Aggressive Children



Parents of children who are difficult to manage due to hitting, biting or other aggressive behaviors have learned that:

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- Aggressive children do best when parents <u>provide consistent rules and routines</u> for everyday family activities. Without consistent structure, their emotions are difficult to control.
- Parents and caretakers find they personally have to <u>avoid screaming</u>, <u>name-calling</u>, <u>throwing things</u>, <u>or hitting other family members</u>, even when provoked by the child's behavior in order to set an example.
- Parents find they work better as a team when they <u>plan ahead what behavior</u> <u>will be acceptable and unacceptable</u>, based on an understanding of the child's age appropriate abilities.
- 4. Parents and caretakers are more confident and consistent when they discuss and try to seek agreement on how they will respond to the child's behavior, and when they develop options for difficult situations that might arise.
- 5. Parents who <u>learn non-aggressive discipline techniques</u> such as timeout, charting, rewards, and natural consequences, seem to do better with helping their children learn to control aggression.
- 6. 6. Parents often say it is necessary to <u>study and learn their own pattern of reacting to stressful situations</u>, so they can "practice what they preach." Aggressive children can trigger significant emotions in <u>all</u> parents.
- 7. Structure time for <u>opportunities for play that are safe, calm and simple</u>. Aggressive children have a deep need to feel safe and loved. Play that becomes rough is discontinued.
- 8. Children who have been aggressive in the past are helped when their <u>parents</u> <u>notice when they are able to control their anger</u>, and find ways to reward the non-aggressive behavior.