School Supports, Safety Planning

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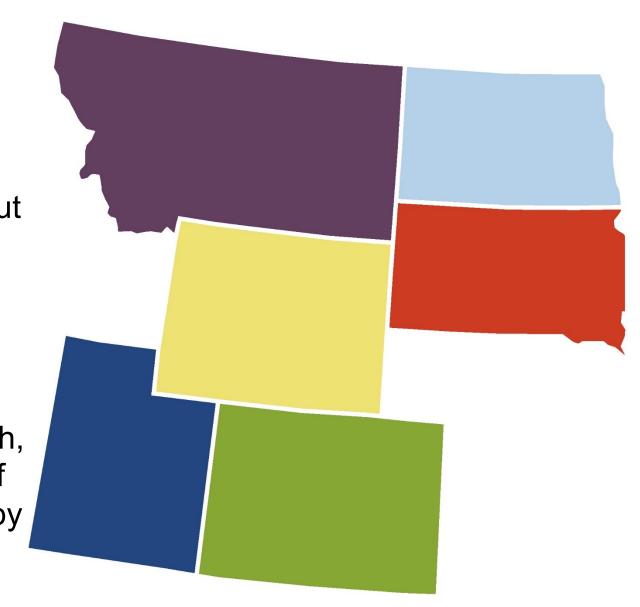
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The Mountain Plains Mental Health Technology Transfer Center

The Mountain Plains Mental Health Technology Transfer Center (Mountain Plains MHTTC) provides training and technical assistance to individuals who serve persons with mental health concerns throughout Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah and Wyoming).

We belong to the Technology Transfer Center (TTC) Network, a national network of training and technical assistance centers serving the needs of mental health, substance use and prevention providers. The work of the TTC Network is under a cooperative agreement by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Service Administration (SAMHSA).



Land Acknowledgement Statement

Today, the University of North Dakota rests on the ancestral lands of the Pembina and Red Lake Bands of Ojibwe and the Dakota Oyate - presently existing as composite parts of the Red Lake, Turtle Mountain, White Earth Bands, and the Dakota Tribes of Minnesota and North Dakota. We acknowledge the people who resided here for generations and recognize that the spirit of the Ojibwe and Oyate people permeates this land. As a university community, we will continue to build upon our relations with the First Nations of the State of North Dakota - the Mandan, Hidatsa, and Arikara Nation, Sisseton-Wahpeton Oyate Nation, Spirit Lake Nation, Standing Rock Sioux Tribe, and Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians.



The MHTTC Network uses affirming, respectful and recovery-oriented language in all activities. That language is:

STRENGTHS-BASED AND HOPEFUL

INCLUSIVE AND
ACCEPTING OF
DIVERSE CULTURES,
GENDERS,
PERSPECTIVES,
AND EXPERIENCES

HEALING-CENTERED AND TRAUMA-RESPONSIVE

INVITING TO INDIVIDUALS PARTICIPATING IN THEIR OWN JOURNEYS

PERSON-FIRST AND FREE OF LABELS

NON-JUDGMENTAL AND AVOIDING ASSUMPTIONS

RESPECTFUL, CLEAR AND UNDERSTANDABLE

CONSISTENT WITH OUR ACTIONS, POLICIES, AND PRODUCTS

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Reentry Considerations²

▶Reentry meetings prior to return to school are highly encouraged especially for those identified at high risk or hospitalized for suicidal behaviors

► Purpose:

- Determine steps needed to ensure readiness to return to school
- Determine what's needed for a successful transition
- Plan for the first day/first several weeks back to school
- ► Recommended Team Members: Admin., school-based BH professional, parent, student (as appropriate), private behavioral health providers (obtain input if they can't attend)

Reentry Considerations²

- ► <u>Pre-Reentry:</u> Assign BH staff as primary POC upon student's return to obtain input from outside providers regarding recommendations/services needed & serve as school liaison
- ► <u>Transition Planning:</u>
- Accommodations:
 - Classwork: Consider allowing for makeup work/work extensions without penalty.
 - Future work: adjust deadlines/reduce academic expectations⁴
 - Other: accommodations/modifications to reduce stress, tutoring to assist with missed instructional time
- Safety:
 - Alternative lunch/recess spaces
 - Determine other supervisory & monitoring needs
 - Determine plan of support when student is away from school

Reentry Considerations²

► <u>Transition Planning:</u>

- Behavioral Health Supports:
 - Daily check-ins & check-outs with school BH staff for first couple of weeks
 - Temporarily increase counseling supports (consider at least weekly for 2 months)
 - Be aware of student's warning signs
 - Use this time to address ongoing concerns (social or academic)
 - Provide temporary check-ins with caregivers at agreed upon intervals to provide supports
 - Determine supports if student is not in school

► Helpful Considerations:

- Consult with hospital team/private provider to ensure student's readiness to return, continuity of services, & develop successful safety planning

Safety Planning

- ► What a safety plan is:
- Brief plan developed collaboratively with student/family to reduce suicide risk
- Serves as a reference point and support if thoughts of suicide occur
- ► What safety planning is not:
- Political or moral discussion
- Discussion of permanent removal of means
- Special notes:
- Create safety plan <u>after</u> crisis, when person isn't experiencing intense suicidal thoughts and can think clearly

Safety Plan Components⁶

- 1. Identify warning signs/cues and triggers of potential crises. What are triggering stressors (events, thoughts, moods, body signals, etc.)? E.g., anniversaries, losses,...
 - Encourage to implement plan once they're aware of their warning signs
 - Use student's own words
- 2. Identify internal coping strategies. What can they use on own without contacting anyone? E.g., relaxation techniques, exercise, funny movies, painting, journaling

3. Distracting from crisis. What can be done to distract from feelings or thoughts? Identify specific people or social settings that provide distractions from suicidal thoughts.

Safety Plan Components⁶

- 4. Identify supports family, peers, supportive adults, etc. student can talk with to help resolve crisis. List contact information!
- 5. Identify emergency/crisis numbers and local behavioral health resources to contact during crisis
- 6. Identify how to keep environment safe. Reduce access to lethal means. Do they need to give their medication to an adult to hold?
- 7. List important reasons to live or how/why they're still alive**
- 8. Review periodically

After Safety Plan Development⁶

 Assess likelihood safety plan will be used. Problem solve to identify barriers to using plan

2. Discuss where student will keep plan and how to locate during a crisis

3. Ensure format is appropriate to individualized needs

4. Review periodically. Consider this plan as a working document.

Patient Safety Plan Template

Step 1. Warning signs (thoughts, images, mood, situation, behavior) that a crisis may be	
developing:	
1	
2	
3	
Step 2. Internal coping strategies – things I can do to take my mind off my problems without contacting another person (relaxation technique, physical activity):	
1	
2.	
3	
Step 3. People and social settings t	hat provide distraction:
1. Name	Phone
2. Name	
3. Place	
Step 4. People whom I can ask for I	
1. Name	Phone
2. Name	
3. Name	
Step 5. Professionals or agencies I o	can contact during a crisis:
1. Clinician Name	Phone
	ntact #
	Phone
Clinician pager or emergency cor	ntact #
3. Local Urgent Care services	
Urgent Care services address	
Urgent Care services phone	
4. Suicide Prevention Lifeline Phone: 1-800-273-TALK (8255)	
Step 6. Making the environment sa	ife:
1.	
2.	
	. Brown, is reprinted with the express permission of the authors. No portion of the Safety Plan Template may be reproduced mission. You can contact the authors at bhs2@columbia.edu or gregbrow@mail.med.upenn.edu .

https://www.sprc.org/resources-programs/patient-safety-plan-template

The one thing that is most important to me and worth living for is:

Informing Teachers and Confidentiality¹⁴

- DO inform that student returning after a medically-related absence & of accommodations needed^{1,2,4}
 - Only share information necessary to preserve safety (e.g., related to treatment and support needs)
- DO share that depression and suicide are areas of concern⁴
- DO educate about warning signs so they can refer if needed⁵
- DO advise they should accompany student to school BH staff for immediate attention for concerns regarding suicidal behavior⁴
- DON'T share clinical information on details related to suicidal behavior (e.g., details of MH diagnoses or possible contributing factors) 1,2,4
- DON'T have general classroom discussions (they violate confidentiality)^{1,2,4}

Postvention

Postvention Considerations¹

Follow your district's crisis response plan!

- Get facts before speaking to students to avoid sharing false information.
 Do <u>not</u> label death a suicide until officially classified. Honor parents wishes if they refuse to permit disclosure. Follow school policy.
- 2. Mobilize School/District Crisis Response Team (CRT) and assess the situation. How will news affect other students? Who is likely to be most impacted? Has there been other traumatic events in the school community that have occurred recently?
- 3. Share information. It's important staff notification (preferably in-person) occurs before students (in small groups, like homeroom)

Postvention Considerations¹

4. Triage Risk for Suicide Contagion

- Identify who's more likely to be affected (emotional vs physical proximity)
- Identify those showing behavioral changes
- CRT ideally should review for suicide warning signs & refer those with increased risk

5. Initiate Support Services

- Provide additional school supports to identified (individual/group counseling)
- Focus discussions on
- Continually assess to see who requires long-term supports (outside supports)
- Provide community resources (CRT)

6. Monitor Social Media

Cultural Sensitivity¹

- Culture may impact the way others view & respond to suicide and/or death
- Be sensitive to the beliefs and customs of other cultures
- Be sensitive to how others may need to respond to death before those outside of their family or community can provide supports
- Engage with respected member of student's culture to be your liaison
- Have interpreters/translators for language differences

Memorials³

- Refer to your school policy on memorials or create one
- Treat all deaths the same way. Avoid permanent memorials for all.
- Avoid acts of highlighting or glamorizing the death such as schoolwide assemblies, which may increase contagion
- Leave spontaneous memorials in place until after the funeral
- Choose memorials that are temporary, nonrenewable, or "living" (e.g., monetary donation to charity or research, purchase of a suicide prevention program for students)

Resources

24/7 National Crisis Support Lines

- National Suicide and Crisis Lifeline 9-8-8
- 2. Crisis Text Line Text HOME to 741-741
- 3. Trevor Lifeline (For LGBTQ Youth) 1-866-488-7386
- 4. Trans Lifeline 1-877-565-8860 or translifeline.org

Safety Plans

- 1. Suicide Prevention Resource Center. Safety Planning Guide: A quick guide for clinicians. http://www.sprc.org/resources-programs/safety-planning-guide-quick-guide-clinicians
- 2. Suicide Prevention Resource Center. Patient safety plan template. http://www.sprc.org/resources-programs/patient-safety-plan-template

- 3. Safety Plan App (Android & Apple)
- 4. Virtual Hope Box App (Android & Apple)

Creating a District/School Mental Health Emergency Response Plan

- American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, American School Counselor Association, National Association of School Psychologists & The Trevor Project (2019). Model School District Policy on Suicide Prevention: Model Language, Commentary, and Resources (2nd ed.). New York: American Foundation for Suicide Prevention- https://www.thetrevorproject.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/09/Model School Policy Booklet.pdf
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- 4. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2012). *Preventing Suicide: A Toolkit for High Schools.* https://store.samhsa.gov/product/Preventing-Suicide-A-Toolkit-for-High-Schools/SMA12-4669

General Resources

- 1. National Center for the Prevention of Youth Suicide preventyouthsuicide.org
- 2. National Institute of Mental Health www.nimh.nih.gov
- 3. Rural Health Information (RHI) Hub https://www.ruralhealthinfo.org/toolkits/suicide
- 4. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administrationwww.samhsa.gov
- 5. Suicide Prevention Resource Center http://www.sprc.org
- 6. Zero Suicide <u>zerosuicide.edc.org</u>

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- 5. Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (2012). *Preventing Suicide: A Toolkit for High Schools*. https://store.samhsa.gov/product/Preventing-Suicide-A-Toolkit-for-High-Schools/SMA12-4669
- 6. Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education Mental Health Program (WICHE MHP) & Suicide Prevention Resource Center (SPRC). (2017). Suicide prevention toolkit for primary care practices. A guide for primary care providers and medical practice managers (Rev. ed.). Boulder, Colorado: WICHE MHP & SPRC. http://www.sprc.org/resources-programs/suicide-prevention-toolkit-rural-primary-care

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