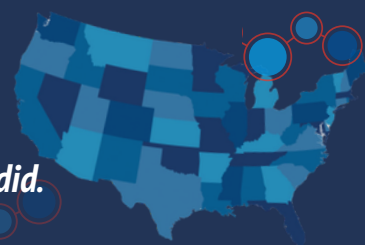


NATIONAL VIOLENT DEATH REPORTING SYSTEM

The only data system that explains why a violent death happened - not just that it did.



WHAT IS NVDRS?

The **National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS)** is the only state-based online reporting system that combines data on violent deaths and their circumstances from death certificates, police reports and coroner/medical examiner reports into one anonymous database.



It captures every violent death.

NVDRS includes homicides, suicides, and deaths from undetermined intent across all ages and settings.



It explains the “why” behind a death.

It links 700 unique data fields, to determine the “who, when, where, and how” of a violent death.



It identifies who is most at risk.

NVDRS is critical for identifying trends among vulnerable populations, including children, veterans, and rural communities.



It turns data into action.

States use NVDRS to shape task forces, legislation, education efforts, and local prevention programs.



It promotes safer communities and supports wellbeing across the nation.

NVDRS data informs the development and implementation of effective violence prevention initiatives.



There is no substitute.

No other federal, state, or private system links medical examiner/coroner, law enforcement, toxicology, and death certificates into one case file.

CONGRESSIONAL REQUEST

\$36.5M

to strengthen the NVDRS program

NVDRS BY THE NUMBERS¹

50 states plus DC and Puerto Rico report into NVDRS



68,000+ deaths evaluated in 2024

\$239B

in total annual costs for violent deaths in the US



Data collected in the NVDRS include:



Injury characteristics (e.g., how the victim died)



Mental health diagnoses



Toxicology (drugs or poisons in the victim's system)



Circumstances that preceded or were related to a victim's death (ex. intimate partner violence, criminal history)



A summary of the incident based on law enforcement and coroner/medical examiner reports



Information on suspects, including the relationship of the victim to the suspect

¹<https://wisqars.cdc.gov/nvdrs/>



NATIONAL VIOLENT DEATH REPORTING SYSTEM

Data to Action



THE GAP ONLY NVDRS FILLS

Without NVDRS	With NVDRS
A police report says a woman was killed by a partner.	NVDRS reveals whether prior domestic violence calls, a recent breakup, or a child custody dispute preceded the death – circumstances that point to opportunities for prevention.
A death certificate says a veteran died by suicide.	NVDRS reveals whether the veteran had a history of substance use, experienced housing instability, or had a prior mental health diagnosis – providing critical context to guide prevention efforts.
A police report says a child died from blunt force trauma.	NVDRS reveals whether abuse or neglect contributed to the death or whether there was a history with child protective services – identifying where prevention may have been possible.

NVDRS IS SAVING LIVES



Reducing the Youth Suicide Rate in New Jersey

New Jersey utilized VDRS data to inform youth suicide prevention, which led to the establishment of a 24/7 youth helpline, school mental health education, and an 18% decrease in reported student suicide attempts².

Preventing Intimate Partner Homicides and Related Deaths in Texas

When Texas VDRS data showed that intimate partner homicides often involved additional victims, such as children, relatives, bystanders, and law enforcement, the Governor's office established the Family Violence Criminal Homicide Prevention Task Force to recommend ways to prevent these deaths.



Veteran Suicide Prevention in Michigan

Michigan VDRS data showed that many veteran suicides were occurring in wilderness areas, prompting the Michigan VA to partner with the Department of Natural Resources to include the 988 Suicide & Crisis Lifeline on all hunting and fishing licenses for active-duty and 100% disabled veterans.

Older Adult Suicide Prevention in Oklahoma

VDRS data in Oklahoma revealed a 38% increase in suicides among adults 65+, leading to enhanced suicide prevention programming for older adults, training for county health departments, and the establishment of a statewide task force that coordinate prevention strategies.



²<https://cdc.gov/nvdrs/stories/index.html>