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Adolescence in a Social Context



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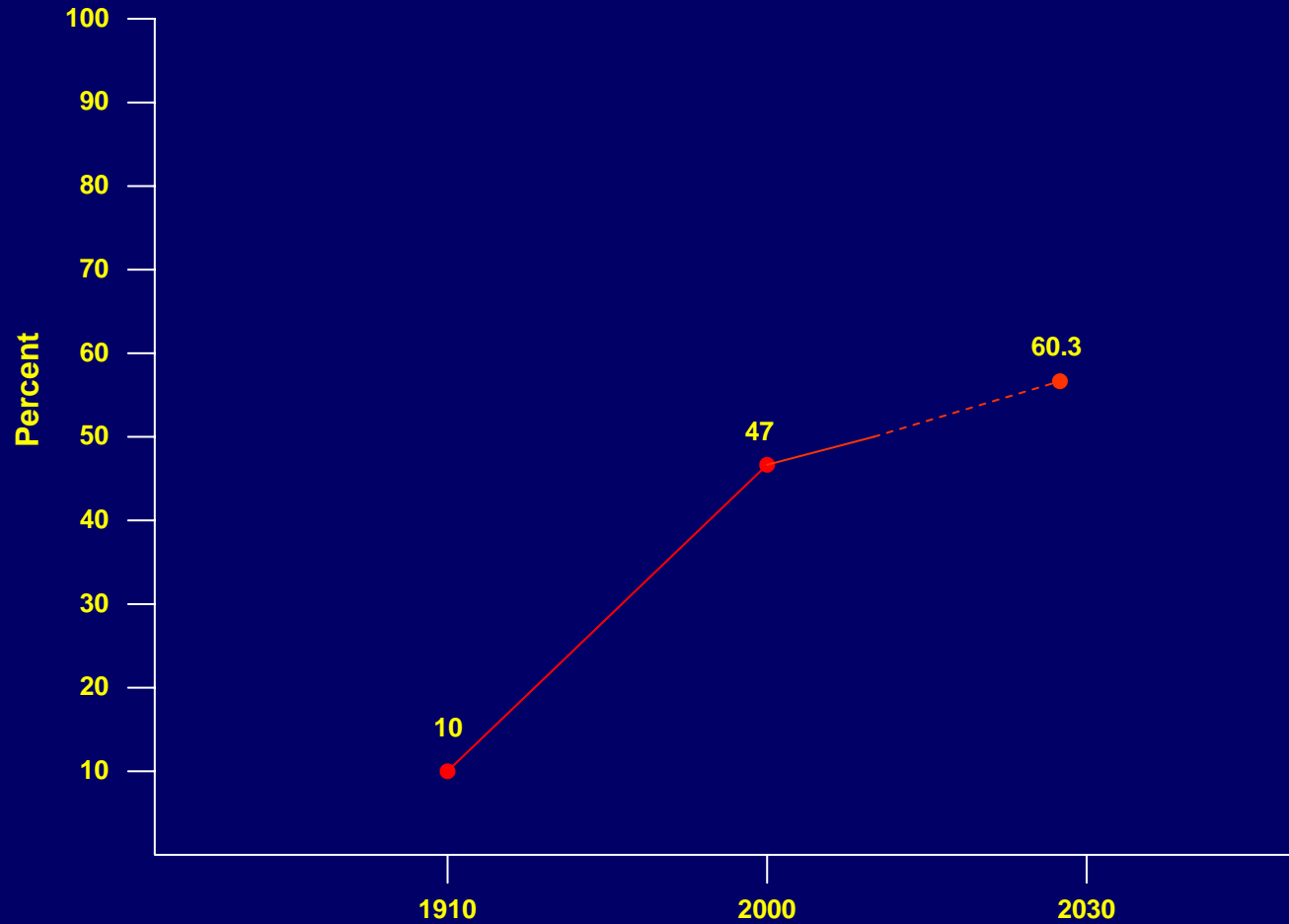
Social Forces Impacting Families Worldwide



- ◆ International migration
- ◆ Urban migration
- ◆ A shift from agriculture to manufacturing, service and information economics
- ◆ A rising expectation for education
- ◆ Shrinking family size



Urban Migration Globally 1910-2030



Marriage is Occurring at Later Ages Around the World



- ◆ Increase in female schooling;
- ◆ Rural to Urban Migration;
- ◆ Decline of arranged marriages;
- ◆ Rising cost of the dowry;
- ◆ Older legal age of marriage;
- ◆ Changing global norms;
- ◆ Bridewealth;
- ◆ Changing economic conditions.



What is a Family?



- ◆ Two or more people related by birth, marriage, adoption or choice

Demo, 2000

- ◆ Families are characterized by
 - ✓ Enduring socio-emotional bonds
 - ✓ Mutual responsibilities (e.g. parent-child contracts)
 - ✓ Legal Obligations



- ◆ “...various ways couples in intimate relationships organize themselves to adopt to their social and economic surroundings.”

Teachman, 2000

How are Families and Households Different

	Household	Family
◆ Geographic co-location	Yes	Not Necessarily
◆ Emotional bonds	Not Necessarily	Yes
◆ Responsibilities	Yes	Yes
◆ Perception of Permanence	No	Yes
◆ More than one Individual	Not Necessarily	Yes
◆ Marriage	Not Necessarily	Not Necessarily
◆ Bonds	Structural	Affectional

Four Core Functions of the Family



- ◆ Family formation and membership;
- ◆ Economic support;
- ◆ Nurturance, education and socialization;
- ◆ Protection of vulnerable members



Patterson, 1999

The Rise of Adolescence in the United States



- ◆ Industrial Revolution
- ◆ Urbanization of America
- ◆ Child Saver Movement
- ◆ Women's suffrage
- ◆ Universal Mandatory Education
- ◆ Rousseau
- ◆ Decline in fertility rates.



With the Industrial Revolution goods & services were produced primarily outside the home



- ◆ Role of mother changed;
- ◆ Concept of family changed;
- ◆ Breakdown of apprenticeship and rise of child labor.



1910 - 1920



- ◆ Rise of child labor laws;
- ◆ Rise of Children's Bureau (precursor to Maternal and Child Health Bureau).



Five major changes in the American family 1880-1920



- ◆ Separation of home and work;
- ◆ Increase in the “nuclear” family;
- ◆ Decline in marital fertility;
- ◆ Longer duration of children residing in the home;
- ◆ Longer duration of couples living together after children leave home.



The idealized family first predominated in 1920 (and lasted 40 years).



- ◆ Father: breadwinner;
- ◆ Mother: homemaker;
- ◆ Children: school-going.





The shift from the
production marriage to the
compassionate marriage.

Family Changes Since WWII



- ◆ Later age of marriage;
- ◆ Rise in divorce;
- ◆ More women in the work force;
- ◆ Increase in women-headed, single-parent families;
- ◆ Rise in child poverty;
- ◆ Rise in individual over collective goals.



Social Norms Changed



- ◆ Children no longer seen as little adults;
- ◆ Swaddling was rejected;
- ◆ Children & spouses were no longer seen as property;
- ◆ Child rights vs. kiddy libbers;
- ◆ Parents and children were no longer viewed as having a “harmony of interests.”



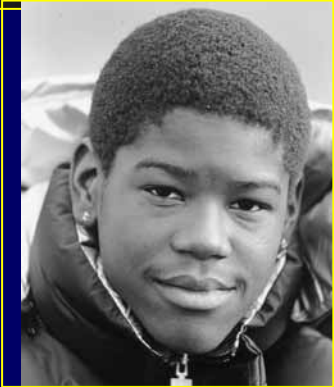
While there is a belief among conservative sectors of society that social welfare programs of the 1960s and '70s contributed to the dissolution of marriage, there is no evidence to support it.



The Impact of Parenting on Youth Outcomes



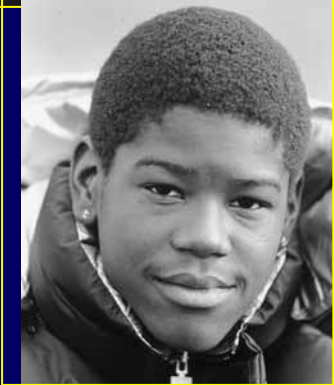
- ◆ Parenting styles
- ◆ Parental expectations
- ◆ Parent-teen conflicts



Parenting Styles

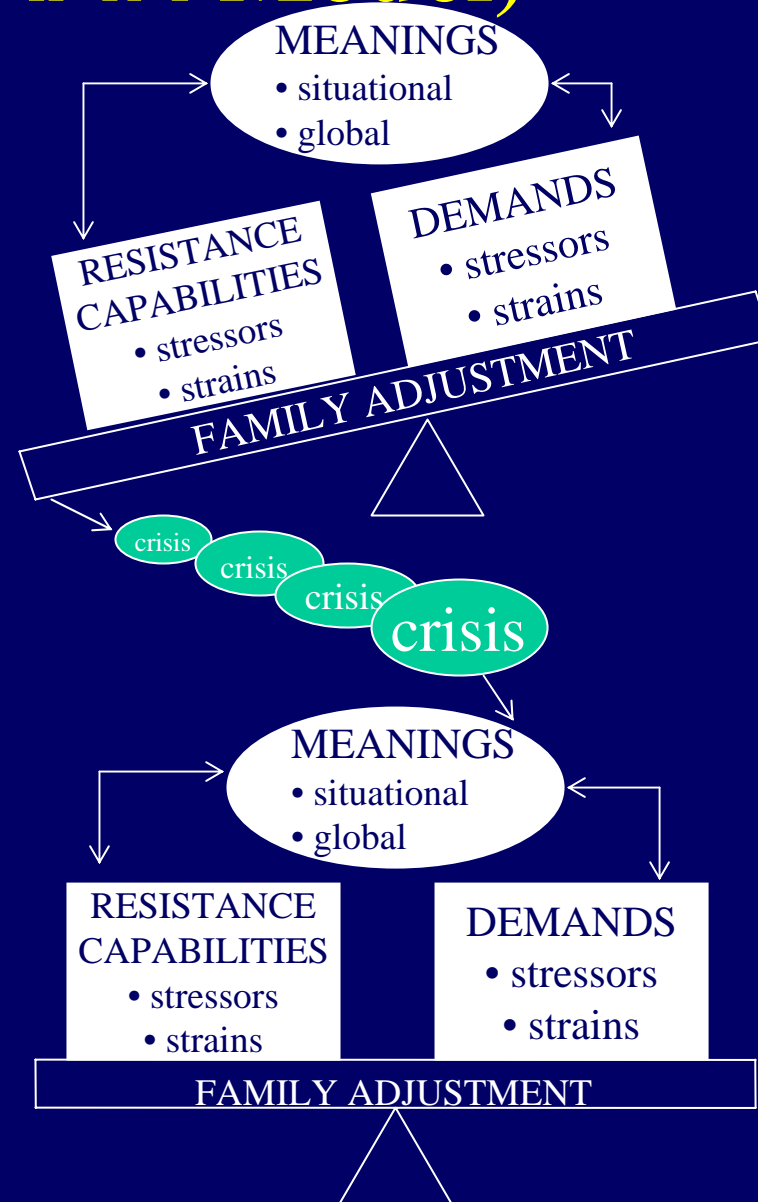


- ◆ Laissez-faire
- ◆ Authoritarian
- ◆ Authoritative



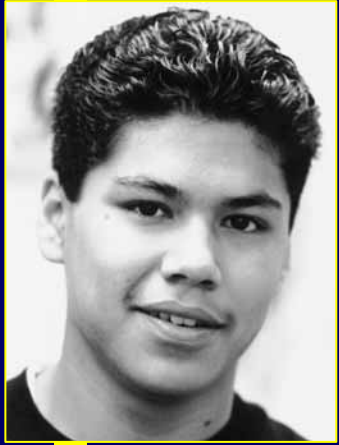
D. Baumrind, 1987

Family Adjustment & Adaptation Response (FAAR Model)



(Patterson & McCubbin)

Key Dimensions of Effective Parenting



- ◆ Responsiveness (support);
- ◆ Demandingness (expectations);
- ◆ Psychological autonomy;
- ◆ Behavioral control (regulation).



Parenting is a key mediator of both risk and protective factors directly impacting adolescent outcomes and behaviors.



Resilience Framework

Risk Factors	Protective Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Low parental education• Family mental illness• Maternal stress• Large family size• Overcrowding• Poverty• Access to weapons, substances• History of suicide attempt• Family violence• Engaging in health compromising behaviors• Authoritarian parenting style	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Connectedness• Parental presence• Parental expectations for school and behavior• Two biologic parents• Fewer siblings• Family cohesion• Authoritative parenting style• Child spacing >2 years apart

(Rutter & Garmezy; Werner & Smith)

Elements of the Resilient Family (Patterson)



- ◆ Balance between meeting family member needs;
- ◆ Clear family boundaries;
- ◆ Communication competence;
- ◆ Attributing positive meanings to situations over which one has no control;
- ◆ Flexibility;
- ◆ Commitment to the family as a unit;
- ◆ Engage in active coping;
- ◆ Maintain social integration.



Family Interventions that Work



1. Parenting Intervention
 - ◆ Positive Parenting
 - ◆ Triple P
 - ◆ British Youth Justice Board's Parenting Program
2. School, Family and Community Programs
 - ◆ Seattle Social Development Program
 - ◆ PACE (Parenting Adolescents: a creative experience)
 - ◆ Multisystemic Treatment (MST)
3. Conditional Cash Payment Programs
 - ◆ Progressa
 - ◆ Bola Escola
4. Nurse Home Visitation Programs
 - ◆ Olds, 1998

