Supporting families under stress

Bruce Smyth Australian National University

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Lixia

John

Leanne Prue

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Steve

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Rebecca

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Tim Lawrie



Other presenters

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********************************* Session Chair

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Friend



Life is full of fluctuating fortunes:

- One minute you're up; the next, you're down.
- And then you're up.



Imagine if we could go back in time and hang out with our younger self

Photos by Conor Nickerson (1997-2005): https://digitalsynopsis.com/design/conor-nickerson-photoshops-himself-into-childhood-pics/















Families are the great shock absorber & shock provider

'The past affects us much more than we think'

From the series: Thicker than water (SBS On Demand)

What do children 'need'?

First, a clarification...

By 'need', do we mean:

- need to survive,
- to thrive,
- to be resilient,
- to become happy, successful adults, or
- something else?

I use the word 'need' in the broadest sense to mean something that is important for children's wellbeing.

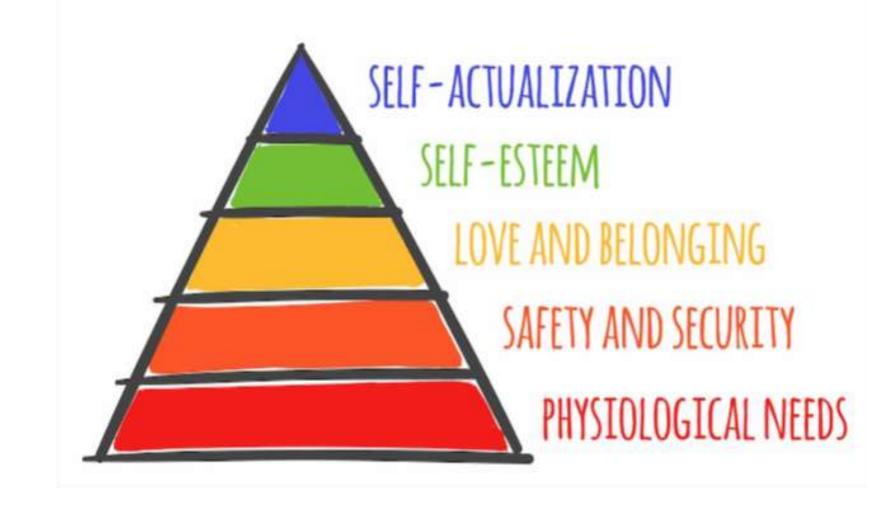
Children in perpetual state of development:

- physically,
- psychologically,
- socially,
- developmentally,
- emotionally,
- academically, &
- spiritually
- Their needs diverse & context dependent.

• Some needs universally necessary for life; others are more discretionary.

Hierarchy of needs



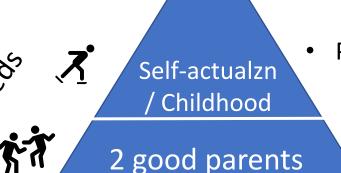


Before higher-level needs can be perceived, lower-level needs must be more or less satisfied [e.g., food over safety; love over respect & esteem]

But...

- Poverty has a way of impeding higher-level needs, especially for children.
- Factor most likely to lead to poor child outcomes is *persistent poverty*.
- Also well known: parental separation is both a leading cause & correlate of child poverty

After parental separation



PS-YCOlogical'

- Personal growth; creativity; kids get to be kids!
 - Second authoritative parent working with, not against, other parent ('parental alliance')

Protect from conflict

At least 1 good parent

Safety & security

Physiological needs

- Who can provide love, encourage autonomy & responsibility, as well as monitoring & setting boundaries (i.e., authoritative parenting)
 - Security, stability, dependency, protection, & freedom from fear, anxiety & chaos
 - Clean water & air, food, shelter, clothing

Bob Emery (2016): Two homes, One childhood

At the apex

- ability for children to have a childhood
- Where they can simply be children, play freely, learn, & develop at their own pace
- be protected from the demands of an adult world – particularly economic, political, and sexual interests

Psycho-developmental frameworks

- a predictable, supportive, low-stress, warm environment
- personal & relationship safety [including protection from interparental conflict and family violence]
- ability of children to express their feelings and views
- being supported to internalise 'moral, cultural, religious' values
- taught a healthy range of emotional responses to manage stress & adverse events
- provided with support for developing 'stage-appropriate independence, autonomy, and important relationships beyond the immediate family'.

Simpler list

- Security, stability, structure, consistency
- Flexibility & ability to have needs anticipated/intuited
- Love & emotional support
- Education & positive role models

Children's needs change with age & stage

- Infants (birth to 18 months) need nutritional diet, low-stress environment, an appropriate level of stimulation & movement, & a 'secure' attachment to a parent or caregiver so their brain, nervous system & muscles can develop
- **Toddlers** need monitoring & boundary setting to learn self-control as they seek to explore the world & control it
- *Pre-schoolers,* with their focus on play & imagination, need their innocence protected so they can enjoy childhood; they also need friends for fun & to learn pro-social behaviour

Children's needs change with age & stage

- *School-aged* (6–12) main focus: learning (reading, writing, arithmetic).
 - 2 developmental periods: early school-age (6-8 years); late school-age (9-12 years).
 - Sport = give & take, working as a team. Play = relax and balance. Regulate emotions.
- Adolescence (13-18) breaking away; independence and relatedness (secure base: staying connected by letting go); experiment with different things.
- **Extended adolescence/'young adult children' (19-30):** increasingly living at home due to cost-of-living crisis, rising cost of education, 'credential creep', challenges to entering the workforce, and housing affordability.

The importance of 'home'

- Fehlberg, Natalier, Campo & Smyth study
- Critical site for many of the needs just noted.
- Closely linked with family
- Typically seen by family members as a multifaceted space 'constituted through meaningful relationships, shared experiences, comfort, predictability and a sense of safety

Which physical objects do you think children value most in their home?

Kitchen table + couch important sites of connection according to children



- Money provides the ability to create a 'home' and have housing stability
- But the quality of relationships within the home matters more

Campo et al, 2020a, p. 473; see also Campo et al, 2020b, Campo et al, 2021 Fehberg, Campo, Natalier, & Smyth

Many felt like they had 1 home



• Smaller group felt like they had 2 homes

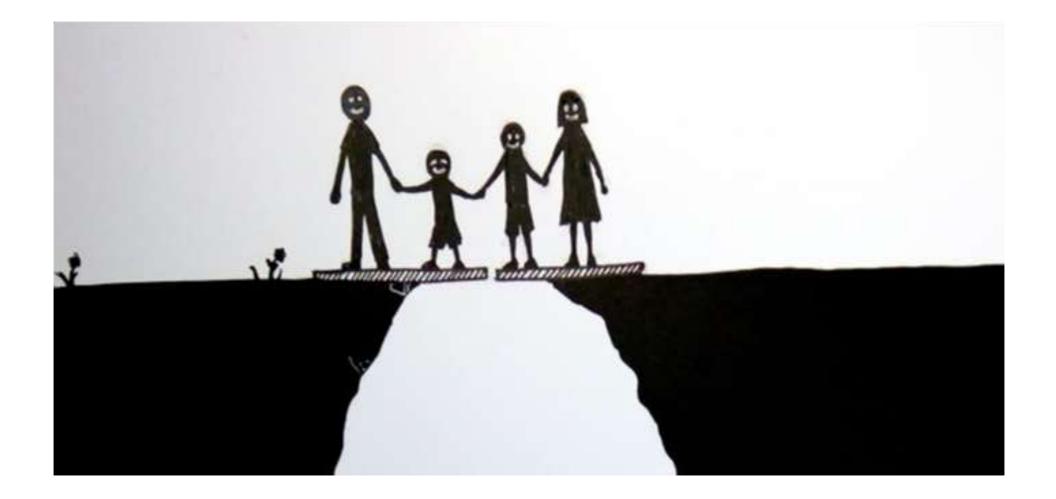


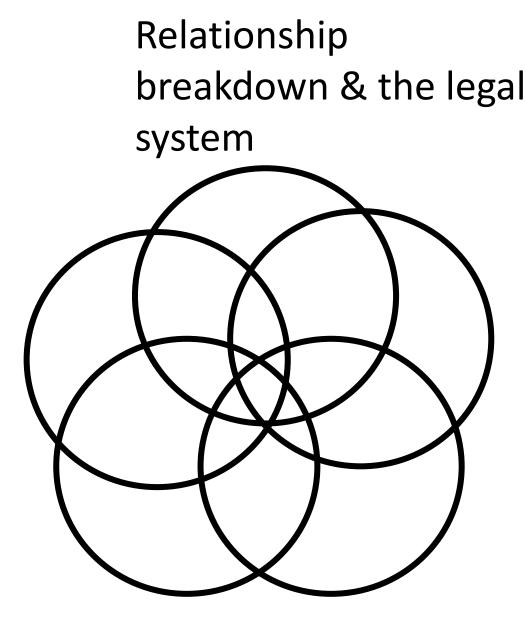
Small number felt like they had no home



Campo et al, 2020a,

Contemporary challenges





Mental health issues (including PDs)

Ideological beliefs & values

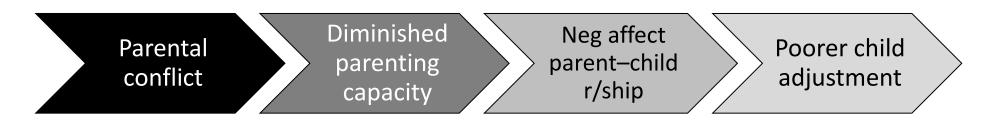
The intersection of multiple mutually reinforcing areas of complexity

Family violence and coercive control

Substance & alcohol abuse

Children don't witness conflict- they experience it

Link b/w conflict & child wellbeing



- At least 3 least options for children caught and used in parents' conflict:
 - take sides with on or both (parental alignment \rightarrow resist/refuse) 'chameleon child'
 - tell-it-like-it-is
 - duck beneath the conflict (quietly turn inwards \rightarrow invisible)
- Good parent-child r/ship can help to buffer some conflict

High impact questions

- What kind of a dad/mum do you want to be?
- How would you like to be remembered by your children?
- What does 'home' mean to your children?
- How can you help them make a 'home'?
- How can you use your time together to make a connection?
- What message do you think the use of together time will send to your children?
- How can you help your children hold on to their childhood?

'Kindness is a language the blind can see and the deaf can hear'

-Christian Nestell Bovee

'What most people need is a good listening to'

-Mary Lou Casey

The gift of a values-based approach

- Empathy
- Kindness
- Respect
- Understanding
- Patience
- Willingness to help

Foundations for positive and meaningful interactions

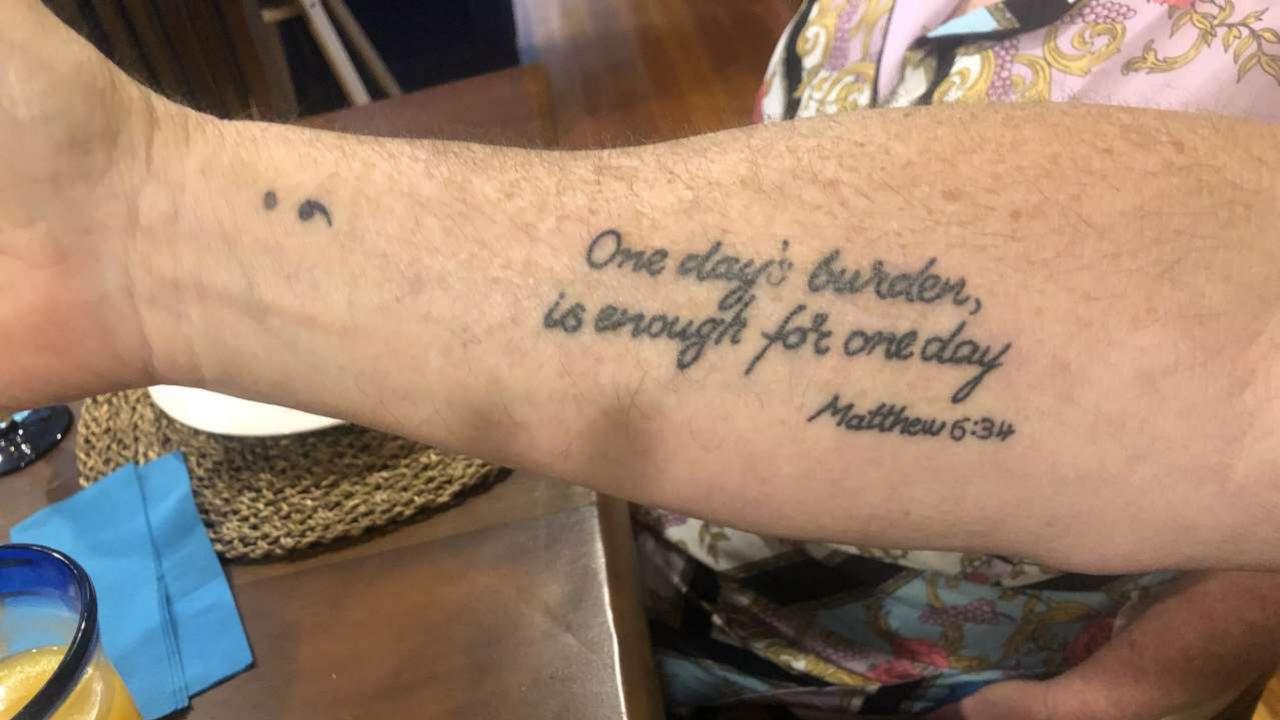
Getting harder to find? Time – give connection / message

What's the difference between a flower and a weed?

Meeting someone where they're at







Parting reflections ...

- Times are hard for many families, and will always be hard for some families. What provides hope?
- Poverty big problem in Australia, esp for children
- Cost-of-living crisis, shadow COVID, housing crisis, & wars→ much suffering. Now especially hard time of year.
- How do we look after ourselves while supporting others?
- No matter how big the umbrella, sometimes rain gets in.
- What glimmers bring joy each day?
- Importance of celebrating small gains. Small can be BIG.

Thanks for letting me celebrate the amazing work you do, which so often goes unrecognized.

Questions? Comments?