FAMILY THERAPY THEORIES COMPARISON

LEADERS - Salvador Minuchin - Charles Fishman	ASSUMPTIONS: - Problems reside within a family structure (although not necessarily caused by the structure) - Changing the structure changes the experience the client has - Don't go from problem to solution, we just move gradually - Children's problems are often related to he boundary between the parents (marital vs. parental subsystem) and the boundary between parents and children
CONCEPTS Family structure - Boundaries - Rigid - Clear - Diffuse - Disengaged - Normal Range - Enmeshment - Roles - Rules of who interacts with whom, how, when, etc - Hierarchy - Subsystems - Cross-Generational Coalitions - Parentified Child	GOALS OF THERAPY: - Structural Change - Clarify, realign, mark boundaries - Individuation of family members - Infer the boundaries from the patterns of interaction among family members - Change the patterns to realign the boundaries to make them more closed or open
ROLE OF THE THERAPIST: - Perturb the system because the structure is too rigid (chaotic or closed) or too diffuse (enmeshed) - Facilitate the restructuring of the system - Directive, expert—the therapist is the choreographer - See change in therapy session; homework solidifies change - Directive	ASSESSMENT - Assess the nature of the boundaries, roles of family members - Enactment to watch family interaction/patterns
INTERVENTIONS - Join and accommodate - mimesis - Structural mapping - Highlight and modify interactions - Unbalance - Challenge unproductive assumptions - Raise intensity so that system must change	CHANGE - Raise intensity to upset the system, then help reorganize the system - Change occurs within session and is behavioral; insight is not necessary - Emotions change as individuals' experience of their context changes