

Parenting Style	The Guide, The Leader (Authoritative)	The Boss (Authoritarian)	<i>The Servant, The Bystander</i> (Permissive)
The parents...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Are approachable, reasonable, and flexible. ➤ Attempt to direct the child's activities, but in a rational, issue-oriented manner. ➤ Don't regard themselves as infallible or divinely inspired. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Are frequently uncompromising, dictatorial, strict, and repressive. • Attempt to shape, control, and evaluate the behavior and attitudes of the child in accordance with some kind of absolute standard (often theologically motivated). 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Are often passive, weak, inconsistent, and yielding.</i> ○ <i>Consult with the child too much about policy decisions and give too many explanations for family rules.</i> ○ <i>Don't ask the child to clean or take on many household responsibilities.</i> ○ <i>Allow the child to regulate his own activities as much as possible.</i>
The child...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Is encouraged to think and to be a participant in the family. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must obey! 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Is subtly encouraged to control others.</i> ○ <i>Is left to follow their own wants and instincts.</i>
The power...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Is shared between parents and child. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Is with the parents. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Is firmly in the hands of the child.</i>
Life at home can be...	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Relaxed. ➤ Orderly. ➤ Consistent. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tense. • Rigid. • Oppressive 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Chaotic.</i> ○ <i>Uncontrollable.</i> ○ <i>Wild.</i>
Discipline tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Parents exert firm control at points of parent-child divergence but do not hem the child in with restrictions. ➤ Parents use reason as well as power to achieve objectives. ➤ Requests. ➤ Incentives. ➤ Consequences. ➤ Negotiation. ➤ Conflict resolution. ➤ Family councils. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Parents value obedience as a virtue and favor punitive, forceful measures to curb self-will at points when the child's actions or beliefs conflict with what parents think is correct conduct. • Yelling. • Commanding. • Ordering. • Rewarding. • Punishing. • Bribing. • Threatening. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Parents try not to exercise control and don't encourage the child to obey externally defined standards.</i> ○ <i>Parents are tolerant and accepting toward child's impulses, using as little punishment as possible.</i> ○ <i>Pleading.</i> ○ <i>Waiting and wishing.</i> ○ <i>Giving up and doing nothing.</i>

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The effect on the child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Positively associated with independent, purposive, dominant behaving. ➤ Positively associated with good grades. ➤ Child develops self-discipline. ➤ Child is able to focus on the needs of the group. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Associated with low levels of independence and social responsibility as well as lower cognitive competence. • Negatively associated with good grades. • Child learns to obey out of fear of punishment. • Child learns to subvert and manipulate underhandedly. • Child is so used to being controlled that they doesn't learn to develop self-control, and as a result can often be unruly and uncooperative when parents aren't present. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Associated with lack of impulse control and social responsibility, as well as low levels of independence and self-reliance.</i> ○ <i>Negatively associated with good grades.</i> ○ <i>Lower social and cognitive competence.</i> ○ <i>Child becomes self-centered and demanding.</i> ○ <i>Child doesn't learn the importance of consideration of others or of the needs of the group.</i> ○ <i>Child develops little self-control.</i>
The parent-child relationship <u>(Page 2-of-2)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Close, respectful, and marked by sharing and communication. ➤ Parents encourage verbal give and take, and share with the child the reasoning behind the policy. ➤ Encourages the child's independence and individuality. ➤ Recognizes the rights of both parents and children. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cold, rigid, and based on fear. • Verbal interchange between parent and child is discouraged. Instead, children are taught to blindly accept the parents' word on the way things ought to be. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Distant and often marked by resentment and manipulation.</i> ○ <i>Parents make few demands for mature behavior and without limits the child can feel unloved and uncared for.</i>

Adapted from *The New Father: A Dad's Guide to the Toddler Years*, Armin A. Brott, 1998, pp. 86-89.