

The parenting styles (authoritative authoritarian), the parental feeding

[Family](#), [Parenting](#)



The study by Selcuk and Yavuz (2018) was conducted to examine any potential correlation between the style of parenting, and the way parents feed their children as likely predictors for obese and overweight preschoolers as well as the child's temperament. The research of 61 normal weight preschoolers (29 girls and 32 boys), and 61 in the obese/overweight preschoolers (29 girls and 32 boys) in Turkey. Specifically, 13 obese children (4 girls and 9 boys), and 48 overweight children (25 girls and 23 boys).

The age of the participants ranged from five to six years old. The data was a self-report journal, which was kept by the mothers of the preschoolers with the combination of the parenting styles (authoritative/authoritarian), the parental feeding practices (restrictive, pressure to eat, and monitoring), and the child's temperament (negative affect). Both parents of the child completed a form of background information including, their child's age, their educational status, and their height and weight.

The BMI of the parents were used to see if there was any additional correlation to the child's weight status. The parents also completed a Child-Feeding Questionnaire for measuring the maternal behavior regarding the type of control they have over their child's eating, and a Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire, to measure the level of parenting styles of mothers. In addition, there were conducted home visits to take the child's BMI, from the measurements of their height and weight, as well as to collect the questionnaires completed by the parents. Furthermore, it was concluded that there was no difference in the sex of the child in the variables of the

results. The research supported their hypothesis, of which the style of parenting as well as the feeding practices of the parent would be a factor to the status of a child's weight.

Authoritarian parenting has the most effect for childhood obesity/overweight problems, and pressure to eat had the most influence. There was a significant amount of authoritarian parenting for the obese/overweight children, than those of the normal weight children.