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International Federation for Family Development

# Positive parenting Concept and applications

United Nations Expert Group Meeting

Assessing progress, challenges and emerging issues
Focus on modalities for IYF+30 & parenting education
16-18 June 2020

- 1. Guides, leads, teaches.
- 2. Cares, empowers, nurtures.
- 3. Sensitive, consistent, non-violent.
- 4. Affective, emotionally secure and warm.
- 5. Loves unconditionally, recognizes the positive.
- 6. Respects the child's developmental stage.
- 7. Sets boundaries, rewards accomplishments.
- 8. Shows empathy for feelings and best interests.

Quality relationships make a tremendous difference for children

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- 1. Positive discipline:
  - Families perceived as kind / firm are more likely to thrive.
  - Promotes a sense of connection.
  - Opposite to permissive or punitive.
  - Teaches life skills and build respectful relationships.
- 2. Attachment theory.
- 3. Child guidance.
- 4. Behaviorism > positive reinforcement.
- 5. Child development.

With child development knowledge, parents are more effective

- 1. Less socially risky behaviors:
  - Aligned with long-lasting authoritative-parenting effects.
  - Emotional heath / material hardiness / coping with illness.
  - Mitigates negative effects of vulnerable situations.
- 2. Improved academic performance:
  - Better results.
  - Relevant impact on schools.
- 3. Greater emotional resilience.
- 4. More social success.

Young people do better when they perceive firmness and kindness

- Creativity.
- 2. Belief in the future.
- 3. Ability to get along with others.
- 4. Sense of mastery over the environment.
- 5. Self-reliance.
- 6. Decision-making skills.
- 7. Stronger parent-child relationships.
- 8. Increased trust in parents.

Making communication possible is an essential part of parenting

- Enhancing emotion regulation > effortful control.
- 2. Avoiding punishment and dysfunctional discipline styles.
  - Lower childhood depression.
  - Better adolescence personality traits.
  - Improving parenting sense of competence.
  - Increasing marital relationship.
  - Personal well-being across the life course.

Parents who experienced harsh discipline have more mental issues

- 1. Backed by empirical evidence.
- 2. Backed by the UN General Assembly resolutions.
- 3. Applies to all developmental periods.
- 4. Begins with the decision to become a parent.
- 5. It is effective, joyful, neither punitive nor permissive.
- 6. Involves rules, expectations, consequences, follow-through.
- 7. Parenting education, critical for achieving and optimizing it.

Parenting education enhances children well-being, prevents violence

- Invest in the design and execution of parenting education programmes.
- 2. Focus on all developmental periods, starting by early childhood development.
- Prevent punitive or permissive behavior through strengthening parent knowledge about how their actions affect child development.
- 4. Teach parents skills to help their child's healthy development.

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