

The Relationship of Temperament and Character Dimensions to Perceived Parenting Styles in Childhood: A Study of a Japanese University Student Population

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Abstract: To examine the association between perceived parenting styles in childhood and temperament and character dimensions in adolescence and early adulthood, 836 college students in Japan were assessed using the Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) and the Parental Bonding Questionnaire (PBI). A path analysis revealed that Novelty Seeking and Harm Avoidance were associated with low Self-Directedness and low Cooperativeness; Novelty Seeking, Reward Dependence, and Persistence were associated with Self-Transcendence; and Reward Dependence was associated with Cooperativeness. It also showed that Perceived Parenting (parents' high Care and low Overprotection) was associated with low Harm Avoidance and high Persistence, and was directly associated with Self-Directedness, Cooperativeness, and low Self-Transcendence. These findings suggest that perceived parenting styles are more associated with character dimensions than temperament dimensions. This link was direct or indirect *via* temperament dimensions.

Keywords: temperament, character, perceived parenting style.

INTRODUCTION

Parenting styles are important in both clinical and research settings. It is believed that children's development is influenced by their interaction with the outer world and, in particular, by the attitudes of their parents towards them. Although parenting styles may be viewed from a variety of perspectives, many studies have adopted the view that these styles have at least two dimensions [1, 2] --- responsiveness (acceptance/care) and demandingness (control/overprotection). Responsiveness refers to the extent to which parents foster individuality and self-assertion in their children. This includes the warmth a parent exhibits towards his or her child. Demandingness relates to the requirements parents place on children *via* behavioural regulation and direct confrontation. Parker [3] viewed perceived parenting styles differently, postulating that Care and Overprotection are their two main dimensions. Parker, Tupling *et al.* [4] created a retrospective self-report of parental rearing, the Parental Bonding Questionnaire (PBI). Affectionless control

(low Care and high Overprotection) has been repeatedly reported to be associated with poor psychological adjustment, leading to symptoms such as clinical depression (e.g., [3, 5]). Although factor analyses of the PBI have demonstrated that these two dimensions would correspond to two factors, they are moderately correlated with each other [6]. Because parenting styles may exert a strong influence on children's psychological development, one can speculate that personality development will be affected by parenting styles as well. Personality has been viewed as having both genetically determined components (e.g., [7]) as well as those that develop through interactions with the environment [8]. Personality development has been studied in its link with the parenting styles in childhood.

Cloninger's seven-factor model is unique in that he divided personality into (1) temperament, referring to automatic emotional responses to experiences that are moderately heritable and stable throughout life, and (2) character, referring to self-concepts and individual differences in goals and values formed through sociocultural learning [9]. The temperament dimensions include Novelty Seeking, Harm Avoidance, Reward Dependence, and Persistence. The character dimensions include Self-Directedness, Cooperativeness, and Self-Transcendence. While twin studies have supported the genetic contribution

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to temperament [10], character has also been reported to be heritable to some extent [11]. What remains to be further investigated are the psychosocial determinants of the temperament and character dimensions.

Among the many psychosocial correlates of temperament and character are perceived parenting styles in childhood. For example, Ruchkin, Eisemann *et al.* [8] used the EMBU (the Swedish acronym for Own Memories of Parental Rearing [12]) as a measure of the perceived rearing of male delinquent adolescents and normal controls and found that Novelty Seeking and Harm Avoidance were associated with lower parental warmth; Self-Directedness, Reward Dependence, and Persistence with parental warmth; and Cooperativeness with parental warmth and lower parental rejection. The PBI was used in three studies in this area. Reti, Samuels *et al.* [13] investigated a community resident population and found that Novelty Seeking was associated with parental Overprotection; Harm Avoidance with parental low Care and Overprotection (termed “affectionless control”); Reward Dependence with maternal care; Persistence with low maternal Overprotection; Self-Directedness with maternal Care and low parental Overprotection; and Cooperativeness and Self-Transcendence with maternal Overprotection. Kitamura, Tomoda *et al.* [14] studied a non-clinical population of young Japanese women and demonstrated that Self-Directedness and Cooperativeness were associated with parental Care. Kitamura and Kishida [15] studied 4000 university students in Japan, showing that among men, Reward Dependence was associated with parental Care, Self-Directedness with low paternal Care, and Self-Transcendence with maternal Care, whereas among women, Harm Avoidance was associated with parental Overprotection, Reward Dependence with parental Overprotection, and Self-Directedness with low parental Overprotection.

These studies, though suggesting a link between perceived rearing during childhood and temperament and character in adulthood, failed to take into consideration the association between Care and Overprotection between and within fathers and mothers as well as associations between different temperament and character dimensions and the prediction of character dimensions from temperament dimensions. It has been noted that parental Care and Overprotection are inversely correlated while paternal and maternal rearing styles are positively correlated [6]. Thus, it may be that paternal and maternal Care and Overprotection, though discrete to some extent, are composed of the single latent concept of rearing environment. According to Cloninger’s theory, the development of character is based on temperamental profiles. In fact there are many studies suggesting the association between temperament and character dimensions (e.g., [16, 17]). Hence, we hypothesize that perceived rearing during childhood can be viewed as a single construct, that perceived rearing will predict temperament and character dimensions, and that temperament dimensions will predict character dimensions, so that the effects of perceived rearing on character dimensions may be mediated *via* temperament dimensions.

METHODS

Participants

One thousand and ninety-eight college students from three universities and one college in the Tokyo area partici-

ated in this study. Because 109 students did not complete the questionnaire and we were interested in adolescents and young adults between the ages of 18 and 25, data from 836 students (men = 113, women = 787) who were under 26 years old and who completed the questionnaire were included in the subsequent analyses. Their mean (SD) age was 18.9 (0.9) years old.

Procedure

Students completed the questionnaire anonymously during one class period. The study was approved by the Ethical Committee of the National Institute of Mental Health, Kohnodai Campus, Japan.

Measures

Temperament and Character. The Temperament and Character Inventory (TCI) assesses personality by measuring four temperament dimensions (Novelty Seeking, Harm Avoidance, Reward Dependence, and Persistence) and three character dimensions (Self-Directedness, Cooperativeness, and Self-Transcendence). The original TCI was a true-false questionnaire consisting of 240 items but Kijima *et al.* [17] reported better internal consistency with a 4-point scale rather than a dichotomous scale. We used the 4-point scale in the present study. We used 125 items, with responses to each item ranging between 1 (strongly disagree) and 4 (strongly agree).

Perceived parenting in childhood. The PBI is a self-report instrument measuring the perception of being parented up to the age of 16. It contains 12 Care and 13 Overprotection items rated on a 4-point scale (0 to 3), each of which describes a specific parental attitude toward the subject. Higher scores indicate higher Care or higher Protection experiences. The Japanese version of the PBI was retranslated back into English to ensure that the translation corresponded with the meaning of the original instrument [18].

Statistical Analysis

First, we correlated all the variables used in this study. Then we tested our hypothesis using structural equation modelling (SEM). We used confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) to determine whether all four PBI subscales fell under the rubric of the latent construct, “perceived parenting” (Fig. 1). After confirming the single factor structure of the PBI, we created a structural regression model (Fig. 2). We posited that perceived parenting would be associated with temperament, and that temperament dimensions would in turn be associated with character dimensions. Perceived parenting would also be directly associated with character dimensions.

χ^2/df , comparative fit index (CFI), and root mean square error of approximation (RMSEA) with a 90% confidence interval (CI) were used as goodness-of-fit indices. According to conventional criteria, $\chi^2/df < 3$, CFI $> .95$, and RMSEA < 0.08 indicate an acceptable fit and $\chi^2/df < 2$, CFI $> .97$, and RMSEA < 0.05 indicate a good fit [19, 20]. In order to improve the model’s fit with the data, modification indices were used and new covariance estimates were consecutively added. We paid the most attention to ensuring that respecifications suggested by modification indices made

theoretical or common sense [21]. Although ideally covariances would be set between observed variables, this approach is not permitted in AMOS. Therefore, we set a covariance between the error variables of two observed variables. This means that we posited covariation between two variables that could be explained by the latent variable by which the two are predicted.

SPSS-18 and AMOS-18 were used for statistical analysis.

RESULTS

In a correlation coefficient matrix we observed that parental low Care and Overprotection (affectionless control) were correlated with low Self-Directedness, while paternal affectionless control and maternal Overprotection were correlated with low Cooperativeness. Parental low Care was correlated with Novelty Seeking whereas parental Overprotection was correlated with Harm Avoidance and low Persistence. We also observed correlations within and between some temperament and character dimensions. Thus, among temperament dimensions, Novelty Seeking was correlated with Reward Dependence and inversely correlated with Harm Avoidance and P. Harm Avoidance was correlated with Reward Dependence and inversely correlated with Persistence. Among character dimensions, Cooperativeness was correlated with Self-Directedness and Self-Transcendence. Between temperament and character dimensions, Novelty Seeking was correlated with Self-transcendence; Harm Avoidance was inversely correlated with Self-Directedness, Cooperativeness, and Self-Transcendence; Reward Dependence was correlated with Cooperativeness and Self-Transcendence but inversely with Self-Directedness; and

Persistence was correlated with Self-Directedness, Cooperativeness, and Self-Transcendence (Table 1).

A CFA of the four PBI subscales (paternal and maternal Care and Overprotection) showed good fit with the data (Fig. 1). A “perceived parenting” construct had significant positive paths towards paternal and maternal Care and significantly negative paths towards paternal and maternal Overprotection. Therefore, this latent construct reflects an optimal rearing environment that is characterised by high care and respect for autonomy.

The structural regression model showed that Novelty Seeking and Harm Avoidance were associated with low Self-Directedness and low Cooperativeness; Novelty Seeking, Reward Dependence, and Persistence were associated with Self-Transcendence; and Reward Dependence was associated with Cooperativeness. It also showed that Perceived Parenting was associated with low Harm Avoidance and high Persistence. Perceived Parenting was also directly associated directly with Self-Directedness, Cooperativeness, and low Self-Transcendence (Fig. 2). This model met the criteria of acceptable fit.

Because the majority of the present participants were women, we reanalysed the data in the same manner but only among female students. This resulted in virtually the same results (Figure not shown).

DISCUSSION

In summary, the present results partly support our hypothesis. Perceived parenting can be viewed as a single latent variable; Self-Directedness and Cooperativeness are

Table 1. Correlations, Means, SDs, and Internal Consistency of the TCI and PBI Scores

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1 Novelty Seeking	---												
2 Harm avoidance	-.30***	---											
3 Reward Dependence	.18***	.08*	---										
4 Persistence	-.18***	-.15***	.07	---									
5 Self Directedness	-.06	-.48***	-.08*	.20***	---								
6 Cooperativeness	.02	-.14***	.42***	.18***	.23***	---							
7 Self-Transcendence	.20***	-.14***	.15***	.26***	.01	.12**	---						
8 Fathers' Care	-.12**	-.05	.05	.01	.10**	.09*	.02	---					
9 Fathers' Over Protection	.06	.10**	-.04	-.11**	-.21***	-.14***	.04	-.36***	---				
10 Mothers' Care	-.09**	-.01	.04	.04	.09**	.06	-.00	.53***	-.53***	---			
11 Mothers' Over Protection	.06	.13***	-.03	-.10**	-.22***	-.14***	.05	-.33***	.74***	-.56***	---		
12 Age	-.04	-.12***	-.15***	.12**	.15***	-.08*	.05	.07*	-.17***	.14***	-.12**	---	
13 Gender (1 – man; 2 –woman)	-.04	-.13***	-.24***	.09**	.14***	-.16***	.02	.00	-.15***	.10**	-.09*	.43***	---
Number of items	19	20	16	5	25	25	15	12	13	12	13	1	1
Range	7-53	3-57	3-47	0-15	11-72	9-66	1-40	0-28	0-31	0-27	0-29	18-25	1-2
M	28.5	36.2	31.4	8.26	35.0	45.9	16.2	16.8	13.4	18.8	13.5	18.9	1.13
SD	7.2	7.8	6.1	2.71	8.3	7.4	6.3	5.9	6.9	6.7	6.9	0.9	
Cronbach's Alpha	.768	.829	.745	.693	.795	.779	.806	.397	.573	.271	.506	NA	NA

Note. *P < .05; ** P < .01; *** P < .001.

predicted by both low Novelty Seeking and Harm Avoidance as well as high Reward Dependence and Persistence; and Self-Directedness and Cooperativeness are also predicted by optimal perceived parenting directly and indirectly through the effect of perceived parenting on Harm Avoidance and Persistence.

All three character dimensions were associated with perceived parenting during childhood whereas this was the case for only two of the four temperament dimensions. Many previous studies have regarded Care and low Overprotection (respecting children’s autonomy) as an optimal rearing style. This style was associated with high Self-Directedness, high Cooperativeness and low Self-transcendence. People with high Self-Directedness and Cooperativeness are described as organized or creative [9] (p. 46). These character dimensions mature with age while Self-transcendence decreases with age [16] (p. 87)). The link between affectionless control and low Self-Directedness and Cooperativeness found in this study is in line with past reports (e.g., [14, 22]). In addition, this study was unique in demonstrating that this link was both direct and indirect *via* temperament dimensions such as low Harm Avoidance and high Persistence. Almost all past studies treated temperament and character dimensions as being on the same order in terms of their association with perceived parenting styles. Furthermore, our study used an SEM, which allowed us to take into consideration the

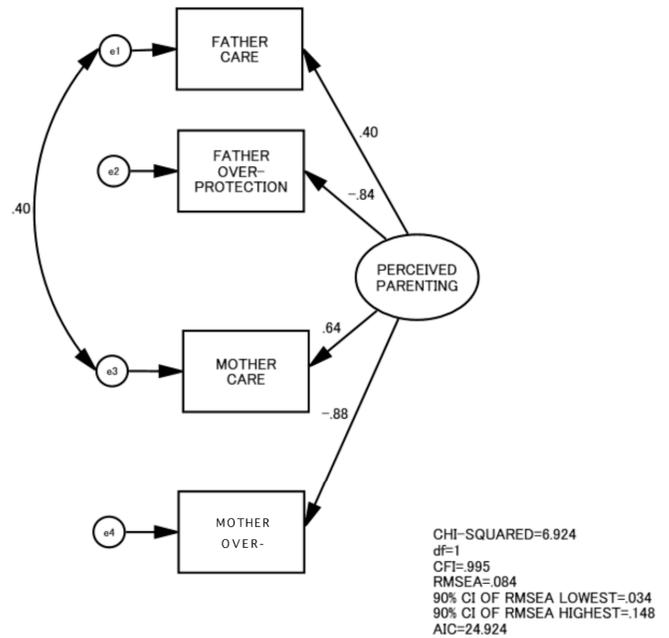


Fig. (1). Confirmatory factor analysis of the PBI subscales. correlation between character dimension error terms. Hence, we avoided possible confounding in the link between

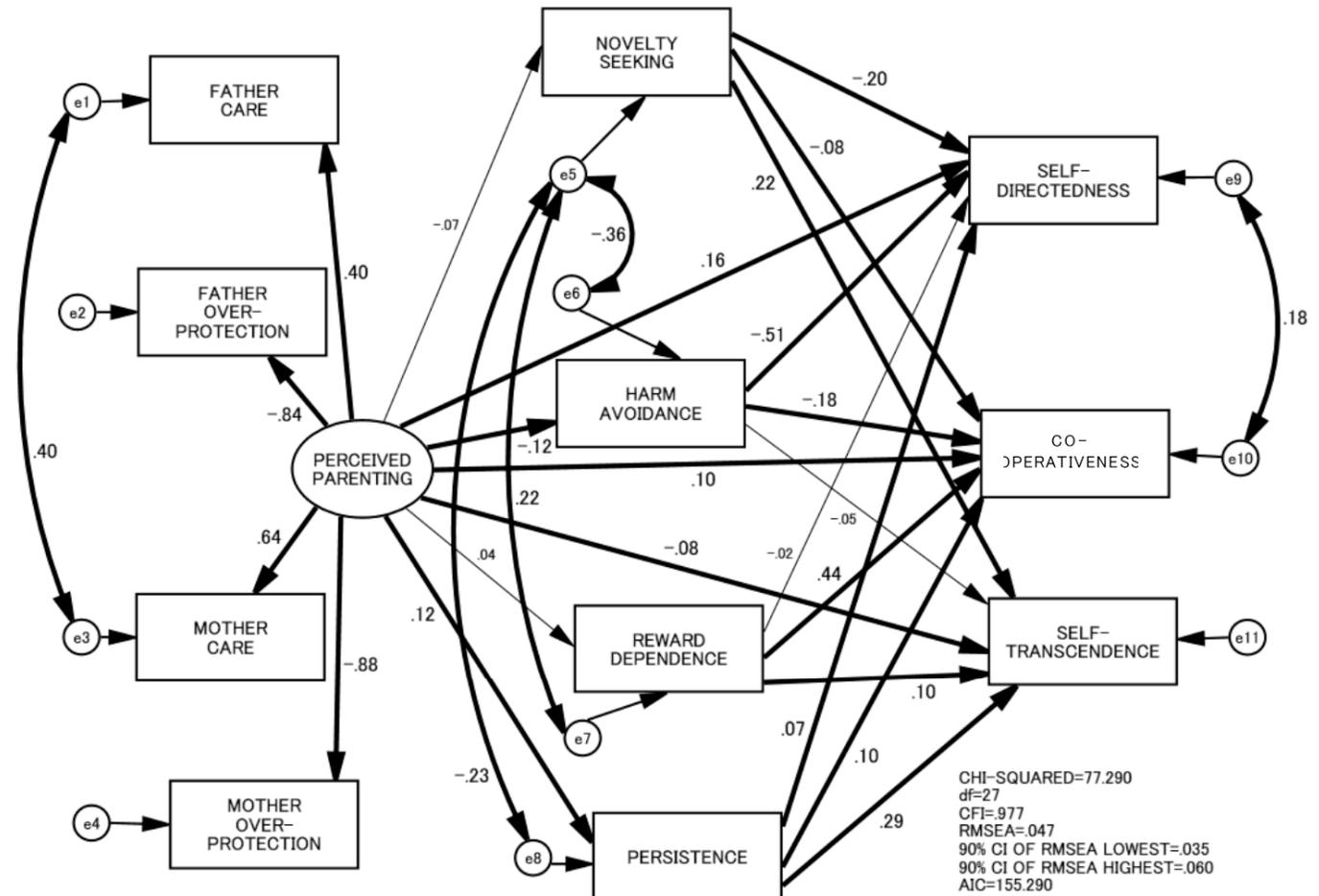


Fig. (2). Structural regression model.

optimal parenting styles and Self-Directedness and Cooperativeness.

Contrary to previous reports, this study showed that Harm Avoidance and Persistence, both temperament dimensions, were associated with optimal parenting styles. This discovery may have resulted from creating a perceived parenting construct rather than treating each subscale of the fathers' and mothers' PBI separately and because associations between the temperament and character dimensions were statistically removed. Our findings suggest that the temperament dimensions, though heritable to some extent, are partly determined by how people were raised during the early years of life.

The limitations of this study should be considered. Firstly, all information was obtained directly from the participants; hence self-reports are subject to bias. However, peer assessment of temperament and character in adults is not feasible. It is also difficult for individuals to measure perceived parenting in others unless they are questioning a twin or sibling with whom they lived together as children or adolescents. A time-consuming longitudinal study may shed more light on this issue.

Secondly, we examined college students who fell within a rather narrow age range. The gender ratio in this study was heavily skewed towards women. This is because we recruited participants in a women's college as well as both-gender ones. An adult population with an equal gender balance could result in different findings. Our preliminary analysis demonstrated that the results would not change substantially if the population was restricted to women. Further studies are needed to clarify whether men would show different patterns of the relationships between the perceived parenting and personality. It may also be that older individuals' personalities are less influenced by perceived parenting during the early years of life.

Thirdly, people's retrospective memories of how they were raised may be influenced by their mood states. We cannot address this issue because we did not assess participants' moods, for instance, depression and anxiety. However, we do not think this is a great drawback because there have been ample investigations showing minimal influence of respondents' mood on their parenting memories [23-27].

Another fourth limitation of this study is the conceptualization of the personality model. Following Cloninger's theory, we posited that character dimensions develop on the basis of temperament dimensions. This is, however, an issue to be investigated further. Character dimensions may precede temperament dimensions. Alternatively, the two may influence each other.

Taking these limitations into consideration, the present study suggests that adolescents' and young adults' personality and character dimensions in particular are associated with perceived optimal parenting characterised by high care and respect for children's autonomy.

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Received: November 4, 2010

Revised: January 20, 2011

Accepted: January 22, 2011

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