

Family dynamics

Lesson 4: Stages in family life cycle

Objective:

- To understand the Stages in Family life cycle

Module 1: Concept

What is a family life cycle?

The emotional and intellectual stages you pass through from childhood to your retirement years as a member of a family are called the family life cycle. In each stage, you face challenges in your family life that cause you to develop or gain new skills. Developing these skills helps you work through the changes that nearly every family goes through.

Why is it important to understand the family life cycle?

Mastering the skills and milestones of each stage allows you to successfully move from one stage of development to the next. If you don't master the skills, you may still move on to the next phase of the cycle, but you are more likely to have difficulty with relationships and future transitions. Family life cycle theory suggests that successful transitioning may also help to prevent disease and emotional or stress related disorders.

According to Duvall (1977) the family life cycle consists of 8 overlapping stages, these stages are characterized by different stages in the personality development of each individual, different family responsibilities and different degrees of satisfaction in marriage.

The concept of family life cycle uses a development framework to explain people behaviour in families. Families change over time in terms of both the people and the roles they play. The key factor in terms of developmental tasks of family is the presence of children. The family organizes itself around its child rearing responsibilities.

Whether you are a parent or child, brother or sister, bonded by blood or love, your experiences through the family life cycle will affect who you are and who you become. The more you understand about the challenges of each stage of the cycle, the more likely you are to successfully move on.

Stages in family life cycle

Not everyone passes through these stages smoothly. Situations such as severe illness, financial problems, or the death of a loved one can have an effect on how well you pass through the stages. Fortunately, if you miss skills in one stage, you can learn them in later stages.

The stages of the family life cycle are:

- Independent
- Coupling or marriage
- Parenting: Babies through adolescents. It has many sub stages.
 - Child bearing Family - From the birth of the first child until that child is 2 years old
 - Family with Preschoolers - When the oldest child is between the ages of 2 and 6 yrs
 - Family with School Children- When the oldest child is between the ages of 6 and 13 yrs
 - Parenting adolescents - When the oldest child is between the ages of 14 to 20 yrs
- Empty Nest - Launching adult children
- Retirement or senior years

Module 2: Independent and coupling Stage

Independence is the most critical stage of the family life cycle. As you enter young adulthood, you begin to separate emotionally from your family. During this stage, you strive to become fully able to support yourself emotionally, physically, socially, and financially. You begin to develop unique qualities and characteristics that define your individual identity.

Intimacy is a vital skill to develop during your independent, young adult years. Intimacy is the ability to develop and maintain close relationships that can endure hard times and other challenges. In an intimate relationship, you learn about:

- Commitment.
- Commonality or similarity.
- Compatibility.
- Attachment.
- Dependence on another person who is not in your family.
- Shared emotion in a relationship.

You also learn who you are outside of your identity within your family. Your ability to develop an intimate relationship depends on how successful you were at developing your individual identity earlier in life. Exploring interests and career goals is part of developing independence. To live successfully away from your family, you must develop financial and emotional independence. You also begin to be responsible for your own health in this stage, becoming responsible for your nutritional, physical, and medical needs. Developing healthy habits at this time such as good nutrition, regular exercise, and safe sex practices is important for lifelong good health and happiness. You learn new aspects of independence throughout your lifetime. Even when you have moved on to another stage of life, such as coupling, you continue to learn independence within the context of that stage.

During the independence stage, you hope to:

- Learn to see yourself as a separate person in relation to your original family parents, siblings, and extended family members
- Develop intimate peer relationships outside the family
- Establish yourself in your work or career

Other important qualities you develop during this phase include:

- Trust
- Moral
- Initiative
- Guilt
- Work ethic

- Identity, or who you are in the world

Coupling Stage

After you achieve independence, the next stage in the family life cycle is coupling. You explore your ability to commit to a new family and a new way of life. While being in a committed relationship with someone without the act of marriage does involve a process of adaptation and relationship building, marriage often requires unique skills.

When you join families through marriage, you form a new family system. Your family blueprint your personal ideas, expectations, and values, shaped by the relationships and experiences with your original family combines with your spouse's to form a new family blueprint. This requires reshaping you and your spouse's goals. In the most functional marriages, partners combine their beliefs and behaviours in a synergistic way. Synergy in the family life cycle is the ability to take two different points of view and create an option that neither person had considered. It differs from a compromise in that it is not giving up something; rather, it is using the energy from the two people to create a third, better option.

You may find that some of the ideas or expectations that you held in the past are not realistic at this stage. Some common areas of adjustment include:

- Finances
- Lifestyle
- Recreational activities or hobbies
- Relationships with in-laws
- Sexuality or sexual compatibility
- Friendships
- Putting another person's needs before your own

The ultimate goal at this stage is to achieve interdependence, which occurs when you are able to fully enter into a relationship with another person. Interdependence also requires that you share goals and that you are able to occasionally place the needs of another above your own. However, before you can achieve interdependence, you must have first acquired a high degree of independence. The relationship skills you learn in coupling serve as a foundation for other relationships, such as parent-child, teacher-student, or physician-patient.

Within a couple, you learn:

- Advanced interpersonal communication
- Problem-solving skills
- Common spiritual and emotional development goals
- How to form boundaries in relationships
- When to place the needs or importance of the other person above your own

Most research indicates that early on, a happy marriage is full of passion and sexual intimacy, which can become less important in later successful marriage. A satisfying marriage at this stage includes a high amount of considerate or kind acts (such as doing something nice for the other person without being asked) and praise. The life skills you learn in this stage are important in developing true interdependence and the ability to have a cooperative and healthy relationship. Some of the challenges of this stage include:

- Transitioning into the new family system.
- Including your spouse in your relationships with friends and family members.
- Being committed to making your marriage work.
- Putting the needs of another ahead of your own.

You and your spouse will have less stress if the transition into a new family system is smooth, and less stress often means better health.

Your specific goals for this stage of the family life cycle are:

- Forming a new family with your spouse.
- Realigning your relationships with your family of origin and your friends to now include your spouse.

Module 3: Parenting

Making the decision to have a baby

At some point in your marriage, you and your spouse will face the "baby decision," although some couples know going into a marriage that they do not want children. Parenting is one of the most challenging phases of the family life cycle. The decision to

have children is one that affects your individual development, the identity of your family, and your marital relationship. Children are so time-consuming that skills not learned in previous stages will be difficult to pick up at this stage. Your ability to communicate well, maintain your relationships, and solve problems is often tested during this stage.

With the entry of the child into the family, major change occur in the roles of the spouses. Each parent has three distinct and demanding roles: as an individual, a spouse, and a parent.

As new parents, your individual identities shift along with how you relate to each other and to others. If you have not learned compromise and commitment in the previous stage, you may not possess the skills you need to transition well into this stage.

Along with the joy that comes from having a child, you may feel a great deal of stress and fear about these changes. A woman might have concerns about being pregnant and going through childbirth. Fathers tend to keep their fears and stress to themselves, which can cause health problems. Discussing your emotional or physical concerns with your **family physician, obstetrician**, or counsellor can help you deal with these and future challenges.

Parenting young children

Adapting children into other relationships, including your marriage, is a key emotional process of this stage. You will take on the parenting role and transition from being a member of a couple to being a parent. While you are still evolving as individuals, you and your spouse are also becoming decision makers for your family. Continuing to express ones individuality, while working well together as a couple results in a strong marriage.

Your child's healthy development depends on your ability to provide a safe, loving, and organized environment. Children benefit when their parents have a strong marriage. Caring for young children cuts into the amount of time you might otherwise spend alone or with your spouse. If there were skills you didn't learn in previous phases, such as

compromise for the good of the family, your marriage may suffer. Divorce and extramarital affairs often occur during the raising of small children when the parents have not learned proper life skills. However, for those who have the proper tools, this can be a very rewarding, happy time, even with all of its challenges. Optimally, you develop as an individual and as a member of a couple and a family.

Specific goals when young children join your family are:

- Adjusting your marital system to make space for children
- Taking on parenting roles
- Realigning your relationships with your extended family to include parenting and grand parenting roles

Parenting adolescents

Parenting teenagers can be a rough time for your family and can test your relationship skills. It's also a time for positive growth and creative exploration for your entire family. Families that function best during this period have strong, flexible marriages developed through good communication, problem solving, mutual caring, support, and trust.

Most teens experiment with different thoughts, beliefs, and styles, which can cause family conflict. Your strengths as an individual and as part of a couple are critical as you deal with the increasing challenges of rearing a teenager. Strive for a balanced atmosphere in which your teenager has a sense of support and emotional safety as well as opportunities to try new behaviours. An important skill at this stage is flexibility as you encourage your child to become independent and creative. Establish boundaries for your teenager while at the same time encouraging exploration.

If you properly developed your individual identity in earlier stages of your life, you will be much more secure about the changes your child is going through. However, if you did not fully develop the needed skills at earlier stages of life, you may feel very threatened by your child's new developments. Flexibility in the roles each person plays in the family system is a valuable skill to develop at this stage. Responsibilities such as the demands of a job or caring for someone who is ill may require each person in the family to take on various, and sometimes changing, roles.

This is a time when one or more family members may feel some level of depression or other distress. It may also lead to physical complaints that have no physical cause (somatisation disorders such as stomach upsets and some headaches) along with other stress-related disorders. Nurturing your marriage and your individual growth can sometimes be ignored at this stage. Toward the end of this phase, a parent's focus shifts from the maturing teen to career and marriage. Neglecting your personal development and your marriage can make this shift difficult. You also may begin thinking about your role in caring for aging parents. Making your own health a priority in this phase is helpful as you enter the next stage of the family life cycle.

Specific goals during the stage of parenting adolescents include:

- Shifting parent-child relationships to allow the child to move in and out of the family system
- Shifting focus back to your midlife marital and career issues
- Beginning a shift toward concern for older generations in your extended family

Module 4: Empty nest - Launching adult children

The stage of launching adult children begins when your first child leaves home and ends with the "empty nest." When older children leave home, there are both positive and negative consequences. If your family has developed significant skills through the family life cycle, your children will be ready to leave home, ready to handle life's challenges. Free from the everyday demands of parenting, you may choose to rekindle your own marriage and possibly your career goals.

Developing adult relationships with your children is a key skill in this stage. You may be challenged to accept new members into your family through your children's marriages or relationships. You may focus on reprioritizing your life, forgiving those who have wronged you (maybe long ago), and assessing your beliefs about life.

If you have not moved through the phases with the appropriate tools and attitudes, you may not have taught your children needed skills to live well on their own. If you and your

spouse have not transitioned together, you may no longer feel compatible with each other. Remember, however, that you can still obtain missed skills. Self-examination, education, and counselling can enhance your life and help ensure a healthy transition to the next phase. This is a time when your health and energy levels may decline. Some people are diagnosed with chronic illnesses. Symptoms of these diseases can limit normal activities and even long-enjoyed pastimes.

Health issues related to midlife may begin to occur and can include:

- High blood pressure (hypertension)
- Weight problems
- Arthritis
- Menopause
- Osteoporosis
- Heart disease (coronary artery disease)
- Depression
- Stress-related illnesses

You may also be caring for aging parents in this phase, which can be stressful and affect your own health.

Specific goals to attain at this stage include:

- Refocusing on your marriage without children
- Developing adult relationships with your grown children
- Realigning relationships to include in-laws and grandchildren when your children have begun their own families

Module 5: Retirement stage of life

During the retirement phase of the family life cycle, many changes occur in your life. Welcoming new family members or seeing others leave your family is often a large part of this stage as your children marry or divorce or you become a grandparent. This stage can be a great adventure where you are free from the responsibilities of raising your children and can simply enjoy the fruits of your life's work. Challenges you may face include being a support to other family members, even as you are still exploring your own interests and activities or focusing on maintaining your marriage. Many people are caring for elderly parents at this time.

You may feel challenged by their emotional, financial, and physical needs while trying to help them retain their independence. You may experience declining physical and mental abilities or changes in your financial or social status. Sometimes, you must deal with the death of other family members, including your spouse. The quality of your life at this stage depends on how well you adjusted to the changes in earlier stages. It often also depends on how well you have cared for your own health up to this point.

Normal aging will affect your body, resulting in loss of bone density, wrinkles, aches, and pains. The chances of having a mental or chronic physical illness do's increase with age; however, aging does not mean you will automatically experience poor health. Retirement can be a fulfilling and happy time. Becoming a grandparent can bring you great joy without the responsibility of raising a child. Those who are without adequate support systems or not well off financially, however, may have a more difficult time in this phase of life.

Specific goals to attain at this final stage of your family life cycle include:

- Maintaining your own interests and physical functioning, along with those of your spouse, as your body ages
- Exploring new family and social roles
- Providing emotional support for your adult children and extended family members
- Making room in the family system for the wisdom and experience of older adults
- Providing support for the older generation without over functioning for them
- Dealing with the loss of a spouse, siblings, and other peers, and preparing for your own death
- Reviewing your life and reflecting on all you have learned and experienced during your life cycle

SUMMARY

The emotional and intellectual stages you pass through from childhood to your retirement years as a member of a family are called the family life cycle. In each stage, you face challenges in your family life that allow you to build or gain new skills. Gaining these skills helps you work through the changes that nearly every family goes through.

Not everyone passes through these stages smoothly. Situations such as severe illness, financial problems, or the death of a loved one can have an effect on how well you pass through the stages. Fortunately, if you miss skills in one stage, you can learn them in later stages.

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GLOSSARY

Family: Two or more persons related by blood, marriage or adoption

Parenthood: how one gives birth to, or nurtures and raises a child; a father or mother

Retirement: after one or both retire from a career

Empty nest: last child is independent and living on his or her own

Later parenthood: children reach adolescence; oldest may move out on his or her own

Early parenthood: pregnancy & birth of first child; continues through toddler, preschool & elementary school

Marriage: the legal union of a man & woman as husband & wife

Adolescence: a transitional period of development between youth & maturity

Newlywed: persons recently married

QUIZ

1. What is the Family Life Cycle?

- a. A series of stages families go through during their lifespan
- b. The mental hoops parent go through when they try to control their teens
- c. The cycle of communication that grows from infancy to adulthood
- d. The back and forth of good and bad times in families

Ans: a

2. The first stage of the Family Life Cycle is called 'Unattached Adult.' What happens during this stage?

- A child is ending all relationships and starting entirely on his or her own

- A daughter or son is separating from his or her parents, developing new peer relationships, and moving toward a career
- An adult is married, but without children
- A man or women has just gotten a divorce and has to deal with starting over
- A man or woman is newly single, with children

Ans c

3. Which of the following stages of family life cycle is characterized by grand parenting and making adaptations to retirement

- A) family at midlife
- B) family in later life
- C) family at retirement
- D) family in old age

Ans c

4. Beginning of one person's family life cycle.

- A. Independent stage
- B. Parenting stage
- C. Coupling stage
- D. Empty nest stage

Ans c

FAQs

Why is it important to understand the family life cycle?

Mastering the skills and milestones of each stage allows you to successfully move from one stage of development to the next. If you don't master the skills, you may still move on to the next phase of the cycle, but you are more likely to have difficulty with relationships and future transitions. Family life cycle theory suggests that successful transitioning may also help to prevent disease and emotional or stress related disorders. Whether you are a parent or child, brother or sister, bonded by blood or love, your experiences through the family life cycle will affect who you are and who you become. The more you understand about the challenges of each stage of the cycle, the more likely you are to successfully move on.

What can disrupt the normal cycle?

The stress of daily living or coping with a chronic medical condition or other crisis disrupts the normal family cycle. A crisis or ongoing stress can delay the transition to the next phase of life, or you may move on but without the necessary skills to succeed. How can I improve my family life cycle? Be assured, you can learn missed skills and improve your and your family's quality of life at any stage. Self-examination, education, and perhaps counselling are ways to improve yourself and your family life. These are also actions that can help you manage other issues such as going through a divorce or being a part of a non-traditional family structure.

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