4 Types of Parenting Styles
Learn How Each Parenting Style Impacts Children

**Authoritarian Parenting**

Authoritarian parenting is where parents establish the rules and expect that children will follow them without exception. Children have little to no involvement in problem-solving challenges or obstacles. Instead, parents expect that children will follow all of the rules all the time.

If children challenge the rules or ask why, they are usually told, “Because I said so.” Children are not usually given the reasons for the rules and there is little room for any negotiation.

Authoritarian parents may use punishments instead of consequences.

Although children who grow up with authoritarian parents tend to follow rules much of the time, they may develop self-esteem problems. Sometimes children become hostile or aggressive as they may focus more on being angry at their parents for the punishment rather than learning how to make decisions and solve problems. A therapist can once again be contacted if adopting open communication proves to be too difficult to achieve by oneself.

**Authoritative Parenting**

Authoritative parents also have rules that children are expected to follow, however, they allow some exceptions to the rule. They often tell children the reasons for the rules and they are more willing to consider a child’s feelings when setting limits.

Authoritative parents tend to use consequences instead of punishments. They also use more positive consequences to reinforce good behaviors and may be more willing than authoritarian parents to use reward systems and praise.

**Permissive Parenting**

Permissive parents don’t offer much discipline. They tend to be lenient and may only step in when there is a serious problem. There may be few consequences for misbehavior because parents have an attitude of “kids will be kids.”

Permissive parents may take on more of a friend role than a parent role. They may encourage their children to talk with them about their problems but may not discourage a lot of bad behaviors. Kids who grow up with permissive parents tend to struggle academically. They may exhibit more behavioral problems as they will likely not appreciate authority and rules. They often have low self-esteem and may report a lot of sadness. It is important for the permissive parent to begin to set boundaries and rules for their child, while still being responsive before it is too late. If enacting new structures proves too daunting, it is advised again to seek out the help of a licensed therapist.

**Uninvolved Parenting**

Uninvolved parents tend to be neglectful. They often do not meet their children’s basic needs and may expect children to raise themselves. Sometimes this is due to a parent’s mental health issues or substance abuse problems. They may also lack knowledge about parenting and child development or may feel overwhelmed by life’s other problems.

Uninvolved parents tend to have little knowledge of what their children are doing. There tends to be few, if any, rules or expectations. Children may not receive any nurturing or guidance and they lack the much needed parental attention. When parents are uninvolved, children tend to lack self-esteem and they perform poorly academically. They also exhibit frequent behavior problems and rank low in happiness.

Uninvolved/Neglectful parenting is damaging to children, because they have no trust foundation with their parents from which to explore the world. Beyond that, children who have a negative or absent relationship with their parent will have a harder time forming relationships with other people, particularly children their age. If you suspect that you or a friend of yours may be a neglectful parent, it is important to seek help in a way that does not damage the child further or intrude into their life in a disruptive manner.

**Determining a Discipline Strategy**

Sometimes parents don’t fit into just one category. There may be times they are more authoritarian and times that they tend to be more authoritative and their discipline strategies may vary from child to child.

When determining a discipline strategy, it is important to think about what it is that you want your child to learn.

Effective discipline strategies can teach children to become responsible adults who are able to make healthy decisions on their own.

By Amy Morin, LCSW
Updated January 08, 2016.

[http://discipline.about.com/od/typesofdiscipline/a/Types-Of-Discipline-Strategies-And-Parenting-Styles.htm](http://discipline.about.com/od/typesofdiscipline/a/Types-Of-Discipline-Strategies-And-Parenting-Styles.htm)

Although your child is in Middle School they still need our support and guidance. Our children need emotionally and physically present parents.
Things to Note:
Please ensure you are sending adequate/enough lunch for your student especially the M2 BOYS. We have had an increased number of students requesting lunches from the Student services team. If you are having financial difficulty and we can help supplement please let one of the Counsellors know.  

IMPORTANT!!!! Please ensure we have your MOST CURRENT emergency (phone number) information on file.  

Please continue to sell your raffles remember the one who sells the most wins a iPhone6

PLEASE CONTINUE TO MONITOR ALL YOUR CHILD’S SOCIAL MEDIA ACCOUNTS!!! SEE LAST MONTHS NEWSLETTER.

Can we be of HELP??
Please call one of the Counsellors if you are having difficulty managing financially. We may be able to help with food and school supplies including clothing. Not a handout but a hand up minimal donation may be required. Certain restrictions/stipulations may apply.  
Call or email a Counsellor for more information.

At Home Talk Points
We encourage you to discuss the following topics with your child at home starting today.

Resisting Peer Pressure and Positive Decision making.
Please also inform your child about your expectations regarding these topics and how you expect them to behave and represent your family.

Steps to decision making

Stop 
Identify the issue/choice

Think 
Is what I’m about to do safe? 
Would the adults in my life want me to do it? 
Will it make someone uncomfortable or unhappy? 
Can I handle the consequence?

Choose/Go 
Is this the BEST option?

Evaluate 
Did things turn out the way you expected? 
Would you do things differently next time?

Duty to inform /Child Act 1998
Every person who has information indicating that a child is suffering or has suffered significant harm shall make a referral to the Department of Child and Family services.

An educator who has reasonable grounds to suspect a student is being abused or severely neglected has a duty to inform the necessary authorities.

An educator is NOT obligated to inform parents when making a referral.

General Notices
Don’t forget to like/follow us on your Facebook page: https://www.facebook.com/Whitney-Institute-Middle-School-497283650448817/

Are you checking the WIMS MOED webpage for announcements? http://schools.moed.bm/wims/default.aspx

Thank you to all that helped in the stall for the AG show. We greatly appreciate all the support.

Community Service opportunity THIS Saturday April 23rd in Hamilton Parish. Click on link for more information. http://schools.moed.bm/wims/default.aspx

Mr. E. Butterfield: Counsellor for the males  
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Ms. C. Smith: Counsellor for the females  
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Mrs. Georgina Tucker-Bell: all students with behavioral concerns  
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