

*“It felt like it was
all too much.”*

Having suicidal thoughts and
finding a way back.





**Kei roto i te kōrero, he rongoa
Kei roto i te reo, te rongoa hei mirimiri
mō te hinengaro mō te wairua**

Talking is a rongoā (healing)
for the mind and spirit

Moe Milne





This book has been put together by people who have lived through suicidal thoughts and experiences.

If you're having thoughts of suicide, you are not alone. Lots of us have thought about killing ourselves and have found a way through.

We want to offer you clues, tohu and suggestions for how to make your way out of the bleakness or pain you're experiencing. You won't always feel like this.

- If things are at crisis point for you right now, or you need urgent help, go to your local hospital emergency department or call your local mental health crisis assessment team (numbers are on the back pages of this book).
If you're in danger right now, please call 111.



Having suicidal thoughts can be overwhelming and sometimes terrifying. **It can be really hard to know what to do and how to cope.**

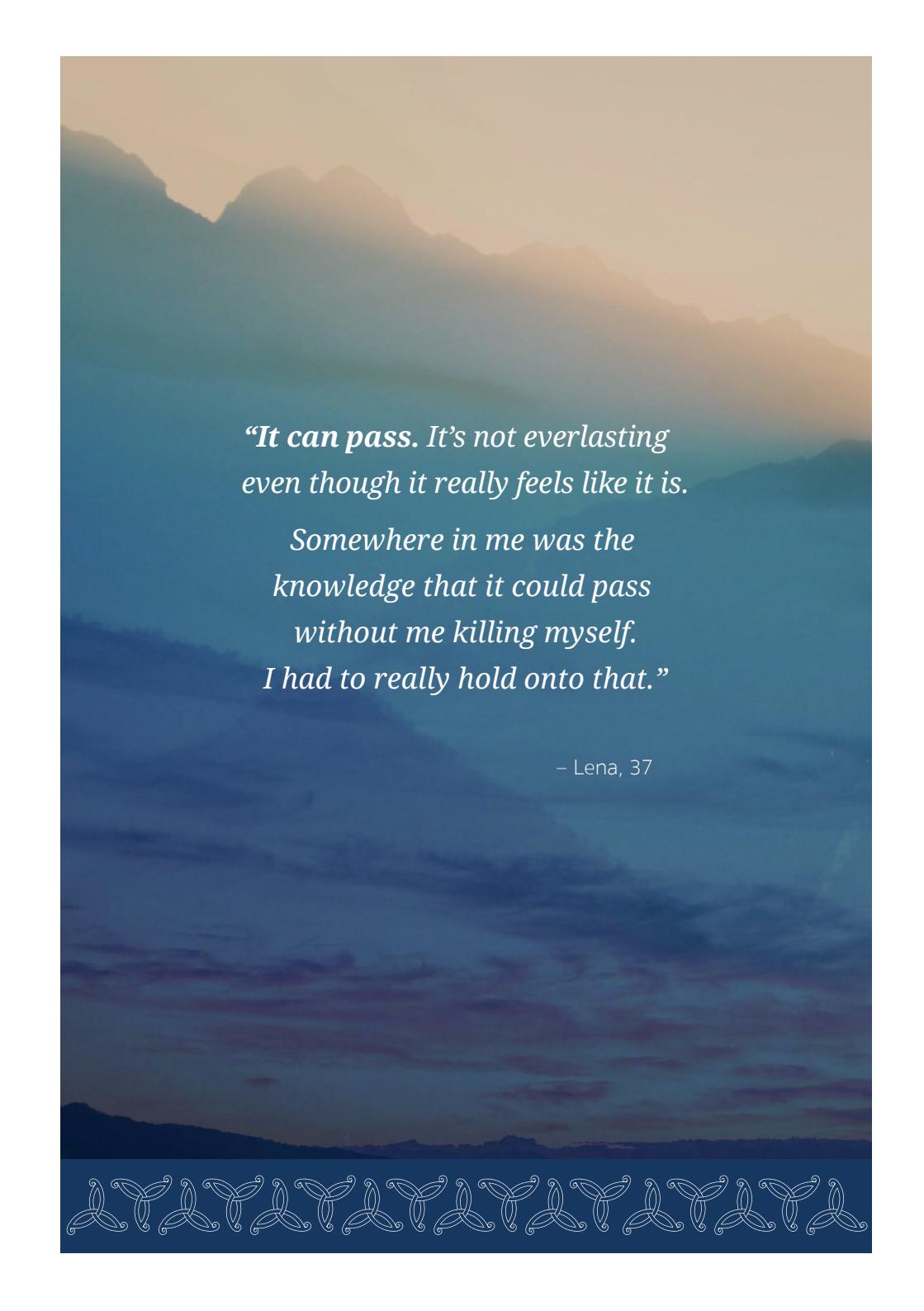
You might feel extremely depressed or anxious, or you might just feel really bad and not understand why.

You might be finding the world harsh and painful, or feel like no one understands.

You can get through this.

This book will give you tools and ideas to help you:

- Talk to someone about this
- Get professional help if you want it
- Learn ways to cope right now and recover fully

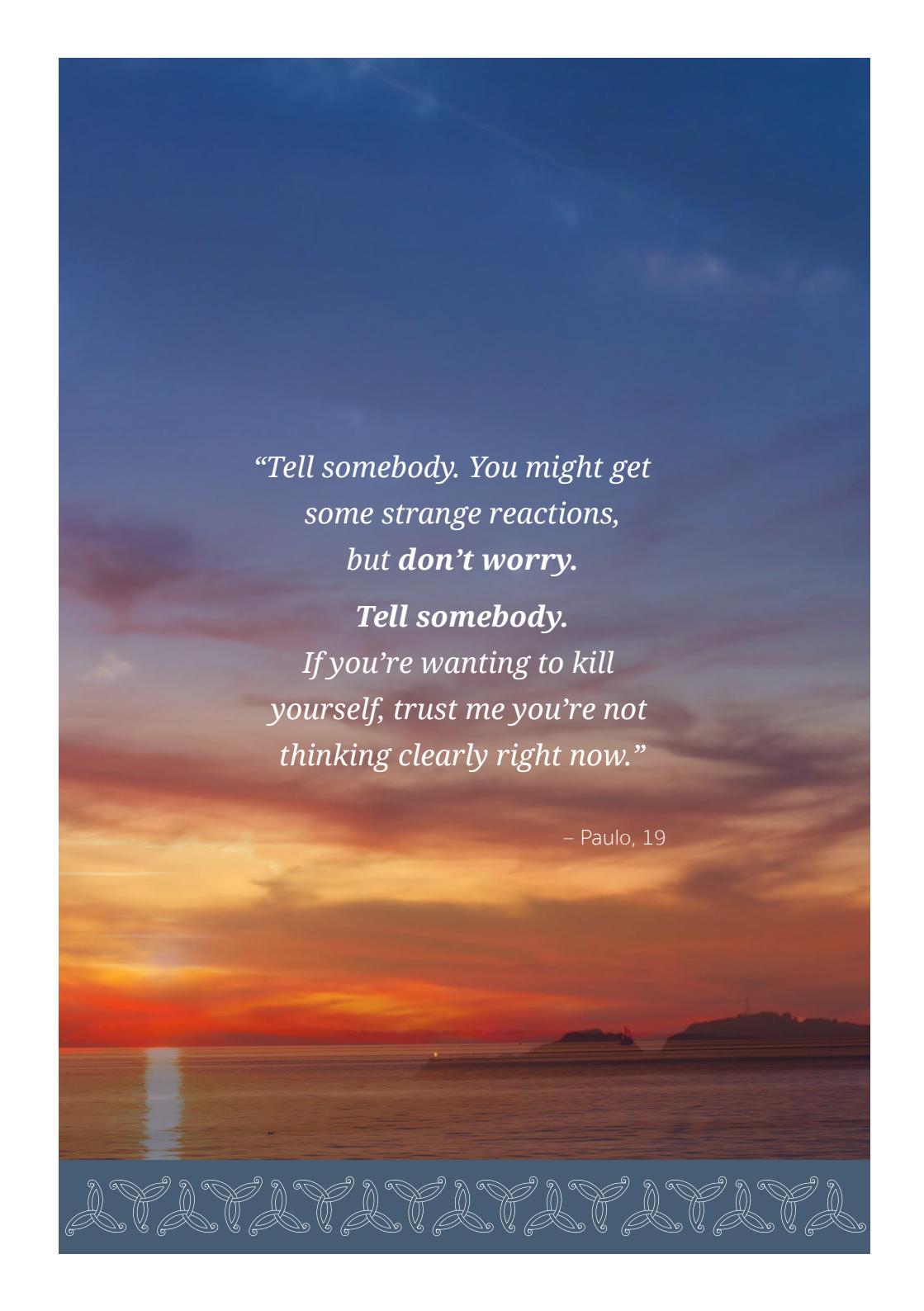


"It can pass. It's not everlasting even though it really feels like it is.

Somewhere in me was the knowledge that it could pass without me killing myself. I had to really hold onto that."

– Lena, 37



A photograph of a sunset over a calm sea. The sky is filled with warm, orange, and yellow hues, transitioning into a darker blue at the top. In the distance, silhouettes of hills or small islands are visible. A single sailboat with a single mast is positioned in the middle ground. The horizon line is low, and the overall atmosphere is peaceful and contemplative.

*“Tell somebody. You might get
some strange reactions,
but **don’t worry.***

Tell somebody.

*If you’re wanting to kill
yourself, trust me you’re not
thinking clearly right now.”*

– Paulo, 19



Getting through this

Tell someone what you are thinking

As hard as it is, reaching out and talking about how you feel or what you're thinking with a trusted friend, whānau or family member really can make a difference. **It's not a sign of weakness to ask for help**, it's the bravest thing you can do.

If the first person you talk to doesn't listen, try someone else.

It can feel much worse if no one knows what you are going through or how bad you feel. You don't need to deal with this alone. There are people who are willing, able and available to help you.

If you can't find someone you know to talk to, call a helpline. They're free, anonymous, and have people you can talk to 24 hours a day. Some phone numbers are included in the back of this book.

Talking to someone you trust can make a real difference.

They might help you calm down and offer a breathing space while you decide what to do next.
They can be with you at times when you don't want to be alone.

They might have advice or suggestions about how to manage your situation. It is sometimes easier for other people to see what options you have.

If there's something specific you need, don't be afraid to ask. Maybe it's just someone to sit with you and listen. You could ask someone to go along to the doctor with you, or to call and make an appointment with a counsellor.

You could talk to:

- People in your **family, whānau, friends** or support networks
- Your **doctor or a counsellor**
- Cultural **elders**, faith leaders, someone from your mosque or church
- **Support groups** for people going through similar things
- Phone **helplines** and websites – *details at the end of this book*

Try to be direct and give as much information as you can so they can understand what's going on for you. Describe what's going through your mind and what help you need.

If you've made a plan to hurt or kill yourself, tell someone exactly what you're planning, including how and when, so they understand how serious this is and how to help.

If you are finding it hard to talk about what you're going through, you can try starting with:

“Lately, I’ve been feeling...”

“I think it started when...”

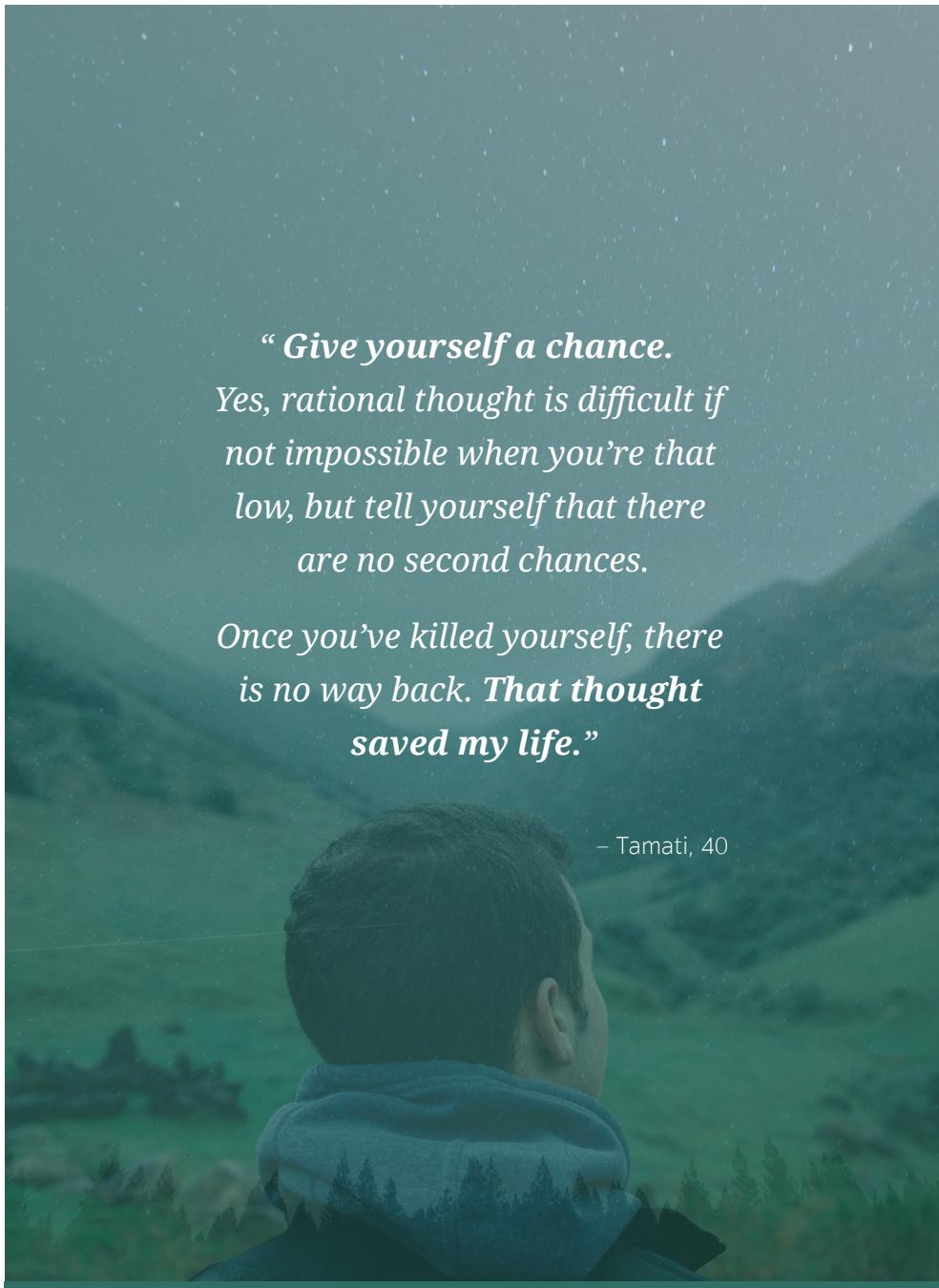
“I’ve been feeling this for a while...” or

“I’m thinking about...”

Be prepared for their reaction. They might be fine, but some people can be quite confused and emotional at first. Just keep trying. If the first person you talk to can't help, find someone else.

*“I realised it was more the unbearable pain I wanted to end rather than my life as such. The thing is that **the pain does end** if you don’t end your life.”*

– Jono, 27



“Give yourself a chance.
Yes, rational thought is difficult if not impossible when you’re that low, but tell yourself that there are no second chances.

Once you’ve killed yourself, there is no way back. That thought saved my life.”

– Tamati, 40



What does professional help look like?

There are lots of ways you can find support to get through this – what will work best for you depends on your situation, what you need and the relationships you have. **There is help available for everyone.**

Professional support can include:

- Talking to someone about your thoughts and feelings
- Staying in a hospital or mental health service for a while and having people keep you safe
- Peer support, where someone else who has been through this can support you
- Medication to help manage your moods
- Learning ways you can help yourself

Helplines are free phone services you can call to talk to trained volunteers or counsellors about what you're going through.

They won't judge who you are or what you're feeling. Helplines can also tell you more about how the mental health system works and what's available to you.

Helpline numbers are at the back of this book.

Your GP, doctor or hauora service can help you access counselling, mental health services or medication.

Your doctor will listen to you in private, and ask questions about you and your situation. You might want to have some of your family, whānau, friends and support network with you. Or you might not. Just say what you would prefer.



Counsellors, school counsellors or psychologists are people who are trained to talk through the really hard stuff.

They can talk to you about your situation, help to make sense of what you are going through, and explore different ways to cope and recover. It's completely private, and a really good option if you don't feel like you can open up to your whānau or friends.

Mental health crisis assessment teams can help in emergencies if you're feeling really unsafe.

They can check what kind of help you need, and help you access it. In some parts of the country, they can come and visit you wherever you are. Check the back of this book for contact details.

"The world is screwed up and makes things feel a lot worse, so you've got nothing to feel ashamed about – it means you have a brain and a heart and are alive! Find someone you can talk with about how the world feels to you, someone who will support you in that"

– Maia, 22

Hospital and community mental health services can help if you don't feel you can cope or stay alive by yourself.

The thought of going to hospital or needing medication can seem really scary but a lot of people find it's helpful.

If you need help to stay alive, you can go to the Emergency Department of your local hospital. They may offer you medication, discuss with you what kind of help you want, or suggest you stay in hospital.

Usually this is your choice, but if doctors are worried that you might kill yourself and you won't accept treatment, they can make you stay in hospital for a while. If this happens, you should be given information about your rights under the Mental Health Act¹.

Either way, before you leave hospital, professionals should support you to develop a safety plan to help you if you get to a crisis point again. **There is a safety plan inside the back cover of this book.**

Community mental health teams support people at home, or outside of hospital. They might refer you to a respite service or crisis house, which can offer intensive support and a place to stay while you work through things and start feeling stronger.

¹Mental Health (Compulsory Assessment and Treatment) Act 1992

Medication can help you feel calmer or less down.

Your doctor may prescribe you antidepressants, anxiety medications or other treatments.

If you are prescribed medication you are entitled to know:

- The names of the medicines
- What symptoms they are supposed to treat
- How long it will be before they take effect
- How long you will have to take them for and what their side effects (short and long-term) are.

“Feeling down is actually ok, you don’t have to feel bad about feeling bad.”

– Jo, 22

Your rights

Your doctor or health professional may want to talk to your whānau, friends or family about you and your situation.

They will do this with your permission but if there is serious concern that you are in danger, they may talk to others without you agreeing.

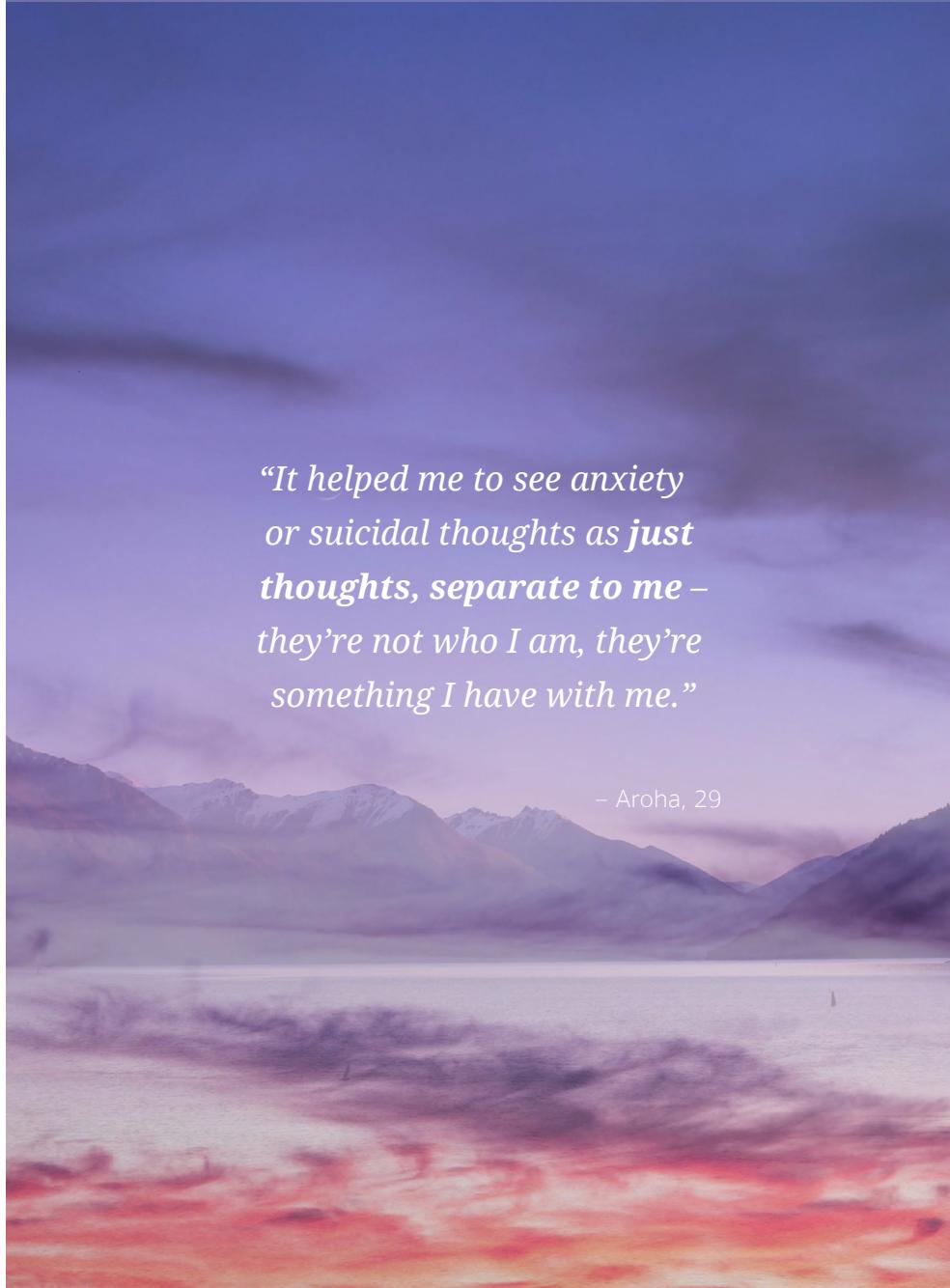
When you ask for help, you have the right to:

- Be **respected** and taken **seriously**
- Have your distress **acknowledged**
- Speak **privately** to people about yourself and your situation
- Be **listened to**
- Be **encouraged** to recover
- Have your family, whānau, friends or support network with you to **help you make decisions** about your care, if you choose to
- Have your **cultural needs acknowledged and supported**, if that's what you want.

*“If there’s abuse where you are, find
a way to get away from it – get help
if you need to – **changing your**
environment can be the first step
in changing your reality.”*

– Heather, 31





*"It helped me to see anxiety
or suicidal thoughts as **just**
thoughts, separate to me –
they're not who I am, they're
something I have with me."*

– Aroha, 29



Coping right now – and then recovering fully

When you are in emotional pain it can be hard to believe that you will ever feel better.

Some of us have found the following ideas have given us hope and helped us recover from suicidal feelings.

Thoughts, not actions

Try to remember that thoughts about killing yourself are just thoughts. You don't have to act on them, no matter how overwhelming they are or how often you have them. You won't always have these thoughts.

Be kind to yourself. You only have to cope with one day or one hour at a time.

If you can, try to notice the world around you and give yourself a break from focusing on your distress.



Keep safe

Get rid of anything you think you might use to hurt or kill yourself, or put it somewhere you can't access it.

Try to avoid drinking alcohol or taking non-prescription or recreational drugs. They can change the way you think and feel, mostly in unhelpful ways.

Make a safety plan so you know what to do if you feel really bad. *See the back of this book for a safety plan template.*

"I give myself a break - it's okay to cry until you can't cry anymore - it's the mind's natural way offighting the illness. Learn from others – read about how other people have managed."

– Gavin, 49



Distract yourself

While it may feel like you have to act now, try to **postpone any decisions** about hurting yourself.

Keep a list of things you can do to distract yourself.

This might include watching a video online, calling a friend, exercising or listening to music. Check your list and find something you can do to distract yourself from suicidal thoughts.

Fill a ‘distraction box’ with things that you find comforting and meaningful. This could be music you like listening to, photos, phone numbers of friends you could ring, a taonga, notes to yourself, perfume, a toy, or anything else you find helpful.

*“If you can think of anything that makes you feel the tiniest bit better, do it. **Then do it again.** You can actually start to release the pain that way.”*

– Helena, 32

Connect with others

Talk to someone you **trust** about what's on your mind, whenever you need to.

Keep a list of people you can call. If you're not sure who you can talk to, try a helpline or text counselling service.

Spend time with people who you like and trust.

Think about what kind of help you need when you feel low. You may want friends to visit you, send you texts or messages, pick up groceries, cook you a meal, or give you advice. Let people know so they can do their best to support you.

Look after yourself

Here are some other ways you can **take care of yourself**:

- Get a good amount of **sleep, rest and exercise, and eat regularly**.
- If you're taking prescribed medicine (whether it is for a physical illness or a mental health problem), **don't stop taking it without talking to your doctor first**.
- **Take time** off work or school if you need to. Your doctor can help arrange this.

- **Keep a diary, or write a letter** to someone that you don't send. Writing things down can help you understand what you're thinking or feeling, or how you're reacting to situations. It can also help you find solutions to any problems you're facing.
- **Do things you find healing.** Go for a massage or some mirimiri.
- **Express yourself** in whatever way makes sense to you: Sing waiata, take photos, dance, draw.
- **Learn how other people have got through this.** Watch videos or read books. It really can help hearing other people talk about how they managed their feelings of wanting to die. There are suggestions at the end of this book.
- **Connect with areas of your life that give you a sense of meaning** e.g. your friends, whānau, culture, spirituality, whatever you're passionate about.
- **Go to places that restore you.** Swim in the ocean, go home to your marae, sit in a park under the trees.
- If you're disconnected from being Māori, **find a way to reconnect**. If you don't know where to start, join a kapa haka group or start learning te reo to be around the culture.
- **Reach out and find people who are like you**, or who are going through similar things. If you're questioning your sexuality or gender, or feeling isolated because of who you are, check out the list at the end of this book to find someone to talk to.

“There really are so many things in life that aren’t fair or equal or right.

You’re not crazy if you think like that, you’re onto something. Racism, prejudice, abuse. Don’t let it implode you. Turn the anger back out where it belongs. Learn to channel it into changing your world.

You’re way more powerful than you realise.”

– Wai, 55

More people and places to contact for support

For professional support, talk to your local doctor, medical centre, hauora service, community mental health team, school counsellor or counselling service.

If you don't get the help you need the first time, keep trying.

Sometimes when we feel suicidal it can be related to other stuff that's going on in our lives – money issues, relationship breakups, violence or sexual abuse, or going through big changes. When you need support with things like this, there are people who can help. Social workers, youth workers, Whānau Ora navigators, or free helplines can support you to work things out or direct you to the help you need.

“Climb your maunga, swim in your river, talk with your kuia. The medicine is in your whakapapa.”

– Elena, 53

Over the next pages, you'll find a list of some of the places you can contact for support, information and help. All of these services are free, and are available 24 hours a day, seven days a week unless otherwise stated.

For counselling and support

Need to talk?

Free call or text 1737

*To talk to a trained counsellor,
any time*

Healthline

0800 611 116

*For advice from trained
registered nurses*

Depression Helpline

0800 111 757,

or free text 4202

*To talk to a trained counsellor
about how you are feeling or to
ask any questions*

Lifeline

0800 543 354,

or free text 4357

For counselling and support

0508 Tautoko Suicide Crisis Helpline

0508 828 865

*For support if you're in distress,
or worried that someone may
be at risk of suicide or for those
who are grieving a loss*

www.depression.org.nz

*Includes The Journal free online
self-help tool*

Samaritans

0800 726 666

*For confidential support to
anyone who is lonely or in
emotional distress*



Help for Deaf and hard-of-hearing people

Phone numbers in this brochure can be reached using the relay service, text or video. Visit www.nzrelay.co.nz to find out more.



Register with New Zealand Police for the 111 TXT service.

Many services offer text or webchat options, including Facebook (FB) messenger.

For more information, see:

depression.org.nz/get-better/your-identity/deaf/

For children and young people

Youthline

0800 376 633,
free text 234, email
talk@youthline.co.nz or chat
online at youthline.co.nz
*For young people and their
parents, whānau and friends*

What's Up

0800 942 8787
(0800 WHATSUP) or chat
online at whatsup.co.nz
*For 5-18 year olds
(12pm-11pm M-F, and
3pm-11pm S-S)*

www.auntydee.co.nz

*a free online tool for anyone
who needs some help working
through problems*

www.thelowdown.co.nz

0800 111 757
or free text 5626

*Support for young people
experiencing depression
or anxiety*

www.sparx.org.nz

*An online self-help tool
that teaches young people the
key skills needed to
help combat depression
and anxiety*

For help with specific issues

OUTLine

0800 688 5463
(0800 OUTLINE)

*For sexuality or gender identity
issues, or if you are thinking you
might be gay, lesbian, bisexual,
transgender or intersex and want
to talk it through with someone
who gets it (6pm-9pm)*

Alcohol Drug Helpline

0800 787 797

free text 8681 or online chat at
www.alcoholdrughelp.org.nz
*For people dealing with alcohol or
other drug problems*

**Women's Refuge
Crisis Line**

0800 733 843

(0800 REFUGE)

FB message: womensrefugenz

*For women living with violence,
or in fear, in their relationship
or family*

Shakti Crisis Line

0800 742 584

(0800 SHAKTI)

*For migrant or refugee women
living with family violence*

Rape Crisis

0800 883 300

*For support after rape
or sexual assault*

24/7 HELPline

0800 623 1700

www.helpauckland.org.nz

*Support for sexual abuse
survivors*

PlunketLine

0800 933 922

*Support for new parents,
including mothers experiencing
post-natal depression*

Rural Support

0800 787 254

*For people in rural communities
dealing with financial or personal
challenges*

Le Va

www.leva.co.nz

*Information for Pasifika families
and communities on how to
support you*

Refugees as Survivors

0800 472 769

www.rasnZ.co.nz

*Psychological support for
refugees and asylum seekers
(9 am-5pm M-F)*

Mental Health

Foundation

www.mentalhealth.org.nz

*For more information about
looking after your mental health
and working towards recovery*

For information on suicide

*prevention and resources, please
see [www.mentalhealth.org.nz/
suicideprevention](http://www.mentalhealth.org.nz/suicideprevention)*

- If things are at crisis point for you right now, or you need urgent help, call your local **mental health crisis assessment team** (numbers on the next pages) or go to your local hospital emergency department.
- If you're in danger right now, please call 111.

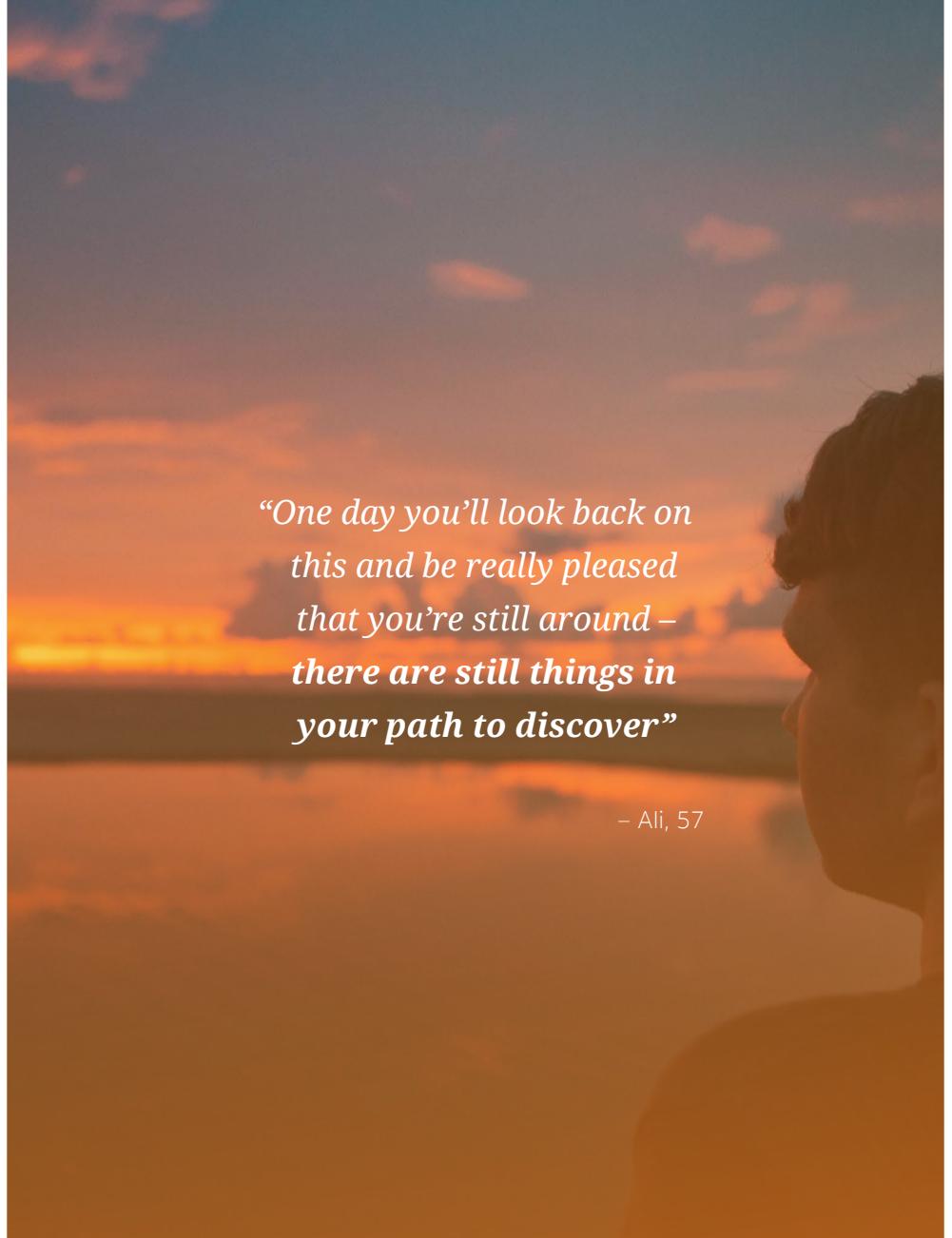
Mental health crisis assessment team contact numbers:

DHB:

Phone:

Northland <i>(Topuni to North Cape)</i>	Whangarei: 09 430 4101 ext 3537 Kaipara: 09 439 3330 ext 6701 Mid-North: 09 430 4101 ext 5871 Far-North: 09 408 0010 ext 4720 or 4749 After Hours: 0800 223 371
Waitemata <i>(Wellsford to North Shore)</i>	09 486 8900 (24/7) North Shore: 09 487 1414 Henderson: 09 822 8601
Auckland <i>(Auckland City)</i>	Central Auckland: 0800 800 717
Counties Manukau <i>(South Auckland to Te Kauwhata)</i>	South Auckland: 09 261 3700
Waikato <i>(Coromandel, Hamilton to National Park)</i>	Hamilton: 0800 505 050
Bay of Plenty <i>(Tauranga, Whakatane to Te Kaha)</i>	Tauranga: 0800 800 508 Whakatane: 0800 774 545
Tairawhiti <i>(Hicks Bay to Gisborne)</i>	Gisborne: 0800 243 500 or 06 867 2435
Lakes <i>(Rotorua, Taupo, Turangi)</i>	Lakes: 0800 166 167
Hawke's Bay <i>(Wairoa, Napier, Hastings, Waipukurau)</i>	Napier, Hastings: 0800 112 334

Taranaki <i>(New Plymouth to Waverly)</i>	New Plymouth: 06 753 6139 ext 7680
Whanganui <i>(Ohakune, Whanganui to Bulls)</i>	Whanganui: 0800 653 358
MidCentral <i>(Palmerston North to Peka Peka)</i>	MidCentral: 0800 653 357
Wairarapa <i>(Masterton to Martinborough)</i>	Wairarapa: 0508 432 432
Hutt Valley <i>(Lower and Upper Hutt)</i>	0800 745 477 (24/7) Hutt Valley: 04 566 6999 Lower Hutt: 04 570 9801 Upper Hutt: 04 587 2860
Capital & Coast <i>(Kapiti to Wellington)</i>	Te Haika: 0800 745 477
Nelson Marlborough <i>(Top of South Island to Hanmer Springs)</i>	Nelson: 03 546 1421 After hours: 03 546 1800 Marlborough: 03 520 9907 After hours: 03 520 9999 Golden Bay: 03 525 7647 (24/7)
Canterbury <i>(Kaikoura to Ashburton)</i>	Christchurch: 0800 920 092
West Coast <i>(West Coast, South Island)</i>	Greymouth: 0800 757 678
South Canterbury <i>(Timaru, Mt Cook, Tekapo, Temuka, Waimate)</i>	Timaru: 0800 277 997
Southern <i>(Dunedin, Milford Sound south to Stewart Island)</i>	0800 467 846 Press 1 for Southland Press 2 for Otago



*“One day you’ll look back on
this and be really pleased
that you’re still around –
**there are still things in
your path to discover”***

– Ali, 57



He oranga ngākau he pikinga wairua

When the heart is well,
the spirit is lifted

*The quotes in this book are real,
but the names have been changed.*

*The manawa design used throughout this
resource was created for us by Boydie
Te Nahu. It symbolises strength, power,
freedom and reconnecting with source.*



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