


## The Relationship Between Big Five Personality Factors and Mother's Parenting Style

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### Article Information

Received:  
February 2025

Accepted:  
March 2025

Published:  
March 2025

### ABSTRACT

This study aims to discover a significant relationship between the Big Five personality factors owned by mothers, the type of parenting style applied by the mother, and the relationship between the authoritative parenting type to each of the Big Five personality factors of the mother. The sampling technique is a non-probability quota type. The initial sample consisted of 349 housewives who have children in elementary and/or junior high school at National Plus schools in Jakarta. The measuring instruments used are: (1) the International Personality Item Pool with a Cronbach's alpha reliability value of 0.970 to measure the Big Five personality factors, and (2) The Child Rearing Practices Report with a Cronbach's alpha reliability value of 0.992 to measure parenting style. The correlation test between the Big Five personality and the mother's parenting style used Chi-Square with the result of  $X^2 = 53.367$ . The Chi-Square correlation test between the agreement dimension and the authoritative parenting style had the highest percentage, which is 5.7%. The results of the correlation test showed that (1) there is a significant relationship between the Big Five personality factors and parenting style, and (2) the majority of mothers with an authoritative parenting style showed high agreement compared to other parenting styles.

**Keywords:** Big Five, Personality Factors, Parenting Style



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**Citation Information:** Marhani, I., Felicia, F., & Santana, K. (2025). The Relationship Between Big Five Personality Factors and Mother's Parenting Style. *Suluh: Jurnal Bimbingan Dan Konseling*, 10(2), 66–69. <https://doi.org/10.33084/suluh.v10i2.9566>

## INTRODUCTION

The increasing number of drug cases (narcotics and illegal drugs) in Indonesia has become a phenomenon that is very concerning to the community. According to data from the National Narcotics Agency (2024) or Badan Narkotika Nasional (BNN), current global data in 2024 shows that drug abusers have reached 296 million people, an increase of 12 million people compared to the previous year. This figure represents 5.8% of the world's population aged 15-64 years. Meanwhile, the results of the national survey on the prevalence of drug abuse in 2023 showed that the prevalence rate was 1.73% or equivalent to 3.3 million Indonesians aged 15-64 years. This data also shows a significant increase in drug abuse among the 15-24 age group (National Narcotics Agency, 2024). The distribution and use of narcotics are strictly prohibited by Indonesian law, as stated in the Republic of Indonesia Law Number 35 of 2009 concerning narcotics (Ministry of Law and Human Rights of Republic Indonesia, 2010). Sanctions for violations of the Narcotics Law are written. The heaviest sanction in the form of the death penalty, for example, against the "Bali Nine" duo, has also been implemented by the government (Putera, 2015).

However, drug dealers and users still come from various age groups and professions (Damanik, 2015; Fenalosa, 2020; Gatra, 2015, & Patty, 2015). According to Manate (2015), as the Deputy for Prevention of BNN, the death rate due to drug abuse in children aged 15 years is estimated to reach 104,000 victims, while in elderly people aged 64 years, it is estimated to reach 263,000 victims. The most concerning thing is the case of drug use that has begun to spread to elementary school children (Joewono, 2011). Wilda (Setyadi, 2014) added that the prevention of drug abuse must start in the family environment, where parents have an important role in shaping children's character and providing an understanding of the dangers of drugs to children.

Sarmast (Singh & Rani, 2023) discovered that the quality of the parent-child relationship will shape the child's personality characteristics and behavioral styles. Darling and Steinberg (Chan et al., 2009) define the relationship between parents and children in a family as parenting style. According to Wilda (Setyadi, 2014), good parental behavior in parenting styles, such as providing attention, supervision, and affection, can protect children from the dangers of drug abuse. This is also following Koswara's statement (Joewono, 2011), that parental

supervision of children's behavior, relationships, and attitudes is one way to overcome drug cases in children.

Jackson, Henrikson, and Foshee (Singh & Rani, 2023) stated that children who are raised with an authoritative parenting style will show a tendency toward lower levels of drug and marijuana consumption. Steinberg et al. (Singh & Rani, 2023) further added that adolescents raised with an authoritative style also have better psychosocial development, higher academic competence, lower involvement in juvenile delinquency, and lower somatic symptoms.

There has been a lot of research on the parenting styles of both parents, but research that discusses the parenting styles of fathers and mothers separately has only just begun to emerge. Fathers and mothers have different parenting styles, which result in different influences on children (García-Linares et al., 2014). A study by Milevsky et al. (2007) examined the parenting styles of fathers and mothers separately and found that the correlation between fathers' parenting styles and mothers' parenting styles differed on children's self-esteem, life satisfaction, and depression levels. In terms of mother's parenting style, authoritative mothers produced children who had higher self-esteem and life satisfaction and lower levels of depression compared to mothers with the other three parenting styles.

Permissive mothers produced children with higher self-esteem compared to mothers with authoritarian and neglectful parenting styles (Milevsky et al., 2007). Meanwhile, the results of fathers' parenting styles differed from those of mothers' parenting styles. Authoritative fathers have children with higher self-esteem and life satisfaction than authoritarian and neglectful fathers, but the self-esteem and life satisfaction of children of permissive fathers are the same as those of authoritative fathers. Authoritative fathers produce children with lower levels of depression than fathers with the other three parenting styles. The difference between father and mother parenting styles is that the role of authoritative mothers is more significant to children's self-esteem, life satisfaction, and depression levels than the role of authoritative fathers (Milevsky et al., 2007).

Belsky (Huver, Otten, de Vries, & Engels, 2010) explains that parental personality is an important factor that contributes to parenting styles. Personality, according to Feist and Feist (Singh & Rani, 2023) is a relatively stable trait and tendency which causes differences in individual behavior in various situations. However, according to Caspi (Huver et al., 2010), little research still focuses on the relationship between parental personality and parenting styles the parents apply. Since personality is individual, this study will focus on the mother's personality. Therefore, this study was conducted by researchers to review the relationship between the Big Five personalities and maternal parenting styles.

## METHOD

The research approach is quantitative and non-experimental, with no treatment or intervention conducted by the researcher. The data is then processed into numbers and analyzed statistically, while the data collection technique used is a questionnaire/survey. The participants are housewives with and without any jobs but have more time at home so they can take care of household chores and take care of children. The age of participants is limited to young adults (20-40 years). According to Papalia et al. (2015), mothers in young adulthood usually still supervise their children, who, in general, are still in early childhood to middle childhood.

Participants reside in the province of DKI Jakarta. The researcher did not question the subjects' cultural background and religious beliefs because the researcher studied the relationship between the Big Five personality factors of mothers and their parenting styles. Based on the table for determining the number of samples from a certain population by Isaac and Michael (Sugiyono, 2021), the sample used in this study was 349 people; they are housewives who have children in elementary and/or junior high schools at National Plus schools in Jakarta. The sample was obtained by looking at the table to determine the number of samples with an infinite population (N) (maximum population of 1,000,000 people) and a 5% error rate. The sample was selected from two elementary schools and two junior high schools in DKI Jakarta. The sampling technique is a non-probability quota type. The measuring instruments used were (1) the International Personality Item Pool (IPIP) to measure the Big Five personality factors and (2) The Child Rearing Practices Report (CRPR) to measure parenting style.

## RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### Results

The initial sample consisted of 349 homemakers with elementary and/or junior high school children at National Plus schools in Jakarta. However, only 261 people met the criteria for research participants, namely housewives aged between 20-40 years, with a data distribution of 20-30 years of age totaling 86 people (33%), and participants aged between 31-40 years totaling 175 people (67%). Based on this data, the researcher concluded that the majority of participants were in early adulthood.

The measuring instrument for Big Five personality, namely IPIP consists of 50 items, using a 5-point Likert scale with the number 1 (very inappropriate) to the number 5 (very appropriate) to the participant. Meanwhile, the measuring instrument for maternal parenting styles, namely CRPR consists of 91 items, using a 5-point Likert scale with the number 1 (very inappropriate) and the number 5 (very appropriate) to the participant. Based on the results of the one sample K-S test, it can be seen that the Big Five personality variables and maternal parenting styles are normally distributed. This is evidenced by the significant figures

obtained, namely 0.001 on the IPIP measuring instrument and 0.000 on the CRPR measuring instrument.

**Table I. Test of Normality**  
**Tests of Normality**

	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Tot_IPIP	.076	261	.001	.974	261	.000
Tot_CRPR	.102	261	.000	.919	261	.000

The reliability measurement of the IPIP measuring instrument produces a Cronbach's alpha number of 0.970 with 50 items. This number states that this measuring instrument is reliable, which means that this measuring instrument is consistent when used to measure the same participants at different times. This reliability number is obtained without discarding the measuring instrument items.

**Table II. IPIP Item Reliability Test**  
**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.970	50

The reliability measurement of the openness to experience dimension in the IPIP measuring instrument produces a Cronbach's alpha number of 0.993 with 10 items. This number states that this dimension is reliable and consistent in measuring the same participants at different times.

**Table III. CRPR Item Reliability Test**  
**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.992	91

The reliability measurement of the authoritarian dimension in The CRPR measuring instrument produced a Cronbach's alpha number of 0.992 with 27 items. This number states that this dimension is reliable and consistent in measuring the same participants at different times.

### **Correlation Test of Big Five and Mother's Parenting Style**

By using the Chi Square correlation test method at the alpha level of 0.05, there is a significant relationship between the Big Five personality ( $M = 196.4981$ ,  $SD = 27.62783$ ) and maternal parenting ( $M = 384.5057$ ,  $SD = 47.90356$ ),  $X^2 = 53.367$ ,  $p = 0.000 < 0.005$ . This shows that there is a significant correlation between the Big Five personality and maternal parenting.

**Table IV. Significance Test of the Big Five Chi Square Correlation and Maternal Parenting**  
**Chi-Square Tests**

	Value	Df	Asymp. Sig. (2-sided)
Pearson Chi-Square	53.367 <sup>a</sup>	20	.000

Likelihood Ratio	55.046	20	.000
Linear-by-Linear Association	3.597	1	.058
N of Valid Cases	261		

a. 17 cells (56.7%) have expected count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .48.

Based on the results of data processing, the correlation figure of Big Five and maternal parenting styles obtained is  $X^2 = 53.367$ . This figure shows a relationship between the Big Five personality factors and maternal parenting styles. This result is by the theory of Belsky (1984), which states that one of the important factors contributing to parenting styles is the parents' personality. In this study, the parents' personality in question is the mother's personality.

Mothers who are sensitive individuals are able to empathize with their children and are able to adopt a nurturant orientation. Research conducted by Mondell and Tyler (Belsky, 1984) also shows a relationship between maternal personality and parenting styles. Namely, mothers with high levels of interpersonal trust and good coping styles will produce high levels of warmth and low levels of disapproval in interacting with their children. Belsky (1984) concluded that mothers with healthy personalities will provide parenting that can improve children's development optimally.

**Table V. CRPR Item Reliability Test**  
**Reliability Statistics**

Cronbach's Alpha	N of Items
.992	91

The reliability measurement of the authoritarian dimension in The Child Rearing Practices Report measuring instrument produced a Cronbach's alpha number of 0.992 with 27 items. This number states that this dimension is reliable, which means that this dimension is consistent when used to measure the same participants at different times. This reliability number was obtained without removing items from the dimension.

### **Discussion**

This study aims to determine the significance of the relationship between Big Five personality and maternal parenting styles. The IPIP and CRPR measuring instruments were then adapted into Indonesian as supporting research tools. The item analysis that was carried out shows that Cronbach's alpha value for the IPIP measuring instrument, consisting of 50 items, is 0.970 for the reliability test. While the reliability test on each dimension obtained a cronbach's alpha value of 0.993 for the openness to experience dimension, a cronbach's alpha value of 0.904 for the conscientiousness dimension; a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.893 for the extraversion dimension, a cronbach's alpha value of 0.958 for the agreeableness dimension; and a cronbach's alpha value of 0.967 for the neuroticism dimension, with a total of 10 items per dimension.

The reliability test on the CRPR measuring instrument, which consisted of 91 items, obtained a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.992. Meanwhile, the reliability test on each type of parenting

style obtained a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.992 for the authoritarian parenting style consisting of 27 items, a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.983 for the authoritative parenting style consisting of 23 items, a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.976 for the permissive parenting style consisting of 26 items; and a Cronbach's alpha value of 1.000 for the neglect parenting style consisting of 15 items. All test items on both measuring instruments have very good Cronbach's alpha values, so removing items is unnecessary.

In this study, the subjects of the researcher's research were 261 people consisting of mothers aged 20-40 years who have children with active student status in two elementary schools and two junior high schools based on the National Plus curriculum in Jakarta. The selection of the mother figure as the subject of this study was based on research from Milevsky et al. (2007), which stated that the authoritative role of the mother is more significant to the child's self-esteem, life satisfaction, and depression levels than the authoritative role of the father.

## CONCLUSION

Based on the data analysis that has been conducted regarding the relationship between the Big Five personality and maternal parenting styles, it can be concluded that: (1) there is a significant relationship between the Big Five personality factors of mothers and maternal parenting styles; (2) there is a significant correlation between authoritative parenting styles in mothers and agreeableness; (3) there is no significant correlation between authoritative parenting styles and extraversion, conscientiousness, and neuroticism; and (4) there is no correlation between authoritative parenting styles and openness to experience.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

We want to thank the respondents of this research for their participation. Besides, we thank the reviewer and editor for accommodating this article's publication.

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