Family, Social and Class through life span

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Learning objectives

- To know the family role , types ,structure and influences
- To know the types of parent style
- To know the impact of media and social class on family
- To know the type of abuse and neglect
- To understand the meaning of death and dying

Family, Social and Class through Lifespan

- In the systems view, families, parents and children influence each other and parent-child relations are influenced by other individuals and institutions. The family's resources and educational achievements affect how children perceive themselves

Family, Social and Class through Lifespan

Definition of Family

- Family is the basic unit in society traditionally consisting of two parents rearing their children.
- Definition of Family; A family is a group of two or more persons related by birth, marriage, or adoption who live together; all such related persons are considered as members of one family

Family role

- A positive relationship with an adult that enables a child to feel safe and valued creates a secure attachment.
- Learning Opportunities
- Economic well-being
- Emotional support
- Suitable family lifestyles

Types of families

- **Nuclear** - This family type consists of two parents and children.
- **Extended** - A family extends the nuclear family to include grandparents and other relatives.
- **Single-parent** - This family type consists of one parent raising one or more children on his own.

Impact of absence of biological parent

The absence of one parent means that children lose a role model, a source of parental help and emotional support, and a supervisor



Parental Styles

- **Dictatorial** parenting

High parental control with little warmth

- Democratic parenting

A fair degree of parental control with being warm and responsive to children

- **Permissive parenting**

Warmth and caring but little parental control

Impact of Parental Styles

- Children have lower grades in school, lower self-esteem, and are less skilled socially
- Children have higher grades and are responsible, self-reliant, and friendly
- Children have lower grades and are often impulsive and easily frustrated

Media and Technology

- Media technologies (TV, video, games, Internet, music, mobile phones) have brought about a substantial change in the experience of childhood in our society. Media has less impact than peers



POSITIVE IMPACT OF MEDIA

- Youth were more aware
- Increase their understanding of the world around them
- Video games involving information, academic content and problem-solving and for children who have learning problems
- Increase information technology about health

Negative Media Impact

- Media violence increases risk of aggressive youth behavior
- Sexual behaviors
- Use of both alcohol and tobacco
- Obesity

FAMILY ROLE TOWARD CHILD AND MEDIA

- Know what children are watching
- Watch programs with children
- Do not put TV in a child's room
- Encourage parents to select appropriate programs for youth
- Limit media time

FAMILY ROLE TOWARD CHILD AND MEDIA

- Be good role models
- Emphasize alternative activities
- Urge parents to avoid TV for children under age of 2
- Not use TV in waiting rooms
- Provides information about the influence of TV violence on children

Definition of Child abuse and Neglect

Child abuse is not just physical violence directed at a child. It is any form of maltreatment by an adult, which is violent or threatening for the child. This includes neglect.

Types of Child abuse and Neglect

Child abuse or maltreatment constitutes all forms of physical and/or emotional ill-treatment, sexual abuse, and neglect types of child maltreatment

- Emotional Abuse
- Neglect
- Physical
- Educational
- Medical
- Lack of supervision
- Physical Abuse
- Sexual Abuse

Types of child abuse

- Physical abuse: all forms of physical violence;
- Emotional or psychological abuse: an adult regularly berates the child, acts in a dismissive and hostile manner towards the child.
- Physical neglect: the child does not receive the care and nurturing that it needs.
- Emotional or psychological neglect: continuous lack of positive attention for the child. Ignoring the child's need for love, warmth and security.
- Sexual abuse: sexual contact which an adult forces upon a child.

Risk Factors for Child Abuse

- Community/societal
- High crime rate
- Lack of or few social services
- High poverty rate
- High unemployment rate

Parent-related

- Personal history of physical or sexual abuse as a child
- Teenage parents
- Single parent
- Emotional immaturity
- Poor coping skills
- Low self-esteem
- Personal history of substance abuse
- Known history of child abuse

Parent-related (continued(

- Lack of social support
- Domestic violence
- Lack of parenting skills
- Lack of preparation for the extreme stress of having a new infant
- History of depression or other mental health problems
- Multiple young children
- Unwanted pregnancy

Child-related

- Prematurity
- Low birth weight
- Handicap
- Chronic diseases
- Mental illnesses

Impact of Abuse

Health consequences of child abuse

- Physical
  - Abdominal and thoracic injuries
  - External injuries
  - Fractures and disability
  - ocular and auditory damage
- Sexual
  - STD
  - Unwanted pregnancy
- Psychological
  - Depression and anxiety
  - Eating and sleeping disorders
  - Hyperactivity
  - Poor school performance
  - Post traumatic stress disorder

QUESTIONS

