

Suicide Deaths by Firearms in Edgar County, IL

Introduction

Firearm suicides are a leading cause of violent deaths throughout Illinois¹. Other violent deaths include homicides, car accidents, intimate partner violence, incidents involving hazardous materials, etc. Between 2012-2020, there were 132 violent deaths in Edgar Co., IL. Of these deaths, 38 were suicides (29%).

Key Statistics¹ (2012 to 2020)

29%

of violent deaths in Edgar County were suicide deaths

37%

of suicide deaths were by firearm

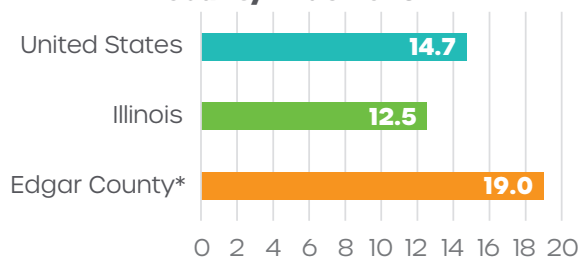
86%

of suicide deaths were males

85%

of suicides using a firearm lead to death²

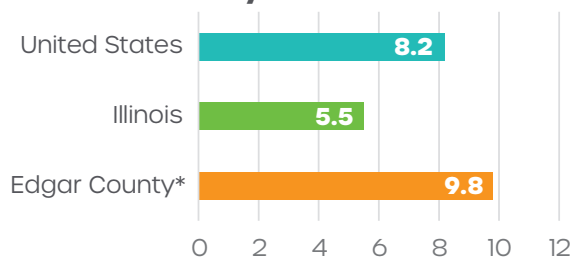
Suicide deaths by firearm rates nationally, statewide, and county wide 2023



*Modeled rate

Rate per 100,000 persons

Suicide deaths by firearms rates nationally, statewide, and county wide 2023



*Modeled rate

Rate per 100,000 persons

According to CDC modeling data³, the suicide deaths rate in Edgar Co. in 2023 exceeded the rates for both Illinois (41.3% difference) and nationally (25.5% difference).

The firearm suicides rate in Edgar Co. in 2023 exceeded the rates for both Illinois (56.2% difference) and nationally (17.8% difference).

IPHA and its subgrantees are currently using a trusted messenger CHW prevention approach to conduct community-specific outreach, deliver free gun safety education, gun lock boxes and safes, firearm restraining order information, and provide bi-directional referrals with local health departments and community-based organizations.

References

¹ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Health Statistics. (2024). National Vital Statistics System, Mortality 2018–2023 [Data set]. CDC WONDER Online Database. Retrieved February 26, 2025, from <http://wonder.cdc.gov/mcd-icd10-expanded.html>

² Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health (n.d.). Firearm access is a risk factor for suicide. Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Retrieved January 17, 2025, from <https://meansmatter.hsph.harvard.edu/means-matter/risk/>

³ Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (n.d.). Injury and violence data visualization. U.S. Department of Health & Human Services. Retrieved February 25, 2025, from <https://www.cdc.gov/injury-violence-data/data-vis/index.html>

*** Funding provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health Firearm Safe Storage Strategies Grant.**

Suicide Deaths by Firearms in Madison County, IL

Introduction

Firearm suicides are a leading cause of violent deaths throughout Illinois¹. Other violent deaths include homicides, car accidents, intimate partner violence, incidents involving hazardous materials, etc. Between 2016-2022, there were 361 violent deaths in Madison County, IL. Of these deaths, 285 were suicides (79%). The Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS) provides valuable insight at the county level regarding firearm suicides in Madison County.

Key Statistics¹ (2016 to 2022)

79%

of violent deaths in Madison County were suicide deaths by firearm

42%

of suicide deaths were by firearm

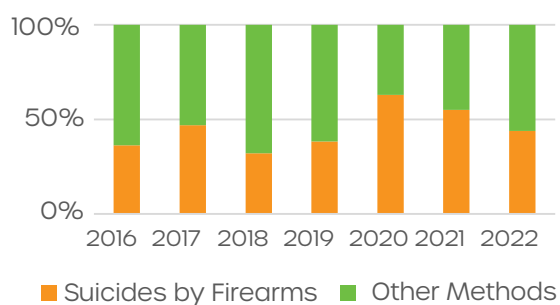
86%

of suicide deaths were males

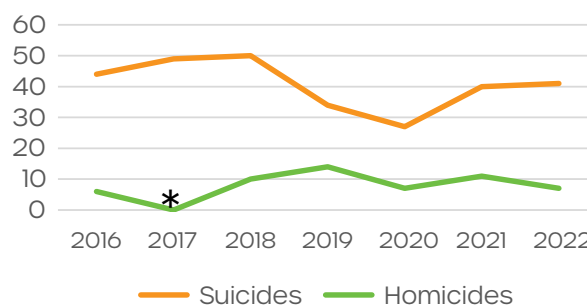
85%

of suicides using a firearm lead to death²

Suicide deaths by firearms vs. other methods Madison County, 2016-22



Violent deaths recorded in IVDRS by manner and year* Madison County, 2016-22



Suicides by firearms accounted for over 50% of suicides in 2020 and 2021.

There were more deaths by suicides than homicides or other means each year.

*Homicide deaths in 2017 are suppressed for anonymity of decedents (count <6)

IPHA and its subgrantees are currently using a trusted messenger CHW prevention approach to conduct community-specific outreach, deliver free gun safety education, gun lock boxes and safes, firearm restraining order information, and provide bi-directional referrals with local health departments and community-based organizations.

References

- ^a Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois violent deaths dashboard. Illinois Department of Public Health. <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/prevention-wellness/gun-safety/dashboards/ilviolent-deaths.html>
- ^b Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health (n.d.). Firearm access is a risk factor for suicide. Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Retrieved January 17, 2025, from <https://meansmatter.hsph.harvard.edu/means-matter/risk/>

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Suicide Deaths by Firearms in St. Clair County, IL

Introduction

Firearm suicides are a leading cause of violent deaths throughout Illinois¹. Other violent deaths include homicides, car accidents, intimate partner violence, incidents involving hazardous materials, etc. Between 2016-2022, there were 387 violent deaths in St. Clair Co., IL. Of these deaths, 181 were suicides (47%). The Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS) provides valuable insight at the county level regarding firearm suicide in St. Clair Co.

Key Statistics¹ (2016 to 2022)

47%

of violent deaths
in St. Clair County were
suicide deaths by firearm

57%

of suicide deaths
were by firearm

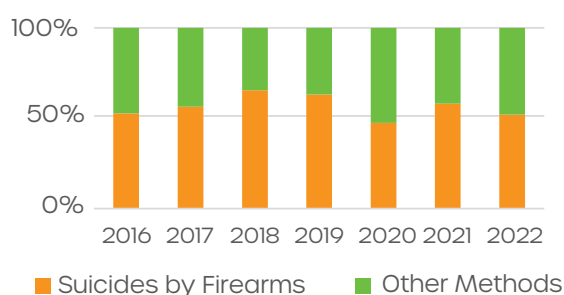
85%

of suicide deaths
were males

85%

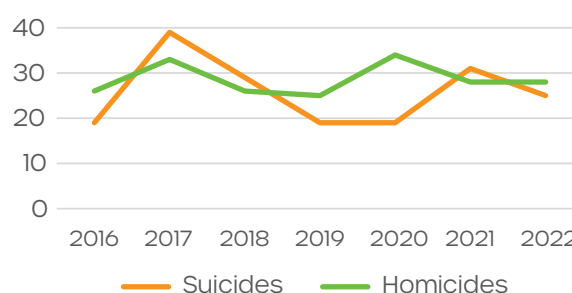
of suicides using a
firearm lead to death²

**Suicide deaths by firearms
vs. other methods
St. Clair County, 2016-22**



Suicides by firearms were highest in, 2018, lowest in 2020, and rose again thereafter. Overall, firearm suicides account for over 50% of all suicides in St. Clair Co.

**Violent deaths recorded in IVDRS by
manner and year
St. Clair County, 2016-22**



Both homicides and suicides are leading causes of violent deaths in St. Clair Co. suicides were the leading cause in 2017, 2018, and 2021.

IPHA and its subgrantees are currently using a trusted messenger CHW prevention approach to conduct community-specific outreach, deliver free gun safety education, gun lock boxes and safes, firearm restraining order information, and provide bi-directional referrals with local health departments and community-based organizations.

References

¹Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois violent deaths dashboard. Illinois Department of Public Health. <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/prevention-wellness/gun-safety/dashboards/ilviolent-deaths.html>

²Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health (n.d.). Firearm access is a risk factor for suicide. Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Retrieved January 17, 2025, from <https://meansmatter.hsph.harvard.edu/means-matter/risk/>

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Firearm Homicide in St. Clair County, IL

Introduction

Homicides are a leading cause of violent deaths throughout Illinois¹. Between 2016-2022, there were 387 violent deaths in St. Clair Co., IL. Of these deaths, 200 were homicides (52%). The Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS) provides valuable insight at the county level regarding firearm homicides in St. Clair Co., IL.

Key Statistics¹ (2016 to 2022)

52%

of violent deaths in St. Clair Co. were homicides

91%

of homicides were committed with a firearm

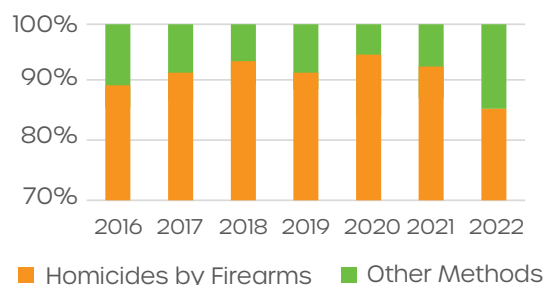
91%

of firearm homicide deaths were Black individuals

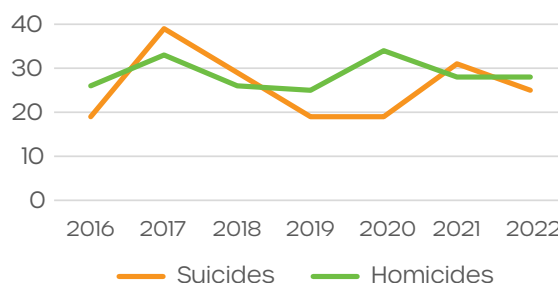
79%

of homicides nationally were committed with firearms in 2022²

**Homicides by firearms vs. other methods
St. Clair County, 2016-22**



**Violent deaths recorded in IVDRS by manner and year
St. Clair County, 2016-22**



Over 90% of homicides were committed with firearms on average between 2016 and 2022. The lowest percentage of firearm homicides occurred in 2022 (86%).

Both homicides and suicides are leading causes of violent death in St. Clair County. Homicides are the leading cause in 2016, 2019, 2020, and 2022.

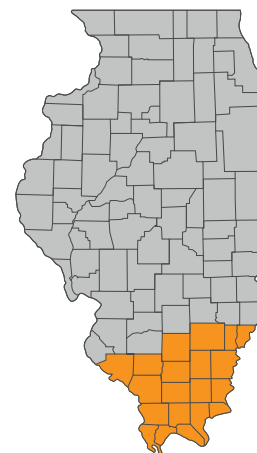
IPHA and its subgrantees are currently using a trusted messenger CHW prevention approach to conduct community-specific outreach, deliver free gun safety education, gun lock boxes and safes, firearm restraining order information, and provide bi-directional referrals with local health departments and community-based organizations.

References

¹Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois violent deaths dashboard. Illinois Department of Public Health. <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/prevention-wellness/gun-safety/dashboards/ilviolent-deaths.html>

²Johns Hopkins Center for Gun Violence Solutions. (n.d.). Annual firearm violence data. Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health. <https://publichealth.jhu.edu/center-for-gun-violencesolutions/annual-firearm-violence-data>

***Funding provided by the Illinois Department of Public Health Firearm Safe Storage Strategies Grant.**



Suicide Deaths by Firearms in Southern IL

Introduction

Firearm suicides are a leading cause of violent deaths throughout Illinois¹. Other violent deaths include homicides, car accidents, intimate partner violence, incidents involving hazardous materials, etc. Between 2019-2022, there were 159 violent deaths in Southern Illinois counties². Of these deaths, 126 were suicides (79%). The Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS) provides valuable insight at the county level regarding firearm suicide in Illinois's southern county region.

Key Statistics¹ (2019 to 2022)

66%

of violent deaths
in Southern Illinois were
suicide deaths by firearm

49%

of suicide deaths
were by firearm

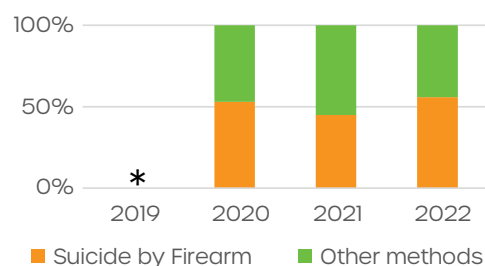
89%

of suicide deaths
were males

85%

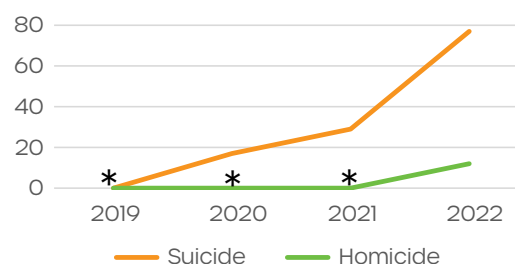
of suicides
using a firearm
lead to death³

**Suicide deaths by firearms
vs. other methods
Southern Counties, 2019-2022**



*Counts <6 are suppressed for anonymity of decedents

**Violent deaths recorded in IVDRS by
manner and year
Southern Counties, 2019-2022**



Suicides by firearm accounted for approximately 50% of suicides from 2020 to 2022.

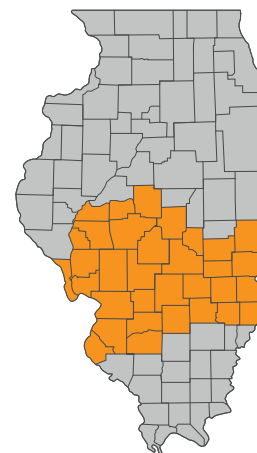
There were more deaths by suicides than homicides or other means each year.

IPHA and its subgrantees are currently using a trusted messenger CHW prevention approach to conduct community-specific outreach, deliver free gun safety education, gun lock boxes and safes, firearm restraining order information, and provide bi-directional referrals with local health departments and community-based organizations.

References

- ¹Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois violent deaths dashboard. Illinois Department of Public Health. <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/prevention-wellness/gun-safety/dashboards/ilviolent-deaths.html>
- ²Illinois Department of Human Services. (n.d.). Appendix I - Illinois Census Office Region Map. Illinois Department of Human Services. <https://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=118219>
- ³Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health (n.d.). Firearm access is a risk factor for suicide. Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Retrieved January 17, 2025, from <https://meansmatter.hsph.harvard.edu/means-matter/risk/>

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Suicide Deaths by Firearms in Central IL

Introduction

Firearm suicides are a leading cause of violent deaths throughout Illinois¹. Other violent deaths include homicides, car accidents, intimate partner violence, incidents involving hazardous materials, etc. Between 2016-2022, there were 1,397 violent deaths in Central Illinois counties². Of these deaths, 917 were suicides (66%). The Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS) provides valuable insight at the county level regarding firearm suicides in Illinois's central county region.

Key Statistics¹ (2016 to 2022)

66%

of violent deaths
in Central Illinois were
suicide deaths by firearm

49%

of suicide deaths
were by firearm

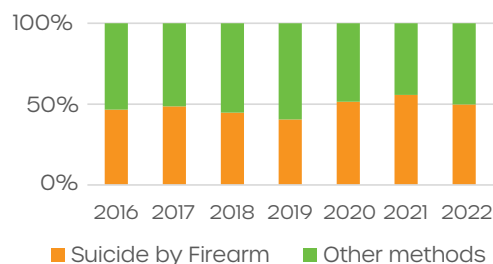
89%

of suicide deaths
were males

85%

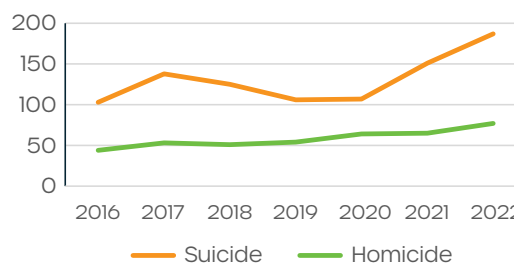
of suicides
using a firearm
lead to death³

**Suicide deaths by firearms
vs. other methods
(Central Counties, 2016-22)**



*Counts <6 are suppressed for anonymity of decedents

**Violent deaths recorded in IVDRS by
manner and year
(Central Counties, 2016-22)**



Suicides by firearm accounted for nearly or over 50% of suicides between 2016-2022.

There were more deaths by suicides than homicides or other means each year.

IPHA and its subgrantees are currently using a trusted messenger CHW prevention approach to conduct community-specific outreach, deliver free gun safety education, gun lock boxes and safes, firearm restraining order information, and provide bi-directional referrals with local health departments and community-based organizations.

References

- ¹Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois violent deaths dashboard. Illinois Department of Public Health. <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/prevention-wellness/gun-safety/dashboards/ilviolent-deaths.html>
- ²Illinois Department of Human Services. (n.d.). Appendix I - Illinois Census Office Region Map. Illinois Department of Human Services. <https://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=118219>
- ³Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health (n.d.). Firearm access is a risk factor for suicide. Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Retrieved January 17, 2025, from <https://meansmatter.hsph.harvard.edu/means-matter/risk/>

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Suicide Deaths by Firearms in Franklin, Jackson, and Williamson Counties, IL

Introduction

Firearm suicides are a leading cause of violent death throughout Illinois¹. Other violent deaths include homicides, car accidents, intimate partner violence, incidents involving hazardous materials, etc.

Key Statistics¹ (2019 to 2022)

24.2%

of suicide victims were over age 65.

19.2%

of suicide victims were between 45-54 years old.

49.7%

of homicide deaths involved firearms.

Firearms were used in nearly

50%

of suicide deaths²

73.6%

of suicide deaths were skilled workers/laborers.

58.8%

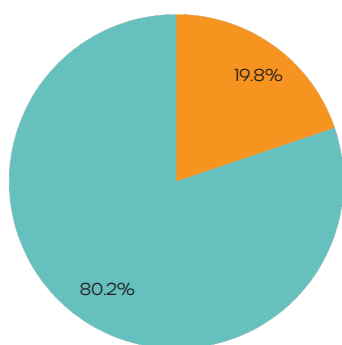
of suicide victims lived with a mental health condition.

6%

of suicide victims attempted suicide before in Jackson County.

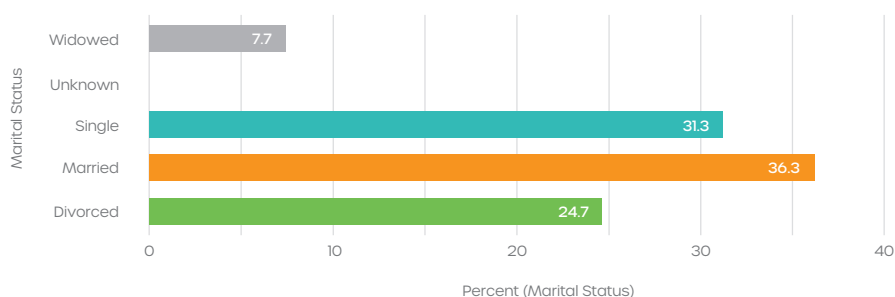
Sex

Male Female



Marital Status

Percent (Marital Status)



Local Resources

- Centerstone Illinois: centerstone.org
- Southern Illinois University Counseling Center: shc.siu.edu
- Blessing Behavioral Health Services: blessinghealth.org
- Memorial Behavioral Health: memorial.health
- North Central Behavioral Health Systems: ncbhs.org

National Resources

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline:
Crisis Text Line: 988lifeline.org

Strong tradition of home, family and unassisted burial.

- Tradition of rural communities and barriers lead to unconventional burials.
- Barriers, including long drives to the nearest hospital or lack of access to funeral homes contributes to the cause.
- Religious and anti-government beliefs still exist in rural Illinois.

Death mid-wife and doula services are available.

IPHA and its subgrantees are currently using a trusted messenger CHW prevention approach to conduct community-specific outreach, deliver free gun safety education, gun lock boxes and safes, firearm restraining order information, and provide bi-directional referrals with local health departments and community-based organizations.

References

¹Illinois Department of Public Health. (n.d.). Illinois violent deaths dashboard. Illinois Department of Public Health. <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/prevention-wellness/gun-safety/dashboards/ilviolent-deaths.html>

²Illinois Department of Human Services. (n.d.). Appendix I - Illinois Census Office Region Map. Illinois Department of Human Services. <https://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=118219>

³Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health (n.d.). Firearm access is a risk factor for suicide. Harvard T.H. Chan School of Public Health. Retrieved January 17, 2025, from <https://meansmatter.hsph.harvard.edu/means-matter/risk/>

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