**Chapter 7 Family Relationships**

There are many kinds of families, but all family members have certain responsibilities toward each other

**Types of Families**

**Siblings-** brothers and sisters

**Nuclear Family-** two parents and one or more children living in the same place

**Single Parent family-** one parent and one or more children, a child may live with one parent after divorce or death

**Blended family-** married couple and children from previous marriages (may even add more children)

**Extended family-** is a family that includes additional relatives beyond parents and children.

**Adoptive Family-** these families consist of one or two parents and their adopted children

**Foster families-** temporary placement of children in the homes of adults who are not related to them.

\*\*Each person in the family plays their own role\*\*

**Promoting Physical Health**

**Providing medical care-**

**Setting Limits on behavior-**

**Teaching health skills-**

**Promoting Mental and Emotional Health**

**Affirmation-** positive feedback that helps others feel appreciated and supported.

**Promoting Social Health**

-Your parents help to instill values, parents play a significant role in helping you develop core ethical values.

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-Families promote social health by sharing their culture and traditions.

**Strengthening Family Relationships**

**Good Comunication-**

**Caring and Support-**

**Respect-**

**Commitment-**

**Trust-**

**Seperation-** decision by two married people to live apart from each other

**Divorce-** is a legal end to a marriage contract

**Custody-** the leagal right to make decisions affecting children and the responsibility for their care

**Changes in Family Circumstances**

**Moving to a new home-**

**Changes in family financial situation-**

**Illness and disability-**

**Alcohol or other drug abuse-**

\*\*Talk openly and honestly to cope with change\*\*

**Violence in Families**

**Abuse-** physical mental emotional or sexual mistreatment of one person by another

**Domestic Violence-** abuse results in acts of violence involving family members

**Spousal Abuse-** domestic violence or any other form of abuse directed at a spouse

**Child Abuse-** domestic abuse directed at a child

**Neglect-** the failure to provide for a child’s basic needs.

**Elder Abuse-** the abuse or neglect of older family members

**Cycle of Violence-** the pattern of repeating violent or abusive behaviors from one generation to the next

**Stopping Domestic Abuse- Remember the three R’s**

**Recognize-**

**Resist-**

**Report-**

**Sources of Support**

* Family counseling services
* Support Groups
* Community services
* Law enforcement officials
* Hospitals or clinics
* Faith communities

**Crisis Center-** a facility that offers advice and support to people dealing with personal emergencies