Top tips for talking mental health with young people

- Give your full attention, be curious and take it seriously. Try to resist the urge to dismiss what your child is telling you.
- Emphasise that you are always available to talk.
- Take time to reflect.
- Provide empathy because when they feel truly understood, they start to be able to manage their emotions and this has a big impact on their wellbeing.
- Be aware of your own stress and negative feelings. They can really get in the way of feeling close to your child.
- Choose a time when you can focus on your child and ignore distractions.
- If you are worried, you can find some advice and guidance listed in the leaflet or contact the school.
- If problems continue or you feel your child is displaying particular symptoms, we strongly recommend that you visit your GP.

RISK FACTORS

Child/young person

- Anxiety or other mental health concerns
- Difficulties with managing and regulating emotions
- ACE's
- Low levels of confidence/ selfesteem
- Attachment issues with parents/ carers
- SEND or disability

Family/home

- High levels of family stress
- Changes to home environment
- Being a young carer
- Loss and bereavement
- Family history of school avoidance
- Poor parental mental health

School

- Bullying
- Difficult relationships with staff members
- Difficulty making and maintaining relationships
- Difficulties in particular subjects
- Demanding, pressurised academic environment
- Transition difficulties



Emotional based school avoidance

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EBSA refers to emotional based school avoidance which is reduced or nonattendance at school.

It has previously been labelled as school refusal however this term can make a child seem defiant and may appear to be a behaviour issue.

This avoidance stems from issues within the child's emotions, mental health and wellbeing. The cycle below helps to understand how this emotional based avoidance happens.

It demonstrates how a student can become stuck in the cycle which can cause their situation to worsen.

The inner circle demonstrates how this emotional based avoidance can directly impact on a students school experience.



As parents and carers, it can be hard to know whether your child's feelings and behaviour are normal or becoming a problem.

Talking can be a helpful way for young people to manage their wellbeing as it helps them to make sense of and manage difficult experiences and feelings.

FURTHER SUPPORT/ CONTACTS

MIND 0300 123 3393 www.mind.org.uk

ChildLine OBOO 1111 www.childline.org.uk

