## Bringing It All Together: Planning Session

| Using a Population Approach: Emphasis on Population Health. Though suicide is often treated as an individual experience the consequences and potential solutions affect society in general. | Examples of a population health approach
Focus on the individual to include family, peers, and the community in which the individual lives. Organization-wide training. Family services. | What can my organization or community do? |
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| Consider Primary Prevention Efforts: Emphasis on Suicide Prevention. Reducing the factors that put people at risk and increasing the factors that protect people from engaging in suicidal behavior. | Examples of primary prevention
Efforts occur before harm is done. Focus on building positive relationships, connectedness, family and community support. | What can my organization or community do? |
| Commitment to Science: Emphasis on translating science to practice. Monitoring trends, risk and protective factors, interventions. | Examples of commitment
Knowing where to look for community-based data and information on protective factors (e.g., CDC, Ohio Department of Health) ensuring staff are trained in risk awareness, assessment and responses. | What can my organization or community do? |
| Multidisciplinary Perspective: Emphasis on many disciplines and perspectives. Helps when addressing complex matters. Brings together representatives from various sectors which all play key roles in prevention. | Examples of a multidisciplinary perspective.
A local behavioral health center convenes family, school representatives, hospitals, first responders to plan for community-based activities. Initiate caring contacts during transitions in care or if appointments are missed. | What can my organization or community do? |
CDC and SAMHSA. Adapted from Applying Science.