Growing stronger together

Activity book 5-12 years

> Te Whatu Ora Health New Zealand

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For the grown-ups

This activity book was developed to support children whose parents are facing physical or mental health issues and challenges.

Examples of physical illness may include:

- Diabetes
- Heart problems
- Recovery from surgery
- Brain tumour
- Long-term health problems, e.g. thyroid disease
- Auto immune disease

Examples of mental health challenges may include:

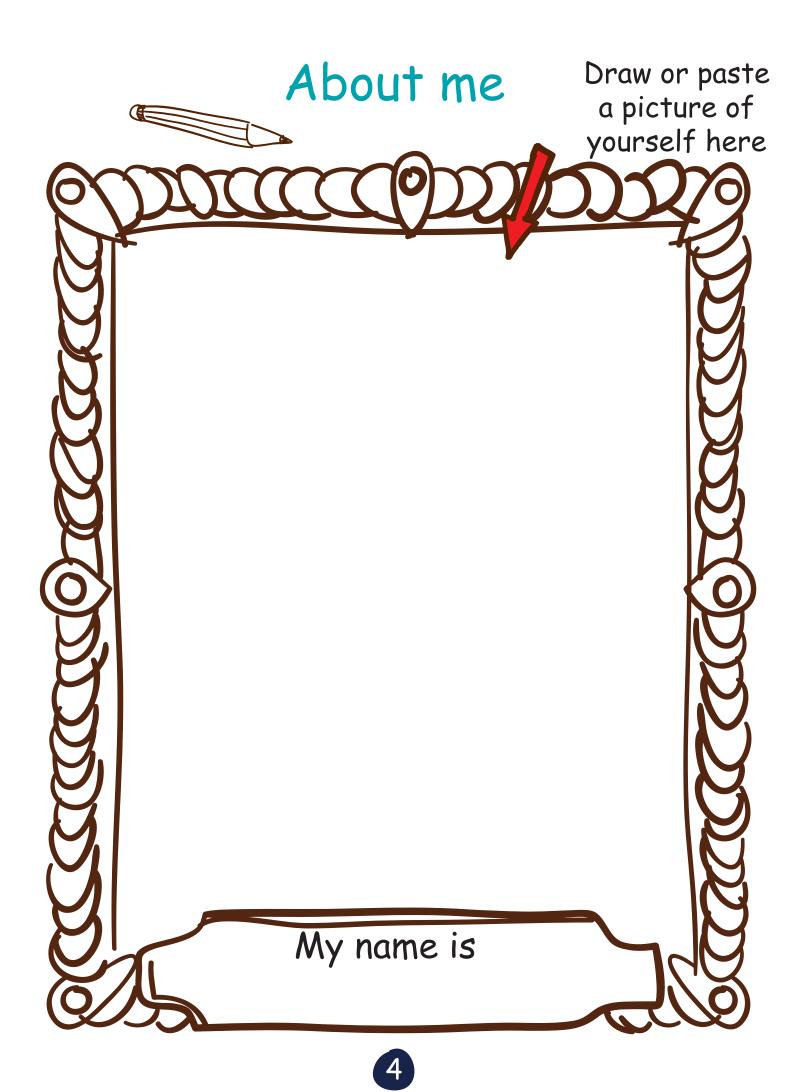
- Depression, including postnatal depression
- Anxiety
- Bipolar disorder
- Post-traumatic stress disorder

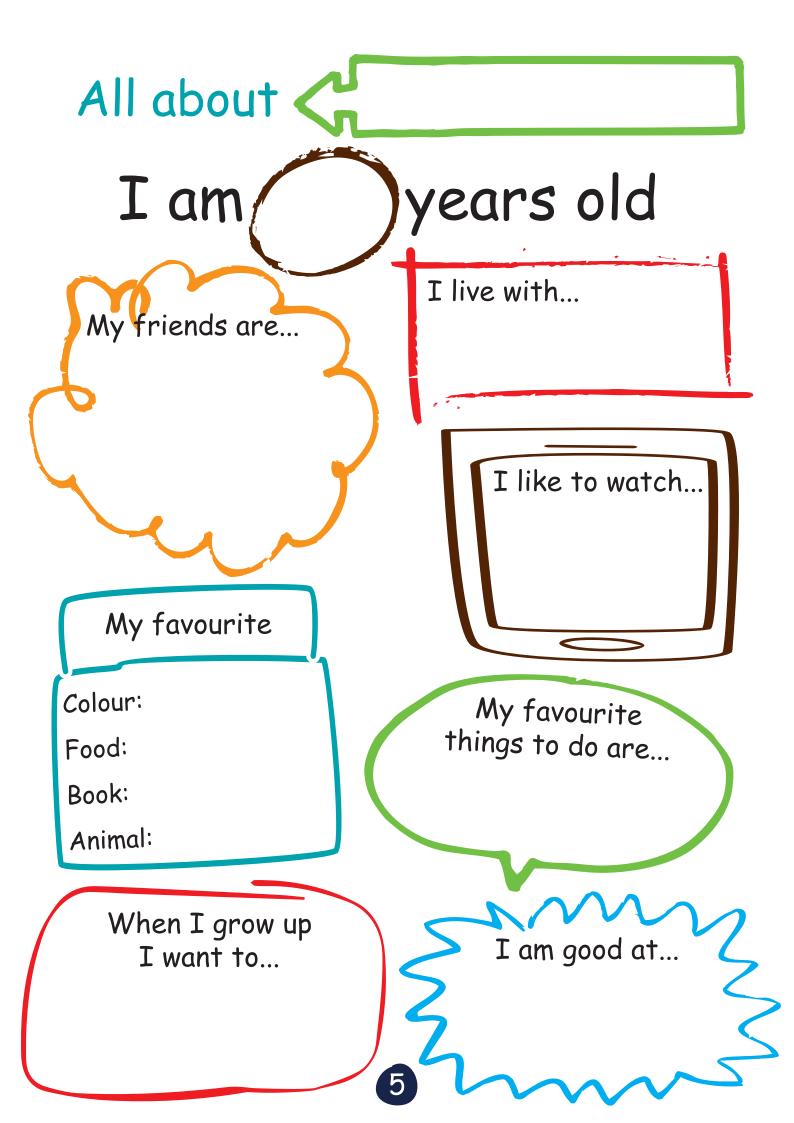
It can be very hard for children when a parent is ill. Most children don't understand much about illness. Children who don't understand illness can feel anxious, scared, stressed or angry. This activity book is meant to be shared by a parent (or other caregiver) and their child.

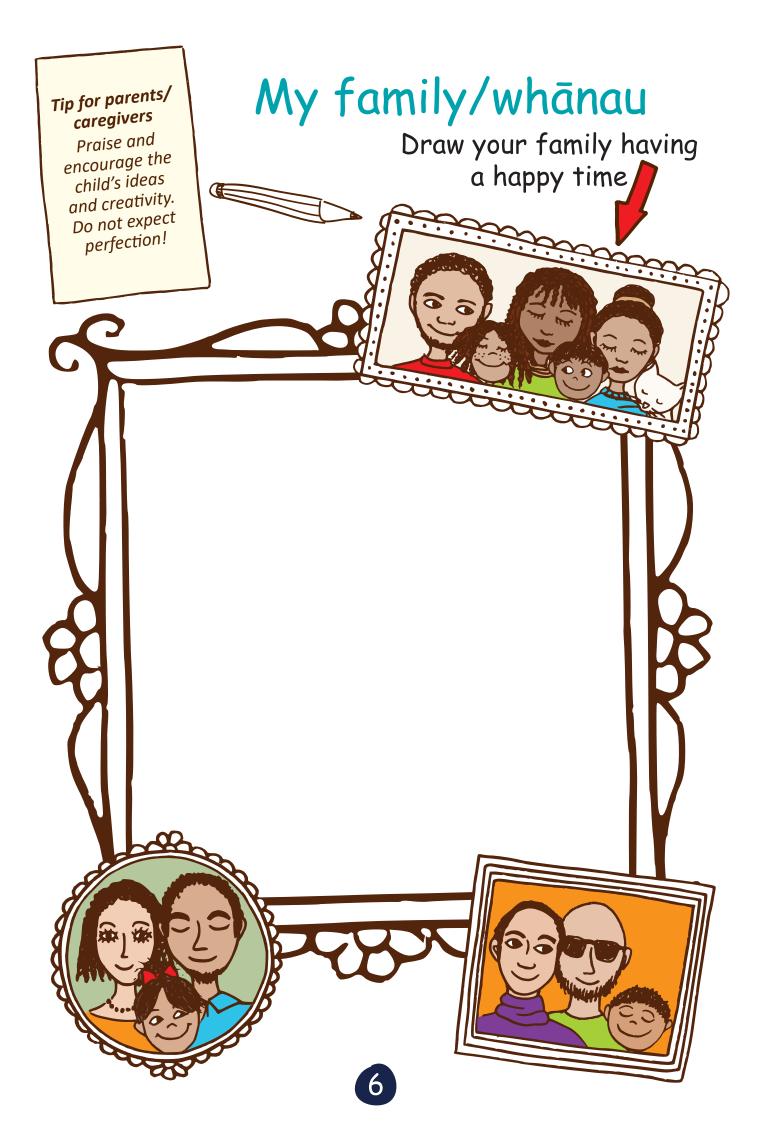
It aims to help parents and their children to:

- Talk about being ill
- Talk about feelings
- Find ways to reduce the intensity of uncomfortable feelings
- Build strong relationships
- Problem solve together
- Have a stronger sense of hope

The activity book includes information, interactive questions, fun activities and tools to deal with the impact of parent/caregiver's illness on their children. Please see pages 41 and 42 on how to make the best use of this activity booklet.

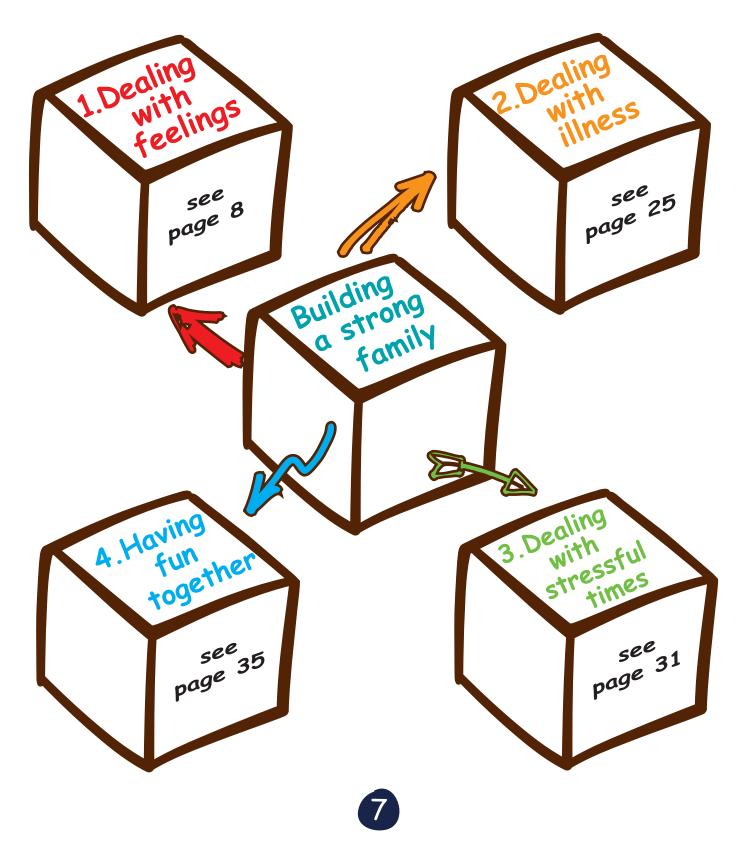






Building blocks to have a strong family

This activity book includes 4 building blocks to build a strong family:



1. Dealing with feelings

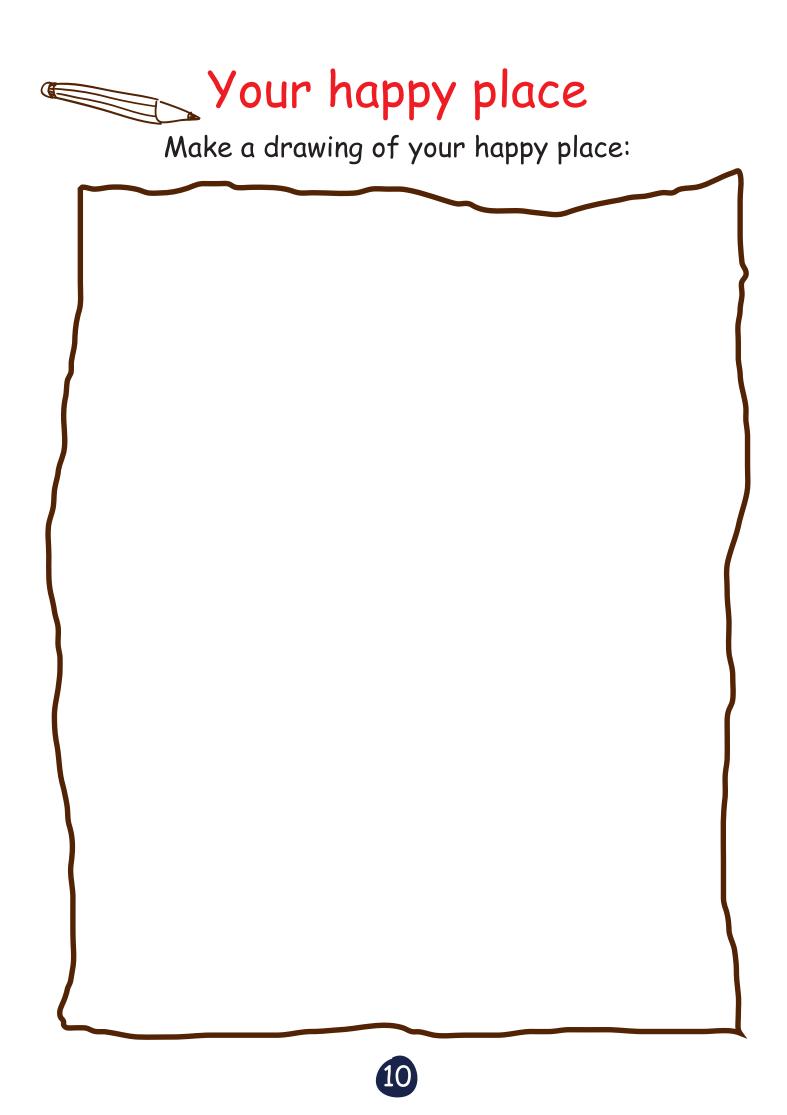
Colour the cars that describe some of the feelings you had during the last week. PLILICUSTIC CONTROLS Tip for parents/caregivers Thinking about how you like to be treated when you are upset or worried will help you to understand your child's needs better. excite inhap angri 522 happ Or

Word search

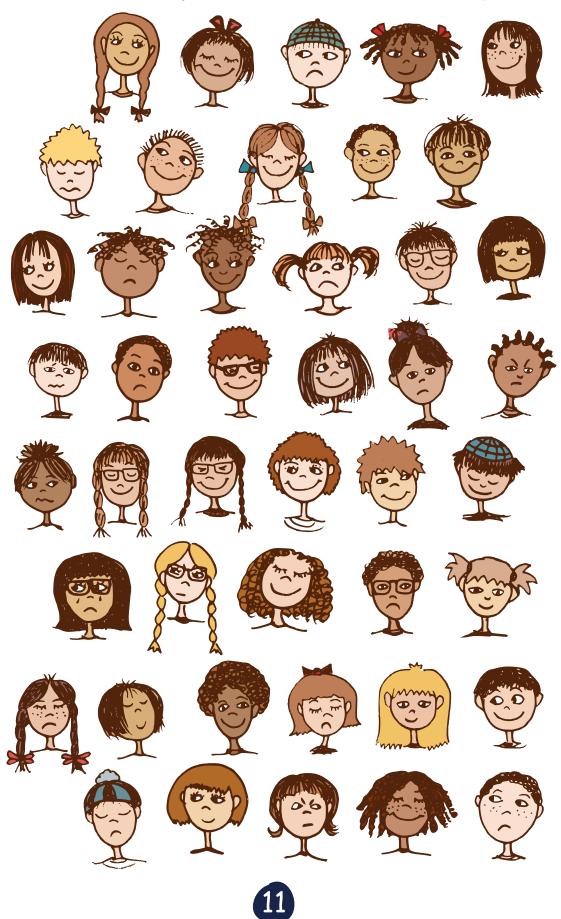
Find and circle the following 'feeling' words (the letters must be in touching boxes):

afraid loved unhappy angry mad worried happy excited scared sad

۵	S	W	r	f	S	h	۵
f	r	0	0	S	С	h	n
r	g	r	i	m	۵	d	g
۵	u	r	۵	W	r	e	r
i	n	i	С	i	e	+	У
d	h	e		V	d	i	р
S	۵	d	0	X		С	р
k	р	0	V	u	S	X	۵
۵	р	۵	e	h		e	h
b	У	S	d	V	۵	e	d



Circle the faces that show how you are feeling



What happens when people are unhappy or sad?



Validate the child's responses and feelings, e.g. by saying: "That would make me sad too".



They cry

They don't smile

They feel horrible inside



Things that make me unhappy or sad

1	 	 	
2	 	 	
4	 	 	

Things that I can do to make me happier

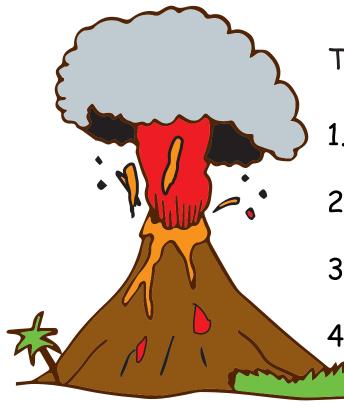
- 1. Play with a friend
- 2. Do a puzzle
- 3. Colouring
- 4. Talk to a grown-up about what makes me sad
- 5. Sing
- 6. Read
- 7. _____
- 8. _____



Feeling angry

Everybody gets angry sometimes. Anger can feel like a volcano inside you.

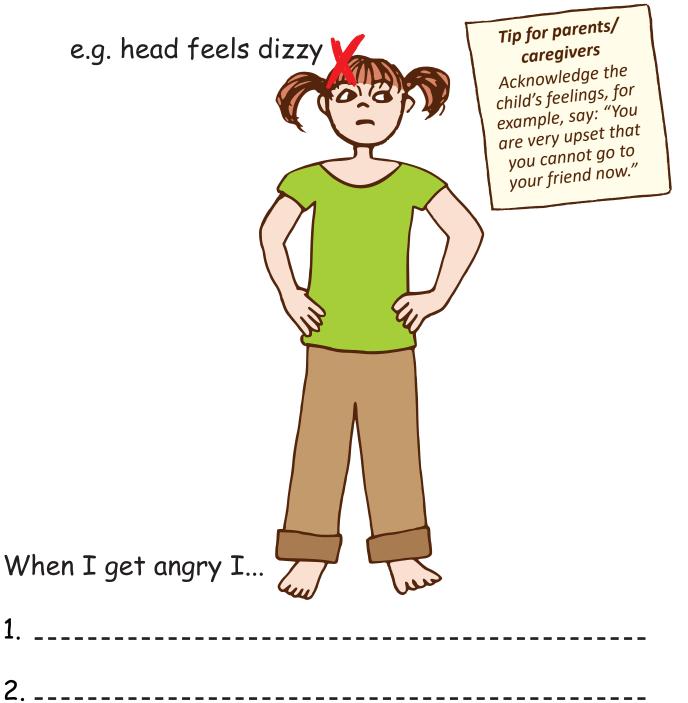
Sometimes kids get so angry that they do things that are not OK. Yes, some kids scream, slam doors, break or throw things and hit the wall or someone else. We can use our brain to think of helpful things to do with all that anger energy instead.



Things that make me angry

Where in your body do you usually feel anger?

Show the area and write down what you feel



- 3
- 4

Anger rules

What to do: Calm yourself down in a safe way,

because _____

Talk about it and try to sort out the problem.

What not to do: Don't break or throw things,

because _____

Do not hurt others, animals or yourself.

Colouring-in time



Things you can do when you are angry

Underline the things that you could do when you are angry. What else could you do?

Do physical activities:

- Play outside
- Play with a ball
- Do sport
- Dance
- Jump up and down

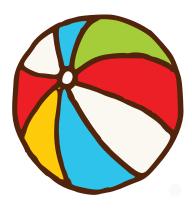
Talk to someone:



 Put your feelings into words. For example, say: "I feel angry when I need to stop watching TV and go to bed."

Other things I could do:

4.	 	 	
3.	 	 	
2			
1.	 	 	

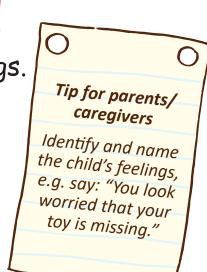


Feeling worried

Kids sometimes get worried about things.

When kids are worried:

- · They feel nervous or scared
- Their heart beats faster
- Their stomach feels strange or sore



Things that I worry about:

1.	 	 	 	
2.	 	 	 	
3.	 	 	 	

When you are worried:

- 1. Let someone know how you feel
- 2. Ask for help
- 3. Breath in and out slowly
- 4. Drink cold water

5. _____

6. _____



Feeling scared

Everyone feels scared sometimes.

When kids feel scared:

- Their heart beats loud and fast
- Their body trembles and shakes
- They feel like hiding in a safe place
- They want to run away

What are you afraid of?

1.	 	 	 	
2.	 	 	 	
3.	 	 	 	

When I feel scared, I...

4.	 	 	 	 	
5.	 	 	 	 	
6.	 	 	 	 	

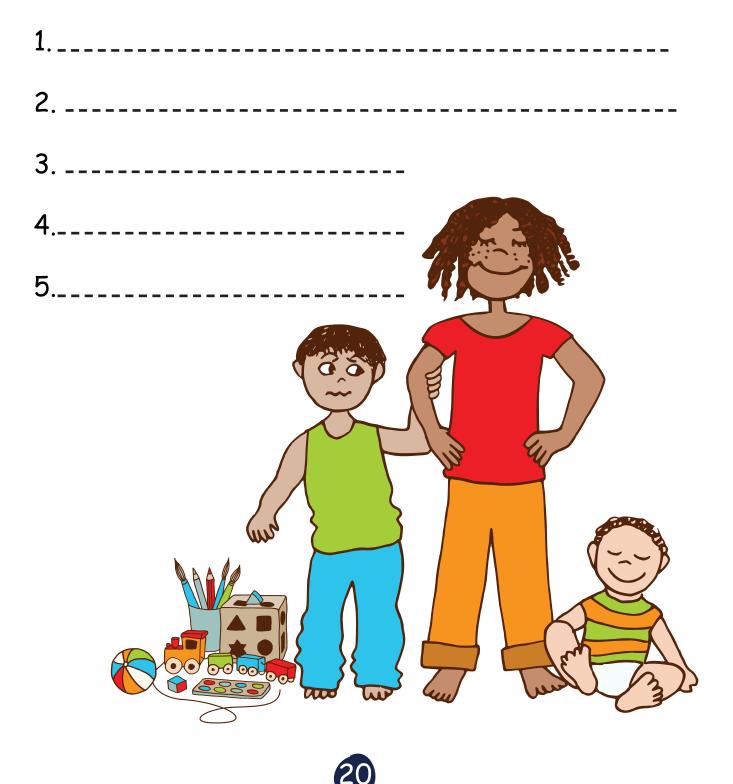
<u>BBBBBBBB</u>

Tip for parents/caregivers

Resist the temptation to make things better by minimising feelings, e.g. do not say: "There is no reason to be scared." Rather help your child to label feelings by saying: "You are very scared because you don't know what will happen."

What makes me feel better when I am scared?

- Telling someone I am scared
- A hug
- Ask/ yell out for help



Puzzle

Complete the crossword puzzle.

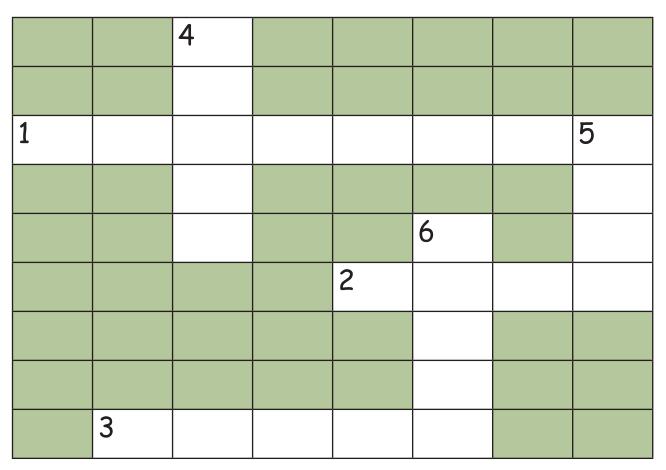
Across:

- 1. It helps to talk about my f_____ when I am sad.
- 2. It helps to t___ to someone when I am scared.
- 3. I w___y when the wind blows very strong.

Down:

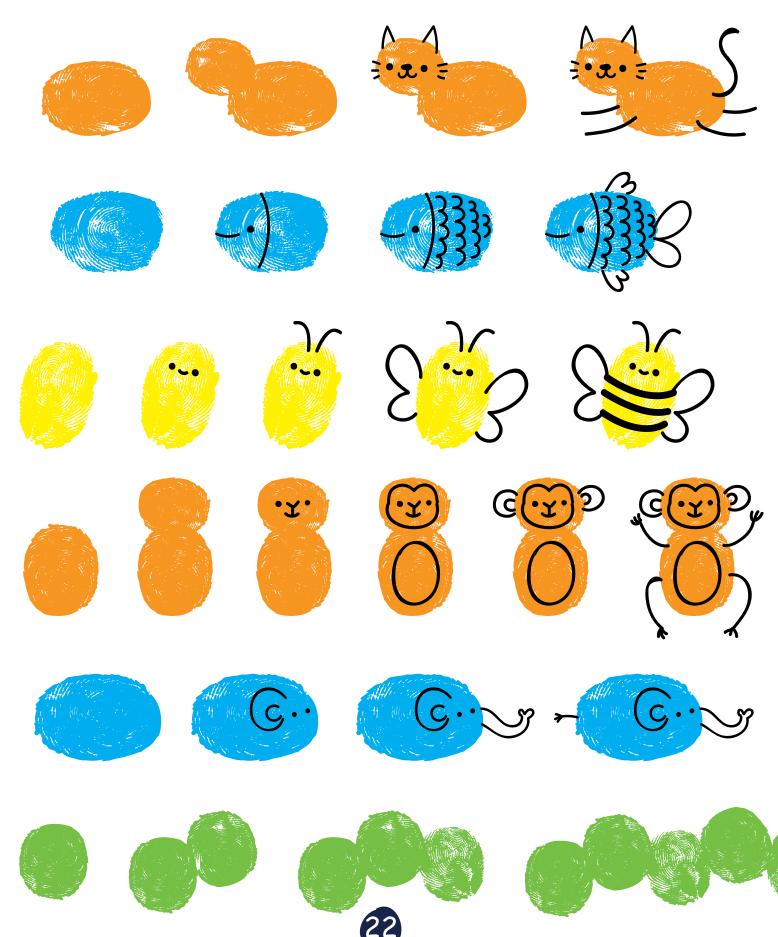
- 4. I s___ when I feel tired.
- 5. I feel sad when someone in my family is s_{-} .

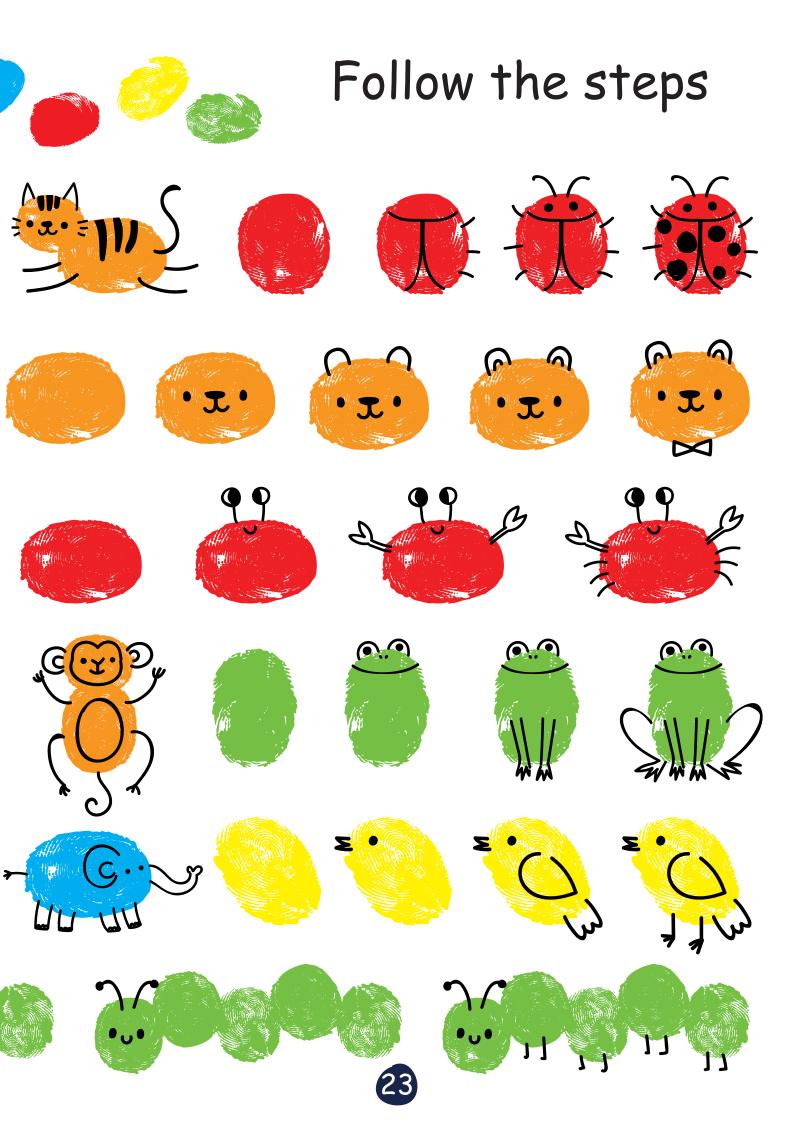
6. I smile when I am h $_$ $_$ $_$ y.





FINGERPRINT ART

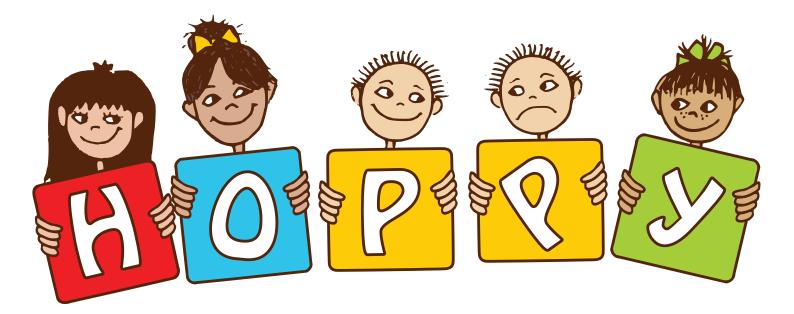




Spot the differences

Circle 7 differences

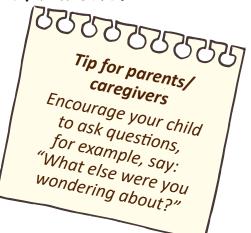






2. Dealing with illness

Not everyone feels or acts the same when they are sick. Some people get angry; some are quiet and others just want to be left alone.



Complete the following sentences:

When I am ill, I feel _____

When the person who looks after me is ill they feel

When the person who looks after me is ill, I feel

The person who looks after me has an illness called



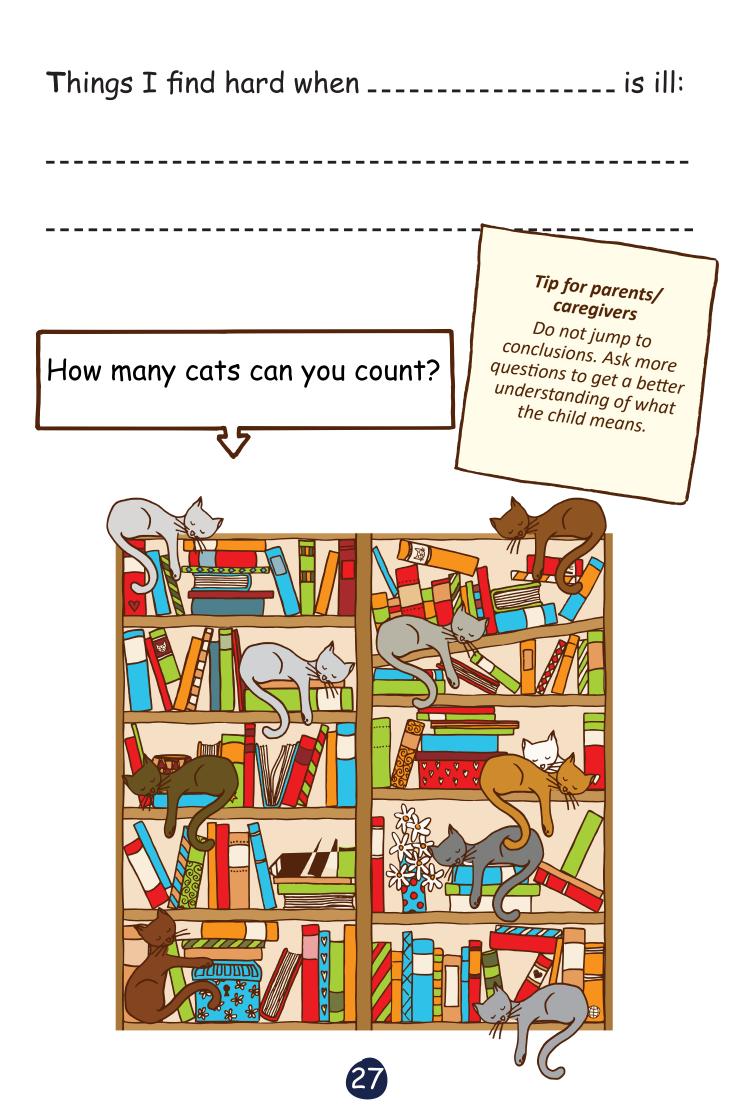
What I know about their illness:

What I want to know about their illness:

The treatment they get for their illness:

Other help they get for the illness:





Plan for when the person who looks after me is ill

Who will take care of me?
Who could I talk to?
Who will prepare food?
Who will take me to kindy, school or daycare?
Who will take me to the doctor when I am sick?
Who will help me with my homework?
Who will read books for me at night?
Other plans:



Can you find...

- •A man juggling
- •A person on a bicycle
- •A skateboarder
- •A man playing a violin
- •A mum pushing a pram
- •A man walking his dog
- •A lady with an umbrella
- •A person taking a photo



Spot the dog...



3. Dealing with stressful times

What is stress?

People can feel very uncomfortable, worried and sad when things are not going well in their lives. This is called stress.

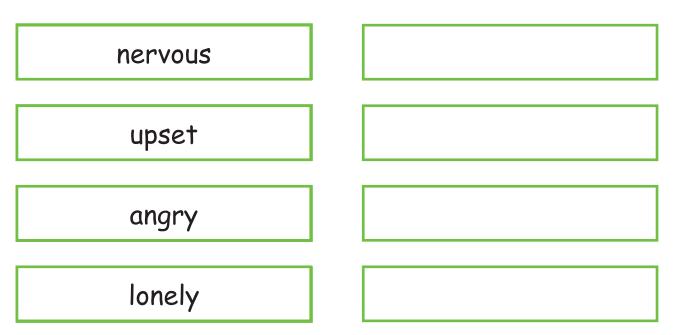
I get stressed when:

My body can feel stress in lots of different ways. Some are listed below. What else can you think of?

dizzy	struggling to sleep
headache	weak muscles
feeling cold	eat a lot or not much
tense muscles	racing heart
feeling warm	stomach pain
sweaty	tired
	shaking
L	32

JC

Below is a list of feelings that you get when you are stressed. What else do you feel? Write them in the boxes.



When I am stressed my thinking changes.

Underline the ways you sometimes feel:

I feel stupid

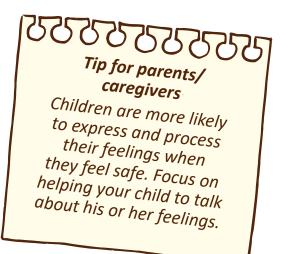
It's hard to concentrate

It's hard to listen

I don't want to talk

I can't think clearly

I forget things





What to do about stressful times

Here are things that you could do during stressful times. What else could you do?

- 1. Blow bubbles
- 2. Sing or dance
- 3. Play with a ball
- 4. Play with your toy
- 5. Play with a pet
- 6. Never give up
- 7. Run or jump
- 8. Talk to someone
- 9. Make a drawing or paint
- 10. Ask for help



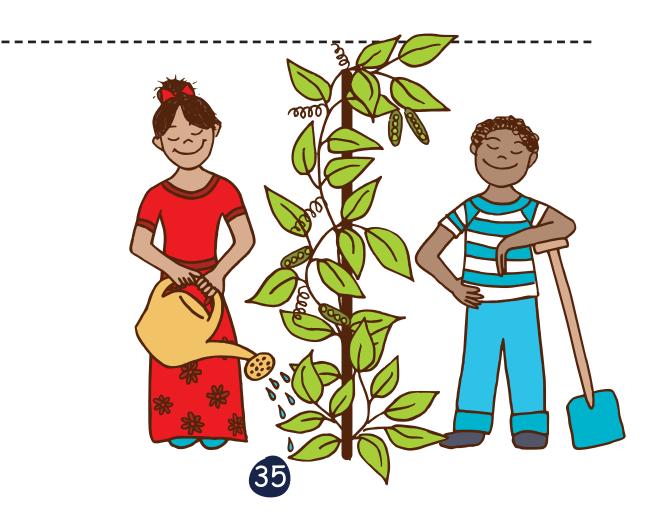
4. Having fun together

Things I could do to have more fun:

Be myself:

With my family:

With friends:



My wishes for...

Draw or write what you wish for yourself and your family/ caregivers.

My wishes for myself:

My wishes for my parent (s) or caregiver(s)



My wishes for my brother(s)/sister(s):





Who can help me and my family

Support

Asian Community Engagement Trust (ACET) www.acetcommunity.org.nz Email: info@acetcommunity.org.nz

Asian Family Services (AFS) www.asianfamilyservices.nz 0800 862 342

Asian Health Services www.asianhealthservices.co.nz 0800 88 88 30

The Asian Network Inc. (TANI) www.asiannetwork.org.nz 09 815-2338

Brainwave Trust www.brainwave.org.nz (09) 528 3981 Email: info@brainwave.org.nz

CNSST Foundation www.cnsst.org.nz (09) 570 1188

Family Action www.familyaction.org.nz 0800 326 327

Family Works www.familyworks.org.nz

Upper North Island 0800 737 6583 Lower North Island & South 0800 337 100

Great Potentials Foundation www.greatpotentials.org.nz (09) 377 5384

Lifeline www.lifeline.org.nz 0800 543 354 Text: HELP (4357)

Mainly Music www.mainlymusic.org.nz 0800 003 223

Parent Aid: Auckland (Waitakere) www.parentaidwaitakere.co.nz (09) 836 4122 Parent Support www.parenthelp.org.nz 0800 568 856

Problem Gambling Foundation www.pgf.nz 0800 664 262

Te Puna Hauora Health & Social Services <u>www.tepuna.org.nz</u> (09) 489-3049

Single parenting www.birthright.org.nz 0800 457 146

Parenting advice/Tips www.kiwifamilies.co.nz

Youthline www.youthline.co.nz 0800 376 633 Free text: 234

Counselling/therapy

Family Court counselling & Mediation services www.justice.govt.nz

Grief Centre <u>www.griefcentre.org.nz</u> (09) 418 1457 0800 331 333

Home and Family Counselling www.homeandfamily.org.nz (09) 419 9853

Albany Psychology Clinic – Massey University Email: <u>massey.clinic.albany@massey.ac.nz</u> (09) 213 6095

Hearts & Minds www.opencounseling.com (09) 441 8989

Strengthening Families www.strengtheningfamilies.govt.nz



Mental Health

After hours Mental Health Service North Shore: (09) 486 8900 West Auckland: (09) 839 0000

Anxiety NZ Trust www.anxiety.org.nz 0800 269 438

Asian Mental Health Service: Waitematā www.amhcs.org.nz (09) 487 1321 (09) 486 8920 ext. 47321

CADS Auckland Community Alcohol and Drug Services www.cads.org.nz 0800 845 1818

CARE Waitakere Trust www.carewaitakere.org.nz (09) 834 6480

Child and Youth Mental Health (Marinoto) North Shore: (09) 489 0555 West Auckland: (09) 837 6624

Depression www.depression.org.nz 0800 111 757 Text: 4202

Need to Talk? Text: 1737

Mental Health Foundation www.mentalhealth.org.nz (09) 623 4810

Māori Mental Health & Addiction Service (Waitematā) (09) 822 8557

Vision West Counselling www.visionwest.org.nz (09) 818 0700

Skylight Trust www.skylight.org.nz 0800 299 100

Self-help resources www.getselfhelp.co.uk www.copmi.net.au

www.blackdoginstitute.org.au

Violence

Family Violence www.areyouok.org.nz 0800 456 450

Living without violence www.manalive.nz (09) 835 0509

Ministry for Children: Oranga Tamariki www.mvcot.govt.nz 0508 326 459

Fathers

Father and Child Trust www.fatherandchild.org.nz (09) 525 1690

Websites

www.getselfhelp.co.uk

www.copmi.net.au

www.blackdoginstitute.org.au

www.panda.org.au



How to make the best use of the activity booklet

Encouragement for parents and caregivers

- Parenting is sometimes challenging especially when you are unwell. Be kind to yourself. Try to create opportunities to relax or do something that you enjoy.
- Feeling guilty about not always being there for your child may mean that you really want the best for him or her.
- Acknowledge disappointments, but invest your energy and time in making the best of the moment.
- Talk to someone, e.g. your health professional, or get extra help when your feelings are too overwhelming. It is easier to support your child when you feel in control of your emotions. Also see the resource list in the back of the activity booklet.
- Ask someone else to go through the activity booklet with your child if you are unable to do so.
- People cannot always change their situation, but they can change how they think about the situation, for example, it is more empowering to think: "Illness may cause loss and grief, but it can also build strength" than to think: "The illness took over my life and is destroying everything". Also see <u>getselfhelp.co.uk</u> for ideas on how to focus on more helpful thoughts.

Support the child

- Encourage your child to do the activities in the booklet. Take a break or continue on another day when your child gets tired.
- Get down to your child's height if you can. Sitting next to your child could show you care.
- Give the child your full attention. Putting your mobile phone or tablet away communicates that you value your child.
- Decide beforehand how you will explain the illness to the child.
- Thinking about how you like to be treated when you are upset or worried will help you to understand your child's needs better.

Prompt the child

- Invite discussion about the child's perception of the illness. Then offer age-appropriate explanations.
- Acknowledge the child's feelings, for example: "You are very upset that ..."
- Encourage your child to ask questions, for example, say: "What else were you wondering about?"
- Try digging a little deeper, for example, ask: "What do you think?" or say: "That's interesting." "Tell me a bit more about it."



Give the child space

- Let your child decide which colours he or she wants to use when colouring a picture.
- Allow your child to try first before you offer help. Learning to problem solve will build the child's confidence.
- Listen to what your child is saying before you offer information or solutions.
- Put yourself in your child's shoes and think about the situation from their point of view.
- Choose a place or create a space where your child will feel free to talk.

Validate the child's responses and feelings

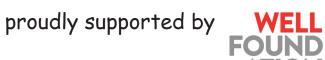
- Accept your child's feelings. Focus on helping your child to manage his or her feelings.
- Acknowledge the fact that everyone sometimes feels lonely, scared, sad or angry.
- Resist the temptation to make things better by minimising feelings, e.g. do not say: "There is no reason to cry." Rather help your child to label feelings by saying: "You are very sad that ..."
 "I can see that really hurt your feelings." "That would make me cross too".
- Praise and encourage the child's ideas and creativity. Do not expect perfection!

What to do when you are concerned about the response of the child

- Ask more questions to get a better understanding of what the child means.
- Talk with a spouse, family member or friend about your concerns.
- Build a partnership with the child's daycare provider or school teachers and strive to maintain regular and effective communication.
- Get professional help if you continue to be concerned, e.g. see your GP or talk to a nurse or other health or mental health professional.
- Have a look at some self-help websites in the list of support organizations and websites at the back of the activity booklet.









Te Whatu Ora Waitematā

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> www.waitematadhb.govt.nz www.amhcs.org.nz

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