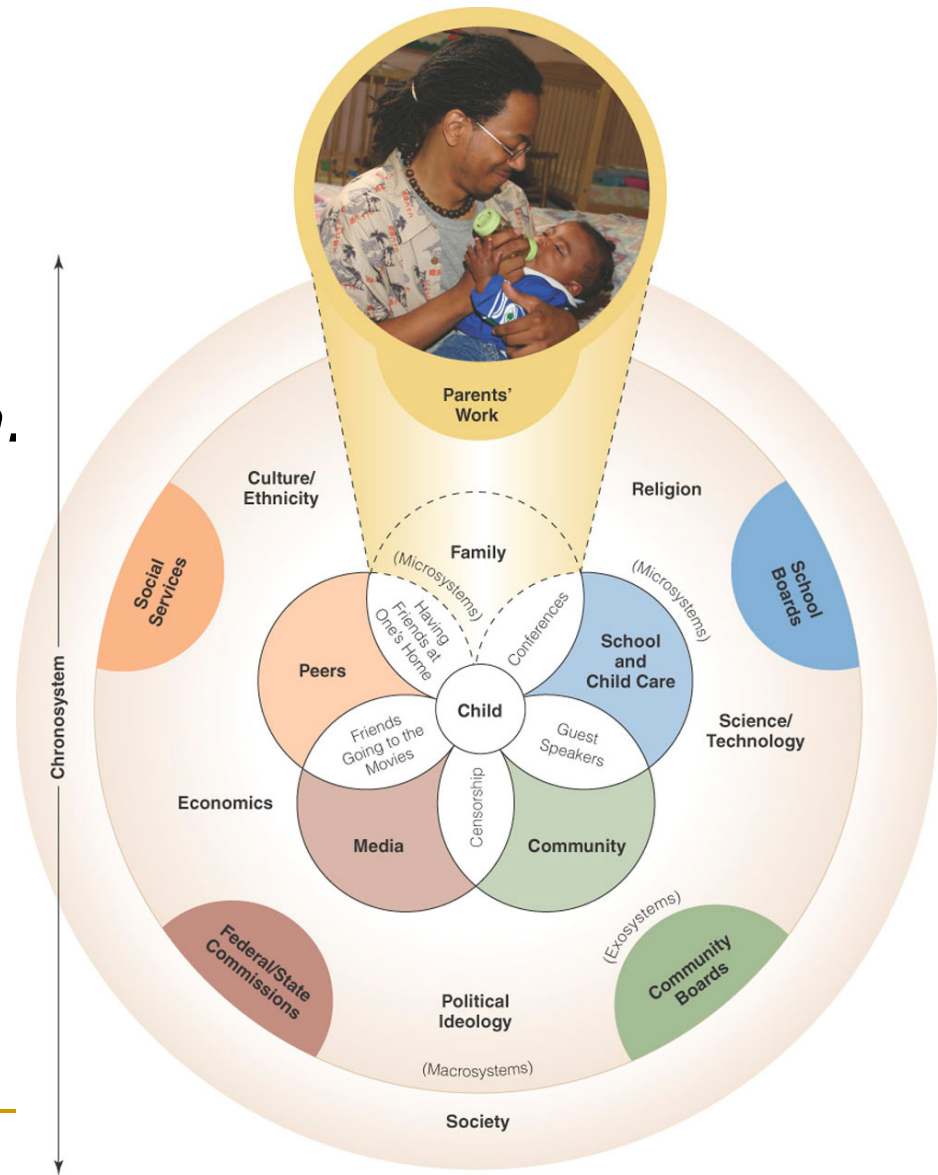

Ecology of Parenting

Learning Objectives

- Define parenting.
 - Discuss macrosystem influences on parenting (political ideology, culture, socioeconomic status, ethnicity/religion).
 - Explain chronosystem influences on parenting—how childrearing attitudes have changed throughout history.
 - Describe the four basic parenting styles and how each affects a child's development.
 - Define and discuss developmentally appropriate parenting practices (guidance and discipline).
 - Define and discuss inappropriate parenting practices (physical, sexual, and emotional abuse) and causes of child maltreatment.
-

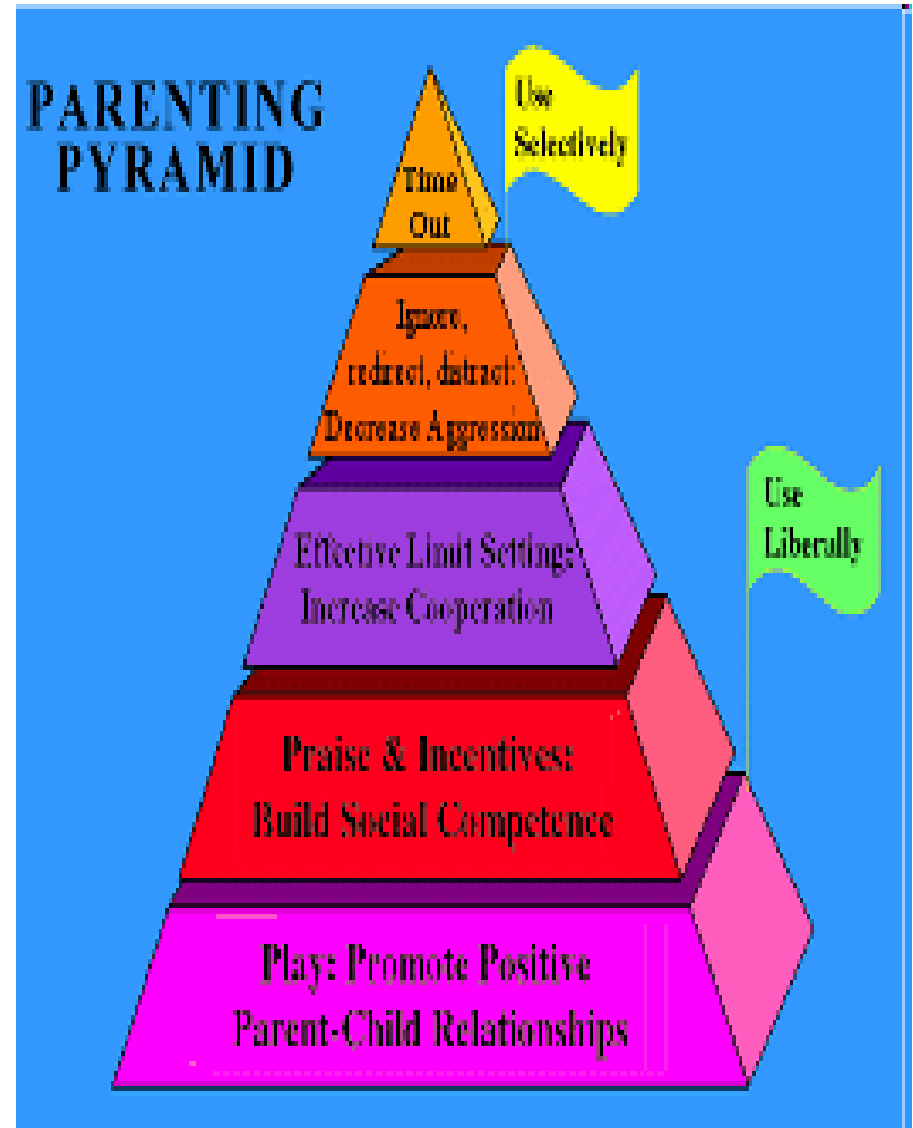
*You are the bows from
which your children as
living arrows are sent forth.*

Khalil Gilbran



Parenting is...

Implementing a series of decisions about the socialization of children

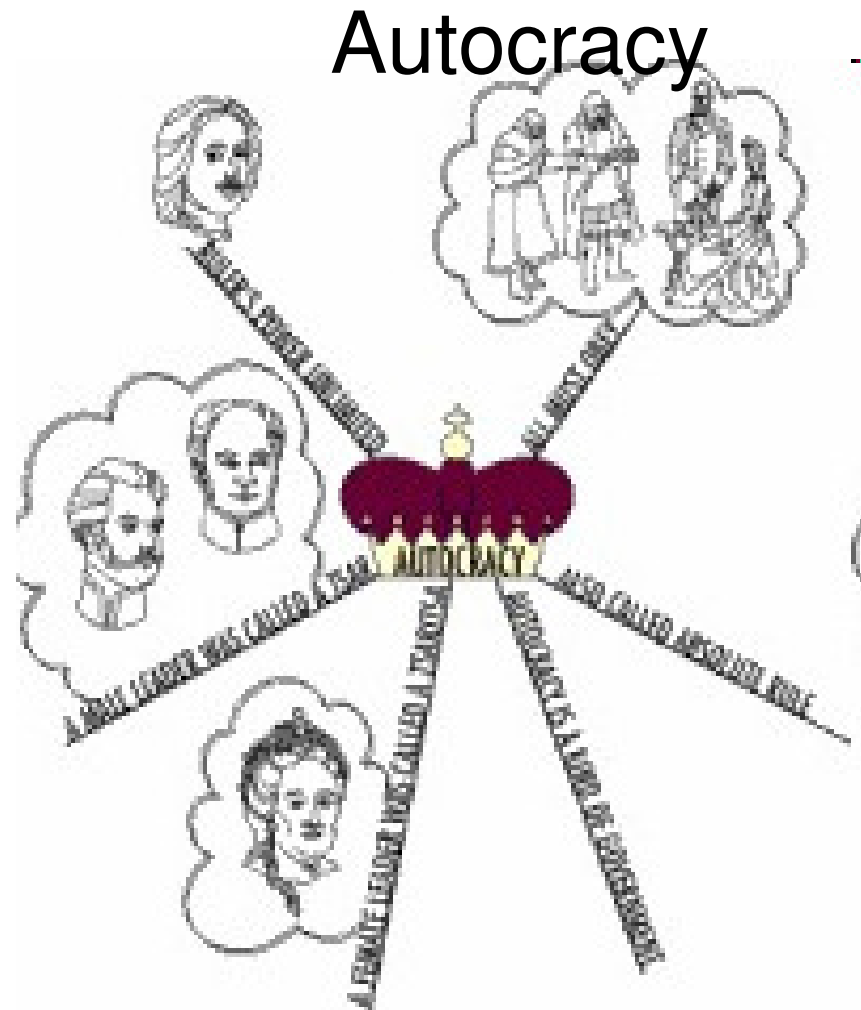


The Incredible years model

Macrosystem Influences

Political ideology and child rearing

- Theories pertaining to government
- Democracy



Socioeconomic status

- How does it affect childrearing?
- Factors related to socio-economic
 - Income
 - Occupation
 - Education

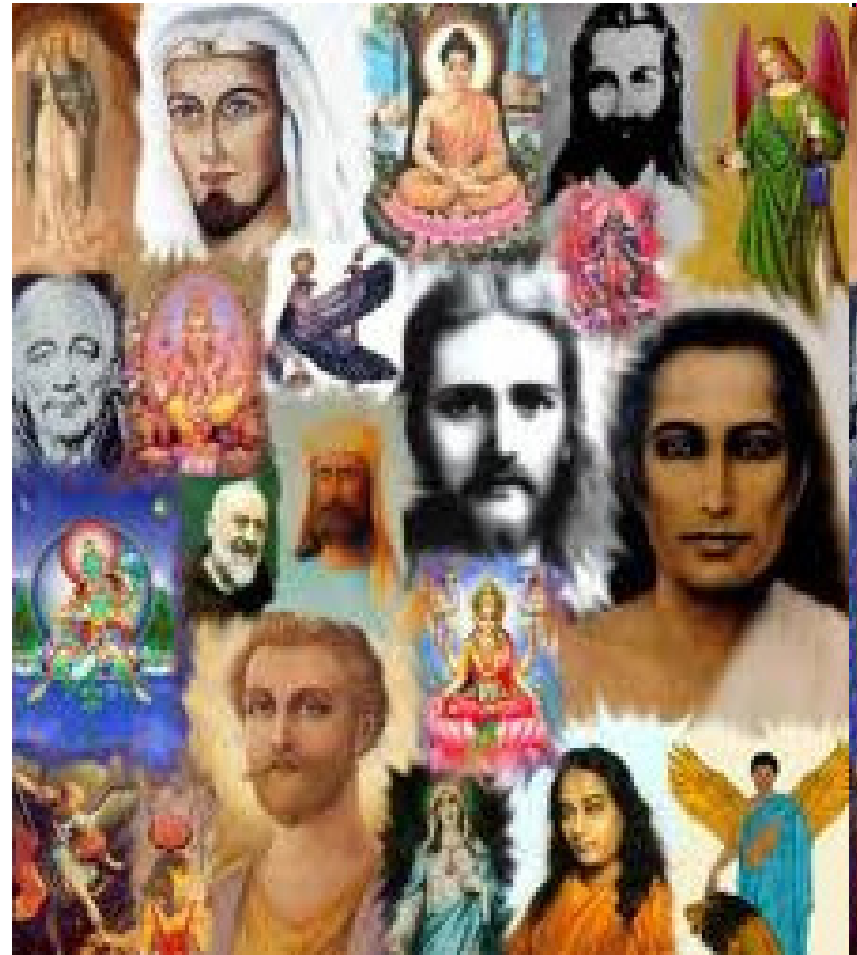
Parenting Styles:
Refer to pg 122



Culture and religion

- Culture and childrearing
 - ❑ Ensuring physical health and survival
 - ❑ Developing economic capacities for economic self-maintenance
 - ❑ Instill behavioral capacities for maximizing cultural values and achievement

(LeVine 1977/1988)



Parenting

Orientations

Cooperative/ Interdependent

Hierarchal
authority roles

Nonverbal cues
are important

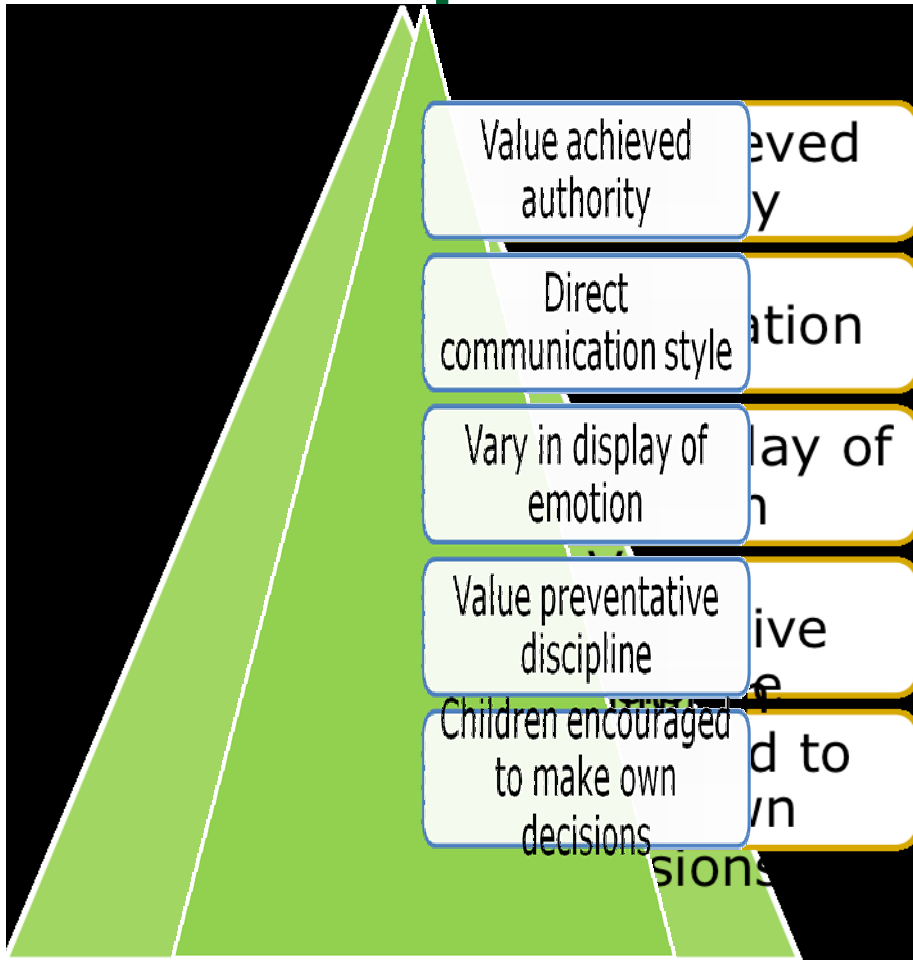
Vary in display of
emotion

Children obey
and imitate

Vary in emphasis
on specific skills



Competitive/ Independent



Competitive

Value achieved authority

Direct communication style

Vary in display of emotion

Value preventative discipline

Children encouraged to make own decisions

Cooperative

Hierarchal authority roles

Nonverbal cues are important

Vary in display of emotion

Children obey and imitate

Vary in emphasis on specific skills

Table 4.1 Summary: Collectivistic and Individualistic Parenting Orientations

	Collectivistic Orientation	Individualistic Orientation
Authority Role	Ascribed Hierarchal	Achieved Egalitarian
Communication	Indirect More emphasis on nonverbal (facial & body language) Dependent on context	Direct Verbal (face-to-face) Independent of context
Displays of Emotion	Outward (facial & body) or inward (personal distance)	Open with all or open with intimate others
Discipline of Children	Obedience Imitation Sense of obligation	Learn by doing Instruction & reasoning Sense of independence
Skills Emphasis	Sharing Helping Interaction with people Group loyalty	Decision making Individual achievement Self-expression Personal choice & responsibility

Chronosystem Influences

Historical Trends

- Eighteenth Century
 - **Tabula rasa**
 - The idea that the mind is a blank slate before impressions are recorded on it by experience
 - Twentieth Century
 - **Behaviorism**
 - The theory that observed behavior provides the only valid data
-

Family Dynamics

- How family members influence each other
 - Children's Characteristics that influence
 - Age and cognitive development
 - Temperament
 - Easy, difficult, slow-to-warm-up
 - Gender
 - Presence of a disability
-

Concept: Goodness-of-fit

- The accommodation of parenting styles to children's temperaments



Family Dynamics

- Family Characteristics
 - Size
 - Configuration
 - Parents' life stage
 - Marital quality
 - Ability to cope with stress



"I was very, very happy when we got PJ 'cause I wasn't the littlest anymore."

Parenting Styles

Microsystem Influences

- Attachment
 - Parenting style
 - Development of competence
 - Mothers of competent and incompetent children vary in terms of their interactions with their children.
-

Attachment

- Responsive care giving
 - Secure
 - Insecure
 - Disorganized



Parenting Styles

Authoritarian: ↑ Demandingness/Control ↓ Acceptance/Responsiveness

Authoritative: ↑ Demandingness/Control ↑ Acceptance/Responsiveness

Permissive: ↓ Demandingness/Control ↑ Acceptance/Responsiveness

Uninvolved: ↓ Demandingness/Control ↓ Acceptance/Responsiveness

<http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7CTvwYKRmPA>

**Parenting Styles and Child Resilience -
Latest Research - Fathers' Rights**

What could be this parenting style?



What could be this parenting style?



What could be this parenting style? ..



Parenting Goals

■ **Prosocial behavior**

- Behavior that benefits other people, such as altruism, sharing, and cooperation

■ **Competence**

- Behavior that is socially responsible, independent, friendly, cooperative, dominant, achievement-oriented, and purposeful
-

Mesosystem Influences

■ School

- The relationship between families and schools is a resource for parenting.

■ Community

- The community can be a source of support in helping parents cope with stress.
-

Appropriate Parenting Practices

Parenting Practices

- **Developmental Appropriateness**
 - Involves using knowledge of children's growth patterns and individual differences
 - **Guidance**
 - Direction, demonstration, supervision, and influence
-

Inappropriate Parenting Practices

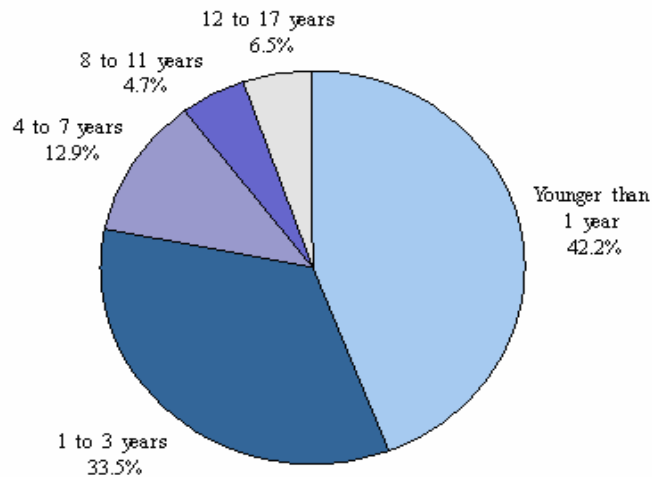
Child Abuse Story

[http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=
T8bUj-EzuwA](http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=T8bUj-EzuwA)

■ Child Abuse is...

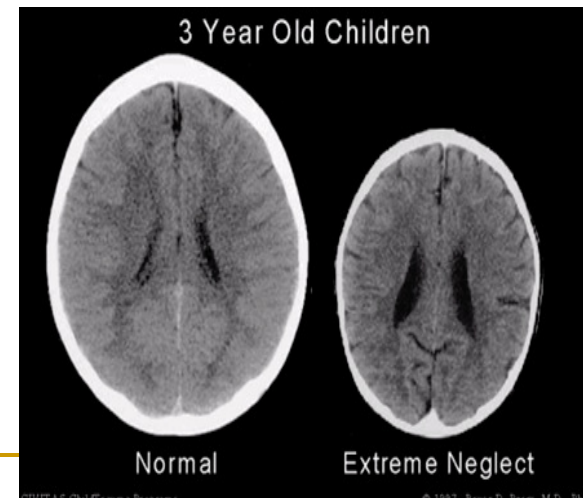
- Maltreatment that includes physical abuse, sexual abuse, and psychological or emotional abuse

Child Abuse and Neglect Fatality Victims by Age, 2007



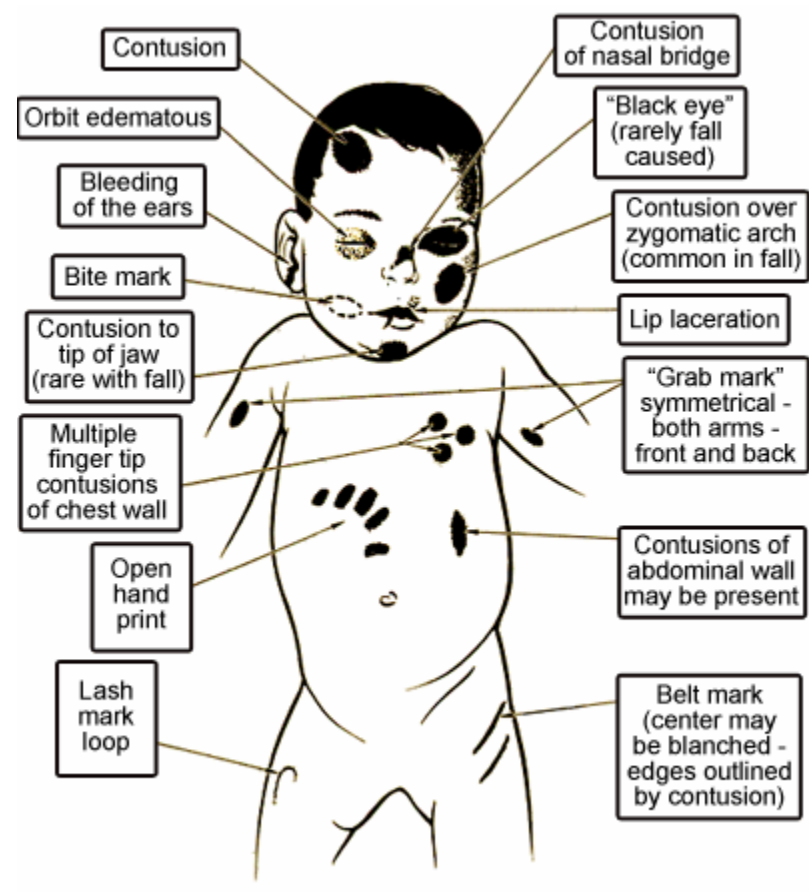
■ Neglect

- Maltreatment involving abandonment, lack of supervision, improper feeding, lack of adequate medical or dental care, inappropriate dress, child not clean



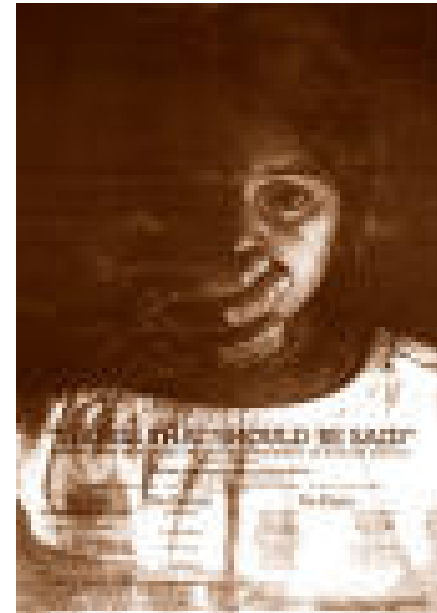
Physical Abuse

- Maltreatment involving deliberate harm to the child's body
 - ❑ Child shows sign of injury
 - ❑ Shaken baby syndrome
 - ❑ Brain damage



Sexual Abuse

- Maltreatment in which a person forces, tricks, or threatens a child in order to have sexual contact with him or her



Psychological or Emotional Abuse

- Maltreatment involving a destructive pattern of continual attack by an adult on a child's development of self and social competence, including rejecting, isolating, terrorizing, ignoring, and corrupting



Psychologic and Emotional Abuse

- Humiliating, name-calling, using profanity
- Embarrassing victim deliberately—especially in public
- Controlling victim's movement and activities
- Isolating victim from friends or family
- Controlling financial resources
- Withholding information or resources



Correlates/ Consequences

- Many abusers have a family history of maltreatment.
 - Certain physical and psychological characteristics may make a child more prone to maltreatment.
 - Families who are abusive tend to be isolated from their communities.
-