

## Public Health Approach

1. Define and Monitor the Problem

Define the violence problem through systemic data collection

4. Ensure Widespread and Impactful Implementation

Evaluate laws & policies to refine and improve

2. Identify Risk Factors & Protective Factors

Conduct research to identify why violence occurs and which solutions are effective

3. Develop Prevention Strategies

Define solutions, including laws & policies to reduce gun violence



## **SHARED RISK FACTORS**

- Behavioral health issues
- Physical health/special needs
- Poor coping skills
- Trauma
- Financial/Work stress
- Social isolation, lack of support
- Low community connectedness
- Low access to care/services
- High access to substances/lethal means

- History of depression and other mental illness
- Hopelessness
- Substance use
- Some health conditions
- Trauma
- Genetic and biological determinants
- Low community connectedness
- Unsafe media portrayal of suicide
- Stigma
- Financial/Work stress
- Social isolation, lack of support
- · Access to lethal means

SHARED RISK FACTORS

Suicide

#### Overdose

- Families experiencing caregiving challenges
- · Families with low income
- Families experiencing high levels of parenting and/or financial stress

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- Families with high conflict and negative communication styles
- Communities with high rates of violence and crime
- Communities with unstable housing
- Communities with few community activities for young people

- Diagnosed mental health disorder
- Homelessness
- · Chronic pain
- Physical disabilities
- Trauma
- Prior overdose
- Witnessing the overdose of a loved one
- Unemployment
- Financial struggles
- Social isolation, lack of support
- · Access to potent substances



### SHARED PROTECTIVE FACTORS

- Connection to a caring adult
- School connectedness
- Conflict resolution skills
- Good coping skills
- · Healthy relationship skills
- Strong parenting skills
- Available physical/mental health care
- Availability of evidence-based treatments
- Restrictions on access to lethal means/doses

- Availability of physical and mental health care
- Restrictions on lethal means
- Safe and supportive school and community environments
- Continued care following psychiatric hospitalizations
- Connectedness
- Coping and problem solving skills
- Reasons for living (e.g., children)
- Moral objections to suicide

SHARED PROTECTIVE FACTORS

Suicide

#### Overdose

- Families who create safe, stable, and nurturing relationships
- Families where caregivers can meet basic needs
- Families where caregivers/adults work through conflicts peacefully
- Families that encourage the importance of school for children
- Communities where families have access to economic and financial help
- Communities where adults have work opportunities with family-friendly policies
- Communities where residents feel connected to each other and are involved in the community

- Connectedness to family
- Sense of belonging
- · Linkage to medical services
- Availability of naloxone in the community
- Good Samaritan Laws
- Medication for Opioid Use Disorder Treatment
- Connection to post-overdose follow-up services
- Patient and community education



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# **Thank You**

