



# **Making Illinois Safer: Injury, Violence, and Suicide Prevention Data Book**

The Burden of Injury, Violence, and Suicide in Illinois, 2010-2015

February 2018

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## Overview

### **What is the *Making Illinois Safer: Injury, Violence, and Suicide Prevention Data Book*?**

The impetus for creating the *Making Illinois Safer: Injury, Violence, and Suicide Prevention Data Book (Data Book)* was to inform the partners and stakeholders during the revision of the *Making Illinois Safer: A State Strategic Plan to Prevent Injury, Violence, and Suicide*. Additionally, several partners and stakeholders expressed interest in having a centralized depository of injury, violence, and suicide data sets. Therefore, in addition to being used for the revision of the *State Strategic Plan*, injury, violence, suicide prevention partners and stakeholders are encouraged to utilize this resource in programming and policy decisions.

In the Data Book, you will find data on the leading causes of injury-related deaths, hospitalizations, and emergency department visits. Data also include the cost of injury and violence, and demographic breakdowns. Lastly, the appendix provides several additional resources, including data sources for this report, supportive publications, and a glossary.

### **How to Use this Plan**

The Data Book will serve as, but not limited to, a:

1. Central depository of data sets of injury, violence, and suicide topics which will be accessible to injury, violence, and suicide prevention partners and stakeholders.
2. Baseline data set to measure the effectiveness of the strategies and activities to be implemented as outlined in the *Making Illinois Safer: A State Strategic Plan to Prevent Injury, Violence, and Suicide*.
3. Compiled list of injury, violence, and suicide data sources.
4. Resource for policy makers who wish to learn about the prevalence of injury, violence, and suicide in Illinois.
5. Tool for partners to use to raise awareness about the occurrence of injury, violence, and suicide in Illinois.

### **Areas to Expand in the Future**

The Data Book was used by attendees of the *Making Illinois Safer Strategic Planning Retreat*, June 13, 2017. Future plans to expand the data analysis, data use, and communication of findings are being based on the wisdom of the suggestions and recommendations received from the retreat attendees and other injury, violence, and suicide prevention partners and stakeholders. Below is a list of some of the suggestions and recommendations:

1. Make county level or zip code level data available when possible so it can be utilized for community level planning purposes
2. Include cost of injury, violence, and suicide data by location

3. Include an implications section in the Data Book; namely, what do these numbers mean for Illinois and various communities
4. Select injury, violence, and suicide priority areas that will be more vigorously analyzed in the Data Book

### **Data Definitions**

Data on the leading causes on injury-related deaths, hospitalizations, and emergency department visits are presented as age-adjusted rates per 100,000 calculated based on the U.S. 2000 standard population. Age adjusting rates is a way to make fairer comparisons between groups with different age distributions.

## The Burden of Injury in Illinois-Setting the Stage

### *Population Size and Changes*

Illinois is a large, well-populated state situated, both physically and culturally, in the center of the United States. It is currently the fifth most populous state in the nation and was home to 12,801,539 residents in 2016.<sup>1</sup> Chicago, the largest city in Illinois, is home to 2.7 million people, making it the third largest city in the United States. The total population of Illinois increased 3.3% between 2000 and 2010.<sup>2</sup> The age distribution in Illinois is similar to that of the nation. Nearly one in four (23.0%) Illinois residents are under age 18 — a total of over 3,000,000 children and adolescents. Approximately 6% of the total population are under age five (nearly 800,000 children).<sup>1</sup> Because it is the fifth most populous state in the country, Illinois is frequently compared to the other “Big Five” states: California, Texas, New York, and Florida. Although these states differ greatly with respect to geography and economics, the sheer number of people affected by these states’ policies warrants comparison. Together, these five states are home to 37% of the U.S. population. Illinois is one of only seven states with a negative growth rate in 2016. At -0.17% per year, only West Virginia lost more residents. Between 2000 and 2010, the population of Illinois grew by a mere 3.3%, compared to the national average growth of 9.7%.

### *Geographic Considerations*

Two-thirds of the total Illinois population resides in Cook County and the “collar counties” — the five counties flanking Cook County. Between 2000 and 2010, the population of Cook County decreased by 3.4% and the population in the city of Chicago decreased by 6.9%.<sup>4</sup> In contrast, most of the counties surrounding Cook County experienced a substantial population increase during 2000-2010. The five collar counties increased in population size by 15% during 2000-2010. In Illinois, the county with the largest population increase during 2000-2010 was Kendall county (a county near Cook county, but not directly flanking it), which more than doubled in population size. The remaining Illinois population is more sparsely spread throughout 96 other counties in Illinois. Several of these counties contain smaller metropolitan areas (such as Peoria, Rockford, and Springfield) but many of them are rural

counties. Many rural counties experienced declines in their population from 2000-2010.

The Illinois Injury and Violence Prevention Program has the challenge to serve a broad array of communities and needs, from the highly urban and diverse Cook county, to the agricultural counties bordering Iowa, Kentucky, and Wisconsin.

### *Education*

Approximately 87% of Illinois adults are high school graduates and 32% are college graduates. Educational achievement is not evenly distributed in the state, however. The rates of high school and college graduation are slightly higher in Illinois than in the U.S. as a whole. Additionally, Illinois has the highest percentage of high school graduates among the Big Five states.<sup>1</sup>

### *Racial and Ethnic Diversity*

The majority (62.7%) of the population in Illinois are non-Hispanic white persons. African Americans comprise 14.7% of the population, and Latinos account for 16.5%. Overall in the state, Illinois' racial groups are comparable to U.S. averages. In comparison to the Big Five states, however, Illinois has the largest non-Hispanic white population.<sup>1</sup> In Cook County, only 43% of the population is non-Hispanic white, while African Americans comprise 25% and Latinos comprise 24%. Within the city of Chicago, this diversity is even more pronounced: 32% are non-Hispanic white, 33% are African-American, and 29% are Latino.<sup>1</sup> While Illinois is more racially homogenous than other large states, the concentration pockets of racial minorities in the Chicago area present unique challenges for delivering culturally appropriate health education, health care, and prevention programs.

### *Foreign Born Population*

Illinois has a significant percentage of the population born outside the United States. During 2009-2015, 14% of Illinois residents were foreign-born. The majority of these foreign-born residents (52.8%) are not U.S. citizens. Foreign born Illinoisans come primarily from Latin

America, with a sizeable Asian population as well. Reflecting this large immigrant population, more than 22% of Illinoisans speak a language other than English at home, with Spanish being the most common other language. Compared to the other Big Five states, Illinois has fewer foreign-born and non-English speaking residents.<sup>1</sup> Cook County has a higher percentage of foreign-born residents and non-English speakers than the rest of the state. Over 21% of Cook County residents were born outside the U.S. and 35% speak a language other than English at home.<sup>1</sup>

### *Employment and Income*

In 2009-2015, 65.6% of Illinois adults were in the civilian labor force — meaning that they were working or wanted to be working.<sup>1</sup> Among those in the labor force In 2015, Illinois had an unemployment rate of 9.1%, which is very similar to rates in 2009. The majority of Illinois residents were in occupations categorized as management / professional (36.8%) or sales / office (24.5%).<sup>5</sup> The education, health care, and social services industries were the largest employers in the state; now it is the one of the smallest employing about 17.4% of working Illinoisans. Other industries employing substantial percentages of Illinois residents include: manufacturing (13.9%), and natural resources, construction, and maintenance occupations (7.3%). The per capita income in Illinois in 2009-2015 was estimated to be \$30,494, compared to a national average of \$28,930. Illinois' per capita income was higher than that of California, Florida, and Texas, but lower than New York.<sup>1</sup>

### *Poverty and Housing*

In 2015, 14.3% of all Illinoisans lived in households with incomes below the federal poverty level (FPL). A quarter (25.9%) of children under 18 years old and 32.0% of children under six years old lived in poverty in Illinois. Poverty in Illinois is more common in Cook County, specifically in the city of Chicago. In Cook County, 17.1% of the total population and 25.0% of children lived in poverty; in Chicago, 22.3% of the total population and 33.2% of children lived in poverty.<sup>5</sup> Of all Illinois households in 2015, 27.6% received food stamps and cash assistance.<sup>5</sup>

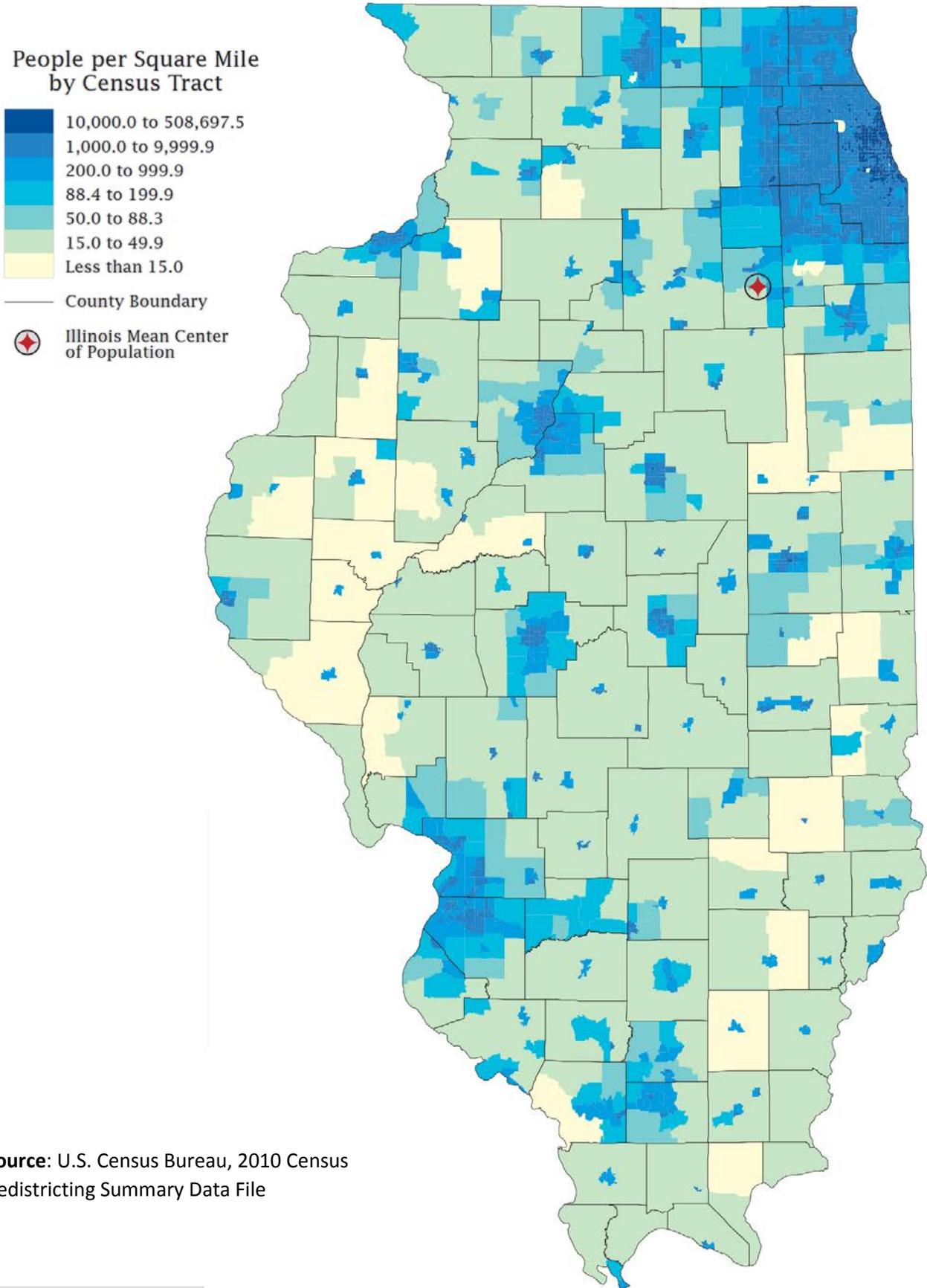
Poverty is also drastically different by race/ethnicity in Illinois. Among non-Hispanic white residents, the poverty rate was 7.2%, compared to 26.2% among African-Americans and 18.7% among Hispanics. Among children, this disparity in poverty is even further demonstrated: 11.3% of non-Hispanic white children under age 18 lived in poverty, compared to 44.0% of African-American children and 25.1% of Hispanic children.<sup>7</sup>

In Illinois in 2015, 64.6% of housing units were owner-occupied — the highest of the Big Five states. About (32.8%) of families that owned their home spent more than 30% of their household income on their mortgage. For those families that rent a home, a major point of concern in Illinois is the high cost of rental housing. In 2015, 35.4% of families renting a home spent more than 30% of their income on rent.<sup>6</sup> Low-income families are especially at risk for rental costs that consume large proportions of their household income.

**Data Sources:**

- 1) <http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/17000.html>
- 2) US Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data Summary File
- 3) Births, 2013: [http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64\\_01.pdf](http://www.cdc.gov/nchs/data/nvsr/nvsr64/nvsr64_01.pdf)
- 4) U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder. Table DP-01. ACS 2015 1-year estimates.
- 5) U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder. Table DP-03. ACS 2015 1-year estimates.
- 6) U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder. Table S0201. ACS 2015 1-year estimates.
- 7) U.S. Census Bureau, American FactFinder. Table B17020. ACS 2015 1-year estimates

Map 1: Illinois Population Density, Persons per Square Mile, 2010



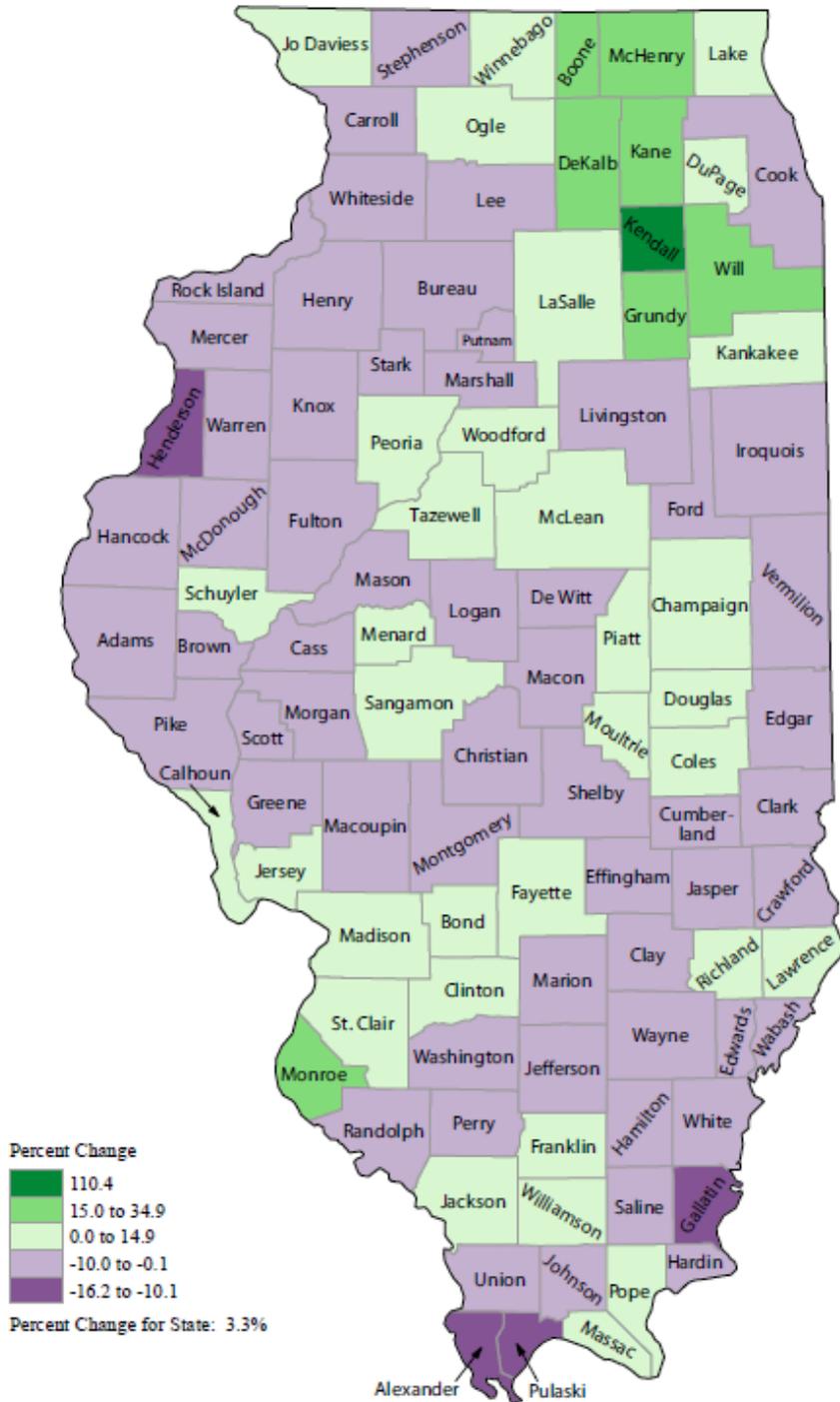
**Source:** U.S. Census Bureau, 2010 Census Redistricting Summary Data File



Map 3: Illinois Population Change by County, 2000-2010

## ILLINOIS - 2010 Census Results

### Percent Change in Population by County: 2000 to 2010



Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Census 2000 and 2010 Census Redistricting Data Summary File  
For more information visit [www.census.gov](http://www.census.gov).



## The Leading Causes of Death Nationally by Age Group

Accidents (unintentional injuries) are the leading cause of death for six age groups encompassing ages one through 44 years. Unintentional injury, suicide, and homicide are among the top five causes of death for age groups from age 10 to 44 years.

### 10 Leading Causes of Death by Age Group, United States – 2015

| Rank | <1                                | 1-4                                   | 5-9                                    | 10-14                                  | 15-24                                  | 25-34                          | 35-44                          | 45-54                                     | 55-64                                      | 65+   | Total                                       |
|------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--|--|--|--------------------------------|--------------------------------|---|--|---|---|
| 1    | Congenital Anomalies<br>4,825     | Unintentional Injury<br>1,235         | Unintentional Injury<br>755            | Unintentional Injury<br>763            | Unintentional Injury<br>12,514         | Unintentional Injury<br>19,795 | Unintentional Injury<br>17,818 | Malignant Neoplasms<br>43,054             | Malignant Neoplasms<br>116,122             | Heart Disease<br>507,138                    | Heart Disease<br>633,842                    |
| 2    | Short Gestation<br>4,084          | Congenital Anomalies<br>435           | Malignant Neoplasms<br>437             | Malignant Neoplasms<br>428             | Suicide<br>5,491                       | Suicide<br>6,947               | Malignant Neoplasms<br>10,909  | Heart Disease<br>34,248                   | Heart Disease<br>76,872                    | Malignant Neoplasms<br>419,389              | Malignant Neoplasms<br>595,930              |
| 3    | SIDS<br>1,568                     | Homicide<br>369                       | Congenital Anomalies<br>181            | Suicide<br>409                         | Homicide<br>4,733                      | Homicide<br>4,863              | Heart Disease<br>10,387        | Unintentional Injury<br>21,499            | Unintentional Injury<br>19,488             | Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease<br>131,804 | Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease<br>155,041 |
| 4    | Maternal Pregnancy Comp.<br>1,522 | Malignant Neoplasms<br>354            | Homicide<br>140                        | Homicide<br>158                        | Malignant Neoplasms<br>1,469           | Malignant Neoplasms<br>3,704   | Suicide<br>6,936               | Liver Disease<br>8,874                    | Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease<br>17,457 | Cerebro-vascular<br>120,156                 | Unintentional Injury<br>146,571             |
| 5    | Unintentional Injury<br>1,291     | Heart Disease<br>147                  | Heart Disease<br>85                    | Congenital Anomalies<br>156            | Heart Disease<br>997                   | Heart Disease<br>3,522         | Homicide<br>2,895              | Suicide<br>8,751                          | Diabetes Mellitus<br>14,166                | Alzheimer's Disease<br>109,495              | Cerebro-vascular<br>140,323                 |
| 6    | Placenta Cord. Membranes<br>910   | Influenza & Pneumonia<br>88           | Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease<br>80 | Heart Disease<br>125                   | Congenital Anomalies<br>386            | Liver Disease<br>844           | Liver Disease<br>2,861         | Diabetes Mellitus<br>6,212                | Liver Disease<br>13,278                    | Diabetes Mellitus<br>56,142                 | Alzheimer's Disease<br>110,561              |
| 7    | Bacterial Sepsis<br>599           | Septicemia<br>54                      | Influenza & Pneumonia<br>44            | Chronic Low Respiratory Disease<br>93  | Chronic Low Respiratory Disease<br>202 | Diabetes Mellitus<br>798       | Diabetes Mellitus<br>1,986     | Cerebro-vascular<br>5,307                 | Cerebro-vascular<br>12,116                 | Unintentional Injury<br>51,395              | Diabetes Mellitus<br>79,535                 |
| 8    | Respiratory Distress<br>462       | Perinatal Period<br>50                | Cerebro-vascular<br>42                 | Cerebro-vascular<br>42                 | Diabetes Mellitus<br>196               | Cerebro-vascular<br>567        | Cerebro-vascular<br>1,788      | Chronic Low. Respiratory Disease<br>4,345 | Suicide<br>7,739                           | Influenza & Pneumonia<br>48,774             | Influenza & Pneumonia<br>57,062             |
| 9    | Circulatory System Disease<br>428 | Cerebro-vascular<br>42                | Benign Neoplasms<br>39                 | Influenza & Pneumonia<br>39            | Influenza & Pneumonia<br>184           | HIV<br>529                     | HIV<br>1,055                   | Septicemia<br>2,542                       | Septicemia<br>5,774                        | Nephritis<br>41,258                         | Nephritis<br>49,959                         |
| 10   | Neonatal Hemorrhage<br>406        | Chronic Low Respiratory Disease<br>40 | Septicemia<br>31                       | Two Tied: Benign Neo./Septicemia<br>33 | Cerebro-vascular<br>166                | Congenital Anomalies<br>443    | Septicemia<br>829              | Nephritis<br>2,124                        | Nephritis<br>5,452                         | Septicemia<br>30,817                        | Suicide<br>44,193                           |

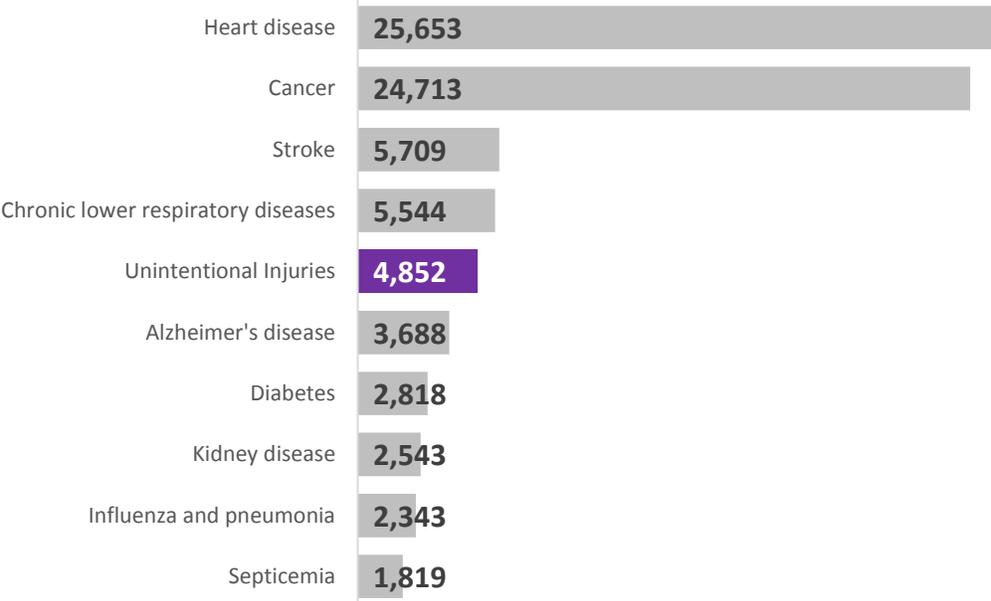
Data Source: National Vital Statistics System, National Center for Health Statistics, CDC.  
Produced by: National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, CDC using WISQARS™.



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control

# The Leading Causes of Death in Illinois

Unintentional injuries were the fifth highest cause of death for all ages in Illinois in 2015.



**Note:** Total deaths in Illinois in 2015 =106,879.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2015

## Cost of Injury and Violence in Illinois

WISQARS™ provides cost estimates for injury deaths (including violent deaths) and nonfatal injuries where the patient was treated and released from a hospital or emergency department (ED). Cost of injury reports include the following information: Medical costs (e.g., treatment and rehabilitation); Work loss costs (e.g., lost wages, benefits, and self-reported household services); and Combined costs (medical plus work loss). The following tables are based on Illinois specific data for 2014 and are adjusted to 2010 prices based on national averages.

Table 1. Cost of Fatalities, Illinois, 2014

| Intent             | Cases        | Medical Cost         | Work Loss Cost          | Combined Cost           |
|--------------------|--------------|----------------------|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| Unintentional      | 3,997        | \$ 60,453,146        | \$ 3,800,786,041        | \$ 3,861,239,187        |
| Suicide            | 1,178        | \$ 4,330,465         | \$ 1,387,534,506        | \$ 1,391,864,971        |
| Homicide           | 783          | \$ 8,018,363         | \$ 1,284,413,575        | \$ 1,292,431,939        |
| Undetermined       | 141          | \$ 1,282,564         | \$ 173,083,981          | \$ 174,366,545          |
| Legal Intervention | 10           | \$ 121,830           | \$ 17,268,871           | \$ 17,390,701           |
| <b>Total</b>       | <b>6,109</b> | <b>\$ 74,206,369</b> | <b>\$ 6,663,086,974</b> | <b>\$ 6,737,293,343</b> |

Fatality Definitions: Unintentional Injuries: drowning, falls, fire-related, motor vehicle, poisoning and traumatic brain injury; Legal Intervention: injuries inflicted by police or other law enforcement agents, including military on duty, in the course of arresting or attempting to arrest lawbreakers, suppressing disturbances, maintaining order, and performing other legal actions.

Table 2. Cost of Injury ED Visits, Illinois, 2014

| Intent        | Cases          | Medical Cost           | Work Loss Cost         | Combined Cost          |
|---------------|----------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Unintentional | 520,907        | \$1,289,065,000        | \$1,972,840,000        | \$3,261,905,000        |
| Other Assault | 45,262         | \$128,088,000          | \$189,528,000          | \$317,617,000          |
| Self-Harm     | 9,922          | \$36,706,000           | \$11,700,000           | \$48,406,000           |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>576,091</b> | <b>\$1,453,860,000</b> | <b>\$2,174,067,000</b> | <b>\$3,627,927,000</b> |

Table 3. Cost of Injury Hospitalizations, Illinois, 2014

| Intent        | Cases         | Medical Cost           | Work Loss Cost         | Combined Cost          |
|---------------|---------------|------------------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| Unintentional | 51,380        | \$1,927,104,000        | \$3,415,149,000        | \$5,342,253,000        |
| Other Assault | 4,247         | \$132,651,000          | \$552,782,000          | \$685,432,000          |
| Self-Harm     | 4,682         | \$55,672,000           | \$101,006,000          | \$156,678,000          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <b>60,309</b> | <b>\$2,115,426,000</b> | <b>\$4,068,937,000</b> | <b>\$6,184,363,000</b> |

ED and Hospitalization Definitions: Unintentional Injuries: drowning, falls, fire-related, motor vehicle, poisoning and traumatic brain injury; Other Assault: fire arm injuries and assault injuries; Self-Harm: suicides attempts.

**Tables 1-3 Data Source:** CDC WISQARS™; Accessed May 2017

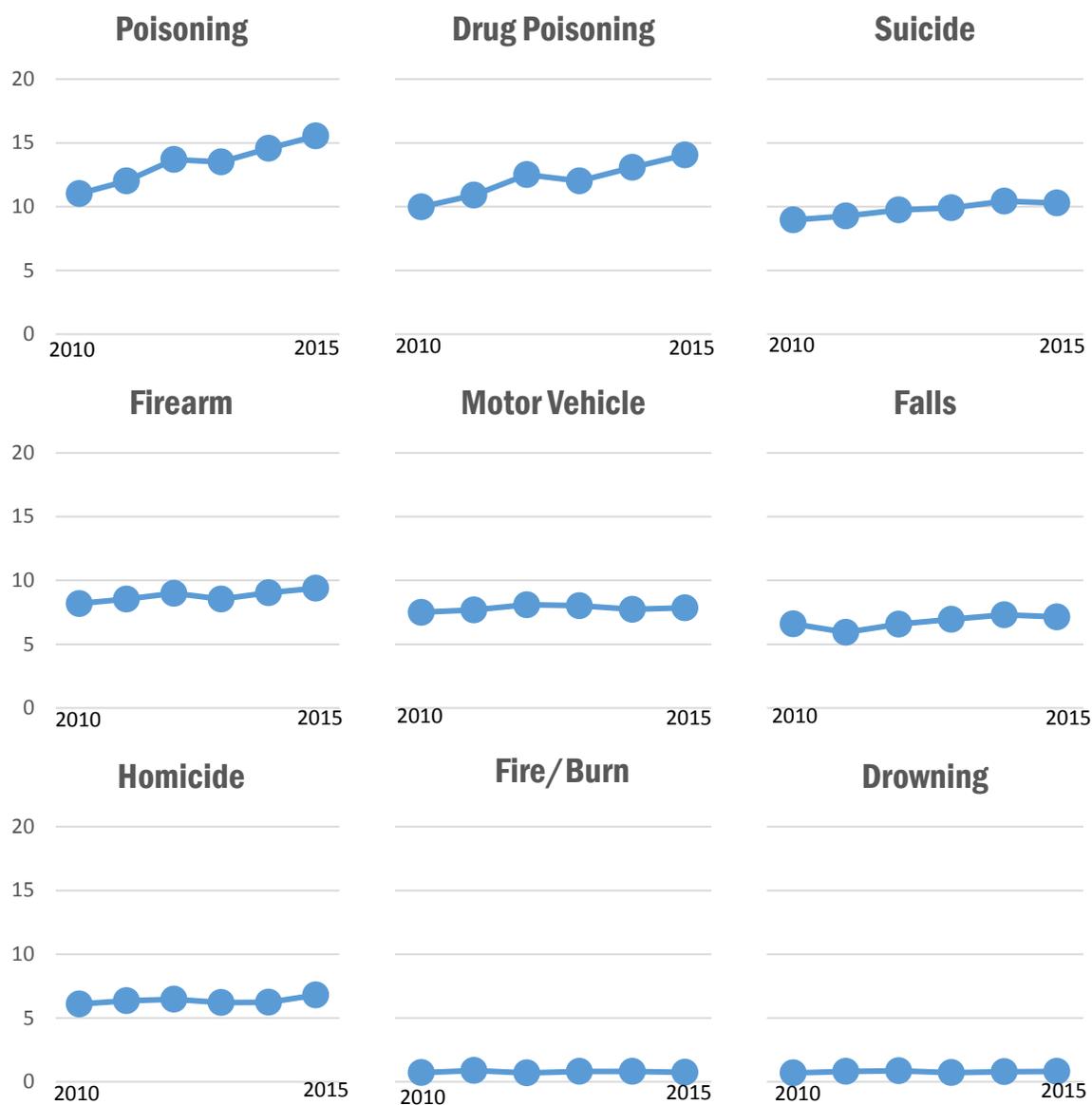
**Data Source:** NCHS Vital Statistics System for numbers of deaths. IDPH HDD for ED and hospitalization visits. Pacific Institute for Research and Evaluation (PIRE), Calverton, MD for unit cost estimates

\* Cost estimates based on 20 or fewer deaths are considered unstable. Estimates based on more than 20 deaths may also be unstable due to high relative variability of case-level costs. Interpret unstable estimates with caution.

## Leading Causes of Injury Deaths in Illinois

Among the approximate 7,000 annual deaths due to injury in Illinois, the leading causes are poisonings, traumatic brain injury (TBI), and suicides. TBI is not included in the figures below as it was not included in the CDC WISQARS system. However, based on Illinois hospital discharge data, the age-adjusted rate for TBI was higher than suicide in 2013 and 2014.

Figure 1: Age-Adjusted (AA) Rate per 100,000 of Injury Deaths, Illinois, 2010-2015

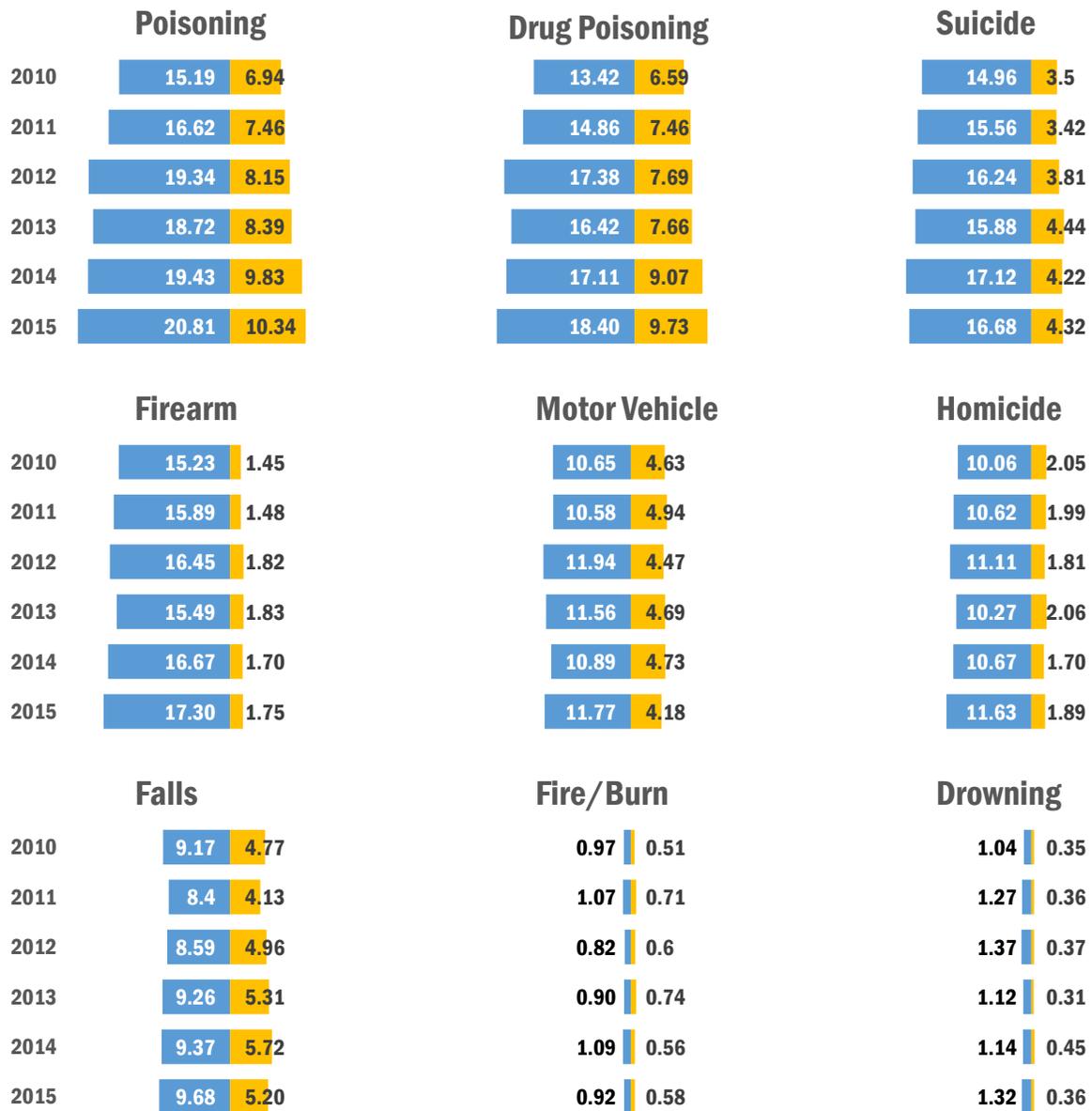


**Data Source:** CDC WISQARS™ (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System); Accessed May 2017

**Note:** See Appendix A. Injury Mortality Data for detailed data.

For each type of injury death, males experience higher mortality rates than females. Mortality rates have increased for both genders from 2010 to 2015 among most injury types; none have declined.

Figure 2: AA Rate per 100,000 of Injury Death Type by Males and Females, Illinois, 2010-2015

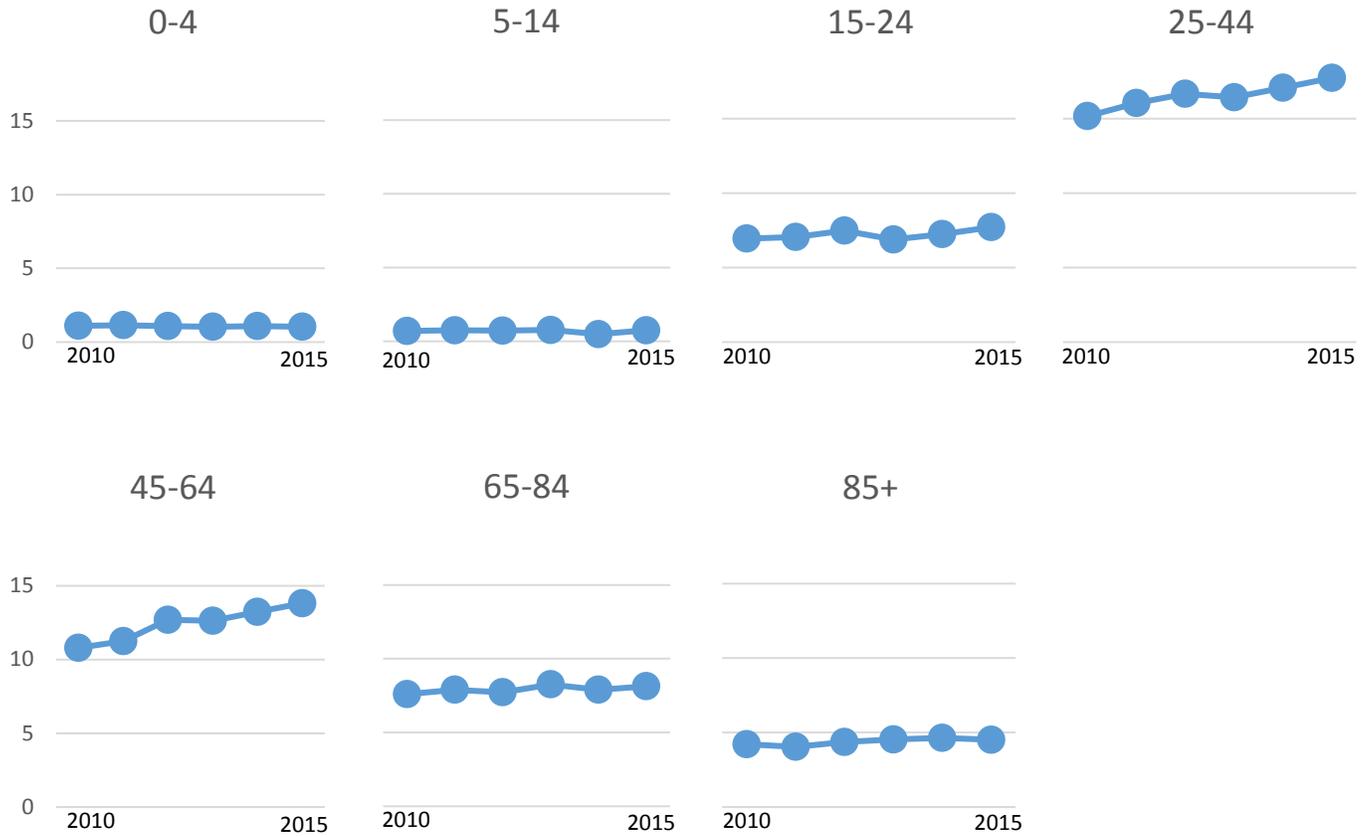


**Data Source:** CDC WISQARS™; Accessed May 2017

**Note:** See Appendix A. Injury Mortality Data for detailed data.

The highest injury mortality rates are seen in the 25-44 year old age group, followed by the 45-64 year old age group. Mortality rates in these groups have increased in the past six years.

Figure 3: AA Rate per 100,000 of Injury Deaths by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015



**Data Source:** CDC WISQARS™ (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System); Accessed October 2017

**Note:** See Appendix A. Injury Mortality Data for detailed data.

## Leading Causes of Injury Hospitalizations in Illinois

Among the 55,000 injury hospitalizations that occur annually in Illinois, the leading causes include unintentional falls, TBIs, and poisonings.

Figure 4: AA Rate per 100,000 of Injury Hospitalizations, Illinois, 2010-2015



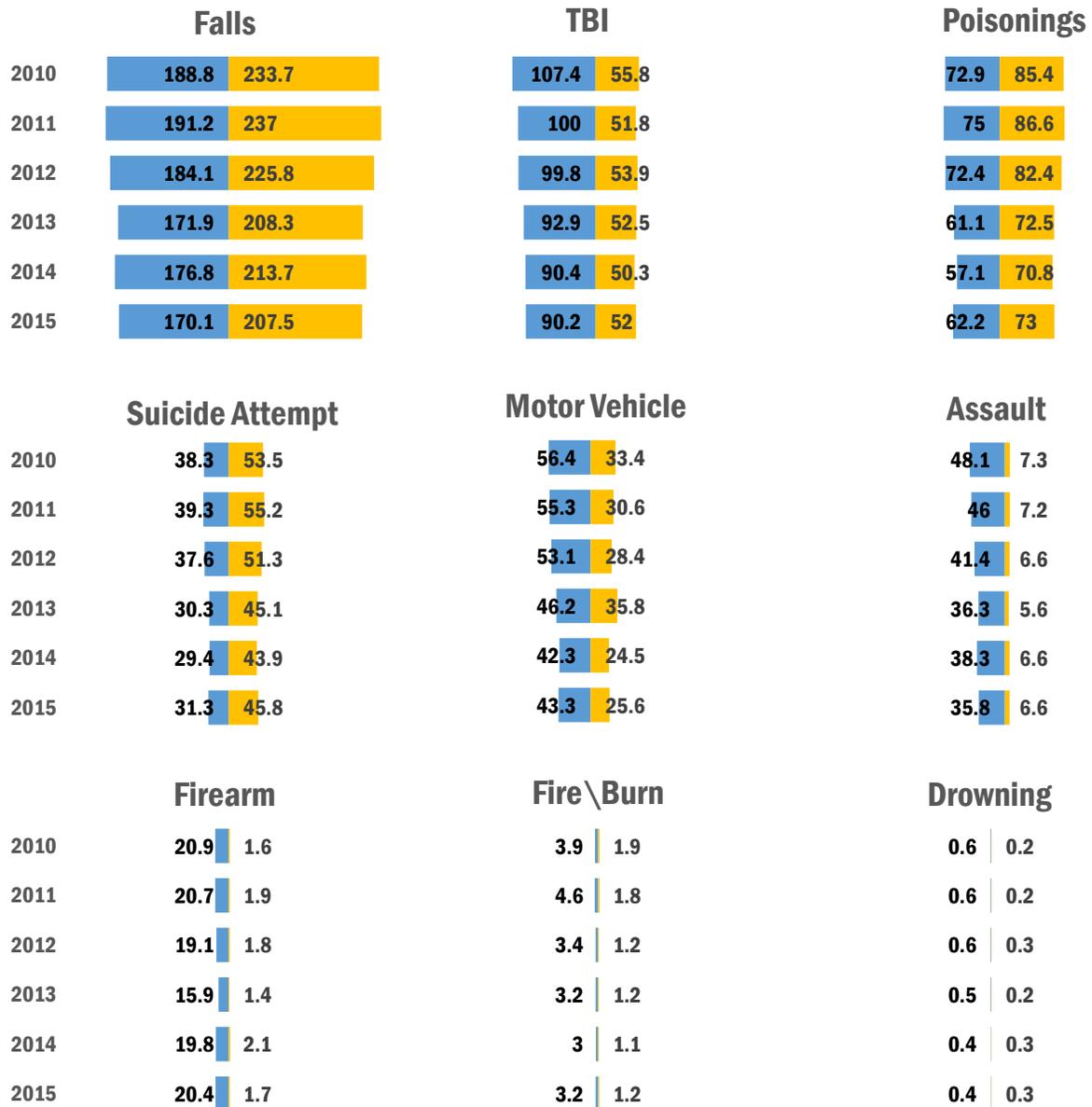
Federal Fiscal Year 2015 data (10/1/14-9/30/15) used for the 2015 data point.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

**Note:** See Appendix B. Injury Hospitalization Data for detailed data.

Females have higher rates of fall-related, poisoning, and suicide hospitalizations compared to males. Males have a higher rate of TBI, motor vehicle, and firearm-related hospitalizations compared to females.

Figure 5: AA Rate of Injury Hospitalization Type by Males and Females, Illinois, 2010-2015



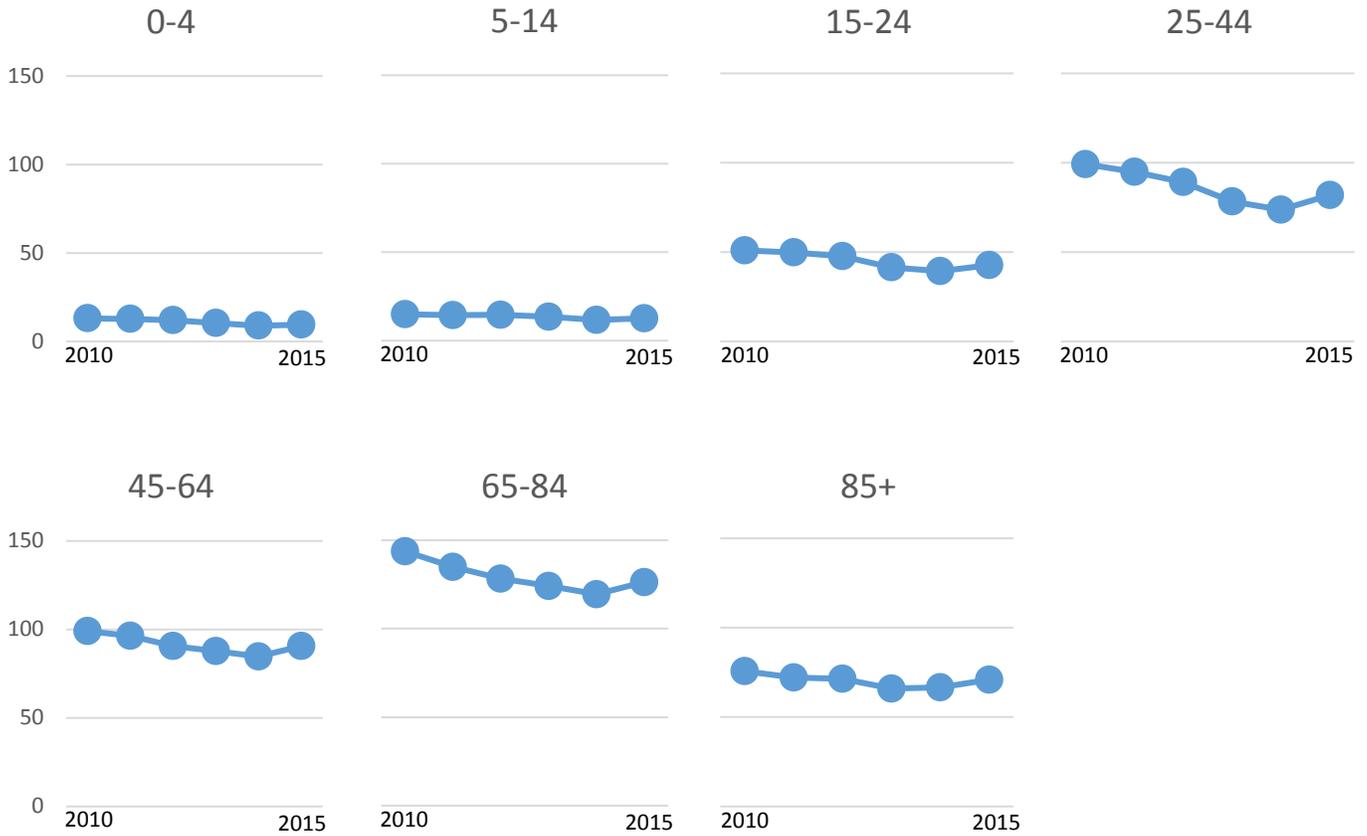
Federal Fiscal Year 2015 data (10/1/14-9/30/15) used for the 2015 data point.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

**Note:** See Appendix B. Injury Hospitalization Data for detailed data.

The highest injury hospitalization rates are seen in the 65-84 year old age group, followed by the 25- 44, and 45-64 year old age groups. There has been a decline in hospitalizations for most age groups in the past six years.

Figure 6: AA Rate per 100,000 of Injury Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015



Federal Fiscal Year 2015 data (10/1/14-9/30/15) used for the 2015 data point.

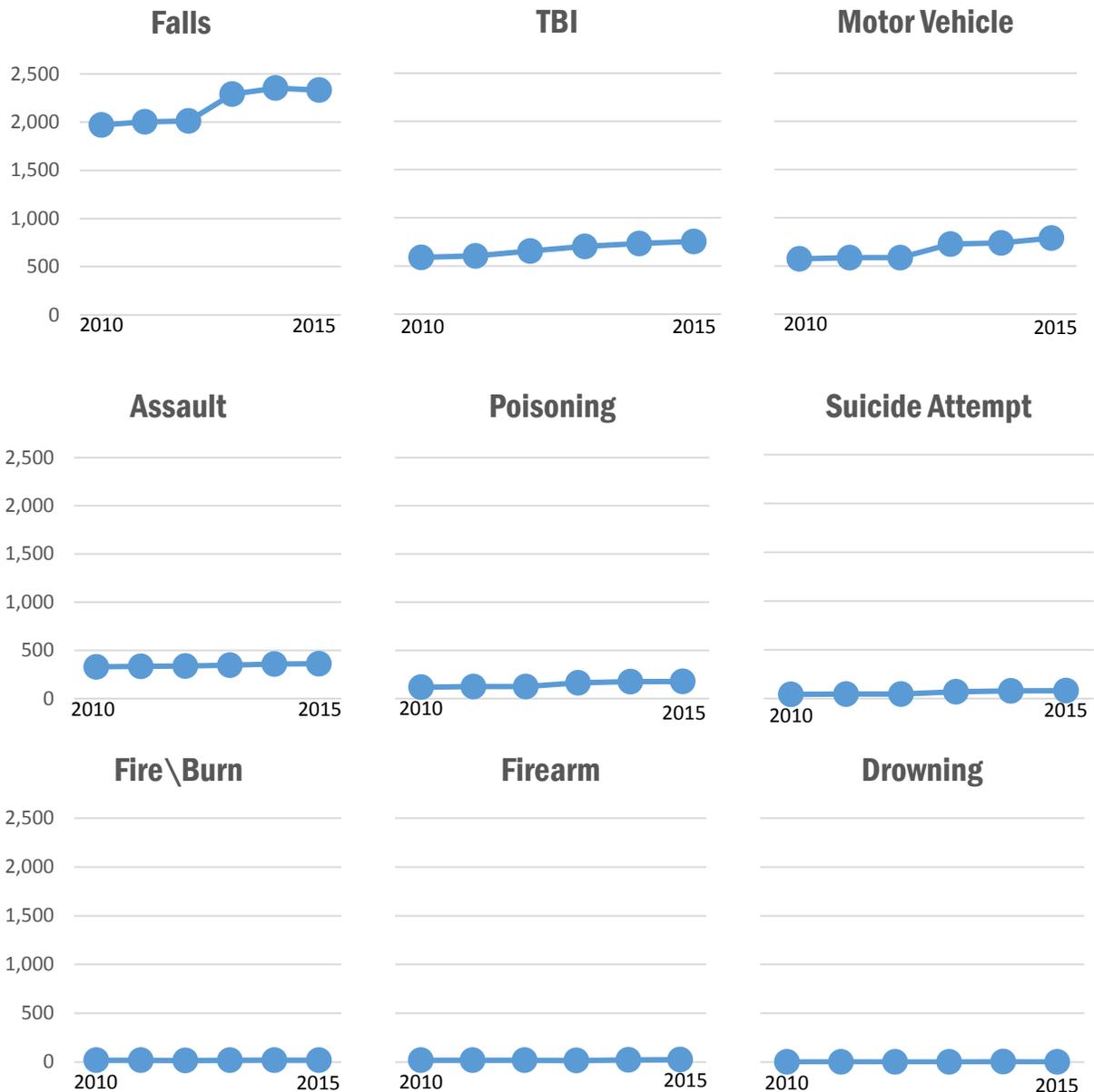
**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

**Note:** See Appendix B. Injury Hospitalization Data for detailed data.

## Leading Causes of Injury ED Visits

Among the one million injury ED visits that occur annually in Illinois, the leading causes include unintentional falls, TBI, and motor vehicle crashes - all have increased since 2010.

Figure 7: AA Rate per 100,000 of Injury ED Visits, Illinois, 2010-2015



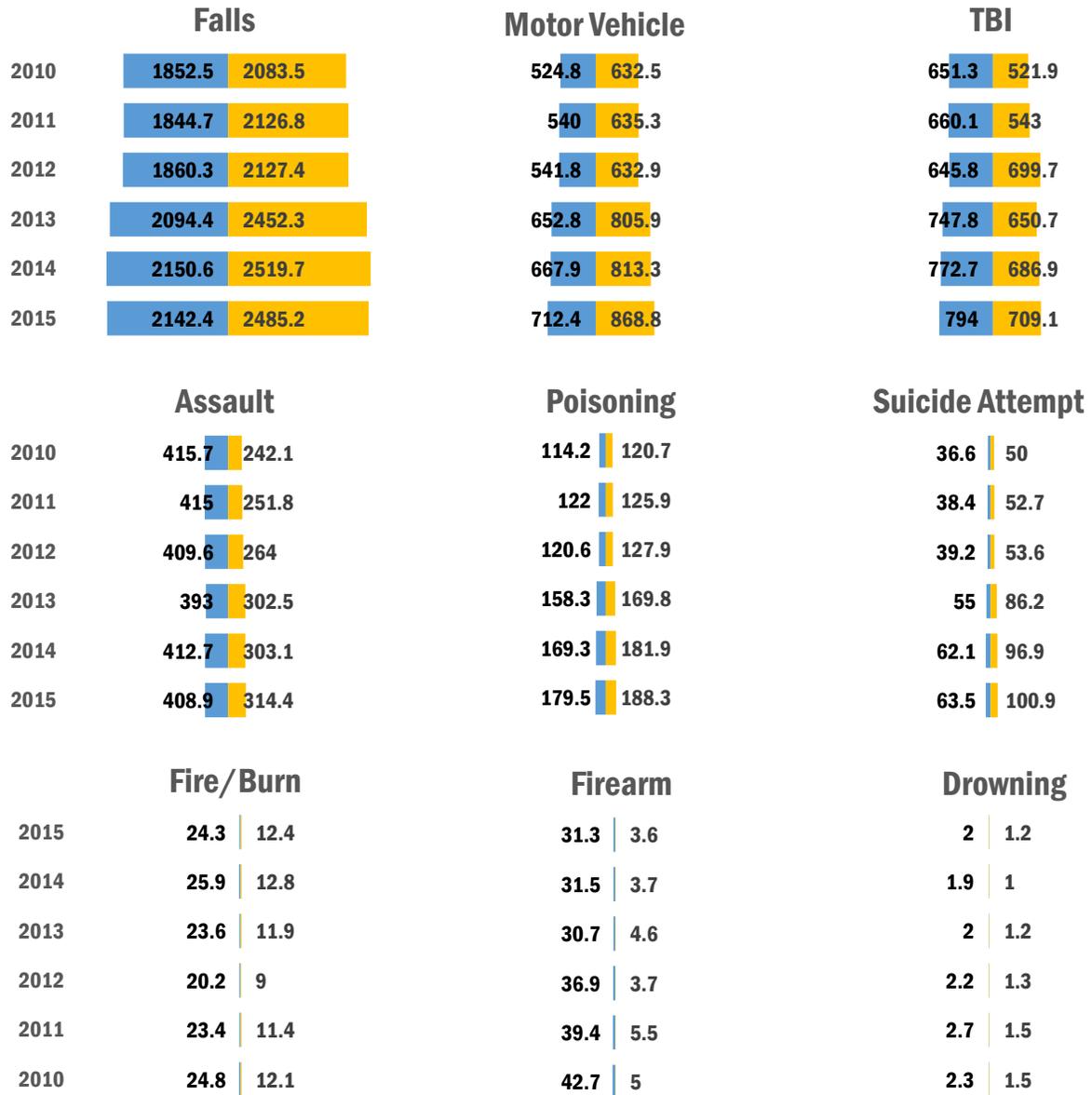
Federal Fiscal Year 2015 data (10/1/14-9/30/15) used for the 2015 data point.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

**Note:** See Appendix C. Injury Emergency Department Data for detailed data.

Females have higher rates of fall-related, motor vehicle, poisoning, and suicide ED visits compared to males. Males have a higher rate of TBI, firearm, and fire-related ED visits compared to females.

Figure 8: AA Rate of Injury ED Visits Type by Males and Females, Illinois, 2010-2015



Federal Fiscal Year 2015 data (10/1/14-9/30/15) used for the 2015 data point.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

**Note:** See Appendix C. Injury Emergency Department Data for detailed data.

The highest ED visit rates are seen in the 25-44 year old age group. There has been an increase in ED visit rates for all age groups in the past six years.

Figure 9: AA Rate per 100,000 of Injury ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015



Federal Fiscal Year 2015 data (10/1/14-9/30/15) used for the 2015 data point.

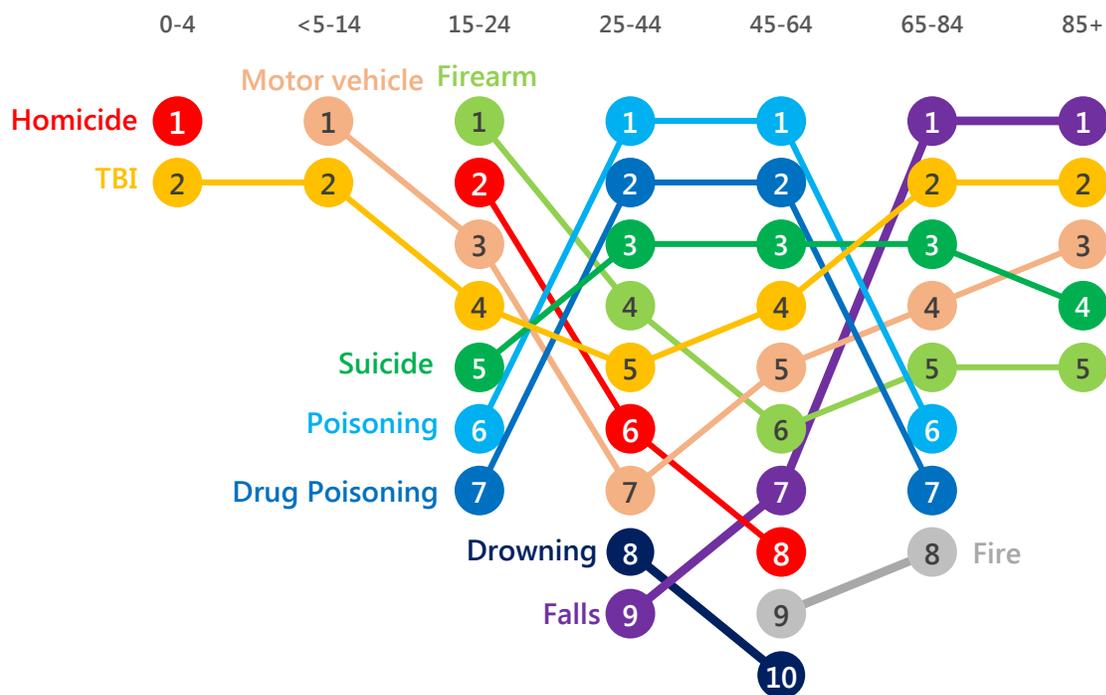
**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

**Note:** See Appendix C. Injury Emergency Department Data for detailed data.

## Leading Causes of Injury of Morbidity and Mortality by Age Groups

The leading causes of death due to injury changes across the lifespan. TBI is the only injury type that is in the top five for each age group. Poisoning is the leading cause of death in the middle age groups. Falls are the leading cause of death among older adults.

Figure 10: Leading Injury Death\* Types among Age Groups, Illinois, 2014



### Legend

|               |                |
|---------------|----------------|
| Homicide      | Poisoning      |
| TBI           | Drug Poisoning |
| Motor Vehicle | Drowning       |
| Firearm       | Falls          |
| Suicide       | Fire           |

\* Based on a ranking of the age-specific rate per 100,000.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2014

**Note:** See Appendix A. Injury Mortality Data for detailed data

The leading causes of hospitalizations due to injury change across the lifespan. Falls are the leading cause of hospitalization for youth under age 14 and for adults between 45-64 years and are the second leading cause after hip fracture for adults older than 65 years. Poisoning (including drug overdose) is the leading cause of hospitalization for people between ages 15 to 44 years, followed by suicide attempts.

Figure 4. Rate of injury Hospitalizations by age-group, Illinois, 2015<sup>2</sup>

|       | Falls | MVC  | TBI  | Poisoning | Assault | Suicide | Firearm | Fire |
|-------|-------|------|------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| 0-4   | 2.3   | 0.3  | 2.1  | 0.8       | 0.6     | -       | -       | -    |
| <5-14 | 3.1   | 1.1  | 1.7  | 1.8       | 0.5     | 1.4     | 0.3     |      |
| 15-24 | 2.9   | 6.8  | 6.2  | 13.4      | 7.2     | 10.2    | 5.6     | 0.2  |
| 25-44 | 10.9  | 11.4 | 11.5 | 23.8      | 9.2     | 14.8    | 4.6     | 0.6  |
| 45-64 | 32.3  | 8.9  | 13.9 | 20.0      | 3.0     | 9.5     | 0.6     | 0.7  |
| 65-84 | 87.2  | 5.0  | 22.7 | 6.2       | 0.5     | 1.8     | 0.2     | 0.4  |
| 85+   | 50.7  | 0.9  | 10.9 | 0.7       | -       | 0.2     | -       | -    |

-Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Patient Safety and Quality, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2015

**Note:** Data presented are based on previously submitted CDC data that mixed injury type and intent. Therefore, the rates presented are not based on de-duplicated counts. For example, a case may be counted as a suicide and a firearm and included in both rates.

**Note:** See Appendix B. Injury Hospitalization Data for detailed data.

The leading causes of ED visits due to injury remain fairly constant across the lifespan. Falls are the leading cause of ED visits in all age groups. TBI is the second leading cause of ED visits in the youngest age groups and the oldest age groups. Motor vehicle crashes are the second leading cause for the age groups 15 years through 64 years.

Figure 5. Rate of injury ED visits by age-group, Illinois, 2015<sup>2</sup>

|       | Falls | MVC   | TBI   | Poisoning | Assault | Suicide | Firearm | Fire |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|------|
| 0-4   | 220.3 | 19.1  | 84.7  | 23.1      | 2.8     | -       | -       | 0.7  |
| <5-14 | 319.9 | 49.4  | 107.6 | 16.5      | 20.1    | 9.7     | 0.5     | 1.3  |
| 15-24 | 214.1 | 199.5 | 129.1 | 42.6      | 118.1   | 34.4    | 12.0    | 3.1  |
| 25-44 | 449.9 | 305.8 | 153.0 | 55.1      | 165.7   | 26.4    | 10.2    | 6.8  |
| 45-64 | 450.7 | 155.6 | 108.0 | 29.0      | 47.9    | 9.2     | 1.3     | 4.3  |
| 65-84 | 436.1 | 48.7  | 103.3 | 9.9       | 4.5     | 1.0     | 0.3     | 1.6  |
| 85+   | 162.9 | 4.0   | 41.7  | 1.3       | 0.3     | -       | -       | 0.1  |

-Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Patient Safety and Quality, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2015

**Note:** Data presented are based on previously submitted CDC data that mixed injury type and intent. Therefore, the rates presented are not based on de-duplicated counts. For example, a case may be counted as a suicide and a firearm and included in both rates.

**Note:** See Appendix C. Injury Emergency Department Data for detailed data.

## CDC Injury and Violence Priority Topics

The IDPH Office of Health Promotion (OHPm), Division of Chronic Disease Prevention and Control, was awarded funding from the CDC to implement the Core State Violence and Injury Prevention Program (Core SVIPP). The overall purpose of Core SVIPP is to 1) decrease and prevent injury and violence-related morbidity and mortality; and 2) increase sustainability of injury prevention programs and practices.

### *Seven Overarching Strategies*

- Strategy 1: Educate health department leaders and policymakers about public health approaches to injury and violence prevention (IVP)
- Strategy 2: Engage, coordinate, and leverage other internal and external partners and Injury Control Research Centers (ICRC) (or other injury research institutes)
- Strategy 3: Enhance the statewide IVP plan and logic model for four focus areas
- Strategy 4: Implement three strategies for four focus areas; one must address shared risk and protective factors across two focus areas
  - *Child Abuse and Neglect*
  - *Intimate Partner Violence/Sexual Violence*
  - *Motor Vehicle*
  - *Traumatic Brain Injury in children and young adults*
- Strategy 5: Develop evaluation plan reflecting process and outcome measures
- Strategy 6: Disseminate surveillance and evaluation information to stakeholders and use data to inform continuous quality improvements
- Strategy 7: Enhance surveillance systems to capture IVP data

The following section details the required CDC performance measures for the four focus areas:

## Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)

TBI is a serious public health problem in the United States. Each year, TBIs contribute to a substantial number of deaths and cases of permanent disability. In 2010, 2.5 million TBIs occurred either as an isolated injury or along with other injuries. A TBI is caused by a bump, blow, or jolt to the head or a penetrating head injury that disrupts the normal function of the brain. Not all blows or jolts to the head result in a TBI. The severity of a TBI may range from “mild,” (i.e., a brief change in mental status or consciousness) to “severe,” (i.e., an extended period of unconsciousness or amnesia after the injury).

<https://www.cdc.gov/traumaticbraininjury/basics.html>

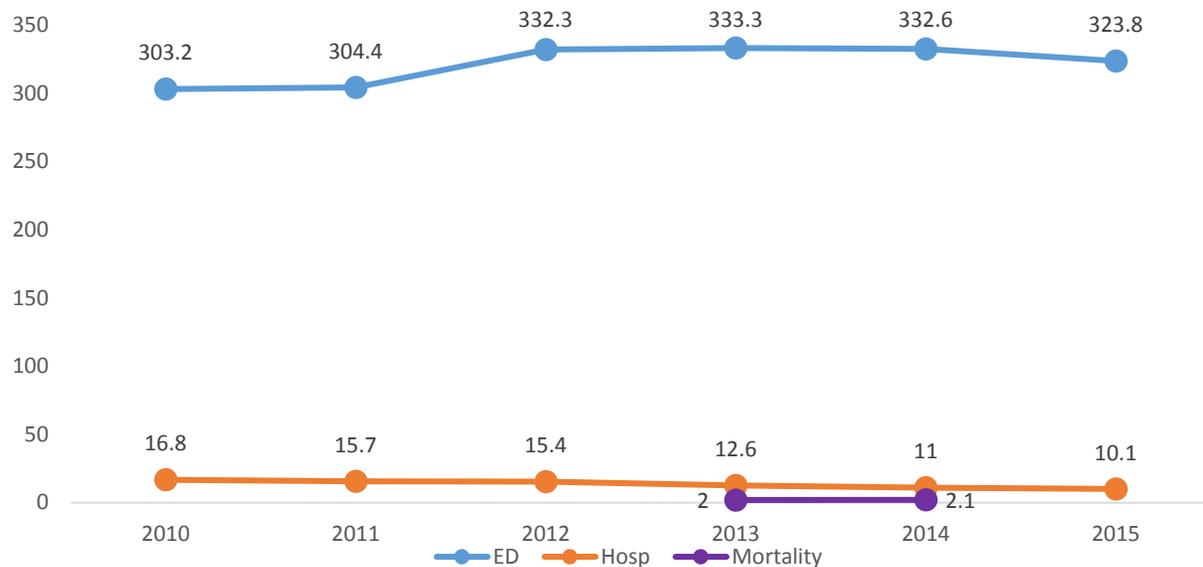
### CDC Performance Measures

| Topic  | Year | Case Count |
|--|------|------------|
| TBI-related Deaths in Children 0-24            | 2014 | 247        |
| TBI-related Hospitalizations for Children 0-24 | 2014 | 1,319      |
| TBI-related ED Visits for Children 0-24        | 2014 | 39,914     |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2014; Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2014

### Additional Measures

Rate of TBI-Related Fatalities, Hospitalizations, and ED Visits among Illinois <25 Years of Age, 2010-2015



Federal Fiscal Year 2015 data (10/1/14-9/30/15) used for the 2015 data point.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015; Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2013-2014

## Motor Vehicle (MV) Crashes

Reducing motor vehicle crash deaths was one of the great public health achievements of the 20th century for the United States. However, more than 32,000 people are still killed, and 2 million are injured each year from motor vehicle crashes. In 2013, the U.S. crash death rate was more than twice the average of other high-income countries. In the U.S., front seat belt use was lower than in most other comparison countries. Furthermore, one in three crash deaths in the U.S. involved drunk driving, and almost one in three involved speeding. Lower death rates in other high-income countries and a high percentage of risk factors in the U.S. suggest that we can make more progress in reducing crash deaths. <https://www.cdc.gov/vitalsigns/motor-vehicle-safety/>

### CDC Performance Measures

| Topic  | Year | Case Count |
|--|------|------------|
| MV Traffic Fatalities  | 2014 | 1,026      |
| Fatalities of MVC-related TBIs in Young Adults 15-24         | 2014 | 62         |
| MV Traffic Hospitalizations                                  | 2014 | 4,415      |
| Hospitalization visit MVC-related TBIs in Young Adults 15-24 | 2014 | 389        |
| MV Traffic ED Visits   | 2014 | 94,510     |
| ED visit MVC-related TBIs in Young Adults 15-24              | 2014 | 1,913      |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2014; Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2014

| Topic  | Year | Value |
|--|------|-------|
| Rate of MV Fatalities per 100 million vehicle miles traveled | 2014 | 0.88  |
| All Unrestrained MV Fatalities (count)                       | 2014 | 245   |
| Number of Alcohol- related MV Fatalities                     | 2014 | 317   |

**Data Source:** Fatality Analysis Reporting System, 2014

| At Risk for Drinking and Driving |         |         |          |
|----------------------------------|---------|---------|----------|
| Year                             | Count   | Percent | 95% CI   |
| 2012                             | 211,059 | 3.7%    | 2.5-4.9% |
| 2014                             | 174,283 | 1.9%    | 1.4-2.5% |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, BRFSS, 2012-2014

| Illinois YRBS Seatbelt Use: Never or Rarely Wore a Seat Belt |       |         |          |
|--|-------|---------|----------|
| Year   | Count | Percent | 95% CI   |
| 2011   | 3,595 | 7%      | 5.9-8.4% |
| 2013   | 3,224 | 6.8%    | 5.5-8.5% |
| 2015   | 3,245 | 6.3%    | 4.9-8.0% |

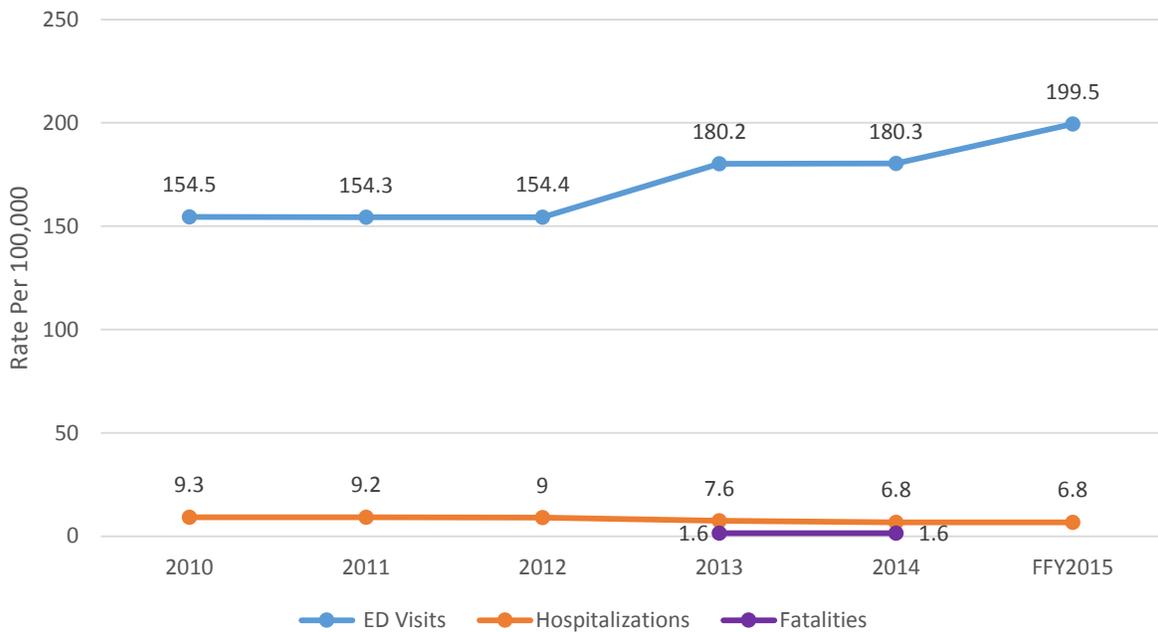
**Data Source:** U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, YRBSS, 2011-2015

| Illinois BRFSS Seatbelt Use: Always/Nearly Always |           |         |            |
|---|-----------|---------|------------|
| Year  | Count     | Percent | 95% CI     |
| 2011  | 8,715,053 | 94.6%   | 93.5-95.5% |
| 2012  | 9,109,290 | 95.4%   | 94.3-96.3% |
| 2013  | 8,755,392 | 95.8%   | 94.9-96.5% |
| 2014  | 8,831,489 | 95.4%   | 94.4-96.2% |
| 2015  | 8,563,529 | 94.7%   | 93.8-95.5% |

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, BRFSS, 2012-2014

### Additional Measures

#### Rate of Motor Vehicle Crash Fatalities, Hospitalizations, and ED Visits among 15 to 24 Year Olds, Illinois, 2010-2015



Federal Fiscal Year 2015 data (10/1/14-9/30/15) used for the 2015 data point.

Data Source: Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015; Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2013-2014

## Child Abuse and Neglect

Child maltreatment includes all types of abuse and neglect of a child under the age of 18 by a parent, caregiver, or another person in a custodial role (e.g., clergy, coach, or teacher). There are four common types of maltreatment: Physical Abuse, Sexual Abuse, Emotional Abuse, and Neglect.

National statistics:

- There were 683,000 victims of child abuse and neglect reported to child protective services (CPS) in 2015.
- The youngest children are the most vulnerable with about 24% of children in their first year of life experiencing victimization.
- CPS reports may underestimate the true occurrence of abuse and neglect. A non-CPS study estimated that one in four children experience some form of child abuse or neglect in their lifetimes.
- About 1,670 children died from abuse or neglect in 2015.

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/childmaltreatment/>

### CDC Performance Measures

| Topic  | Year | Case Count |
|--|------|------------|
| Number of Fatalities of Children 5 and under from injury and violence                              | 2014 | 123        |
| Number of total child fatalities from maltreatment   | 2015 | 43         |
| Number of children receiving referrals alleging child abuse and neglect                            | 2015 | 66,866     |
| Number of child victims for whom the state determined at least one maltreatment was substantiated. | 2014 | 32,877     |

**Data Source:** U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Administration for Children and Families, Children's Bureau, 2014-2015

### Additional Measures

| Child Death Statistics, Illinois, 2012-2014   | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
|---|------|------|------|
| Total Number of Child Death Investigated      | 194  | 214  | 211  |
| Total Indicated Child Deaths                  | 98   | 113  | 103  |
| Total Pending Child Death Investigations      | 0    | 0    | 6    |
| Total Indicated of Child Death -Abuse         | 32   | 33   | 34   |
| Total Unfounded Child Death -Abuse            | 10   | 13   | 13   |
| Total Indicated Child Death -Neglect          | 66   | 80   | 69   |
| Total Unfounded Child Death -Neglect          | 86   | 88   | 89   |
| Indicated investigated, overturned on appeal. | 5    | 4    | 3    |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Child and Family Services, Annual Statistical Report, 2012, 2013, 2014

## Sexual Violence (SV) and Intimate Partner Violence (IPV)

SV is a significant problem in the United States. SV refers to sexual activity when consent is not obtained or not given freely. Anyone can experience SV, but most victims are female. The person responsible for the violence is typically male and usually someone known to the victim. The person can be, but is not limited to, a friend, coworker, neighbor, or family member. The ultimate goal is to stop SV before it begins.

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/sexualviolence/>

IPV is a serious, preventable public health problem that affects millions of Americans. The term “intimate partner violence” describes physical, sexual, or psychological harm by a current or former partner or spouse. This type of violence can occur among heterosexual or same-sex couples and does not require sexual intimacy.

<https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/intimatepartnerviolence/index.html>

## CDC Performance Measures

| Topic   | Year       | Percent | 95% CI    |
|---|------------|---------|-----------|
| % of adolescents reporting that someone they were dating physically hurt them on purpose (physical dating violence) <sup>1</sup>                      | 2013       | 11.1    | 9.3–13.2  |
|   | 2015       | 11.3    | 9.6–13.2  |
| % of adolescents reporting they have ever been forced to have sexual intercourse <sup>1</sup>   | 2013       | 9.8     | 8.5–11.3  |
|   | 2015       | 8.9     | 6.8–11.6  |
| % of adolescents who report that someone they were dating forced them to do sexual things in the last 12 months (sexual dating violence) <sup>1</sup> | 2013       | 11.6    | 10.0–13.4 |
|   | 2015       | 11.1    | 9.5–12.8  |
| % of children that have witnessed domestic violence, according to caregiver report <sup>2</sup>   | 2011/ 2012 | 5.7     | 4.2–7.2   |

**Data Source:** <sup>1</sup>U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, YRBSS, 2011-2015; <sup>2</sup> National Survey of Children's Health

**Note:** Population estimates for the YRBSS data not available. An estimated 174,430 children have witnessed domestic violence according to the caregiver report.

### Additional Measures

| Prevalence of Rape and Violence by Gender, Illinois, 2010                                      | %    | 95% CI    | Estimated Count of Persons affected |
|--|------|-----------|-------------------------------------|
| Lifetime Prevalence of Rape by Any Perpetrator- Women  | 18.6 | 12.4–27.0 | 930,000                             |
| Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence Other Than Rape by Any Perpetrator - Women              | 50.6 | 41.2-59.9 | 2,526,000                           |
| Lifetime Prevalence of Stalking Victimization by Any Perpetrator -Women                        | 13.8 | 8.6-21.4  | 691,000                             |
| Lifetime Prevalence of Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner - Women | 37.7 | 28.5-47.8 | 1,882,000                           |
| Lifetime Prevalence of Rape, Physical Violence, and/or Stalking by an Intimate Partner - Men   | 25.7 | 18.5-34.4 | 1,215,000                           |

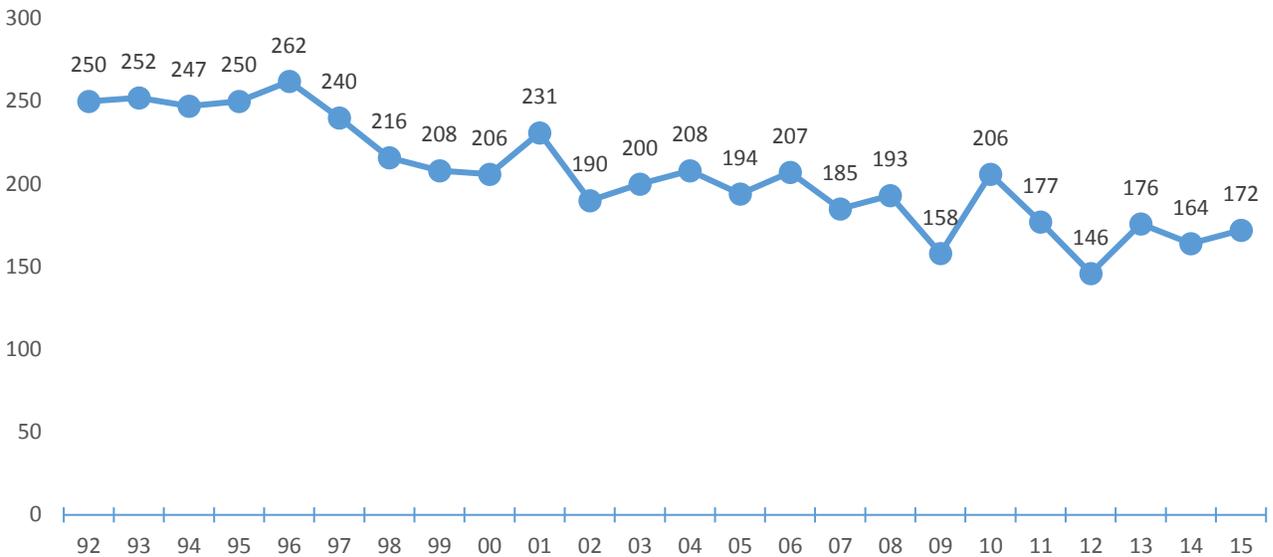
**Note:** The 'Lifetime Prevalence of Sexual Violence Other Than Rape by Any Perpetrator- Men' Estimate is not reported; relative standard error > 30% or cell size ≤ 20.

**Data Source:** CDC, National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS), 2010

## Occupational Injury

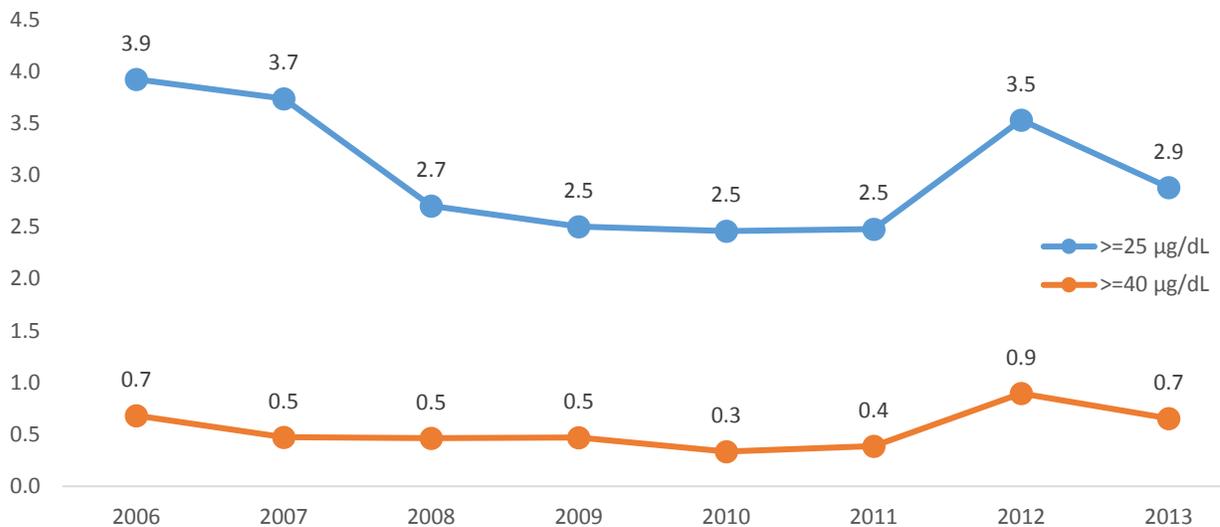
Occupational injuries affect the well-being, productivity, and the lives of hundreds of individuals each year. Fatalities have declined over the last twenty years. Deaths at work occur when there is an uncontrolled hazard. By law, uncontrolled hazards must be cited, fined, and remediated.

### Count of Occupational Fatalities, Illinois, 1992-2015



Data Source: Illinois Center for Injury Prevention, 1992-2015

### Incidence Rates of Workers Aged 16 and Older with Blood Lead Levels Greater Than 25 µg/dL and Greater Than 40 µg/dL, Illinois, 2006-2013



Data Source: Illinois Center for Injury Prevention, 2006-2013

## Acknowledgements

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|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
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| Tiffanie Pressley, M.A.  | Division Chief, Chronic Disease Prevention and Control |
| Nancy Amerson, M.P.H.    | Lead Data and Surveillance Team Member                 |
| Jennifer Martin, M.S.W.  | Injury and Violence Prevention Project Manager         |
| Janae Price, M.P.H.      | Epidemiologist   |
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### Illinois Partnership for Safety, Data and Surveillance Committee

|                  |                                       |
|------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Amanda Bennett   | Illinois Department of Public Health  |
| Philicia Deckard | Brain Injury Association              |
| Cinda Edwards    | Sangamon County Coroner               |
| Linda Forst      | University of Illinois Chicago        |
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| Dr. Michael Wahl | Illinois Poison Center                |
| Kingsley Weaver  | Chicago Department of Public Health   |

For more information on this report, please contact:

Illinois Department of Public Health  
Office of Health Promotion  
Division of Chronic Disease Prevention and Control  
Injury and Violence Prevention Program  
535 W. Jefferson St., Second Floor  
Springfield, IL 62761  
Phone: 217-782-3300  
800-547-0466 (hearing impaired use only)  
<http://www.idph.state.il.us/>

## Appendix A. Injury Mortality Data

### Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury Deaths, Illinois, 2010-2015

|                            | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| All intents poisoning      | 11.02 | 12.01 | 13.69 | 13.51 | 14.57 | 15.54 |
| All intents drug poisoning | 9.98  | 10.91 | 12.51 | 12.02 | 13.07 | 14.06 |
| Suicides mechanism         | 8.96  | 9.26  | 9.74  | 9.91  | 10.43 | 10.28 |
| All intents firearm        | 8.19  | 8.55  | 8.98  | 8.53  | 9.04  | 9.39  |
| All intents motor vehicle  | 7.51  | 7.69  | 8.1   | 8.01  | 7.73  | 7.86  |
| Unintentional fall         | 6.59  | 5.93  | 6.58  | 6.95  | 7.31  | 7.14  |
| Intent: homicide           | 6.1   | 6.34  | 6.48  | 6.2   | 6.23  | 6.8   |
| Unintentional fire/burn    | 0.72  | 0.88  | 0.69  | 0.81  | 0.8   | 0.73  |
| Unintentional drowning     | 0.69  | 0.81  | 0.86  | 0.71  | 0.79  | 0.82  |

**Data Source:** CDC WISQARS™; Accessed May 2017

### Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury Deaths in Females, Illinois, 2010-2015

|                            | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015  |
|----------------------------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|
| Unintentional drowning     | 0.35 | 0.36 | 0.37 | 0.31 | 0.45 | 0.36  |
| Unintentional fall         | 4.77 | 4.13 | 4.96 | 5.31 | 5.72 | 5.2   |
| Unintentional fire/burn    | 0.51 | 0.71 | 0.6  | 0.74 | 0.56 | 0.58  |
| All intents firearm        | 1.45 | 1.48 | 1.82 | 1.83 | 1.70 | 1.75  |
| Intent: homicide           | 2.05 | 1.99 | 1.81 | 2.06 | 1.77 | 1.89  |
| All intents motor vehicle  | 4.63 | 4.94 | 4.47 | 4.69 | 4.73 | 4.18  |
| All intents poisoning      | 6.94 | 7.46 | 8.15 | 8.39 | 9.83 | 10.34 |
| All intents drug poisoning | 6.59 | 7.0  | 7.69 | 7.66 | 9.07 | 9.73  |
| Suicides mechanism         | 3.5  | 3.42 | 3.81 | 4.44 | 4.22 | 4.32  |

**Data Source:** CDC WISQARS™; Accessed May 2017

### Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury Deaths in Males, Illinois, 2010-2015

|                            | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Unintentional drowning     | 1.04  | 1.27  | 1.37  | 1.12  | 1.14  | 1.32  |
| Unintentional fall         | 9.17  | 8.4   | 8.59  | 9.26  | 9.37  | 9.68  |
| Unintentional fire/burn    | 0.97  | 1.07  | 0.82  | 0.9   | 1.09  | 0.92  |
| All intents firearm        | 15.23 | 15.89 | 16.45 | 15.49 | 16.67 | 17.3  |
| Intent: homicide           | 10.06 | 10.62 | 11.11 | 10.27 | 10.65 | 11.63 |
| All intents motor vehicle  | 10.65 | 10.58 | 11.94 | 11.56 | 10.89 | 11.77 |
| All intents poisoning      | 15.19 | 16.62 | 19.34 | 18.72 | 19.43 | 20.81 |
| All intents drug poisoning | 13.42 | 14.86 | 17.38 | 16.42 | 17.11 | 18.4  |
| Suicides mechanism         | 14.96 | 15.56 | 16.24 | 15.88 | 17.12 | 16.68 |

**Data Source:** CDC WISQARS™; Accessed May 2017

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury Deaths by Age group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | 1.11  | 1.14  | 1.09  | 1.05  | 1.08  | 1.04  |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 0.69  | 0.75  | 0.73  | 0.77  | 0.48  | 0.75  |
| <b>15-24</b> | 6.94  | 7.04  | 7.48  | 6.88  | 7.25  | 7.71  |
| <b>25-44</b> | 15.17 | 16.04 | 16.67 | 16.43 | 17.08 | 17.73 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 10.80 | 11.26 | 12.70 | 12.63 | 13.24 | 13.82 |
| <b>65-84</b> | 7.60  | 7.90  | 7.72  | 8.25  | 7.88  | 8.14  |
| <b>85+</b>   | 4.23  | 4.04  | 4.37  | 4.54  | 4.64  | 4.52  |

**Data Source:** CDC WISQARS™ (Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System); Accessed October 2017

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury Death Type by Age group, Illinois, 2013-2014

|              | All Injuries |       | Drowning |      | Falls |      | Fire/Burn |      | Firearm |      | Homicides |      |
|--------------|--------------|-------|----------|------|-------|------|-----------|------|---------|------|-----------|------|
|              | 2013         | 2014  | 2013     | 2014 | 2013  | 2014 | 2013      | 2014 | 2013    | 2014 | 2013      | 2014 |
| <b>0-4</b>   | 1.04         | 1.08  | *        | *    | *     | *    | *         | *    | *       | *    | 0.22      | 0.22 |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 0.78         | 0.65  | *        | *    | *     | *    | *         | *    | *       | *    | *         | *    |
| <b>15-24</b> | 6.87         | 7.22  | *        | *    | *     | *    | *         | *    | 2.43    | 2.86 | 2.29      | 2.44 |
| <b>25-44</b> | 16.44        | 17.06 | 0.22     | 0.28 | 0.37  | 0.27 | *         | *    | 3.44    | 3.37 | 2.83      | 2.66 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 12.66        | 13.22 | 0.18     | 0.16 | 0.89  | 1.21 | 0.21      | 0.20 | 1.61    | 1.68 | 0.56      | 0.70 |
| <b>65-84</b> | 8.25         | 7.89  | *        | *    | 3.07  | 2.83 | 0.23      | 0.30 | 0.91    | 0.86 | *         | *    |
| <b>85+</b>   | 4.52         | 4.63  | *        | *    | 2.42  | 2.73 | *         | *    | 0.11    | 0.15 | *         | *    |

|              | Motor Vehicle |      | Poisonings |      | Drug Poisonings |      | Suicides |      | TBI  |      |
|--------------|---------------|------|------------|------|-----------------|------|----------|------|------|------|
|              | 2013          | 2014 | 2013       | 2014 | 2013            | 2014 | 2013     | 2014 | 2013 | 2014 |
| <b>0-4</b>   | *             | *    | *          | *    | *               | *    | *        | *    | *    | 0.18 |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 0.19          | 0.19 | *          | *    | *               | *    | *        | *    | *    | 0.17 |
| <b>15-24</b> | 1.59          | 1.64 | 1.45       | 1.29 | 1.37            | 1.18 | 1.26     | 1.36 | 1.57 | 1.61 |
| <b>25-44</b> | 2.81          | 2.61 | 6.28       | 7.11 | 5.72            | 6.58 | 3.49     | 3.71 | 2.90 | 2.86 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 1.88          | 1.84 | 5.01       | 5.29 | 4.44            | 4.63 | 3.46     | 3.56 | 2.62 | 2.88 |
| <b>65-84</b> | 1.16          | 1.09 | 0.56       | 0.64 | 0.38            | 0.48 | 1.31     | 1.45 | 3.15 | 2.78 |
| <b>85+</b>   | 0.27          | 0.31 | *          | *    | *               | *    | 0.20     | 0.21 | 1.60 | 1.47 |

\*Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2013-2014

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of TBI Deaths, Illinois, 2013-2014

|             | All  | Males | Females |
|-------------|------|-------|---------|
| <b>2013</b> | 12.3 | 19.2  | 6.2     |
| <b>2014</b> | 12.1 | 19.2  | 5.8     |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Center for Health Statistics, Vital Statistics, 2013-2014

## Appendix B. Injury Hospitalization Data

### Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury Hospitalizations, Illinois, 2010-2015

|                            | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| All Injuries               | 499.4 | 478.3 | 458.0 | 426.8 | 409.8 | 407.2 |
| Unintentional fall-related | 218.7 | 220.7 | 211.8 | 195.4 | 201.1 | 194.4 |
| Traumatic brain injury     | 80.5  | 75.1  | 76.1  | 72.0  | 69.7  | 70.5  |
| Poisoning                  | 79.1  | 80.7  | 77.4  | 66.8  | 64.0  | 67.6  |
| Suicides attempts          | 45.8  | 47.2  | 44.4  | 37.6  | 36.6  | 38.5  |
| Motor vehicle traffic      | 44.8  | 42.8  | 40.5  | 35.9  | 33.3  | 34.3  |
| Assault                    | 27.7  | 26.7  | 24.1  | 21.1  | 22.5  | 21.2  |
| Firearm                    | 11.3  | 11.4  | 10.5  | 8.7   | 11.0  | 11.1  |
| Unintentional fire/burn    | 2.8   | 3.2   | 2.3   | 2.2   | 2.0   | 2.2   |
| Unintentional drowning     | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.5   | 0.3   | 0.4   | 0.4   |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

### Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury Hospitalizations in Females, Illinois, 2010-2015

|                            | 2010  | 2011 | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|----------------------------|-------|------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Unintentional fall-related | 233.7 | 237  | 225.8 | 208.3 | 213.7 | 207.5 |
| Traumatic brain injury     | 55.8  | 51.8 | 53.9  | 52.5  | 50.3  | 52.0  |
| Poisoning                  | 85.4  | 86.6 | 82.4  | 72.5  | 70.8  | 73.0  |
| Suicides attempts          | 53.5  | 55.2 | 51.3  | 45.1  | 43.9  | 45.8  |
| Motor vehicle traffic      | 33.4  | 30.6 | 28.4  | 35.8  | 24.5  | 25.6  |
| Assault                    | 7.3   | 7.2  | 6.6   | 5.6   | 6.6   | 6.6   |
| Unintentional fire/burn    | 1.9   | 1.8  | 1.2   | 1.2   | 1.1   | 1.2   |
| Firearm                    | 1.6   | 1.9  | 1.8   | 1.4   | 2.1   | 1.7   |
| Unintentional drowning     | 0.2   | 0.2  | 0.3   | 0.2   | 0.3   | 0.3   |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

### Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury Hospitalizations in Males, Illinois, 2010-2015

|                            | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|----------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Unintentional fall-related | 188.8 | 191.2 | 184.1 | 171.9 | 176.8 | 170.1 |
| Traumatic brain injury     | 107.4 | 100.0 | 99.8  | 92.9  | 90.4  | 90.2  |
| Poisoning                  | 72.9  | 75.0  | 72.4  | 61.1  | 57.1  | 62.2  |
| Motor vehicle traffic      | 56.4  | 55.3  | 53.1  | 46.2  | 42.3  | 43.3  |
| Assault                    | 48.1  | 46.0  | 41.4  | 36.3  | 38.3  | 35.8  |
| Suicides attempts          | 38.3  | 39.3  | 37.6  | 30.3  | 29.4  | 31.3  |
| Unintentional fire/burn    | 3.9   | 4.6   | 3.4   | 3.2   | 3.0   | 3.2   |
| Firearm                    | 20.9  | 20.7  | 19.1  | 15.9  | 19.8  | 20.4  |
| Unintentional drowning     | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.6   | 0.5   | 0.4   | 0.4   |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | 13.0  | 12.7  | 12.0  | 10.3  | 8.9   | 9.5   |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 14.9  | 14.4  | 14.6  | 13.6  | 11.7  | 12.6  |
| <b>15-24</b> | 51.0  | 49.8  | 47.7  | 41.4  | 39.4  | 42.7  |
| <b>25-44</b> | 99.2  | 94.8  | 89.1  | 78.3  | 73.7  | 81.9  |
| <b>45-64</b> | 99.0  | 96.4  | 90.6  | 87.7  | 84.7  | 90.7  |
| <b>65-84</b> | 143.7 | 134.9 | 128.3 | 124.2 | 119.5 | 126.4 |
| <b>85+</b>   | 75.7  | 72.2  | 71.3  | 66.0  | 66.6  | 70.9  |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Drowning Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | *    | *    | .2   | *    | *    | *    |
| <b>5-14</b>  | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |
| <b>15-24</b> | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |
| <b>25-44</b> | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |
| <b>45-64</b> | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |
| <b>65-84</b> | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |
| <b>85+</b>   | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |

\*Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Fall-Related Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | 4.2  | 4.1  | 4.2  | 3.3  | 2.7  | 2.9  |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 4.5  | 3.9  | 4.3  | 3.8  | 3.6  | 3.7  |
| <b>15-24</b> | 3.6  | 3.9  | 4.0  | 3.2  | 3.2  | 3.1  |
| <b>25-44</b> | 14.4 | 13.7 | 12.7 | 11.7 | 11.9 | 12.1 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 34.5 | 35.6 | 33.0 | 32.6 | 33.2 | 34.1 |
| <b>65-84</b> | 97.1 | 97.4 | 90.8 | 84.9 | 86.8 | 89.7 |
| <b>85+</b>   | 58.5 | 59.9 | 59.5 | 52.1 | 55.5 | 59.1 |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Fire-related Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | 0.2  | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.2  | 0.2  | *    | *    |
| <b>15-24</b> | 0.4  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  |
| <b>25-44</b> | 0.8  | 0.9  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.7  |
| <b>45-64</b> | 0.7  | 0.7  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.7  | 0.7  |
| <b>65-84</b> | 0.4  | 0.7  | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.3  | 0.4  |
| <b>85+</b>   | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |

\*Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Firearm-related Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.3  |
| <b>15-24</b> | 6.0  | 6.1  | 5.5  | 4.4  | 5.7  | 6.0  |
| <b>25-44</b> | 4.5  | 4.4  | 4.2  | 3.5  | 4.5  | 5.0  |
| <b>45-64</b> | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.5  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.7  |
| <b>65-84</b> | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | 0.2  |
| <b>85+</b>   | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |

\*Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Motor Vehicle Traffic Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | 0.6  | 0.7  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.4  |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 2.1  | 2.1  | 1.7  | 1.7  | 1.2  | 1.3  |
| <b>15-24</b> | 9.3  | 9.2  | 9.0  | 7.6  | 6.8  | 7.4  |
| <b>25-44</b> | 15.0 | 14.3 | 13.5 | 11.6 | 11.2 | 12.9 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 10.6 | 10.0 | 9.3  | 8.5  | 8.4  | 9.5  |
| <b>65-84</b> | 6.2  | 5.7  | 5.5  | 5.1  | 4.6  | 5.2  |
| <b>85+</b>   | 0.9  | 1.0  | 0.9  | 0.9  | 0.9  | 1.1  |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Poisoning Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|       | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0-4   | 1.6  | 1.7  | 1.5  | 1.4  | 1.0  | 1.0  |
| 5-14  | 1.4  | 1.4  | 1.5  | 1.8  | 1.8  | 2.0  |
| 15-24 | 15.1 | 15.3 | 14.7 | 12.5 | 13.0 | 14.2 |
| 25-44 | 31.3 | 31.6 | 29.9 | 24.6 | 22.6 | 26.4 |
| 45-64 | 21.7 | 22.6 | 21.4 | 19.3 | 18.9 | 21.2 |
| 65-84 | 6.2  | 6.3  | 6.7  | 5.7  | 5.3  | 6.3  |
| 85+   | 1.1  | 1.0  | 1.0  | 0.9  | 0.7  | 0.8  |

\*Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Suicide Attempt Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|       | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0-4   | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |
| 5-14  | 1.0  | 0.9  | 1.1  | 1.4  | 1.5  | 1.7  |
| 15-24 | 11.5 | 11.4 | 10.7 | 9.4  | 9.5  | 10.7 |
| 25-44 | 20.8 | 20.8 | 19.7 | 15.7 | 14.3 | 16.5 |
| 45-64 | 10.6 | 11.8 | 10.6 | 9.2  | 9.1  | 10.1 |
| 65-84 | 1.4  | 1.6  | 1.6  | 1.5  | 1.5  | 1.8  |
| 85+   | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.2  |

\*Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of TBI Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|       | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| 0-4   | 4.1  | 3.6  | 3.5  | 2.6  | 2.4  | 2.7  |
| 5-14  | 3.3  | 3.1  | 2.9  | 2.5  | 2.0  | 2.0  |
| 15-24 | 9.1  | 8.8  | 8.8  | 7.2  | 6.3  | 6.8  |
| 25-44 | 15.3 | 14.0 | 13.1 | 12.2 | 11.7 | 13.0 |
| 45-64 | 14.8 | 14.0 | 14.3 | 14.0 | 13.9 | 15.0 |
| 65-84 | 23.2 | 21.2 | 22.0 | 22.3 | 21.2 | 23.2 |
| 85+   | 10.2 | 10.2 | 11.0 | 10.3 | 11.1 | 12.6 |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Assault Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | 0.4  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.8  | 0.8  |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 0.5  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.4  | 0.4  | 0.5  |
| <b>15-24</b> | 9.9  | 9.4  | 8.8  | 7.3  | 7.7  | 7.8  |
| <b>25-44</b> | 12.4 | 12.2 | 10.4 | 9.1  | 9.8  | 10.3 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 4.1  | 3.7  | 3.5  | 3.1  | 3.3  | 3.2  |
| <b>65-84</b> | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.5  | 0.5  | *    |
| <b>85+</b>   | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |

\*Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Crude Rate per 100,000 of Hip Fracture Hospitalizations by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010    | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    |
|--------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| <b>65-74</b> | 170.1   | 157.7   | 161.1   | 163.1   | 162.5   | 157.5   |
| <b>75-84</b> | 685.1   | 667.5   | 622.3   | 653.0   | 627.5   | 600.9   |
| <b>85+</b>   | 1,953.5 | 1,879.7 | 1,879.5 | 1,836.5 | 1,856.3 | 1,803.9 |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

## Appendix C. Injury Emergency Department Data

### Age-Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury ED Visits, Illinois, 2010-2015

|                            | 2010  | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    |
|----------------------------|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Unintentional fall-related | 1,971 | 2,003.1 | 2,012.2 | 2,290.4 | 2,352.2 | 2,330.9 |
| Traumatic brain injury     | 590   | 604.7   | 655.9   | 702.5   | 733.2   | 754.7   |
| Motor vehicle traffic      | 574   | 587.2   | 587     | 728.6   | 739.8   | 789.7   |
| Assault                    | 329.2 | 333.6   | 337.2   | 347.7   | 357.9   | 361.5   |
| Poisoning                  | 117   | 123.9   | 124.2   | 164     | 175.5   | 183.8   |
| Suicides attempts          | 43.0  | 45.4    | 46.2    | 70.2    | 79.2    | 81.9    |
| Unintentional fire/burn    | 18.0  | 17.3    | 14.6    | 17.7    | 19.3    | 18.3    |
| Firearm                    | 18.0  | 17.7    | 17.8    | 15.4    | 22.5    | 24.0    |
| Unintentional drowning     | 1.6   | 1.5     | 1.6     | 1.8     | 2.1     | 1.9     |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

### Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury ED Visits in Females, Illinois, 2010-2015

|                            | 2010    | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Unintentional fall-related | 2,083.5 | 2,126.8 | 2,127.4 | 2,452.3 | 2,519.7 | 2,485.2 |
| Motor vehicle traffic      | 632.5   | 635.3   | 632.9   | 805.9   | 813.3   | 868.8   |
| Traumatic brain injury     | 521.9   | 543     | 699.7   | 650.7   | 686.9   | 709.1   |
| Assault                    | 242.1   | 251.8   | 264.0   | 302.5   | 303.1   | 314.4   |
| Poisoning                  | 120.7   | 125.9   | 127.9   | 169.8   | 181.9   | 188.3   |
| Suicide Attempts           | 50.0    | 52.7    | 53.6    | 86.2    | 96.9    | 100.9   |
| Unintentional fire/burn    | 12.1    | 11.4    | 9.0     | 11.9    | 12.8    | 12.4    |
| Firearm                    | 3.6     | 3.7     | 4.6     | 3.7     | 5.5     | 5.0     |
| Unintentional drowning     | 1.2     | 1.0     | 1.2     | 1.3     | 1.5     | 1.5     |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

### Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury ED Visits in Males, Illinois, 2010-2015

|                            | 2010    | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    |
|----------------------------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| Unintentional fall-related | 1,852.5 | 1,844.7 | 1,860.3 | 2,094.4 | 2,150.6 | 2,142.4 |
| Traumatic brain injury     | 651.3   | 660.1   | 645.8   | 747.8   | 772.7   | 794.0   |
| Motor vehicle traffic      | 524.8   | 540.0   | 541.8   | 652.8   | 667.9   | 712.4   |
| Assault                    | 415.7   | 415.0   | 409.6   | 393.0   | 412.7   | 408.9   |
| Poisoning                  | 114.2   | 122.0   | 120.6   | 158.3   | 169.3   | 179.5   |
| Suicides attempts          | 36.6    | 38.4    | 39.2    | 55.0    | 62.1    | 63.5    |
| Unintentional fire/burn    | 24.8    | 23.4    | 20.2    | 23.6    | 25.9    | 24.3    |
| Firearm                    | 31.3    | 31.5    | 30.7    | 36.9    | 39.4    | 42.7    |
| Unintentional drowning     | 2.0     | 1.9     | 2.0     | 2.2     | 2.7     | 2.3     |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Injury ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|       | 2010    | 2011    | 2012    | 2013    | 2014    | 2015    |
|-------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|---------|
| 0-4   | 721.0   | 698.5   | 698.9   | 705.3   | 688.3   | 745.6   |
| 5-14  | 1,247.4 | 1,229.2 | 1,276.7 | 1,275.4 | 1,234.8 | 1,372.8 |
| 15-24 | 1,364.2 | 1,353.1 | 1,363.1 | 1,410.5 | 1,396.4 | 1,560.3 |
| 25-44 | 2,167.7 | 2,126.5 | 2,135.2 | 2,357.3 | 2,420.0 | 2,666.5 |
| 45-64 | 1,145.2 | 1,129.8 | 1,135.1 | 1,309.5 | 1,368.2 | 1,508.6 |
| 65-84 | 622.3   | 617.0   | 616.6   | 722.7   | 744.9   | 814.1   |
| 85+   | 176.9   | 178.4   | 181.7   | 220.1   | 226.9   | 255.0   |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Drowning ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|       | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015   |
|-------|------|------|------|------|------|--------|
| 0-4   | 0.6  | 0.5  | 0.6  | 0.7  | 1.0  | 0.8    |
| 5-14  | 0.4  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.3  | 0.6  | 0.4    |
| 15-24 | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.2  | 0.30.3 |
| 25-44 | 0.3  | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.4  | 0.2  | 0.3    |
| 45-64 | 0.1  | *    | *    | *    | *    | 0.2    |
| 65-84 | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *      |
| 85+   | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *      |

\*Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Fall-Related ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|       | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| 0-4   | 274.2 | 281.5 | 290.3 | 278.9 | 267.7 | 287.7 |
| 5-14  | 343.1 | 352.2 | 371.4 | 358.9 | 343.7 | 380.7 |
| 15-24 | 195.2 | 194.1 | 196.4 | 216.3 | 215.2 | 230.4 |
| 25-44 | 387.3 | 380.0 | 364.0 | 451.9 | 481.0 | 500.2 |
| 45-64 | 329.2 | 333.8 | 320.4 | 411.8 | 446.8 | 473.8 |
| 65-84 | 319.5 | 330.2 | 330.4 | 399.1 | 414.9 | 448.7 |
| 85+   | 120.2 | 127.2 | 132.6 | 162.3 | 170.0 | 190.4 |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Fire-related ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | 1.5  | 1.1  | 1.0  | 1.1  | 1.1  | 1.0  |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 1.8  | 1.7  | 1.3  | 1.8  | 1.7  | 1.5  |
| <b>15-24</b> | 3.3  | 3.2  | 3.0  | 3.4  | 3.6  | 3.4  |
| <b>25-44</b> | 6.9  | 6.8  | 5.5  | 6.3  | 7.3  | 7.8  |
| <b>45-64</b> | 3.5  | 2.9  | 2.7  | 3.7  | 4.0  | 4.6  |
| <b>65-84</b> | 1.2  | 1.4  | 1.1  | 1.4  | 1.4  | 1.6  |
| <b>85+</b>   | 0.2  | 0.2  | *    | *    | 0.2  | 0.1  |

\*Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Firearm-related ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 9.3  | 0.6  | 0.6  | 0.5  | 0.4  | 0.6  |
| <b>15-24</b> | 4.5  | 9.5  | 9.2  | 7.6  | 12.0 | 12.9 |
| <b>25-44</b> | 2.7  | 6.6  | 6.6  | 6.1  | 9.1  | 11.2 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 0.4  | 1.0  | 1.3  | 1.1  | 1.0  | 1.3  |
| <b>65-84</b> | 0.1  | 0.2  | 0.3  | 0.2  | 0.4  | 0.3  |
| <b>85+</b>   | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |

\*Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Motor Vehicle Traffic ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | 9.4   | 9.7   | 9.7   | 22.6  | 21.4  | 25.1  |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 39.2  | 39.0  | 41.5  | 52.8  | 50.5  | 57.4  |
| <b>15-24</b> | 154.5 | 154.3 | 154.4 | 180.2 | 180.3 | 213.2 |
| <b>25-44</b> | 225.6 | 233.2 | 231.8 | 287.4 | 295.6 | 341.2 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 109.4 | 113.2 | 113.6 | 139.6 | 144.4 | 164.8 |
| <b>65-84</b> | 34.0  | 35.9  | 34.8  | 43.7  | 44.9  | 50.7  |
| <b>85+</b>   | 3.1   | 3.4   | 3.1   | 3.7   | 3.9   | 4.7   |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Poisoning ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | 23.1 | 22.4 | 23.1 | 25.5 | 27.1 | 30.5 |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 7.5  | 8.0  | 9.1  | 15.7 | 17.2 | 20.1 |
| <b>15-24</b> | 27.5 | 29.4 | 29.6 | 36.8 | 40.0 | 45.8 |
| <b>25-44</b> | 36.1 | 39.4 | 37.3 | 50.2 | 53.1 | 61.5 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 17.1 | 17.8 | 17.8 | 26.4 | 27.5 | 30.9 |
| <b>65-84</b> | 5.2  | 5.8  | 6.5  | 8.3  | 9.3  | 10.2 |
| <b>85+</b>   | 1.0  | 1.0  | 0.9  | 1.3  | 1.4  | 1.6  |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Suicide Attempt ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 |
|--------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 3.1  | 3.5  | 3.8  | 8.1  | 10.4 | 11.2 |
| <b>15-24</b> | 17.8 | 17.9 | 18.9 | 28.8 | 31.7 | 36.9 |
| <b>25-44</b> | 16.6 | 17.9 | 17.2 | 23.9 | 26.6 | 29.6 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 5.2  | 5.5  | 5.5  | 8.4  | 9.5  | 9.9  |
| <b>65-84</b> | 0.4  | 0.5  | 0.6  | 0.9  | 0.8  | 1.0  |
| <b>85+</b>   | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    | *    |

\*Rate not reported when count is <20.

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of TBI ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | 95.6  | 95.7  | 100.9 | 98.3  | 98.9  | 110.1 |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 100.2 | 99.2  | 113.8 | 115.2 | 109.9 | 128.9 |
| <b>15-24</b> | 108.0 | 109.9 | 118.6 | 120.9 | 124.7 | 140.1 |
| <b>25-44</b> | 119.6 | 121.5 | 132.2 | 145.8 | 156.3 | 171.1 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 72.6  | 75.6  | 80.2  | 95.8  | 103.4 | 113.9 |
| <b>65-84</b> | 66.7  | 72.8  | 76.8  | 87.6  | 95.5  | 106.4 |
| <b>85+</b>   | 27.0  | 29.7  | 32.5  | 37.2  | 42.3  | 48.8  |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Adjusted Rate per 100,000 of Assault ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>0-4</b>   | 1.6   | 1.5   | 1.9   | 3.1   | 3.2   | 3.6   |
| <b>5-14</b>  | 21.1  | 22.0  | 20.4  | 24.1  | 21.6  | 23.7  |
| <b>15-24</b> | 122.9 | 124.4 | 122.0 | 119.6 | 118.9 | 127.7 |
| <b>25-44</b> | 145.5 | 144.5 | 149.4 | 157.3 | 166.8 | 185.5 |
| <b>45-64</b> | 37.2  | 39.7  | 42.0  | 42.4  | 45.4  | 51.1  |
| <b>65-84</b> | 3.3   | 3.5   | 3.7   | 3.7   | 4.2   | 4.7   |
| <b>85+</b>   | 0.3   | 0.4   | 0.3   | 0.4   | 0.4   | 0.4   |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

Crude Rate per 100,000 of Hip Fracture ED Visits by Age Group, Illinois, 2010-2015

|              | 2010  | 2011  | 2012  | 2013  | 2014  | 2015  |
|--------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| <b>65-74</b> | 28.7  | 21.8  | 25.6  | 25.1  | 24.9  | 24.0  |
| <b>75-84</b> | 89.0  | 95.1  | 80.1  | 91.6  | 89.2  | 83.0  |
| <b>85+</b>   | 272.0 | 258.9 | 249.8 | 263.9 | 249.9 | 259.0 |

**Data Source:** Illinois Department of Public Health, Hospital Discharge Dataset, 2010-2015

## Appendix D. Injury Definitions and Limitations

This matrix contains the ICD-9 external-cause-of-injury codes used for coding of injury mortality data and additional ICD-9-CM external-cause-of-injury codes, designated in bold, only used for coding of injury morbidity data.

### Recommended framework of E-code groupings for presenting injury mortality and morbidity data (August 10, 2011)

| Mechanism/Cause                      | Manner/Intent  |                       |                                   |                     |                             |
|--------------------------------------|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|
|                                      | Unintentional  | Self-inflicted        | Assault                           | Undetermined        | Other <sup>1</sup>          |
| Cut/pierce                           | E920.0-.9  | E956                  | E966                              | E986                | E974. E995.2                |
| Drowning/<br>submersion              | E830.0-.9, E832.0-.9<br>E910.0-.9  | E954                  | E964                              | E984                | E995.4                      |
| Fall                                 | E880.0-E886.9, E888  | E957.0-.9             | E968.1                            | E987.0-.9           |                             |
| Fire/burn <sup>3</sup>               | E890.0-E899,<br>E924.0-.9  | E958.1,.2,.7          | E961, E968.0,.3,<br><b>E979.3</b> | E988.1,.2,.7        |                             |
| Fire/flame <sup>3</sup>              | E890.0-E899  | E958.1                | E968.0, <b>E979.3</b>             | E988.1              |                             |
| Hot object/ substance                | E924.0-.9  | E958.2,.7             | E961, E968.3                      | E988.2,.7           |                             |
| Firearm <sup>3</sup>                 | E922.0-.3,.8, .9   | E955.0-.4             | E965.0-4, <b>E979.4</b>           | E985.0-.4           | E970                        |
| Machinery                            | E919 (.0-.9)   |                       |                                   |                     |                             |
| Motor vehicle traffic <sup>2,3</sup> | E810-E819 (.0-.9)  | E958.5                | <b>E968.5</b>                     | E988.5              |                             |
| Occupant                             | E810-E819 (.0,.1)  |                       |                                   |                     |                             |
| Motorcyclist                         | E810-E819 (.2,.3)  |                       |                                   |                     |                             |
| Pedal cyclist                        | E810-E819 (.6)   |                       |                                   |                     |                             |
| Pedestrian                           | E810-E819 (.7)   |                       |                                   |                     |                             |
| Unspecified                          | E810-E819 (.9)   |                       |                                   |                     |                             |
| Pedal cyclist, other                 | E800-E807 (.3)<br>E820-E825 (.6),<br>E826.1,.9<br>E827-E829(.1)  |                       |                                   |                     |                             |
| Pedestrian, other                    | E800-807(.2)<br>E820-E825(.7)<br>E826-E829(.0)   |                       |                                   |                     |                             |
| Transport, other                     | E800-E807<br>(.0,.1,.8,.9)<br>E820-E825 (.0-<br>.5,.8,.9)<br>E826.2-.8<br>E827-E829 (.2-.9),<br>E831.0-.9, E833.0-<br>E845.9 | E958.6                |                                   | E988.6              |                             |
| Natural/<br>environmental            | E900.0-E909,<br>E928.0-.2  | E958.3                |                                   | E988.3              |                             |
| Bites and stings <sup>3</sup>        | E905.0-.6,.9<br>E906.0-.4,.5,.9  |                       |                                   |                     |                             |
| Overexertion                         | <b>E927.0-.4,.8-.9</b>   |                       |                                   |                     |                             |
| Poisoning                            | E850.0-E869.9  | E950.0-E952.9         | E962.0-.9,<br><b>E979.6,.7</b>    | E980.0-E982.9       | E972                        |
| Struck by, against                   | E916-E917.9  |                       | E960.0; E968.2                    |                     | E973, E975,<br>E995 (.0,.1) |
| Suffocation                          | E911-E913.9  | E953.0-.9             | E963                              | E983.0-.9           | <b>E995.3</b>               |
|                                      | <b>Unintentional</b>   | <b>Self-inflicted</b> | <b>Assault</b>                    | <b>Undetermined</b> | <b>Other<sup>1</sup></b>    |

|   |   |                              |  |                           |   |
|---|---|------------------------------|--|---------------------------|---|
| Other specified and classifiable <sup>3,4</sup> | E846-E848, E914-E915<br>E918, E921.0-.9, <b>E922.4,.5</b><br>E923.0-.9, E925.0-E926.9<br><b>E928(.3-.7)</b> , E929.0-.5 | E955.5,.6,.7,.9<br>E958.0,.4 | E960.1, E965.5-.9<br>E967.0-.9,<br>E968.4,.6, .7<br><b>E979 (.0-.2,.5,.8,.9)</b> | E985.5,.6,.7<br>E988.0,.4 | E971, E978,<br>E990-E994,<br>E996<br>E997.0-.2        |
| Other specified, not elsewhere classifiable     | E928.8, E929.8  | E958.8, E959                 | E968.8,<br>E969,E999.1   | E988.8, E989              | E977, E995<br><b>(.8,.9)</b> , E997.8<br>E998, E999.0 |
| Unspecified                                     | E887, E928.9,<br>E929.9   | E958.9                       | E968.9   | E988.9                    | E976, E997.9  |
| All injury <sup>3</sup>                         | E800-E869, E880-E929  | E950-E959                    | E960-E969,<br><b>E979</b> ,E999.1  | E980-E989                 | E970-E978,<br>E990-E999.0                             |
| Adverse effects                                 |   |                              |  |                           | E870-E879<br>E930.0-E949.9                            |
| Medical care                                    |   |                              |  |                           | E870-E879   |
| Drugs   |   |                              |  |                           | E930.0-E949.9   |
| All external causes                             |   |                              |  |                           | E800-E999   |

<sup>1</sup>Includes legal intervention (E970-E978) and operations of war (E990-E999).

<sup>2</sup>Three 4th-digit codes (.4 [occupant of streetcar], .5 [rider of animal], .8 [other specified person]) are not presented separately because of small numbers. However, because they are included in the overall motor vehicle traffic category, the sum of these categories can be derived by subtraction.

<sup>3</sup>Codes in bold are for morbidity coding only.

<sup>4</sup>E849 (place of occurrence) has been excluded from the matrix. For mortality coding, an ICD-9 E849 code does not exist. For morbidity coding, an ICD-9-CM E849 code should never be first-listed E code and should only appear as an additional code to specify the place of occurrence of the injury incident.

Note: ICD-9 E codes for coding underlying cause of death apply to injury-related death data from 1979 through 1998. Then there is a new ICD-10 external cause of injury matrix that applies to death data from 1999 and after. This can be found on the [National Center for Health Statistics website \(https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/injury/injury\\_tools.htm\)](https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/injury/injury_tools.htm).

## Appendix E. Injury and Violence Publications Available

### IDPH Adolescent Health Youth Suicide

#### Maternal and Child Health Data Book Pertinent Tables

Injury-related mortality rate for children: PDF-Online Page 53

Motor Vehicle Safety: PDF-Online Page 57

Bullying: PDF-Online Page 58

Dating Violence: PDF-Online Page 59

Violence & Homicide: PDF-Online Page 60

Mental Health & Suicide: PDF-Online Page 62

Sexual Health Behaviors: PDF-Online Page 64

Alcohol, Tobacco, and Other Drug Use: PDF-Online Page 68

Special Emphasis Reports - Not online, but may be requested.

Child Injury

Older Adult Falls

TBI

#### Chronic Disease Burden Updates

Mental Health (2013)

Youth Suicide (2014)

Older Adult Falls (2016)

Teen Dating (2016) – not online, but may be requested.

Public Health Approach to Sexual Violence (not released yet)

Sexual Violence (not released yet)

#### The Illinois Violent Death Reporting System

[The Role of Alcohol in Homicide: 2015](#)

[Intimate Partner Homicides in Illinois: 2005 through 2010](#)

[Suicides in Chicago Decline from 2005 to 2015](#)

[Homicides in Chicago: 2005, 2010 and 2015.](#)

Safe States Alliance Report: [NVDRS Stories from the Frontlines](#)

[The Illinois Violent Death Reporting System, July 2015](#)

[Circumstances Surrounding Suicide by Age Group, Illinois Violent Death reporting system, Sept 2014](#)

[Alcohol in Victims of Homicide, Illinois Violent Death Reporting System, June 2014](#)

#### The Illinois Center for Injury Prevention

Serves the Midwest as a resource for injury research and prevention.

<http://illinoisinjuryprevention.org/>

Updated Occupational Health Indicators full report, from 1998 to 2011

## [Children Safety Network](#)

### Illinois Youth Survey

#### [2014 Statewide Report](#)

Interpersonal Conflict, Violence and Delinquency (Page 30)

Fighting, bullying, dating violence, protective factors, school climate, caring adults,  
Summary charts - Page (40)

Driving Under the Influence in the Past Year

Bullying Victimization in the Past 12 Months

Extent of Bullying in the Past 12 Months: By Grade in 2014

Bias-Based Bullying Victimization in the Past 12 Months: By Grade in 2014

Dating Violence in the Past 12 Months By Grade

### Illinois Department of Transportation

#### [Crash Facts and Statistics](#)

### Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

[Crime and Risk Factor Data](#) - Explore data -> Risk Factors -> Child Abuse and Neglect data

### Trust for America's Health

#### [The Facts Hurt 2015](#)

## Appendix F. Injury and Violence Data Sources Used in the Data Book

**Vital Records (VR)** - Vital records are records of life events kept under governmental authority, including birth certificates, marriage licenses, and death certificates. The Illinois Department of Public Health, Division of Vital Records documents about a half a million vital records events.

URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/nchs/nvss/index.htm>,  
<http://www.idph.state.il.us/vitalrecords/deaths/Pages/research.htm>

**Hospital Discharge Dataset (HDD)** - provides uniform information on virtually all hospitalizations within the state. This database is modified from the Community Health Information System (CHIS), a database originally developed by the Illinois Hospital Association. It contains some demographic characteristics of hospitalized patients as well as principal conditions associated with hospitalization, major medical procedures, hospitalization outcomes and charges.

URL: <http://www.idph.state.il.us/emsrpt/hospitalization.asp>

**Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS)** - an annual, state-based telephone survey that collects data from non-institutionalized U.S. adults regarding health conditions and risk factors. It contains information regarding health risk behaviors, clinical preventive health practices, and health care access, primarily related to chronic disease and injury. The BRFSS collects data by administering questionnaires on a continuous basis by telephone, using random-digit dial sampling methods. The design consists of a probability sample of all households with telephones in the state or by self-reported information.

URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/brfss/about/index.htm>, <http://www.idph.state.il.us/brfss/>

**Youth Risk Behavioral Surveillance Survey (YRBSS)** - a national school-based survey conducted sponsored by CDC and conducted by state, territorial, and local education and health agencies

and tribal governments. Behaviors that contribute to unintentional injuries and violence are among the six types of health-risk behaviors that the YRBS monitors. The national YRBS is conducted every two years during the spring semester and provides data representative of ninth through twelfth grade students in public and private schools throughout the United States.

URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/healthyyouth/data/yrbs/index.htm>

**Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS)** - contains national data on a census of fatal traffic crashes. To be included in FARS, a crash must involve a motor vehicle traveling on a traffic way customarily open to the public and result in the death of a person (occupant of a vehicle or a non-occupant) within 30 days of the crash. FARS collects information on over 100 different coded data elements that characterizes the crash, the vehicle, and the people involved.

URL: <http://www.nhtsa.gov/FARS>

**CDC's Web-based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS™)** - WISQARS is an interactive, online database that provides fatal and nonfatal injury, violent death, and cost of injury data from a variety of trusted sources. Researchers, the media, public health professionals, and the public can use WISQARS™ data to learn more about the public health and economic burden associated with unintentional and violence-related injury in the United States.

URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/facts.html>

**National Intimate Partner and Sexual Violence Survey (NISVS)** - an ongoing survey that collects the most current and comprehensive national- and state-level data on intimate partner violence, sexual violence and stalking victimization in the United States. CDC developed NISVS to collect data on these important public health problems and enhance violence prevention efforts.

URL: <https://www.cdc.gov/violenceprevention/nisvs/>

*National Survey on Children’s Health (NSCH)* - provides data on multiple, intersecting aspects of children’s lives—including physical and mental health, access to quality health care, and the child’s family, neighborhood, school, and social context.

URL: <http://childhealthdata.org/learn/NSCH>

*National Emergency Medical Services Information System (NEMSIS)* - is the national repository used to store EMS data from states. State EMS systems vary in their ability to collect patient and systems data and allow analysis at a local, state, and national level.

URL: <http://nemsis.org/theProject/whatIsNEMSIS/index.html>

*Uniform Crime Report (UCR)* – national report that collects eight types of crimes: murder, non-negligent homicide, rape, robbery, aggravated assault, burglary, motor vehicle theft, arson, and larceny theft.

URL: <http://www.fbi.gov/ucr/ucr.htm>

*The National Occupant Protection Use Survey (NOPUS)* - a nationwide probability-based observational survey of seat belt use in the U.S. The survey observes usage as it actually occurs at a random selection of roadway sites, and also provides the best tracking of the extent to which vehicle occupants in this country are buckling up.

URL: <http://www-nrd.nhtsa.dot.gov/cats/listpublications.aspx?Id=7&ShowBy=Category>

**Child Protective Services (CPS)** - CPS reports are maintained at the state and national level to document child abuse and neglect/maltreatment. The reports provide geographics, deaths, investigations, number of children in protected custody, and more.

URLs: <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/cb/research-data-technology/statistics-research/child-maltreatment>,

[https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/newsandreports/Documents/DCFS\\_Annual\\_Statistical\\_Report\\_FY2014.pdf](https://www.illinois.gov/dcf/aboutus/newsandreports/Documents/DCFS_Annual_Statistical_Report_FY2014.pdf)

## Appendix G. Injury and Violence Report Limitations

Previously generated data reports that have been provided to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) such as the state injury indicators report (SIIR) as well as special emphasis report, were utilized for this data book.

Some limitations are inherent with these reports (e.g. no racial/ethnic classifications and pre-specified injury topic areas). In 2015, the date range for SIIRs switched from calendar year (Jan – Dec) to federal fiscal year (Oct – Sept). The 2015 SIIRs data is included in all trend figures and tables with a foot note detailing the three month time period overlap between the 2014 and 2015 reporting years. All fatality data represented in this report is from WISQARS with the exception of traumatic brain injuries (TBI) which was provided by vital statistics.