

FERNANDO GARCIA
EDITOR

Parenting

*Cultural Influences
and Impact on Childhood Health
and Well-Being*

Focus on Civilizations and Cultures

NOVA

FOCUS ON CIVILIZATIONS AND CULTURES

PARENTING

CULTURAL INFLUENCES AND IMPACT
ON CHILDHOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING

No part of this digital document may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means. The publisher has taken reasonable care in the preparation of this digital document, but makes no expressed or implied warranty of any kind and assumes no responsibility for any errors or omissions. No liability is assumed for incidental or consequential damages in connection with or arising out of information contained herein. This digital document is sold with the clear understanding that the publisher is not engaged in rendering legal, medical or any other professional services.

FOCUS ON CIVILIZATIONS AND CULTURES

Additional books in this series can be found on Nova's website under the Series tab.

Additional e-books in this series can be found on Nova's website under the e-book tab.

FOCUS ON CIVILIZATIONS AND CULTURES

PARENTING

**CULTURAL INFLUENCES AND IMPACT
ON CHILDHOOD HEALTH
AND WELL-BEING**

FERNANDO GARCIA
EDITOR

The logo for Nova Publishers features the word "nova" in a bold, lowercase sans-serif font. The letter "o" is replaced by a stylized globe showing continents and oceans. To the left of the "nova" text is a decorative graphic consisting of a series of small, grey dots arranged in a semi-circular arc. Below "nova" is the word "publishers" in a smaller, lowercase sans-serif font. At the bottom of the logo is the text "New York" in an italicized serif font.

nova
publishers
New York

Copyright © 2015 by Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reproduced, stored in a retrieval system or transmitted in any form or by any means: electronic, electrostatic, magnetic, tape, mechanical photocopying, recording or otherwise without the written permission of the Publisher.

We have partnered with Copyright Clearance Center to make it easy for you to obtain permissions to reuse content from this publication. Simply navigate to this publication's page on Nova's website and locate the "Get Permission" button below the title description. This button is linked directly to the title's permission page on copyright.com. Alternatively, you can visit copyright.com and search by title, ISBN, or ISSN.

For further questions about using the service on copyright.com, please contact:

Copyright Clearance Center

Phone: +1-(978) 750-8400

Fax: +1-(978) 750-4470

E-mail: info@copyright.com.

NOTICE TO THE READER

The Publisher has taken reasonable care in the preparation of this book, but makes no expressed or implied warranty of any kind and assumes no responsibility for any errors or omissions. No liability is assumed for incidental or consequential damages in connection with or arising out of information contained in this book. The Publisher shall not be liable for any special, consequential, or exemplary damages resulting, in whole or in part, from the readers' use of, or reliance upon, this material. Any parts of this book based on government reports are so indicated and copyright is claimed for those parts to the extent applicable to compilations of such works.

Independent verification should be sought for any data, advice or recommendations contained in this book. In addition, no responsibility is assumed by the publisher for any injury and/or damage to persons or property arising from any methods, products, instructions, ideas or otherwise contained in this publication.

This publication is designed to provide accurate and authoritative information with regard to the subject matter covered herein. It is sold with the clear understanding that the Publisher is not engaged in rendering legal or any other professional services. If legal or any other expert assistance is required, the services of a competent person should be sought. FROM A DECLARATION OF PARTICIPANTS JOINTLY ADOPTED BY A COMMITTEE OF THE AMERICAN BAR ASSOCIATION AND A COMMITTEE OF PUBLISHERS.

Additional color graphics may be available in the e-book version of this book.

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Parenting (Nova Science Publishers)

Parenting : cultural influences and impact on childhood health and well-being / editor, Fernando Garcia.

pages cm. -- (Focus on civilizations and cultures)

Includes index.

ISBN: ; 9: /3/856: 4/758/: (eBook)

1. Parenting. 2. Parent and child. 3. Child psychology. 4. Child development. 5. Children--Health and hygiene. I. Garcia, Fernando, 1963- II. Title.

HQ755.8.P39145 2015

649'.1--dc23

2015009603

Published by Nova Science Publishers, Inc. † New York

CONTENTS

Introduction		vii
Chapter 1	Which Is the Best Parenting Style? Explaining the Discrepancies across Cultural Influences <i>María C. Fuentes</i>	1
Chapter 2	Parenting Styles and Parenting Practices: Analyzing Current Relationships in the Spanish Context <i>Fernando García, Leonor Fernández-Doménech, Feliciano H. Veiga, Roser Bono, Emilia Serra and Gonzalo Musitu</i>	17
Chapter 3	Brazilian Parenting Styles, Adolescents' Personal Competence and Internalization of Values <i>Isabel Martínez, Leoncio Camino, Cleonice Camino and Ignacio Madrid</i>	33
Chapter 4	Portuguese Parenting Styles, Adolescents' Personal Competence and Internalization of Values <i>Yara Rodrigues, María C. Fuentes and Feliciano H. Veiga</i>	47
Chapter 5	Peruvian Parenting Styles, Adolescents' Personal Competence and Internalization of Values <i>Antoni Albertí, Sonia Gabaldón and Dolores Frías-Navarro</i>	61
Chapter 6	Parenting Style and Adolescent Adjustment in Contexts at Psychosocial Risk: Evidence from Spanish Families <i>Bárbara Lorence, M. Victoria Hidalgo and Susana Menéndez</i>	77
Chapter 7	Spanish Parental Socialization between Different Generations: Values and Human Rights <i>Pablo Queiroz, Cleonice Camino, Oscar García and Juan J. Zacarés</i>	93
Chapter 8	Spanish Parenting Styles and Antisocial Behavior in Adolescents <i>Maite Garaigordobil, Vanesa Martínez and Aida Fernández</i>	109

Chapter 9	Spanish Parenting Styles and Adolescent Bullying <i>María C. Fuentes, Isabel Martínez and Fidel Navarro</i>	125
Chapter 10	Spanish Parental Socialization Styles, School and Child-To-Parent Violence <i>Cristian Suárez-Relinque, Gonzalo del-Moral-Arroyo, Belén Martínez-Ferrer and Gonzalo Musitu</i>	139
Chapter 11	Spanish Parenting Styles and Teen Dating Violence <i>Amapola Povedano, María-Carmen Monreal, Pepa Cuesta, María Muñoz, David Moreno and Gonzalo Musitu</i>	151
Chapter 12	Parenting Style and Adolescent Substance Use: Evidence in the European Context <i>Amador Calafat, Montse Juan, Elisardo Becoña and Oscar García</i>	163
Chapter 13	Parenting Styles and Forgiveness for Child Development and Adolescents' Sociomoral Competence <i>Júlio Rique and Thayanne Lima da Silva</i>	177
Chapter 14	A Review of Healthy Families America: The Impact of an In-Home Early Childhood Family Wellness Program <i>Rebecca H. Foster, PhD, and Amanda M. Brouwer, PhD</i>	189
About the Contributors		205
Index		213

INTRODUCTION

*Fernando García**

Department of Methodology of Behavioral Sciences,
University of Valencia, Spain

ABSTRACT

[Parenting: Cultural Influences and Impact on Childhood Health and Well-Being]
Evidence from emergent research in South European and Latin American countries indicates that adolescents from indulgent families scored equal or even better than those from authoritative families in many key indicators of psychosocial adjustment, and that indulgent parenting appears as the optimum parenting style in these samples. In addition, recently research also sees that it is valid for many European countries include United Kingdom and Sweden, and Asian countries as Iran and Filipinas. This research suggests that authoritative parenting is not always associated with optimum developmental outcomes and those relationships between parenting styles and developmental outcomes also depend on the ethnic, cultural and cultural-variations context where the socialization process takes place. The contributors to the book analyzed emergent research where the indulgent parenting style is equal or even better than the authoritative parenting style. Explaining the hypothesis of cultural influences and analyzing the specific relationships between the traditional two-dimensional model of parental socialization and the parenting practices in Spain. Analyzing the parenting styles in Portugal, Brazil and Peru, and their relation to the adolescents' personal competence and internalization of values. Studying in Spain parental socialization styles between different generations and several adolescents' outcomes, as internalization of values, Human Rights, forgiveness, adolescents' scholar adjustment and violence (antisocial behaviour, bullying, child-to-parent violence, and teen dating violence). Analyzing evidence indicate that indulgent model is that work best in European countries for adolescents' personal competence, substance use and in personal disorders. The contributors to the book collectively clarify how indulgent families impact more positively on childhood health and well-being.

* Corresponding Author address: Fernando Garcia, Department of Methodology of Behavioral Sciences, University of Valencia, Avda. Blasco Ibáñez 21, 46010 Valencia, Spain, Phone: +34-96-38-64514, Fax: +34-96-38-64697. Email: fernando.garcia@uv.es.

Parenting: Cultural Influences and Impact on Childhood Health and Well-Being consists of 14 chapters. In the first chapter, María C. Fuentes has reviewed empirical evidence which currently debate the traditional assumption that the authoritative style is always the best parenting style. She highlights the importance of considering cultural influences when the relationships between parenting and its impact on health and well-being of children are analyzed. She focused main attention on emergent research in South European and Latin American countries where indulgent parenting (characterized by warmth but not strictness) appears as the optimum parenting style.

Continuing the discussion of cultural influences, Fernando García, Leonor Fernández-Doménech, Feliciano H. Veiga, Roser Bono, Emilia Serra and Gonzalo Musitu have analyzed the relations between parenting practices and styles with a sample of Spanish adolescents. The authors have found major discrepancies with results obtained with American Anglo-Saxon samples. Concretely, in Spain, psychological autonomy granting is unrelated to the behavioural control parenting practice, and in the opposite end of psychological control and rejection parental practices. This Spanish results shows that adolescents from indulgent families (characterized by warmth but not strictness) are strongly related to the psychological autonomy granting.

In the third chapter, with Brazilian samples, Isabel Martínez, Leoncio Camino, Cleonice Camino and Ignacio Madrid have reviewed and discussed the conceptualization of family socialization process. They analyze the influence of parenting styles into personal competence and internalization of values in Brazil. The results of reviewed showed that children raised by indulgent have equal or higher self-esteem score than adolescents from authoritative parents. The lowest self esteem was for adolescents raised by neglectful and authoritarian parents. In the case of internalization of values there is no difference between children from authoritative and indulgent homes in any of the five types of values analysed.

In the fourth chapter, but now with a Portuguese sample, Yara Rodrigues, María C. Fuentes and Feliciano H. Veiga analyze the influence of parenting styles into personal competence and internalization of values in Portugal. In this South European country, those authors found very similar results to Brasil.

In the fifth chapter, now with a Peruvian sample, Antoni Albertí, Sonia Gabaldón and Dolores Frías-Navarro, analyze the relation between parenting styles with adolescents' personal competence and internalization of values. The authors replicate the results of two previous studies (Brazil and Portugal) with this new sample of Peruvian adolescent.

In the sixth chapter researchers returned to Spain. Bárbara Lorence, M. Victoria Hidalgo and Susana Menéndez have explored the associations between parenting styles with internalizing and externalizing problems. Sample was of 445 adolescents, half of them of families at psychosocial risk. The authors conclude that indulgent style (based on affection and dialogue but not on parental coercion) was the most favorable pattern of parental socialization (for preventing externalizing problems) for at-risk and not-at-risk families.

In the next chapter, Pablo Queiroz, Cleonice Camino, Oscar García and Juan J. Zacarés analyze in Spain the relationship between parenting styles with offspring's psychological and psychosocial adjustment between different generations. In this chapter Spanish parenting is examined retrospectively founding that both the adolescent of indulgent homes and the elderly people of indulgent homes were associated with the best levels of self-concept and self-esteem. On the other hand, also in line with previous results in Brazil, Portugal and Peru,

the indulgent and authoritative styles exert best, but similar, effects in the internalization of values of their offspring.

Maite Garaigordobil, Vanesa Martínez and Aida Fernández start with the first chapter, the ninth of the book, which analyzes the connections between parenting styles with offspring's violence. As the authors claimed, violence is a social pathology that has always been a part of human experience. The study comprises an ample sample of 3,026 participants from the Basque Country (Spain), measure antisocial-delinquent behaviors, and behavioral disorders. The authors conclude that the authoritarian and neglectful styles were the most harmful regarding antisocial behavior. Conversely, the indulgent style (high acceptance-involvement and low coercion-imposition) was the most positive because participants who had indulgent parents displayed significantly lower levels of antisocial behavior.

María C. Fuentes, Isabel Martínez and Fidel Navarro analyze, in the ninth chapter, the relationships between Spanish parenting styles and adolescence bullying with a minor sample of 1,114 adolescents from middle-class backgrounds of a large metropolitan area. They measured in adolescents: antisocial behavior, disruptive or undisciplined behavior, academic indifference, perception of violence from teachers, academic self-esteem, family self-esteem and social self-esteem. Conclusion was that both indulgent and authoritative styles of socialization also act as prevention factors from bullying, and other behaviors related as school maladjustment and antisocial behavior.

In chapter number ten, Cristian Suárez-Relinque, Gonzalo del-Moral-Arroyo, Belén Martínez-Ferrer and Gonzalo Musitu, from a different perspective, analyze school and child-to-parent violence. The study comprises a large sample of 3,399 Spanish adolescents. The authors' conclusion was that, in the same line that previous chapters with large samples, the Indulgent style was found as the most functional parental socialization style, followed by the authoritative one.

The chapter eleven is the last where is analyzed the violence. Amapola Povedano, María-Carmen Monreal, Pepa Cuesta, María Muñiz, David Moreno and Gonzalo Musitu studied parenting styles and teen dating violence with a sample of 2,399 Spanish adolescents from 9 schools. Results indicated that indulgent parenting style, on the part of the father and mother, has the weakest relationship with teen dating violence. On the opposite hand, teenagers from families that apply authoritarian parenting styles are most likely to get involved in violent teen dating relationships, followed by the negligent style.

In the twelfth chapter, Amador Calafat, Montse Juan, Elisardo Becoña and Oscar García analyzed the most recent evidence on the protect or risk factor of the parenting styles on drug use in the European context. The study comprises a large sample of 7,718 European adolescents from Sweden, Slovenia, Czech Republic, UK, Spain, and Portugal. The authors conclude that indulgent families performs as well as the authoritative one on substance use (and personal disturbances), but the indulgent parenting style performs even better than for authoritative parenting style on self esteem and school performance, including in those conclusions two countries from Northern Europe (i.e., UK and Sweden).

In the thirteenth chapter, Júlio Rique and Thayanne Lima da Silva proposes an approach for explain as the parenting socialization for promoting forgiveness in childhood may contribute to foster adolescents' socio-moral competence. Authors studied as indulgent parental practices of induction, focusing on the consequences that the child's behavior have for others, attributing responsibility to the child, but without the use of an "moralizing" rule, indulgent parents may inducing other-oriented empathy and feelings of guilt.

Finally, in the fourteenth chapter, Rebecca H. Foster and Amanda M. Brouwer present a review of healthy families America. The authors proposed a home visiting program designed to promote positive parenting, enhance child health and development, and prevent child maltreatment. Positive parenting practices are key to promote child health and development.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

I would like to thank all the authors for their hard and careful work; it was a pleasure to work with you. At Nova, I would like to thank me debt to the staff at Nova Publishers.