Parenting Toolkit for Harder to Parent Kids Outline

- Why are some kids harder to parent and why especially are kids who have experience trauma, including prenatal trauma, often harder to parent?
- Understanding the cause of the behavior is the root of parenting harder to parent kids.
- Establish the basics to make their lives predictable so they can feel safe and grow and heal. The elements for establishing this base:
 - 1. Routines- may be judged by others
 - 2. Establish yourself as a safe base-empathetic and nurturing but in control
 - i. Engine with train behind and avoiding jumping the track
 - ii. Respond to the child, not to the child's demand
 - 3. Be honest about their story, contact, etc. be factual, but don't fill in the gaps
 - 4. Establish strong, clear boundaries- what to do when these boundaries are crossed?
 - 5. Use natural or life consequences
 - Our kids may not recognize cause and effect.
 - Early trauma, including prenatal exposure, can hinder a child's ability to recognize cause and effect
 - Our kids may be developmentally younger than their chronological years which also impacts understanding.
 - Natural consequences help children recognize that they can make an impact on the world-helps them make sense of the world
 - Combine natural consequences with nurturance.
- How to handle incidents when they happen. PARENTS model.
 - Pause-to allow you to respond with intention not emotion.
 - Assess-is anyone in danger or serious damage.
 - Reflection-quick reflection to identify the trigger.
 - Empathize rather than ask questions
 - use empathetic commentary-
 - respond to their feelings rather than the behavior.
 - Examples of language to use.
 - Nurture-examples of nurturing in the heat of the moment.
 - Think about next action to take.
 - What strategies might I use to resolve this? Do you need to do anything else?
 - How can we avoid this situation in the future?
 - o Self-care
- Example of this model in action.
- Other parenting strategies for harder to parent kids. Other tools for your toolkit.
 - o Identify your triggers.
 - Set realistic expectations.

- Use silliness or playfulness.
- Remove the audience.
- \circ $\;$ Help kids show they are sorry rather than demand they say they are sorry.
- The phone strategy.
- \circ $\;$ Watch what the child is doing rather than what she is saying.
- Payback time.
- Admit it when you made a mistake.