UNDERSTANDING SUICIDE. BEREAVEMENT' **Reflections of a Survivor** Linda L. Flatt

Nearly 30,000 Americans die by suicide each year. It is estimated that for every suicide, there are from 6 – 8 survivors. Since 1970 more than four million people in the U.S. have become "survivors of suicide".

## **Survivor of Suicide**

Anyone whose life has been impacted by a suicide death

## **Survivors of Suicide are...**

Family, friends, co-workers, classmates, therapists, physicians, nurses etc.. who are left behind to pick up the pieces after the shattering experience of a suicide death.

## **Survivors of Suicide....**

....not only suffer the grief and trauma of losing a loved one to suicide, but also are themselves at higher risk for suicide and emotional problems.

# Multi-Leveled (Complicated) Grief

## LEVEL ONE SEPARATION (DEATH)

- Loss of Relationship
- Changes in Lifestyle (Secondary Losses)
- Adjustment to Life Without the Deceased
- Emotional Healing/Grief Work

# LEVEL TWO SUICIDE

- Volitional Death
- Rejection & Abandonment
- Sudden Death
- Often Violent Death
- Post-Traumatic Stress

- Social Stigma (Real and/or Perceived)
- ♦ Embarrassment
- ♦ Isolation
- Loss of Social Support

- Unanswered Questions ("WHY?")
- Blame and Responsibility
- Intensified Denial and Delusion
- Magnified Emotions
- Suicidal Feelings

## **LEVEL THREE** Often (but not always) present: *SYSTEM STRESS PRIOR TO SUICIDE*

- Mental Illness
- Substance Abuse
- Unhealthy Family Dynamics
- Impaired Coping Skills
- Loss of Energy and Hope
- ♦ Relief

## What can be done for survivors?

- ♦ Self-care
- Support of family and friends
- Faith/spiritual beliefs
- Medical care
- Professional counseling
- Support and self-help groups for bereavement
- Survivor conferences and educational material
- Healing through involvement

## **Protective Factors for Suicide**

- Effective clinical care for mental, physical, and substance use disorders
- Easy access to a variety of clinical interventions and support for help-seeking
- Restricted access to highly lethal means of suicide
- Strong connections to family and community support

From the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention: Goals and Objectives for Action

## **Protective Factors for Suicide**

- Support through ongoing medical and mental health care relationships
- Skills in problem solving, conflict resolution and nonviolent handling of disputes
- Cultural and religious beliefs that discourage suicide and support self-preservation

From the National Strategy for Suicide Prevention: Goals and Objectives for Action

# SUPPORTING SUICIDE SURVIVORS

SIEC ALERT #38 November 1999 Suicide Information & Education Centre http://www.siec.ca

## **Supporting Suicide Survivors**

- More than 30,000 Americans complete suicide each year.
- Compounding this critical loss of life is the profound and often debilitating despair and grief experienced by surviving families and friends.
- Using a modest estimate of six survivors for each suicidal death, researcher John McIntosh estimates that one out of every 68 Americans is a survivor of suicide.

## Stigma

- Survivors may find their social network, perhaps even their clergy or caregivers, have judgmental or condemning attitudes or beliefs about suicide.
- Cultural and religious taboos combine with our tendency to avoid death and bereavement issues and can serve to isolate and stigmatize suicide survivors.
- A lack of social support can increase a survivor's risk of complicated grieving, depression, and suicide.

# Some Common Survivors Responses

## **Some Common Survivor Responses**

- A struggle to make sense of the suicide
  ANGER
- Guilt over failed responsibilities, real or imagined
- Isolation caused by a sense of self-imposed shame
- Aloneness when others keep their distance

## **Some Common Survivor Responses**

- Blame towards those perceived to have contributed to the suicide
- Awkwardness when others don't know how to respond
- Having to face the traumatic and sometimes unexpected nature of the death

## **Some Common Survivor Responses**

- Difficulty accepting that the death was by suicide
- Fear that powerful grief reactions may not be normal
- Remorse over lost opportunity

## What Helps and Heals Us As Survivors?

## What Helps and Heals Us as Survivors?

Acknowledge that the death is a suicide
Learn more about suicide and grief
Acknowledge our feelings and our loss
Find formal and informal rituals to honor loved one's life

#### What Helps and Heals Us as Survivors?

- Call upon our personal strengths and ways of coping from other difficult times
- Read, write, express our grief in a way and at a time that is comfortable for us
- Find other suicide survivors, share our stories and build mutual support

#### What Helps and Heals Us as Survivors?

 Understanding and thoughtful offers of support from others

"I'm here if you need someone to talk to."

## What Hinders Our Healing as Survivors?

## What Hinders Our Healing as Survivors?

- Hide or deny that the cause of death is suicide
- Blame ourselves or others
- Internal and external pressure to "finish" or "stop" grieving
- Self destructive behaviors, e.g. drug or substance dependency

## What Hinders Our Healing as Survivors?

Thoughtless or cliché comments from others:

- It was so sudden!"
- "You can't live in the past."

# How Can Caregivers Assist Survivors?

### **How Can Caregivers Assist Survivors?**

- Listen without judging
- Accept the intensity of an individual's grief
- Communicate with compassion not cliché
- Offer and provide information literature, community resources, support group information

## **How Can Caregivers Assist Survivors?**

- Reassure the survivor that their feelings are normal
- Be vigilant about suicidality: ASK!
- Be sensitive to difficult times: holidays, anniversary dates

### **How Can Caregivers Assist Survivors?**

- Being there is important
- Let the bereaved know they are not alone
- Offer oneself, and expect that your invitations may be refused
- Have patience, and continue to offer oneself over time

#### **UNDERSTANDING SUICIDE BEREAVEMENT**

*"Effective postvention for suicidally bereaved families may be one of the most important forms of mutigenerational prevention available to mental health."* 

John R. Jordan, PhD

Is Suicide Bereavement Different? A Reassessment of the Literature Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior Volume 31, No 1 Spring 2001 (pages 91-102)

# POSTVENTION IS PREVENTION!



Linda Flatt and Terri Greenfield with Senator Harry Reid

## Nevada Life Keeper Quilt on the Capital steps









Suicide Prevention Action Network USA, Inc.

## 2003

## Suicide Prevention Legislation Adopted in 2003 Session of Nevada State Legislature!

**SPAN-Nevada** 

**Suicide Prevention Resources** American Foundation for Suicide Prevention (AFSP) www.afsp.org AFSP-Nevada Chapter (AFSP-NV) www.afspnv.org American Association of Suicidology (AAS) www.suicidology.org Suicide Prevention Action Network (SPAN USA) www.spanusa.org Nevada State Suicide Prevention web site www.suicidehelpnv.org Surviving Suicide (survivor support) web site survivingsuicide.com

**1-800-273-TALK** National Suicide Prevention Lifeline www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

Suicide Prevention Hotline of Nevada 1-877-885-HOPE (4673) Crisis Call Center Reno, Nevada