

**Publication #2008-27 4301 Connecticut Avenue, NW, Suite 350, Washington, DC 20008**

**Phone 202-572-6000 Fax 202-362-8420** [**www.childtrends.org**](http://www.childtrends.org/)

THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP: A FAMILY STRENGTH

By Tawana Bandy, B.S. and Kristin Anderson Moore, Ph.D. August 2008

BACKGROUND

The great majority of parents have positive and nurturing relationships with their children.1 In fact, findings from research show that parents and their adolescent children generally have close emo- tional ties.2-3 These findings run counter to anecdotal portrayals of parents as clueless and uncon-

nected, especially when it comes to relating to their adolescent children.4 Recently released parent-

reported data from the 2003 National Survey of Children’s Health (NSCH), which has a very large, nationally representative sample, provide a window into parent-child relationships by children’s spe- cific ages. Child Trends drew on these data to look at three markers of these relationships for parents living with children between the ages of 6 and 17: parent-child closeness, the degree to which parents share ideas and talk about things that really matter with their children, and parents’ acquaintance with their children’s friends. Our analyses show that although some declines are seen in these areas as children get older, high parental involvement and positive parent-child interactions endure through- out childhood into the teenage years for most adolescents.

OVERALL FACTS

Data from the 2003 National Survey of Children’s Health indicate:

• Most parents reported feeling very close to their children (87 percent).

• The great majority of parents reported that they can share and talk very well about things that really matter with their children (75 percent).

• Nearly all parents reported that they have met either most or all of their children’s friends (84 percent).

CLOSENESS OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN

Few people question the value of bonding between parents and young children. While less commonly noted, close relationships with parents have also been associated with positive outcomes for adoles- cents, such as better academic performance and fewer problem behaviors.5-6 The NSCH asked par- ents to assess their closeness with their children. The great majority of parents (87 percent) reported being very close to their children. Not surprisingly, a greater percentage of parents of 6-year-olds (96 percent) reported being very close to their children than parents of 17-year-olds (76 percent). How- ever, for the most part, parents and children maintained close bonds, with three-quarters of these rela- tionships described as very close, even when the child was 17.

• Among parents who lived with their children (ages 6-17), most reported feeling very close to their children, even as they grew into adolescence (87 percent).

• Only about 13 percent of parents reported that they were just somewhat close to their children.

• Less than 1 percent of parents reported that their relationship was not very close.

The very large sample size of the NSCH allows us to examine parental closeness to children by single year of age. Findings from the parent report data from the National Survey of Children’s Health complement and extend adolescent-report data from the National Longitudinal Survey of Youth.7 Al- though most parents reported being very close to their children at all ages, this closeness declined somewhat with the age of the child, as shown in Figure 1.

FIGURE 1

100

Percent of Parents

80

60

40

20

0

Percentage of Parents of 6-to-17- Year-Olds Who Report

Feeling Very Close to Their Children

96 95 94 93 92 89 87 84 82 79

78 76

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Age of Child

COMMUNICATION BETWEEN PARENTS AND CHILDREN

Good communication is an important parenting skill.8 Parents who discuss important matters—such as academic performance, puberty, and drug use—provide their children with knowledge that can help them lead more productive and safer lives.9 In addition, conversations about serious topics con- vey to children that parents are concerned with and interested in their lives.

The National Survey of Children’s Health asked parents to what degree they can share ideas and talk about things that really matter with their children. About 75 percent of parents reported that they were able to share and talk about things that really mattered with their children very well. The per- centage declined with the age of the child, with 82 percent of parents of 6- to 11-year-olds and 70 percent of parents of 12- to 17-year-olds reporting that they could share ideas and talk with their children very well about things that really mattered. These findings indicate that communication be- tween parents and children is relatively high, even for parents of children at the adolescent stage, when communication can be a greater challenge.

• The great majority of parents with children ages 6-17 reported that they could share ideas and talk very well with their children about things that really mattered (75 percent).

• Among parents of children ages 6-17, about 2 percent of parents reported that they could not share and talk about things that really mattered very well with their children (1 percent at ages 6-

11 and 2 percent at ages 12-17). The remainder (about 23 percent) reported that they could share ideas and talk about things that really mattered somewhat well (see Table 1).

As shown in Figure 2, the proportion of parents who reported being able to communicate with their children about meaningful topics declined somewhat over time, especially in the early teens, but then stabilized and never fell below 60 percent.

FIGURE 2

100

Percent of

Parents

80

60

40

20

0

Percentage of Parents of 6- to 17- Year-Olds Who Report Being Able

To Talk About Things That Really Matter Very Well With Their

Children

83 83 83 82 80 79 77 73 70 68 67 67

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Age of Child

PROPORTION OF CHILDREN’S FRIENDS THAT PARENTS HAVE MET

Researchers find that parental awareness of children’s friends is an important part of parenting.10 For parents, knowing their children’s friends can have a two-fold effect: it can help preempt their chil- dren’s involvement in negative social activities, and it can keep parents aware of their children’s so- cial behaviors. In addition, research finds that parents who monitor their children’s friendships tend to raise more socially adept children.11 Indeed, of the 10 rules that the National Center for Missing

& Exploited Children provides parents, part of rule number one—making sure to know where chil- dren are located at all times—is parental awareness of children’s friends.12

The National Survey of Children’s Health asked parents how many of their children’s friends they have met. Overall, about 43 percent of parents of children ages 6-11 reported meeting all their chil- dren’s friends, compared with 30 percent of parents of adolescents ages 12-17. Another 42 percent of parents of 6- to 11-year-olds reported meeting most of their children’s friends, whereas 54 percent of parents of 12- to 17-year-olds reported meeting most of their children’s friends. The data suggest that parents of adolescents are more likely to know most rather than all of their children’s friends:

• Nearly all residential parents (85 percent) with children between the ages of 6 and 17 reported

that they had met either most or all of their children’s friends (85 percent at ages 6-11 and 85 per- cent at ages 12-17)

• Among parents of children ages 6-17, less than 1 percent reported that they had met none of their children’s friends.

As shown in Figure 3, parents were less likely to know all their children’s friends when children were teens, but they continued to know most friends.

FIGURE 3



Percentage of Parents of 6- to 17-Year-Olds Who Report Meeting All or

Most of Their Children's Friends

100

Percent of Parents

80

60

40

20

0

45 44 43 43 44 41 35 34 30 28 27 28

6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17

Age of Child

Most Friends

All Friends

CONCLUSION

Overall, we found that most parents reported close bonds with their children, communicated with their children about important topics, and were acquainted with most of their children’s friends. These findings were apparent even among parents of adolescent children (ages 12-17), who are often presumed to feel distant from their children.13 It is important to note that our analyses were based ex- clusively on parent-reported data for parents who live with their child. However, data from the Na- tional Longitudinal Survey of Youth also showed positive parent-child relationships for a smaller sample of adolescent respondents.14 Given the importance of positive communication and relation- ships for parents and for children of all ages, these findings are reassuring. The findings also suggest that a minority of parents could use help in strengthening their relationships with their children.

Note: Unless otherwise stated, all estimates are based on weighted data from the National Survey of Children’s Health, 2003. Available at [www.nschdata.org](http://www.nschdata.org/)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The authors would like to thank Sharon Bzostek for her careful review of and helpful comments on this fact sheet.

Editor: Harriet J. Scarupa

The National Survey of Children’s Health is a national telephone survey involving 102,353 interviews completed between January 2003 and July 2004. One child under the age of 18 was randomly selected in each household as the subject of the survey. The parent or guardian of

the child served as the respondent. Data were collected by the Maternal Child and Health Bu- reau in collaboration with the National Center for Health Statistics.

SURVEY QUESTIONS

Regarding [CHILD’s NAME]’s friends, would you say that you have met all of his/her friends, most of his/her friends, some of his/her friends, or none of his/her friends?

Is your relationship with [CHILD’s NAME] very close, somewhat close, not very close, not close at all?

How well can you and [CHILD’s NAME] share ideas or talk about things that really matter?

© 2008 Child Trends

6

Table 1: Parent-Reported Data from the National Survey of Child Health (NSCH) 2003, By Age of Child 6-17 Years

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Age of Child | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Responses | 6 years | 7 years | 8 years | 9 years | 10 years | 11 years | 6-11  years | 12 years | 13 years | 14 years | 15 years | 16 years | 17 years | 6-17 years | 12-17  years |
| Percent of Parents Who Are Close to Their Children | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very Close | 96 95 94 93 92 89 93 88 84 82 79 78 76 86% 81  4 5 6 7 8 11 7 12 16 17 20 21 22 13% 18  ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- 1 1 1 1 <1% <1  ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- ----- | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somewhat |
| Not Very |
| Not Close |
| Percent of Parents Who Can Share Ideas and Talk About Things That Really Matter | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Very Well | 83 83 83 82 80 79 82 77 73 70 68 67 67 75% 70  16 16 16 17 19 20 17 22 25 29 30 30 30 23% 28  1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 2 2 2 3 3 2% 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Somewhat |
| Not Very |
| Percent of Parents Who Have Met Their Children’s Friends | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| All | 45 44 43 43 44 41 43 35 34 30 28 27 28 36% 30  38 39 42 41 42 45 42 49 51 54 57 57 57 49% 54  15 16 14 14 13 13 14 14 14 15 15 15 15 14% 15  1 <1 1 1 <1 <1 1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1 <1% <1 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Most |
| Some |
| None |

Source: Child Trends’ analyses of the National Survey of Children’s Health, 2003

REFERENCES

1Steinberg, L. (2005). Adolescence (7th ed). New York: McGraw Hill.

2Population Reference Bureau for the Demographic and Behavioral Sciences Branch, Center for Population

Research, National Institute of Child Health and Human Development, National Institutes of Health. (2000, August). How do children spend their time? Children’s activities, school achievement, and well-being. (Issue No. 11).

<http://www.nichd.nih.gov/about/cpr/dbs/pubs/ti11.pdf>

3Collins, W. A., & Laursen, B. (2004). Parent-adolescent relationships and influences. In R. Lerner and L. Steinberg (Eds.), Handbook of adolescent psychology. New York: Wiley.

4Rodgers, K. B., & Small, S. A. (1997). Living with your teenager: The changing parent-child relationship,

121. Retrieved November 26, 2007, from http:// [www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/PM944B.pdf](http://www.extension.iastate.edu/Publications/PM944B.pdf)

5Hair, E. C., Moore, K. A., Garret, S. B., Kinukawa, A., Lippman, L., & Michelson, E. (2005). The parent adolescent relationship scale. In K.A. Moore and L. Lippman (Eds.), What do children need to flourish? Con- ceptualizing and measuring indicators of positive development (pp.183-202). New York, NY: Kluwer Aca- demic/Plenium Press.

6Herman, M. R., Dornbusch, S. M., Herron, M. C., & Herting, J. R. (1997). The influence of family regulation,

connection, and psychological autonomy on six measures of adolescent functioning. Journal of Adolescent

Research, 12, 34-67.

7Moore, K. A., Guzman, L., Hair, E., Lippman, L., & Garret, S. (2004). Parent-teen relationships and interac- tions: Far more positive than not (Research Brief). Washington, DC: Child Trends.

8Child Development Institute <http://www.childdevelopmentinfo.com/parenting/index.htm>

9U.S. Department of Education, Office of Communications and Outreach (2005). Helping your child become a responsible citizen. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education. <http://www.ed.gov/parents/academic/help/citzen/citzen.pdf>

10Feiring, C., & Lewis, M. (1993). Do mothers know their teenagers’ friends? Implications for individuation in early adolescence. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 22, 337-354.

11Bearman, P., Bruckner, H., Brown, B. B., Theobald, W., & Philber, S. (1999). Peer potential: Making the

most of how teens influence each other. Washington, DC: National Campaign to Prevent Teen Pregnancy.

12National Center for Missing & Exploited Children [www.ncmec.org](http://www.ncmec.org/)

13Lee-Rude, M. (2000). Conflict between parents and teens - It’s normal! Information Series for Parents and

Caregivers of Teens. Minneapolis, MN: University of Minnesota Extension Services. <http://www.parenting.umn.edu/programs/familiesWithTeens/infoSeries/factSheets/conflict.pdf>

14Moore, K. A., Guzman, L., Hair, E., Lippman, L., & Garret, S. (2004).

SUPPORTED BY: The Annie E. Casey Foundation

Child Trends is a nonprofit, nonpartisan research center that studies children at every stage of development. Its mission is to improve outcomes for children by providing research, data, and analysis to the people and institu- tions whose decisions and actions affect children. For additional information on Child Trends, including a complete set of available Research Briefs, visit our Web site at [www.childtrends.org.](http://www.childtrends.org/) For the latest informa- tion on more than 100 key indicators of child and youth well-being, visit the Child Trends DataBank at [www.childtrendsdatabank.org.](http://www.childtrendsdatabank.org/) For summaries of over 300 experimental evaluations of social interventions for children, visit [www.childtrends.org/LINKS.](http://www.childtrends.org/LINKS)

© 2008 Child Trends 7