



Influence of parental personality on parenting styles: A scoping review of literature

Sahithya BR^{1*}, Vijaya Raman²

¹ PhD, Assistant Professor, Department of Clinical Psychology, Dharwad Institute of Mental health and Neurosciences, Dharwad, Karnataka, India

² PhD, Professor of Clinical Psychology, Department of Psychiatry, St. John's National Academy of Health Sciences, Bangalore, Karnataka, India

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.33545/26648377.2021.v3.i1a.22>

Abstract

Background: Parents play an important role in shaping children's emotional, behavioral and mental health, particularly during the early years of childhood. Authoritative parenting style has been consistently associated with optimal long-term development of children, whereas, authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are associated with a variety of psychopathology in children. Parent's personality is an important determinant of parenting. However, empirical research studies on association between parental personality and parenting styles are scattered, and little is known about the link between the two.

Objective: This paper attempted to summarize available studies that have examined the links between parental personality and parenting style.

Method: A scoping review was conducted using the Arksey and O'Malley framework. To identify studies for the present review, a search was conducted in bibliographic databases using the keywords 'parenting style' and 'parent personality'. PRISMA-ScR (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews) checklist was used in reporting findings.

Results: The search identified 20 empirical studies that examined the association between parent personality and parenting styles. Overall, there was evidence to associate authoritative parenting positively with personality traits such as higher extraversion, openness and agreeableness, and moderate conscientiousness. Authoritarian and permissive parenting style were associated with higher neuroticism, lower extraversion, openness, and agreeableness, and very high conscientiousness.

Conclusion: Theoretical and clinical implications of the findings are discussed.

Keywords: parenting style, parental personality, parent-child relationships, child rearing practices

Introduction

Parenting style is a general pattern of caregiving that provides a context for specific episodes of parental childrearing behaviors, and are determined by patterns of control, responsiveness, warmth, and punishment that parents use most often, across contexts and over time, to manage their children's behavior. Darling and Steinberg [1] defined parenting style as a global climate in which a family functions, and in which childrearing takes place. Baumrind [2] categorized parenting style into three types, namely authoritarian, authoritative, and permissive parenting styles. An authoritarian parent is low on responsiveness, high on demandingness and control, coupled with low levels of nurturance. In contrast, an authoritative parent is high on responsiveness, high on demandingness, and control, in the context of nurturance and open communication. Discipline usually involves the use of reason and power, but not to the extent that the child's autonomy is severely restricted. A permissive parenting is characterized by high levels of responsiveness and autonomy granting but low levels of demandingness. Permissive parenting style was differentiated into neglectful and indulgent styles by Maccoby and Martin [3]. The permissive-indulgent parenting style is characterized by high levels of nurturance and warmth, and low levels of control and demands. A neglectful parent is disengaged, and is generally

unresponsive to their children, while also being undemanding and showing little control. However, these parenting styles are not always completely independent of one another, and parents may mesh different styles together and/or use different styles with different children [4]. Theoretical models and several strands of research describing the development, maintenance and transmission of childhood disorders have highlighted the central role of parenting style. Given the significant impact that parenting style has on children, it is important to understand the factors that contribute to parenting styles. An understanding of these factors can be used to develop parent training programs, especially when children are presenting with behavioral problems.

Belsky's [5] process of parenting model, which highlights the role of parent characteristics in parenting styles, is widely referenced within the scientific literature on parenting styles. Personality refers to individual differences in characteristic patterns of thinking, feeling and behaving [6]. When it comes to personality, there is relative consensus on five-factor structure of personality, which has been described as Five Factor Model of Personality [7]. According to the Big-Five Model of personality, individual differences in personality maybe sufficiently described using five main factors: neuroticism, extraversion, openness to experience, agreeableness and conscientiousness. Neuroticism is

referred to as absence of emotional stability; Extraversion is a reflection of the frequency and quality of interpersonal contact; Openness is the desire for curiosity and imagination; Agreeableness refers to the desire for kindness and empathy; and, Conscientiousness is the desire for organization and discipline. Personality characteristics influences individual behavior, thought, motivation and emotion. Although there is a body of research on adult personality and its impact on adult behavioral and social functioning, role of parental personality in parenting practices seems to have received less attention [8].

Parenting style exerts a significant influence on the development of their child’s present and future emotional health, personality, character, well-being, and social and cognitive development [9]. Parent’s personality is a significant determinant of parenting. [10, 11] However, while parenting styles have been extensively researched, research detailing the specific personality characteristics of parents and parenting styles are scattered, and constitutes a major knowledge gap. Therefore, the present review attempted to examine studies on parental personality and its association with parenting styles, in order to provide an overview of the available research evidence.

Method

The objective of the current review was to provide an overview of the available research evidence on association between parent personality and parenting styles. A scoping review was conducted using the Arksey and O’Malley [12] framework. In order examine the association between parental personality and parenting style a comprehensive search (Pubmed, PsycNet, NCBI, JSTOR, Science Direct, and Google Scholar) for research studies was carried out using the keywords ‘parenting style’ and ‘parent personality’. The inclusion criteria were: (i) publication in English language; (ii) target population being parents; (iv) association between personality (as described by Five Factor Model) and parenting style.

Figure 1 shows the numbers of sources assessed for eligibility, and included in the review. After reviewing the abstracts and full texts of all the research studies, only 23 articles were found to meet the inclusion criteria. Of these 23 studies, two were systemic review studies, and one was a meta-analytic study. Finally, 20 empirical studies (9 longitudinal and 11 cross-sectional) which met the inclusion criteria were selected for the present scoping review. PRISMA-ScR (Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic reviews and Meta-Analyses extension for Scoping Reviews) checklist [13] was used in reporting findings.

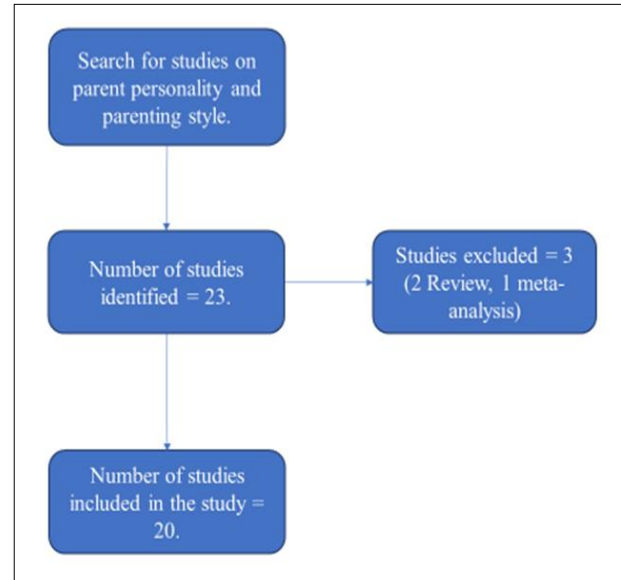


Fig 1: Shows the process used select studies for the review

Results and Discussion

Tables 1 shows the research studies examined for the review. Findings from these researches are summarized under each facet of personality.

Table 1: Data extraction table showing research works on parental personality and parenting styles.

S.N	Year	Authors	Title	Study Design	Results
1	1995	Belsky, Crnic and Woodsworth [28]	Personality and parenting: Exploring the mediating role of transient mood and daily hassles.	Longitudinal study	Neuroticism was the most consistent predictor of men's and women's parenting.
2	1997	Losoya, Callor, Rowe and Goldsmith [21]	Origins of familial similarity in parenting: A study of twins and adoptive siblings	Cross-sectional, twin study	Childrearing variables are significantly related to the major factors of parental personality.
3	2000	Clark, Kochanska and Ready [8]	Mothers' personality and its interaction with child temperament as predictors of parenting behavior	Longitudinal, multimethod study	Maternal personality predicted future parenting behaviours.
4	2003	Metsäpelto and Pulkkinen [22]	Personality traits and parenting: Neuroticism, extraversion, and openness to experience as discriminative factors.	Cross-sectional study	Authoritative and emotionally involved parents, who were high in nurturance and high to moderate in parental knowledge, were high in Extraversion, and high to moderate in Openness.
5	2004	Kochanska, Friesenborg, Lange and Martel [29]	Parents' personality and infants' temperament as contributors to their emerging relationship.	Longitudinal study	Mothers' neuroticism and conscientiousness and fathers' agreeableness, openness, and extraversion related to the relationship with the infants.
6	2007	Smith <i>et al.</i> [15]	Maternal Personality: Longitudinal Associations to Parenting Behavior and Maternal Emotional Expressions toward Toddlers	Longitudinal study	Conscientiousness and agreeableness were positively associated with observed positive emotional expressions.
7	2009	De Haan, Prinzie and Deković [23]	Mothers' and fathers' personality and parenting: The mediating role of sense of competence	prospective longitudinal study	Agreeableness and extraversion were related to lower levels of over-reactivity and higher levels of warmth.

8	2009	Coplan, Reichel and Rowan ^[30]	Exploring the associations between maternal personality, child temperament, and parenting: A focus on emotions	Cross-sectional study	Maternal agreeableness was more strongly (negatively) associated with the use of a harsh/coercive parenting style among parents of more emotionally-dysregulated children.
9	2009	Oliver, Guerin and Coffman ^[33]	Big five parental personality traits, parenting behaviors, and adolescent behavior problems: A mediation model	Longitudinal study	Mothers and fathers who rated themselves as more conscientious reported greater ease in setting limits for their adolescents.
10	2009	Latzman, Elkovitch and Clark ^[34]	Predicting parenting practices from maternal and adolescent sons' personality	Cross-sectional study	Maternal personality significantly predicted all parenting practices.
11	2010	Koenig, Barry and Kochanska ^[16]	Rearing Difficult Children: Parents' Personality and Children's Proneness to Anger as Predictors of Future Parenting	Longitudinal, Multimethod study	Regardless of child temperament, for mothers, low neuroticism, and for fathers, high extraversion, predicted more positive parenting.
12	2010	Huver, Otten, de Vries and Engels ^[11]	Personality and parenting style in parents of adolescents.	Cross-sectional study	Extraverted, agreeable, and less emotionally stable individuals were most likely to be authoritative parents.
13	2011	Bornstein, Hahn, and Haynes ^[25]	Maternal personality, parenting cognitions, and parenting practices	Cross-sectional study	The five personality factors relate differently to diverse parenting cognitions and practices, supporting the multidimensional, modular, and specific nature of parenting.
14	2012	Kochanska, Kim and Koenig-Nordling ^[17]	Challenging circumstances moderate the links between mothers' personality traits and their parenting in low-income families with young children	Cross-sectional study	Mothers high in Neuroticism reported more power assertion.
15	2012	De Haan, Deković and Prinzie ^[31]	Longitudinal impact of parental and adolescent personality on parenting.	Longitudinal study	Agreeableness and extraversion were important predictors of over-reactivity and warmth
16	2014	Dickson, Agyemang and Afful ^[35]	Parental personality and parenting style. A Ghanaian Perspective.	Cross-sectional study	Conscientious parents are significantly higher than extraversion, and agreeableness but not from neuroticism and openness on authoritative parenting
17	2015	Haddad ^[24]	Maternal Personality, Stress, and Parenting Behaviors.	Cross-sectional study	Extraversion was positively correlated with enthusiasm/joyfulness/mutual enjoyment, dyadic reciprocity, and overall adaptive parenting style, and negatively with parental stress.
18	2015	Hong <i>et al.</i> ^[10]	Interactive effects of parental personality and child temperament with parenting and family cohesion.	Longitudinal study	Openness predicted more positive support for mothers with high effortful control children.
19	2016	Rezayi Aval, Tahmasebi and Maleki ^[18]	The effects of five dimensions of personality and mental health of parents on parenting styles.	Cross-sectional, Correlation study	Healthy personality, as well as mental health of parents, is associated with authoritative parenting style.
20	2018	Bahrami, Dolatshahi, Pourshahbaz and Mohammadkhani ^[19]	Comparison of Personality among Mothers with Different Parenting Styles	Cross-sectional, Multistage random cluster sampling method	Results revealed significant differences among the authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive styles in personality characteristics.

Neuroticism

Neuroticism refers to a generalized tendency to be vulnerable, self-doubting, and being prone to the experience of intense negative emotions and distress.^[14] These persons are generally apprehensive, touchy, have low self-esteem, and prone to worry. Early studies on parental personality and parenting style have reported that mothers who used authoritarian and permissive parenting styles had high scores in neuroticism. For example, Clark, Kochanska and Ready^[8] used longitudinal multimethod study to examine mothers' personality when infants were 8–10 months old, and parenting behaviors when infants were 13–15 months old. They found that mothers who scored high on neuroticism were more controlling and forceful in their attempts to control children's behavior. Smith *et al.*^[15] explored longitudinal associations among maternal personality and emotional expressions during a free-play session with toddlers over 200 mothers. They assessed

mother's personality, and observed mother's behaviors with toddlers at 18 and 30 months. The researchers found that mothers high in neuroticism tend to show greater harshness and less sensitivity to children. In another study, Koenig, Barry and Kochanska^[16] examined 102 mother-child dyads in which there was a repeated behavioral observation of parents and children at ages 7, 25, 38, and 67 months. Mother's personality was assessed using the NEO-Five Factor Inventory. This study found that mothers who exhibited higher neuroticism engaged in less positive parenting regardless of child temperament. Findings from recent studies are also in support of earlier studies. For example, Kochanska, Kim and Koenig-Nordling^[17] examined personality–parenting links in 186 diverse, low-income mother–toddler dyads, and found that mothers high in neuroticism reported more power assertion as seen in authoritarian parenting style. Another researcher^[18] examined 92 parents with preschool children through

random cluster sampling, and found a significant association between neuroticism personality dimension and authoritarian and permissive styles, and an inverse relationship with the authoritative parenting style. More recently, Bahrami, Dolatshahi, Pourshahbaz and Mohammadkhani ^[19] examined personality and parenting style of 270 mothers with preschool children aged 4 to 6, in a multistage random cluster sampling method, and found that authoritative parents had a low score on neuroticism.

Overall, these studies suggest that parents high on neuroticism are more intrusive, use more power-assertive discipline, show less sensitivity, warmth and responsiveness such as seen in authoritarian and permissive parenting styles. Perhaps because, individuals high on neuroticism are anxious, irrational in thinking, and insecure, and these characteristics are likely to interfere with sensitive parenting. Parents high in neuroticism may become focused on themselves, which may not allow them to be sensitive to their children's needs. These parents are also characterized by low psychosocial functioning and poor parenting, and they tend to use of more emotion-focused and less task-oriented coping skills. ^[20] Hence, parents high on neuroticism may create a stressful family environment, which are subsequently related to psychosocial problems among their children.

Extraversion

Extraversion reflects an approach orientation toward rewards and stimulating environments and a propensity for sociability and dominance. Extraverts are sociable, like people, and prefer large groups and gatherings. Losoya, Callor, Rowe and Goldsmith ^[21] examined personality traits and parenting style in 90 identical twins, 56 fraternal twins and 40 adoptive twins in a cross-sectional study, and found that extraversion was significantly associated with positive support. Another study ^[22] which investigated personality traits and parenting in 94 mothers and 78 fathers in a cross-sectional study, also reported that authoritative and emotionally involved parents, who were high in nurturance were high in extraversion; and authoritarian and emotionally detached parents, who were low in nurturance, and high to moderate in restrictiveness, were low in extraversion. Likewise, Smith *et al.* ^[15] also reported that extraversion was correlated with parental reports of positive emotional expressiveness towards their children. De Haan, Prinzie and Deković ^[23] conducted a prospective longitudinal study in a large community sample of 589 mothers and 518 fathers, and found that parent extraversion was related to lower levels of over-reactivity and higher levels of warmth. Huver, Otten, de Vries and Engels ^[11] cross-sectionally examined parental personality and parenting style among 688 Dutch parents of adolescents, and found that parental extraversion was associated with supportiveness and authoritative parenting style.

These finding have been supported by a recent cross-sectional study by Haddad, ^[24] who used a sample of 35 mother-child dyads in her research, and found that extraversion was positively correlated with enthusiasm/joyfulness/mutual enjoyment, dyadic reciprocity, and overall adaptive parenting style, and negatively with parental stress. Rezayi Aval, Tahmasebi and Maleki ^[18] from their cross-sectional correlation study also reported a significant relationship between extraversion and authoritative styles, and inverse relationship with

authoritarian parenting style. Bahrami, Dolatshahi, Pourshahbaz and Mohammadkhani ^[19] also found that authoritative mothers had a high score in extraversion, whereas permissive and authoritarian mothers obtained low scores. They hypothesized that since extraverted mothers were high in adult temperament factors including activity level, pleasure reactivity, sociability, and high-intensity pleasure, perhaps they showed more affection and love to their children.

The reason why extraverted parents are more likely to use adaptive parenting styles is because they are more sensitive to their child's cues as they tend to be more affectionate, talkative, and optimistic. They tend to be energetic, sociable, and are more likely to initiate spontaneous and warm interactions with their children. ^[25] Since extraverted individuals love social interactions, it is possible that they love their interactions with children. They also display affection and love to their children, which suggest that extraversion in parents is characterized by warmth and affection. They are also more likely to express high positivity during interactions with their children and engage in active, stimulating parenting.

Openness

Individuals high on Openness are creative, imaginative, intellectual, and are receptive to novel ideas and experiences. ^[14] Individuals who score low on openness tend to be conventional in behavior and conservative in outlook. They prefer the familiar to the different, and their emotional responses are somewhat muted. Closed people have a narrow scope and a lower intensity of interests. Early studies on parental personality and parenting style have reported that openness was associated parental support. ^[8] Losoya, Callor, Rowe and Goldsmith ^[21] also reported that openness to experience was related to more positive support and less negative control in parents of school-aged children. Later, Metsäpelto and Pulkkinen ^[22] used variable- and person-oriented approaches in a cross-sectional study to examine the relationship between personality traits (at age 33) and parenting (at age 36) among 94 mothers and 78 fathers, and found that high openness to experience was related to parental nurturance; and low openness was related to parental restrictiveness. Further, they also observed that, authoritative and emotionally involved parents, who were high in nurturance and high to moderate in parental knowledge, scored high to moderate in openness personality trait; and authoritarian and emotionally detached parents, who were low in nurturance, high to moderate in restrictiveness, and moderate to low in parental knowledge, scored low in openness trait. This has been corroborated by Smith *et al.* ^[15] who found that openness to experience was associated with positive emotional expressions in mothers when they played with their children.

Recently, Hong *et al.* ^[10] in a longitudinal study, examined the main and interactive effects of parental personality and child temperament on parenting behavior and family cohesion in 268 Singaporean families. Both parents described themselves on the Big Five personality traits, their parenting behavior, perceptions of family cohesion and child temperament. The outcome variables, and their changes over time, were predicted over the one-year period. The researchers found that parental openness predicted positive support. Openness predicted more positive support for mothers with high effortful control children, suggesting

that well-regulated children allowed mothers high on openness the opportunities to explore new experiences aimed at enriching the parent–child relationship. This same interaction effect was also significant on family cohesion—stimulating and positive parenting by mothers high on openness on well-regulated children was associated with higher levels of connectedness among family members, which also increased over time. Similarly, Bahrami, Dolatshahi, Pourshahbaz and Mohammadkhani's [19] study also revealed that openness was higher in authoritative mothers than in permissive and authoritarian ones.

Various researchers have suggested that openness in parents seems to foster positive parenting practices, which include acquiring parenting knowledge, being competent and invested in parenting, and promoting stimulating environments that support children's autonomy. [26] In general, parents high on openness are more likely to view the autonomy of their children in a positive light rather than an offense to parental authority. They are also flexible and competent in dealing with their children, thus reducing the need for negative control, and therefore may be more sensitive as parents. Parents high on openness enjoy new experiences; which probably is the reason why this personality trait is associated with positive parenting since having a child is a new experience. [27]

Agreeableness

Agreeableness is the desire to maintain positive social relationships and act in ways that promote those relationships. Agreeable individuals are compassionate, good-natured, complying, and trusting. [14] By contrast, individuals who score low on agreeableness are disagreeable, antagonistic, egocentric, skeptical of others intentions, and competitive rather than cooperative. Initial studies on personality dimensions and parenting style have linked parental agreeableness to lower levels of power assertion and control, and higher levels of positive support and sensitive responding. [21] In a longitudinal study, Belsky, Crnic and Woodworth [28] observed parents interact with their children at two age points, six months apart at 15 and 21 months of age, and found that mothers high in extraversion were more sensitive, responsive, and emotionally engaged with their children, whereas mothers who reported lower levels of agreeableness were observed to be more detached from their children. Kochanska, Friesenborg, Lange and Martel [29] examined 102 infants and their parents when infants were 7 months in a longitudinal study. Parent personality was assessed first, and subsequently parent-child relationship was observed in naturalistic contexts from 9 to 45 months. The researchers found that disagreeableness was positively correlated with power assertion and detachment, and negatively correlated with sensitivity and warmth, as assessed using videotaped interaction. This has been substantiated by Smith *et al.* [15] who observed that mother's agreeableness was positively associated with more sensitive parenting behaviors and positive emotional expressions during their interaction with child. They also reported that maternal agreeableness was negatively correlated with parental reports of negative mood and observed negative affect with toddlers.

Low agreeableness has been found to be associated with harsh parenting. In a cross-sectional study, Coplan, Reichel and Rowan [30] explored associations between maternal personality traits, child temperament characteristics and

parenting styles among 285 mothers of elementary children, and found that maternal agreeableness was strongly negatively associated with the use of a harsh and coercive parenting style. De Haan, Prinzie and Deković [23] also reported that agreeableness was related to lower levels of over-reactivity and higher levels of warmth. A two-year longitudinal study [31] examined personality factors and parenting behaviors in 285 mothers of elementary children, and found that agreeable parents were nurturing, responsive, and autonomy-granting, whereas their disagreeable counterparts tend to overreact and engage in harsh discipline.

Studies in the last few years have also suggested that agreeable parents tend to use positive parenting styles. Huver, Otten, de Vries and Engels [11] found association between agreeableness and supportiveness. They concluded that agreeable individuals were most likely to be authoritative parents. Kochanska, Kim and Koenig Nordling [17] also reported that agreeableness was associated with more positive parenting for mothers who lived under conditions of low ecological adversity. Likewise, Hong *et al.* [10] testified that low agreeableness uniquely predicted negative control, and suggesting that agreeable parents are able to empathize with their children, thus reducing the need for negative control. Rezayi Aval, Tahmasebi and Maleki [18] also found a significant relationship between agreeableness and authoritative parenting style, and inverse relationship with permissive and authoritarian parenting styles. More recently, Bahrami, Dolatshahi, Pourshahbaz and Mohammadkhani [19] also reported that agreeableness was higher in authoritative mothers than in permissive and authoritarian ones.

Research findings on agreeable domain of personality opine that agreeable parents develop behaviors to support and enhance social interactions, including with children. These parents maintain positive relationships with their children, and try to have flexible and child-centered parenting, and their parenting style is accompanied by greater degree of intimacy. [32] Empathy, a facet of agreeableness may facilitate a parent's ability to perceive their children's signals and respond sensitively. In addition, individuals with higher levels of agreeableness would exhibit more sensitive and less intrusive parenting, as they are better able to follow the cues of others and seek to sustain welcome interactions with their children.

Conscientiousness

Individuals high on conscientiousness are responsible, hardworking, and organized; and they relish in striving for excellence in the things they do. [14] On a constructive side, high conscientiousness is associated with academic and occupational achievement; however, it may also lead to annoying fastidiousness, compulsive neatness, or workaholic behaviors. Low scorers are not necessarily lacking in moral principles, but they are less exacting in applying them, and they are more lackadaisical in working toward their goals. Initial studies have reported that high conscientiousness was associated with more maternal responsiveness, positive support, and less negative control reported by parents of children. [8] They also reported that supportive and nurturing parenting is positively associated with conscientiousness. Oliver, Guerin and Coffman [33] conducted a longitudinal, prospective study of 111 adolescents and their mothers and fathers, and found that

mothers and fathers who rated themselves as more conscientious have greater ease in setting limits for their adolescents, which facilitated adolescent's behavioral adjustment. Smith *et al.* [15] also reported that mother's conscientiousness was positively associated with observed positive emotional expressions during their interaction with child.

Several recent studies have also reported association between positive parenting behaviors and personality trait conscientiousness. Kochanska, Kim and Koenig- Nordling's [17] study found that higher conscientiousness was linked to decreased reported power assertion. This has been corroborated by Hong *et al.*'s [10] study, which found that conscientiousness uniquely predicted positive support, suggesting that conscientious parents provide a beneficial parent-child relationship via structured parenting, thereby reducing the need for negative control. In a cross-sectional study, Latzman, Elkovitch and Clark [34] examined 174 mothers and their sons aged 11–16 years, and found that mothers who are high on conscientiousness tend to provide a warm, responsive, and structured environment for their children with less use of inconsistent discipline. In more recent years, Dickson, Agyemang and Afful [35] investigated the relationship between parental personality and parenting style among 120 Ghanaian parents in a cross-sectional study, and found that conscientious parents were significantly higher than extraversion and agreeableness on authoritative parenting style. They concluded that highly conscientious individuals, who are more organized and practical, may feel less overwhelmed by the tasks at hand and thereby feel more competent as a parent. Generally, moderate to high scorers on conscientiousness have a high score in constraint, control, responsibility, dependability, and adhering to rules and norms, which may prevent them from using harsh punishment and more reasoning.

However, there have been contradictory findings in some research regarding role of conscientiousness on parenting style. For example, Huver, Otten, Vries and Engels [11] reported that conscientiousness did not directly relate to general parenting, but may be associated with more content-specific acts of parenting. More recent studies [19] have also found that authoritarian and authoritative mothers had the highest and a high score in conscientiousness, respectively, suggesting that very high conscientiousness may not have a good impact on parenting behaviors. Organized and purposeful personality traits may facilitate authoritative parenting; however, extremely high levels of conscientiousness may place too many demands on young children because it develops standards in parenting rules, and thus may be linked with intrusive or over-controlling behaviors as seen in authoritarian parents.

Strengths and Limitations

The present study made use of scoping review, which is a relatively new method and is becoming an increasingly popular approach for synthesizing research evidence, especially when the topic has not yet been extensively reviewed. However, the scoping review approach used in the present study had few limitations as quality of evidence was not formally evaluated, and information was gathered from a wide range of study designs and methods. Naturally, the conclusions are not as robust as a well-designed empirical study. Therefore, although the present review broadly outlined the association between specific

personality styles and parenting styles, they need to be rigorously tested using well planned study designs in order to advance the predictive utility of personality. Nevertheless, given the lack of conclusive evidences, the present review was useful in summarising the results of several empirical studies.

Summary and Conclusion

Parenting is a complex activity that influences the child outcomes across a wide range of domains such as morality, self-esteem, social, academic and mental health [36]. Given that parenting style plays a considerable role in shaping the child, the objective of the present review was to summarize the research related parental personality and their parenting styles. The present review found that certain personality traits are differentially associated with parenting styles. Parents high on neuroticism are more likely to use authoritarian and permissive parenting styles, whereas parents with low neuroticism are more likely to use authoritative parenting style. Parents high on extraversion, openness and agreeableness are more likely to be authoritative in their parenting styles, whereas parents who are low on these traits are more likely to be authoritarian or permissive in their parenting style. When it comes to conscientiousness, parents with moderate to high conscientiousness are more likely to use authoritative parenting style, than parents with very high conscientiousness, as these parents are more likely to be authoritarian.

The findings from the present review have both theoretical and clinical implications. Parenting styles play an important role in emotional development of children. Parenting is a challenging responsibility. Even for most well-adjusted persons, handling energetic and noncompliant children can be frustrating. Parents with dysfunctional personality traits are more likely to engage in inconsistent and hostile behaviors with their children, which can further exacerbate during stressful times. Presently, parent training programs are widely used by clinicians when children are diagnosed with developmental disorders, and by child welfare services to improve the parenting practices of families referred for child maltreatment. However, given that children of parents with maladaptive personality traits are at a considerable risk, it is worthwhile to explore parent training programs as preparatory and preventive measure. In the present times, personality tests are widely used in corporate sectors for recruitment and training purposes, and, perhaps clinicians can utilize personality assessment during gestational period or when couples plan for pregnancy, in order to identify trait that can result in poor parenting practices. Such early assessment can screen individuals who need help with parenting. For instance, an individual with high scores on neuroticism may become an anxious parent, or a parent with very high conscientiousness may be highly demanding. In both instances, these parents need guidance in understanding how their personality is dictating their behavior includes parenting, and may require parent training. Thus, an early screening of personality and parent training can facilitate better parenting.

References

1. Darling N, Steinberg L. Parenting style as context: An integrative model. *Psychological bulletin*,1993;113(3):487.

2. Baumrind D. Current patterns of parental authority. *Developmental psychology*,1971;4(1p2):1-103.
3. Maccoby EE, Martin JA. Socialization in the context of the family: Parent-child interaction. *Handbook of child psychology: formerly Carmichael's Manual of child psychology*/Paul H. Mussen, editor, 1983.
4. Gray L, Culpepper CL, Welsh DP. Adolescence. *Encyclopedia of Human Behavior*, 2012, 22-29.
5. Belsky J. The determinants of parenting: A process model. *Child development*,1984;1:83-96.
6. Kazdin AE. *Encyclopedia of psychology*. American Psychological Association, editor. Washington, DC: American Psychological Association, 2000.
7. Costa PT, McCrae RR. NEO five-factor inventory (NEO-FFI). Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources, 1989, 3.
8. Clark LA, Kochanska G, Ready R. Mothers' personality and its interaction with child temperament as predictors of parenting behavior. *Journal of personality and social psychology*,2000;79(2):274-285.
9. Baumrind D. Parental disciplinary patterns and social competence in children. *Youth & Society*,1978;9(3):239-267.
10. Hong RY, Tan CS, Lee SS, Tan SH, Tsai FF, Poh XT *et al*. Interactive effects of parental personality and child temperament with parenting and family cohesion. *Parenting*,2015;15(2):92-118.
11. Huver RM, Otten R, De Vries H, Engels RC. Personality and parenting style in parents of adolescents. *Journal of Adolescence*,2010;33(3):395-402.
12. Arksey H, O'Malley L. Scoping studies: towards a methodological framework. *International journal of social research methodology*,2005;8(1):19-32.
13. Tricco AC, Lillie E, Zarin W, O'Brien KK, Colquhoun H, Levac D *et al*. PRISMA extension for scoping reviews (PRISMA-ScR): checklist and explanation. *Annals of internal medicine*,2018;169(7):467-473.
14. Costa PT, McCrae RR. NEO five-factor inventory (NEO-FFI). Odessa, FL: Psychological Assessment Resources, 2010, 3.
15. Smith CL, Spinrad TL, Eisenberg N, Gaertner BM, Popp TK, Maxon E *et al*. Maternal personality: Longitudinal associations to parenting behavior and maternal emotional expressions toward toddlers. *Parenting: Science and Practice*,2007;7(3):305-329.
16. Koenig JL, Barry RA, Kochanska G. Rearing difficult children: Parents' personality and children's proneness to anger as predictors of future parenting. *Parenting: Science and Practice*,2010;10(4):258-273.
17. Kochanska G, Kim S, Koenig Nordling J. Challenging circumstances moderate the links between mothers' personality traits and their parenting in low-income families with young children. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*,2012;103(6):1040-1049.
18. Rezayi Aval M, Tahmasebi S, Maleki B. The effects of five dimensions of personality and mental health of parents on parenting styles. *International Journal of Humanities and Cultural Studies*, 2016, 314-327.
19. Bahrami B, Dolatshahi B, Pourshahbaz A, Mohammadkhani P. Comparison of personality among mothers with different parenting styles. *Iranian journal of psychiatry*,2018;13(3):200.
20. Ellenbogen MA, Hodgins S. The impact of high neuroticism in parents on children's psychosocial functioning in a population at high risk for major affective disorder: A family-environmental pathway of intergenerational risk. *Development and Psychopathology*,2004;16(1):113-136.
21. Losoya SH, Callor S, Rowe DC, Goldsmith HH. Origins of familial similarity in parenting: A study of twins and adoptive siblings. *Developmental Psychology*,1997;33(6):1012-1023.
22. Metsäpelto RL, Pulkkinen L. Personality traits and parenting: Neuroticism, extraversion, and openness to experience as discriminative factors. *European Journal of Personality*,2003;17(1):59-78.
23. De Haan AD, Prinzie P, Deković M. Mothers' and fathers' personality and parenting: The mediating role of sense of competence. *Developmental psychology*,2009;45(6):1695.
24. Haddad D. *Maternal Personality, Stress, and Parenting Behaviors*. Pace University, 2015.
25. Bornstein MH, Hahn CS, Haynes OM. Maternal personality, parenting cognitions, and parenting practices. *Developmental psychology*,2011;47(3):658.
26. Bornstein MH, Hahn CS, Haynes OM, Belsky J, Azuma H, Kwak K *et al*. Maternal personality and parenting cognitions in cross-cultural perspective. *International Journal of Behavioral Development*,2007;31(3):193-209.
27. Browne DT, Meunier JC, O'Connor TG, Jenkins JM. The role of parental personality traits in differential parenting. *Journal of Family Psychology*,2012;26(4):542.
28. Belsky J, Crnic K, Woodworth S. Personality and parenting: Exploring the mediating role of transient mood and daily hassles. *Journal of personality*,1995;63(4):905-929.
29. Kochanska G, Friesenborg AE, Lange LA, Martel MM. Parents' personality and infants' temperament as contributors to their emerging relationship. *Journal of personality and social psychology*,2004;86(5):744.
30. Coplan RJ, Reichel M, Rowan K. Exploring the associations between maternal personality, child temperament, and parenting: A focus on emotions. *Personality and individual differences*,2009;46(2):241-246.
31. De Haan AD, Deković M, Prinzie P. Longitudinal impact of parental and adolescent personality on parenting. *Journal of Personality and Social Psychology*,2012;102(1):189-199.
32. Vafaenejad Z, Elyasi F, Moosazadeh M, Shahhosseini Z. Psychological factors contributing to parenting styles: A systematic review. *F1000 Research*,2019;7(906):906.
33. Oliver PH, Guerin DW, Coffman JK. Big five parental personality traits, parenting behaviors, and adolescent behavior problems: A mediation model. *Personality and Individual Differences*,2009;47(6):631-636.
34. Latzman RD, Elkovitch N, Clark LA. Predicting parenting practices from maternal and adolescent sons' personality. *Journal of Research in Personality*,2009;43(5):847-855.
35. Dickson E, Agyemang CB, Afful J. Parental personality and parenting style: A Ghanaian perspective. *Developing Country Studies*,2014;4(5):116-128.
36. Sahithya BR, Manohari SM, Vijaya R. Parenting styles

and its impact on children—a cross cultural review with a focus on India. *Mental Health, Religion & Culture*,2019;22(4):357-383.