Suicide Prevention for GLBT College Students

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GLBT (Gay, Lesbian, Bi-sexual, and Transgendered) students, like all college student populations, are at risk for suicide. Research has found that GLBT college students are one of the groups at highest risk for suicide. Different studies have found that:

- GLBT students have 2-3 times greater risk of completing suicide than their heterosexual peers.
- 25% of the gay/bisexual identified male college-aged population has made suicidal actions.
- Lesbian/bisexual identified college students were 3-4 times more likely to consider suicide than their heterosexual peers.

GLBT individuals who are “coming out” are at increased risk for depression, substance abuse, and suicide.

Suicide Prevention Resources

The Ohio State University Campus Suicide Prevention Program (OSU CSPP) and the REACH Campaign

Suicide is the second leading cause of death among college students (Suicide Prevention Resource Center, 2006).

The Ohio State University Facts: OSU students reported
91% feeling overwhelmed
74% feeling very sad
59% feeling hopeless
17% experiencing depression
12% experiencing an anxiety disorder
7% seriously considered suicide
Nearly 1% of OSU students attempt suicide.

Tragically, only 26 percent of students surveyed reported that they were currently receiving the help that they need.

The mission of the OSU CSPP and Reach Campaign is to decrease the number of completed suicides on campus and increase mental health seeking behavior.

The Ohio State University Resources

Provides:
- Urgent appointments M-F for students in crisis.
- Referrals for counseling at all OSU Regional Campuses.
- Confidential services for OSU students and spouses/partners.

The Emergency Department at the OSU Medical Center (OSUMC ED) 614-293-8333

The Student Health Services 614-292-4321
- Health care services to students.

The Student Advocacy Center 614-292-1111
- Helps students navigate problems at OSU

The Student Wellness Center (SWC) 614-292-4527
- Helps with wellness and financial concerns

Suicide Hotline:
614-221-5445 (Columbus Area)
1-800-273-TALK (National/Veteran)
Emergency Services: 911

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KNOW THE SUICIDE RISKS FOR GLBT STUDENTS:
Suicide Risk Increases when GLBT students experience:
• Verbal or physical harassment
• Lack of family support and acceptance
• Loss of friendship or other relationships
• Prejudice, discrimination, homophobia
• A recent loss (e.g., death or break-up)

Suicide Risk Increases when GLBT students have:
• Fears about seeking help
• Feelings of hopelessness and helplessness
• Behaviors that are impulsive or aggressive

Suicide Risk Increases when the GLBT student has a:
• Family history of depression and/or suicide
• History of abuse
• Personal history of previous suicide attempts
• Mental health problem that is untreated e.g., depression, bipolar disorder, or anxiety

Suicide Risk Increases when the GLBT student has access to:
• Firearms or other lethal methods

KNOW THE SUICIDE RISK WARNING SIGNS
An individual may be suicidal if he or she:
• Reports feeling very depressed
• Experiences anxiety and/or stress
• Has increased conflicts with friends, roommates, peers, faculty
• Talks about wanting to commit suicide
• Is focused on death and dying
• Writes about death and/or suicide
• Starts giving away possessions
• Withdraws from family, friends, and activities once enjoyed
• Says things like, “I don’t deserve to be here,” “I wish I were dead,” “I am going to kill myself,” or “I want to die.”
• Increases their use of alcohol and/or other drugs
• Engages in reckless behaviors
• Secures a firearm or other lethal methods

TAKE SUICIDE RISK SERIOUSLY, CONVEY HOPE
Hopefulness is the best defense against suicide. It is always better to overreact than under react.
• Stay calm, listen and accept their feelings.
• Try not to judge or argue.
• Don’t act shocked by their plans.
• Be direct. Do not be afraid.
• Be persistent but gentle as you get them to answer your question.

DON’T IGNORE THE WARNING SIGNS.
Reach Out: Always Ask.
• Ask them if they are thinking about suicide.
• If you can’t ask, get someone who will ask.

GET HELP, TOGETHER:
Know the resources at OSU and in your community:
• Offer to go with the person for help at:
  OSU CCS (student counseling center): 614-292-5766
  Hospital Emergency Room: 614-293-8333
• Help them call the Suicide Hotline:
  Columbus Area: 1-614-221-5445
  National/Veteran: 1-800-273-TALK (8255)
• Emergency Services: 911

NEVER LEAVE THE PERSON ALONE, IF POSSIBLE.
Find someone else who can help;
• Family or friends
• Religious leader
• The Counseling Center
• Resident Advisors
• Campus Security

Help them find a reason to live one more day.
There is hope.
There is treatment that helps.

KNOWING ABOUT DEPRESSION HELPS
What is Depression?
• It is a medical problem.
• It can affect anyone at any time.
• You don’t “get over it” or “snap out of it”.
• Like any illness, a person with depression needs professional help.
• It can be successfully treated with appropriate treatment.
• Stress, life events or a combination are triggers.

How does Depression feel? People with depression report that they feel:
• Sadness that lasts longer than a few days or weeks.
• Little or no enjoyment in life;
• Tired much of the time;
• Difficulty concentrating;
• Worthlessness or guilty;
• Hopelessness and despair.

What does Depression look like? Learn to recognize the signs.
• Depressed mood
• Irritability
• Diminished interest in activities
• Difficult falling asleep or sleeping all the time

Common concerns among GLBT college students who experience depression
Understanding what to look for is helpful:
• Academic problems: Missing classes, not completing assignments, inattentiveness, and/or failing exams and courses.
• Relationship problems: Conflicts with roommates, family, friends, and/or partners, feelings of social isolation, feeling misunderstood
• Engaging in risky behaviors: Violence, unprotected sexual practices, alcohol and other drug abuse, and/or driving under the influence.
• Spiritual disconnection: Loss of faith, alienation from religion due to suicidal thoughts.