

***Personality, Parenting Style, and Academic Cognitions: The Effects of Authoritarian Parenting Style on Personality Traits and Behaviors***

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**INTRO**

- Personality traits can influence academic/recreational cognitions
- Self-Esteem is an important personality trait

**METHODS**

1. N = 129,
2. Variables of interest were collected through a survey administered on Qualtrics.
3. Tested with a moderation model, multiple regression across 7 traits/behaviors using self-esteem as a moderator.

**RESULTS**

- Data suggest no significant results.

**DISCUSSION**

- Self-esteem and parenting had a minimal combined effect suggesting that parents and teachers/coaches should focus on supporting interests and development over improving self-esteem
- This research could help open the field of psychology to improvements in evaluation, research, and treatment of personality and mood disorders commonly associated with development and social functioning

**The lack of significant data is important because it suggests that personality traits and behaviors/cognitions may be more powerful factors in developmental and social interactions than expected, based on prior research.**

- Four parenting styles (Jabeen at al, 2013):
  - Authoritarian – strict, without warm
  - Authoritative – warmth and discipline
  - Permissive – little discipline, more freedom
  - Neglectful/Uninvolved – not in child(ren)'s lives or not caring
- Self-esteem may not be as strong of a personality trait as some research suggests (Hickman, Bartholomae, and McKenry (2000))
- Effects of authoritarian parenting may not be as significant as research suggests (Tang, Li, Sandoval, & Liu (2018))
- The understanding that personality is a more fluid set of traits can benefit patient care when addressing personality and mood disorders in treatment settings.