

Current Status and Prospects of the Research on Family Parenting Styles in China in the Past 30 Years: A Visual Analysis Based on CiteSpace

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Abstract

Family parenting styles play a great role in children's formation of correct values and morals, in cognitive, emotional, and social aspects, and play a pivotal role in family education. Therefore, in order to have a clear understanding of the current research status, research hotspots, and research trends of family parenting styles, this paper mainly selects the relevant literature on the China Knowledge Network in the past 30 years and takes 478 of them, after being censored, as the samples of the study. CiteSpace was applied to analyze the number of literatures, authors, institutions, research status, research trends, and prospects of research on family parenting styles in China. In future studies, to continuously enhance the breadth and depth of their research, cooperation among authors and institutions is also needed to promote further research on family parenting styles.

Keywords: family parenting style, CiteSpace, visualization analysis

1. Introduction

Family upbringing style, also known as parenting style, was first proposed by American psychologist Diana Baumrind in 1967. In November 2016, the All China Women's Federation, the Ministry of Education, and nine other departments issued the Five-Year Plan for Guiding and Promoting Family Education (2016-2020) to strengthen parents' understanding of their responsibilities in family education. Family education is related to children's growth and development and not only affects the child's life but also has an important impact on family members and even society. It is necessary to strengthen parents'

responsibility as the main body of family education, guide parents to focus on cultivating their children's good qualities, help and guide parents to improve their educational concepts and methods, improve their understanding and grasp of the connotations and laws of family education, and correctly recognize their own roles in family education. (The All-China Women's Federation and nine other departments issued the Five-Year Plan on Guiding and Promoting Family Education (2016-2020), 2017)) The Family Education Promotion Law, passed on October 23, 2021, makes it even clearer that family education is based on the fundamental task of establishing morality, fostering and

practicing socialist core values, carrying forward the excellent traditional culture of the Chinese nation, revolutionary culture, and advanced socialist culture, and promoting the healthy growth of minors. (Wang Qijin, 2022) Family is the cradle of students' personality development; good family education is the foundation of students' personality development; and good family upbringing has a far-reaching influence on students' academic performance as well as mental health. In recent years, as people have paid more and more attention to the study of family parenting styles, more and more researchers have conducted studies based on the perspective of family parenting styles. In order to gain a deeper understanding of the basic situation of family parenting styles in China and lay the foundation for future research, bibliometric studies are necessary.

This project intends to use "CiteSpace" software and CNKI visualization technology to sort out and analyze the research results on family upbringing styles, to obtain the latest research dynamics on family upbringing styles, and to combine with CiteSpace 6.2R2 software to conduct a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the impact of family upbringing styles in China from the perspectives of authors, institutions, and keywords. Combined with CiteSpace 6.2R2 software, we conducted a comprehensive and systematic analysis of the impact of family parenting styles in three dimensions: authors, institutions, and keywords, so as to construct a visual network map, clarify the development and evolution of family parenting styles in China, and predict future research hotspots with the aim of promoting the research on family parenting styles in China to a deeper development.

2. Sources of Data and Research Instruments

2.1 Data Sources

The data source of this paper mainly comes from the China Knowledge Network (CNKI), and "family parenting styles" is used as the subject term for the search. Journal articles and dissertations of the last thirty years (1992–2023) are selected, and the literature is processed mainly by: firstly, selecting the substantive literature related to the topic; secondly, deleting duplicated literature, conference papers, and newspaper papers. The literature was processed

mainly by: firstly, selecting the substantive literature related to the subject; secondly, removing the duplicated literature as well as conference papers and newspaper papers. A total of 478 articles were extracted as the basis for data analysis.

2.2 Research Tools

"CiteSpace" is a software developed by Prof. Chen Chaomei, which is mainly applied to the visualization and analysis of scientific and technological literature. It can organize the huge amount of literature in a field and form a visual network map, which can help researchers better understand the current research trends, hot spots and the future development trends. Compared with other similar bibliometric software, CiteSpace has good operability and rich features. You can change the setting values, extract various information from titles, keywords and abstracts, and view the articles involved in a node, the content of clusters and the average year of clusters in the software, etc. (Zhang Li, Zhao Xing & Ye Ying, 2011) By using CiteSpace to process and analyze the data, the co-occurrence of theme words can more accurately grasp the current research hotspots. Through the visual analysis of CNKI, it is possible to find out the trend of publication volume in the last 30 years, as well as the authors and institutions. Based on the above data, this paper constructs a knowledge map through CiteSpace (6.2R2), and describes and analyzes the current research status, research content and future development trend.

3. Characteristics of the Spatial and Temporal Distribution of the Study

3.1 Number of Communications

The level of theory in the field of family parenting styles, as well as the rate of development, can be seen in the articles published over the years. In this paper, the papers published from 1992–2023 were selected, visualized, and analyzed. As can be seen from Figure 1, family parenting styles have attracted more and more attention in China, and the number of their studies has shown an increasing trend. Specifically, the number of journals before 2004 was very small; there was an increase during 2004–2012; and the number of journals issued remained the same during 2012–2018, then showed signs of decreasing.

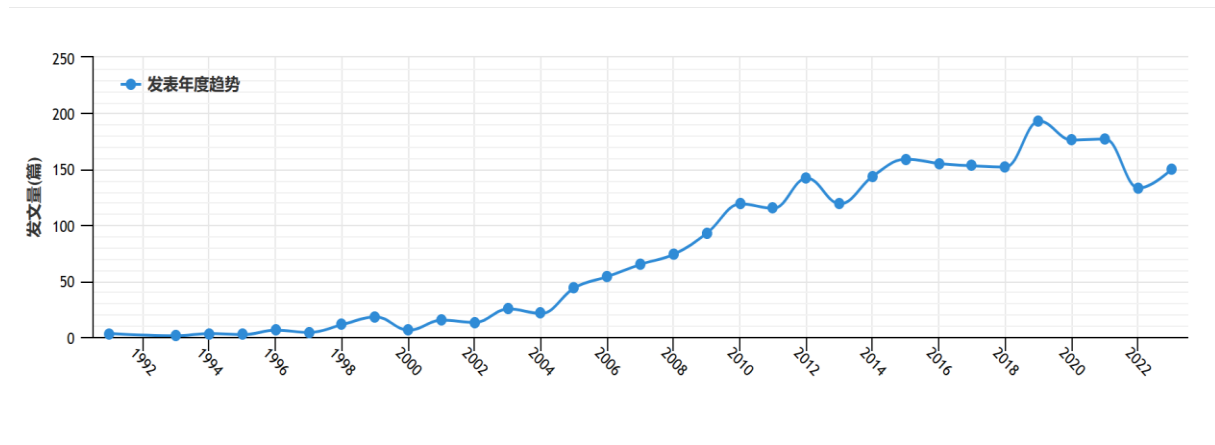


Figure 1. Trends in the number of communications, 1992-2023

3.2 Researchers and Related Organizations

The information provided by the authors of the published papers was analyzed using CiteSpace software, and the collaboration between the authors was plotted. In the chart, the larger the number of nodes with author names, the more articles published; the higher the number of connecting lines, the more cooperation between individual authors. As can be seen in Figure 2, there are 318 nodes and 63 connectors in the author collaboration network analysis, and in general, authors do not collaborate to a high degree. However, some authors collaborated with each other to some extent, e.g., Tao You and Huimin Zhou; Huai Liu and Ruhai Zhang collaborated several times (see Figure 2). The formula for core authors in Price's law is $M = 0.749 (N_{max})^{1/2}$, where M refers to the number of papers and N_{max} refers to the number of

papers by the author with the highest number of papers published in the corresponding year. When the number of published papers is above M and the papers written by the core authors have reached 50% of all the papers in the field, it means that the core group of authors has already been formed. (D. Price [US] & Zhang Jiya, 1984) According to the formula in Table 1, where N_{max} is 2, when $M = 1$, the authors have an important position in the family upbringing style. After analyzing the sample data in this study, it was found that a total of 5 authors had published 1 or more papers, for a total of 10 articles, which accounted for 2.09% of the total sample data. This indicates that a core group of authors has not been formed in this study, as the number of authors involved and the number of papers published do not reach a proportion of more than 50% in the field.

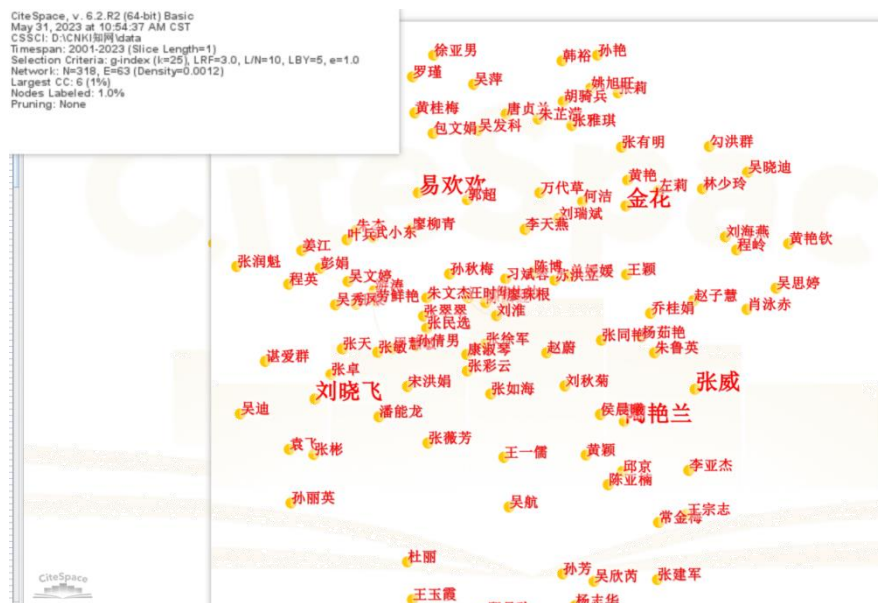


Figure 2. Mapping of author collaborations

Table 1. Statistics on the number of publications (>1) by authors, 1992-2023 (in units)

serial number	author	volume of publications
1	陶艳兰	2
2	易欢欢	2
3	刘晓飞	2
4	张威	2
5	金花	2

From the analysis of the sample conducted by CiteSpace, it can be seen that the researchers

found that the research on family parenting styles came mainly from universities, while the other part came from schools and colleges, or from the education sector. In addition, as far as collaborative research is concerned, there is less collaboration between researchers.

Calculated according to Price's law, Nmax was 6 (as in Table 2), M=2.25, of which 14 units published more than 3 papers, totaling 49 papers, which only accounted for 10.25% of the total sample size and did not reach 50% of the total sample size. Obviously, a core research team has not been formed in this field.



Figure 3. Mapping of Author Institutional Relationships

Table 2. Statistical table on the number of articles (>2) issued by the institution from 1992 to 2023 (unit: articles)

serial number	organization	volume of publications
1	华中师范大学	6
2	华东师范大学	6
3	宁波大学	4
4	南京师范大学	3
5	东北师范大学	3
6	江西师范大学	3

7	山东师范大学	3
8	延边大学	3
9	云南师范大学	3
10	上海师范大学	3
11	西南大学	3
12	山东大学	3
13	广西师范大学	3
14	西北师范大学	3

4. An Analysis of the Current Status of Research on Family Parenting Styles in China

4.1 Keyword Analysis

Keywords are the condensation of the theme of the article, and grasping the high-frequency keywords of the article can provide a more intuitive understanding of the current research direction of the academic community on family upbringing styles, which is meaningful for scholars who have not yet carried out relevant research to clarify their research direction. At the same time, it can also help us summarize and conclude the relevant literature according to the keywords, so as to have a clear understanding of

the current research status in this field and find a better entry point for future research. The more frequent occurrence of keywords indicates the research hotspots in the field, and it is easier to grasp the future research hotspots. The most frequent keyword in the literature in the past thirty years is family upbringing style, which appears 731 times; followed by upbringing style and parenting style, which appear 197 and 192 times, respectively; again, family factors, family relief, family education, and mental health education appear relatively more often. The specific situation is shown in Figure 4.

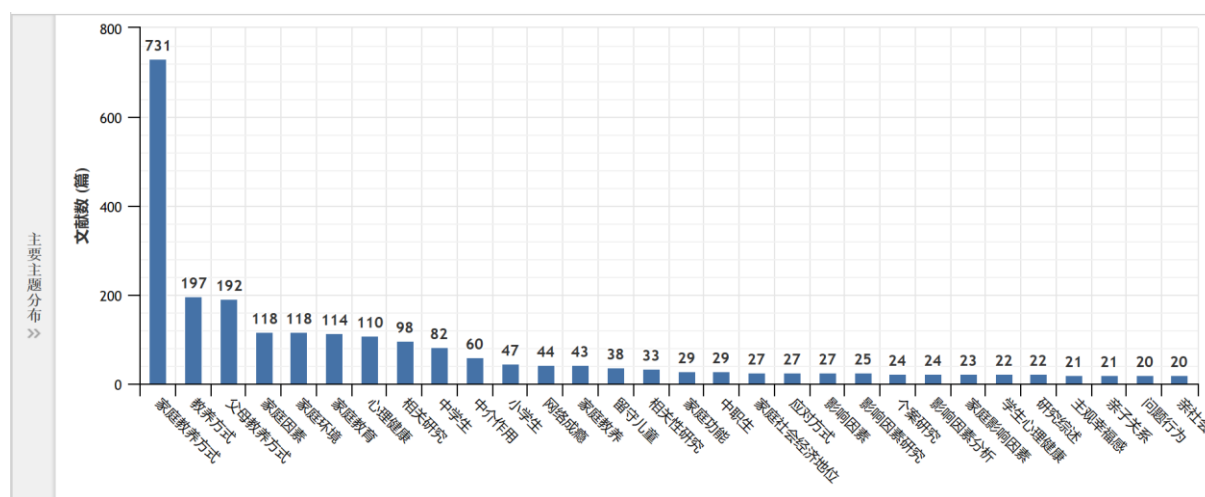


Figure 4. Distribution of major themes

Following the literature analysis, a keyword co-occurrence map was created using CiteSpace software (see Figure 5). The graph contains a total of 392 nodes and 706 lines, with larger nodes appearing more frequently. The keyword co-occurrence analysis function of CiteSpace can derive a keyword co-occurrence network, which can reflect the current research hotspots in a

certain field as well as the research hotspots that have been generated in the past. (Sun Xiaohong & Han Buxin, 2018) As can be seen from the size of the circles, the most common keywords for family upbringing style are “family education” “education style” “adolescent” “children”, “junior high school students”, etc.



Figure 5. Co-occurrence mapping of keywords for family parenting styles

4.2 Cluster Analysis

In order to better distribute the hot topics of the research on family parenting styles in blocks and present a more complete and structured keyword co-occurrence relationship based on the keyword co-occurrence mapping, data clustering is carried out by choosing "Find Clusters", and the keywords of the data are clustered and analyzed by using the LSI algorithm. Li Yiwei (2022) presenting a keyword clustering map (see Figure 7). The clustering modularity index Q is 0.6592 and the clustering contourness index S is 0.9308. Generally speaking, the Q value is generally in the interval of $[0, 1)$, and $Q > 0.3$ means that the delineation of the association structure is significant, and the

clustering is highly efficient and convincing when the S value is in the range of 0.7, and if it is in the range of more than 0.5, the clustering is generally regarded as reasonable. (Wang Ping & Gao Ling, 2012) Therefore, this clustering effect is significant, and the results are reasonable, as shown in Figure 7. Based on this data, a total of 15 clusters are derived, which are 分别是 "#0 家庭教育" "#1 教育方式" "#2 家园合作共育" "#3 家庭因素" "#4 传统文化" "#5 影响因素" "#6 家庭教育方式" "#7 中产阶级" "#8 思想道德教育" "#9 亲子关系" "#10 小组合作" "#11 全面发展" "#12 环境熏陶" "#15 家长" "#18 卢梭"(see Table 3 for details of cluster marker words).

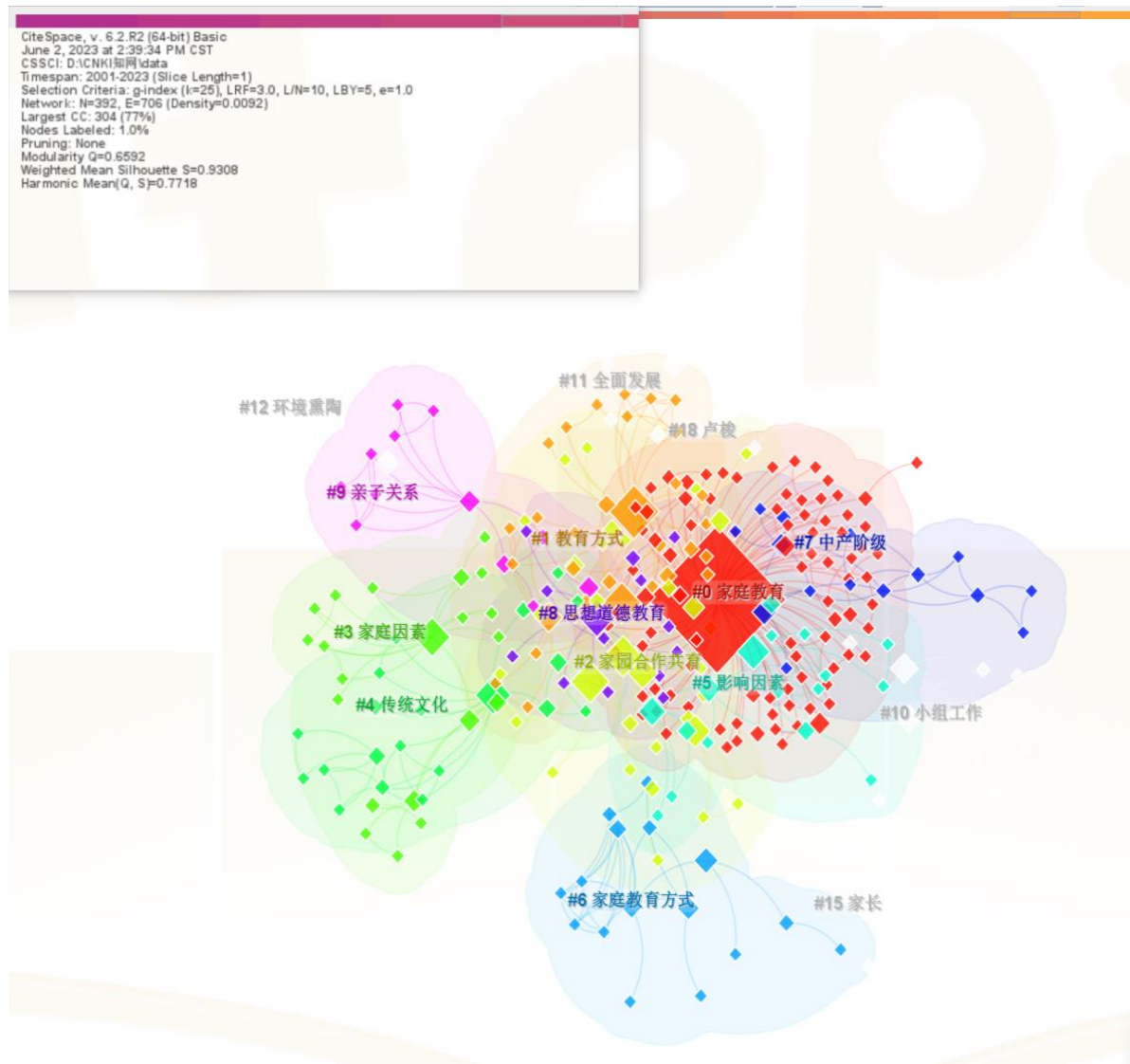


Figure 6. Clustering mapping of keywords for family parenting styles

Table 3. Clustering table of keywords for family upbringing styles

cluster number	Cluster size	Cluster profile values (S)	Marker words (take the first 5)
#0	90	0.967	家庭教育; 调查研究; 法制教育; 代际互动; 中德差异
#1	33	0.829	教育方式; 家庭教育; 素质教育; 解决对策; 学习态度
#2	31	0.867	家庭教育; 家园合作共育; 父亲参与; 青岛市S区; 普通高中
#3	22	0.945	家庭因素; 农村初中生; 学业成绩; 自我意识; 教育模式
#4	20	0.951	家庭教育; 传统文化; 中华民族; 生活变动事件; 精神卫生
#5	17	0.951	家庭教育; 影响因素; 学前教育; 优化策略; 公共精神
#6	16	0.932	家庭教育方式; 心理疾病; 相关性研究; 道德品质; 家庭文化
#7	15	0.958	家庭教育; 中产阶级; 协作培养; 家庭教育方式; 育儿方式
#8	14	0.815	家庭教育; 思想道德教育; 叛逆行为; 儿童行为障碍; 基本能力的教育
#9	12	0.977	亲子关系; 亲职教育; 亲子沟通; 家庭教育方式; 未成年犯罪

#10	9	0.755	小组工作；社区教育；教育方式；家庭教育；家庭感恩教育
#11	9	0.968	家庭教育；全面发展；道德教育；教育合力；学习习惯
#12	7	0.997	环境熏陶；幼儿园；正面教育；冷加工；正面引导；冷处理
#15	5	0.998	家长；爱；孩子；桎梏
#18	4	0.998	卢梭；自然教育思想；中小學生；家庭教育；消极教育法

Based on another high-level generalization of the taxonomies and a review of the literature, the hot topics of research on family parenting styles can be categorized as follows:

4.2.1 Educational Content

This categorization is composed of “#0 家庭教育”, “#2 家园合作共育”, “#8 思想道德教育”, “#11 全面发展”. The four clusters are composed of “家庭教育” has 90 keywords with a clustering value of 0.967, “家园合作共育” has 31 keywords with a clustering value of 0.867, and “思想道德教育” has 14 keywords with a clustering value of 0.867. There are 14 keywords, with a clustering value of 0.815. “全面发展” has nine keywords, with a clustering value of 0.968.

Family education is one of the earliest forms of education and the foundation of all educational activities. In China’s thousands of years of development, family education has never stopped (Sun Yanping & Gao Zibin, 2023). The promulgation of the Law of the People’s Republic of China on the Promotion of Family Education on October 23, 2021, has elevated family education to a new level (Zhang Zhiyong & Liu Limin, 2021). Family education “is most importantly character education, the education of how to be a human being”. Children are natural imitators; family education is a subtle, teach by example, silent characteristic; parents should be the first model for children, with good ideas, behaviors, and habits, in a subtle influence on the healthy growth of children. In the new era, relying solely on the power of schools and teachers is far from enough. We should focus on home-school joint education, a full understanding of the specific situation of students, tailored to the needs of the students, and layered teaching so as to improve the overall quality of each student.

4.2.2 Forms of Education

This categorization consists of “#1 教育方式”, “#6 家庭教育方式”, “#10 小组合作”, “#18 卢梭”, “教育方式” has 33 keywords with a clustering value of 0.829. “家庭教育方式” has 16 keywords with a clustering value of 0.932. “小组合作” has

9 keywords with a clustering value of 0.932. “Group work” has 9 keywords with a clustering value of 0.932. “Group work” has 9 keywords with a cluster value of 0.755. “Rousseau” has 4 keywords with a cluster value of 0.998.

Some studies have shown that scientific and reasonable family education requires parents to learn and master the laws and characteristics of their children’s physical and mental development at all ages and to carry out family education according to the laws and characteristics of their development (Tang Fei, 2015). Family upbringing style refers to the ways and means by which parents or other family members nurture and educate their children. It is a comprehensive summary of educational philosophy and educational activities and a relatively stable way of behaving (Bao Wenjuan, 2007). The American psychologist Baumrind defined this concept and categorized parenting styles into authoritative, authoritarian, and tolerant according to the degree of parental control over children (Baumrind, 1967). Group cooperation under the family domain is formed by teachers and parents through joint assessment of their family educational resources, forming cooperative groups on a family basis to guide and assist children to complete activities more actively and effectively (Meng Tingting, 2019), which is an extension and development of the student study group and can effectively improve the effectiveness of education. In this process, we can fully exchange and learn others’ educational concepts and update our own educational methods, so that we can constantly reflect and take advantage of our strengths and weaknesses and ultimately achieve the optimization of family education resources. The family is a bridge between a person and society and plays a role in the growth of children that cannot be ignored. Rousseau’s idea of family education starts from the “goodness of nature”, that every child can be educated, and parents are the center of family education. Only when both parents are involved, work together, and share the corresponding duties and obligations

can the effectiveness of family education be guaranteed. In family education, it is necessary to insist on placing the children in the core position, letting them go with the flow, and respecting their natural instincts. Position, let them go with the flow, respect them, let them understand the two main educational contents of survival and life, and use the natural punishment method to create a harmonious living and learning environment for children, which has a very broad and profound inspirational significance for people's family education now and in the future (Huang Yaqian & Jing Bailong, 2023).

4.2.3 Educational Influences

This categorization consists of seven clusters: the seven clusters “#3 家庭因素”, “#4 传统文化”, “#5 影响因素”, “#7 中产阶级”, “#9 亲子关系”, “#12 环境熏陶”, “#15 家长” are composed of seven clusters. Among these clusters, “家庭因素” has 22 keywords with a cluster value of 0.945, “传统文化” has 20 keywords with a cluster value of 0.951, “影响因素” has 17 keywords with a cluster value of 0.951, “中产阶级” has 15 keywords with a clustering value of 0.958, and 12 keywords with a clustering value of 0.977, for “亲子关系”. “环境熏陶” has 7 keywords with a clustering value of 0.997. “家长” has 5 keywords with a clustering value of 0.998.

Family Education Promotion Law of the People's Republic of China (Xie Huixin, Chen Li & Yang Xiuzhi, 2019). Article 14 also clearly puts forward, “Parents or other guardians should establish the sense of responsibility that the family is the first classroom and parents are the first teachers, and assume the main responsibility of implementing family education for minors”, so the influence of parents on children is crucial. A good relationship itself is an important educational resource with important educational influence (Liu Xuelan, 2022). A good parent-child relationship is the foundation of family education that can be carried out effectively. The loving environment constructed by parents, effective communication, and a parent-child relationship with boundaries are important influencing factors to promote children's healthy growth.

In terms of external factors, Bernstein's article “Class and Pedagogy” has profoundly revealed that changes in family upbringing, school education, and teaching methods are closely related to the emergence of the new middle class.

At present, there is an increasingly obvious trend of social stratification in the mode of family education, and the family education mode of the new middle class is gradually emerging as an important force influencing changes in the mode of school education. The new middle-class family upbringing style is not just a “habit”, it is the result of positive recognition, active reflection, and the construction of new educational ideas, concepts, and even educational theories. To a certain extent, the stratification of society, especially the rise of new dominant social classes, has become an important source of motivation for the changes in the way school education is conducted today (Wang Yousheng, 2022). In the new era, people pay more and more attention to the education of their children, so the ways and methods of family education have also changed considerably in the hope that the effective implementation of family education can provide a guarantee for the healthy and sunny growth of children. For this reason, children's parents have begun to try to integrate traditional Chinese culture into their family education, and after experiments, they have found that inheriting traditional culture can not only effectively improve the quality of their family education but also feed back on their school education so that they can experience the importance of learning traditional culture in a highly sustained and neat educational atmosphere, thus helping them to form the right three views (Shi Wanwu, 2022).

5. Research Frontiers in Family Upbringing Styles

5.1 Trend Analysis of the Evolution of Research Hotspots

Using CiteSpace software, selecting a time-series view and plotting the keyword co-occurrence network allows for a visualization of hot topics as well as changing trends in family parenting styles over time. The keywords are sorted from top to bottom according to the size of the keywords within the time series plot. On the right is a representation of the clusters of the same cluster, in which the keywords are distributed on the same horizontal line. The different positions of these keywords represent the different time points at which they were studied, with the more to the right keywords indicating that the research on them is closer to us. As can be seen in Figure 7, “家庭教育”, “对策”, “初中生”, “大学生”, “亲职教育”, “传承” and

several other nodes with high frequency are arranged in chronological order. At the same time, combined with other high-frequency keywords appearing in each stage, the research hotspots of the stages of China's family parenting styles research can be analyzed more intuitively. In 2001, the research was mainly aimed at family education and the way of education. On this basis, in 2005, the research results of family education began to find the influencing factors and put forward the corresponding countermeasures. In 2015, due to the development of the times and the further demands of society, the research began to focus on the organic connection between family

factors and learning factors, and home-school co-education has gradually been paid attention to. 2020, the researchers will explore the role of traditional culture in effectively improving the quality of family education, how to promote parent-child education, and how to promote the family education of children. After 2020, researchers will explore, from the perspective of traditional culture, its role in effectively improving the quality of family education, how to promote parent-child interactions, and whether it is possible to realize the feedback between family education and school education, which will also provide a direction for future research.

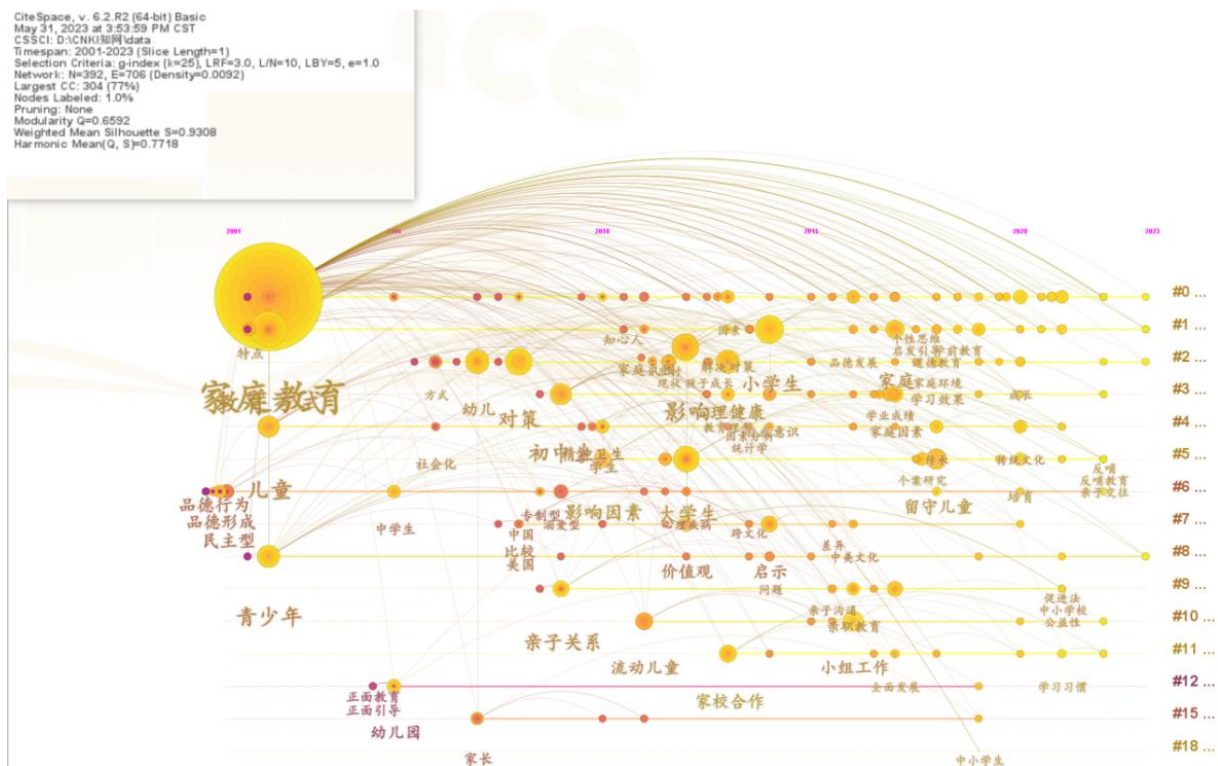


Figure 7. Chronological chart of keywords for family upbringing styles

5.2 Forecast of Research Frontiers in Family Upbringing Styles

Based on the co-occurrence map, select "Sorted by Beginning Year of Burst" to generate the Top25 list of keyword bursts, which refers to keywords with strong research activity at a particular point in time. The software calculates based on the bursting algorithm and then generates the top 25 keywords. The software is based on a mutation algorithm to help researchers grasp the development direction and research frontiers of the topic. CiteSpace is used to sort out the emergent co-occurring words and

get the high-emergent keyword map. The emergence indicates that the research on the keyword is more active in a certain period, but it does not mean that the research on the keyword in this period is the first to appear. The earliest attention to the theme to be directed to socialization as well as the way to develop education is to help individuals better become social people, so the theme of socialization is more than seven years of emergence time. From the figure, we can also see that the research is continuous and that the research on a certain keyword lasts more than one year. After that, the research began to study the influencing factors,

content, and impact of family upbringing style, in which the research intensity of left-behind children, mental health, and mobile children is greater. The White Paper on the State of Mind of China's Left-behind Children (2015) points out that "nearly 10 million left-behind children in China can't see mom and dad from one year to the next, and more than half of the rural children meet their parents less than five times a year". More than half of the rural children see their parents less than five times a "More than half of the rural children see their parents less than five times a year" (Song Xian & Wei Panshi, 2016). Therefore, the mental health condition of left-behind children has gradually been paid attention to, and social forces are encouraged to help left-behind children return to their parents. Cities with an inflow of migrant laborers should

facilitate the schooling of their children, so the keyword migrant children has increased in intensity of its emergence. 2020 began to investigate the subject of young children and adolescents; in the recent research, it was found that it is not only confined to within the family factors and began to discuss its role in the formation of study habits. Combined with the chronological chart of keywords, in future research, the study of family education styles can be carried out from more perspectives, such as the educational form of "group cooperation", the social background of "the Internet", the educational impact of "cultivating" and "feeding" learning habits, or the penetration and integration of "traditional culture", so as to enhance the depth and breadth of research in the field of family upbringing styles.

Top 25 Keywords with the Strongest Citation Bursts



Figure 8. Keyword emergence mapping of family parenting styles

6. Prospects for Research on Family Upbringing Styles

6.1 *Enriching Research Fields and Expanding Research Scope*

The Law of the People's Republic of China on the Promotion of Family Education, promulgated in 2023, clearly states that the way of family education should include nine aspects, which provides a policy guideline for the study of family upbringing. Its requirement of parents' personal upbringing and the joint participation of both parents clearly defines the main body of upbringing, and the way of education is also pointed out in the following ways: implicitly, strictly, and kindly; equal exchanges; teaching through the camera; and mutual promotion. The current research on family parenting styles is mostly from the perspective of pedagogy. With the progress of society and the improvement of family education awareness, there are more and more studies on family parenting styles. In future research, we can start from the perspective of psychology to study parents' methods of emotion management and willpower training for their children and analyze their principles, effects, and influence mechanisms in depth in order to find out the education methods suitable for children at different developmental stages. Secondly, on the basis of ensuring traditional education methods, we try to explore more open, free, and experiential family education methods. These innovative ways include, but are not limited to, gamified education, the combination of technology and education, parent-child interactive practices, etc., to enhance the innovativeness of family education forms. Finally, with the continuous development of globalization, exchanges between different cultures have become very frequent, so cultural differences will also become one of the focuses of future research on family education. Since there are great differences in the habits and cultures of different ethnic groups and regions and family education is influenced by cultural traditions and social environments, it is necessary to take into account the different influences of these cultural factors in the design and implementation of the education system, to pay more attention to intercultural differences and integration, and to broaden the breadth of the research on family upbringing.

6.2 *Increase Research Efforts to Enhance the Depth of Research*

To enhance the depth of research on family upbringing styles, the first step is to improve the researcher's professionalism. Before conducting research on family upbringing, it is necessary to have the support of professional research knowledge, including relevant knowledge in various fields such as psychology, pedagogy, and sociology. Through systematic learning and continuous updating of research knowledge, the professionalism of researchers can be improved in order to better understand family education in depth. For the subject of the investigation, a variety of data sources, such as interview surveys, questionnaires, experimental research, and many other methods of data collection, can be used in the study of family parenting styles. After determining the research questions, it is necessary to use scientific and reasonable empirical research methods to explore them. Scientific methods are used to collect and analyze data, and certain statistical methods are used to verify the reliability and validity of the conclusions obtained and improve the scientificity of the research. In addition, social media and other new platforms can be used to obtain data and explore people's educational styles in modern family life, increasing the breadth and depth of the research. Finally, family education is a complex and systematic issue that needs to be explored and analyzed from multiple perspectives. Therefore, when researching family education, it is important to introduce interdisciplinary cooperation, such as inviting experts from many fields, such as psychology, sociology, and education, to collaborate in the research in order to analyze and solve the problem from different directions.

6.3 *Increasing Collaborative Research and Improving the Quality of Research*

The analysis of authors' collaboration in the past 30 years shows that there are still some shortcomings in this field, such as little collaboration among authors and the absence of a stable collaborative network. At the same time, collaboration among authors should be strengthened, and a stable collaborative network should be established. Researchers should continuously strengthen their professionalism and improve their academic level. The close cooperation between researchers, educators, and parents makes the study more practical and meaningful, starting from practical problems and conducting research on family parenting styles from a professional point of view, so as to

guide the practice, promote the formation of parents' scientific education concepts, truly enhance the quality of family education, and ultimately promote the overall development of children. Therefore, this study addresses the current status quo of domestic research on family upbringing styles, and in the absence of a close relationship between the authors and the scientific research units, it should strengthen the construction of the team of researchers for reinforcement and enhance cooperation with the scientific research units to form a synergistic cooperation between professional and basic research, learn from each other to complement each other's strengths and share resources, and develop a certain team of researchers and backbone strengths, which will have a positive impact on promoting the depth and diversification of research on family upbringing styles in China, forming a research system, realizing common development, and promoting research on family upbringing styles.

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