

Common myths about suicide seldom change because people are afraid to talk about it. Changing our attitudes could mean saving a life.

MYTH: Suicide happens without warning.

Most people show signs of how they are feeling about their life. These expressions or behaviours are considered 'invitations' for others to offer help. Warning signs that a person might be feeling suicidal can be direct statements of wanting to die, physical signs like a change in appearance, emotional reactions or behavioural cues.



**SUICIDE AWARENESS COUNCIL
OF WELLINGTON - DUFFERIN**

The Suicide Awareness Council Wellington-Dufferin is dedicated to helping reduce suicide and its impact on individuals, families, and communities.

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THE MYTHS OF SUICIDE



MYTH: People who are suicidal have decided they want to die.

Most of the time, people who are feeling suicidal have an overwhelming need to escape their emotional and/or physical pain. Most people want help. That is why people give signs that they are thinking about suicide, because they still have undecided feelings about dying. That is why it is so important to pay attention, to really listen, and if you sense the person may be at risk, ask them if they are having thoughts of suicide.

MYTH: Talking about suicide will make someone attempt it.

Talking about suicide does not create or increase the risk of suicide. It actually reduces it. The best way to tell if there is a possibility of suicide is to ask the person directly. Talking openly and honestly without judging is a source of relief, and is often the key to preventing the immediate risk of death. When the topic of suicide is avoided, especially if that person has given signs, they will be left feeling more alone and afraid to ask for help.



MYTH: Once a person attempts suicide, they won't do it again.

A large number of people who attempt suicide will attempt again. This should not be seen as behaviour 'just to get attention'. It should be taken very seriously as an indicator the person is still in distress. The rate of suicide for those with previous attempts is higher than the general population.

MYTH: They aren't the 'type' to do something like attempt suicide.

There is no one type of person who attempts or dies by suicide. This sort of myth assumes that we could somehow 'predict' who might be at risk. We need to challenge this belief. Assumptions can cause us to 'miss, dismiss or avoid' individual signs of risk. People who experience suicidal thoughts do not come from any one kind of family or segment of society. Anyone can be at risk.



MYTH: When a person feels better the suicide risk is over.

Feeling 'better' could mean two very different things. It could mean that a decision has been made to live, or a decision has been made to die. Open and direct discussion of suicide is the only way to tell what the change in mood or behaviour means. Don't take away resources or support until you know if the risk has increased or decreased.

MYTH: People who take their own life are taking the easy way out.

Most people at risk of suicide are desperately looking for another choice - that's why they send out warning signs. Their own abilities to deal with life's difficulties have become overwhelming. At this critical time they may not be able to see another way and are struggling with the stresses in their life. Labelling or judging them in a negative way only makes it more difficult for them, to reach out for support.

