

Chapter 1 : Strengths-Based Models in Social Work - Social Work - Oxford Bibliographies

The family strengths perspective is a positive, optimistic world-view or orientation toward life and families, grounded in research with more than 21, family members in twenty-seven countries. It does not ignore problems, but relegates problems to their proper place in life: as vehicles for testing our capacities as families and reaffirming.

McCubbin and McCubbin in defined the concept of person as: Person, or family, is viewed as encountering hardships and changes as an inevitable part of family over the life cycle. Families also develop strengths and capabilities to enhance the development of individual members and to protect the family unit from major disruption during times of transition and change, p. In studying Navajo parents it is important to identify how they define family. Family, for this population, can be nuclear, extended, or clan. It is important to determine the primary child rearing persons within each family in order to know with whom the questions should be addressed. The participants might be biological parents, grandparents, or identified significant others who are responsible for the child rearing practices of the family. Harmony is necessary for balance within the individual, family, and community Sobralske, Achieving and maintaining harmony with oneself, family, and community are important social goals. McCubbin and McCubbin defines health as: Resilience is seen as a characteristic families use to achieve that balance and harmony Allen, Through these efforts nurses can assist families in the process of adaptation , p. This process ranges on a continuum from optimal bonadaptation to maladaptation " McCubbin, , p. The model is comprised of two distinct parts: There were four assumptions within the original family stress model developed by Rueben Hill in Friedman, Unexpected or unplanned events are usually perceived as stressful. Events within the families, such as serious illness, and defined as stressful, are more disruptive than stressors that occur outside the family, such as war, flood, or depression. Lack of previous experience with stressor events leads to increased perceptions of stress. Ambiguous stressor events are more stressful than non-ambiguous events Friedman, , p. The expanded model included five propositions that described relationships within the model itself. These propositions describe that in family crisis: In identifying resilience outcomes, it is necessary to determine the level of the patterns. Are the patterns at the individual level, the family level, or both? While resilience of a child is assessed through responses and behaviors of the child, resilience can be examined through family process, i. Nine aspects of resilient families dealing with a chronic illness situation have been identified. Fine states that," personal perceptions and responses to stressful life events are crucial elements of survival, recovery, and rehabilitation, often transcending the reality of the situation or the interventions of others" p. Enhanced quality of life, self? Traditional parenting and childrearing: Promoting harmony and beauty for life. Navajo parenting workshop at Northern Arizona Museum. Resilience and human adaptability: Who rises above adversity? The American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 45 6 , ? Quality of life in children and adolescents with cancer. Theory, research, and practice. Family stress theory and the development of nursing knowledge about family adaptation. Families coping with illness: The resiliency model of family stress, adjustment and adaptation. Perspectives on coping and intervention. Pediatric Annals, 20 9 , Sept, ? Promoting resilience in families experiencing stress. Pediatric Clinics of North America, 42 1 , Feb, 47? Advance Nursing Science, 19 3 , Topics in Clinical Nursing, 7 3 ,

Chapter 2 : Using the concept of family strengths to enhance nursing care – Research Nebraska

An International Family Strengths Model A positive and useful approach to conceptualizing families from a global perspective links family strengths, community strengths, and cultural strengths and demonstrates how.

Twentieth-century researchers study doing "Nothing in the world could make human life happier than to greatly increase the number of strong families," according to David R. Family strengths are those relationship qualities that contribute to the emotional health and well-being of the family. Families who define themselves as strong commonly say they love each other, find life together satisfying, and live in happiness and harmony with each other. Professionals who study families do so for many reasons. Perhaps the most important reason is to help us learn how to get along better with each other in what has been described as our basic social institution and our most intimate environment. Much of the research on families in the twentieth century focused on family problems in an effort to answer the question, "Why do families fail? He believed that the study of successful families could yield important knowledge in the quest to help make human life happier by increasing the number of strong families in the world. After researchers have identified the qualities that make families strong, educators can then proceed to develop educational programs for teaching and learning about family strengths. Family therapists can create therapeutic intervention strategies so that family members can develop strengths in their relationships with each other. Family policy makers can design government policies and programs that enhance family well-being rather than diminish it. And family members themselves can put their own very personal approaches to building family strengths in practice in their daily lives together. Over the years researchers, clinicians, and laypersons have used many different terms to describe families who are doing well together in life: Though the terminology used may differ, the basic notion is that these families believe they are functioning well together, and are satisfied with their relationships with each other. Researchers studying strong families commonly adopt both "insider" and "outsider" perspectives for their studies. Both perspectives are derived from essentially subjective processes. Additional Topics Family Strengths - The Family Strengths Perspective This is not a theory or conceptual framework, which would imply a set of hypotheses which can be precisely tested through scientific research. The family strengths perspective is a positive, optimistic world-view or orientation toward life and families, grounded in research with more than 21, family members in twenty-seven countries. It does not ignore problems, but relegates problems to their – Family Strengths - The Qualities Of Strong Families A number of different conceptions of family strengths, positive family traits, or models of normal family functioning have been proposed Beavers and Hampson ; Curran ; Epstein et al. Each model is unique, and this derives from the fact that family strengths and other positive family interactions – Family Strengths - Family Strengths And Universal Values Individuals and families are all unique, and yet there is an apparent paradox: Countless people from countless walks of life – novelists, poets, sociologists, anthropologists, singers and songwriters, economists, psychologists, and educators – have remarked upon this. In the s, cultural anthropologists assumed that every culture was unique. Content on this website is from high-quality, licensed material originally published in print form. Paste the link into your website, email, or any other HTML document.

Chapter 3 : Practice Models for Nursing Practice with Families - International Family Nursing Association

Family Strengths"Nothing in the world could make human life happier than to greatly increase the number of strong families," according to David R. Mace (). Family strengths are those relationship qualities that contribute to the emotional health and well-being of the family.

Family Dynamics and Resource Management 15 May Family Life Course Development Theory Family life course developmental theory FLCDD is an approach to studying families with a desire to explain patterned change, the dynamic nature of the family, and how change occurs within the family life cycle. The Positivist view explains family phenomena and events while the Interpretive view promotes understanding and empathy and the Critical view provides a means of empowerment and emancipation of oppressed social groups. Family is also considered a social institution that includes the wealth of beliefs and practices of a particular society. Bengtson and Katherine R. We need to refine concepts, methods, and especially theories to understand and explain change over time within families. Sociologist Evelyn Duvall proposed eight stages of development. This approach, deals with the ever changing dynamics and roles of the family as influenced by marriage, childbearing, educational and social influences. This approach describes the individual progression through a stage and how this progression through the life cycles affected the family group as a whole. From these approaches, we realize three assumptions important in studying families: In the family life cycle, we divide child development ontogenetic development of the individual and transitional development under the family group into separate parts of study. In the Family Development theory, there are two primary perspectives, structural and interactional, among the developmentalists. The individual life span theory is the third variant in the Family Life Course Development Framework. This theory is firmly out of the realm of sociology and placed into the confines of theoretical psychology from the likes of Piaget, Erickson and others of the progressive, developmental stage models. Plunkett But as we progress further and further away from a static and cross-culturally universal definition of family as designed by its Creator, these same professionals are forced to follow social constructs for diverse family forms based on fluid and unstable personal constructs of individuals who desire to bring their own life style choices into the family definition. Therefore continuing the corruption and redefinition of studying the family group in light of social and interpersonal constructs. For the sake of the family and the sake of the society that relies on the protection of this vital building block, we must address the decay of the family by comparing it to the original design and bringing social, economic and moral change to help the restoration to its intentional functionality and shape. Rethinking the developmental perspective. Regression fro longitudinal event data. Steinmetz, Sourcebook of family theories and methods: A contextual approach pp. California State University Northridge. Retrieved from Family Developmental Theory: Klein, Family Theories Third ed. What is a Theory?

Chapter 4 : Family Theory as a Framework for Assessment

If you were to take a sheet of paper and list what you believe are the top ten qualities of a strong family, what would you put down? And, from among these ten qualities, which would be among the top six?

By Jovan Payes In Articles , family , Family Studies , marriage , Marriage Studies , Perspective If you were to take a sheet of paper and list what you believe are the top ten qualities of a strong family, what would you put down? And, from among these ten qualities, which would be among the top six? It summarized the research work of the Nebraska professor, Dr. The rd Psalm suggests as much: The psalm is certainly an echo of the Genesis account and the first family. The portrayal of this unity is found along two images: As a member of the family, one should feel as integrated to each member of the family like oil that pours upon the head, down to the beard, and on throughout the garments v. The pouring of oil to soothe or to consecrate did not isolate head, or beard, or garment “ it applied wholly to the person and garments. As was the dew that descended on Mt. Hermon and extended to the mountains of Zion, the dew on the land united the land. Zion may be where God descends and where Israel ascended, but the dew united them v. We should not walk away from the truth that family has been forged by God, and receives a blessing when it submits to His provisions Deuteronomy 6: John DeFrain and his colleague David H. Olson point to six general overlapping qualities which have a proven record to make families strong. Members of strong families demonstrate a commitment to one another with an investment of time and energy toward them, marking the family as their highest priority. This is not a controlling commitment but one that empowers, encourages, and trusts, especially with regards to marital sexual fidelity. Wheat and Perkins go on to paint a picture of welcomeness. They will not always agree with each other but will have the coping skills to disagree, agree to disagree, and compromise without blaming each other. Humor is also a significant unifying feature, a stress reducer, and a way to bring levity to struggles of daily life. Making Love Last Forever: Members of strong families believe that faith, hope, or optimism about life are important to a healthy connection to the world. Their ethics and values emerge from their spiritual orientation. The sense of belonging to a caring and supportive community is important to connect the family to the world. Today, people are more likely to lean on their own priorities “ moral and spiritual. Instead, the top five traits listed are: This may point to a partial answer to a very complex question: If adult members of the family do not embrace discipleship, it will be very hard to expect the children to embrace such. Fourth, Appreciation and Affection. Members of strong families regularly show their deep feelings for one another through care, friendship, respect, and even playfulness. This does not mean the family is free of tension. Strong families do not ignore negativity. Yet, sharing criticism is outweighed by a genuine concern to show respect. Marital sexual intimacy in strong marriages is likewise built on this positive interplay of friendship and respect. This is not only for marital intimacy but also works in broad ways for all family members, acknowledging that some people react better to certain expressions of love. This takes effort and a commitment to creating a home culture where the language of family interaction is endearing. Fifth, Enjoyable Time Together. Members of strong families create happy memories by spending considerable quality time together. These make it hard for families to spend time together. The vaunted praise of the naturalistic mindset of our society is limited by its detrimental lack to include God in it Romans 1: And finally, the obsession with athletes and their skills to the point they displace God as the focus of our hearts is truly the stuff of idolatry Acts 8: It is, therefore, important to be proactive, not passive, in making time “as a priority” for family members in order to overcome the persuasive time killers. Sixth, Ability to Cope with Stress and Crisis. Members of strong families will develop the skill to effectively cope with the unavoidable troubles, stresses, and crises of life. Strong families are less crisis-prone than dysfunctional families because they often prevent the sort of troubles that their counterparts do not. The four main troubles strong families face are “in statistical order” illness and surgery, death, marital problems, and the problems of their children. Strong families adapt to these, and other troubles, through a series of strategies that help family members pull together. The resilience to admit the need for help is listed here in statistical order: Parents and guardians of children would be wise to have a preexisting list of recommended Christian counselors,

psychologists, or psychiatrists of all ages available to assist their families to cope with stress and crises. Aside from other services, the American Association of Christian Counselors website may be a good place to start to find helpful Christian counseling resources. Counselors are available to help assess our stability and situation: Nevertheless, we should always remember that God is the only true help for the ill that no pill can cure Psalm They do not, however, promise to create perfect families. In the end, all families -including Christians ones- can gain a great deal when these Family Strength qualities are pursued and practiced. Christian families are no less prone to dysfunction as non-Christian families are, and vice-versa. Families essentially boil down to relationships, and the value felt and satisfaction experienced from being together. We return to the two overarching signs of a healthy family: The Lord our God, the Lord is one. You shall love the Lord your God with all your heart and with all your soul and with all your might. And these words that I command you today shall be on your heart. You shall teach them diligently to your children, and shall talk of them when you sit in your house, and when you walk by the way, and when you lie down, and when you rise. You shall bind them as a sign on your hand, and they shall be as frontlets between your eyes. You shall write them on the doorposts of your house and on your gates. American Family Strengths Inventory: Eerdmans, , Intimacy, Diversity, and Strengths, 4th ed. McGraw-Hill, , 75â€” Inspirational Press, , Word Publishing, , â€” American Psychological Association, , table Whatever Happened to Mom, Dad, and the Kids? Gospel Advocate, , â€”

Chapter 5 : Family Strengths | calendrierdelascience.com

Family Strengths - The Family Strengths Perspective This is not a theory or conceptual framework, which would imply a set of hypotheses which can be precisely tested through scientific research. The family strengths perspective is a positive, optimistic world-view or orientation toward life and families, grounded in research with more than.

Course handbook Description A body of international research literature growing over more than 30 years indicates that what makes families strong and resilient from culture to culture, when compared to each other, are remarkably similar and give us common ground around the world upon which to unite and develop mutual understanding. This course provides a conceptual framework for studying global family strengths: The focus will be on the identified family strengths and challenges in 18 countries in all seven major geo-cultural areas of the world Africa, the Middle East, Asia, Oceania, Latin America, North America, and Europe. Availability This Course was last offered in Trimester 3 - Learning outcomes On successful completion of the course students will be able to: Understand geo-cultural family strengths research methodology. Understand family strengths, community strengths, and cultural strengths from a global perspective. Compare and contrast the internal family dynamics or strengths of families in different cultures. Investigate the different and unique ways family strengths are demonstrated in a range of geocultural environments. Content Through the course, students will discuss and investigate a survey of family strengths, community strengths, and cultural strengths of 18 countries in seven geo-cultural areas: China, India, Republic of Korea Oceania: Australia, New Zealand North America: Canada, United States of America Europe: Assumed knowledge Undergraduate degree in relevant discipline or equivalent professional experience in the field. Assessment items Online Learning Activity: Online Learning Activity Written Assignment: Written Assignment 1 Written Assignment: However, changes to courses and programs may occur. The University accepts no responsibility for any information supplied on this web site or any actions taken on the basis of the information. Users are advised to seek confirmation of the information from the relevant area of the University.

Chapter 6 : The Family Life Cycle Development Framework | A Modern Pilgrim's Journey

Because family strengths don't lend themselves to a statistic that can be captured easily or dramatically in daily headlines, they tend to be overlooked or dismissed. The result is a significant gap in our knowledge base.

These transitions are predictable, and once the period has passed and the younger generation has gained relative independence from the parents, the family settles back into a more emotionally connected and comfortable mode. Good things take time. It takes several years before for many couples and families to believe they have become a strong family, but they know this because they have been tested by the significant challenging events that life inevitably brings. Crises can tear families apart. Crises can also make family relationships stronger. Families in crisis sometimes forget their strengths, and need to remind themselves. Families become stronger by capitalizing on their strengths. Most families in the world have considerable strength. Human beings would not have lasted across countless generations without these qualities. There are many more strong families in the world than families who are deeply troubled. As a global human community, we cannot afford to forget this. Families are about strong emotion. If family strengths could be reduced to one single quality, it would be the positive emotional connection and sense of belonging with each other. When this emotional bond is present, the family can endure most any hardship. The Qualities of Strong Families A number of different conceptions of family strengths, positive family traits, or models of normal family functioning have been proposed Beavers and Hampson ; Curran ; Epstein et al. Each model is unique, and this derives from the fact that family strengths and other positive family interaction models are conceptual frameworks. Though the models are derived from observations of real families around the world, the models are subjective constructions based on the perceptions of the researchers and family members. Nevertheless, it is important to point out that the similarities among models of family strengths are more apparent than the differences Krysan, Moore, and Zill ; Olson and DeFrain In the same vein, researchers around the world have found remarkable similarities in families in different cultures. Families that describe themselves as strong commonly share a number of broad qualities or traits. What is significant is not how different strong families are in the global community, but how similar they tend to be. In short, people are people, and families are families Casas et al. People in strong families deeply care for one another, and they let each other know this on a regular basis. They are not afraid to express their love. Successful families are often task-oriented in their communication, identifying problems and discussing how to solve them together. Perhaps even more important than this, however, is that strong families spend time talking with and listening to one another just to stay connected. Some of the most important talk occurs when no one is working at connection: One study of 1, schoolchildren asked, "What do you think makes a happy family? Most children said that a happy family is one that does things together, and that genuinely enjoys the times family members share with each other. Perhaps the most controversial finding of the family strengths researchers is the importance of religion or spirituality in strong families. We use the phrase spiritual well-being to describe this concept to indicate that it can include organized religion, but not necessarily. People in strong families describe this concept in a variety of ways: Others talk about their families in almost religious terms, describing the love they feel for one another with a great deal of reverence. Others express these kinds of feelings in terms of ethical values and commitment to important causes. Spiritual well-being can be seen as the caring center within each individual that promotes sharing, love, and compassion. It is a feeling or force that helps people transcend themselves and their day-to-day stressors, and focus on that which is sacred to them in life. Successful management of stress and crisis. Strong families are not immune to stress and crisis, but they are not as crisis-prone as troubled families tend to be. Rather, they possess the ability to manage both daily stressors and difficult life crises creatively and effectively. They know how to prevent trouble before it happens, and how to work together to meet the inevitable challenges when they occur. All of the family strengths are interconnected, and are impossible to separate. What unites the strengths is that each is founded upon a sense of positive emotional connection. Family Strengths and Universal Values Individuals and families are all unique, and yet there is an apparent paradox: Countless people from countless walks of life—novelists, poets, sociologists,

anthropologists, singers and songwriters, economists, psychologists, and educators” have remarked upon this. In the s, cultural anthropologists assumed that every culture was unique. However, over several decades sociologist George Homans amassed empirical data that contradicted this belief in cultural uniqueness, arguing that certain societal institutions appear in every culture because of the universality of human nature. Anthropologist Colin Turnbull devoted his life to studying the nature of human cultures around the world and challenged age-old Western assumptions about differences between so-called "primitive" societies and "modern" societies. Turnbull concluded from his work among the Mbuti of Zaire, the Hindus of Banaras, and middle-class Westerners that the experiences of love, work, loneliness, growing up, and growing old are universal. He concluded that behind all the different rites, customs, and religions, people in various cultures live in the same eternal, immutable human cycle, governed by the same laws. Kenneth Boulding , an economist, philosopher, and general systems theorist, wrote that human betterment is the end toward which people, individually and collectively, should strive. Betterment is an increase in the "ultimate good. Boulding proposed that these great virtues may be considered universal values. From a global perspective, the ultimate good and the strengths that create human happiness in the most intimate institution, the family, are remarkably similar. The human tendency to focus on differences rather than similarities can be divisive and lead to devastating strife. A broader, global perspective emphasizes our common humanity as "citizens of the world. We all face the same problems and find the same satisfactions. We are united in one great band. I am one with all of them, in all lands, in all climates, in all conditions. Since we brothers [and sisters] occupy the entire earth, the world is our home.

Chapter 7 : Using the concept of family strengths to enhance nursing care.

This article was written to help nurses better understand the family strengths framework and encourage them to incorporate family strengths into the nursing care they give.

Chapter 8 : Family Strengths Framework

An important pioneer in family strength research was Otto (,), who provided psychiatrists, psychologists, counselors, social workers, and family educators with a framework for family strengths concepts. Otto examined types of personal interaction that family members believed contributed to the strength of their family.