

Controlling Anger



A Self Help Guide

What is it like to be angry?

Jim is travelling to work along a busy street, when a car stops in front of his bus. Some time goes by and the traffic lights turn from red to green and back again. Still nothing happens and Jim starts to feel tension rising and a tight feeling in his stomach. He begins to curse the driver in his mind "Stupid, lazy, selfishly holding everyone up, he'll make me late". The feeling builds up, he begins to feel hot. Someone brushes against him by accident, he turns on them, swears and pushes them away roughly.

Michelle is feeling tired and she has a headache so she sends the children out of doors to play, telling them not to disturb her. After half an hour, she hears a loud noise and shouting so she goes out to see what is happening. The youngest child is sitting on the path and crying with a small cut on her chin and the older ones are just looking on and doing nothing. She feels relief that nothing more serious appears wrong, and then a sudden surge of fury takes hold. She thinks "why can't they do as they are told" and "why do they always let me down?". She gets more angry and feels a pounding in her head, her legs start to tremble, and things seem to look misty or unreal, as though a curtain has come down. All she can think about is grabbing the nearest of the older children. She thinks "I'll teach you not to do it again".

After work, you go to pick up a newspaper from your local shop. You're waiting to pay when a couple push in front of you as though you weren't there. You try and keep your temper and not say anything, telling yourself it is not worth getting upset about. They take their time, finally as they reach the door, one of them looks back and catches your eye for a few seconds. Then she turns around and says something to her friend and they both laugh as they leave the shop. You feel angry and think "they've made a fool of me" the rest of your day is spoilt, you can't relax, you feel irritable.

You may have been in situations like these and had some of the feelings and thoughts which are described. Everyone feels angry at times, and this is often due to life stresses such as money or housing problems or difficulties in relationships. For some people the problem becomes much worse and gets in the way of normal life. **Anger** becomes a **problem** when it becomes **too strong**, happens **too often**, lasts **too long**, **spoils relationships** or **work** and if in particular if it leads to **violence** or **aggression**.

How can this guide help me?

You may feel that you can do little to control your anger – but there are things that you can do to make a difference. This guide aims to help you cope with anger. It includes pen and paper exercises in the booklet to help you begin to understand and deal with your anger in practical ways. You should find it helpful to complete these exercises.

There are two sections to the booklet.

Understanding Anger and its Causes

1. What is anger?
2. What causes anger?

Controlling Anger

1. Angry thoughts
2. Physical symptoms of anger
3. Angry behaviour
4. Solving problems
5. Communication
6. Long term beliefs

*There is a lot of information in this booklet, and it may help to **read just a section at a time.***

Understanding anger and its causes

Do I have problems with anger?

If you have a problem with anger you probably already know it, but these are some of the signs that you may have difficulty controlling anger. Place a tick next to those you experience regularly:

How you feel

- Anger or rage
- Irritable at the slightest thing
- Restless, on edge, uptight
- Flashes of rage

How you think

- Poor concentration
- Mind goes 'blank' when angry
- Thinking the worse of people
- Everything seems like a big problem
- Others seem unfair to you

Common thoughts

- "You/they have ruined everything"
- "You/they have made a fool of me"
- "If I don't do something I'll explode"
- "You/they deserve this"
- "You/they let me down"
- "I can't trust anyone"
- "You are never there for me"

What happens to your body

- Heart pounds, races, skips a beat
- Chest feels tight
- Stomach churns
- Legs go weak
- Tense muscles
- Go very hot
- Having to go to the toilet
- Sweating
- Head buzzing, pounding

What you do

- Snappy and irritable behaviour
- Shout and argue
- Hit out
- Leave the situation
- Throw/hit an object, slam door, etc
- Attack someone
- Say something unkind
- Cry
- Push someone
- Do nothing, bottle it up
- Get drunk/smoke/take drugs
- Hurt yourself

If you are regularly experiencing some or all of these signs then you may have a difficulty with anger control. The following sections may help you to tackle this problem.

1. What is anger?

Often when we are angry, the main thing that we are aware of is our angry mood. Our mood can vary in strength from a mild irritation to a white hot rage. When it reaches its strongest, it is unlikely that we will be aware of much else. However, when we look for causes of our anger, we most often direct our attention outwards, to events or people in our immediate world or surroundings. For instance, the lazy motorist holding up traffic in the first example at the beginning of this leaflet, the careless children in the second, or the rude behaviour of the people in the shop.



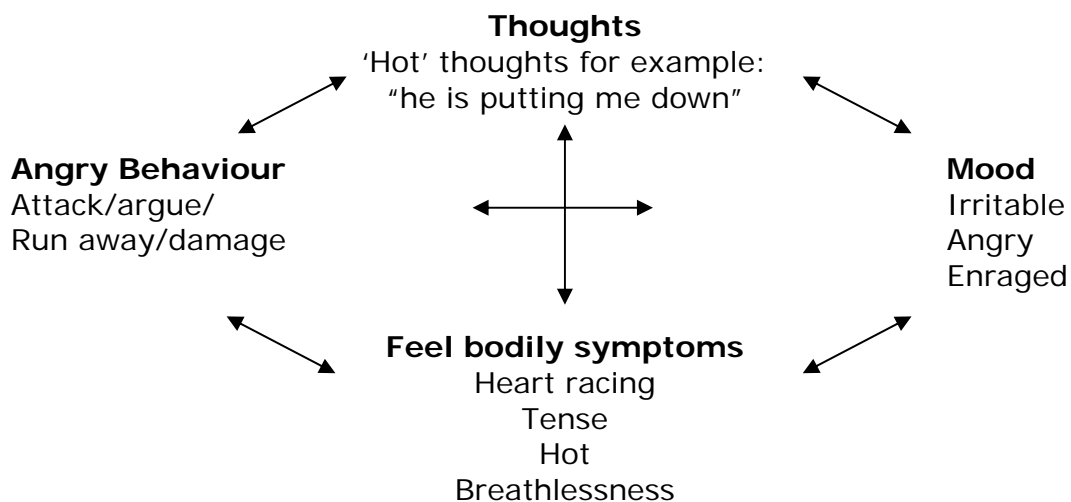
The psychological explanation of anger recognises that our mood is a key part of the anger, but it is not the only part. In order to understand the causes of anger better, we need to look at the other parts in a systematic way, and to see how they fit together and influence each other. It is helpful to separate the personal aspects of anger into our **mood**, **thoughts**, **bodily reactions** and impulsive **behaviour**. The other part we need to consider is the **outside world** or our surroundings. We need to look at how changes in this affect us, and how we in turn may make changes in our behaviour that affect our environment. The diagram below may help to make sense of this.

Vicious circle of anger

Outside world

- Problems with others
- Debts and practical problems
- Frustrating events or situations
- Stress – no time for yourself

Inner world



All of these parts of anger can affect each other and anger can spiral out of control. Angry behaviour can cause an angry response from others. Bodily signs of anger can lead us to feel out of control and this can make our mood worse. Angry 'hot' thoughts can make us feel more enraged.

**Does a similar vicious circle of anger happen to you?
Try it and draw it out**

2. What causes anger?

Anger can vary from mild irritation to intense fury and rage. As with all emotion, bodily changes go with it – heart rate goes up, blood pressure goes up as our body is prepared for “fight or flight” (to get away). It can be caused by reacting to things outside us such as other people or events (such as the traffic jam in the first example) or by worrying over our own personal problems. Upsetting memories from the past can lead to angry thoughts and feelings. It is important to note that it is not people or events that make you angry it is your reaction to them that makes you angry.

What things tend to trigger your anger?

Outside (people, event)

Inside (thoughts, worries, memories)

Some people tend to be more angry than others. Research has shown that they have a low tolerance for frustration. They can't take things in their stride. It may be that some people are naturally more like this from birth, but it may also be that they have not learned to handle anger and to express their feelings in other ways.

Some people come from families that are poor at handling emotion and talking, families where levels of anger are high. These people are more likely to have difficulties with anger.

Getting very angry is **never helpful** and the belief that it can make you feel better is not true. Research has found that if you let your anger loose it can get out of control. Being angry means you do not learn to handle the situation. It is best to begin to understand your anger and gain control over it.

In summary

Anger affects the way we **feel, think** and **behave**. It causes a number of symptoms in our body. It can be caused by our **reactions to things happening** around us or by **our own thoughts and worries**. We may be more likely to be angry by nature or may never have learned to control our anger and express our feelings more helpfully

Controlling anger

1. Angry thoughts

We have seen that thoughts can make us feel angry, but often people who have a problem with anger do not notice these angry thoughts. It is important in trying to gain control over anger, that we begin to recognise and challenge those thoughts.

'Hot' thoughts

'Hot thoughts' are angry thoughts that flash into your mind and make you feel worse. People tend to have similar thoughts happening again and again, for example:

- "He is so stupid"
- "You're making a fool of me"
- "You're selfish"
- "I want to hurt you"
- "I hate this place"

Do you have similar angry thoughts? – jot them down

These "hot" thoughts are often backed up by ways of **negative thinking**. It may help you to decide if you are making any of the following **thinking errors**.

Thinking Errors

Taking things personally

People who are angry often take things personally and feel hurt by it. They look for and expect criticism from other people. If for example someone doesn't speak to them in a shop they may feel that person dislikes them, when in fact it may be that he or she is just shy or worried. If someone looks over at them they may think "he thinks I'm stupid", when in fact the person is just glancing over without any such thought.

Do you think you sometimes take things personally and feel hurt or angry, when it may have little to do with you? – jot down some recent examples

Ignoring the positive

People who get angry tend to focus their thinking on negative or bad events and ignore positive or good events. In the examples at the beginning of the booklet Michelle thought about one small accident that had happened but did not think about the half hour of quiet play before it. This is often a problem for people who get angry with those close to them.

Do you sometimes ignore the positive? – jot down some recent examples

Perfectionism

People who become angry often expect too much from themselves or those around them. If these standards are not met, then they feel badly let down and hurt. This hurt becomes anger. For example, Mary has a friend who had agreed to go on holiday with her but let her down at the last minute. Mary felt the friend had failed her and decided that she did not want to see her again. This was despite the fact that the friend was good to her on many other occasions.

Do you sometimes expect perfection from yourself or others? – jot down some recent examples

Black and white thinking

Thinking in black and white, all or nothing terms is common in people who get very angry.

This is particularly a problem when it comes to knowing how firm to be with people. For example, John has a friend Paul who had borrowed money from him. John was quite happy to offer this loan and thought, "Paul is a good mate; I know I can trust him". Paul has not offered to repay it after two weeks and John, who didn't like to mention it, has begun to think, "He is taking a lend, he thinks I'm a soft touch, an idiot". He becomes angry and the next time he sees Paul he begins to shout and make threats about what he will do if the money is not repaid, immediately. He thinks: "If I don't show him, he'll take me for a ride". It might have been better for both, if John had taken a middle approach and firmly asked Paul to repay the money earlier, rather than saying nothing or becoming very angry in response to the thought "He's taking a lend".

Do you sometimes think in black and white, all or nothing? – jot down any recent examples

If you find yourself making thinking errors like those mentioned above, it can help to try and think more balanced thoughts. One way of doing this is to write two columns, one for angry thoughts and the other for a more balanced thought. Eg:

Angry Thoughts

“He is looking over here at me and thinks I’m stupid”

“They always let me down”

“She just doesn’t care about me, she is selfish”

Balanced Thought

“He is looking over here but I don’t know what he is really thinking”

“They sometimes behave badly but at times they are really OK”

“I know she let me down, but she does care, she usually tries to be kind”

Write down some of your thoughts now and write as many answers or balanced thoughts as you can. The aim is to get faster at catching these “**hot thoughts**” when they come into your head and answering back straight away. It takes a lot of practice but really does work.

Angry thoughts	Balanced thoughts

Beliefs about anger that can be unhelpful

Some people hold beliefs that make it harder for them to bring their anger under control. The beliefs sometimes excuse anger or make it seem the only response. The beliefs are sometimes held because of life experiences or personal values. People may have lived with these beliefs for so long that they accept them without question, but it is important to question them to help overcome anger.

Here are some examples of these unhelpful beliefs and ideas on how to challenge and question them.

I can't control my anger, my father was angry and it is something I inherited from him

This is the idea that anger is something you can't change – it's in your makeup, something you were born with. It is an excuse that lets you off the hook in terms of controlling your anger. We know that some people are born with tendencies to be more emotional, fearful, angry or sad. The way we react to these emotions however is learned, and we can tackle our own angry behaviour by changing the way we respond to events and people.

If I don't let my anger out I'll explode

It has long been a popular belief that some emotions and drives build up, like steam in a pressure cooker and need some way out or else they become harmful. If you hold this point of view losing your temper could be seen as something healthy. But we know from research that people are often left feeling much worse after losing control of anger. Shouting, hitting, slamming doors can all increase and strengthen feelings of anger.

If you don't show anger you're either a saint or a wimp

This is an example of black and white thinking. You think that if you're not angry and aggressive then you're a hopeless wimp. But the best way to deal with situations, both for yourself and those around you, is not to be angry and out of control, but to be firm, sure and in control – to be assertive.

My anger is something people fear and it stops them taking advantage of me

This belief sees anger as a protector and other people as dangerous. It may be that this belief was correct at a particular time of your life, but if you continue to think this way, it can cause problems. Good friendships are not formed on fear and you will be unlikely to have good friendships and relationships because of your angry behaviour. It is also likely to backfire, where others with problems of anger will see you as threatening and possibly pick fights with you.

If I get angry it takes my anxiety away

This belief is often found in people who have been the victims of violence or aggression. It is better to try and tackle your anxiety by other ways rather than exchanging one unpleasant emotion for another. Anxiety can only be overcome by facing what you fear and finding ways of overcoming it.

I have good reason to be angry because of things other people have done to me

Anger is a natural reaction when we are mistreated or taken advantage of. But if this anger continues into all areas of your life then it will cause difficulties for you. If the mistreatment took place a long time ago and the people who did it are no longer in your life it may help to ask "where does this anger get me now?".

In summary

We need to look carefully **at the angry “hot thoughts”** we have and try to see if we are making **errors** in the way we view situations. It can help to try and have more **balanced thoughts**. We also need to examine **long held beliefs** about our anger and challenge those, which are unhelpful. Remember, logic can defeat anger!

2. Controlling the physical symptoms of anger?

Relaxation and calming methods can help to reduce angry feelings. If you are with a partner who also becomes angry it may help if you both learn these relaxation techniques. You need to learn to use the following approaches automatically if you are in a difficult situation.

Reducing physical symptoms

In order to reduce the severity of physical symptoms it is useful to “nip them in the bud”, by recognising the early signs of tension and anger.

Once you have noticed early signs of tension you can prevent anger becoming too severe by using relaxation techniques. Some people can relax through exercise, listening to music, watching TV, or reading a book. Picturing a pleasant scene in your mind can also help.

For others it is more helpful to have a set of exercises to follow. Some people might find relaxation or yoga classes most helpful, others find tapes useful. You can obtain a relaxation tape from your GP, and there are also a wide number of relaxation tapes available in the shops. A booklet available in this series also describes how to use relaxation.

Remember relaxation is a skill like any other and takes time to learn. Keep a note of how angry you feel before and after relaxation, rating your anger 1-10.

Controlling breathing

It is very common when someone becomes angry for changes to occur in their breathing. They can begin to gulp air, thinking that they are going to suffocate, or can begin to breath really quickly. This is called over-breathing, it has the effect of making them feel dizzy and therefore more tense. It can lead to unpleasant feelings but is not dangerous.

Try to recognise if you are doing this and slow your breathing down. Getting into a regular rhythm of “in two-three and out two-three” will soon return your breathing to normal. Some people find it helpful to use the second hand of a watch to time their breathing.

3. Controlling angry behaviours

If we look back to the vicious circle of anger on page five, it becomes clear that if we can challenge our angry thoughts and reduce the physical symptoms of anger then we should not get to the point where we begin to behave angrily. No one is perfect however! If we do not manage the previous stages it helps to have ideas on how to tackle the angry behaviours we might normally show. We can do this in three stages:

Stage 1

Be very clear what your angry behaviours are – what comes before them and what happens afterwards. It can help to keep a diary over a short period to help you understand this.

For example, Alex continually ‘blows his top’ in home, work and social situations, he has tried to understand this by keeping a diary of what happens on these occasions, this is what he has found:

Before my anger	Initial thoughts and feelings	Behaviour	What happened afterwards
Mon 12 th May - Partner asked me to let her know what time I would be in.	Angry feelings. Thought “she doesn’t trust me”	Stormed out and slammed the door.	She wouldn’t speak to me for the rest of the day.
Tues 13 th May - At work someone says our section has less to do than theirs	Feel angry. Thoughts “who does he think he is, what does he know?”	Shouted “shut your face” and walked off.	Everyone staring at me – people looking later in the canteen as I pass by.

It is clear from his notes collected over the week that Alex deals with conflict and angry thoughts and feelings by **angry behaviours** and **leaving** the situation.

Stage 2

Make a list of all the other things you can do instead of behaving angrily. When you have done this choose the best new approach(es) to try in difficult situations. Here is Alex’s list as an example.

1. **Excuse** myself and leave the situation for a minute, “I’ll be back in a minute”, return when calmer.
2. Take a deep breath and **relax** self for a second.
3. **Ask** the other person to let me know why they have said something, try and understand them Ask, “Why do you want me to let you know when I’ll be in?,” “Why do you say our section is doing less?”

4. **Ask** the other person to sit down and talk about it. Say, "Let's get a cup of tea and talk about it ..."

Alex decided to try and use numbers two and three to tackle the difficult situations.

Stage 3

Try to adopt the new behaviour in situation where you feel angry. Keep a diary of how it went. This is Alex's diary of this stage:

Before my anger	Initial thoughts and feelings	Behaviour	What happened afterwards
Mon 23 rd June - Partner asks me to help out with the shopping on Thurs.	Angry feelings. Thought "she knows I always meet the lads on Thurs nights, she is trying to control me"	Tried new behaviour took a deep breath – relaxed and said "why have you asked me that?."	She said that week she was doing an extra shift and if I couldn't help we'd have no food in for the weekend, I said "Ok, I'll go out later than usual on Thurs."

As you can see for Alex this new behaviour helped to avoid an argument, which is what would usually have happened.

Helpful ideas for changing angry behaviours can be:

- Use a **quick relaxation** and/or breathing exercise.
- **Timing** – if you tend to get angry at certain times when you talk to someone eg at night, try and talk to them calmly at different times of the day.
- If particular things make you angry – it may be you can avoid them, eg don't travel to the shops when you know you'll get stuck in traffic for ages. If you hate to sit in when your partner watches sport, plan something else at that time. If you hate his friend don't be around when the friend is there.
- **Count** to ten before responding.
- Go for a quick walk.
- Ask yourself at the time "**Why** is this making me angry?"
- Ask yourself at this time, "Is this **worth** getting angry about?"
- Use calming self statements in your head, eg "calm down", "getting mad won't help", "just forget it".

In summary

In order to control angry behaviours you need to:

- Know what your angry behaviours are.
- Decide what other behaviours might take the place of your angry behaviour.
- Try out these new behaviours.

4. Problem Solving

Sometimes real worries and stress can make us more irritable and angry. A problem solving approach may help in this.

A good way to begin is to write down a problem. Describe it as clearly as you can, for example "I never have any money", is too vague, something like "I owe £3000 to different credit card companies", is more helpful. Next, **write down** as many **possible solutions** as you can. It doesn't matter how silly you may think the solutions are, the point is to think of as many as you can. Try to think how you have solved similar problems in the past. Ask a friend what they might do. Think to yourself what you might advise a friend to do if they had the same problems, eg possible solutions:

- Get all debts on one loan with less interest.
- Agree on affordable payments.
- See a debt counsellor.
- Get a part time job.
- Sell car.

If you have a problem that may be making you anxious, try writing it below:

Now list as many possible solutions as you can:

Choose what seems like the best solution and write down all the steps it would take to achieve the solution. Who might help?, what might go wrong?, often it is helpful to think “what is the worst thing that could happen?”. If you can think of a plan to cope with this, your anxiety might reduce.

If you are trying to come up with a plan to tackle a problem that has been worrying you for some time, it is often helpful to discuss this with a friend or even your doctor.

Stressful lifestyle – general tips

Nowadays life is often stressful, and it is easy for pressures to build up. We can't always control the stress that comes from outside but we can find ways to reduce the pressure we put on ourselves:

- Try to identify situations you find stressful by noticing the beginnings of tension.
- Take steps to tackle what it is about these situations that you find stressful.
- Make sure you have time for things you enjoy.
- Take up a relaxing hobby.
- Make sure you get enough sleep.
- Eat a well balanced diet.
- Take regular exercise.
- Learn to relax.

5. Communication

We have learned in the section of this book on thinking errors that angry people tend to take things personally and will often jump to conclusions it is therefore important to try and improve communication skills so that misunderstandings that lead to anger are less likely to happen. Here are a few tips on improving communication skills.

- Slow down and listen to the other person – don't rush in and say the first thing that comes to mind.
- Don't jump to conclusions about what the other person is saying or thinking; ask them to tell you more about what they are trying to say. Don't try to mind-read.
- If someone is sounding defensive or critical, don't immediately fight back. Try and understand the feelings behind what is being said. It may be that the person feels afraid, hurt or unloved.
- If you can keep calm and try and find out more about how the other is feeling then a row or fight can be avoided.
- Try and express or talk about what your feelings really are, rather than going into angry words. Most often what is behind anger is fear, hurt or frustration. Of course you need to try and be clear in your own mind first, why you feel angry.

6. Long term beliefs

Sometimes people have long held views about themselves that are very self critical – for example “I’m not a very loveable person” or “I’m not a very clever person”. These beliefs are often a product of past experiences, especially if there has been a lot of anger, criticism or violence in our lives. The beliefs hold no truth for the present time and it helps to stop this self criticism. These beliefs can make you more sensitive and this in turn may lead to anger towards yourself or others. Try not to knock yourself down, look at the good things about yourself not the bad, don’t stick with negative beliefs that are there because of unhappy times in your past.

In summary

How can I help myself overcome anger and aggression?

- Recognise your angry thoughts and begin to challenge them.
- Challenge any unhelpful thoughts or beliefs that don’t allow you to let go of anger.
- Use relaxation and other ways to control the physical symptoms of anger.
- Understand and control angry behaviour, try new calmer actions.
- Improve communication and problem solving skills.
- Do not allow yourself to continue with long term critical beliefs about yourself.

Where can I get further help?

We hope you will use the exercises suggested in this booklet. They may help you overcome anger and aggression. If you feel you are making little progress or the problem is getting worse then seek help in overcoming your problem. Your G.P. is the best person to talk to first. Your GP may suggest a talking treatment or tablets or both. He or she may suggest you see a mental health worker who can offer expert help with your problems. If you feel so distressed that you have thoughts of harming yourself or you feel you are at risk of harming others, then visit your doctor as soon as possible and explain to him or her how you are feeling.

The following people will also have information about these services:

Your practice nurse or health visitor, who is based at your GP practice.

The following organisations and help lines may also be useful:

Mind Infoline: 08457 660163

National Debt Line.

Help for anyone in debt or concerned they may fall into debt.
0808 808 4000

Relate
help with marital or relationship problems 0845 130 4010

Samaritans 08457 909090

NHS Direct
Telephone Helpline/Health Information Service.
Talk confidentially to a nurse or information officer.
0845 46 47
(calls charged at local rate).

This booklet has been written by Lorna Cameron, Frank Charlton and Lesley Maunder, Northumberland Department of Psychological Services and Research, Newcastle, North Tyneside & Northumberland Mental Health NHS Trust, St George's Hospital.

Some local contacts?

Useful numbers

- Samaritans 0845 790 90 90
- MIND Information Line 0161 272 8205
- Crisisline 0808 808 2007
(open 3pm – midnight, 7 days a week / Free and confidential)
- Crisis Point 0161 225 9500
(For help with crisis accommodation, personal support)
- 42nd Street 0161 832 0170
(Young persons helpline open Mon – Fri, 12.30pm – 4.30pm)
- Hearing Vices Network 0845 122 8642
- NHS Direct (24hrs a day) 0845 4647

For a range of local self help groups and services, contact Self Help Services. The Big Life Company on 08770 777 7832.

For information on advice about anxiety, panic, phobia problems, contact the National Phobics Society on 0870 7700 456.

Visit your local library Health Information Point for information about mental health.

For easy access to a range of websites about mental health and local services, try:

www.mentalhealthmanchester.org.uk

www.mind-in-manchester.org.uk