



"The way we talk to our children becomes their inner voice." — Peggy O'Mara



- What is Acceptance and Commitment Theory
- Philosophical & Theoretical Foundations of ACT
- Why the Empowerment Intervention matters
- Why ACT for Working Parents and how ACT Works?
- The Six Core Principles of ACT
- Psychological Flexibility and Inflexibility

What is Acceptance and Commitment Theory

- ACT is a modern, evidence-based theory
- Helps respond optimally and effectively to unwanted thoughts and emotions.
- Enhance ability to handle emotional challenges without getting stuck.
- The goal is to learn to respond optimally rather than eliminate difficult emotions
- Teaches how to pause, reflect, and choose a response that fosters connection.
- Developing psychological flexibility skills not symptom reduction

Understanding in unctional Contextualism

• Response to our children depends on context, not just the rules we believe in.

Your child rolls their eyes when you ask them to do something.

- When relaxed, you might laugh it off.
- When stressed, you might snap at them.
- Same behaviour, different reactions based on context.

ACT teaches us to notice the context, and respond in ways that support long-term parenting values instead of reacting automatically.

Understanding Relational Frame Theory

Humans connect ideas, words, memories, and emotions - might make parenting challenging and painful.

If your child talks back:

Might connect to "disrespect" - leads to reacting out of frustration instead of connection.

ACT teaches - notice these thought patterns and choose responses that align with your parenting values rather than reacting impulsively.

Functional Contextualism & Relational Frame

 Functional Contextualism: Parenting isn't about reacting the same way every time - it's about choosing responses in context.

 Relational Frame Theory: Humans connects past experiences and emotions in ways that may not be helpful. ACT helps to step back.



- Not getting stuck in negative thought patterns (e.g., "I'm failing as a parent").
- Encourages mindful presence reduce distractions and fully engage children.
- Supports value-driven parenting rather than reacting out of frustration or exhaustion.



How ACT Works?

ACT teaches working parents to:

- 1. (A) Accept difficult parenting emotions and to remain flexible
- 2. (C) Commit to valued direction
- 3. (T) Take Action take steps and act on what truly matters even when parenting gets tough!

Develop psychological flexibility skills - stay adaptable/flexible.



- Acceptance Allow emotions to pass rather than resist
- Cognitive Defusion Distancing from unhelpful thoughts
- Self-as-Context See oneself beyond thoughts and feelings
- Values Clarification Identify what truly matters to parenting
- Committed Action Take meaningful actions aligned with values
- Mindfulness Stay present

Psychological Flexibility – The Core Aim of ACT

The **ability** to remain open to emotional experiences, stay present in the moment, and take actions that align with personal values, even in the presence of difficult thoughts and emotions

To respond effectively to demands rather than impulsive reactions

Psychological Inflexibility – The Root of Suffering

Rigid, avoidant, and overly reactive to thoughts and emotions Leading to behaviour patterns that are ineffective and
disconnected from values.

 May lead to distress, depressed mood, and poor interpersonal relationships.

Waiting for the Wrong Train

 Have you ever waited for the "perfect moment" to start doing something important?

Have you ever told yourself, "Once work settles down," "Once I
have more energy," or "Once I feel more confident, then I'll focus
on my child's needs?"

Stymmary and Takeaways

- ACT is about increasing psychological flexibility.
- It is about changing one's relationship with unwanted thoughts.
- Functional contextualism and RFT help explain how we interpret experiences.
- Practicing ACT leads to greater interpersonal interactions and resilience.



Homework

Commit to one small action **this week** - no matter how imperfect or uncomfortable - to strengthen your relationship with your adolescent. (i.e., "Spend 10 minutes of undistracted time with your child this week").