



## CONTENT ANALYSIS STUDY FOR THE STUDIES DONE ON PARENTAL EDUCATION

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### Abstract

The aim of this study is to analyze the studies which were carried out for the education of both mother and father in respect of content analysis. This research is a document review type study. The current study is limited to and analyzed by 150 articles that were published in the database of Web of Science, Scopus, EBSCO and ULAKBIM between the years 2008-2018. The articles were evaluated in terms of year of publication, country, method and sample group in accordance with the main objective. Based on this analysis, it was detected that the studies that were carried out regarding the education of mother is higher than the education of father. Furthermore, it was detected that the studies were carried out in the year 2017 mostly. Considering the analyses that were carried out, it was observed that mostly mother, subsequently father and child groups as sample groups were included in these studies. It was also detected that the studies were carried out mostly as quantitative research method. Moreover, it was specified in the reviewed databases that the studies regarding the issues of education of mother and father were implemented in America mostly.

**Keywords:** Mother's education, father's education, parental education.

### Introduction

Family is the smallest social unit which consists of a mother, a father and child/children and can be affected both positively and negatively from each other. Baby comes into the world with inheritable features taken from both mother and father. The baby begins to interact with mother and father and then with the environment beginning from the moment that it opens its eyes to the world. The child grows through the attitudes and behaviours of his mother and father, and living conditions ensured by them (Darga 1999, Özel & Zelyurt, 2016,). Furthermore, the child obtains his most significant features, attitudes and behaviours by taking his mother and father as models. Particularly, the relationship of 0-6 aged, pre-school period children with their mothers and fathers is pretty important. It is known that the communication of parents with each other apart from their children has significant effects on children.

The family has an important role in raising individuals who are growing rapidly and adapting to the changing life (Sorakin, Çerkez & Altınay, 2019). Considering that children receive their first education in their families, the importance of parental education stands out. The parents need to educate, improve themselves with regard to parenting and empower their communication with their children. Particularly parental education is very important in terms

of the development of children whose mother and father are still together in pre-school period (Özel & Zelyurt, 2016, Güneş, 2017). Early childhood period which involves the ages 0-6 is one of the most critical periods of life in which personality takes shape, basic skills as well as many habits are gained, moreover, children are mostly open to the stimulus that may come from the environment.

The necessary environment can be provided to children to be raised up and developed healthily through good education to be provided to the parents at this period. Good foundations to be laid and experiences obtained at this period will be positively effective for children in many aspects of their life (Erdiller, 2010; Kim, 2018).

At the present time, the importance of parental education is understood better and there is a consensus on the idea that parents should be trained first for resolving behavioral problems in children, and for developing more healthy personality (Ruiz-Ortiz, Braza, Carreras & Munoz, 2017). Based on the importance of parental education in educational institutions, there is a gradual increase in educational programs that are provided to the parents in order that they could communicate with their children consciously (Çağdaş & Seçer, 2005).

It can be seen that some patterns from past to present and charged on women start to change by the development of society and beginning of women to work. Accordingly, it is known that fathers take much more responsibility for the care of children (Gürşimşek & Kefi, 2007). Identification of paternity which begins the time when man learns that his wife is pregnant and obtained within a period of three years has an important role in the development of the child (Ergin & Özdilek, 2014). It is effective in the social, emotional and cognitive development of a child that the father spends quality time with his child, contributes to the care and responsibility of his child and interacts with his child (Bekman, 2001).

Education of parents in the societies that are aware of the importance of the interaction of mother and father in the development of the child continues by becoming spread recently. Even though the program is called as Parental Education, Parental School, Family Education Program, the participants are mostly mothers in such programs (Ünüvar, 2008). In reviewing the literature, it can be observed that there is not any program organized only for fathers in our country, and such programs are scarcely any in Turkey. As the pre-school period signifies the future life style of the child, it has a major role in his life. It is believed that fathers who participate in father education programs and similar educations could satisfy developmental needs of children. A healthy interaction which reforms between father and child in pre-school period will let raising more healthy children and create more qualified communities (Kandır & Alpan, 2008).

### **Aim of the Research**

The main objective of this research is to detect the trends in the researches carried out on the education of mothers and fathers organized for the parents who have children in pre-school period. In the same vein, this research is aimed to be a resource for the researchers who would wish to conduct a research on parental education. Furthermore, no study which is intended for investigating the trends of parental education was encountered before, when the literature was reviewed. Such a gap in the literature is aimed to be filled through this study. The following questions tried to be answered to reach the objective of the research:

- In which years do the studies range regarding “education of mother” and “education of father” who are included in the study?

- In which countries were the studies conducted regarding “education of mother” and “education of father” who are included in the study?
- What is the sample group of the studies conducted regarding “education of mother” and “education of father” who are included in the study?
- What is the method of the studies conducted regarding “education of mother” and “education of father” who are included in the study?
- How is the distribution of the study group according to research model regarding “education of mother” and “education of father” who are included in the study?

### **Methodology**

This research was conducted by using content analysis method which is one of the qualitative research types. According to Cohen, Manion and Morrison (2007), content analysis can be identified as the process of summarizing and indicating the basic contents of written information in hand and the messages they comprise. Correspondingly, the present articles regarding the issue were investigated in four databases, and the trends of the researches conducted on the education of mother and father were tried to be described. The results of this analysis will give us information on the trends regarding the issues of parental education in the recent times.

### **Data Collection**

In order to determine the actual trends of the researches on parental education, the articles which were published between the years 20018-2018 in the databases of Web of Science, Scopus, EBSCO and ULAKBIM were analyzed. Excluding the books and analyses, only articles were investigated carefully in order to restrict the research. The limitation was done by the key words “education of mother” and “education of father” while doing content analysis study. The researches not related to the subject were excluded from the study. Furthermore, no languages other than English and Turkish were included in the study as the understanding of the researcher was limited. Within this framework, the content analysis was carried out in the direction of the following criteria.

- Year of the research
- Country where the research was conducted
- Type of the research
- Sample group of the research
- Database of the research

### **Data Analysis**

All data obtained from the detailed document analyses for each article was recorded, the data was grouped to the indicated criteria and transferred to the computer by using the latest SPSS program, also, the same program was used to realize statistical analyses and the percentages and frequencies were calculated. They were grouped and examined in terms of several variables and finally, all findings were interpreted.

## Results

As a result of the review of Web of Science, Scopus, EBSCO and ULAKBIM databases, 150 studies that were conducted between the years 2008-2018 were reached. In this section, analysis results that were performed accordingly with the aim of the research were shaped in tables and so interpreted according to the selected criteria.

### Publication Year of the Studies Conducted on the Education of Mother and Father

The numbers of the articles that were published on the education of mother and father and their distribution according to years are indicated in the graphic in Table 1 in the magazines of Web of Science, Scopus, EBSCO and Ulakbim databases between the years 2008-2018. Accordingly, it was detected that as the number of articles published in 2008 is 5, there is an increase in this number until 2015 and there is decrease in the studies in 2015, and the number became 25 in 2017 by concentrating on these studies as of 2015. It was observed that the least profound studies were limited to only 5 studies in 2008 and the most profound studies were performed in 2017. Taking into consideration the study groups, it was detected that the most profound studies regarding mothers were conducted in 2016 and the least profound studies were performed in 2010. It can be seen in Table 1 that the studies about the education of father are less when compared to the education of mothers, but the studies conducted on the education father in 2017 are more than the studies conducted on the education of mother.

**Table 1.**

*Publication Year and Study Groups of the Studies Conducted on the Education of Mother and Father*

Study Group	Year											Total
	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	
Mother	3	6	2	6	3	11	7	6	12	10	2	68
Father	0	4	2	3	1	4	8	1	6	11	0	40
Mother and Child	0	0	3	3	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	9
Father and Child	2	1	0	4	6	2	3	4	1	1	0	24
All	5	12	7	7	10	19	20	13	21	25	2	150
Mother and Father												

### Countries Where the Studies are Conducted on the Education of Mother and Father

An investigation was made to understand in which countries the studies were conducted for the subjects of parental education between the years 2008-2018. Accordingly, it was detected that the studies with regard to the education of mother and father were carried out mostly in America (35%), secondly in Turkey (16%) and thirdly in England (14%). However, it was discovered that there are studies in limited numbers on the education of mother and father in Canada, Germany, Korea, China, Malaysia, Belgium, Iran, Africa, India and Switzerland.

### Research Model of the Studies Conducted on the Education of Mother and Father

The research model which was used in the studies conducted for the subjects of parental education is provided in Table 2. Thus, a great majority of the studies was realized through qualitative research model. In addition, less preferred research model in the studies is the mixed method, as it can be seen in Table 2.

**Table 2.**

*Distribution of the Studies Conducted on the Education of Mother and Father according to Research Model*

Research Type	f	%
Quantitative	83	55.3
Qualitative	49	32.7
Mixed	18	12

### Databases of the Studies Conducted on the Education of Mother and Father

Distribution of the studies that are conducted on the education of mother and father in terms of databases are provided in Table 3. Accordingly, it was observed that the majority of the studies were published in the database of Web of Science. It was detected that the least studies regarding the subject were published in Ulakbim.

**Table 2.**

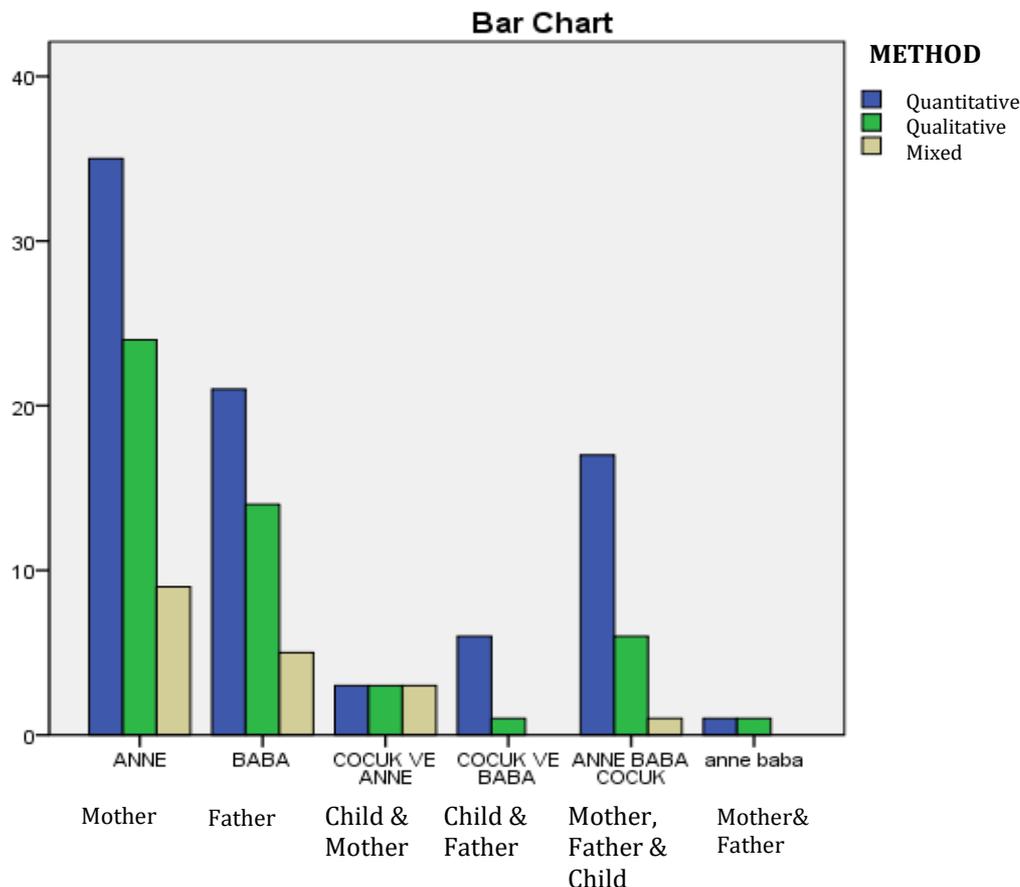
*Distribution of the Studies Conducted on the Education of Mother and Father according to Databases*

Databases	f	%
Web of science	95	63
Scopus	35	23
Ebsco	12	8
Ulakbim	8	5

### Distribution of the study group regarding the studies conducted on the education of mother and father according to research model

It was identified in the content analysis study which was made on the subject of parental education that the researches were conducted on the education of mother in majority and the ones conducted on the education of father remained in the second rank. Considering the graphic, again it was detected that the studies that were conducted on mother-child, father-child and mother-father-child were less focused. When the research model is investigated according to the study groups, it was observed that the quantitative research model is generally preferred on the education of mother and father, and the qualitative research model remains in the second rank, also, mixed method research model is preferred in a limited number. Finally, it was observed that the mixed method is not preferred in the studies where mother and father are embraced together.

**Figure 1.**  
*Study Group*



### Discussion and Conclusion

When the articles that were accessed during the study were investigated according to the criteria specified, it was observed that the studies on the education mother and father were published at least once a year in the related database between the years 2008-2018. It was detected between those years that the studies that were prepared with regard to the issue increased and actualized consistently between the years 2013-2017 mostly, decreased rapidly only in 2015 and increased again. When the data in four databases was examined, it was seen that the least studies were carried out in 2018. Based on these findings, the importance of the parental education in the development of a child is indisputable. This period should be ensured to be more quality through the education to be given to the families in pre-school period. Children take their first education in the family, and the parents are the first educators of their children (Aksoy & Arabacı, 2005). Based on this, it is believed that increasing the trainings which are prepared for mothers and fathers are important.

In addition, it was demonstrated that the researches carried out in this field were conducted through quantitative research model mostly and the least preferred research model was mixed method. It demonstrated that the researches were conducted. This finding refers to the fact that mixed researches in which both quantitative and qualitative findings were used were not sufficiently used. Reviewing the literature, it can be seen that mixed method has

started to be preferred more in the researchers conducted on other fields today, and this method is believed to be more efficient in augmenting the validity and reliability of the researches particularly (Azorin & Cameron, 2010).

Vast majority of the studies conducted on the education of mother and father were based on United States and Europe. It was detected to be realized. Besides, it was detected that the studies on the education of mother and father have increased recently in Turkey.

Furthermore, it was confirmed through this study that studies were conducted revealing mostly mothers occupy place as sample group in the studies conducted on the education of mother and father, whereas the ones where mothers and fathers are together were the least. In addition, it was approved upon the analyses performed that the studies conducted on fathers only have increased recently. It can be seen that the changes in social life alter the role of paternity. While the social and cultural expectations in the past were directed only to the work and home care of father, today they have become oriented to take part in the life of children (Kuzucu, 2011). This finding stands for important effects of the studies on the education of father for the development of children. However, increasing the number of researches in which the mother, father and child are embraced together has an important role in the development of child. The positive effects of parental education program applications were revealed through the studies conducted on the development of children (Can Yaşar, 2001; Gürşimşek, 2003).

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