

INFLUENCING FACTORS ON MOTHERS' AND FATHERS' PARENTING IN EARLY AGE CHILDREN: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

A parent is the first teacher to children. Parenting affects a child's self-esteem, health and overall wellbeing in his life and later success. The purpose of this systematic review is to investigate the influencing factors on mothers' and fathers' parenting of children in their early ages (0 to 8 years). To be able to present the best available evidence, seven databases were explored and used to evaluate 20 research papers. NVivo was also applied to analyse the qualitative data. The analysis disclosed five themes such as social context, parents' psychological status, cultural context, gender influence and the child's personal characteristics. This study emphasizes gaps in the literature by exploring influencing factors not only on mothers' but also fathers' parenting. Future research could assist education in the area of parenting to improve practices and help parents and early childhood intervention programmes.

Keywords: Influencing factors, caregivers, parenting styles, early age children, early childhood education

INTRODUCTION AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK (SUMMARY)

Statement of the Problem

In current times, parents and society tend to create lofty standards for their children to help them attain great levels of academic and social success. Parents should know how to best nurture a child. Parenting affects a child's self-esteem, health and overall well-being in their life and later successes. Moreover, parenting alters a child's social, cognitive, language, emotional and physical development, as well as fine and gross motor skills (Magnuson & Duncan, 2004). These developments also bear consequences in the later lives of children. Therefore, parenting ideologies, practices and styles in nurturing children's development and growth are the extensive responsibilities of both mothers and fathers. Parenting styles are observed as traits owing to a uniformity of behaviours in their context and over time. All the characteristics of parenting are informed by socialisation patterns, culture, socioeconomic contexts and traditional influences (Bornstein & Zlotnik, 2008). Four parenting styles were studied by Domènech Rodriguez, Donovan, and Crowley (2009); these were neglectful, authoritative, permissive and authoritarian. These four types of parenting are considered according to the characteristics of parental values, behaviours and practices as well as responsiveness and demandingness.

In many cultures, parents have not learned properly how to be a parent when they have their first child. They automatically become parents without realising there are various ways they can rear children. As a result, there are many parenting issues for mothers and fathers, who

encounter difficulties in nurturing a holistic child. There are many varieties of factors that influence parenting ideologies, parenting practices and parenting styles such as parental education, social context, the mothers' and fathers' characteristics, cultural values, ecological variabilities, child characteristics, parental stresses and so on (Nam & Chun, 2014; Sear, 2016). Most previous researchers only focus on these influencing factors regarding the mother's parenting style and practices. This study will systematically review the literature on the influencing factors that impact parenting such as parenting ideologies, practices and styles of both the mothers and fathers of children in their early childhood. The paper will also employ qualitative research to gather secondary data and information on the factors that affect parenting, specifically with regard to both the father and the mother individually.

Justification for the Study

This paper attempts to investigate the factors that influence both the fathers' and the mothers' parenting styles, ideologies and practices for early age children (0 to 8 years). The results and outcomes of this study will impact not only the academic field (the caregivers, educators of parents, parenting education programs, government and non-government organisations and early childhood education programs) but also child welfare associations and health professionals. Through these research findings, they all will become more aware of the influencing factors on parenting in practice and can, therefore, encourage parents through early intervention services. Moreover, policymakers can also lead welfare programs and positive parenting programs aimed at reducing parental stress and other negative characteristics and behaviours. This study will address the influencing factors on the parenting styles, ideologies and practices of young children's parents.

In addition, the researcher is a mother of two children from an Eastern Indigenous culture, Myanmar. She has thirteen years of extensive educational experience, including in the parenting field. Parenting education is an unresearched area in her country. It is assumed culturally that parents can nurture their children instinctively without actively learning to parent. They support their children using parenting styles which they have grown up with. In a low-income country in Asia, there are many socioeconomic factors which influence parenting. The researcher will bring prior experiences to this study. However, the study cannot focus on the researcher's own country because of limited data and resources pertaining to that country. This study will be the first literature for the researcher's ethnicity group.

Research Question(s)

The overarching research question guiding this study is:

What are the influencing factors on parenting (parenting ideologies, practices and styles) of early age children?

- How does social context influence mothers' and fathers' or caregivers' parenting ideologies, practices and styles for early age children?
- How do the parents' psychological states influence mothers' and fathers' or caregivers' parenting ideologies, practices and styles for early age children?
- How do cultural contexts influence mothers' and fathers' or caregivers' parenting ideologies, practices and styles for early age children?
- How do gender influences affect mothers' and fathers' or caregivers' parenting ideologies, practices and styles for early age children?
- How do a child's personal characteristics influence their mothers' and fathers' or caregivers' parenting ideologies, practices and styles for early age children?

Purpose of the Study

The purpose of the paper is to review the systematic literature of the 20 selected articles which explore the influencing factors on parenting. Parenting is regarded as one of the most important influencing aspects for children. Owing to the importance of parenting, this research paper will explore critical influences on the parenting styles, parenting ideologies and parenting practices of mothers and fathers of children aged 0 to 8 years and from diverse cultural contexts. These influences are very important in a child's physical and psychological development because family is a basic societal unit where parents and children live together in the same place (Goodnow, 1997). The findings of this study are presented within the themes of social-emotional factors, social contextual factors, parental education, social context, mothers' and fathers' characteristics, cultural values, the child's personal characteristics, parental stresses, employment and the parents' ages. As a result, people will become aware of the meaningful relationship between parenting (styles, practices, cultural practices and ideologies) and its influencing factors. Furthermore, parents and society will become more knowledgeable about parenting styles, how effective parenting supports children's positive outcomes and other parenting-related factors to examine and expose any parenting misunderstandings. Moreover, the researcher will translate the findings of this paper into her indigenous language to raise awareness of the need for better parenting resources as well as more informed policy documentation in her country.

METHOD - Summary

Inclusion/Exclusion Criteria

In this study, inclusion and exclusion criteria were used in the articles searched to support the validity and scope of the systematically reviewed results (Meline, 2006). As soon as the title was decided for the paper, the inclusion criteria for the review paper was set.

In this review process, simple to complex studies in bibliographical databases or search strategies were organised by utilising parental education terms, social inclusion, keywords, seminar authors and best practices. Once suitable list of studies was recovered, the chosen studies were examined and found to include qualitative and quantitative research varying by geographic location, exposure of interest, participants, reported outcomes, data, type of publication, setting, longitudinal studies, peer-reviewed journals articles, study design and report reviews over the last decade. For this purpose, the papers were selected carefully to include only the influencing factors on mothers' and fathers' parenting and the influencing factors on caregiver parenting. The publications selected were limited to those published in the last eighteen years, from the year 2000 until 2018.

In the initial search (using Google Scholar, Science Direct, ERIC Basic search, A+ Education and Critical Author), results presented a total of 42,931 articles, 42,095 of which did not meet the criteria set because they included adopted parents' parenting styles, they pertained to parenting adolescent children, they were not focused on the factors which influence parenting, they included the parenting styles of same-sex parents, they were published before the year 2000 or they were not relevant to the early aged years of parenting. The remainder of the 836 records were screened further to include only those which focus specifically on the influencing factors on mothers' and fathers' parenting styles, the early childhood years (0 to 8 years) and biological parents only. Finally, 20 articles were chosen as eligible for inclusion. Figure 1 provides a flowchart of the selection process for the articles used in this study, including reasoning for their inclusion and exclusion.

Studies Included/Excluded (Reasoning)

The reasons for the inclusion and exclusion of certain studies are organized by the PICO model, which contains four elements (population, intervention, comparison and outcome) to help in framing questions pertaining to the influencing factors on parenting styles. The researcher excluded the papers which were already described in the selected study and any research which showed perceived irrelevance, missing information, uncertainty, an insufficient number of observations. Moreover, some papers are excluded because they are off topic, wrong setting and population, retracted paper, and do not provide research methods, opinion and overview.

FLOW Diagram

The manual and electronic search strategy initially presented 42,931 papers as search results. As shown in Fig. 1, the diagram presents the main stages in the screening process and how the final inclusion of 20 study abstracts resulted.

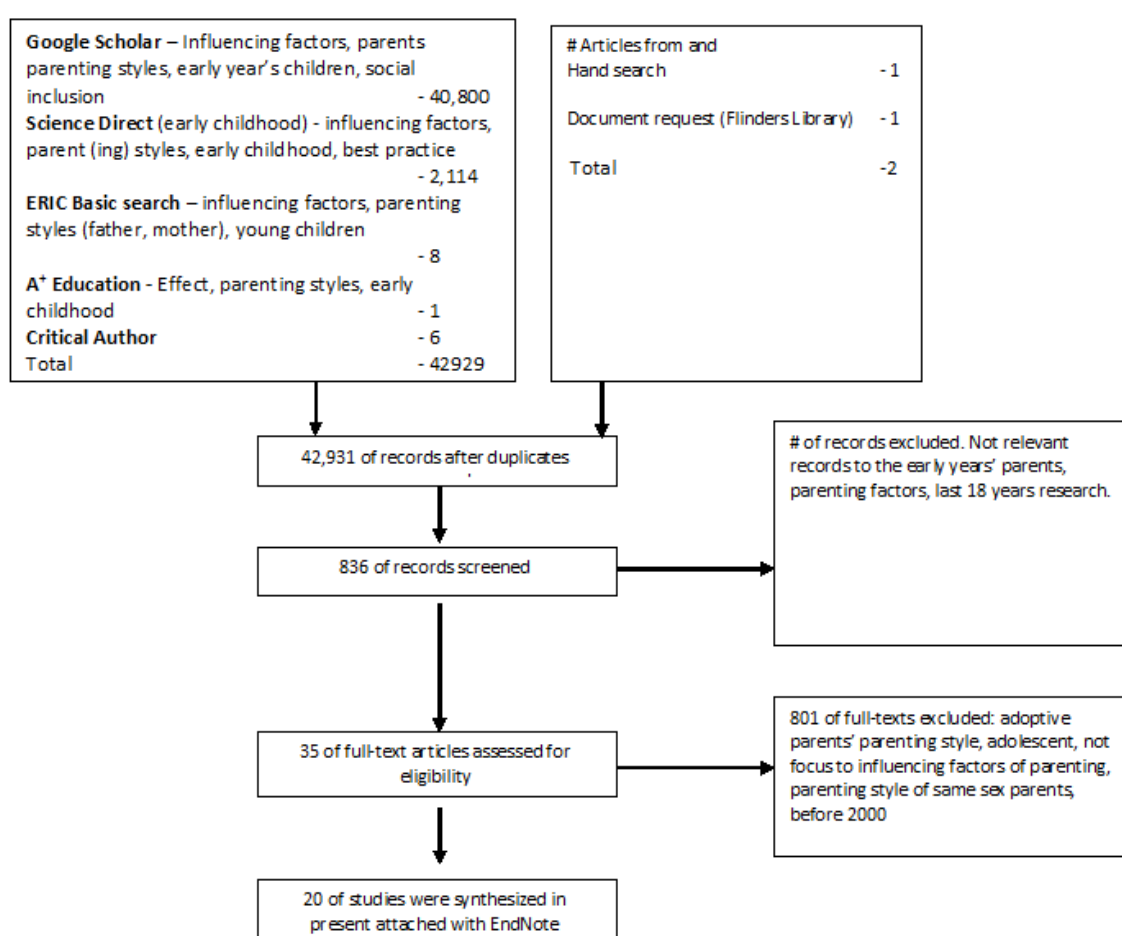


Figure 1. Flow diagram

Data Synthesis Method

The EndNote for the raw data is helpful not only for citation records but also for the paper sources in PDF (portable document format) (Micheli, 1994). Then the data is exported or copied to a spreadsheet. The researcher used a summary table and a review matrix to summarize and rearrange the qualitative information and formulate a draft outline. As an illustration, the researcher reviewed the abstracts for 20 studies. The information of each study was recorded by its title, author, participants, interest (study focus), outcomes, study type, study design and study findings. To analyse the potential influence on mothers' and

fathers' parenting, relevant information extracted from the 20 papers included the description of socioeconomic factors (namely income and education), cultural context, the parents' characteristics (in a married relationship, parental stresses, the parent-child relationship) and the children's personal characteristics. After these data extractions, NVivo was used to determine the themes and subthemes for synthesis.

Reviewing the 20 papers presented five core themes for analysis, which were (1) the social context, (2) the parents' psychological states, (3) the cultural context, (4) the parents' characteristics according to their gender, and (5) the child's personal characteristics.

Results

Studies Included/Excluded after Full-text Review

In the review process, the exclusion of studies was labour exhaustive after the full-text review had been conducted. The ability to eliminate irrelevant studies as early as possible in the previous step is a substantial benefit for the systematic literature review process (Edinger & Cohen, 2013). Almost 50% of the studies were excluded because of an inappropriate focus group which wasn't specifically relevant to the early childhood years. Of these, 65% were not used because of incorrect population demographics, mismatching outcomes.

Table 1: Characteristics of the Studies

Table 1 Study characteristics

	Study Authors	Participants	Interest (Study Focus)	Context Setting	Outcomes	Study Type
1	Taraban, L., & Shaw, D. S. (2018)	Past 30 years of theoretical and empirical literature.	Parenting in early childhood on contextual factors.	Parents in early childhood.	Belsky's (1984) process of parenting model is empirically supported. Predictors of mothers' and fathers' parenting differ in important ways.	Literature Review.
2	Otto, W. J. (2018)	N=40, Korean-Americans from the USA.	East Asian parenting.	East Asian: Korea.	Traditional foundational East Asian cultural and Confucian parenting ideology changes paternal roles for the Korean mother and father within the contemporary Korean-American family.	Quantitative semi-structured interview.
3	Barker, B., Iles, J. E., & Ramchandan, P. G. (2017)	Key recent research, papers of particular interest, published within the period of review.	Fathers, fathering and child psychopathology.	Population cohort study in the UK using data from the UK Millennium Cohort Study (MCS).	A model of paternal involvement.	National Institute for Health Research (NIHR), Health Technology Assessment (HTA) Program to test an intervention for parents of young children.
4	Smetana, J. G. (2017)	Current research.	Issues on parenting.	-	Parenting styles, dimensions and beliefs have successfully	Current research.

					grappled with contextual variations due to culture, race/ethnicity, SES and neighbourhood conditions.	
5	Phillips, B. A., Conners, F., & Curtner-Smith, M. E. (2017)	Thirty-five mothers of children with DS and 47 mothers of TD children.	Parenting styles and dimensions in mothers of children with DS and mothers of TD children.	Mainly Caucasian with 4 African Americans, other races.	Mothers of children with DS are overall using similar parenting methods as mothers of TD children. Almost all the differences that do exist in parenting styles and dimensions can be accounted for by parental stress.	Quantitative Research using Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire (PSDQ).
6	Lomanowska, A. M., Boivin, M., Hertzman, C., & Fleming, A. S. (2017)	Reports of Early Childhood Development for the Royal Society of Canada and the Canadian Academy of Health Sciences.	Intergenerational transmission of mothering styles.	Canada EC's parents.	An important predictor of parenting behaviour is how parents have parented themselves. Interacting genetic and environmental factors contribute to intergenerational effects.	Quantitative Research.
7	Liggett-Creel, K., Barth, R. P., Mayden, B., & Pitts, B. E. (2017)	86 parents with children under the age of three.	Parenting program influencing parenting style.	Southwest Baltimore.	Parenting Program was associated with positive change in responsive parenting behaviours for parents with children from birth through to three years of age.	A quantitative study using pre-test and post-test evaluation.
8	Sear, R. (2016)	Parenting research.	Parenting.	Non-WEIRD versus industrialised/WEIRD societies (WEIRD: Western, Educated, Industrialised, Rich and Democratic).	Mothering, fathering and alloparenting all vary ecologically and culturally.	Literature review comes from a themed issue on evolutionary psychology by highlighting recent, cross-cultural research.
9	Boz, A., & Ergeneli, A. (2014)	104 women entrepreneurs and 108 women who work in the public sector.	Parenting styles as motivating factors.	Turkey.	Some differences in personality characteristics between the women entrepreneurs and non-entrepreneurs while stressing the importance of father parenting styles of women entrepreneurs.	Quantitative Research.
10	Nam, S., & Chun, J. (2014)	A secondary data analysis of 470 mothers who participated in the second wave of a Panel Study on Korean	Influencing factors on mothers' parenting style of young children.	South Korea.	The mother's employment, the mother's age, parenting stress and social support were significantly related to the mother's parenting style.	Quantitative study guided by the Transactional Model of Development and the Belsky's Model of

		Children conducted in 2009.				Parenting.
11	Pasternak, R. (2014)	4 Jews (12 secular, 12 religious) and 16 religious Muslims.	Eight religious Muslim mothers.	Jewish and Muslim mothers in Israel.	Young mothers tend to reproduce their parents' styles, irrespective of their social or religious backgrounds.	Qualitative content analysis.
12	Valcke, M., Bonte, S., De Wever, B., & Rots, I. (2010)	533 parents from children in primary schools.	Internet parenting styles.	Belgium and the Netherlands.	Negative parenting style could directly predict the severity of Smartphone addiction. Male virtues were more sensitive to a negative parenting style than female virtues.	Quantitative Research.
13	Cabrera, N. J., Shannon, J. D., Mitchell, S. J., & West, J. (2009)	735 infants and their parents participating in early childhood parenting.	The associations between mothers' and fathers' pregnancy intentions, fathers' participation in prenatal activities, mother-infant interactions and father engagement with 9-month-old infants.	Mexican American mothers and fathers.	Relationship quality significantly moderated the effects of parents' wantedness on mother-infant interactions and fathers' engagement in literacy activities.	Longitudinal Study-Birth Cohort.
14	Domènech Rodríguez, M. M., Donovan, M. R., & Crowley, S. L. (2009)	50 first-generation Latino parents and their children (aged 4-9).	Parenting styles in a cultural context.	Latino.	(61%) of Latino parents as "protective parents." Furthermore, while mothers and fathers were similar in their parenting styles, expectations were different for male and female children.	Quantitative Research using Parenting Style Observation Rating Scale (P-SORS).
15	Coplan, R. J., Reichel, M., & Rowan, K. (2009)	285 mothers of children (145 boys, 140 girls).	Maternal personality traits, child temperament characteristics, and parenting styles.	Canada.	Maternal agreeableness was more strongly (negatively) associated with the use of a harsh/coercive parenting style among parents of more emotionally-dysregulated children.	Quantitative Research using Ten Item Personality Inventory, Parenting Styles and Dimensions Questionnaire, Colorado Child Temperament Inventory, Child Social Preference Scale.
16	Bornstein, M. H., & Zlotnik, D. (2008)	Parents and children from European, Asian, African, and Latin American cultures.	Effects of parenting styles.	The USA.	Various factors such as family Socioeconomic Status (SES), maternal employment status, parental education level, parental stress, marital problems, and parental depression affect parenting.	Quantitative Research using the Parental Authority Questionnaire (PAQ).
17	Mahoney, A.,	94 studies published in	Religion and marital or parental	Christian religion.	Greater religiousness appeared to decrease the	Meta-analytic techniques.

	Pargament, K. I., Tarakeshwar, N., & Swank, A. B. (2008)	journals since 1980.	functioning.		risk of divorce and facilitate marital functioning but the effects were small. Greater Christian conservatism was modestly associated with the greater endorsement and use of corporal punishment with preadolescents.	
18	Kotchick, B. A., & Forehand, R. (2002)	Research review.	Factors that shape parenting itself, particularly factors outside the family.	Literature.	Three contextual factors (ethnicity/ culture, family socioeconomic status and neighbourhood/ community context) influence parenting practice.	LR.
19	Levendosky, A. A., & Graham-Bermann, S. A. (2001)	120 women were Caucasian; 39% were African American; and the remaining 11% consisted of Latino, Arab American, and Indian American families.	Women's psychological functioning and parenting.	Michigan, USA.	The model predicted a variance of 40% of in children's adjustment, 8% in parenting style, 43% in maternal psychological functioning and 23% in marital satisfaction; using environmental factors such as social support, negative life events and maternal history of child abuse.	A quantitative study using an ecological framework (Belsky, 1984) and Herman's Trauma Theory (Herman, 1992a, b).
20	Alexander, P. C., Teti, L., & Anderson, C. L. (2000)	107 mothers of 5 to 8-year-old children.	Effects of sexual abuse history on parenting.	Washington, DC, USA.	The role reversal was not significant. Mother's emotional overdependence upon her child.	A quantitative study using Burkett's (1991) Structured Interview.

Summary of Study Concepts

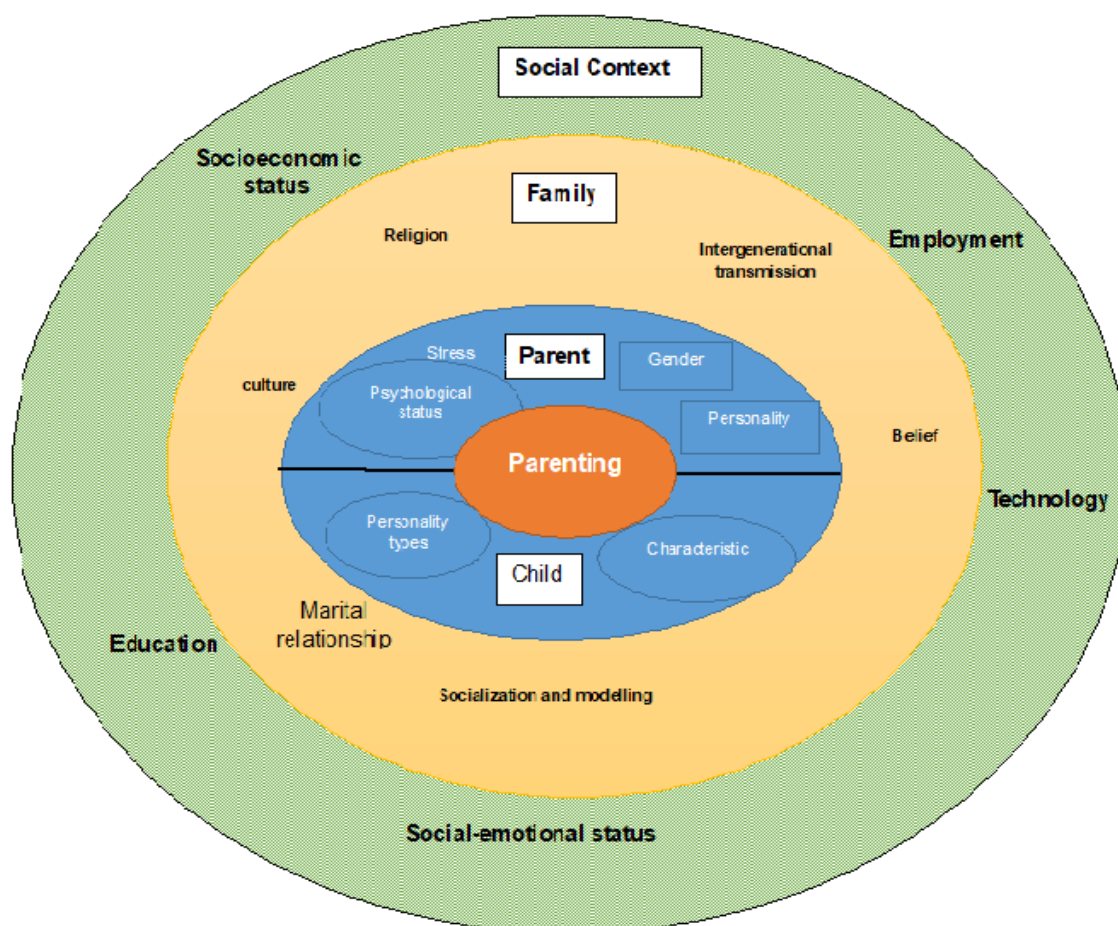


Figure 2. Study concepts of influential factors on parenting

Table 2: Summary of Findings

Table 2 Summary of findings

	Source	Finding	Finding	Finding	Finding
1	Taraban, L., & Shaw, D. S. (2018)	Parenting is affected by characteristics of the parent and the characteristics of the family's social environment.	Parenting of fathers, like the parenting of mothers, is multidetermined and is affected by the parent, child and social characteristics.	Fathers' parenting is more affected by the quality of the marital relationship than the mothers' parenting.	
2	Otto, W. J. (2018)	The East Asian cultural and Confucian beliefs about child development and learning (<i>chao shun</i>) and the close dynamics of the East Asian mother-child relationship combined with the emerging, active relationship of the "new" Korean father.	The East Asian parenting ideologies of <i>chao shun</i> and <i>guan</i> and the East Asian parenting style and practices that may be influential for explaining Korean parenting foundations.		
3	Barker, B., Iles, J. E., & Ramchandani, P. G. (2017)	There is an effect on couple conflict and maternal depression combined, accounting for two-thirds of the the association seen between paternal	There are associations between decrease in father involvement and an increase in maternal reports of children internalizing symptoms but not for externalizing	There are associations between low levels of paternal involvement and sensitivity with the exhibition of child psychopathology, including externalizing	Paternal depression is associated with a less engaged, less positive style of father-infant

		depression and adverse child outcomes.	those symptoms or peer problems.	behavioural problems and internalizing problems.	interaction which, in turn, predicts increased behavioural problems in young children.
4	Smetana, J. G. (2017)	Parental knowledge comes primarily from adolescent disclosure of their activities, not parents' solicitation of information or behavioural control.	Parental education and family income; recent large-scale research in nine countries found little evidence that parental monitoring moderated the links between neighbourhood danger and children's aggressive behaviour.	Five domains of socialisation (protection, control, guided learning, group participation, reciprocation) are associated with different parenting skills and practices, resulting in the development of different competencies.	
5	Phillips, B. A., Conners, F., & Curtner-Smith, M. E. (2017)	Mothers of children with DS (Down Syndrome) use a less authoritative parenting style and more permissive parenting style than mothers of TD (Typically Developing) children.	Mothers of children with DS use reasoning/induction and verbal hostility less, also ignoring misbehaviour more than mothers of TD children.	DS group had significantly higher levels of parental stress, $F(1, 80) = 9.21, p = 0.003, \eta^2 = 0.103$, significantly higher levels of child behaviour problems, $F(1, 80) = 8.83, p = 0.004, \eta^2 = 0.099$, and significantly lower levels of child executive function, $F(1, 79) = 39.12, p < 0.001, \eta^2 = 0.331$, than the TD group.	
6	Lomanowska, A. M., Boivin, M., Hertzman, C., & Fleming, A. S. (2017)	Parents who grew up neglected or abused by their parents tend to be less equipped to take on a parenting role and, in the context of adverse circumstances and the absence of some form of social support and/or intervention, they are more likely to adopt parenting behaviours that perpetuate a cycle of adverse parenting across generations.	Parents (mothers) who are reactive, inattentive, impulsive, aggressive, depressed or simply not interested in their children are more likely to adopt problematic parenting behaviours, especially in stressful situations.	Depressed mothers, if untreated, can put their children at risk of depression and other problems, whereas children who are physically abused or the target of harsh parenting may come to show such externalized behaviours and harsh parenting themselves.	
7	Liggett-Creel, K., Barth, R. P., Mayden, B., & Pitts, B. E. (2017)	The results of this study suggest that further exploration of community-based parenting programs facilitated by peers is warranted.	Attendance in parenting program was not associated with changes in parenting behaviours, but rather it was the level of parent engagement that was related to changes in parenting behaviour.	Variables of mother's sleep quality, the intention of childbearing and premature delivery were found to be associated with lower scores on responsive parenting domains.	
8	Sear, R. (2016)	Parental behaviour is	The level of knowledge	The parenting behaviour	

		influenced by our species-specific constraints and adaptations but is also shaped by specific ecology and socioeconomic conditions, culture influences and genetic make-up.	about nurturing a child and the absence of experience in bringing up children influence parenting practices, even including breastfeeding.	of mothers has influenced not only cultural differences, environmental conditions and biological universals, but also the interaction of how these three components influence parenting behaviour.	
9	Boz, A., & Ergeneli, A. (2014)	Parenting style of fathers who represent an economic role influence their children's impressions.	The factor of education also impacts on entrepreneurial mothers' and fathers' parenting styles more than that of non-entrepreneurial mothers.	Working parents greatly support their children to attain the characteristics of being autonomous and self-qualifying.	
10	Nam, S., & Chun, J. (2014)	Mother's employment, mother's age, parenting stress and social support were significantly related to the mother's parenting style.	This study found that the mothers' age, the mothers' employment, social support and parenting stress were significant predictors for the parenting style among Korean mothers. Moreover, mothers who were older or not employed received more support and experienced lower levels of stress, showing a more positive parenting style.	Four variables significantly explained the parenting style: mothers' age ($\beta = .13$), mothers' employment status ($\beta = -.14$), social support ($\beta = .17$) and parenting stress ($\beta = -.43$). That is, stay-at-home mothers, older mothers, mothers with lower levels of parenting stress and mothers with adequate social support would be more likely to display a positive parenting style. Parenting stress is a strong predictor for parenting style.	
11	Pasternak, R. (2014)	In any culture, young parents practice the parenting style of their parents, affecting several generations.	Factors such as national origin, ethnicity and religion are of little influence in parenting.	Harsh parenting that predicts the behaviour of second generation parenting styles based on the first generation's negative parenting behaviours.	
12	Valcke, M., Bonte, S., De Wever, B., & Rots, I. (2010)	Mothers' and fathers' styles are significantly shaped according to not only their own parentage, education background and gender, but also the level of parents' internet experience, internet attitude and internet usage.	Parenting style is associated with the behaviour of children who used the internet, as well as the gender of the child.		
13	Cabrera, N. J., Shannon, J. D., Mitchell, S. J., & West, J. (2009)	Parents disagreed about pregnancy intentions. Fathers' parenting style and his engagement in caregiving and literacy activities are significantly warmer than when they			

		concluded.			
14	Domènech Rodriguez, M. M., Donovan, M. R., & Crowley, S. L. (2009)	Latino families showed the cultural context as a factor of consideration for parenting styles.	The similar parenting style of mothers and fathers carries different expectations for children in terms of gender.		
15	Coplan, R. J., Reichel, M., & Rowan, K. (2009)	The impact of emotion such as a child's temperament and maternal personality traits on early childhood parenting as important factors.	The association between parents who have an introverted or shy child increased the overprotective parenting style and maternal neuroticism.	There is a negative association between maternal agreeableness and the harsh parenting style of an emotional-dysregulated child.	
16	Bornstein, M. H., & Zlotnik, D. (2008)	It is evident that in the African, Asian, Latin American and European cultures, mothers' and fathers' parenting styles are affected by the factors of parental depression, marital problems, parental stress, parental education level, marital employment status and family Socioeconomic Status (SES).	The influencing factor of culture on parenting styles differs from Asian to Western families in terms of attitudes, values, traditions, self-determination, competition, equality and individualism.	Child temperament was also a main influence on parenting styles.	The level of parents' education is also another considerable factor to influence mothers' and fathers' parenting styles.
17	Mahoney, A., Pargament, K. I., Tarakeshwar, N., & Swank, A. B. (2008)	Another factor related to a culture is its religion, which affects the marriage life and parenting styles.	More religious parents have a lower divorce rate and better parenting style, including better child adjustment and positive parenting.		
18	Kotchick, B. A., & Forehand, R. (2002)	There is a relationship between 'parental beliefs, behaviour' and factors outside the family such as poverty, ethnic or cultural background, neighbourhood quality and community resources.	There is an association between parenting practices and the three contextual factors of the family's neighbours, socioeconomic status and ethnicity.	A higher stress resulting from the socioeconomic situation is associated with low parental intervention and poor psychotherapy outcomes.	
19	Levendosky, A. A., & Graham-Bermann, S. A. (2001)	The perspective of ecological and psychological effects on a mother's parenting.	The association is 8% parenting style, 23% marital status and 43% maternal psychological functioning with environmental factors.	The ecological framework and trauma theory in understanding the effects of domestic violence against women and children.	
20	Alexander, P. C., Teti, L., & Anderson, C. L. (2000)	Mothers who experienced a history of childhood sexual abuse have a parenting style of emotional overdependence on their children.	A caring partner relationship can lessen the pain associated with a mothers' stress in parenting.		

Overall Outcomes

This study included 20 papers that covered various geographical areas from eastern and western countries. The major findings of this research paper are different from other previous papers because they cover the influencing factors on parenting styles, parenting ideologies

and behaviours of early childhood (0 to 8 years of age) from different cultural backgrounds. The major findings, grouped into five themes, are:

- Social context such as the social contextual factor, social-emotional factor, parental education, the effects of technology on parenting, the parents' wantedness for a child, the partners' relationship quality and the parents' economic status; all of which influence the mothers' and fathers' or caregivers' parenting ideologies, parenting practices and parenting styles of early aged children.
- The parents' psychological states, which influence the mothers' and fathers' or caregivers' parenting ideologies, parenting practices and parenting styles of early aged children.
- Cultural context such as eastern or western culture, religion, the intergenerational transmission of parenting styles, cultural beliefs about parenting, socialisation and modelling; all of which influence the mothers' and fathers' or caregivers' parenting ideologies, parenting practices and parenting styles of early aged children.
- Gender influences on parenting such as the father's parenting behaviour versus the mother's parenting behaviour, both of which influence the mothers' and fathers' or caregivers' parenting ideologies, parenting practices and parenting styles of early aged children.
- The child's personal characteristics, which influence the mothers' and fathers' or caregivers' parenting ideologies, parenting practices and parenting styles of early aged children.

DISCUSSION

This systematic literature review discovered 20 studies which could be used to investigate influential factors on parenting. Fifteen of the studies were published in the last eight years. Five of the studies showed the influences of the parents' socio-economic status on their parenting. The studies also examined other strong cultural factors in the comparison between eastern and western culture. Furthermore, the parents' psychological states, as well as the parents and child's personal characteristics, were additional factors for consideration. The findings were presented as follows:

Social Context

Bornstein and Zlotnik (2008) explored the effect of social context on mothers' and fathers' parenting styles, covering the behaviours of parents, parenting perceptions, beliefs, biology the perception of parenting roles, societal conditions, the level of parental stress, the parents' social network and the marital relationship. This finding is consistent with research conducted by Cabrera, Shannon, Mitchell, and West (2009) which showed levels of acculturation and socioeconomic status affecting parenting styles in mixed families. However, in the research of traditional Mexican American families, it is noticeable that socioeconomic status is more influential on parenting styles than ethnicity and acculturation (Glass & Owen, 2010).

Socioeconomic Status

The mothers' and fathers' parenting styles are shaped by social contexts (Sameroff & Mackenzie, 2003) such as social support, the economy, the parents' emotional states, material aid and assistance, and instrumental, informational, affiliative and psychological support

(Dunst, Trivette, & Jodry, 1997). Also, Nam and Chun (2014) point out that positive support for parents produces encouraging maternal parenting satisfaction and positive interactive behaviour.

Some studies also emphasize that social support takes the main role in reducing parenting stress for parents of children with disabilities (Gong, 2011; Kim et al., 2011). However, Nam and Chun (2014) argue that there is a direct association between parenting style and social support even after controlling parenting stress. For example, the study showed that play and learning strategies can enable social support and deliver positive services that reduce parenting stress and promote effective parenting (Mahoney, 2007). Moreover, Levendosky and Graham-Bermann (2001) integrate the perspective of ecological and psychological effects on a mother's parenting. Their findings indicate that there is an 8% association of ecological and psychological effects on parenting style, 23% on marital status and 43% on maternal psychological functioning with environmental factors.

Social-emotional Status

Social-emotional factors also influence mothers' and fathers' parenting styles (Clark, Kochanska, & Ready, 2000). This includes many problems such as parents' irresponsibility, low sociability, distress-proneness, behavioural problems and negative emotions, all resulting in negative parenting for the nurture of young children.

Nam and Chun (2014) explore the influencing factors on mothers' parenting styles in the eastern culture of South Korea. They found that a mother's depression, parenting stress and parental self-efficacy generate an association between her parenting style and the child's temperament (in terms of emotions and activity). The previous finding is supported by other studies (Kotchick & Forehand, 2002; Taraban & Shaw, 2018) that focused on parental beliefs, behaviour and outside-the-family factors. This showed the association between parenting practices and the three contextual factors of neighbours, family socioeconomic status and ethnicity. For example, the physical and social characteristics of the community help parents make decisions regarding their parenting styles (Burton, 1990). A higher stress on the socioeconomic situation is associated with low parental intervention and poor psychotherapy outcomes (Kotchick & Forehand, 2002).

Parental Education

The level of the parents' education is another considerable factor which influences mothers' and fathers' parenting styles. A study of African Americans indicated that educated parents are likely to nurture their children authoritatively with less of a permissive style and more of an authoritarian style of parenting (Bornstein & Zlotnik, 2008). Moreover, studies conducted in both China and Egypt replicated the results that uneducated parents tend to be more authoritative in their parenting. In addition, parents with less of an education are more likely to practice a one-way method of corporal punishment to control their children (Bornstein, 2002).

In contrast, a higher level of parental education was associated with a warmer, child-centred and more supportive parenting style. The finding is consistent with the study of Liggett-Creel, Barth, Mayden, and Pitts (2017) which showed a higher level of parent engagement through a community-based parenting program.

The Effect of Technology in Parenting

In the current technological age, the role of the internet in social interactions and networks is a prevalent issue (Valcke, Bonte, De Wever, & Rots, 2010). It has also become one of the factors which influences parenting style, resulting in the internet parenting style. In one study, mothers' and fathers' styles are significantly shaped according to not only parentage, education background and gender, but also the level of parental internet experience, internet attitude and internet usage (Valcke et al., 2010). Also, the perception of parents toward technology and family characteristics influence the mothers' and fathers' parenting styles (McLaren & Zappala, 2002). The internet parenting style trains children to use the internet in the three areas of education, entertainment and edutainment (Livingstone, 2003). The reason for this is that the internet parenting style is associated with the behaviour of children who used the internet and the gender of children (Rosen, Cheever, & Carrier, 2008). Hence, the internet parenting style is influenced by mothers' and fathers' internet usage, attitude toward the internet and educational background.

Parents' Wantedness for Children

According to research, the intention to get pregnant is also one of the factors which influences the father's parenting style. In one longitudinal research on Mexican American parents by Cabrera et al. (2009), when parents disagreed about their pregnancy intentions, the father's parenting style and his engagement in caregiving and literacy activities are significantly warmer than when the two parents had concurred. Disagreement among couples regarding pregnancy wantedness influences parenting behaviour and negatively affects the parent-children relationship (Korenman, Kaestner, & Joyce, 2002).

Partners' Relationship Quality

An empirical finding on white European participants suggested that the quality of the mother-father relationship is significantly related to their parenting styles (Lamb, 2004). Other research also pointed out that the quality of the marital relationship more greatly influences the fathers' parenting than the mothers' (Taraban & Shaw, 2018).

Parents' Economic Status

In many studies, the economic status, including one's employment and the parent's participation in entrepreneurship, is one of the significant factors to influence parenting.

Boz and Ergeneli (2014) conducted a study on the relationship between parenting styles and entrepreneurship with 104 businesswomen and 108 public sector working women. The findings are that the children of parents who use an authoritative parenting style tend to be more driven in their employment, be more innovative and take more risks later in their lives. Whereas authoritarian parents limited their child's decisions, thoughts and social networks, impacting on children's career plans, expectations and beliefs. Therefore, the study pointed out that there is a significant difference in economic, social and cultural value regarding mothers' and fathers' parenting styles, and personal characteristics.

Krueger Jr, Reilly, and Carsrud (2000) also reveal another impact employment has on parenting. In their findings, occupational factors influence parents to over-represent in entrepreneurship and these mothers' and fathers' parenting styles play the role of modelling parenting behaviour in their children's perception. Moreover, this research is also consistent with the findings of others that show the parenting style of fathers who represent an economic role influence their children's impressions (Boz & Ergeneli, 2014). Finally, working parents support their children better to attain the characteristics of autonomy and self-esteem (Smetana, 2017).

Parents' Psychological States

In modern society, family structure is different from that of past decades. Parents are struggling to survive in tough economic conditions and some fathers live away from their children to work in other places. Therefore, mothers typically carry more responsibility to be caregivers for their children than the fathers carry. As a result, the parents' psychological problems pertaining to parenting increase (Barker, Iles, & Ramchandani, 2017).

The parents' psychological well-being, including parenting stress and depression, affects their parenting styles (Kim et al., 2011). For instance, stressed and depressed mothers who feel fatigued, experience a loss of interest, become irritable and suffer anxiety have difficulties in parenting and interacting with children (Mezulis, Hyde, & Clark, 2004). These findings are supported by Barker et al. (2017) in a study of the relationship between couple conflict and maternal depression on parenting styles. Moreover, a father's and mother's self-efficacy is directly related to maternal warmth, sensitivity and parenting behaviours (Tucker, Gross, Fogg, Delaney, & Lapporte, 1998).

Although every parent suffers parental stress, a higher level of stress is endured by parents of children who suffer developmental delays, autism-related symptoms, disabilities, a lower level of communication and reciprocity (Estes et al., 2009). These stressors influence caregivers' to nurture their children positively, appropriately and sensitively (Calkins, Hungerford, & Dedmon, 2004). However, Alexander, Teti, and Anderson (2000) suggest that mothers who experienced a history of childhood sexual abuse tend to have a parenting style of emotional overdependence on their children. Nevertheless, a caring partner relationship can make a mother's stress in parenting less painful (Cohn, Cowan, Cowan, & Pearson, 1992).

Cultural Context

Eastern and Western Cultures

Culture is one of the factors that impact parenting beliefs, practices and styles. This was explored by an American-mother-researcher named Chua (2011) when combining eastern and western parenting styles in the 'Battle Hymn of the Tiger Mother'. The study argued that eastern parenting involves lots of protection, rules, lofty expectations and discipline which lead to successful and obedient offspring. On the other hand, the western style of parenting is more focused on the independence of children by being permissive, having poor attention, having little self-discipline and being self-indulgent in nature.

Moreover, there are other research that shows negative problems related to the Asian and non-Asian cultures. Bornstein and Zlotnik (2008) point out the relationship between the cultural context and the parenting style. In their research, it is evident that in the African, Asian, Latin American and European cultures, mothers' and fathers' parenting styles are affected by the factors of parental depression, marital problems, parental stress, parental education levels, marital employment status and the family socioeconomic status.

Religions

Another factor related to a culture is its religion, which affects married life and parenting styles. According to one study's findings by Mahoney (2007), more religious parents have a lower divorce rate and a better parenting style which result in better child adjustment and more positive parenting. As an illustration, much research has shown that although there is a cultural difference between Muslim and Jewish families, both groups of families were found to use similar parenting styles for their children (Dor & Cohen-Fridel, 2010). According to

LeVine and New (2008), parental behaviour is affected by species-specific constraints and adaptations but is also formed by specific ecology and socioeconomic conditions, culture influences and genetic make-up.

The influencing factor of a culture on parenting styles differs from Asian to Western families in terms of attitudes, values, traditions, self-determination, competition, equality, and individualism (Bornstein & Zlotnik, 2008). For example, traditional Buddhist and Confucian beliefs teach respect for authority and this influences many Asian mothers' and fathers' parenting styles. Another finding also supported that in Korea families, Confucian and East Asian cultural beliefs emerged in parenting and the parent-child relationship (Otto, 2018).

Intergenerational Transmission of Parenting Styles

In every culture, young parents practice the parenting style that was transmitted to them from their parents, thereby becoming a generational parenting style capable of affecting several generations (Pasternak, 2014). Many types of research reaffirm the concept of intergenerational transmission and how parental violence, for example, of the first generation of parents often exists in the next generation (Kovan, Chung, & Sroufe, 2009; Lomanowska, Boivin, Hertzman, & Fleming, 2017).

Kerr, Capaldi, Pears, and Owen (2009) explore harsh parenting in which they predict the behaviour of second generation parenting styles based on the first generation's negative parenting and problematic behaviours. In addition, other research points out influential factors in parenting styles regarding intergenerational transmission such as the parents' own behaviours, characteristics, emotional expressions, sociocultural influences, personal traits, academic and social competencies, gender influences, level of religiosity, family status, level of transmission of caregiving, sympathy, modelling of own parenting styles, the parents' level of schooling and ethnic background (Campbell & Gilmore, 2007; Neppl, Conger, Scaramella, & Ontai, 2009; Smokowski, Rose, & Bacallao, 2009). Therefore, it can be confirmed that the continuity of parenting across generations is one of the factors which influences parenting styles.

Cultural Beliefs in Parenting

Biological factors also influence cultural parenting practices. In the Aka indigenous group in central Africa, the parenting role is adopted by multiple people including mothers, grandmothers, fathers, siblings and other individuals in that hunter-gatherer society (Meehan, Helfrecht, & Quinlan, 2014). However, the eldest of the grandmothers is the most powerful allocator for the generation, which reduces the mother's investment of time and this helps her maintain her energy and quality of childcare. These cultural practices lead to 'dispersed cooperative breeding' (Scelza & Silk, 2014). Moreover, in the western culture of European countries, grandparenting in WEIRD (Western, Educated, Industrialized, Rich and Democratic) societies is often in the form of intensive childcare within conservative family norms, with a variation of 44% in eleven European countries and 63% in the UK (Jappens & Van Bavel, 2012).

Socialisation and Modelling

According to social cognitive theories, the social learning of behaviours is carried out by imitation and modelling (Schunk, 2012). The level of knowledge among parents regarding nurturing a child in the absence of experience in bringing up a child influences parenting practices through social learning, even including breastfeeding (Hewlett, Fouts, Boyette, & Hewlett, 2011). Therefore, the transmission of a parenting style from generation to generation

is determined by the process of imitation, modelling and learning (Carpenter & Ramirez, 2007). For instance, in the family, the children are nurtured by their parents and they learn a particular parenting style from their parents unconsciously. Then, they raise their children the way they were brought up when they turn into parents (Smokowski et al., 2009). Therefore, this transmitted parenting style is not based on culture but influenced by modelling and social process.

Gender Influences on Parenting

There are many factors that influence parental characteristics and interpersonal parental behaviours. The similar parenting style of mothers and fathers has a different expectation for children in terms of gender (Domènech Rodriguez et al., 2009). In some studies, the parents' characteristics such as parental involvement, the frequency of interaction, the quality of stimulation, negativity, directiveness, reciprocity, affection, responsiveness and sensitivity greatly influence parenting styles (Bornstein & Zlotnik, 2008; Levendosky & Graham-Bermann, 2001). This parental behaviour changes a child's development.

Father's Parenting Behaviour

A study on the Makushi ethnic group in South America showed that the employment of a father and the certainty of his paternity are variables of less interest when it comes to parenting (Schacht & Mulder, 2015). According to a cross-cultural survey conducted by Anderson (2006), rates of multiple mating by females is indicative of the low levels of misattributed paternity, however, which shows alternatively high levels of multiple mating by females. In addition, paternal investment is influenced by uncertainty in paternity. For instance, in partible paternity societies where men invest highly in ecology, women invest their livelihoods into having multiple males among their children rather than their biological children necessarily (Ellsworth, Bailey, Hill, Hurtado, & Walker, 2014).

Mother's Parenting Behaviour

According to Kushnick et al. (2015), the parenting behaviours of mothers are different across industrialised (WEIRD) societies versus developing (non-WEIRD) societies. In industrialised societies, hypothetical decisions about maternal care are largely influenced by the severity for the mother, the severity for the child, the mother's age, the child's age and food security. Therefore, the resource accessibility and situation between mother and child have a relationship in WEIRD contexts. On the other hand, the most significant factor in low-resource populations is greater maternal behaviour in caring for children (Kushnick, 2013). Therefore, the parenting behaviour of mothers is influenced not only by cultural differences, environmental conditions and biological universals but also the interaction of how these three components influence parenting behaviour.

The Child's Personal Characteristics

The attribute of the child itself is the main factor which influences parenting. For instance, parents of children under three years of age who lack the capacity to diagnose or detect developmental delays need greater attention and intervention in their children's early ages (Landa, Holman, & Garrett-Mayer, 2007; Lord & Luyster, 2006). This is further supported by Mahoney, Fors, and Wood (1990) when they state that the children's developmental stage also affects the parenting style used on them. In that study, it is evidential that the parents of normal children signify a lower rate of a directiveness style in parenting compared to the parents of less developed children.

The research on a mother's parenting styles for children with a disability is also of interest. Mothers of children with DS (Down Syndrome) use a less authoritative and more permissive parenting style than mothers of TD (typically developing) children (Phillips, Connors, & Curtner-Smith, 2017). Another study elaborates that young children's capacity and behaviours in understanding their situation significantly influences the mothers' and fathers' parenting styles because those parents have to retire from their children's behaviour more regularly (Korner, 1971).

In contrast, Nam and Chun (2014) offer different results, arguing that parenting styles are not influenced by children's characteristics, especially children's developmental conditions, with an exception being made for those under two years of age. However, a child's temperament is definitely one factor which influences parenting style. Bornstein and Zlotnik (2008) offer support in their research that a child's temperament is a main influencing factor of parenting styles. For instance, a parenting style can be influenced by a child's dominant activity level, adaptability, mood, happiness and threshold for distress.

Ethical Considerations

In this systematic literature review, the source articles were evaluated to avoid highlighting issues from inappropriate or unclear authorship, duplicate or dual publications and copying material from other sources (Wager & Wiffen, 2011). Firstly, to avoid redundant publications, the researcher used a reliable source of data search engine and peer-reviewed studies. Then, avoiding plagiarism was also an important ethical consideration for the researcher because the systematic review becomes weak when the paper includes plagiarism and illegitimate citation (Collaboration, 2011). In addition, transparency and ensuring accuracy for data extraction and results is an important part of this study.

Limitations

This review is advantageous from the systematic nature of the literature to qualify the breadth and rigorousness of the papers chosen. However, a resource-intensive process becomes a practical challenge. The heterogeneity of the existing literature restricts the review process (Bartolucci & Hillegass, 2010). As an example, the researcher uses the published and easily available resources, which represents a small number of publications within the scope. The reason for this is that it is difficult to find parenting research papers from the Asian region, unpublished studies and well-written papers in the researcher's first language. In fact, it is inadequate to identify any research in languages other than English. Although the researcher wanted to conduct this research focus on a specific country from Asia, there is not enough information and literature for the researcher on this topic. Although the results cover influential factors on both mothers and fathers, findings are limited to only early childhood parents. Finally, word and time limitations are also disadvantages for the researcher who would like to more deeply explore this area of study.

CONCLUSION

The results of the review propose that the factors of socioeconomic status, the parents' psychological status, cultural contexts, gender and the child's personal characteristics all affect the mothers' and fathers' parenting styles, ideologies and the behaviours of early-year-aged children. It is an unexpected finding that more research has not been conducted on this specific topic. Further research is required to better the understanding of the direct impact of these factors on children. Also, it is of vital importance that these studies examine not only the effects on both the mothers and fathers but also for there to be sufficient research

representing different dimensions to the area of study. It is hoped that the emerging evidence based on the various factors presented in this paper will offer further support to other works in the education and medical fields.

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