

This series is made possible with funding from IDPH and the Community Health Assessment and Planning Grant, 2024

April 24, 2025

Data Q&A Technical Assistance (TA) Session

IPLAN Training Webinar Series

This session is being recorded.



IPHI Training Team and IDPH Presenters

- **Samantha Lasky – IPHI**
- **Amanda Fogleman – IDPH**
- **Stacey Hoferka-Jensen – IDPH**
- **Maryann Mason – IDPH, Northwestern University**

Today's Training Agenda

- **Welcome and Introductions**
- **Accessing IDPH Data for LHDs**
- **Introduction of the Syndromic Surveillance System**
- **IVDRS and SUDORS**
- **Q&A**
- **Closing**

Learning Objectives

Participants will be able to:

- Describe how to access IDPH syndromic surveillance and IVDRS and SUDORS data.
- Identify who to contact if they have questions about the Master Data Use Agreement or IDPH data sets.
- Review and troubleshoot questions for data stewards on IVDRS and SUDORS and syndromic surveillance.

Group Agreements

- Actively participate
- Take space/ Make space
- Seek to understand different perspectives.
- Allow facilitator to move conversation along
- Ask questions in the chat or raise hand
- We can "park" items we cannot address today and get back to you
- What else?



Master Data Use Agreement

- In order to gain access to the new dashboard, IDPH needs to have the master data use agreement signed by the LHD Administrator/Executive Officer.
- Only 1 agreement per health department is required. Multiple users will be able to access the IQuery Dashboard.
- 84 of 97 local health departments have already completed the agreement.
- If you have any question related to the MDUA, send an email to DPH.LHD.DUA@illinois.gov

Appendix B

Access to Public Health Data Acknowledgment

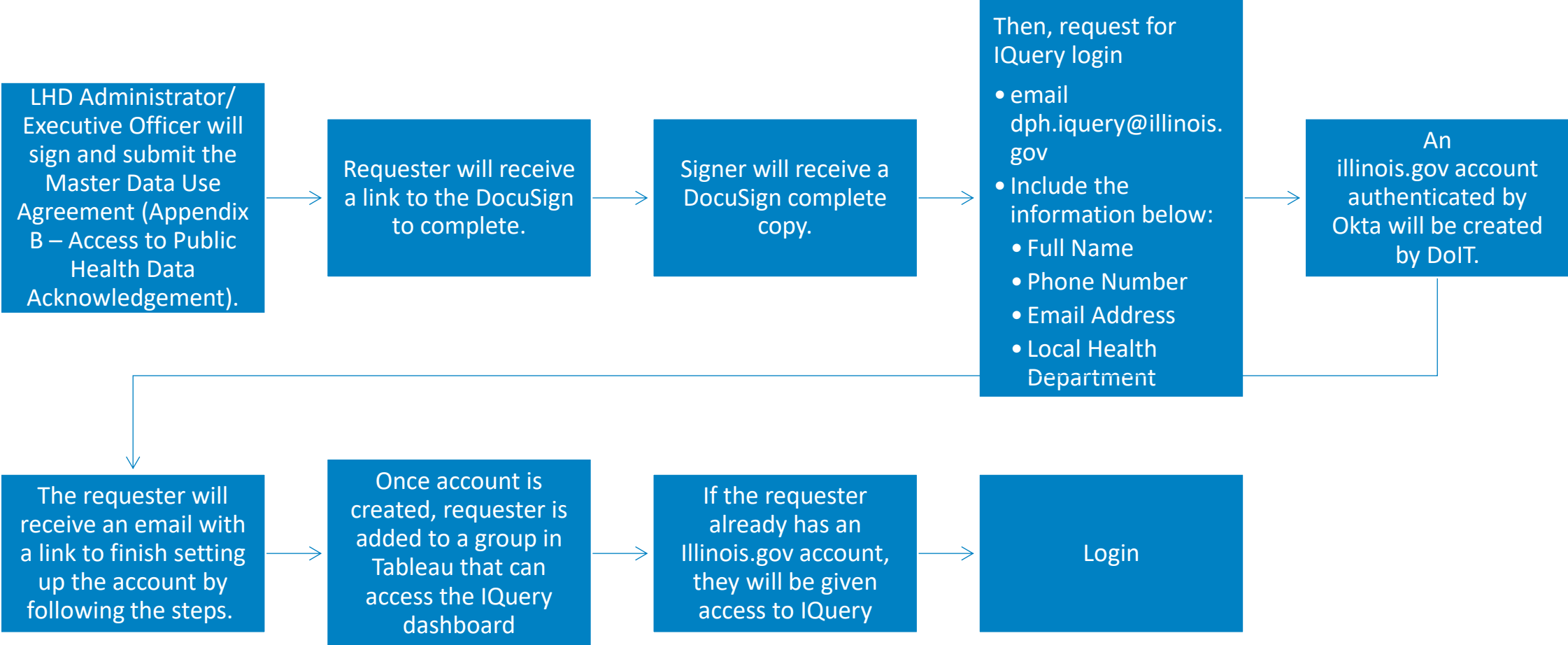
In order for the Illinois Department of Public Health (DPH) to provide public health data for the purposes of public health studies, or public health protection activities as authorized by law, DPH requires compliance with all provisions of the Illinois Health Finance Reform Act (20 ILCS 2215), the Illinois Health Statistics Act (410 ILCS 520), and all other applicable State and federal laws, rules, and regulations.

DPH recognizes that each request must be carefully considered to ensure the proper balance between appropriately protecting data and utilizing data to assist with, and improve, health care operations. This Acknowledgment describes the privacy and confidentiality protections you must put in place, the data security measures you must comply with, and formalizes your responsibilities with regard to your use of public health data transferred under the Master DUA. Nothing in this Acknowledgment alters User's obligations under the Master Data Use Agreement.

For the purpose of this Appendix B only, the term Data User refers to the individual signing this acknowledgment. I, _____, (Data User) acknowledge that DPH is providing public health data for use pursuant to the following conditions under the Master DUA, and that my failure to comply with these conditions may result in DPH revoking my authority to access the public health data:

1. Data User understands and agrees that any and all Data provided by DPH which may lead to the identification of any patient, physician, other person, or reporting facility is strictly privileged and confidential. Data User agrees to keep all such Data strictly confidential at all times.
2. Data User agrees to report Data in such a way as to maintain the confidentiality of individual records and identification information. Data User agrees not to report Data in a way that will enable identification of individual patients or individual facilities; not to publish, disseminate, or otherwise release any information acquired or produced pursuant to this Agreement and not to publish, disseminate, or otherwise release any raw Data provided

Steps to Access the IQuery Dashboard



How to Access IQery

Hover here



Data & Statistics

Topics & Services

Resource Center

News

Events

Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System

Healthy Illinois Survey

Database & Datafile Resources Guide

EMS Data Reporting System

Epidemiology

IPLAN

Community Health Data (IQERY)

IL Health Data Portal

IL Hospital Report Card

Pregnancy Risk Assessment Monitoring System



Login to <https://dph.illinois.gov>
Select Data & Statistics

Click here



Website Menu:

[IQuery](#)

[IQuery Dashboard](#)

[Related Data](#)

[Indicator Metadata](#)

[Frequently Asked Questions](#)

[Training Materials](#)

[SHARE](#)

[IPLAN](#)

[Privacy Policy and Disclaimer](#)

IQuery

IQuery is Illinois Query, a web-based data query system for collecting and disseminating public health data. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) is the lead agency in the implementation of IQuery. A primary goal of IQuery is to support local health departments in their IPLAN processes by offering the most up to date data possible in an easy to access repository.

Please note: Login to the IQuery dashboard requires access with an Illinois.gov account. To request access, contact DPH.IQuery@Illinois.gov. Please include your name, phone number, email address, and your local health department.

IQuery Dashboard

Dashboard for accessing and visualizing IQuery data

Related Data

Additional data from IDPH and other organizations

Indicator Metadata

Definitions of indicators in IQuery

Frequently Asked Questions

Frequently asked questions about IQuery

Training Materials

Training videos and documentation for IQuery

Sharing Health Assessment Results Electronically (SHARE)

This provides access to health plans submitted to the Department by certified local health departments for all rounds of IPLAN.

Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN)

The Illinois Project for Local Assessment of Needs (IPLAN) is a community health assessment and planning process that is conducted every five years by certified local health departments in Illinois.



Syndromic Surveillance

Stacey Hoferka, MPH, MSIS

Special Projects Coordinator / Epidemiologist

Division of Patient Safety and Quality

Office of Policy Planning and Statistics

Access – Two Step Process

Link for all requests: <https://redcap.link/sysAccess>

1. PRA initially makes request – statewide aggregate
2. User request-jurisdiction resident/hospital data details

Documentation

- IDPH – Master Data Use Agreement (not prior to ESSENCE access)
 - Administrative code, Code of Conduct, Acknowledgments
- Attachment B – one time, all data sets, each user
- Syndromic surveillance addendum
- Updated use cases

Authorities that mandate syndromic surveillance in IL

- Healthcare Data and Submission Code 77-1010
- Public Health Act
- Health Statistics Act

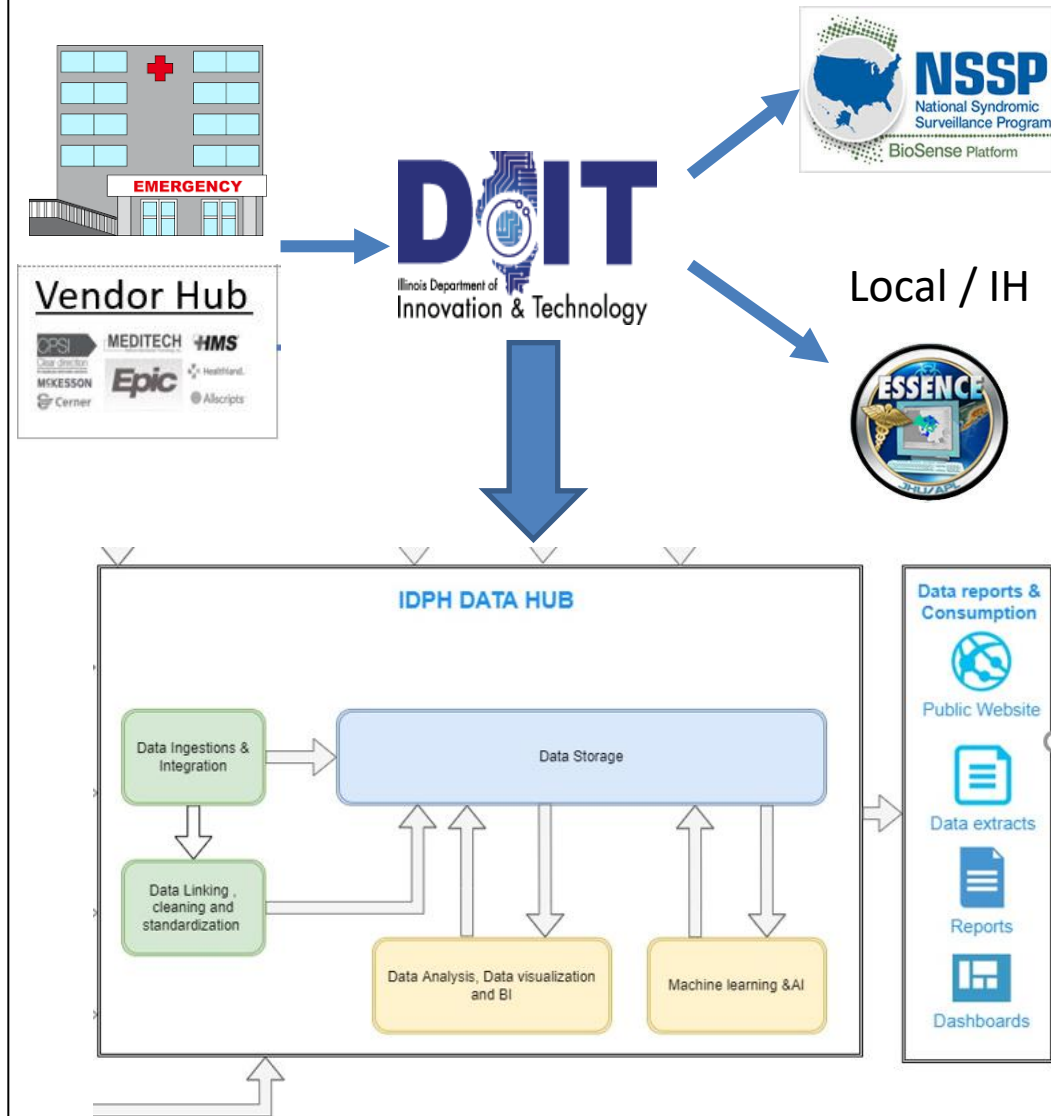
Syndromic Surveillance at IDPH

Automated Hospital Visit data

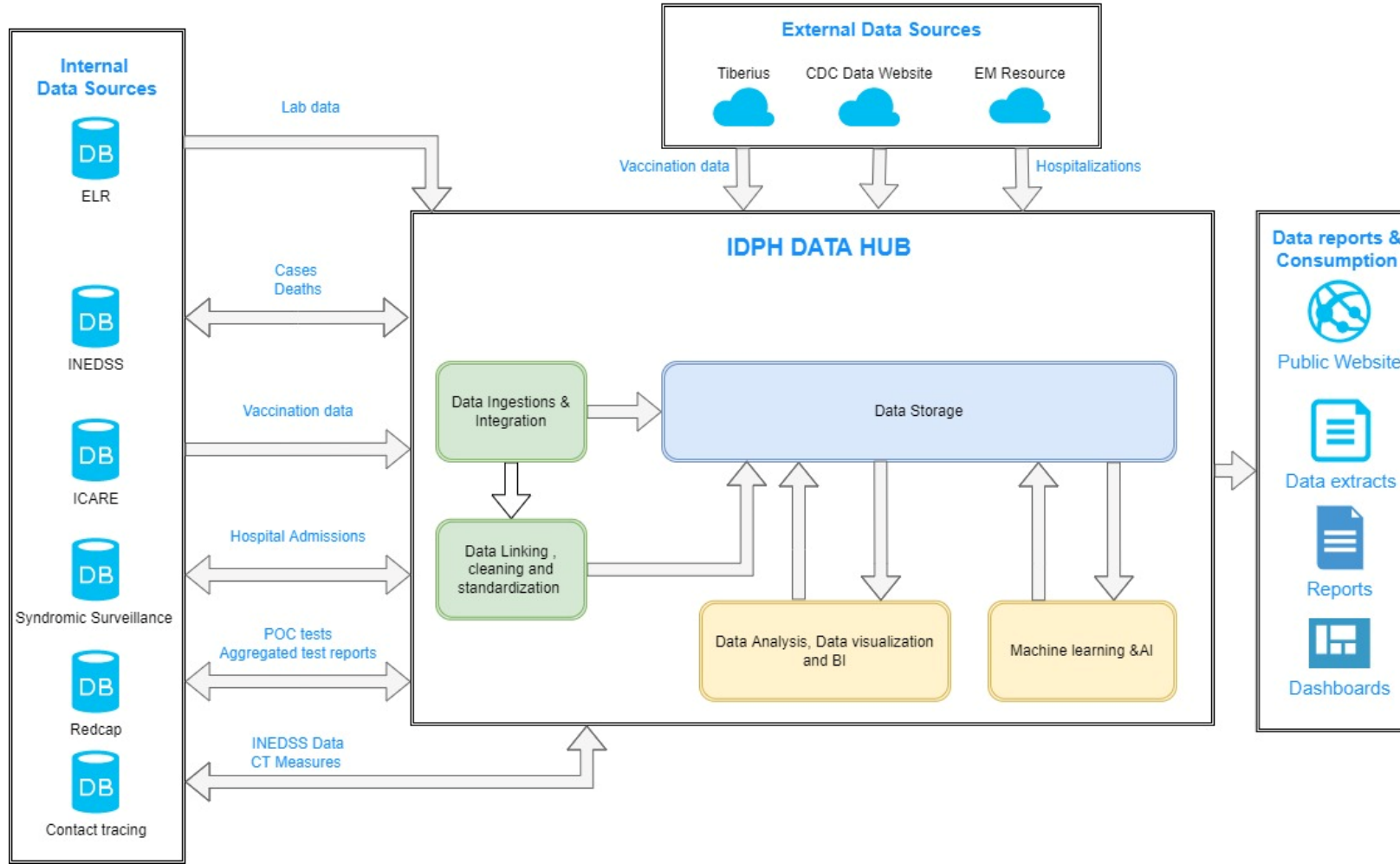
- Acute care hospitals (185) and free standing EDs (4)
- All ED visits and Inpatient visits
- Every 15 minutes
- IDPH collects data – sFTP, MIRTH processing to database, linkage with Master Patient Index
- Fulfills mandator opioid overdose reporting in ED-annual hospital validation

Keep in mind

- Identifiable, including any free text
- Real-time
- All-cause
- Sensitive diagnosis codes/conditions
- IDPH suppression policy applies
- Data for public health surveillance purposes
- Secure storage of line level data



COVID DATA REPORTING INFRASTRUCTURE



Local ESSENCE

- Benefits
 - Additional data sets
 - IL Poison Control data (LHD legal permission pending with IPC)
 - Wastewater (pending)
 - Data Security
 - Sustainability of system
 - IDPH specific regions
 - Health by county
 - EMS by hospital
 - Person level indicator (MPI) (pending)
 - Census level data (pending)
 - Customization (duplicate flag, indices)

IL Overdose Specifics

- Opioid overdoses in Emergency Department are required reporting within 48 hours of presentation
- IL allows the syndromic feed to meet this
 - Additional pharmacy feed for the Narcan administrations
- Annually, December 2024
 - Hospitals submit their validation count
- IDPH requests LHDs to report overdose clusters
 - <https://redcap.link/ODnotify>

IDPH web resource links

- IDPH Syndromic Surveillance / interpretation guidance
 - <https://dph.illinois.gov/data-statistics/syndromic-surveillance.html>
- Admin Code 77-1010
 - <https://www.ilga.gov/Commission/jcar/admincode/JCARTitlePart.asp?Title=077&Part=1010>
- 48-hour overdose reporting
 - <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/opioids/48-hr-hospital-od-reporting.html>
- Request access to ESSENCE, submit agreements, updated use cases, notification for dashboards, publications:
 - <https://redcap.link/sysAccess>
- Overdose dashboard:
 - <https://dph.illinois.gov/topics-services/opioids/idph-data-dashboard/overdoses.html>
- Report overdose response/needs to IDPH:
 - <https://redcap.link/ODnotify>

IVDRS and SUDORS Data for Evidence Informed Programing, Policy and Practices

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Beuhler Center for Health Policy and Economics
Feinberg School of Medicine, Northwestern University

March 3, 2025

IVDRS and SUDORS

The only public health surveillance dataset that links information about the “who, what, where, when, and how” of certain deaths to provide insights about “why” they occurred

- Two Public Health Databases
 - IVDRS = homicide, suicide, unintentional firearm injury deaths, legal intervention deaths, deaths of undetermined intent
 - SUDORS = unintentional drug overdose deaths
- **Purpose:** Collect and disseminate descriptions of every death circumstance for evidence-informed programming, policy, practices and grant applications.
- Data come from:
 - Coroner/Medical Examiner reports
 - Death Certificates
 - Toxicology reports
 - Autopsy reports
 - Police, hospitals, paramedics, & news reports
 - Abstractor narratives (text analysis)
- CDC funded, and IDPH agent

Illinois Violent Death Reporting System (IVDRS)

Data include:

- Incident Type: homicide, suicide, legal intervention deaths, unintentional firearm injury deaths & deaths of undetermined intent
- Victim demographics: race/ethnicity, gender, age, marital status
- Cause of death (weapon)
- Fatal incident circumstances, include:
 - Victim was legally drunk at time of death
 - Suicide was related to interpersonal problems
 - Violent death was gang related
 - Homicide was related to intimate partner violence
- A recent release from an institution, such as prison, hospital treatment.
- Victim place of birth, residence, unhoused, industry, occupation, education, history of substance use disorder...
- Victim physical and mental health problems

Additional Variables Collected: Homicide Circumstances

Current Mental Illness Treatment

History of Mental Illness Treatment

Alcohol Problem

Gang Related Crime

Random Violence

Walk by Assault

Drive by Shooting

Drug Involvement

Alcohol Result

Alcohol Tested

Amphetamine Result

Amphetamine Tested

Cocaine Result

Cocaine Tested

Opiate Result

Opiate Tested

Bystander Present

Mental Health Diagnosis

Depression

Bipolar Disorder

Schizophrenia

Anxiety Disorder

Unknown

Recent Release

Jail, prison, or a detention facility

Healthcare facilities

Unknown

Intimate Partner Violence

IPV Incident Type

IPV Victim/Perpetrator

IPV Premeditated

Statewide Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS)

Data include:

- Incident Type: Unintentional Drug Overdose deaths
- Victim demographics: race/ethnicity, gender, age
- Type of opioids and other substances from toxicology reports, COD drug(s)
- Fatal incident features: route of administration, evidence of rapid overdose, place occurred, bystander(s) present, EMS on scene, place of death
- If naloxone was administered and, if so, by whom.
- Recent release from an institution, such as prison, hospital treatment.
- Victim place of residence, birthplace, industry, occupation and education, history of substance use disorder
- Physical and mental health problems
- Prior substance use disorder (SUD) treatment and type, recent relapse, recent Overdose (OD)

Additional Variables Collected: Suicide Circumstances

History of Suicide Attempt

History of Suicide Thoughts

History of Self Harm

Suicide Intent Disclosed

Intent Disclosed to Intimate Partner

Disclosed to Other Family Member

Disclosed to Healthcare Worker

Disclosed to Friend

Disclosed to Neighbour

Disclosed to Social Media

Unknown Disclosure

Suicide Note

Recent Criminal Legal Problem

Crisis Criminal

Other Legal Problem

Civil Legal Crisis

Physical Health Problem

Physical Health Crisis

Acute Health Problem

Terminal Illness

Chronic Pain

Job Problem

Job Crisis

Other Health Problem

Unknown Health Problem

Financial Problem

School Problem

School Crisis

Eviction Loss or Loss of Home

Eviction Crisis

Recent Family or Friend Suicide

Recent Suicide Family or Friend Crisis

Other Death of Friend or Family

Family or Friend Death Crisis

Traumatic Anniversary

Depressed Mood

Current Mental Illness Treatment

History of Mental Illness Treatment

Mental Health Problem

Mental Health Diagnosis

Depression

Bipolar Disorder

Schizophrenia

Anxiety Disorder

Unknown

Recent Release

Jail, prison, or a detention facility

Healthcare facilities

Unknown

Data uses

Notifying communities by identifying common characteristics and extent of at-risk populations

- Age clustering, victim/suspect relationships
- Ex: Mapping high-density fatal overdoses by block and targeting them for harm reduction services
- Challenging preconceived ideas/bias

Generating upstream insights for prevention and intervention

- Thinking about trends, patterns, and contributing factors vs. **event-based decision-making**
- Some of the best data use ideas generated through discussions/dialog with partners based on what they are interested in seeing/knowing

Informing decision-making around resource allocation

- **Community Health Needs Assessment & Planning**
 - **Ex.: Illinois plan for local assessment of needs (IPLAN)**
- Strengthen grant applications
- Measure/monitor year-over-year changes
- Initiative evaluation
- Informing public policy discussions



Accessing IVDRS and SUDORS data

A link to IVDRS and SUDORS data is in the [IQQuery Related Data](#) section of the IQQuery website.

Scroll down the list for IVDRS and SUDORS links

Accessing IVDRS/SUDORS data directly

- [IVDRS dashboard](#)

- [SUDORS dashboard](#)



2019 - 2023 Illinois State Unintentional Overdose Death Dashboard

Navigation Menu

Part 1 Overview	Part 5 Circumstances preceding fatal overdose	Part 9 Toxicology by race and ethnicity (continued) - COD
Part 2 Decedents demographics	Part 6 Overdose circumstances	Part 10 Substance use history and treatment history
Part 3 Physical & mental health status	Part 7 Toxicology - Cause of Death (COD)	Part 11 Substance use disorder treatment
Part 4 Physical & mental health status (continued)	Part 8 Toxicology by race and ethnicity - COD	

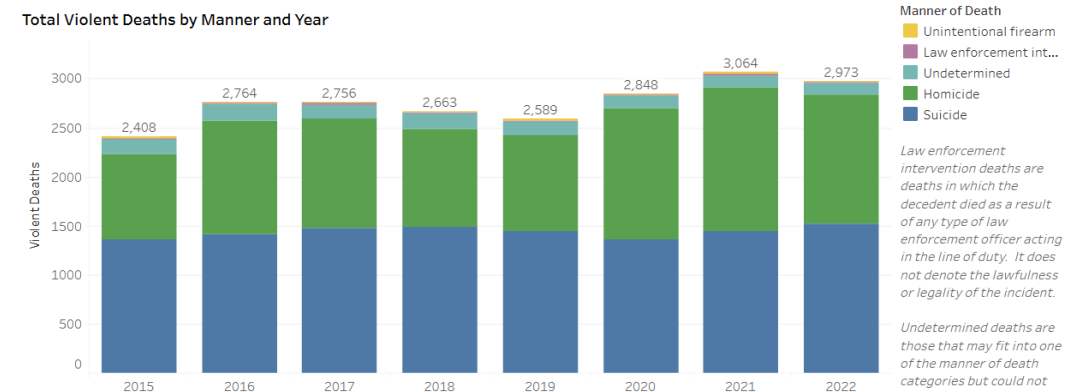
TOTAL DEATHS AND RATES | DEMOGRAPHICS, COUNTS | DEMOGRAPHICS, RATES | SUICIDE TAB | HOMICIDE TAB | FIREARM TAB | CHILD D >

Illinois Violent Deaths and Death Rates** by Manner and Year

This section shows violent deaths and violent death rates by manner and by year. The user can hover over segments or data points on each chart to see more detail on each piece of data. The user can also filter both charts by manner of death using the dropdown below.

Manner of Death

Total Violent Deaths by Manner and Year



Percentage of Deaths Recorded in IVDRS System**

Year	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
Percentage	61.1%	78.3%	79.3%	85.6%	96.1%	94.6%	98.1%	98.0%

Law enforcement intervention deaths are deaths in which the decedent died as a result of any type of law enforcement officer acting in the line of duty. It does not denote the lawfulness or legality of the incident.

Undetermined deaths are those that may fit into one of the manner of death categories but could not be categorized definitively.

Accessing IVDRS data

Illinois Violent Death Reporting System

Violence is a public health problem that affects individuals, families, and communities. [2594 Illinois residents died because of homicide or suicide in 2017](#) – nearly seven 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 usable, anonymous database. IVDRS covers all types of violent deaths – including homicides and suicides – in all settings for all age groups.

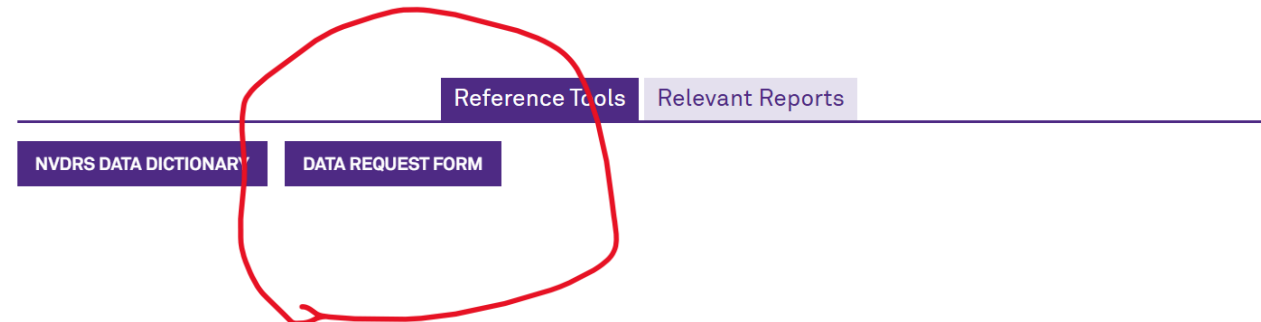
Linking Data to Save Lives

Data sources include death certificates, coroner/medical examiner reports, law enforcement reports, and crime lab reports. IVDRS currently collects data from 78 of the 102 counties in Illinois. IVDRS regularly publishes data briefs designed to inform violence prevention policy and practice, and participating counties 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@northwestern.edu or submit a [Data Request Form](#).

Violence Surveillance Data

In 2014, Illinois became one of 32 NVDRS states funded by [The Centers for Disease Control and Prevention \(CDC\)](#). IVDRS acts as a bona fide partner of [The Illinois Department of Public Health \(IDPH\)](#), to collect and enter violent death data on its behalf. Data collected through IVDRS is featured on the [Illinois Violent Death Dashboard](#), which provides comprehensive insights to inform prevention and intervention efforts.

Descriptive data can be accessed free of charge from the [Web-Based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System \(WISQARS\)](#). The NVDRS [Restricted Access Database \(RAD\)](#) is also available to researchers who meet specific criteria.



By request:
[IVDRS data request](#)

Accessing SUDORS data

By request: SUDORS
[Data Request Form](#)

The screenshot shows the top portion of the SUDORS website. At the top left, the word "Northwestern" is displayed in white on a dark purple background. Below this, in smaller white text, is "Northwestern Feinberg School of Medicine | Buehler Center of Health Policy & Economics". The main title "Statewide Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System (SUDORS)" is prominently displayed in white. To the right of the title is a search bar with the placeholder text "Search this Site" and a magnifying glass icon. Below the header is a navigation menu with five items: "About", "Publications & Dashboard", "Meet the team", "IVDRS", and "Contact Us". Each item has a small downward-pointing chevron icon next to it.

Mission of the project

Opioid overdose is a national epidemic that effects individuals, families and communities. In 2020, there were more than 93,000 drug overdose deaths in the United States, according to [National Center for Health Statistics](#).

To help find ways to prevent opioid overdose deaths it is important that we know the facts. [The Statewide Unintentional Drug Overdose Reporting System \(SUDORS\)](#) helps us understand emerging trends and factors leading up to the overdose and can be used to develop prevention approaches.

[SUDORS](#) is a part of Overdose Data to Action (OD2A) initiative – in partnership with the [Illinois Department of Public Health \(IDPH\)](#) and [Northwestern University, Feinberg School of Medicine, Buehler Center for Health Policy & Economics](#) (acting as a bona fide agent of IDPH).

Linking Data to Save Lives

SUDORS data come from coroner reports and we use the data to disseminate surveillance findings to key stakeholders for prevention of overdoses, like, data briefs and analysis to data requests from community partners & researchers.

SUDORS is open to sharing analysis results with researchers, policymakers, prevention programs, and others for more focused collaborative projects. To discuss the use of SUDORS findings or prevention approaches, please submit a [Data Request Form](#).

Accessing IVDRS/SUDORS data

Work with our outreach team:

- Kathleen Wasik (Northern Illinois)

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- Katie Kelly (Central and Southern Illinois)

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Connect with Us

[Newsletter](#)

[LinkedIn](#)

[SUDORS Dashboard](#)

[IVDRS Reports](#)

(Scroll down to recent publications)

[SUDORS Reports](#)

[SUDORS Data Dictionary](#)

[IVDRS Data Dictionary](#)



[Violent Death
Dashboard](#)
[Firearm Injury Rates
Dashboard](#)



[The Costs of Injury](#)
[Top Ten Leading Causes of Death US from Ages 1 - 44 1981 - 2022](#)
[NVDRS Data Access](#)
[Publications \(Fact Sheets: Homicide and Suicide\)](#)
[Impact Examples - Suicide](#)

Questions and Answers





This series is made possible with funding from IDPH and the Community Health Assessment and Planning Grant, 2024



Evaluation:

<https://survey.alchemer.com/s3/8115366/Data-Q-A-Group-TA-Session-Evaluation>

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Thank you!

Be on the look out for info on the 2025 IPLAN training series!