



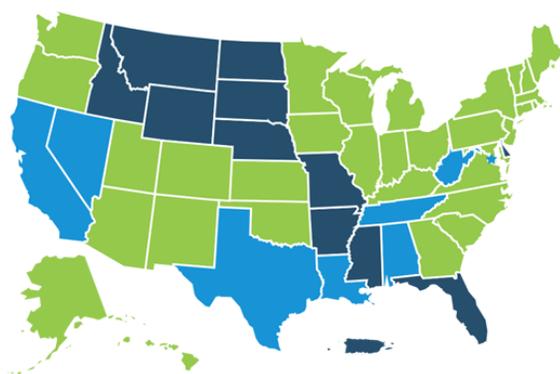
FY 2017 FUNDING LEVEL	FY 2017 PRESIDENT'S REQUEST	FY 2017 NVPN'S REQUEST
\$16 M	\$23.5 M	\$25 M

NATIONAL VIOLENT DEATH REPORTING SYSTEM (NVDRS)

The 1970s and '80s saw the emergence of violence and suicide as public health concerns. To help prevent these deaths, public health officials identified the need to survey, classify, and track data on violent deaths at a national level.

1990s Societal costs of injury-related morbidity and mortality were estimated at \$260 billion in 1995. Given the staggering costs, the Committee on Injury Prevention and Control was appointed by the Institute of Medicine in March 1997, with funding from several private foundations. The Committee was directed to “make recommendations intended to further develop the field of injury prevention and control and to reduce the burden of injury in America.”

1999 The IOM Committee on Injury Prevention and Control released its report, *Reducing the Burden of Injury: Advancing Prevention and Treatment*, that called for a tracking system for all homicides and suicides in the United States, similar to the Department of Transportation’s Fatality Analysis Reporting System (FARS). The Committee noted that “priority attention should be given to the improvement or expansion of existing data systems and to the development of efficient strategies for linking data across systems to gather additional and more complex information...[it] is essential for a nationwide effort in reducing fatal intentional injuries.” Six foundations pooled private money to fund a pilot program called the National Violent Injury Statistics System (NVISS). The Harvard School of Public Health provided technical leadership in NVISS, with assistance from CDC officials. Most of the methods and information gathered by the NVDRS today were established by the original NVISS program.



■ NVDRS-FUNDED STATES
■ NVDRS-APPROVED, BUT NOT FUNDED
■ STATES WITHOUT NVDRS COVERAGE

Currently Funded NVDRS States

2000 Thirteen NVISS sites across the country began collecting comprehensive, multisource data on violent deaths. The results were appreciable almost immediately, revealing facts about violence that had not previously been recognized. The system demonstrated that compiling multisource data on violent injuries was both feasible and valuable for a better understanding of violence. As excitement grew, Harvard University hosted a consensus meeting with public health experts, federal agency stakeholders, violence prevention groups and private foundations, where the scope and approach of NVDRS along with CDC’s leadership role were established.



- 2002** Congress makes its first appropriation to the CDC for NVDRS, which was funded in six states: **Massachusetts, Maryland, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina, and Virginia**. Nearly 20 states had applied to CDC for the grants.
- 2003** Congress appropriated additional funds to the CDC to expand NVDRS to seven more states: **Alaska, Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin**. These seven states were chosen from a field of 16 that had applied to CDC for funding.
- 2004** Congress appropriated enough funds to the CDC to expand the NVDRS program to four additional states out of the 10 that applied: **California, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Utah**.
- 2005** NVDRS received \$3.34 million and expansion leveled off, leaving about two-thirds of the country excluded from NVDRS data.
- 2007** Federal funding remains level. The National Violence Prevention Network is formally established to increase federal funding for the NVDRS to expand the program to all 50 states by 2011.
- 2008** Federal funding remains level. California was unable to re-compete for funding, however, **Michigan and Ohio** were added as new states; bringing the total to 18 states.
- 2009** Members of Congress sent a letter to the House Appropriations Committee requesting an increase in \$19 million for NVDRS. Funding increased by \$10,000 to \$3.5 million.
- 2010** Senate Appropriations Committee recommends \$5 million, an increase of \$1.5 million for NVDRS in its FY2011 Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education Appropriations bill. The Senate Appropriations bill did not survive the conference committee process resulting in flat funding for NVDRS.
- 2013** In response to the mass shootings at Sandy Hook Elementary School in December 2012, President Obama released his plan for mental health and gun control policy, *Now is the Time*, including an increase of \$20 million for NVDRS, to expand the program to all 50 states and the District of Columbia.
- 2014** Congress appropriates an additional \$8 million to NVDRS as part of an omnibus appropriations package for FY2014. As a result, an additional 14 states were brought into the program—**Arizona, Connecticut, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Maine, Minnesota, New Hampshire, New York, Pennsylvania, Vermont, and Washington**—bringing the total to 32 states.
- 2015** Congress continues to fund NVDRS for a total of 11.5 million to allow 32 states to collect information about violent deaths.
- 2016** Congress appropriates an additional 5 million as part of the FY 2016 Omnibus Appropriations bill . The bill also removed problematic language that would have barred NVDRS from collecting firearms data. This additional funding would allow up to seven states to join the current 32 states that implement NVDRS. **NVPN supports President’s request for nationwide expansion of NVDRS by providing an increase of \$9 million to the CDC Injury Center.**

The National Violence Prevention Network supports nationwide expansion of NVDRS by providing an increase of \$9 million, for a total of \$25.0 million to the CDC Injury Center.

For additional information, please visit us at PreventViolence.net or contact Paul Bonta at pbonta@acpm.org