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Parenting at Ease: Ways to Handle Children's Challenging Behaviors

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Does your child exhibit these behaviors?					
Picky eating	y eating		to sleep	Refusing to share	
Procrastinating		Hitting others		Lying	
Commanding others		Verbal aggression		Scared of new things	
Lack persiste				ing off	





Negative impacts of unhealthy parenting



Power Struggle The child gains power by controlling others or refusing to cooperateRevenge Le child retaliates for being hurt and being neglectedAttention Seeking The child exhibits behaviors that make others notice him/herDisplaying Inadequacy The child misbehaves or withdrew because of his/her lack of ability or confidence	Causes of challenging behaviors				
The child exhibits behaviors that make others notice him/her	The child gains power by controlling others or refusing to	The child retaliates for being hurt			
	The child exhibits behaviors the	The child misbehaves or withdrew because of his/her lack of ability			

Erikson's Psychosocial Development Theory

Stages	Ages	Descriptions
1. Trust vs. Mistrust	Birth to 18 months	 Develop a sense of basic trust from the surrounding people and things
2. Autonomy vs. Shame/Doubt	18 months to 3 years	Learn how to accomplish simple tasks in life independently
3. Initiative vs. Guilt	3 to 6 years	 Devote much attention to discovering what he or she can accomplish
4. Industry vs. Inferiority	6 to 12 years	Studious and learn different interpersonal skills and attitudes
5. Identity vs. Role Confusion	12 to 18 years	 Form idealistic impressions and concepts about how things should be within himself or herself
6. Intimacy vs. Isolation	18 to 24 years	 Learn the skills necessary for conducting an intimate relationship with another
7. Generativity vs. Self- absorption	24 to 54 years	Establish a family system and in achievements in one's occupation
8. Integrity vs. Despair	54 years to death	 Contemplate one's accomplishments and are able to develop integrity if we see ourselves as leading a successful life
		7





Positive communication

Aim: Make the child more receptive to the comments and recommendation of parents

Reframing: Avoid using negative labeling

(e.g. lazy, stupid, annoying, steals, disobedient to parents, impolite)

*Describe the event and behavior objectively

"I" message: Avoid blaming, criticizing, or threatening the child *Emphasize "what I think" and "what I feel"



Positive communication

(Reframing and "I" message)

Avoid

"You are so impolite, no wonder everyone likes your elder brother and no one plays with you"

- Suggest using sentence patterns below to construct the message:
- "When..., I feel... Because..."



Active listening



Scenario 1 : Grandparents are visiting. The child slams the door after leaving the living room.

- Dad: Just now when your grandparents are here, you left the living room and slammed the door. What happened?
- Son: I was reading. You are all very noisy every time grandparents visit.

Reflection of feelings and meaning

- **Dad:** You think we were too loud, making it hard for you to concentrate on reading. That's why you're angry.
- Son: Yes. You all always talk for so long and ignore me. So I decided to go back to my room
- Dad: You are sad because we were chatting and not playing with you.
- Son: I was so bored! I was reading alone and you all neglected me.

14





Encouragement

- Encourage the child **before** he/ she acts out
- Encourage the child when he/ she experiences **difficulties or failure**
- Encourage the child when he/ she **succeeds**



















Scenario 1 : Refusing to go to toilet



Natural consequence:

Your pants will be wet and you will have less time to play because you need to change the wet pants Logical consequence:

You have to help cleaning up

Scenario 2: Refusing to eat



Natural consequence:

You will be hungry from not eating Logical consequence:

If you don't finish your meal in time, we won't go to the park as we can not leave the house on time.

Scenario 3: Refusing to do homework



Natural consequence:

You will feel anxious at school due to your unfinished homework

Logical consequence:

You will have less time for TV if you take too long to finish your homework

Case study – The new normal at home during class suspension

Case sharing

You're angry, and you shout at your younger son...



How many times have I told you NOT to run at home! You **NEVER** listen. You still haven't finished your homework, and your toys are everywhere! You always make me upset. Do you think I do not have enough to do? Look what you have done now! Go to your room to calm down and think about what you have done. Don't come out until supper. **NO TV** today!



Your younger son replies... Yes, because I was bored. You are working and he doesn't play with me. You explain... If you run at home, accidents are bound to happen. I am worried you will get hurt too, that is why I told you not to run around at home. Could you think of other ways to deal with your boredom? Behavioral change in 6 steps + Encouragement You ask... Your elder brother is sad now, you cannot play yet. How do you think you can help him?

Q&A My child exhibits good behavior and excels in school but always appears anxious. Are these behaviors problematic?



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