



Erasmus + VET Strategic Partnership

IENE 8 - Empowering migrant and refugee families with parenting skills

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Bite sized Learning Tool no. 2.2. Positive Control and Safety

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- * Between the ages of 2 and 6 children tend to lively explore their world.
 - * Trying to be more independent, they use to overestimate what is in their control, which makes them vulnerable.
 - * Parental support and control play key role in preparing children for independence.

- * Parental control has been defined as “*the amount of supervision parent’s exercise, the decisions parents make about their children’s activities and friends, and the rules parents hold for their children*”.
- * Control may be considered as an indication of effective parenting or as an aspect of negative, domineering parenting.
- * Positive control is related to teaching and guiding while negative control is power-assertive and characterized by anger, harshness, criticism, and physical intervention.

- * Safety is “the state of being safe; freedom from the occurrence or risk of injury, danger, or loss, or the condition of being protected from or unlikely to cause danger, risk, or injury”.



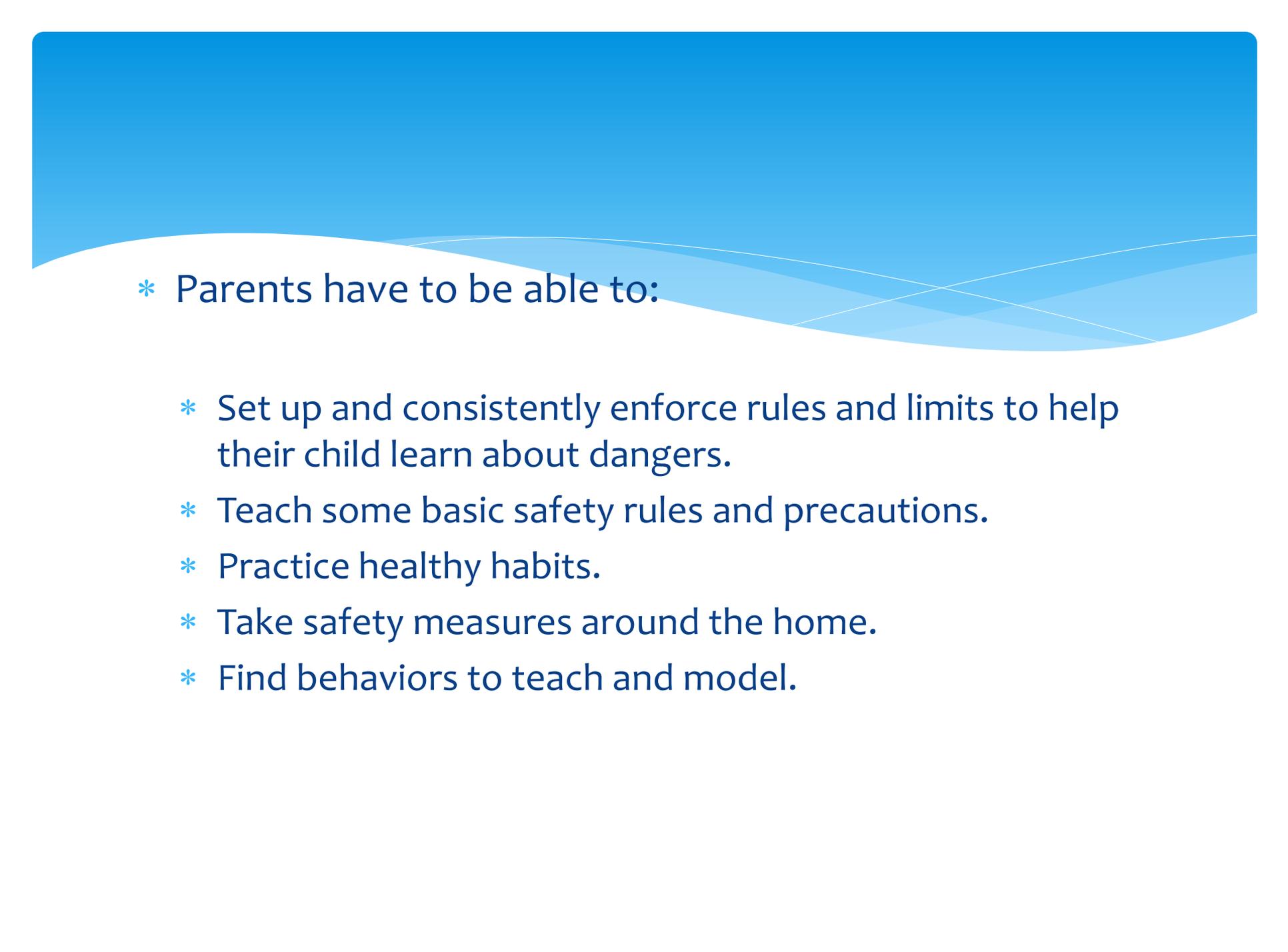
What parents can do to help keep their child safe?

- * It is important parents to have access to the numerous research-supported tools and strategies related to such issues.
- * These resources provide a wealth of information for common parenting challenges, such as tantrums, behavior problems and risk-taking.
- * There is also available evidence-based information on the various learning lessons that are part of growing up, as for example being respectful and responsible and making good choices.

What parents can do to help keep their child safe?

- * Parents should be aware that harm to children may be prevented by providing a safe environment, applying prevention measures and supporting children in learning methods of self-protection.
- * A child gaining in confidence and wanting to explore still needs close supervision and guidance.
- * He or she is still at risk for injuries as for example from
 - * falls,
 - * poisons
 - * or burns
- * without being able to understand dangers or remember limits.





- * Parents have to be able to:

- * Set up and consistently enforce rules and limits to help their child learn about dangers.
- * Teach some basic safety rules and precautions.
- * Practice healthy habits.
- * Take safety measures around the home.
- * Find behaviors to teach and model.

- * Parental control is affected by culture and family connectedness.
- * Behaviours and beliefs related to parental control may be normative in a culture but no normative in another.
 - * For example higher control on children is imposed by parents in eastern countries comparing to western parents.
- * Health professionals working with immigrant parents should be aware that child-rearing may vary in different cultures.