

*The purpose of this report is to summarize violence and injury data and trends for the City of Cleveland from January 1<sup>st</sup> through December 31<sup>st</sup>, 2022. Data includes gun violence, homicides, motor vehicle accidents, assaults, sexual assault, domestic violence, and falls. The report also summarizes the distribution of events by demographics such as age, race, sex, zip code of residence, and zip code of incidence.*

### Key Findings

- There was a 34% decrease in gunshot wound (GSW) hospital visits between 2021 (156.5 per 100k residents) and 2022 (102.5 per 100k residents). GSWs were more likely to affect Cleveland residents that are black, male, and between the ages of 18-29. Residents that lived in the ZIP codes 44102 and 44105 were more likely to experience a gunshot wound.
- There were 34 homicides per 100,000 residents among Cleveland residents in 2022, which was comparable to the previous year. Firearms contributed to 84% of these deaths followed by stabbing and suffocation.
- The number of emergency department (ED) visits for abuse decreased by 10% in 2022 compared to the previous year. The majority of visits in 2022 were for sexual abuse. Despite the overall decrease in abuse-related visits, there was an increase year-to-year for child abuse-related visits.
- Domestic violence ED visits decreased by 20% in 2022 compared to the previous year for Cleveland residents. Black females were affected the most.
- In 2022, there were 1,704 fall-related injuries per 100,000 residents. These injuries affected Cleveland residents that are white and over the age of 60 most.
- There was a 37% decrease in the number of motor vehicle accident (MVA) fatalities between 2021 and 2022. This data includes all residents that are involved in the accident.

Homicide

In 2022, there were 33.7 homicides per 100,000 residents in the City of Cleveland. Cleveland residents continue to experience a higher homicide rate compared to the national average (8.2 homicides per 100,000 population). Firearms contributed to the majority of homicides (84%). There was an increase in the number of homicides (from 4 to 10) that involved a knife. Homicides were more likely to impact residents that are black (89%) and between 18-44 years of age. This year, there was an increase in homicides of young (0-17) and elderly (65 and older) residents, which accounted for 7% of homicides in 2021 but 16% in 2022. The homicide rate in 2022 was highest in the month of July and most often affected residents on the east side of the city.

Figure 1. Year-to-year homicide rate from 2018 -2022

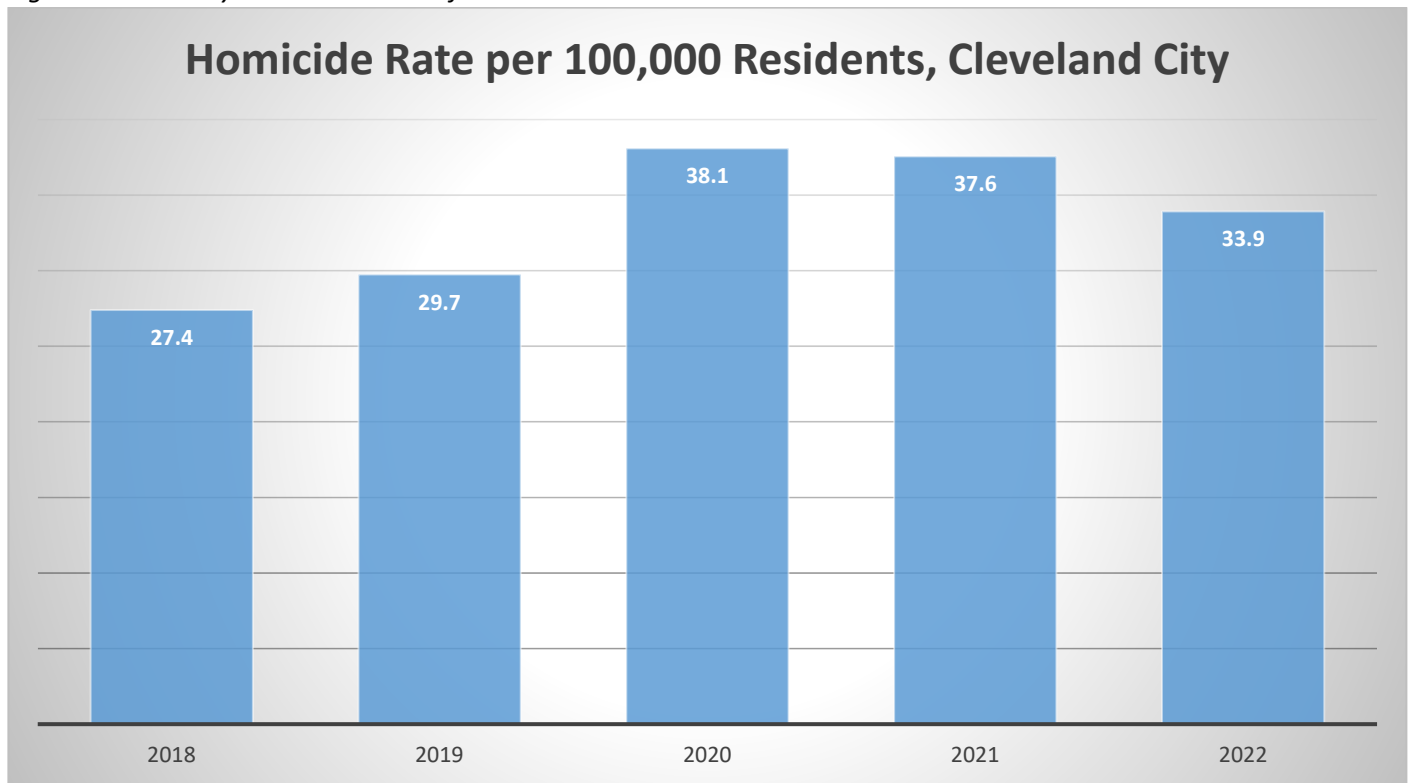


Figure 2. Current and previous year comparison of homicides by month

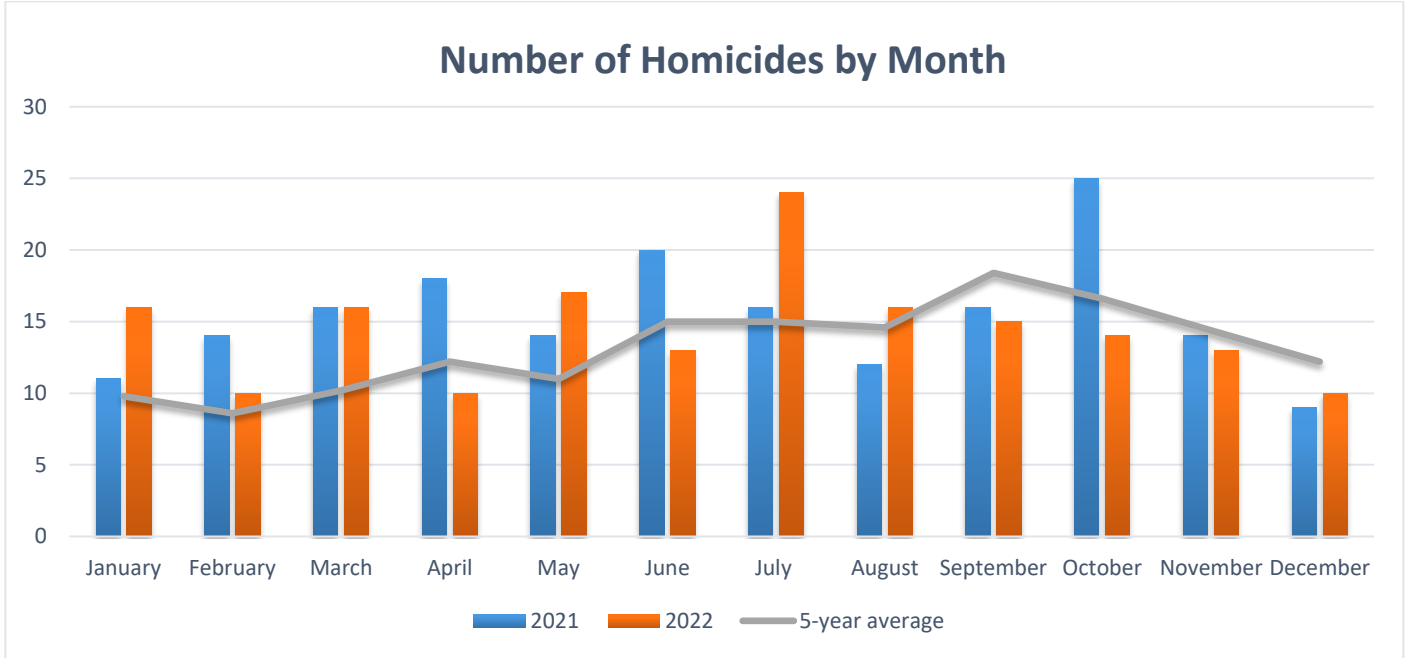
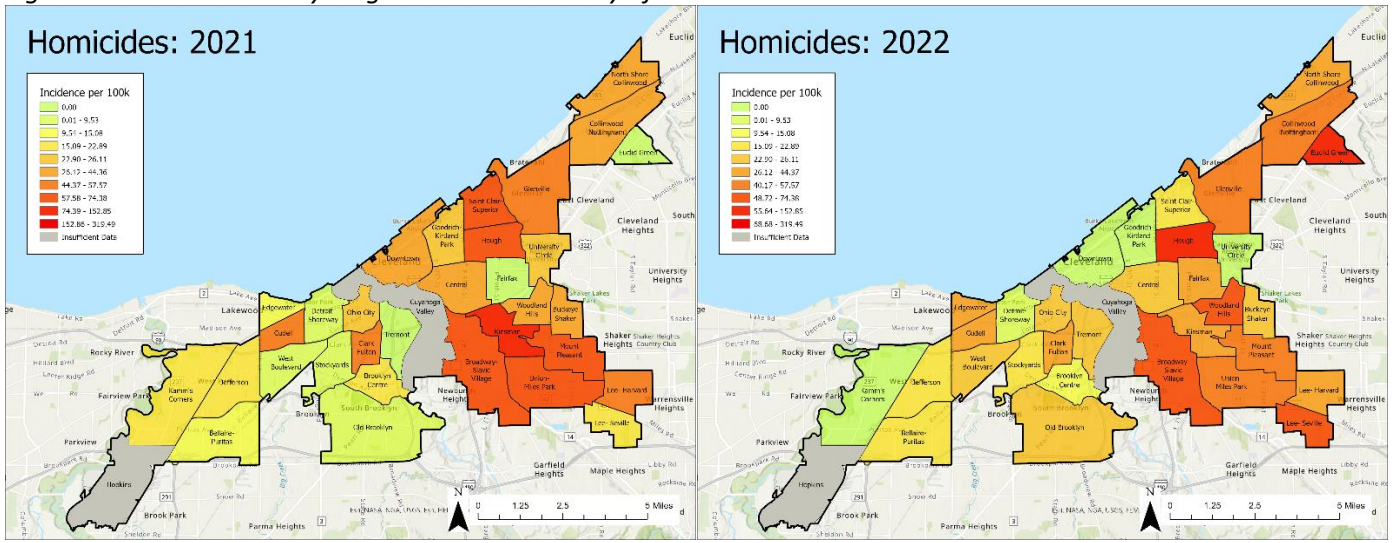


Figure 3. Homicide rate by neighborhood in the City of Cleveland



Gunshot Wounds

The rate of ED visits for gunshot wounds (GSW) was 102.5 per 100,000 residents in 2022. This was a 34% decrease in gunshot wound-related ED visits compared to last year. Gunshot wounds were more likely to affect Cleveland residents that are male, black, and between 18-29 years of age. Gun violence was highest during June, July, and August of 2022. There were 40 or more gunshot wound ED visits in each of these months compared to an average of 32 per month for the entire year. The 5-year trend indicates that gun violence is consistently higher during these 3 months.

Figure 4. Year-to-year gunshot wound (GSW) hospital visit rate from 2018 -2022

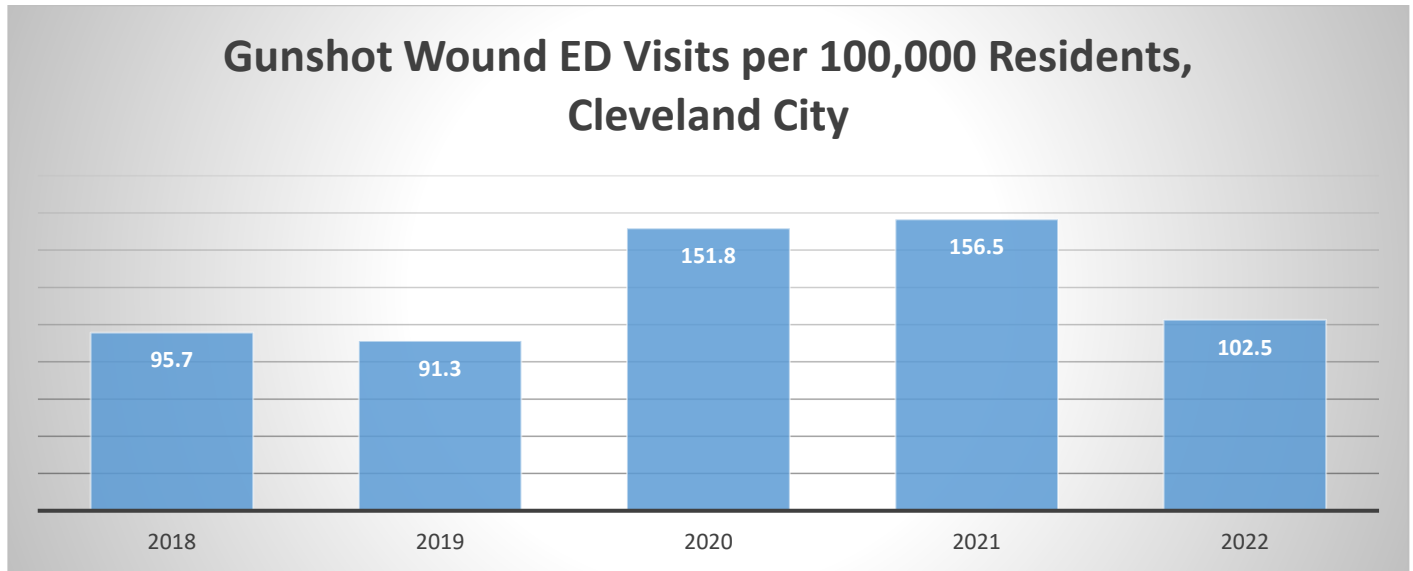
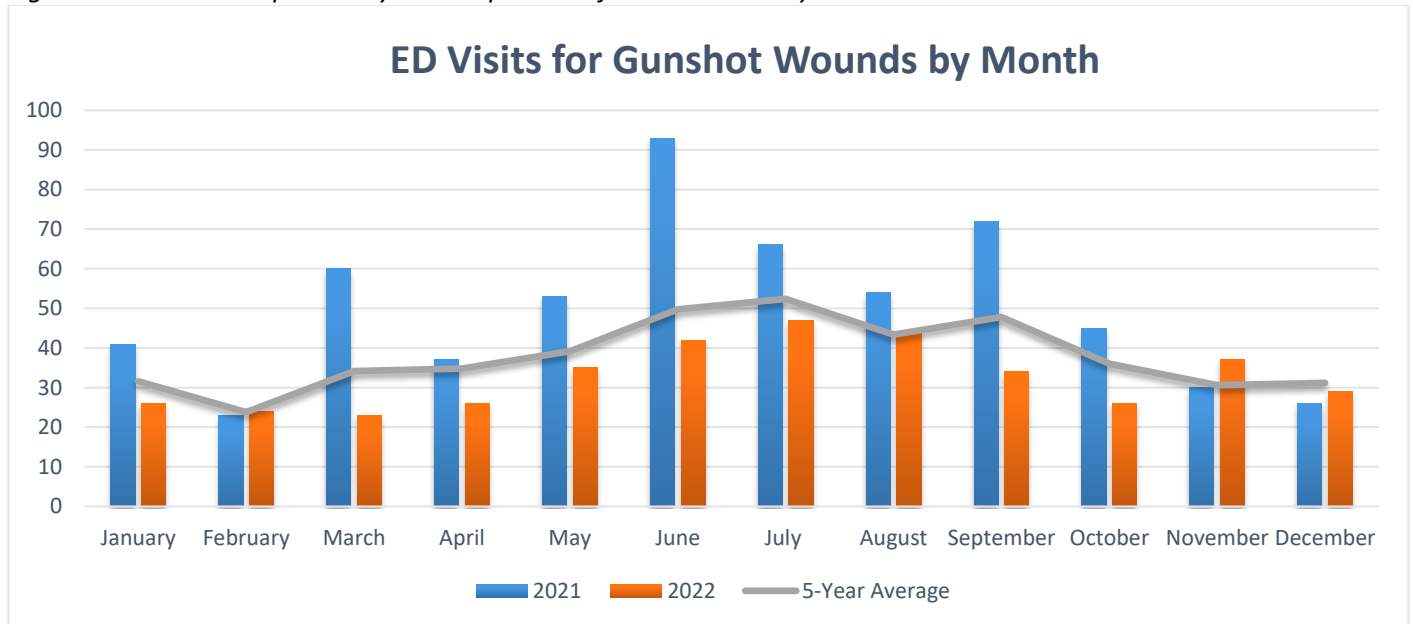


Figure 5. Current and previous year comparison of GSW ED visits by month



**Physical Assault**

There was a rate of 490.2 ED visits per 100,000 residents for physical assault injuries in 2022. This is a 13% decrease compared to the previous year; however, it is above the national average of 402.5 visits per 100,000 residents. These residents were more likely to be black and between 18-44 years old. Physical assault injuries affected male and female residents at a similar rate.

Figure 6. Year-to-year assault-related emergency department visit rate from 2018-2022

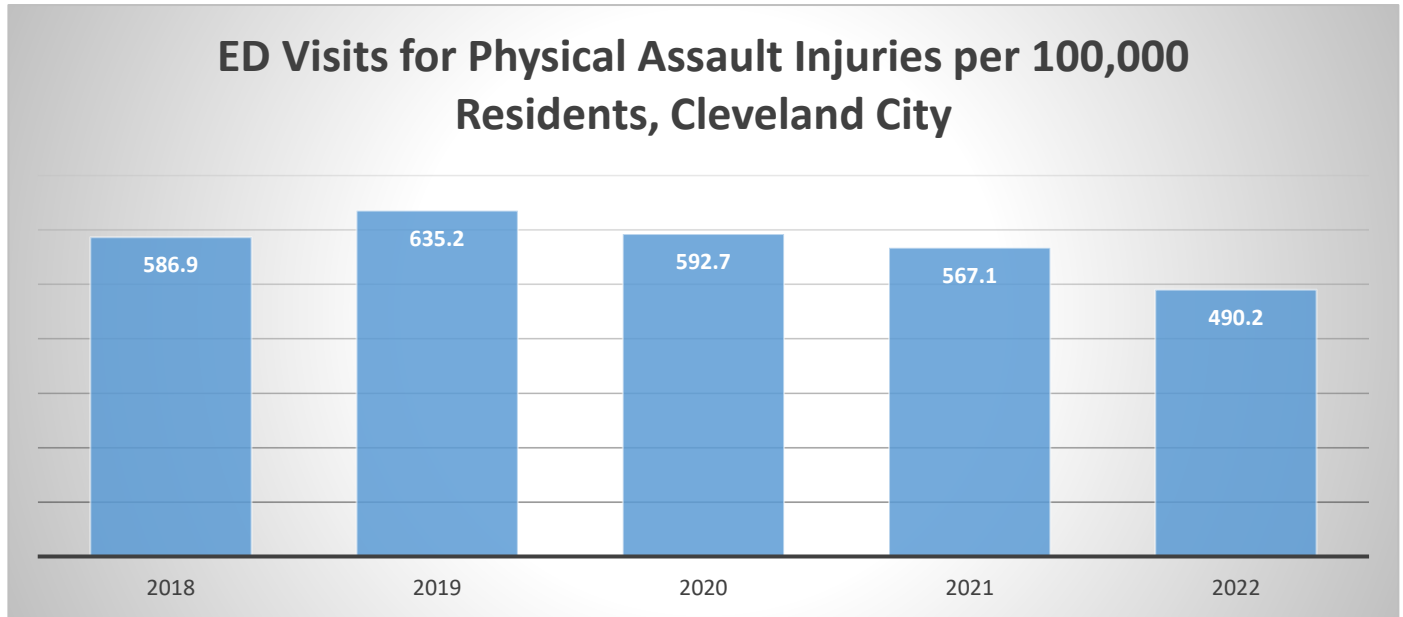
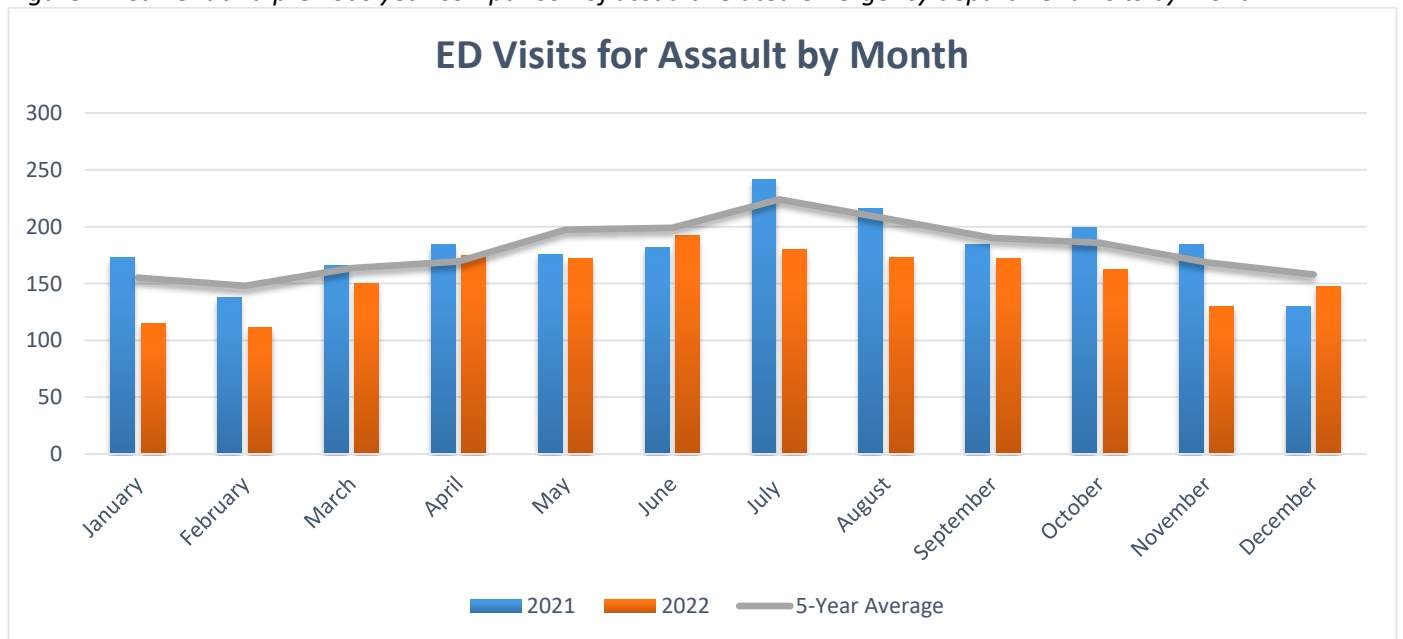


Figure 7. Current and previous year comparison of assault-related emergency department visits by month



Abuse

There was a 10% decrease in emergency department visits for abuse in 2022 compared to the previous year. The types of abuse include sexual abuse, physical abuse, psychological abuse, neglect, and unspecified maltreatment. The majority (67%) of these emergency department visits were due to sexual abuse, followed by unspecified maltreatment, physical abuse, neglect, and psychological abuse. Despite the overall decrease in abuse-related emergency department visits, there has been an increase in visits for child abuse, which has been increasing since 2020.

Figure 7. Year-to-year abuse-related emergency department visit rate from 2018 -2022

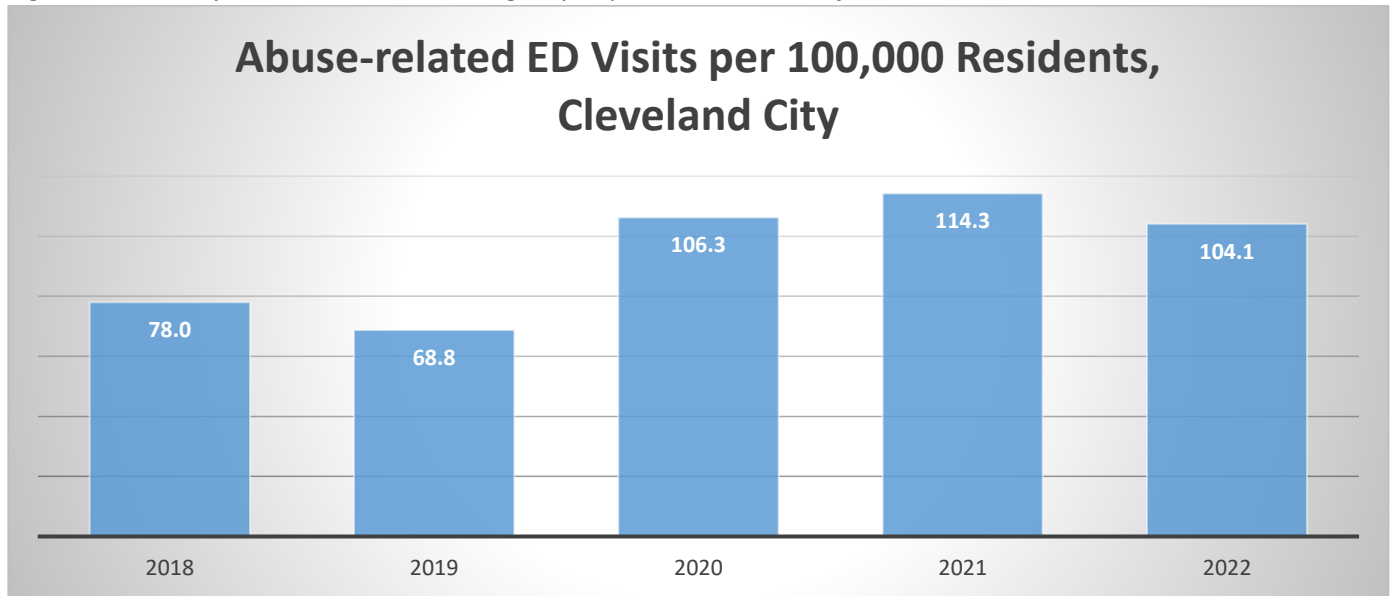


Figure 8. Current and previous year comparison of abuse-related emergency department visits by month

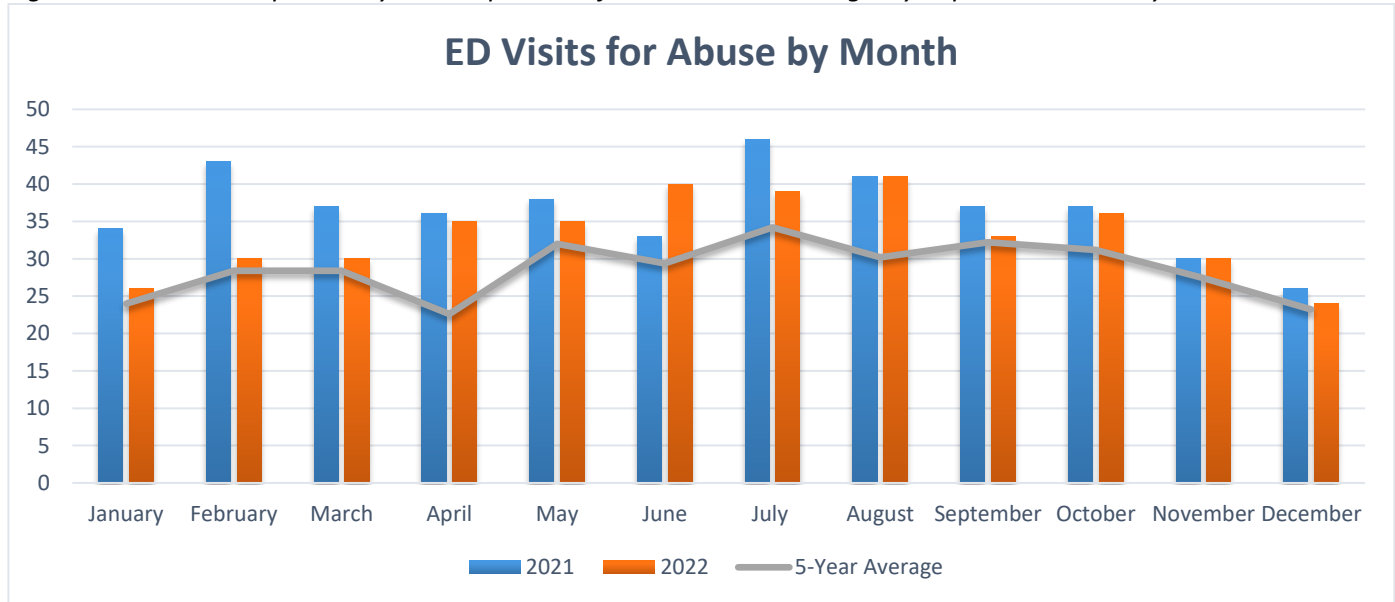


Figure 9. Types of abuse-related emergency department visits between 2018-2022

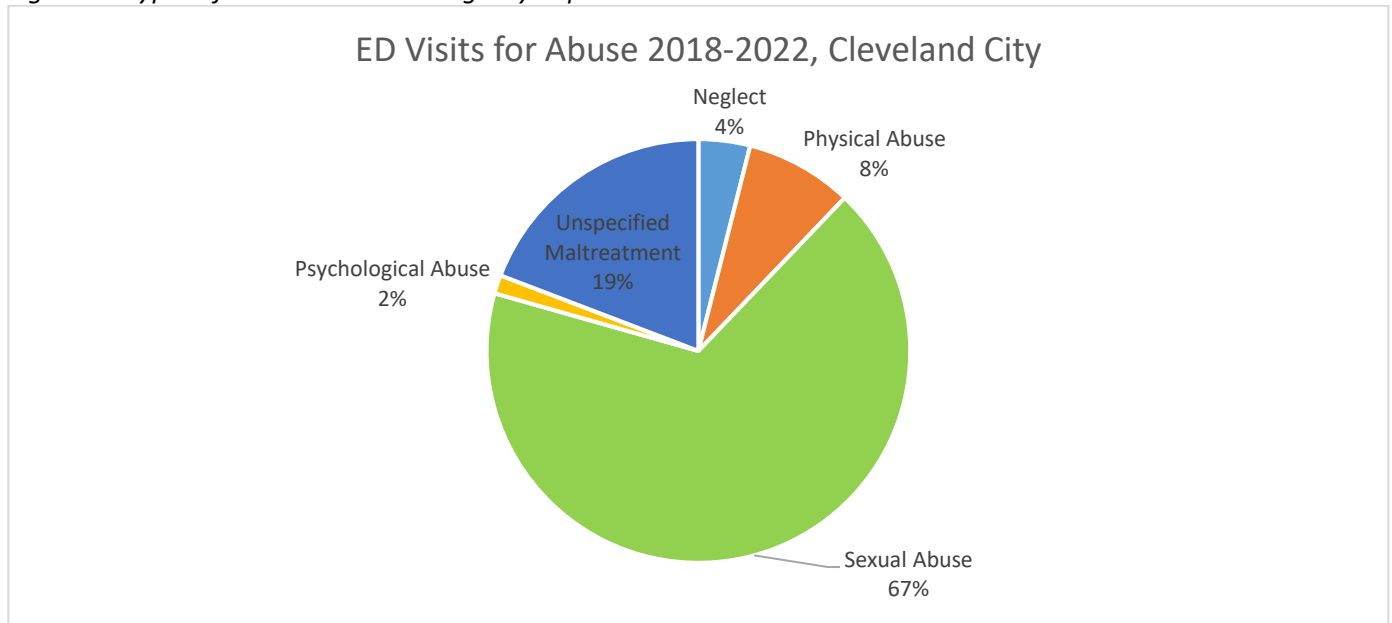
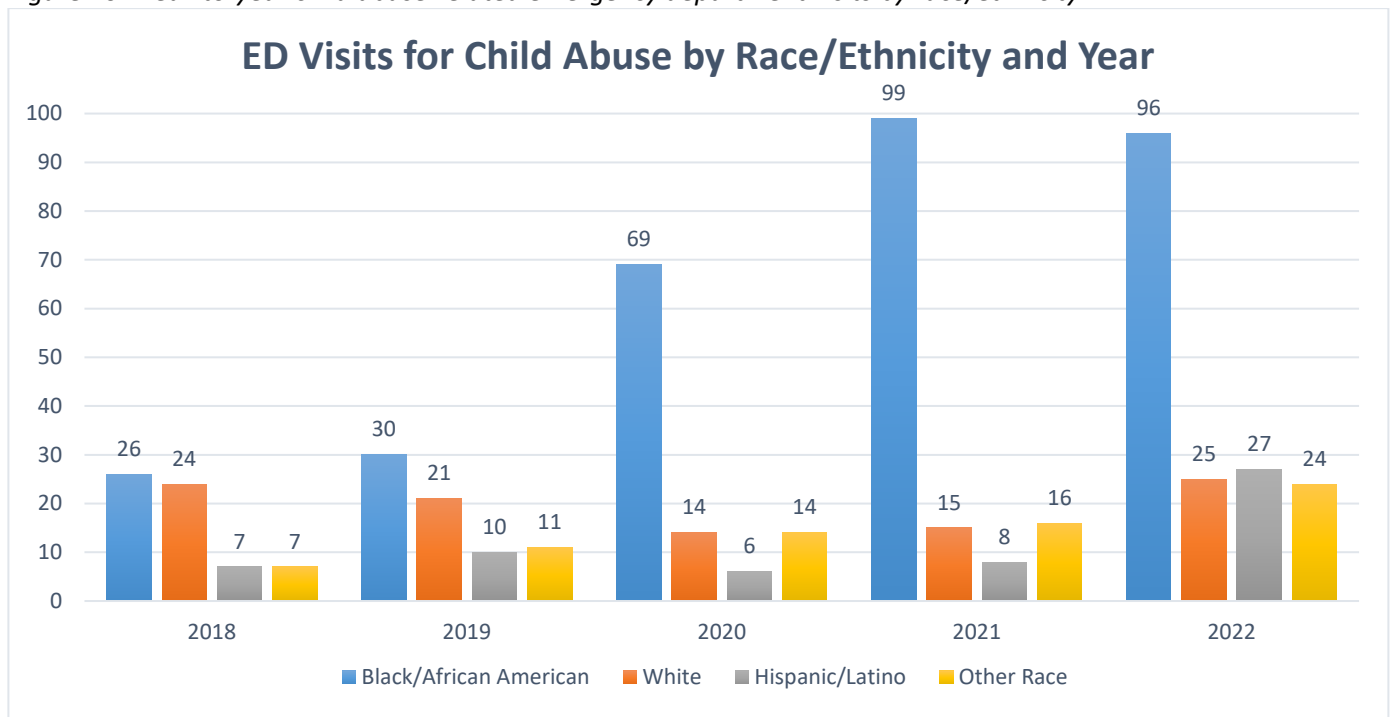


Figure 10. Year-to-year child abuse-related emergency department visits by race/ethnicity



Domestic Violence

There was a 21% decrease in ED visits for domestic violence in 2022 compared to the previous year. The vast majority (83%) of ED visits for domestic violence were among residents between 18-44 years of age. It is important to note that the data below is likely an underreporting of the true number of ED visits for domestic violence as it only reflects visits during which patients state that someone they live with inflicted their injuries.

Figure 11. Year-to-year emergency department domestic violence visit rate from 2018 -2022

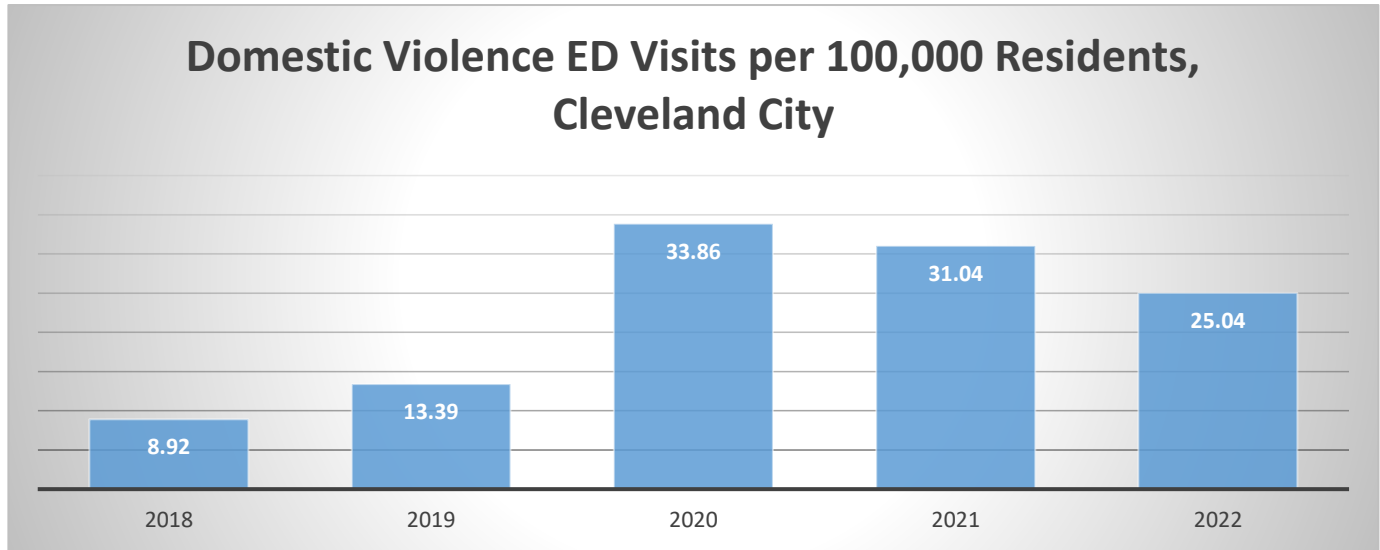
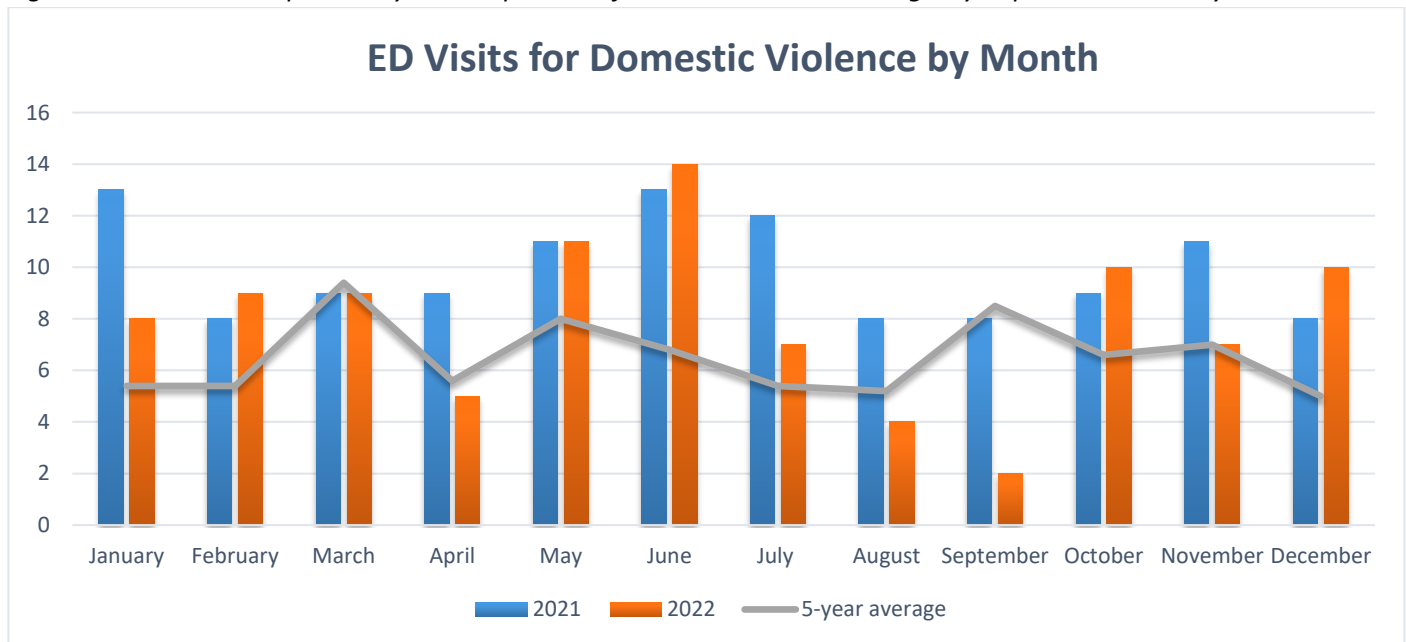


Figure 12. Current and previous year comparison of domestic violence emergency department visits by month





**Elder Falls**

The number of deaths among elder Cleveland residents due to falls held steady in 2022 compared to the previous year. The rate of 52.7 elder fall deaths per 100,000 residents in 2022 is below the national average of 78.0 elder fall deaths per 100,000 residents according to the United States Department of Health and Human Services. Falls deaths were more likely to affect white residents in 2022. Despite the overall rate holding steady in 2022, elder fall deaths decreased by 47% among black residents and increase by 91% among white residents.

Figure 13. Year-to-year elder fall fatality rate from 2018-2022

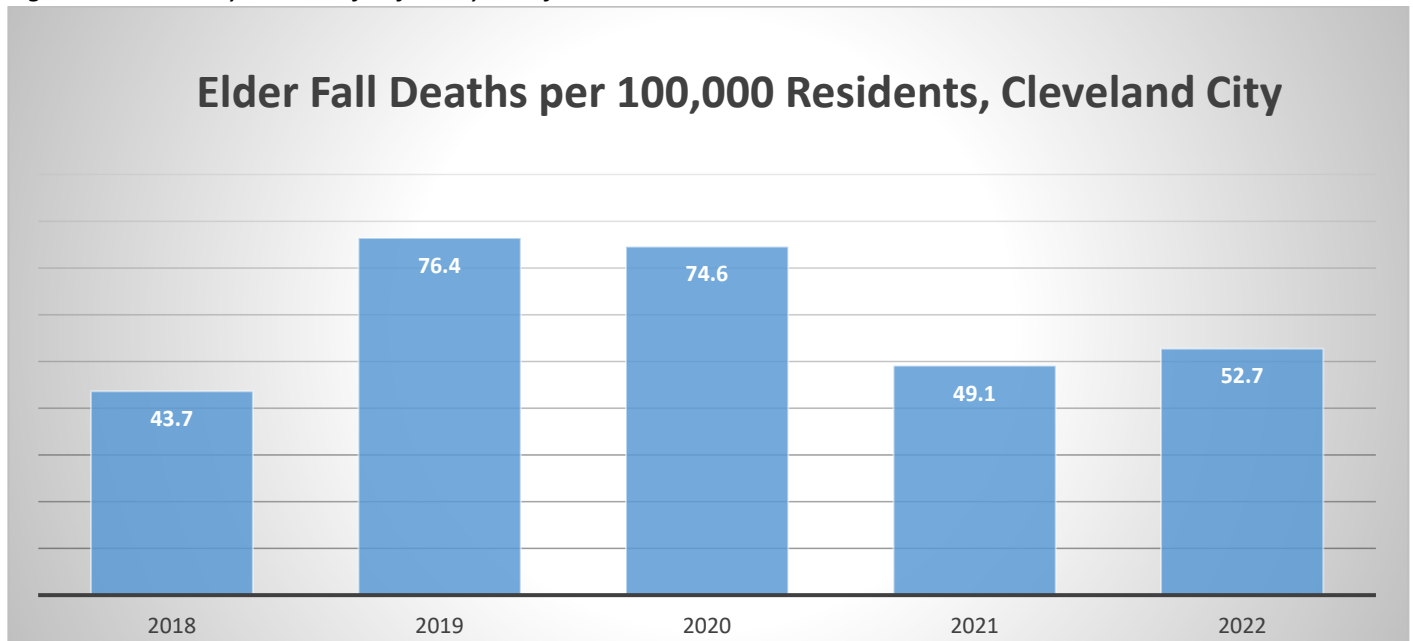
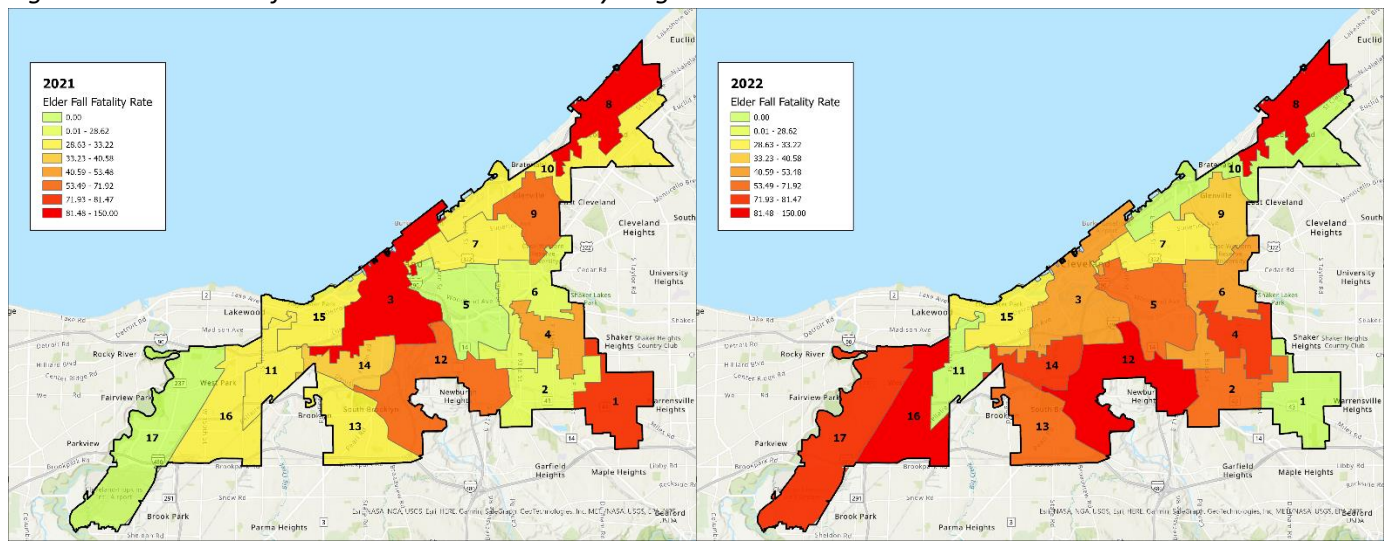


Figure 14. Fatal elder fall rate in 2021 and 2022 by neighborhood



Motor Vehicle Accidents (MVAs)

There was a 37% decrease in MVA deaths among Cleveland residents in 2022 compared to the previous year. In 2022, there were 13.3 motor vehicle accident deaths per 100,000 residents in the City of Cleveland, which is the same as the national average according to Healthy People 2030. Fatal motor vehicle accidents were more likely to impact residents that are black and between 30-44 years of age. Out of all of these deaths, roughly a quarter (27%) were among pedestrians and 18% were involved a motorcycle.

Figure 15. Year-to-year motor vehicle accident fatality rate from 2018-2022

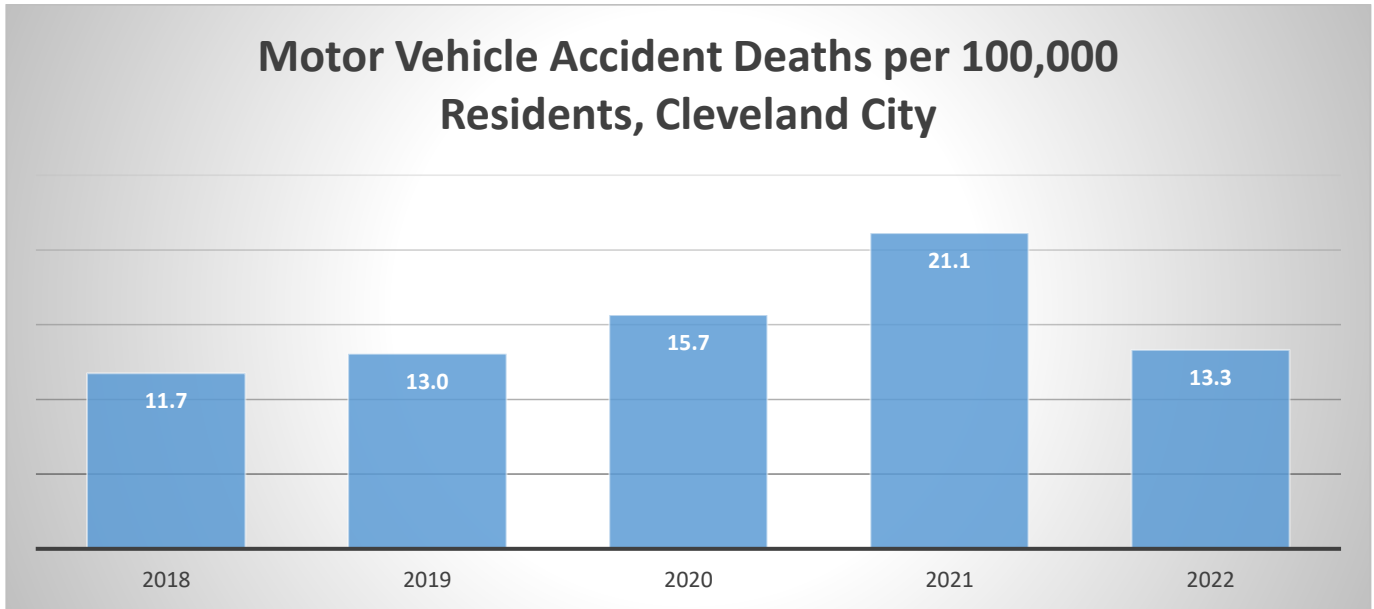


Figure 16. Fatal motor vehicle accidents in 2021 and 2022 by neighborhood

