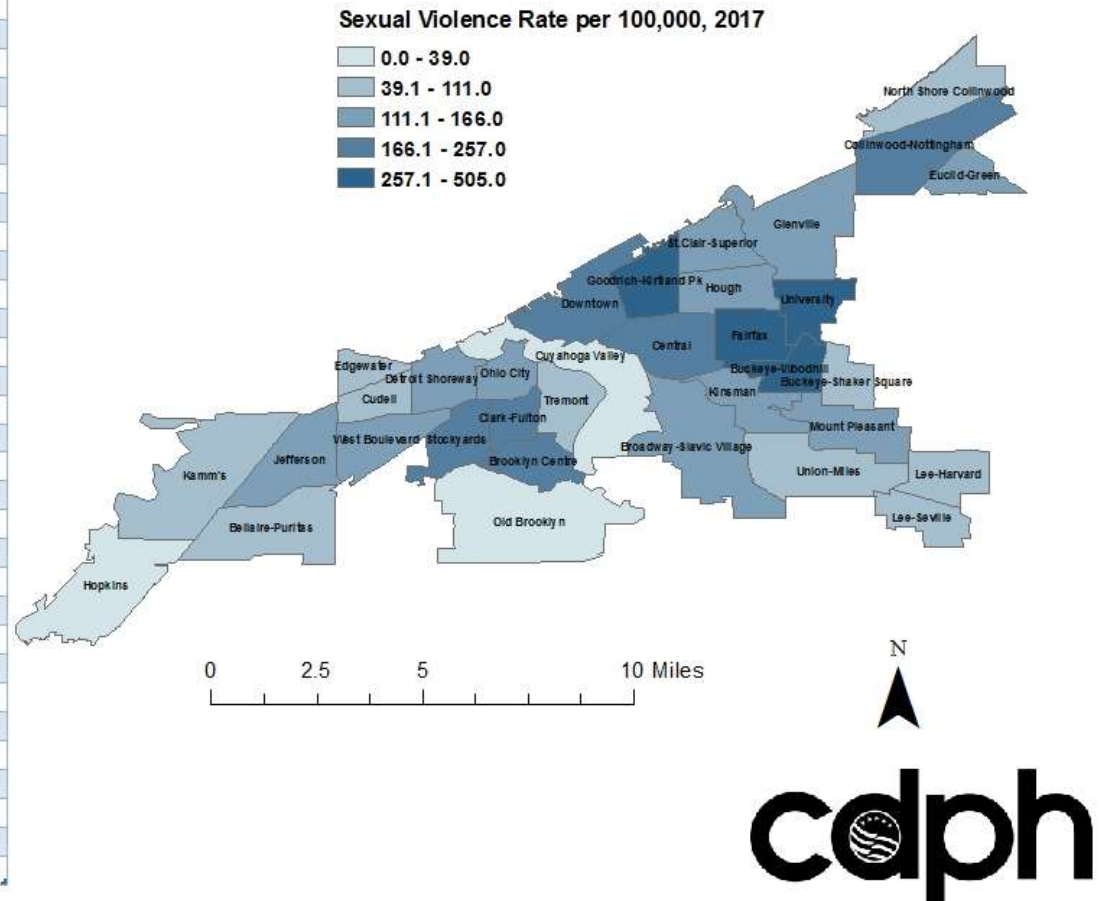
Overall Violent Crime Rate, per 100,000: 2017





### Sexual Violence by Neighborhood in the City of Cleveland, 2017

Neighborhoods	Rates
Old Brooklyn	39.3
Lee-Harvard	63.9
Edgewater	72.8
Kamm's	74.0
North Shore Collinwood	78.8
Buckeye-Shaker Square	80.4
Cudell	83.9
Tremont	99.3
Union-Miles	102.0
Lee-Seville	106.1
Bellaire-Puritas	111.4
Hough	119.3
Jefferson	123.8
West Boulevard	129.5
Broadway-Slavic Village	137.8
St.Clair-Superior	138.3
Glenville	146.2
Kinsman	150.1
Detroit Shoreway	161.1
Ohio City	162.4
Euclid-Green	162.7
Mount Pleasant	166.2
Collinwood-Nottingham	176.3
Downtown	179.9
Stockyards	183.9
Brooklyn Centre	185.4
Clark-Fulton	214.4
Central	257.4
Fairfax	341.0
Buckeye-Woodhill	347.7
Goodrich-Kirtland Pk	375.1
University	505.3

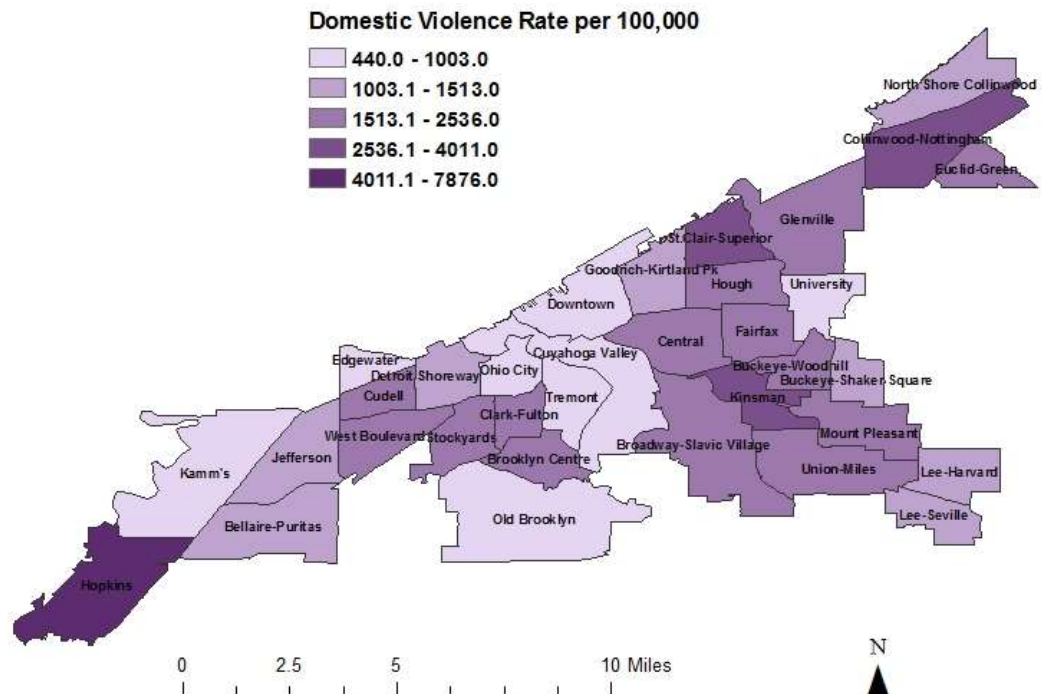


NEOCANDO 2010 + system. Northeast Ohio Data Collaborative (<http://neocando.case.edu/neocando/>)

Cleveland Department of Public Health

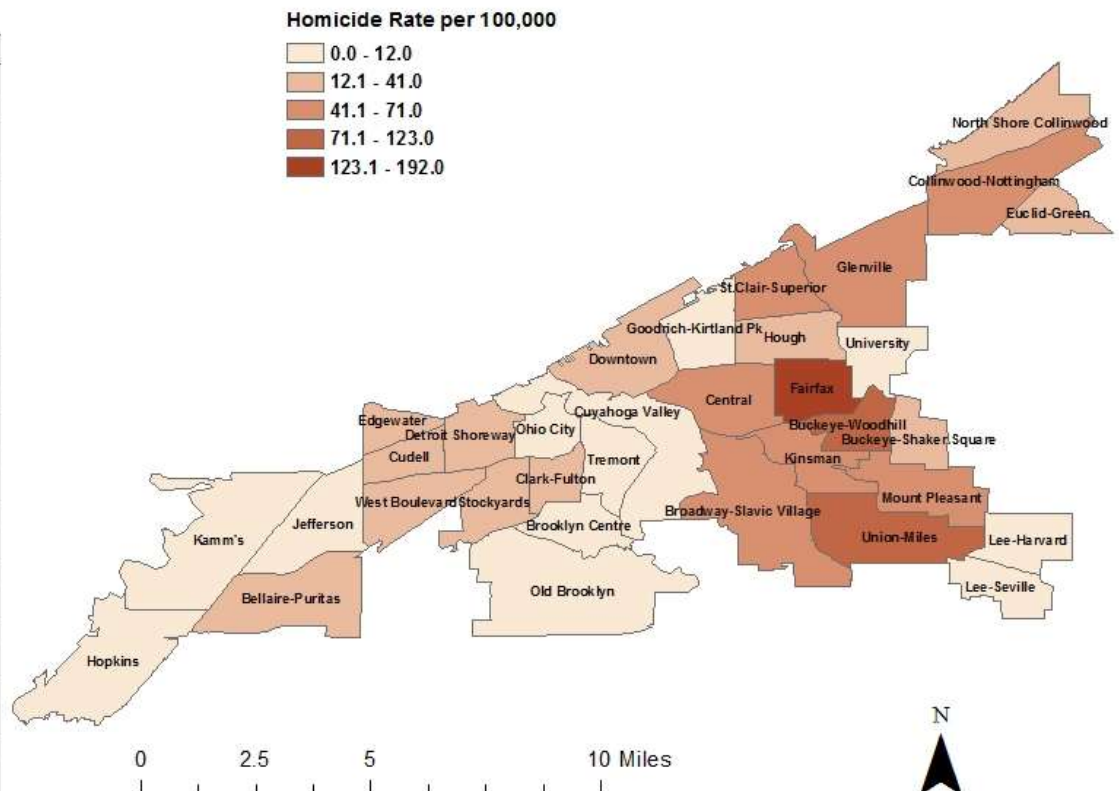
## Domestic Violence by Neighborhood in the City of Cleveland, 2017

Neighborhood	Rates
Kamm's	440.0
University	592.0
Downtown	599.7
Cuyahoga Valley	630.4
Ohio City	672.8
Edgewater	709.8
Tremont	950.8
Old Brooklyn	1003.4
Jefferson	1068.7
Bellaire-Puritas	1201.2
Detroit Shoreway	1399.1
North Shore Collinwood	1403.7
Lee-Harvard	1416.4
Buckeye-Shaker Square	1456.6
Goodrich-Kirtland Pk	1500.5
Lee-Seville	1512.6
Euclid-Green	1749.0
West Boulevard	1761.9
Hough	1778.9
Brooklyn Centre	1853.7
Cudell	1868.9
Central	1895.1
Stockyards	1903.6
Clark-Fulton	2044.3
Union-Miles	2199.6
Fairfax	2280.1
Mount Pleasant	2318.6
Broadway-Slavic Village	2402.9
Glenville	2501.8
Buckeye-Woodhill	2536.1
Kinsman	3023.8
Collinwood-Nottingham	3231.6
St.Clair-Superior	4010.6
Hopkins	7876.1



## Homicide Rates by Neighborhood in the City of Cleveland, 2017

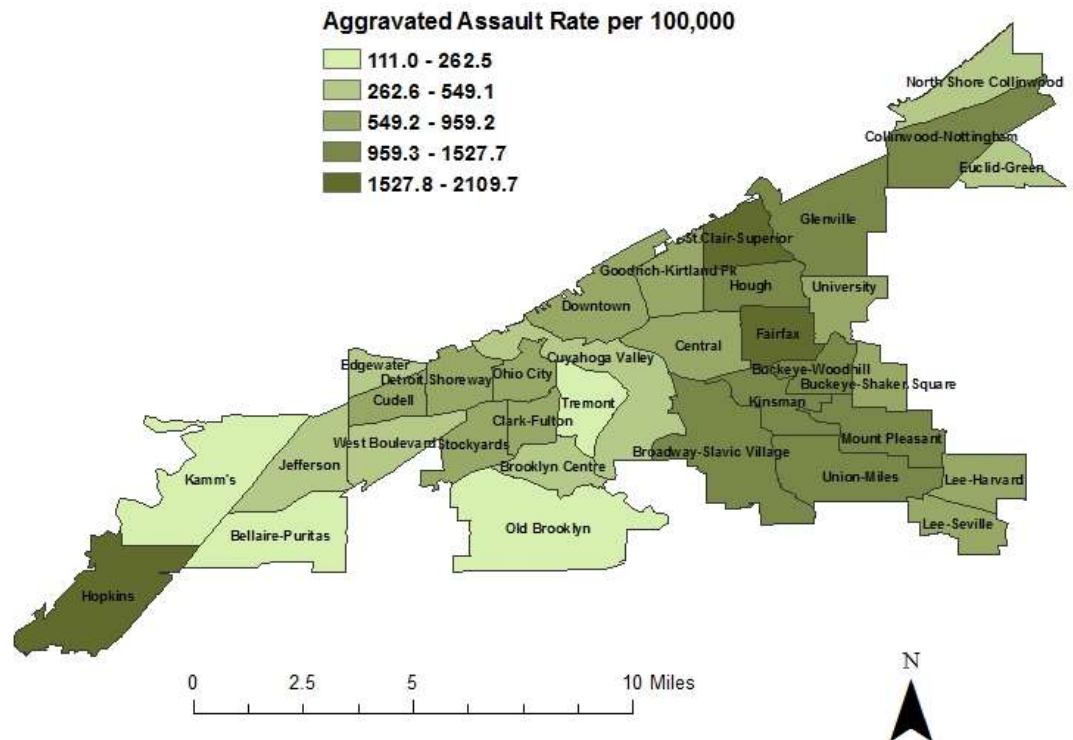
Neighborhood	Rates
Old Brooklyn	3.3
Jefferson	6.5
Kamm's	8.2
Lee-Harvard	10.6
Ohio City	11.6
West Boulevard	16.9
Stockyards	21.6
Hough	21.7
Bellaire-Puritas	23.9
Cudell	24.0
Clark-Fulton	28.6
North Shore Collinwood	28.6
Detroit Shoreway	30.2
Downtown	34.3
Edgewater	36.4
Buckeye-Shaker Square	40.2
Euclid-Green	40.7
Central	46.8
Broadway-Slavic Village	47.9
St.Clair-Superior	55.3
Mount Pleasant	63.3
Kinsman	64.3
Glenville	70.4
Collinwood-Nottingham	70.5
Union-Miles	102.0
Buckeye-Woodhill	122.7
Fairfax	191.8





### Aggravated Assault by Neighborhood in the City of Cleveland, 2017

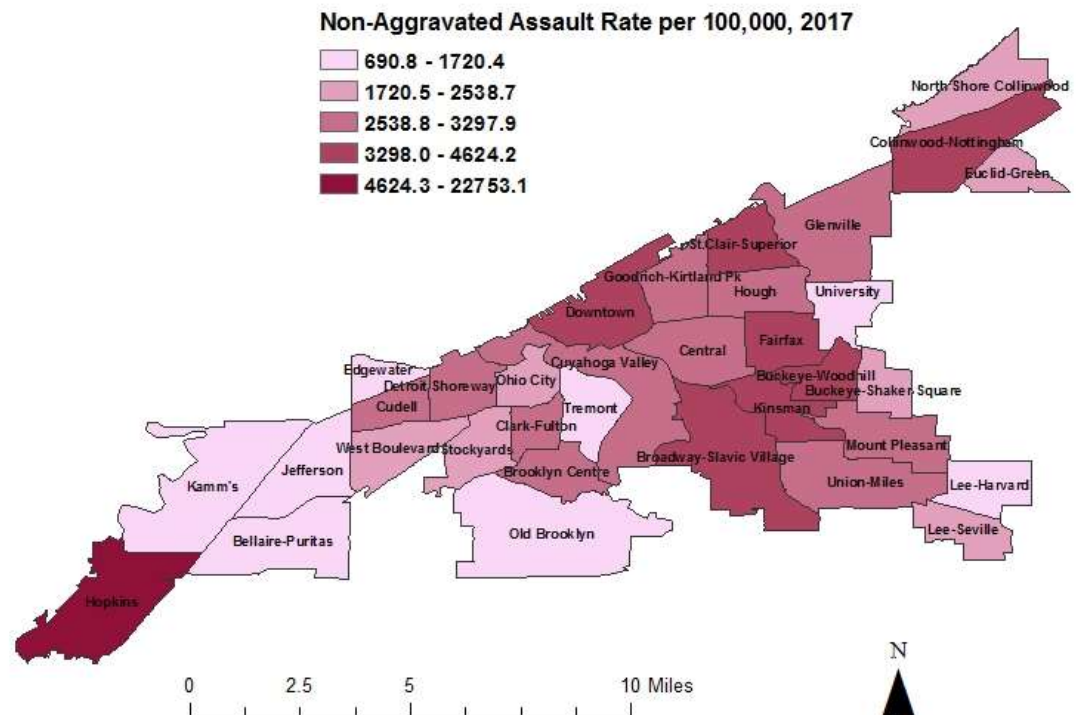
Neighborhood	Rates
Kamm's	111.0
Old Brooklyn	216.4
Tremont	227.1
Bellaire-Puritas	262.5
Edgewater	345.8
Jefferson	391.0
West Boulevard	394.0
Brooklyn Centre	457.3
Cuyahoga Valley	504.4
North Shore Collinwood	515.6
Euclid-Green	549.1
Stockyards	605.7
Buckeye-Shaker Square	622.8
Ohio City	626.4
Lee-Harvard	628.3
Detroit Shoreway	684.5
Cudell	754.7
Clark-Fulton	757.7
Downtown	788.2
Lee-Seville	822.6
University	823.0
Goodrich-Kirtland Pk	825.3
Central	959.2
Broadway-Slavic Village	1036.7
Buckeye-Woodhill	1043.1
Hough	1117.2
Union-Miles	1223.6
Mount Pleasant	1353.2
Glenville	1353.8
Kinsman	1393.9
Collinwood-Nottingham	1527.7
Hopkins	1750.2
St.Clair-Superior	1825.5
Fairfax	2109.7





Neighborhood	Rates
Kamm's	690.8
Old Brooklyn	1318.2
Tremont	1362.3
University	1371.6
Edgewater	1383.2
Bellaire-Puritas	1551.2
Lee-Harvard	1693.3
Jefferson	1720.4
Lee-Seville	1910.6
North Shore Collinwood	1990.9
Euclid-Green	2155.8
Ohio City	2285.1
Buckeye-Shaker Square	2350.6
Stockyards	2433.6
West Boulevard	2538.7
Cuyahoga Valley	2647.8
Cudell	2671.6
Brooklyn Centre	2743.5
Detroit Shoreway	2768.1
Central	2791.9
Mount Pleasant	3086.2
Hough	3156.5
Goodrich-Kirtland Pk	3176.1
Clark-Fulton	3259.5
Union-Miles	3270.3
Glenville	3297.9
Broadway-Slavic Village	3703.3
Buckeye-Woodhill	3865.4
Collinwood-Nottingham	3960.2
St.Clair-Superior	4204.2
Kinsman	4224.8
Downtown	4283.8
Fairfax	4624.2
Hopkins	22753.1

## Non-Aggravated (Simple) Assault by Neighborhood in the City of Cleveland, 2017



## Method, Limitations, and Source

### Methods

- 2016 Part 1 violent crime data provided by the FBI National Incident-Based Reporting System. Cleveland Neighborhood level violence data was provided by the Northeast Ohio Community and Neighborhood Data for Organizing (NEOCANDO) Neighborhood Data Warehouse, NEO CAND0 2010+ data. Mapping tools were provided by the Northern Ohio Data and Information Services (NODIS) and the Cleveland Department of Public Health. As per NEOCANDO, crime rates are calculated by:

$$\frac{\text{Number of violent crimes reported to the police}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100,000$$

Violent crime rate data for Cleveland neighborhoods was extracted from NEOCANDO for the period from January to December 2017. ArcMap (ArcGIS Desktop) was used to create thematic maps of violence rates by neighborhood.

- **Crime Definitions as defined by the FBI Uniformed Crime Reporting (UCR):**
  - Overall violent crime rate: Includes homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, property crimes, non-aggravated (simple) assault, and domestic violence.
  - Homicide: Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
  - Rape (sexual assault): forcible or attempted rape against the will of the victim.
  - Aggravated assault: Reports which includes an attack by a person onto another which typically includes the use of force with a weapon.
  - Domestic violence assaults: Assaults that consist of spousal, child, sibling, or parental abuse.
  - Non-aggravated assaults: Reports which includes menacing aggravated menacing, and intimidation.

### Limitations

- Neighborhood level crime data are based on reported crimes that occurred within the respective neighborhoods, not victim's residence. Rates are expressed in terms of the number of violent events that would occur in a location per 100,000 residents. **Note: Rates per 100,000 are normally used when comparing rates between large geographies (state or national level).**
- **Hopkins:** Hopkins is the central location of the Cleveland Hopkins International Airport. Due to the small resident population sizes (n=308) during rate calculations, violence rates may be exacerbated and need to be interpreted with caution.

### Sources:

- **NEOCANDO Neighborhood Data Warehouse** <http://neocando.case.edu/neighborhood-data-warehouse/>

## Violence Profile for Cleveland Wards

### Summary

- Violent crime rates ( sexual violence, domestic violence, homicide, aggravated assault, and simple assault rates) from 2017 were included in this summary and thematic maps were created of violence rate within the respective Cleveland Wards. Rates are expressed in terms of the number of violent events that would occur on location per 100,000 residents, (i.e. for every 100,000 residents, Rate x= the number of violent events that will likely occur).

### Homicide, Aggravated/Non-Aggravated Assault, and Sexual Violence

- Ward 6 includes the entire Fairfax community and parts of University, Buckeye-Woodhill, Buckeye-Shaker Square, and Union-Miles neighborhoods. There are approximately 21,902 Cleveland residents in Ward 6 with a poverty rate of 42.6% and a 22.8 % unemployment rate. In 2017, residents in Ward 6 experienced high rates of homicide (118.6), sexual assault (421.7), simple assault (3584.7), and aggravated assault (1515.6) per 100,000 residents.

### Domestic Violence Rates

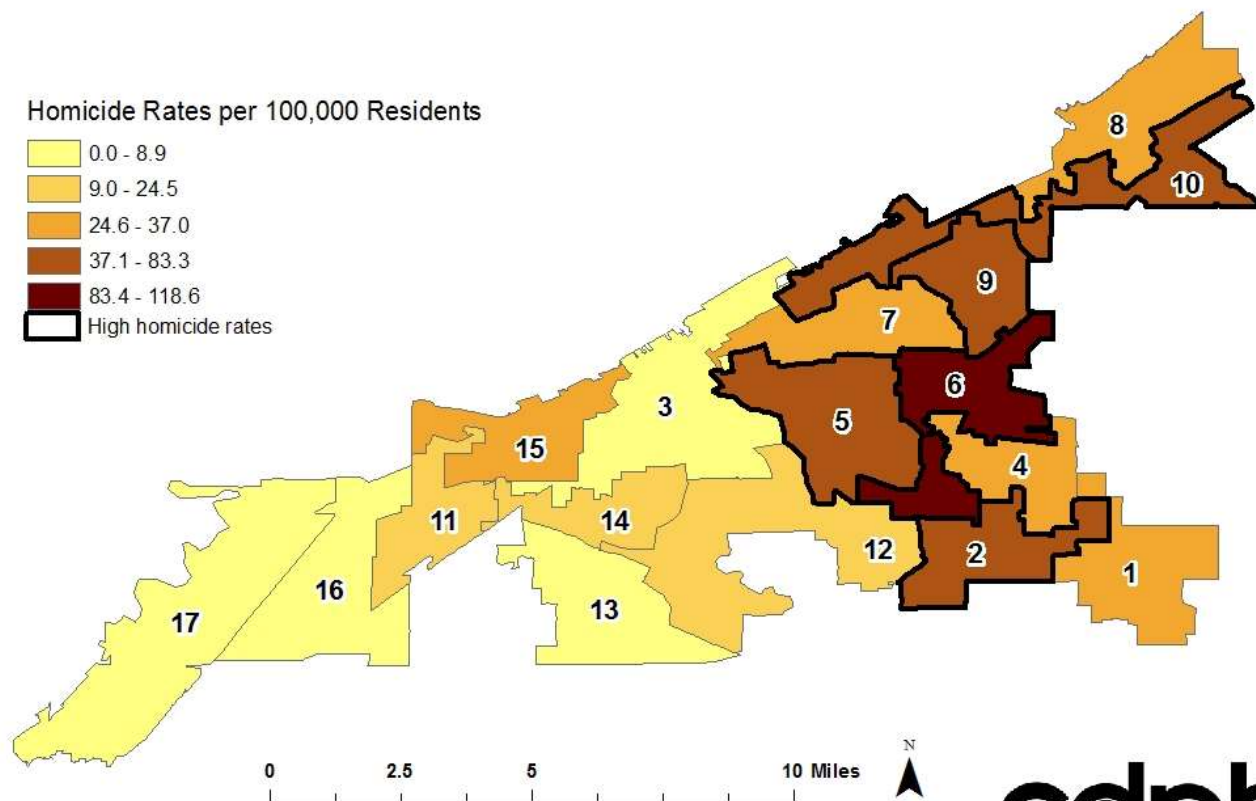
- Ward 10 includes sections of St. Clair-Superior, Collinwood-Nottingham, and Euclid-Green neighborhoods. There are approximately 20,966 residents in Ward 10, with a poverty rate of 36.9% and 22.1% unemployment rate. In 2017, residents in Ward 10 were impacted by a domestic violence rate of 2974.8 per 100,000.

### Ward Demographics

Wards	Total Pop (n)	Poverty (%)	Unemployment Rate (%)	African American	White (%)	Asian/Pacific Islander (%)	Other (%)	Hispanic/Latinx (%)
1	21,296	26.1	23.3	95.9	1.9	0.0	2.3	2.3
2	22,901	34.7	25.9	85.1	10.6	0.1	1.7	1.7
3	25,055	38.7	14.3	30.0	59.8	1.5	7.4	7.4
4	19,991	38.0	21.1	95.2	6.0	0.8	2.2	2.2
5	21,390	62.7	32.7	75.1	17.0	0.7	3.2	3.2
6	21,902	42.6	22.8	78.2	19.4	4.0	2.2	2.2
7	22,092	50.4	27.7	73.9	15.0	7.6	4.6	4.6
8	21,849	34.2	17.0	77.7	23.9	1.0	1.6	1.6
9	20,985	43.6	24.1	86.4	13.0	2.6	3.2	3.2
10	20,966	36.9	22.1	90.1	10.6	0.7	2.7	2.7
11	25,050	32.7	16.5	28.7	56.4	2.2	10.6	10.6
12	24,254	39.2	23.7	30.0	60.5	0.9	8.3	8.3
13	25,574	23.1	9.9	8.1	81.5	0.7	11.5	11.5
14	23,468	43.1	21.1	18.6	62.2	0.7	14.6	14.6
15	24,352	38.2	18.1	26.2	58.3	0.8	9.9	9.9
16	24,159	25.3	13.8	17.6	71.3	3.1	9.5	9.5
17	25,302	15.8	11.2	7.8	84.5	2.3	3.8	3.8

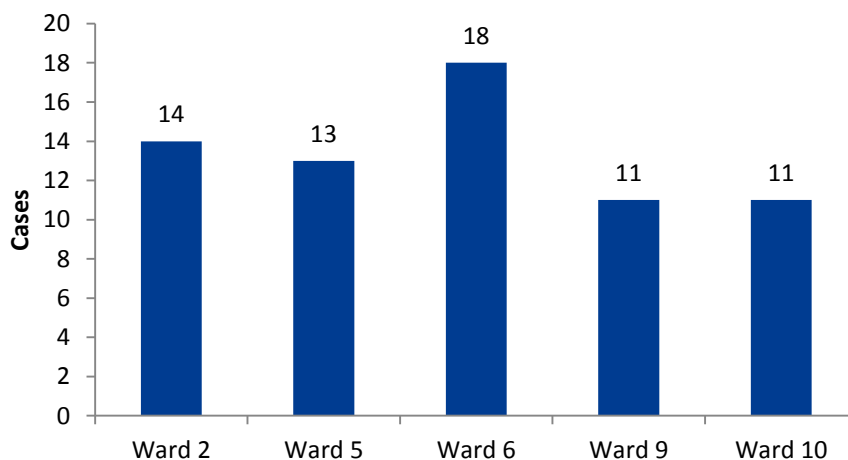
Source: NEO CANDO 2010+ system, Northeast Ohio Data Collaborative (<http://neocando.case.edu/neocando/>); The Center for Community Solutions [www.communitysolutions.com/resources/community-fact-sheets/](http://www.communitysolutions.com/resources/community-fact-sheets/)

## Homicides by Ward, City of Cleveland 2017



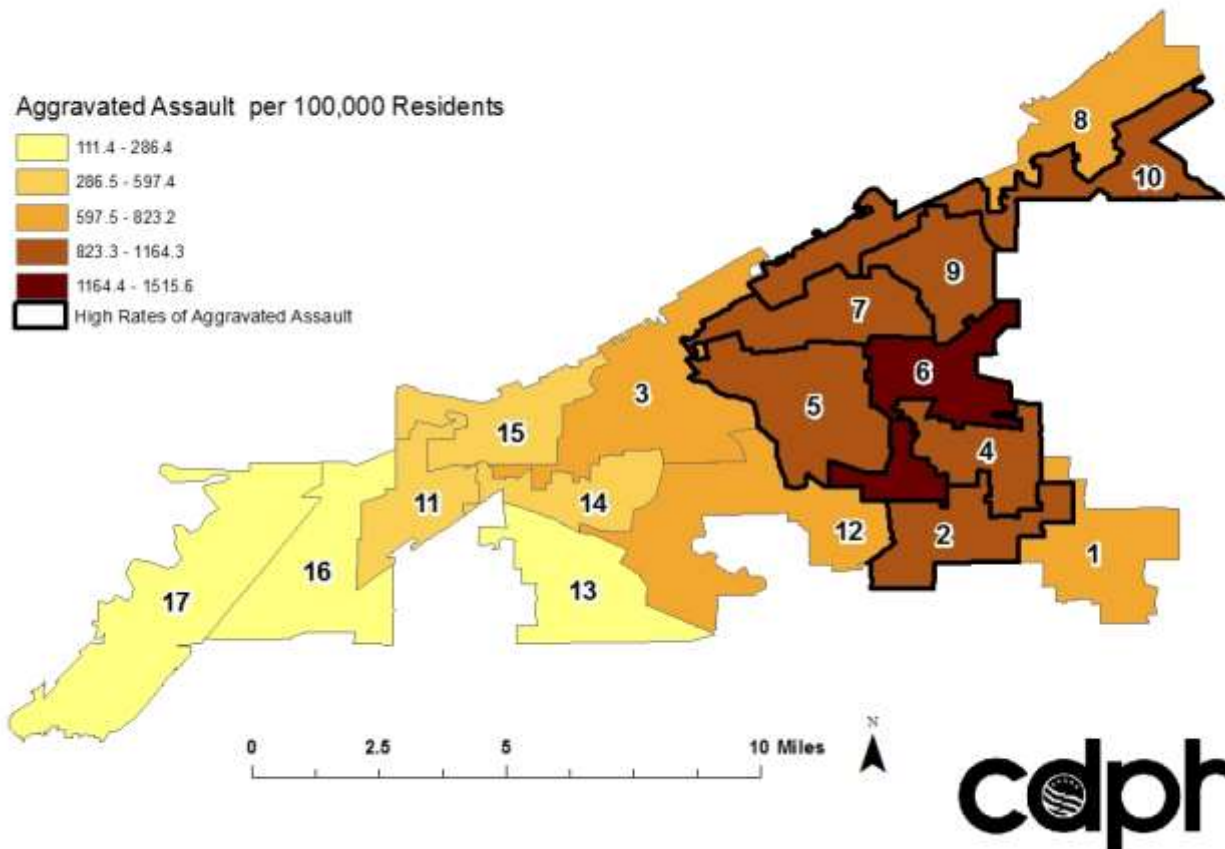
NEO CANDO 2010+ system, Northeast Ohio Data Collaborative (<http://neocando.case.edu/neocando/>)

## Wards with Frequent Cases of Homicide



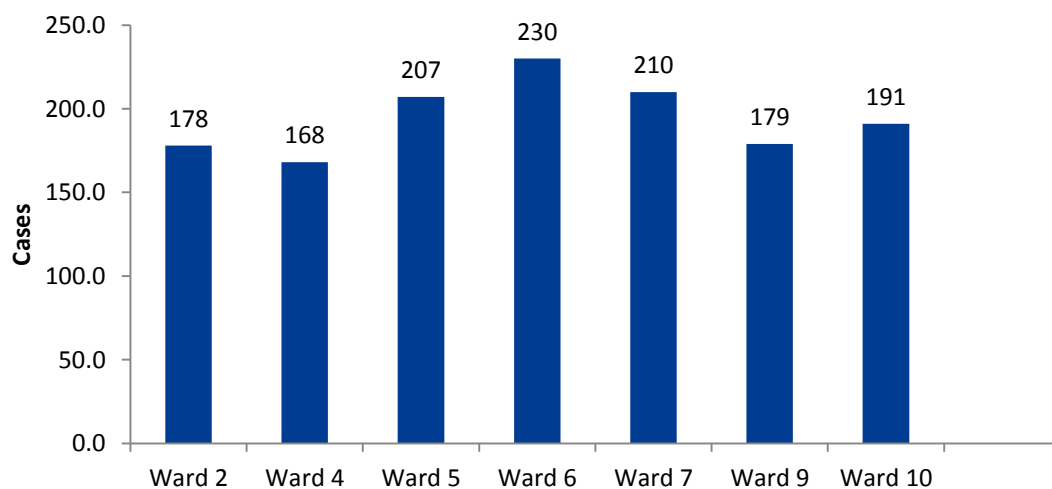


## Aggravated Assault Rates by Ward, City of Cleveland 2017



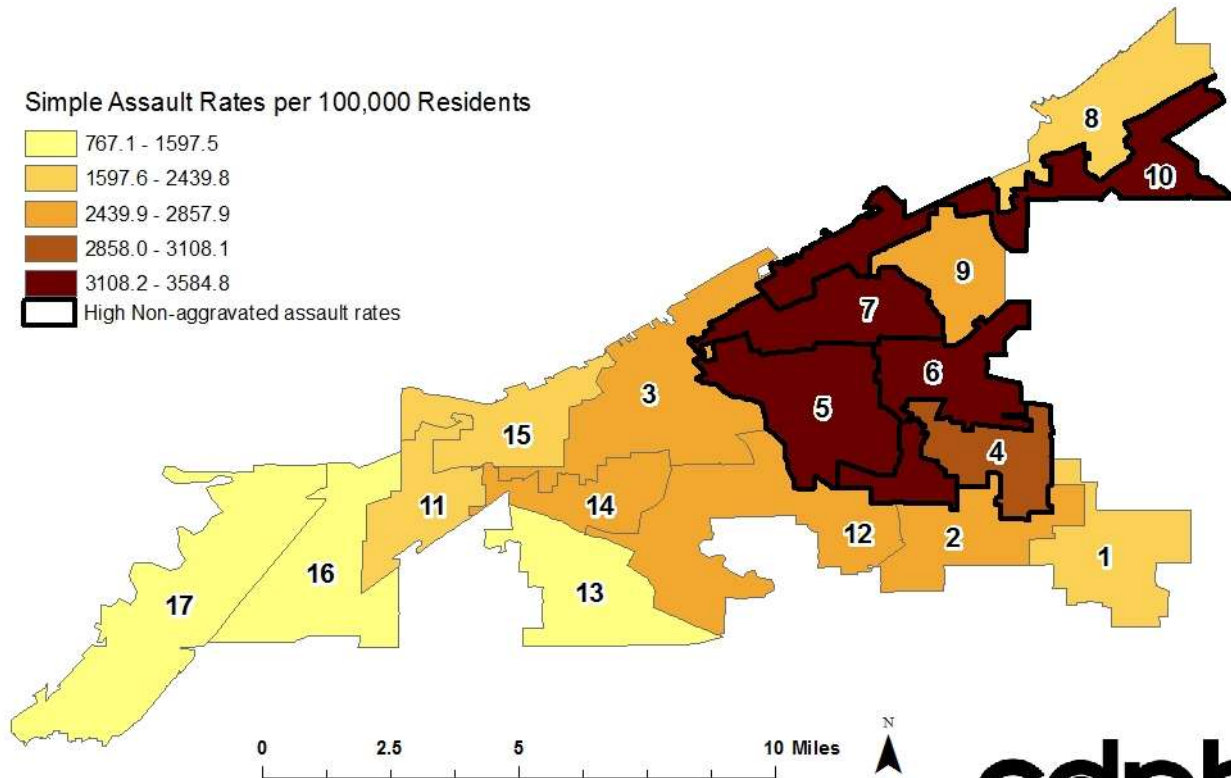
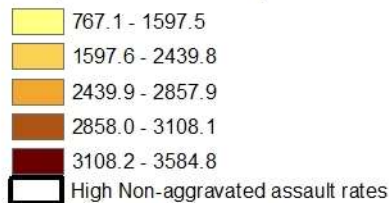
NEO CANDO 2010+ system, Northeast Ohio Data Collaborative (<http://neocando.case.edu/neocando/>)

## Wards with High Aggravated Assault Cases



## Non-Aggravated (Simple) Assault by Ward, City of Cleveland 2017

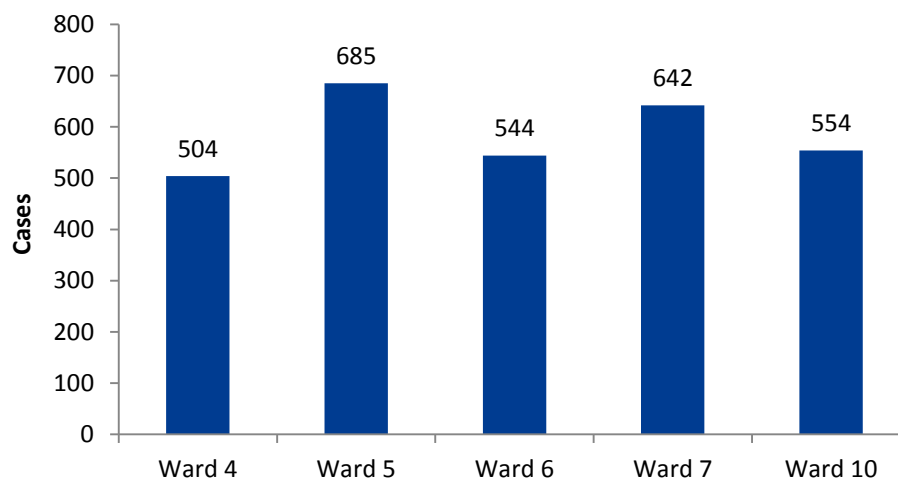
Simple Assault Rates per 100,000 Residents



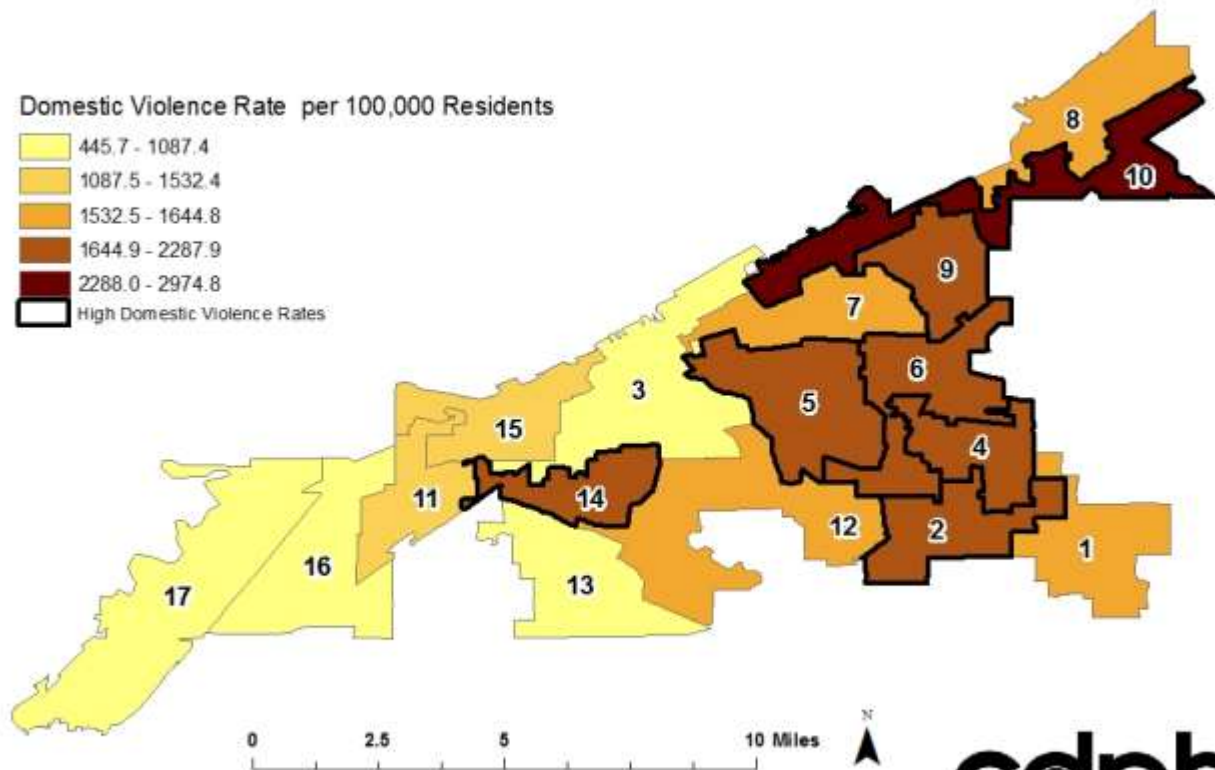
Cleveland Department of Public Health

NEO CANDO 2010+ system, Northeast Ohio Data Collaborative (<http://neocando.case.edu/neocando/>)

## Wards with High Non-Aggravated Assault Cases

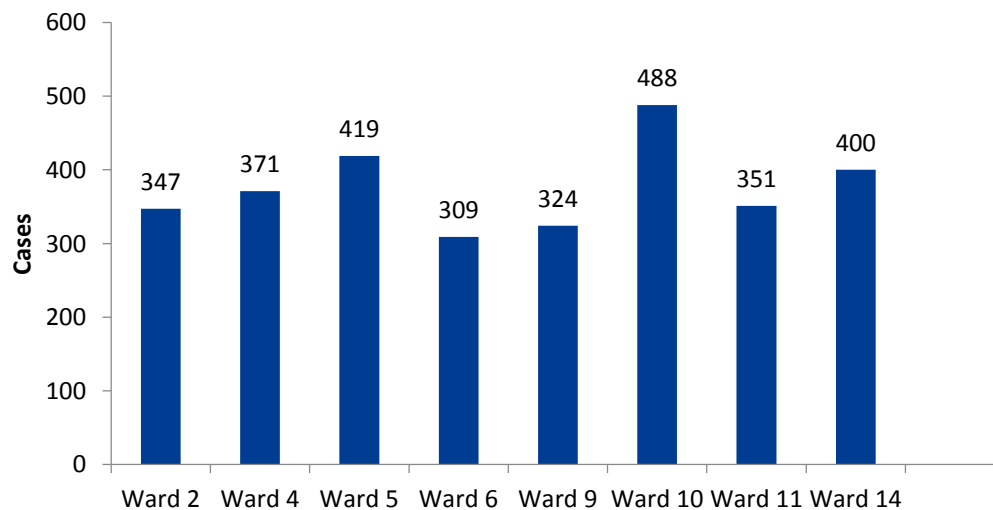


## Domestic Violence Rates by Ward, City of Cleveland 2017

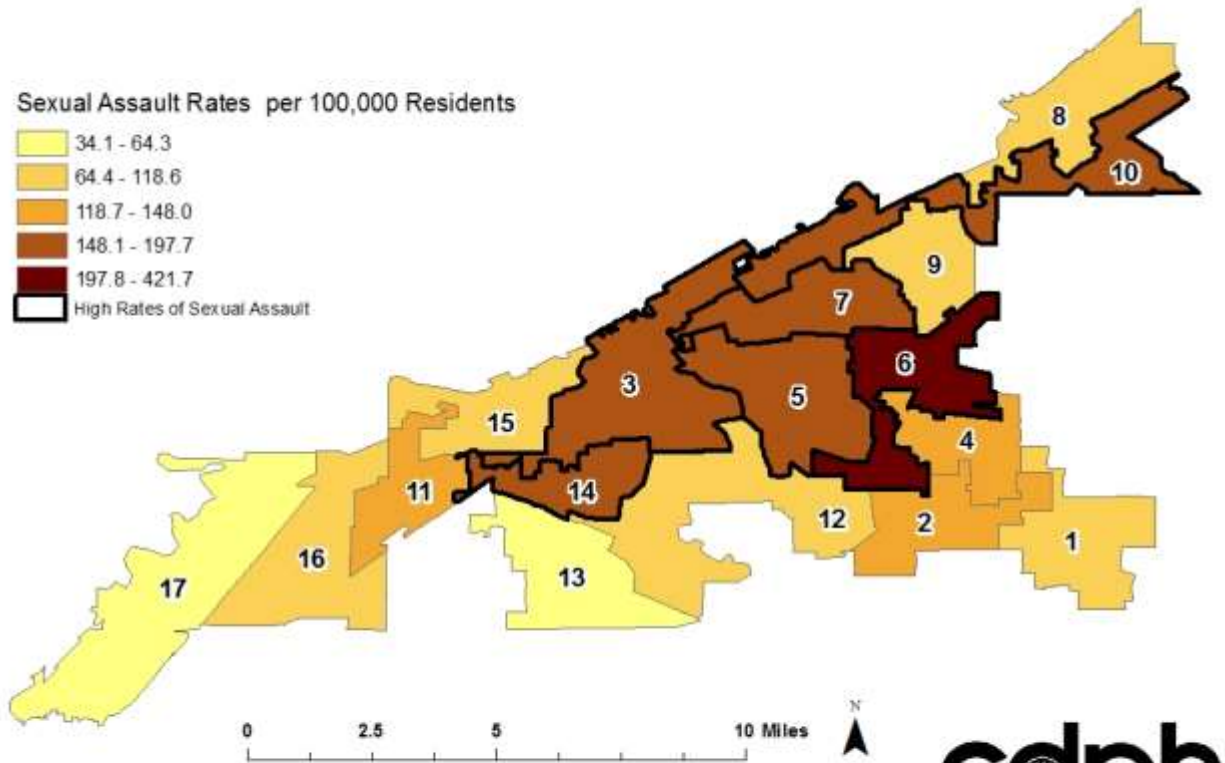


NEO CANDO 2010+ system, Northeast Ohio Data Collaborative (<http://neocando.case.edu/neocando/>)

## Wards with High Domestic Violence Cases

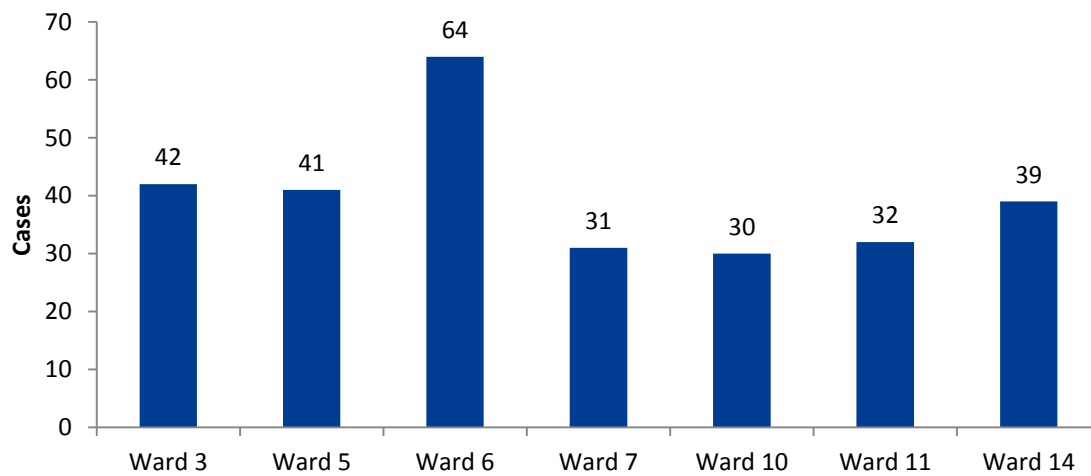


**Sexual Assault (Rape) Rates by Ward, City of Cleveland 2017**



NEO CANDO 2010+ system, Northeast Ohio Data Collaborative (<http://neocando.case.edu/neocando/>)

**Wards with High Rates of Sexual Violence Cases**





## Method, Limitations, and Source

### Methods

- Cleveland Ward level violence data was provided by the Northeast Ohio Community and Neighborhood Data for Organizing (NEOCANDO) Neighborhood Data Warehouse, NEO CANDO 2010+ data. Mapping tools were provided by the Northern Ohio Data and Information Services (NODIS) and the Cleveland Department of Public Health. Crime rates are derived by the following calculation:

$$\frac{\text{Number of violent crimes reported to the police}}{\text{Total Population}} \times 100,000$$

Violent crime rate data for Cleveland Wards was extracted from NEOCANDO for the period of January to December 2017. ArcMap (ArcGIS Desktop) was used to symbolize rates by Ward.

- Crime Definitions as defined by the FBI Uniform Crime Reporting:**
  - Overall violent crime rate: Includes homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, property crimes, non-aggravated (simple) assault, and domestic violence.
  - Homicide: Murder and non-negligent manslaughter
  - Rape (sexual assault): forcible or attempted rape against the will of the victim.
  - Aggravated assault: Reports which includes an attack by a person onto another which typically includes the use of force with a weapon.
  - Domestic violence assaults: Assaults that consist of spousal, child, sibling, or parental abuse.
  - Non-aggravated assaults: Reports which includes menacing aggravated menacing, and intimidation.

### Limitations

- Ward level crime data are based on reported crimes that occurred within the respective neighborhoods, not victim's residence. Rates are expressed in terms of the number of violent events that would occur in a location per 100,000 residents. **Note: Rates per 100,000 are normally used when comparing rates between large geographies (state or national level).**

### Sources:

- Community Solutions Cleveland Ward Profile. (2018). The Center for Community Solutions, pp.1-36. Retrieved from <https://www.communitysolutions.com/resources/community-fact-sheets/>
- NEOCANDO Neighborhood Data Warehouse. (2018) Retrieved from <http://neocando.case.edu/neighborhood-data-warehouse/>

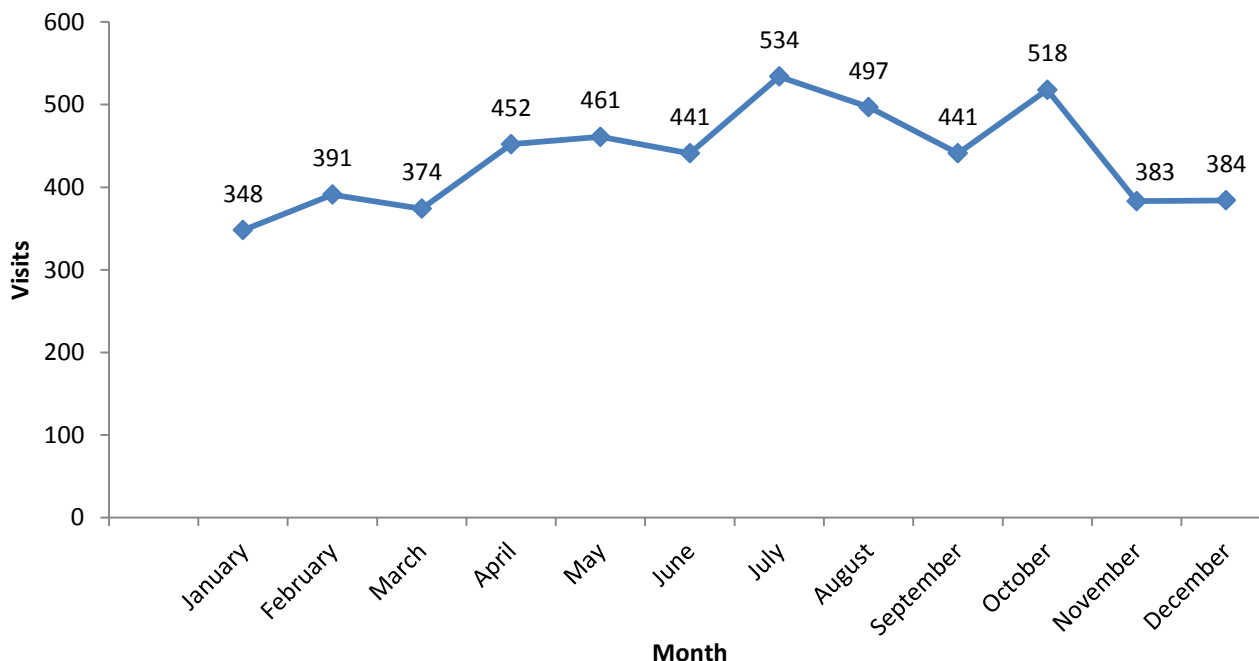
## EpiCenter Violence/Gun Violence Surveillance Report 2017

### Summary

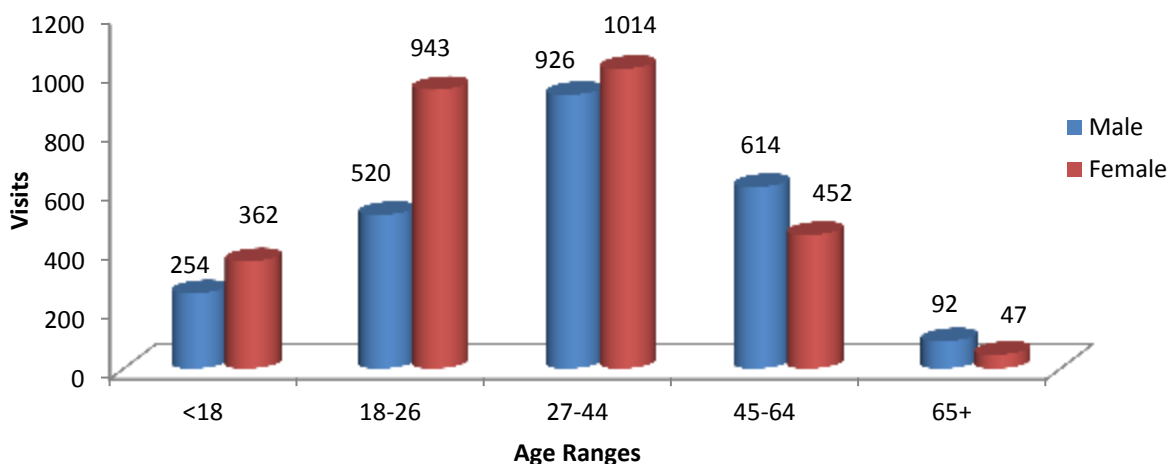
- From January to December 2017, there were a total of 5,917 Cleveland residents who received violence/gunshot wound treatment in area emergency rooms (ER) and urgent care (UC) facilities. [violence (n=5224), gun-related n=693]].
- Violence-related injuries included physical assault, sexual assault, altercations (fighting), partner violence, and victims of crime to name a few.
  - Of the 5,224 residents treated for **violence-related** injuries, 54% were female and 46% were male patients. The youngest cases were under a year old (n=9) and the oldest cases were registered as being 116 years old (n=6). The largest single age group with violence-related injuries were 26 years old residents (n=190).
  - The highest number of violence-related visits occurred in July 2017 with 534 cases (10%).
- Gunshot-related injuries included gunshot wounds (GSW), accidental discharge from unspecified firearms, and grazed wounds from GSW, and assault by unspecified firearm discharge, initial encounter to name a few.
  - Of the 693 residents treated for **gunshot-related** injuries, 13% were female and 87% were male patients. The youngest GSW visit/patient was reported to have been 1 years old and two of the oldest patients were reported to have been 117 years old. The largest single age group with GSW or gun-related injuries were city residents who were 25 years old (n=53).
  - The highest number of gunshot-related visits occurred in September 2017 with 69 ER/UC gunshot-related visits (10%).
- Metro Health Medical Center in Cleveland OH treated the highest number of residents for violence and gunshot related injuries with 1,337 (26%) and 317 (46%) residents, respectively. University Hospital Cleveland Medical Center in Cleveland treated the second highest number of residents for violence and gunshot related injuries with 789 (15%) and 114 (16%) residents, respectively.

**Violence Related Emergency Room/Urgent Care Visits in 2017**

**Frequency of Cleveland Resident Visits per Month to the ER/UC for Violence-Related Injuries. January - December 2017**

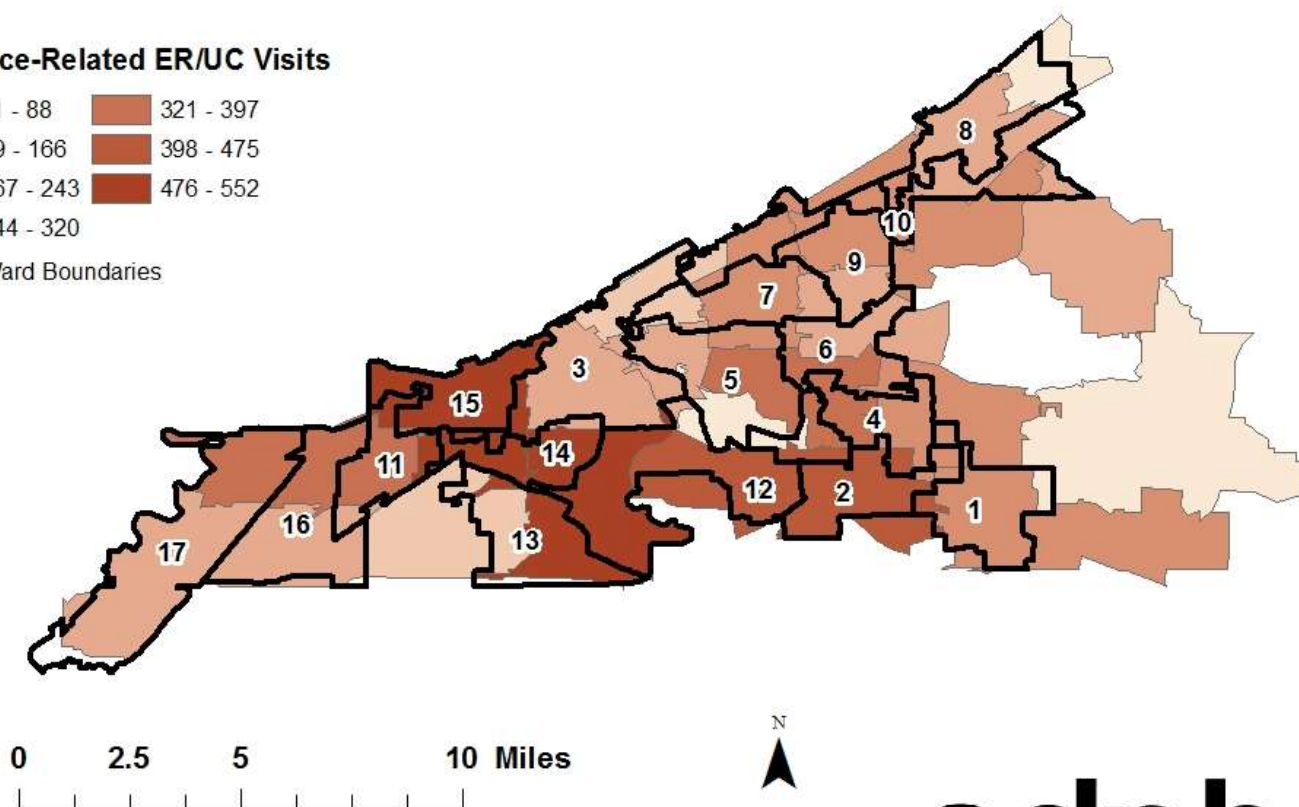
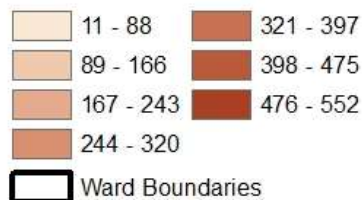


**Number of Residents Treated for Violence-Related Injuries in the ER/UC by Age Range and Gender, January - December 2017**



## Violence-Related Visits to the ER/UC by Resident Zip Code and Ward Boundaries January-December 2017

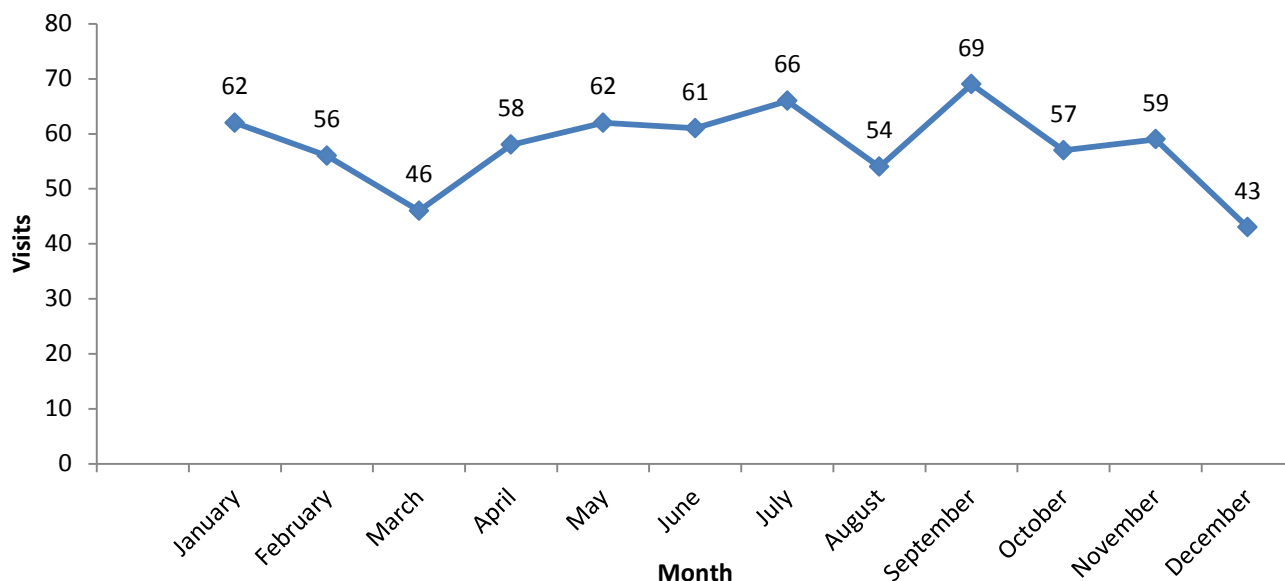
### Violence-Related ER/UC Visits



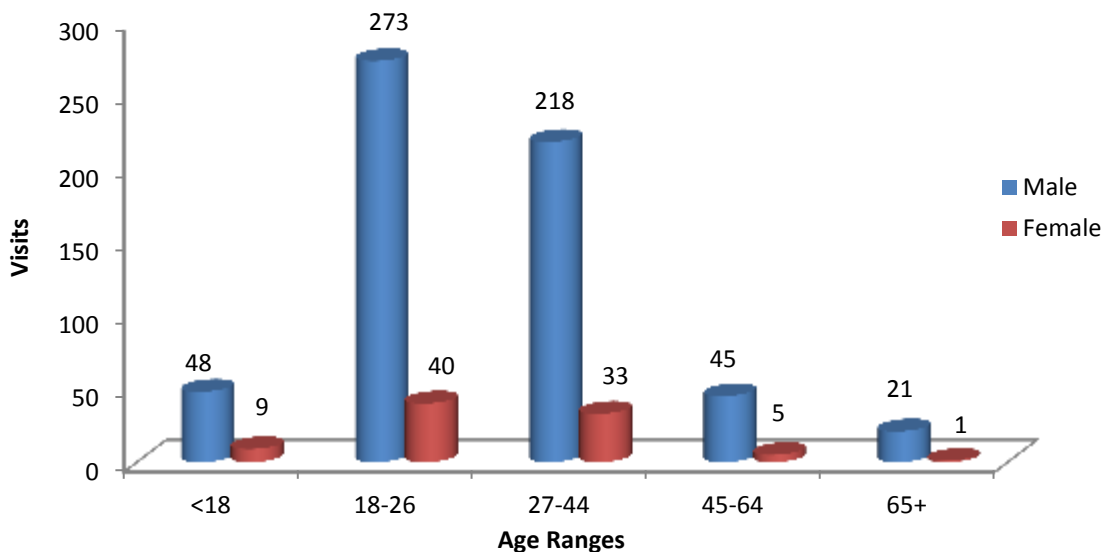


## Gun Violence Related Visits to the Emergency Room/Urgent Care in 2017

**Number of Cleveland Residents Treated for Gun Violence-Related Injuries in ER/UC Facilities. January - December 2017**

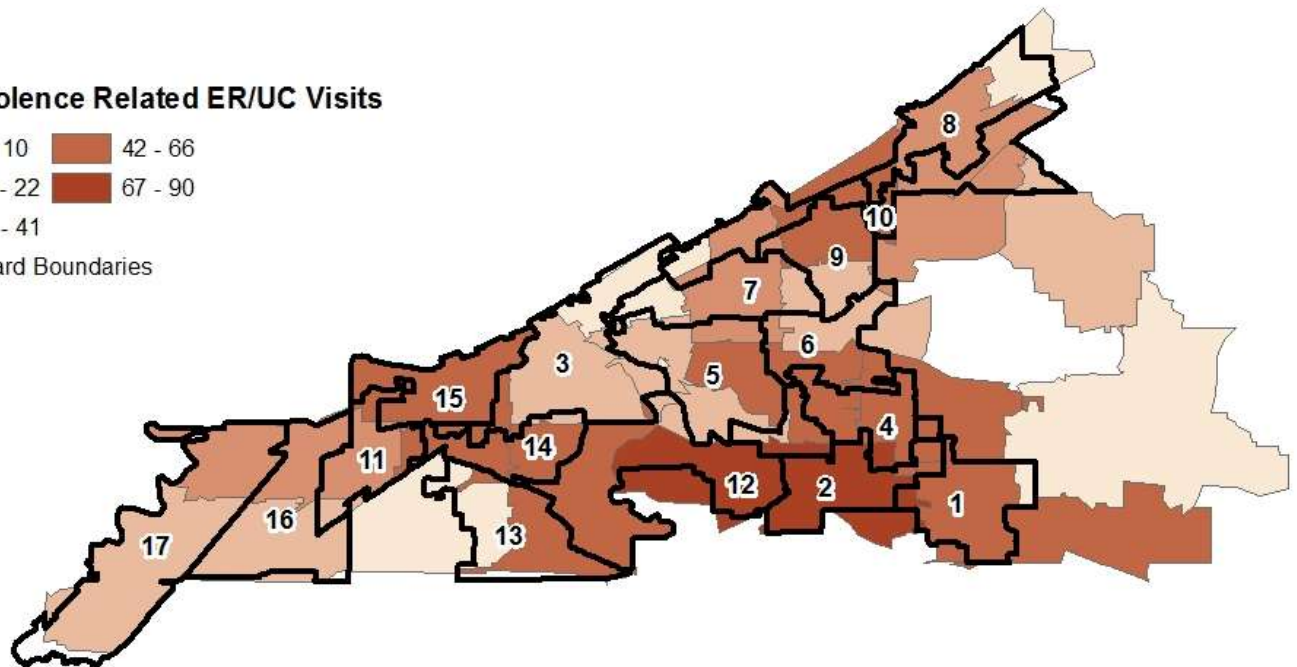
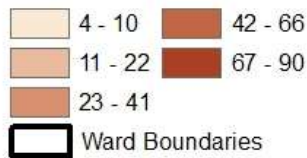


**Number of Residents Treated for Gun Violence-Related Injuries in the ER/UC by Age and Gender, January-December 2017**



**Gun Violence-Related Visits to the ER/UC  
by Resident Zip Code and Ward Boundaries  
January-December 2017**

**Gun Violence Related ER/UC Visits**



## EpiCenter Violence/Gun Violence Surveillance Report January – June 2018

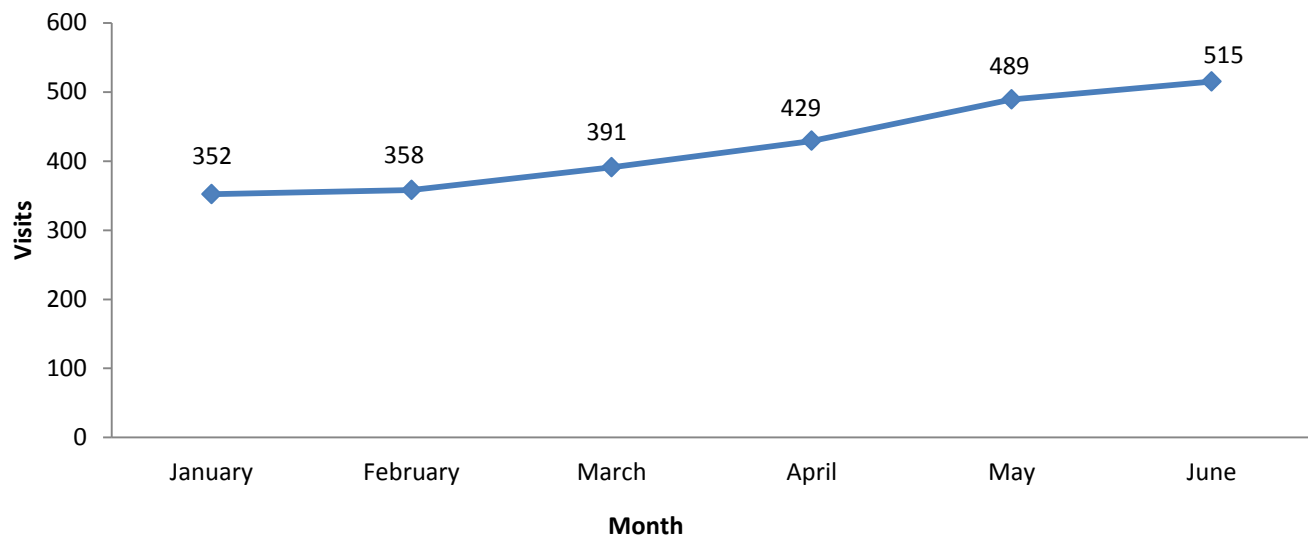
### (1<sup>st</sup> Half of Year)

#### Summary

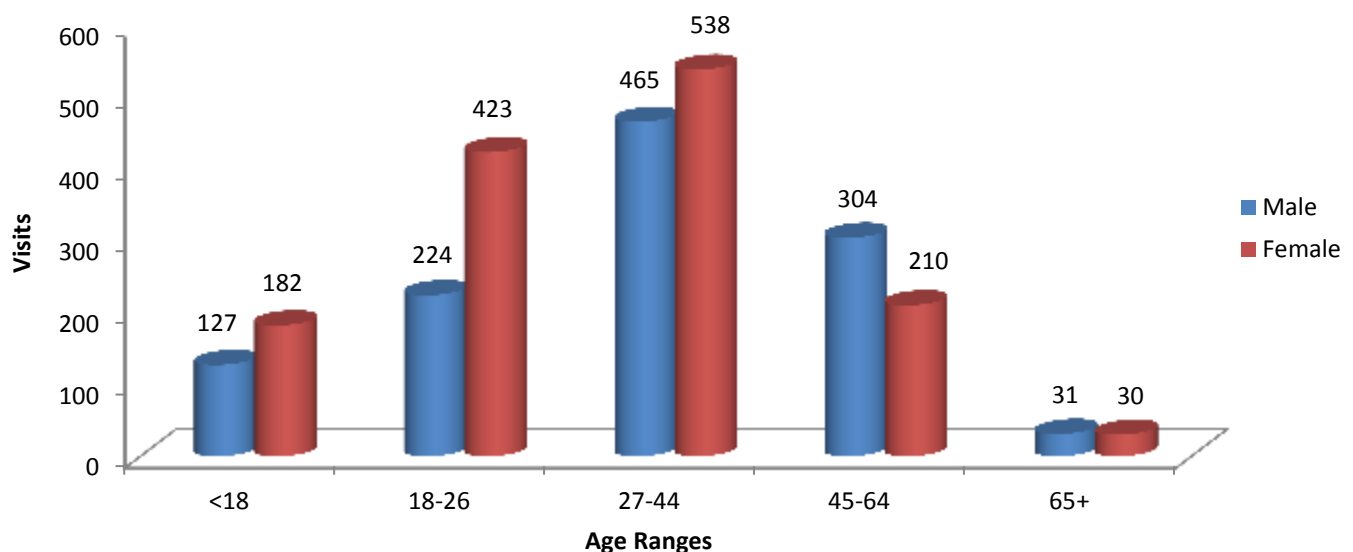
- For the months of January – June 2018, there were a total of 2,881 resident visits to the Emergency Room (ER) and Urgent Care (UC) for violence ( n=2,534 ) and gunshot ( n= 347) related care and treatment.
- Violence injuries included physical assault, sexual assault, altercations and fighting, domestic partner violence, and victims of crime to name a few.
  - Of the 2,534 violence-**related visits**, 55% were female and 45% were male patients. The youngest cases were under a year old (n=3) and the oldest case was 97 years old. **The largest single age group of residents was 23 years old.**
  - The highest number of violence related visits occurred in June 2018 with 515 treatment visits.
- Gunshot injuries included gunshot wounds (GSW), accidental discharge from unspecified firearms, and grazed wounds from GSW to name a few.
  - Of the 347 gunshot **related visits**, 14% were female and 86% were male patients. The youngest reported patient was under a year old and the oldest patient was 118 years old. **The largest single age group of residents seeking gun violence injury treatment was 22 years old.**
  - The highest number of gunshot related resident visits occurred in June 2018 with 78 (22%) ER/UC visits.
- Metro Health Medical Center in Cleveland, OH treated the highest number of violence and gunshot related injuries with 615 (24%) and 169 (49%) resident visits, respectively. University Hospital Cleveland Medical Center in Cleveland, OH treated the second highest number of violence and gunshot related injuries with 398 (16%) and 50 (14%) visits, respectively.

**Violence-Related Emergency Room/Urgent Care Visits in 2018 (1<sup>st</sup> Half of Year)**

**Cleveland Residents Treated for Violence-Related Injuries in the ER/UC by Month, Cleveland OH, January - June 2018**



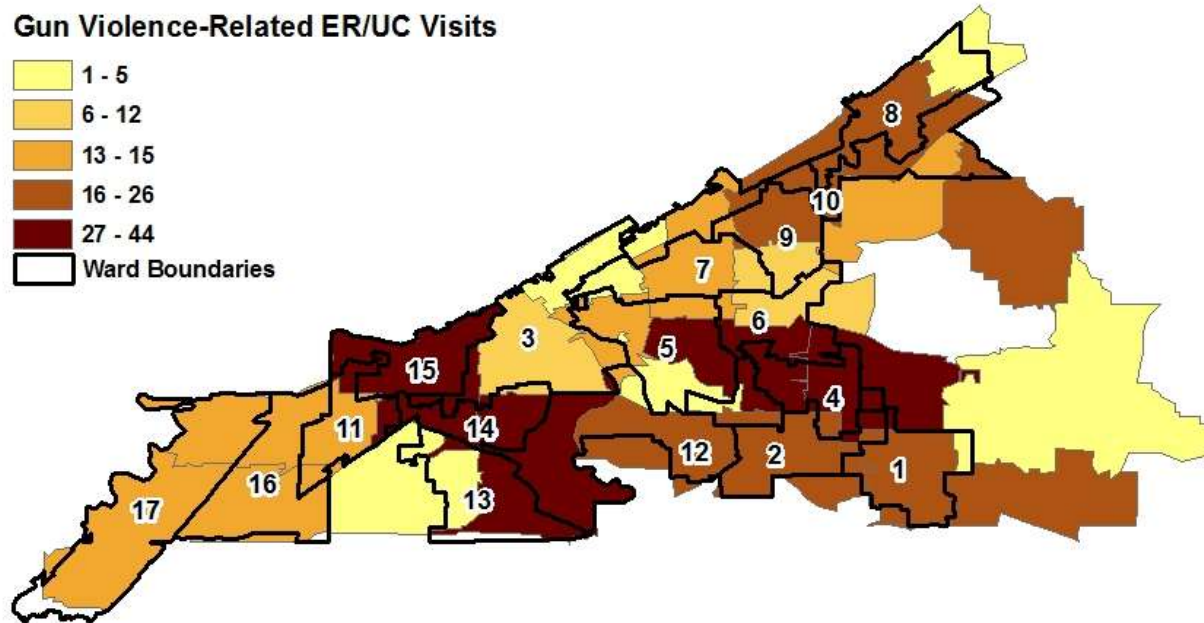
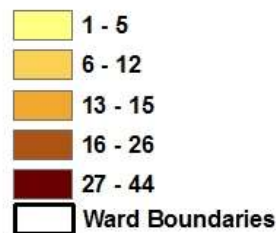
**Number of Residents Treated for Violence-Related Injuries in the ER/UC by Age Range and Gender, Cleveland OH, January - June 2018**





**Gun Violence-Related Visits to the ER/UC  
by Resident Zip Code and Ward Boundaries  
January - June, 2018**

**Gun Violence-Related ER/UC Visits**



0 2.5 5 10 Miles

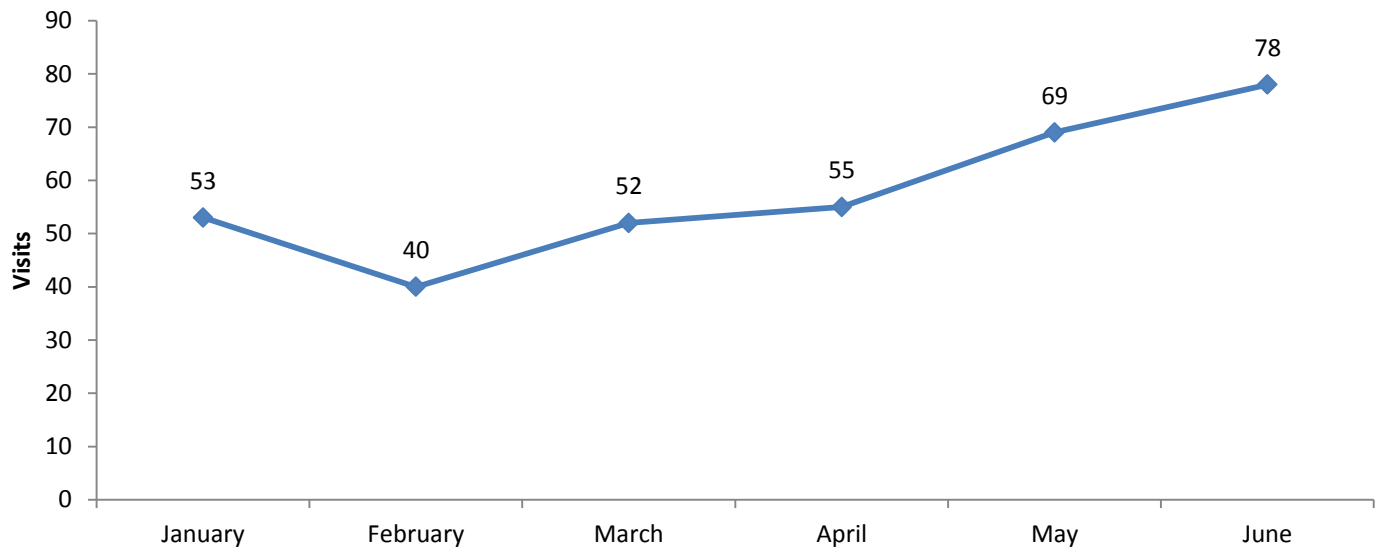


Cleveland Department of Public Health

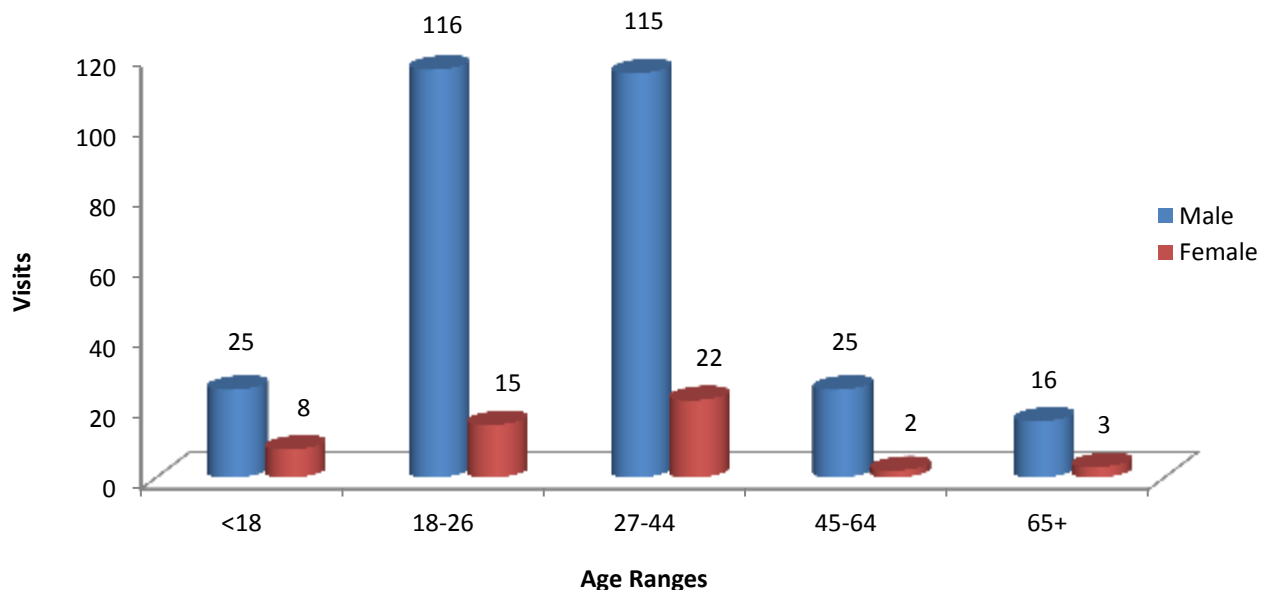
Source: Health Monitoring Systems (HMS) EpiCenter <https://www.hmsinc.com/service/epicenter.html>

**Gun Violence Related Emergency Room/Urgent Care Visits in 2018 (1<sup>st</sup> Half of Year)**

**Cleveland Residents Treated for Gun Violence-Related Injuries in the ER/UC by Month, Cleveland OH, January -June 2018**

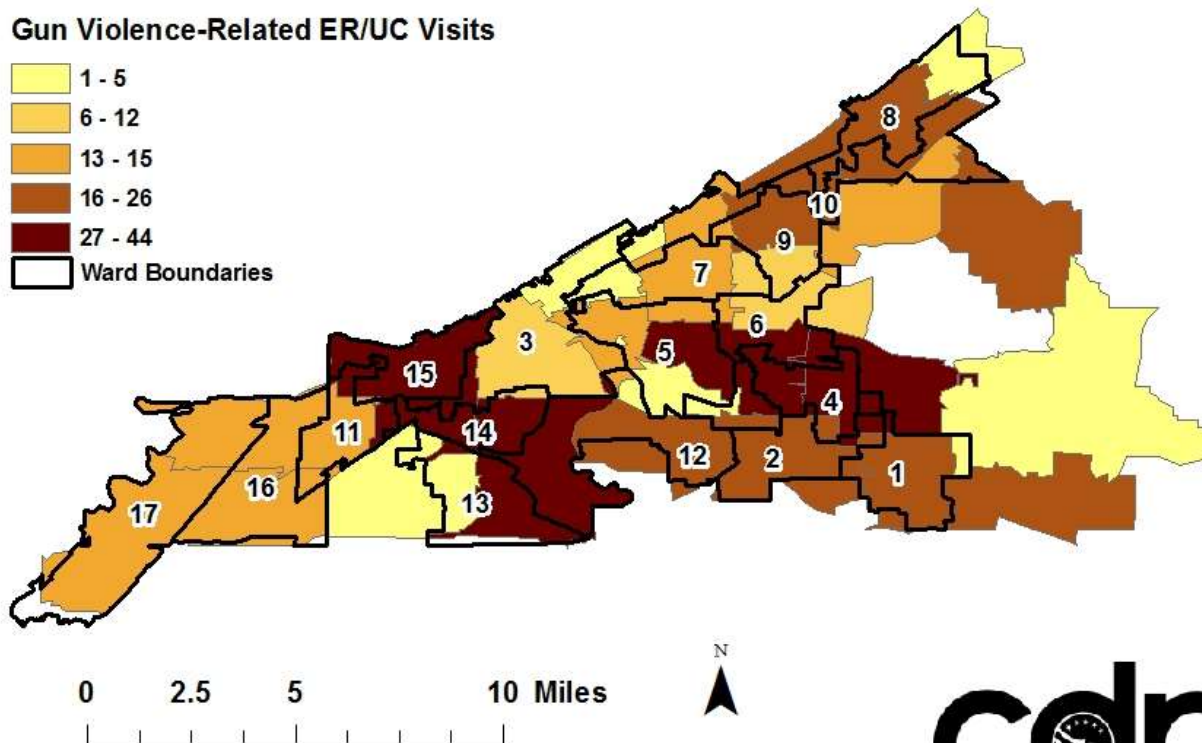
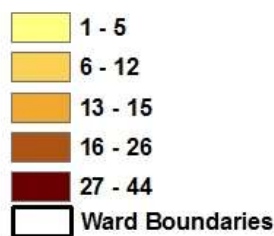


**Number of Residents Treated for Gun- Violence-Related Injuries in the ER/UC by Age Range and Gender, Cleveland OH, January - June 2018**



**2018 EpiCenter Gun Violence-Related Visits to the ER/UC by Resident Zip Code**  
**January - June, 2018**

**Gun Violence-Related ER/UC Visits**



Source: Health Monitoring Systems (HMS) EpiCenter <https://www.hmsinc.com/service/epicenter.html>

## Method, Limitations, and Source

### Methods

- Data from the Ohio Department of Health Epicenter Surveillance System was used to extract violence and gunshot data from January to June 2018 for Cleveland residents that reported to local emergency rooms or urgent care for Violence or gun-related violence treatment. Data was retrieved by using the classifiers “Traumatic Injury”, which provides sub-classifier options “Violence” and “Gunshot”. SAS® Enterprise Guide Statistical Software was used to conduct descriptive statistics and ArcMap (ArcGIS Desktop) was used to symbolize place of residence of cases by zip code.

### Limitations

- These numbers do not reflect all gunshot and violence data for the City of Cleveland. Please note that reported quarterly data are preliminary and may change due to delayed submissions.
- These numbers are counts, not rates, and reflect where residents, who were subject to a treatable violent event, reside, not necessarily the place the violent event occurred.

### Sources:

Health Monitoring Systems (HMS) EpiCenter <https://www.hmsinc.com/service/epicenter.html>

## Gun Violence Archives 2017-2018

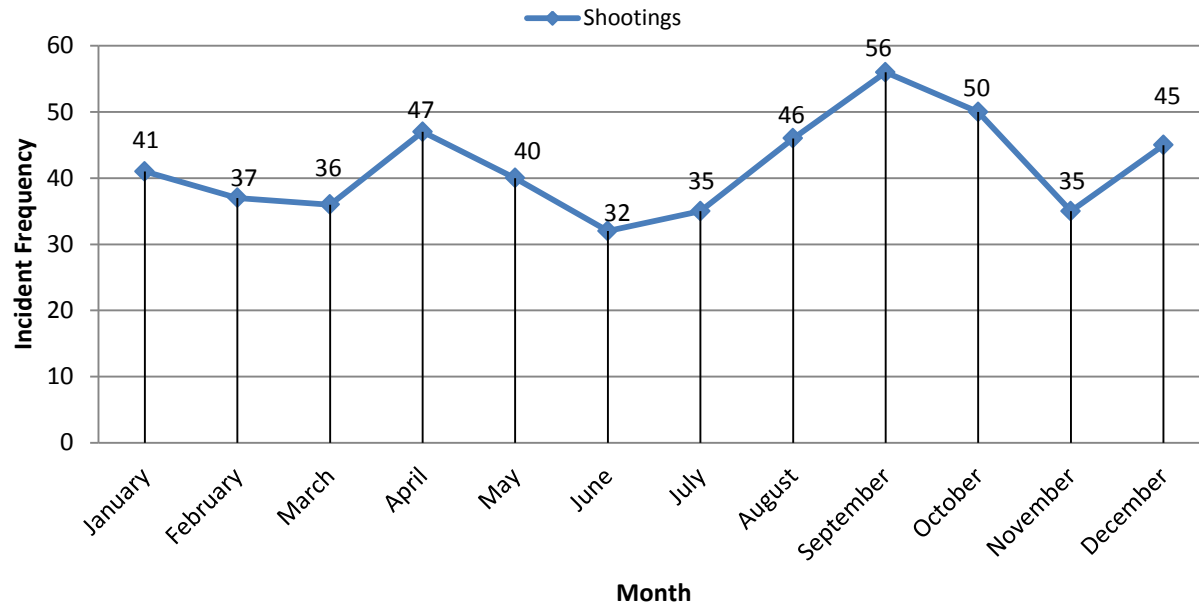
### Summary

- The Gun Violence Archives (GVA) was used to extract shooting data for January – December 2017 and January – September 2018.
- **January-December 2017:** According to GVA, there were 500 shooting events in the City of Cleveland from January 1<sup>st</sup> – December 31<sup>st</sup>.
  - 133 people reported killed
  - 337 people reported injured
- In 2017, the highest reported shootings occurred in September with 56 shooting events. The lowest reported shooting events occurred in June (n=32) .
- Hotspot Analysis demonstrated clusters of shootings in Wards 3 (Downtown), Ward 4 (Mount Pleasant, Union-Miles, Buckeye-Woodhill, Buckeye-Shaker), Ward 5 (Central, Goodrich-Kirtland PK), Ward 7 (Hough, Goodrich-Kirtland PK), and Ward 9 (Glenville, St-Clair-Superior, University) .
- **January – September 2018:** According to GVA, there have been 354 shooting events in the city of Cleveland from January 1<sup>st</sup> – September 30<sup>th</sup> .
  - 93 people reported killed
  - 231 people reported injured
- From January to September, the highest reported shootings have occurred in September with 55 shootings. The lowest reported shootings occurred in February (n=30) .
- Clusters of shootings occurred in Wards 3 (Downtown, Tremont, Ohio City, Stockyard), Ward 4 (Mount Pleasant, Union-Miles, Buckeye-Woodhill, Buckeye-Shaker), Ward 5 (Central, Goodrich-Kirtland PK), Ward 7 (Hough, Goodrich-Kirtland PK), 9 (Glenville, St-Clair-Superior, University), Ward 14 (Clark-Fulton, Stockyard), and Ward 15 (Cudell, Detroit Shoreway, West Boulevard) .
- From January – May 2018, GVA reported a decrease in shootings than what was reported for 2017 during the same time. In June and July, there was a slight increase of reported shootings in 2018 compared to 2017 (2017: n=32, n=35 for June and July, respectively. 2018: n=39, n=43 for June and July, respectively). In September of 2017 and 2018, shootings were nearly equal (2017: n=55; 2018 n=56).



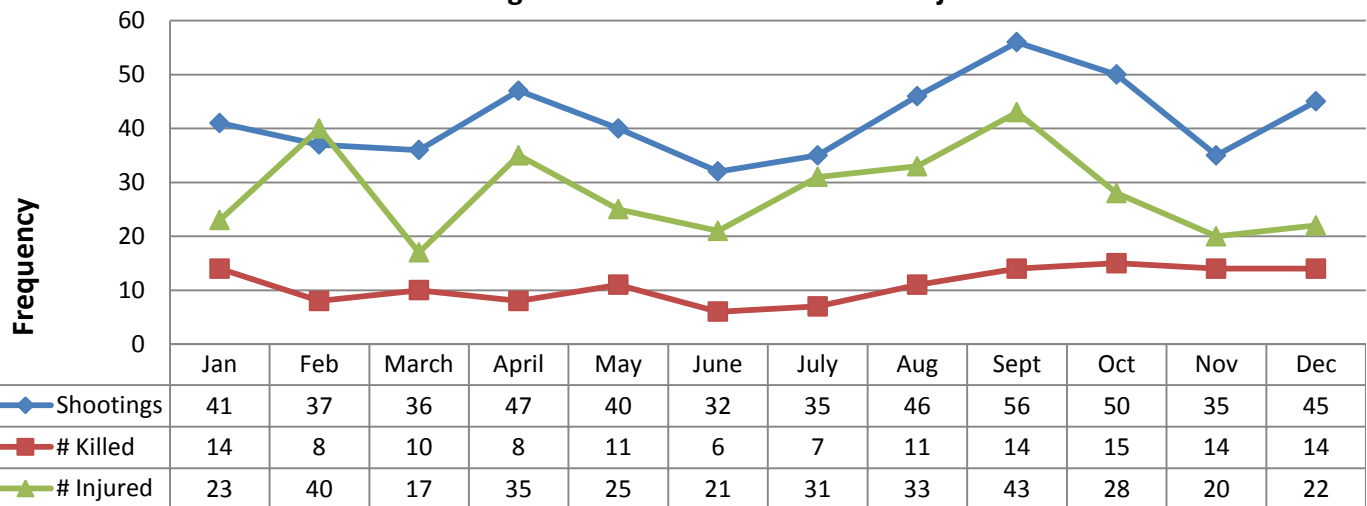
## Gun Violence Archive 2017 Shootings

### January - December 2017 Gun Violence Incidents



<http://www.gunviolencearchive.org>

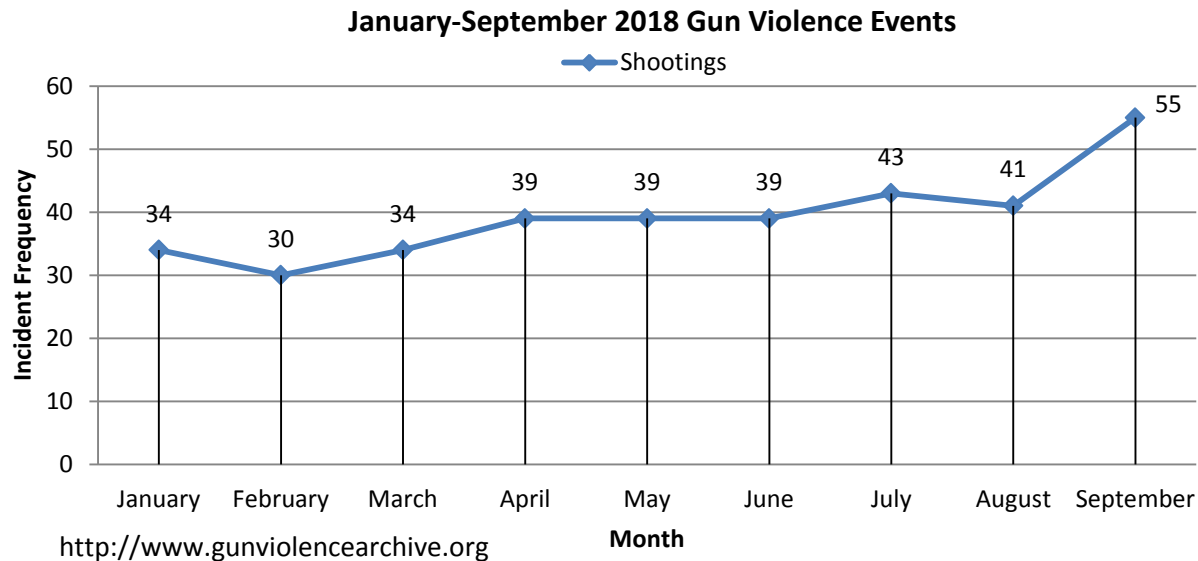
### Gun Violence Incidents in the City of Cleveland from January -December, 2017 Shooting Events vs Residents Killed or Injured



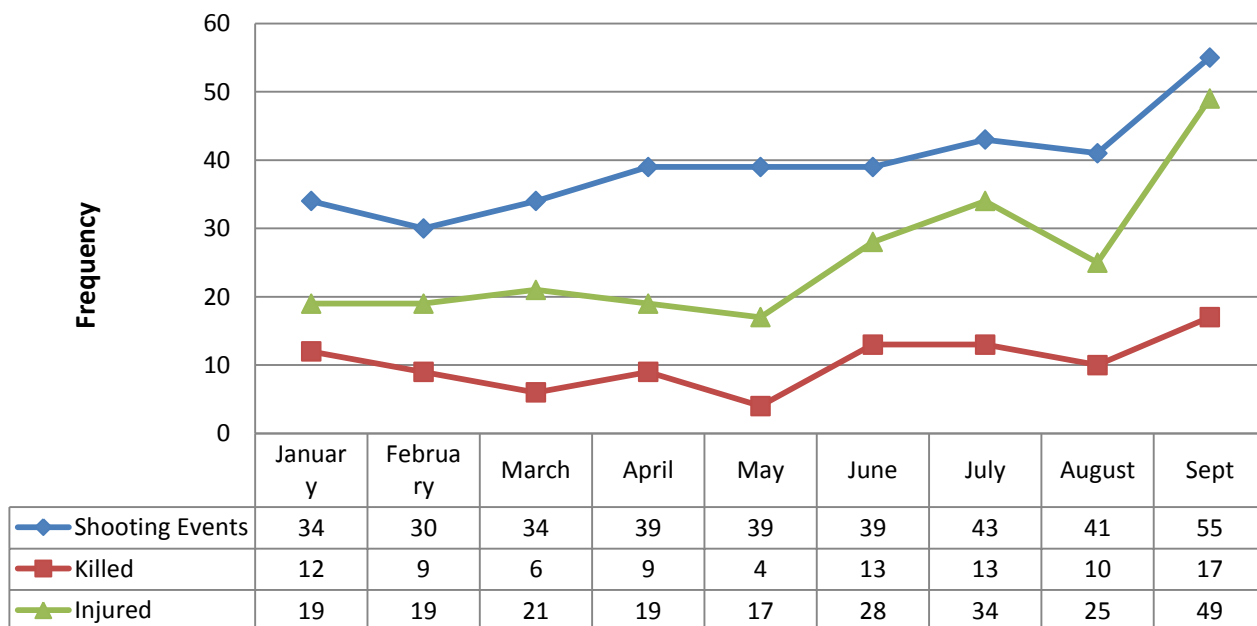
<http://www.gunviolencearchive.org>



### Gun Violence Archives January –September 2018 Shootings

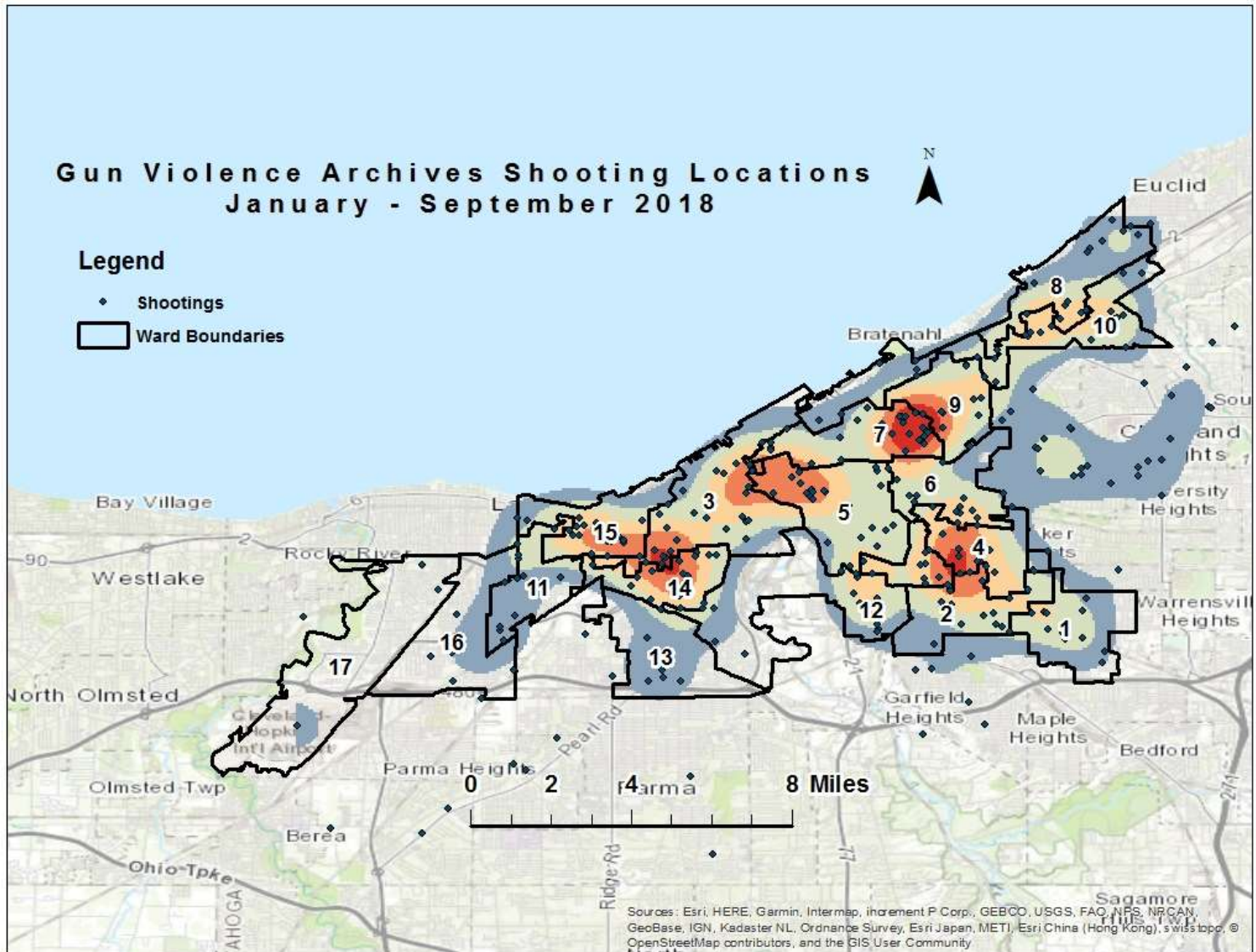


### Gun Violence in the City of Cleveland from January - September 2018. Shooting Events vs Residents Killed or Injured

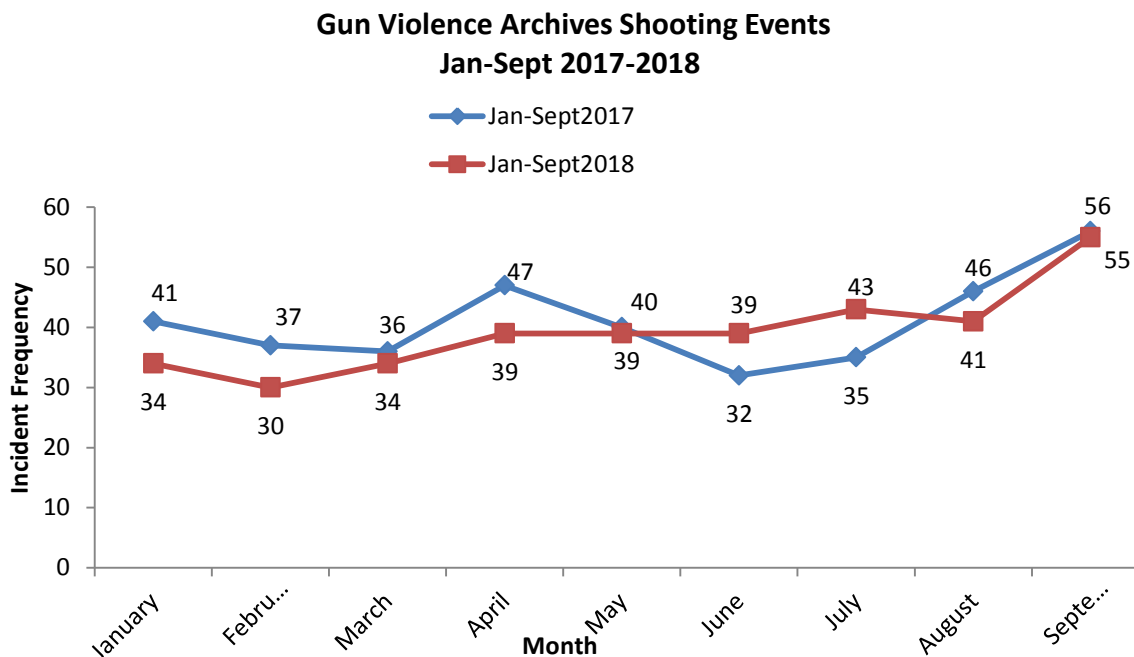


<http://www.gunviolencearchive.org>





## 2017-2018 Shooting Event Comparison



<http://www.gunviolencearchive.org>

## Method, Limitations, and Source

### Methods

The Gun Violence Archives (GVA) provides free online public access to information on gun-related violence in the United States by way of over 2,500 media, law enforcement, government and commercial sources. Near-real time data. Variables include: date of Incident, state, city or county, address, and number of people killed or injured during incident.

### Limitations

- These numbers do not reflect all gunshot and violence data for the City of Cleveland. Please note that reported data are preliminary and may change due to delayed submissions.
- These numbers are counts, not rates, and reflect where shootings occurred, not victims' residence.

### Sources:

<https://www.gunviolencearchive.org/>



## Healthy Cleveland Violence Prevention City of Cleveland Violence Report Summary

### Violence Summary for 2017:

- Residents in Cleveland's Fairfax and Ward 6 neighborhoods were impacted by a synergy of violent crimes. Fairfax residents were subject to high rates of sexual violence, homicide, aggravated assault and simple assault.
- Residents in Ward 6, which includes Fairfax, Buckeye-Woodhill, Buckeye-Shaker, and portions of the Kinsman areas experienced high sexual assault (rape) rates, homicides, domestic violence, aggravated assault, and simple assault rates. Simple (non-aggravated assault) was the highest type of violence in this area. (3584.8 per 100,000 residents).
- Emergency/Urgent Care data: Between 194 and 552 residents from Ward 6 visited the ER/Urgent Care in 2017. However, the data suggest that more residents from Wards 2, 11,12, 14, 15 reported to the ER/Urgent care for treatment due to injury caused by violence (physical assault, sexual assault, altercation, partner violence, and victim of crime).
- More residents visited area hospitals for treatment due to violence in July 2017
- More women/young girls were seen for violence-related treatment, specifically 27-44 year olds.
- As it pertains to gun violence, interestingly, more residents in Wards 2 and 12 were treated for gun violence injuries (67-90 residents). Between 42 and 66 residents from Wards 1, 4, 5, 13, 14, and 15 were treated at area hospitals for gunshot related injuries.
- According to EpiCenter data, more gunshot related injuries occurred in September 2017 (n=69) than any other month in 2017.
- More men/young men were treated for gunshot related injuries in every age group, particularly 18-26 year olds.
- According to the Gun Violence Archives, more shootings occurred in the month of September 2017 (n=56 shooting events). GVA reports that 43 people were injured during the month of September 2017 and 14 people were killed.
- Between January 1<sup>st</sup> and December 31<sup>st</sup> 2017, hotspot analysis demonstrated clusters of shootings in Wards 3 (Downtown), Ward 4 (Mount Pleasant, Union-Miles, Buckeye-Woodhill, Buckeye-Shaker), Ward 5 (Central, Goodrich-Kirtland PK), Ward 7 (Hough, Goodrich-Kirtland PK), and Ward 9 (Glenville, St-Clair-Superior, University). Gun Violence Archives reports that 337 people were injured and 133 people were killed in 2017 due to gun violence.

## Violence Summary 2018 (EpiCenter and Gun Violence Archives)

- **From January to June 2018.** Patterns of violence remain consistent. More women/young girls report to area hospitals for violence related injuries from age groups less than 18 to 44 years old. Whereas more men/young boys report to the ER/urgent care for gunshot related injuries in every age group from less than 18 years old to greater than 65 years old.
- Residents in Wards 2, 12, a part of Ward 13, 14, and 15 received violence related treatment in the ER/UC than other residents in the City of Cleveland (between 166-269 residents).
- Residents living in Wards 4, 5, parts of 6, parts of 13, 14, and 15 received more gunshot related treatment than residents in other City of Cleveland Wards (between 27-44 residents).
- **From January to September.** According to the Gun Violence Archives (GVA), the highest reported shootings occurred in September (n=55 shooting events). GVA reports that 49 residents were injured in September and 17 residents were killed.
- Clusters of shootings occurred in Wards 3 (Downtown, Tremont, Ohio City, Stockyard), Ward 4 (Mount Pleasant, Union-Miles, Buckeye-Woodhill, Buckeye-Shaker), Ward 5 (Central, Goodrich-Kirtland PK), Ward 7 (Hough, Goodrich-Kirtland PK), 9 (Glenville, St-Clair-Superior, University), Ward 14 (Clark-Fulton, Stockyard), and Ward 15 (Cudell, Detroit Shoreway, West Boulevard).

## Conclusion of Violence Behaviors in the City of Cleveland for 2017-2018:

- As it pertains to reported violence (or police reports) there is a mainstay of violent behaviors around Wards, 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, and 10. Although hospital data may reflect outcomes of violence/ through hospital visitation in these Wards, many residents visiting the hospital for violence related injuries (such as aggravated assault or physical assault, come from Wards with lower rates of violence in this analysis (with the exception of Ward 2, which is impacted by high rates of homicide, domestic violence, and aggravated assault).
- EpiCenter data demonstrated that between 2017 and 2018, more men and young boys presented to the ER/UC with a chief complaint related to a gunshot or aggravated assault injury in every age group. Women and young girls presented to the ER/UC for violence-related injuries from age groups younger than 18 years old to 44 years old with a chief complaint of have experienced sexual or physical assault.
- Gun Violence Archive hotspot analysis demonstrated possible connections between clusters of gun violence and violence rates in Wards 4, 5, 7, 9.

## Method, Source and Contact Information

### Methods

Data sources include:

- FBI 2016 National Incident-Based Reporting System
- Northeast Ohio Community and Neighborhood Data for Organizing (NEOCANDO)
- The Ohio Department of Health EpiCenter Surveillance System
- Gun Violence Archives

Sources were used to extract neighborhood and Ward violent crime rates (homicide, sexual violence, aggravated/non-aggravated assault, and domestic violence), hospital data, and gun violence activity for the period from January to December 2017, January to June 2018, and January to September 2018. Mapping tools were provided by the Northern Ohio Data and Information Services (NODIS) and the Cleveland Department of Public Health. SAS® Enterprise Guide Statistical Software was used to conduct descriptive statistics and ArcMap (ArcGIS Desktop) was used to symbolize rates by neighborhood, Ward, and zip code.

### Limitations

- Neighborhood level crime data are based on reported crimes that occurred within the respective neighborhoods, not victim's residence. Rates are expressed in terms of the number of violent events that would occur in a location per 100,000 residents. **Note: Rates per 100,000 are normally used when comparing rates between large geographies (state or national level).**
- Emergency room and urgent care data is based on **reported** violent events that resulted in ER/UC care or treatment.
- Gun Violence Archive data is based on media and online reports of shootings. These numbers do not reflect all gunshot and violence data for Cleveland or Cuyahoga County. Please note that reported quarterly data are preliminary and may change due to delayed submissions.

For questions regarding this report, please call Sheena Fryerson at 216-664-4257 or [sfryerson@city.cleveland.oh.us](mailto:sfryerson@city.cleveland.oh.us)

### Sources:

FBI: UCR 2016 National Incident-Based Reporting System <https://ucr.fbi.gov/nibrs/2016>

Gun Violence Archives <https://www.gunviolencearchive.org/>

Health Monitoring Systems (HMS) EpiCenter <https://www.hmsinc.com/service/epicenter.html>

NEOCANDO Neighborhood Data Warehouse <http://neocando.case.edu/neighborhood-data-warehouse/>