

1 **Child, parent, and family mental health and functioning in Australia during COVID-19:**

2 **Comparison to pre-pandemic data**

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1 **Abstract**

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3 The COVID-19 pandemic presents significant risks to population mental health. Despite evidence of detrimental effects
4 for adults, there has been limited examination of the impact of COVID-19 on parents and children specifically. We aim
5 to examine patterns of parent and child (0–18 years) mental health, parent substance use, couple conflict, parenting
6 practices, and family functioning during COVID-19, compared to pre-pandemic data, and to identify families most at
7 risk of poor outcomes according to pre-existing demographic and individual factors, and COVID-19 stressors.
8 Participants were Australian mothers (81%) and fathers aged 18 years and over who were parents of a child 0–18 years
9 (N=2,365). Parents completed an online self-report survey during ‘stage three’ COVID-19 restrictions in April 2020.
10 Data were compared to pre-pandemic data from four Australian population-based cohorts. Compared to pre-pandemic
11 estimates, during the pandemic period parents reported higher rates of parent depression, anxiety, and stress (Cohen’s
12 $d=0.26-.81$, all $p<.001$), higher parenting irritability ($d=0.17-.46$, all $p<.001$), lower family positive expressiveness ($d=-$
13 0.18 , $p<.001$), and higher alcohol consumption (22% vs 12% drinking four or more days per week, $p<.001$). In
14 multivariable analyses, we consistently found that younger parent age, increased financial deprivation, pre-existing
15 parent and child physical and mental health conditions, COVID-19 psychological and environmental stressors, and
16 housing dissatisfaction were associated with worse parent and child functioning and more strained family relationships.
17 Our data suggest wide-ranging, detrimental family impacts associated with the COVID-19 pandemic; and support
18 policy actions to assist families with financial supports, leave entitlements, and social housing.

19
20 **Keywords:** COVID-19 pandemic, mental health, parenting, child mental health, couple conflict, family functioning.

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24
25 **Conflicts of interest/Competing interests:** None to disclose.

26
27 **Availability of data and material:** On paper acceptance, data will be made available by application to the Australian
28 Data Archive.

29
30 **Code availability:** On paper acceptance, code will be posted to the OSF to the study page <https://osf.io/78g5t/>

1 **Authors' contributions:** All authors contributed to the study conception and design. Material preparation, data
2 collection and analysis were performed by Elizabeth Westrupp, Clair Bennett, Tomer Berkowitz, and Christopher
3 Greenwood. The first draft of the manuscript was written by Elizabeth Westrupp and all authors commented on
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6 **Ethics approval:** The study was approved by the Deakin University Human Ethics Advisory Group (HEAG-H
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1 To curb rates of COVID-19 infection in early 2020, many countries adopted social distancing policies. In April
2 2020, Australia implemented a national lock-down, requiring people to stay at home except for four reasons: essential
3 shopping, care-giving, exercise, and/or permissible work or study [1]. The lockdown was accompanied by a rapid
4 elevation in job loss and unemployment, with two-thirds of Australians having their employment affected [2]. The
5 lockdown also meant that children were unable to access playgrounds, campus-based schooling, and wider social
6 supports, all of which have potential for deleterious effects on child and parent mental health and wellbeing [3]. Early
7 evidence describing the impact of the pandemic has indicated increased rates of family violence and mental health
8 problems in Australia [4, 5] and internationally [6-9], but to-date, data investigating the mental health outcomes for
9 parents and children specifically has been limited. The current study compares to pre-pandemic Australian data to
10 provide a snapshot of parent and child mental health, parent substance use, couple conflict, parenting, and family
11 functioning, as reported by 2,365 Australian parents of a child 0-18 years during the pandemic in April 2020; and seeks
12 to identify families at higher risk of poor outcomes [10].

13

14 **COVID-19 and Increased Mental Health Risks**

15 The COVID-19 pandemic has been associated with increased psychiatric morbidity in adults around the world
16 [8, 9, 11-14], and also in Australia, specifically [4, 15]. Australian data has shown that approximately one-third of
17 adults were consuming more alcohol during the pandemic [16] and that adults caring for dependent family members
18 were more likely than non-parents to report mental health symptoms in April 2020 [15]. Despite this increased risk to
19 mental health, there is limited research focused specifically on parents' mental health and wellbeing. Emerging
20 evidence from the USA, Spain, and China shows increased rates of child mental health problems in the context of the
21 COVID-19 pandemic [17]. [18-20]. However, outcomes for children and adolescents outside of these countries have not
22 been reported.

23

24 **COVID-19 and Family Functioning**

25 The COVID-19 pandemic has exacerbated traditional drivers of parenting stress and couple conflict. A
26 Singaporean study demonstrated concurrent links between work-family conflict and higher levels of parenting stress
27 and couple conflict in parents juggling work while supervising children during lockdown [21]. Spanish data shows links
28 between higher levels of parenting distress, less structured parenting, and child mental health problems, in context of
29 strict COVID-19 lockdowns [22]. A study in the USA showed that higher parent anxiety and depression symptoms
30 during the pandemic were associated with higher concurrent parent stress and child abuse potential [23]. However,

1 these studies examined associations at the time of the pandemic, and did not estimate whether there were changes in
2 family functioning prior to, compared to during, the pandemic.

4 **Pre-existing and COVID-19 Related Risk Factors**

5 Consistent evidence shows that adults experiencing pre-existing socio-economic disadvantage face increased
6 mental health problems related to COVID-19 [5, 19, 20, 24], but to-date, studies focused specifically on child and
7 family outcomes have not investigated the impact of socio-economic inequities. Persistent or acute stressors arising
8 from the COVID-19 pandemic may also amplify distress, including environmental factors, such as job loss, financial
9 insecurity, changes to employment, COVID-19 diagnosis, illness, or hospitalization [21, 24]; psychological factors,
10 such as worry/concern versus optimism about the virus [18, 19, 21, 24-26]; and frequency of news media access across
11 different sources [18, 27].

12 Pre-existing individual factors, such as poorer physical health, a history of chronic illness, or pre-existing
13 mental health problems, have been associated with higher rates of anxiety and depression during COVID-19 [18, 28].
14 Other individual factors may be important too. For example, introverted individuals are somewhat less likely to have
15 high quality social support systems compared to extraverts [29]. Further, children with neurodevelopmental conditions,
16 such as Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) and Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), may experience
17 symptom deterioration and other adverse mental health outcomes during the pandemic [30-32]. Research has yet to
18 comprehensively examine how pre-existing neurodevelopmental conditions are associated with family functioning
19 across multiple domains during the pandemic.

20 The unique context of COVID-19 distancing restrictions has forced families to spend more time at home and
21 confined to their suburb than usual. Housing is a key determinant of health, and a variety of housing characteristics are
22 associated with poorer parent and child mental health outcomes and/or poorer family functioning, including tenure, i.e.,
23 whether families are renting [33], housing type [34], overcrowding [35], availability and size of private outdoor space
24 [36], and satisfaction with housing [37]. It is important to understand whether these housing factors play a role in how
25 families adjust to social distancing restrictions.

26 The psychological aftermath of the pandemic is likely to be greater for families with pre-existing socio-
27 economic or individual risks, or those experiencing COVID-19 related risk factors. Identifying risk factors is key to
28 providing targeted prevention and intervention approaches in the context of broader population-level care. However, to-
29 date, very few studies have investigated the full breadth of these factors collectively to determine the relative
30 contribution of each risk factor; and internationally, there is little known about these risks and vulnerabilities
31 specifically in regard to parent, child, and family outcomes. Heightened parent or child vulnerability may have

1 cascading effects within families, with potential for direct and indirect effects on couple relationships and parent-child
2 dynamics. Thus, our study investigates the impact of COVID-19 on the health and wellbeing of parents, children, and
3 families, and identifies risk factors that are associated with poorer outcomes in the context of large-scale public health
4 crises.

5
6 Specifically, the main aims of this study are three-fold:

- 7 1. To compare parent and child mental health, parent tobacco and alcohol use, couple conflict, parenting
8 practices, and family functioning, in Australian parents of a child 0-18 years during the stage three COVID-19
9 restrictions in April 2020, with pre-pandemic Australian data.
- 10 2. To examine the extent to which a broad range of *pre-existing* demographic and socio-economic factors, as well
11 as individual parent and child risk factors (e.g., parent mental health problems, child neurodevelopmental
12 conditions), are associated with parent, child, and family outcomes during the pandemic.
- 13 3. To examine the extent to which *COVID-19-related* risk factors, including psychological stressors (i.e.,
14 attributions and feelings about the pandemic), environmental stressors (i.e., stressful life events), use of news
15 media, having a child at home while working, and housing related factors, are associated with parent, child,
16 and family outcomes during the pandemic.

17 18 **Method**

19 **Design and Recruitment**

20 This study uses cross-sectional baseline data from the COVID-19 Pandemic Adjustment Survey (CPAS) [10],
21 a longitudinal study of 2,365 Australian parents of a child 0-18 years. CPAS aims to investigate the impact of the
22 COVID-19 crisis on Australian families via online surveys distributed on a 2-4 weekly basis. Participants were recruited
23 via paid and unpaid social media advertisements using a range of methods to increase the representativeness of the
24 sample. Recruitment occurred over the period 8-28th April, 2020, during a ‘level three’ national lockdown in Australia,
25 requiring that Australians avoid leaving their house except for four reasons: (1) shopping for food and supplies, (2) care
26 and caregiving, (3) exercise, and (4) study or work – if unable to do so from home [1]. Participants were eligible to
27 participate if they resided in Australia and were aged ≥ 18 years, English speaking, and a current parent of a child aged
28 0-18 years. The study was approved by the Deakin University Human Ethics Advisory Group (HEAG-H 52_2020).

29

30 **Pre-pandemic Australian Datasets**

1 We compared CPAS findings to four studies: (1) Australian published data on parent mental health for 497
2 parents aged 18-86 years with a dependent child [38]; (2) parent-report of child depression for 349 children aged 12-15
3 years [39]; (3) baseline data from a subset of Australian parents (N=1,009) from the Child and Parent Emotion Study
4 (CAPES), an age-stratified online sample of parents of children aged 0-9 years, recruited in 2018-2019 [40]; and finally,
5 (4) data from the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC), a nationally-representative prospective cohort
6 study of Australian children and their families, comprising two cohorts, the Baby Cohort and the Kindergarten Cohort
7 (combined N=9,764) [41, 42]. Ethics approval for CAPES was granted by the Deakin University Human Research
8 Ethics Committee (DUHREC 2018-144; HEAG-H 75_2018). In LSAC, participating children were randomly selected
9 in a two-stage cluster sampling design using Australian postcodes and the Medicare universal healthcare database [41,
10 42]. We used biennial parent-report data (99% mothers) from three waves of the Baby cohort (N=5,107), covering child
11 ages 0-1 (Wave 1, collected in 2004), 2-3, and 4-5 years; and from five waves of the Kindergarten cohort (4,656),
12 covering child ages 6-7 (Wave 2, collected in 2006), 8-9, 10-11, 12-13, and 14-15 years. LSAC was approved by the
13 Australian Institute of Family Studies Ethics Committee [41, 42].

14

15 **Measures**

16 See Table 1 for a summary of CPAS study measures.

17

18 **Population Weights**

19 Post-stratification weights in the CPAS dataset were derived to compensate for differences between the final
20 sample and the national subpopulation of Australian adults (i.e., parents of a child 0-18 years, estimated N=8.4M).
21 Weights were produced through a raking approach [43] using six demographic factors: (1) geographic location (major
22 city, inner and outer regional areas, and remote areas); (2) child age groups (0-4, 5-9, 10-12, 13-14, and 15-18 years);
23 (3) parent gender (male, female); (4) family structure (single parent, couple family); (5) parent high school non-
24 completion (yes/no); and (6) pre-pandemic parent employment (employed, unemployed).

25

26 **Missing Data**

27 Item-level missing data on individual variables was 0-8% in the CPAS study, 0-29% in LSAC, and 0-20% in
28 CAPES. Missing data were replaced using multivariate multiple imputation by chained equations for each study
29 separately. All variables from the final analytic models and weights were included in the multiple imputation model to
30 create 50 imputed datasets. We report pooled results from these multiply imputed datasets.

31

1 **Data Analysis**

2 Analyses were conducted in Stata version 16. To address Aim 1, unweighted descriptive statistics were
3 calculated for each outcome variable in the CPAS and CAPES datasets. For LSAC, descriptive statistics were
4 calculated using all available time-points for each measure and averaged across waves within each imputation model.
5 Estimates were then combined across the Baby and Kindergarten cohorts using a fixed effects meta-analysis with the
6 ‘metafor’ package in R software [44]. We conducted a series of independent samples t-tests and chi-square tests to
7 assess unweighted differences between pre-pandemic data and matched CPAS data. We also conducted a series of
8 sensitivity analyses which: (1) included the full available CPAS dataset (i.e., rather than matching to ages of the
9 comparison study samples); (2) used LSAC Wave 1 and CPAS weights; and (3) excluded high-risk families, including
10 those with a child with ADHD or ASD, and parents with mental health conditions (post-hoc analysis).

11 To address Aims 2 and 3, separate linear regressions were conducted whereby each parent, child, and family
12 outcome was regressed onto risk factors, both in an unadjusted and adjusted (multivariable) model. To aid
13 interpretability, all continuous variables were z-score standardized before entry into regression models. In line with
14 Perneger [45], we report results without adjusting for multiple comparisons. Effect size estimates are based on
15 guidelines for population studies [46].

16 **Results**

17 **Sample Characteristics**

18 Unweighted descriptive statistics for the COVID-19 Pandemic Adjustment Survey (CPAS) sample are
19 presented in Table 2. On average parents were 38 years, children were 9 years. Most participants were cisgender
20 women, and half of children were cisgender girls. Participants were primarily living in major Australian cities and were
21 born in Australia; few participants were Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander. CPAS had a lower representation of
22 families with a low income, speaking a language other than English, and low education, compared to the Australian
23 population, but had a representative number of single parent families [47]. One-third of parents reported a chronic
24 physical health condition, 40% reported a mental health condition, and 15% had a child with ADHD or ASD. Half the
25 participants had a child at home while working from home.
26

27 **Comparisons with Pre-Pandemic Australian Data**

28 Table 3 presents comparisons between CPAS parent and child and family outcomes compared to pre-pandemic
29 data. Parents reported higher levels of depression, anxiety, and stress during the pandemic compared to pre-pandemic
30 data. There were no differences between pandemic and pre-pandemic datasets for parent emotion dysregulation or
31 depression in children 12-15 years. However, parents of a child 0-9 years reported higher parenting irritability during
32

1 the pandemic, compared to CAPES and LSAC pre-pandemic samples. Parents reported more couple conflict during the
2 pandemic compared to LSAC parents, but not compared to CAPES. For children 0-9 years, parents reported lower
3 family positive expressiveness during the pandemic than CAPES parents, but there were no differences in family
4 negative expressiveness. Finally, parents reported higher rates of smoking and alcohol consumption during the
5 pandemic compared to LSAC parents. Sensitivity analyses results are presented in Supplementary Tables 1-3 and were
6 consistent with the primary analyses.

7

8 **Pre-Existing Demographic and Socio-Economic Factors**

9 Figure 1 presents a summary of the associations between parent, child, and family outcomes during the
10 pandemic and both pre-pandemic and COVID-19-related risk factors in the adjusted models (for more detail see
11 Supplementary Tables 4-7 for adjusted associations, and Supplementary Tables 8-11 for unadjusted associations)

12 Regarding demographic factors, we found that women reported somewhat higher levels of anxiety than men,
13 but were much less likely to smoke or consume alcohol at higher levels. Women also were somewhat or moderately
14 more likely to report higher levels of child anxiety, child depression, and family positive expressiveness, than men.
15 There were mixed effects for parent age with small associations between older parent age and lower parent depression,
16 anxiety, stress, emotion dysregulation, and parenting irritability, a very small association with lower family positive
17 expressiveness, and a moderate association with more frequent alcohol consumption. Older child age had small
18 associations with higher parent anxiety and lower child anxiety, and a moderate association with higher levels of
19 smoking. Parents from larger families with more children reported very small/small associations with lower child
20 anxiety, more parenting irritability, and higher levels of family negative expressiveness.

21 Parents who spoke a language other than English were much more likely to report lower levels of parent
22 alcohol consumption and higher couple conflict, and moderately more likely to report higher parenting irritability.
23 Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander parents rated themselves much higher on anxiety, and consumed alcohol much less
24 regularly than other parents. Single parents also consumed alcohol much less regularly, were much more likely to
25 smoke, and reported moderately higher child anxiety than other parents. Parents who didn't complete high school
26 reported somewhat higher levels of anxiety and were much more likely to smoke. Financial deprivation was
27 consistently associated with poorer functioning, showing small associations with higher parent depression, anxiety,
28 stress, emotion dysregulation, very small associations with child anxiety, couple conflict, and more family negative
29 expressiveness, and moderately large associations with higher levels of parent tobacco smoking. There was also a small
30 association between deprivation and less regular parent alcohol use. Parents in inner regional areas reported lower
31 family positive expressiveness compared to families in major cities.

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Pre-existing Individual Factors

There were very small associations between higher parent introversion (i.e., lower parent extraversion) and higher levels of parent depression, anxiety and emotion dysregulation, child anxiety, and less regular alcohol consumption. Parents with a chronic physical condition reported a very small/small association with higher parent anxiety and stress, and child anxiety, and very large associations with less frequent consumption of alcohol and smoking. Parents with a pre-existing mental health diagnosis reported large/very large associations with higher levels of depression, anxiety, stress, and emotion dysregulation, and small to moderate associations with higher child anxiety and depression, couple conflict, and family negative expressiveness. Parents with a child with ADHD or ASD reported moderate-large associations with higher child anxiety and depression, lower family positive expressiveness/higher negative expressiveness, and higher parenting irritability, and a small association with higher couple conflict.

COVID-19 Pandemic Stressors

There were small/very small associations between higher reported levels of COVID-19 psychological stressors (i.e., negative attributions and feelings about the pandemic) and a range of outcomes, including higher levels of parent depression, anxiety, stress, emotion dysregulation, child anxiety and depression, higher levels of parenting irritability, and family negative expressiveness. Higher report of COVID-19-related environmental stressors (job loss, employment changes, etc), had small/very small associations with higher parent depression, anxiety, stress, smoking, emotion dysregulation, higher child anxiety and depression, higher levels of couple conflict, less family positive expressiveness, and more family negative expressiveness. There were very small associations between more frequent use of multiple sources of news media and higher parent anxiety and stress, and higher parenting irritability. Having a child to supervise at home while parents juggled paid work was associated with a mixture of negative outcomes, including small/very small associations with higher parent depression, child anxiety, and parenting irritability, a very large association with a lower likelihood of smoking, and a small association with higher family positive expressiveness.

Regarding housing variables, renting had small associations with higher child depression and lower couple conflict. Although outdoor space was not associated with any outcomes, parents' level of satisfaction with their home had small/very small protective effects, associated with lower parent depression, anxiety, stress, and emotion dysregulation, lower child depression, parenting irritability, couple conflict, and family negative expressiveness, and higher levels of family positive expressiveness. Finally, there were very small associations between equalized number of bedrooms and higher levels of parent stress and child depression, and lower levels of family positive expressiveness.

Discussion

Our findings suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic restrictions had wide-ranging, negative impacts for Australian families. Parents participating in the CPAS study had worse functioning across multiple domains compared to Australian pre-pandemic data, including worse parent mental health (i.e., depression, anxiety and stress) and increased alcohol use. There was also evidence of more strained family relationships, with levels of parenting irritability and couple verbal conflict higher in the CPAS cohort compared to in pre-pandemic data, while family positive expressiveness was lower. Although findings varied depending on the domain examined, we consistently found that younger parent age, increased financial deprivation, pre-existing parent physical and mental health conditions, COVID-19 psychological and environmental stressors, and housing dissatisfaction were associated with worse parent functioning and more strained family relationships. Regarding child mental health, parent pre-existing health conditions and COVID-19 psychological and environmental stressors were consistently associated with higher child anxiety and depressive symptoms, in addition to the child having an ADHD or ASD diagnosis.

COVID-19 and Increased Mental Health Risks

Parents in this study had higher levels of depression, anxiety, and stress compared to Australian pre-pandemic data. This is consistent with study findings related to general adult samples [4, 5, 8, 9, 11-14]. Our findings extend this literature by focusing on parents specifically, by comparing mental health symptoms to pre-pandemic data, and by demonstrating important associations with pandemic stressors. We similarly found that parent alcohol use was higher than pre-pandemic data, consistent with an Australian study of adults [16]. Our finding of lower smoking rates reflect known reductions in tobacco use in the Australian population over time [48], but may also reflect opportunities for smokers to quit. However, we also found that COVID-19 environmental stressors were associated with increased parent smoking. Positively, our analysis suggests few differences in parent emotion regulation between participants in the CPAS study and pre-pandemic data, which may indicate stability in these skills over time.

We compared depressive symptoms in our sample to an Australian study of 349 children aged 12-15 years, and found no differences [39]. However, a number of studies have identified higher mental health difficulties in children and adolescents in the context of COVID-19, although they did not systematically compare to pre-pandemic data [12, 18-20, 24, 25, 49, 50]. Our finding may be due to only having a small matched sample (17% aged 12-15 years). Future studies should collect child self-report measures that can be compared to pre-pandemic data, or use prospective designs.

COVID-19 and Family Functioning

1 Our findings point to differences in the functioning of families during the pandemic. Higher levels of parenting
2 irritability and lower levels of family positive expressiveness were observed. The evidence for couple verbal conflict
3 was mixed. Minimal differences were evident in the comparison to the CAPES cohort, which was recruited via online
4 methods very similar to the CPAS cohort, and more proximally in time (2018-2019); compared to the LSAC study,
5 collected 2004-2018.

6

7 **Pre-existing and COVID-19 Related Risk Factors**

8 We found that pre-pandemic financial deprivation was consistently associated with worse parent, child, and
9 family functioning outcomes. Vulnerable families already struggling with socio-economic disadvantage prior to the
10 pandemic were those who suffered most during the pandemic. Geographic remoteness was mostly not associated with
11 outcomes. However, the number of children in the household was somewhat protective for child anxiety symptoms, but
12 was associated with greater parenting irritability, and more negative family expressiveness. It is possible that larger
13 household sizes mitigate some of the negative effects of social isolation, but contribute to greater burden on parents
14 overall, leading to poorer family dynamics. Renting compared to owning a house was associated with higher child
15 depression, and housing dissatisfaction was associated with worse parent functioning and more strained family
16 relationships, in line with previous pandemic [51] and pre-pandemic research [33]. These associations may be due to
17 poorer quality environments in rental homes [52], or perhaps relate to unmeasured socio-economic risk. Housing effects
18 on child outcomes and parent-child relationships have also been shown to be exacerbated by the quantity of time
19 children spend at home [33], which was dramatically increased during the pandemic. Finally, we found that parents
20 living in homes with higher levels of over-crowding reported higher levels of parent stress and child depression, and
21 lower levels of family positive expressiveness, also consistent with pre-pandemic evidence showing associations
22 between crowding and child psychological health [34].

23 Parents who had a pre-existing mental and/or physical health condition had worse outcomes, consistent with
24 one other COVID-19 study, showing that adults with pre-existing mental health conditions were at greater risk of
25 relapse or new episodes of mental illness [53]. In addition, prior parent mental health difficulties were associated with
26 higher couple conflict and family negative expressiveness. Parents with a prior chronic physical health condition had
27 increased anxiety and stress symptoms, and reported their child as having worse anxiety symptoms.

28 Fifteen percent of our sample were reported to have a child with ADHD or ASD. Given that these conditions
29 are associated with increased child and parent mental health symptoms [54, 55], and that these rates appear higher than
30 other Australian population estimates [56, 57], we conducted sensitivity analyses excluding children with ADHD or
31 ASD from the sample. We found that excluding these children had minimal influence on our comparisons to pre-

1 pandemic data. However, we found that having a child with ADHD or ASD was a unique predictor of increased child
2 anxiety and depressive symptoms during the COVID-19 pandemic. This is consistent with pre-pandemic studies that
3 have linked neurodevelopmental conditions such as ADHD and ASD to increased child and depressive symptoms [54,
4 58]. Similarly, we found that having a child with ADHD and/or ASD was associated with higher levels of parenting
5 irritability, couple conflict, and family positive/negative expressiveness. The associations between ADHD/ASD and
6 more strained family relationships are well-established [55], thus it is unclear whether these findings reflect pre-
7 pandemic patterns or were strengthened during COVID-19.

8 We consistently found that COVID-19 related psychological and/or environmental stressors were uniquely
9 associated with worse outcomes, with increased risk spanning across most parent, child, and family functioning
10 domains. These findings are consistent with a growing body of research suggesting that COVID-19 related worries and
11 stressors appear to be associated with worse functioning [18-20, 25]. Our measure of COVID-19 psychological stress
12 assessed participants' feelings about being exposed to coronavirus and their ability to cope with COVID-19. Given the
13 association between COVID-19 psychological stress and child mental health, it is possible that children may be attuned
14 to their parents' concerns. However, it is also possible that this association reflects parents providing severe ratings of
15 child's symptoms in context of their own symptoms [59]. The collection of child-reported data is important in future
16 research and will address this issue.

17 Parents who had children at home while they juggled paid work from home reported more strain, including
18 higher parent depression, child anxiety, and parenting irritability. There is a well-established body of longitudinal
19 evidence showing that increases in conflict between parents' work and family roles lead to parent mental health
20 problems, more irritable parenting, couple conflict, and child mental health problems [e.g., 60, 61]. During the
21 pandemic, these associations are likely to be compounded by restrictions that prevent children from accessing
22 playgrounds, campus-based schooling, and other social supports.

23 **Recommendations**

24 Overall, this study underscores the importance of considering the mental health of parents and children in the
25 context of the whole family unit. Given that the stress and mental health concerns of parents were associated with
26 greater couple conflict and negative family expressiveness, providing programs to vulnerable parents that focus on
27 family relationships may be especially important. There is a wealth of evidence to suggest that strengthening family
28 relationships not only attenuates the negative effects of external stressors and vulnerabilities on relationship outcomes
29 [62], but also can aid in reducing mental health symptoms [63]. Further, steps to alleviate the stress of working parents
30 are critical, such as dedicated leave entitlements for parents juggling work with home-schooling or caring for children
31 [64], and workplace interventions improving managerial support and flexible work arrangements throughout the

1 pandemic. Given we identified poorer outcomes associated with structural inequalities, our findings support calls for (1)
2 additional financial supports for financially stressed parents during and in the wake of the pandemic [64]; and (2) the
3 need for investment in high quality social housing.

4 The current study identified an association between parents' news media consumption, COVID-19
5 psychological stressors, and mental health problems. Advising parents to avoid news media may be challenging, given
6 their need for social connection during lockdown and the changing public health advice across the pandemic period.
7 Instead, parents could be advised to seek health information directly from government public health sources, thereby
8 reducing exposure to sensationalized or panic-inducing headlines [27]. Parents may also need more support in how to
9 best communicate with their child about the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as about future stressful world events, in a
10 way that provides factual information without increasing worry in children; for example, via short stories or cartoons,
11 such as those used by headtohealth.gov.au.

12

13

14 **Strengths and Limitations**

15 This study has a number of strengths, including the large, population-weighted sample and the direct
16 comparison to pre-pandemic data via a rigorous meta-analytic approach. Although our measures were brief, we used
17 well-validated tools and examined family functioning across a broad range of domains. There are a number of
18 limitations that also need to be taken into account. For practical reasons, we were unable to collect child-reported data
19 in this study, thus all measures are parent-reported. Additionally, this study was recruited via online methods and was
20 not able to achieve a more representative sample of the Australian population. Whilst we report both population-
21 weighted and unweighted data in this study, it remains possible that pre- and post-pandemic associations represent
22 differences in sampling, however, comparisons with a pre-pandemic cohort also recruited online add confidence to our
23 findings. Future studies with nationally-representative samples are needed to replicate findings.

24 **Concluding Comments**

25 Our findings indicate that the COVID-19 pandemic and associated social distancing restrictions in place across
26 Australia in April 2020 were associated with poorer parent and child mental health, and poorer family functioning. We
27 identified several factors connected with poorer outcomes, most notably COVID-19 psychological and environmental
28 stressors, pre-existing health conditions, and pre-existing or COVID-19 related financial deprivation. Our findings build
29 empirical evidence for a number of policy actions to support and protect families from the likely adverse impacts of the
30 pandemic. These include additional financial supports for non-employed and low-income parents, dedicated leave
31 entitlements for parents juggling work with home-schooling or caring for children, and investment in high quality social

1 housing. Our data also support increased investment in evidence-based and flexibly-delivered mental health
2 interventions for children and families, targeted to areas of need.

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1 **Table 1.** Study measures

Construct	Measure
Participant demographics and characteristics	
Pre-pandemic family demographics	Parent and child gender and age, parent country of birth, parent Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander status, number of children in household, language other than English spoken at home, single parent status, level of education (completed/did not complete high school), annual household income (low income, AUD<=\$52,000), government benefits, and geographic remoteness. An index of financial deprivation summed 7 items on money shortages in the year prior to the pandemic (e.g., unable to pay bills/mortgage/rent on time).
Individual parent and child factors	Parent introversion/extraversion (developed for this study, 1 item rated on a 7-point scale from introvert to extravert), parent pre-existing chronic physical health condition (present/absent), parent pre-existing mental health diagnosis (present/absent), and child neurodevelopmental disorder of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder or Autism Spectrum Disorder (present/absent).
COVID-19 Stressors	
COVID-19 psychological stressors	COVID-19 psychological stressors (4-items): Participants' feelings about catching COVID-19, and COVID-19 as serious health risk, both rated on 7-point Likert scale (1=Strongly Disagree; 7=Strongly Agree). Two items about worry/fear when thinking about ability to deal with COVID-19 rated on 4-point scale from 'Not at all' to 'A great deal'. Items adapted from CoRoNaVirus Health Impact Survey (CRISIS) V0.1. [65], and averaged to form a total score (range, 3-18), with higher scores reflecting higher stressors ($\alpha=0.69$).
COVID-19 environmental stressors	An index of COVID-19 environmental stressors summed 7 items assessing presence/absence of housing insecurity, financial insecurity, job loss, reduction in work hours, changes in employment (increase in hours or 're-deployment'), food shortages, and COVID-19 illness (i.e., contracting COVID-19, hospitalization participant/family member, death of a family member due).
Use of news media	One item assessed the frequency of use of news media during the pandemic (e.g., newspapers, television, social media, radio) on 6-point scale from 'not at all' to 'multiple times per day'.
Child at home while working	One item assessed whether parents had a child at home while working.
Housing	4 items assessing renting (yes/no); equivalised number of bedrooms (total divided by number of people usually living in home), satisfaction with quality of house (11-point Likert scale, 'Not at all satisfied' to 'Very satisfied'), and size of private outdoor space (square meters).
Parent Outcomes	
Depression, Anxiety, and Stress	Parent mental health assessed using the Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scales-21 [66] which consists of three 7-item scales summed to measure depression ($\alpha=0.89$), anxiety ($\alpha=0.82$), and stress ($\alpha=0.87$). Each item is rated on a 4-point Likert-scale from 0 = 'Did not apply to me at all' to 3 = 'Applied to me very much, or most of the time'.
Emotion regulation	The 16-item version of the Difficulties in Emotion Regulation Scale-16 [67] assessed difficulties in parent emotion regulation. Example: "When I am upset, I have difficulty getting work done". 5-point Likert scale ranging from 1='Almost never' to 5='Almost always'. Higher summed scores indicate greater emotion dysregulation ($\alpha=0.95$).
Alcohol Consumption	Frequency of alcohol consumption assessed using one item from the Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC): "How often do you have a drink containing alcohol?" 7-point scale from 0='Never' to 7='Everyday'. Scores 0='Never' to 4='Once a week', were re-coded as 'Once a week or less'.
Smoking	Cigarette smoking assessed using one item from LSAC: "How often do you smoke cigarettes?" Responses were binary coded as smoker or non-smoker.
Child and Family Outcomes	
Depression	Child depression symptoms assessed with 13-item Short Mood and Feelings Questionnaire [68]. Items on 3-point scale (1= 'Not true' to 3= 'True'), summed to create a total score ($\alpha=0.87$).
Anxiety	4 selected items from Brief Spence Children's Anxiety Scale [69] assessed child anxiety symptoms. Parents rated anxiety symptoms over the past two weeks on a 4-point Likert scale ranging from 0='Never' to 3='Always'. Items were summed ($\alpha=0.77$).
Parenting Irritability	Irritable parenting was assessed using 4 items from LSAC [70]. Example: "I have been angry with this child" 10-point scale from 1='Not at all' to 10='All the time', and averaged ($\alpha=0.86$).
Couple Verbal Conflict	Couple conflict assessed using 4-item Argumentative Relationship Scale from LSAC [71]. Example: "Do you and your partner disagree about child-rearing issues?" Items are rated on a 5-point scale ranging from 1 = 'Never' to 5 = 'Always' and averaged ($\alpha=0.83$).

Construct	Measure
Family Expressiveness	An adapted 11-item version of the Self-Expressiveness in the Family Questionnaire [72] was used to assess family expressiveness using 2 subscales assessing positive expressiveness ($\alpha=0.87$, example item: “Expressing deep affection or love for someone”, and negative expressiveness ($\alpha=0.90$, example item: “Showing contempt for another’s actions”). Items were included based on expert consensus of relevance to the COVID-19 pandemic. Items were rated on a 9-point scale ranging from ‘not at all frequently in my family’ to ‘very frequently in my family’.

1

1 **Table 2.** Unweighted sample characteristics for the COVID-19 Pandemic Adjustment Survey (CPAS)

	CPAS	Australian population ^a
Demographic factors		
Parent age (years), mean (sd)	38.30 (7.07)	n/a
Child age (years), mean (sd)	8.66 (5.14)	n/a
Parent gender		
Cisgender men	19.2%	46.0%
Cisgender women	80.7%	54.0%
Transgender or non-binary	0.1%	n/a
Child gender		
Cisgender boy	51.0%	n/a
Cisgender girl	48.6%	n/a
Transgender or non-binary	0.4%	n/a
Number of children		
1 child	28.4%	42.0%
2 children	46.0%	39.0%
3 children	18.2%	14.0%
4 or more children	7.3%	5.0%
Geographic Location		
Major Cities of Australia	70.1%	74.0%
Inner Regional Australia	22.8%	17.0%
Outer Regional Australia	6.1%	7.0%
Remote Australia	1.0%	2.0%
Parent born overseas	18.0%	21.0%
Language other than English	4.6%	12.0%
Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	2.0%	4.0%
Low household income ^b	14.1%	21.0%
Receiving government benefit	5.8%	n/a
Single parent household	11.0%	11.0%
Did not complete high school	9.4%	40.0%
Deprivation index, mean (sd)	0.38 (0.96)	n/a
Individual factors		
Parent introversion, mean (sd)	4.41 (1.65)	
Parent chronic physical health condition	29.8%	
Parent mental health diagnosis	41.3%	
Child ADHD or ASD diagnosis	15.0%	
COVID-19 stressors		
COVID-19 psychological stressors, mean (sd)	6.75 (0.77)	
COVID-19 environmental stressors, mean (sd)	1.37 (1.22)	
Use of news media, mean (sd)	2.35 (1.01)	
Child at home while working	50.0%	
Renting house	30.9%	
Size of outdoor space (sqm), mean (sd)	15,331 (532,348)	
Satisfied with home, mean (sd)	7.66 (2.33)	
Equivalized number of bedrooms, mean (sd)	0.90 (0.31)	

2 Notes: N=2,365 parents of a child 0-18 years, data are multiply imputed and thus can only be presented as percentages.
3 sd = Standard deviation.

4 ^aData from the Australian Bureau of Statistics summarizing characteristics of Australian parents living with a
5 dependent child (usually defined as 0-14 years) (Australian Bureau of Statistics, 2017).

6 ^bLow household income = \$52,000 or less per year.
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Table 3. Parent and child mental health and family functioning outcomes compared to pre-pandemic data

Variable	Australian pre-pandemic data	Matched CPAS pandemic data	Differences between groups		
	Mean (sd)	Mean (sd)	t (df)	Cohen's d	p
^a Parent depression	2.57 (3.86)	4.82 (4.41)	-10.56 (2,860)	0.52	<.001
^a Parent anxiety	1.74 (2.78)	2.86 (3.59)	-6.55 (2,860)	0.32	<.001
^{a,b} Parent stress					
^a <i>Crawford et al 2011</i>	3.99 (4.24)	7.66 (4.60)	-16.38 (2,860)	0.81	<.001
^b <i>CAPES</i>	6.59 (4.95)	7.87 (4.95)	-6.29 (2,435)	0.26	<.001
^b Parent emotion dysregulation	31.96 (12.56)	31.32 (13.01)	1.21 (2,435)	-0.05	.225
^c Child anxiety symptoms	n/a	3.04 (2.65)	n/a	n/a	n/a
^d Child depressive symptoms	4.28 (4.58)	5.04 (12.35)	-1.92 (726)	0.14	.056
^{b,c} Parenting irritability					
^b <i>CAPES</i>	3.23 (1.94)	3.54 (1.75)	-4.12 (2,435)	0.17	<.001
^c <i>LSAC</i>	2.83 (1.50)	3.54 (1.75)	-16.34 (11,190)	0.46	<.001
^{b,f} Couple verbal conflict					
^b <i>CAPES</i>	2.38 (0.82)	2.46 (0.78)	-1.41 (2,435)	0.06	.160
^f <i>LSAC</i>	2.05 (0.56)	2.49 (0.88)	-29.54 (11,961)	0.70	<.001
^b Family positive expressiveness	7.44 (1.41)	7.16 (1.67)	4.34 (2,435)	-0.18	<.001
^b Family negative expressiveness	3.62 (1.76)	3.68 (1.94)	-0.78 (2,435)	0.03	.435
	%	%	χ^2	% difference	p
^g Parent smoking	18.6%	7.7%	184.63	-10.9%	<.001
^g Parent alcohol consumption			277.25		<.001
Once a week or less	73.0%	58.6%		-14.4%	
2-3 times a week	16.7%	19.5%		2.8%	
4-6 times a week	7.9%	14.1%		6.2%	
Every day	2.4%	7.8%		5.4%	

Note: CPAS data in tables are multiply imputed and unweighted. sd = Standard deviation. df = Degrees of freedom.

^aCrawford et al 2011 (N=497 parents of a dependent child, parent age 18-86 years)

^bMatched to Child and Parent Emotion Study (CAPES) data (N=1,009 parents of children aged 0-9 years)

^cNo pre-pandemic data available for comparison

^dCardamone-Breen et al 2018 (N=349, parent-report of children aged 12-15 years)

^eMatched to Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) data (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-9 years)

^fMatched to LSAC data (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-17 years)

^gMatched to LSAC data (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-15 years)

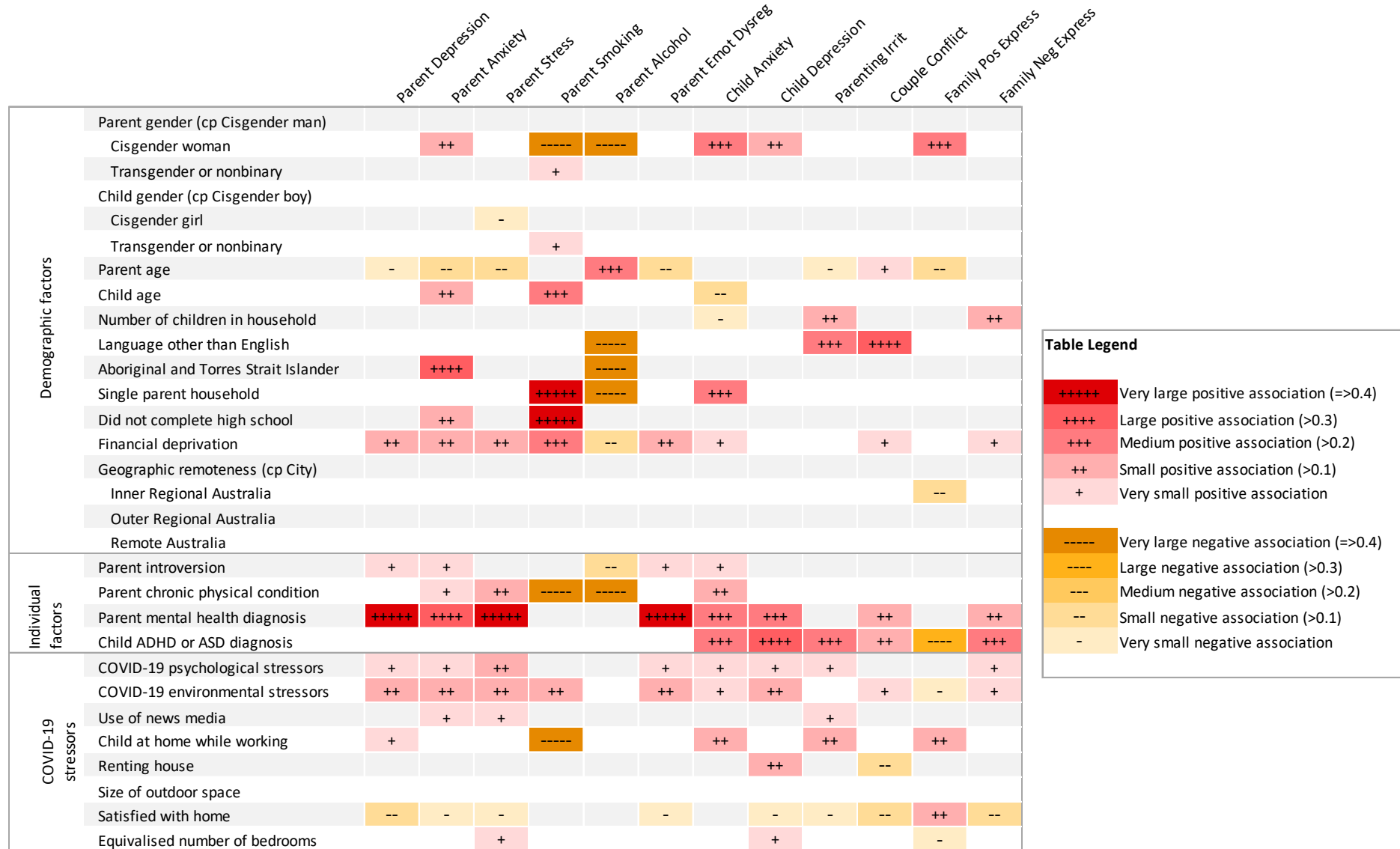


Figure 1: Schema showing effect sizes for adjusted associations between pre-pandemic and COVID-19 risk factors, and parent, child, and family outcomes.

Supplementary Table 1. CPAS full (non-matched) data: Parent and child mental health and family functioning outcomes compared to pre-pandemic data

Variable	Australian pre-pandemic data	Non-Matched CPAS pandemic data	Differences between groups		
	Mean (sd)	Mean (sd)	t (df)	Cohen's d	p
^{a,b} Parent stress	6.59 (4.95)	7.66 (4.60)	-6.05 (3,372)	-0.23	<.001
^b Parent emotion dysregulation	31.96 (12.56)	30.81 (12.92)	2.39 (3,372)	0.09	.017
^c Child anxiety symptoms	4.28 (4.58)	4.87 (4.84)	-2.11 (2,591)	-0.12	.035
^d Child depressive symptoms					
^{b,c} Parenting irritability	3.23 (1.94)	3.54 (1.79)	-4.49 (3,372)	-0.17	<.001
^b <i>CAPES</i>	2.83 (1.50)	3.54 (1.79)	-19.85 (12,127)	-0.46	<.001
^c <i>LSAC</i>					
^{b,f} Couple verbal conflict	2.38 (0.82)	2.48 (0.89)	-2.26 (3,372)	-0.09	.024
^b <i>CAPES</i>	2.05 (0.56)	2.48 (0.89)	-30.10 (12,127)	-0.69	<.001
^f <i>LSAC</i>	7.44 (1.41)	7.04 (1.70)	6.57 (3,372)	0.25	<.001
^b Family positive expressiveness	3.62 (1.76)	3.87 (2.03)	-3.40 (3,372)	-0.13	.001
^b Family negative expressiveness	6.59 (4.95)	7.66 (4.60)	-6.05 (3,372)	-0.23	<.001

	%	%	χ^2	% difference	<i>p</i>
§ Parent smoking	18.6%	8.3%	191.49	-10.3%	<.001
§ Parent alcohol consumption			330.92		<.001
Once a week or less	73.0%	57.6%		-15.4%	
2-3 times a week	16.7%	20.2%		3.5%	
4-6 times a week	7.9%	14.3%		6.4%	
Every day	2.4%	8.0%		5.6%	

Note: CPAS data in tables are multiply imputed and unweighted. sd = Standard deviation. df = Degrees of freedom.

^a Compared to Child and Parent Emotion Study (CAPES) data (N=1,009 parents of children aged 0-9 years)

^b Cardamone-Breen et al 2018 (N=349, parent-report of children aged 12-15 years)

^c Compared to Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) data (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-9 years)

^d Compared to LSAC data (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-17 years)

^e Compared to LSAC data (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-15 years)

Supplementary Table 2. CPAS matched data (weighted): Parent and child mental health and family functioning outcomes compared to pre-pandemic data

Variable	Australian pre-pandemic data	Matched CPAS pandemic data	Differences between groups		
	Mean (sd)	Mean (sd)	t (df)	Cohen's d	p
^a Parent depression	2.57 (3.86)	5.26 (9.19)	-6.41 (2,860)	-0.32	<.001
^a Parent anxiety	1.74 (2.78)	3.11 (7.23)	-4.16 (2,860)	-0.21	<.001
^{a,b} Parent stress					
^a <i>Crawford et al 2011</i>	3.99 (4.24)	7.60 (9.43)	-8.37 (2,860)	-0.41	<.001
^b <i>CAPES</i>	6.59 (4.95)	8.01 (9.01)	-4.55 (2,435)	-0.19	<.001
^b Parent emotion dysregulation	31.96 (12.56)	32.15 (24.12)	-0.23 (2,435)	-0.01	.819
^c Child depressive symptoms	4.28 (4.58)	5.58 (11.71)	-1.92 (726)	-0.14	.056
^{b,d} Parenting irritability					
^b <i>CAPES</i>	3.23 (1.94)	3.53 (3.27)	-2.61 (2,435)	-0.11	.009
^c <i>LSAC</i>	2.83 (1.50)	3.53 (3.27)	-13.55 (11,190)	-0.38	<.001
^{b,e} Couple verbal conflict					
^b <i>CAPES</i>	2.38 (0.82)	2.47 (1.38)	-1.34 (2,435)	-0.06	.181
^f <i>LSAC</i>	2.05 (0.56)	2.52 (1.67)	-22.71 (11,961)	-0.54	<.001
^b Family positive expressiveness	7.44 (1.41)	6.98 (3.17)	4.32 (2,435)	0.18	<.001
^b Family negative expressiveness	3.62 (1.76)	3.80 (3.32)	-1.57 (2,435)	-0.07	.116

	%	%	χ^2	% difference	<i>p</i>
^f Parent smoking	18.6%	15.0%	44.48	-3.6%	<.001
^f Parent alcohol consumption			425.67		<.001
Once a week or less	73.0%	55.6%		-17.4%	
2-3 times a week	16.7%	19.7%		3.0%	
4-6 times a week	7.9%	14.9%		7.0%	
Every day	2.4%	9.8%		7.4%	

Note: CPAS data in tables are multiply imputed and unweighted. sd = Standard deviation. df = Degrees of freedom.

^a Crawford et al 2011 (N=497 parents of a dependent child, parent age 18-86 years)

^b Matched to Child and Parent Emotion Study (CAPES) data (N=1,009 parents of children aged 0-9 years)

^c Cardamone-Breen et al 2018 (N=349, parent-report of children aged 12-15 years)

^d Matched to Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) data with Wave 1 population weights applied (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-9 years)

^e Matched to LSAC data with Wave 1 population weights applied (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-17 years)

^f Matched to LSAC data with Wave 1 population weights applied (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-15 years)

Supplementary Table 3. CPAS matched data excluding high-risk families: Parent and child mental health and family functioning outcomes compared to pre-pandemic data

Variable	Australian pre-pandemic data	Matched CPAS pandemic data	Differences between groups		
	Mean (sd)	Mean (sd)	t (df)	Cohen's d	p
^a Parent depression	2.57 (3.86)	3.87 (3.60)	-6.69 (1,794)	-0.35	<.001
^a Parent anxiety	1.74 (2.78)	2.12 (2.83)	-2.53 (1,794)	-0.13	.011
^a Parent stress	3.99 (4.24)	6.68 (4.17)	-12.16 (1,794)	-0.64	<.001
^b Child depressive symptoms	4.28 (4.58)	3.97 (4.30)	0.72 (538)	0.07	.473
^c Parenting irritability	2.83 (1.50)	3.43 (1.72)	-10.88 (10,584)	-0.40	<.001
^d Couple verbal conflict	2.05 (0.56)	2.42 (0.68)	-20.93 (10,967)	-0.64	<.001
	%	%	χ^2	% difference	p
^e Parent smoking	18.6%	5.9%	139.59	-12.7%	<.001
^e Parent alcohol consumption			222.64		<.001
Once a week or less	73.0%	55.5%		-17.5%	
2-3 times a week	16.7%	21.0%		4.3%	
4-6 times a week	7.9%	15.7%		7.8%	
Every day	2.4%	7.8%		5.4%	

Note: CPAS data in tables are multiply imputed and unweighted. sd = Standard deviation. df = Degrees of freedom.

^a Crawford et al 2011 (N=497 parents of a dependent child, parent age 18-86 years)

^b Cardamone-Breen et al 2018 (N=349, parent-report of children aged 12-15 years)

^c Matched to Longitudinal Study of Australian Children (LSAC) data (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-9 years)

^d Matched to LSAC data (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-17 years)

^e Matched to LSAC data (N=9,764 parents of children aged 0-15 years)

Supplementary Table 4. Adjusted associations between pre-pandemic and COVID-19 related risk factors and parent mental health outcomes

	Parent Depression β (95% CI)	Parent Anxiety β (95% CI)	Parent Stress β (95% CI)
Socio-demographic factors			
Parent gender (reference, Cisgender man)			
Cisgender woman	-0.02 (-0.12, 0.08)	0.12 (0.02, 0.23)*	0.10 (-0.01, 0.20)
Transgender or non-binary	-0.56 (-2.35, 1.24)	-0.34 (-2.22, 1.54)	0.48 (-1.34, 2.30)
Child gender (reference, Cisgender boy)			
Cisgender girl	-0.04 (-0.12, 0.03)	-0.05 (-0.13, 0.03)	-0.10 (-0.18, -0.02)*
Transgender or non-binary	0.11 (-0.49, 0.71)	0.08 (-0.52, 0.68)	0.40 (-0.20, 1.00)
Parent age	-0.09 (-0.15, -0.04)**	-0.17 (-0.22, -0.11)***	-0.15 (-0.20, -0.09)***
Child age	0.05 (-0.02, 0.11)	0.12 (0.05, 0.18)***	-0.01 (-0.08, 0.05)
Number of children in household	-0.04 (-0.09, 0.01)	-0.02 (-0.08, 0.03)	0.05 (0.00, 0.10)
Language other than English	0.04 (-0.15, 0.23)	0.13 (-0.06, 0.33)	-0.15 (-0.35, 0.04)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status	0.26 (-0.01, 0.53)	0.30 (0.03, 0.58)*	0.16 (-0.12, 0.44)
Single parent household	-0.04 (-0.18, 0.10)	-0.01 (-0.16, 0.13)	-0.07 (-0.21, 0.08)
Did not complete high school	0.12 (-0.02, 0.26)	0.17 (-0.03, 0.30)*	-0.04 (-0.18, 0.10)
Financial deprivation	0.14 (0.09, 0.18)***	0.15 (0.11, 0.19)***	0.10 (0.06, 0.15)***
Geographic remoteness (reference, City)			
Inner Regional Australia	0.08 (-0.01, 0.17)	0.05 (-0.05, 0.14)	0.06 (-0.03, 0.16)
Outer Regional Australia	0.09 (-0.07, 0.25)	-0.03 (-0.20, 0.13)	-0.04 (-0.21, 0.12)
Remote Australia	0.12 (-0.28, 0.52)	0.12 (-0.27, 0.52)	0.19 (-0.22, 0.59)
Individual factors			
Parent introversion	0.07 (0.04, 0.11)***	0.07 (0.03, 0.11)**	0.03 (-0.01, 0.07)
Parent chronic health condition	0.04 (-0.05, 0.12)	0.09 (0.00, 0.17)*	0.10 (0.02, 0.19)*
Parent mental health diagnosis	0.41 (0.33, 0.49)***	0.36 (0.28, 0.44)***	0.42 (0.34, 0.5)***
Child ADHD or ASD diagnosis	0.05 (-0.08, 0.17)	0.03 (-0.10, 0.15)	0.00 (-0.12, 0.13)
COVID-19 stressors			
COVID-19 psychological stressors	0.05 (0.01, 0.09)**	0.09 (0.05, 0.13)***	0.11 (0.06, 0.15)***
COVID-19 environmental stressors	0.18 (0.14, 0.22)***	0.13 (0.09, 0.17)***	0.15 (0.11, 0.19)***

	Parent Depression β (95% CI)	Parent Anxiety β (95% CI)	Parent Stress β (95% CI)
Use of news media	0.01 (-0.03, 0.05)	0.06 (0.02, 0.10)**	0.05 (0.01, 0.09)*
Child at home while working	0.10 (0.00, 0.19)*	0.00 (-0.10, 0.09)	0.07 (-0.02, 0.17)
Renting house	0.10 (-0.01, 0.21)	0.08 (-0.02, 0.18)	0.08 (-0.03, 0.19)
Size of outdoor space	0.01 (-0.03, 0.06)	0.00 (-0.05, 0.05)	0.01 (-0.04, 0.06)
Satisfied with home	-0.11 (-0.16, -0.06)***	-0.07 (-0.11, -0.02)**	-0.06 (-0.10, -0.01)*
Equivalised number of bedrooms	0.05 (-0.01, 0.10)	0.03 (-0.03, 0.08)	0.06 (0.01, 0.12)*

Note: All independent variables listed in the table were included altogether in a single adjusted model. Continuous variables in tables represent standardized regression coefficients (β). Binary variables were coded, 0=reference; 1=risk. Categorical variables (gender; geographic remoteness) were dummy coded, 0=reference; 1=other categories). * p<0.05; ** p<0.01; *** p<0.001.

Supplementary Table 5. Adjusted associations between pre-pandemic and COVID-19 related risk factors and parent substance use and emotion dysregulation

	Parent Alcohol Use β (95% CI)	Parent Smoking β (95% CI)	Parent Emotion Dysregulation β (95% CI)
Socio-demographic factors			
Parent gender (reference, Cisgender man)			
Cisgender woman	-0.45 (-0.67, -0.24)***	-0.48 (-0.89, -0.06)*	0.00 (-0.10, 0.10)
Transgender or non-binary	-0.20 (-3.24, 2.85)	<i>Omitted</i>	-0.34 (-2.22, 1.54)
Child gender (reference, Cisgender boy)			
Cisgender girl	-0.14 (-0.31, 0.03)	-0.07 (-0.41, 0.27)	-0.03 (-0.10, 0.05)
Transgender or non-binary	-0.93 (-2.67, 0.80)	<i>Omitted</i>	-0.13 (-0.72, 0.47)
Parent age	0.30 (0.17, 0.42)***	-0.16 (-0.38, 0.06)	-0.12 (-0.17, -0.06)***
Child age	-0.03 (-0.17, 0.11)	0.28 (0.04, 0.53)*	0.00 (-0.07, 0.06)
Number of children in household	0.01 (-0.10, 0.13)	-0.04 (-0.25, 0.18)	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.02)
Language other than English	-1.14 (-1.64, -0.63)***	0.17 (-0.65, 0.99)	0.10 (-0.1, 0.29)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status	-0.81 (-1.53, -0.09)*	0.09 (-0.86, 1.04)	0.06 (-0.21, 0.34)
Single parent household	-0.48 (-0.82, -0.15)**	0.73 (0.22, 1.25)**	-0.04 (-0.19, 0.10)
Did not complete high school	-0.24 (-0.56, 0.08)	1.42 (-1.02, 1.82)***	0.07 (-0.07, 0.20)
Financial deprivation	-0.16 (-0.27, -0.05)**	0.21 (0.08, 0.34)**	0.10 (0.06, 0.15)***
Geographic remoteness (reference, City)			
Inner Regional Australia	-0.10 (-0.3, 0.11)	0.31 (-0.09, 0.71)	0.05 (-0.05, 0.15)
Outer Regional Australia	-0.28 (-0.66, 0.10)	0.45 (-0.14, 1.05)	0.07 (-0.09, 0.24)
Remote Australia	0.77 (-0.08, 1.61)	0.82 (-0.71, 2.35)	0.14 (-0.27, 0.54)
Individual factors			
Parent introversion	-0.16 (-0.25, -0.08)***	-0.01 (-0.18, 0.16)	0.10 (0.06, 0.14)***
Parent chronic health condition	-0.44 (-0.63, -0.25)***	-0.40 (-0.80, -0.01)*	0.06 (-0.03, 0.14)
Parent mental health diagnosis	-0.03 (-0.20, 0.15)	-0.09 (-0.44, 0.26)	0.58 (0.5, 0.66)***
Child ADHD or ASD diagnosis	-0.11 (-0.37, 0.15)	0.35 (-0.10, 0.80)	0.08 (-0.04, 0.19)
COVID-19 stressors			
COVID-19 psychological stressors	0.03 (-0.06, 0.12)	0.07 (-0.12, 0.25)	0.04 (0.00, 0.09)*

	Parent Alcohol Use β (95% CI)	Parent Smoking β (95% CI)	Parent Emotion Dysregulation β (95% CI)
COVID-19 environmental stressors	0.09 (0.00, 0.18)	0.20 (0.03, 0.37)*	0.12 (0.08, 0.16)***
Use of news media	0.07 (-0.01, 0.16)	0.00 (-0.17, 0.18)	0.04 (0.00, 0.08)
Child at home while working	-0.03 (-0.24, 0.18)	-0.50 (-0.91, -0.09)*	0.05 (-0.05, 0.14)
Renting house	-0.10 (-0.34, 0.13)	0.35 (-0.10, 0.79)	0.05 (-0.05, 0.16)
Size of outdoor space	-0.05 (-0.20, 0.10)	-0.11 (-0.42, 0.20)	-0.02 (-0.07, 0.03)
Satisfied with home	0.04 (-0.07, 0.15)	-0.10 (-0.29, 0.09)	-0.07 (-0.12, -0.02)**
Equivalised number of bedrooms	0.06 (-0.05, 0.18)	-0.02 (-0.28, 0.23)	0.01 (-0.04, 0.07)

Note: All independent variables listed in the table were included altogether in a single adjusted model. Continuous variables in tables represent standardized regression coefficients (β). Binary variables were coded, 0=reference; 1=risk. Categorical variables (gender; geographic remoteness) were dummy coded, 0=reference; 1=other categories). * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Supplementary Table 6. Adjusted associations between pre-pandemic and COVID-19 related risk factors and child mental health

	Child Anxiety β (95% CI)	Child Depression β (95% CI)
Socio-demographic factors		
Parent gender (reference, Cisgender man)		
Cisgender woman	0.33 (0.22, 0.44)	0.23 (0.11, 0.35)
Transgender or non-binary	0.97 (-0.79, 2.74)	0.96 (-1.03, 2.95)
Child gender (reference, Cisgender boy)		
Cisgender girl	0.05 (-0.04, 0.14)	-0.02 (-0.11, 0.08)
Transgender or non-binary	0.31 (-0.38, 1)	0.18 (-0.51, 0.86)
Parent age	-0.09 (-0.13, -0.04)***	0 (-0.05, 0.05)
Child age	-0.07 (-0.12, -0.02)**	0.08 (0.03, 0.13)***
Number of children in household	-0.07 (-0.12, -0.02)**	0.01 (-0.04, 0.06)
Language other than English	-0.24 (-0.47, -0.01)*	-0.17 (-0.39, 0.06)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status	0.01 (-0.31, 0.34)	0.29 (-0.03, 0.62)
Single parent household	0.49 (0.35, 0.63)***	0.41 (0.27, 0.55)***
Did not complete high school	0.30 (0.13, 0.46)***	0.25 (0.09, 0.40)**
Financial deprivation	0.17 (0.12, 0.21)***	0.15 (0.11, 0.2)***
Geographic remoteness (reference, City)		
Inner Regional Australia	0.11 (0, 0.23)*	0.14 (0.03, 0.25)*
Outer Regional Australia	0.17 (-0.01, 0.35)	0.17 (-0.02, 0.36)
Remote Australia	0.13 (-0.36, 0.61)	-0.04 (-0.54, 0.45)
Individual factors		
Parent introversion	0.08 (0.03, 0.12)***	0.05 (0.01, 0.1)*
Parent chronic health condition	0.23 (0.13, 0.33)***	0.15 (0.06, 0.25)**
Parent mental health diagnosis	0.41 (0.32, 0.5)***	0.35 (0.26, 0.45)***
Child ADHD or ASD diagnosis	0.34 (0.21, 0.47)***	0.46 (0.33, 0.59)***
COVID-19 stressors		
COVID-19 psychological stressors	0.09 (0.05, 0.13)***	0.1 (0.06, 0.15)***
COVID-19 environmental stressors	0.17 (0.13, 0.22)***	0.2 (0.16, 0.25)***

	Child Anxiety β (95% CI)	Child Depression β (95% CI)
Use of news media	-0.01 (-0.06, 0.03)	0 (-0.05, 0.05)
Child at home while working	0.07 (-0.02, 0.17)	0.16 (0.07, 0.25)***
Renting house	0.17 (0.06, 0.27)**	0.24 (0.14, 0.34)***
Size of outdoor space	0.02 (-0.03, 0.07)	0 (-0.05, 0.05)
Satisfied with home	-0.1 (-0.15, -0.04)***	-0.13 (-0.18, -0.08)***
Equivalised number of bedrooms	0.06 (0.01, 0.11)*	0.06 (0, 0.11)*

Note: All independent variables listed in the table were included altogether in a single adjusted model. Continuous variables in tables represent standardized regression coefficients (β). Binary variables were coded, 0=reference; 1=risk. Categorical variables (gender; geographic remoteness) were dummy coded, 0=reference; 1=other categories). * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Supplementary Table 7. Adjusted associations between pre-pandemic and COVID-19 related risk factors and measures of parenting, couple, and family functioning

	Parenting Irritability β (95% CI)	Couple Verbal Conflict β (95% CI)	Family Positive Expressiveness β (95% CI)	Family Negative Expressiveness β (95% CI)
Socio-demographic factors				
Parent gender (reference, Cisgender man)				
Cisgender woman	0.03 (-0.08, 0.15)	0.09 (-0.02, 0.20)	0.20 (0.09, 0.31)***	-0.05 (-0.16, 0.06)
Transgender or non-binary	-0.78 (-2.69, 1.14)	-0.68 (-2.70, 1.34)	1.72 (-0.15, 3.60)	-0.48 (-2.52, 1.55)
Child gender (reference, Cisgender boy)				
Cisgender girl	-0.05 (-0.13, 0.04)	-0.02 (-0.11, 0.07)	0.02 (-0.06, 0.11)	0.00 (-0.09, 0.08)
Transgender or non-binary	-0.52 (-1.17, 0.13)	-0.19 (-0.95, 0.56)	0.47 (-0.17, 1.11)	-0.58 (-1.22, 0.06)
Parent age	-0.07 (-0.14, -0.01)*	0.08 (0.02, 0.15)*	-0.10 (-0.16, -0.05)**	-0.01 (-0.07, 0.05)
Child age	-0.02 (-0.09, 0.05)	-0.01 (-0.08, 0.07)	-0.05 (-0.12, 0.02)	0.06 (-0.01, 0.13)
Number of children in household	0.12 (0.07, 0.18)***	-0.01 (-0.07, 0.05)	0.01 (-0.05, 0.06)	0.16 (0.10, 0.21)***
Language other than English	0.29 (0.07, 0.50)*	0.36 (0.14, 0.58)**	-0.16 (-0.37, 0.05)	-0.03 (-0.24, 0.18)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status	0.04 (-0.26, 0.35)	-0.25 (-0.59, 0.10)	-0.25 (-0.56, 0.06)	-0.12 (-0.42, 0.19)
Single parent household	0.01 (-0.15, 0.16)	-0.13 (-0.48, 0.21)	-0.06 (-0.21, 0.09)	-0.15 (-0.30, 0.01)
Did not complete high school	-0.06 (-0.22, 0.09)	0.05 (-0.12, 0.21)	-0.12 (-0.27, 0.03)	0.03 (-0.11, 0.18)
Financial deprivation	0.01 (-0.04, 0.06)	0.07 (0.02, 0.11)**	0.00 (-0.05, 0.04)	0.05 (0.00, 0.09)*
Geographic remoteness (reference, City)				
Inner Regional Australia	0.00 (-0.11, 0.10)	-0.02 (-0.13, 0.09)	-0.11 (-0.21, -0.01)*	-0.03 (-0.13, 0.08)
Outer Regional Australia	-0.01 (-0.18, 0.17)	-0.10 (-0.29, 0.08)	-0.08 (-0.26, 0.10)	0.01 (-0.17, 0.18)
Remote Australia	-0.02 (-0.44, 0.41)	0.05 (-0.41, 0.50)	-0.21 (-0.63, 0.22)	0.20 (-0.22, 0.63)
Individual factors				
Parent introversion	0.00 (-0.05, 0.04)	0.02 (-0.03, 0.06)	-0.04 (-0.08, 0.00)	-0.02 (-0.06, 0.02)
Parent chronic health condition	-0.05 (-0.15, 0.05)	0.00 (-0.09, 0.10)	0.07 (-0.02, 0.16)	0.04 (-0.05, 0.13)
Parent mental health diagnosis	0.08 (-0.02, 0.17)	0.18 (0.09, 0.27)***	-0.01 (-0.10, 0.07)	0.12 (0.04, 0.21)**
Child ADHD or ASD diagnosis	0.25 (0.12, 0.38)***	0.18 (0.04, 0.31)*	-0.35 (-0.49, -0.21)***	0.26 (0.13, 0.39)***
COVID-19 stressors				
COVID-19 psychological stressors	0.06 (0.01, 0.10)*	0.02 (-0.02, 0.07)	-0.04 (-0.09, 0.00)	0.08 (0.03, 0.12)**

	Parenting Irritability β (95% CI)	Couple Verbal Conflict β (95% CI)	Family Positive Expressiveness β (95% CI)	Family Negative Expressiveness β (95% CI)
COVID-19 environmental stressors	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.02)	0.06 (0.01, 0.11)*	-0.06 (-0.11, -0.02)**	0.06 (0.02, 0.11)**
Use of news media	0.05 (0.01, 0.10)*	0.02 (-0.02, 0.07)	0.04 (0.00, 0.08)	0.01 (-0.03, 0.05)
Child at home while working	0.18 (0.08, 0.29)**	0.04 (-0.07, 0.15)	0.14 (0.04, 0.25)**	0.07 (-0.03, 0.17)
Renting house	0.00 (-0.11, 0.11)	-0.14 (-0.26, -0.02)*	0.00 (-0.12, 0.12)	-0.07 (-0.18, 0.04)
Size of outdoor space	0.05 (-0.01, 0.10)	0.01 (-0.04, 0.07)	-0.02 (-0.07, 0.03)	-0.01 (-0.06, 0.04)
Satisfied with home	-0.06 (-0.11, -0.01)*	-0.13 (-0.19, -0.07)***	0.12 (0.06, 0.18)***	-0.11 (-0.16, -0.06)***
Equivalised number of bedrooms	0.02 (-0.04, 0.08)	0.03 (-0.04, 0.10)	-0.08 (-0.14, -0.02)**	0.04 (-0.02, 0.10)

Note: All independent variables listed in the table were included altogether in a single adjusted model. Continuous variables in tables represent standardized regression coefficients (β). Binary variables were coded, 0=reference; 1=risk. Categorical variables (gender; geographic remoteness) were dummy coded, 0=reference; 1=other categories). * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Supplementary Table 8. Unadjusted associations between pre-pandemic and COVID-19 related risk factors and parent mental health outcomes

	Parent Depression β (95% CI)	Parent Anxiety β (95% CI)	Parent Stress β (95% CI)
Socio-demographic factors			
Parent gender (reference, Cisgender man)			
Cisgender woman	0.06 (-0.05, 0.17)	0.23 (0.12, 0.33)	0.24 (0.14, 0.35)
Transgender or non-binary	-0.39 (-2.34, 1.55)	-0.16 (-2.2, 1.89)	0.51 (-1.44, 2.47)
Child gender (reference, Cisgender boy)			
Cisgender girl	-0.05 (-0.13, 0.03)	-0.06 (-0.15, 0.02)	-0.11 (-0.19, -0.02)*
Transgender or non-binary	0.6 (-0.06, 1.25)	0.54 (-0.12, 1.19)	0.75 (0.1, 1.41)*
Parent age	-0.09 (-0.13, -0.05)***	-0.13 (-0.17, -0.09)***	-0.17 (-0.21, -0.13)***
Child age	0.01 (-0.03, 0.05)	0.01 (-0.03, 0.05)	-0.07 (-0.11, -0.03)**
Number of children in household	-0.01 (-0.05, 0.03)	0.01 (-0.03, 0.06)	0.02 (-0.02, 0.06)
Language other than English	-0.06 (-0.26, 0.15)	0.04 (-0.17, 0.25)	-0.24 (-0.45, -0.03)*
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status	0.54 (0.24, 0.83)***	0.53 (0.24, 0.82)***	0.31 (0.02, 0.61)*
Single parent household	0.34 (0.21, 0.47)***	0.32 (0.18, 0.46)***	0.2 (0.07, 0.34)**
Did not complete high school	0.42 (0.28, 0.57)***	0.43 (0.29, 0.58)***	0.18 (0.04, 0.33)*
Financial deprivation	0.27 (0.23, 0.31)***	0.26 (0.22, 0.3)***	0.22 (0.18, 0.26)***
Geographic remoteness (reference, City)			
Inner Regional Australia	0.18 (0.08, 0.28)***	0.15 (0.04, 0.25)**	0.15 (0.05, 0.26)**
Outer Regional Australia	0.23 (0.05, 0.4)*	0.11 (-0.07, 0.29)	0.06 (-0.12, 0.24)
Remote Australia	0.16 (-0.28, 0.59)	0.22 (-0.22, 0.65)	0.31 (-0.13, 0.74)
Individual factors			
Parent introversion	0.12 (0.08, 0.17)***	0.11 (0.06, 0.15)***	0.07 (0.03, 0.11)**
Parent chronic health condition	0.12 (0.03, 0.22)*	0.15 (0.06, 0.24)**	0.15 (0.06, 0.25)***
Parent mental health diagnosis	0.55 (0.47, 0.64)***	0.51 (0.43, 0.59)***	0.55 (0.47, 0.63)***
Child ADHD or ASD diagnosis	0.27 (0.14, 0.39)***	0.23 (0.1, 0.36)***	0.16 (0.04, 0.29)*
COVID-19 stressors			
COVID-19 psychological stressors	0.1 (0.05, 0.14)***	0.13 (0.09, 0.18)***	0.15 (0.1, 0.19)***

COVID-19 environmental stressors	0.28 (0.24, 0.32)***	0.23 (0.19, 0.27)***	0.23 (0.19, 0.27)***
Use of news media	-0.01 (-0.06, 0.03)	0.03 (-0.02, 0.07)	0.02 (-0.03, 0.06)
Child at home while working	0.11 (0.03, 0.19)*	0.03 (-0.05, 0.12)	0.02 (-0.06, 0.11)
Renting house	0.32 (0.21, 0.43)***	0.3 (0.2, 0.4)***	0.24 (0.13, 0.34)***
Size of outdoor space	0.03 (-0.02, 0.08)	0.02 (-0.04, 0.07)	0.03 (-0.03, 0.08)
Satisfied with home	-0.2 (-0.24, -0.15)***	-0.16 (-0.21, -0.11)***	-0.13 (-0.18, -0.09)***
Equivalised number of bedrooms	0.02 (-0.03, 0.06)	-0.01 (-0.05, 0.04)	0.01 (-0.04, 0.06)

Note: All independent variables listed in the table were included altogether in the adjusted model. Continuous variables in tables represent standardized regression coefficients (β). Binary variables were coded, 0=reference; 1=risk. Categorical variables (gender; geographic remoteness) were dummy coded, 0=reference; 1=other categories). * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Supplementary Table 9. Unadjusted associations between pre-pandemic and COVID-19 related risk factors and parent substance use and emotion dysregulation

	Parent Alcohol Use β (95% CI)	Parent Smoking β (95% CI)	Parent Emotion Dysregulation β (95% CI)
Socio-demographic factors			
Parent gender (reference, Cisgender man)			
Cisgender woman	-0.56 (-0.76, -0.36)	-0.33 (-0.69, 0.03)	0.12 (0.01, 0.22)
Transgender or non-binary	-0.16 (-2.92, 2.6)	-2.14 (-2.45, -1.83)	-0.09 (-2.13, 1.94)
Child gender (reference, Cisgender boy)			
Cisgender girl	-0.03 (-0.11, 0.05)	-0.01 (-0.03, 0.02)	-0.04 (-0.13, 0.04)
Transgender or non-binary	-0.41 (-1.05, 0.23)	-0.09 (-0.27, 0.09)	0.29 (-0.36, 0.95)
Parent age	0.29 (0.21, 0.37)***	-0.14 (-0.3, 0.02)	-0.15 (-0.19, -0.11)***
Child age	0.06 (0.01, 0.1)**	0.01 (0, 0.03)*	-0.06 (-0.11, -0.02)**
Number of children in household	-0.01 (-0.05, 0.03)	0.01 (0, 0.02)	-0.02 (-0.06, 0.02)
Language other than English	-0.39 (-0.59, -0.2)***	-0.01 (-0.06, 0.05)	-0.02 (-0.23, 0.19)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status	-0.36 (-0.64, -0.08)*	0.08 (0, 0.16)	0.29 (-0.01, 0.59)
Single parent household	-0.25 (-0.37, -0.12)***	0.13 (0.09, 0.16)***	0.23 (0.09, 0.36)**
Did not complete high school	-0.16 (-0.03, -0.20)*	0.23 (0.19, 0.27)***	0.30 (0.15, 0.44)***
Financial deprivation	-0.1 (-0.14, -0.06)***	0.05 (0.04, 0.06)***	0.22 (0.18, 0.26)***
Geographic remoteness (reference, City)			
Inner Regional Australia	-0.08 (-0.18, 0.02)	0.04 (0.01, 0.07)**	0.13 (0.03, 0.24)*
Outer Regional Australia	-0.21 (-0.38, -0.04)*	0.06 (0.01, 0.11)*	0.17 (-0.01, 0.35)
Remote Australia	0.31 (-0.12, 0.74)	0.03 (-0.09, 0.16)	0.24 (-0.2, 0.68)
Individual factors			
Parent introversion	-0.09 (-0.13, -0.05)***	0.01 (0, 0.02)	0.14 (0.1, 0.18)***
Parent chronic health condition	-0.19 (-0.28, -0.1)***	-0.02 (-0.04, 0.01)	0.12 (0.02, 0.21)*
Parent mental health diagnosis	-0.08 (-0.16, 0)	0.02 (0, 0.05)	0.69 (0.61, 0.77)***
Child ADHD or ASD diagnosis	-0.08 (-0.2, 0.04)	0.07 (0.03, 0.1)***	0.23 (0.11, 0.36)***
COVID-19 stressors			
COVID-19 psychological stressors	0 (-0.04, 0.04)	0 (-0.01, 0.02)	0.09 (0.04, 0.13)***

COVID-19 environmental stressors	0 (-0.04, 0.04)	0.03 (0.02, 0.04)***	0.21 (0.17, 0.25)***
Use of news media	0.07 (0.03, 0.11)***	0 (-0.02, 0.01)	0 (-0.04, 0.04)
Child at home while working	0.08 (0, 0.16)	-0.01 (-0.04, 0.01)	0 (-0.09, 0.08)
Renting house	-0.18 (-0.28, -0.08)***	0.08 (0.04, 0.11)***	0.25 (0.15, 0.36)***
Size of outdoor space	-0.02 (-0.06, 0.03)	0 (-0.02, 0.01)	0 (-0.05, 0.05)
Satisfied with home	0.14 (0.04, 0.24)**	-0.32 (-0.49, -0.15)***	-0.15 (-0.2, -0.1)***
Equivalised number of bedrooms	0.03 (-0.01, 0.08)	0 (-0.02, 0.01)	-0.01 (-0.06, 0.04)

Note: All independent variables listed in the table were included altogether in the adjusted model. Continuous variables in tables represent standardized regression coefficients (β). Binary variables were coded, 0=reference; 1=risk. Categorical variables (gender; geographic remoteness) were dummy coded, 0=reference; 1=other categories). * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Supplementary Table 10. Unadjusted associations between pre-pandemic and COVID-19 related risk factors and child mental health

	Child Anxiety β (95% CI)	Child Depression β (95% CI)
Socio-demographic factors		
Parent gender (reference, Cisgender man)		
Cisgender woman	0.33 (0.22, 0.44)	0.23 (0.11, 0.35)
Transgender or non-binary	0.97 (-0.79, 2.74)	0.96 (-1.03, 2.95)
Child gender (reference, Cisgender boy)		
Cisgender girl	0.05 (-0.04, 0.14)	-0.02 (-0.11, 0.08)
Transgender or non-binary	0.31 (-0.38, 1)	0.18 (-0.51, 0.86)
Parent age	-0.09 (-0.13, -0.04)***	0 (-0.05, 0.05)
Child age	-0.07 (-0.12, -0.02)**	0.08 (0.03, 0.13)***
Number of children in household	-0.07 (-0.12, -0.02)**	0.01 (-0.04, 0.06)
Language other than English	-0.24 (-0.47, -0.01)*	-0.17 (-0.39, 0.06)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status	0.01 (-0.31, 0.34)	0.29 (-0.03, 0.62)
Single parent household	0.49 (0.35, 0.63)***	0.41 (0.27, 0.55)***
Did not complete high school	0.30 (0.13, 0.46)***	0.25 (0.09, 0.40)**
Financial deprivation	0.17 (0.12, 0.21)***	0.15 (0.11, 0.2)***
Geographic remoteness (reference, City)		
Inner Regional Australia	0.11 (0, 0.23)*	0.14 (0.03, 0.25)*
Outer Regional Australia	0.17 (-0.01, 0.35)	0.17 (-0.02, 0.36)
Remote Australia	0.13 (-0.36, 0.61)	-0.04 (-0.54, 0.45)
Individual factors		
Parent introversion	0.08 (0.03, 0.12)***	0.05 (0.01, 0.1)*
Parent chronic health condition	0.23 (0.13, 0.33)***	0.15 (0.06, 0.25)**
Parent mental health diagnosis	0.41 (0.32, 0.5)***	0.35 (0.26, 0.45)***
Child ADHD or ASD diagnosis	0.34 (0.21, 0.47)***	0.46 (0.33, 0.59)***
COVID-19 stressors		
COVID-19 psychological stressors	0.09 (0.05, 0.13)***	0.1 (0.06, 0.15)***

COVID-19 environmental stressors	0.17 (0.13, 0.22)***	0.2 (0.16, 0.25)***
Use of news media	-0.01 (-0.06, 0.03)	0 (-0.05, 0.05)
Child at home while working	0.07 (-0.02, 0.17)	0.16 (0.07, 0.25)***
Renting house	0.17 (0.06, 0.27)**	0.24 (0.14, 0.34)***
Size of outdoor space	0.02 (-0.03, 0.07)	0 (-0.05, 0.05)
Satisfied with home	-0.1 (-0.15, -0.04)***	-0.13 (-0.18, -0.08)***
Equivalised number of bedrooms	0.06 (0.01, 0.11)*	0.06 (0, 0.11)*

Note: All independent variables listed in the table were included altogether in the adjusted model. Continuous variables in tables represent standardized regression coefficients (β). Binary variables were coded, 0=reference; 1=risk. Categorical variables (gender; geographic remoteness) were dummy coded, 0=reference; 1=other categories). * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.

Supplementary Table 11. Unadjusted associations between pre-pandemic and COVID-19 related risk factors and measures of parenting, couple, and family functioning

	Parenting Irritability β (95% CI)	Couple Verbal Conflict β (95% CI)	Family Positive Expressiveness β (95% CI)	Family Negative Expressiveness β (95% CI)
Socio-demographic factors				
Parent gender (reference, Cisgender man)				
Cisgender woman	0.06 (-0.05, 0.17)	0.06 (-0.05, 0.17)	-0.05 (-0.16, 0.06)	0.24 (0.13, 0.35)
Transgender or non-binary	-0.71 (-2.69, 1.27)	-0.53 (-2.59, 1.53)	-0.31 (-2.36, 1.73)	1.52 (-0.34, 3.37)
Child gender (reference, Cisgender boy)				
Cisgender girl	-0.07 (-0.16, 0.02)	-0.02 (-0.11, 0.07)	0.04 (-0.05, 0.12)	-0.01 (-0.1, 0.07)
Transgender or non-binary	-0.51 (-1.17, 0.15)	0 (-0.76, 0.76)	0.3 (-0.35, 0.96)	-0.48 (-1.14, 0.17)
Parent age	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.01)	0.07 (0.02, 0.11)**	0.05 (0.01, 0.1)*	-0.12 (-0.16, -0.08)***
Child age	0.04 (0, 0.08)	0.05 (0.01, 0.1)*	-0.1 (-0.14, -0.06)***	0.15 (0.11, 0.19)***
Number of children in household	0.13 (0.09, 0.18)***	0.01 (-0.03, 0.05)	0.01 (-0.04, 0.05)	0.2 (0.16, 0.24)***
Language other than English	0.23 (0.01, 0.44)*	0.28 (0.07, 0.5)*	-0.12 (-0.33, 0.09)	-0.12 (-0.33, 0.1)
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander status	0.15 (-0.15, 0.45)	-0.12 (-0.47, 0.24)	-0.48 (-0.79, -0.17)**	0.09 (-0.22, 0.4)
Single parent household	0.03 (-0.11, 0.17)	0.02 (-0.32, 0.36)	-0.28 (-0.42, -0.14)***	-0.01 (-0.14, 0.13)
Did not complete high school	0.00 (-0.15, 0.15)	0.12 (-0.05, 0.29)	-0.28 (0.13, 0.43)***	0.19 (-0.04, 0.33)*
Financial deprivation	0.04 (0, 0.09)*	0.09 (0.04, 0.13)***	-0.06 (-0.1, -0.02)**	0.1 (0.06, 0.14)***
Geographic remoteness (reference, City)				
Inner Regional Australia	0.01 (-0.09, 0.12)	-0.01 (-0.12, 0.11)	-0.14 (-0.24, -0.03)*	0.03 (-0.08, 0.13)
Outer Regional Australia	0.06 (-0.12, 0.23)	-0.08 (-0.27, 0.1)	-0.14 (-0.32, 0.04)	0.08 (-0.1, 0.26)
Remote Australia	0.02 (-0.43, 0.46)	0.04 (-0.41, 0.49)	-0.14 (-0.58, 0.3)	0.26 (-0.18, 0.7)
Individual factors				
Parent introversion	0.01 (-0.03, 0.05)	0.03 (-0.01, 0.08)	-0.07 (-0.11, -0.03)**	0 (-0.04, 0.04)
Parent chronic health condition	-0.05 (-0.15, 0.04)	0.06 (-0.04, 0.16)	0 (-0.1, 0.09)	0.08 (-0.01, 0.17)
Parent mental health diagnosis	0.11 (0.02, 0.2)*	0.21 (0.12, 0.31)***	-0.06 (-0.14, 0.03)	0.18 (0.1, 0.27)***
Child ADHD or ASD diagnosis	0.31 (0.18, 0.43)***	0.25 (0.12, 0.38)***	-0.44 (-0.57, -0.3)***	0.39 (0.27, 0.52)***
COVID-19 stressors				
COVID-19 psychological stressors	0.07 (0.03, 0.12)**	0.06 (0.01, 0.1)*	-0.05 (-0.09, -0.01)*	0.09 (0.05, 0.14)***

COVID-19 environmental stressors	0.01 (-0.03, 0.06)	0.11 (0.06, 0.16)***	-0.09 (-0.14, -0.05)***	0.11 (0.07, 0.16)***
Use of news media	0.04 (0, 0.09)	0.03 (-0.01, 0.08)	0.03 (-0.01, 0.07)	0.02 (-0.03, 0.06)
Child at home while working	0.19 (0.1, 0.28)***	0.11 (0.02, 0.2)*	-0.02 (-0.1, 0.07)	0.25 (0.16, 0.33)***
Renting house	0.03 (-0.07, 0.14)	-0.05 (-0.17, 0.07)	-0.08 (-0.19, 0.03)	-0.02 (-0.12, 0.09)
Size of outdoor space	0.06 (0.01, 0.11)*	0.02 (-0.03, 0.07)	-0.03 (-0.08, 0.03)	0 (-0.05, 0.05)
Satisfied with home	-0.07 (-0.12, -0.02)**	-0.13 (-0.18, -0.08)***	-0.13 (-0.17, -0.08)***	0.13 (0.08, 0.18)***
Equivalised number of bedrooms	-0.06 (-0.11, -0.02)**	0 (-0.06, 0.06)	-0.07 (-0.12, -0.02)**	-0.07 (-0.12, -0.03)**

Note: All independent variables listed in the table were included altogether in the adjusted model. Continuous variables in tables represent standardized regression coefficients (β). Binary variables were coded, 0=reference; 1=risk. Categorical variables (gender; geographic remoteness) were dummy coded, 0=reference; 1=other categories). * $p < 0.05$; ** $p < 0.01$; *** $p < 0.001$.