

CDC—INJURY PREVENTION AND CONTROL

FY 2017 President's Budget Request | \$299 Million

Mission

To prevent violence and injuries and reduce their consequences so that people can live to their full potential.

Major Programs

- Core Violence and Injury Prevention Program (Core VIPP)
- Essentials for Childhood Program
- Injury Control Research Centers
- Intimate Partner Violence Prevention
- National Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS)
- Prescription Drug Overdose Prevention
- Rape Prevention and Education Program
- Youth Violence Prevention

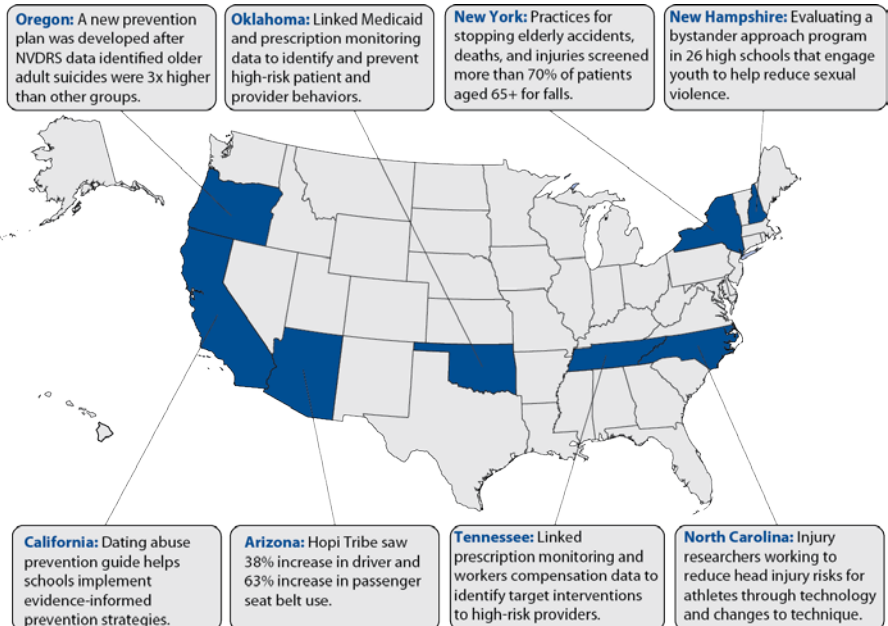
Goal Highlights

- Prevent violence against children and youth
- Prevent motor vehicle-related injuries and deaths
- Prevent prescription drug overdoses
- Prevent older adult falls
- Improve prevention of and recovery from traumatic brain injuries
- Enhance state capacity to implement violence and injury prevention activities
- Improve data, surveillance, and research to better inform prevention

Why We're Here

- Injury is the leading cause of death of children and adults between the ages of 1 and 44 in the United States
- Prescription opioid overdose deaths have quadrupled since 1999, killing more than 28,000 people in 2014 alone
- Nearly 192,000 people die from violence and injuries each year—nearly 1 person every 3 minutes
- More than 3 million people are hospitalized and 27 million people are treated in emergency rooms as a result of violence and injuries each year
- Violence and injuries cost more than \$671 billion in medical care and lost productivity each year

CDC Investments Contribute to Injury Prevention Successes and Activities throughout the United States



How We Work

- Provide states with direct funding and scientific expertise
- Monitor injuries and violent deaths to inform prevention activities
- Conduct research on what works to prevent violence and injuries
- Provide evidence-based information to states, partners, and policymakers to guide their decisions



Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Impact Highlights



CDC is adding to the sexual violence prevention evidence base by supporting evaluation of bystander prevention programs among high school students in New Hampshire



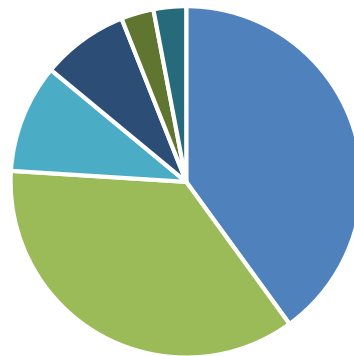
The Native American Hopi Tribe's CDC-funded collaboration with law enforcement led to a 38% increase in driver seat belt use and a 63% increase in passenger seat belt use



CDC prescription drug overdose prevention program was instrumental to Oklahoma's linking of Medicaid and Prescription Drug Monitoring Program data to identify and prevent high-risk patient and provider behaviors and to inform Medicaid prevention efforts



FY 2017 President's Budget Request



- Injury Prevention Activities, \$120M
- Intentional Injury, \$108 M
- Mental Health Suicide Prevention, \$30M
- Non Violent Death Reporting System (NVDRS), \$24M
- Unintentional Injury, \$9M
- Injury Control Research Centers, \$9M

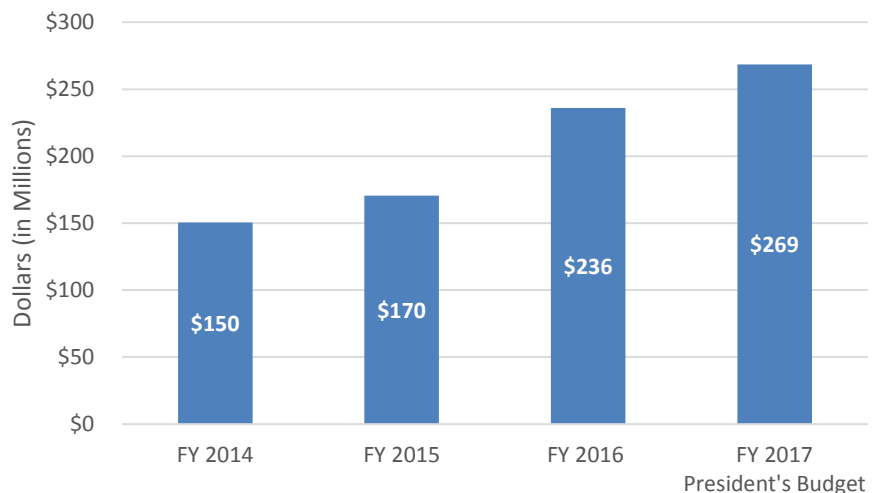
A total of \$299 million requested includes:

- \$33 million above FY 2016 Enacted level in discretionary funding
- \$30 million in mandatory funding for mental health suicide prevention initiative

Budget Highlights

- \$10 million above FY 2016 to promote opioid prescribing guideline dissemination and uptake
- \$7.6 million above FY 2016 to expand the NVDRS system nationwide to equip states and communities with vital information to better track, understand, and address the preventable characteristics of violent deaths
- \$10 million for a new initiative to support research into the causes and prevention of gun violence
- \$5 million to begin a national concussion surveillance system to determine the incidence of sports-related concussions, including those among youth ages five to 21
- \$30 million in mandatory funding for implementation and evaluation of comprehensive suicide prevention programs

Injury Prevention and Control Funding History¹



¹ Does not include funding from mandatory sources.