Parenting styles, parenting practices, and physical activity in 10- to 11-year olds

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Abstract

Objective. The objective of this study was to determine whether parenting styles and practices are associated with children's physical activity.

Methods. Cross-sectional survey of seven hundred ninety-two 10- to 11-year-old UK children in Bristol (UK) in 2008–2009 was conducted. Accelerometer-assessed physical activity and mean minutes of moderate-to-vigorous physical activity (mean MVPA) and mean counts per minute (mean CPM) were obtained. Maternal parenting style and physical activity parenting practices were self-reported.

Results. In regression analyses, permissive parenting was associated with higher mean MVPA among girls (+6.0 min/day, \(p<0.001\)) and greater mean CPM (+98.9 accelerometer counts/min, \(p=0.014\)) among boys when compared to children with authoritative parents. Maternal logistic support was associated with mean CPM for girls (+36.2 counts/min, \(p=0.001\)), while paternal logistic support was associated with boys' mean MVPA (+4.0 min/day, \(p=0.049\)) and mean CPM (+55.7 counts/min, \(p=0.014\)) .

Conclusions. Maternal permissive parenting was associated with higher levels of physical activity than authoritative parenting, but associations differed by child gender and type of physical activity. Maternal logistic support was associated with girls' physical activity, while paternal logistic support was associated with boys' physical activity. Health professionals could encourage parents to increase logistic support for their children's physical activity.

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Introduction

Many youth do not meet physical activity guidelines (Troiano et al., 2008). Parents are important influences on children's behavior, and this influence is likely to be a function of parenting styles and practices. Parenting styles describe how a parent communicates with his/her child (Baumrind, 1971). Four parenting styles have been defined: authoritarian (demand obedience), authoritative (use reasoning), permissive (acquiesce to child's demands), and uninvolved. Parenting practices describe context-specific behaviors such as what a parent does to facilitate physical activity (Gustafson and Rhodes, 2006; Pugliese and Tinsley, 2007).

A recent US study with 76 US youths reported that children with permissive mothers were the most active and logistic support for activity was associated with increased activity (Hennessy et al., 2010). It is not clear if these associations would be evident in a UK sample. We have developed new scales to assess physical activity-related parenting behaviors (Jago et al., 2009), but we do not know if these behaviors are associated with physical activity. It is also unclear whether activity-related parenting practices differ by parenting style. This study examined associations between parenting styles, parenting practices, and physical activity among 10- to 11-year olds.

Participants and methods

Details on sampling and methods have been reported elsewhere [Brockman et al., 2010]. Briefly, participants were nine hundred eighty-six 10- to 11-year-old children recruited from 40 primary schools in Bristol (UK) with complete accelerometer data obtained for 792 participants. The study was conducted between April 2008 and March 2009 and was approved by a University of Bristol ethics committee, and informed parental consent was obtained.

Procedures

Physical activity was assessed using GT1M accelerometers (Actigraph, Pensacola, Florida). Participants were included in the analysis if they provided ≥3 days of accelerometer data with ≥500 min of data per day. To provide an indication of the volume and intensity of participant physical activity, mean accelerometer counts per minute (CPM) and mean minutes of moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity per day (MVPA) were obtained. A correction factor (0.91) was applied to the...
3200 cpm (Puyau et al., 2002) threshold to yield a MVPA cutpoint of 2912 cpm (Corder et al., 2007).

To limit participant burden, only maternal parenting style was assessed using the 30-item Children’s Report of Parent Behavior Inventory (CPBRI-30) (Schulderman and Schulderman, 1988). Mothers were classified as authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, or uninvolved/neglectful based on acceptance (α = 0.88) and control (α = 0.67) scores. As only 3.8% of mothers were classified as uninvolved, these participants were removed from analyses.

Confounders

Height and weight were measured, and a body mass index (kg/m²) standard deviation score (BMI SDS) was calculated (Cole et al., 1995). Highest education within the household was obtained by parental report. To account for the season of assessment, the hours of daylight on the first day of data collection was calculated.

Results

Compared to girls, boys engaged in more minutes of MVPA per day (41.3 vs. 29.2, \( p = 0.001 \)) and had a higher CPM (599.2 vs. 502.9, \( p < 0.001 \)). Boys also reported higher maternal and paternal logistic support and modeling (Table 1).

Girls with permissive mothers engaged in more minutes of MVPA than girls with authoritative mothers (Table 2) and reported higher maternal and paternal logistic support and modeling. Boys with permissive mothers engaged in a greater volume of physical activity than those with authoritative mothers. Boys with permissive or authoritative mothers reported higher maternal and paternal logistic support and modeling than boys with authoritarian mothers.

Regression analysis showed that girls with permissive mothers engaged in more minutes of MVPA than those with authoritative mothers (Table 3). Higher guiding support was also associated with girls’ MVPA minutes (\( r = 2.10, p = 0.043 \)). Higher maternal logistic support (\( r = 3.29, p = 0.002 \)) was positively associated with girls’ CPM. For boys, higher paternal logistic support was associated with higher daily MVPA. Boys with permissive mothers had a higher mean CPM than boys with authoritative mothers. Higher levels of paternal logistic support were also associated with higher CPM.

Discussion

In this study, children’s physical activity differed by maternal parenting style with permissive parenting associated with higher levels of physical activity. Girls with permissive mothers had higher daily MVPA, while boys with permissive mothers had a higher volume of physical activity. Parental logistic support was consistently

### Table 1

| Parenting style (categories) | All (n = 792) | Girls (n = 409) | Boys (n = 341) | \( p^1 \) |
|-----------------------------|--------------|----------------|----------------|----------|
|                             | n            | (%)            | n              | (%)      |          |
| Authoritative               | 346 (43.7)   | 201 (49.1)     | 138 (40.5)     | 0.43     |
| Authoritarian               | 224 (28.3)   | 120 (29.3)     | 102 (29.9)     |          |
| Permissive                  | 80 (10.1)    | 43 (10.5)      | 37 (10.9)      |          |
| Uninvolved                  | 30 (3.8)     | 10 (2.4)       | 19 (5.6)       |          |
| Missing                     | 112 (14.1)   | 35 (8.6)       | 45 (13.2)      |          |

| Mean minutes MVPA per day | Mean (SD) | 35.0 (16.9) | 29.2 (12.7) | 41.3 (18.6) | \( p^2 \) |
|---------------------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|-------------|----------|
| Mean counts per minute    | 550.8 (172.3) | 503.0 (150.7) | 599.2 (176.9) | \( p = 0.01 \) |
| Mother logistic support (range 1–4) | 3.2 (0.7) | 3.1 (0.7) | 3.2 (0.7) | \( p = 0.01 \) |
| Father logistic support (range 1–4) | 2.2 (0.6) | 2.1 (0.7) | 2.4 (0.6) | \( p = 0.01 \) |
| Mother activity Modeling (range 1–4) | 3.1 (0.6) | 3.0 (0.8) | 3.1 (0.7) | \( p = 0.01 \) |
| Father activity modeling (range 1–4) | 2.4 (0.6) | 2.3 (0.6) | 2.4 (0.5) | \( p = 0.01 \) |
| General parenting support (range 1–4) | 3.2 (0.7) | 3.2 (0.7) | 3.2 (0.1) | 0.12 |
| Active parents (range 1–4) | 2.7 (0.9) | 2.7 (0.9) | 2.8 (0.9) | \( p = 0.01 \) |
| Past activity (range 1–4) | 2.2 (1.0) | 2.2 (0.9) | 2.2 (1.0) | 0.44 |
| Guiding support (range 1–4) | 2.5 (1.0) | 2.4 (1.0) | 2.5 (1.0) | 0.07 |
| Index multiple deprivation score (range 4–61) | 21.5 (16.3) | 21.4 (16.9) | 21.3 (16.1) | 0.54 |
| BMI standard deviation score | 0.4 (1.2) | 0.4 (1.20) | 0.6 (1.1) | \( p = 0.01 \) |
| Hours of daylight per day  | 11.4 (2.3) | 11.5 (2.5) | 11.2 (2.6) | 0.96 |

\( p^1 = \) Chi-squared test of differences in parenting style by gender excluding uninvolved/neglectful and missing groups.

\( p^2 = \) Independent sample \( t \)-tests for gender differences.

Bold items in text indicate \( p < 0.05 \).
associated with higher physical activity among girls and boys. As the data are cross-sectional, it is not possible to determine the direction of these associations. It may be the case that a child who has an interest in physical activity seeks additional logistical support for physical activity. The link between permissive parenting and children's physical activity is contrary to previous research related to diet and parenting styles (Kremers et al., 2003; Wake et al., 2007) but is consistent with a recent physical activity study (Hennessy et al., 2010). We also found that boys and girls with permissive mothers reported higher maternal and paternal logistic support and modeling than girls with authoritative mothers. This finding might indicate that permissive mothers are more supportive of physical activity than authoritative mothers, thereby suggesting that physical activity-related parenting behaviors are different to the well-established diet and parenting style associations. However, our findings should not be viewed as an endorsement for permissive parenting. Rather we would argue that more work is needed to identify why children with permissive mothers have higher physical activity.

A number of high-profile policy campaigns (Department of Health, 2009) seek to garner parental support for physical activity. The data presented here suggest that encouraging parents to provide increased logistic support for their child’s physical activity, by for example enrolling them in activities and taking them to places where they can be active, could be important for advancing these efforts and should be emphasized in policy and intervention development.

Conclusions

Permissive parenting was associated with higher levels of physical activity among 10- to 11-year-old children. Maternal logistic support was associated with girls' physical activity, while paternal logistic support was associated with boys' physical activity. To promote physical activity, public health professionals could encourage parents to increase logistic support for their children's physical activity.

Conflicts of interest statement

We have no conflicts of interest to declare.

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Table 2

Mean differences in physical activity and parenting practice variables by parenting style for boys and girls (Bristol, UK, 2008–2009).

| Parenting style | Girls (n=330) | Boys (n=218) |
|-----------------|--------------|--------------|
| Authoritative   | Authoritarian|  | Permissive | Authoritative| Authoritarian| Permissive |
| Parental logistic support | 3.3 (0.6) | 2.2 (0.6) | 2.4 (0.5) | 3.3 (0.6) | 2.8 (0.8) | 2.2 (1.0) |
| Guiding support | 1.2 (0.9) | 2.2 (0.9) | 2.1 (1.1) | 2.9 (0.8) | 2.4 (0.9) | 2.4 (0.9) |

See Table 1 for variable units and range.

A = authoritative vs. authoritarian, p < 0.05; B = authoritative vs. permissive, p < 0.05; C = authoritarian vs. permissive, p < 0.05.

(If p value is significant and no code, the main effect was p < 0.05 but none of the pairwise comparisons had p < 0.05.)

Table 3

Regression models predicting minutes of MVPA per day and mean CPM by gender4 (Bristol, UK, 2008–2009).

| Gender | Coeff | 95% CI | p  | Coeff | 95% CI | p  |
|--------|-------|--------|----|-------|--------|----|
| Girls (n=330) | Parenting style—Ref authoritative | Authoritarian | 1.7 | −1.54 to 4.90 | 0.30 | 8.9 | −30.19 to 48.06 | 0.65 |
|  |  | Permissive | 6.0 | 3.15 to 8.82 | **<0.01** | 23.2 | −21.91 to 68.24 | 0.31 |
|  |  | Mothers logistic support | 1.7 | −0.50 to 3.93 | 0.13 | 36.2 | 13.93 to 58.44 | **<0.01** |
|  |  | Guiding support | 1.2 | 0.04 to 2.36 | **<0.05** | 14.6 | −0.67 to 29.88 | 0.06 |
|  |  | Model R2 = 0.07 |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Boys (n=218) | Parenting style—Ref authoritative | Authoritarian | 3.0 | −1.94 to 8.02 | 0.23 | 8.0 | −43.07 to 58.99 | 0.75 |
|  |  | Permissive | 5.1 | −1.46 to 11.67 | 0.12 | 98.9 | 21.17 to 176.69 | **<0.01** |
|  |  | Father logistic support | 4.0 | 0.02 to 8.04 | **<0.05** | 55.7 | 12.10 to 99.37 | **<0.01** |
|  |  | Active Parents | −0.5 | −3.29 to 2.34 | 0.73 | 15.0 | −6.35 to 36.38 | 0.16 |
|  |  | Model R2 = 0.09 |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Mean MVPA = mean minutes of moderate to vigorous intensity physical activity per day.
Mean CPM = mean accelerometer counts per minute.
BMI SDS = body mass index, standard deviation score.

**4 All models are adjusted for parental education, hours of daylight and BMI SDS.**
necessarily those of the NHS, the National Institute for Health Research, or the Department of Health.

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