



# Injury & Violence

## Homicide

### What is it?

Homicide is the intentional use of force against another resulting in death.<sup>i</sup>

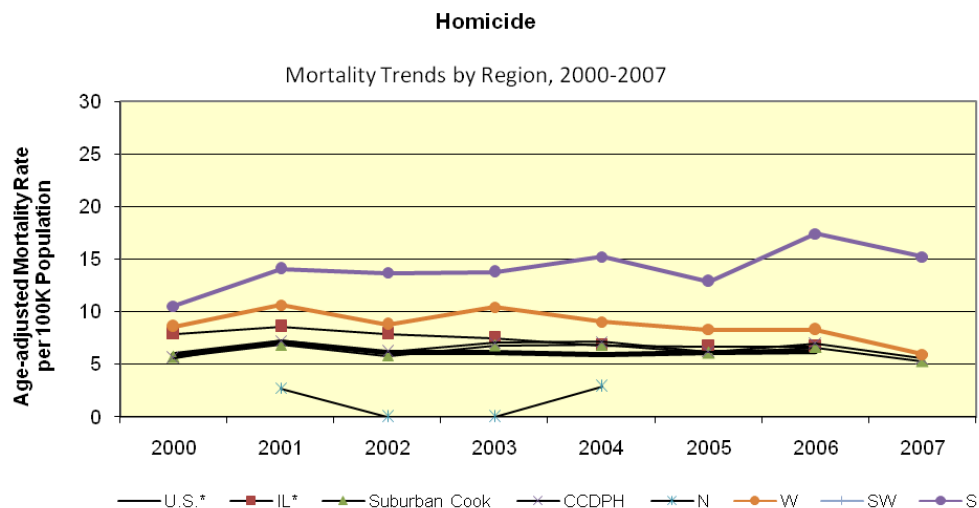
### Why is it important?

Homicide is often associated with other crimes, notably robbery.<sup>i</sup> Motivation is usually different between genders as well. Among female victims, homicide is often associated with intimate partner violence, whereas male victims are often related to drugs.<sup>i</sup> From 2005 to 2007, homicide was the leading cause of death of young adults (15-24 years of age) in Suburban Cook County (SCC) accounting for 25% of all deaths among this age group.<sup>ii</sup> According to the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the average cost per homicide was \$1.3 million in lost productivity and \$4,906 in medical costs.<sup>iii</sup>

### 2000-2007

Overall, homicide rates were steady at the state and national level (on average 7.4/100,000 in Illinois and 6.2/100,000 in the United States). Homicide decreased in many areas of SCC except for the South which experienced a 34% increase (10.6/100,000 to 15.2/100,000) between 2000 and 2007. The average homicide rate for the South district (14.1/100,000) was more than double the average homicide rate in SCC (6.3/100,000).

Figure 1



Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007.

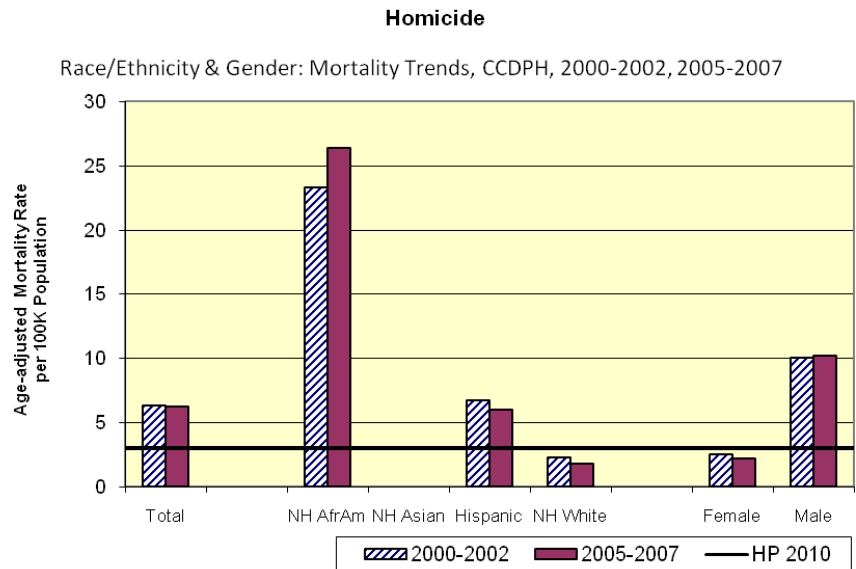
\*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity and Gender**

From 2000-2002 to 2005-2007, the overall homicide rate for the Cook County Department of Public Health's (CCDPH) jurisdiction (6.3/100,000) remained stable.

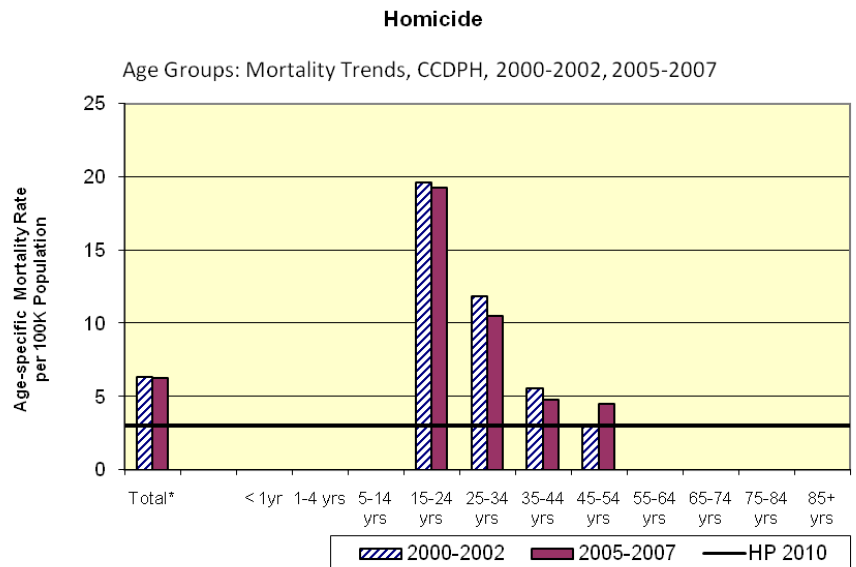
While homicide rates decreased amongst Whites and Hispanics between 2000-2002 and 2005-2007, among African Americans (AA) there was a 12.8% increase in the homicide rate (23.3/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 26.3/100,000 in 2005-2007).

Homicide rates for females and males remained stable from 2000-2002 to 2005-2007.

**Figure 2****2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

During both time periods, approximately 65% of all homicides occurred among the age group 15-34 years. The highest homicide rate was among the 15-24 year age group (19.3/100,000 in 2005-2007) over 6 times the Healthy People (HP) 2010 goal of 6.0/100,000.

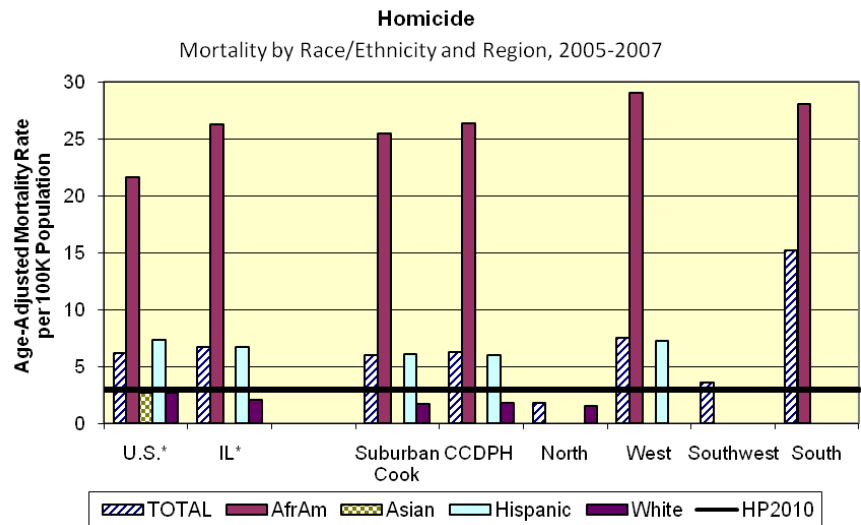
Homicide rates increased 50% among people aged 45-54 (3.0/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 4.5/100,000 in 2005-2007).

**Figure 3**

**2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity**

In the U.S., IL, SCC, and districts (excluding the North district), homicide rates were disproportionately higher among AA compared to other racial/ethnic groups.

The homicide rate for AA in SCC (25.5/100,000) was higher than the U.S. rate (21.6/100,000) and 743% higher than the HP 2010 goal. The homicide rates among AA in the West (29.1/100,000) and South (28.1/100,000) were the highest compared to the U.S., IL, SCC or any district regardless of the racial/ethnic group.

**Figure 4**

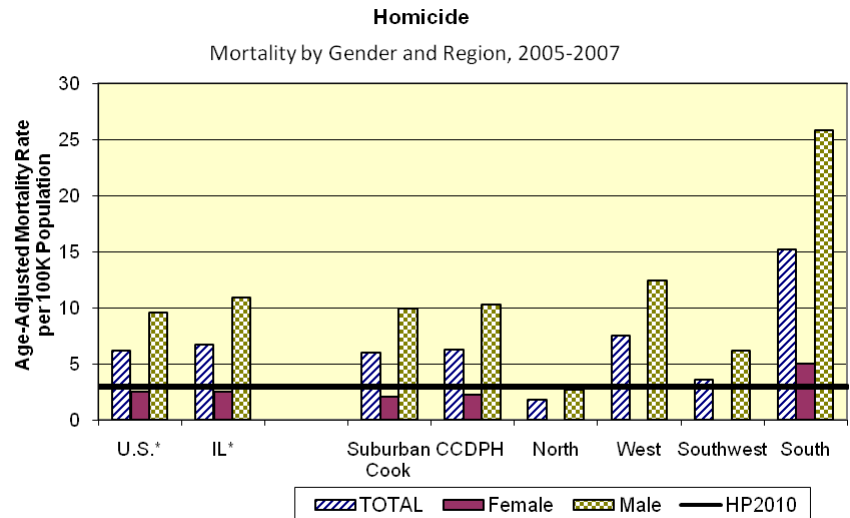
Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007,

\*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

**2005-2007****By Gender**

The SCC homicide rate for males and females (9.9 and 2.1/100,000 respectively) were similar to U.S. and IL rates. In SCC, the homicide rate for males was nearly five times greater than that for females and was disproportionately higher in all regions.

In SCC, 48% of all homicides occurred in the South district. The homicide rate among males in the South district (25.8/100,000) was nearly 10 times greater than males in the North district (2.6/100,000). The South district also was the only district where the homicide rate among females (5.0/100,000) was higher than the HP 2010 goal.

**Figure 5**

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007,

\*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Table 1

**Homicide**  
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.*	16,765	5.9	20,308	7.1	17,638	6.1	17,732	6.1	17,357	5.9	18,124	6.1	18,573	6.2	na	na
IL*	991	7.9	1,087	8.6	1,016	7.9	966	7.5	871	6.8	866	6.7	865	6.7	na	na
Suburban Cook	136	5.7	165	6.8	139	5.8	164	6.8	165	6.8	146	6.1	160	6.6	127	5.3
CCDPH	120	5.6	157	7.2	133	6.2	154	7.1	155	7.2	134	6.2	153	7.0	120	5.5
North	**	~	24	2.7	**	~	**	~	26	2.9	**	~	**	~	**	~
West	43	8.6	54	10.6	44	8.8	53	10.5	45	9.0	42	8.3	42	8.3	30	6.0
Swest	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~
South	48	10.6	64	14.1	62	13.7	63	13.8	69	15.3	59	12.9	80	17.4	70	15.2

^ICD-10 code: X85-Y09, U01-U02, Y87.1

\*\*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

na-not available

Table 2

**Homicide**

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, & Age Groups, CCDPH  
2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
<b>Total</b>	410	6.3	407	6.3
<b>Race</b>				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	219	23.3	248	26.3
<i>NH Asian</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>Hispanic</i>	75	6.7	67	6.0
<i>NH White</i>	100	2.3	80	1.8
<b>Gender</b>				
<i>Female</i>	86	2.6	75	2.2
<i>Male</i>	324	10.0	332	10.2
<b>Age Groups</b>				
<i>&lt; 1yr</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>1-4 yrs</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>5-14 yrs</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>15-24 yrs</i>	165	19.6	162	19.3
<i>25-34 yrs</i>	109	11.9	96	10.5
<i>35-44 yrs</i>	61	5.6	52	4.8
<i>45-54 yrs</i>	28	3.0	42	4.5
<i>55-64 yrs</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>65-74 yrs</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>75-84 yrs</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>85+ yrs</i>	**	~	**	~

^ICD-10 code: X85-Y09, U01-U02, Y87.1

\*\*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

Table 3

**Homicide**  
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	54,054	6.1	2,602	6.7	433	6.0	407	6.3	48	1.8	114	7.5	36	3.6	209	15.2
<b>Race</b>																
NH AfrAm	25,424	21.6	1,571	26.3	263	25.5	248	26.3	**	~	56	29.1	**	~	170	28.1
NH Asian	1,159	2.7	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~
Hispanic	10,315	7.3	417	6.7	73	6.1	67	6.0	**	~	37	7.2	**	~	**	~
NH White	16,160	2.7	528	2.1	85	1.7	80	1.8	30	1.5	**	~	**	~	**	~
<b>Gender</b>																
Female	11,383	2.5	480	2.5	77	2.1	75	2.2	**	~	**	~	**	~	37	5.0
Male	42,671	9.5	2,122	10.9	356	9.9	332	10.2	35	2.6	95	12.4	30	6.1	172	25.8

^CD-10 code: X85-Y09, U01-U02, Y87.1

\*\*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

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<sup>i</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2010). Surveillance for Violent Deaths — National Violent Death Reporting System, 16 States, 2007. *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly*, 59 (SS-4).

<sup>ii</sup> Cook County Department of Public Health; IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007

<sup>iii</sup> Corso PS, Mercy JA, Simon TR, Finkelstein EA, & Miller TR. Medical Costs and Productivity Losses Due to Interpersonal Violence and Self- Directed Violence. *American Journal of Preventive Medicine*, 2007: 32(6): 474-482.



## Suicide

### What is it?

A suicide is a death resulting from the use of force against oneself.<sup>i</sup> Only intentional suicides are included in this report. Deaths due to risk taking behavior such as drug use and reckless driving are not considered suicide.

### Why is it important?

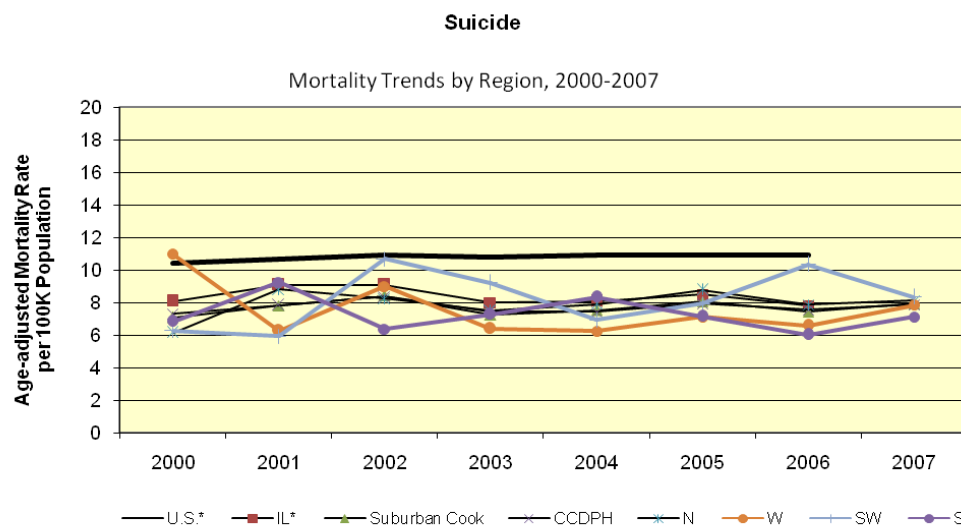
In 2007, suicide accounted for 198 deaths in Suburban Cook County (SCC). Nationally, suicide is the second leading cause of death for persons 25-34, and the third for persons 15-24. Most suicides occur among men and in persons 35-54. Women are also 2-3 times more likely than men to attempt suicide than complete suicide. The greatest gender disparity occurs with suicide mortality, as men commit suicide about 4 times more than women.<sup>ii</sup>

In addition to mortality, attempted suicides or acts of violence against oneself, are a cause of morbidity and hospitalization among young people 15 to 24. It is estimated that there are 100 to 200 suicide attempts in this age group for every completed suicide.<sup>iii</sup>

### 2000-2007

From 2000 to 2007, the SCC suicide rate (approximately 7.7/100,000) remained below the U.S. suicide rate (approximately 10.8/100,000). However, the suicide rate for SCC remained above the Healthy People (HP) 2010 goal of no more than 5.0/100,000.

Figure 1



Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007.

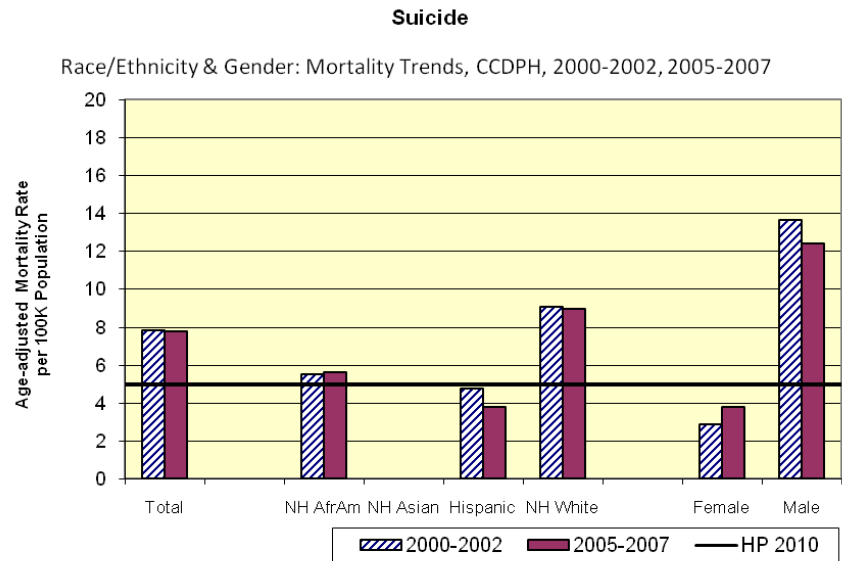
\*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity and Gender**

From 2000-2002 to 2005-2007, the suicide rate in the Cook County Department of Public Health's (CCDPH) jurisdiction remained unchanged (approximately 7.8/100,000).

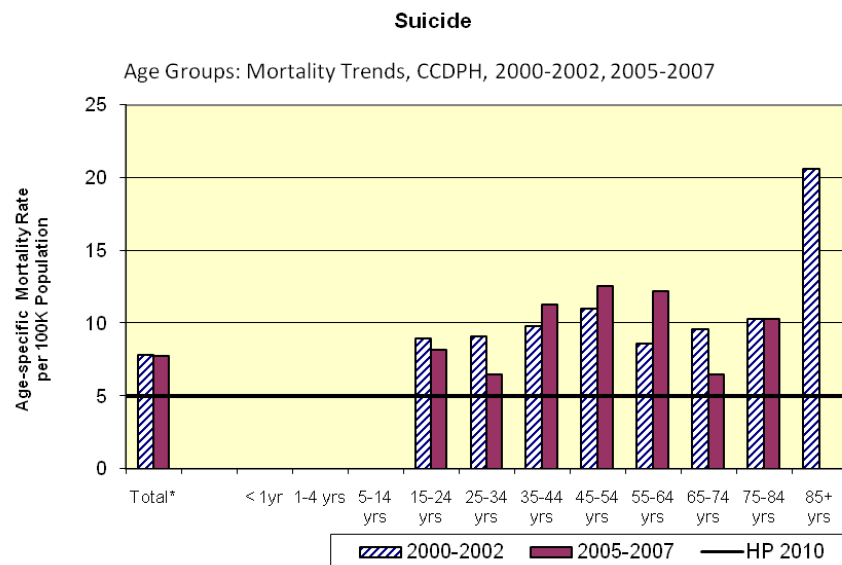
Suicide rates remained stable for all racial/ethnic groups except Hispanics. The suicide rate for Hispanics decreased from 4.7/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 3.8/100,000 in 2005-2007.

The suicide rate among females increased 31% (from 2.9/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 3.8/100,000 in 2005-2007). The rate of suicide among males during this same time period decreased 10% (from 13.7/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 12.4/100,000 in 2005-2007).

**Figure 2****2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

In 2005-2007, the majority of suicides (46%) occurred among persons aged 35-54, accounting for 241 deaths.

From 2000-2002 to 2005-2007, the suicide rate increased for adults aged 35-64 years. The largest increase was among the age group 55-64 years which increased from 11.0/100,000 to 12.6/100,000.

**Figure 3**

**2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity**

The overall suicide rate in SCC (7.8/100,000) was below the rates for U.S. (10.9/100,000) and similar to the rate for IL (8.1/100,000).

The suicide rate for Asians in SCC was 7.3/100,000, twice the IL suicide rate for Asians (3.5/100,000). Forty percent of suicides among Asians in Illinois occurred in SCC.

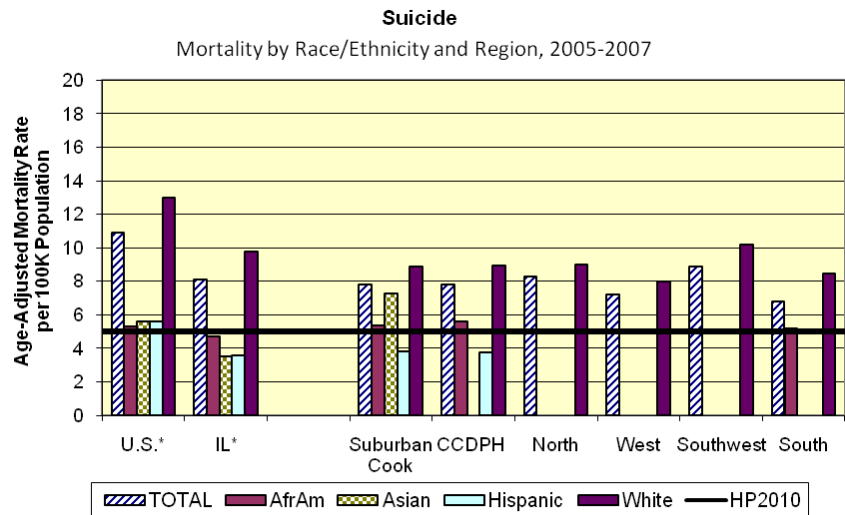
Compared to other racial/ethnic groups, Whites had the highest suicide rate (8.9/100,000), and accounted for over 80% of all suicides in SCC. In all four districts, Whites were the only racial/ethnic group to have suicide rates above the HP 2010 goal.

**2005-2007****By Gender**

The suicide rate for males in SCC (12.4/100,000) was lower than respective rates in the U.S. and Illinois (18.0 and 13.5/100,000 respectively).

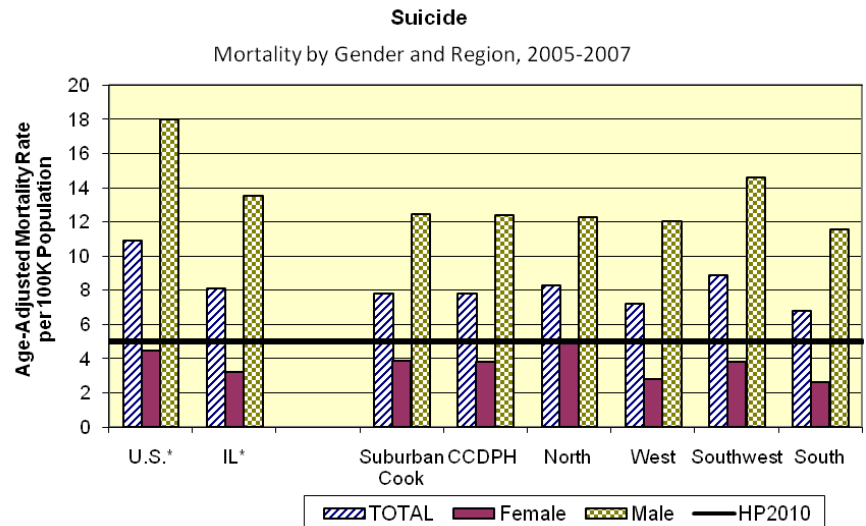
Compared to other districts within SCC, the Southwest district had the highest suicide rates in SCC for males (14.6/100,000) and the North district for females (3.8/100,000).

Gender differences occurred in all regions but the greatest gender difference within SCC was in the Southwest district where the rate for males (14.6/100,000) was nearly four times the rate for females (3.8/100,000).

**Figure 4**

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007.

\*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

**Figure 5**

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007.

\*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Table 1

**Suicide**  
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.*	29,350	10.4	30,622	10.7	31,655	10.9	31,484	10.8	32,439	10.9	32,637	10.9	33,300	10.9	na	na
IL*	1,003	8.1	1,139	9.1	1,145	9.1	1,011	8.0	1,028	8.1	1,086	8.5	1,010	7.8	na	na
Suburban Cook	177	7.1	194	7.8	210	8.4	181	7.2	187	7.5	201	8.1	186	7.4	198	8.0
CCDPH	165	7.3	176	7.9	189	8.4	169	7.5	167	7.4	179	7.9	171	7.6	177	7.9
North	57	6.2	80	8.8	77	8.3	71	7.5	73	7.9	82	8.8	73	7.9	76	8.1
West	55	11.0	32	6.3	45	9.0	32	6.4	31	6.2	36	7.1	33	6.6	39	7.9
South	22	6.3	21	6.0	38	10.7	33	9.2	25	6.9	28	7.9	37	10.3	29	8.3
South	31	6.8	43	9.2	29	6.4	33	7.3	38	8.3	33	7.2	28	6.0	33	7.1

\*ICD-10 code: X60-X84, U03, Y87.0

\*\*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

na-not available

Table 2

**Suicide**

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, & Age Groups, CCDPH  
2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
<b>Total</b>	530	7.9	527	7.8
<b>Race</b>				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	43	5.5	48	5.6
<i>NH Asian</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>Hispanic</i>	36	4.7	31	3.8
<i>NH White</i>	429	9.0	428	8.9
<b>Gender</b>				
<i>Female</i>	102	2.9	134	3.8
<i>Male</i>	428	13.7	393	12.4
<b>Age Groups</b>				
<i>&lt; 1yr</i>	0	~	0	~
<i>1-4 yrs</i>	0	~	0	~
<i>5-14 yrs</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>15-24 yrs</i>	76	9.0	69	8.2
<i>25-34 yrs</i>	83	9.1	60	6.5
<i>35-44 yrs</i>	107	9.8	123	11.3
<i>45-54 yrs</i>	103	11.0	118	12.6
<i>55-64 yrs</i>	52	8.6	74	12.2
<i>65-74 yrs</i>	44	9.6	30	6.5
<i>75-84 yrs</i>	34	10.3	34	10.3
<i>85+ yrs</i>	23	20.6	**	~

^ICD-10 code: X60-X84, U03, Y87.0

\*\*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

Table 3

**Suicide**  
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	98,376	10.9	3,124	8.1	585	7.8	527	7.8	231	8.3	108	7.2	94	8.9	94	6.8
<b>Race</b>																
<i>NH African</i>	5,832	5.3	259	4.7	51	5.4	48	5.6	**	~	**	~	**	~	29	5.2
<i>NH Asian</i>	2,262	5.6	56	3.5	23	7.3	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~
<i>Hispanic</i>	6,572	5.6	173	3.6	33	3.8	31	3.8	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~
<i>NH White</i>	82,258	13.0	2,612	9.8	473	8.9	428	8.9	201	9.0	76	8.0	89	10.2	62	8.5
<b>Gender</b>																
<i>Female</i>	20,595	4.5	631	3.2	152	3.9	134	3.8	71	4.9	22	2.8	21	3.8	**	2.6
<i>Male</i>	77,781	18.0	2,493	13.5	433	12.4	393	12.4	160	12.3	86	12.0	73	14.6	74	11.6

^ICD-10 code: X60-X84, U03, Y87.0

\*\*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

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<sup>i</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2010). Surveillance for Violent Deaths — National Violent Death Reporting System, 16 States, 2007. *Surveillance Summaries, Morbidity and Mortality Weekly* , 59 (SS-4).

<sup>ii</sup> Xu JQ, K. K.-V. (2010). Deaths: Final data for 2007. *National vital statistics reports* , 58 (19).

<sup>iii</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2010). *Suicide: Facts at a Glance*. Atlanta, GA.



## Firearm Related

### What is it?

Firearm fatalities include homicides and suicides where the weapon was a firearm, as well as firearm accidents.

### Why is it important?

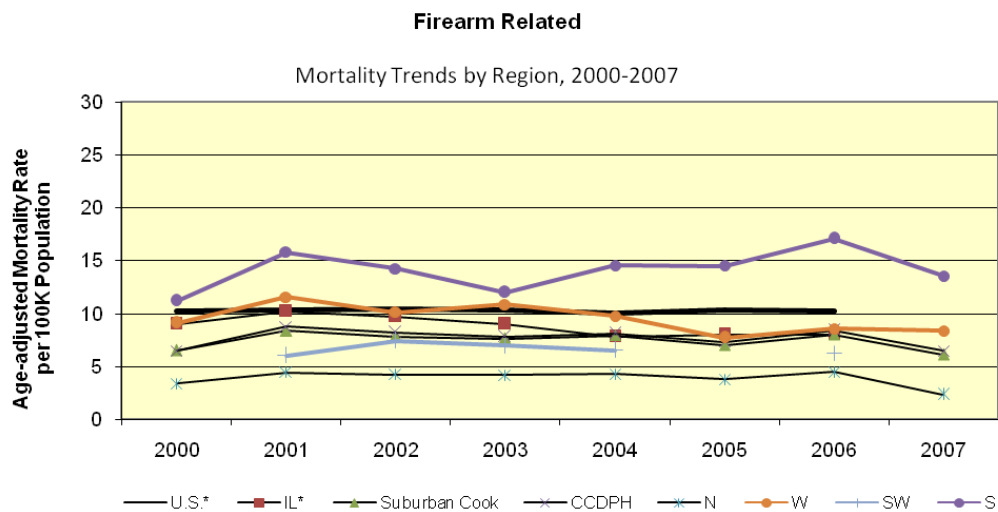
Firearm fatalities are preventable. In 2006, of all the firearm fatalities in the U.S., 54.6 percent were suicide and 41 percent were homicide.<sup>i</sup>

Firearm injuries have a high case fatality rate, approximately 40%.<sup>ii</sup> For the number of firearm fatalities there are more than double that amount that are injured but survive, resulting in a large source of morbidity.<sup>ii</sup>

### 2000-2007

Between 2000 and 2007, the U.S. firearm mortality rate remained stable (approximately 10.2/100,000). While the rate of firearm fatalities in Suburban Cook County (7.4/100,000) was lower than the national rate, the Suburban Cook County (SCC) rate was still higher than the Healthy People (HP) 2010 goal of 3.6/100,000. The South district was the only district to experience an increase in firearm mortality and reached a high of 17.1/100,000 in 2006. From 2000 to 2007, the gap between districts widened; the firearm mortality rate was only 3 times greater in the South than the North in 2000, but in 2007 it was nearly 6 times greater.

Figure 1



Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,

\*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

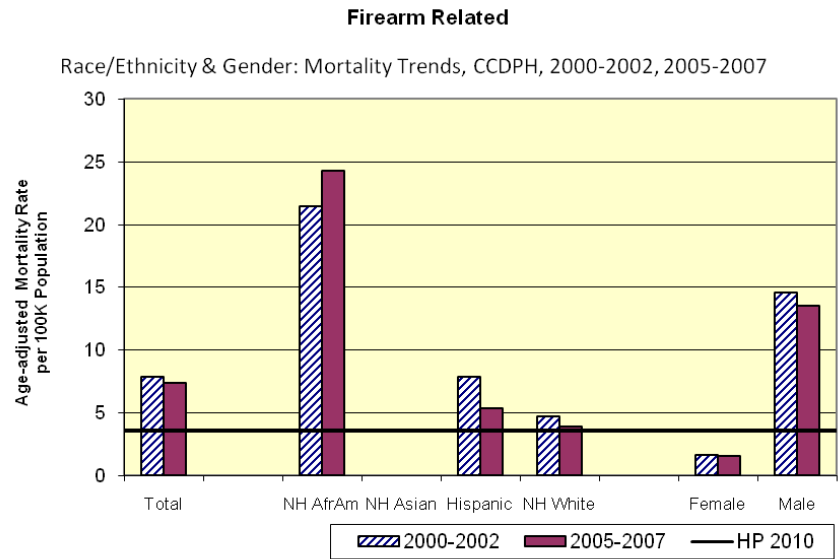


**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Race and Gender**

The overall firearm mortality rate decreased slightly in the Cook County of Department of Public Health's (CCDPH) jurisdiction (7.8/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 7.4/100,000 in 2005-2007).

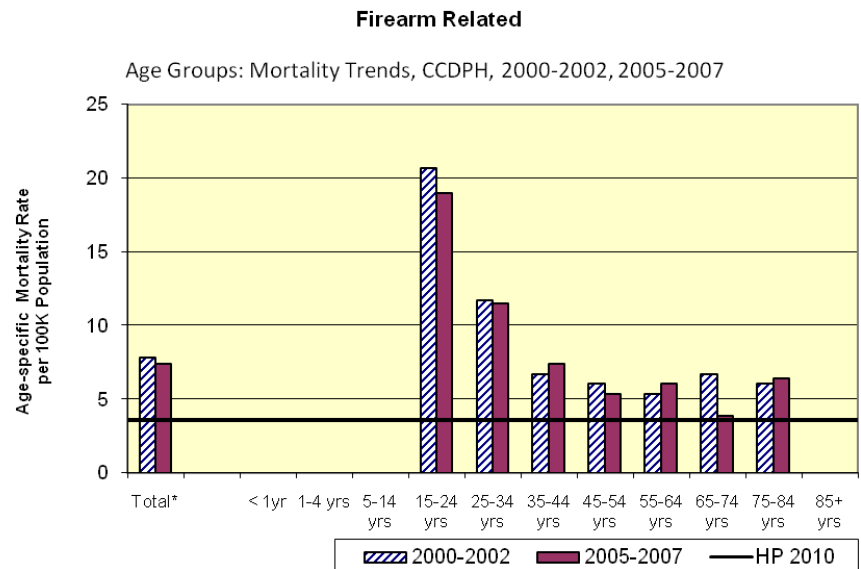
Rates for the highest group, African Americans (AA), however increased 13% (21.5/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 24.3/100,000 in 2005-2007). Furthermore, nearly half of all firearm related deaths in CCDPH occurred among AA (229/485 deaths).

The firearm mortality rate among males remained higher than the rate for females.

**Figure 2****2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

Firearm mortality primarily affects younger people. Over half of the firearm fatalities (265 deaths) in the CCDPH Jurisdiction occurred among people aged 15 to 34.

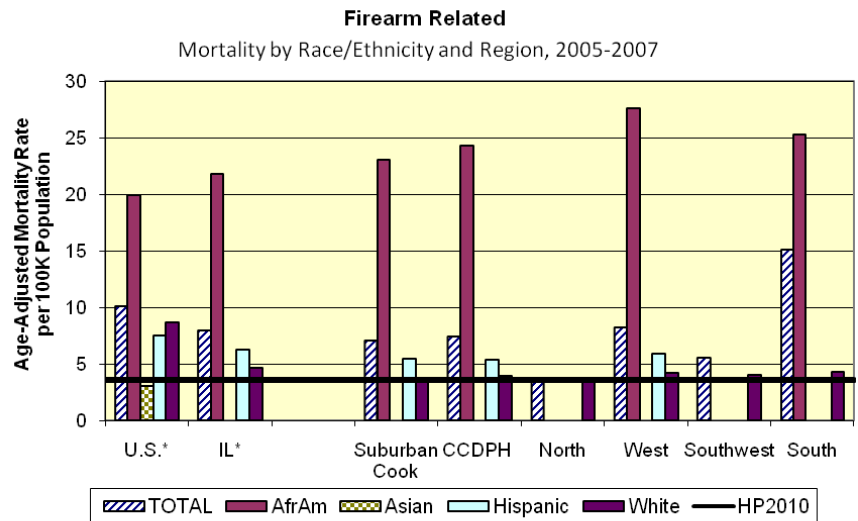
While most of the firearm mortality occurred among people 15-24, there was a slight decrease in mortality in this age group (20.7/100,000 in 2000-2002 to 19.0/100,000 in 2005-2007).

**Figure 3**

**2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity**

Overall, the highest mortality rate due to firearms was among AAs (24.3/100,000). The South district firearm mortality rate (15.1/100,000) was double the rate for (7.1/100,000). Of the 513 total firearm related deaths in SCC between 2005 and 2007, 30% occurred among African Americans in the South district.

The North district was the only district to meet the HP2010 goal of 3.9 per 100,000.

**Figure 4****2005-2007****By Gender**

Overall males were more likely to suffer a firearm related death in SCC. Only 10% of firearm mortalities in SCC occurred among females. In each district, fewer than 20 firearm fatalities amongst females occurred, except the South district which had 26 female firearm fatalities.

The firearm mortality rate among males in SCC (13.0/100,000) was lower than the national rate for males (18.0/100,000). The rate for males in the South district (27.3/100,000) was 1.5 times the national rate.

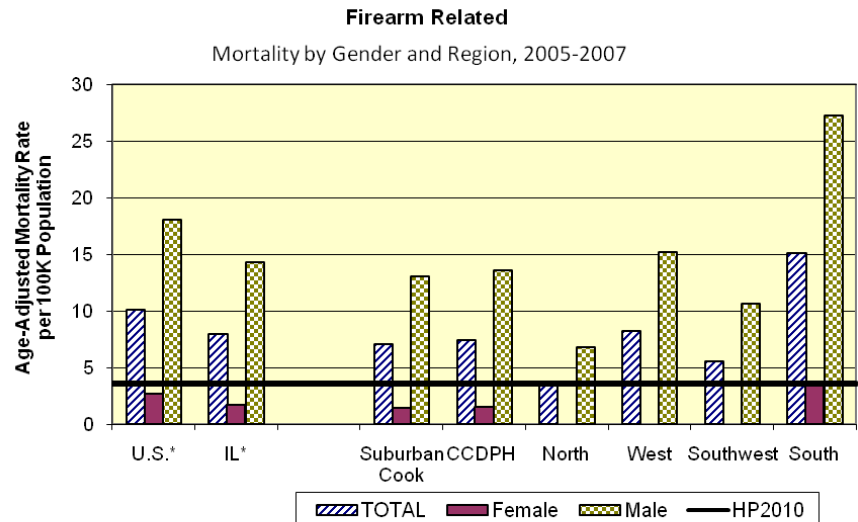
**Figure 5**

Table 1

**Firearm Related  
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.*	28,663	10.2		29,573	10.3		30,242	10.4		30,136	10.3		29,569	10.0		30,694	10.3		30,896	10.2		na		na
IL*	1,130	9.0		1,289	10.2		1,231	9.7		1,146	9.0		994	7.8		1,019	8.0		1,036	8.0		na		na
Suburban Cook	157	6.5		203	8.4		190	7.8		186	7.6		192	7.9		170	7.0		195	8.0		148		6.1
CCDPH	141	6.5		192	8.8		180	8.2		172	7.8		176	8.1		160	7.3		184	8.4		141		6.5
North	30	3.4		40	4.5		39	4.2		39	4.2		40	4.3		35	3.8		41	4.5		22		2.3
West	46	9.1		59	11.6		51	10.1		55	10.8		49	9.8		39	7.7		43	8.6		42		8.4
Swest	**	~		21	6.0		26	7.4		24	7.0		22	6.5		**	~		22	6.3		**		~
South	50	11.2		72	15.8		64	14.3		54	12.0		65	14.6		66	14.5		78	17.1		62		13.6

\*ICD-10 code: U01.4, W32-W34, X72-X74, X93-X95, Y22-Y24, Y35.0

\*\*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

na-not available

Table 2

**Firearm Related**

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, & Age Groups, CCDPH  
2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
<b>Total</b>	513	7.8	485	7.4
<b>Race</b>				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	196	21.5	229	24.3
<i>NH Asian</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>Hispanic</i>	75	7.9	56	5.3
<i>NH White</i>	222	4.7	188	3.9
<b>Gender</b>				
<i>Female</i>	53	1.6	52	1.6
<i>Male</i>	460	14.6	433	13.6
<b>Age Groups</b>				
<i>&lt; 1yr</i>	0	~	0	~
<i>1-4 yrs</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>5-14 yrs</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>15-24 yrs</i>	174	20.7	160	19.0
<i>25-34 yrs</i>	107	11.7	105	11.5
<i>35-44 yrs</i>	73	6.7	81	7.4
<i>45-54 yrs</i>	57	6.1	51	5.4
<i>55-64 yrs</i>	33	5.4	37	6.1
<i>65-74 yrs</i>	31	6.7	18	3.9
<i>75-84 yrs</i>	20	6.1	21	6.4
<i>85+ yrs</i>	**	~	**	~

^ICD-10 code: U01.4, W32-W34, X72-X74, X93-X95, Y22-Y24, Y35.0

\*\*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

Table 3

**Firearm Related**  
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	91,159	10.1	3,049	7.9	513	7.1	485	7.4	98	3.5	124	8.2	57	5.6	206	15.1
<b>Race</b>																
NH AfrAm	23,506	19.9	1,320	21.8	240	23.0	229	24.3	**	~	53	27.6	**	~	154	25.3
NH Asian	1,272	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~
Hispanic	10,211	7.5	375	6.3	62	5.5	56	5.3	**	~	31	5.9	**	~	**	~
NH White	55,033	8.7	1,275	4.7	199	3.7	188	3.9	84	3.7	38	4.2	34	4.0	32	4.3
<b>Gender</b>																
Female	12,292	2.7	328	1.7	53	1.4	52	1.6	**	~	**	~	**	~	26	3.6
Male	78,867	18.0	2,721	14.3	460	13.0	433	13.6	86	6.8	114	15.2	53	10.6	180	27.3

^ICD-10 code: U01.4, W32-W34, X72-X74, X93-X95, Y22-Y24, Y35.0

\*\*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

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<sup>i</sup> Xu JQ, K. K.-V. (2010). Deaths: Final data for 2007. *National vital statistics reports* , 58 (19).

<sup>ii</sup> Carter, G. (Ed.). (2002). *Guns in American Society*. Santa Barbara: ABC-CLIO.



## Motor Vehicle Accident

### What is it?

Motor vehicle accident mortality involves the death of a driver, passenger, or pedestrian (including bicyclists) as the result of a collision with a motor vehicle.

### Why is it important?

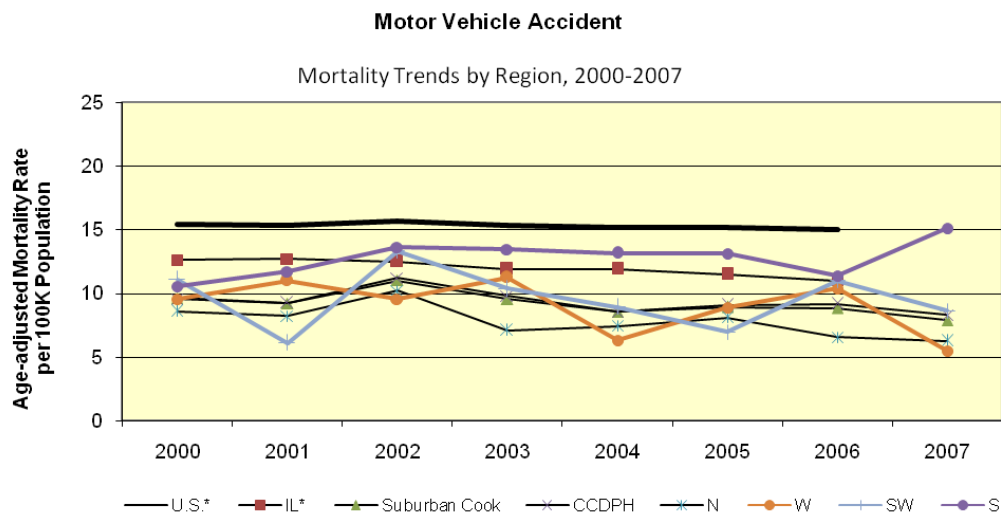
While great efforts have been made to reduce injuries and fatalities in the last century, nationwide, motor vehicle accidents (MVA) were the leading cause of death for people 1 to 44 years old.<sup>i</sup> In 2007, MVAs accounted for 195 deaths in SCC.

MVAs are preventable. Alcohol and age are important factors in MVA fatalities. Young drivers are more likely to be involved in an accident and young passengers are more likely to become injured.<sup>ii</sup> Safety belts and child safety seat use as well as abstinence from alcohol are the best ways to prevent MVAs.

### 2000-2007

From 2000 to 2007, the MVA mortality rate remained stable for the U.S. (approximately 15/100,000). During this same time period, the MVA mortality rate in SCC was consistently lower than national rates. Overall, the MVA mortality rate in SCC decreased for all districts except the South district where the MVA mortality rate increased from 10.5/100,000 in 2000 to 15.1/100,000 in 2007.

Figure 1



Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,

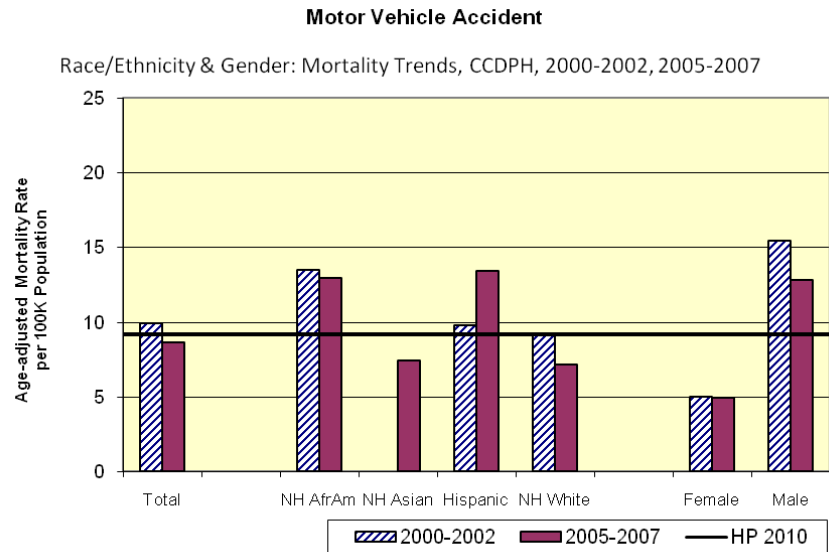
\*National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity and Gender**

Between 2000-2002 and 2005 - 2007, the overall MVA mortality rate in Cook County Department of Public Health's (CCDPH) jurisdiction decreased from 9.9 to 8.6/100,000. This decrease resulted in CCDPH reaching the Healthy People 2010 goal of 9.2/100,000.

Between 2000-2002 and 2005 - 2007, mortality rates for Hispanics increased from 9.8 to 13.4/100,000. Rates for Whites decreased from 9.1 to 7.2/100,000.

There was no change in the MVA mortality rate among females (5.0/100,000), while the MVA mortality rate for males decreased by 16.8%.

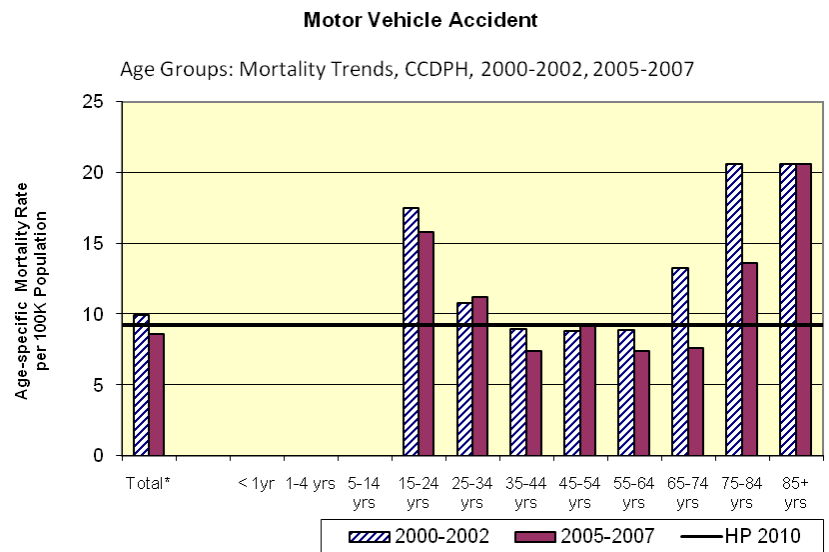
**Figure 2****2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

Between 2000-2002 and 2005 - 2007, MVA mortality rates decreased for the majority of age groups.

The largest decrease in MVA mortality rates (from 20.6 to 13.6/100,000) was among the 75-84 year age group.

While, the highest MVA mortality rate for both 2000-2002 and 2005-2007 was among those adults 85 and older (20.6/100,000), youth and young adults (15-34 yrs) accounted for 40% of all MVA deaths.

In 2005-2007, adults ages 35-74 met the HP 2010 goal.

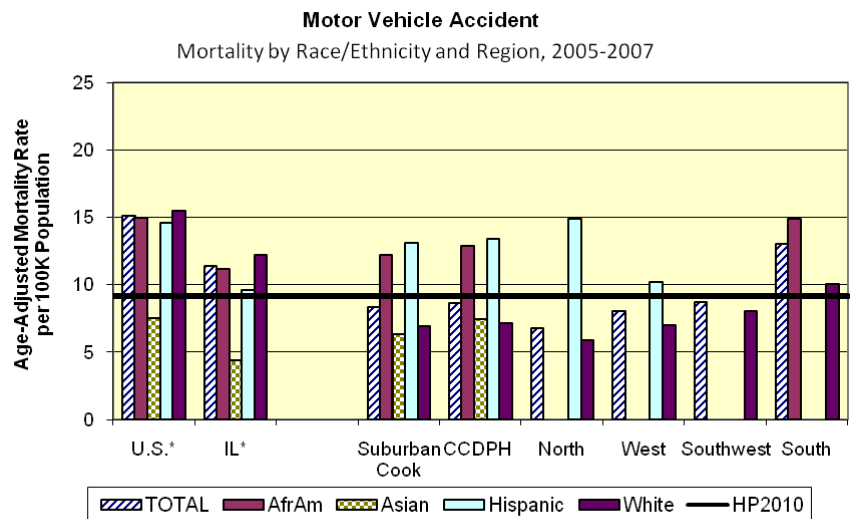
**Figure 3**



**2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity**

Compared to other racial/ethnic groups in SCC, MVA mortality rates were the highest among Hispanics (13.1/100,000) and African Americans (AA) (12.2/100,000) in SCC were above the HP 2010 goal.

Between districts, the highest MVA mortality rates were among Hispanics in the North district (14.9/100,000) and AAs in the South district (110.2/100,000 respectively.)

**Figure 4**

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007.

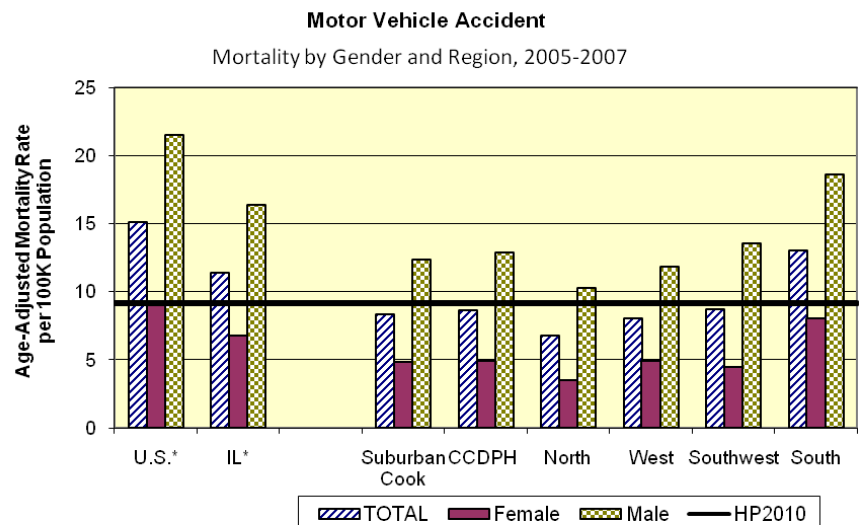
\* National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

**2005-2007****By Gender**

Compared to females, males had disproportionate MVA mortality rates in all regions. In SCC, the MVA mortality rate among males (12.3/100,000) was more than twice the rate among females (4.9/100,000). However, rates for both males and females were below comparative rates for Illinois and the U.S.

The highest MVA mortality rates for males and females (18.6 and 8.0/100,000 respectively) were among residents in the South district.

Males throughout the region did not meet the HP 2010 goal, while females met the goal.

**Figure 5**

Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2005-2007.

\* National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality

Table 1

**Motor Vehicle Accident  
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.*	43,358	15.4	43,790	15.3	45,380	15.7	44,763	15.3	44,936	15.2	45,345	15.2	45,319	15.0	na	na
IL*	1,568	12.6	1,585	12.7	1,579	12.5	1,511	11.9	1,513	11.9	1,469	11.5	1,416	11.0	na	na
Suburban Cook	238	9.6	228	9.2	272	11.0	237	9.6	213	8.5	219	8.9	219	8.8	195	7.9
CCDPH	213	9.6	207	9.3	250	11.2	219	9.8	193	8.5	201	9.1	205	9.2	185	8.3
North	76	8.6	75	8.2	92	10.2	64	7.1	68	7.4	72	8.1	59	6.6	57	6.2
West	49	9.5	56	11.0	48	9.5	57	11.2	32	6.3	45	8.9	53	10.4	28	5.5
Swest	40	11.1	22	6.1	48	13.3	37	10.4	32	8.9	24	7.0	40	11.0	30	8.6
South	48	10.5	54	11.7	62	13.6	61	13.4	61	13.2	60	13.1	53	11.4	70	15.1

\*ICD-10 code: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81

\*\*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

na-not available

Table 2

**Motor Vehicle Accident**

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, & Age Groups, CCDPH  
2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
<b>Total</b>	666	9.9	577	8.6
<b>Race</b>				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	118	13.5	115	12.9
<i>NH Asian</i>	**	~	22	7.4
<i>Hispanic</i>	86	9.8	98	13.4
<i>NH White</i>	432	9.1	335	7.2
<b>Gender</b>				
<i>Female</i>	181	5.0	174	5.0
<i>Male</i>	485	15.4	403	12.8
<b>Age Groups</b>				
<i>&lt; 1yr</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>1-4 yrs</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>5-14 yrs</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>15-24 yrs</i>	147	17.5	133	15.8
<i>25-34 yrs</i>	99	10.8	103	11.2
<i>35-44 yrs</i>	98	9.0	81	7.4
<i>45-54 yrs</i>	82	8.8	87	9.3
<i>55-64 yrs</i>	54	8.9	45	7.4
<i>65-74 yrs</i>	61	13.3	35	7.6
<i>75-84 yrs</i>	68	20.6	45	13.6
<i>85+ yrs</i>	23	20.6	23	20.6

^ICD-10 code: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81

\*\*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

Table 3

**Motor Vehicle Accident**  
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
<b>TOTAL</b>	135,585	15.1	4,398	11.4	618	8.4	577	8.6	182	6.8	123	8.1	92	8.7	180	13.0
<b>Race</b>																
NH AfrAm	16,343	15.0	620	11.2	121	12.2	115	12.9	**	~	**	~	**	~	87	14.9
NH Asian	2,911	7.5	61	4.4	23	6.3	22	7.4	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~
Hispanic	18,128	14.6	480	9.6	103	13.1	98	13.4	34	14.9	34	10.2	**	~	**	~
NH White	95,470	15.5	3,189	12.2	364	7.0	335	7.2	125	5.9	67	7.0	71	8.1	72	10.0
<b>Gender</b>																
Female	41,490	9.0	1,349	6.8	191	4.9	174	5.0	51	3.5	39	4.9	25	4.5	59	8.0
Male	94,095	21.5	3,049	16.4	427	12.3	403	12.8	131	10.2	84	11.9	67	13.6	121	18.6

^ICD-10 code: V02-V04, V09.0, V09.2, V12-V14, V19.0-V19.2, V19.4-V19.6, V20-V79, V80.3-V80.5, V81.0-V81

\*\*Unspecified estimate (N<5)

~Rate not calculated (N<5)

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

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<sup>i</sup> Ten Leading causes of death and injury. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.  
<http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/LeadingCauses.html>. Accessed February 2011.

<sup>ii</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (1999). Achievements in Public Health, 1900-1999 Motor-Vehicle Safety: A 20th Century Public Health Achievement. Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (48), 369-374.



## Unintentional Injury (excluding motor vehicle accident)

### What is it?

Unintentional injuries account for the majority of accidental deaths. The leading types of unintentional injuries are falls and poisonings (including drug overdose)<sup>i</sup> followed by fires and drowning.

### Why is it important?

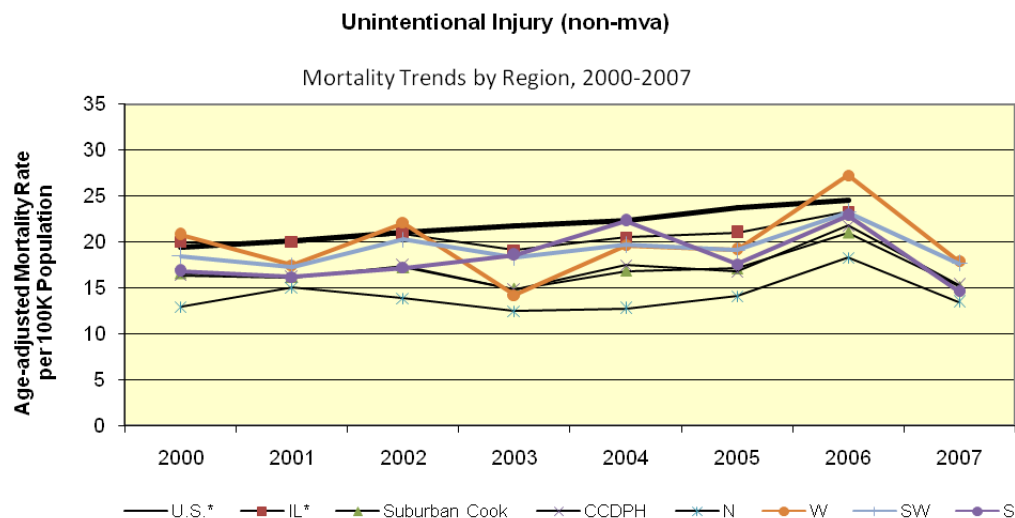
Many of the deaths attributed to unintentional injuries are preventable. Unintentional poisonings, most often due to drug overdose are the leading cause of death for people 35-44 in the U.S.<sup>ii</sup> Unintentional drowning and fire/burns were the second and third leading cause of death for persons aged 1-9 in the U.S.<sup>ii</sup>

In Suburban Cook County (SCC), unintentional injuries are the leading cause of death for children 1-14 years of age. (see leading causes of death)

### 2000-2007

From 2000 to 2006, deaths due to unintentional injuries increased 26% for U.S. from 19.4 to 24.6/100,000. One major source of this increase is drug overdose/unintentional poisoning. From 2000 to 2007, deaths increased by 26% as well in SCC from 16.6/100,000 to 21.0/100,000. From 2000 to 2006 the firearm mortality rate for SCC remained below the U.S. rate.

Figure 1



Source: IDPH Death Pull File 2000-2007,

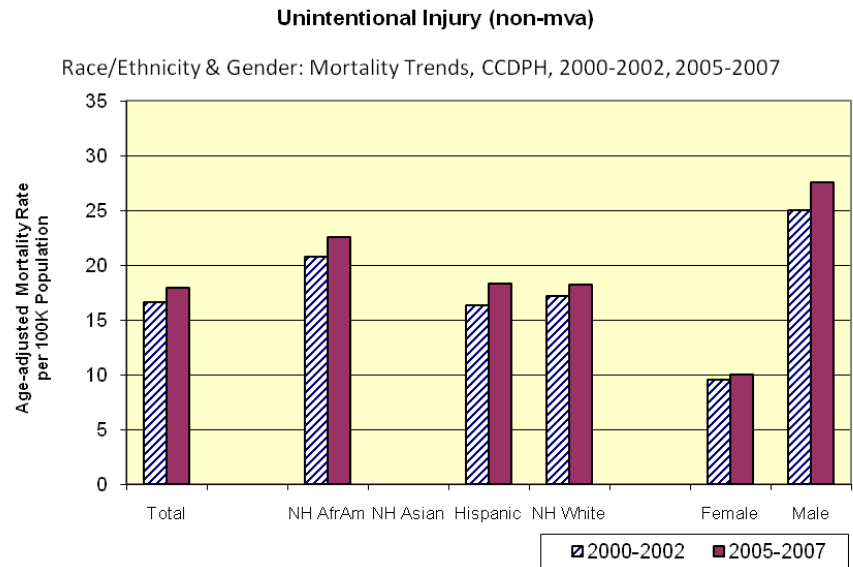
\* National Center for Health Statistics, Compressed Mortality File 2000-2006

**2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Race and Gender**

From 2000-2002 to 2005-2007, the unintentional injury mortality rate for Cook County of Public Health's (CCDPH) jurisdiction increased 7% from 16.6 to 18.0/100,000.

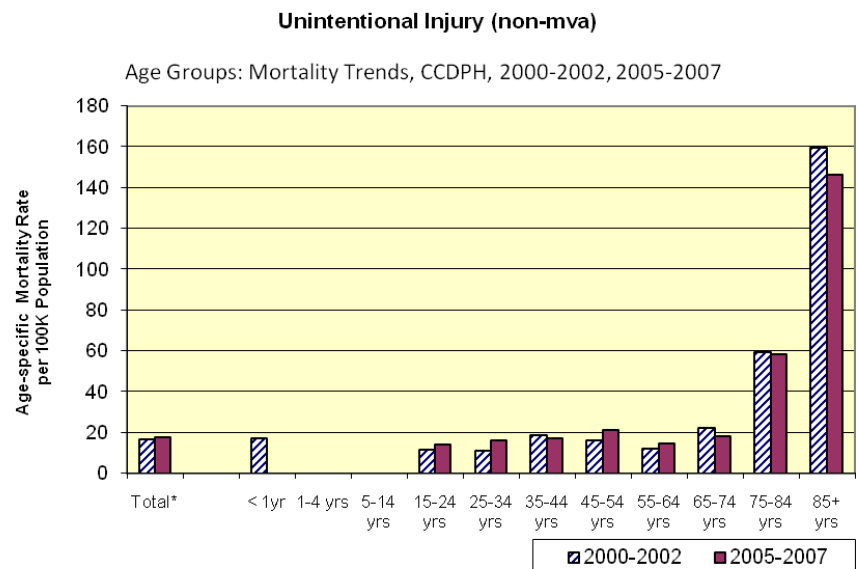
While the highest unintentional injury mortality rate was among African Americans (AA), the largest increase in unintentional mortality rates was among Hispanics (from 16.3 to 18.4/100,000)

While the unintentional injury mortality rate for females remained stable (approximately 9.8/100,000), the rate of males increased from 25.0 to 27.6/100,000.

**Figure 2****2000-2002 VS. 2005-2007****By Age Groups**

Unintentional injury mortality was one of the top five leading causes of death among children and adults 1-44 years of age in 2005-2007.<sup>iii</sup>

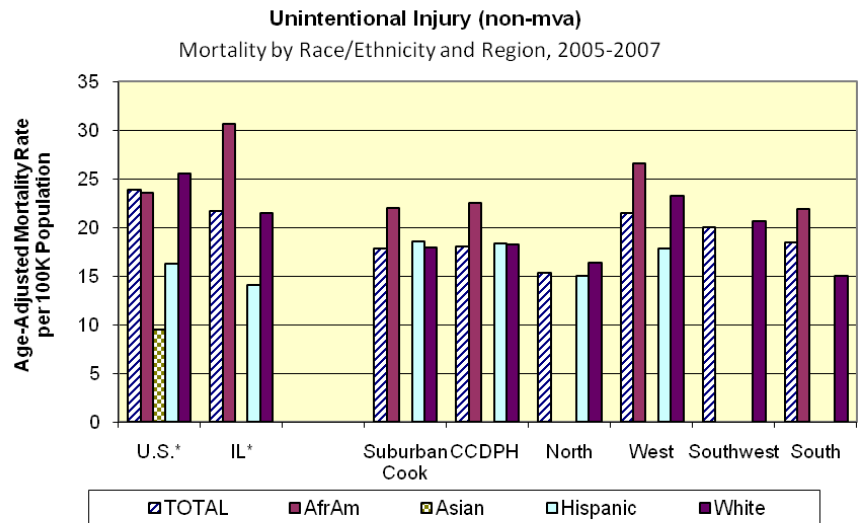
From 2000-2002 to 2005-2007, the largest increase in unintentional mortality rates (48%) was among adults ages 24-34 which increased from 11.0 to 16.3/100,000.

**Figure 3**

**2005-2007****By Race/Ethnicity**

While African Americans had higher mortality rates in the South and West districts (21.9/100,000 and 26.6/100,000 respectively), Whites accounted for a greater number of unintentional injury fatalities in SCC, 1,016 v. 196.

Unintentional injury mortality rates were much lower in SCC than U.S. and Illinois rates for all groups except Hispanics which were 18.5/100,000 in SCC compared to 16.0/100,000 for the U.S. and 14.1/100,000 in Illinois.

**Figure 4****2005-2007****By Gender**

Unintentional injury mortality for males was consistently higher than females in all areas of SCC.

While the rate of unintentional injury mortality for SCC was lower than that of the U.S. and Illinois, the West and Southwest districts had higher mortality rates for males (both were 32.6/100,000).

In 2005-2007, unintentional injuries were the fifth leading cause of death for males in SCC.<sup>iii</sup>

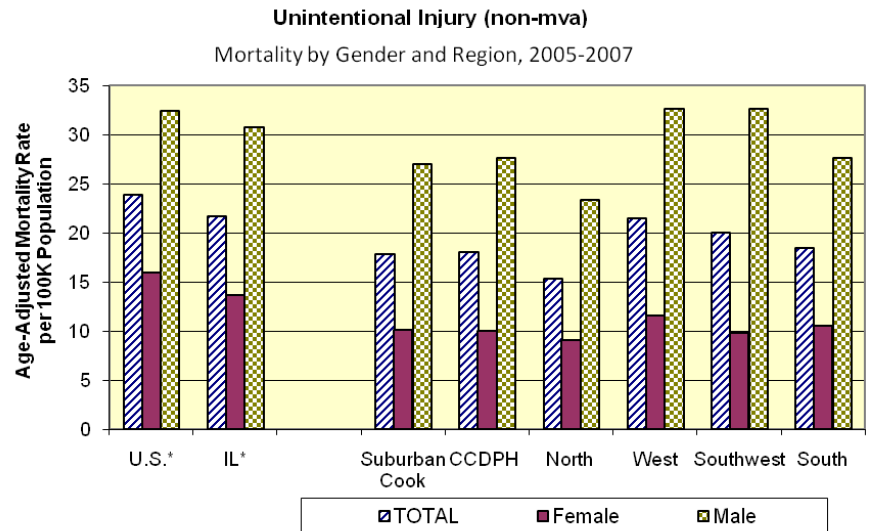
**Figure 5**



Table 1

**Unintentional Injury (non-mva)**  
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.*	54,093	19.4	57,180	20.1	60,749	21.0	63,892	21.8	66,415	22.3	71,754	23.7	75,566	24.6	na	na
IL*	2,456	20.0	2,479	20.0	2,624	20.9	6,909	19.1	2,609	20.5	2,697	21.0	3,011	23.3	na	na
Suburban Cook	422	16.6	415	16.2	440	17.3	379	14.9	430	16.9	437	17.1	533	21.0	385	15.1
CCDPH	376	16.4	374	16.1	401	17.4	342	14.9	402	17.5	386	16.8	499	21.8	352	15.3
North	122	12.9	142	15.0	129	13.9	116	12.5	120	12.8	132	14.1	169	18.3	127	13.5
West	107	20.8	92	17.5	116	22.1	74	14.2	104	19.7	100	19.1	140	27.3	92	17.9
South	70	18.4	66	17.3	76	20.3	68	18.3	74	19.7	73	19.1	85	23.3	64	17.6
	77	16.8	74	16.2	80	17.2	84	18.6	104	22.3	81	17.6	105	22.9	69	14.6

\*ICD-10 code: \*ICD 10: V01, V01.9, V05-V08.9, V09.1, V09.3-V11.9, V15-V18.9, V19.3, V19.7-V19.9, V80-V80.2, V80.6-V80.9, V81.2-V81.9, V82.2-V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3-X59, Y85-Y86.9

\*\*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

na-not available

Table 2

**Unintentional Injury (non-mva)**

Mortality: Race/Ethnicity, Gender, & Age Groups, CCDPH  
2000-2002, 2005-2007

CCDPH				
	2000-2002		2005-2007	
	n	rate	n	rate
<b>Total</b>	1,151	16.6	1,237	18.0
<b>Race</b>				
<i>NH AfrAm</i>	147	20.8	181	22.5
<i>NH Asian</i>	**	~	**	~
<i>Hispanic</i>	87	16.3	101	18.4
<i>NH White</i>	897	17.2	926	18.2
<b>Gender</b>				
<i>Female</i>	397	9.6	402	10.0
<i>Male</i>	754	25.0	835	27.6
<b>Age Groups</b>				
< 1yr	20	17.1	**	~
1-4 yrs	**	~	**	~
5-14 yrs	**	~	**	~
15-24 yrs	97	11.5	118	14.0
25-34 yrs	101	11.0	149	16.3
35-44 yrs	205	18.8	191	17.5
45-54 yrs	152	16.2	199	21.3
55-64 yrs	73	12.0	91	15.0
65-74 yrs	103	22.4	84	18.3
75-84 yrs	196	59.4	193	58.5
85+ yrs	178	159.7	163	146.3

^ICD-10 code: \*ICD 10: V01, V01.9, V05-V08.9, V09.1, V09.3-V11.9, V15-V18.9, V19.3, V19.7-V19.9, V80-V80.2, V80.6-V80.9, V81.2-V81.9, V82.2-V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3-X59, Y85-Y86.9

\*\*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

Table 3

**Unintentional Injury (non-mva)**  
Mortality: Race/Ethnicity & Gender by Region  
2005-2007

	U.S.A.*		IL*		SCC		CDPH		North		West		Southwest		South	
	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate	n	rate
<b>TOTAL</b>	215,808	23.8	8,368	21.7	1,355	17.8	1,237	18.0	428	15.3	332	21.4	222	20.0	255	18.4
<b>Race</b>																
NH AfrAm	23,177	23.6	1,589	30.7	196	22.1	181	22.5	**	~	44	26.6	**	~	116	21.9
NH Asian	3,039	9.5	61	6.2	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~	**	~
Hispanic	15,792	16.3	552	14.1	107	18.5	101	18.4	27	15.0	47	17.9	**	~	**	~
NH White	170,778	25.5	6,103	21.5	1,016	17.9	926	18.2	376	16.4	239	23.3	195	20.6	116	15.0
<b>Gender</b>																
Female	82,558	16.0	3,025	13.7	452	10.1	402	10.0	150	9.1	103	11.6	66	9.8	83	10.5
Male	133,250	32.4	5,343	30.7	903	27.0	835	27.6	278	23.3	229	32.6	156	32.6	172	27.6

\*ICD-10 code: \*ICD 10: V01, V01.9, V05-V08.9, V09.1, V09.3-V11.9, V15-V18.9, V19.3, V19.7-V19.9, V80-V80.2, V80.6-V80.9, V81.2-V81.9, V82.2-V82.9, V87.9, V88.9, V89.1, V89.3-X59, Y85-Y86.9  
 \*\*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

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<sup>i</sup> Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (July 2010). *Unintentional Drug Poisoning in the United States*. National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Atlanta GA.

<sup>ii</sup> Ten Leading causes of death and injury. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <http://www.cdc.gov/injury/wisqars/LeadingCauses.html>. Accessed February 2011.

<sup>iii</sup> Cook County Department of Public Health. IDPH Death Pull File, 2005-2007.