# **Core State Injury Prevention Program** CDC's Injury Center Uses Data and Research to Save Lives

CDC's <u>Core State Injury Prevention</u> <u>Program</u> (Core SIPP) works primarily with health departments to use data and partnerships to identify and respond to existing and emerging injury threats

#### In the United States

Injuries are the

## leading cause of death

for children and adults ages 1-45

More than **270,000** people in the United States die each year because of injuries (2020)

About **23 million** people suffer non-fatal injuries requiring emergency department visits annually (2020)

Injuries cost the United States

# \$4.2 trillion

annually (2019) (Health care, work loss, lost quality of life, and lives lost estimates)

Most events that result in injury or death could be prevented if communities used evidence-based public health strategies, practices, and policies



### **Our Mission**

CDC works with states and communities to put injury prevention research findings into public health action

Core SIPP aims to increase protective factors and reduce risk factors, focusing on:

- → Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs)
- → Traumatic brain injury (TBI)
- → Transportation Safety

### **CDC Supports States and Communities**

CDC has committed about \$33.5 million over 5-years to implement Core SIPP

This funding goes to 26 state injury prevention programs from 2021–2025

Each recipient receives approximately \$250,000 annually to use data and research to implement public health actions that prevent injury

Recipients can use up to 25% of their award to address local priority injury topics, such as drowning, older adult falls, or suicide

#### 2021–2025 Core State Injury Prevention Program Funded States

Core SIPP includes strategies to:

- 1. **Implement** data surveillance
- Strengthen strategic collaborations and partnerships
- Conduct assessment and evaluation

Six recipients received \$150,000 in enhanced or additional funding to expand the injury and violence prevention evidence base and demonstrate public health impact. Example activities include:

- Educating communities on policies that strengthen economic resilience (Colorado)
- → Implementing ACEs prevention activities that aim to create change at the structural and community levels (North Carolina)
- → Using transportation safety virtual checkpoints for parents and first year teen drivers (Tennessee)
- → Operationalizing <u>CDC's Mild</u> <u>TBI Guidelines</u> (Tennessee)

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**Funded States** 

Non-Funded States

☆ Enhanced Component

www.cdc.gov/injury/stateprograms/coresipp

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