**Table S2**

*Descriptive Characteristics and Primary Findings from Individual Studies*

| **Study** | **Country** | **Time Points** | **Dates** | **Relevant Analysis** | **Outcomes Relevant to Pathways** | **RoB** |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Achterberg et al., 2021 | Netherlands | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre:2019  TCOVID:April 28 – May 10, 2020 | Multiple Regression | **Significant Results:**   * Parental overreactivity 🡪 child perceived stress   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Parental negative feelings 🡪 child perceived stress | Lower |
| Berry et al., 2021 | Ireland | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: March 28 – May 18, 2020  TCOVID2: June 10 ­– July 19, 2020  TCOVID3: September 21 – October 21, 2020 | MANOVA/ANOVA | **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child externalizing group 🡪 trajectory of parental functioning (i.e., sources of stress, well-being, stress responses, and coping) | Lower |
| Browne et al., 2021 | Multinational | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: May 2020  TCOVID2: July 2020 | Multilevel Path Analysis | **Significant Results:**   * Family dysfunction 🡪 family-average child mental health problems * COVID-19 disruption 🡪 family dysfunction (mediator) 🡪 family-average child mental health problems * Family-average child mental health problems 🡪 caregiver distress AND family dysfunction AND family-average parenting quality * COVID-19 disruption 🡪 family-average child mental health problems (mediator) 🡪 caregiver distress * COVID-19 disruption 🡪 family-average child mental health problems (mediator) 🡪 family-average parenting quality * Family-average child mental health problems 🡪 sibling differences in child mental health problems * COVID-19 disruption 🡪 family-average child mental health problems (mediator) 🡪 sibling differences in child mental health * Child-specific mental health problems 🡪 child-specific parenting quality (within-family) * Child-specific mental health problems 🡪 family variance (i.e., SD) in child-specific parenting quality (mediator) 🡪 child-specific parenting quality   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child-specific parenting quality 🡪 child-specific mental health problems (within-family) | Lower |
| Cooper et al., 2021 | England | TCOVID1­ – TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: March 30 – June 1, 2020  TCOVID2: 1-month follow-up | Hierarchical Regression | **Significant Results:**   * Closeness to parents 🡪 child emotional symptoms AND psychological distress   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Closeness to parents 🡪 child conduct problems AND hyperactivity-inattention | Higher |
| Corbett et al., 2021 | USA | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: August 2017 – August 2018  TCOVID: April 27 – May 29, 2020 | MANOVA/ANOVA  Hierarchical Regression  Repeated Measures ANOVA/ MANCOVA | **Significant Results:**   * Child diagnosis 🡪 caregiver personal stress AND coping response AND state anxiety * Caregiver stress 🡪 caregiver-reported child stress   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child diagnosis 🡪 caregiver trait anxiety * Caregiver stress 🡪 child self-reported stress * Interaction between child diagnosis AND time 🡪 caregiver stress AND anxiety | Lower |
| Di Giunta et al., 2021 | Italy | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: May – December 2019  TCOVID: August – September 2020 | Path Analysis | **Significant Results:**   * Unsupportive parental emotion socialization 🡪 child total problems | Higher |
| Donker et al., 2021 | Netherlands | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: Fall 2019  TCOVID: Spring 2020 | Latent Change Score Models | **Significant Results:**   * Child-reported COVID-related stress 🡪 active coping (moderator) 🡪 change in positive parenting   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child-reported COVID-related stress 🡪 active coping (moderator) 🡪 change in parental support * Child-reported COVID-related stress 🡪 active coping (moderator) 🡪 change in negative interactions * Child-reported COVID-related stress 🡪 active coping (moderator) 🡪 change in discipline practices | Lower |
| Duttweiler et al., 2021 | USA | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: 18.34 months (on average) before TCOVID  TCOVID: June – September 2020 | Regression | **Non-Significant Results:**   * Change in mother depression symptoms 🡪 change in child rumination (mediator) 🡪 change in child depression symptoms * Change in child depression symptoms 🡪 change in mother rumination (mediator) 🡪 change in mother depression symptoms | Lower |
| Essler et al., 2021 | Germany | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: April – May 2020  TCOVID2: July 2020 | Cross‐Lagged Panel Models  True Intraindividual Change Models | **Significant Results:**   * Child emotional well-being 🡪 parental strain * Child problem behavior 🡪 parental strain * Child problem behavior 🡪 negative relationship quality (moderator) 🡪 parental strain * Parental strain 🡪 child problem behavior * Parental strain 🡪 change in child emotional well-being * Change in parental strain 🡪 change in child emotional well-being * Parental strain 🡪 change in child problem behavior * Change in parental strain 🡪 change in child problem behavior   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child emotional well-being 🡪 relationship quality (moderator) 🡪 parental strain * Parental strain 🡪 child emotional well-being * Parental strain 🡪 relationship quality (moderator) 🡪 child emotional well-being * Child problem behavior 🡪 positive relationship quality (moderator) 🡪 parental strain * Parental strain 🡪 relationship quality (moderator) 🡪 child problem behavior | Lower |
| Feurer et al., 2021 | USA | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: 19.31 months (on average) before TCOVID  TCOVID: June – September 2020 | Regression | **Non-Significant Results:**   * Maternal history of major depressive disorder 🡪 child depressive symptoms | Lower |
| Fogarty et al., 2022 | Australia | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: 1, 4, and 10 years postpartum  TCOVID: June – September 2020 | Hierarchical Multiple Regression | **Non-Significant Results:**   * Maternal mental health difficulties 🡪 child depression AND anxiety | Lower |
| Fosco et al., 2022 | USA | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: ~8.7 months (on average) before TCOVID  TCOVID: May 2020 | Structural Equation Models | **Significant Results:**   * Decrease in family cohesion 🡪 risk for child internalizing problems * Increase in family conflict 🡪 risk for child internalizing AND externalizing problems * Harsh discipline 🡪 child internalizing problems * Increase in harsh discipline 🡪 child internalizing AND externalizing problems * Increase in lax discipline 🡪 child internalizing AND externalizing problems * In a model that tested for the impact of change in family cohesion on child functioning, parental distress 🡪 child internalizing problems * In a model that tested for the impact of change in family conflict on child functioning, parental distress 🡪 child internalizing AND externalizing problems * In a model that tested for the impact of change in family routines on child functioning, parental distress 🡪 child internalizing problems * In a model that tested for the impact of change in harsh discipline on child functioning, parental distress 🡪 child internalizing problems * In a model that tested for the impact of change in lax discipline on child functioning, parental distress 🡪 child internalizing AND externalizing problems * In a model that tested for the impact of change in parental warmth on child functioning, parental distress 🡪 child internalizing problems   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Family cohesion AND conflict AND routines 🡪 child internalizing AND externalizing problems * Change in family cohesion 🡪 child externalizing problems * Change in family routines 🡪 child internalizing AND externalizing problems * Harsh discipline 🡪 child externalizing problems * Lax discipline 🡪 child internalizing AND externalizing problems * Parental warmth 🡪 child internalizing AND externalizing problems * Change in parental warmth à child internalizing AND externalizing problems * Child internalizing AND externalizing problems 🡪 latent change scores for any of the family functioning (i.e., cohesion, conflict, routines) AND parenting (i.e., harsh discipline, lax discipline, parental warmth) variables * In a model that tested for the impact of change in family cohesion on child functioning, parental distress 🡪 child externalizing problems * In a model that tested for the impact of change in family routines on child functioning, parental distress 🡪 child externalizing problems * In a model that tested for the impact of change in harsh discipline on child functioning, parental distress 🡪 child externalizing problems * In a model that tested for the impact of change in parental warmth on child functioning, parental distress 🡪 child externalizing problems | Lower |
| Frigerio et al., 2022 | Italy | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: Child at ages 1 and 3 years  TCOVID: April 22 – June 3, 2022 | Hierarchical Linear Models | **Significant Results:**   * Intensity of maternal mood 🡪 linear and quadratic change in child emotionally reactive AND anxious/depressed symptoms * Intensity of maternal mood 🡪 quadratic change in child withdrawn AND aggressive behavior   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Intensity of maternal mood 🡪 linear and quadric change in child somatic complaints * Intensity of maternal mood 🡪 linear and quadric change in child attention problems * Directionality of maternal mood 🡪 linear and quadric change in child emotionally reactive symptoms AND anxious/depressed symptoms AND withdrawn behavior AND aggressive behavior AND somatic complains AND attention problems | Lower |
| Gordon-Hacker et al., 2022 | Israel | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: September 2020  TCOVID2: October 2020  TCOVID3: January 2021  TCOVID4: March 2021 | 2-Level Multilevel Models | **Significant Results:**   * Change in household chaos 🡪 change in child behavioral problems (within-family effect)   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Change in household chaos 🡪 change in child emotional problems (within-family effect) * Change in maternal depression 🡪 change in child behavioral AND emotional problems (within-family effects) | Lower |
| Guazzelli Williamson et al., 2022 | Peru | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: April 2020  TCOVID2: May 2020  TCOVID3: May 2020 (1-week after TCOVID2) | Linear Mixed Effects Models | **Significant Results:**   * Interaction between caregiver resilience AND time 🡪 change in child anxiety   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Interaction between caregiver resilience AND time 🡪 change in child depression | Higher |
| Hastings et al., 2021 | Jordan | Tpre ­– TCOVID+ | Tpre: 2019  TCOVID1: June 2020  TCOVID2: December 2020 | Path Analysis | **Significant Results:**   * Child psychosocial adjustment 🡪 negative changes to family life * Adaptive coping responses 🡪 child psychosocial adjustment   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child psychosocial adjustment 🡪 adaptive coping responses * Negative changes to family life 🡪 child psychosocial adjustment | Lower |
| Janssen et al., 2020 | Netherlands | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: September 2018 – November 2019  TCOVID: April 14 – 28, 2020 | 2-Level Multilevel Models | **Non-Significant Results:**   * Interaction between child intolerance of uncertainty AND time 🡪 parenting behaviors | Higher |
| Jones et al., 2022 | USA | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: Composite of child at ages 3, 4, and ~5-6 years old  TCOVID1: Late spring – summer 2020  TCOVID2: Late  fall ­2020 – early winter 2021 | Path Analysis  Cross-Lagged | **Significant Results:**   * Maternal well-being 🡪 child primary coping * Child primary coping 🡪 maternal adaptive coping * Maternal adaptive coping à child primary coping * Maternal well-being 🡪 child primary coping (mediator) 🡪 maternal adaptive coping   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child primary coping 🡪 maternal positive parenting behavior | Lower |
| Jordan et al., 2022 | USA | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: Not indicated  TCOVID: May – July 2020 | Correlation | **Significant Results:**   * Maternal mental health (i.e., depression, phobic anxiety) 🡪 child pandemic worries in the non-clinical group * Mother-child relationship (i.e., communication, involvement, frustration) 🡪 child pandemic worries in the fragile X syndrome group   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Maternal mental health (i.e., depression, phobic anxiety) 🡪 child pandemic worries in the fragile X syndrome group * Associations between maternal mental health (i.e., depression, phobic anxiety) AND child pandemic worries were not significantly different from each other among the clinical and non-clinical groups * Mother-child relationship (i.e., communication, involvement, frustration) 🡪 child pandemic worries in the non-clinical group * Associations between mother-child relationship (i.e., communication, involvement, frustration) AND child pandemic worries were not significantly different from each other among the clinical and non-clinical groups | Higher |
| Köhler-Dauner et al., 2021 | Germany | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: 3 months postpartum  TCOVID: May – July 2020 | Ordinary Least Squares and Multiple Regression Path Analysis | **Significant Results:**   * Maternal attachment representation 🡪 severity of maternal depression (mediator) 🡪 child mental health   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Maternal attachment representation 🡪 child mental health | Lower |
| Lengua et al., 2022 | USA | Tpre ­– TCOVID+ | Tpre: Child at age 12 years  TCOVID1: April – May 2020  TCOVID2: November 2020 – January 2021 | Path Analysis | **Significant Results:**   * Income-to-needs 🡪 pandemic-related stressors 🡪 maternal mental health 🡪 child internalizing problems (TCOVID1) 🡪 child internalizing problems (TCOVID2) * Income-to-needs 🡪 pandemic-related stressors 🡪 maternal mental health 🡪 child externalizing problems (TCOVID1) 🡪 child externalizing problems (TCOVID2) * Pandemic-related stressors 🡪 maternal mental health à child internalizing problems (TCOVID1) 🡪 child internalizing problems (TCOVID2) * Pandemic-related stressors 🡪 maternal mental health 🡪 child externalizing problems (TCOVID1) 🡪 child externalizing problems (TCOVID2)   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Maternal mental health 🡪 child internalizing AND externalizing problems | Lower |
| Liang et al., 2021 | Italy | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: March 2020  TCOVID2: April 2020  TCOVID3: May 2020 | Path Analysis | **Significant Results:**   * Parental stress 🡪 child anxiety AND depression * Parent expressive suppression 🡪 child anxiety AND depression * Parental stress 🡪 parent expressive suppression (mediator) 🡪 child anxiety AND depression | Higher |
| McArthur et al., 2021 | Canada | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: May – July 2020  TCOVID2: July – August 2020 | Multivariable Linear Regression Analysis | **Non-Significant Results:**   * Maternal anxiety AND depression 🡪 child anxiety * Maternal anxiety AND depression 🡪 child depression * Maternal anxiety AND depression 🡪 child happiness | Lower |
| Neubauer et al., 2021 | Germany | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: March 27 – April 3, 2020  TCOVID2: Daily diary over the next 21 days  TCOVID3: Day after last day of TCOVID2 (end of April 2020) | Latent Change Regression Models | **Significant Results:**   * Daily parental need frustration 🡪 change in child prosocial behavior * Child daily positive affect 🡪 change in parental vitality   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child daily positive affect 🡪 change in family cohesiveness AND expressiveness AND organization AND control * Child daily negative affect 🡪 change in family cohesiveness AND expressiveness AND organization AND control * Daily autonomy support 🡪 change in child emotional problems AND hyperactivity/inattention AND prosocial behavior * Daily parental need satisfaction 🡪 change in child emotional problems AND hyperactivity/inattention AND prosocial behavior * Daily parental need frustration 🡪 change in child emotional problems AND hyperactivity/inattention * Child daily positive affect 🡪 change in parental stress * Child daily negative affect 🡪 change in parental vitality AND stress | Lower |
| Nocentini et al., 2022 | Italy | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: January ­– February 2020  TCOVID: June 5 – 15, 2020 | Bivariate Latent Change Score Model | **Significant Results:**   * Change scores in child emotional difficulties 🡨🡪 change scores in family well-being (covariance)   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Family well-being 🡪 latent change score of child emotional difficulties * Child emotional difficulties 🡪 latent change score of family well-being | Lower |
| Omiya et al., 2022 | Japan | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: March ­– April 2019  TCOVID: July – September 2020 | *t*-Test  Generalized Estimating Equation-Logistic Model | **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child-reported parenting nurturing attitude (i.e., acceptance, psychological control, monitoring) 🡪 trajectory of child sense of coherence * Caregiver-reported parenting attitude (i.e., acceptance/child-centered, control, inconsistent indecisive discipline) 🡪 trajectory of child sense of coherence | Higher |
| Operto et al., 2022 | Italy | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: 2018 – 2019  TCOVID: March 23 – May 15, 2020 | Wilcoxon Signed-Rank Test | **Significant Results:**   * Child diagnosis: autism, epilepsy, specific learning disorder, intellectual disability, AND behavioral disorder 🡪 increase in caregiver total and subscale stress scores * Child diagnosis: anxiety 🡪 increase in caregiver total and subscale stress scores (i.e., parental distress and dysfunctional parent-child interaction) * Child diagnosis: mood disorders 🡪 increase in caregiver subscale stress score (i.e., dysfunctional parent-child interaction)   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child diagnosis: communication disorder and attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder 🡪 change in caregiver total and subscale stress scores * Child diagnosis: anxiety 🡪 change in caregiver subscale stress score (i.e., difficult child) * Child diagnosis: mood disorders 🡪 change in caregiver total and subscale stress scores (i.e., parental distress and difficult child) | Lower |
| Paschke et al., 2021 | Germany | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: September 13 – 27, 2019  TCOVID: April 20 – 30, 2020 | Multilevel Model  Logistic Regression | **Significant Results:**   * Increase in child psychological stress 🡪 increase in parental psychological stress * Increase in parental psychological stress 🡪 increase in child psychological stress | Lower |
| Pelham et al., 2022 | USA | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: May 16, 2020  TCOVID2: August 4, 2020  TCOVID3: December 13, 2020  TCOVID4: May 17, 2021 | First-Differenced (Within-Family) Regression Models | **Significant Results:**   * Within-family change in parental knowledge/monitoring 🡪 within-person change in child depressive symptoms | Lower |
| Penner et al., 2021 | USA | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: January 2020  TCOVID1: April 2020  TCOVID2: Early May 2020  TCOVID3: Late May 2020 | Repeated-Measures Mixed ANCOVA | **Significant Results:**   * Interaction between family functioning AND time 🡪 child externalizing problems   **Non-Significant Results:**   * 3-way interaction between family functioning AND time AND group (i.e., high vs. low child mental health problems) 🡪 child internalizing AND externalizing AND attention AND total problems * Interaction between family functioning AND time 🡪 child internalizing AND attention AND total problems | Lower |
| Qu et al., 2021 | China | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: April 24, 2020  TCOVID2: July 6, 2020 | Hierarchical Regression Analyses | **Significant Results:**   * Parent-child conflict à child depression AND anger * Parent-child intimacy à child anger * Child stress à parent-child conflict (moderator) à child depression * Child stress à parent-child conflict (moderator) à child anger   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Parent-child intimacy à child depression * Child stress à parent-child intimacy (moderator) à child depression * Child stress à parent-child intimacy (moderator) à child anger | Lower |
| Ren et al., 2021 | China | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: January 28 – 30, 2020  TCOVID2: March 7 – 11, 2020 | Path Analysis | **Significant Results:**   * Parental fear induction à child depressive symptoms * Parental fear induction à child trait anxiety (moderator) à child depressive symptoms | Lower |
| Rizeq et al., 2021 | Canada | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: May – September 2020  TCOVID2: June ­– November 2020 | Structural Equation Models | **Significant Results:**   * Caregiver-reported child mental health difficulties AND child-reported mental health difficulties AND child-reported stress à family functioning * Caregiver-reported child mental health difficulties à parent stress AND parent mental health difficulties * Parent stress AND parent-mental health difficulties à caregiver-reported child mental health difficulties | Lower |
| Roche et al., 2022 | USA | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: Fall 2020  TCOVID2: Spring 2021 | Structural Equation Models | **Non-Significant Results:**   * COVID stressors à parental support (moderator) à child internalizing AND externalizing symptoms | Lower |
| Rosenthal et al., 2022 | USA | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: 2017–2018  TCOVID1: May 2020  TCOVID2: March 2021 | Independent Samples *t*-Tests  Chi-Square Tests  Multiple Regression | **Significant Results:**   * Child ADHD diagnosis à increase in family conflict   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child ADHD diagnosis à parental monitoring (moderator) à family conflict * Child ADHD diagnosis à parental monitoring (moderator) à child COVID-19 rule-breaking * Child ADHD diagnosis à parental monitoring (moderator) à child negative emotions resulting from COVID-19 fears | Lower |
| Shelleby et al., 2022 | USA | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: April 20 – May 6, 2020  TCOVID2: May 7 – 23, 2020  TCOVID3: May 27 – June 6, 2020  TCOVID4: June 11 – 20, 2020 | Structural Equation Modeling | **Significant Results:**   * Child behavior problems à maternal psychological distress * Negative parenting à child behavior problems   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Child behavior problems à negative parenting * Maternal psychological distress à child behavior problems * COVID-19 percent cases (by zip code) à pandemic-related financial stress à maternal psychological distress à negative parenting à child behavior problems | Lower |
| Shi & Wang, 2021 | China | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: December 2018  TCOVID: May 2020 | Two-Group Path Analysis | **Significant Results:**   * Perceived parental supportive reactions à child approach AND avoidance coping * Perceived parental unsupportive reactions à child avoidance coping * Perceived parental supportive reactions à child approach coping (mediator) à child emotional maladjustment * Perceived parental supportive reactions à child avoidance coping (mediator) à child emotional maladjustment * Perceived parental unsupportive reactions à child avoidance coping (mediator) à child emotional maladjustment   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Perceived parental unsupportive reactions à child approach coping * Perceived parental supportive AND unsupportive reactions à child emotional maladjustment * Perceived parental unsupportive reactions à child approach coping (mediator) à child emotional maladjustment | Lower |
| Trucco et al., 2022 | USA | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: Summer 2020  TCOVID2: Fall 2020  TCOVID3: Winter 2020 | Path Model | **Significant Results:**   * COVID-19 family conversations à child COVID-19 social distancing fears * COVID-19 family conversations à social distancing fears (mediator) à reduced child quality of life (mediator) à child internalizing problems   **Non-Significant Results:**   * COVID-19 family conversations à child quality of life AND COVID-19 angst AND internalizing problems AND substance use | Lower |
| Ueda et al., 2022 | Japan | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: May 2020  TCOVID2: May 2021 | Path Analysis | **Significant Results:**   * Child quality of life à parenting stress * Improvements in child quality of life à parenting stress (mediator) à improvements in maternal depressive symptoms | Higher |
| Wang, Henry, et al., 2021 | USA | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: May 2020  TCOVID2: May 18 – June 1, 2020 (15 consecutive days) | 2-Level Multilevel Models | **Significant Results:**   * Fluctuations in parent-child conflict 🡪 fluctuations in child positive AND negative affect * Fluctuations in parental warmth 🡪 fluctuations in child positive AND negative affect * Job loss 🡪 fluctuations in parent-child conflict (mediator) 🡪 fluctuations in child positive AND negative affect * Work from home 🡪 fluctuations in parental warmth (mediator) 🡪 fluctuations in child positive AND negative affect   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Job loss 🡪 fluctuations in parental warmth (mediator) 🡪 fluctuations in child positive AND negative affect * Work from home 🡪 fluctuations in parent-child conflict (mediator) 🡪 fluctuations in child positive AND negative affect * Fluctuations in parent-child conflict à socioeconomic status (moderator) à fluctuations in child positive AND negative affect * Change in parental warmth à socioeconomic status (moderator) à fluctuations in child positive AND negative affect | Lower |
| Wang, Henry, et al., 2022 | USA | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: April 8 – 21, 2020 (29 consecutive days)  TCOVID2: May 18 – June 1, 2020 (29 consecutive days) | 2-Level Multilevel Models | **Significant Results:**   * Increased parent-child conflict (compared to one’s average) à increased next-day child negative affect * Increased parental social support (compared to one’s average) 🡪 increased next-day child positive affect   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Increased parent-child conflict (compared to one’s average) à next-day child positive affect * Increased parental social support (compared to one’s average) à next-day child negative affect * Increased parent-child conflict AND parental social support (compared to one’s average) à next-day child misconduct | Lower |
| Wang, Ng & Siu, 2022 | China | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: 2019 (8 months before the COVID-19 outbreak)  TCOVID: 2020 (8 months after the COVID-19 outbreak) | Structural Equation Models | **Significant Results:**   * Family support 🡪 child psychological capital * Family support 🡪 child psychological capital (mediator) 🡪 child problem-focused coping (mediator) 🡪 child well-being   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Family support 🡪 child problem-focused coping * Family support 🡪 child psychological capital (mediator) à child well-being * Family support 🡪 child problem-focused coping (mediator) à child well-being | Lower |
| Wang, Toro, et al., 2021 | USA | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID: April 8 – 21, 2021 (14 consecutive days) | 2-Level Multilevel Models | **Significant Results:**   * Parental support 🡪 next-day child positive affect   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Parental support 🡪 next-day child negative affect * Financial stress 🡪 parental support (moderator) à next-day child negative AND positive affect | Lower |
| Wong et al., 2022 | China | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: April – August 2019  TCOVID: February 2020 | Structural Equational Modelling (Two-Wave Autoregressive Cross-Lagged Design)  Hierarchical Linear Modelling | **Significant Results:**   * Parental perception of child adjustment problems 🡪 parental stress * Parental stress à parental perception of child adjustment problems * Child satisfaction with family life à mean change in child stress AND depression * Change in parental stress à child satisfaction with family life (moderator) à mean change in child anxiety AND stress   **Non-Significant Results:**   * Change in parental stress à mean change in child anxiety AND stress AND depression * Child satisfaction with family life à mean change in child anxiety * Change in parental stress 🡪 child satisfaction with family life (moderator) à mean change in child depression | Lower |
| Zhou et al., 2022 | USA | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID1: March 30 – April 14, 2020  TCOVID2: May 13 – June 1, 2020  TCOVID3: June 30 – July 14, 2020 | Longitudinal Measurement Invariance  Multivariate Growth Mixture Modeling | **Results based on trajectories:**  Profile 1: (low parental anxiety and low child distress)   * Reference group   1) Increased risk for being in Profile 2: (high parental anxiety and high child distress)   * Higher parent vicarious racism stress at TCOVID3 * Higher child negative affect at TCOVID2 * Lower positive parenting at TCOVID2   2) Increased risk for being in Profile 3: (high parental anxiety and low child distress)   * Higher parent vicarious racism stress at TCOVID3 * Higher negative parenting at TCOVID2 * Higher child negative affect at TCOVID2 * Being a mother (in comparison to a father) * Lower annual household income   3) Increased risk for being in Profile 4: (low parental anxiety and high child distress)   * Higher negative parenting at TCOVID2 * Higher child negative affect at TCOVID2 * Having a younger child | Higher |
| Zhu et al., 2021 | China | Tpre ­– TCOVID | Tpre: September 2019  TCOVID: June 2020 | ANOVA  Logistic Regression | 4 Groups:   * 1) Non-suicidal group (no suicidal ideation at either time point) * 2) Recovered from suicidal ideation group (suicidal ideation at baseline but not follow-up) * 3) Occurrence of ideation group (no suicidal ideation at baseline but present at follow-up) * 4) Recurrenceof ideation group(presence of suicidal ideation at both waves)   **Significant Results:**   * Non-suicidal group (Group 1) had higher family support AND parental supervision than Groups 2–4 * Interaction between group membership AND child gender when age was fixed   + Females in Group 1 received more family support than males   + Females in Group 3 and 4 received less family support compared to males | Higher |
| Zuccolo et al., 2022 | Brazil | TCOVID1 ­– TCOVID+ | TCOVID: June – November 2020  TCOVID+: Invited for follow-up assessments every 15 days until June 2021 | Stepwise Linear Mixed Effect Models | **Significant Results:**   * Absence of structured family routines 🡪 child total emotional problems AND depression * Physical maltreatment à child depression * Psychological aggression 🡪 child total emotional problems AND depression AND anxiety * Child neglect 🡪 child total emotional problems AND depression * Parental psychopathology à child total emotional problems AND depression AND anxiety   **Non-Significant Results:**  Physical maltreatment 🡪 child total emotional problems | Higher |

*Note*. ANOVA = Analysis of variance; MANOVA= Multivariate analysis of variance; ANCOVA = Analysis of covariance; MANCOVA = Multivariate analysis of covariance; RoB = Risk of Bias.