THE NETWORKING SUICIDE PREVENTION HOTLINES—EVALUATION OF IMMINENT RISK

SUPPORTING STATEMENT

B. STATISTICAL METHODS

B1. RESPONDENT UNIVERSE AND SAMPLING METHODS

There are over 160 crisis centers in the Lifeline network. Phase II of the evaluation is designed to identify and work with seven of those centers. Centers will be selected to represent a cross-section of the Lifeline network. Eligible calls will include those involving imminent risk, as identified by individual counselors using the *Lifeline Policies and Guidelines for Helping Callers at Imminent Risk of Suicide*. The determination of the necessity of surveying seven centers results from our intentions to extend and replicate findings from our earlier data collection involving eight centers.

B2. Information Collection Procedures

Data for Phase II of the evaluation will be collected following imminent risk calls to the seven participating crisis centers. The National Suicide Prevention Lifeline—**Imminent Risk Form-Revised** was developed to ensure standardized data collection across sites. Crisis counselors at each participating center will be asked to complete the **Imminent Risk Form-Revised** for every imminent risk caller to their centers across a 2-year period. Counselors will be trained by the evaluation staff via telephone to complete the form. Counselors may complete the form in hard copy via fax or enter the information into an online survey and submit. Counselors will have been trained by their centers in the *Lifeline Policies and Guidelines for Helping Callers at Imminent Risk of Suicide* prior to participating in the evaluation. The counselor will not ask the caller questions from the form, but will complete the form after the call based on the information discussed with the caller for clinical purposes.

Table 3 summarizes the information collection procedures for the imminent risk form.

Table 3. Procedures for the Collection of Information

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline—Imminent Risk Form-Revised **Indicators (Center) Indicators (Imminent Risk Call)** Types of crisis services offered Demographic information of the imminent risk caller by center Line called (Lifeline or center line) Language spoken Availability of mobile crisis team Whether a third party initiated or joined call Characteristics of mobile crisis If person is repeat caller (if known) team Ratings on the suicidal desire and suicidal intent of person at imminent risk Data Source(s): One counselor/center

When Collected: One time prior to first imminent risk call	 Suicidal capability and history of risk behaviors (e.g., prior suicide attempt, violence, substance abuse, sleep problems)
Indicators (Counselor) Employment status of counselor Counselor start date Average number of hours per week Average number of weekly suicide calls Level of education Licensure status ASIST training status Other safety planning training status Sources of protocols used Follow up responsibilities Data Source(s): Counselors	 Protective factors/buffers (e.g., social supports, sense of purpose) Intervention type either undertaken by caller (e.g., take actions on his/her own behalf to immediately reduce imminent risk, get rid of lethal means) or undertaken by counselor with or without caller's consent (e.g., send public safety officials for safety check, send mobile crisis unit) Interventions involving participating third party (if any) Barriers to getting help for person at imminent risk Steps taken to confirm whether emergency contact was made Outcome of attempts to rescue person at imminent risk Outcome of attempts to follow up on case Data Source(s): Counselors handling imminent risk calls
When Collected: One time following first imminent risk call	When Collected: For each imminent risk call to the crisis hotline after the call has been completed

B3. METHODS TO MAXIMIZE RESPONSE RATES

The **National Suicide Prevention Lifeline—Imminent Risk Form-Revised** will be implemented by all counselors in each of the seven centers as part of their job responsibilities. It is expected that counselors will complete imminent risk forms for 100% of callers who are at imminent risk for suicide. Initial questions about counselor training and experience will be completed only once.

B4. Tests of Procedures

The **National Suicide Prevention Lifeline—Imminent Risk Form-Revised** has been reviewed by experts in the fields of suicide prevention and mental health and piloted to determine burden levels.

B5. STATISTICAL CONSULTANTS

The evaluator has full responsibility for the development of the overall statistical design and assumes oversight responsibility for data collection and analysis for the evaluation. Training and monitoring of data collection will be provided by the evaluator. The following individuals are primarily responsible for overseeing data collection and analysis:

Madelyn S. Gould, Ph.D., M.P.H.

Professor,

Psychiatry and Public Health (Epidemiology)

Columbia University/NYSPI

1051 Riverside Drive, Unit 72 New York, NY 10032 212-543-5329

Jimmie Lou Munfakh, B.A.

Psychiatry and Public Health (Epidemiology) Columbia University/NYSPI 1051 Riverside Drive, Unit 72 New York, NY 10032 212-543-5482

Marjorie Kleinman, M.S.

Psychiatry and Public Health (Epidemiology) Columbia University/NYSPI 1051 Riverside Drive, Unit 72 New York, NY 10032 212-543-5959

Alison Lake, M.A.

Psychiatry and Public Health (Epidemiology) Columbia University/NYSPI 1051 Riverside Drive, Unit 72 New York, NY 10032 212-543-6714

The SAMHSA project officer responsible for receiving and approving deliverables is:

Richard McKeon, Ph.D.

Center for Mental Health Services SAMHSA 1 Choke Cherry Road, Room 6-1105 Rockville, MD 20857 240-276-1873

References

Gould, M. S., Lake, A. M., Munfakh, J. L., Galfalvy, H., Kleinman, M., Williams, C., Glass, A., and McKeon, R. (2016) Helping Callers to the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline Who Are at Imminent Risk of Suicide: Evaluation of Caller Risk Profiles and Interventions Implemented. *Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior*, 46(2), 172-190.

- Gould, M. S., Cross W., Pisani A. R., Munfakh J. L., & Kleinman M. (2013) Impact of applied suicide intervention skills training on the National Suicide Prevention Lifeline. *Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior*, *43*(6), 676–691.
- Gould, M. S., Munfakh, J. L. H., Kleinman, M., & Lake, A. M. (2012). National Suicide Prevention Lifeline: Enhancing mental health care for suicidal individuals and other people in crisis. *Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior*, *42*(1), 22–35.
- Gould, M.S., & Kalafat, J. (2009). Crisis hotlines. In *Oxford Textbook of Suicidology and Suicide Prevention—A* (pp. 459–462). Oxford, UK: Oxford University Press.
- Gould, M.S., Kalafat, J., Harris–Munfakh, J.L., and Kleinman, M. (2007). An evaluation of crisis hotline outcomes part 2: Suicidal callers. *Suicide and Life–Threatening Behavior*, *37*(3), 338–352.
- Kalafat, J., Gould, M.S., Harris–Munfakh, J.L., and Kleinman, M. (2007). An evaluation of crisis hotline outcomes part 1: Nonsuicidal crisis callers. *Suicide and Life–Threatening Behavior*, *37*(3), 322–337.
- King, R., Nurcombe, R., Bickman, L., Hides, L. & Reid, W. (2003). Telephone counseling for adolescent suicide prevention: Changes in suicidality and mental state from beginning to end of a counseling session. *Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior*, 33(4), 400-411.
- Knox, K. L., Kemp, J., McKeon, R., & Katz, I. R. (2012). Implementation and early utilization of a suicide hotline for veterans. *American Journal of Public Health*, *102*(Suppl. 1), S29–S32.
- Mishara, B. L., Chagnon, F., Daigle, M., Balan, M., Raymond, S., Marcoux, I., ... Berman, A. (2007a). Which helper behaviors and intervention styles are related to better short term outcomes in telephone crisis intervention? Results from a silent monitoring study of calls to the U.S. 1-800-SUICIDE Network. *Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior*, *37*(3), 291–307.
- Mishara, B. L., Chagnon, F., Daigle, M., Balan, M., Raymond, S., Marcoux, I., ... Berman, A. (2007b). Comparing models of helper behavior to actual practice in telephone crisis intervention: A silent monitoring study of calls to the U.S. 1-800-SUICIDE Network. *Suicide and Life Threatening Behavior*, *37*(3), 308–321.

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2011). Leading Change: A Plan for SAMHSA's Roles and Actions 2011-2014. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 11-4629. Rockville, MD: SAMHSA.

Attachment Attachment 1: National Suicide Prevention Lifeline—Imminent Risk Form