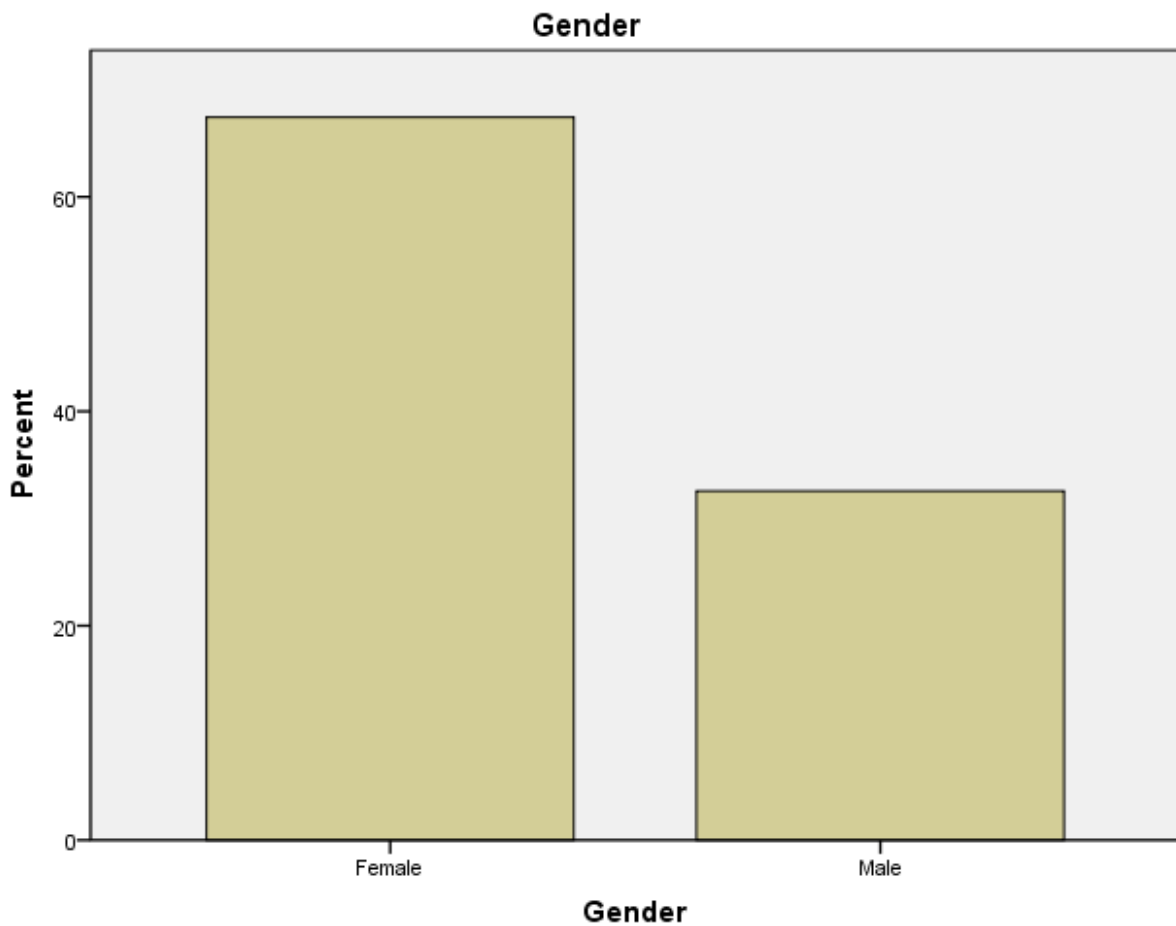


Descriptive statistics

From the following table we can observe that 67.4% of the teachers were females. The bar chart below also shows taller bar corresponding to females.

		Gender			
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Female	58	67.4	67.4	67.4
	Male	28	32.6	32.6	100.0
Total		86	100.0	100.0	

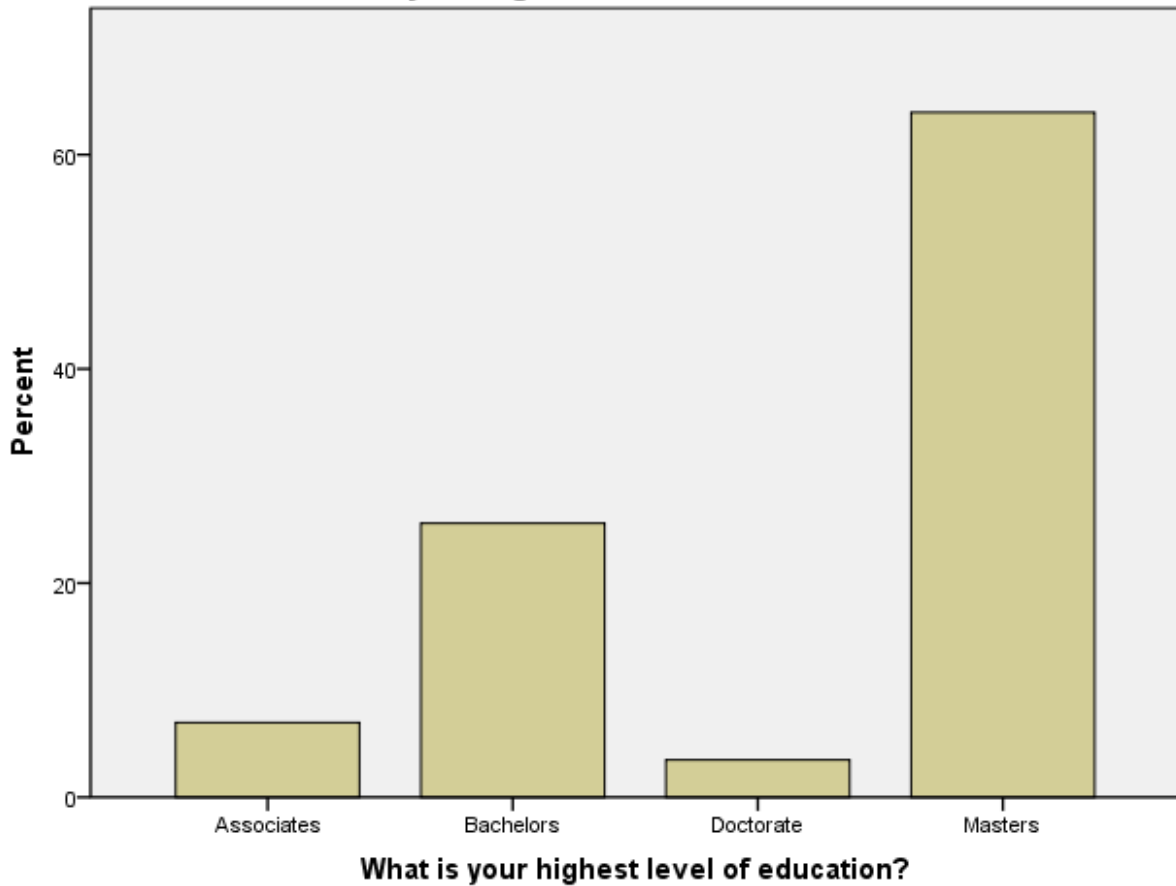


From the following table we can observe that 64% of the teachers had an education level of master degree. Following bar chart also shows taller bar corresponding to the teachers who had master degree.

What is your highest level of education?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	Associates	6	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Bachelors	22	25.6	25.6	32.6
	Doctorate	3	3.5	3.5	36.0
	Masters	55	64.0	64.0	100.0
	Total	86	100.0	100.0	

What is your highest level of education?

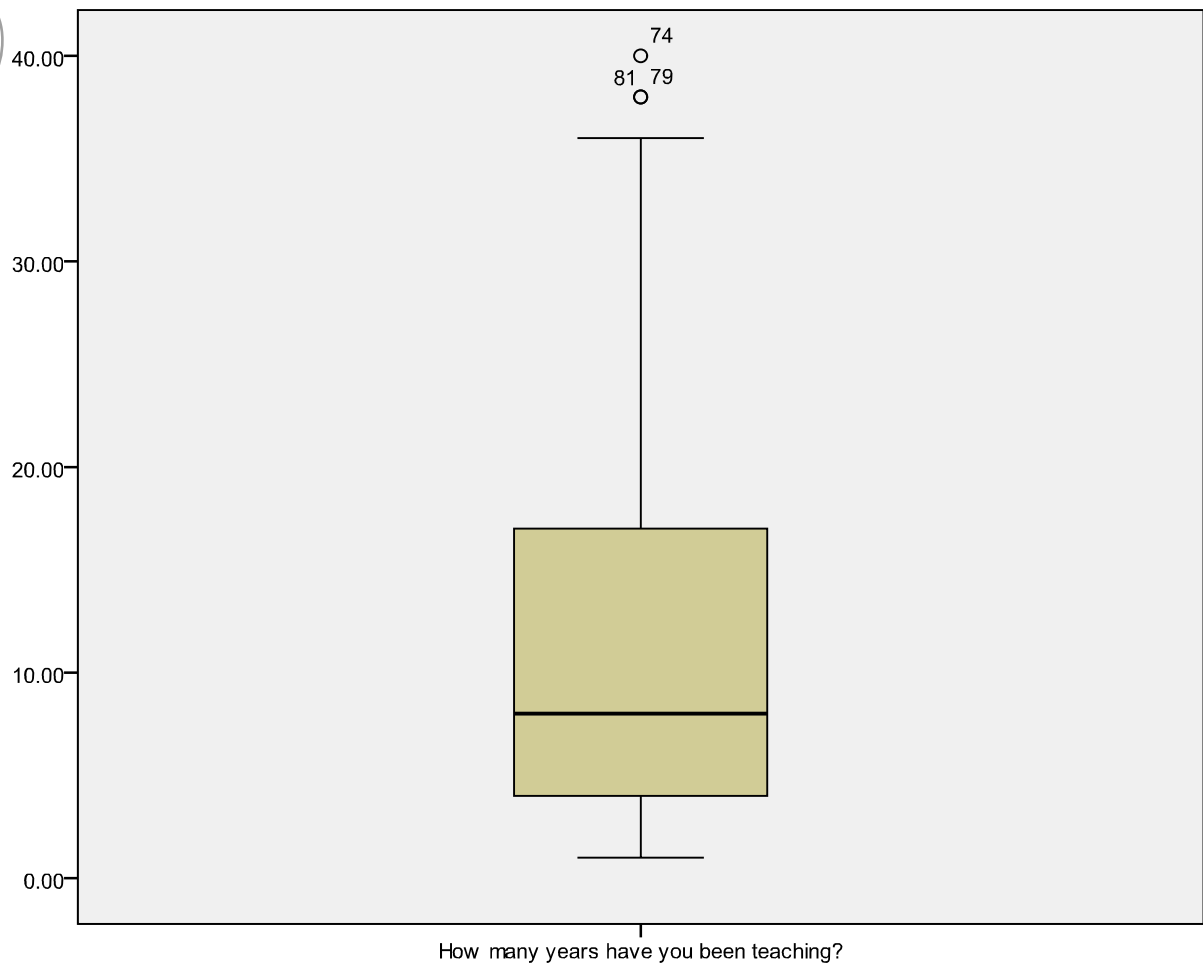


From the following table we can observe that the mean teaching experience of 11.67 years with a standard deviation of 10.31 years.

Descriptives

	Statistic	Std. Error
How many years have you <u>Mean</u>	11.6706	1.11827

been teaching?	95% Confidence Interval for	Lower Bound	9.4468	
	Mean	Upper Bound	13.8944	
	5% Trimmed Mean		10.8137	
	Median		8.0000	
	Variance		106.295	
	Std. Deviation		10.30994	
	Minimum		1.00	
	Maximum		40.00	
	Range		39.00	
	Interquartile Range		13.50	
	Skewness		1.135	.261
	Kurtosis		.459	.517



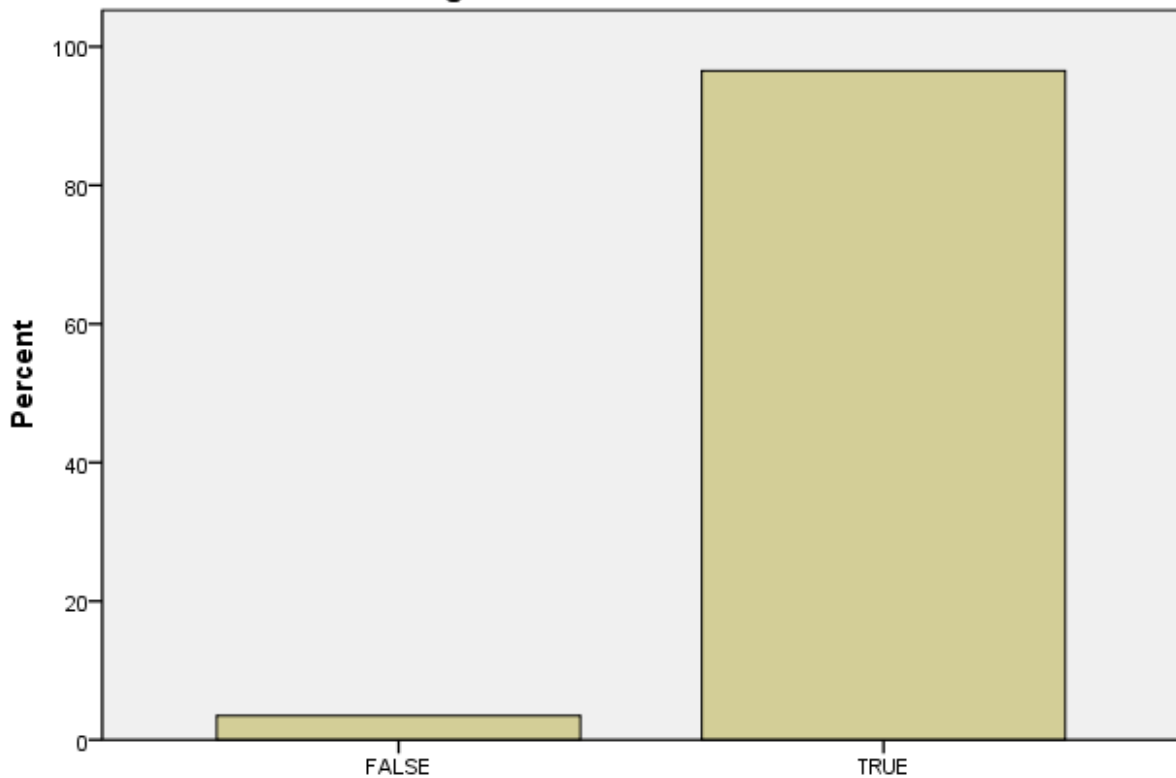
From the following table we can observe that 96.5% of the teachers expressed that close

monitoring of a student referred for a suicide risk assessment is called for regardless of risk level is true. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Close monitoring of a student referred for a suicide risk assessment is called for regardless of risk level.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	FALSE	3	3.5	3.5	3.5
	TRUE	83	96.5	96.5	100.0
	Total	86	100.0	100.0	

Close monitoring of a student referred for a suicide risk assessment is called for regardless of risk level.



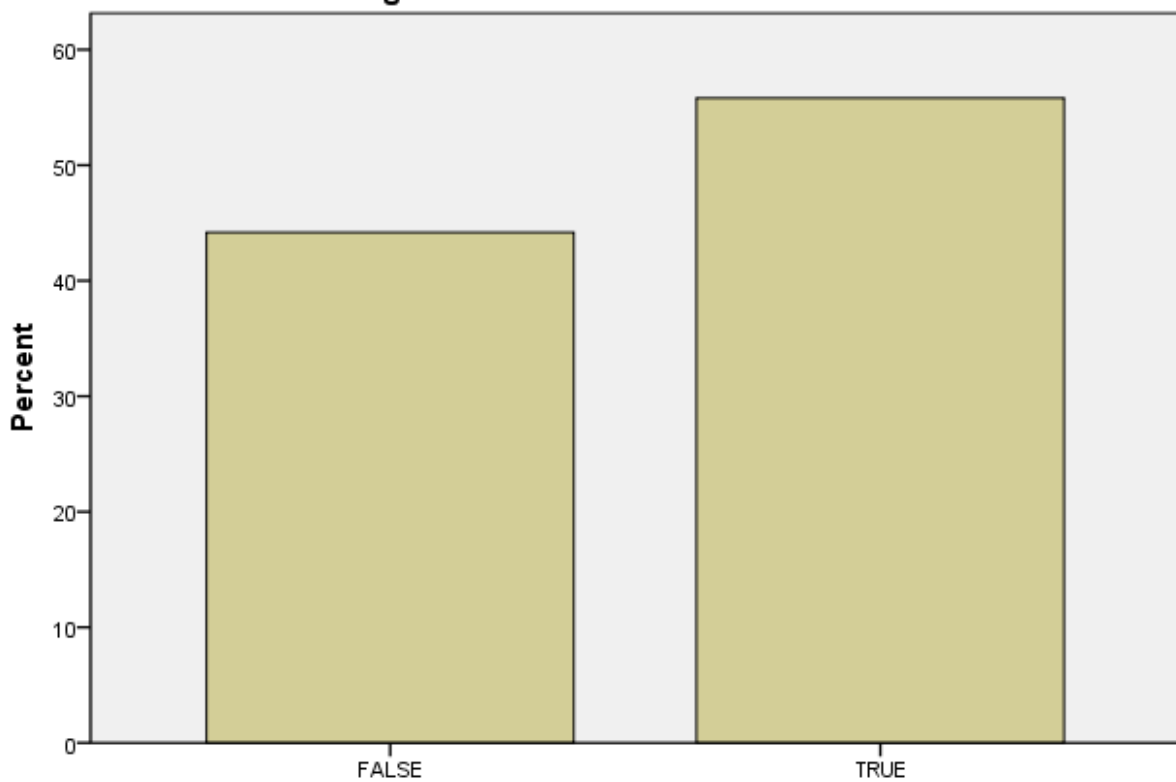
Close monitoring of a student referred for a suicide risk assessment is called for regardless of risk level.

From the following table we can observe that 55.8% of the teachers expressed that high school health teachers do not receive more health education in the area of suicide than high school teachers of other content areas is true. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

High school health teachers do not receive more health education in the area of suicide than high school teachers of other content areas.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	FALSE	38	44.2	44.2	44.2
	TRUE	48	55.8	55.8	100.0
	Total	86	100.0	100.0	

High school health teachers do not receive more health education in the area of suicide than high school teachers of other content areas.



High school health teachers do not receive more health education in the area of suicide than high school teachers of other content areas.

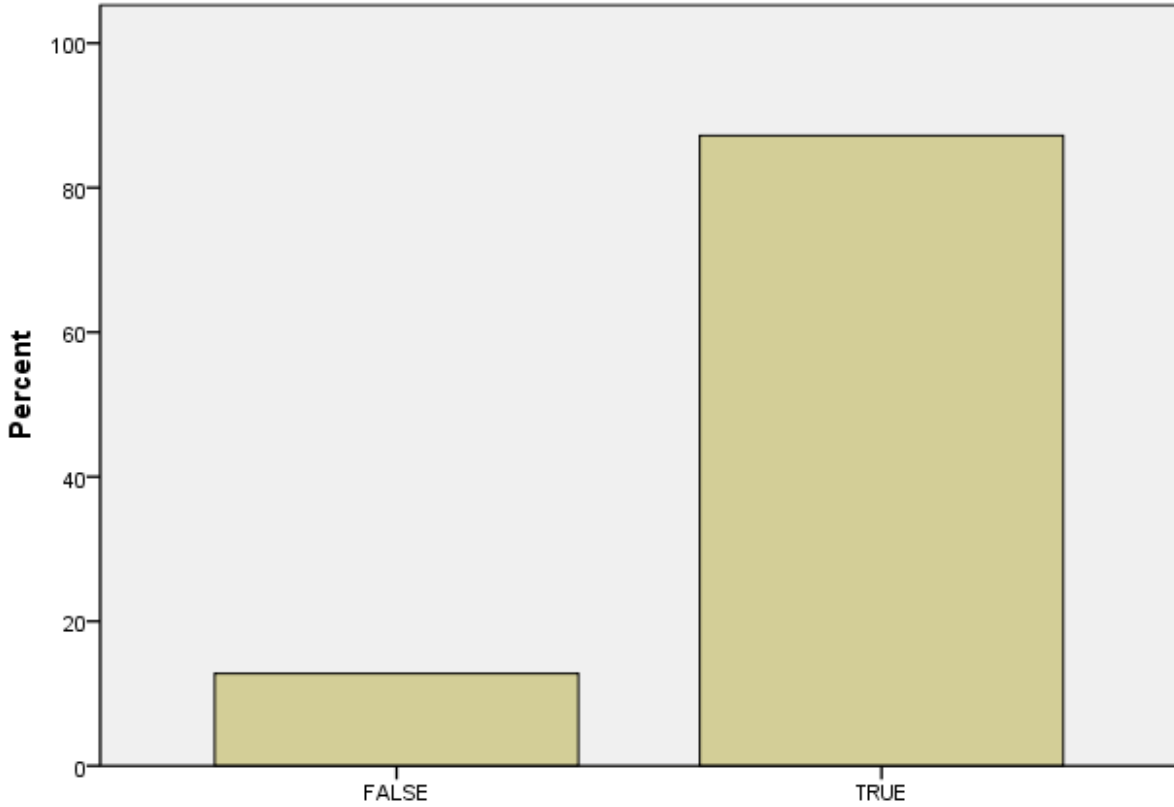
From the following table we can observe that 87.2% of the teachers expressed that teacher observations are vital to help to determine suicidality in an individual is true. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Teacher observations are vital to help determine suicidality in an individual.

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	FALSE	11	12.8	12.8	12.8

TRUE	75	87.2	87.2	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

Teacher observations are vital to help determine suicidality in an individual.

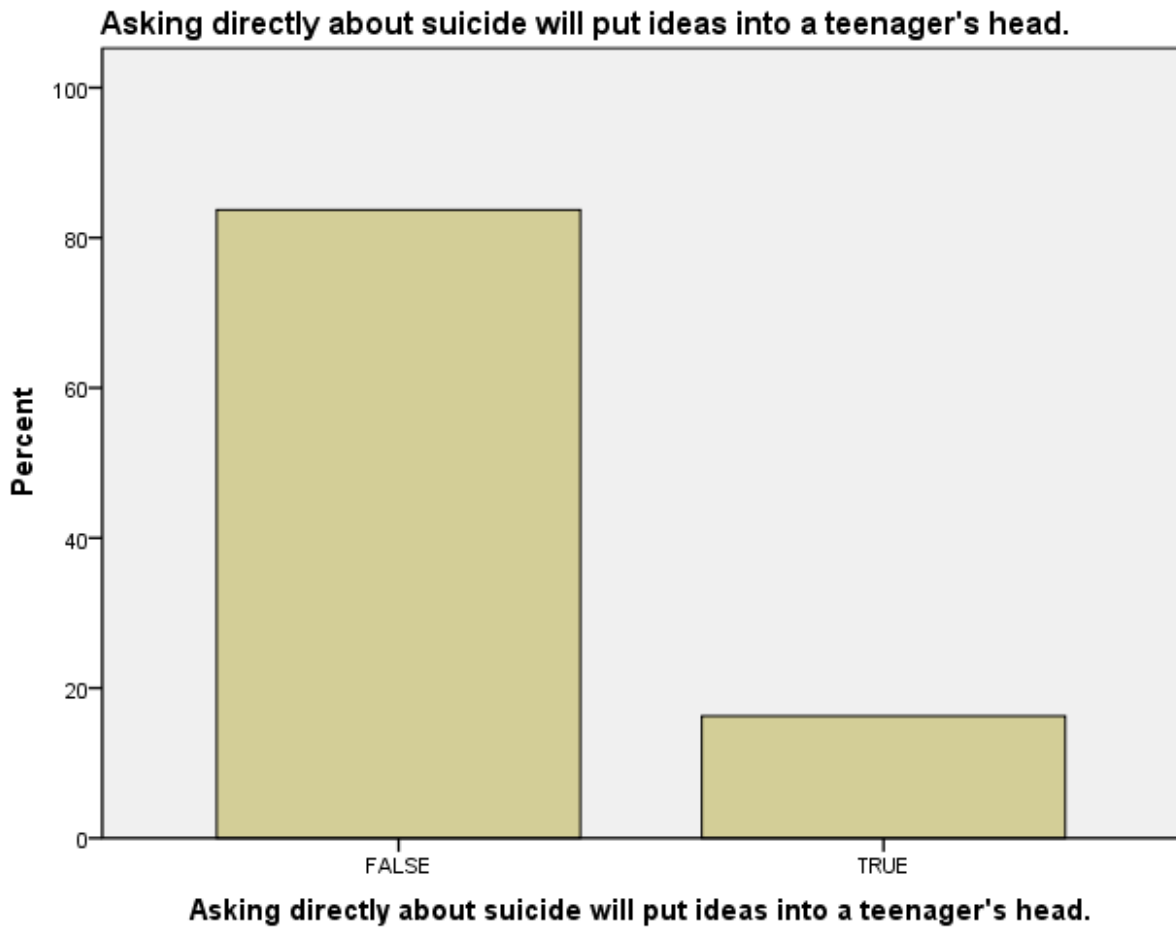


Teacher observations are vital to help determine suicidality in an individual.

From the following table we can observe that 83.7% of the teachers expressed that asking directly about suicide into a teenager's head is false. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Asking directly about suicide will put ideas into a teenager's head.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid FALSE	72	83.7	83.7	83.7
TRUE	14	16.3	16.3	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

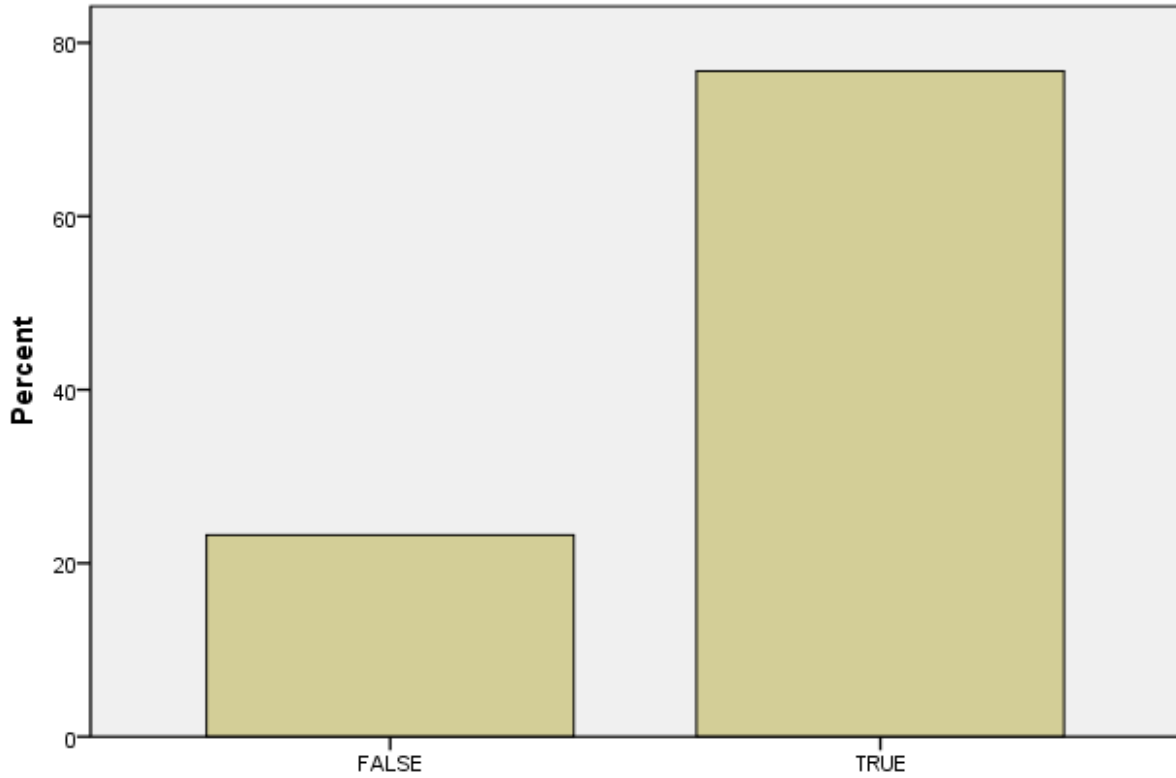


From the following table we can observe that 76.7% of the teachers expressed that determining whether the student has a suicide plan should be part of every risk assessment is true. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Determining whether the student has a suicide plan should be part of every risk assessment.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid FALSE	20	23.3	23.3	23.3
TRUE	66	76.7	76.7	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

Determining whether the student has a suicide plan should be part of every risk assessment.

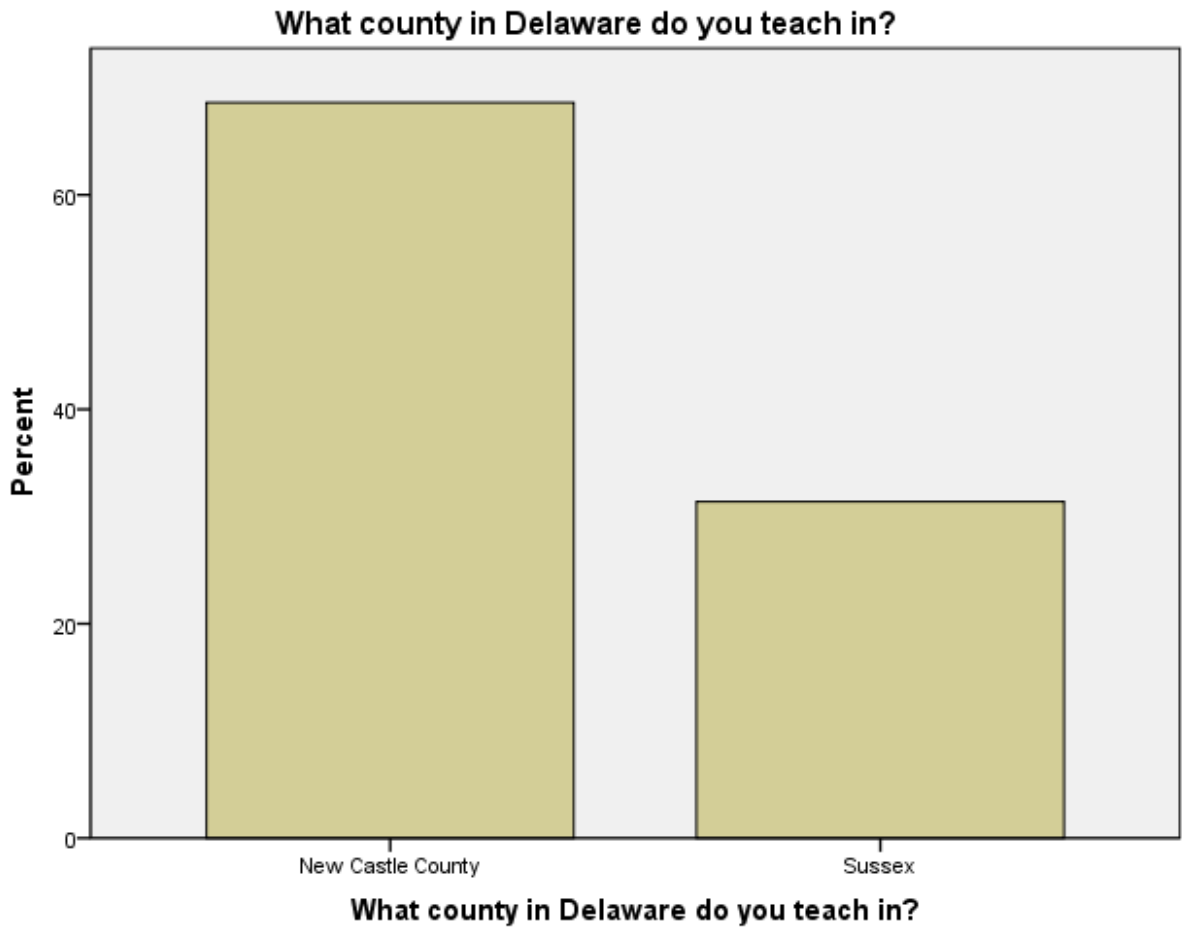


Determining whether the student has a suicide plan should be part of every risk assessment.

From the following table we can observe that 68.6% of the teachers expressed that they are taught in New Castle county in Delaware. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

What county in Delaware do you teach in?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	New Castle County	59	68.6	68.6	68.6
	Sussex	27	31.4	31.4	100.0
	Total	86	100.0	100.0	

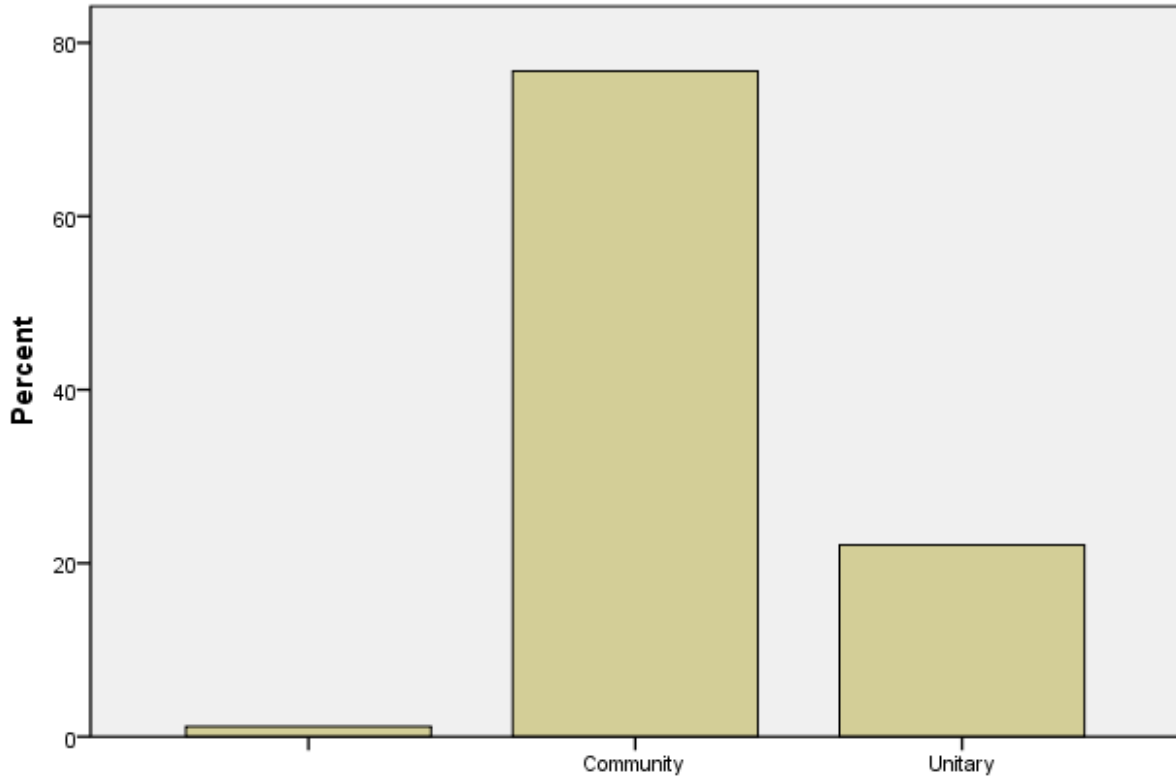


From the following table we can observe that 76.7% of the teachers expressed that they feel that a completed suicide is considered a community event. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Do you feel that a completed suicide is considered a unitary or community event?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	1.2	1.2	1.2
Community	66	76.7	76.7	77.9
Unitary	19	22.1	22.1	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

Do you feel that a completed suicide is considered a unitary or community event?

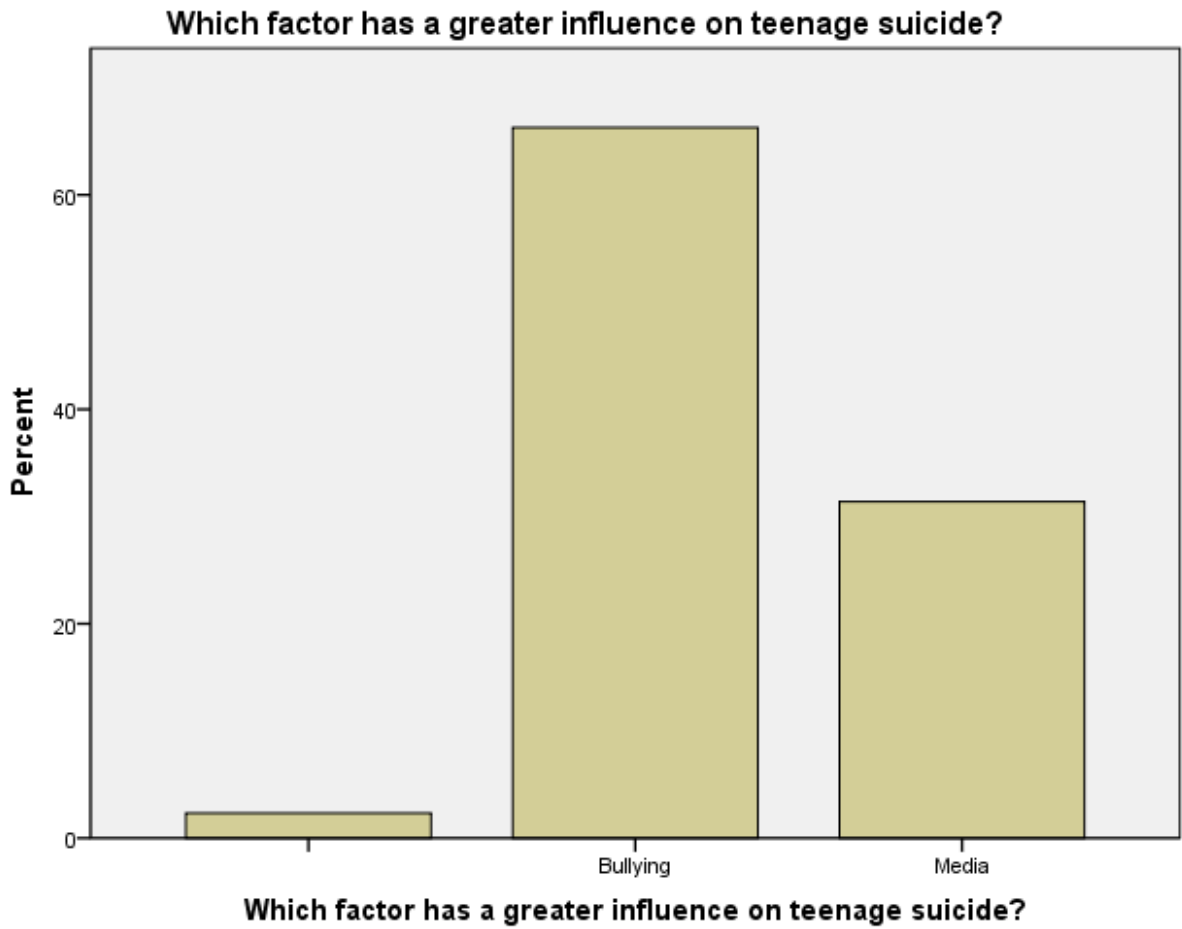


Do you feel that a completed suicide is considered a unitary or community event?

From the following table we can observe that 66.3% of the teachers expressed that bullying has a greater influence on teenage suicide. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Which factor has a greater influence on teenage suicide?

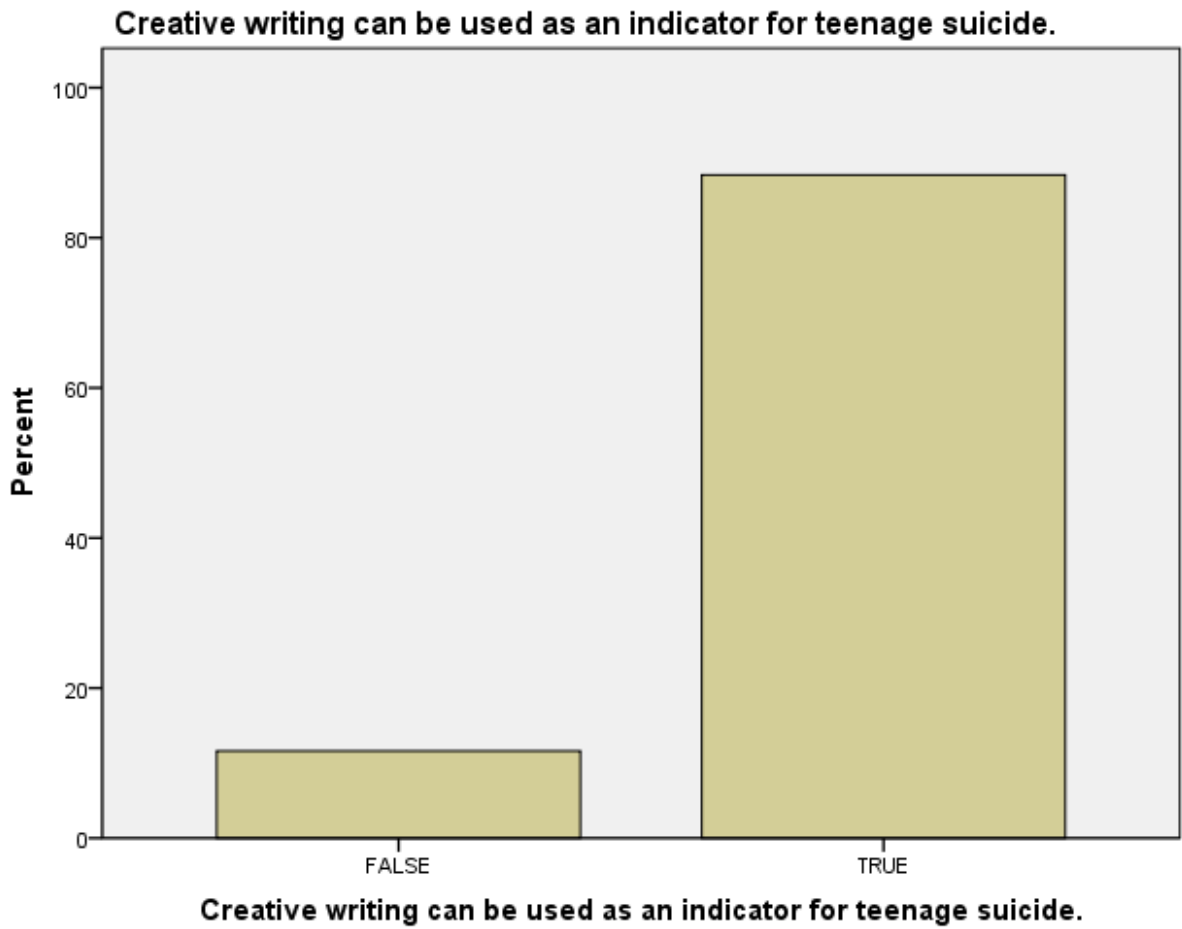
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	2.3	2.3	2.3
Bullying	57	66.3	66.3	68.6
Media	27	31.4	31.4	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	



From the following table we can observe that 88.4% of the teachers expressed that creative writing can be used as an indicator for teenage suicide is true. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Creative writing can be used as an indicator for teenage suicide.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid FALSE	10	11.6	11.6	11.6
TRUE	76	88.4	88.4	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

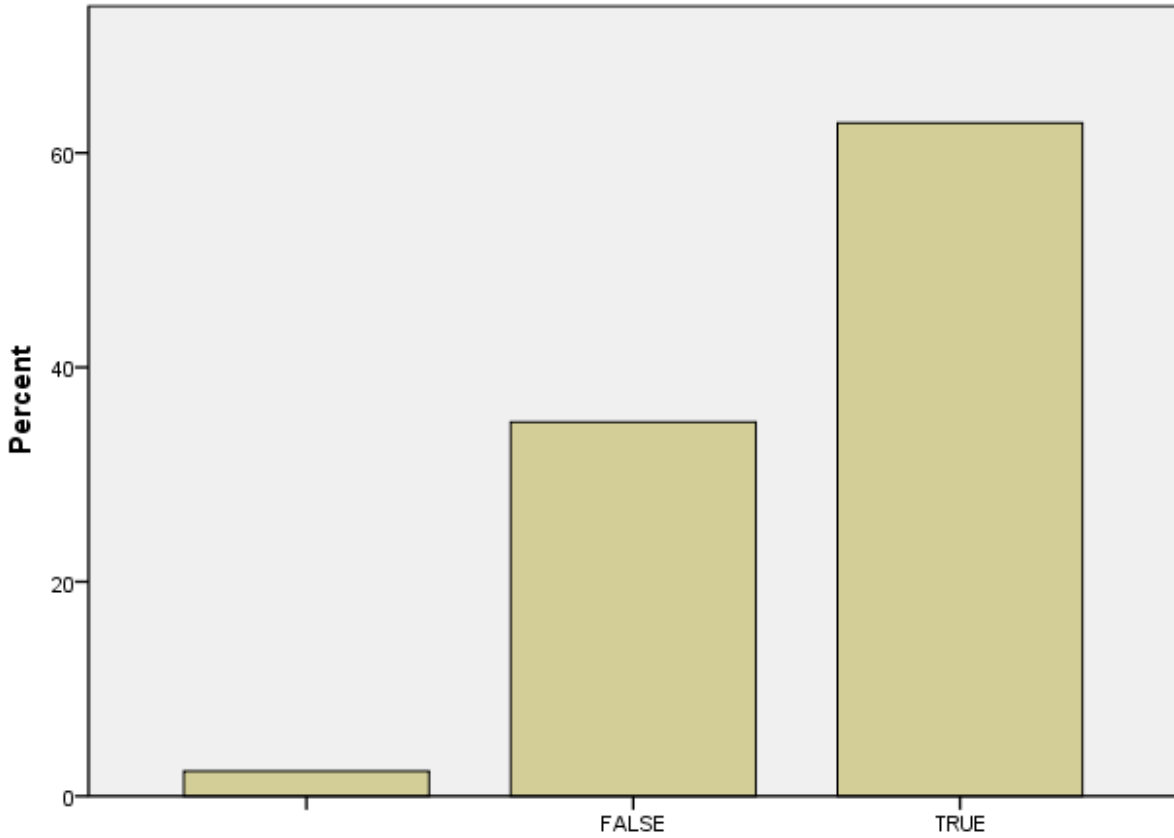


From the following table we can observe that 62.8% of the teachers expressed that access to weapons in the home increases the risk of teenage suicide is true. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Access to weapons in the home increases the risk of teenage suicide.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	2	2.3	2.3	2.3
FALSE	30	34.9	34.9	37.2
TRUE	54	62.8	62.8	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

Access to weapons in the home increases the risk of teenage suicide.



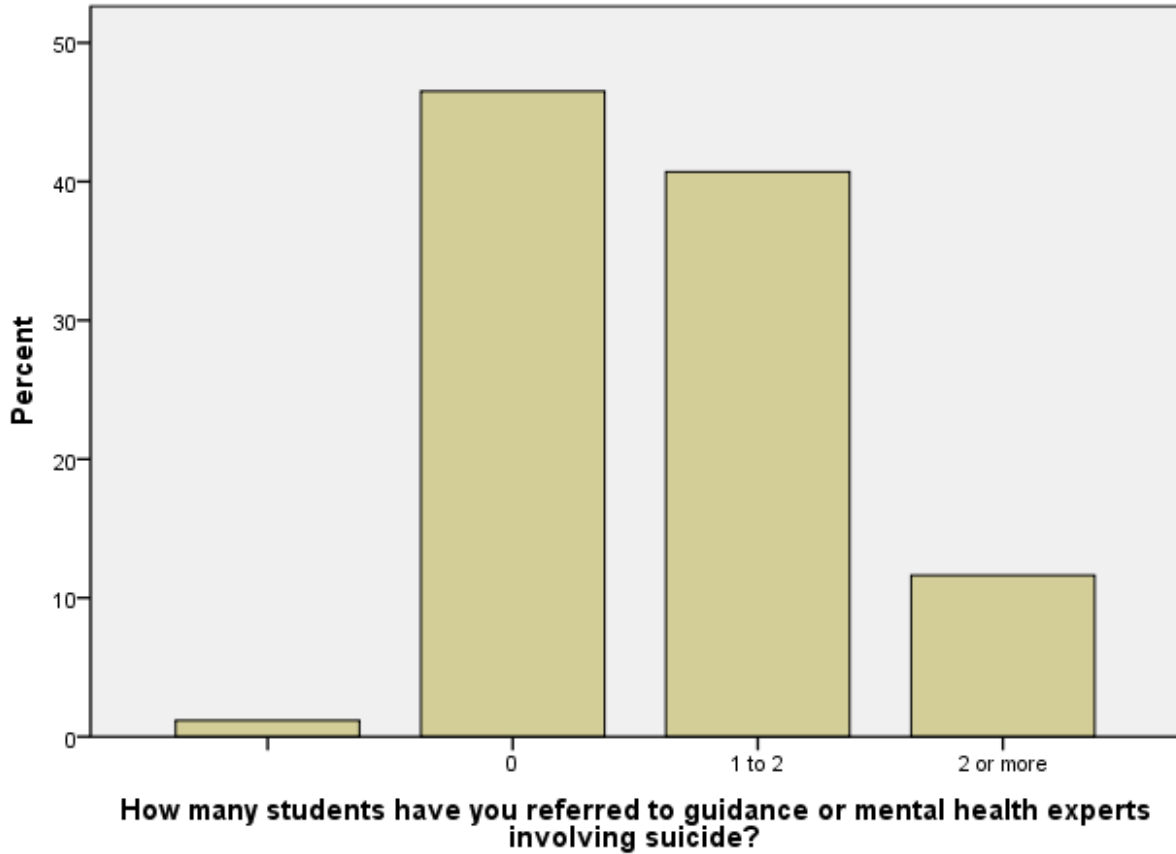
Access to weapons in the home increases the risk of teenage suicide.

From the following table we can observe that 46.5% of the teachers expressed that they had not referred any student to guidance or mental health experts involving suicide. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

How many students have you referred to guidance or mental health experts involving suicide?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	1	1.2	1.2	1.2
0	40	46.5	46.5	47.7
1 to 2	35	40.7	40.7	88.4
2 or more	10	11.6	11.6	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

How many students have you referred to guidance or mental health experts involving suicide?

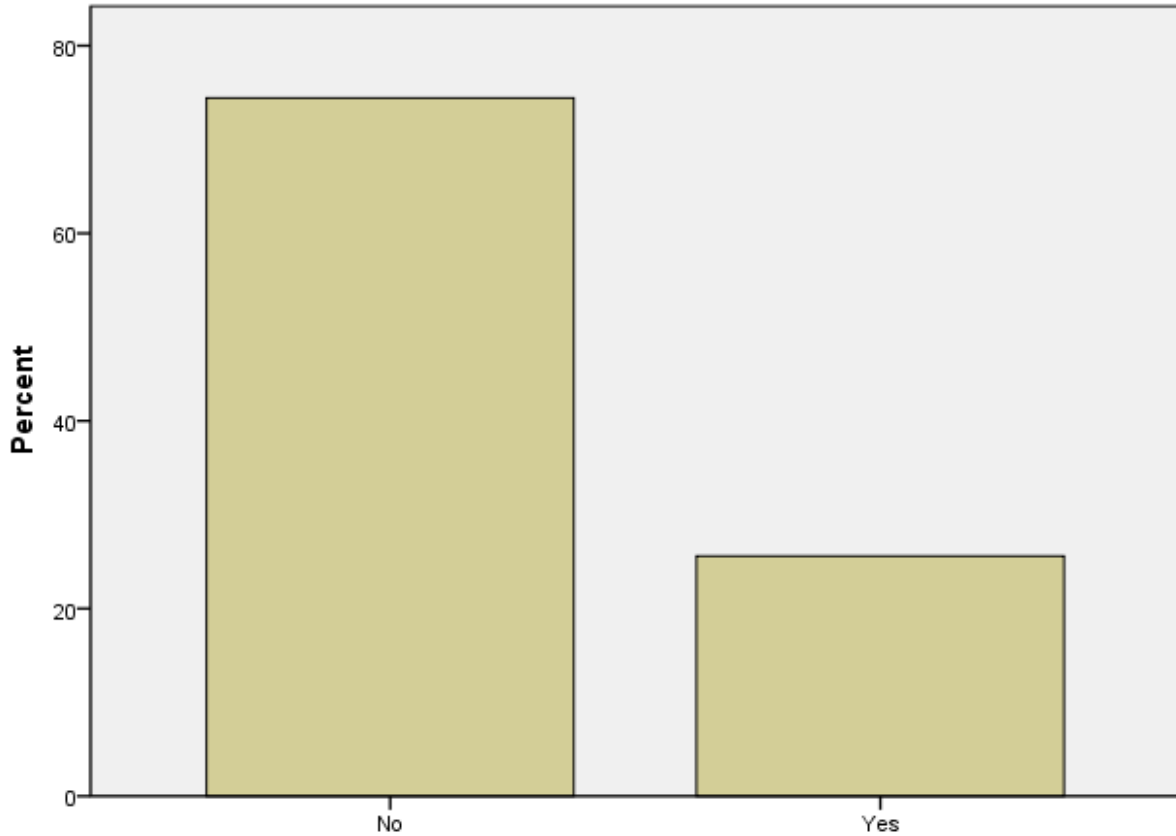


From the following table we can observe that 74.4% of the teachers expressed that none of their student had an attempt or successfully complete suicide. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Have you ever had a student attempt or successfully complete suicide?

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid No	64	74.4	74.4	74.4
Yes	22	25.6	25.6	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

Have you ever had a student attempt or successfully complete suicide?

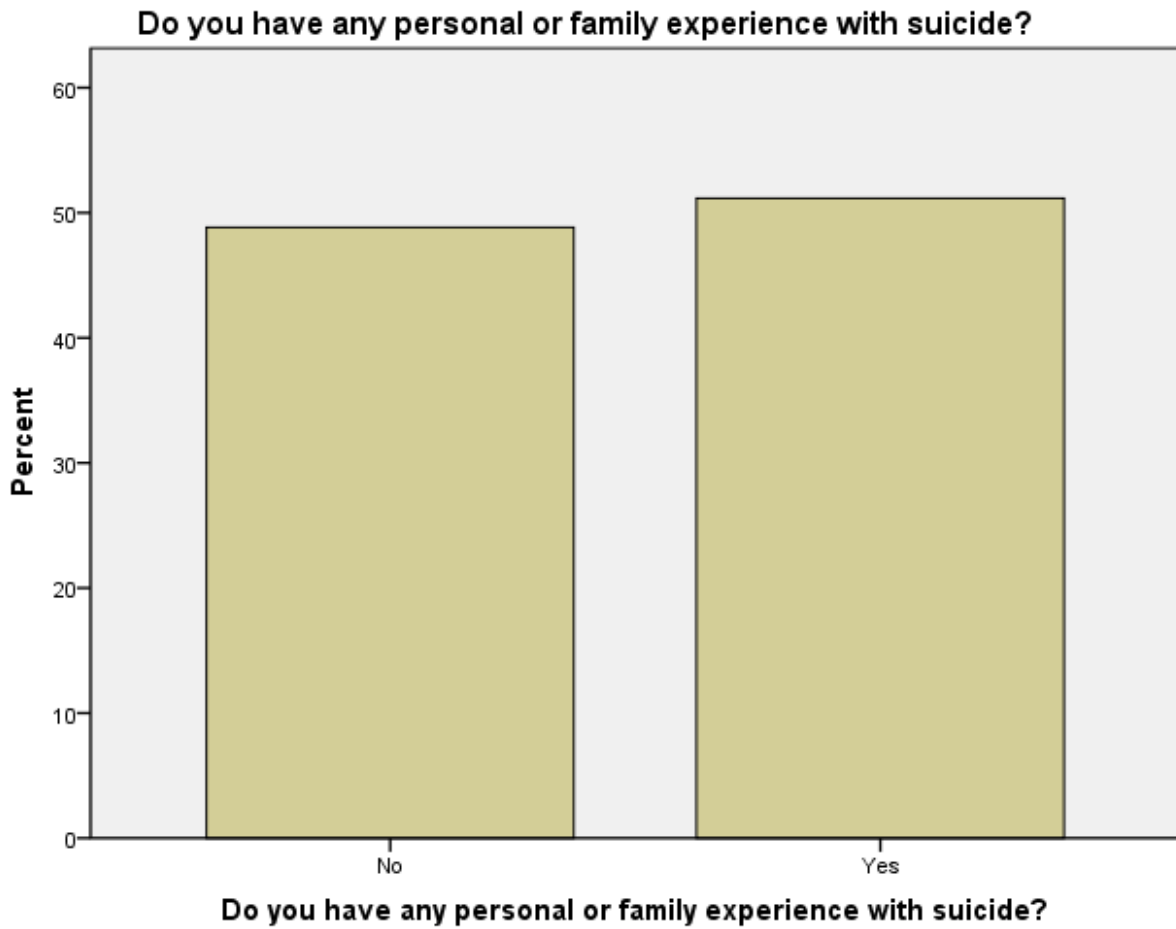


Have you ever had a student attempt or successfully complete suicide?

From the following table we can observe that 51.2% of the teachers expressed that they had personal or family experience with suicide. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Do you have any personal or family experience with suicide?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	42	48.8	48.8	48.8
	Yes	44	51.2	51.2	100.0
Total		86	100.0	100.0	

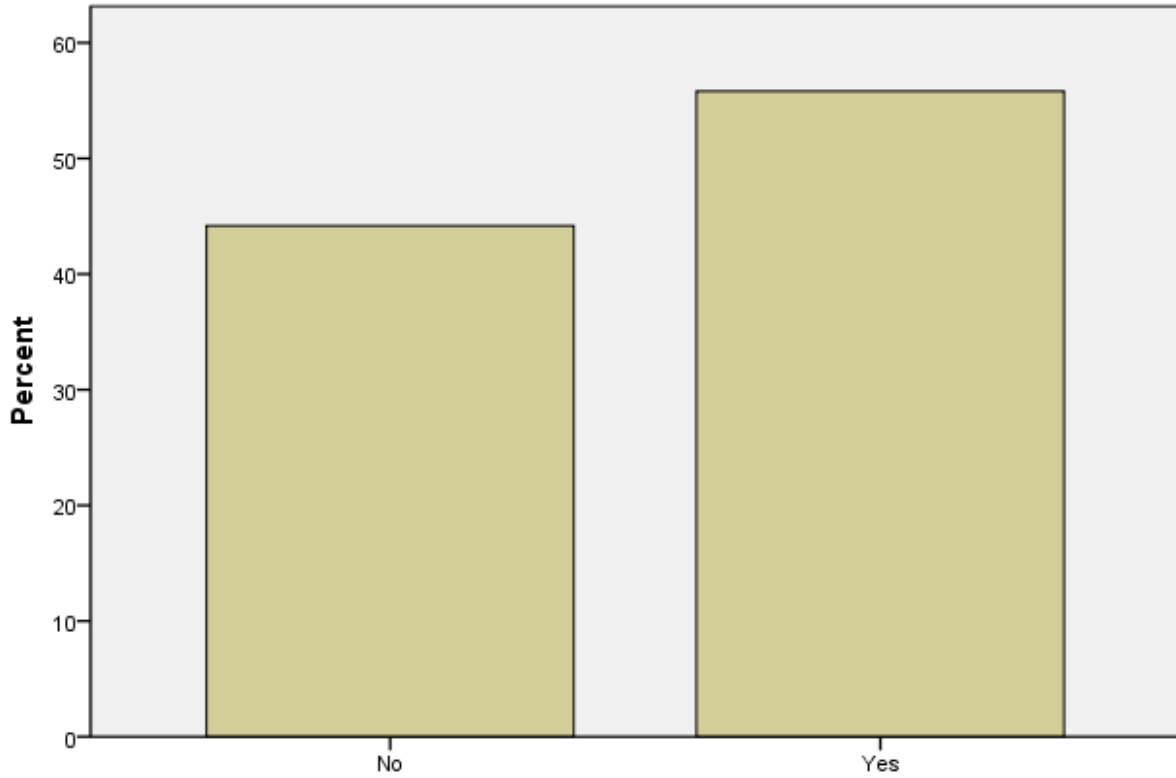


From the following table we can observe that 55.8% of the teachers expressed that they feel comfortable contacting a parent regarding their child showing symptoms of suicidal behavior. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Would you feel comfortable contacting a parent regarding their child showing symptoms of suicidal behavior?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	38	44.2	44.2	44.2
	Yes	48	55.8	55.8	100.0
	Total	86	100.0	100.0	

Would you feel comfortable contacting a parent regarding their child showing symptoms of suicidal behavior?

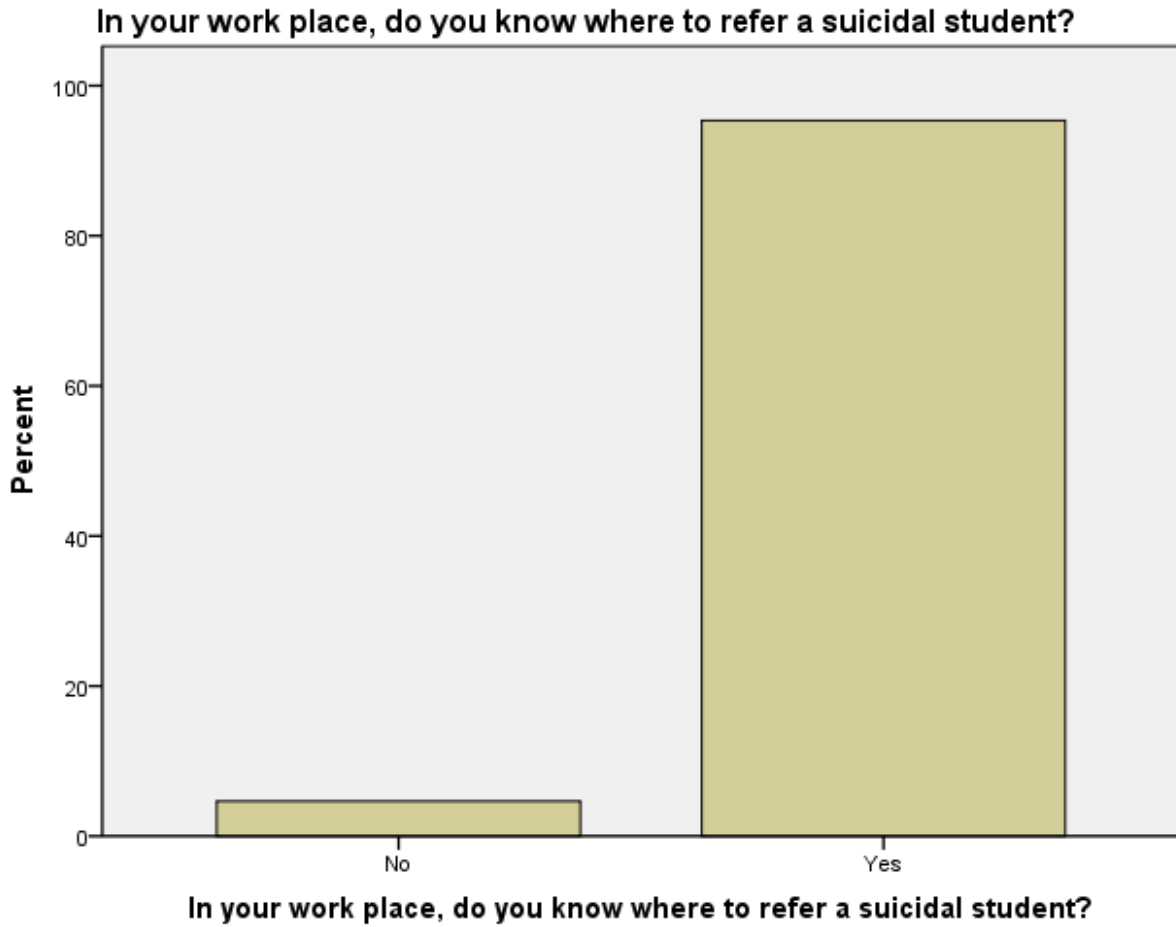


Would you feel comfortable contacting a parent regarding symptoms of suicidal behavior?

From the following table we can observe that 95.3% of the teachers expressed that they know where to refer a suicidal student in their workplace. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

In your work place, do you know where to refer a suicidal student?

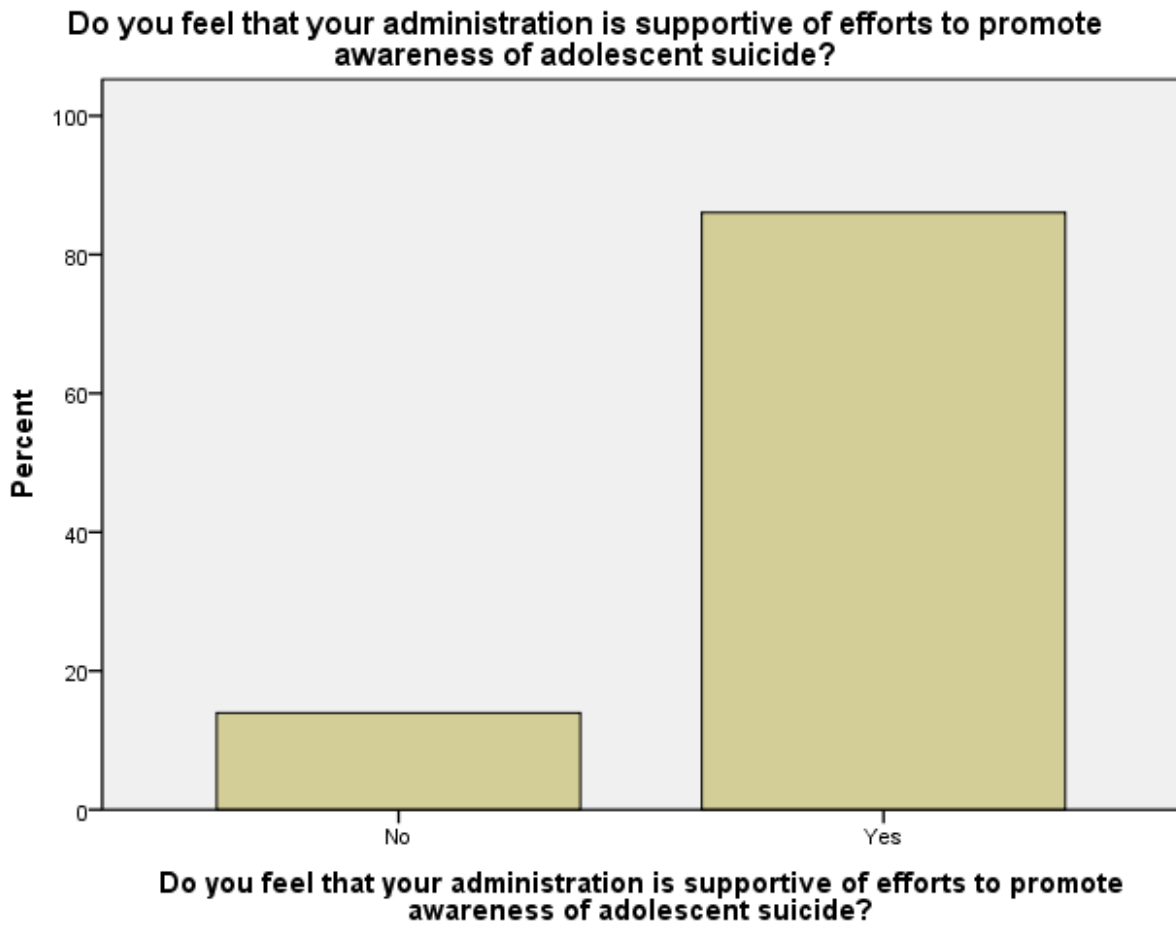
		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	4	4.7	4.7	4.7
	Yes	82	95.3	95.3	100.0
Total		86	100.0	100.0	



From the following table we can observe that 86.0% of the teachers expressed that they feel that their administration is supportive of efforts to promote awareness of adolescent suicide. Following bar chart also shows taller corresponding to the same.

Do you feel that your administration is supportive of efforts to promote awareness of adolescent suicide?

		Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Valid	No	12	14.0	14.0	14.0
	Yes	74	86.0	86.0	100.0
	Total	86	100.0	100.0	



Chi-Square Test

The research results needs to be generalized to wider population for its wider application. The inferential statistics helps the researcher generalize within the sample drawn. The statistical significance tests like chi – square test aids the researcher to test whether the observed relationships between the variables are genuine or due to chance.

The chi-square test is a test of significance which will be used to measure the probability whether an observed association between variables due to chance or genuine. The statistical significance level used in the social research is 0.05 indicating whether the observed association occurred by chance in 5 out of 100 results. Chi-square is the most widely used measure of association in social science research, being suitable for use on nominal, ordinal, interval and ratio data. For the test to be accurate, it is important to have a sample which includes a minimum of 5 respondents in each sub-group for which results are being report. For smaller samples, the Fishers Exact test can be

used.

Test – 1

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding close monitoring of a student referred for a suicide risk assessment is called for regardless of risk level; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding close monitoring of a student referred for a suicide risk assessment is called for regardless of risk level.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding close monitoring of a student referred for a suicide risk assessment is called for regardless of risk level.

Close monitoring of a student referred for a suicide risk assessment is called for regardless of risk level.

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
True	83	43.0	40.0
False	3	43.0	-40.0
Total	86		

	Close monitoring of a student referred for a suicide risk assessment is called for regardless of risk level.
Chi-square	74.419 ^a
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 74.419 and its corresponding p value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Since p value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding close monitoring of a student referred for a suicide risk assessment is called for regardless of risk level.

Test – 2

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding high school health teachers do not receive more health education in the area of suicide than high school teachers of other content areas; a chi square for equal proportions was applied

using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding high school health teachers do not receive more health education in the area of suicide than high school teachers of other content areas.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding high school health teachers do not receive more health education in the area of suicide than high school teachers of other content areas.

High school health teachers do not receive more health education in the area of suicide than high school teachers of other content areas.

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
True	48	43.0	5.0
False	38	43.0	-5.0
Total	86		

	High school health teachers do not receive more health education in the area of suicide than high school teachers of other content areas.
Chi-square	1.163 ^a
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.281

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 1.163 and its corresponding p value is 0.281 > 0.05. Since p value is more than 0.05, we can conclude that there is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding high school health teachers do not receive more health education in the area of suicide than high school teachers of other content areas.

Test – 3

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding teacher observations are vital to help determine suicidality in an individual; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding teacher observations is vital to help determine suicidality in an individual.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's

regarding teacher observations are vital to help determine suicidality in an individual.

Teacher observations are vital to help determine suicidality in an individual.

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
True	75	43.0	32.0
False	11	43.0	-32.0
Total	86		

	Teacher observations are vital to help determine suicidality in an individual.
Chi-square	47.628 ^a
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 47.628 and its corresponding p value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Since p value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding teacher observations are vital to help determine suicidality in an individual.

Test – 4

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding asking directly about suicide will put ideas into a teenager's head; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding asking directly about suicide will put ideas into a teenager's head.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding asking directly about suicide will put ideas into a teenager's head.

Asking directly about suicide will put ideas into a teenager's head.

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
True	14	43.0	-29.0
False	72	43.0	29.0
Total	86		

	Asking directly about suicide will put ideas into a teenager's head.
Chi-square	39.116 ^a
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 39.116 and its corresponding p value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Since p value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding asking directly about suicide will put ideas into a teenager's head.

Test – 5

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding determining whether the students has a suicide plan should be part of every risk assessment; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding determining whether the students has a suicide plan should be part of every risk assessment.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding determining whether the students has a suicide plan should be part of every risk assessment.

Determining whether the student has a suicide plan should be part of every risk assessment.

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
True	66	43.0	23.0
False	20	43.0	-23.0
Total	86		

	Determining whether the student has a suicide plan should be part of every risk assessment.
Chi-square	24.605 ^a
df	1

Asymp. Sig.	.000
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From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 24.605 and its corresponding p value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Since p value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding determining whether the students has a suicide plan should be part of every risk assessment.

Test – 6

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding creative writing can be used as an indicator for teenage suicide; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding creative writing can be used as an indicator for teenage suicide.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding creative writing can be used as an indicator for teenage suicide.

Creative writing can be used as an indicator for teenage suicide.

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
True	76	43.0	33.0
False	10	43.0	-33.0
Total	86		

	Creative writing can be used as an indicator for teenage suicide.
Chi-square	50.651 ^a
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 50.651 and its corresponding p value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Since p value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding creative writing can be used as an indicator for teenage suicide.

Test – 7

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding access to weapons in the home increases the risk of teenage suicide; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's

regarding access to weapons in the home increases the risk of teenage suicide.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding access to weapons in the home increases the risk of teenage suicide.

Access to weapons in the home increases the risk of teenage suicide.

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
True	54	42.0	12.0
False	30	42.0	-12.0
Total	84		

	Access to weapons in the home increases the risk of teenage suicide.
Chi-square	6.857 ^b
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.009

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 6.857 and its corresponding p value is $0.009 < 0.05$. Since p value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding access to weapons in the home increases the risk of teenage suicide.

Test – 8

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding the number of students referred to guidance or mental health experts involving suicide; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding the number of students referred to guidance or mental health experts involving suicide.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding the number of students referred to guidance or mental health experts involving suicide.

How many students have you referred to guidance or mental health experts involving suicide?

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
0	40	28.3	11.7
1 to 2	35	28.3	6.7
More than 2	10	28.3	-18.3

How many students have you referred to guidance or mental health experts involving suicide?

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
0	40	28.3	11.7
1 to 2	35	28.3	6.7
More than 2	10	28.3	-18.3
Total	85		

	How many students have you referred to guidance or mental health experts involving suicide?
Chi-square	18.235 ^c
df	2
Asymp. Sig.	.000

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 18.235 and its corresponding p value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Since p value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding the number of students referred to guidance or mental health experts involving suicide.

Test – 9

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they ever had a student attempt or successfully complete suicide; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows, Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they ever had a student attempt or successfully complete suicide.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they ever had a student attempt or successfully complete suicide.

Have you ever had a student attempt or successfully complete suicide?

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
No	64	43.0	21.0
Yes	22	43.0	-21.0
Total	86		

	Have you ever had a student attempt or successfully complete suicide?
Chi-square	20.512 ^a
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 20.512 and its corresponding p value is 0.000<0.05. Since p value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is significant

difference From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 74.419 and its corresponding p value is 0.000<0.05. Since p value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding whether they ever had a student attempt or successfully complete suicide.

Test – 10

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they have any personal or family experience with suicide; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding they have any personal or family experience with suicide.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding they have any personal or family experience with suicide.

Do you have any personal or family experience with suicide?

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
No	42	43.0	-1.0
Yes	44	43.0	1.0
Total	86		

	Do you have any personal or family experience with suicide?
Chi-square	.047 ^a
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.829

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 0.047 and its corresponding p

value is $0.829 > 0.05$. Since p value is more than 0.05, we can conclude that there is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding whether they have any personal or family experience with suicide.

Test -11

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they feel comfortable contacting a parent regarding their child showing symptoms of suicidal behavior; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they feel comfortable contacting a parent regarding their child showing symptoms of suicidal behavior.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they feel comfortable contacting a parent regarding their child showing symptoms of suicidal behavior.

Would you feel comfortable contacting a parent regarding their child showing symptoms of suicidal behavior?

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
No	38	43.0	-5.0
Yes	48	43.0	5.0
Total	86		

	Would you feel comfortable contacting a parent regarding their child showing symptoms of suicidal behavior?
Chi-square	1.163 ^a
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.281

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 1.163 and its corresponding p value is $0.281 > 0.05$. Since p value is more than 0.05, we can conclude that there is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding whether they feel comfortable contacting a parent regarding their child showing symptoms of suicidal behavior.

Test -12

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they know where to refer a suicidal student in their work place; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they know where to refer a suicidal student in their work place.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they know where to refer a suicidal student in their work place.

In your work place, do you know where to refer a suicidal student?

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
No	4	43.0	-39.0
Yes	82	43.0	39.0
Total	86		

	In your work place, do you know where to refer a suicidal student?
Chi-square	70.744 ^a
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 70.744 and its corresponding p value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Since p value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding whether they know where to refer a suicidal student in their work place.

Test -13

In order to determine whether there is a significant between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they feel their administration is supportive to promote awareness of adolescent suicide; a chi square for equal proportions was applied using SPSS. The null and alternate hypotheses are as follows,

Null hypothesis: There is no significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's regarding whether they feel their administration is supportive to promote awareness of adolescent suicide.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's

regarding whether they feel their administration is supportive to promote awareness of adolescent suicide.

Do you feel that your administration is supportive of efforts to promote awareness of adolescent suicide?

	Observed N	Expected N	Residual
No	12	43.0	-31.0
Yes	74	43.0	31.0
Total	86		

	Do you feel that your administration is supportive of efforts to promote awareness of adolescent suicide?
Chi-square	44.698 ^a
df	1
Asymp. Sig.	.000

From the table above we can observe that the chi square value is 44.698 and its corresponding p value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Since p value is less than 0.05, we can conclude that there is significant difference between the opinions of the respondent's opinion regarding whether they feel their administration is supportive to promote awareness of adolescent suicide.