SELF-REGULATION

versus self-control

Purpose

The practice of Self-Reg draws a fundamental distinction between self-regulation and self-control.

Self-regulation seeks to identify and reduce the causes of problems in mood, thought, and behaviour.



Self-regulation is always searching for hidden stressors. Self-control seeks to inhibit or manage such problems only when they arise.



Self-control looks only at surface behaviours.

Origins

The roots of the distinction between self-regulation and self-control are remarkably ancient, tracing all the way back to Hippocrates and Plato.



Hippocratic physicians turned to cupping, diet, exercise, and emetics to restore "humoral balance" in the blood.



Educators and religious authorities worked on character-building to strengthen "willpower".

At the beginning of the 20th century, both theories gave birth to a science. Hippocratic methods evolved into physiology, while "willpower"-based methods influenced modern day Behaviourism.

Physiology looks at neurobiological systems that maintain a balance between energy expenditure and restoration.

recent advances in the science of stress management.

Self-regulation capitalizes on

hand, looks for ways to contain the surface effects of an imbalance.

Behaviourism, on the other

methods of punishment and reward to manage behaviour.

Self-control looks at age-old

Methods

control", or the ability to voluntarily manage attention and inhibit or activate behaviours in response to external stimuli.

Both self-regulation and self-control seek to achieve "effortful

effort required to reach effortful control.

Self–Reg seeks to reduce the



battling "weaknesses" to exercise effortful control.

Self-control encourages



by others.

Focus





Self-regulation makes self-control possible, not the other way around.



environments for children and youth. Download this resource and more at www.self-reg.ca.