IMPORTANT FACTS
Suicide is the second leading cause of death among college students. National surveys of college students estimate that 10% of students on any given campus contemplate suicide every year. At Ohio University, if there are about 20,000 students, about 2,000 contemplate suicide each year.

About 80% of college students who die by suicide are unknown to campus mental health professionals. However, about 90% of individuals who die by suicide have a mental disorder that is diagnosable and treatable at the time of their death.

WARNING SIGNS OF SUICIDE
Suicidality refers to a range of thoughts, feelings, and behaviors related to contemplating and/or intending to kill oneself, some of which are more observable than others. Warning signs can be organized into two tiers.

Tier One Warning Signs
These warning signs include overt expressions of suicidal thinking and elicit the most distress or worry. Warning signs at this tier include someone:

■ Threatening to hurt or kill themselves
■ Looking for ways to kill themselves, such as seeking access to pills, weapons, or other means
■ Talking or writing about death, dying, or suicide (includes social media, handwritten letters, text messages, emails, phone messages)

Tier Two Warning Signs
These warning signs include more subtle expressions of suicidal thinking and a broader range of factors that should be taken in combination and in the larger context of the person’s natural tendencies and environment. Warning signs at this tier include:

■ Feelings of hopelessness
■ Feelings of anger, rage, and wanting to seek revenge
■ Feeling trapped
■ Feeling anxious, irritated, agitated, and having difficulty sleeping
■ Acting reckless or engaging in risky activities
■ Using increasing amounts of alcohol and/or drugs
■ Withdrawing from friends and family
■ Displaying dramatic changes in mood, typically over a period of a few days to a few weeks
■ Expressing difficulty finding a reason or purpose for living, such as “I wish this were all over,” or “I can’t go on like this for much longer.”

WHAT MAY TRIGGER SUICIDALITY?
Suicide happens when pain exceeds an individual’s resources for coping with pain.

Multiple factors may trigger suicidal ideation and intent. People who are affected by one or more risk factors may have a greater likelihood of suicidal behavior. These risk factors can be used to help identify someone who may be vulnerable to suicide. The following list is not exhaustive, but represents commonly reported risk factors among college students:

MENTAL AND PHYSICAL HEALTH FACTORS
■ Mental disorders, such as depressive disorders, anxiety disorders, substance misuse, Schizophrenia
■ Previous suicide attempts
■ Self-injury

INDIVIDUAL FACTORS
■ Isolation, hopelessness, anger, impulsivity, risky behavior and other factors mentioned in Tier Two Warning Signs
■ Feeling burdensome to others
■ Low distress tolerance
■ Few or poor coping or problem-solving skills

ENVIRONMENTAL FACTORS
■ Gender identity concerns
■ Sexual assault
■ Relationship violence
■ Sexual orientation concerns
■ Alcohol/drugs
■ Suicide of a close person
■ Legal problems
■ Discrimination
■ Other trauma
■ Relationship difficulties (e.g. friends, partner, family)

FAMILIAL FACTORS
■ Family history of suicide or suicidal behavior
■ Family history of mental health difficulties
■ Current or past family violence or abuse
■ Family loss or instability
■ Lack of familial support

Females are 3-5 times more likely to attempt suicide. Males are 4-5 times more likely to die by suicide. Suicide does NOT discriminate based on age, race, gender, or sexual orientation. Cultural factors DO play a role in how people respond to a crisis.
HOW TO HELP

IN RESPONSE to Tier One Warning Signs
Contact the Ohio University Police Department (740.593.1911) or Athens Police Department (740.593.6606), if any of the following apply to a distressed student:
- Has a weapon and is threatening to use it
- Threatening immediate harm to self or others
- Has engaged in a behavior that requires immediate medical attention

IN RESPONSE to Tier Two Warning Signs
- Express care and concern for that individual who is distressed.
- Refer that individual to a trained mental health professional. This may include the following resources on campus:
  - Counseling & Psychological Services (740.593.1616 - available 24/7) www.ohio.edu/counseling
  - Counselor-in-Residence Let’s Talk Hours are available from Sunday - Friday, 5-7pm in the Living Learning Center 610 during the academic year.
  - Office of the Dean of Students (740.593.1800) or complete a CARE Team referral online at www.ohio.edu/student-affairs/dean-of-students/reporting-concerns-about-student

- Direct an individual to a national hotline if they appear uncomfortable with utilizing campus resources, or would like additional support. The National Lifeline Number (800.273.TALK).

ASK THE STUDENT DIRECTLY
When talking with a student, consider the impact of your language about suicide. Ask the student directly whether they are contemplating suicide. For example, “Are you thinking of killing yourself?” “Are you currently having thoughts of suicide?” “Sometimes when people are experiencing difficult situations, they have thoughts of suicide. Are you?”

Avoid saying “completed suicide” or “committed suicide” so as to not convey a sense of judgment, success, punishment, or other negative tone. Instead, say “decided by suicide” or “death by suicide.”

Be mindful of cultural differences. These differences may influence how willing someone at risk might be to disclose how they are truly feeling.

HOW TO RESPOND TO SOMEONE CONTEMPLATING SUICIDE

PROTECTIVE FACTORS
In both instances, it may be important to ask briefly about any protective factors that may help the student cope with current distress. Protective factors are those that may reduce the likelihood of suicide and protect students from other risks, such as violence, substance misuse, and academic difficulties.

The following list includes some protective factors for students who report suicidality:
- Family support, caregiver involvement
- Positive beliefs/hope/anticipation about future plans and events
- Access to care to support one’s physical and psychological well-being
- Sense of connectedness to school and campus/peer community
- Physical activity and exercise
- Adaptive coping skills, including problem-solving and conflict resolution
- Ability to regulate emotions and tolerate distress
- Self-esteem
- Cultural and religious/spiritual beliefs that affirm life, provide fellowship and a sense of purpose and meaning in life
- Physical activity and exercise

INTRAINDIVIDUAL CHARACTERISTICS
- Psychological/emotional well-being, positive mood, optimism
- Positive beliefs/hope/anticipation about future plans and events
- Desire to finish school
- Internal locus of control (one has an impact on others and the world, and is responsible for one’s own accomplishments)
- Adaptive coping skills, including problem-solving and conflict resolution
- Ability to regulate emotions and tolerate distress
- Self-esteem
- Cultural and religious/spiritual beliefs that affirm life, provide fellowship and a sense of purpose and meaning in life
- Physical activity and exercise

INTERPERSONAL CHARACTERISTICS
- Family support, caretaker involvement
- Support from friends and partners, involvement in social activities
- Involvement in social activities
- Positive role models, mentors, professors, coaches, peers, and others who provide understanding, care, and support
- Sense of connectedness to school and campus/peer community
- Access to care to support one’s physical and psychological well-being

If you are concerned about a student’s ability to effectively and safely remain on campus, or whether a student’s own well-being is impacting the lives of others around them, you may consider making a referral to the Office of the Dean of Students.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION
It is crucial that people become comfortable asking directly about suicide. Otherwise, a person in distress may say “fine” or “no, I’m not thinking of harming myself,” when in reality they have a plan to commit suicide.

SUPPORT RESOURCES

Ohio University Resources
Counseling and Psychological Services
Hudson Health Center, 3rd Floor | 740.593.1616
Counseling and Psychological Services provides professional and confidential counseling to students. Drop-in hours are 9-4:30am-3:15pm, M-F. To access counselors who are on-call 24 hours a day, call 740.593.1911. Counseling services are available to all students and consultation services are available to students, faculty, and staff.
www.ohio.edu/counseling | counseling.services@ohio.edu
Counseling is confidential except when there is a need to inform others.

OhioHealth Campus Care
Hudson Health Center, 1st and 2nd Floor | 740.593.1660 | www.ohio.edu/medicine/community-health

Bobcats for Suicide Prevention Campaign
Bobcats for Suicide Prevention Campaign is a student group who aims to raise awareness about the threats of suicide to Ohio University students and the general population and to promote healthy living among students.
bspc.weebly.com

OhioHealth O’Bleness Memorial Hospital
55 Hospital Drive
740.593.5551 | www.ohiohealth.com/hospitals/obleness-hospital/

OhioHealth Urgent Care
265 West Union Street, Suite A

Psychology and Social Work Clinic (PSWC)
002 Porter Hall
740.593.0902 | www.ohio.edu/cas/psychology/community-resources/psychology-social-work-clinic

Student Accessibility Services
230 Alden Library
740.593.2620 | www.ohio.edu/university-college/student-accessibility-services | disabilities@ohio.edu

CARE Team
740.593.8800
CARE Team is an advisory and consultative board to help the Dean of Students respond to an expressed concern about a student or to critical, emergency situations involving students. CARE Team also serves as conduit to other helpful university and community services. A CARE Team referral can be made in person, online, or by contacting the Office of the Dean of Students.
www.ohio.edu/student-affairs/dean-of-students/reporting-concerns-about-student

National Resources
American Foundation for Suicide Prevention
www.afsp.org

American Association of Suicidology
www.suicidology.org/home

National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI)
Athens: www.namiathensohio.org | Ohio: www.nami.org
National: www.nami.org

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline
1.800.273.TALK (8255) | www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

Suicide Prevention Resource Center
www.sprc.org

Trans Lifeline:
877.565.8860 | www.translifeline.org

Trevor Project
(crisis intervention and suicide prevention for LGBT youth ages 13-24, including online chat and texting support)
866.488.7888 | Text the word “Trevor” to 1.202.304.1200

www.thetrevorproject.org

Ohio University Guide to Assist Students Who Report Suicidality
BOBCATS WHO CARE

Interested in receiving training on suicide prevention? Would you like to become a gatekeeper on campus? Bobcats Who Care is a three-hour, interactive gatekeeper training program designed to help you respond to individuals (students, faculty, staff) in crisis. This training teaches you empathic listening and relationship building skills that help one to talk comfortably with someone who is very depressed and contemplating suicide. Bobcats Who Care training also helps you connect a person in distress to professional support. Bobcats Who Care is based on the belief that all of us who are part of the Ohio University community have a responsibility to look out for one another. This training, and the information provided in this folder, is modeled after Campus Connect, a suicide prevention gatekeeper program developed at Syracuse University and utilized on over 150 college and universities nationwide.

IMPORTANT CONTACTS TO HAVE

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Bobcats Who Care
Ohio University’s suicide prevention gatekeeper program.
Keeping the Bobcat Family safe.

NATIONAL SUICIDE PREVENTION LIFELINE
1-800-273-TALK (8255)
suicidepreventionlifeline.org

CRISIS TEXT LINE
Text HELLO to 741741
Free, 24/7, Confidential