

The Power of Choice

Would you like to get your kids to willingly cooperate? Stop the daily battles? Teach your kids valuable life skills? If your answer is "Yes! Yes! Yes!" then read on...

There are so many things we must get our children to do and so many things we must stop them from doing! Get up. Get dressed. Don't dawdle. Do your homework. Eat. It goes on and on. We can get our kids to cooperate and at the same time allow them to learn self-discipline and develop good decision-making skills. How? By offering choices.

Giving a choice is a very powerful tool that can be used with children who are toddlers and children who are teenagers.

This is one skill that every parent should have tattooed on the back of his or her hand as a constant reminder. Parents should use this skill every day, many times a day. Giving children choices is a very effective way to enlist their cooperation because children love having the privilege of choice. It takes the pressure out of your request and allows a child to feel in control. This makes a child more willing to comply.

Using choice is an effective way to achieve results, and when you get in the habit of offering choices you are doing your children a big favor. As children learn to make simple choices—Milk or juice?—they get the practice required to make bigger choices—Buy two class T-shirts or one sweatshirt?—which gives them the ability as they grow to make more important decisions—Save or spend? Drink beer or soda? Study or fail? Giving children choices allows them to learn to listen to their inner voice. It is a valuable skill that they will carry with them to adulthood.

You should offer choices based on your child's age and your intent.

A toddler can handle two choices, a grade-school child three or four. A teenager can be given general guidelines. Only offer choices that will be acceptable to you. Otherwise, you are not being fair. For example, a parent might say, "Either eat your peas or go to your room," but when the child gets up off his chair, the parent yells, "Sit down and eat your dinner, young man!" (So that wasn't really a choice, was it?) Here are some ways in which you can use choice:

- ❖ Do you want to wear your Big Bird pajamas or your Mickey Mouse pajamas?
- ❖ Do you want to do your homework at the kitchen table or the desk?
- ❖ Do you want to wear your coat, carry it, or put on a sweatshirt?
- ❖ Would you prefer to let the dog out in the yard or take him for a walk?
- ❖ Do you want to run up to bed or hop like a bunny?
- ❖ What do you want to do first, take out the trash or dry the dishes?
- ❖ Do you want to watch 5 more minutes of TV or 10?

A typical problem with choices is the child who makes up his own choice!

For example, "Taylor, do you want to put on your pajamas first, or brush your teeth?" To which little Taylor answers, "I want to watch TV." What to do? Just smile sweetly and say, "That wasn't one of the choices. What do you want to do first, put on your pajamas or brush your teeth?" If your child is still reluctant to choose from the options that you offer, then simply ask, "Would you like to choose or shall I choose for you?" If an appropriate answer is not forthcoming then you can say, "I see that you want me to choose for you." Then follow through. Make your choice and help your child—by leading or carrying him—so that he can cooperate.

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