



Perceived Maternal Parenting Style and Self-Esteem among Eldest Child

¹**K. Tishya Lakshmi**, *Postgraduate Student, MA (Counselling Psychology), Amity Institute of Psychology and Allied Sciences, Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India*

kammili.tishya@gmail.com

²**Dr. Roopali Sharma**, *Professor, Amity Institute of Psychology and Allied Sciences, Amity University, Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India*

rsharma13@amity.edu

Abstract: Our current research explored how young adult firstborn sons and daughters perceive their mothers' parenting approaches, specifically permissive, authoritative, and authoritarian styles, and how these perceptions relate to their self-esteem. Utilizing a quantitative, correlational design with a sample of 37 eldest males and 37 eldest females, the research examined six hypotheses predicting noteworthy links merged between permissive, authoritative, and authoritarian maternal parenting styles and self-esteem for both genders. Findings revealed weak positive correlations between perceived authoritative ($r=.14$ for males, $r=.18$ for females) and permissive ($r=.09$ for males, $r=.31$ for females) maternal parenting and self-esteem and weak negative correlations between perceived authoritarian maternal parenting and self-esteem ($r=-.14$ for males, $r=-.19$ for females). However, none of these correlations reached statistical significance ($p > .05$), leading to the rejection of all hypotheses. The study acknowledges its shortcomings, such as an inadequate sample size and self-reporting methodology; an online questionnaire potentially susceptible to social desirability and memory biases; participant attrition; and a cross-sectional design that precludes causal inferences. These limitations suggest a call for vigilance when extrapolating the results and emphasize the need for bigger, more varied sample sizes and

longitudinal research approaches in future studies to better examine the intricate relationship amongst eldest children's self-esteem and perceived maternal parenting styles.

Keywords: *Perceived Maternal Parenting Style, Self-Esteem, Eldest Child*

1. Introduction

Early childhood experiences and family dynamics significantly influence a child's development, with self-esteem being paramount. Parenting style, encompassing warmth, discipline, communication, and autonomy, is consistently linked to children's developmental, emotional, and behavioural outcomes, shaping their worldview and self-perception. This dissertation specifically investigates the impact of perceived maternal parenting style on the self-esteem of the eldest child. The eldest child's unique position in the family hierarchy, often marked by early responsibilities and heightened parental expectations (Passey, 2012), makes them a critical population for studying the development of self-esteem.

1.1 Key Constructs

Perceived Maternal Parenting Style: This refers to the eldest child's subjective understanding of their mother's parenting behaviors, attitudes, and practices (Temel & Atalay, 2018). This perception, not the mother's intentions, directly influences the child's psychological development, including self-esteem (Temel & Atalay, 2018). It includes dimensions like warmth, rejection, overprotection, control, support, and restrictiveness (Castro et al., 1993; Rohner & Khaleque, 2005; Sheikh & Haque, 1994; Sümer & Engin, 2004; Parker, 1983; Barber & Harmon, 2002). Cultural nuances shape this perception (Baumrind, 2013).

Self-Esteem: Self-esteem is an individual's overall sense of self-worth and competence. It reflects the degree to which one values and appreciates oneself. Low self-esteem has been linked to indifferent parental responses and poor school performance (Rosenberg, 1965), while others highlight social adequacy (Janis & Field, 1959). Self-esteem involves self-appreciation based on the perceived alignment between one's actual and ideal self (Pope, 1986). While self-esteem generally follows a developmental trajectory of high in early childhood, a dip in adolescence, and a rise in adulthood (Orth, 2018), family experiences significantly influence this path. It comprises various dimensions, including academic, social, physical, and behavioral competence (Harter, 2015). Early childhood trust in caregivers is foundational for healthy self-esteem.

1.2 Theoretical Framework

Baumrind's Typology of Parenting Styles: Baumrind (1966, 1967, 1971) identified authoritative (high demandingness, high responsiveness), authoritarian (high demandingness, low responsiveness), and permissive (low demandingness, high responsiveness) styles (Baumrind, 1991). Maccoby and Martin (1983) added uninvolved (low demandingness, low responsiveness). These styles, applied to maternal parenting of the eldest child, consider the mother's approach as perceived by her firstborn. The impact of these styles can vary culturally (Baumrind, 2013), and perception may evolve over time (Orth, 2018).

Theories of Self-Esteem Development: Symbolic interactionism (Cooley, 1902; Mead, 1934) posits that self-esteem develops through social interactions. Attachment theory (Bowlby, 1969) highlights the role of early mother-child bonds; secure attachment fosters self-worth, while insecure attachment lowers it (Mikulincer & Shaver, 2007). Social learning theory (Bandura, 1977) suggests self-esteem develops through observation and reinforcement. Erikson's developmental stage theories (1959) link self-esteem to resolving psychosocial crises. Sociometer theory (Leary & Baumeister, 2000; Leary, Cottrell, & Phillips, 2001) proposes self-esteem as an indicator of social acceptance. These theories underscore the impact of early maternal interactions on self-esteem (Orth, 2018).

Influence of Birth Order: Birth order influences development and self-esteem (Passey, 2012). Firstborns are often responsible and achievement-oriented (Adler, Passey, 2012). The initial undivided parental attention and higher expectations can uniquely shape their self-perception (Passey, 2012). Research on firstborn self-esteem is varied (Passey, 2012). The interplay between maternal parenting style and birth order is crucial for the eldest child's self-esteem (Passey, 2012).

The Interplay of Maternal Parenting Style and Eldest Child's Self-Esteem: Research suggests a link between authoritative maternal parenting and higher self-esteem, while authoritarian and uninvolved styles are associated with lower self-esteem (Baumrind, 1991). However, specific research on the eldest child's experience is somewhat limited (Passey, 2012).

1.3 The Significance of Maternal Parenting in the Eldest Child's Case

The mother-eldest child bond during early development establishes foundational patterns of interaction and emotional exchange (Bowlby, 1969), crucial for a child's sense of security and self-worth. Maternal parenting, emphasizing nurturing and emotional availability, warrants focused study to understand its specific impact on the eldest child's self-esteem. The maternal influence on

family dynamics and sibling relationships significantly shapes the eldest child's sense of place and value within the family (Passey, 2012).

1.4 Rationale for the Current Research

This research addresses the potential overshadowing of maternal influence in existing literature (Simons & Conger, 2007). The unique intensity of the mother-firstborn relationship can establish deep-seated interaction patterns (Passey, 2012). This study aims to provide a nuanced understanding of self-esteem development in the eldest child by examining how perceived maternal parenting styles contribute to their self-esteem. Ultimately, this research aims to inform parenting interventions and family support programs by identifying specific maternal parenting behaviors that impact the eldest child's self-esteem. The eldest child's unique position as a potential role model and early helper (Passey, 2012) makes understanding this dynamic critical. This research acknowledges the crucial role of the child's interpretation of their mother's behaviours in shaping their self-esteem.

1.5 Research Objectives

- a) To find out the relationship between perceived maternal parenting styles (Permissive, Authoritative and Authoritarian) and self-esteem among eldest male child.
- b) To measure the relationship between perceived maternal parenting styles (Permissive, Authoritative and Authoritarian) and self-esteem among eldest female child

1.6 Hypotheses

H1: There will be significant relationship between perceived authoritative maternal parenting style and the self-esteem of the male eldest child.

H2: There will be significant relationship between perceived authoritarian maternal parenting style and the self-esteem of the male eldest child.

H3: There will be significant relationship between perceived permissive maternal parenting style and the self-esteem of the male eldest child.

H4: There will be significant relationship between perceived authoritative maternal parenting style and the self-esteem of the female eldest child.

H5: There will be significant relationship between perceived authoritarian maternal parenting style and the self-esteem of the female eldest child.

H6: There will be significant relationship between perceived permissive maternal parenting style and the self-esteem of the female eldest child.

2. Review Of Literature

Jadon and Tripathi's (2017) systematic review analyzed 10 studies (children aged 6-19) on the impact of authoritarian parenting on self-esteem. The review consistently found a negative relationship between authoritarian parenting (strict, controlling, rigid) and children's self-esteem, linking it to decreased self-confidence and increased insecurity. Conversely, the reviewed studies indicated a positive influence of authoritative parenting (balancing structure and independence) on self-esteem. The authors concluded that authoritative parenting enhances self-esteem, while authoritarian parenting diminishes it, emphasizing the importance of effective parenting styles for children's well-being.

In Sasi and Mathew's (2018) research of 180 teenagers (mean age 14), the relationship between self-esteem and how the adolescents perceived their mothers' parenting style was examined. Most teenagers had a moderate level of self-esteem, and authoritative parenting was the most common maternal parenting style (31.2%), closely followed by permissive, authoritarian, and neglectful. Self-esteem and perceived authoritarian parenting style were found to be positively correlated by the study ($r = 0.27$, $p = 0.04$). Adolescents' gender and self-esteem were also found to be significantly correlated. According to the authors' findings, teenagers who view their mothers as authoritative typically have higher self-esteem, highlighting the positive impact of accepting parental attitudes during this developmental period.

Pinquart and Gerke's (2019) meta-analysis of 116 studies found authoritative parenting had a small to moderate positive link with children's/adolescents' self-esteem ($r = 0.26$). Permissive parenting showed a very slight positive correlation ($r = 0.07$) with self-esteem, whereas authoritarian ($r = -0.18$) and neglectful ($r = -0.18$) parenting were associated with poorer self-esteem. According to cross-lagged analyses, children's self-esteem had a greater impact on shifts in authoritarian and neglectful parenting than the other way around. The authors concluded that bidirectional influences likely exist and emphasized the need for more longitudinal research.

Research shows early parenting shapes self-esteem. Kim's (2002) study in Korea tracked maternal responsiveness (low, moderate, high from birth to age 3) and found that children with consistently low responsive mothers had significantly lower self-esteem by first grade, emphasizing the enduring impact of early care. Limitations included self-report bias in parenting measures and a shortened child self-esteem scale, along with potential sample bias due to attrition.

3. Methodology

3.1 Sample

This study included 90 young adults (18-30 years) who were the eldest child in their families. Participants were recruited using convenience sampling through in-person encounters on a New Delhi college campus and online via Google Forms. Participation was voluntary, and eligibility required being aged 18-30 and the eldest child.

3.2 Measures

- (a) Perceived Paternal Parenting Style: Measured using the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ; Buri, 1991)
- (b) Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES) by Morris Rosenberg (1965)

3.3 Procedure

Eldest Children (N=90, firstborn, 18-30 years) from New Delhi participated in a study using a combined Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ) and Rosenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). Convenience sampling was employed through online (informed consent via Google Forms) and on-campus methods (verbal consent). Participants were assured of anonymity and responded online.

3.4 Data Analysis

To find and measure the associations between variables, this study uses a correlational research design, which is a non-experimental method. This design is ideal for examining the co-variation of eldest child self-esteem and perceived mother parenting styles, which is the emphasis of the research question.

4. Results And Interpretation

Table 1: *Descriptive Statistics for Perceived Maternal Parenting Styles*

Variable	N	Min	Max	M	SD	Skewness	Kurtosis
Permissive Score	74	22.0	39.0	30.61	3.40	−0.01	−0.02
Authoritarian Score	74	21.0	42.0	30.47	4.08	0.32	0.08
Authoritative Score	74	21.0	39.0	31.05	4.15	−0.32	−0.47

Note. M = Mean; SD = Standard Deviation. Skewness and kurtosis values are based on a standard error of 0.279 and 0.552, respectively.

Table 1 presents Descriptive statistics (N=74) for permissive (M=30.61, SD=3.40), authoritarian (M=30.47, SD=4.15), and authoritative (M=31.05, SD=3.77) parenting styles show similar means and moderate variability. Skewness and kurtosis near zero indicate approximately normal distributions for all styles.

Table 2: *Pearson Correlation Between Self-Esteem and Authoritative Parenting Among Male Eldest Child*

Variable	1	2
1. Self-Esteem Score	—	.14
2. Authoritative Score	.14	—

Note. N = 37. Correlation is Pearson's r . $p > .05$.

The Pearson correlation between authoritative parenting and self-esteem among male eldest children (N = 37) is shown in **Table 2**. There is a weak positive association between authoritative parenting style and self-esteem, according to the correlation coefficient ($r = .14$). However, the p-value is greater than .05, suggesting that this correlation is not statistically significant. In simple terms, although there's a slight positive link, it's not strong enough to be considered meaningful in this sample.

Table 3: *Pearson Correlation Between Self-Esteem and Permissive Parenting Among Male Eldest Child*

Variable	1	2
1. Self-Esteem Score	—	.09
2. Permissive Score	.09	—

Note. N = 37. Correlation is Pearson's r . $p > .05$.

Table 3 demonstrates the Pearson relationship between male eldest children's self-esteem and permissive parenting (N = 37). There is a very small positive link between self-esteem and permissive parenting, according to the correlation coefficient ($r = .09$). This association is not statistically significant, though, with a p-value larger than .05, which suggests that the observed relationship might just be the result of chance rather than a true trend.

Table 4: *Pearson Correlation Between Self-Esteem and Authoritarian Parenting Among Male Eldest Child*

Variable	1	2
----------	---	---

1. Self-Esteem Score	—	-.14
2. Authoritarian Score	-.14	—

Note. $N = 37$. Correlation is Pearson's r . $p > .05$.

Table 4 showcases the Pearson correlation among self-esteem and authoritarian parenting in male eldest children ($N = 37$). The correlation coefficient ($r = -.14$) suggests a weak negative relationship between self-esteem and authoritarian parenting style. Nonetheless, since the p-value is greater than .05, there is no statistical significance in this correlation. This suggests that there isn't any solid proof in this sample that these two factors are related.

Table 5: *Pearson Correlation Between Self-Esteem and Authoritative Parenting Among Female Eldest Child*

Variable	1	2
1. Self-Esteem Score	—	.18
2. Authoritative Score	.18	—

Note. $N = 37$. Correlation is Pearson's r . $p > .05$.

Table 5 indicates female eldest children's ($N = 37$) Pearson association between authoritarian parenting and self-esteem. Self-esteem and authoritative parenting have a weakly positive association, according to the correlation coefficient ($r = .18$). The observed relationship might not accurately reflect a true association in the population, though, as the p-value is bigger than .05, indicating that this finding is not statistically significant.

Table 6: *Pearson Correlation Between Self-Esteem and Authoritarian Parenting Among Female Eldest Child*

Variable	1	2
1. Self-Esteem Score	—	-.19
2. Authoritarian Score	-.19	—

Note. $N = 37$. Correlation is Pearson's r . $p > .05$.

Table 6 indicates among female eldest children ($N = 37$), the Pearson association between authoritarian parenting and self-esteem. According to the correlation coefficient ($r = -.19$), there is a marginally unfavorable association between authoritarian parenting and self-esteem. The observed relationship may not be significant or consistent in the larger population, though, as the correlation is not statistically significant with a p-value greater than .05.

Table 7: *Pearson Correlation Between Self-Esteem and Permissive Parenting Among Female Eldest Child.*

Variable	1	2
1. Self-Esteem Score	—	.31
2. Permissive Score	.31	—

Note. $N = 37$. Correlation is Pearson's r . $p > .05$.

Table 7 illustrates the female eldest children's ($N = 37$) Pearson association between self-esteem and liberal parenting. Permissive parenting and self-esteem have a somewhat positive link, according to the correlation coefficient ($r = .31$). The p -value, however, is higher than $.05$, indicating that the observed link can be the result of random chance, and that the correlation is not statistically significant.

5. Discussion

Table 2: A weak positive correlation ($r = .14$, $p > .05$, $N = 37$) was found, contrasting with significant positive correlations in Moghaddam et al. (2017) and Sasi and Mathew (2017), though directionally consistent with Pinquart and Gerke's (2004) meta-analysis. The non-significant result suggests cautious interpretation and needs larger samples.

Table 3: A very weak positive correlation ($r = .09$, $p > .05$, $N = 37$) aligns with Pinquart and Gerke (2004). A non-significant weak negative correlation ($r = -.14$, $p > .05$) is consistent with potential indirect negative impacts suggested by Jadon and Tripathi (2020) and Pinquart and Gerke (2004), contrasting with Tavassolie et al.'s (2016) link to behavioral problems. Permissive parenting appears non-significant in this male sample, needing further exploration.

Table 4: A weak negative correlation ($r = -.14$, $p > .05$, $N = 37$) aligns with Pinquart and Gerke's (2004) meta-analysis and Qian et al.'s (2022) findings. The non-significance requires larger samples to confirm a potential negative association.

Table 5: A weak positive correlation ($r = .18$, $p > .05$, $N = 37$) aligns with Moghaddam et al. (2017), Sasi and Mathew (2017), and Pinquart and Gerke's (2004). The non-significant result in this small female sample suggests future research with larger samples.

Table 6: A weak negative correlation ($r = -.19$, $p > .05$, $N = 37$) is consistent with the non-significant negative trend in Jadon and Tripathi (2020) and Pinquart and Gerke's (2004). The non-significance in this female sample highlights the need for larger samples.

Table 7: A somewhat positive correlation ($r=.31$, $p>.05$, $N=37$) is more pronounced than in Pinquart and Gerke (2004), resonating with findings linking indulgent parenting to higher self-esteem in specific cultural contexts (García et al., 2018; Martinez et al., 2020). The non-significance requires larger samples and cultural considerations.

The study's analyses on 37 male and 37 female eldest children found no significant associations between self-esteem and perceived authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive maternal parenting styles ($p>.05$ for all), rejecting all six hypotheses (H1-H6). This contrasts with significant findings in Moghaddam et al. (2017) and Sasi and Mathew (2017) on authoritative parenting, and trends in Pinquart and Gerke's (2004) meta-analysis.

The non-significant results may be due to the small sample size per gender ($N=37$), limiting power. The focus on eldest children and lack of cultural context (Newman et al., 2015) are factors. The stronger positive correlation for permissive parenting in females, though non-significant, hints at cultural nuances (García et al., 2018; Martinez et al., 2020). Furthermore, the focus on maternal parenting overlooks paternal and co-parenting (Tavassolie et al., 2016; Orth, 2018), and perceived parenting introduces variability.

In conclusion, while trends align with literature, non-significance in this eldest child sample necessitates rejecting hypotheses. Future research with larger, diverse samples, considering birth order, culture, and family environment, is crucial for understanding the relationship between perceived maternal parenting and self-esteem in eldest children.

6. Conclusion

This research aimed to explore the relationship between perceived maternal parenting styles (permissive, authoritative, and authoritarian) and self-esteem among male and female eldest child. The specific objectives were to determine these relationships separately for the eldest male and the eldest female young adults. The study formulated six hypotheses, predicting significant relationships between each of the three parenting styles and self-esteem for both genders.

6.1 Findings

- a) Self-esteem and perceived authoritarian mother parenting were found to be weakly positively correlated with the eldest male child ($N=37$) ($r=.14$, $p>.05$).
- b) Self-esteem and perceived permissive mother parenting were found to be positively correlated, albeit weakly, for the oldest male child ($r=.09$, $p>.05$).

- c) Self-esteem and perceived authoritarian mother parenting were found to be weakly correlated with the oldest male child ($r = -.14, p > .05$).
- d) Self-esteem and perceived authoritative mother parenting were found to be weakly positively correlated with the oldest female kid ($N = 37$) ($r = .18, p > .05$).
- e) Self-esteem and perceived authoritarian mother parenting were found to be weakly correlated with the oldest female child ($r = -.19, p > .05$).
- f) Self-esteem and perceived permissive mother parenting were shown to be somewhat positively correlated with the oldest female kid ($r = .31, p > .05$).

Notably, all six hypotheses were rejected since none of these associations were statistically significant at the $p < .05$ level.

6.2 Limitations of the Study

The interpretation of these findings is subject to inherent limitations. The small sample size ($N = 37$ per gender) significantly limited statistical power, increasing the risk of Type II errors and impacting generalizability to the broader population of eldest children. The use of an online, self-reported questionnaire introduces potential biases, including social desirability bias, where participants may have presented idealized views. The lack of direct interaction limited data richness, and retrospective self-reports of perceived parenting styles are susceptible to memory biases and individual interpretations. Participant attrition due to the sensitive nature of the topic may have led to self-selection bias, potentially underrepresenting individuals with negative experiences. Finally, the cross-sectional design only allows for correlational analysis, precluding causal inferences; for instance, self-esteem levels could influence the perception of parenting styles (Pinquart & Gerke, 2004).

6.3 Future Recommendations

Future research should address the current study's limitations by employing larger and more diverse samples to enhance generalizability across cultures, socioeconomic statuses, and ethnicities, potentially through cross-cultural comparisons (Newman et al., 2000; García et al., 2018; Martinez et al., 2017). Longitudinal and mixed-methods designs are recommended to investigate causality and gain richer insights into the lived experiences of eldest children. Incorporating multi-informant perspectives from mothers and other family members could provide a more comprehensive view of parenting styles. Future studies should also explore mediating factors like the mother-child relationship and moderating variables such as temperament and

cultural beliefs. Focusing on specific dimensions of parenting behaviors (Duineveld et al., 2017; Martinez et al., 2020) rather than broad categories could yield more precise relationships with self-esteem. Finally, ethical rigor is paramount when addressing sensitive topics, ensuring participant well-being through comprehensive protocols. Addressing these areas will lead to a more thorough understanding of the complex relationship between eldest children's self-esteem and perceived maternal parenting methods.

References

- Anto, M. M., & M.A, F. (2015). Perceived Maternal Parenting Style and Self- Esteem Among Adolescents. *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, 5(3), ISSN-2249-555X. [https://www.worldwidejournals.com/indian-journal-of-applied-research-\(IJAR\)/recent_issues_pdf/2015/March/March_2015_1492422975_146.pdf](https://www.worldwidejournals.com/indian-journal-of-applied-research-(IJAR)/recent_issues_pdf/2015/March/March_2015_1492422975_146.pdf)
- Babore, A., Trumello, C., Candelori, C., Paciello, M., & Cerniglia, L. (2016). Depressive symptoms, Self-Esteem and perceived Parent–Child relationship in early adolescence. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 7. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2016.00982>
- Duineveld, J. J., Parker, P. D., Ryan, R. M., Ciarrochi, J., & Salmela-Aro, K. (2017). The link between perceived maternal and paternal autonomy support and adolescent well-being across three major educational transitions. *Developmental Psychology*, 53(10), 1978–1994. <https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000364>
- Effect of authoritarian parenting style on self esteem of the child: a Systematic review. (2017). *International Journal of Advance Research and Innovative Ideas in Education*, 3(3), ISSN(O)-2395-4396. <https://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/document?repid=rep1&type=pdf&doi=1dbe3c4475adb3b9462c149a8d4d580ee7e85644>
- Fukuya, Y., Fujiwara, T., Isumi, A., Doi, S., & Ochi, M. (2021a). Association of birth order with mental health problems, Self-Esteem, resilience, and Happiness among children: results from A-CHILD study. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 12. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.638088>
- García, O. F., Serra, E., Zacarés, J. J., & García, F. (2018). Parenting Styles and Short- and Long-term Socialization Outcomes: A Study among Spanish Adolescents and Older Adults. *Psychosocial Intervention*, 27(3), 153–161. <https://doi.org/10.5093/pi2018a21>

- Kim, Y. H. (2022). Maternal responsive parenting trajectories from birth to age 3 and children's Self-Esteem at first grade. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 13. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2022.870669>
- Marshall, R. L., DiLalla, L. F., Harbke, C. R., & Pali, E. C. (2023). Genetic and Familial Influences on Self-Perception in Early Childhood and Self-Esteem in Adulthood: A Cross-Sectional Analysis. *Twin Research and Human Genetics*, 26(6), 339–352. <https://doi.org/10.1017/thg.2023.44>
- Martinez, I., Garcia, F., Veiga, F., Garcia, O. F., Rodrigues, Y., & Serra, E. (2020). Parenting Styles, Internalization of Values and Self-Esteem: A Cross-Cultural study in Spain, Portugal and Brazil. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(7), 2370. <https://doi.org/10.3390/ijerph17072370>
- Moghaddam, M. F., Rakhshani, T., Assareh, M., & Validad, A. (2017). Child self-esteem and different parenting styles of mothers: a cross-sectional study. *Archives of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy*, 19(1), 37–42. <https://doi.org/10.12740/app/68160>
- Morales, J. C., Arbel, R., Dunton, G. F., & Mason, T. B. (2024). The temporal stability of maternal parenting style and child feeding practices: A six-wave longitudinal study. *Appetite*, 195, 107231. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.appet.2024.107231>
- Newman, J., Gozu, H., Guan, S., Lee, J. E., Li, X., & Sasaki, Y. (2015). Relationship between Maternal Parenting Style and High School Achievement and Self-Esteem in China, Turkey and U.S.A. *Journal of Comparative Family Studies*, 46(2), 265–288. <https://doi.org/10.3138/jcfs.46.2.265>
- Orth, U. (2017). The family environment in early childhood has a long-term effect on self-esteem: A longitudinal study from birth to age 27 years. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*, 114(4), 637–655. <https://doi.org/10.1037/pspp0000143>
- Passey, E. K. (2012). The Benefits and Implications of Birth Order Position. *Intuition: Brigham Young University's Undergraduate Journal of Psychology*, 9(1), Article 4. <https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=1116&context=intuition>
- Pinquart, M., & Gerke, D. (2019). Associations of Parenting Styles with Self-Esteem in Children and Adolescents: A Meta-Analysis. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(8), 2017–2035. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-019-01417-5>

- Qian, G., Yang, S., Li, R., & Dou, G. (2022). The mediating effect of parenting style on the relationship between first-born children's temperament and psychological adaptation. *Scientific Reports*, 12(1). <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-022-17897-3>
- Sasi, R. K., & Mathew, J. A. (2018). Self-Esteem and adolescents' perception regarding maternal parenting style. *Indian Journal of Public Health Research & Development*, 9(8), 215. <https://doi.org/10.5958/0976-5506.2018.00723.4>
- Schaefer, E. S. (1965). Children's Reports of Parental Behavior: An Inventory. *Child Development*, 36(2), 413. <https://doi.org/10.2307/1126465>
- Tavassolie, T., Dudding, S., Madigan, A. L., Thorvardarson, E., & Winsler, A. (2016). Differences in perceived parenting style between mothers and fathers: implications for child outcomes and marital conflict. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 25(6), 2055–2068. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-016-0376-y>
- Temel, M., & Atalay, A. A. (2018a). The relationship between perceived maternal parenting and psychological distress: Mediator role of self-compassion. *Current Psychology*, 39(6), 2203–2210. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12144-018-9904-9>