

September 2016

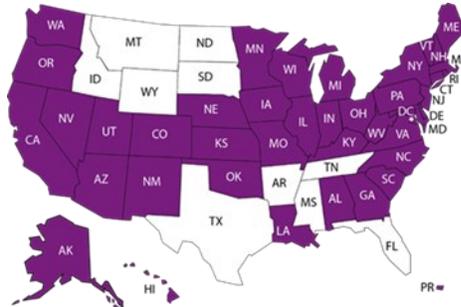
## NVPN Monthly Newsletter

Volume 3, Issue 8



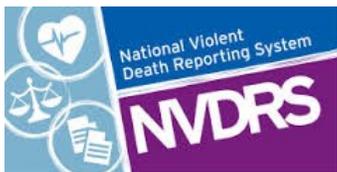
### NVDRS Expands to 10 Additional States and Territories

On September 1, 2016, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) [announced](#) 10 new awardees for the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS). The additional \$2.1 million in funding will expand NVDRS from 32 to 42 participating states and territories, enabling greater collection of critical data on violent deaths.



The following 10 states and territories join the current 32 states: Alabama, California, Delaware, District of Columbia, Louisiana, Missouri, Nebraska, Nevada, Puerto Rico and West Virginia. This achievement wouldn't have been possible without the support and the advocacy efforts of all the NVPN members. If you have questions, please direct them directly to [Paul Bonta](#), Chair of NVPN. We appreciate your patience while we update the website over the next few weeks.

### New Data of Violent Deaths from 17 States

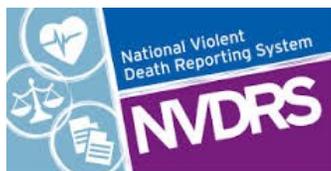


New data published in the [Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report](#) (MMWR) from NVDRS show that relationship problems, specifically issues between intimate partners, often occur before suicides and homicides. Other findings include:

- Suicide and homicide rates for males was nearly four times that for females. Overall, mental health problems were the most commonly noted circumstance for suicide deaths
  - Blacks counted for half (52.7%) of homicide deaths and had the highest rate followed by American Indians/Alaskan Natives and Hispanics.
  - Homicide rates were highest among those aged 20-24 years, followed by those aged 25-29 years.
  - 222 violent deaths were due to lethal force by law enforcement (coded as legal intervention); Rates were highest between the ages of 30-34 and 20-24 years, and among males, especially black males.
- [Click here](#) for a Q and A from Bridget Lyons, lead author of the MMWR.

### 2014 Restricted NVDRS Database Now Available

CDC recently updated its Restricted Access Database (RAD) to include 2014 data from NVDRS. The NVDRS RAD provides de-identified, multi-state, case-level microdata comprised of hundreds of unique variables. The data is available to researchers who meet specific criteria. The RAD database also uses short narratives to describe the circumstances related to violent deaths, including descriptions from law enforcement and medical examiner or coroner reports. There is no cost for accessing the NVDRS RAD. To learn more about these data, eligibility requirements, and the application process, please visit our [web page](#). Questions can be directed to [nvdrs-rad@cdc.gov](mailto:nvdrs-rad@cdc.gov).



### Illinois Data Brief



The [Illinois Violent Death Reporting System](#) published a new [data brief](#) on violent deaths in the City of Chicago over three time points: 2005, 2010, and 2015. The data brief examines homicide rates in Chicago overall, and by demographic group and weapon type.

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.

At each time point, firearms were the most frequently used weapon type. There was a statistically significant increase in the percentage of homicides due to firearms at each time point.

### NVDRS Highlighted in Congressional Briefing

On September 7, the [Injury and Violence Prevention Network](#) (IVPN) held a briefing, 'It Works! Preventing Injuries and Violence' on Capitol Hill to showcase opportunities to save lives while reducing the social and economic burdens of injury and violence in our communities.

Representative Gwen Moore (D-WI) sponsored this briefing briefly highlighted the benefits of NVDRS. NVPN is a member of IVPN.