

Workgroup Template to Compile Recommendations for the Suicide Statewide Plan for Suicide Prevention Surveillance, Research, and Evaluation

Use the following matrix to come up with recommendations for your subgroup area. In the first two columns, list/add to the **challenges and barriers** facing individuals, families, communities, and other organizations in providing care and improving population health, and the **opportunities and solutions** you suggest to address them. In the third column, list the related RCW, WAC, CFR, program policy, guidelines, infrastructure, trainings, etc. that need to be **changed, removed, improved, or developed** to implement solutions. The more specific, the better, but it is okay if you don't know the related laws or regulations. We included a variety of categories, however, feel free to include others or dismiss those you don't feel are relevant. Each workgroup should be ready to present and discuss their matrix to the larger group at the October 20 meeting.

Remember to think about your work across the dimensions of the social-ecological model. Below the matrix, I've also included several resources that may help you through this process.

Key Questions¹:

- Why do people become suicidal?
- How can we better or optimally detect/predict risk?
- What interventions are effective? What prevents individuals from engaging in suicidal behavior?
- What services are most effective for treating the suicidal person and preventing suicidal behavior?
- What other types of preventive interventions (outside healthcare systems) reduce suicide risk?
- What new and existing research infrastructure is needed to reduce suicidal behavior?

Challenges/Barriers	Opportunities/ Solutions	Related RCW/WAC/CFR/program policy, guidelines, training, efforts, infrastructure, etc. that need to be changed or developed to implement solutions
Healthcare Systems (Rural Health Clinics, FQHCs, Free Clinics, Primary Care, Hospitals/Acute Care) and Prevention and Wellness		

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Challenges/Barriers	Opportunities/ Solutions	Related RCW/WAC/CFR/program policy, guidelines, training, efforts, infrastructure, etc. that need to be changed or developed to implement solutions
Clinicians		
Behavioral Health		
Tribal, Local, or State Government		
Community-based Organizations		
Businesses and Workforce		
Transportation		
Public Education		

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Challenges/Barriers	Opportunities/ Solutions	Related RCW/WAC/CFR/program policy, guidelines, training, efforts, infrastructure, etc. that need to be changed or developed to implement solutions
Funding, Assessment, and Planning Silos		
Law Enforcement and Corrections		
Family Members and Friends		
Individuals		
Other/Miscellaneous/General		

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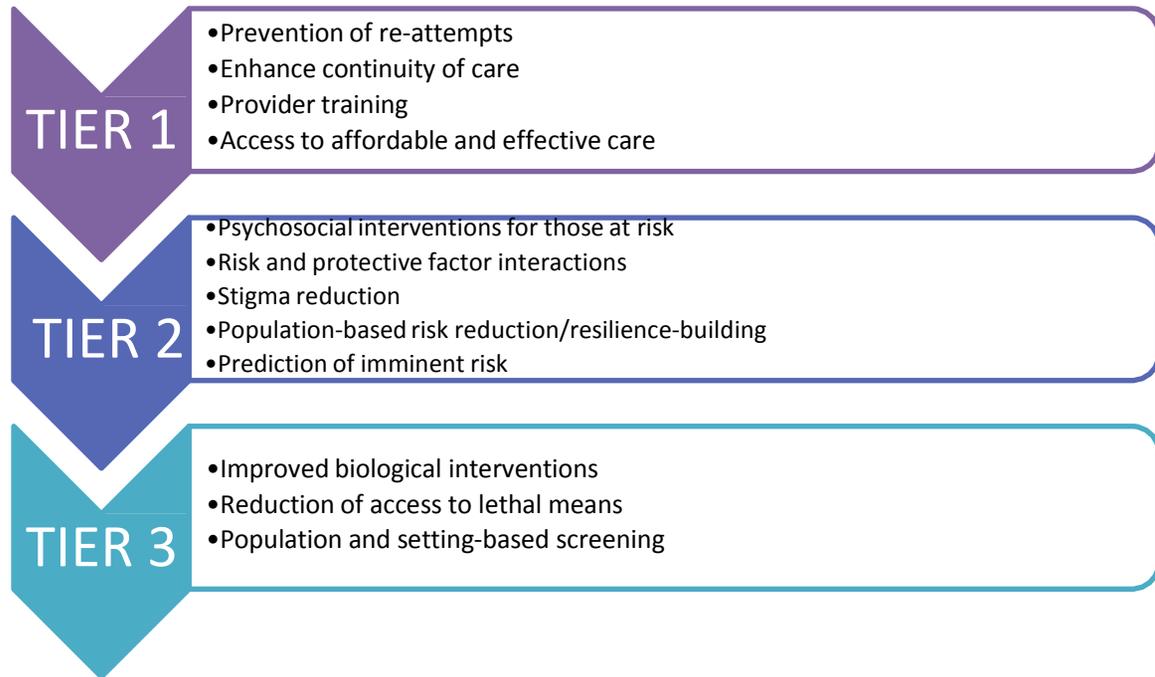
Overarching themes and strategies from the National Strategy's *fourth* strategic direction:

- Increase the timeliness and usefulness of national surveillance systems relevant to suicide prevention and improve the ability to collect, analyze, and use this information for action.
 - Improve the timeliness of reporting vital records data.
 - Improve the usefulness and quality of suicide-related data.
 - Improve and expand state, tribal and local public health capacity to routinely collect, analyze, report, and use suicide-related data to implement prevention efforts and inform policy decisions.
 - Increase the number of nationally representative surveys and other data collection instruments that include questions on suicidal behaviors, related risk factors, and exposure to suicide.
- Promote and support research on suicide prevention.
 - Develop a national suicide prevention research agenda with comprehensive input from multiple stakeholders.
 - Disseminate the national suicide prevention research agenda.
 - Promote the timely dissemination of suicide prevention research findings.
 - Develop and support a repository of research resources to help increase the amount and quality of research on suicide prevention and care in the aftermath of suicidal behaviors.
- Evaluate the impact and effectiveness of suicide prevention interventions and systems and synthesize and disseminate findings.
 - Evaluate the effectiveness of suicide prevention interventions.
 - Assess, synthesize, and disseminate the evidence in support of suicide prevention interventions.
 - Examine how suicide prevention efforts are implemented in different states, territories, tribes, and communities to identify the types of delivery structures that may be most efficient and effective.
 - Evaluate the impact and effectiveness of the National Strategy for Suicide prevention in reducing suicide morbidity and mortality.

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Aspirational Goals (National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention)¹

1. Ensure that people who have attempted suicide can get effective interventions to prevent further attempts.
2. Ensure that people getting care for suicidal thoughts and behaviors are followed throughout their treatment so they don't fall through the cracks.
3. Ensure that healthcare providers and others in the community are well-trained in how to find how to find and treat those at risk.
4. Ensure that people at risk for suicidal behavior can access affordable care that works, no matter where they are.
5. Ensure that people who are thinking about suicide but have not yet attempted receive interventions to prevent suicidal behavior.
6. Know what leads to, or protects against, suicidal behavior, and learn how to change those things to prevent suicide.
7. Increase help-seeking and referrals for at-risk individuals by decreasing stigma.
8. Prevent the emergence of suicidal behavior by developing and delivering the most effective prevention programs to build resilience and reduce risk in broad-based populations.
9. Find ways to assess who is at risk for attempting suicide in the immediate future.
10. Find new biological treatments and better ways to use existing treatments to prevent suicidal behavior.
11. Reduce access to lethal means that people use to attempt suicide.
12. Determine the degree of suicide risk (e.g., imminent, near-term, long-term) among individuals in diverse populations and in diverse settings through feasible and effective screening and assessment approaches.



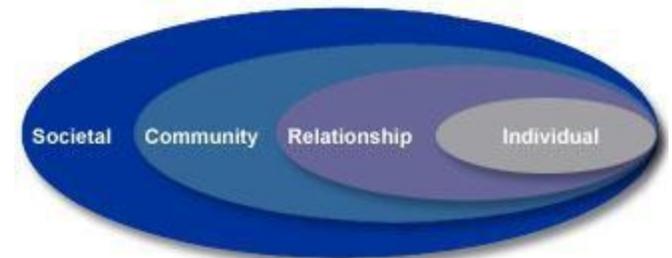
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The Social-Ecological Model: A Framework for Prevention²

The ultimate goal is to stop violence before it begins. Prevention requires understanding the factors that influence violence. CDC uses a four-level social-ecological model to better understand violence and the effect of potential prevention strategies (Dahlberg & Krug 2002). This model considers the complex interplay between individual, relationship, community, and societal factors. It allows us to address the factors that put people at risk for experiencing or perpetrating violence.

Prevention strategies should include a continuum of activities that address multiple levels of the model. These activities should be developmentally appropriate and conducted across the lifespan. This approach is more likely to sustain prevention efforts over time than any single intervention.

Individual—The first level identifies biological and personal history factors that increase the likelihood of becoming a victim or perpetrator of violence. Some of these factors are age, education, income, substance use, or history of abuse. Prevention strategies at this level are often designed to promote attitudes, beliefs, and behaviors that ultimately prevent violence. Specific approaches may include education and life skills training.



Relationship—The second level examines close relationships that may increase the risk of experiencing violence as a victim or perpetrator. A person's closest social circle peers, partners and family members influences their behavior and contributes to their range of experience. Prevention strategies at this level may include mentoring and peer programs designed to reduce conflict, foster problem solving skills, and promote healthy relationships.

Community—The third level explores the settings such as schools, workplaces, and neighborhoods, in which social relationships occur and seeks to identify the characteristics of these settings that are associated with becoming victims or perpetrators of violence. Prevention strategies at this level are typically designed to impact the climate, processes, and policies in a given system. Social norm and social marketing campaigns are often used to foster community climates that promote healthy relationships.

Societal—The fourth level looks at the broad societal factors that help create a climate in which violence is encouraged or inhibited. These factors include social and cultural norms. Other large societal factors include the health, economic, educational and social policies that help to maintain economic or social inequalities between groups in society.

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References

- 1) National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention: Research Prioritization Task Force. (2014). *A prioritized research agenda for suicide prevention: An action plan to save lives*. Rockville, MD: National Institute of Mental Health and the Research Prioritization Task Force.
- 2) Dahlberg LL, Krug EG. Violence-a global public health problem. In: Krug E, Dahlberg LL, Mercy JA, Zwi AB, Lozano R, eds. *World Report on Violence and Health*. Geneva, Switzerland: World Health Organization; 2002:1–56.