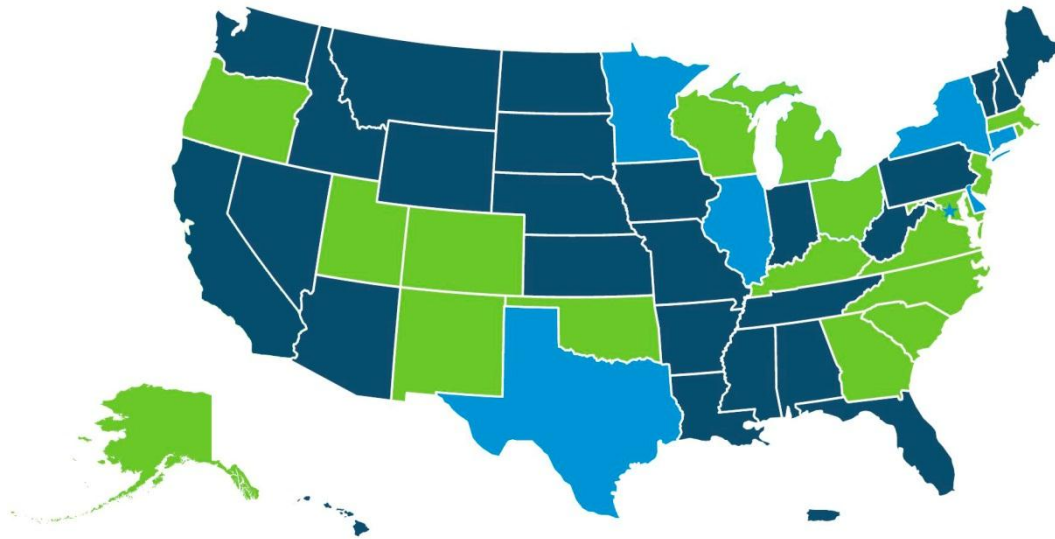




About NVDRS



NVDRS states as of August 2012. The CDC funds 18 states' participation in NVDRS, but has plans to expand the program to all 50.

- NVDRS-Funded States
- NVDRS-Approved, but not funded
- States without NVDRS coverage

The National Violent Death Reporting System

Every year, more than 50,000 Americans die violently as a result of domestic violence, child abuse, gang violence, homicide and suicide. Yet, in the United States, we have no nationwide system that enables law enforcement and public health officials to share information and develop a better understanding of the causes of violent deaths. Without this knowledge, our violence prevention policies and programs will remain less effective in eliminating or reducing violent deaths.

Before the National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS) was created, federal and state public health and law enforcement officials

collected valuable information about violent deaths, but didn't combine it into one comprehensive reporting system. Instead, data was held in a variety of different systems, and policy-makers lacked the clear picture necessary to develop effective violence prevention policies.

When it was created in 2002, the National Violent Death Reporting System promised to capture data that is critical to identifying patterns and developing strategies to save lives. With a clearer picture of why violent deaths occur, law enforcement and public health officials can work together more effectively to identify those at risk and provide effective preventive services.



NATIONAL VIOLENCE PREVENTION NETWORK

Housed at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), NVDRS is on its way to fulfilling that promise. Thanks to steady funding and a growing coalition of supporters, the momentum behind NVDRS is stronger than ever.

NVDRS operates in 18 states:

Alaska	New Mexico
Colorado	Ohio
Georgia	Oklahoma
Kentucky	Oregon
Massachusetts	Rhode Island
Maryland	South Carolina
Michigan	Utah
North Carolina	Virginia
New Jersey	Wisconsin

Six additional states, plus the District of Columbia, have been approved for participation in the NVDRS, but lack the funding: Connecticut, Illinois, Maine, Minnesota, New York, and Texas. Several additional states have expressed an interest in joining NVDRS once new funding becomes available, including Delaware, Hawaii, Florida, and Missouri.

Funding a National Violent Death Reporting System

The CDC has estimated that it would cost \$25 million annually to implement and maintain NVDRS in all 50 states, plus the District of Columbia and U.S. Territories. Overall, congressional funding for NVDRS falls well short of that amount.

- In 2002, Congress appropriated \$1.5 million for NVDRS, allowing the program to be funded in six states: Massachusetts, New Jersey, Oregon, South Carolina, and Virginia.
- In 2003, Congress again allocated \$1.5 million to NVDRS, allowing it to expand to an additional seven states: Alaska,

Colorado, Georgia, North Carolina, Oklahoma, Rhode Island, and Wisconsin.

- In 2004, Congress appropriated \$725,000 to NVDRS to fund additional programs in California, Kentucky, New Mexico, and Utah.
- From 2005-2012, congressional appropriations to CDC for NVDRS remained flat.

Two-thirds of the country still lacks NVDRS funding, leaving all but 18 states without vital data that provides a clear direction for violence prevention policies.

“NVDRS puts us on the front line to collect rapid, reliable data to better inform our prevention strategies.”

--Dr. Julie L. Gerberding, Former Director, U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

How NVDRS Data is Being Used to Save Lives

Now funded and operating in 18 states, NVDRS is already providing data for studies that present in-depth findings on homicide, suicide and child maltreatment. And at least six of the 18 states currently participating in NVDRS have released comprehensive suicide prevention plans based on NVDRS data. Following is an example of the way that state health and law enforcement officials are using the data to shape states' responses to violent deaths.

New Jersey: Using Data to Map Violence

New Jersey has been using the comprehensive data provided by NVDRS to create maps illustrating the prevalence of violent death in different locations across the state. Accessing a variety of statistics, the system can create maps for any number of factors—such as suicides by school district or intimate partner deaths with prior knowledge of abuse by county—adding one more layer to the way we understand violence and how we can work to stop it.