

Talking Mental Health Animation

TALKING
MENTAL
HEALTH

Talking Mental Health is an animation designed to help begin conversations about mental health in the classroom and beyond.

The animation and accompanying resources have been created by a team of animators, children, teachers and clinicians, and is being taught to year 5 and 6 children around the UK.

The animation and resources are freely downloadable from www.annafreud.org



Finding support

ChildLine: For 18s and under
0800 1111

YoungMinds Parent Helpline:
0808 802 5544

NSPCC:
0808 800 5000

Youth Wellbeing Directory:
youthwellbeing.org

About the Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families

The Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families has developed and delivered pioneering mental health care for over 60 years.

Our aim is to transform current mental health provision in the UK by improving the quality, accessibility and effectiveness of treatment.

We believe that every child and their family should be at the heart of the care they receive, working in partnership with professionals.



Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families is a company limited by guarantee, company number 03819888, and a registered charity, number 1077106

Hampstead Site:
12 Maresfield Gardens,
London NW3 5SU
Tel: 020 7794 2313

Old Street Site:
Jordan House, 47
Brunswick Place,
London N1 6EB

Holloway Site:
38 Mayton Street,
London N7 6QR

Greater Manchester Site:
Manchester Institute of
Education, University of
Manchester, Oxford Road,
M13, 9PL

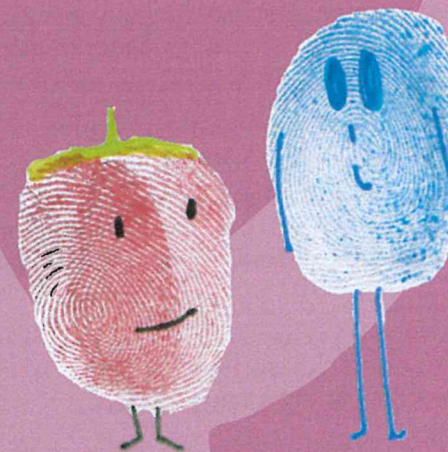
Supported by
JO MALONE
LONDON



Anna Freud
National Centre for
Children and Families



You're never too young to talk mental health



Tips for talking for parents and carers

An introduction from our Patron, HRH The Duchess of Cambridge

// As parents, we all want our children to have the best possible start in life. Encouraging children to understand and be open about their feelings can give them the skills to cope with the ups and downs that life will throw at them as they grow up.

It's important that our children understand that emotions are normal, and that they have the confidence to ask for help if they are struggling.

This is why I am proud to support the *You're never too young to talk mental health* campaign by the Anna Freud National Centre for Children and Families, which is being rolled out across primary schools this autumn.

The campaign's resources are excellent tools to support parents. They demonstrate how we can help children express their feelings, respond appropriately, and prevent small problems from snowballing into bigger ones.



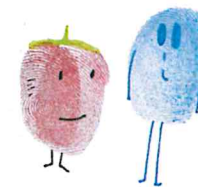
//

What is mental health?

- ★ **We all have mental health.** Mental health is about our feelings, our thinking, our emotions and our moods. Looking after our mental health is important.
- ★ **We all have small feelings every day:** These sometimes feel strong and overwhelming, whether happy or sad, but they go away before too long.
- ★ **Sometimes we experience big feelings:** These feel strong and overwhelming for a long time. They stop us doing what we want to in our lives.



1 Make conversations about mental health a normal part of life: Anywhere is a good place to talk; in the car, walking the dog or cooking together. Model everyday talk about feelings such as by talking about a TV character's feelings.



2 Give your full attention: We all know it's horrible to be half listened to. Keep eye contact, focus on the child and ignore distractions.

3 Check your body language: Try to keep it open and relaxed and make sure you come down to the child's level.

4 Take it seriously: Don't downplay what the child is saying or tell them they're "just being silly". Resist the urge to reassure them that everything is fine.

5 Ask open questions: Such as "How did your day go today?" This will help to extend the conversation.



6 Calmly stay with the feelings that arise: It can be our automatic reaction to steer away from difficult emotions.

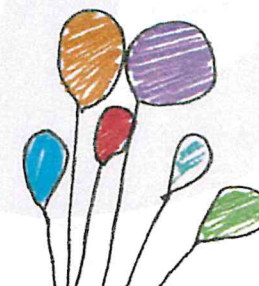
7 Offer empathy rather than solutions: Show that you accept what they are telling you but don't try to solve the problem.

8 Remember we are all different: Respect and value the child's feelings, even though they may be different to yours.

9 Look for clues about feelings: Listen to the child's words, tone of voice and body language.

10 Some ways to start a conversation about feelings might be:

"How are you feeling at the moment?"
"You don't seem your usual self. Do you want to talk about it?"
"Do you fancy a chat?"
"I'm happy to listen if you need a chat."



If you think your child is unhappy or if you are worried about their behaviour, it's easy to be hard on yourself and think you aren't doing a good job.

The following tips are for any parent who is worried about their child, or their own parenting skills:

You and Your Child

- Make sure they know you love them and are proud of them. Even when things are busy or stressful, and it feels like you are in survival mode, a word or a hug can reassure them a huge amount. Praise them for what they do well, and encourage them to try new things.
- Be honest about your feelings - you don't have to be perfect. We all get things wrong and shout or say unkind things from time to time. If this happens, say sorry to your child afterwards and explain why it happened, They will learn from you that it's OK to make mistakes and that it doesn't make you a bad person.
- Be clear about what is and isn't acceptable - and tell them why. Children need to know what is OK and what isn't, and what will happen if they cross the line. Follow through on what you say as otherwise they may get confused or stop respecting the boundaries.
- Own your own role - you are the parent, so don't be afraid to take tough decisions. If your child sees you are scared of their reaction and always give in to them, it can make them feel very powerful, which can be frightening. Children need to know that you are there to keep them safe.

Helping Your Child

- Worrying or difficult behaviour might be short-lived, so give it some time. All children go through stages of feeling anxious or angry and they can show this in lots of ways, for example, tantrums, crying, sleeping problems or fighting with friends or siblings. They might be adapting to a change in the family or in their school life, or just trying out new emotions, and will generally grow out of worrying behaviour on their own or with family support.
- Talk to your child: Even young children can understand about feelings and behaviour if you give them a chance to talk about it. Take it gently and give them examples of what you mean, for example, 'When you said you hated Molly, you looked really angry. What was making you so cross?', or 'When you can't get to sleep, is there anything in your mind making you worried?'
- With older children, they might not want to talk at first. Let them know you are concerned about them, and are there if they need you. Sending an email or a text can work better if this is the way your child likes to communicate.

- Ask your child what they think would help - they often have good ideas about solving their own problems.
- If you can, talk to your child's other parent about your worries, when the child is not around. They might have a different take on what's going on. Try and sort out how to deal with the behaviour together so you are using the same approach, and can back each other up. Children are quick to spot if parents disagree, and can try and use this to get their own way.

You can find more advice on when to think about getting professional help, and what to do, if you are concerned about your child's behaviour, in our Parents Guide to Support A-Z.

Looking After Yourself

- If your child is having problems, don't be too hard on yourself or blame yourself. Although it can be upsetting and worrying if your child is having a bad time, and it makes your relationship with them feel more stressful, you are not a bad parent. Children often take it out on those closest to them, so you might be feeling the effect of their very powerful emotions.
- If you had a difficult time growing up yourself, or have had emotional problems or mental health problems, it can be very worrying to think that the same thing might happen to your child. But the love and care you show them and the fact that you are trying to help will protect against this. Getting help for them and perhaps for yourself too can give them the best chance of feeling better.
- If things are getting you down, it's important to recognise this. Talk to someone you trust and see what they think. Many people go on struggling with very difficult situations because they feel they should be able to cope, and don't deserve any help.
- Friends and family can often help - don't be afraid to ask them to have your child for a bit if you need some time out to sort out your own stuff. You can repay them when things get better for you!
- It's easy to say take some time for yourself but in reality this may not feel possible. You might be too busy, exhausted or hard up for exercise or hobbies. But even a night in with a friend, a DVD box set or your favourite dinner can help.
- Go to your GP if things are really getting on top of you. Asking for some support from your doctor or a referral to a counselling service is a sign of strength. You can't help your child if you are not being supported yourself. Some people worry their parenting will be judged and their children will be taken away if they admit they are struggling to cope. This should only happen if a child is being abused or neglected and the role of professionals is to support you to look after your child as well as you can.