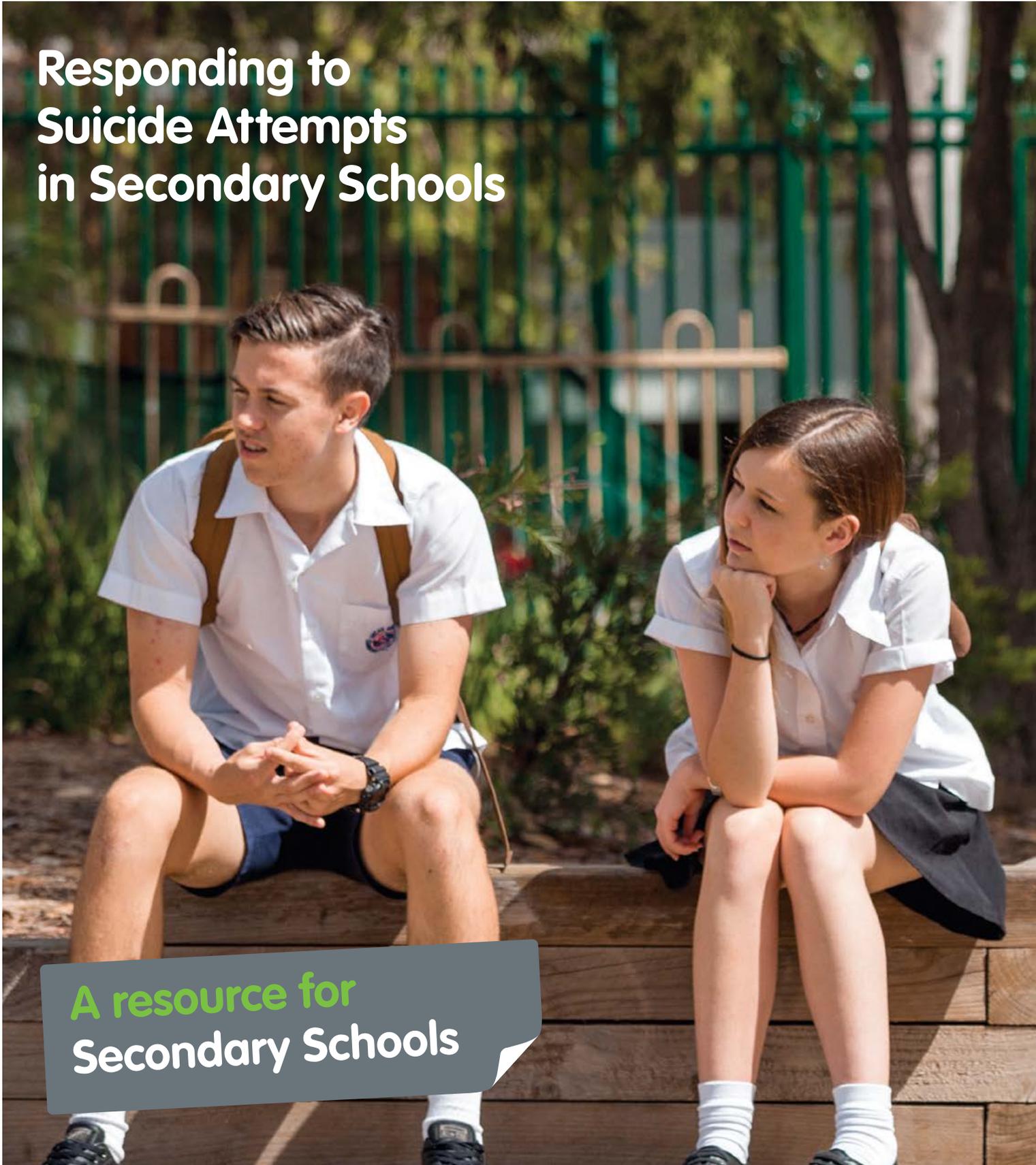




**headspace**  
School Support

# Responding to Suicide Attempts in Secondary Schools

**A resource for  
Secondary Schools**



**This resource aims to support secondary schools where staff suspect or are advised that a student has made a suicide attempt. It outlines what a school response to a suicide attempt should entail, provides a flowchart for quick reference and provides detailed descriptions of key components involved in caring for students at risk.**

This resource provides guidance on how to support the entire school community including the student at risk, staff and any other affected students. It is recommended that this resource be incorporated into your school's existing student wellbeing policies and emergency management protocols. It should also be used in conjunction with Department of Education or other governing body guidelines.

Self Harm, where a person injures themselves without the intention of taking their own life (also called Non Suicidal Self Injury), is not the focus of this resource. All incidents of Self Harm need to be treated seriously and responded to appropriately but may require a different process to what is recommended in this resource.

There is a range of other information available from **headspace** School Support to assist schools with managing issues related to suicide. See **[www.headspace.org.au/schoolsupport](http://www.headspace.org.au/schoolsupport)**.

In the event of a Suicide:

**Manage the immediate risk and duty of care to all**

**Inform the Principal**

**Follow your school and sector's emergency management protocols and contact your department/authority**

**Access your school's Suicide Response Plan. If your school does not have a response plan refer to: [www.headspace.org.au/schoolsupport](http://www.headspace.org.au/schoolsupport) for the Suicide Postvention Toolkit: A guide for Secondary Schools**

**Contact **headspace** School Support on 1800 688 248 from 9am – 5pm Mon-Fri (AEST)**

## Key actions when responding to a suicide attempt

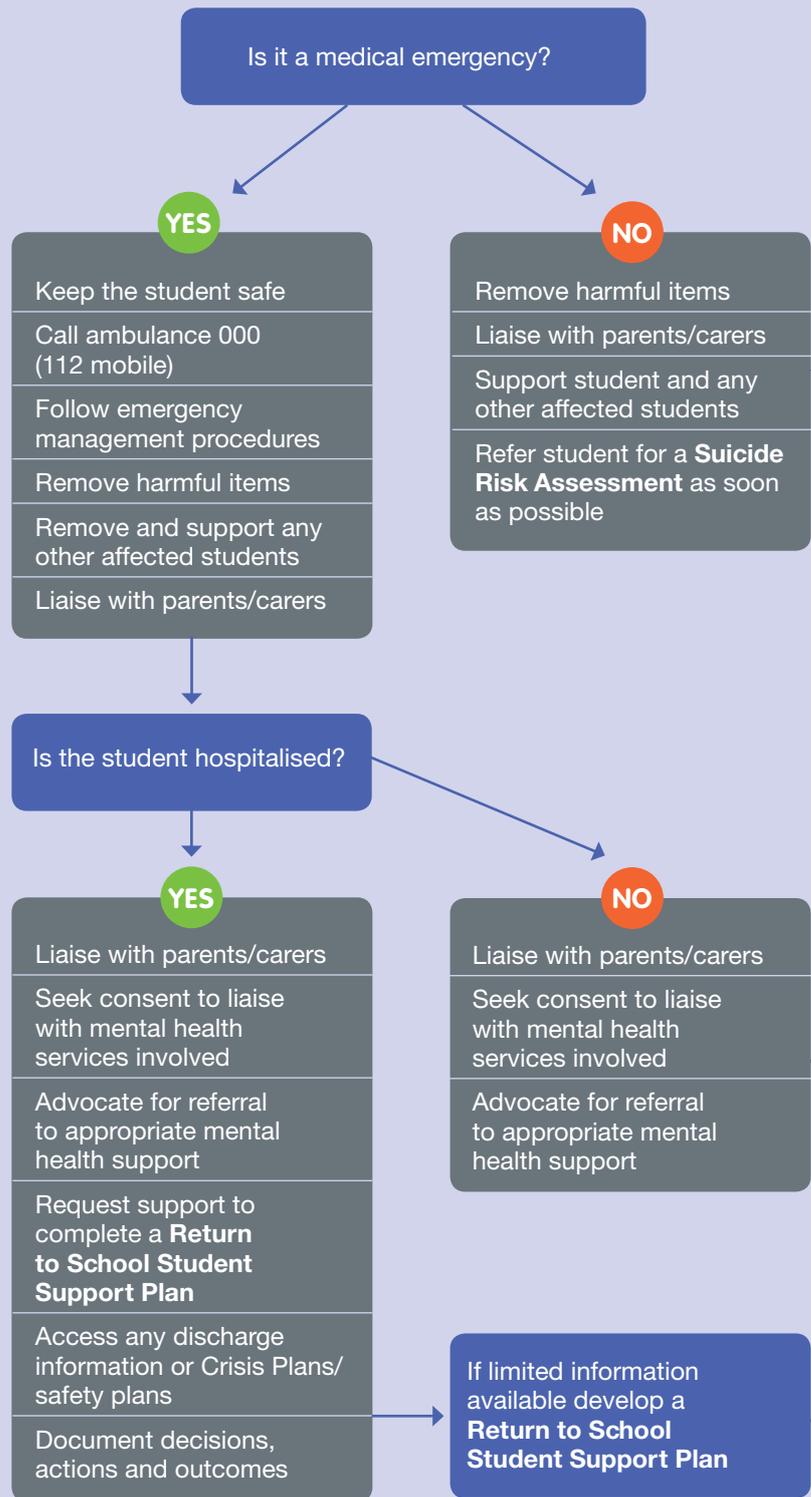
A suicide attempt is an act carried out by a person with the intention of ending their own life. A suicide attempt by a student can have a significant impact on a school community, causing distress and anxiety for fellow students, school staff and parents.

There are **ten key actions** that should guide the school response:

1. Remain **calm**, non-judgemental and caring.
2. Always **communicate** with the parents/carers of the student and any professionals involved in the care of the student.
3. The **safety** of the student and others is of vital concern when a suicide attempt occurs at school. Keep the student safe and supported, and take them to a safe, private place if they can be moved.
4. Call an **ambulance** if a student:
  - has taken a drug or medicine overdose or consumed poison
  - is seriously injured
  - is unconscious, confused, or disoriented
  - has bleeding that is rapid or pulsing.
5. Call the Police (000) if a student is disclosing intent to **harm self** or **threatening to harm others**, or is so distressed that they are unmanageable in the school environment.
6. Respect the **confidentiality** of the student and consider the wishes of the student and their family when communicating about any suicide attempt.
7. Consider the **impact** of the event on others. Ask student wellbeing or school leadership to check safety and wellbeing of other students, classmates, bystanders and witnesses who may be impacted. Contact parents and carers of other students impacted and at risk, and advocate for support and suicide risk assessment being provided for these students.
8. **Refer** students appropriately based on assessment of support needs. Become familiar with the range of mental health and youth support agencies, programs and professions accessible by your school.
9. **Inform and liaise** with relevant authorities and agencies. Follow Emergency Management critical incident reporting protocols for your school, sector and region. Have student wellbeing or leadership follow up and liaise with hospital or mental health services, or any support service or program, about support planning, communications and information sharing.
10. Consider the impact of **social media** on other students. Determine whether information about the attempt is on social media and if this is impacting on other students. The fact sheet *Managing social media following a suicide* provides tips on how best to manage this (available [www.headspace.org.au/schoolsupport](http://www.headspace.org.au/schoolsupport))

# Response flowchart

## Suicide attempt at school

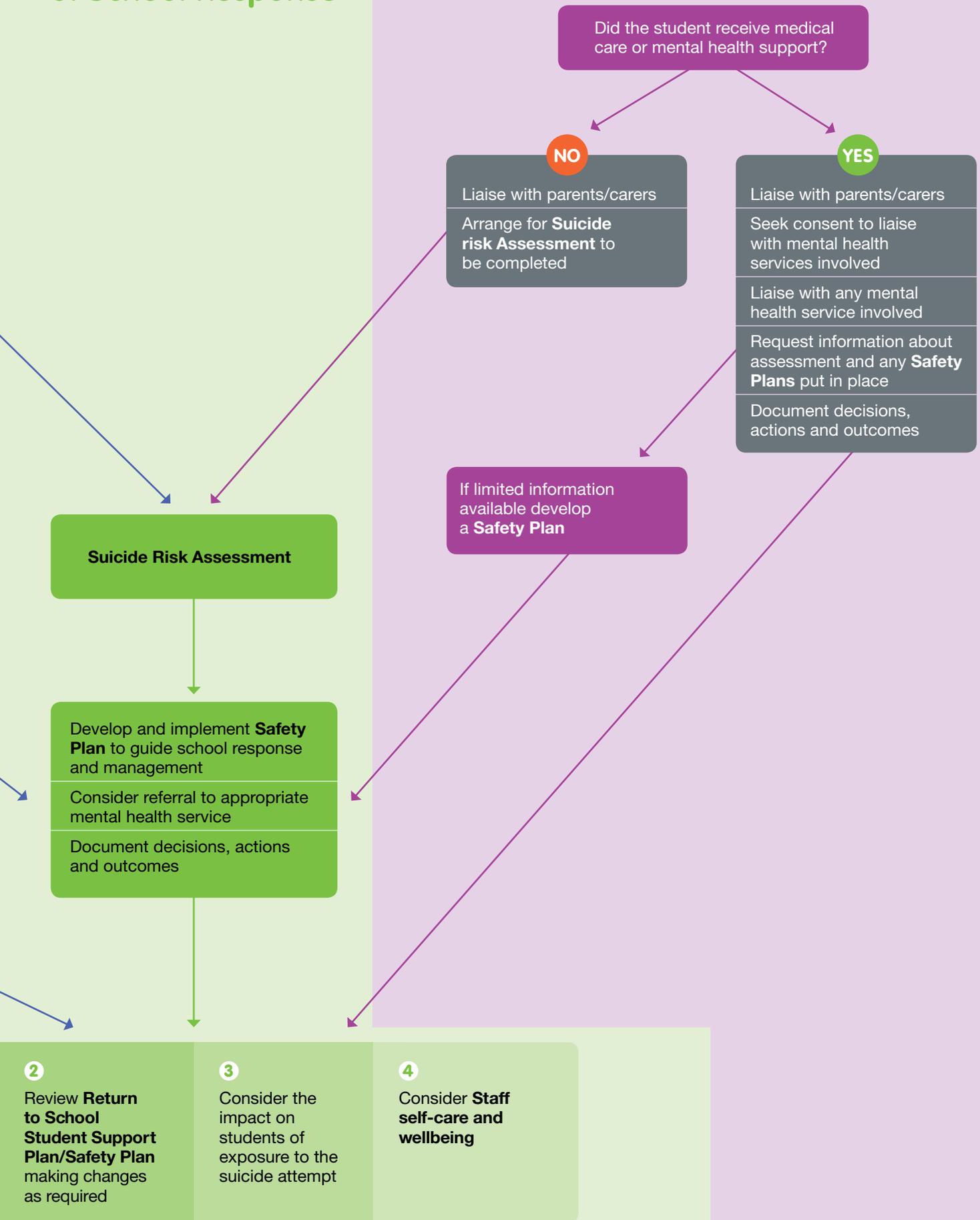


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**Regularly monitor student**

## Key components of School Response

## Suicide attempt outside school



# School response to a suicide attempt

The school's response to a suicide attempt is a deliberate process aimed at ensuring the immediate and ongoing safety, care and support of a student at risk of suicide, as well as others affected by the situation. Where school staff suspect that an incident may be a suicide attempt an assessment of risk should be carried out as soon as possible. This assessment will inform any further response required by the school to support the student.

If a suicide attempt occurred outside of the school a student may return soon after this, or they may be away for a period of time. Either way once the school is aware of the attempt the school response should be initiated to ensure the student has the required supports in place. This process also informs the school about the current level of risk, any key risk factors and importantly, what other supports the student has available for ongoing care.

The **key components** of a school response consist of:

## Suicide risk assessment

A suicide risk assessment assesses the likelihood and severity of a student's suicidal intentions. It is used to determine how best to plan for the safety and care of a student at risk of suicide. It should only be undertaken by a trained professional (e.g. a mental health professional or a school staff member with suitable training). State schools may also be able to refer students to Department of Education psychologists and social workers with suitable training. Other referral options for suicide risk assessments and advice are Child or Youth Mental Health Services (CAMHS or CYMHS) or your local **headspace** centre. A suicide risk assessment is a crucial step in the School response to a suicide attempt.

## Safety plan

A Safety Plan can help the school to establish a safe and supportive learning environment for the young person. The development of the plan is a collaborative process between the young person, their parent/caregiver, the school and any other key health agency involved in the care of the young person. It outlines what situations the young person might find difficult, and how these can be managed in order for them to feel safe and supported.

Key school staff involved with the young person should be given *relevant* information about how to assist the young person in class time or while on school grounds. They do not need access to the complete plan to do this – however should be provided with the information that affects how they approach or support the young person.

## Regularly monitor student progress

Students need to be monitored regularly with their Safety plans reviewed and updated.

## Facilitate referral

During the monitoring process school staff may become aware of the need for a student to access additional health support. This might be from a mental health service, community health service, or general health service. In these circumstances staff should facilitate a referral to the required service in collaboration with the student and their parent/carer.

## Self and staff care

Suicidal behaviour, by its very nature, can be distressing and often traumatising for school communities. Suicidal behaviour can affect school staff in profound and unpredictable ways, both professionally and personally. It is essential that school staff look after themselves and each other. School leaders need to be aware that some staff members may have personal experiences and vulnerabilities which need to be considered in a school's response. Consultation, review, debriefing, employee assistance and referral to support services are all important support options that could be considered.

## Suicide exposure

Exposure to a suicide or a suicide attempt can lead to suicide contagion. This refers to the process whereby exposure to a suicide or suicide attempt within a school, community, or geographic area increases the likelihood that others will attempt suicide. After a suicide attempt some students in the school are likely to have an increased risk of suicide.

## Suicidal ideation

Suicidal Ideation refers to the presence of any thoughts, plans, images, imaginings or preoccupations a young person may have about ending their own life. Suicidal thoughts can range from a vague thought about 'not wanting to be around' to very specific thoughts and plans about ending their life. Students showing signs of suicidal ideation need to be monitored, supported and referred as soon as possible for a suicide risk assessment.



# Return to school plan

Returning to school can be a protective factor for students and can be helpful in their recovery.



A **Return to School Support Plan** aims to ensure the best possible re-integration, safety, care and support for a student who is returning to school following a suicide attempt or mental health difficulties. A support plan should include strategies that aim to keep the student safe, supported and connected with staff and peers. The plan is ideally negotiated with the student, parents/carers, school wellbeing staff and any mental health professionals involved in the students' care before the student returns to school. If this has not occurred then school wellbeing staff should complete a return to school support plan as a priority when the student returns to school.

A Safety Plan and a Return to School Plan share many similarities; both guiding how a school will support a student at risk of suicide. The key difference being that a Return to School Support Plan is completed when a young person has been away from school for a period of time following a suicide attempt whereas a Safety Plan is often put in place when there has not been any absences from school due to the incident. Schools and health agencies however may use these terms interchangeably.

The *Returning to School following Self Harm or attempted Suicide* factsheet and the *Return to School Student Support Plan* can also be used to guide this process ([www.headspace.org.au/schoolsupport](http://www.headspace.org.au/schoolsupport)).

## Information sharing, confidentiality and consent

A school can only obtain information about a student's admission or treatment from a hospital, mental health or health service, community agency or support program with the consent of parents and carers, or the student themselves. This can mean that a school may be unable to obtain even basic information, such as whether a student has become a client of an agency, without the agency having sought and obtained prior consent for the school to receive this information.

Consent is usually given in writing and ideally signed by the student and parents.

Agency procedures can vary, so seeking clarification from the agency about its consent procedures is vital if the information a school requires is not being provided.

Schools can request that an agency seeks permission from parents and carers, or students, for information to be shared with the school. A school, through its wellbeing team, can also implement its own consent/permission procedure. The school can obtain consent from parents and carers, or the student to be shared with it by the agency or service prior to the referral of a student. Schools can also play a proactive role in negotiating information sharing protocols with agencies and programs used by students, as part of student wellbeing practice.

## Return to School Process

Schedule a Return to School Meeting with student, parents/carers, school wellbeing staff and involved health care professionals to discuss student needs

Implement already developed Safety Plan OR Develop and implement a Safety Plan/Return to School Support Plan

Make regular contact with student to discuss their progress/concerns and developments

Liaise regularly with parents/carers

Refer student to appropriate support service as required

Regularly review and update the Safety Plan according to the student's health and wellbeing and staff feedback

Document decisions, actions and outcomes

Ensure staff involved in responding to and supporting the student have the opportunity for debriefing and support.

# headspace

**headspace** is the National Youth Mental Health Foundation and supports young people aged 12 to 25 going through a tough time. For further information about accessing **headspace** services, centres and resources visit **headspace.org.au**

**headspace** centres offer direct help to young people with:

- General health
- Mental health and counselling
- Education, employment and other services
- Alcohol and other drug services.

**ehespace** offer online and telephone support for young people and their families going through a tough time. It is a confidential, free, anonymous, secure space for 12 to 25 year olds. Visit **ehespace.org.au**

**headspace School Support** helps secondary schools prepare for, respond to and recover from a suicide in the school community. The team is equipped to support schools via email, telephone and face-to-face. School staff and people working with schools are encouraged to contact **headspace** School Support if their school has been affected by suicide, or they are interested in updating their resources, policies and procedures in relation to suicide postvention.

**Visit** [www.headspace.org.au/schoolsupport](http://www.headspace.org.au/schoolsupport)

**Email** [schoolsupport@headspace.org.au](mailto:schoolsupport@headspace.org.au)

**Phone** 1800 688 248 (Mon – Fri, 9-5 AEST)

## Other factsheets available for download at <http://headspace.org.au/schoolsupport>

- Suicide attempts
- Managing social media following a suicide
- Suicide intervention in schools:  
An Evidence Summary
- Identifying risk factors and warning signs for suicide
- Self harm
- How to talk about suicide with young people
- Suicide Contagion

