



Leading Causes of Death

All Cause

What is it?

All cause mortality rate is the number of total deaths from any cause per 100,000 people in a population over a certain time period.

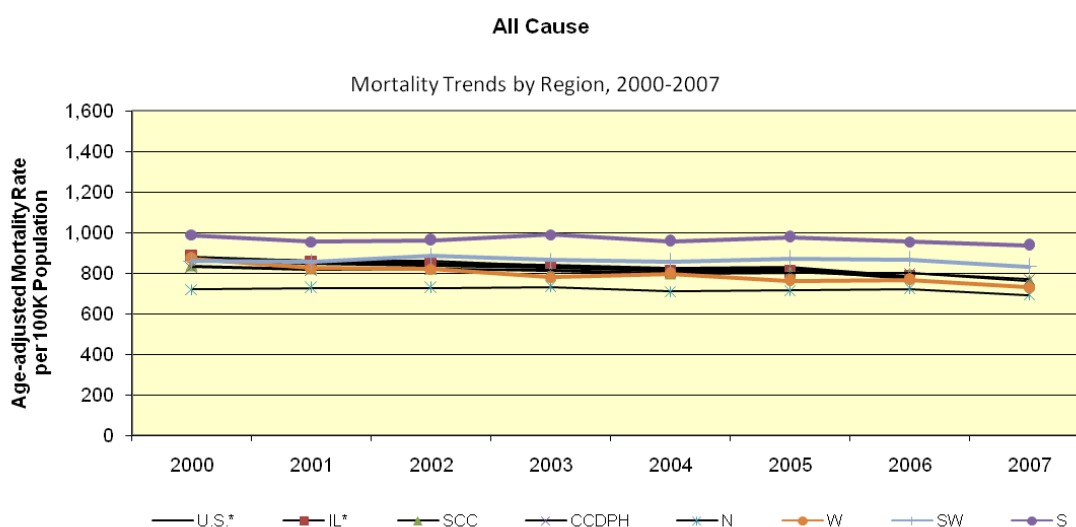
Why is it important?

All cause mortality can assist in monitoring and comparing the health of populations, serve as a proxy for life expectancyⁱ and can be one of several factors used to calculate population sizeⁱⁱ. Additionally, all cause mortality is also used as a health outcome to measure the success of an intervention.ⁱⁱⁱ

Trends: 2000-2007

All cause mortality rates declined slightly between 2000 and 2007 for the U.S., Illinois, Suburban Cook County (SCC), and Cook County Department of Public Health's (CCDPH) jurisdiction and districts. From 2000 to 2007, the average mortality rate for the South district (981.1/100,000) was consistently higher than the average mortality rates for other districts, SCC (807.1/100,000), Illinois (833.7/100,000), and the U.S. (831.5/100,000).

Figure 1



Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,
*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

2005-2007**By Race/Ethnicity**

The overall mortality rate for SCC (788.2/100,000) was similar to mortality rates for Illinois (798.6/100,000) and the U.S. (791.9/100,000).

The African American (AA) mortality rate for SCC was 33% higher than the AA mortality rate for the U.S. (1,365.6 and 1,026.5/100,000 respectively). Mortality rates for Asians and Hispanics throughout the SCC region were also higher than respective rates for the U.S. and Illinois.

By Gender

Males across all regions had higher mortality rates than females. The mortality rate for males in SCC (976.0/100,000) was 46% higher than the mortality rate for females (664.5/100,000). Except for the Southwest and South districts, overall mortality rates for males and females in SCC was similar to respective rates in the U.S. and Illinois. The highest mortality rates were among males (1,200.9/100,000) and females (794.5/100,000) in the South district.

By Age Group

Except for infant mortality, 542.6/100,000, mortality increased as age increased. The lowest mortality rate (10.9/100,000) occurred among persons 5-14 and the highest (16,554.9/100,000) was for those 85 years and older. The majority of deaths (62.1% or 35,146 deaths) occurred after age 75.

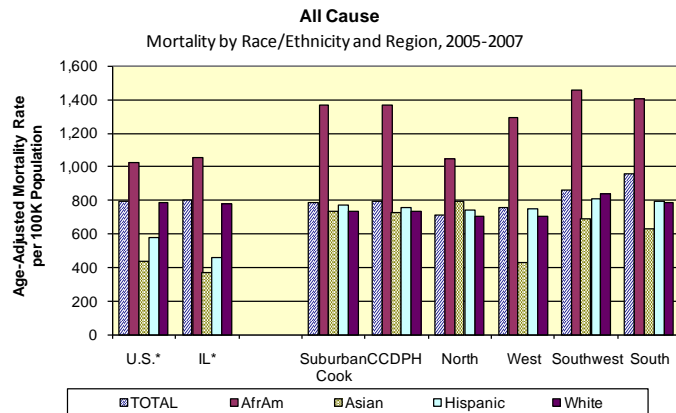
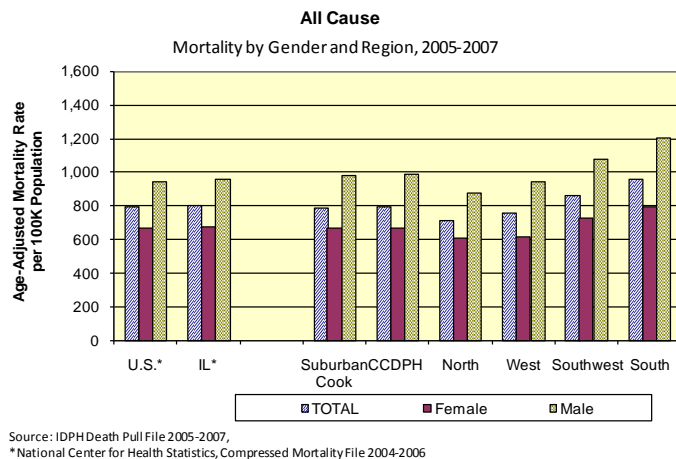
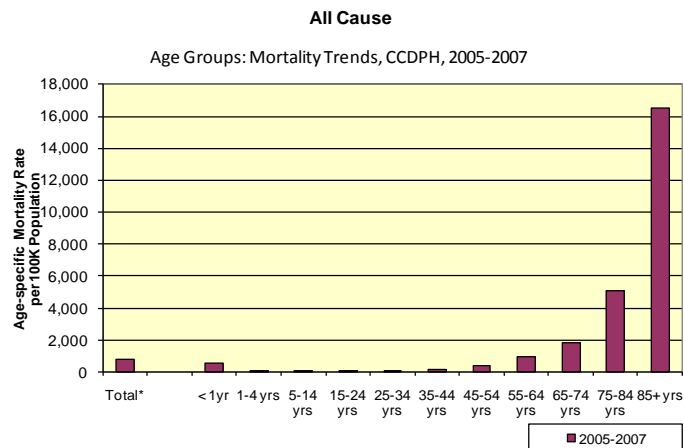
Figure 2**Figure 3****Figure 4**

Table 1

**All Cause
Mortality by Region
2000-2007**

| | 2000 | | 2001 | | 2002 | | 2003 | | 2004 | | 2005 | | 2006 | | 2007 | |
|---------------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|-----------|-------|--------|-------|
| | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate |
| U.S.* | 2,403,351 | 869.0 | 2,416,425 | 854.5 | 2,443,387 | 845.3 | 2,448,288 | 832.7 | 2,397,615 | 816.5 | 2,448,017 | 825.9 | 2,426,264 | 776.5 | na | na |
| IL* | 106,634 | 883.3 | 2,416,425 | 859.7 | 106,667 | 859.4 | 105,325 | 837.1 | 102,670 | 807.1 | 103,974 | 806.8 | 102,171 | 782.4 | na | na |
| Suburban Cook | 22,142 | 838.2 | 21,743 | 823.0 | 21,734 | 822.6 | 21,433 | 810.9 | 21,061 | 797.1 | 21,199 | 801.8 | 21,146 | 799.8 | 20,176 | 763.0 |
| CCDPH | 19,789 | 830.7 | 19,405 | 814.4 | 19,518 | 819.4 | 19,404 | 814.2 | 19,096 | 801.6 | 19,099 | 801.5 | 19,074 | 800.5 | 18,353 | 770.1 |
| North | 7,019 | 721.0 | 7,096 | 728.1 | 7,094 | 728.4 | 7,134 | 731.5 | 6,925 | 709.9 | 6,975 | 715.5 | 7,053 | 723.2 | 6,773 | 693.7 |
| West | 4,834 | 873.3 | 4,571 | 825.5 | 4,546 | 820.1 | 4,328 | 779.8 | 4,407 | 797.9 | 4,222 | 763.1 | 4,236 | 767.7 | 4,031 | 729.4 |
| South | 3,577 | 860.6 | 3,555 | 854.0 | 3,667 | 884.3 | 3,592 | 865.0 | 3,561 | 858.9 | 3,618 | 872.7 | 3,595 | 867.6 | 3,448 | 833.0 |
| South | 4,359 | 988.6 | 4,183 | 954.1 | 4,211 | 961.8 | 4,350 | 990.5 | 4,203 | 956.6 | 4,284 | 978.0 | 4,190 | 955.8 | 4,101 | 936.8 |

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007. *National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

Table 2

All Cause
Mortality: Race/Ethnicity & Gender by Region
2005-2007

| | U.S.A.* | | IL* | | SCC | | CCDPH | | North | | West | | Southwest | | South | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|---------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|--------|---------|-----------|---------|--------|---------|
| | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate | n | rate |
| TOTAL | 7,271,896 | 791.9 | 308,815 | 798.6 | 62,521 | 788.2 | 56,526 | 790.7 | 20,801 | 710.8 | 12,489 | 753.4 | 10,661 | 857.8 | 12,575 | 956.9 |
| NH AfrAm | 859,603 | 1,026.5 | 46,591 | 1,056.2 | 7,955 | 1,365.6 | 7,067 | 1,369.7 | 215 | 1,044.6 | 1,452 | 1,290.5 | 614 | 1,456.2 | 4,786 | 1,403.8 |
| NH Asian | 125,789 | 436.4 | 3,557 | 369.5 | 1,143 | 733.0 | 950 | 724.6 | 770 | 792.6 | 78 | 429.5 | 54 | 685.8 | 48 | 628.7 |
| Hispanic | 386,581 | 580.0 | 10,558 | 462.6 | 2,162 | 771.6 | 2,002 | 758.1 | 479 | 743.8 | 961 | 749.3 | 259 | 807.0 | 303 | 793.4 |
| NH White | 5,845,141 | 790.1 | 246,037 | 783.2 | 50,804 | 733.2 | 46,113 | 737.2 | 19,199 | 703.8 | 9,925 | 707.7 | 9,684 | 836.0 | 7,305 | 785.0 |
| Female | 3,680,611 | 671.4 | 160,247 | 678.5 | 33,297 | 664.5 | 30,002 | 664.9 | 11,349 | 607.4 | 6,447 | 617.6 | 5,821 | 723.8 | 6,385 | 794.5 |
| Male | 3,591,285 | 943.6 | 148,568 | 958.1 | 29,219 | 976.0 | 26,519 | 982.3 | 9,448 | 877.0 | 6,042 | 944.7 | 4,840 | 1,072.1 | 6,189 | 1,200.9 |

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007. *National Center for Health Statistics; Compressed Mortality File 2004-2006

Table 3

All Cause

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, & Age Groups, CCDPH
2005-2007

| CCDPH 2005-2007 | | |
|--------------------|--------|----------|
| | n | rate |
| Total | 56,526 | 790.7 |
| Age Groups | | |
| < 1yr | 634 | 542.6 |
| 1-4 yrs | 94 | 26.8 |
| 5-14 yrs | 109 | 10.9 |
| 15-24 yrs | 655 | 77.9 |
| 25-34 yrs | 789 | 86.1 |
| 35-44 yrs | 1,487 | 136.4 |
| 45-54 yrs | 3,594 | 384.0 |
| 55-64 yrs | 5,701 | 937.5 |
| 65-74 yrs | 8,317 | 1,810.8 |
| 75-84 yrs | 16,698 | 5,063.8 |
| 85+ yrs | 18,448 | 16,554.9 |

**Unspecified estimate (N<20)

~Rate not calculated (N<20)

Rates based on 2000 Census Population for SCC; Age-adjusted rates based on U.S. Standard 2000 Population

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007

ⁱ López E, Arce P. [A comparison of the causes of adult mortality and its effects on life-expectancy across the regions of Colombia]. *Biomedica*. 2008 Sep;28(3):414-22. Spanish. PubMed PMID: 19034364.

ⁱⁱ MEASURE Evaluation: Lesson 5. USAID Global Health Bureau. <http://www.cpc.unc.edu/measure>. Accessed March 2011.

ⁱⁱⁱ Aschengrau, A. Seage III, G. (2008). *Essentials of Epidemiology in Public Health* – 2nd Edition. Sudbury, MA: Bartlett Publishers, Inc.



Leading Causes of Death

What is it?

Leading causes of death ranks the most common causes of death by frequency. Leading causes of death are ranked with one representing the most frequent cause of death, two representing the second most frequent cause of death and so on. The top 10 leading causes of death are listed here. Due to small numbers, only the top five leading causes of death are listed for race/ethnicity and age groups.

Why is it important?

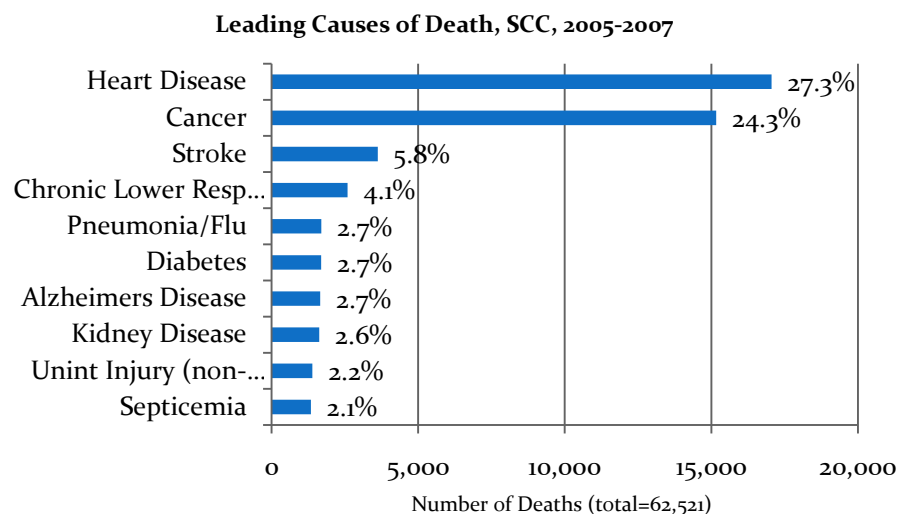
The leading causes of death can assist in assessing the health of a population and the burden of cause-specific mortality. Most of the leading causes of death are preventable and/or controllable through lifestyle and environmental changes. Ranking the frequency of causes of death can also assist in prioritizing health problems, target interventions to improve help, and serve as a factor for resource allocation.

2005-2007

From 2005 to 2007, there were 62,521 deaths in Suburban Cook County (SCC), or about 20,840 deaths per year. Seventy-seven percent of all deaths in SCC were attributed to the top 10 leading causes of death. The first-, second- and third-leading causes of death were heart disease (17,053 deaths or 27.3%), cancer (15,164 deaths or 24.3%), and stroke (3,622 deaths or 5.8%).

Overall

Figure 1



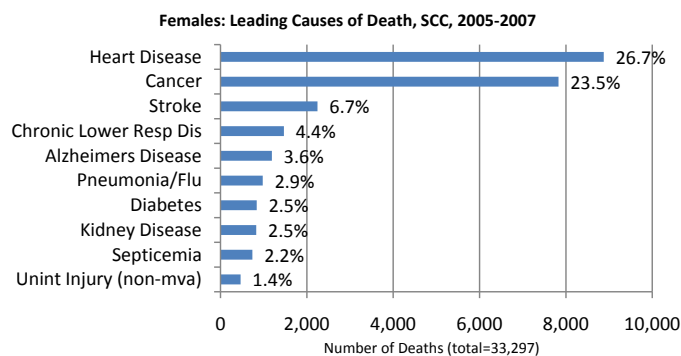
Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Gender

Females

There were 33,297 deaths among females from 2005 to 2007, an average of 11,100 female deaths per year in SCC. Of all deaths, 76.4% were attributed to the 10 leading causes of death. The first-, second- and third-leading causes of death were heart disease (8,876 deaths or 26.7%), cancer (7,828 deaths or 23.5%), and stroke (2,247 deaths or 6.7%).

Figure 2

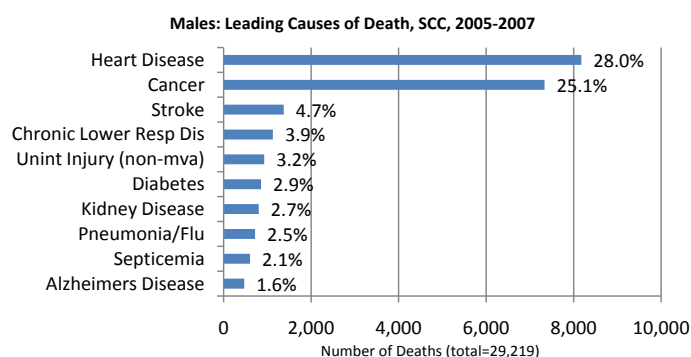


Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Males

There were 29,219 deaths among males from 2005 to 2007, an average of 9,740 male deaths per year in SCC. Of all deaths, 76.6% were attributed to the 10 leading causes of death. The first-, second- and third-leading causes of death were heart disease (8,176 deaths or 28.0%), cancer (7,335 deaths or 25.1%), and stroke (1,375 deaths or 4.7%).

Figure 3



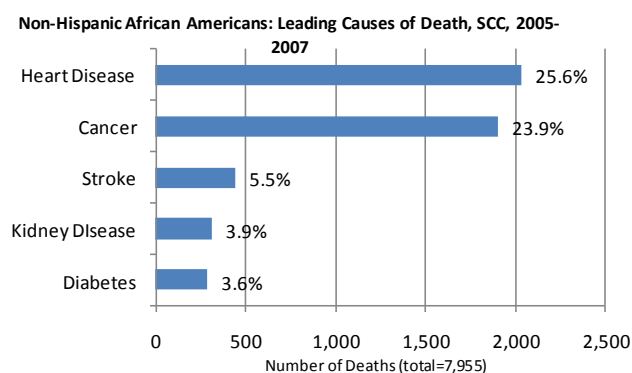
Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Race/Ethnicity

African Americans

There were 7,995 deaths among African Americans from 2005 to 2007, an average of 2665 deaths per year in SCC. Of all deaths, 62.5% were attributed to the top 5 leading causes of death, including heart disease (2,033 deaths or 25.6%), cancer (1,903 deaths or 23.9%), stroke (1,903 deaths or 5.5%), kidney disease (310 deaths or 3.9%) and diabetes (285 deaths or 3.6%).

Figure 4

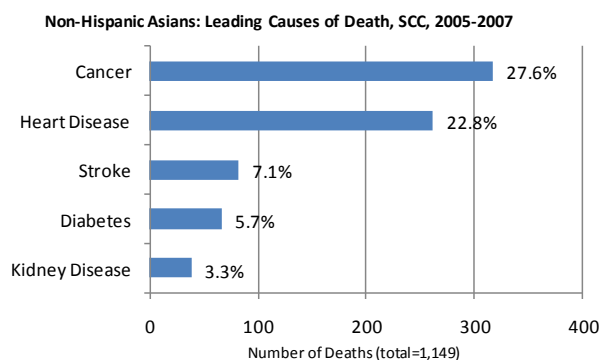


Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Asians

Figure 5

There were 1,149 deaths among Asians from 2005 to 2007, an average of 383 deaths per year in SCC. Of all deaths, 66.6% were attributed to the top 5 leading causes of death, including cancer (317 deaths or 27.6%), heart disease (260 deaths or 22.8%), stroke (82 deaths or 7.1%), as well as diabetes (66 deaths or 5.7%) and kidney disease (38 deaths or 3.3%).

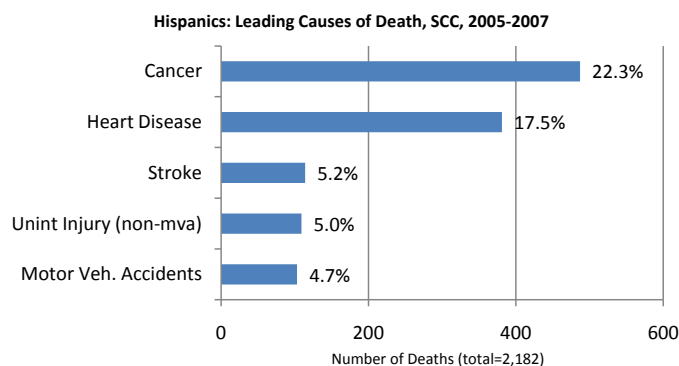


Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Hispanics

Figure 6

There were 2,182 deaths among Hispanics from 2005 to 2007, an average of 728 deaths per year in SCC. Of all deaths, 55% were attributed to the top 5 leading causes of death, including cancer (487 deaths or 22.3%), heart disease (381 deaths or 17.5%), stroke (103 deaths or 5.2%), as well as unintentional injury and motor vehicle accidents.

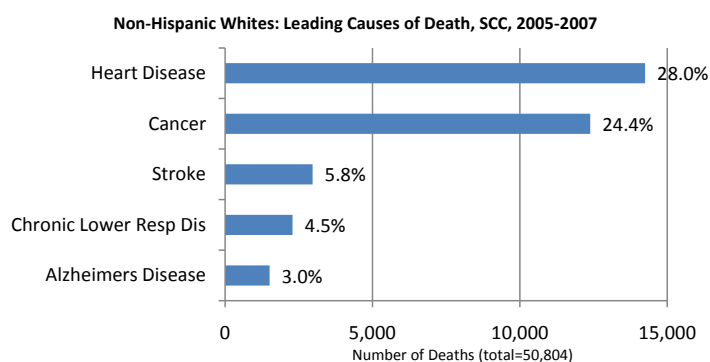


Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Whites

Figure 7

There were 50,804 deaths among Whites from 2005 to 2007, an average of 16,934 deaths per year in SCC. Of all deaths, 65.7% were attributed to the top 5 leading causes of death, including heart disease (14,245 deaths or 28.0%), cancer (12,384 deaths or 24.4%), and stroke (2,968 deaths or 5.8%), as well as chronic lower respiratory disease and Alzheimer's Disease.



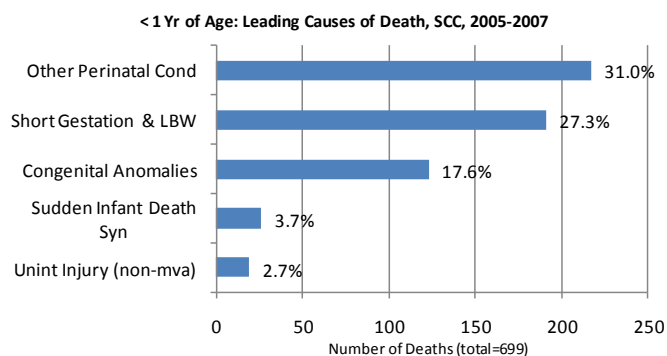
Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Age Groups

< 1 Yrs

There were 699 deaths among infants less than 1 years of age from 2005 to 2007, an average of 233 deaths per year in SCC. Of all deaths, 82.4% were attributed to the top 5 leading causes of death, including perinatal conditions such as fetal growth/malnutrition, complications of pregnancy, etc. (217 deaths or 31.0%), short gestation and low birth weight (191 deaths or 27.3%), and congenital anomalies (123 deaths or 17.6%).

Figure 8

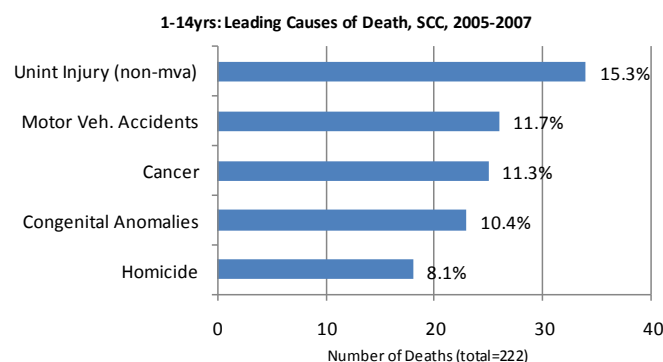


Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

1-14 Yrs

There were 222 deaths among children ages 1 to 14 years from 2005 to 2007, an average of 74 deaths per year in SCC. Of all deaths, 56.8% were attributed to the top 5 leading causes of death, including unintentional injuries (34 deaths or 15.3%), motor vehicle accidents (25 deaths or 11.3%), as well as congenital anomalies and homicides.

Figure 9

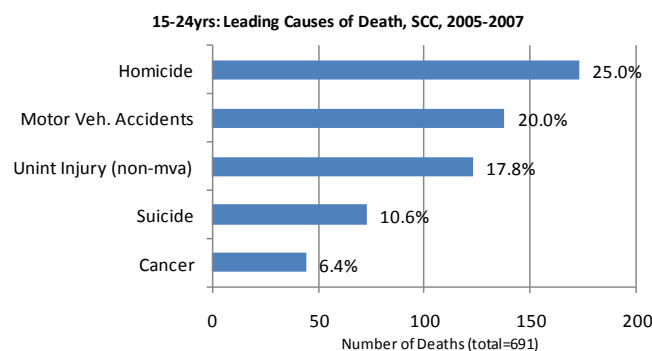


Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

15-24 Yrs

There were 691 deaths among the 15-24 age group from 2005 to 2007, an average of 230 deaths per year. Of all deaths, 73.0% were attributed to the top 5 leading causes of death, including homicide (173 deaths or 25.0%), motor vehicle accidents (138 deaths or 20.0%), unintentional injury (123 deaths or 17.8%), suicide (73 deaths or 10.6%) and cancer (44 deaths or 6.4%).

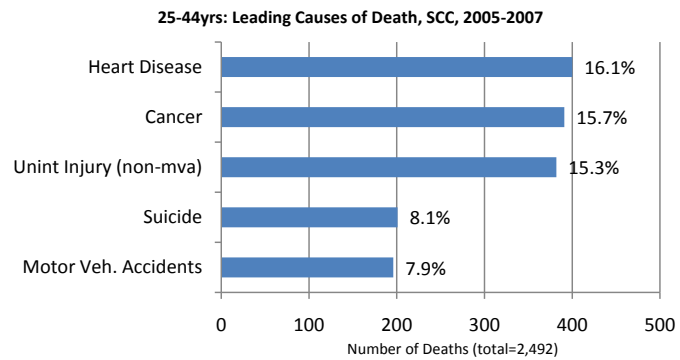
Figure 10



Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

25-44 Yrs**Figure 11**

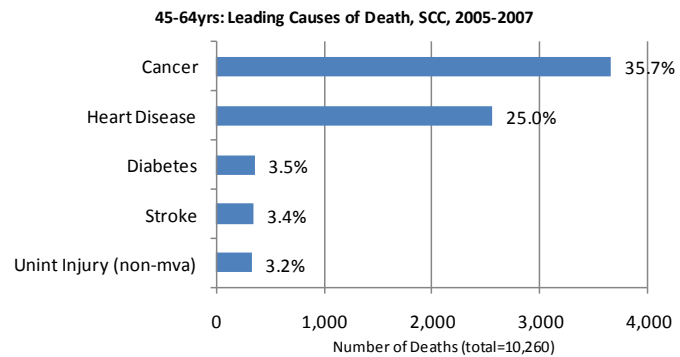
There were 2,492 deaths among adults 25-44 years of age from 2005 to 2007, an average of 831 deaths per year. Of all deaths, 63.0% were attributed to the top 5 leading causes of death, including heart disease (400 deaths or 16.1%), cancer (391 deaths or 15.7%), unintentional injury (382 deaths or 15.3%), suicide (201 deaths or 8.1%), and motor vehicle accidents (196 deaths or 7.9%).



Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

45-64 Yrs**Figure 12**

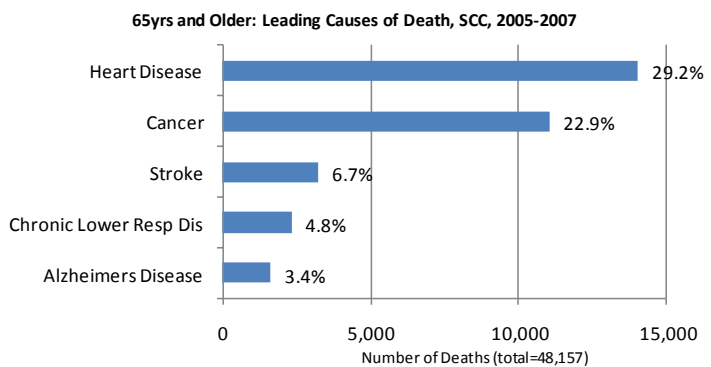
There were 10,260 deaths among adults aged 45-64 years from 2005 to 2007, an average of 3,420 deaths per year. Of all deaths, 70.7% were attributed to the top 5 leading causes of death, including cancer (3,660 deaths or 35.7%), heart disease (2,564 deaths or 25.0%), diabetes (364 deaths or 3.5%), stroke (344 deaths or 3.4%) and unintentional injuries (330 deaths or 3.2%).



Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

65+ Yrs**Figure 13**

There were 48,157 deaths among adults aged 65 years and older from 2005 to 2007, an average of 16,052 deaths per year. Of all deaths, 66.9% were attributed to the top 5 leading causes of death, including heart disease (14,041 or 29.2%), cancer (11,042 deaths or 22.9%), stroke (3,219 deaths or 6.7%), chronic lower respiratory disease (2,313 deaths or 4.8%) and Alzheimer's Disease (1,625 deaths or 3.4%).



Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 1

Leading Causes of Death

SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 62,521

| | # | % |
|------------------------|--------|-------|
| Heart Disease | 17,053 | 27.3% |
| Cancer | 15,164 | 24.3% |
| Stroke | 3,622 | 5.8% |
| Chronic Lower Resp Dis | 2,594 | 4.1% |
| Pneumonia/Flu | 1,696 | 2.7% |
| Diabetes | 1,694 | 2.7% |
| Alzheimers Disease | 1,661 | 2.7% |
| Kidney Disease | 1,629 | 2.6% |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 1,393 | 2.2% |
| Septicemia | 1,342 | 2.1% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 2

Females: Leading Causes of Death

SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 33,297

| | # | % |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Heart Disease | 8,876 | 26.7% |
| Cancer | 7,828 | 23.5% |
| Stroke | 2,247 | 6.7% |
| Chronic Lower Resp Dis | 1,469 | 4.4% |
| Alzheimers Disease | 1,191 | 3.6% |
| Pneumonia/Flu | 977 | 2.9% |
| Diabetes | 838 | 2.5% |
| Kidney Disease | 827 | 2.5% |
| Septicemia | 738 | 2.2% |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 465 | 1.4% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 3

Males: Leading Causes of Death

SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 29,219

| | # | % |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Heart Disease | 8,176 | 28.0% |
| Cancer | 7,335 | 25.1% |
| Stroke | 1,375 | 4.7% |
| Chronic Lower Resp Dis | 1,125 | 3.9% |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 928 | 3.2% |
| Diabetes | 856 | 2.9% |
| Kidney Disease | 802 | 2.7% |
| Pneumonia/Flu | 719 | 2.5% |
| Septicemia | 604 | 2.1% |
| Alzheimers Disease | 470 | 1.6% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 4

Non-Hispanic African Americans: Leading Causes of Death
 SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 7,955

| | # | % |
|----------------|------|-------|
| Heart Disease | 2033 | 25.6% |
| Cancer | 1903 | 23.9% |
| Stroke | 441 | 5.5% |
| Kidney Disease | 310 | 3.9% |
| Diabetes | 285 | 3.6% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 5

Non-Hispanic Asians: Leading Causes of Death
 SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 1,149

| | # | % |
|----------------|-----|-------|
| Cancer | 317 | 27.6% |
| Heart Disease | 262 | 22.8% |
| Stroke | 82 | 7.1% |
| Diabetes | 66 | 5.7% |
| Kidney Disease | 38 | 3.3% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 6

Hispanics: Leading Causes of Death
 SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 2,182

| | # | % |
|------------------------|-----|-------|
| Cancer | 487 | 22.3% |
| Heart Disease | 381 | 17.5% |
| Stroke | 103 | 5.2% |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 114 | 5.0% |
| Motor Veh. Accidents | 109 | 4.7% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 7

Non-Hispanic Whites: Leading Causes of Death
 SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 50,804

| | # | % |
|------------------------|--------|-------|
| Heart Disease | 14,245 | 28.0% |
| Cancer | 12,384 | 24.4% |
| Stroke | 2,968 | 5.8% |
| Chronic Lower Resp Dis | 2,288 | 4.5% |
| Alzheimers Disease | 1,508 | 3.0% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 8

< 1 Yr of Age: Leading Causes of Death
 SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 699

| | # | % |
|-------------------------|-----|-------|
| Other Perinatal Cond | 217 | 31.0% |
| Short Gestation & LBW | 191 | 27.3% |
| Congenital Anomalies | 123 | 17.6% |
| Sudden Infant Death Syn | 26 | 3.7% |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 19 | 2.7% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 9

1-14yrs: Leading Causes of Death
 SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 222

| | # | % |
|------------------------|----|-------|
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 34 | 15.3% |
| Motor Veh. Accidents | 26 | 11.7% |
| Cancer | 25 | 11.3% |
| Congenital Anomalies | 23 | 10.4% |
| Homicide | 18 | 8.1% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 10

15-24yrs: Leading Causes of Death
 SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 691

| | # | % |
|------------------------|-----|-------|
| Homicide | 173 | 25.0% |
| Motor Veh. Accidents | 138 | 20.0% |
| Unint Injury (non mva) | 123 | 17.8% |
| Suicide | 73 | 10.6% |
| Cancer | 44 | 6.4% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 11

25-44yrs: Leading Causes of Death
 SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 2,492

| | # | % |
|------------------------|-----|-------|
| Heart Disease | 400 | 16.1% |
| Cancer | 391 | 15.7% |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 382 | 15.3% |
| Suicide | 201 | 8.1% |
| Motor Veh. Accidents | 196 | 7.9% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 12

45-64yrs: Leading Causes of Death
 SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 10,260

| | # | % |
|------------------------|-------|-------|
| Cancer | 3,660 | 35.7% |
| Heart Disease | 2,564 | 25.0% |
| Diabetes | 356 | 3.5% |
| Stroke | 344 | 3.4% |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 330 | 3.2% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 13

65yrs and Older: Leading Causes of Death
 SCC, 2005-2007

total number of deaths = 48,157

| | # | % |
|------------------------|--------|-------|
| Heart Disease | 14,041 | 29.2% |
| Cancer | 11,042 | 22.9% |
| Stroke | 3,219 | 6.7% |
| Chronic Lower Resp Dis | 2,313 | 4.8% |
| Alzheimers Disease | 1,625 | 3.4% |

Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Years of Potential Life Lost (75 years)

What is it:

Because the majority of deaths occur among older populations, mortality rates are more reflective of causes of death among the elderlyⁱ. Years of potential life lost (YPLL) is a useful tool to describe premature mortality among younger populations^{ii,iii}. There are two components of YPLL, which measure the effect of premature mortality of those who die before the age of 75: total years of life lost and average years of life lost. The total years of life lost provides an estimate of the burden of a disease or condition while the average years of life lost provides an estimate of the average age at which people die of the condition.

Why is it important:

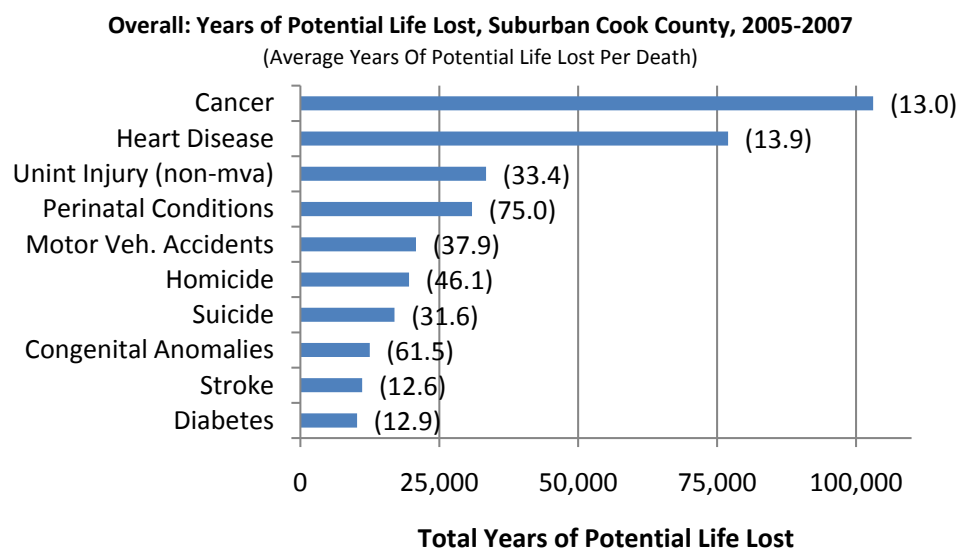
Assessing premature mortality rates and describing the leading causes of premature death, resources can be targeted toward strategies that will extend years of life^{iv}. This measure is also useful in quantifying social and economic loss owing to premature death^v.

2005-2007

In Suburban Cook County (SCC) cancer and heart disease contributed the most YPLL. The total YPLL for cancer was 103,083 years with an average of 13.0 YPLL per death. Heart disease accounted for a total of 76,968 YPLL with an average of 13.9 YPLL per death. Unintentional injuries, motor vehicle accidents and acts of violence (homicide and suicide) accounted for four of the top ten leading causes of YPLL. Due to death at a very young age, perinatal conditions and congenital anomalies resulted in the highest YPLL per death (75.0 and 61.5 YPLL per death respectively).

Overall

Figure 1



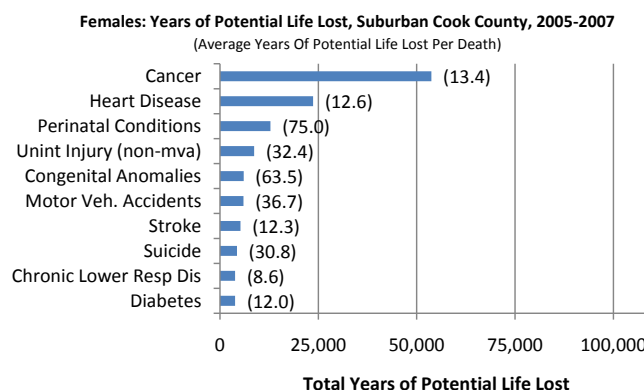
Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Gender

Females

Cancer (53,719 YPLL), heart disease (23,679 YPLL), and perinatal conditions (12,825 YPLL) were the leading contributors of YPLL amongst females in SCC from 2005-2007. Perinatal conditions (75.0 YPLL per death), congenital anomalies (63.5 YPLL per death), and motor vehicle accidents (36.7 YPLL per death) contributed to the highest YPLL per death among females.

Figure 2

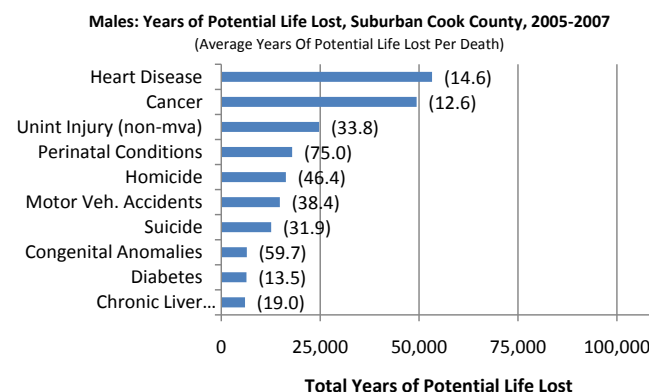


Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Males

Heart disease (53,290 YPLL), cancer (49,364 YPLL), and unintentional injuries (24,725 YPLL) were the leading contributors of YPLL amongst males in SCC from 2005-2007. Perinatal conditions (75.0 YPLL per death), congenital anomalies (59.7 YPLL per death), and homicide (46.4 YPLL per death) contributed to the highest YPLL per death among males.

Figure 3



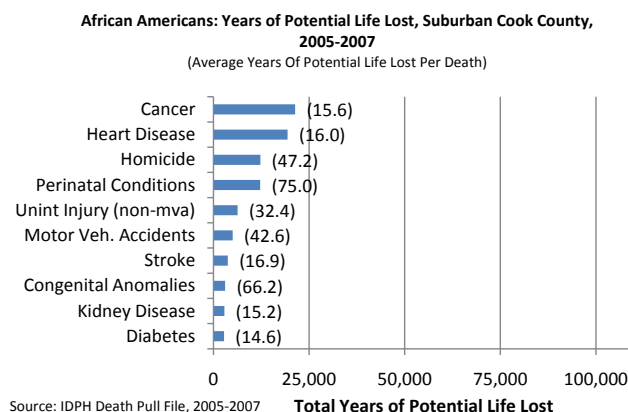
Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Race/Ethnicity

African Americans

Cancer (21,364 YPLL), heart disease (19,365 YPLL), and homicide (12,275 YPLL) were the leading contributors of YPLL amongst African Americans in SCC from 2005-2007. Perinatal conditions (75.0 YPLL per death), congenital anomalies (66.2 YPLL per death), and homicide (47.2 YPLL per death) contributed to the highest YPLL per death among African Americans.

Figure 4

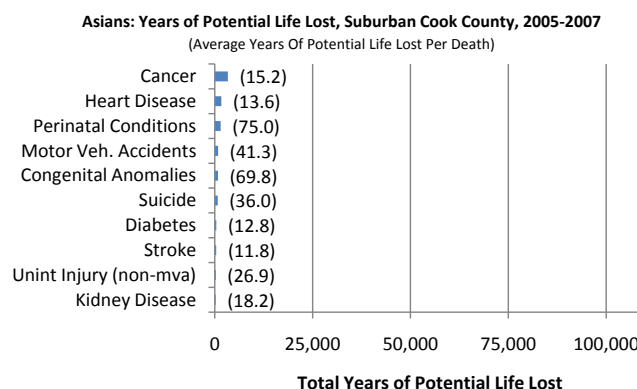


Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Asians

Cancer (3,341 YPLL), heart disease (1,675 YPLL), and perinatal conditions (1,500 YPLL) were the leading contributors of YPLL amongst Asians in SCC from 2005-2007. Perinatal conditions (75.0 YPLL per death), congenital anomalies (69.8 YPLL per death), and motor vehicle accidents (41.3 YPLL per death) contributed to the highest YPLL per death among Asians.

Figure 5

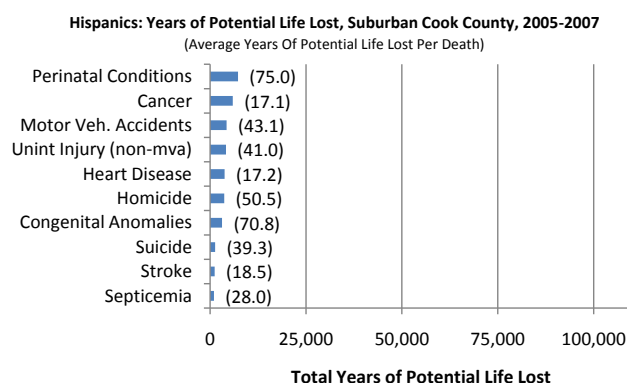


Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Hispanics

Perinatal conditions (7,275 YPLL), cancer (5,911 YPLL), and motor vehicle accidents (4,305 YPLL) were the leading contributors of YPLL amongst Hispanics in SCC from 2005-2007. Perinatal conditions (75.0 YPLL per death), congenital anomalies (70.8 YPLL per death), and homicide (50.5 YPLL per death) contributed to the highest YPLL per death among Hispanics.

Figure 6

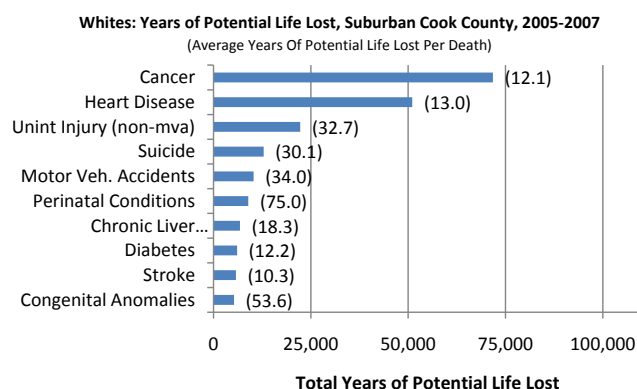


Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Whites

Cancer (71,754 YPLL), heart disease (51,038 YPLL), and unintentional injuries (22,269 YPLL) were the leading contributors of YPLL amongst Whites in SCC from 2005-2007. Perinatal conditions (75.0 YPLL per death), congenital anomalies (53.6 YPLL per death), and motor vehicle accidents (34.0 YPLL per death) contributed to the highest YPLL per death among Whites.

Figure 7



Source: IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

Table 1

Overall: Years of Potential Life Lost

Suburban Cook County, 2005-2007

| | # of Deaths | Total YPLL | Avg. YPLL |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Cancer | 7,927 | 103,083 | 13.0 |
| Heart Disease | 5,544 | 76,968 | 13.9 |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 999 | 33,407 | 33.4 |
| Perinatal Conditions | 412 | 30,896 | 75.0 |
| Motor Veh. Accidents | 549 | 20,794 | 37.9 |
| Homicide | 424 | 19,552 | 46.1 |
| Suicide | 536 | 16,945 | 31.6 |
| Congenital Anomalies | 203 | 12,484 | 61.5 |
| Stroke | 885 | 11,122 | 12.6 |
| Diabetes | 791 | 10,203 | 12.9 |

Table 2

Females: Years of Potential Life Lost

Suburban Cook County, 2005-2007

| | # of Deaths | Total YPLL | Avg. YPLL |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Cancer | 4,000 | 53,719 | 13.4 |
| Heart Disease | 1,884 | 23,678 | 12.6 |
| Perinatal Conditions | 171 | 12,825 | 75.0 |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 268 | 8,682 | 32.4 |
| Congenital Anomalies | 95 | 6,034 | 63.5 |
| Motor Veh. Accidents | 163 | 5,979 | 36.7 |
| Stroke | 423 | 5,199 | 12.3 |
| Suicide | 141 | 4,338 | 30.8 |
| Chronic Lower Resp Dis | 446 | 3,854 | 8.6 |
| Diabetes | 321 | 3,848 | 12.0 |

Table 3

Males: Years of Potential Life Lost

Suburban Cook County, 2005-2007

| | # of Deaths | Total YPLL | Avg. YPLL |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Heart Disease | 3,660 | 53,290 | 14.6 |
| Cancer | 3,927 | 49,364 | 12.6 |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 731 | 24,725 | 33.8 |
| Perinatal Conditions | 239 | 17,921 | 75.0 |
| Homicide | 352 | 16,319 | 46.4 |
| Motor Veh. Accidents | 386 | 14,815 | 38.4 |
| Suicide | 395 | 12,607 | 31.9 |
| Congenital Anomalies | 108 | 6,450 | 59.7 |
| Diabetes | 470 | 6,355 | 13.5 |
| Chronic Liver Dis/Cirrhosis | 315 | 5,991 | 19.0 |

Table 4

African Americans: Years of Potential Life Lost

Suburban Cook County, 2005-2007

| | # of Deaths | Total YPLL | Avg. YPLL |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Cancer | 1,369 | 21,364 | 15.6 |
| Heart Disease | 1,212 | 19,365 | 16.0 |
| Homicide | 260 | 12,275 | 47.2 |
| Perinatal Conditions | 163 | 12,225 | 75.0 |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 195 | 6,313 | 32.4 |
| Motor Veh. Accidents | 118 | 5,031 | 42.6 |
| Stroke | 222 | 3,743 | 16.9 |
| Congenital Anomalies | 46 | 3,047 | 66.2 |
| Kidney Disease | 188 | 2,853 | 15.2 |
| Diabetes | 190 | 2,770 | 14.6 |

Table 5

Asians: Years of Potential Life Lost

Suburban Cook County, 2005-2007

| | # of Deaths | Total YPLL | Avg. YPLL |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Cancer | 220 | 3,341 | 15.2 |
| Heart Disease | 123 | 1,675 | 13.6 |
| Perinatal Conditions | 20 | 1,500 | 75.0 |
| Motor Veh. Accidents | 21 | 868 | 41.3 |
| Congenital Anomalies | 12 | 838 | 69.8 |
| Suicide | 21 | 756 | 36.0 |
| Diabetes | 32 | 408 | 12.8 |
| Stroke | 32 | 377 | 11.8 |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 10 | 269 | 26.9 |
| Kidney Disease | 13 | 237 | 18.2 |

Table 6

Hispanics: Years of Potential Life Lost

Suburban Cook County, 2005-2007

| | # of Deaths | Total YPLL | Avg. YPLL |
|------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Perinatal Conditions | 97 | 7,275 | 75.0 |
| Cancer | 346 | 5,911 | 17.1 |
| Motor Veh. Accidents | 100 | 4,308 | 43.1 |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 101 | 4,144 | 41.0 |
| Heart Disease | 220 | 3,786 | 17.2 |
| Homicide | 73 | 3,684 | 50.5 |
| Congenital Anomalies | 44 | 3,117 | 70.8 |
| Suicide | 33 | 1,297 | 39.3 |
| Stroke | 64 | 1,181 | 18.5 |
| Septicemia | 36 | 1,009 | 28.0 |

Table 7

Whites: Years of Potential Life Lost

Suburban Cook County, 2005-2007

| | # of Deaths | Total YPLL | Avg. YPLL |
|-----------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|
| Cancer | 5,944 | 71,754 | 12.1 |
| Heart Disease | 3,925 | 51,038 | 13.0 |
| Unint Injury (non-mva) | 681 | 22,269 | 32.7 |
| Suicide | 428 | 12,895 | 30.1 |
| Motor Veh. Accidents | 303 | 10,302 | 34.0 |
| Perinatal Conditions | 119 | 8,921 | 75.0 |
| Chronic Liver Dis/Cirrhosis | 372 | 6,804 | 18.3 |
| Diabetes | 498 | 6,055 | 12.2 |
| Stroke | 559 | 5,757 | 10.3 |
| Congenital Anomalies | 98 | 5,257 | 53.6 |

ⁱDranger E, Remington P. YPLL: A Summary Measure of Premature Mortality Used in Measuring the Health of Communities. Madison, WI: University of Wisconsin Population Health Institute;2004. Issue Brief 5(7).

ⁱⁱCenters for Disease Control and Prevention. Premature Mortality in the United States: Public Health Issues in the Use of Years of Potential Life Lost. MMWR. 35(2s);15-11s. <http://www.cdc.gov/mmwr/preview/mmwrhtml/00001773.htm>. Accessed March 2011.

ⁱⁱⁱ Gardner JW, Sanborn JS. Years of potential life lost (YPLL)--what does it measure? Epidemiology. 1990 Jul;1(4):322-9.

^{iv} McDonnell S, Vossberg K, Hopkins RS, Mittan B. Using YPLL in health planning. Public Health Rep. 1998;113:55-61.

^v Gardner JW, Sanborn JS. Years of potential life lost (YPLL)--what does it measure? Epidemiology. 1990 Jul;1(4):322-9.