The Alliance Project: Gatekeeping Redefined

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Audience Participation Portion

Why do we do gatekeeper training?

Goals of MSU's gatekeeper training

1

Identify students at risk of suicidal behavior

2

Make a connection with those students – increase belongingness

3

Connect the student with mental health services

Barriers to our gatekeeper efforts

- Unwillingness to ask about suicide
 - Lack of skills/competence
 - Not comfortable with providing a response
 - Outside of one's job description this matters

Broadening the net: focus on distress

• My belief: If you are worried enough about someone that you think you need to ask them about suicide, their response to the question does not matter, they should be referred for mental health treatment.

Alliance Project

- Facilitating help—seeking through social support
 - Teaches how to identify students at risk, breaking the ice, building rapport, finding common ground/connecting, sharing resource information and making the referral
 - Role plays throughout including what to do when you make a mistake

Sample Slides

A common (bodily) reaction to any demand placed upon the body (including anticipated demands)

Stress and the Need for (Social) Support

- Examples of events that can introduce stress:
 - Not enough time to get everything done
 - Classes all day, studying late into the evening
 - The "dream" of self-care
 - Short lunch breaks prior to surgery
- Decreased stress response when socially supported (Sapolsky, 1998)
 - Support can include (Feng & Astell-Burt, 2016)
 - Being able to depend on multiple people living nearby
 - Telephone calls with friends or family
 - Interactions with family and friends

Common Themes in **Elevated Stress Response**

Threat of Social Evaluation (e.g., pubic speaking)

Lack of Control over Outcomes (e.g., harassment)

Unpredictability

Perception of Things Getting Worse

No Frustration Outlets (e.g., hobby, exercise, etc.)

Low Social Support (e.g., rejection)

Sources: Dickerson & Kemeny, 2004; Sapolsky, 1992, 1998; Selye, 1979

Rapport Building

- Uncommonly Attentive
 - Going above and beyond
 - Remembering details
 - Entirely present
- Speed Role Play
 - 30 seconds to practice with group
 - Group member not involved should include the following distractors:
 - Sigh or cough
 - Tap gatekeeper on shoulder
 - Clap hands and say "all righty!"

Uncommonly Attentive

Common Grounding

Courteous Behavior

Connecting

Information Sharing

Source: Gremler & Gwinner, 2008

Collaborative Approach to Help-Seeking

- 1. Identify Distress/Break the Ice
- 2. Build Rapport
- 3. Learn (Perceived) Needs
- 4. Make a Plan
 - 1. Where to go and when
 - 2. Go together as allies
 - 3. How will you follow up?
 - Show you care rather than just saying you do

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Oh, Snap!

- What if I mess things up? Say something judgmental or dismissive?
 - Seriously, you're upset about that??
 - Oh come on ... it's not that bad!
 - Don't do anything crazy, okay?
- What can I do if I am short on time? Can I be genuine if I'm in a hurry?
- Would any of the rapport building skills help here?

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Want to learn more?

 Our training is open-source, we provide it free of charge. Website in the works, but happy to send you the materials.

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