

A PARENT & CAREGIVER GUIDE TO

Helping Your Family Before, During, and After a Crisis



HAVE YOU EVER BEEN CONCERNED...

You can't keep your child or others in the house safe? You don't know who to call when things feel unsafe?

> Caring for a child in crisis can be frightening, confusing, and sometimes more than a caregiver/ family can handle alone.

Asking for help doesn't mean you've done anything wrong, and being prepared doesn't mean there will be a crisis.

Sometimes asking for help is needed to keep everyone safe.

Please do not leave safety to chance.



Parents/Caregivers are most helpful to a child when the family:

- Is prepared to handle a crisis.
- Knows when and where to get help.
- Can communicate effectively with emergency first responders or other treatment providers.
- Has identified and practiced strategies that help to calm the child.
- Considers creating a safety plan. Let the child's clinician, pediatrician, or school guidance counselor know you have safety concerns and would like help.



- Complete a Crisis Worksheet (p.5)
- Identify and connect with trusted supports. These may include family members, neighbors, or faith community members.
- Consider connecting with your local police department before a crisis occurs. Call the non-emergency number to begin this partnership. Police officers want to know what works or doesn't work when it comes to keeping a child safe.



You may be able to de-escalate a challenging situation. Your goal is to calm the situation with your voice, body, and actions.

- Keep your voice and body calm children take cues from your behavior.
- Be patient. Listen. Support. Ask how you can help: "What do you need right now?"
- Verbally prompt your child to use a rehearsed strategy or point to it on a list of calming skills.
- Offer choices if possible avoid anything that may feel scary (intense eye contact, no space).
- Avoid overreacting, threatening, reasoning, or arguing with your child.
- Be prepared to offer information to the first responders or treatment team.



WORKING WITH LOCAL POLICE

- In a crisis, families can and should call 911. First responders are trained to know what to do in a crisis.
- Police officers take an oath to assist and serve all community members.
- Some communities have Crisis Intervention Team (CIT) officers who are skilled in helping individuals with mental health needs and substance abuse concerns.
- Once you ask for help, your role is to provide information to support the best possible outcome. Police officers will be in charge of the crisis once they arrive.
- Police officers may check in with families, calm an escalating situation, stay with a family while a clinician is reached, help with transport to the hospital, and/or calm other family members.

FAMILIES CAN USE THIS GUIDE:

BEFORE a crisis to identify and connect with supports, and to practice strategies.

DURING a crisis to assess if you can handle the situation on your own. If you need to call for help, use the **911 Script (p.7)** and share **Crisis Worksheet (p.5)** with first responders.

AFTER a crisis to review what helped and what might work better next time, and to revise the crisis materials.

CRISIS ACTION PLAN

IS THERE A CHANCE OF IMMEDIATE DANGER TO YOUR CHILD, YOURSELF, OR OTHERS?



CRISIS WORKSHEET

Complete on your own or with a clinician

CHILD'S NAME	DATE OF BIRTH
What name and gender does your child prefer to use?	Child is verbal: Yes) No)
Child's disability/diagnosis (optional):	Child is: Deaf Hard of Hearing
Child attends (name of school):	Allergies: Yes 🔿 No 🔿
Medical Concerns:	Child may react to loud noises: (i.e. sirens): Yes () No ()
Medications:	Child is capable of being home without an adult: Yes () No ()
	Child is able to be in the community independently: Yes O No O
Child has the following behaviors (please describe):	Weapons/firearms in the home: Yes () No ()
Child's reaction to unfamiliar people (please describe):	Child is afraid/anxious around new people: Yes) No)

CRISIS WORKSHEET

Complete on your own or with a clinician

Given child's disability, they may:

(Check all that apply)

- Panic if yelled at and lash out if touched or physically restrained.
- \bigcirc Misinterpret things you tell or ask the child to do.
- O Not be able to answer your questions.
- O Appear not to be listening or paying attention.
- O Tend to interpret statements literally.
- O Appear rude or say things that sound tactless, especially when anxious or confused.
- \bigcirc Have difficulty making eye contact.
- Speak too loudly, too softly, or with unusual intonation.
- O OTHER:

Strategies that might help:

(Check all that apply)

- Clearly identify yourself as a law enforcement officer/first responder.
- Understand that unusual behaviors are part of the child's disability.
- Avoid touching or restraining the child unless absolutely necessary.
- Speak to the child in normal, calm, nonconfrontational tones.
- Tell child what is needed as politely, clearly, simply, literally, as possible in small step-by-step directions.
- O OTHER: (i.e. favorite places to visit, toys, likes, etc.)

Parent/caregiver contact information:	
Name	Phone
Support Team information:	
Community-based supports:	Therapist :
	Psychiatrist:
	Pediatrician:

This form was adapted with permission from the Concord Massachusetts Police Department.

https://concordsepac.org/external-resources/concords-first-responder-information-form/

RESOURCES

Massachusetts Emergency Service Program/ Mobile Crisis Intervention

Teams of clinicians available 24/7 for mental health and substance abuse crisis assessment, intervention, and stabilization services.

1-877-382-1609 www.masspartnership.com/member/ESP.aspx

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline

1-800-273 - TALK (8255) www.suicidepreventionlifeline.org

Crisis Text Line text "HOME" to 741741 www.crisistextline.org

NAMI Massachusetts Compass

Provides help navigating mental health and related systems in Massachusetts.

1-800-370-9085 www.namimass.org/resources/compass

PPAL (Parent Professional Advocacy League)

Provides guidance and support for Massachusetts families and their children with mental health needs.

1-866-815-8122 www.ppal.net

Other Community-Based Resources:



SAMPLE 911 CRISIS SCRIPT

If you think you may need to call for help, practice what you might say. Effectively communicating your concerns will help a first responder prepare to interact with your child.

My child is having a mental health emergency.

Please send officers trained in crisis intervention or mental health response.

My safety concerns are: _____

My child is ______ years old.

My child's name is _____

My child does/does not have a weapon.

There are _____ other people present.

There are _____ other children present.

If possible, please tell the responding officers to come without lights and sirens and not to bring the fire department.

If calling from a cell phone you will need to provide your physical location.

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Judge Baker Children's Center provides evidence-based services through our range of direct-service programs. This includes the Manville School, a K-12 special education school; the Center for Effective Child Therapy and the Baker Center for Children and Families, our two mental health clinics; Camp Baker, a summer camp for kids with ADHD; Next Step, a transition program for college-bound teens with ASD; and more.