

Family Functioning In Families With Alcohol And Other Drug

This book describes a study of the outcomes of home-based family preservation services for abusive and neglectful families in Los Angeles County. The research evaluated services of two voluntary agencies and focused on changes in family functioning between the opening and closing of services as well as during a year-long follow-up period after services were completed.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between family leisure involvement and family functioning among families with an adolescent in mental health treatment. The sample (N=181) was obtained by sampling parents and adolescents enrolled in mental health treatment at Heritage Schools. Of the 181 participants, 52 cases consisted of matched parent and youth responses, 24 cases consisted of just parent responses, and 53 cases consisted of just adolescent responses. It was hypothesized that there would be a relationship between family leisure involvement and family functioning among families with youth in mental health treatment, and that when comparing this sample to a sample of normative families there would be differences between their family functioning and family leisure involvement. Findings indicated significant differences across all family functioning variables and some differences in family leisure involvement variables between the two samples. Findings also indicated significant positive relationships between family leisure and family functioning variables from the parent and youth perspectives in the sample of families with youth in mental health treatment. Recommendations for further research and implications for practitioners are discussed.

The purpose of the current study was to test an intervention aimed at increasing nurturing touch in families with young children. The effectiveness of the intervention was also be tested by examining family functioning and child behavior problems. The intervention was comprised of a manual on the topic of touch along with specific exercises involving touch for the family to do in the home. The primary research objective was to evaluate the effects of the touch intervention on touch in the home, family functioning, and child behavior. Based on this primary research objective, it was expected that: 1) The families who use the touch manual will demonstrate better touch, family functioning, and child behavior outcomes than the families who do not use the touch manual; 2) Families who use the touch manual for a longer period of time will demonstrate better touch, family functioning, and child behavior outcomes than families who use the manual for a shorter period of time. The secondary research objective was to investigate the psychometric properties of the Touch Survey. The participants in this study were families who had at least one adopted child between the six and twelve years of age. Participants completed demographic information

and the Touch Survey, FAD, and CBCL at two-months and four-months. The results indicate that the psychometric properties of the Touch Survey are promising, although should be revised based prior to future use. The results also indicate that the family and child demographics have a larger effect on data between intervention and no intervention outcomes. However, it was found that touch and family functioning improve for participants who have been in the intervention for a longer time period. Implications, limitations, and ideas for future research are discussed.

Measuring Family Functioning in Older Families Using the Feetham Family Functioning Survey

How Having a Child with Special Needs Affects Family Functioning in Families of Different Types

A Practice-based Approach to Assessing Family Functioning

Everyday Family Life of Intercultural Families with Young Children

Contributions of Family Leisure to Family Functioning Among Families with an Adolescent in Mental Health Treatment Circumplex Model

The number of children with Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder [ADHD] is significant and growing (Pastor & Reuben, 2008). For example, the United States Census Bureau survey of medical issues reported that 4.5 million children, representing 7.8% of the population in the United States between the ages of 5 to 17, have been diagnosed with ADHD (National Health Interview Survey, 2006). Compliance in families with a child with ADHD has been a topic of research. A number of studies have specifically investigated medication compliance. It is reported that medication non-adherence can range from 20% to 70% (Stine, 1994). It is not only an issue for medication treatment. It is also reported that 51% do not complete behavioral interventions (Corkum, Rimer, & Schachar, 1999). It is hypothesized that compliance with mental health treatment would have a positive impact on the outcome of treatment for ADHD. Thus, improvement of compliance would be a sought after goal, and ways to achieve compliance would be a beneficial area of research. If a relationship between family functioning and compliance can be established, then interventions directed towards improving family functioning could impact treatment compliance. The focus of the current study is to determine whether there is a relationship between family functioning and compliance with treatment for a child with diagnosis of ADHD. The following research questions will be examined: 1. Is there a relationship between family functioning and treatment compliance as perceived by a parent for a family with a child diagnosed with ADHD? 2. Is there a relationship between family functioning and treatment compliance as perceived by a mental health professional for a family with a child diagnosed with ADHD?

Participants were a sample of 63 families who have a child in the home with a diagnosis of ADHD. Both a mental health professional that provided services to the family and a parent/guardian evaluated the family's functioning by each completing the Family Assessment Device [FAD] (Ryan, Epstein, Keitner, Miller, & Bishop, 2005) on the family. The mental health professional also completed a treatment compliance inventory, specifically designed for this study. Significance was only found between the FAD subscale of behavior control and the treatment compliance inventory (p

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between family leisure involvement and family functioning among families that include children with developmental disabilities. The sample consisted of 154 families (154 parents and 62 youth). Data were analyzed from the parent, youth, and family perspective. The Family Leisure Activity Profile (FLAP) was used to measure family leisure involvement. FACES

It was used to measure family functioning. A scale based upon the definition, classification, and systems of support manual of the American Association on Mental Retardation adapted by Dyches was used to measure the level of support needed by the child with a developmental disability. Blocked multiple regression analysis indicated a positive relationship between core family leisure and family cohesion, adaptability and overall family functioning, but the analyses indicated no relationship between balance family leisure and family cohesion, adaptability, and overall family functioning from all three perspectives. Results also indicated that family functioning and family leisure involvement were very similar between traditional families and families including children with developmental disabilities. Implications for practitioners and recommendations for further research are discussed.

Families provide individual members with a means of financial, social, and emotional support (Lavee, McCubbin & Olsen, 1987; Minuchin, 1985). Individuals have sought ways to improve family functioning in order to aid in personal development and the betterment of society (Broderick, 1993). Past research has shown that families that play or recreate together are likely to have higher levels of functioning (Orthner & Mancini, 1991). Youth sport has also been shown to be an external system that can provide a context that can lead to positive outcomes (Ewing et al., 2002). High functioning families set and achieve goals, regulate external boundaries, manage internal communications and regulate space within the family (Broderick, 1993). Coakley (2009) notes that the emphasis in youth sport in the U.S. has shifted towards a focus on skill development. With this shift, the time and financial demands on families for participation in these sport leagues has increased as well. While we know much about how families support sport participation, we know little about how this participation impacts families. This study seeks to answer the following research questions: What elements of the youth sport experience place particular demands on the family system? How do the aspects of family functioning interact with sport to mitigate the effects of the demands placed on the family from participation from youth sports? Seven families with at least one child participating in elite youth sport were interviewed. The data showed that families are willingly engaging with these leagues despite the stress they place on the family. Large financial and time demands are placed on the family that impacts the family in various ways. Elite youth sport is given high priority that may impact the marital dyad and the non-athlete sibling. Despite the additional strain that these leagues place on the family, families are still making a series of trade-offs to enroll in these leagues for the skill development of their child.

Contribution of Family Leisure to Family Functioning Among Families with Adolescents in Mental Health Treatment

Contributions of Family Leisure to Family Functioning Among Families that Include Children with Developmental Disabilities

The Relationship Between Social Support, Family Functioning and Rated Benefit of Families in a Home-based Intervention Program

A Psychometric Evaluation of Five Commonly Used Measures of Family Functioning and how They Correlate with Development of Children with Disabilities

Impacts of Communication in Hearing Families with a Deaf Child

Children with Developmental Delays

Within the youth sport domain, research has primarily emphasized the broad contributions of parents to the development of youth athletes, and the positive and negative impact they may have on children's psychosocial experiences (Knight, 2019). The importance of family, especially parents, as a direct and indirect influence on a child's development through sport is well-documented (Dorsch et al., 2021).

While a considerable amount of attention has been given to the study of youth sport parents, relatively

less research has explored the family as a collective system, specifically related to their functioning in sport. Given this information, the overall purpose of this study was to understand family functioning in travel ice hockey. The Circumplex model of marital and family systems (Olson, 2000) was used to guide this study, which is comprised of three dimensions considered essential for understanding family functioning: cohesion, flexibility, and communication. The study was conducted in two phases, each associated with a specific purpose. A retrospective, cross-sectional, mixed methods design was employed by implementing a participant selection model within a multiple case study approach. A participant selection model was implemented to complete Phase 1 of the study. In Phase 1, 35 mothers and/or fathers of travel ice hockey players between the ages of 8-18 years old completed the self-report Family Adaptability and Cohesion Scale - Fourth Edition (FACES IV), a validated measure of perceptions of family functioning. These results were then used to purposefully select four families with maximally different levels of family functioning to complete of this study, which involved in-depth qualitative interviews. To address purpose one, which aimed to use the Circumplex model FACES IV self-report measure to assess family functioning in travel ice hockey families, Phase 1 results suggested that the sample was comprised of normal, balanced functioning types. Thus, the identification of distinct family types nor any of the six family types derived from the validation of the Circumplex model was found. In an absolute sense, the study findings did not reflect the Circumplex model. To address purpose two, which aimed to conduct an exploratory assessment of the utility of the Circumplex model to understand family functioning in the travel ice hockey experience, Phase 2 interview data were then analyzed within and across families according to the dimensions of the Circumplex model. Findings highlighted the nuances of family functioning by highlighting how the four families were characterized as generally normal, balanced family types, yet functioned differently in the context of travel ice hockey. While differences in family functioning within each family case emerged, core themes across the family cases were identified, which supported dimensions of the Circumplex model, while also showcasing other key considerations outside of the Circumplex model that may be important for understanding family functioning in travel ice hockey. The current study emphasized the importance of exploring families as one unit, or system, allowing the researcher to move from an individualized, top-down approach toward a more integrated approach that considered the family as a coordinated system. Taken together, this study enriched our understanding of family functioning in travel ice hockey through use of a systems approach and highlighted the importance of continued research on this topic.

Families with higher parental involvement indicate higher family functioning and child achievement. The STAR (Services to At-Risk Youth) program is designed to serve families identified as being at risk for child abuse and neglect. STAR services are intended to provide individual as well as family therapy for identified families. This study was designed to analyze the parent involvement in these services as

compared to family functioning and child success. The study used closed STAR files to determine if children who had received services met their goals and if there was any increase in family functioning based on the pretests and posttests.

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between family leisure involvement and family leisure satisfaction to aspects of family leisure involvement and family leisure satisfaction to aspects of family functioning and satisfaction with family life among urban Russian families. Specifically, this study examined how both family leisure involvement (core and balance) and family leisure satisfaction contributed to the explanation of variance in family functioning and satisfaction with family life. The behavioral factor of family alcohol consumption was also included in the analysis. Furthermore, because the data were nested in families, and because most family leisure research has been limited to individual-level analyses, this study accounted for family-level variance by incorporating mixed modeling in addition to accounting for individual level variance. The sample consisted of 597 families residing in urban Russia with a child between the ages of 11 and 15. The Family Leisure Activity Profile (FLAP) was used to measure family leisure involvement. The Family Adaptability and Cohesion Scale (FACES II) was used to measure family functioning. Mixed model analysis indicated core family leisure satisfaction was the single strongest predictor of all aspects of family functioning as well as satisfaction with family life from the family perspective. There were also positive relationships between both core and balance family leisure involvement to various aspects of family functioning. Analysis further indicated a significant negative relationship between alcohol consumption and both family functioning and satisfaction with family life. These relationships were significant even when accounting for the variance explained by demographic variables of age, income, marital status, and ethnicity. Findings support existing family leisure research. This study, however, goes beyond existing research by accounting for family-level variance as well as accounting for the role alcohol consumption plays when explaining variance in family functioning and satisfaction with family life. Findings provide implications for urban Russian families, scholars, professionals, and policy makers.

The Relationship Between Parental Stress and Externalizing Behavior

The Relationship Between Media in the Home and Family Functioning in Context of Leisure

Assessment of Family Functioning of Families Currently and Formerly Participating in Family Preservation Services

The Mediating Role of Family Functioning on Ethnically Diverse Families in Multisystemic Therapy

Family Functioning and Maternal Stress in Families of Children with Autism

A North Carolina Study

The family, that most fundamental of human groups, is currently perceived to be changing in response to social,

biological, cultural and technological developments in our postmodern society. While the observed changes in families have been considered by some sociologists to be evidence of adaptation and, therefore, normal, the authors of this volume, consider them maladaptive. Viewing society from the point of view of clinical psychiatry, they point to greatly increased numbers of children born to single mothers, soaring rates of divorce, a statistically confirmed increase in mental disorders, increase in reported incest, high rates of depression in younger people and escalation of the amount of reported family violence as evidence that the family, as a social institution, is in crisis and can either move toward renewed vitality or continued deterioration. Perceiving a need to obtain information about family functioning that might lead to the increased stability and well-being of this critically important type of system, Dr. John Schwab and his associates designed and carried out a research program that began with a thorough review of relevant literature beginning with LePlay's study of 300 families in the 1850's and including important recent statistical studies. They found that although these studies represent advances in understanding the family system, some serious problems with the research remain, one of which is confounding variables such as family function and mental or substance abuse disorders so that if a family member has a problem, such as drug abuse, the family is classified as dysfunctional.

This functional new volume introduces professionals to the Circumplex Model of Family Systems--one of the most respected and widely used approaches of its kind in family studies. Internationally known scholar/practitioners in the marriage and family therapy field demonstrate how the model can be used to assess couple and family dynamics and plan treatment interventions. They extend the use of the Circumplex Model for treating problem families using a range of clinical interventions at both the family level and broader social system level--including specific treatment populations--sex offenders, juvenile delinquents, truants, and multi-problem families. Designed as a multidisciplinary resource, this authoritative and accurate volume will assist social workers, psychologists, pastoral counselors, family therapists, and other mental health professionals who work with individuals in a family treatment context.

This comprehensive text is organized into two parts, the first of which presents an overview of the history, development, and theory of the model, and its specific applications to treatment, training, assessment, and research. Part II includes the instruments and assessment tools originally developed by the authors during their extensive clinical and research experience. Clinical case examples drawn from over four decades of family therapy work enrich the text, and an entire chapter is devoted to the authors' own research findings, current research plans, and new directions in their work.

Family Functioning, Caregiver Strain, and Depression in Parents of Children with Cerebral Palsy

Family Preservation & Family Functioning

A Family Perspective

An Assessment of Family Functioning in Families with Chemically Dependent Adolescents

Predictors of Successful Parent Adjustment and Family Functioning in Families with Autistic Children

The Effects of a Touch Intervention on Nurturing Touch, Family Functioning, and Child Behavior

This dissertation, "A Study of Family Functioning of Single-father Families and Intact Families in Tseung Kwan O" by Chung-kin, Wong, [?], was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. DOI: 10.5353/th_b4389541 Subjects: Single fathers - Social aspects - China - Hong Kong Single-parent families - China - Hong Kong

Family functioning and social capital are two important realities for families receiving Intensive In-Home Services in North Carolina. Intensive In-Home Services provide a time limited treatment approach for families who have a child or adolescent with a clinical diagnosis such as ADHD, Anti-Social Disorders, Anxiety Disorders, or Mood Disorders; and having difficulty functioning with life domains such as the home, school, and community. This study seeks to determine if there is a relationship between social capital and family functioning. Participants (n=7) were the legal guardians of children and adolescents currently receiving Intensive In-Home Services within North Carolina. It was hypothesized that higher perceptions of social capital would be related to higher family functioning scores. Six of the seven participants' scores revealed a pattern between social capital and family functioning supporting the hypothesis suggesting that lower social capital scores would be associated with lower family functioning scores and higher social capital scores positively associated with higher family functioning. However, one participant had a high social capital score, but a low family functioning score. This may be an implication of other psychosocial factors to consider such as SES, employment status, area of residence, or age. The small size requires precaution in making generalizations and future studies with larger sample sizes will be needed.

Intercultural relationships in Canada have been increasing during the past decades. Research in this area has typically focused on the couple rather than considering the family unit and little is known about family functioning in this population. Thus, the central purpose of this study was to explore and describe family functioning of intercultural families with young children and how it is shaped by various influential factors. Data were generated through genogram family interviews with five married

couples and subsequent semi-structured individual interviews with each of the five mothers and five fathers. Among the five families, all five mothers were first generation (foreign-born) and all five fathers were Canadian-born second or later generation. Data were analyzed using qualitative content analysis. Findings highlighted six main features important to successful family functioning: having effective communication, spending "fun times" together, sharing family roles, family rituals, common goals and values, and providing and receiving support. These dimensions show important similarities as well as some differences compared to previous research on family functioning. In comparison to current models of family functioning, the findings also indicate the need to consider the complex and reciprocal relationships among culture, individual factors, social and economic conditions, and family functioning.

Canadian Family Leisure, Family Functioning, and Family Satisfaction

Understanding the Impact of Youth Participation in Organized Sport on Family Functioning

Normalization and Family Functioning in Families with a Child who is Technology Dependent

Family Functioning and Social Capital of Families Participating in Intensive In-Home Services

The Influence of Family Functioning and Family Members' Sense of Competence on the Adaptation of the Mentally Ill

Family Functioning and Child Behavior

The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between child/maternal factors (child's functional status, level of dependence, mother's depressive symptoms, length of caregiving duration, amount of home health care nursing hours, race, age of the child) and (a) family functioning, as well as (b) normalization in families with a child who is technology dependent. The study examined whether there are differences in family functioning, normalization and mother's depressive symptoms based on level of technology dependence (mechanical ventilation, intravenous nutrition/medication, respiratory/nutritional support). A correlational design was used in this cross-sectional study. Data were collected using the Functional Status II-Revised, Center for Epidemiological Studies- Depression, Feetham Family Functioning Survey and a subscale of the Normalization Scale in face-to-face interviews. Mothers of 103 children who are technology dependent and living at home comprised the sample. The sample of 21-66 years were 73% Caucasian and 27% women of color, who cared for their technology dependent child aged 7 months-18 years and received solely respiratory/nutritional support. Pearson correlations revealed that greater depressive symptoms and less use of technology were significantly associated with poorer family functioning. In the hierarchical regression analysis, 35% of the variance in family functioning was explained, primarily by level of depressive symptoms. Conversely, several independent variables/covariates were found to be predictors and explained 34% of the variance in normalization. Better child's functional status, less depressive symptoms, fewer nursing care, older child and Non-Caucasian race or Hispanic ethnicity were related to greater normalization efforts. Statistical mediation reveal that a mother's depressive symptoms are a mediator between the child's functional status and normalization. The study showed no statistically significant differences in outcomes based upon the child's level of technology dependence. Mothers c

technology dependent are at high risk for psychological distress that can affect overall family functioning. This work will be p
designing interventions to assist families in the home management of this vulnerable and growing population of children.
The present study evaluated the relationship between domains of family functioning and maternal stress in families of children
Spectrum Disorders (ASD) and families of typically developing (TD) children. The ASD group consisted of parents of children w
diagnosis currently receiving services at an on-campus center and the community group consisted of parents of TD children.
groups completed a survey as part of a larger, ongoing research study at a university located in inland southern California. Fo
was accessed from an archival database, with the Gilliam Autism Rating Scale, the Family Environment Scale, and the Parentin
the instruments being assessed.

This dissertation, "The Applicability of Family Assessment Measure III in Assessing the Family Functioning of Hong Kong Familie
ying, Lee, ???, was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative
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10.5353/th_b3124926 Subjects: Family assessment - China - Hong Kong Families - China - Hong Kong
Systemic Assessment and Treatment of Families

The Contribution of Family Leisure to Family Functioning and Family Satisfaction Among Urban Russian Families

Child, Parent, and Family Functioning of Families with Children Receiving Special Education Services

Predictors of Change for Parents who Perceive Improvement in Their Family Functioning Following a Parent-training Program
Family Functioning

Perceived Social Support and Family Functioning

The purpose of this research study was to examine the relationship between family functioning and perceived social support
in families with developmentally challenged children. Twenty families currently or previously enrolled with the North
Carolina Infant Toddler Program participated in the study. All twenty families received and completed two self-report
questionnaires, the Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support (MSPSS) and the Impact on Family Scale (IOFS), as
well as an investigator-developed demographic questionnaire. A Pearson correlation coefficient was calculated to examine
the relationship between participants' perception of social support and familial impact of having a developmentally
challenged child. A strong inverse correlation was found between total scores on the IOFS and the MSPSS. That is,
participants that perceived greater impact on family functioning identified fewer social supports. [modified author abstract].
The primary challenge of delivering and evaluating family-based services lies in successfully assessing changes in families.
This guide provides instruction for use of the Family Assessment Form (FAF), an instrument to help practitioners assess
families at the beginning of service, develop individualized family service plans, monitor family progress, and assess
outcomes for individual families. The FAF is designed as a standardized form that is adaptable for a variety of clinical,

procedural, and program needs. Using a 9-point rating scale for individual items, the FAF enables practitioners to complete a psychosocial assessment of six areas of family functioning that is recorded in a quantitative manner and allows for monitoring family progress. The six areas of family functioning assessed by the FAF are: (1) living conditions; (2) financial conditions; (3) support available to caregivers; (4) interactions between caregivers and children; (5) developmental stimulation available to children; and (6) interactions between adult caregivers. The instruction guide provides a rationale for family assessment, details the development of the FAF, describes the FAF, provides information on training individuals to administer the instrument, describes the use of the FAF for program evaluation, discusses its test reliability and validity, and contains instructions for completing the FAF. A complete copy of the instrument is contained in the guide, including the "face sheet," the family functioning factors section, caregiver history and characteristics section, behavior concerns/observation checklist, and the service plan and closing summary. Contains 13 references. (KB)

The purpose of this study was to further examine the relationship between family leisure variables and the dependent variables of family functioning and satisfaction with family life among a broad, national sample of Canadian families using the Fore and Balance framework. Specifically, this study examined how both family leisure involvement (core and balance) and family leisure satisfaction contributed to the explanation of variance in family functioning and satisfaction with family life. Because the data were nested in families, this study accounted for family-level variance by incorporating mixed modeling. The sample consisted of 943 families across Canada including one parent and one child between the ages of 11 and 16 (n= 1886). Findings added to previous Canadian family leisure studies by reporting empirical relationships between family leisure variables and outcome variables and doing so from a broad national sample. Findings were also consistent with trends in other countries reporting satisfaction with core family leisure involvement as the single strongest predictor of both family functioning and satisfaction with family life among Canadian families. Furthermore, while core family leisure satisfaction was the driving force in the explanation of variance in family satisfaction, findings suggest there must be participation in both core and balance family leisure. Additional implications for Canadian families, scholars professionals, and policy makers are discussed.

The General Living Systems Research Model

An Exploration of Family Functioning in Travel Ice Hockey

The McMaster Approach

Family Functioning and Family Goals when Mother Has Breast Cancer

Family Assessment Manual

EXPLORATORY STUDY OF FAMILIES

The study included families at risk for developmental delay but in good physical health. Families enrolled in the home visitor program at Hamilton Center, Terre Haute, Indiana, from February 1, 1985 to August 1985 were classified by the home visitor as having benefited much or

little from the intervention program. Results showed that the size of the caregiver's available social support network differentiated the two benefit groups, but family functioning did not. Data indicated that many social and personal factors unrelated to the intervention program were also associated with this change.

This dissertation, "An Exploratory Study of Families With Disabled Children: Perceived Discrimination, Family Functioning, and Family Leisure" by Nga-ye, Irene, Au Yeung, [?][?][?], was obtained from The University of Hong Kong (Pokfulam, Hong Kong) and is being sold pursuant to Creative Commons: Attribution 3.0 Hong Kong License. The content of this dissertation has not been altered in any way. We have altered the formatting in order to facilitate the ease of printing and reading of the dissertation. All rights not granted by the above license are retained by the author. Abstract: Parents nowadays face many challenges in raising their children. Those of children with disabilities take extra burden in parenting their children as these children tend to have more externalizing behaviour problems, which might have influence on the family functioning. Researchers suggested a positive relationship between family functions and family leisure activities (Zabriskie & McCormick, 2003). Perceived discrimination is also believed to be one of the possible factors contributing to the relationship. The purpose of the study is to explore the relationship between perceived discrimination, family functioning and the leisure patterns in these families. Results indicate that there is positive relationship between family leisure involvement and family functioning in these families. Family functioning of families of those reported experience of perceived discrimination is significantly lower than those who reported no perceived discrimination. However, there is no difference in family leisure involvement in both groups. Their leisure pattern does not mediate the association between perceived discrimination and family functioning. DOI: 10.5353/th_b5070007 Subjects: Children with disabilities - Psychology Parents of children with disabilities - Psychology

The purpose of the study was to examine the relationship between media as family leisure and family functioning among families with at least one adolescent child. Specifically, this study examined the relationship between family functioning and media use, media connection, and media monitoring over time. Furthermore, because the data were nested in families, and because most family leisure research has been limited to individual-level analyses, this study incorporated mixed modeling into its analysis which accounted for family-level and individual-level variance. The sample consisted of 500 families participating in the Flourishing Families (FFP) Project, a longitudinal study of inner-family life involving families with a child between the ages of 11 and 16. Multiple regression analysis indicated there was a significant negative relationship between media use and family functioning. Mixed model analysis further indicated there was a significant positive relationship between media connection, parental media monitoring, and family functioning and this relationship was stable over time. These relationships were significant even when accounting for the variance explained by depression, anxiety, conflict, and other demographic variables. Findings support existing media effects and family leisure research. This research, however, goes beyond existing research in its mixed level analysis that accounted for family-level variance and in its analysis of time in the stability of the relationship between media variables and family functioning. Findings further suggest the importance in parental involvement in adolescent media use when explaining variance in family functioning.

Family Functioning of Neglectful Families

Caregiving, Approval, and Family Functioning in Families with an Adolescent Mother

Family Functioning's Relationship with Compliance in Families with a Child Diagnosed with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

All in the Family

Family Assessment Form

A Thesis

Parental stress is an expected phenomenon during the parenting of an adolescent. Higher levels of parental stress are associated with an adolescent with externalizing behavior. Parents are instrumental in the development of adolescents and are critical agents of change with youth problematic behavior. Family functioning is often determined in part by a parent's ability to adequately respond and manage their adolescent's behavior and their environment. Focusing on improving family relations has been known to positively impact both parent and adolescent. Multisystemic therapy is a well-known treatment for adolescent externalizing behavior and families of diverse ethnicities. Additional attention and resources examining the impact of family functioning on parental stress and adolescent externalizing behavior is lacking, including the role of ethnicity in the family. This study established the relationship between parental stress and adolescent externalizing behavior. This study found family ethnicity (African American, Caucasian and Latinos) to be a moderator between parental stress and adolescent externalizing behavior. Family functioning particularly family cohesion and not family adaptability was found to be a mediator between this relationship. Lastly, there were no significant differences between ethnic family's pretest and posttest reporting of family functioning. The results, implications, limitations, and recommendations for future research and social advocacy was discussed, as they relate to therapists, supervisors, researchers, and counselor educators with the goal of enhancing treatment results for parents with parental stress, adolescents with externalizing behavior, and how family functioning across family ethnicity/ racial groups can be leveraged during times of heightened parental and psychosocial stress.

STUDY OF FAMILY FUNCTIONING OF

The Effects of Parental Involvement on Family Functioning of Children in Counseling

Evaluating and Treating Families

The Applicability of Family Assessment Measure III in Assessing the Family Functioning of Hong Kong Families