Family Systems theory: Relationships in families change

most dramatically when individual family members or the family’s

circumstances are changing since it is during these times that the family’s

previously established equilibrium or balance will be upset.

**Boys**: 13-14 **Girls: 11-12**

**Midlife meets Adol.**

Midlife Crisis: A psychological crisis over identity believed to occur between the ages

* 35-45, the age range of most adol parents.
* Teenagers and their parents of then clash more over the def. of the issue than

over specific details

Occupational Plateau- the pt @ which they can tell how successful they are

going to be.

* Mental Health= toll on parent > adol. Single Mom= More likely
* $$$: Sandwich generation-between adol. and aging parent.

Generational Dissonance: Divegence of views betw. adol and parents that

is common in families of immigrant parents and American-born adol

* Adol= Support > Nurturance, Guidance >Protection, Direction > Socialization

**Transformation in Family Relations:**

* *Asian H.H*= > Conflict; *White H.H:* More autonomy over decisions.

*Mexican-American:* More cohesion

* Ado. Can see the short comings of family (flaws)
* Transformations in the family relation are sparked by biological,

cognitive and social maturation of adol.

**Parenting Style:**

Parental Responsiveness: Degree to which the parent responds to the childs needs in the

accepting supportive manner.

Parental Demandingness: The extent to which the parent expects, and demands responsible

behavior from child.

1. **Authoritative Parents:** Both responsive and demanding, warm and firm. Set standards

for the child’s conduct but form expectations that are consistent with the child’s

dev. Needs and abilities. Deal w/adol in a rational, issue oriented manner frequently engaging in

Discussion and explanation over matters of discipline. Strive to raise a child who is self-reliant

and who has a strong sense of initiative.

1. **Authoritarian Parents:** Very demanding but not responsive. High value on obedience and

Conformity. They tend to favor more punitive, absolute, and forceful disciplinary measures.

Verbal give in-take is not common because the belief is parents should accept without question.

They tend not to encourage indep. Behavior and instead place a good deal of impt. On restricting

the child’s autonomy.

1. **Indulgent Parents:** Behave in an accepting benign and somewhat more passive way in matters of

discipline. They place few demands on the child’s behavior giving the child a high degree of freedom

to act as he or she wishes. Believe control is an infringement on the child’s freedom that may interfere

with healthy dev. View themselves as a resource.

1. **Indifferent Parents:** Neither demanding nor responsive are indifferent. They try to do whatever is

necessary to minimize the time and energy they must devote to interacting w/ their child. They know

very little about their location, friends and rarely converse w/their child. Rarely consider their child’s

opinion when making decisions. Structure home life due to own needs/wants.