



**Family, Social and Class through  
Lifespan**

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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 role

- Values "A child first learns about right and wrong in the family.
- Consistency and Security
- Coping Skills
- “Parents model how to handle emotions when they react to their own feelings,
- Relationships
- Play an enormously important role in kids' social and emotional development
- Nutrition
- Sleep
- Attachment

# 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** - This family type consists of two parents and children.
- **Single-parent** - This family type consists of one parent raising one or more children on his own.

# Family Structure

- One-Child Families: all positive dimensions including intelligence, achievement, maturity, Leadership, health, and satisfaction with friends and family
- Birth Order: Older children have an advantage over their siblings—they  
Have exclusive parental attention

# 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



# Impact of absent biological

- School achievement
- Self-concept
- They are more likely to have lower earnings in young adulthood and are more likely to be poor.
- They are more likely to marry early and to have children early
- If they marry, they are more likely to divorce.
- They are more likely to commit delinquent acts and to engage in drug and alcohol use.

# Parental Styles

- Authoritarian parenting (Dictatorial)
- High parental control with little warmth
- Authoritative parenting (Democratic)
- 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

# SOCIAL AND CLASS

- Parents' social class has a greater impact on how well their children perform at school than "good parenting" techniques such as reading bedtime stories, researchers have shown.

# 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

# 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

# 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

# Death and Dying

- **Death**: is defined as the cessation of all vital functions of the body including the heart beat, brain activity (including the brain stem), and breathing.
- **Dying**: General a gradual systemic shutdown. The end of life and the transition to death
- **Grief** :is the emotion people feel when they experience a loss Death mean :
- The final stage of growth .Experienced by everyone .The young ignore its existence.The old begin to think of their own

# Stages of Death

<b>Grief Stage</b>	<b>Terminally Ill Patient Response</b>	<b>Impending Retiree Response</b>
Denial	This can't be happening to me!	Surely I am not that old!
Anger	Why is this happening to me?	What a stupid policy-mandatory retirement at 60!
Bargaining	I promise I'll be a better person if...	Maybe I can get an extension!
Depression	I don't care anymore.	Why should I try to do a good job anymore?
Acceptance	I'm ready for whatever comes.	I can enjoy a new life in retirement!

# Effects of Death

- Emotional distress
- Difficulty with social functioning
- Overall psychological well-being
- Reactivity to good events
- Future worries and concerns
- Alcohol and drug abuse
- Suicidal thoughts
- Higher risk for health problems mentioned and death
- Depression

# Concept of Death

- Death still seen as reversible
- Before age 5, children see death as temporary, like sleeping
- By age 5 children have begun to accept death as universal and final.
- Adolescents' views of death are also unrealistic & often highly romantic
- These adults are more aware and accepting of death but also have a lot of fears
- Older adults makes them less anxious about dying than at any other time of Life

# Themes for a 'Good' Death

- Home
- Comfort
- Sense of completion (tasks accomplished)
- Saying goodbye
- Life-review

# QUESTIONS

