

Core SIPP Program Strategies:

- Engage in Robust Data/Surveillance for Public Health Action
- Strengthen Strategic Collaboration and Partnership for Public Health Action
- Conduct Assessment and Evaluation for Public Health Action

Core SIPP aims to increase:

- Protective factors and reduce risk factors, focusing on 4 domains:
 - Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs)
 - Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
 - Transportation Safety
 - Suicide (Mississippi State Chosen)

Purpose of Map Series:

- The purpose of the map series is to support data-driven planning and communication. By using county-level maps, the series helps identify patterns that may not be as visible in tables or narrative summaries alone. The maps are intended to guide discussion about burden, contributing conditions and risk factors, access to services, and opportunities for prevention across Mississippi.

Why This Matters:

- County-level mapping helps identify geographic differences in injury outcomes, social conditions, and access to prevention resources. Visualizing these patterns can help inform planning, strengthen partnerships, and guide prevention efforts where they may be needed most.

Map Series Overview:

- This series begins with an overview map of injury mortality to provide a statewide picture of injury burden. It is followed by domain-specific maps for ACEs, transportation safety, and suicide. Together, these maps provide a broader picture of injury-related burden and prevention context across Mississippi. Although traumatic brain injury (TBI) is an important injury prevention topic, it was not included in this series because comparable county-level data were not available for this project.

Map Indicators:

- Injury Mortality
- Children in single-parent households
 - Children in poverty
- Motor vehicle crash deaths
 - Alcohol-impaired driving deaths
- Suicide burden
 - Mental health providers

2024 Mississippi Injury Snapshot¹:

- There were **3,250** deaths due to injury.
- There were **836** traumatic brain injury-related deaths overall.
- There were **794** unintentional motor vehicle traffic-related deaths.
- There were **449** deaths due to suicide.

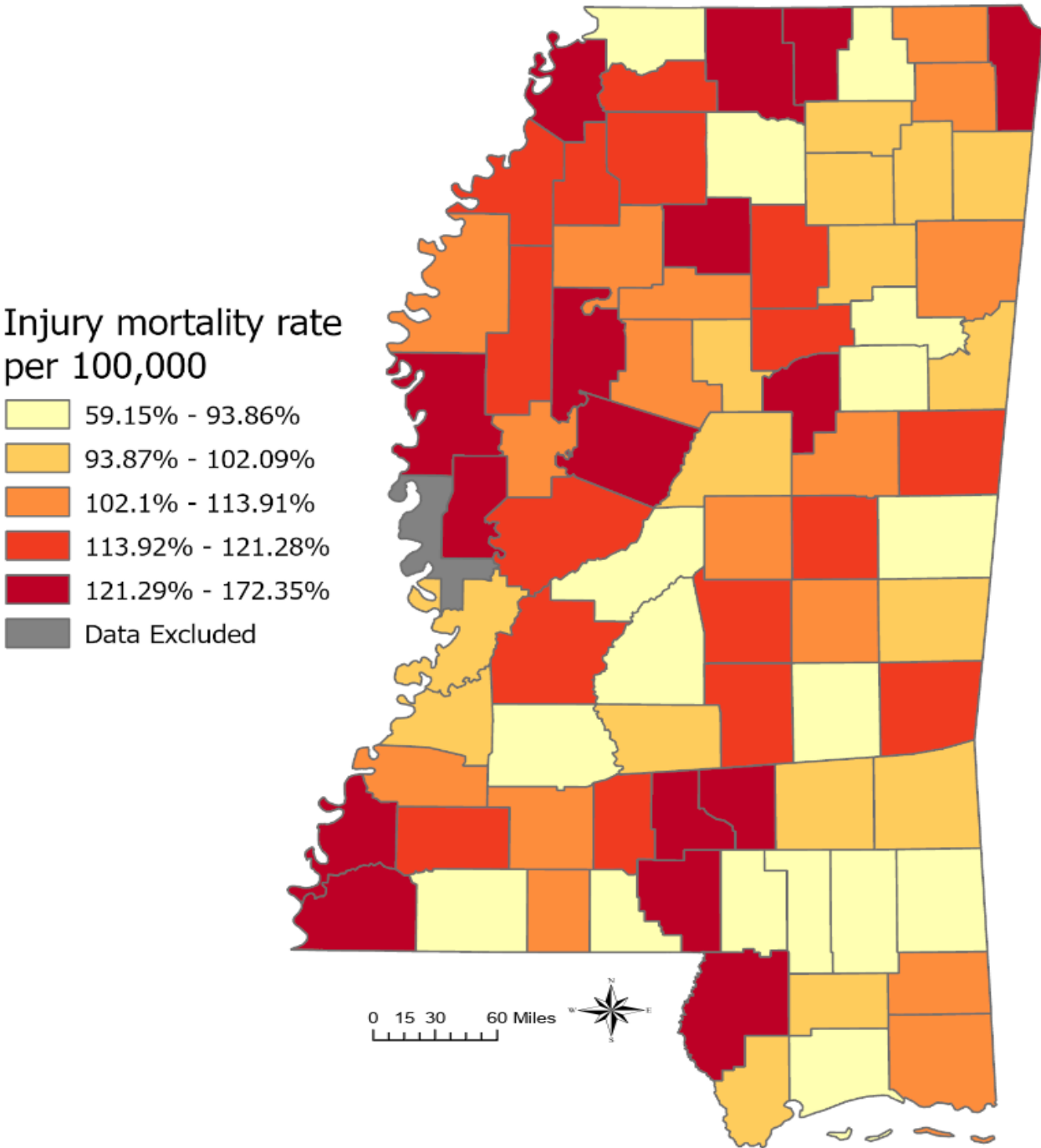
Data Sources:

1. [Vital Statistics - Mississippi State Department of Health \(ms.gov\)](https://www.ms.gov/vital-statistics)
2. [Core State Injury Prevention Program \(Core SIPP\) | Core SIPP | CDC](#)
3. County Health Rankings 2024 data and metadata

Injury Mortality:

The series begins with an overview map of injury mortality to provide a picture of injury burden across Mississippi. This map highlights counties with elevated injury-related mortality and establishes the broader context for the priority domains included in the series. By showing where injury burden is greatest, it helps identify areas where prevention efforts may be most needed.

Injury Mortality in Mississippi, 2024



Counties with the highest rates of death from injuries are not confined to a particular area of the state. Higher death rates tend to occur in less urbanized counties.

Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs):

The ACEs map focuses on upstream social and family conditions that may increase risk for poor health and injury over time. Indicators such as children in poverty and children living in single-parent households can help show where children and families may face concentrated stressors. While these measures do not directly measure ACEs, they provide important context for understanding environments where adversity may be more common.

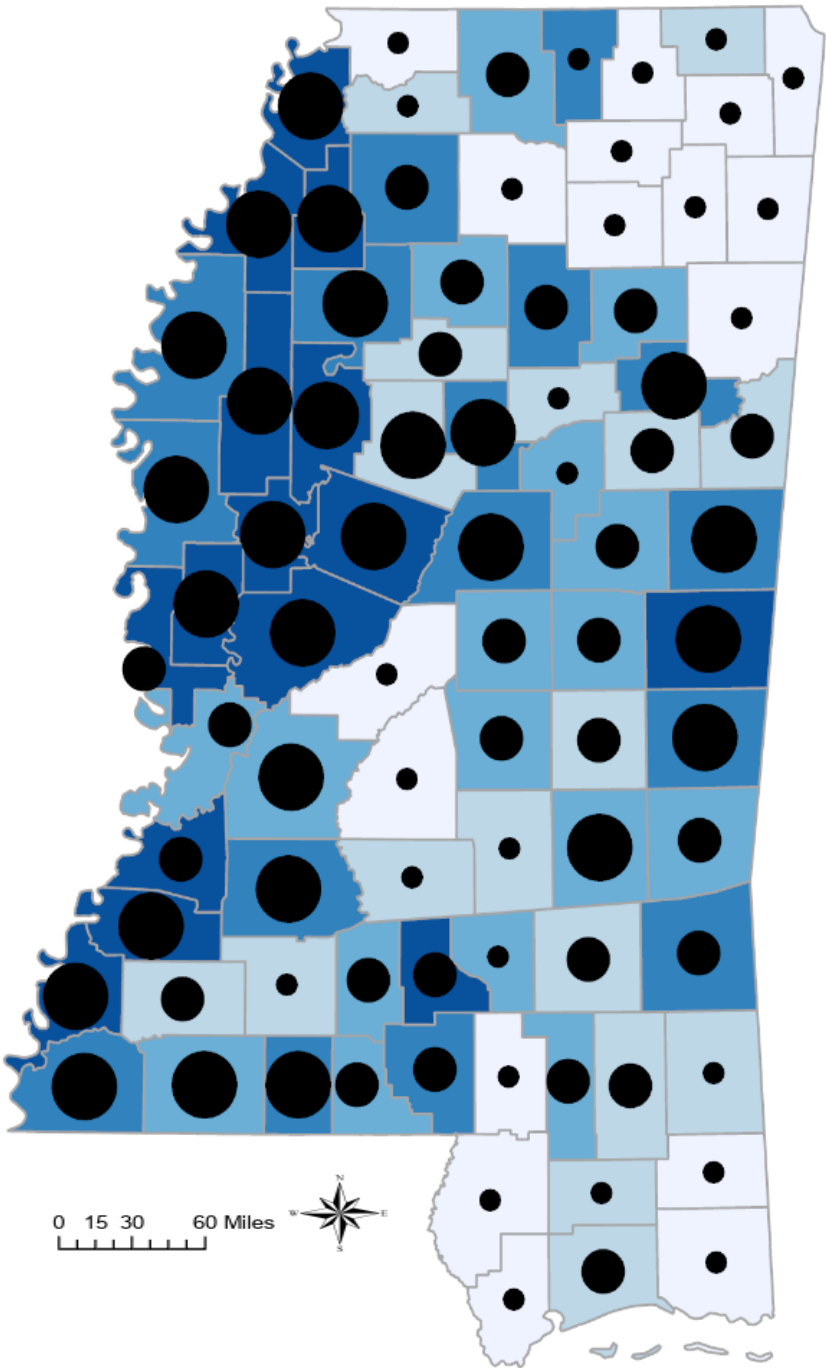
ACEs in Mississippi, 2024

Percentage of children that live in single-parent households

- 19.92% - 33.73%
- 33.74% - 42.85%
- 42.86% - 71.92%

Percentage of children (under age 18) living in poverty

- 12.7% - 23.2%
- 23.21% - 28.1%
- 28.11% - 32.3%
- 32.31% - 41.7%
- 41.71% - 88.7%

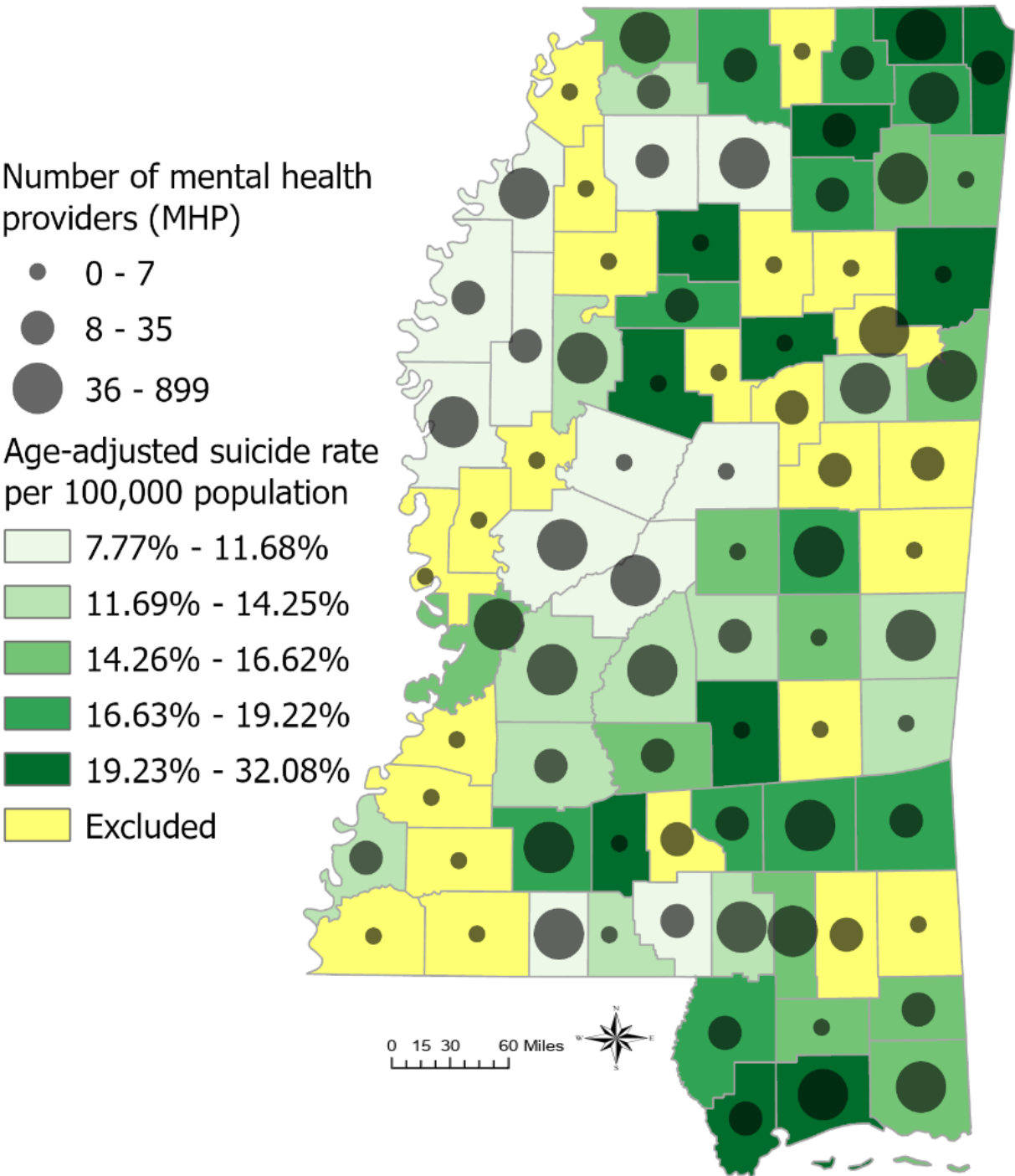


Single-parent households and childhood poverty are strongly correlated in the state. The highest rates of both are found in the Delta region, where the rate of single-parent households can be as high as 70% and childhood poverty rates can exceed 80%.

Suicide Map:

The Suicide map highlights the burden of suicide and related mental health provider availability across Mississippi. In addition to suicide rate, supporting indicators such as mental health provider shortages, frequent mental distress, poverty, rurality, or limited access to care can help show where prevention infrastructure may need to be strengthened. This approach helps connect suicide burden with broader community conditions.

Suicide in Mississippi, 2024



Higher suicide rates for 2024 are concentrated in northeast Mississippi, the coast, and Pine Belt counties. Mental health providers are well represented in many of these counties, but many counties also have a disproportionately low number of providers compared to the suicide rate.

Transportation Safety:

The Transportation Safety map focuses on the overall burden of motor vehicle-related injury and death. A main measure such as motor vehicle crash death rate can show the overall burden, while a supporting measure such as the percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement can help identify counties where impaired driving may be a more prominent contributing factor.

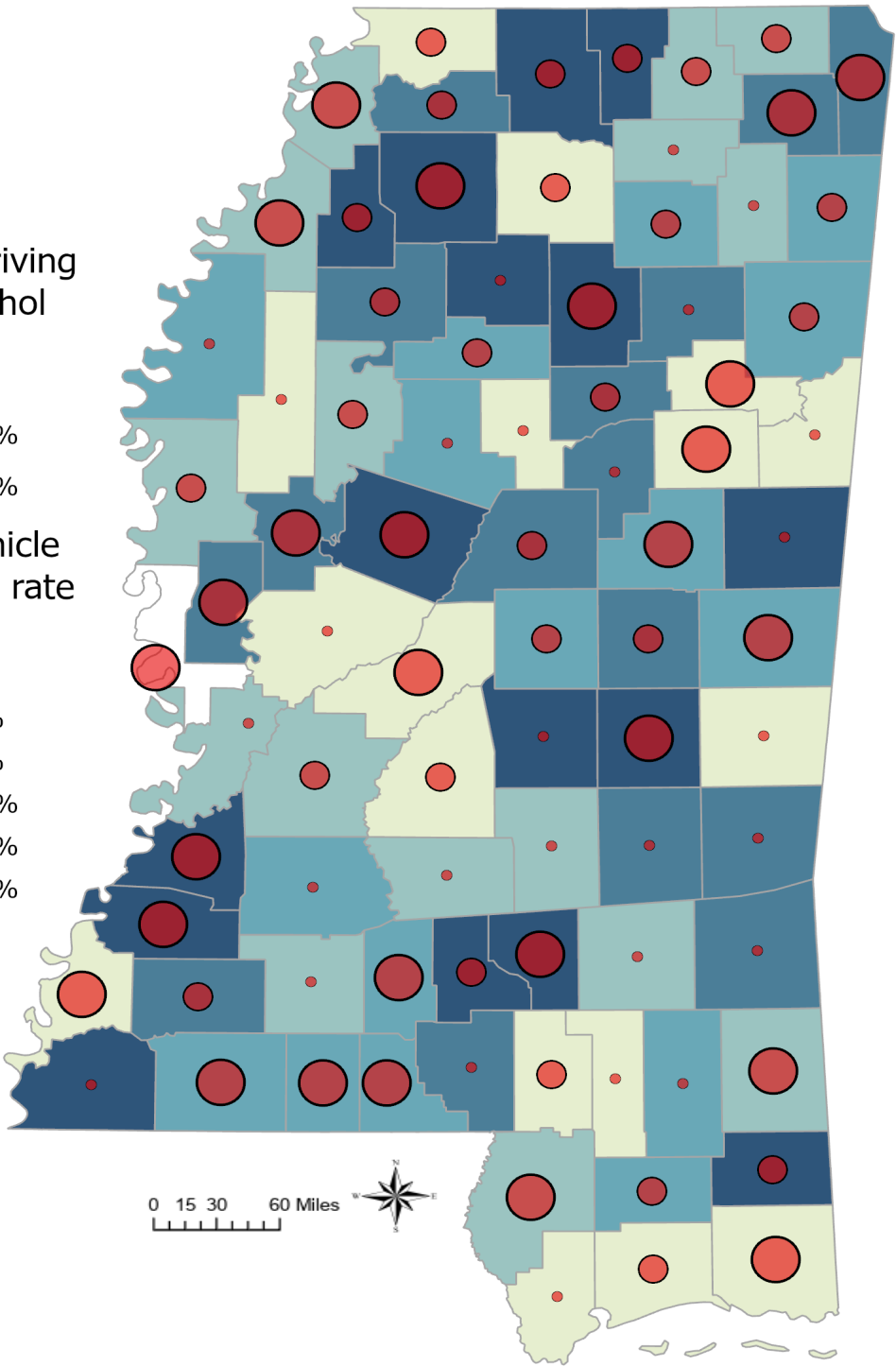
Motor Vehicle Deaths in Mississippi, 2024

Percentage of driving deaths with alcohol involvement

- 3.7% - 13.95%
- 13.96% - 23.21%
- 23.22% - 46.67%

Crude motor-vehicle related mortality rate per 100,000 population

- 12.4% - 23.84%
- 23.85% - 28.2%
- 28.21% - 33.38%
- 33.39% - 40.22%
- 40.23% - 62.22%



High rates of motor vehicle deaths are found across the state, especially in more rural counties. There is a moderate correlation with alcohol impairment, suggesting that it is one of several contributing factors.