

Parenting style trends before and during the COVID-19 pandemic: a bibliographic study

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Abstract

Purpose: This study seeks to find differences in parenting research trends before and during the COVID-19 pandemic, particularly in the distribution of publications by country, author, and publication source. In addition, we analyze the differences in collaboration networks and keywords. **Methods:** The data comes from the Scopus.com database with the keywords "parenting AND style", the distribution of publications in 2016-2018 represents the pre-pandemic period, and 2020-2022 represents the period when the COVID-19 pandemic occurred. Acquisition data is stored in comma-separated value (CSV) format and analyzed using the VOSviewer application. **Results:** An increase in publications was found during the COVID-19 pandemic. The United States (US) had the most publications before and during the pandemic, followed by strengthening cooperation with China. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, the Journal of Child and Family Studies dominated publications with three network clusters. Hughes S.O. is the most author and the Pinquart with the most quotes. Meanwhile, the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health dominated publications during the pandemic. Garcia O.F. is the author with the most publications and citations. Finally, parenting styles is a keyword that often appears before and during a pandemic. **Conclusion:** The distribution of parenting style publications before and during the pandemic fluctuated but cumulatively increased. Meanwhile, there has also been a shift based on sources and countries with cooperative networks. In addition, topics related to parenting styles during the COVID-19 pandemic intersect with crisis conditions due to the pandemic, and there has been an increase in mental health topics.

Keywords: bibliography; parenting; child; the COVID-19 pandemic

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INTRODUCTION

The recent COVID-19 pandemic has disrupted the daily lives of people worldwide, causing great concern for the psychological well-being of children [1], which may have long-term consequences for families [2]. Families' health, social [3], safety, and economic stability are threatened during a pandemic [4]. Positive causal effects of income are essential for child development, including those related to maternal mental health, childcare, and the home environment [5]. Parents with more significant financial pressure will encourage the emergence of bad temperaments and lead to less effective parenting approaches and

strained relationships between parents and children [6]. Parental stress is an essential factor influencing parental behavior toward their child and the parent-child relationship quality [2], including the risk of hostile and unsupportive parenting [4].

Parents and children are also experiencing new conditions due to the COVID-19 pandemic. Higher stress levels were observed in children during the COVID-19 pandemic [1]. The family environment and parental guidance are generally considered the main drivers of child health behavior [7]. Depending on the parenting strategies used, children and youth may face a more significant impact during the pandemic [4]. While other studies have found that due to movement

disorders due to the COVID-19 pandemic, parents face stress other than parenting stress [2], which causes decreased warmth and emotional support of parents to their children accompanied by more robust emotional responses to the child's misbehavior, which will eventually lead to conflict escalation [6]. The risk of child abuse increased during the pandemic due to shared stressors related to COVID-19, such as physical and mental health problems, economic pressures, homeschool challenges, marital conflict, intimate personal violence, and intense parent-child relationships [8]. Even though the family is a protective factor or risk factor for child development [9].

Surprisingly, one study found that quarantine duration moderated the relationship between family socioeconomic status and authoritarian parenting, whereas the association was stronger for families with extended quarantine periods [10]. One of the four parenting styles is authoritative (low warmth, high demands). In contrast, the other parenting styles are permissive (high heat and everyday needs), laissez-faire (soft warmth and low orders), and authoritative (high warmth and high demands) [11]. Authoritarian parenting is a risk factor for mental disorders, more dysfunctional gaming, sleep disturbances [4], lower self-esteem, remarkable psychological adjustment inability [9], suicidal ideation [12], and proactive and reactive violent behavior [13]. It can hinder the ability of adolescents to develop children's independence [14].

Parenting patterns and the level of harmony in parental relationships are two factors associated with changes in children's social mentality [1, 15]. Meanwhile, paying attention to parents' mental health has also become urgent during the COVID-19 pandemic [16]. Families must encourage prosocial behavior in their children, thus implying the need for nurturing skills, warmth, and understanding to enhance and support parent-child relationships [13]. Despite the fact that all parenting strategies aim to control, manage, or regulate a child's behavior, some parents appear to provide clear rules, guidelines, and expectations for their child's behavior. Used concurrently by the same parent, considering a variety of parenting practices is essential for identifying naturally occurring parenting substyles [17].

COVID-19 has brought new challenges to almost every aspect of life, including parents and their children [8]. Seeing the dynamics related to the parent-child relationship that encounter other main problems that arise due to the push of the COVID-19 pandemic, which is still ongoing today, caught our attention. So many of our findings through the Scopus

network have been examined more deeply about parenting during the COVID-19 pandemic. Still, this is the first time anyone has detailed the different study trends related to this topic due to the pandemic. To follow up on this gap, we then conducted a study that aims to look in more detail at how the subject of scientific debate is based on numbers, keywords, organizations, authors, and collaborative network analysis of scientific studies regarding parenting before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

METHODS

A literature review through bibliometric analysis was conducted to analyze trends and research domains on parenting before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. Bibliometric analysis has been used in many studies to reach the literature and identify strengths or weaknesses of existing research, synthesize all literature related to a topic, and map performance to produce a ranking of authors, publications, countries, and journals based on volume productivity and citations [18], as well as evaluate research based on publication databases [19].

Figure 1 shows the extraction results through the above mentioned criteria, which produced 1,193 documents during the COVID-19 period and 868 study documents before the COVID-19 pandemic. The two pieces of information were then exported into Excel CSV format and analyzed using the VOSviewer application.

Searching databases based on pre-set topikis (6314 doc)	
Limit to document year in 2020-2022, type "article" and "review", publication stage "final", sources type "journal", and language "English". (1193 doc)	Limit to document year in 2016-2018, type "article" and "review", publication stage "final", sources type "journal", and language "English". (868 doc)
Bibliometric analysis	Bibliometric analysis
Research trends and evolutions	Research trends and evolutions

Figure 1. Literature review study method on parenting

The data we use comes from the Scopus.com database on February 19, 2023, with the search topic "parenting AND style." The initial search results yielded 6,313 documents, which were then filtered with the criteria for document types "article" and "review," the

publication stage, which was "final," the source type "journal," and the language, "English." To view study data before the COVID-19 pandemic, a time limit was limited to the 2016–2018 range, while to view study trends during the COVID-19 period, it was limited to the 2020–2022 period. 2019 was abolished because it was considered a transitional time between before and during the COVID-19 pandemic.

RESULTS

Distribution of Publication Time

Table 1 shows a comparison of the temporal distribution of studies before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. The distribution of publications before and during the COVID-19 pandemic appeared to fluctuate. In a yearly period, the number of publications during the COVID-19 pandemic only increased by ten publications from 2020 to 2022, specifically from 391 to 401. Whereas before the pandemic, there was an increase of 12 publications in 2017 compared to 2016, from 283 to 295, but decreased decrease of five publications in 2018, amounting to 290 publications. Meanwhile, the cumulative number of publications before the COVID-19 pandemic was 868, while during the COVID-19 pandemic, there were 1,193 publications.

Table 1. Distribution of the number of publications by year

Before the COVID-19 Pandemic	Document	During the COVID-19 Pandemic	Document
2016	283	2020	391
2017	295	2021	401
2018	290	2022	401
Total	868	Total	1193

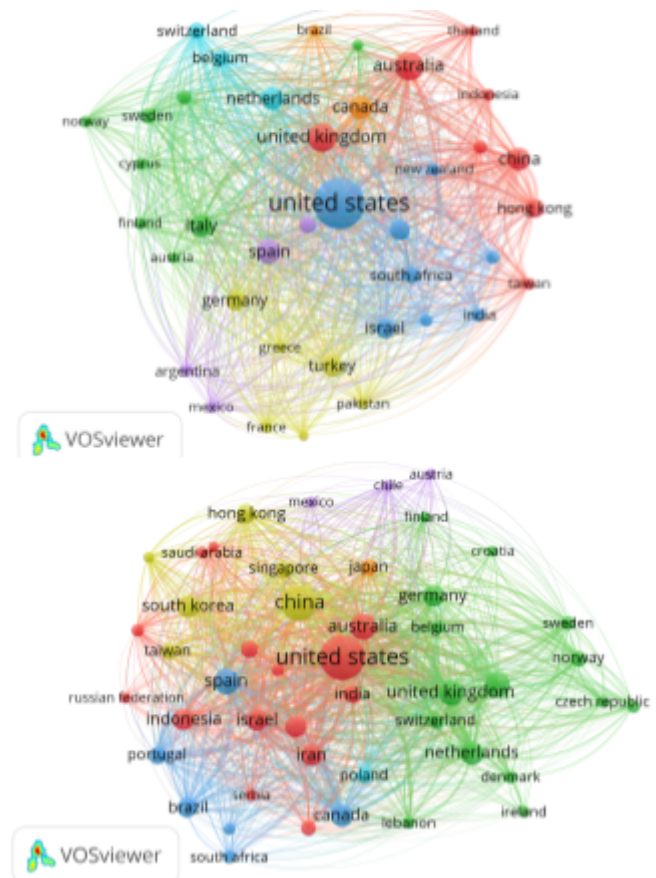
Distribution of Publications by Country

Figure 2 shows the pattern of comparison by country carried out with the country's requirement to publish at least five studies. Before the COVID-19 pandemic, 85 countries were founded, of which 39 published at least five documents and had collaborative relationships. Publications at this time mainly came from the United States (301), Australia (71), United Kingdom (68), Spain (47), Canada (42), China (39), Netherlands (38), Italy (37), Turkey (30), and Germany (26). There are 7 clusters and 739 relationships between countries, where the most

robust collaborative relationship is between the United States and the United Kingdom (3379), Australia (3620), Spain (2979), China (2923), and the Netherlands (2596).

Figure 2 also shows that during the COVID-19 period, there was an increase in the number of countries fulfilling the publication requirements of at least five documents—47 countries out of a total of 118 countries. The United States remains the country with the highest number of publications (304), followed by China (159), Australia (68), Spain (61), the United Kingdom (61), Italy (59), the Netherlands (48), Canada (42), South Korea (42), and Indonesia (39). Out of a total of 7 clusters found, there were 1,059 collaborative relations between countries where the United States and China were the two countries with the most vital relations (9,823, followed by relations between the United States and Spain (3,893), Italy (3,232), Israel (3,095), and Australia (2930).

Figure 2. Network of cooperation between countries (above before the COVID-19 Pandemic, below during the COVID-19 pandemic)



Distribution of Sources and Authors

Table 2 presents the results of a bibliometric analysis of 20 articles out of 522 published documents related to parenting before the COVID-19 pandemic. The ten dominant journals publishing the topic of

parenting are the Journal of Child and Family Studies (54), Frontiers in Psychology (32), Appetite (20), Children and Youth Service Review (11), PLoS ONE (10), International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity (7), Journal of Youth and Adolescence (7), Development and Psychopathology (6), BMJ Open (6), and Journal of Adolescence (6).

Meanwhile, during the COVID-19 pandemic, out of 1193 publications in 620 academic journals, 35 published at least five publications on parenting patterns. The International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health dominates, with 72 publications and 495 citations, followed by Frontiers in

Psychology (53), Journal of Child and Family Studies (27), Children and Youth Services Review (18), Children (17), Plos One (17), Frontiers in Psychiatry (14), Appetite (13), Current Psychology (12), and Nutrients (12).

During COVID-19, the three authors with the highest number of studies were Garcia, Wang, and Zhang. Meanwhile, the highest number of citations were Garcia, Garcia, and Zhang. Before COVID-19, the authors with the highest number of publications were Hughes, Soenens, and Van Petegem S. In contrast, the majority of citations are from Pinquart, Van Petegem, and Hughes.

Table 2. Distribution of publication sources

Before the COVID-19 Pandemic				During the COVID-19 Pandemic			
Journal	Number of Docs	Number of Quotations	Cite Score (2021)	Journal	Number of Docs	Number of Quotations	Cite Score (2021)
Journal of Child and Family Studies	54	1011	3.5	International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health	72	495	4.5
Frontiers in Psychology	32	687	4.0	Frontiers in Psychology	53	108	4.0
Appetite	20	359	7.7	Journal of Child and Family Studies	27	108	3.5
Children and Youth Service Review	11	166	3.3	Children and Youth Services Review	17	77	3.3
PLoS ONE	10	274	5.6	Children	17	35	2.0
International Journal of Behavioral Nutrition and Physical Activity	7	543	10.2	PLoS ONE	17	54	5.6
Journal of Youth and Adolescence	7	187	6.7	Frontiers in Psychiatry	14	50	4.6
Development and Psychopathology	6	253	6.4	Appetite	13	65	7.7
BMJ Open	6	130	3.9	Current Psychology	12	87	3.4
Journal of Adolescence	6	153	5.5	Nutrients	12	32	7.9

Development of Research Topics

Figure 3 shows there were 2180 words, of which 107 appeared at least 5 times and formed 12 clusters. We also found the top 5 words, parenting styles (109), in adolescents (53), children (45), depression (35), and family (22). Meanwhile, during the COVID-19 pandemic, also shown in Figure 3, there were 2976 keywords, and 147 appeared at least 5 times in study documents. There are 12 clusters where publications are identified as dominant, with the topics of parenting styles (171), adolescents (75), depression (47), children (56), and mental health (39).

DISCUSSION

Shifting Study Trends: Parenting Patterns

Our analysis shows that, from 2016–2022, regardless of the incidence of the COVID-19 pandemic, trends fluctuate every year. However, let us compare before and during the COVID pandemic. Our findings show an increase during COVID (Table 1), where there was an increase in the number of publications by 37.4% during the pandemic compared to 3 years before the pandemic occurred. Parenting topics have become increasingly exciting and have developed rapidly during the COVID-19 pandemic.

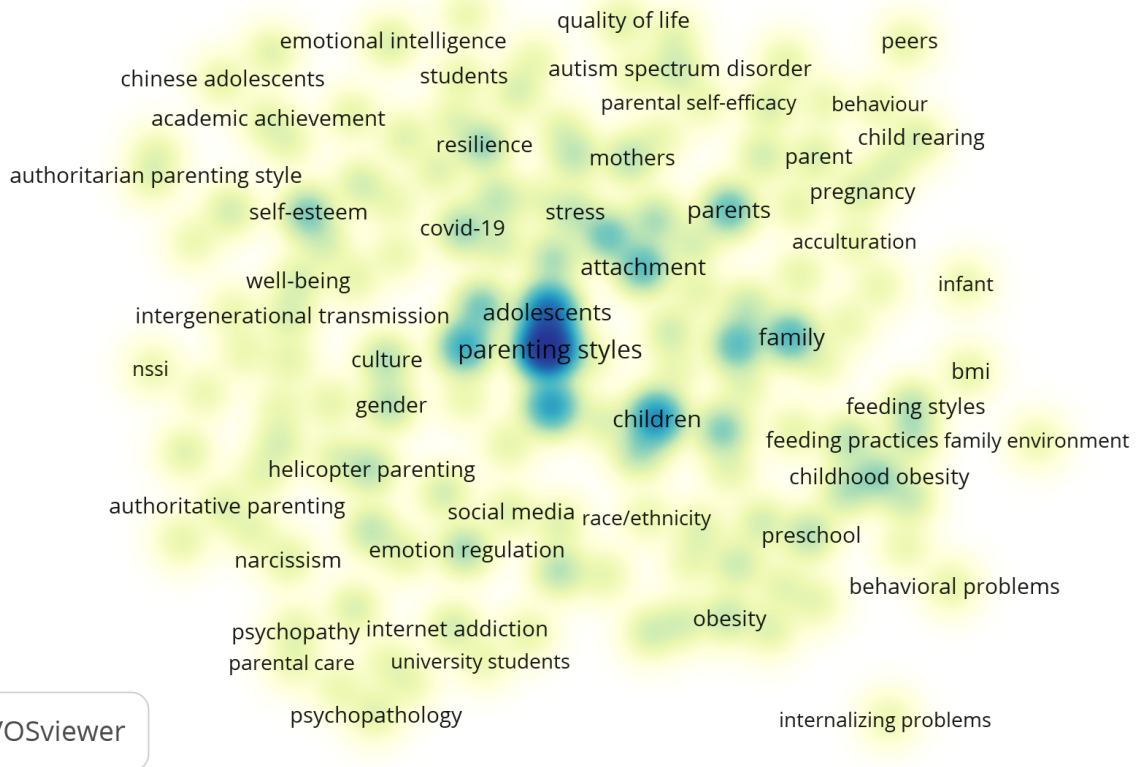
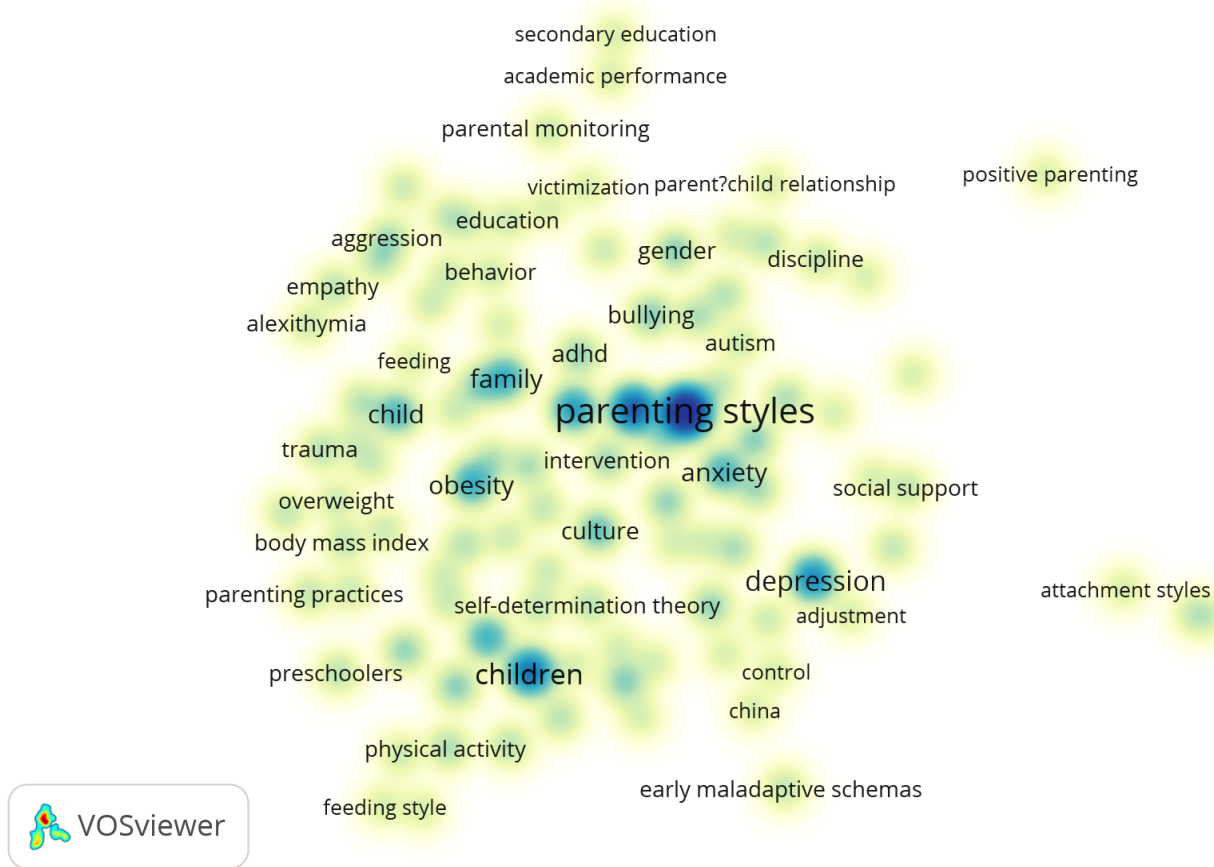


Figure 3. Co-occurrence of author keywords during the COVID-19 pandemic (above before the COVID-19 pandemic, below during the COVID-19 pandemic)

Meanwhile, based on the country that published it, it also experienced an increase. In Figure 2, we also found increased publications from China, thus increasing its ranking position to become the second country with the highest number of publications and having a solid cooperation network with the United States. Given that the first COVID appeared and directly impacted China, it is possible for this country to publish more study results compared to the years before the COVID-19 outbreak occurred. One of the policies due to the pandemic that China became the first country to enforce was closing schools. Due to these circumstances, working parents must balance increasing demands from homeschooling with those from their jobs, especially if they work in the health or industrial sectors and are concerned about workplace contamination [8].

The shift also occurred in publication sources. The International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health published 53 articles during the pandemic and replaced the Journal of Child and Family Studies as the most parenting-related articles before COVID-19 (54 publications). Following this change, there was an increase in publication sources from 522 journals prior to the pandemic to 620 journals during the pandemic (Table 2). Our findings are the first to compare conditions before and during the COVID-19 pandemic in more detail. Thus, we cannot compare our findings with other findings. However, our findings imply that publications through the International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health are linear, with potential parenting study topics that do not stand alone but rather follow public health aspects that have a high likelihood of intersecting with the topic of the COVID-19 pandemic.

Evolution of Study Topics

Figure 3 shows research topics before the pandemic. Parenting styles are dominating topics, including short- and long-term socialization outcomes [20], the mediating role of parental autonomy and authority behavior [21], food parenting [22], its association with mental disorders [23], etc. The second most researched topic is adolescents, including prosocial behavior and academic outcomes [24], paternal representation and obesity [25], etc. Other topics are children, depression, and family, as in other studies related to refugee care related to post-traumatic stress in refugee children [26], risk and resilience to depression [27], symptoms of depression and suicide [28], and quality of life [29].

During the pandemic, studies still focused primarily on issues relating to parenting styles, adolescents,

children, and depression. After that, a mental health topic shifted the conversation to family. Related research also generally intersects with COVID-19, such as living conditions during restrictions due to COVID-19 [30], children's emotional management skills [3], and the incidence of gaming disorders in children [31].

The coronavirus disease outbreak poses a considerable risk to public health and has an unexpected long-term impact on the mental health of children and adolescents [6]. Other studies even state that the COVID-19 pandemic has caused changes in children's social mentalities [15]. Children's emotional regulation (ER) skills and unique parenting practices during the COVID-19 pandemic are likely to influence children's adjustment to unprecedented conditions [3]. The parent-child relationship plays a central role in supporting the psychological well-being of children [1], where parents, both mothers and fathers, must simultaneously adjust and adapt to accommodate the needs of their children [32]. Our analysis shows two divisions of object classification in the study trend, namely children and adolescents.

Children Parenting

One of the new circumstances brought about by the pandemic is home study, or self-quarantine, which Vietnam [31] and other nations have implemented to reduce the spread of COVID-19. There is a central role for parent-child relationships in supporting the psychological well-being of school-age children during a pandemic [1]. Involvement of parents' presence and communication towards children, together with parents' respect for children, is a way to ensure that schoolchildren can improve their mental health despite public health threats and ongoing home confinement rules [32]. Parents tend to remain true to their ideas about parenting and child development, but at the same time, their thinking changes according to the developmental stages of their children, as well as sociocultural changes experienced by the family system [33], as well as changes in global conditions such as during the COVID-19 pandemic. Parents—the majority of mothers—are the focal point of policies aimed at preventing child health and well-being problems [7]. However, families of different races, ethnicities, and socioeconomic statuses may face challenges [8]. Such household income positively affects cognitive development, social behavior, and children's health, especially in low-income households [5]. Thus, the government should support economically disadvantaged families with young children [10].

A combination of parental warmth and firmness is the best strategy to encourage children's psychosocial

support [34]. However, previous studies found a parenting style characterized by strict control by the father and mother, which causes, on the one hand, greater physical or verbal aggression in children and, on the other hand, encourages proportional behavior [35]. Higher levels of violence are also associated with authoritarian and neglectful parenting [13]. Authoritarian parenting and neglect also hurt the internalization of social virtues [35]. Authoritarian parenting is associated with proactive and reactive violent behavior [13] and the lowest self-esteem compared to children with other parenting styles [34].

One form of losing children's emotional control is NSSI (Non-Suicidal Self-Injury), which should be an essential concern for parents. However, other studies demonstrate that parents in their study lack knowledge about NSSI and its treatment and experience severe emotional distress as a result of worrying about their child's recovery [36]. In other words, parenting actions also include inherent knowledge for every parent. However, children's trauma can continue into adulthood, and they will carry it with them when they become parents. Childhood experiences and parental attachment styles are detrimental to anxiety, depression, and stress in the perinatal period and impact parenting stress later in life [37]. Maladaptive emotion regulation strategies and adverse life events were identified as mediators of the relationship between parental depression and the risk of depression in children. High-risk groups are characterized by a lack of protective factors rather than increased susceptibility factors. Meanwhile, children of depressed parents are at high risk of developing depression [38]. Thus, parental support should be a more consistent predictor of proportional behavior than strict parental control [35].

Meanwhile, parental warmth is a protective factor. At the same time, firmness does not provide protection. It can even be harmful because it is essential to pay attention to the cultural context in which parental socialization occurs [39]. The authoritative parenting style mediates family and psychosocial resilience relationships with children with chronic illness. The authoritative caregiver style is more appropriate for promoting family resilience [40]. Emotional warmth has a positive predictive effect on gratitude, which has implications for high levels of motivation and prosocial behavior [41]. Higher emotional distress, positive communication, parental support, low coercion, and parent-child trust will develop children's resources so that violence does not become a means to an end. An effective program includes the implications and active participation of families, including their children,

which, in essence, will encourage the prevention of violent behavior [13].

Adolescent Parenting

To prevent emotional distress, personal and environmental factors must be considered [42]. At the same time, teenagers are one of the groups that experience this pressure during the COVID-19 period. Another study found that social mentality among university students, who belong to the youth category, decreased during the pandemic's peak before increasing during the controllable risk period [15]. Meanwhile, adolescents from authoritarian families have lower self-esteem and more significant psychological adjustment disabilities [9, 39], causing adolescent anxiety, depression, and suicidal ideation [12], which inhibits their ability to develop their independence [14]. Other studies have categorized aggressive and non-aggressive adolescents but found that both have the same pattern, where indulgent and authoritative parenting styles are always associated with better outcomes than authoritarian or neglectful parenting [9].

Maternal parenting style is a significant predictor of adolescent resilience, and adolescents with mothers whose parenting style is relevant to autonomy have a higher level of resilience. Such mothers consider their children's wishes and opinions at the right time, give positive feedback, and correct their negative behavior [44]. Although a mother's parenting style can predict adolescents' prosocial behavior, some other evidence finds that the level of the father's involvement is also a significant predictor [25]. Adolescents with high self-determination report less frustration, more legitimacy, less defiance, and more negotiation. Meanwhile, adolescents with low self-determination report less legitimacy and better defiance in responding to situations with psychological control [45].

Parental warmth, behavior control, and granting autonomy are also related to adolescent internalization symptoms. Therefore, parents' beliefs and perspectives must be considered, as they play a role in parenting strategies and, in part, in adolescents' psychosocial adjustment [39]. One situation that frequently affects teenagers involves alcohol consumption. Among the many factors that contribute to a decline in alcohol consumption are changes in parenting practices and health trends [42] that are influenced by parenting styles.

One study in Vietnam also found a gaming disorder prevalence of 11.6% [33] occurring in adolescents. The use of mobile touchscreen devices is becoming

increasingly widespread among adolescents. It has positive and negative consequences when parents influence their use through their attitudes, beliefs, role models, and parenting styles [11]. Cybersurfing also has the potential for victimization cases where higher parental control positively predicts cyber victimization, although the role of parents requires further empirical evaluation [41]. A combination of parental warmth and involvement, but not assertiveness and coercion, appears to be the best parenting strategy for the new stage emerging in today's digital world [36]. Other studies also state that optimal parenting—a balance between emotional warmth and protection—and adolescent autonomy can reduce the risk of EIU (Excessive Internet Use) [42]. Thus, improving parenting skills and strengthening the parent-child relationship are very important in preventing and treating internet addiction in adolescents [43].

Meanwhile, to ensure adolescent autonomy, it is necessary to carry out interventions for families during childhood to support and encourage the adaptation of parenting views that can promote more positive and not stereotyped adolescent perceptions [33]. Therefore, it is necessary to consider parental education in prevention programs [13]. Meanwhile, it is also essential to identify common perceptions between risk and protective factors in the family context before implementing and developing public policies and laws that facilitate and mandate interventions to protect adolescents from harm [39].

CONCLUSION

The distribution of parenting style publications before and during the pandemic fluctuated but cumulatively increased. Meanwhile, there has also been a shift based on sources and countries with cooperative networks. The number of publications in China increased, and it then strengthened its relationship with the US. The majority of these publications hinted at potential historical implications as the nation where COVID-19 first appeared. Topics related to parenting during the COVID-19 pandemic also intersect with crisis conditions due to the pandemic, and there has been an increase in topics related to mental health and parenting, namely children and adolescents. Thus, the issue of parenting style becomes essential in the family, especially regarding the choice of parenting style in dealing with recent crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, which creates new conditions that can trigger depression and

other mental health problems in children and adolescents.

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