

Getting Started Guide – Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS)

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Research I

Illinois Violent Death Reporting System

➔ Overview of aims and objectives

Violence is a public health problem that affects individuals, families, and communities. 2129 Illinois residents died because of homicide or suicide in 2013 – nearly six violent deaths a day in Illinois.

To help find ways to prevent violent deaths, it is crucial that we know the facts. Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS) links us to the who, what, when, where, how, and why violent deaths occur.

IVDRS is a part of *The National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS)*, the only state-based surveillance (reporting) system that pools unique data elements from multiple sources into a useable, anonymous database. IVDRS covers all types of violent deaths – including homicides and suicides – in all settings for all age groups.

Linking Data to Save Lives

Data sources include death certificates, coroner/medical examiner reports, law enforcement reports, and crime lab reports. IVDRS currently collects data from 18 of the 102 counties in Illinois.

IVDRS regularly publishes data briefs designed to inform violence prevention policy and practice, and participating counties will receive summary reports. IVDRS is also open to sharing analysis results with researchers, policymakers, violence prevention programs, and others for more focused collaborative projects. To discuss the use of IVDRS findings to inform violence prevention, please contact us at IVDRS@luriechildrens.org or submit a Data Request Form

Illinois Violent Death Reporting System
IVDRS

Stanley Marmor
Children's Research Institute
South-Central Health Research
Outreach and Advocacy Center

QUICK FACTS

Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS) – Using Data for Violence Prevention

Established: 2005
Employees: 20
Milestones:
2014 pilot year
we collected data from 5 counties, which comprised 65% of violent deaths in Illinois*
2016 and 2017
we collected data from 16 counties, which comprised 81% of violent deaths in Illinois*
2018 to current
collect data from 18 counties
*CDC, Wonder 2010

About IVDRS
IVDRS is a part of the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS), the only state-based surveillance (reporting) system that pools unique data elements from multiple sources into a useable, anonymous database.
IVDRS share the facts. We link to the who, what, when, where, how and why violent deaths occur with the goal of informing on violence prevention policy and practice for participating counties.

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Services
IVDRS provides Data & Publications to support researchers, policymakers, violence prevention programs and other collaborative projects. Publication forms:
• Data briefs
• Summary analysis
• County reports
Data Request Form Online

COUNTY PARTICIPATION SUMMARY
18 participating counties (83%)
84 non-participating counties (81%)
102 total counties (100%)

Use us on our website: www.IVDRS.org
Like us on Facebook: [Facebook.com/IVDRS](https://www.facebook.com/IVDRS)
Follow us on Twitter: [@IVDRS_CDR](https://twitter.com/IVDRS_CDR)

Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago

Violence Surveillance Data

In 2014, Illinois became one of 32 NVDRS states funded by [The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#). IVDRS is a project of the Injury Prevention and Research Center of Stanley Manne Children's Research Institute at Ann & Robert H Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago. IVDRS acts as a bona fide partner of [The Illinois Department of Public Health \(IDPH\)](#), to collect and enter violent data on its behalf.

To get updates from IVDRS: [Sign up here](#).

→ Links to data briefs, county reports, other publications, and resources

MEET THE TEAM

MNGMT, OPERATIONS, EPIDEMIOLOGISTS, DATA ABSTRACTORS & STAFF

DATA & PUBLICATIONS

DATA BRIEFS, COUNTY REPORTS AND DATA ANALYSIS

DATA REQUEST FORM

CLICK HERE TO REQUEST IVDRS DATA

→ Complete a brief form to request data from IVDRS

Illinois Violent Death Reporting System

- Data & Publications
- Meet the Team

Statewide Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System

Injury Prevention & Research Center

Pediatric Practice Research Group

Preventing Alcohol Abuse in Chicago

Evaluation Core

ConnectTeen

Laboratory Research

Programs

GET EMAIL UPDATES FROM IVDRS

➤ IVDRS – Data & Publications

FIREARM HOMICIDE IN CHICAGO

ELDER SUICIDES IN ILLINOIS

INFANT DEATHS IN ILLINOIS

Data Briefs

IVDRS Data Briefs

- Data Brief: [Adolescent Firearm Homicide in Chicago 2013–2017: Young Black Males at High Risk](#)
- Data Brief: [Elder Suicides 2015](#)
- Data Brief: [Infant Deaths in Cook County 2015 and 2016](#)
- Data Brief: [Suicide Rate Rises Among Illinois Youth Ages 10 to 17](#)
- Data Brief: [Homicides in Chicago Community Areas 2007-2015: Concentrated Risk and Stable Rates](#)
- Data Brief: [The Role of Alcohol in Homicide: 2015](#)

→ Data sources include: death certificates, coroner/medical examiner reports, law enforcement reports, and crime lab reports

➤ IVDRS – example

Data Briefs

IVDRS Data Briefs

Data Brief: [Adolescent Firearm Homicide in Chicago 2013–2017: Young Black Males at High Risk](#)

Data Brief: [Elder Suicides 2015](#)

Data Brief: [Infant Deaths in Cook County 2015 and 2016](#)

Data Brief: [Suicide Rate Rises Among Illinois Youth Ages 10 to 17](#)

Data Brief: [Homicides in Chicago Community Areas 2007-2015: Concentrated Risk and Stable Rates](#)

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

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

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

Data Brief: [Homicides in Chicago: 2005, 2010 and 2015](#).
Presentation slide (for use in PowerPoint presentations)

Data Brief: [State-Specific Analyses Report: IVDRS Stories from the Frontlines](#)

Data Brief: [The Illinois Violent Death Reporting System](#), July 2015.

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

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

[Community Health Needs Assessment 2013](#), Ann & Robert H. Lurie Children's Hospital of Chicago. Dec 2013.

Data Brief: [Examining Suicides in Illinois, 2005-2008](#), Illinois Violent Death Reporting System. Dec 2011.

Data Brief: [Homicides of School-Aged Children and Adolescents](#), Illinois Violent Death Reporting System. May 2011.

Report: [Gun Violence among School-Age Youth in Chicago](#), The University of Chicago Crime Lab. Acknowledgement. Mar 2009.

To view the CDC NVDRS Coding Manual: [Click here](#)

➔ In this example, we want to find out more about Chicago homicides

➤ IVDRS – example output

Stanley Manne
Children's Research Institute[™]
Smith Child Health Research Program

Ann & Robert H. Lurie
Children's Hospital of Chicago[®]

ILLINOIS VIOLENT DEATH REPORTING SYSTEM

JULY 2016

Homicides in Chicago: 2005, 2010 and 2015

The Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS) is part of the National Violent Death Reporting System, which pools information about the "who, when, where, and how" of violent deaths to provide a more complete picture and develop insight into "why" they occur.

This IVDRS Data Brief is the first in a series about violent death in the City of Chicago over three time points: 2005, 2010 and 2015. This first data brief examines homicide rates in the City of Chicago overall, and by demographic group and weapon type; we present rates by sex, age group, race/ethnicity and by the type of weapons used to commit homicide. Information about how the data are collected is presented in a previous Data Brief (The Illinois Violent Death Reporting System, July 2015).

Overall, there were 468 homicides recorded in IVDRS in the City of Chicago in 2005, 476 in 2010 and 512 in 2015. The homicide rates per 100,000 people in the City of Chicago were 17.32, 17.64, and 18.81 in 2005, 2010 and 2015, respectively. (Table 1)

RATE PER 100,000

A rate, or per capita value, helps compare values among groups of different sizes. To find out if, for example, one city has higher levels of murder than another, you need to determine a *per capita* murder rate. That is, the number of murders for each person in that group. The homicide rate in the City of Chicago was determined by dividing the number of homicides by the total population of the city for that year. To keep from using a small decimal, statisticians typically multiply the result by 100,000, and give the result as the *number of homicides per 100,000 people*. (Adapted from RobertNiles.com)

STATISTICAL SIGNIFICANCE

Statistical significance is an indicator of the probability that observed findings (in this case differences between years or groups) could have occurred by chance. Statistical significance is often reported as a numerical value "p" (probability value). If a p-value is less than 0.05 (5%), we typically say that the observed finding is statistically significant, because we are 95% or more certain that the difference observed is not due to chance. If a p-value is greater than 0.05 (5%), we typically say that the finding is not statistically significant because we are less than 95% certain that the difference observed is not due to chance.

Table 2 shows homicide rates per 100,000 in the City of Chicago by sex at each time point. The rates of homicides in males increased at each time point, while the rates of homicide in females decreased at each time point; these changes were not statistically significant.

Table 3 presents homicide rates by race/ethnicity at each time point. The homicide rates among African Americans increased significantly from 2005 to 2010. No statistically significant

Homicide rates among African Americans were eight times higher than Caucasians in 2005, 16 times higher than Caucasians in 2010, and 18 times higher than Caucasians in 2015.

changes occurred over time in the rates of homicide among either Caucasians or Latinos. Homicide rates among Latinos were 2 times higher than Caucasians in 2005, 5 times higher than Caucasians in 2010, and 4 times higher than Caucasians in 2015. The rate differences among racial/ethnic groups were statistically significant at all three points, and the disparities

➔ Summary of major findings regarding Chicago homicides

➔ Reported rates per 100,000 over time, by sex, and by race/ethnicity

Table 1. Homicide rates per 100,000 in the City of Chicago over time

	2005	2010	2015
TOTAL	17.32	17.64	18.81

Table 2. Homicide rates per 100,000 in the City of Chicago over time, by sex

	2005	2010	2015
Male	30.23	32.54	35.23
Female	5.35	3.66	3.48

Table 3. Homicide rates per 100,000 in the City of Chicago over time, by race/ethnicity

	2005	2010	2015
Caucasian	4.39	2.46	2.65
African American*	36.14	39.09	46.52
Latino	10.54	11.52	11.34