

Annotated Bibliography

Source 1:

Kuppens, S., & Ceulemans, E. (2018). Parenting Styles: A Closer Look at a Well-Known Concept. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 28(1), 168–181. doi: 10.1007/s10826-018-1242-x

Summarising:

The purpose of this study was to examine the psychological control dimension (parental support and behavioral control) of joint parenting styles and find out how that affects and or impacts child development. The four corresponding parenting styles are positive, authoritative, authoritative, authoritarian, and uninvolved parenting. Authoritative parenting is when parents are closely involved with their children and they enforce rules. Authoritarian parenting is when children should follow the rules, if not they are punished and or disciplined. Uninvolved parenting style is when the parents provide little to nothing in the sense of guidance and nurturing toward their children. It was predicted with the use of ANOVA's (analysis of variance) that individuals that enforce positive authoritative parents come out with more positive outcomes for children; Such as parental support, behavioral and psychological control. While authoritarian parenting came out with the least favorable predictions, intrusive parents had unfavorable outcomes as well. There were six-hundred Flemish families chosen from a random sample of 55 schools around Flemish provinces and the Brussels region. The participants were between the ages of 8 to 10 and were in grades second to fourth, and only 556 children had joint parents (Mother and Father), 40 children had been raised by their mothers, while 4 children were raised by their fathers. However, due to the broadness of this study it was narrowed down to joint parent households and some people never responded back to the study, so it ended up consisting of 527 families that originated from Belgium and some from other European countries. The

results indicated that inadequate behavior control (physical punishment) and psychological control are correlated. That children with two authorization parents showed distressing results of having higher rates of internal and external behaviors and prosocial problems in the future. However, children who had two positive authoritative parents had little to no internal or external behavior or prosocial problems.

Assessing:

There were a few limitations in this study which were that parents and their children had two different views on whether the parent was categorized as authorization and or authoritative, which may have affected the results. Also, other limitations would be population distribution, cultural beliefs, and longitudinal research because it would have been useful when covering the participants throughout a longer period. The strength of this study is that it does have previous findings of the same results when being compared to the four different parenting styles. The weaknesses of this study were that it doesn't add on variables that might have affected the results of the study: Such as, culture, distribution, different perspectives and so on and so forth. This finding relates to my study because it shows that authoritarian parenting styles does affect adolescence having more internal and external behaviors and prosocial behavior problems in the future.

Source 2:

Llorca-Mestre, A., Samper-García, P., Malonda-Vidal, E., & Cortés-Tomás, M. T. (2017). Parenting style and peer attachment as predictors of emotional instability in children. *Social Behavior and Personality: An International Journal*, 45(4), 677–694. doi: 10.2224/sbp.5363

Summarising:

The previous study talked about the impact that different kinds of parenting styles have on behavior, or to be exact prosocial behavior. This study will explain the previous study, but more in depth while focusing on the different kinds of parenting and comparing them together. The purpose of this study was to examine how parenting styles, peer attachments, and emotions (empathy and anger) predicts emotional instability in children behavior by variables like lack of self-control and impulsiveness, in a sample group of Spanish children throughout the years. It was predicted that parenting styles and peer attachments coincides with emotional instability (the tendency to show rapid unexpected reactions, when trying to form basic emotional response) in early adolescence and late childhoods. There were six-hundred and ten participants that were randomly selected from 11 public and private schools in Valencia, Spain between the ages of 9 to 12, in 5th to 6th grade. They split the participants into 2 groups based on gender, 316 being girls and 294 being boys. Results indicate that parenting styles and peer attachment were equally important as analyses of emotional instability; Due to, the types of genders regarding both peers and parental figures. It found that some effects of parenting styles rely on the gender of the child and gender of the parent; However, mother-child relationships while using authoritarian parenting had higher amounts of emotional instability in a child, than did a father-child relationship. Also, it shows that when parenting boy's parents used more strict parenting styles like placing rules, having schedule-based instructions, and punishments/consequences, than it was for the girls.

Assessing:

The limitation within this study was that it used a cross-sectional study, which didn't allow this study to establish causal relationships. The strength of this study was that it focused on the written responses from the boys' and girls' questionnaires. Also, the strength of the study was

that it did a longitudinal study, they would have been able to study the changes of the participants throughout the study; However, the weakness of this study was that it did not incorporate parents' perceptions of their relationships with their children (children were placing their parents into categories that the parent might have not agreed with). The significance of this study was that boys and girls that participated showed contributing variables, such as parenting styles are factors of children having emotional instability. This relates to my study because it shows that different kinds of parenting styles do affect a child's emotional instability when punishments/disciplines are involved.

Source 3:

Steele, E. H., & McKinney, C. (2019). Emerging adult psychological problems and parenting style: Moderation by parent-child relationship quality. *Personality and Individual Differences, 146*, 201–208. doi: 10.1016/j.paid.2018.04.048

Summarising:

The preceding studies stated that different types of parenting do cause behavior problems and emotional instability in adolescence, while this study will go more in detail about internal and external problems emerging adolescents' futures. The overall purpose of this study was to examine the relationship between parent-child relationship styles of parenting and how that correlates with emerging adult children's mental health problems. It was predicted that a child-parent relationship would prevail against the internal and external problems of adaptive parenting styles regarding the emerging adult psyche. The sample consisted of 2732 adults attending a southern United States university and were between the ages of 12 to 25. In the sample 70.6 percent were female and 29.4 percent were male participants, and ethnicities varied to about 73.3 percent of Caucasian, 21.4 percent African American, and the last few percent consisted of Asian and Latino origin. Lastly, 79.9 percent of participants grew up in two parent

households, where the other 20.1 percent lived in single-parent households. Results in the study found that they were lower levels of internal and external problems in emerging adolescents, in relation to higher parent child relationship quality. Father-daughter relationship reported fewer negative problems, as did mother-daughter relationships. However, mother-daughter relationships did not have lower levels of negative problem as you would think do to girls developing low self-esteem. Also, with higher father-son relationship and interaction it protected boys against the negative mental health problems, but with lower father-son relationship and interaction it was found that it caused higher external problems in adolescence boys. The bonding between parent-child relationships and authorization parenting styles with mother-daughter and father-son relationships did have a higher significance involving external and internal problems.

Assessing:

There were a few restrictions in the study, one being the narrowness of the study, they didn't focus on low income families/participants, which in fact doesn't relate to all emerging adults. The weaknesses would be them excluding low income individuals from the current sample. The strength of this study was that it studied the ongoing influences and relationship of parents and their children, which continued as the participants emerged from adolescence to adulthood. This relates to my study because it shows that authorization parenting styles mixed with different types of parenting styles does affect an emerging adolescence external and internal mental health as they emerge into adulthood.

Source 4:

Reitz, E., Deković, M., & Meijer, A. (2006). Relations between parenting and externalizing and internalizing problem behaviour in early adolescence: Child behaviour as moderator and predictor. *Journal of Adolescence*, 29(3), 419–436. doi: 10.1016/j.adolescence.2005.08.003

Summarising:

The previous studies talked about different kinds of parenting styles that are associated with internal and external mental health problems in adolescence, while this study will focus mainly on authoritarian parenting and the negative contributions of it. The purpose of this study was to examine the relations between parenting styles and mental health problems concerning behavior (whether, external and internal), throughout early adolescence. This study first examined child behavior as the parenting was going on, then they examined how child behavior contributes to parents parenting styles. They predicted that authoritarian parenting and children having behavioral problems increased the odds of internal problems. Also, they predicted that parenting styles and children's behaviors are well connected and increase the chances of becoming worse throughout the years. At first there were six-hundred and fifty participants ages 12 to 15, drawn from 3 middle schools in the Netherlands. Most participants lived with two-parents and the other participants had a child and one-parent relationship. This study was conducted for a full year. The first trial was with 650 participants and later became 563 participants in the second trial because some students either moved away or went to different schools. These participants filled out questionnaire's in the first trail and in the second trail were asked questions in person. The results of this study found that there are connections between parenting styles and early adolescents behavior, but parenting styles does affect which type of behavioral problems adolescents are in a higher rate of having. Also, it was found that adolescents had a higher chance of getting external and internal behavioral problems from authoritarian parenting, than it

did for authoritative parenting. That authoritarian parenting would just cause adolescence to rebel, develop anti-social behavior, and have other psychological symptoms that doesn't just affect them for a one time period, but continues too throughout their adulthood years.

Assessing:

There were a few limitations in this study, one being that significant interactions like strictness and parental smothering effects were found in only internalizing problem behaviors; Whereas, external problems were found in both authoritative and authoritarian parenting styles. The strength of this study was the longitudinal-study because it followed up on the same participants within a one-year interval. Also, this study shows both sides of the effects of parenting once it contributes to adolescents mental health. This relates to my topic because it shows that authoritarian parenting does psychologically affect (internal and external mental health problems) in children who are emerging and developing into adults.

Source 5:

Liem, J. H., Cavell, E. C., & Lustig, K. (2010). The Influence of Authoritative Parenting During Adolescence on Depressive Symptoms in Young Adulthood: Examining the Mediating Roles of Self-Development and Peer Support. *The Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 171(1), 73–92. doi: 10.1080/00221320903300379

Summarising:

In the previous study above, it talked about how authoritarian parenting styles does affect adolescents' internal and external mental health in behavioral and emotional statuses. This study will explain more in-depth about how authoritarian parenting causes symptoms during adolescence through young adulthood. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of authoritarian parenting and how that contributes to adolescence developing symptoms of depression, which could be associated with internal symptoms; Such as, social anxiety,

loneliness, behavioral issues, etc. It was predicted that prior levels of depressive symptoms arbitrated to the relationship between authoritarian parenting styles to the adulthood's and when they emerged to young adults. There were 1325 high school participants and 182 ended up leaving school but were still apart of the study. The participants were in grade 9 through 12 and were surveyed by cellphones and four years later were interviewed by trained interviews that were involved in creating the study. The results indicated that certain variables like environment, schooling, peers and homelife (authoritarian parenting) contributed to adolescence having a higher than normal levels of symptoms of anxiety, loneliness, low self-esteem, etc. As a result of this, participants were more likely to develop depression.

Assessing:

There were limitations in this study first being sample attrition, which simply refrained the study from studying disadvantaged young people, and there was a single-source study which relied on self-report from participants. The Strength in this study was socioeconomic was selected as a control variable and gender did have an influence on symptoms of depression in adolescence. This relates to my study that authoritative parenting is a main variable that contributes to neurological/psychological issues that cause internal and external mental health problems, like depression.

Source 6:

Smokowski, P. R., Bacallao, M. L., Cotter, K. L., & Evans, C. B. R. (2014). The Effects of Positive and Negative Parenting Practices on Adolescent Mental Health Outcomes in a Multicultural Sample of Rural Youth. *Child Psychiatry & Human Development*, 46(3), 333–345. doi: 10.1007/s10578-014-0474-2

Summarising:

In the previous study, it talked about how authoritarian parenting mixed with different kinds of variables causes symptoms of mental health as in depression, in this study it will talk about the types of mental disorders that are possible and can come out of authoritarian parenting. The purpose of this study was to examine the positive and negative effects of the parenting processes in the span of five whole years and the different psychological effects it has on adolescence. It was predicted that authoritarian parenting is associated with adolescence having a higher chance of developing anxiety, depression, aggression, low self-esteem, etc. There were more than 4,000 participants in public middle schools from all around rural counties in the south-east coast of the United states. These participants were in grades 6th to 8th with about 73.79 percent lived with two parents and the rest had a single parent-child relationship. However, through lost research and variables the study was left with about 2,617 participants and 80.75 percent were from the original sample. The results of this study found that males are more likely to have a higher level of developing symptoms of depression, aggression, anxiety and have lower rates of self-esteem; Whereas, for girls it's the other way around (girls have higher level of having low self-esteem), when authoritarian parenting is a main variable.

Assessing:

The limitation of this study was that it was impossible for the study not to be biased because this study had a plethora of participants and not a lot of funding to make it official accurate. The strength of this study was it did a 5-year longitudinal study and had hundreds of participants. This relates to my study because it not only showed comparison on genders, but it allowed us to take a closer view on how authoritarian parenting takes a toll on adolescent's mental health (internally and externally) as they emerge into adulthood.