



Student Support Services

33122 Valle Road,
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
(949) 234-9200

SUICIDE PREVENTATION AWARENESS FOR PARENTS/CAREGIVERS

SUICIDE is a serious public health problem that takes an enormous toll on families, friends, classmates, co-workers, and communities, as well as on our military personnel and veterans. Suicide prevention is the collective efforts of local community organizations, mental health practitioners and related professionals to reduce the incidence of suicide through education, awareness, and services.

Suicide Is Preventable

Warning Signs

Warning signs are observable behaviors that may signal the presence of suicidal thinking. They might be considered "cries for help" or "invitations to intervene." These warning signs signal the need to inquire directly about whether the individual has thoughts of suicide. If such thinking is acknowledged, then suicide interventions will be required.



*Feelings of sadness, helplessness, and hopelessness

*Significant changes in behavior, appearance, thoughts, and/or feelings

*Social withdrawal and isolation

*Suicidal threats (direct and indirect)

*Suicidal notes and plans

*History of suicidal ideation/behavior

*Self-injurious behavior

*Preoccupation with death

*Making final arrangements (e.g., giving away prized possessions, posting plans on social media, sending text messages to friends).

Risk Factors

While the path that leads to suicidal behavior is long and complex and there is no "profile" that predicts suicidal behavior with certainty, there are certain risk factors associated with increased suicide risk. In isolation, these factors are not signs of suicidal thinking. However, when present they signal the need to be vigilant for the warning signs of suicide.

*Access to means (e.g., firearms, knives, medication)

*Stressors (e.g., loss, peer relations, school, gender, identity issues)

*History of depression, mental illness or substance/alcohol abuse

*History of suicide in the family or of a close friend

*History of mental illness in the family

Here's What You Can Do

Listen

*Assess for suicidal risk

*Listen without judgement

*Ask open-ended questions

Protect

*Take action immediately

*Supervise, do not leave your child alone

*Consider developing a safety plan at school and home, if needed.

Connect

*Communicate and collaborate with your child's school administration, mental health personnel or counselor for support

*Contact Department of Mental Health, law enforcement or protective services, as needed

*Help your child identify an adult, or adults, they trust at home and at school

Model

*Remain calm. Establish a safe environment to talk about suicide

*Be aware of your thoughts, feelings, and reactions as you listen without judgement.

Teach

*Learn the warning signs and risk factors and provide information and education about suicide and self-injury.

*Encourage help seeking behaviors and help your child identify adults they can't trust at home and at school.

*Seek options for school and community resources including referrals to professional mental health services, as needed.



Community Resource List

Western Youth Services

26137 La Paz Road, Suite 230
Mission Viejo, CA 92691
Tel.: (949) 595-8610

South Orange County Family Resource Center

23832 Rockfield Blvd., Suite 270
Lake Forest, CA 92630
Tel.: (949) 364-0500

CHEC Family Resource Center

27142 Calle Arroyo
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
Tel.: (949) 489-7742

Mariposa Women & Family Center

29222 Rancho Viejo Road
San Juan Capistrano, CA 92675
Tel.: (949) 429-6888
812 West Town and Country Road
Orange, CA 92868
Tel.: (714) 597-6494

OC Links

Referral line that provides telephone and online support for anyone seeking information or linkage to any of the Health Care Agency's Behavioral Health Services.
Tel.: (855) 625-4657
<http://ochealthinfo.com/bhs/about/p/oclinks/>

Understanding Suicide: Myths & Facts

To understand why people die by suicide and why so many others attempt to take their own lives, it is important to know the facts. Read the facts about suicide below and share them with others.

Myth: *Suicide can't be prevented. If someone is set on taking their own life, there is nothing that can be done to stop them.*

Fact: Suicide is preventable. The vast majority of people contemplating suicide don't really want to die. They are seeking an end to intense mental or physical pain. Most have mental illness. Interventions can save lives.

Myth: *Asking someone if they are thinking about suicide will put the idea in their head and cause them to act on it.*

Fact: When you fear someone you know is in crisis or depressed, asking them if they are thinking about suicide can actually help. By giving a person an opportunity to open up and share their troubles, you can alleviate their pain and find solutions.

Myth: *Suicide is hereditary.*

Fact: Although suicide can be over-represented in families, it is attempts not genetically inherited. Members of families share the same emotional environment, and the completed suicide of one family member may well raise the awareness of suicide as an option for other family members.

Myth: *Someone making suicidal threats won't really do it, they are just looking for attention.*

Fact: Those who talk about suicide or express thoughts about wanting to die, are at risk for suicide and need your attention. Most people who die by suicide give some indication or warning. Take all threats of suicide seriously. Even if you think they are just "crying for help" -- a cry for help, is a cry for help --so help.

Myth: *It is easy for parents/caregivers to tell when their child is showing signs of suicidal behavior.*

Fact: Unfortunately, research shows that this is not the case in a surprisingly large percentage of families. This illustrates the importance of parents/caregivers to be attentive to warning signs, risk factors, to ask direct questions, and be open to conversation.

Myth: *Only certain people become suicidal.*

Fact: Everyone has the potential for suicide. The evidence is that predisposing conditions may lead to either attempted or completed suicide.

What Should I Do If I Am Worried About My Child?

If you believe that your child is thinking about suicide, approach the situation by asking. Asking is the first step in saving a life and can let them know you are here for them and will listen. Here are some examples of how you may ask: "Have you thought about suicide?" "Sometimes when people are sad as you are, they think about suicide. Have you ever thought about it?"

Emergency Information/After Hours Services

If you need IMMEDIATE help, call 911. For a psychiatric emergency, contact the Department of Mental Health 24-hour at (877)727-4747.

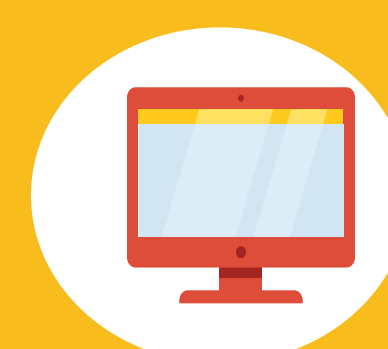
Resources for Parents/Caregivers & Children/Adolescents

COMMUNITY HOTLINES

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
(800) 273-TALK (8255) (24 Hours)
Trevor Lifeline (866)488-7386 (24 Hours)
Teen Line (800) 852-8336 (6pm-10pm)

SMARTPHONE APPS

MY3
Teen Line Youth Yellow Pages



TEXT AND CHAT RESOURCES

Crisis Chat (11am-11pm, daily)
Teen Line - text "TEEN" to 83986

ONLINE RESOURCES

<http://www.trevorproject.org>
<http://teenline.org>
<http://www.afsp.org/understanding-suicide>