

Web Resources for Information about Suicide and Suicide Prevention

Evaluation Information

Georgia Suicide Prevention Plan
<http://www.georgiasuicidepreventionplan.org>

Primer on Evaluation from the U.S. Department of Justice
<http://www.bja.evaluationwebsite.org>

The Public Health Approach to Evaluation
<http://www.cdc.gov>

Taking Stock: A Practical Guide to Evaluating Your Own Programs
<http://www.horizon-research.com/public.htm>

National and International Organizations Working for Suicide Prevention

American Association of Suicidology
<http://www.suicidology.org>

American Foundation for Suicide Prevention
<http://www.afsp.org>

Faith in Action (the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation)
<http://www.fiavolunteers.org>

Georgia Suicide Prevention Plan
<http://www.georgiasuicidepreventionplan.org>

Jason Foundation, Inc.
<http://www.jasonfoundation.com>

The Link's National Resource Center for Suicide Prevention and Aftercare
<http://www.thelink.org>

National Organization for People of Color Against Suicide
<http://www.nopcas.com>

National Hopeline Network – 1-800-SUICIDE
<http://www.hopeline.com>

Organizations of Attempters and Survivors of Suicide Interfaith Services
<http://www.oassis.org>

Samaritans

<http://www.samaritans.org.uk>

Suicide Awareness Voices of Education

<http://www.save.org>

Suicide Prevention Advocacy Network USA

<http://www.spanusa.org>

Suicide Prevention Efforts in Canada

<http://www.suicideinfo.ca>

Suicide Prevention Research Center

<http://www.suicideprc.com>

World Health Organization Suicide Prevention Efforts

http://www.who.int/mental_health/Topic_Suicide/suicide1

Yellow Ribbon Suicide Prevention Program

<http://www.yellowribbon.org>

National Strategy for Suicide Prevention

Comprehensive National Strategy for Suicide Prevention Web Site

<http://www.mentalhealth.org/suicideprevention>

Suicide Prevention Advocacy Network, USA

<http://www.spanusa.org>

Surgeon General's Call to Action To Prevent Suicide 1999

www.spanusa.org

State Suicide Prevention Efforts

Children's Safety Network National Injury and Violence Prevention Resource Center.

This site lists (by state) rates and methods of suicide in children aged 10 and up.

<http://www.injuryprevention.org/info/data.htm>

Georgia Suicide Prevention Plan

<http://www.georgiasuicidepreventionplan.org>

State Resources for Child Injury and Violence Prevention

<http://www.edc.org>

Suicide Data

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
National Center for Injury Prevention and Control Data
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/osp/data.htm>

Costs of Completed and Medically Treated Suicide
<http://www.edc.org/HHD>

Maternal and Child Health Bureau Block Grant Data
<http://www.mchb.hrsa.gov> (click on grant guidance)

Web Based Injury Statistics Query and Reporting System (WISQARS)
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncipc/wisqars>

Suicide and Suicide Prevention Information

Crisis Management in Schools Following a Suicide
http://www.ed.gov/databases/ERIC_Digests/ed315700.html

Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. A Message on Suicide Prevention
http://www.elca.org/dcs/suicide_prevention.html

National Institute Mental Health Frequently Asked Questions about Suicide
<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/research/suicidefaq.cfm>

National Institute of Mental Health Selected Bibliography on Suicide Research – 1999
<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/research/suibib99.cfm>

The National Institute of Mental Health report on Research on Women's Mental Health
<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/wmhc/highlights.cfm>

National Institute Mental Health Suicide Fact Sheets
<http://www.nimh.nih.gov/research/suifact.htm>

Providing Immediate Support for Survivors of Suicide
http://www.ed.gov/databases/ERIC_Digests/ed315708.html

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U.S. Public Health Service, *The Surgeon General's Call to Action to Prevent Suicide*. Washington, DC, 1999

Glossary of Terms Used in the Georgia Plan

Assessment - The ongoing process of information gathering, examination, and evaluation to a) determine risk, b) identify contributing factors which may be modified, c) diagnose, if applicable, d) choose optimal interventions or treatments, and e) track the impact of interventions or treatments.

Attempters – See Suicide attempt and Suicide survivors

Community capacity – The characteristics of communities that affect their ability to identify, mobilize, and address social and health problems and the cultivation and use of transferable knowledge, skills, systems and resources that affect community and individual level changes consistent with population health-related goals and objectives. (Goodman et. al., 1998)

Connectedness – A person’s sense of belonging with others. A sense of connectedness can be with family, school, workplace, and community.

Effectiveness – Effectiveness studies test the real world impact of interventions that have been shown to be efficacious under controlled conditions. These studies are needed to determine whether results from studies carried out under very controlled situations may be generalized to other settings.

Efficacy – Efficacy studies are used to develop and refine interventions under experimental conditions. These settings are usually controlled to represent ideal conditions.

Epidemiology – The study of statistics and trends in health as applied to the whole community or population.

Evidence-based programs – Those programs that have some research showing that the program was associated with the intended beneficial outcome(s).

Follow-back study – A study carried out after a death to provide information from persons or from existing records that will add to the information sources used by the coroner or medical examiner in determining the cause of death. Example: the collection of the same categories of information about persons who had died by suicide and persons who had died from heart disease in order to compare the two groups and help understand their risk and protective factors.

Gatekeeper training – Training for community members who have face-to-face contact with many others as part of their usual routine. Training usually includes recognition of persons at risk of suicide and information on how to refer for treatment or supporting services, as appropriate.

Interventions – Actions or programs that can reduce the effect of risk factors and/or increase protective factors. An example of an intervention would be providing effective treatment for depressive illness.

Mental Health Screening – Surveys done by health care professionals, schools, and others to identify people who have a mental illness and to refer them to mental health professionals.

Outcome – A measurable change that can be attributed to an intervention or a program.

Outreach programs – Programs with staff that go into communities to deliver services or recruit participants.

Population-based interventions – Interventions targeting populations or communities rather than individuals.

Primary care – The care system that provides the first point of contact for those in the community seeking general assistance; for example, family practitioners or pediatric nurse clinicians.

Program evaluation – The process used to measure the outcomes of a program or service.

Providers – Professionals who offer health, mental health, treatment, or social services.

Protective factors – Those characteristics and circumstances that reduce the likelihood of suicide or suicidal behaviors.

Resilience – Capacities within a person that promote positive outcomes, such as mental health and well-being, and provide protection from factors that might otherwise place that person at risk for adverse health outcomes.

Risk factors – Those characteristics and circumstances that make it more likely for suicide or suicidal behaviors to occur.

Stakeholders – The groups and individuals that care about or are affected by suicide prevention decisions and policies.

Substance use disorders – Disorders in which drugs, including alcohol, are used to such an extent that social and occupational functioning is impaired and control or abstinence becomes impossible.

Suicidal behavior – Suicidal behavior includes a range of activities related to suicide and self-harm, including suicidal thinking, self-harming behaviors without thoughts of death, and suicide attempts.

Suicide – Intentional, self-inflicted death.

Suicide attempt – (Also Attempters) Nonfatal behavior that is intended to end one's own life, and which may produce self-injury.

Suicide attempt survivors – Individuals who have previously attempted suicide.

Suicide survivors – Family members, significant others, or acquaintances who have experienced the loss of a loved one due to suicide. In other publications this term may be used to refer to suicide attempt survivors.

Surveillance – The regular monitoring of health conditions in the population through the systematic collection, evaluation, and reporting of measurable information. Surveillance can be used to understand trends.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Many entries in this Glossary quote or adapt usage from *National Strategy for Suicide Prevention: Goals and Objectives for Action, Commonwealth Department of Health and Aged Care 2000, Promotion, Prevention and Early Intervention for Mental Health – A Monograph, and Promoting the Mental Health and Wellbeing of Children and Young People.*

*"I often wonder, in this hurried,
harried world we live in...does
anyone truly care?"*

—A Georgia social worker

"We must let people contemplating suicide know that someone cares and that there are people available to help them, that there IS help."

A Georgia father who lost a son to suicide

Saving Lives In Georgia

Together We Can!