



Bibliometric Analysis: Parenting Styles and Their Relationship to Deviant Behavior in Children

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Article History: Submitted/Received Februari 05, 2026 First Revised April 10, 2026 Accepted Mei 12, 2026 First Available online Juni 01, 2026 Publication Date Juni 23, 2026</p> <p>Keyword: Children, Deviant behavior, Parenting</p>	<p><i>The phenomenon of increasing deviant behavior among children in family, school, and social settings indicates problems in the parenting practices carried out at home. Parental upbringing is often cited as the primary factor in shaping a child's character and self-control. Several deviant behaviors commonly exhibited by children—such as gang fights, alcohol consumption, online gambling, truancy, street racing, premarital sex, theft, and smoking—are linked to parental parenting styles. The objective of this study is to determine the extent of the impact of parental parenting styles on children's deviant behavior using a literature review method. The literature review found that parenting styles have a significant impact on children's deviant behavior. Parenting styles play a crucial role in shaping who, how, and what children will become in the future; therefore, it is essential for parents to adapt their parenting styles to meet their children's needs.</i></p>

1. INTRODUCTION

The family is the primary social environment where a child's personality is shaped, ranging from meeting physical needs to developing moral values, self-control, and the ability to adapt to new situations. Various institutions, such as the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI) and the National Commission on Human Rights (Komnas HAM), have noted an increase in cases of deviant behavior among children in recent years. This includes bullying, juvenile delinquency, and aggressive acts linked to a lack of parental supervision. According to other research, family interaction patterns, particularly parenting styles, influence a child's emotional and social development (Sari & Putra, 2021).

Parental parenting styles are often linked to character formation and tendencies toward deviant behavior. Parenting styles that are too authoritarian or permissive can cause children to lose self-control and discipline, increasing the likelihood of deviant behavior (Rahmadani, 2020). Conversely, democratic parenting is considered superior because it encourages children to adapt positively to their environment through open

communication, emotional closeness, and support (Hidayah, 2021). However, some studies also highlight the influence of external factors such as school and peers, which can either reinforce or weaken the impact of parenting styles. Consequently, research focus in this field varies (Pratama, 2022).

The diverse results of these studies indicate that research on parenting styles and deviant behavior is still in its developmental stage and that a more systematic mapping is required. One bibliometric analysis approach can reveal relationships between variables through research cluster mapping and keyword analysis using VOSviewer (Nurhayati, 2023). This method helps identify research trends, dominant clusters, and research gaps that have not been extensively addressed. This enables a more comprehensive understanding of the trajectory of research development.

Using bibliometric analysis, this study aims to track the development of the literature on parenting styles and deviant behavior in children. By examining the relationships between concepts and keywords, this study is expected to provide a better picture of research objectives and opportunities for future studies.

2. METHODS

To analyze the development and patterns of research related to parenting styles and deviant behavior in children and adolescents, this study employs a bibliometric approach. This approach was chosen because it provides a systematic overview of the structure of knowledge, research trends, and relationships between topics in the field through the mapping of scientific publications (Aria & Cuccurullo, 2017).

Using keywords related to parenting AND deviant AND behavior AND children, research data were obtained from the Scopus database. The search was limited to international journal articles published in English, that had undergone peer review, and were published within a specific timeframe to ensure that the collected data was relevant and representative. Scopus is a popular data source because it is considered a comprehensive scientific database and is commonly used in bibliometric studies (Elsevier, 2020).

Next, the collected articles were exported in RIS format and used for analysis. The VOSviewer software performed co-occurrence analysis and visualized the network of relationships among keywords, enabling the identification of major thematic clusters in the literature (van Eck & Waltman, 2010). The analysis was conducted by setting thresholds for the occurrence of specific keywords. This allowed the visualization to focus on relevant and dominant topics.

By examining node size, the distance between keywords, and the colors of the formed clusters, the network visualization results were analyzed descriptively. While the strength of connections and node distances indicate how strong the relationships between ideas are, keyword frequency is represented by node size (van Eck & Waltman, 2014). This method enables researchers to identify major themes and relationships among key variables. It also allows researchers to identify remaining research gaps in studies of parenting styles and deviant behavior in children and adolescents.

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1. Trends in Research Publications

Based on research publication trends, a search using the keywords “parenting” AND “deviant” AND “behavior” AND “children,” accessed on December 8, 2025, yielded 214 documents. From the initial search, in addition to the number of articles found, trends in writing related to parenting, deviant behavior, and children were also evident. By limiting

the search to specific years (starting from 1975), it is evident that writing related to efforts to address stunting has received significant attention, as evidenced by an increase.

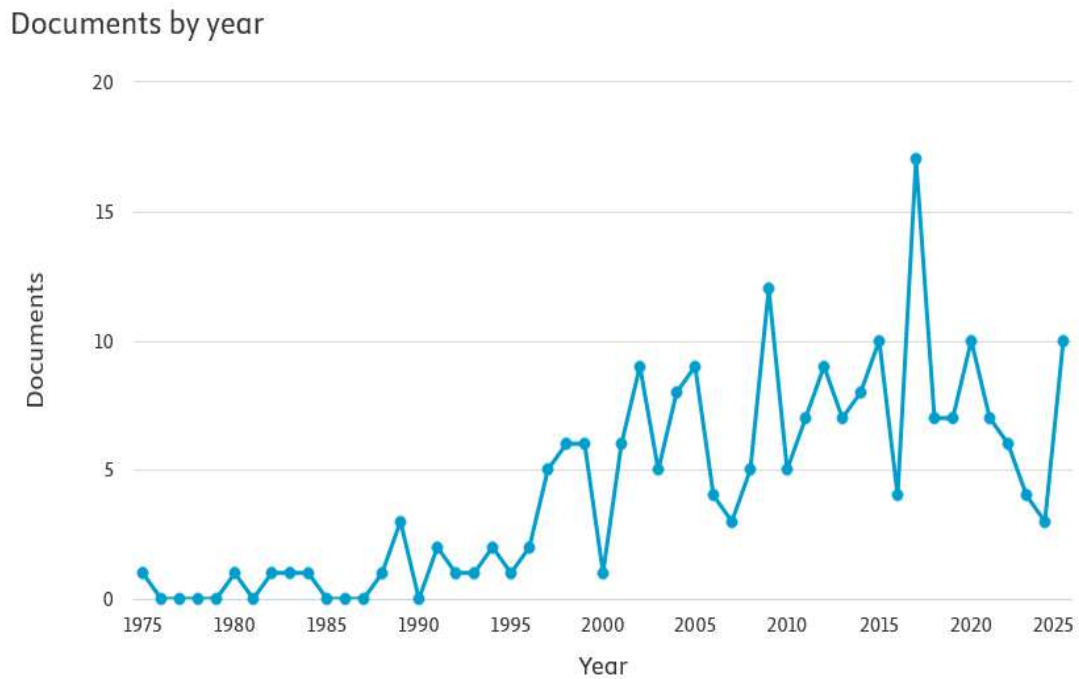


Figure 1: Trend in the Number of Studies on Parenting Styles

Figure 1 shows the trend in international research on parenting over the past 50 years. The figure indicates that research on parenting began to gain attention as early as 1975. However, significant attention to this field began to emerge between 1999 and 2016 and continued to rise through 2017, with a total of 17 articles published. For 2017, a search of articles up to mid-2025 revealed a total of 10 articles.

3.2. Co-occurrence

In addition to examining the number of studies, their year of publication, and the academic disciplines involved in addressing stunting in Indonesia, the author also sought to characterize the published efforts to address stunting by analyzing the terminology used in the search, employing different search terms via the VOSviewer application (see Figure 2).

Overall, the results of the VOSviewer analysis indicate that research on parenting styles and deviant behavior in adolescents is highly complex and interrelated. A comprehensive understanding of adolescent behavior is influenced by many factors, including parenting styles, emotional relationships within the family, demographic factors, and the child's psychological condition (Bornstein, 2020). On the other hand, fields of study such as the influence of digital technology and cross-cultural research are still very new and have not been extensively studied.

Furthermore, research findings indicate that adolescents in the digital age exhibit a significant increase in deviant behavior. Adolescence, marked by physical, emotional, and social changes, often places individuals in a psychologically unstable state, which increases the likelihood of them engaging in actions that violate social norms (Santrock, 2019). Today, behaviors such as gang fights, alcohol consumption, online gambling, truancy, street racing, premarital sex, theft, and smoking are considered risky behaviors that endanger adolescents' development and their social environment (BPS, 2023).

Additionally, this study identified various factors driving deviant behavior. Internal factors include a lack of self-control, low moral awareness, peer pressure, family disharmony, insufficient parental attention, and high exposure to digital media. On the other hand, external factors include adolescents' inability to manage emotions in a healthy manner (Tangney et al., 2004). Due to easy access to harmful content such as pornography, online gambling, and cyberbullying, adolescents are more likely to engage in deviant behavior in the digital age (Livingstone & Smith, 2014).

Key research findings indicate that parenting styles are crucial for adolescent behavior. Adolescents tend to feel stressed and lack self-confidence if they are raised in an authoritarian parenting style that emphasizes strict rules without open communication. Conversely, a democratic parenting style, characterized by two-way communication, emotional support, and balanced supervision, can foster responsible adolescents with good self-control (Steinberg, 1991).

Conversely, a permissive parenting style whether overly indulgent or neglectful is a highly significant factor that increases the likelihood of deviant behavior. Adolescents are more likely to act impulsively, struggle to understand social norms, and are more vulnerable to negative influences if granted unlimited freedom and lack supervision (Baumrind, 1991; Hoeve et al., 2009). The likelihood of problematic behavior increases if the emotional bond between child and parent is weak in this parenting style.

In the modern era, parenting challenges have become increasingly complex. This is due to the fact that widespread internet access makes it difficult for parents to effectively monitor what their children are doing online. Parents' busy schedules also lead to a lack of interaction and communication within the family, causing adolescents to increasingly develop their identities and values within a digital environment that does not always have a positive impact (Livingstone & Smith, 2014).

Overall, this study indicates that parenting styles are crucial in preventing and influencing deviant behavior in adolescents. Democratic parenting has proven to be the most effective in fostering strong, flexible, and resilient character in adolescents capable of coping with environmental pressures. Parents can provide better guidance to prevent their children from falling into deviant behavior by understanding the dynamics of adolescent behavior in the digital age and implementing appropriate parenting styles (Bornstein, 2020).

4. CONCLUSION

This study shows that parenting styles play a significant role in shaping the behavior of children and adolescents, including their tendency to engage in deviant behavior. Using the VOSviewer bibliometric approach, it is evident that topics related to parenting, adolescent behavior, and adolescent development are at the center of the scientific research network. This indicates a significant focus of research on the relationship between parenting and children's behavioral development (Steinberg, 2019; Santrock, 2019). The strong correlation between these keywords indicates that parenting styles influence daily behavior as well as the likelihood of deviant acts, such as delinquency, aggression, and antisocial behavior (Hoeve et al., 2009; Moffitt, 2018).

Additionally, the mapping results reveal the diversity of research foci found in the literature. The clusters that emerged indicate that research not only addresses parenting in general but also explores more specific topics such as the quality of parent-child relationships, parental monitoring, adverse childhood experiences, the role of self-control, and cultural differences in parenting practices. The emergence of distinct clusters such as delinquency and regional contexts suggests that certain areas of research are still developing and have not yet been fully integrated into the main research network. This opens opportunities for further research.

Overall, the findings of this study indicate that parenting styles play a crucial role in shaping how children's and adolescents' behavior develops. Research shows that consistent, nurturing parenting combined with effective monitoring is more effective in fostering positive behavior and preventing potential deviance (Baumrind, 1991; Steinberg, 2019). Conversely, authoritarian, permissive, or uninvolved parenting styles tend to be associated with various types of disruptive behavior in children and adolescents (Hoeve et al., 2009). To gain a better understanding of deviant behavior in children and to develop more effective prevention and intervention strategies, these findings underscore the need for further research that integrates psychological, social, and cultural elements (Bornstein, 2020).

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