

# HELPING YOUR TEENAGER WITHOUT RESCUING

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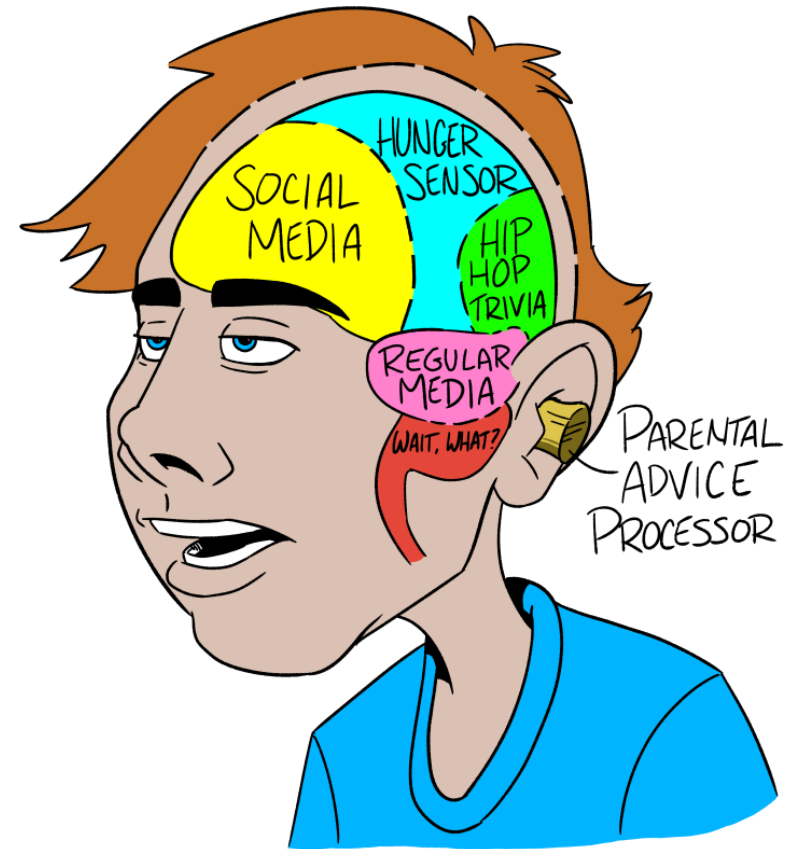


# PARENTING LABELS



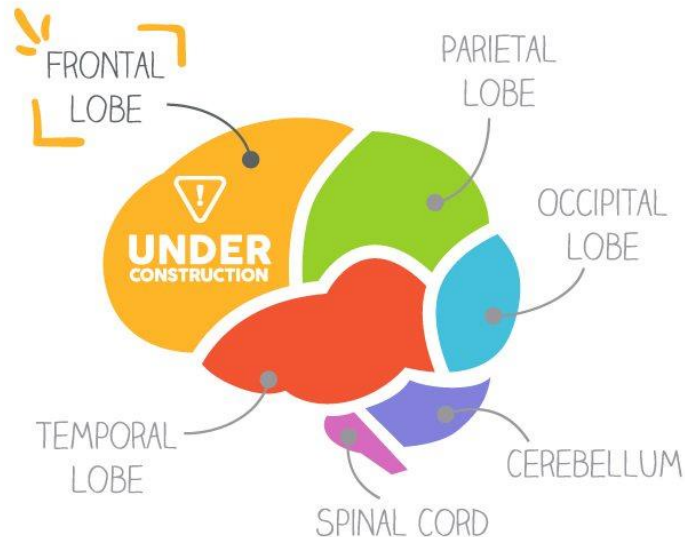
# TEENAGE BRAIN BASICS

- The human brain isn't finished developing until the mid to late twenties
- Large increase in neural connections forming
- Use it or Lose it → brain forms new matter which
- More neural connections = a higher dopamine levels (i.e. pleasure seeking and risk taking behavior)



# TEENAGE BRAIN BASICS

## The Teen Brain



- Brain develops from the back to the front
  - Limbic System → (the accelerator) Emotion, risk taking, immediate gratification
  - Pre Frontal Cortex → (the brakes) problem solving, rational thinking, decision making, future orientation, consequences
- Striatum → Brain's reward center, releases dopamine to the brain
  - This part is very reactive in teenage years making teenagers very receptive to rewards. Hyper responsive to feedback helps them learn faster
  - Connected to risk taking

## THE DOWNSIDE TO RESCUING

- Avoiding pain and discomfort
- Child never feels the consequences of their actions
- Can escalate destructive behavior
- Stunts social-emotional learning
- Creates struggles with communication
- Low motivation
- Lower self-esteem

# STRATEGIES TO ADDRESS CHALLENGES

- Communication
- Guided Independence
- "Rupture and Repair"
- Separating Us vs. Them
- Modeling
- De-personalize
- Allow opportunities for natural consequences
  - Debriefing/processing vs. intervening
- Boundary setting
- Why vs. How



# THE OPPOSITE OF RESCUING IS RESILIENCY

*Resiliency*: being able to 'bounce back' from difficult times, setbacks, and other significant challenges. It includes being able to deal effectively with pressure, and get through tough times with good outcomes.

- Resiliency can be taught at any age and any stage of life
- Benefits of resiliency include:
  - Improved learning and academic achievement
  - Lower absences from work or school due to sickness
  - Reduced risk-taking behavior
  - Higher involvement with community and family activities
  - Lower mortality rate and increased physical health
  - Less depressive symptoms
  - Better ability to cope with stress



# RAISING RESILIENT CHILDREN



## Build Confidence

Don't accommodate every need

Avoid eliminating all risk

Let them take charge sometimes

Help them manage their emotions

## Build Competence

Teach them to become problem solvers

Teach concrete skills

Avoid "why" questions

Model resiliency



# BUTTON PUSHING

Words or actions that a child uses intentionally to frustrate or anger someone during an argument

- Building a Button Pushing Plan:

1. Recognize how are you being "baited"?
2. Button pushing vs. personal attacks
3. Develop the skill to Exit & Wait



# BUTTON PUSHING EXAMPLES

## Child's Buttons

- Preaching
- Talking in chapters
- Labeling
- Futurizing
- Instant problem-solving
- Questioning their mood ("what has suddenly gotten into you?")
- Not tolerating experimental behavior
- Collecting criticisms

## Parent's Buttons

- "You never let me do anything"
- "You don't love me"
- "I hate you"
- Swearing, yelling, verbal abuse
- "You're not my real parent. I don't have to listen to you"
- Eye rolling, whining, improper gestures
- "I'm going to kill myself"
- Lying
- "Fine, I'll run away"

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