

Data and Surveillance

Using the Data

overdose, and ACEs a overdose, and ACEs.	at the local level? Consider the intersecting risk and protective factors related to suicide
over 4000, 4114 / 1020.	
What information do y	ou want to know? What's missing? Consider information such as:
 Morbidity and morta and fatality reviews 	lity data from emergency department visits, hopsitalizations, medical examiners,
 Children living below 	v the poverty line
 Food insecurity 	
Educational attainment	ent
Youth substance use	•
Availability of lethal	means
 Child Protective Ser 	vices (CPS) reports
Current wait lists and	d availability of mental health or substance use treatment services



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Department of Social Services				
Department of Justice				
Child Advocacy Centers				
 Outpatient Mental Health Centers (OMHC) Shelters and related organizations who track the number of individuals served Medical Examiners/coroner's offices 				
				Law enforcement
				Emergency Medical Services (EMS)
Community coalitions				
If no one in the community is currently collecting the data you need, how can you get it? What can you do to collect that data?				

3. Who might already have access to that additional data? Consider existing or potential partners, such as:



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5.	What is the data telling you? Consider:			
	Your community's greatest risk factors			
	Your community's greatest protective factors			
	Subpopulations who may have the greatest needSubpopulations who are benefiting from existing prevention and intervention efforts			
6.	What will you do with this data now that you have it? Will you:			
	Seek grant funding?			
	Use the data to demonstrate need?			
	 Target prevention and intervention efforts to identified populations of focus? 			
	 Develop partnerships to address the need your data is pointing out? 			

