

Augustana College

EDUC 245 – Educational Psychology & Measurement

Concepts addressed:

Role of the School as a Resource to the Larger Community: Factors in the students' environment outside of school (family circumstances, community environments, health and economic conditions) that may influence students' life and learning

There are four basic styles of parenting:

1. Autocratic parenting: They value obedience and punishment, the child is given few choices or explanations for decisions. These students have low-self esteem and have difficulty problem solving and relating to peers.
2. Authoritative but democratic parenting: They set limitations for their children, but support age-appropriate independence. The most functional families are those where the parents are flexible, adaptable and tolerant of their child.
3. Neglectful parenting: This is the most common form of maltreatment. It may include physical, emotional, intellectual, social or moral neglect.
4. Indulgent parenting: They are involved with their children, but set no limits. Lack of socialization occurs.

Abusive Parents: Parents who physically or mentally abuse their children impact their physical and emotional health in a devastating manner. The greater the frequency of the child abuse, the greater the chance that the victims will be violent parents.

Divorced Parents: The short term emotional reactions children suffer when their parents divorce are shock and disbelief, fear, anxiety, insecurity, anger, self-blame, and grief. The research is mixed on the long-term effects of divorce.

Absent Parent (divorce, death, desertion): These children have lower academic achievement and fewer life experiences - this may be due to the financial strain the family is under. They suffer increased emotional problems resulting in drug and alcohol use, suicide, and lower self-esteem.

Stepfamilies: Children must navigate a complex network and there is potential for strife with the stepparent. Stepsibling relationships may also cause trouble.

Low socioeconomic status families: Children have limited experiences, little influence or power (helplessness), feel a sense of failure, and insecurity. They often receive a low level of education, which results in limited vocations. Parents tend to be authoritarian and are often headed by single mothers.