The Mental Health and Emotional Well-Being of Young People Vanessa Brown



What is adolescence all about

- Developing sexual maturity
- Physical changes
- Developing self-image
- Uncertainties about the future
- Increase in novelty seeking
- Increase in social engagement
- Increased emotional intensity
- Creative exploration with an expanded sense of consciousness
- Cutting emotional dependence on parents

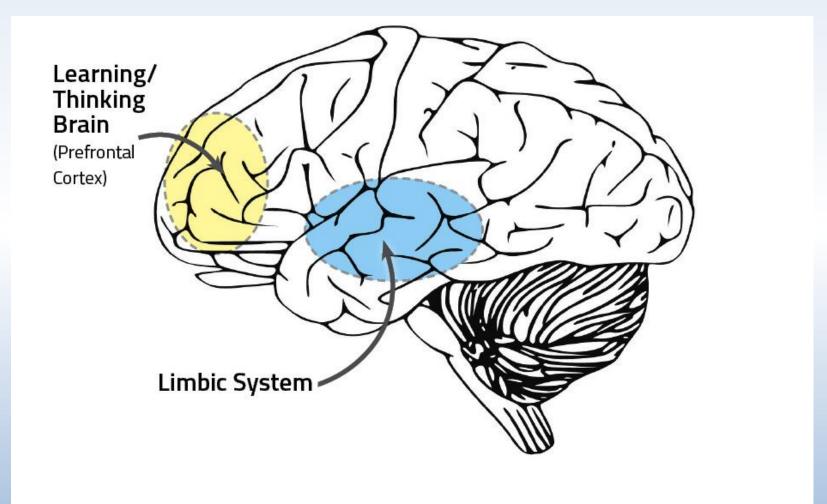


Some Statistics

- 50% of mental health problems are established by age 14, and 75% by age 24
- 1 in 10 or about 850,000 5-16 year olds have a mental health disorder, only about 25% receive any help
- Approximately 10% of young people self-harm
- 1 in four people in the UK will experience a mental health problem in any given year
- In the 1960s depression was most commonly diagnosed in people aged 49-51. Recent studies show that the age has dropped to 13-15
- In 2016 the UK charity Childwise stated that "Children between the ages of 5–16 spend 6.5 hours a day on computers/devices"



The Human Brain

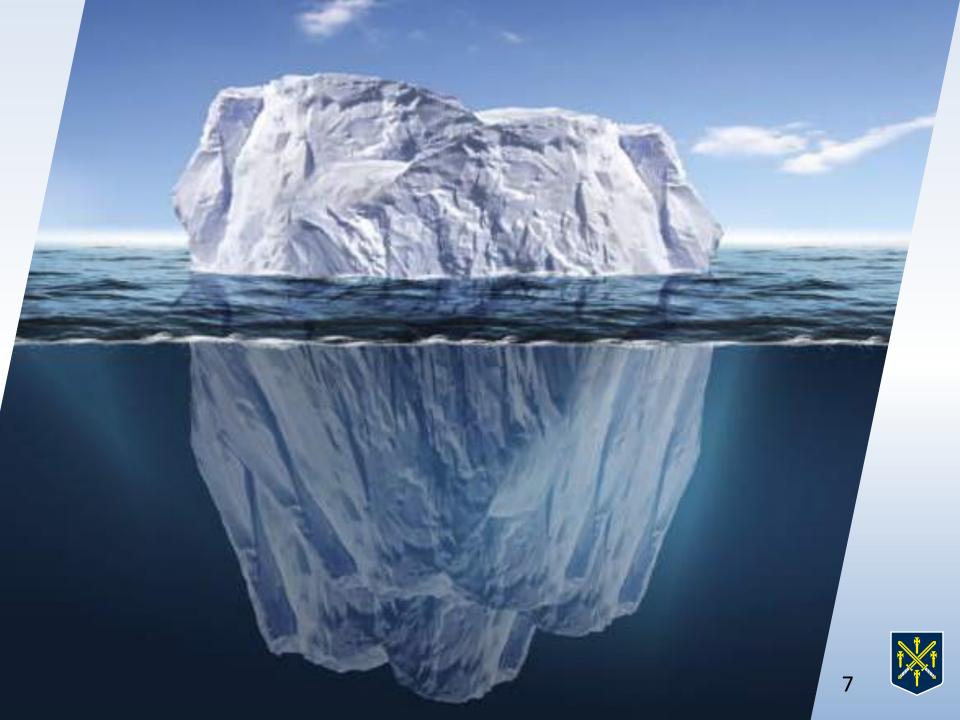




Mental Health Issues

- Anger
- Anxiety
- Attachment difficulties
- Low self-esteem
- Depression
- Stress
- Eating disorders
- Loss and Bereavement
- Relationship/family issues
- Self harm
- Sleep problems
- Suicidal thoughts





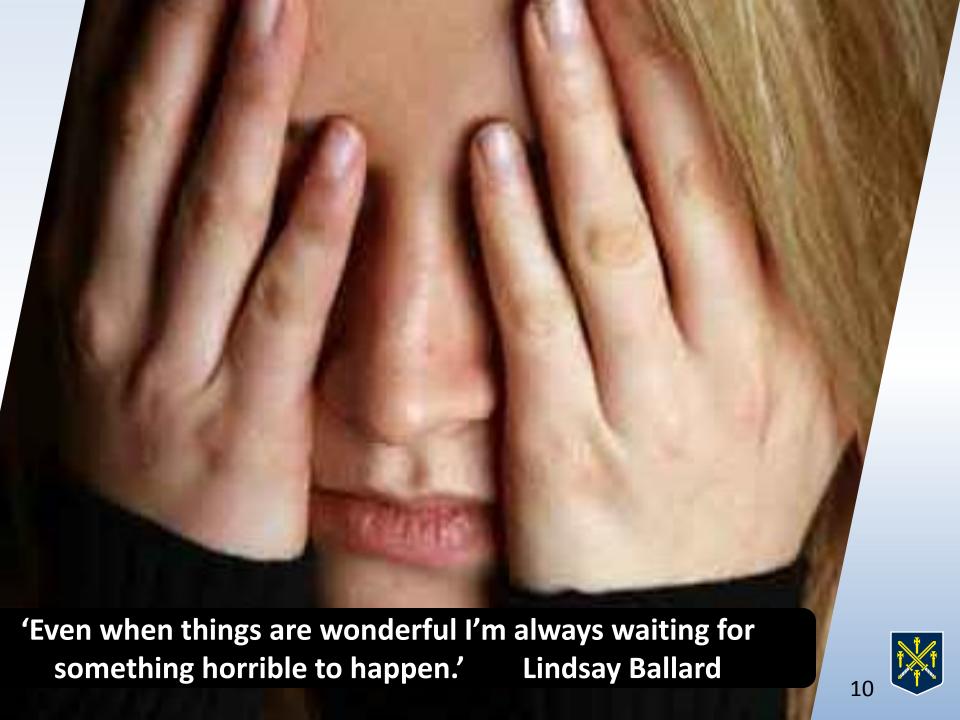




The Stress Bucket









Why are Young People Anxious

- Pressure from parents, school, peers, society, themselves
- Perfectionism
- High expectations
- Technology
- Overly protective parenting/risk averse culture
- Too much choice
- Not enough true 'down' time



Emotional Regulation Systems

Drive System

Purpose: to motivate us toward resources Feelings

Wanting, pursuing, achieving, progressing, focused

Soothing System

Purpose: to manage distress and promote bonding Feelings

Contented, safe, protected, caredfor, trust

Threat System

Purpose: threat detection and protection, 'Better safe than sorry'
Feelings

Anxiety, anger, disgust







- Difficulty concentrating
- Feeling hopeless and helpless
- Dwelling on negative thoughts
- Lost appetite or eating much more than usual
- Much more irritable, short tempered or aggressive than usual
- Withdrawn, isolated
- Using drugs or alcohol or other reckless behaviour
- Sleep problems



What Fans the Flames of Anger? or What Not to Do!

- The 3 'S's': Shouting, Screaming and Swearing
- Pointing and using aggressive body language
- Getting in another person's space
- Interrupting
- Name-calling
- Laughing, making fun or sarcasm
- Staring aggressively
- Making threats

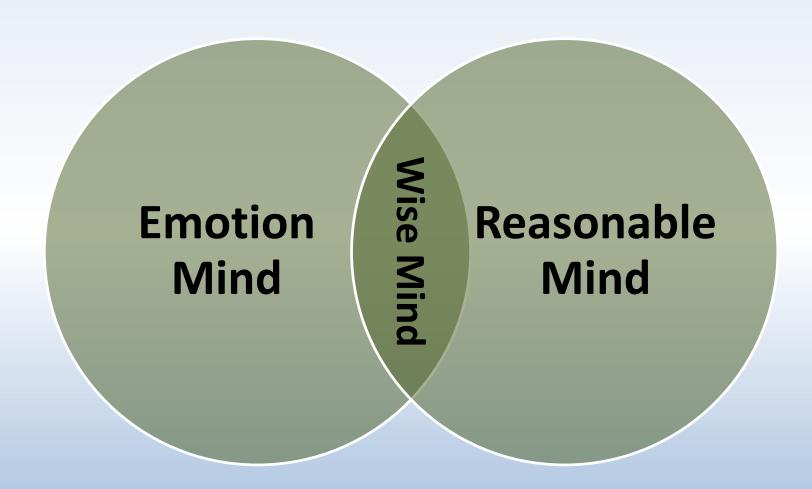


Ideas for Calming Down

- Take time out and do something relaxing
- Breathe deeply 5 times, focusing on nothing but your breathing
- Count backwards in units of seven
- Repeat to yourself 'I can deal with this' or 'this feeling will pass'
- Distract yourself
- Exercise vigorously
- Punch a cushion
- Walk away from the problem (6 seconds can be enough)
- Think calming thoughts ('green' thoughts as opposed to 'red' thoughts)



Wise Mind





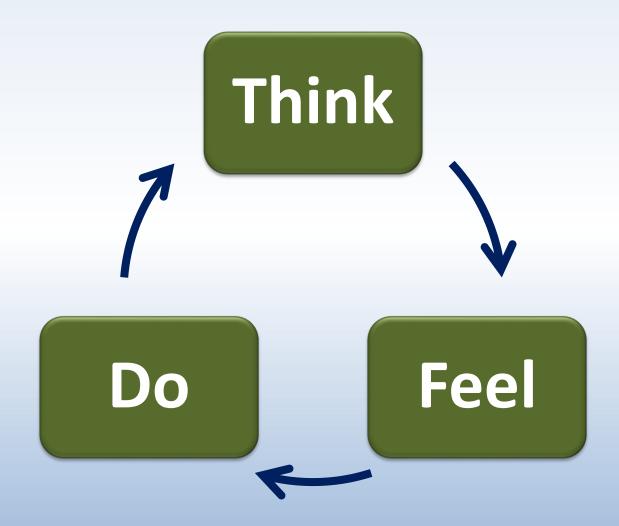


Screen Time/Social Media

- Amount of time/addictive qualities
- Inappropriate images and information
- Comparing yourself to others
- Cyberbullying
- Selfie culture
- Lack of face-to-face communication
- Difficulties between reality and fiction
- Online grooming
- Access to comments that may be extremist, offensive, hateful
- Not enough sleep
- Don't forget the positives

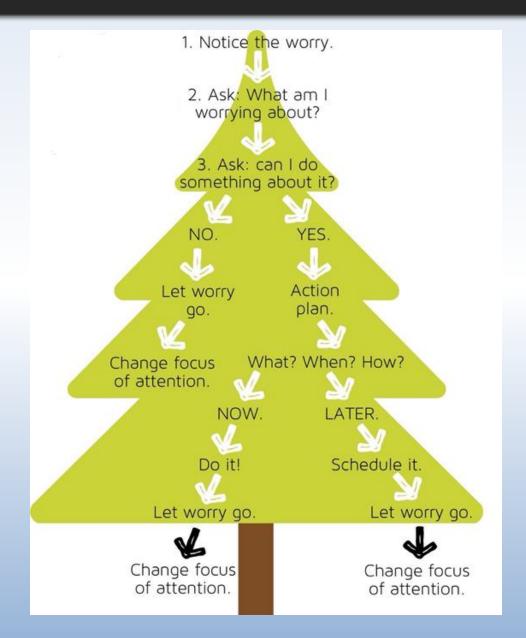


The CBT Vicious Circle

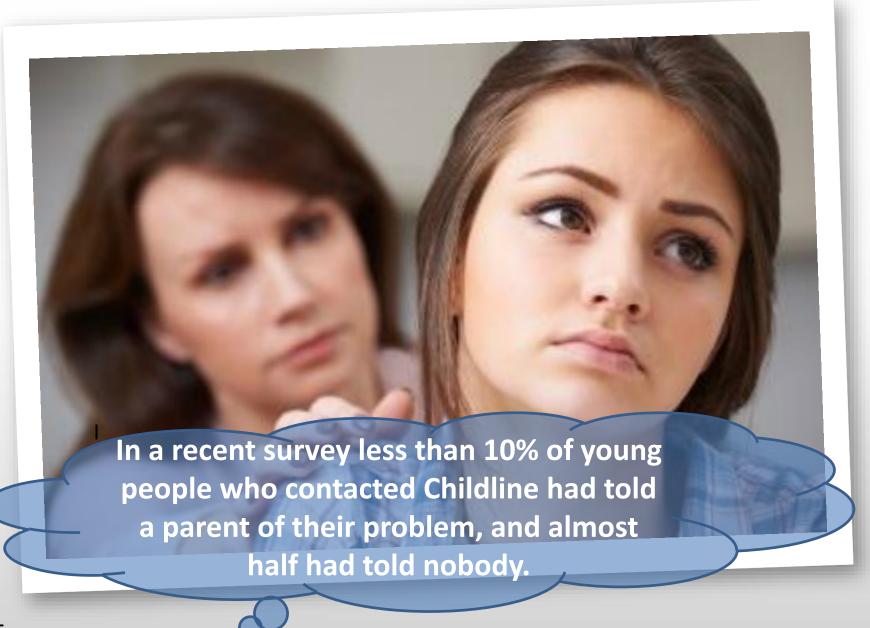




The Worry Tree







What Can We Do

- Keep communicating
- Validate their feelings, by listening, really listening
- Don't judge. Being judgemental is one of the most toxic behaviours
- Respond, don't react
- Give them your time, be emotionally available
- Don't bear grudges
- Be aware that negative remarks have 3 times the impact of positive

What Can We Do

- Maintain boundaries, but do try to be flexible
- Try to not always have the last word!
- Use the 'Random Gift' trick
- Buck the trend children hear about 8 times as many negative comments as positive from their parents every day
- Help them have healthy sleep patterns, eating habits, take enough exercise, learn relaxation techniques



What Can We Do

- Practice Acceptance 'Love your child for who they are, not for who you want them to be'
- Be forgiving
- Maintain perspective. They will soon be grown up and no longer your responsibility





