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Supporting the Socioemotional Health of High Ability, Gifted & Twice Exceptional Students

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No conflicts of interest or relationships to disclose



Agenda

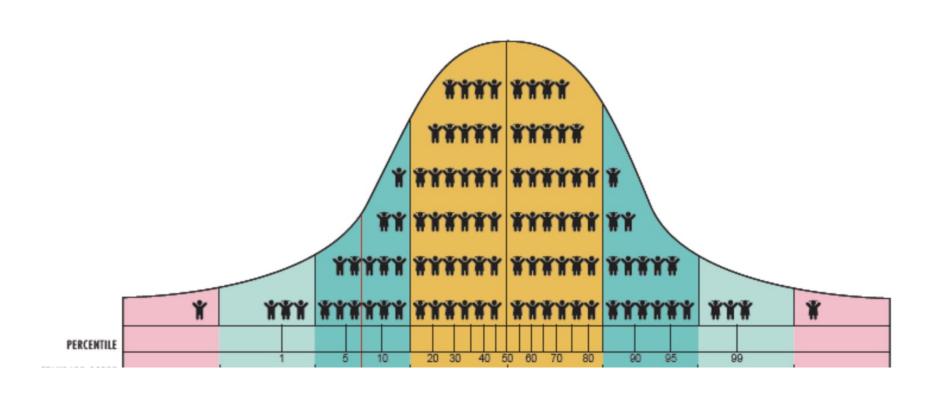
- Appreciation & disclaimer
- Lens for Tonight's Discussion
- Suggestions from Research
 - Child
 - Parent
- Creative Strategies
- Closing







Lens for Tonight's Discussion





- Family & school environment are critical psychosocial variables
- Children are impacted by:
 - Labeling
 - Bullying
 - Perception as special
 - Teacher attitudes
 - Being drawn into their dream worlds introversion
 - Tendency to perceive the world through intellect & understanding rather than relational & emotional lens
- •Protective factors:
 - Resilience
 - Problem-solving abilities
 - Passion/motivation
 - Confidence

- Maturity
- Positive perspective
- Sense of responsibility
- Internal locus of control
- Warm & supportive relationships outside of immediate family



- Gifted children may experience peer exclusion, isolation, stress, anxiety, depression & destructive perfectionism
- Educators may have a false perception that they can look after themselves
- There is a positive correlation between poor social-emotional development & scholastic underachievement in gifted students
 - Asynchrony development
 - Gifted minority students
- Twice-exceptional students may experience feeling as if they are part of two different worlds, social groups & minds
- Social practices & contexts influence academic self-concept, especially for twice-exceptional students



- •Asynchronous development, increased emotional sensitivity & negative perfectionism can complicate parenting
- Parents experience challenges in parenting multiple children individually
- Parents experience
 - Anxiety
 - Pressure/sense of urgency
 - Feeling underprepared
 - Feeling overwhelmed by child's potential
 - Loneliness
 - Difficulties managing expectations
 - Challenges balancing importance of fostering intellect/talent & socioemotional development





Authoritative vs. Authoritarian Parenting Styles

The 4 Parenting Styles

Permissive

- Child-driven
- Rarely gives or enforces rules
- Overindulges child to avoid conflict

Authoritative

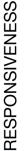
- Solves problems together with child
- Sets clear rules and expectations
- Open communication and natural consequences

Neglectful

- Uninvolved or absent
- Provides little nurturance or guidance
- Indifferent to child's social-emotional and behavioral needs

Authoritarian

- Parent-driven
- Sets strict rules and punishment
- One-way communication, with little consideration of child's socialemotional and behavioral needs







- Parenting with a focus on autonomy established an environment of academic motivation.
- High achieving children were more likely to perceive their parents as adopting an authoritative parenting style.
- Flexible-democratic parenting style positively influenced cognitive development.
- •Authoritative parenting style correlated positively with psychological adjustment of gifted & typically developing adolescents.





- Cohesiveness, flexibility & communication among family members & between parents & gifted children were positively associated with behavioral outcomes
- Inappropriate communication methods & lack of regular family routines resulted in frustration & stress in families
- Support & warm communication were critical in increasing child & parent motivation
- Mothers' authoritarian parenting style was related to more conduct problems
- Mothers' authoritative parenting style was associated with children perceiving themselves as more intelligent & successful at school



Parents' unreasonable expectations about their children's academic skills &

success are risk factors for children developing

- Anxiety
- Poor peer relations
- Difficulties with managing academic failure



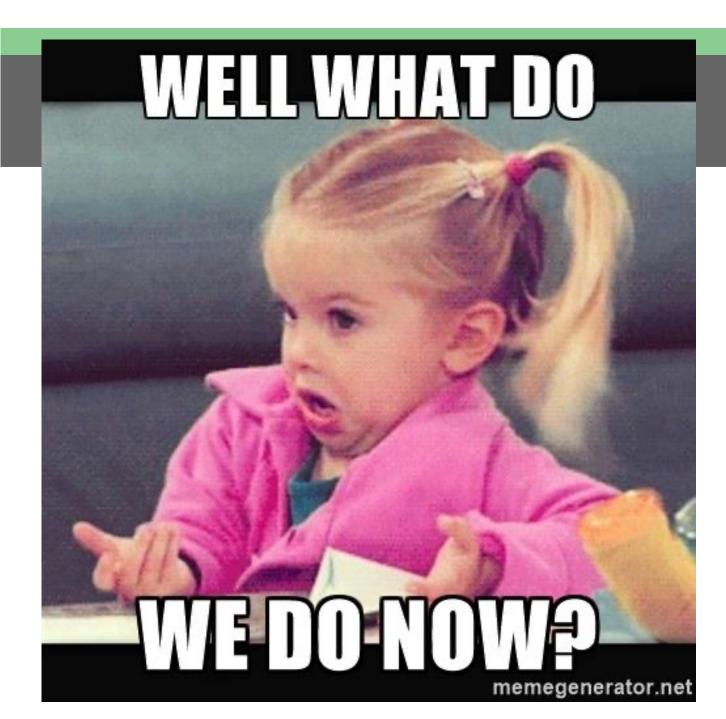
- Key components of system success for gifted children include:
 - Appropriate decisions regarding the child's schooling
 - Promoting flexibility
 - Fostering & motivating their child's goals & attitudes toward achievement
 - Encouraging & engaging cooperation between home & school



- Parents of twice-exceptional children experience concerns:
 - Concerns associated with the abilities of school personnel to provide appropriate academic & social-emotional experiences for 2e learners
 - Continuous efforts to serve as case manager, mentor & advocate
 - Managing time, inconvenience & economic costs
- Parents had a critical role in the academic success & had maintained high expectations of their children despite their differing abilities
- Twice-exceptional children & parents may struggle with compartmentalizing their differences in an attempt to cope
 - Consider an integrated understanding of differing abilities



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Parenting Strategies

Strategy	Examples
Communication	 Listening carefully & without judgment Encouraging sensible risks Help the child understand giftedness & implications Allowing for mistakes & false paths
Support & Encouragement	 Ask questions about the way child is learning Provide appropriate assistance with school projects Encourage attention & active involvement
Age-appropriate responsibilities & choices	 Extracurricular experiences based on ability, interests & passions Provide list of age-appropriate options for enrichment



- Bi-directional mentorship
- Involvement in diverse peer groups with various purposes
- Volunteering & opportunities for developing humility
 - Being under-stimulated intellectually in a group is an opportunity to use your emotions, connect & develop community
- Opportunities for well-rounded experiences (e.g., designing house projects)
- Emphasize the journey less than the destination
- Acknowledge multiple aspects of identity
- Acknowledge character development often & deeply
- Boredom is an opportunity, not a negative experience



- Incorporate solo & group physical activity
- Manage screen time, even if it includes learning
- Consider & invite discussion about the influence of giftedness on all family members
- Individual, group & family therapy for challenges & positive times
- Neuropsychological assessment at key developmental periods to attend to growth & needs
- Connect with resources worldwide





- Explore different approaches to learning
 - Participation-in-practice
 - Practicing -> learning a practice
 - Legitimate-peripheral-participation
 - Attending to intentions to learn
 - Social & interactive process of becoming a full participation in a sociocultural practice
 - Situated- learning
 - Social co-participation allows knowledge development
 - Develops acceptance & alignment
 - Development of individual membership in the community & the shaping of identity
- These approaches allow for attention to social, emotional & self from external & internal perspectives



- Avoid power struggles with measured, consistent & aligned parenting & coparenting
- Provide opportunities to express feelings, but that doesn't have to result in changes in boundaries or consequences
- Figure out the difference between downtime to recharge & avoidance
- Research the lives of other gifted persons in history (bibliotherapy)
- Explore & adjust your own relationship with perfectionism
 - Perfectionism -> anxiety & depression
 - Good enough is great. It allows rest & moves us forward.



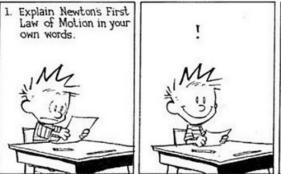


- Model advocacy & empower your child to do the same
 - Explore the differences between bragging & advocacy
 - Relationships with stakeholders matter even if relationships change
- Frame asking for & accepting help as opportunities to meet new people, learn new things & recharge
- Share in sensory experiences we all have sensory needs
- Executive functioning does not always come naturally

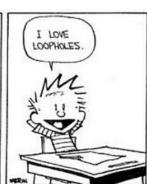
Teach & use routines & organization to save time, frustration & emotional

reserves

Indulge in humor









Collected Resources

- Giftedness and ADHD
- ADDitude Magazine Gifted & ADHD
- ADHD Online Gifted and ADHD
- Gifted NYS
- Hunter College Center for Gifted Education
- National Association for Gifted Children
- <u>Library of Resources</u>
- National Association for Gifted Children
- <u>Text The Development of Giftedness & Talent Across the Life Span</u>
- American Psychological Association Center for Gifted Education Policy



Questions – Comments – Feedback

Thank You!



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