



GROWING UP KNOWING



My Body, My Boundaries

Elementary School Program

Handouts

www.growingupknowing.org

601-589-0275

tammy@growingupknowing.org

ACTIVITY FOR PARENTS:

7 POWERFUL TIPS FOR GREAT PARENT-CHILD COMMUNICATION

By Dr. Ron Taffell at Time.com, April 16, 2014

1. Talk during the in-betweens.

What were you doing the last time you had a good conversation with your child? I know the answers: walking or driving to school, baking together, bath time, and, of course, bedtime. These times and activities loosen tongues because parent and child aren't looking at each other. Most of us think talking is supposed to be about relating deeply, but kids actually open up in the middle of doing other things, during what I refer to as the "in-betweens" of life.

2. Create talking rituals.

Observe your child's conversational style. You've heard about learning or attentional styles, but our kids have hard-wired conversational styles that don't change much. One child may be a lively morning talker. Another is barely human before the bus arrives, but after school it's no-holds-barred banter. One of your children likes a lot of back and forth, another needs to talk at a slower pace, a third can't tolerate questions. The key to openness is to not change what is unchangeable, but instead to respect natural times and ways of talking. Build what I call "talking rituals" around them: 15 minutes of driving together or downtime side-by-side in the evening may be all you need to make that connection.

3. Be a person.

Respond to your child with real emotion. Don't go over the top with reactions, but don't be a therapist either. Nodding one's head, naming feelings, and reflecting back is terrific when kids are extremely young or upset or sick or scared. But for the everyday tracking we need to stay in touch with their lives, it is far better to respond like an actual person. "Are you kidding me, Michael did *what* to Earnest?" "I love what you said to Jenny, it touches my heart." After all, don't genuine responses make you want to share more too?

4. Encourage emotional literacy.

Help your kids tell the story. We focus on academics, but our kids also need to be emotionally literate, able to tell a story from beginning to end. Problems are better solved when one can articulate them to another person and people find solutions together. I know, kids take so long to get to the point and schedules must be followed. But slow down for two minutes to ask action questions: "Who was there? What did they say? What happened next?" These help your child feel heard and show you are interested in the whole story. "Love is focused interest," it has been said, and our kids can

tell when we are interested in the story. As a 6-year-old said to me, "I want mom's undivided attention." "What do you mean, no siblings around?" "No," she replied, "not thinking about 50 other things at once."

5. Details matter.

Pay attention to the superficial. "You lost quarters under the vending machine. What year were they?" often leads to the real scoop. "I was at the vending machine because I didn't think anyone would talk to me at lunch." The trivial is where kids live; they get scared off when we delve for deeper feelings, as in "How did that make you feel?" So, commit to the superficial, and more often than not the trivial will lead to what's really going on.

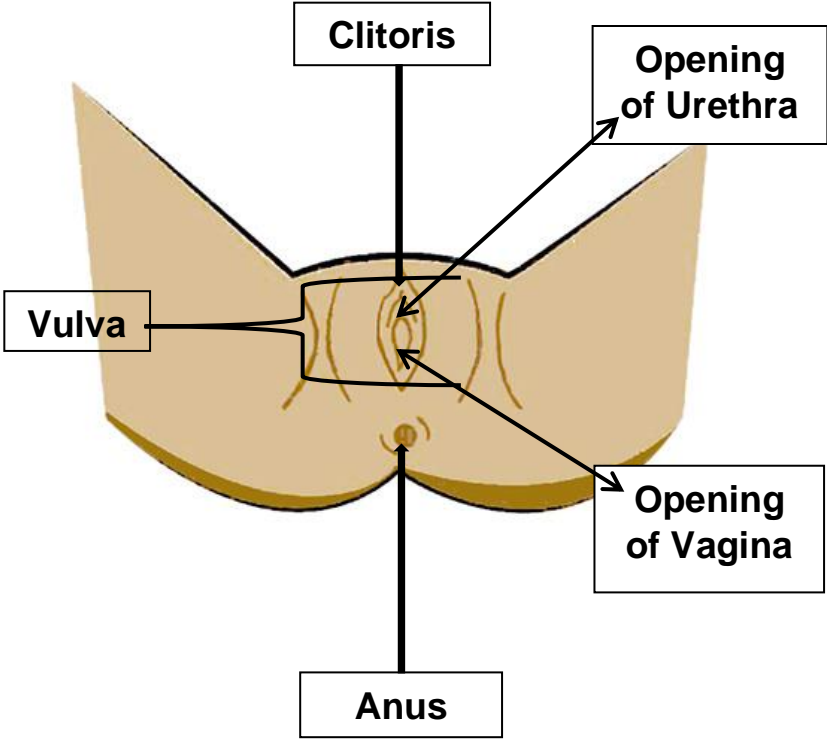
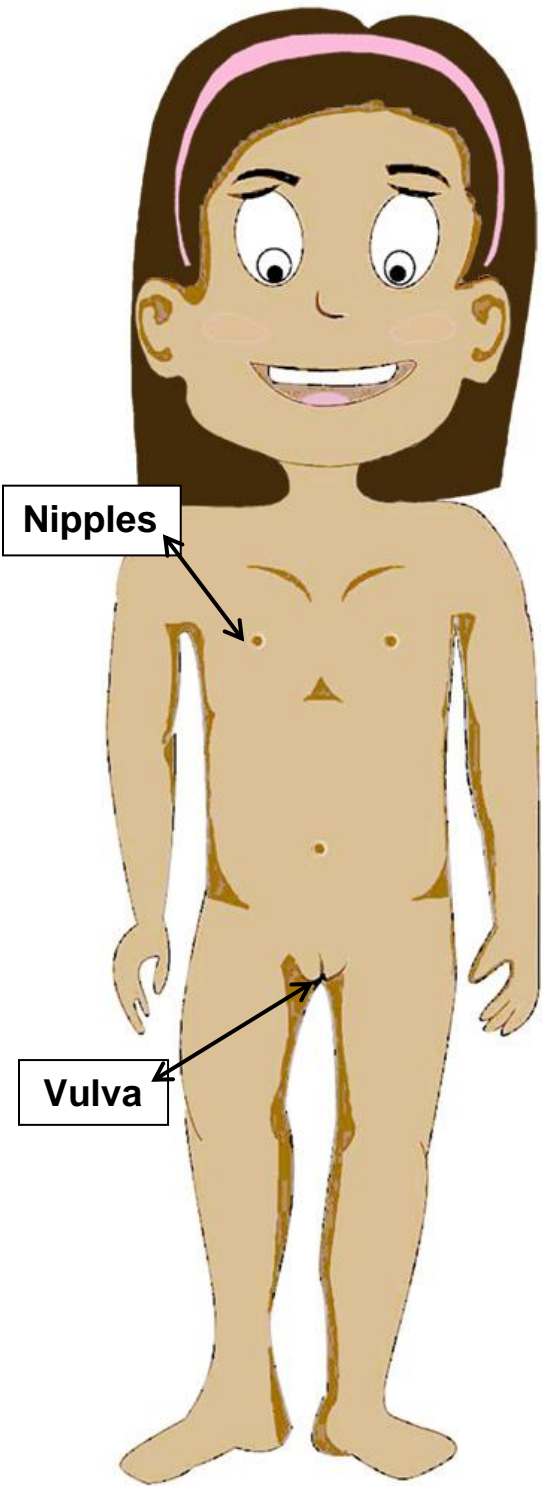
6. You count, too.

This is big in our child-centered world. Talk about yourself if you want your kids to talk about themselves. Next time at dinner, spend a few moments opening up about your day. Your child will interrupt, and I guarantee you won't get to the end of the story. The reason it's such a conversation trigger is that when you talk about yourself it reminds kids about things in their distant memory three hours earlier. For example, if you say, "I had an argument with one of my friends at work," your child might well respond, "I had a fight with Jenny during gym." And a special note about dinnertime: grill the food not your kids. Endless queries such as "How was school?" are conversation-busters. As one pre-teen told me, "It feels like I have to produce all over again at dinner."

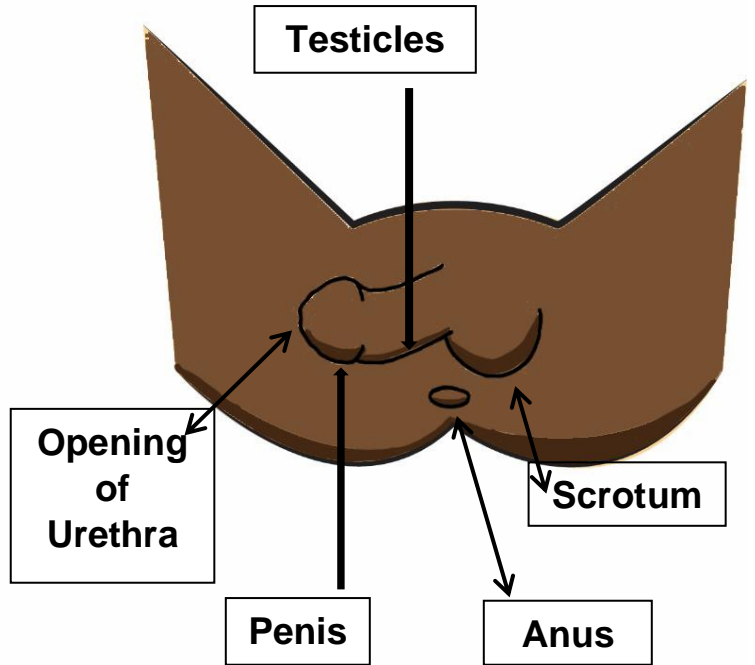
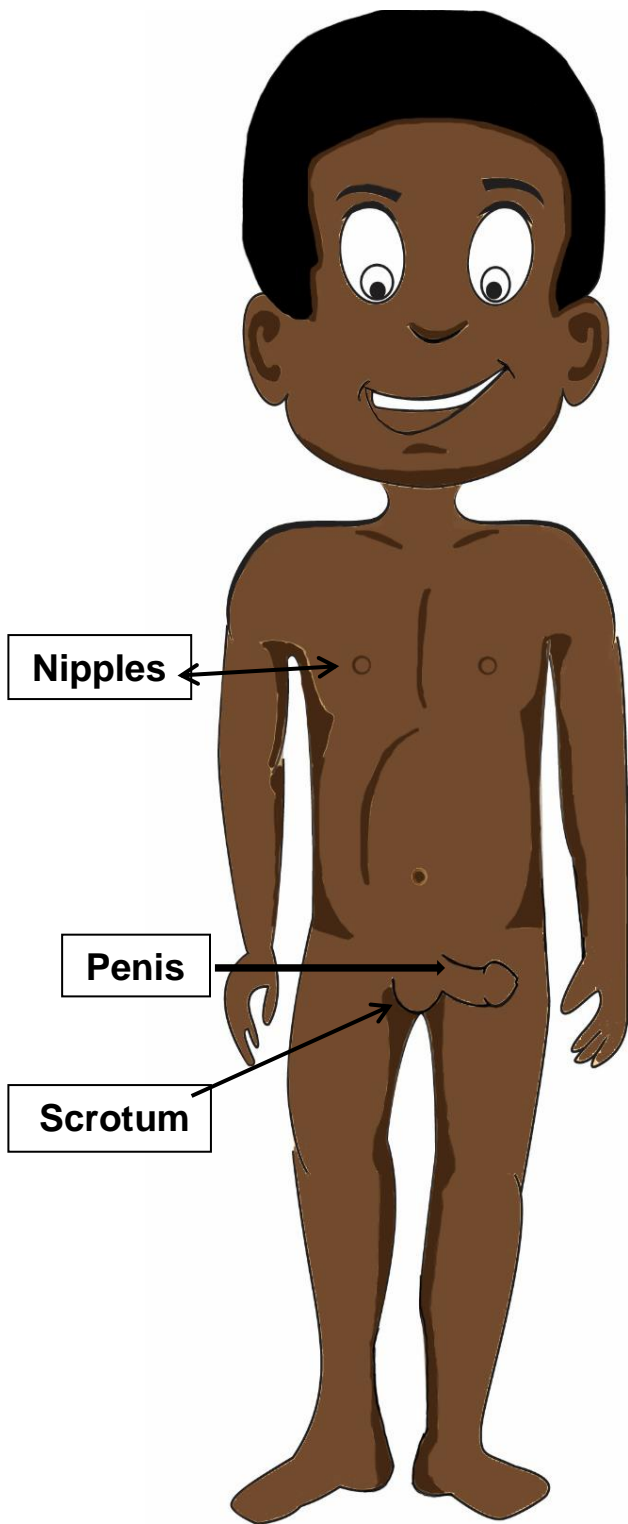
7. Give advice.

It's hard to believe, but our precocious 21st Century kids of all ages still crave direction. After the story, after you've responded, then discuss together how your child might handle the situation differently next time. Ask for her ideas, and don't be afraid to give yours. Try not to lecture, and pay attention to those subtle signals of going on too long. Keep it short, and use your life-wisdom to guide. Begin with, "I know my experience isn't anything like yours, it's very different now," since even young children need to feel separate enough to discover what works. Powerful advice means recognizing your own limits to help kids make decisions without you. Tell them, "I can't be there to make the decision about sharing that toy or sharing that secret with Joanne, but here's what I think will happen." When children know where you stand, they feel closer to you and more willing to open up.

Female Anatomy



Male Anatomy



I Like...I Don't Like

Work with a parent/guardian to draw or write some ways you do and don't like to be touched.

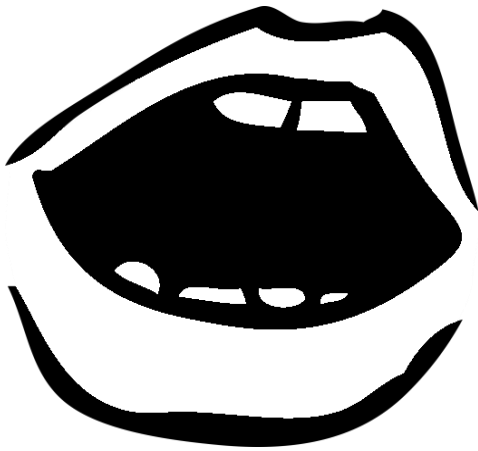
I like it when...	I DON'T like it when...



Run Away!



Ask An Adult for Help!!



Describe
What
Happened!!!

R.A.D

Child Abuse Prevention (For Parents)

If you suspect your child, your neighbor's child, your child's friend, or any child may be a victim of child abuse or neglect, it is your responsibility to report this suspicion to the Mississippi Department of Child Protection Services. Below is the information you need to know about reporting and procedures.

Requirements:

- Report all suspicions of abuse and neglect of a child that has not turned age 18.
- Mandated reporters may not use their own discretion in deciding what cases should or should not be reported to the appropriate law enforcement or state agency.

Procedure:

- The mandatory reporter may not delegate the responsibility to report sexual abuse to any other person but shall make the report personally.
- Reports are made to Child Abuse/ Neglect/ Exploitation Hotline 1-800-222-8000 or <http://www.msabusehotline.mdhs.ms.gov/home.aspx>
- Report to 1-800-222-8000 if it is an emergency, if you would like to remain anonymous, or if you do not have enough information required to complete the online reporting system.

Information to know:

- Victim's name, home address or location, school information, age, race, sex
- Description of the situation and marks or bruises that may be present
- Person responsible for victim's care (parent/legal guardian)
- Alleged perpetrator name(s), and any witnesses to the situation
- Any other relevant information that would help expedite the investigation
- If the child is in immediate danger, **call 911 immediately**

We use bathing suits to cover the parts of our bodies that are private. Our private areas should always be kept to ourselves. We should not touch other people's private body parts, and they should not touch ours. Let's color the bathing suits on this page our favorite colors. Be creative and have fun!

