

Tips for using R.A.C.E.

Recognize Distress

- Look for signs of distress
 - ✓ Note changes in personality, emotions, or behavior
 - ✓ Note withdrawal from co-workers, friends and family
 - ✓ Note changes in eating and sleeping patterns

Ask the Person

- To determine if the person is suicidal, it is helpful to:
 - ✓ Interact in a manner that communicates concern
 - ✓ Calmly question about distress you observe
 - ✓ Know how to manage your own discomfort in order to directly address the issue
- The most difficult **R.A.C.E.** step is asking
 - ✓ You look upset. “Are you thinking about killing yourself?”
 - ✓ “Do you wish you were dead?”
- When to ask the question
 - ✓ Ask the question anytime you think the person may be a danger to him/herself

Care for the Person

- Show the person that you care about what they are saying and that you are not passing judgment on what they think or feel
 - ✓ Actively listen to their story. Don't judge
 - ✓ Nod your head and encourage them to tell you more
 - ✓ Calmly control the situation
 - ✓ Do not use force; keep everyone safe
- Accept that their situation is serious and deserving of attention while you also offer the person **Hope**

Escort the Person

- Do everything you can to encourage and expedite the person getting help
- Explain that there are trained professionals available to help. Suggest treatment might help
- If the person tells you that they have had treatment before and it has not worked, try asking: “What if this is the time it does work?”
- **Call 988** – the **Suicide & Crisis Lifeline** for additional information, guidance or help

Safety Guidelines

Call 911 or take the person to the emergency room if

You are not in face-to-face contact but are speaking over the phone or computer with a person who expresses intent to harm self or others.

A person is displaying threatening behavior with a weapon or object that can be used as a weapon.

A person tells you that they have overdosed on pills or other drugs or there are signs of physical injury.

Resources

National Suicide & Crisis Lifeline 988 or 800-273-TALK (8255)

www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

National Alliance on Mental Illness (NAMI) www.nami.org

Information and Support after a Suicide Attempt:

A Department of Veterans Affairs Resource Guide for Family Members of Veterans Who are Coping with Suicidality

<https://www.mentalhealth.va.gov> – Search suicide prevention documents

PTSD Coach

Free app that you can download. **PTSD Coach** information can be used for yourself or to help someone you care about.

This information may just help save a life

R.A.C.E. Suicide Prevention Training

Register for the **free online classes (three 1-hour training sessions)** or **in-person training at**

<http://www.racesuicideprevention.us>

Suicide Prevention is Not a Spectator Sport!

Get Informed!

Get Involved!

R.A.C.E. to Save a Life!

There is hope.



Free Training For Everyone

www.RaceSuicidePrevention.us

R.A.C.E.

The purpose of **R.A.C.E.** is to help individuals, their family members and friends learn the necessary steps they can take to help someone in need.

The acronym **R.A.C.E.** (**R**ecognize, **A**sk, **C**are, **E**scort) summarizes the steps needed to take an active and valuable role in suicide prevention and necessary steps to get help.

Ways of Preventing Suicide

Prevention:

Reducing things that contribute to suicide

Intervention:

Increasing safety of person with thoughts of suicide

Postvention:

Help for people who injure themselves and those affected

Warning Signs of Acute Suicide Risk

Warning Signs are early indicators of heightened risk

These signs require immediate attention

- Threatening to hurt or kill themselves, or talking of wanting to hurt or kill themselves;
- Looking for ways to kill themselves by seeking access to firearms, available pills, or other means;
- Talking or writing about death, dying, or suicide, when these actions are out of the ordinary
- Expressing wish to go to sleep and not wake up



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What You Should Know about Suicide

- Asking a person about suicide does not create suicidal thoughts any more than asking about chest pains causes a heart attack
 - ✓ The act of asking may give the person permission to talk about thoughts or feelings
- Many people who die by suicide have communicated some intent, wish, or desire to kill themselves
 - ✓ Someone who talks about suicide gives you an opportunity to intervene and help them know that you care and feel that they are not alone
- Many suicidal ideas are associated with the presence of underlying treatable conditions
 - ✓ Caring for and offering **Hope** often helps the person survive the immediate crisis so that they can seek such treatment
- Suicidal thinking can overwhelm even the most rational person
 - ✓ Acknowledging that the person's pain is real, while also offering **Hope** during periods of crisis often helps
- Anyone experiencing serious suicidal thoughts should be **Escorted** to the nearest Mental Health Provider or Emergency Department who can evaluate their conditions and provide treatment as appropriate. **Don't Leave The Person Alone. Stay With Them Until They Are In The Care of Professional Help**
- **If harm to self and/or others is occurring or about to occur, activate an emergency response – Call 911 Immediately**

Additional Warning Signs

The presence of these signs requires contact with a professional

- Inability to sleep or sleeping all the time
- Withdrawing from friends, family and/or society
- Expressions of helplessness, hopelessness or worthlessness
- Increasing alcohol or drug use
- Acting recklessly or engaging in risky activities
- Rage, anger, seeking revenge
- Avoiding things or reliving past experiences
- Giving away personal possessions
- Feeling trapped – like there is no way out
- No reason for living – No sense of purpose in life
- Dramatic changes in mood
- Anxiety, agitation

Protective Factors

Factors that can protect one from suicidal behavior

Protective Factors include:

- Strong family relationships, friends, social support, buddies
- Effective coping and problem-solving skills
- Positive, healthy lifestyle – diet, exercise, rest
- Stress reduction activities
- Ongoing health and mental health care relationships – Early interventions
- Healthy spiritual support/religious affiliation
- Reasons for living
- Opportunities to make significant contributions
- Sense of belonging to a group: Cohesion – Camaraderie – Support
- Positive attitude about getting help