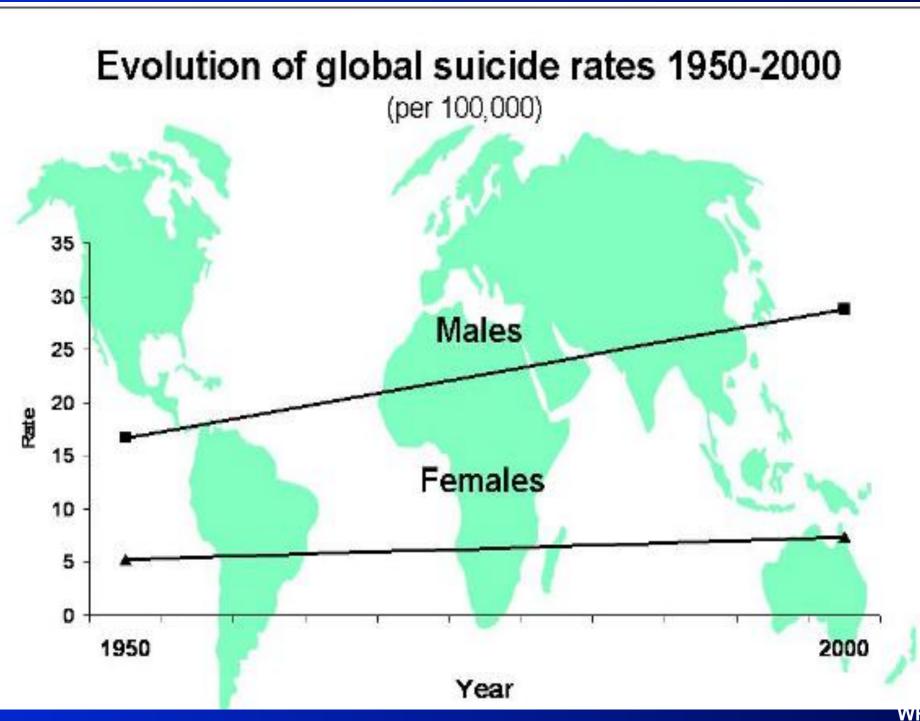
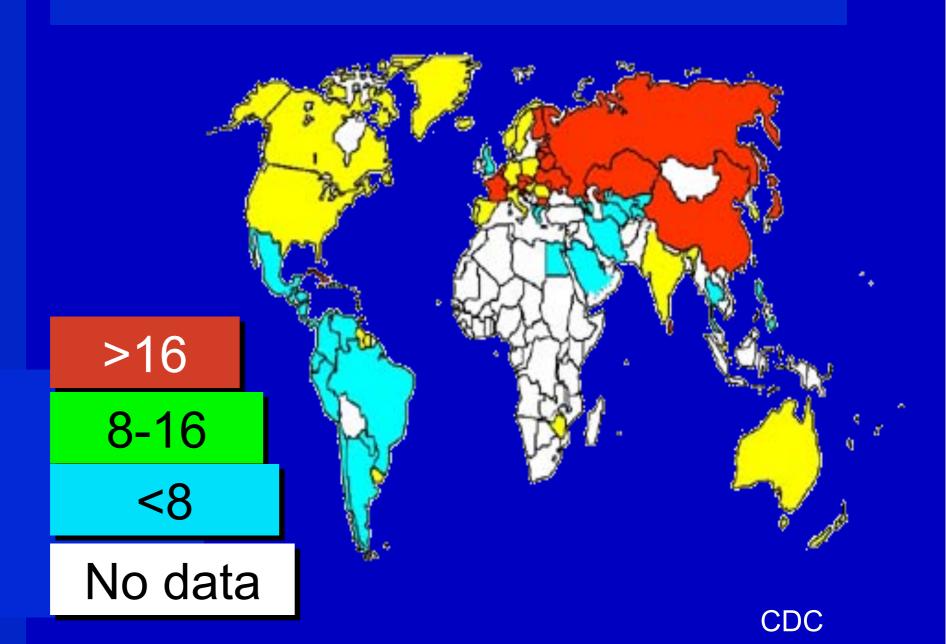
An Overview of the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention

David A. Jobes, Ph.D., ABPP
Professor of Psychology
Associate Director of Clinical Training
The Catholic University of America
Washington, DC

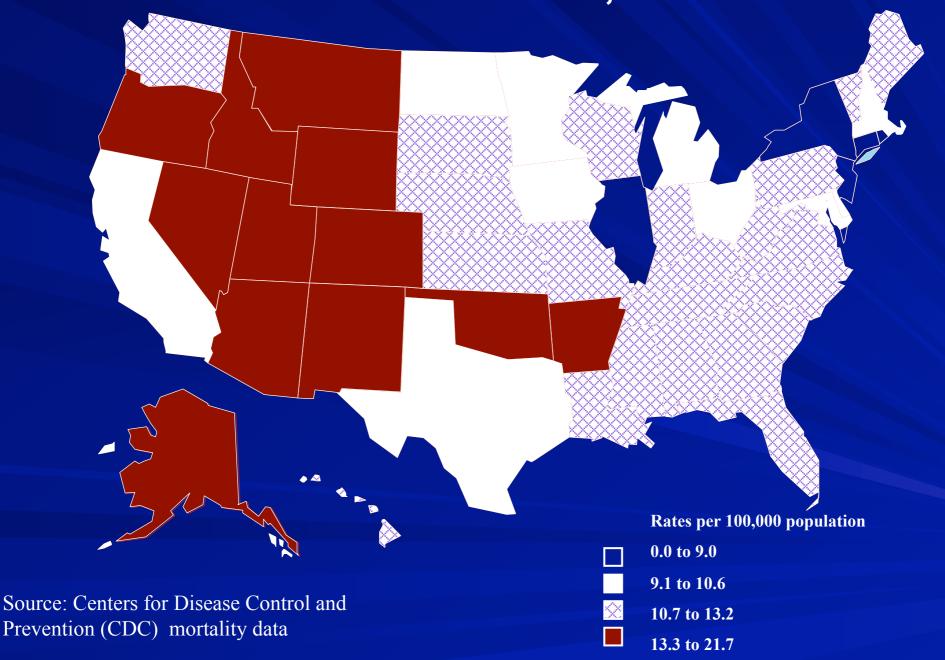
Texas Suicide Prevention Symposium August 1, 2012



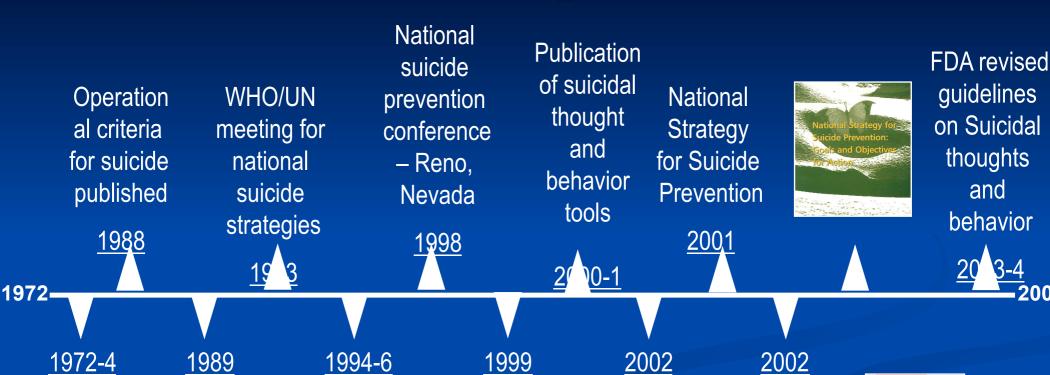
Nationality and Suicide Rates



Age-adjusted suicide rates among all persons by state -- United States, 2001



History of US suicide prevention efforts...



NIMH Ariz WHO/ **EUROpara** conference Beck suicide study and **Porkorny** begun article

AAS, NIMH, SAMHSA workshops Tower of Babel published

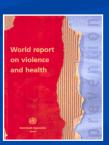
Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Suicide

IOM report

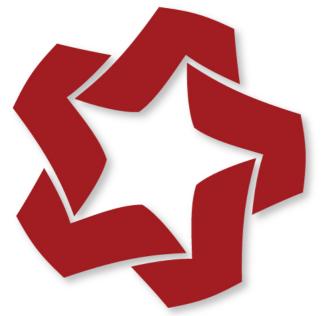
Reducing Suicide

2002

WHO Report on violence and Health



(From Crosby, 2005)





National Action Alliance for Suicide Prevention: An Overview

Katherine Wootten Associate Director, Secretariat

7 October 2011 I MHLG Meeting



History/Formation

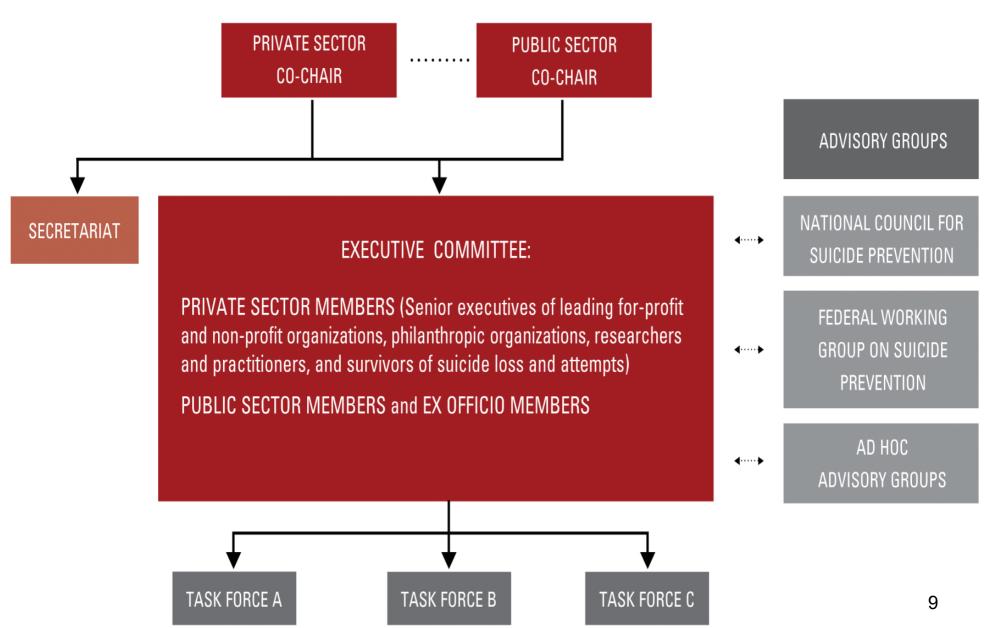
- Included as Objective 2.2 of the NSSP (2001):
 - By 2002, establish a public/private partnership(s) (e.g., a national coordinating body) with the purpose of advancing and coordinating the implementation of the [NSSP].
- Launch (2010) was convened by Secretary of Health and Human Services Kathleen Sebelius and Secretary of Defense Robert Gates
 - Private sector Co-Chair: The Honorable Gordon Smith, President and CEO of the National Association of Broadcasters
 - Public sector Co-Chair: The Honorable John McHugh, Secretary of the Army



- To advance the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention (NSSP) by:
 - Championing suicide prevention as a national priority
 - Catalyzing efforts to implement high-priority objectives of the NSSP
 - Cultivating the resources needed to sustain progress



Organizational Structure





Executive Committee (EXCOM)

ROLES/RESPONSIBILITIES

- Meeting involvement
- Planning
- Action Alliance member
 education and enrichment
- Co-lead task force
- Leveraging organizational systems
- Resource development

REPRESENATION

- •Public: Defense, Education, Health and Human Services, former Federal legislator, Interior, Justice, Labor, State government (mental health, substance abuse), VA
- •Private: Behavioral health/substance abuse, business, faith leader/interfaith, hospitals, insurance, National Council for Suicide Prevention, older adult services, organized labor, primary care, social media, SPRC, traditional media, youth advocacy
- •Other: Clinical, consumer of mental health services, philanthropy, research, suicide attempt survivor, suicide loss survivor





- Prioritized according to high-priority goals and objectives of the NSSP, interest, political will, and resource availability
- Leadership comes from members of the EXCOM, who select members and create a plan of action
- Fourteen currently established:
 - Oct 2010: Infrastructure task forces (National Strategy for Suicide) *Prevention* Revision, Data and Surveillance, Research Prioritization)
 - Dec 2010: High-risk population task forces (American Indian / Alaska Native populations, LGBT Youth, Military/Veterans, Survivors of Suicide Attempts, Survivors of Suicide Loss)
 - Apr-Sep 2011: Intervention task forces (Clinical Care and Intervention, Clinical Workforce Development, Faith Communities, Public Awareness and Education, Workplace, Youth in Contact with the Juvenile Justice 11 System)



Advisory Groups

- Comprised of leading suicide prevention organizations, professional associations, and ad hoc groups
- Represent the interests of vulnerable populations and others
- Provide expertise and insight to the EXCOM and task forces
- Two categories:
 - Standing regularly consulted (e.g. National Council for Suicide Prevention, Federal Working Group on Suicide Prevention)
 - Ad hoc established as needed

Goals



- The Action Alliance has an ambitious, multi-year agenda aimed at priority goals and objectives from the NSSP. Its goals include:
 - Year 1: Develop the infrastructure and capacity of the Action Alliance to lay a strong foundation for accomplishing the priorities of Year 2 and beyond, which will have the potential to create long-term change in suicide prevention.
 - Year 2 and beyond: Change systems and policies that have the power to affect suicide outcomes over the long term.

(e.g., an updated and revised NSSP, a prioritized research agenda, a compelling case for employers to support suicide prevention in their workplaces)