

שאלתה: זהות הורית

.1

כותר: הקשר שבין סגנון הורות וגיבוש זהות לבין הפרעות התנהגות בקרב בני נוער עולים מבריה"מ לשעבר וילידי הארץ.

שם המחבר: בילו, רינת

פרסום: רמת-גן: אוניברסיטת בר-אילן, בית-הספר לעבודה סוציאלית, 2007. 97 ע' תקציר: מטרה: לבחון את ההבדלים במאפייני הפרעות התנהגות בין בני נוער שעלו מברית המועצות ובין בני נוער ילידי הארץ, תוך בדיקת הקשר שבין הסגנון ההורי וזהות האגו של המתבגר ובין הפרעות התנהגות ואלימות בקרב בני נוער. // נבדקים: 97 בני נוער בגילאי 14-18 חניכי פנימיות, מתוכם 50 ילידי הארץ ו-47 עולים מברית המועצות שעלו עם הוריהם משנות התשעים ועד היום. // שיטה וכלי מחקר: לבני הנוער חולקו ארבעה שאלונים: שאלון דמוגרפי; שאלון אשמה ותוקפנות בס דרקי (bsdhi (buss & durkee, 1957; סולם זהות האגו (eis (tan et al., 1977; שאלון הורות על פי גנט (gpbs (van leeuwen & vermulst, 2004). המדריכים בפנימייה מילאו על כל תלמיד שהשתתף במחקר שאלון אכנבך להורים (abc (achenbach & edelbrock, 1983. // מן הממצאים: לא נמצאו הבדלים משמעותיים בין ילידי הארץ והעולים ביחס להפרעות התנהגות. עם זאת נמצאו הבדלים בתפיסת ההורים (עולים חוו את הוריהם כנוטים יותר לדפוס שלילי בעוד ילידי הארץ נטו לחוות את הוריהם כחיוביים) וכן נמצא כי בני הנוער העולים חוו ברמות גבוהות יותר "זהות אגו לא בשלה". נמצא כי להעדף פיקוח הורי התרומה המשמעותית ביותר להפרעות התנהגות של בני נוער, וגם כי ככל שיש יותר תמיכה הורית כך דווח על זהות אגו בשלה יותר. // העבודה בהנחיית ד"ר ריקי פינצי-דותן

מונחי מפתח: ילידי הארץ, עולים, הפרעות התנהגות, מתבגרים, חבר העמים (ארץ מוצא), יחסי הורים-ילדים, זהות אישית, התפתחות האישיות, סמכות הורית, פנימיות

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כותר: זהות אמהית בקרב נערות ערביות

שם המחבר: ח'טיב-יאסין, אימאן

פרסום: תל-אביב: אוניברסיטת תל-אביב, בית-הספר לעבודה סוציאלית, 2009. 85 ע'.

תקציר: מטרה: בחינת הזהות האמהית של נערות ערביות, טרום הריון ולידה בפועל. // נבדקים: עשר נערות ערביות מוסלמיות ונוצריות, אזרחיות ישראל בגילאי 13-19 מאזור הגליל והצפון. // שיטה וכלי מחקר: נעשה שימוש במחקר איכותני שהתבסס על ראיון עומק חצי מובנה. הראיונות התקיימו בשפה הערבית, שפת האם של הנבדקות, במטרה לאפשר להן לבטא את עצמן בצורה חופשית ולספר את סיפור חייהן באותנטיות. הראיונות הוקלטו, תומללו ותורגמו לעברית. לאחר מכן נעשה ניתוח תוכן לטקסטים. // מן הממצאים: סיפורי חייהן של הנבדקות העלתה שלושה צירי השפעה מרכזיים אשר עצבו את זהותן האימהית: הציר הראשון מתייחס לתרבות ולחברה הערבית ולמאפייניה המסורתיים ביחס לנשים ולתפקידי מיגדר. הציר השני מתייחס לטיב הקשר עם האם ולדמותה כאחר משמעותי המשפיע על עיצוב זהותה האימהית של הנערה. הציר השלישי מתייחס לגיל ההתבגרות כתקופה משמעותית בכינון זהות זו. צירים אלו מתארים תמונה מורכבת של הנערות, אשר נמצאות בסיטואציות קונפליקטואליות עם אמהותיהן וחוות מצב של התרחקות מערכי החברה המסורתית. מחד, הן רוצות להיות חלק מהחברה הערבית ולהרגיש שייכות ונאמנות לערכיה ומאידך, בהשפעת החשיפה לחברה היהודית ולטכנולוגיה המתקדמת כסמלים של מערביות ומודרניזציה, הן שואפות לצורת חיים אחרת שאימהותיהן הכירו. צורת חיים זו כוללת בתוכה גם מימוש הפוטנציאל האימהי הטמון בתוכן וגם מימוש עצמי דרך רכישת השכלה גבוהה, עבודה מחוץ לבית ושותפות הורית עם בן זוגן העתידי. // העבודה בהנחיית ד"ר עינת פלד.

מונחי מפתח: השפעות תרבותיות, מתבגרים, חברה מסורתית, בנות, אמהות, קונפליקט בינתפקידי, שאיפות, יחסי אמהות-בנות, מחקר איכותני, ערביי ישראל, זהות מינית, מודרניזציה, תפיסת תפקיד, חברה מערבית

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קותר: **מה "האב החדש" יכול ללמוד מסבא - זהות הורית בעידן של ריבוי זהויות**

מחבר: בנימין גולדנהירש

קישור למאמר:

<http://www.hebpsy.net/articles.asp?t=0&id=3080>

4.

"TI :I've Fixed Things Up": Paternal Identity of Substance-Dependent Fathers

AU: Peled, Einat; Gavriel-Fried, Belle; Katz, Noam

SO: Family Relations, v61 n5 p893-908 Dec 2012

This study deals with how substance-dependent men perceive their paternal identity. Data were based on in-depth semi-structured interviews with 12 Israeli fathers who were enrolled in methadone maintenance treatment. Content analysis revealed that participants had undergone a process of parental identity formation composed of four distinct stages: absence, awakening, taking responsibility, and resolution to re-form oneself as a father. The discussion highlights the developmental nature of this process. Also discussed are the effects of three factors on the formation of paternal identity: the treatment for addiction, the subjects' newfound identity as "clean addicts," and social perceptions and discourses about fatherhood and addiction

5.

TI: Morality in Parents' Stories of Preschool Choice: Narrating Identity Positions of Good Parenting

AU: Karlsson, Marie; Lofdahl, Annica; Prieto, Hector Perez

SO: British Journal of Sociology of Education, v34 n2 p208-224 2013

This article aims to contribute to our understanding of how moral aspects of parents' choices of preschool play a part in the processes of marketisation and privatisation of childcare in Sweden. The paper explores parents' narratives of preschool choice as moral claims of parental identities. The analysed data are based on a study of how

parents make sense of their preschool choice during life-story interviews. Our results point out good parenting as having to do with "making distinctions" between what is "good and bad" and "right and wrong" regardless of whether the choices concern preschools or the behaviour of preschool teachers and parents. Culturally available discourses become visible through the making of these distinctions in ways that ultimately point to the subject position of "parents as particular choosers" as related to a prevailing discourse of parental responsibility.

6.

TI: **Parental Mattering: A Qualitative Inquiry into the Tendency to Evaluate the Self as Significant to One's Children**

AU: Marshall, Sheila K.; Lambert, J. David

SO: Journal of Family Issues, v27 n11 p1561-1582 2006

Studies of parental identity tend to focus on historical influences or experiences with the other parent of the child and overlook the influence of children on parents. To investigate children's influence on parental identity, this study examines individuals' perceived mattering or significance to their school-aged children. Cross-case qualitative analysis of data from 47 parents (n = 30 females, 17 males) reveals that mattering emerges from interactions with children and attention from children. Mattering is not viewed by participants as a global and stable trait but is identified as malleable. Parents also view their obligation and fulfillment of the role as an indication of mattering. As such, mattering helps to define the parental role, and enactment of the parental role enables parents to define themselves as significant to others.

.7

TI: **Choosing Selves: The Salience of Parental Identity in the School Choice Process**

AU: Cucchiara, Maia Bloomfield; Horvat, Erin McNamara

SO: Journal of Education Policy, v29 n4 p486-509 2014

With the proliferation of choice policies in education, parents are increasingly positioned as "consumers" tasked with choosing the "best" school for their children. Yet a large body of research has shown that the process of selecting a school is far more complicated than policy-makers and researchers often predict. This article uses ethnographic data on middle-class parents in a large city who are considering sending their children to a diverse neighborhood public school to further develop our understanding of school choice. Drawing from sociological research on consumption as a social and cultural process, we examine the intersections between parents' choice of a particular school (i.e. consumption) and their own identity construction. Our data show that the "act" of choosing a school can become, for parents, a means of expressing and enacting a particular identity. In this case, the intersections between identity and choice pushed many parents--invested in seeing themselves as liberal urbanites--towards an urban public school. We suggest that similar dynamics could have different outcomes for other groups of parents and that the symbolic nature of the school choice decision has broader relevance and merits further study

8.

TI: **Parental Bonding and Identity Style as Correlates of Self-Esteem among Adult Adoptees and Nonadoptees**

AU: Passmore, Nola L.; Fogarty, Gerard J.; Bourke, Carolyn J.; Baker-Evans, Sandra F.

SO: Family Relations, v54 n4 p523-534 Oct 2005

Adult adoptees (n=100) and nonadoptees (n=100) were compared with regard to self-esteem, identity processing style, and parental bonding. Although some differences were found with regard to self-esteem, maternal care, and maternal overprotection, these differences were qualified by reunion status such that only reunited adoptees differed significantly from nonadoptees. Moreover, hierarchical regression analyses indicated that parental bonding and identity processing style were more important than adoptive status per se in predicting self-esteem. Implications for practitioners who work with adoptees are discussed.

9.

TI: **Parental identity and reflected-appraisals: Measurement and gender dynamics**

AU: Maurer, Trent W; Pleck, Joseph H; Rane, Thomas R;

SO: Journal of Marriage and Family 63.2 (May 2001): 309-321.

A new theoretical model for parental identity, reflected-appraisals, and behavior was proposed. Parental identity and behavior in married parents were then investigated as a function of partner's and perceived reflected-appraisals, taking into account gender context effects.

10

TI: **Redefining parental identity: Caregiving and schizophrenia**

AU: Milliken, P Jane; Northcott, Herbert C

SO: Qualitative Health Research 13.1 (Jan 2003): 100-113.

When parents try to assume responsibility for an ill adult-child with schizophrenia, the law, mental health practitioners, and often the ill person reject their right to do so. Consequently, these parents regard themselves as disenfranchised, i.e., lacking the rights required to care properly for their loved ones. Redefining Parental Identity, a grounded theory of caregiving and schizophrenia, traces changes in a parent's identity and caregiving during the erratic course of the child's mental illness. Participants were a purposive sample of 29 parent caregivers from 19 families in British Columbia, Canada, caring for 20 adult children. This understanding of their experience will be helpful to parents of people with schizophrenia, professional practitioners, and those involved in mental health care reform.

11.

TI: **MOTHERS, FATHERS, AND "MATHERS": Negotiating a Lesbian Co-parental Identity**

AU: Padavic, Irene; Butterfield, Jonniann

SO: Gender & Society 25.2 (Apr 2011): 176.

This article argues that to gain a more complete understanding of how lesbian families experience parenthood outside of the heterosexual context, scholars must consider how co-parents negotiate a parental identity, rather than presuming that women parents want to mother. Drawing on in-depth interviews with 17 women in a state that denies them parental legal rights, this article asks how a non-biologically related and non-legally related woman parent determines a parental identity in a social system that continually reminds her of her liminal position. Interviewees divided roughly evenly into the self-identified categories of "mother" and "father" and a collectively generated

category of "mather" a hybrid of the two words. The word mather served to anchor co-parents in otherwise uncertain seas, but the other groups felt their parental identity was significantly constrained by ill-fitting role expectations based on gender. We conclude by addressing the possibility for alternative family forms to transform the institution of gendered parenting.

12.

TI: **"I've Fixed Things Up": Paternal Identity of Substance-Dependent Fathers**

AU: Peled, Einat; Gavriel-Fried, Belle; Katz, Noam

SO: Family Relations 61.5 (Dec 2012): 893-908.

This study deals with how substance-dependent men perceive their paternal identity. Data were based on in-depth semi-structured interviews with 12 Israeli fathers who were enrolled in methadone maintenance treatment. Content analysis revealed that participants had undergone a process of parental identity formation composed of four distinct stages: absence, awakening, taking responsibility, and resolution to re-form oneself as a father. The discussion highlights the developmental nature of this process. Also discussed are the effects of three factors on the formation of paternal identity: the treatment for addiction, the subjects' newfound identity as "clean addicts," and social perceptions and discourses about fatherhood and addiction.

13.

TI: **The balancing act: Framing gendered parental identities at dinnertime**

AU: KENDALL, SHARI;

SO: Language in Society 37.4 (Oct 2008): 539-568

framing analysis of family interaction during dinnertime demonstrates that the mother and father linguistically create gendered identities through the number and types of discursive positions they take up within the frames they create and maintain. The mother accomplishes numerous tasks and activities by taking up multiple discursive positions within several interactional frames, whereas the father takes up fewer positions within fewer frames. Furthermore, the positions they take up are gendered, reflecting a sex-based division of labor, even though both parents work full-time outside the home. Through these gendered patterns of participation, the parents create gendered parental identities and negotiate their parental authority with their daughter and with each other. The attention to speech acts, footings, positioning, and framing reveals the intricate and dynamic details of interaction. Furthermore, this discourse model captures and explicates the process through which individuals create gendered identities as they enact and constitute other social identities.

14.

TI: **Parenting in England, 1760-1830: emotion, identity, and generation**

AU: Jenkins, E J

SO: Choice50.5 (Jan 2013): 950.

The relationship between parents and children in Georgian England (1760-1830) is the subject of historian [Bailey]'s analysis, which reveals the evolution of the parent's role as a reflection of cultural changes during the era.

15.

TI: **Paternal Identity, Maternal Gatekeeping, and Father Involvement**

AU: McBride, Brent A; Brown, Geoffrey L; Bost, Kelly K; Shin, Nana; et al

SO: Family Relations, v.54 iss.3, pp.360-372, 2005

The purpose of this study was to examine whether mothers' beliefs about the role of the father may contribute to mothers influencing the quantity of father involvement in their children's lives. Participants were 30 two-parent families with children between the ages of 2 and 3 years. A combination of self-report and interview data were collected from both mothers and fathers. Results from multiple regression analyses indicated that fathers' perceived investments in their parental roles and actual levels of paternal involvement are moderated by mothers' beliefs about the role of the father. Findings are discussed in terms of implications for future research on parenting identity and maternal gatekeeping as well as the development of parenting programs for fathers.

16.

TI: **Parental Identity and Its Relation to Parenting and Psychological Functioning in Middle Age**

AU: Fadjukoff, Päivi, Pulkkinen, Lea; Lyyra, Anna-Liisa, Kokko, Katja

SO: Parenting: Science & Practice. Apr-Jun2016, Vol. 16 Issue 2, p87-107

Objective. This article focuses on identity as a parent in relation to parenting and psychological functioning in middle age. Design. Drawn from the Jyväskylä Longitudinal Study of Personality and Social

Development, 162 participants (53% females) with children (age 36), represented the Finnish age-cohort born in 1959. Parental identity was assessed at ages 36, 42, and 50. Results. In both women and men, parental identity achievement increased from age 36 to 42 and remained stable to 50. The level of parental identity achievement was higher in women than in men. Achievement was typical for women and foreclosure for men. Participants' education, occupational status, and number of offspring were not related to parental identity status. As expected, parental identity achievement was associated with authoritative (indicated by higher nurturance and parental knowledge about the child's activities) parenting style. No significant associations emerged between parental identity foreclosure and restrictiveness as an indicator of authoritarian parenting style. The diffused men outscored others in parental stress. Achieved parental identity was related to generativity in both genders and to higher psychological and social well-being in men. Conclusions. At present, many parenting programs are targeted to young parents. This study highlighted the importance of a later parenting phase at around age 40, when for many, the children are approaching puberty. Therefore, parenting programs and support should also be designed for middle-aged parents. Specifically men may need additional support for their active consideration and engagement in the fathering role. © Päivi Fadjukoff, Lea Pulkkinen, Anna-Liisa Lyyra, and Katja Kokko This is an Open Access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-No Derivatives License (<http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>), which permits non-commercial re-use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original work is properly cited, and is not altered, transformed, or built upon in any way.

17.

TI: **Formation of positive parental identity of parents of children with features of development in a context of work of escort services.**

AU: Lukyanchenko, N. V.

SO: Psychological Science & Education. 2013, Issue 1, p35-42

We review characteristics and specific difficulties of parents of children with special needs that prevent their effective socialization and personal development. We report the data obtained on problem seminars with escort services specialists, as well the results of a comparative study of parental attitudes and reports of parent organizations. We identified the following characteristics of parents: their emotional rejection of the child and of themselves, compensatory egocentric focus on their parenting role, but not on the child, weak ability to decentration and understanding the child's needs, low subjectivity in social interactions. We also point at the parents' difficulties associated with the formal organization of the services that help the family. We conclude that the main focus of assistance to this category of parents is to create the conditions for the formation of positive parental identity during the escort service work. We describe the psychological means of such work: modeling subjective world of the child for the parents, inclusion of parents in the work of professionals with children, strengthening parental feedback, use of metaphors, and positive reinforcement

18.

TI: **Authoritative and Class-Sensitive Parents: Parental Identities Shaped through Personal and Political Transitions.**

AU: Mendel, Maria

SO: International Journal About Parents in Education; 2013, Vol. 7
Issue 2, p8-16

Memories that support our identity usually appear in narratives that we produce. This article presents research findings based on the analysis of biographical narratives of parents involved in the project entitled Parents, school and educational transition in Poland: 1989-2009 (University of Gdansk, 2006- 2009). The parents told stories about their childhood (and school education in the former system) and about their parenthood by which they experienced the new social order (and their children's school education). Being interested in identity work in the light of memory processes, the author analysed parts of interviews that reflect a specific type of influential memory. It resulted in a descriptive reconstruction of the parental identity, strongly informed by the parents' recollections of their own school experience. On the one hand, memories seem to shape parents' approaches to the teaching staff and the school. On the other hand, they show what parents learned throughout their transition from childhood to parenthood. Some aspects of identity remain the same, regardless of changing social and political contexts and regardless of personal educational transition. Still, parental identity, based solidly in the past, may determine the future of school education, particularly in terms of family - school partnerships