

Parenting Styles and Outcomes

Thought:

We know that the way children are parented when they are young influences the type of people they become. How? Why?

A Kentucky father of a teenage boy says his hardest job is getting his son to realize that “no” is a complete answer.

Competencies / Objectives

The student will be able to:

- Identify parenting styles, including positive guidance techniques that help children develop positive self-concepts, self-management, and responsibility.
- Identify parenting types and styles.
- List ways to foster a child's self-concept.
- Identify positive guidance techniques.
- Write an abstract and a personal analysis of a child guidance articles.
- Apply positive guidance techniques to child-rearing problems and/or case studies.

Match

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1. Responsive to children's needs. | A. Hostile and antisocial |
| 2. Indifferent to children, ignore them | B. Poor self-control, difficulty with social interactions when teenagers. |
| 3. Reject their children | C. Compliant with parent's wishes |
| 4. Critical, derogatory, dissatisfied with their children. | D. Happy and friendly |
| 5. Warm, understanding and accepting. | E. Dissatisfied with themselves. |

Matching Key

-
1. Responsive to children's needs. → E. Dissatisfied with themselves.
2. Indifferent to children, ignore them → B. Poor self-control, difficulty with social interactions when teenagers.
3. Reject their children → A. Hostile and antisocial
4. Critical, derogatory, dissatisfied with their children. → C. Compliant with parent's wishes
5. Warm, understanding and accepting. → D. Happy and friendly

Types of Parenting Styles and Outcomes

Most parent can be classified into three main types by the style in which they guide their children. As we discuss each, think about where your own parents fits most appropriately. Do each of your parents use the same style? Do you fit the outcome?

Authoritarian:

Limits without Freedom.

Definition:

Parents' word is law, parents have absolute control.

Misconduct is punished

Affection and praise are rarely give

Parents try to control children's' behavior and attitudes

They value unquestioned obedience

Children are told what to do, how to do it, and where to do it, and when to do it.

Outcomes of Authoritarian Style

- Obedient
- Distrustful
- Discontent
- Withdrawn
- Unhappy
- Hostile
- Not High Achievers
- Often Rebel

Children from authoritarian homes are so strictly controlled, either by punishment or guilt, that they are often prevented from making a conscious choice about particular behavior because they are overly concerned about what their parents will do.

Permissive:

Freedom without limits.

Definition:

Parents allow their children to do their own thing.

Little respect for order and routine.

Parents make few demands on children.

Impatience is hidden.

Discipline is lax

Parents are resources rather than standard makers

Rarely punish

Non controlling, non-demanding

Usually warm

Children walk all over the parents

Outcome of Permissive Parenting

- Aggressive
- Least self—reliant
- Least self-controlled
- Least exploratory
- Most unhappy

Children from permissive homes receive so little guidance that they often become uncertain and anxious about whether they are doing the right thing.

Democratic: Freedom within limits.

Definition:

Middle ground between the two above

Stress freedom along with rights of others and responsibilities of all

Parents set limits and enforce rules

Willing to listen receptively to child's requests and questions.

Both loves and limits

Children contribute to discussion of issues and make some of their own decisions

Exert firm control when necessary, but explain reasoning behind it.

Respect children's interest, opinions, unique personalities.

Loving, consistent, demanding

Combine control with encouragement

Reasonable expectations and realistic standards.

Outcomes of Democratic Style

- Happy
- Mostly self-reliant
- Mostly self-controlled
- Content, friendly, generous
- Cooperative
- High-achiever'
- Less likely to be seriously disruptive or delinquent

Children whose parents expect them to perform well, to fulfill commitments, and to participate actively in family duties, as well as family fun, learn how to formulate goals. They also experience the satisfaction that comes from meeting responsibilities and achieving success.

In groups of three or four have student develop a case study or story that fits each parenting style.

Have group pass their stories to other group and have them read them to see if they can identify the parenting style.

Activity: Fingerprints,

Activity: Fingerprints, page 168, More
Activities That Teach, Tom Jackson, ISBN
#0-9664633-3-1

Ways to foster a child's self-esteem.

Provide more successes than failures for the child.

Give lots of encouragement.

Give them freedom to fail with acceptance.

Give unconditional love.

Allow independence.

Do not set standards unreasonably high.

Eliminate the negative.

Avoid ridicule.

Ways to foster a child's self-esteem.

Be available.

Be a good role
model.

Give your children
responsibility

Take their ideas, emotions
and feelings seriously.

Help your child
develop talents

Set Limits

Allow exploration and
encourage questions.

Assignment: Building Self-esteem

In each of the situations, what would you say or do to build a child's self-esteem?

Speaking Positively activity: Don't --
Please Do

Show and Discuss the Positive Guidance Techniques PowerPoint Presentation from the Child Discipline and Guidance Lesson Plan on UEN.

Assignment: What are some appropriate solutions to the following situations?

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1. Tommy is throwing a ball in the living room and knocks over a lamp.
2. Nicole is throwing sand at the other kids in the sand pile.
3. Your three children are bickering in the backseat while you are driving on the interstate.
4. Jerry, eating in a restaurant with you, creates a disturbance and humiliates you by belching and giggling loudly.
5. Amy keeps forgetting to take her lunch money to school. You are always having to remind her to do it or take it to her at school.
6. Jon won't come in the house when you call him for dinner.
7. Heather takes her brother's money from his piggybank and spends it.
8. Your teenager keeps the car out past the agreed time.
9. Jocelyn refuses to do her homework.
10. Craig leaves his dirty clothes on the floor instead of putting them in the hamper where they are supposed to go.

I'm Hooked

Have students complete the I'm Hooked Sheet [write down what you learned today and how will you use this in your life].

Summary:

One of the most important things to remember as a parent is to be yourself. You can only use those methods with which you feel comfortable. A child can spot a fake a mile away. Children know if you mean what you say or if it is just another threat. Select the methods that you believe in, that you feel comfortable with, and then be consistent.