

WHAT'S NEW?

#### GENERATIONAL PARENTING STYLES

#### **Parents Have Generational Parenting Styles**

In general Gen X parents approach child-rearing as a set of tangible practices that will keep their children safe, reasonably happy, well-behaved, and ready to take on life's challenges. They practice protective parenting.

#### GENERATIONAL PARENTING STYLES

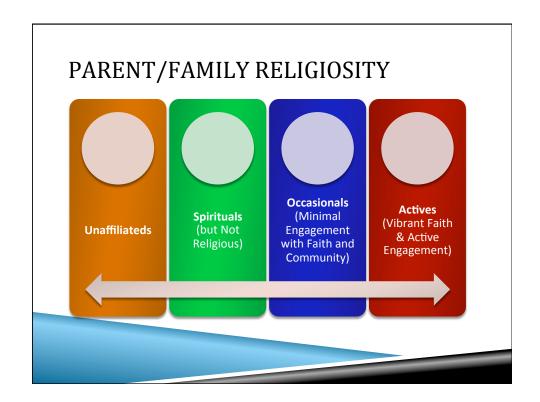
#### **Parents Have Generational Parenting Styles**

In general, Millennial parents, reflecting their values of individuality and self-expression, focus more on a democratic approach to family management, encouraging their children to be open-minded, empathetic, and questioning—and teaching them to be themselves and try new things. They are moving away from the overscheduled days of their youth, preferring a more responsive, less directorial approach to activities. (Responsive Parenting)

# PARENTAL RELIGIOSITY

#### Parents Have a Diversity of Spiritual-Religious Identities

- Parents reflect an increasing diversity in religious beliefs, practices, and affiliation.
- Increasing numbers are not religiously affiliated and the number of unaffiliated Millennials is growing.
- Families of Generation X and Millennial parents are participating less in church life and Sunday worship. Religion and spirituality may be important to families today, but for many it is not usually expressed by participation in churches.



# RELIGIOUS TRANSMISSION

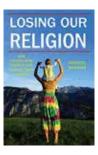
#### **Religious Socialization & Transmission Is More Complex.**

- Significant indicators, such as religious identification as a Christian, worship attendance, marriages and baptisms in the church, and changing generational patterns, point to a decline in family religious socialization across all denominations.
- There is also a decline in religious traditions and practices at home. Younger parents often lack the religious literacy and religious experiences necessary for faith transmission.

# **RELIGIOUS TRANSMISSION**

Strategies that parents use to incorporate religion in the lives of their children.

- 1. Nonprovision
- 2. Outsourcing
- 3. Self-provision
- 4. Alternative
- 5. Traditional

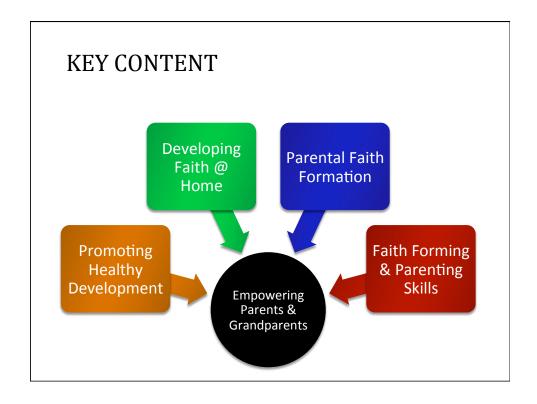


# CHANGING RELIGIOUS TRANSMISSION

Manning found that in most cases, there was a great deal of consistency between the parent's religious or secular identity and how they raised their children.

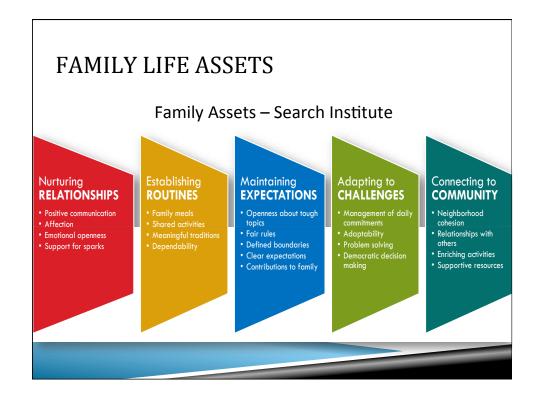
She observes, "the fact that most parents in the study took steps to incorporate religion into the lives of their children is surprising only if we take None to mean the absence of any religious, spiritual, or philosophical worldview. Once we discover the more substantive dimensions of unaffiliated parents' worldviews, we see that they transmit those beliefs and practices to their children much as affiliated parents do."

# DEVELOPING PARENT PROGRAMMING



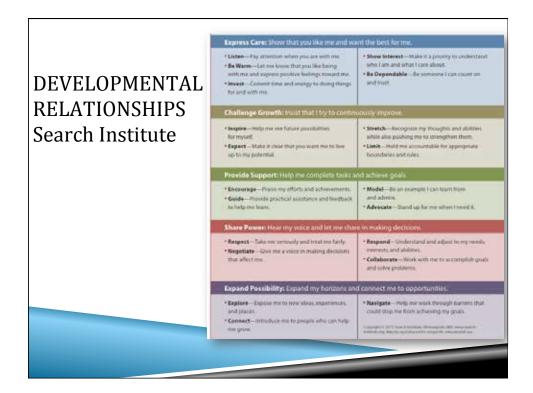
# WHAT ARE THE PRACTICES THAT MAKE A DIFFERENCE IN FAITH TRANSMISSION?

- 1. Parents' personal faith and practice
- 2. Parent-child relationship: close, warm
- 3. Parents' modeling and teaching a religious faith
- 4. Parents' involvement in church life
- 5. Grandparents' religious influence & relationship
- 6. Religious tradition a child is born into
- 7. Parents of the same faith
- 8. Family conversations about faith
- Embedded family religious practices such as reading the Bible, praying, celebrating rituals/holidays



# 21<sup>ST</sup> CENTURY FAITH FORMATION

- 1. A **variety** of relationships, content, experiences, and resources
- 2. New **methods**: immersive, multimedia, multi-sensory, highly visual, participatory, experiential
- 3. New **formats**: episodic, micro-learning, on demand, mobile, 24x7,
- 4. New digital media and digital platforms
- 5. Multiple **environments**: self-directed, mentored, at home, in small groups, in large groups, church-wide, in the community, and in the world.



# DEVELOPING PARENT PROGRAMMING

- 1. Address diverse spiritual-religious identities of parents targeted content/experiences.
- 2. Address generational parenting.
- 3. Have parents practice new skills with their own children during program sessions. Immersion.
- 4. Develop a progression of workshops, webinars, courses, and resources for each stage of the lifecycle.
- 5. Develop lifecycle support groups for parents.

# DEVELOPING PARENT PROGRAMMING

- 6. Offer parent coaches.
- 7. Give parents a plan for parenting.
  - ▶ Give them a plan for parenting proactively.
  - ▶ Show them how it works and how they can use it.
- 8. Use a variety of environments & methods to engage all parents.
- 9. Use digitally enabled and digitally connected strategies.
- 10. Build an online platform for parents and the family.







