## TEEN LIFELINE

## Suicide Prevention and How to Talk to Adolescents

## Teen Lifeline's Services

I.D. Initiative

## Peer Crisis Hotline

- 24/7, 365 days per year
- Free, Anonymous, Confidential
- Peer Counselors 3pm-9pm
- Partnership with CRN
- AAS Accredited


## Prevention

- Workshops to community

Life Skills Development

- Training for Peer Counselors



## Postivention

## THE WAY WE TALK ABOUT SUICIDE MATTERS

DIED BY SUICIDE OR KILLED THEMSELVES

COMMIFTED SUHCIDE

SUICIDE DEATH

SIICCESCEII $\triangle$ TTEMDT

SUICIDE ATTEMPT

UNSUCCECSFUL ATTEMMT

## How to Identify At-risk Youth <br> 

## Risk Factors

Factors that suggest a person may be at $\mathbf{V}$ a heightened risk for suicide, but not necessarily in crisis.

## Warning Signs

Signs that indicated immediate risk of suicide.

## Risk Factors

A person thinking about suicide will have more than one risk
factor

Teen Lifeline


## Risk Factors

## Factors that may contribute to a child's vulnerability to suicide

- Undiagnosed, untreated or ineffective treatment of mental health challenge
- Biological factors
- Temperament- optimist vs. pessimist, low threshold for stress vs. high threshold for stress
- Past history: trauma or suicide
- Domestic violence, abuse, assault
- Past suicide attempt or knows someone who has died by suicide
- Current life event(s)

History of family discord, school-related issues

- Loss (Death, divorce, break up, move etc.)
- Drug or alcohol use
- Persistent harassment or bullying
- Illness of self or family member
- Expectations


## Warning Signs

Signs of distress that invite help

Anything the person at risk says or does that makes you feel like they may be thinking of suicide

Will be individual, and signal immediate risk

## Actions

WITHDRAWAL
From school, family, friends, work

ISOLATING FROM FRIENDS OR FAMILY

## LOSS OF INTEREST

In hobbies, leisure activites, previously important events/engagements

IMPULSIVE/RECKLESS BEHAVIOR

## INCREASED ALCOHOL OR DRUG USE

## INTERNET SEARCH HISTORY

Looking for ways to end their life

INCREASED AGGRESSION
Getting into fights

## FINAL ARRANGEMENTS

Giving away prized possessions Saying goodbye

## Physical Changes



## Words

## If a person talks about:

- Killing themselves
- Feeling like a burden on others
- Being in unbearable pain
- Feeling trapped
- Feeling helpless or hopeless
- Giving up


## This signals immediate risk!

## Feelings

People who are thinking about suicide often express feeling:

| Lonely <br> Numb | Sad | Rage | Irritability <br> Loss of |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Interest |  |  |  |

## Barriers to Help

There are many reasons teens may not reach out for help:

- Neither teens nor the adults who are close to them recognize the symptoms of their treatable illness
- Fear of what treatment would involve
- Believe nothing can help
- They don't see help-seeking as a sign of strength
- They are embarrassed
- Believe that adults won't understand
- Are scared of disappointment or anger
- Worried about family finances


## How to Intervene

## Mandated Reporting \& The Mitch Warnock Act

## Mandated Reporting:

ARS 13-3620: Required to report any action that may cause imminent physical injury

The hand-off:

- Immediate
- Student never left alone
- Introduction is made by staff member
- Administration responsible for next steps


## Mitch Warnock Act:

This law mandates that all school staff who interact with students in grades 6 through 12 must receive suicide prevention training at least once every three years.

## How to Talk to Teens

## Watch

Actions, physical health, and words for warning signs

Don't wait to act

## Ask

Be specific about your concerns

Ask the direct question:
"Are you thinking about suicide?"

Take it seriously

## Listen

Remain calm
Avoid trying to fix itThere are no magic words and advice is not helpful

Avoid minimizing their feelings- "Everything will be okay"

Validate their feelings and let them know you care

Thank them for having the courage to tell you

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## Get Help

Reassure them that help is available and you are going to help them get it

Include them in the help-seeking process

## What Can Parents Do?

## Protective Factors

- Effective treatment for mental, physical and substance abuse disorders
- Access to resources
- Connectedness
- Problem solving and conflict resolution skills
- Academic or extracurricular success
- Resiliency
- Healthy coping skills



## Building Resiliency

## Competence

- Focus on strengths
- Empower teens to make their own decisions
- Avoid comparison of siblings


## Confidence

- Acknowledge individual qualities
- Praise a job well done
- Avoid unrealistic expectations


## Control

- Teach problem solving skills
- Help teens to understand that actions produce outcomes


## Coping

- Teach healthy coping skills
- Role model positive ways you cope


## Character

- Teach empathy


## Contribution

- Create opportunities for teens to contribute


## Connection

- Create a sense of security and safety at home
- Encourage teens to talk to someone when they have a problem
- Create opportunities for teens to connect to one another
- Help build connections to healthy adults outside of home


## Additional Resources



## Teen Lifeline

$$
602-248-8336
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Crisis Response Network
602-222-9444

Arizona Child Abuse Hotline
1-888-SOS-CHILD (1-888-767-2445)

## Additional Resources



## Teen Lifeline Postvention Services:

Teen Lifeline assists schools in providing crisis counseling services whenever students and/or staff members are exposed to trauma or suicide

Empact Support Groups: Survivors of Suicide (SOS)


## Teen Lifeline I.D. Initiative:

Students who feel stressed out about school, sports, family-life, or anything in-between have easy access to Teen Lifeline's crisis hotline and the Peer Counselors who have been trained to connect their peers to resources that will save their life.

## QUESTIONS?



602-248-8337

## FACEBOOK

@TeenLifeline

TWITTER @602248TEEN

INSTAGRAM
@Teen_Lifeline

## Teenlifeline.org

