

Deadline Extended
Call for Papers
***Journal of Social and Personal Relationships* Special Issue**
Overparenting: Consequences for Children and Families

Guest Editors: Sarah Schoppe-Sullivan (Ohio State University) and Ming Cui (Florida State University)

Scholars of parenting and parent-child relationships have long emphasized the importance of high parental involvement to support positive child outcomes in social, emotional, and academic domains. And, in fact, U.S. parents—mothers as well as fathers—have responded by increasing their involvement with their children since the 1960s (Bianchi, Robinson, & Milkie, 2006). Moreover, approaches to parenting like “concerted cultivation,” once thought to characterize primarily middle- and upper-class parents (Lareau, 2011), and intensive parenting norms, have reached all segments of American society, including working-class families (Ishizuka, 2019).

However, at the same time, a backlash against high parental involvement has also emerged. Scholars, parents, and laypersons have posed questions such as, “Is it possible to be overinvolved with one’s children?” “How much involvement, and in which areas of a child’s life, is too much?” “What are the consequences of parental overinvolvement for children?” So-called “overparenting” takes different forms and, depending on its practice, is known by many names, including “helicopter parenting” “lawnmower parenting” “snowplow parenting” “curling parenting” “intensive parenting” and “hyperparenting.” Research has shown that overparenting is generally related to poorer social-emotional outcomes for young adult children (e.g., Nelson, Padilla-Walker, & Nelson, 2015; Schiffrin et al., 2014).

Given that strivings for autonomy from parents are considered normative during young adulthood, most research on overparenting has focused on this developmental period. However, important questions remain. For example, how does overparenting manifest earlier in development? What forms does overparenting take, and how do we conceptualize and measure overparenting? What are the effects of overparenting for children, parents, and family relationships? Greater attention to overparenting in diverse families is also needed to aid understanding of the role of context in antecedents and consequences of overparenting.

Potential paper topics include, but are not limited to:

- conceptualization and measurement of overparenting across development
- stability and change in overparenting across development
- antecedents, patterns, and profiles of overparenting
- diverse family contexts and processes that contribute to overparenting
- effects of overparenting on parent-child relationships and child social-emotional development
- effects of overparenting on parent mental health and well-being, and on marital and coparenting relationships
- mechanisms and risk/resilience factors that explain the effects of overparenting

If you have an article that you think would be appropriate for this special issue, we invite you to submit an extended abstract to Sarah Schoppe-Sullivan (schoppe-sullivan.1@osu.edu) and Ming Cui (mcui@fsu.edu) by **Friday, January 7, 2022**.

The extended abstract should describe your theoretical framework, research questions and hypotheses, sample, measures, and key findings, and should be no more than 500 words. Please also include a tentative article title and information for all authors (i.e., names, affiliations, contact details) (this information will not count toward the word limit).

Please note that an invitation to submit a full manuscript does not guarantee publication in the special issue. Submissions will undergo editorial screening and peer review, with revisions to submitted manuscripts likely.

For any questions, please contact Sarah Schoppe-Sullivan (schoppe-sullivan.1@osu.edu) or Ming Cui (mcui@fsu.edu).

Key Dates:

- **January 7, 2022:** Abstracts (500 words) due
- **January 31, 2022:** Full papers invited by this date
- **May 31, 2022:** Full papers due by this date
- **September 2023 to February 2024 (range):** Expected publication date (with relevant accepted publications published as “online first” articles ahead of this publication date).