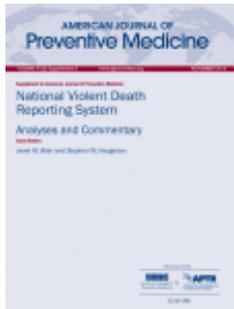


AJPM Publishes Supplement on NVDRS



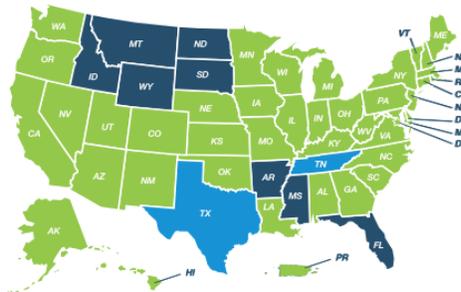
The [November 2016 supplement](#) of the *American Journal of Preventive Medicine* highlights studies using the NVDRS data to better inform prevention strategies and evaluate programs that address homicides and suicides. The supplement includes:

- An introductory commentary on the NVDRS
- Two articles on homicides by and of law enforcement officers
- Four articles on suicides
- Four articles on violent deaths within defined populations.

An Updated NVPN Website!

CDC recently announced the expansion of NVDRS to a total of 42 states and territories including 8 new states, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. The 8 new states are Alabama, California, Delaware, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada and West Virginia. All maps on the [website](#) have been updated to reflect new state expansion.

Additionally, state-specific NVDRS facts sheets have been updated to include the latest programs and activities being implemented using NVDRS. Fact sheets have been updated for: Colorado, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, South Carolina, Virginia and Wisconsin. All are available on the [State Fact Sheets webpage](#) and the individual state's page. To add updates to the NVPN website, please forward them to [Anita Balan](#). We appreciate your patience as we continue to update and improve the website.



NVDRS Useful in Suicide Prevention

September was National Suicide Prevention Month. Debra Houry, Director of CDC's [National Center for Injury Prevention and Control](#) and Paolo Del Vecchio of [SAMHSA's Center for Mental Health Services](#) published an [article](#) to raise awareness about suicide prevention. The article notes the value of NVDRS data in efforts to improve understanding of circumstances leading to suicide. It outlines three simple suicide-prevention strategies: 1) Erase the myths and misperceptions associated with mental illness and help-seeking; 2) use a public health approach to prevent suicide; and, 3) acknowledge that suicide IS preventable.

NEJM Perspective Highlights NVDRS



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

The New England Journal of Medicine recently published a [perspective](#) highlighting NVDRS as a data collection tool on legal intervention deaths and homicides of law enforcement officers. The value of NVDRS is rooted in the systems' linking of multiple data sources. This allows researchers and public health officials to understand the circumstances surrounding these deaths and plan appropriate interventions.

NVDRS Research: Suicide Possible for 5 year Olds



Children as young as five are at risk for suicide, according to a study [published](#) in the October issue of *Pediatrics*. Using NVDRS data, researchers studied 693 deaths of children between the ages of 5 and 14 who died by suicide between 2003 and 2012. Of these deaths, 87 children were between the ages of 5 and 11.

The rate of suicide among the children between the ages of 5 and 11 is relatively low (.17/ 100,000 kids), compared to the alarmingly high rate of 5.18/100, 000 among teens. Additionally, nearly 37% of the children between ages 5 and 11, who died were African American.

One third of all children between ages 5 and 14 who died had a mental health problem, mainly attention deficit disorder.

NIH recently published a [final report](#) on advancing research to prevent youth suicide.