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MODEL OF IMPACT PARENTAL FACTORS THAT INFLUENCE EXTERNALIZED AND INTERNALIZED PROBLEMS IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

A study was conducted to create a model of parenting, which explains different parental factors as exogenous variables to explain internalized and externalized problems in their sons and daughters. The sample was taken randomly in different elementary schools. An acceptable model that explains the relationship of the aforementioned variables was obtained. Results are discussed based on the gaps that existed in the theory of Diana Baumrid, respect to the model that was created to explain the aging in Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, also is discussed on the basis of other research carried out by measuring the variables in question. Two models were also developed for temperament variable, because for this variable there is a discussion in the literature as mediatory variable in rearing styles. A contrast was developed between the results of this study and previous studies related to this one.

Key words: parenting, parenting styles internalized and externalized problems, democratic style authoritarian style.

MODELO DE IMPACTO PARENTAL SOBRE LOS PROBLEMAS INTERNALIZAFOS Y EXTERNALIZADOS DEL MENOR

RESUMEN

Se realizó un estudio para crear un modelo sobre crianza, el cual explique diferentes factores parentales como variables exógenas que expliquen los problemas internalizados y externalizados de sus hijos e hijas. La muestra fue tomada

de manera aleatoria en diferentes escuelas primarias. Se obtuvo un modelo aceptable que explica la relación de las variables antes mencionadas. Los resultados se discuten en función de los vacíos que existían en la teoría de Diana Baumrid, respecto del modelo se creó para explicar la crianza en Ciudad Juárez, Chihuahua, asimismo se discuten en función de otras investigaciones que se han realizado al medir las variables en cuestión. Dos modelos para la variable de temperamento fueron desarrollados en este estudio ya que los estudios previos reportan que el temperamento funciona como una variable mediadora en los estilos de crianza. Se realiza un contraste entre los resultados encontrados y las investigaciones previas relacionadas con el presente estudio.

Palabras clave: crianza, estilos parentales, problemas internalizados, problemas externalizados, estilo democrático, estilo autoritario.

Background information on parenting styles

The first studies on parenting styles were in monkeys, studies of which gave rise to do research on parenting styles in humans. In experiments with monkeys, were studied the effects of deprivation of maternal care, which was assigned to monkey babies; a mechanical mother who gave them food and other biological mother of the same species that gave them no food, but which gave them heat; the researchers found that monkeys preferred the mothers who gave mother heat than mechanical mother giving them food (Harlow & Zimmermann, 1959).

Bowlby attachment theory.

Bowlby (1980) incorporate an essential element for breeding, which is the attachment. Bowlby refers to children internalize experience which have by their caregivers, where attachment provides security to the infant, when the caregiver to be present when the need for support and protection; in such a way that the personality of the individual will be result of mental representation that has of itself and the persons significant to the individual. For Bowlby from the infant settles a bond between mother and son, or daughter, in which they experience a very pleasant feeling which quickly develop affective ties that tend to be long lasting.

Theory of parenting, Baumrind styles.

Approaches and the classification have been made by the theory of the styles of parenting of Baumrind, there have been numerous investigations around the world,

including several variables that relate to or have tried to test whether they relate with parenting (Jiménez, 2009).

First research on parenting styles, Baumrind (1971) addressed parental rearing patterns on the development of early childhood; in which she concludes that parents who are willing to socialize with their sons and daughters have a concept of parental control, compared to parents who are strict and non-flexible.

Baumrind conducted their research from the cognitive approach, investigating the discipline, maturity, parental involvement that has to do with the degree of care and knowledge that parents have of their sons and daughters; requirements and the monitoring of the rules established by the parents.

Criticism of the theory of parenting Baumrind styles.

Criticisms that exist to the theory of Diana Baumrind styles a related to disagreements between the cultural context and parenting (García & grace, 2009;) Gershoff et al., 2010). Also, in western society has been considered the democratic parenting style is carried in a more functional manner when it is related with the psycho-social development, academic performance, stress and behavior problems, variable which does not consider Baumrind within its classification of parenting styles (Lamborn, et al., 1991).

Temperament.

Temperament has been defined as the bias that occurs in the automatic responses to an emotional stimulus, which has a high biological component and manifests itself steadily throughout the life, regardless of culture and social learning) Cloninger, Bayon & Svarkic, 1998). Temperament needs to be more studied, since has been proposed to conduct further studies to find out if he is a mediator variable between family factors and problems of minors (Betancourt and Andrade, 2008;) Santelices et al., 2015).

Although it has been previously concluded that parenting styles are related in rearing depending on the temperament of the child (Ato et al., 2007). Also, it was found the style of parenting not moderating the association between the temperament of the child, nor the anxiety; (Lindhout et al. 2009) and that the behavior of parents is independent of temperament of children and the personality

of the fathers (Eldestein et al., 2004); in the same way that the temperament is not related to the parental motivation (Jungert et al., 2015).

However, it has found that the temperament of the child and the social context contribute to frequent use of the discipline, but the characteristics of the parents are which mainly influence the discipline (Wade, & Kendler, 2001). Temperament could be mediated only some variables related to parenting.

For this study were also measured variables of anxiety and aggression in children because it has been found that aggression is related to the temperament of infants (Wahl & Metzner, 2012). It has been also suggested study if the temperament is a mediator variable between breeding and the problems of minors (Betancourt & Andrade, 2008).

The following variables were taken to this study, because the following variables are related to parenting as it has been found that affect parenting: parental anxiety (Roelofs, Mestres, Ter, Bamelis, & Muris, 2006;) Laskey & Cartwright, 2009); parental stress (Carroll, & Hamilton, 2016;) Eldestein et al., 2004); antisocial behaviour (Torry & Billick, 2011; schooling of parents (González, Vega & Cantoran (2005); household income (Vite & Perez, 2014); the type of family (Olhaberry & Satelices, 2013); the marital status (Valdes, Martinez, Urias)) (Ibarra, 2011); child anxiety (Cough, Góngora, Garcia, Macias & Olmos, 2015); child aggression (Tur, Mestre, Samper & Malonda, 2012); and school performance (Ramos & Santoyo, 2008).

Objective of the study

Create a model that explains the parental factors affecting infants internalized and externalized problems.

METHOD

For the present study, it was taken a random sample in Ciudad Juarez, Chihuahua, Mexico at different elementary schools. Psychometric applied to students of fourth, fifth and sixth grade; the corresponding variables of this study were also measured for their respective parents.

Instruments

The following instruments were used to measure the variables mentioned above. All tests are standardized for Mexican population and have an alpha of .70 as minimum, thus the instruments are valid and reliable for the purposes of this research.

Instruments applied to parents.

Antisocial behaviour of parents.

PAS scale (antisocial behaviour) of the MMPI-2, which belongs to the content scales was used to measure the antisocial behaviour of parents. (Hathaway & McKinley 1995).

Parental stress.

The index scale of parental stress of Abidin (1990) was used to measure the degree of stress in parents and, which is composed of 36 items; the instrument is divided in to three subscales and contains five response options applied.

Anxiety.

The instrument to measure the anxiety was the version in Spanish of the State-Trait anxiety inventory (STAI) of Spielberger, et al., (1976), in which can be measured two dimensions of anxiety; anxiety as trait, and anxiety and anxiety state. For this research, it was used the subscale of anxiety as trait.

Parenting style.

It was used parental practices (Parenting Practices Questionnaire) questionnaire, developed by Robinson et al. (1995). The questionnaire uses the theoretical and analytical foundations of Baumrind's parenting styles divided into different subscales.

Instruments applied to children.

Aggression scale.

The scale of aggression Orpinas and Frankowski (2001) was developed to measure the average frequency of self-reported aggressive behavior in children from schools.

Anxiety.

The short version of the manifest anxiety scale was used to measure the anxiety of children. (Reynolds & Richmond, 2012).

Temperament.

Abidin (1990), parental stress index scale was applied to measure the temperament of children, through the responses of parents, the scale of the characteristics of the children and interaction between parents and children was specifically designed to measure the temperament.

Survey.

Parents and were asked to measure the schooling of parents (in years studied), the socioeconomic status of the family (which was measured according to the level at month, AMAI, 2005), marital status, the type of family, and school performance of children (the grade of the last year).

Participants

110 mothers and 40 parents participated in the study; 41 were singles, 73 married, two widower, and 34 in free union; 114 reported belong to nuclear family, 16 single-parent family, 11 to the extensive type family and 9 to the reconstituted family; 10 participants reported have income in their family at month between 0 pesos and 2,699 pesos; 29 participants reported having income for 2, 700-6, 799; 42 parent 6, 800-11, 599, 53 participants between 11, 600-34, 999 and 16 parents reported income in their family between 35, 000-84, 999 per month. For elementary students the statics were: 80 girls, 70 boys, 0 belonged to the 4th grade, 61 to 5th grade and 39 to the 6th grade (see table 1 for the descriptive statistics of the sample).

Descriptive results of the sample. Table 1.

Variable	Min	Max	Mean	Standar deviation
Age of parents	22	55	37.81	7.124
Years of schoolong	2	30	12.94	4.892
Grades of children	7.0	10.0	8.763	.7143
Age of children	9	12	10.29	.916

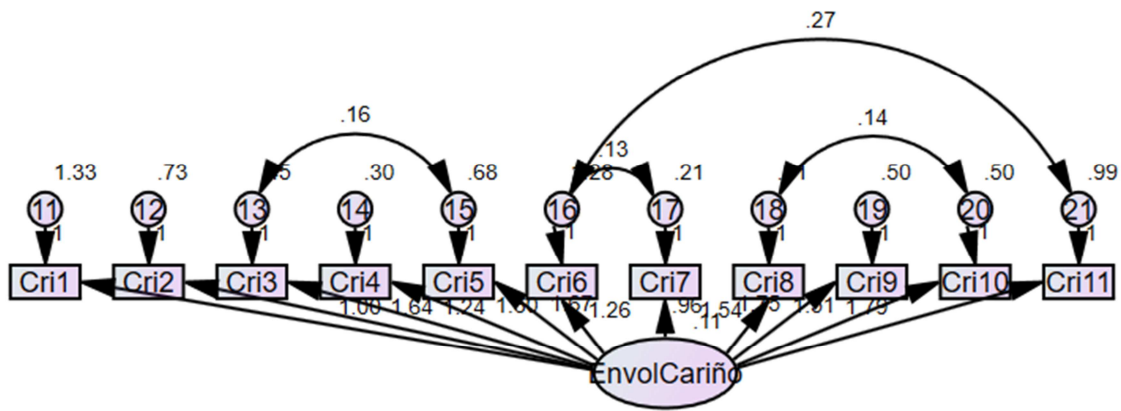
RESULTS

Measurement model

Measurement model for the subscale affectionate involvement (in spanish envolvimiento cariñoso)

It was obtained a Chi-square 51.579, with 40 degrees of freedom at a significance of .104. Also obtained a 1.289 CMIN/DF; a GFI of. 945, an AGFI of. 909, NFI's. 884, RFI's. 840, IFI's. 971, CFI of. 970; RMSEA.044 (see Figure 1).

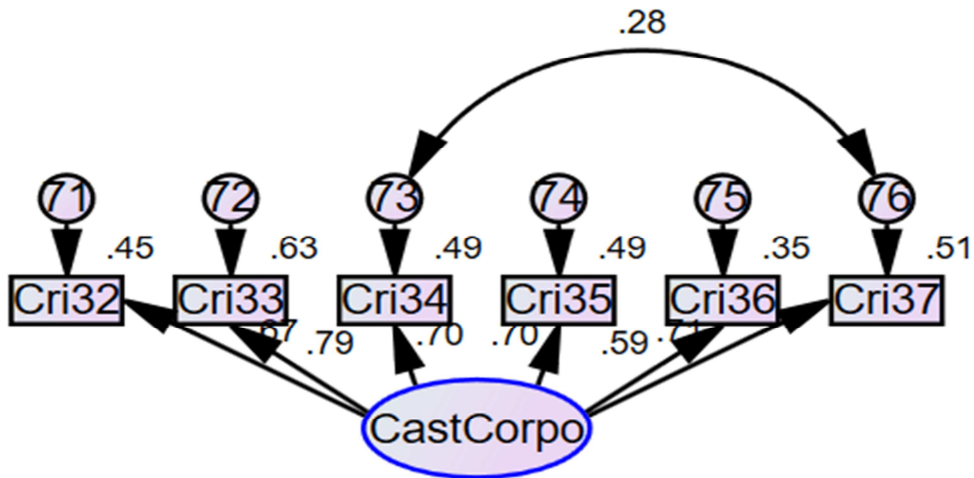
The subscale of affectionate involvement measurement model. Figure 1.



Measurement model for the subscale corporal punishment (in spanish castigo corporal).

It was obtained a Chi-square of 8,861, with eight degrees of freedom at a significance level of the. 354. Also it was obtained a 1.108 CMIN/DF; a GFI of. 981, an AGFI of. 949, NFI's. 975, RFI's. 952, IFI of. 997, CFI of.997 and a.027 RMSEA (see Figure 2).

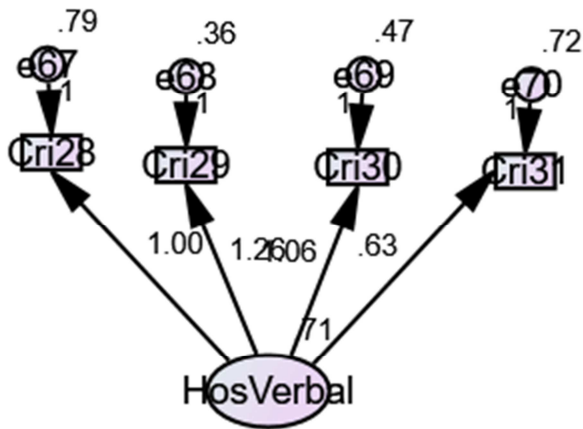
Measurement of the subscale of corporal punishment model. Figure 2.



Measurement model for the subscale verbal hostility (in spanish hostilidad verbal.

It was obtained a Chi-square of 4.703, with two degrees of freedom at a significance level of .095. Also, it was obtained a 2.352 CMIN/DF; a GFI of .984, an AGFI of .919, NFI's .978, RFI's .935, IFI of .987, CFI of .987 and a .095 RMSEA (see Figure 3).

Measuring of verbal hostility subscale model. Figure 3.

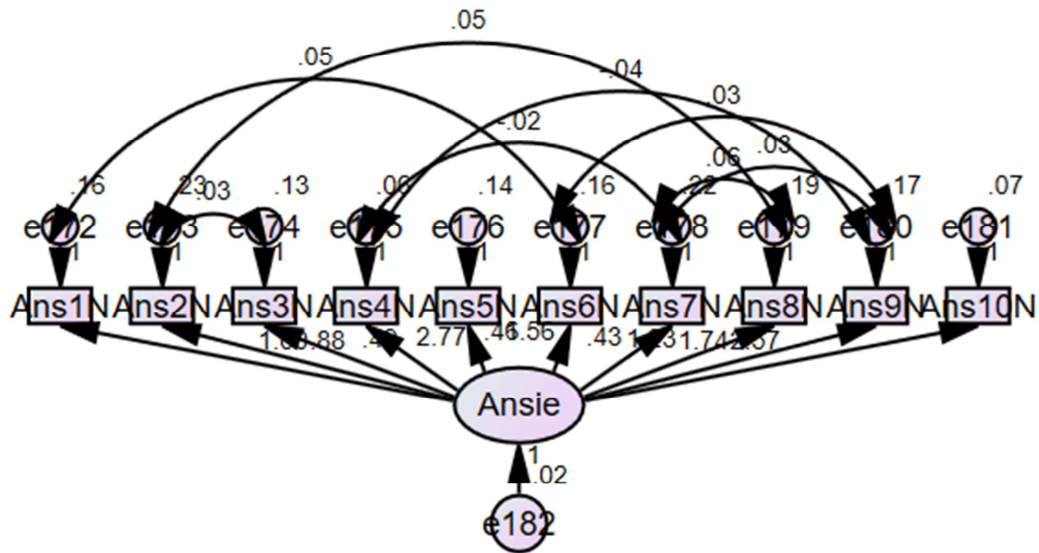


Measurement model for CMASR-2 scale model (short version).

It was obtained a Chi-square 34.876, with 27 degrees of freedom at a significance level of .142. Also it was obtained a 1.292 CMIN/DF; a GFI of .953, an AGFI of .

905, NFI's. 900, RFI's. 834, IFI's. 976, CFI of.974 and a.044 RMSEA (see Figure 4).

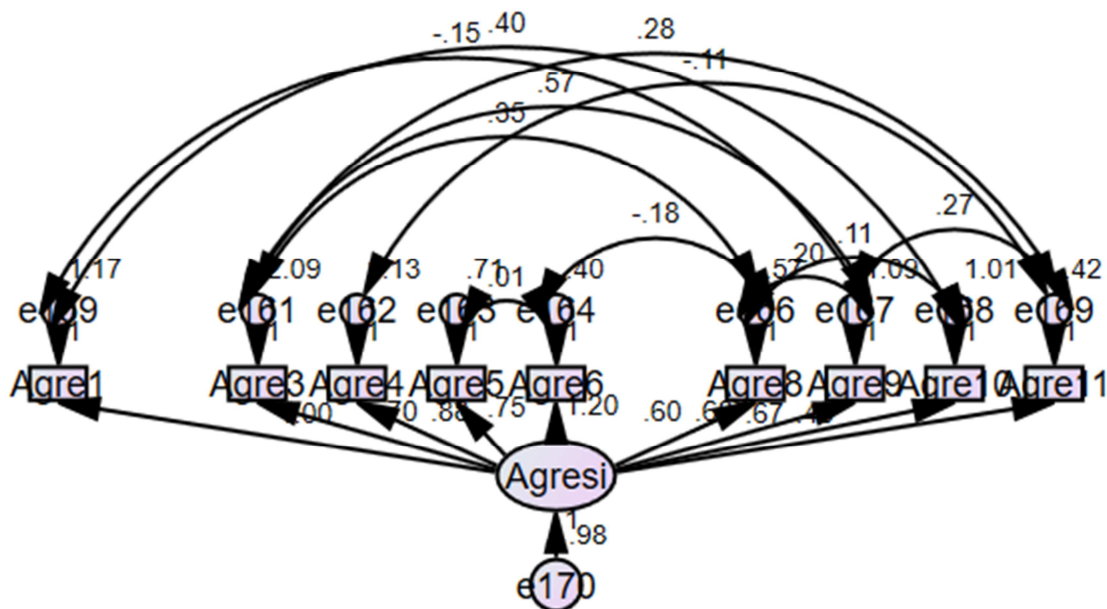
Measurement of the CMASR-2 scale model (short version). Figure 4.



Measurement model for aggression scale model.

It was obtained a Chi-square of 19.923, with 16 degrees of freedom at a significance level of .224. Also obtained a 1,245 CMIN/DF; a GFI of .972, an AGFI of .920, NFI's. 965, RFI's. 920, IFI of .993,.993 CFI and a.041 RMSEA (see Figure 5). For this scale items were eliminated, two and seven, because that is recommended to eliminate at the discretion of the investigator who applies the scale, being items that measure the anger (Orpinas and Frankowski, 2001).

Measurement of aggression scale model. Figure 5.



Measurement model of the subscale of temperament model.

It was obtained a Chi-square 60.075, with 48 degrees of freedom at a significance level of .113. Also it was obtained a 1,252 CMIN/DF; a GFI's .937, an AGFI of .898, NFI's .920, RFI's .890, IFI of .983, CFI of .982 and a .041 RMSEA (see Figure 6).

Measurement model of the subscale of temperament model. Figure 6.

For parental stress scale items were added since the authors of the instrument indicate that it must be added the 36 items to obtain the appropriate rating parental stress (Abidin, 1990). Similarly, as trait anxiety scales and antisocial contents of the MMPI-2 scale revised agreement to indicate the authors of the instruments, since the review resulting in the score that anxiety and anti-social behaviour (Spielberger, et al., 1976; Hathaway and McKinley 1995).

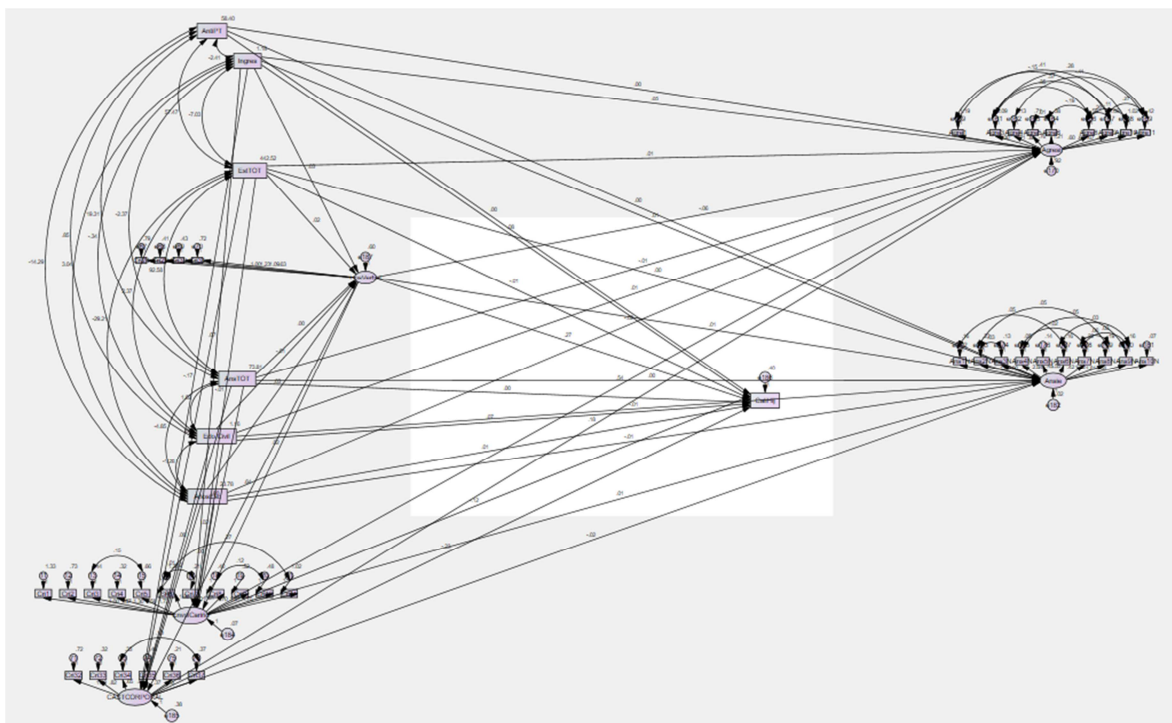
Structural model of impact parental factors that influence internalized and externalized problems in children.

I was obtained an acceptable model of parenting, that explains the antisocial behaviour, income per family a month, parental stress, the anxiety of parents, marital status and the years of schooling of parents as exogenous and predictive variables of the verbal hostility, corporal punishment, loving involvement, aggressiveness, anxiety and grades of children. At the same time, the sub scales

of verbal hostility, corporal punishment (authoritarian parenting style) and affectionate involvement (Democratic parenting style) served as mediating variables and exogenous variables (aggressiveness, anxiety, ratings) concerning minors.

For the structural model was obtained a Chi-square 1160.485, 958 degrees of freedom at a significance level of .000. Also obtained a 1,211 CMIN/DF; a GFI of .769, an AGFI of .728, NFI's. 651, RFI's. 606, IFI's. 914, CFI of.910 and a.038 RMSEA (see Figure 6).

Structural model of parental impact factors in parenting. Figure 6.



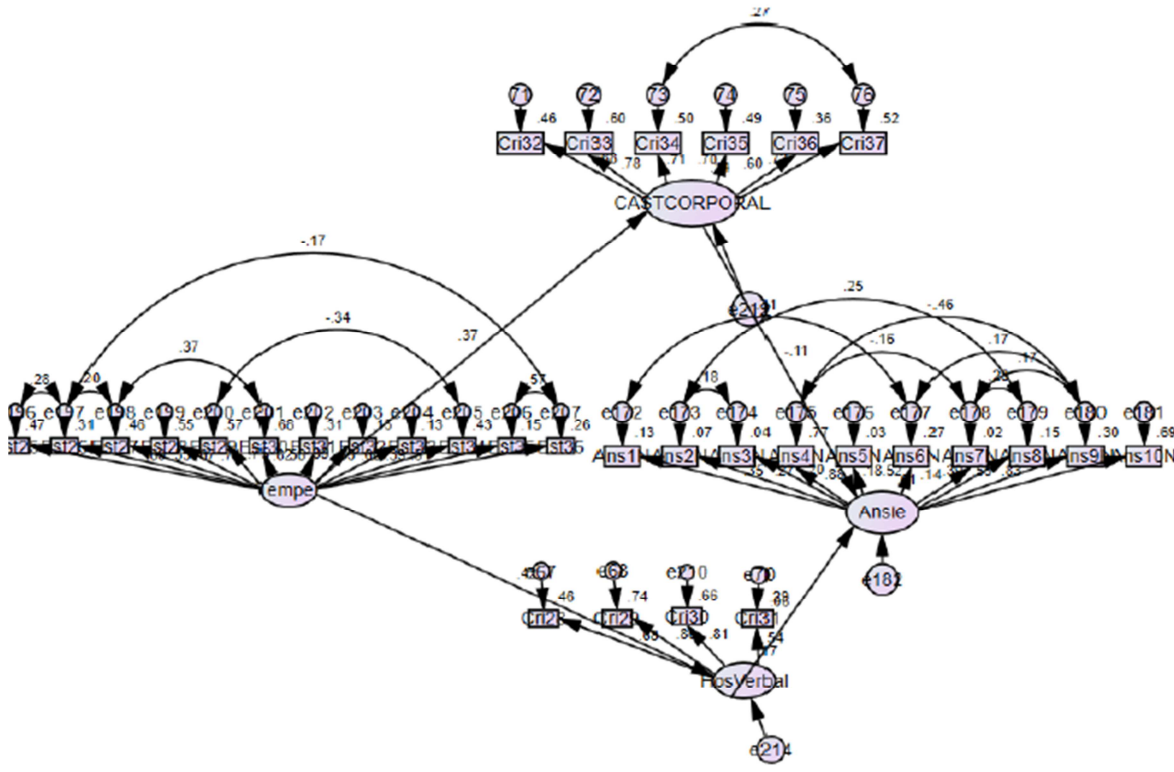
Results for temperament models

Structural models of the temperament of children as a factor of impact in breeding. Five different models that explain the interaction of the temperament of children rearing, in which only functioned within two scales of the authoritarian parenting style, here are each of the models were obtained.

Model 1.

The first model consisted of a chi square 664.021, with 472 degrees of freedom at a significance level of .000. Also obtained a 1.407 CMIN/DF; a GFI of .800, an

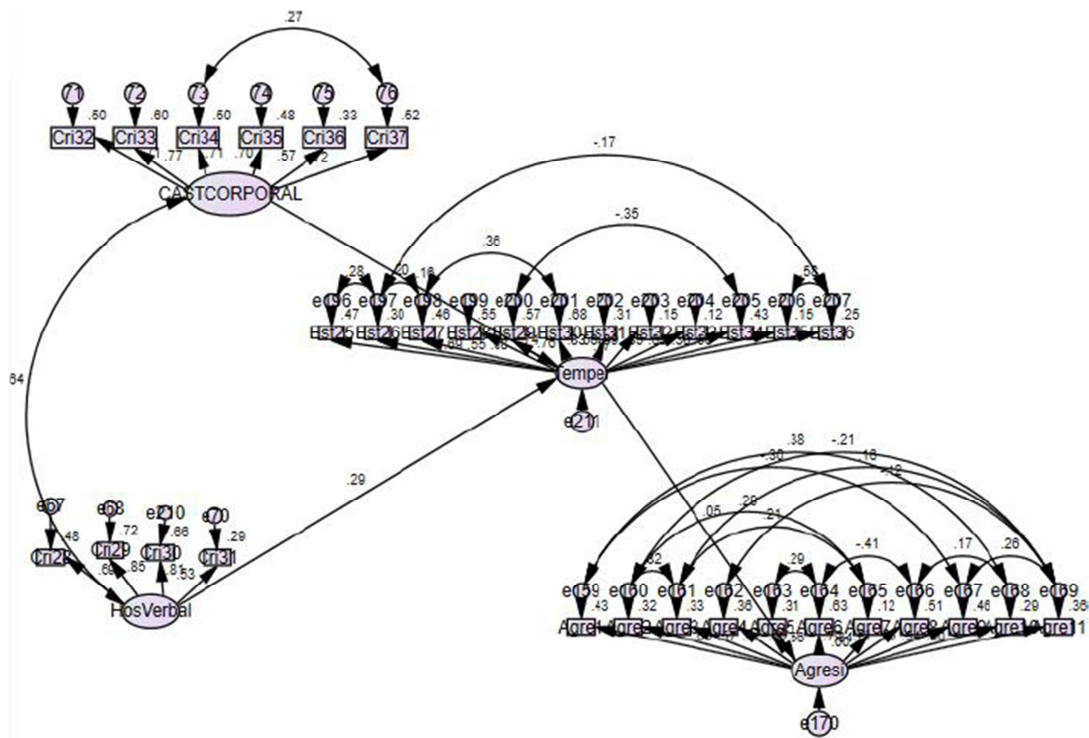
Structural model of temperament as a factor of impact in breeding (model 2).
Figure 8.



Model 3.

The third model consisted of a chi square 626.798, with 472 degrees of freedom at a significance level of .000. Also obtained a 1.328 CMIN/DF; a GFI of .809, an AGFI of .773, NFI's .756, RFI's .727, IFI of .926, .924 CFI and a RMSEA of .047. This model explains corporal punishment and verbal aggression (scales of the authoritarian parenting style) as exogenous variables, using the temperament of the children as mediator variable, resulting in child aggression (see Figure 9).

Structural model of temperament as a factor of impact in breeding (model 3).
Figure 9.

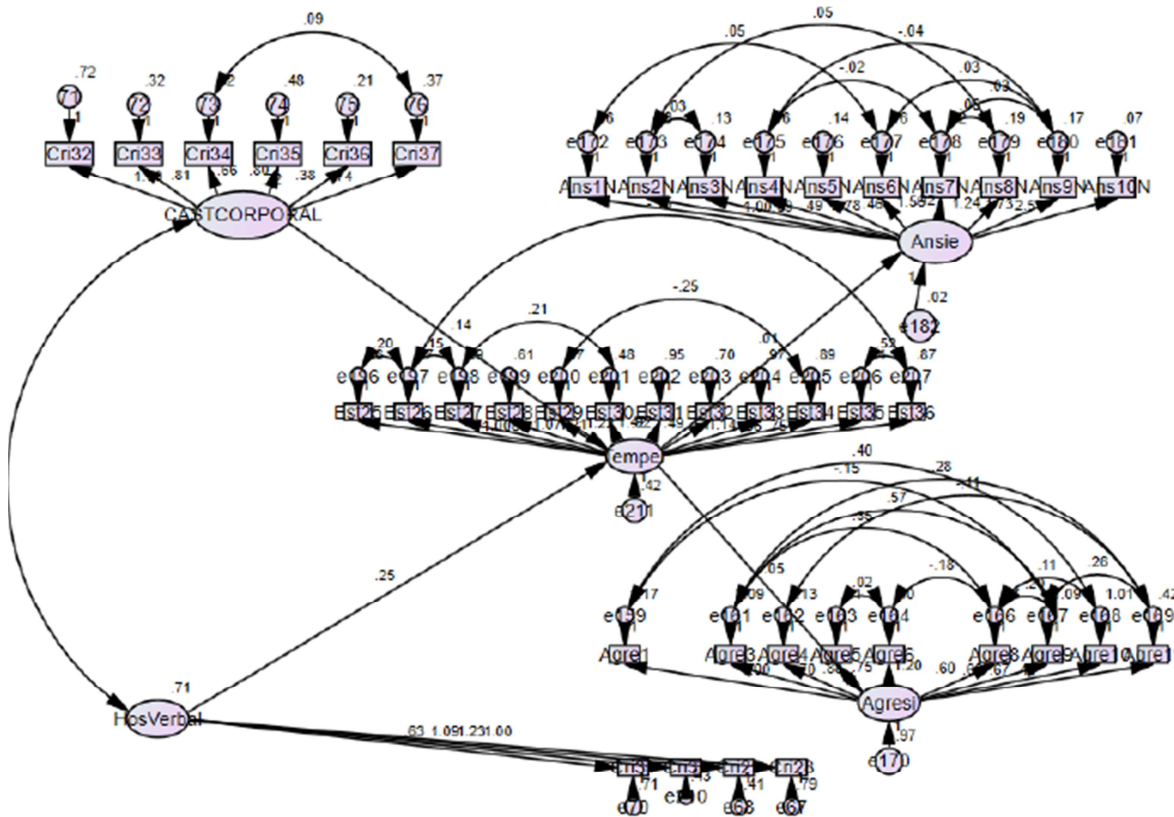


Model 4.

The fourth model consisted of a chi square 549.507, with 445 degrees of freedom at a significance level of .001. Also, it was obtained a 1.235 CMIN/DF; a GFI of .821, an AGFI of .787, NFI's .748, RFI's .720, IFI's .940, CFI of .938 and a RMSEA of .040. This model explains corporal punishment and verbal aggression (scales of the authoritarian parenting style) as exogenous variables, using the temperament of the children as mediator variable, resulting in child anxiety (see Figure 10).

Structural model of temperament as a factor of impact in breeding (model 4).
Figure 10.

Structural model of temperament as a factor of impact in breeding (model 5).
Figure 11.



DISCUSSION

Authoritarian parenting style of Baumrind, operate on the model of this thesis, scale of corporal punishment with children's aggression variables $r = .16$; and mostly related to school grades $r = .27$. Verbal hostility with the ratings and $r = -.06$. However, verbal hostility had an opposite effect expected by Baumrind theory since $r = -.02$ anxiety, aggressiveness $r = .05$ and corporal punishment with anxiety $r = -.13$. The results contrary to the theory of the style of parenting can be explained according to the culture where we study the parenting style; in some western cultures, however, in the oriental culture fathers and mothers are closer to their sons and daughters; by whom repeatedly authoritarian scores tend to be higher in this culture (Bye, 1995). Apparently, the collectivist cultures tend to have high scores in the authoritarian style (Bakapanos & Grifford, 2001;) Poole et al., 1982; Rosenthal and Bornholt, 1988). In future research could propose to study the

proposal of Vasta (1982), that corporal punishment can be carried out by the belief of the parents that get a benefit. It is also important to point out that he completed in Mexico which parents raising complies by their knowledge, beliefs and attitudes influenced by nearby social context, the dominant culture and inherited family culture (Infante & Martinez 2016).

In this research the review that it is made by Baumrind theory, in that the aging differs between cultures (García & grace, 2009;) Gershoff et al., 2010). As only found that some aspects of democratic and authoritarian style affect breeding in Mexican culture, and not the four styles of parenting that proposed Baumrind in United States, results also found on the instrument that was used for measure the breeding, which was developed by Gaxiola et al., (2006), it should be noted that the instrument developed by Gaxiola and collaborators included a scales that measure the detached style, scales which did not run in the model created for the present study.

Also it was found that it is necessary to include other variables that have an impact on breeding, coupled with the styles of upbringing to have more successful models; since in western society has been considered that the democratic style of parenting is carried out in a more functional manner when it is related with the psycho-social development, academic performance, stress and behavior problems, since these are variables that are not considered Baumrind within its classification of styles of parenting (Lamborn, et al., 1991).

In this study it was not found correlation between antisocial behavior and the variables that were measured in infants, which is an opposite result to what it proposes Patterson, (1982) in the sense of that antisocial behavior is learned by parents, and anti-social behaviour has an impact on children. In this model the variable type of family as a predictor variable was not found in the breeding, as the opposite of other research, that if we found relationship with respect to the type of family and parenting (Olhaberry, & Satelices, 2013. Thus type of family was not a variable that fits into this model, that is opposite to the one found in the research result of Sanchez & Valdes in the 2011 in Yucatan. In the same way the perception of parental rearing by minors was not a variable that is adjusted to the created

model. Finally in this investigation was found the following: there is a tendency that while people are in free union will tend to have more antisocial behaviour ($r = .10$) and children will have higher grades ($r = -.24$), and that to greater income they tend to be singles ($r = -.29$). To more antisocial behavior lower-income ($r = -.29$), to higher-income, less parental stress ($r = -.31$), to more antisocial behavior may stress ($r = .36$), to revenue less anxiety ($r = -.25$), to higher-income more schooling ($r = .57$), to conduct more antisocial less schooling ($r = -.38$), greater stress, greater anxiety ($r = .51$), greater anxiety less years of schooling ($r = -.12$). The highest correlations, of which all reach size was medium effect were between stress and scores ($r = .35$), between stress and hostility verba ($r = .42$) between some of the exogenous variables: revenue to less parental stress ($r = -.31$), higher incomes more schooling ($r = .57$), to more anti-social behaviour less schooling ($r = -.38$), greater stress greater anxiety ($r = .51$). Also, the perception of parental rearing by minors was not a variable that is adjusted to the present model.

Five models that were created to explain the relationship between temperament and breeding worked. However, the most complete model which was better established was taking temperament as a mediator variable between authoritarian parenting and aggressiveness and child anxiety already CFI = .924 and RMSEA = .039, the relationship between infantile hostility and punishment body was $r = .64$, verbal-temper hostility $r = .29$, punishment body-temperament $r = .16$, temperament-anxiety $r = .07$, temperament aggressiveness $r = .04$. The best model of temperament that created was a temperament as variable mediator between aspects of authoritarian style and child anxiety already CFI = .938 and RMSEA = .040. It was found what has been suggested to investigate in other studies, study the temperament as a mediating variable in breeding (Betancourt and Andrade, 2008;) Santelices et al., 2015). Also, as a mediator variable temperament can be explained in the sense of the way parents to process the information with respect to the behavior of their children (Milner, 1995).

Other models of temperament were follows: parenting authoritarian as variable mediator between the temperament of infants and child aggression with a .906 CFI and a RMSEA of .052, which was the model with the lowest scores. After the

authoritarian parenting as mediator variable between the temperament of infants and child anxiety was with a.915 CFI and a RMSEA of. 046. Although it were models with lower scores, results

captions were found with respect to el parenting style do not moderate the association between the temperament of the child, nor the anxiety (Lindhout et to the. 2009;) Jungert et al., 2015), in fact the anxiety was the endogenous variable of minors that better conformed to the model. Finally temperament as variable mediator between authoritarian parenting and child aggression was with a.924 CFI and a RMSEA of. 047.

Finally it can be concluded on the model of parenting-related temper analyze other variables of the social context of the parents, as it has been found to contribute to the use of frequency of discipline (Wade, & Kendler, 2001), also be check in as designated by Wade and Kendler, where temperament could be mediated only some variables related to breeding, only found that corporal punishment and verbal hostility, aggression, and child anxiety are related to parenting. Also in this study other characteristics of the parents show discipline, contrary to stated by Wade, & Kendler, since they are the variables that they found that most affect breeding.

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