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Parental Mistakes Experienced in Childhood by Girls and Their Needs and Values System as Adult Women

Błędy rodzicielskie doświadczane w dzieciństwie przez dziewczęta a ich potrzeby i system wartości jako dorosłych kobiet

ABSTRACT

Childhood experiences are the foundation on which many personality traits develop. Stressful experiences such as parental mistakes may particularly impact the formation of personality traits. The aim of the current study was to examine how the childhood experiences of parental mistakes, such as aggression, rigor, and so forth, co--occur with the ability to satisfy one's needs and to one's value system in adulthood.

The study was carried out on a sample of 402 women aged 21 to 50 years. In order to answer the research questions, a cluster analysis using data mining algorithms and Social Network Analysis was performed.

The study revealed that women who experienced fewer parental mistakes in childhood displayed greater need fulfillment in adulthood than did women who experienced more parental mistakes. Women differed in their value systems depending on whether they

Articles and dissertations

experienced more mistakes from their fathers or mothers. Women who experienced fewer mothers' mistakes held more values that were focused on others, while women who experienced fewer fathers' mistakes espoused more self-centered values.

ABSTRAKT

Doświadczenia z dzieciństwa są fundamentem, na którym rozwija się wiele cech osobowości. Stresujące doświadczenia, takie jak błędy rodziców, mogą mocno wpływać na kształtowanie się cech osobowości. Celem niniejszej analizy było zbadanie, w jaki sposób dziecięce doświadczenia błędów rodzicielskich, takich jak agresja, rygor itp., współwystępują ze zdolnością do zaspokajania własnych potrzeb i z systemem wartości w życiu dorosłym.

Badanie przeprowadzono na próbie 402 kobiet w wieku od 21 do 50 lat. W celu odpowiedzi na postawione pytania badawcze przeprowadzono analizę skupień z wykorzystaniem algorytmów *data mining* oraz Analizę Sieci Społecznych.

Badanie wykazało, że kobiety, które doświadczyły mniej błędów rodzicielskich w dzieciństwie, wykazywały większe zaspokojenie potrzeb w wieku dorosłym niż kobiety, które doświadczyły więcej błędów rodzicielskich. Kobiety różniły się systemami wartości w zależności od tego, czy więcej błędów popełniały ich ojcowie, czy matki. Kobiety, które doświadczyły mniej błędów popełniali przez ich matki, wyznawały więcej wartości skoncentrowanych na innych, podczas gdy kobiety, które doświadczyły mniej błędów popełnionych przez ich ojców, wyznawały bardziej egocentryczne wartości.

Introduction

Psychological theories assume that there is a relationship between the level of need satisfaction and values (Winston, Maher, Easvaradoss 2017). However, according to upbringing theories, both needs and values are shaped in childhood (Dymara, Łopatkowa, Pulinowa, Murzyn 2003). Early experiences, especially negative ones, can contribute to the development of many personality traits, not just personality disorders (Kutter, 2000; Millon, Davis 1996). They can practically determine many future experiences and choices, including the

ability to meet one's needs and the structure of one's value system. Negative experiences include *parenting mistakes*, that is, parental behaviors that facilitate negative experiences in children and have negative consequences for their development (Gurycka 1990).

This study examined whether parental errors that adult women experienced in childhood coincide with their level of need fulfillment and with their value systems. The study used cluster analysis with the help of data mining algorithms, which made it possible to identify respondents based on the amount of experienced parental mistakes, the level of need fulfillment, and their value system.

Parental mistakes experienced by the child and need fulfillment in adulthood

According to theoretical approaches, childhood experiences determine many features that children will develop, including numerous skills (Howe 2000). In particular, negative childhood experiences may contribute to the development of many negative traits and may interfere with the development of positive ones, such as emotional competence (Szymańska, Aranowska, Torebko 2017). Already in the 1960s, it was believed that negative experiences may be associated with the development of an external locus of control and, consequently, may contribute to the formation of dysfunctional personality features (Kierowski, Lew-Starowicz, Mellibruda 2002). From the very beginning of psychology, it was believed that parenting errors are the determinants of personality disorders in children (Kutter 2000). Nowadays, numerous reports by psychotherapists seem to support these theories (Millon, Davis 1996). However, the classification of parental mistakes remains a problem. According to O'Leary (1995), a parental mistake is parental behavior that contributes to the formation of a child's incorrect behavior. According to Gurycka (1990), a parental mistake is such behavior that creates negative experiences in the child, which, in consequence, adversely affects the child's development. Gurycka identifies the following parental mistakes: rigorism, aggression, indifference, constraining the child's activities, the parent's self-accentuation, pampering the child, taking over the child's duties (e.g., doing homework for the child), and idealizing

the child. The ninth mistake is inconsistency. Numerous studies have indeed confirmed that these parental behaviors can negatively influence the child's development.

Parental rigor can, to some extent, benefit the child's development. Prior research has shown that a certain level of rigorism promotes the development of school competences. Research has also confirmed the existence of a positive relationship between academic discipline and school readiness (Mattern, Wyatt 2012). Several studies suggest that academic rigor is an important element of success in college (Adelman, Daniel, Berkovits 2003). Individual determination can also prepare students for school discipline (Huerta, Watt, Butcher 2013). Excessive rigor, however, may disrupt this development and even contribute to a compulsive-obsessive personality in children (Millon, Davis 1996). Aggression, on the other hand, results in a child's withdrawal and unresponsiveness to the parent (Bugental, Happaney 2000). The parent's behavior, which the child does not yet understand, causes increased stress in the child, as well as brings about negative interpretations of the parent's behavior (Bugental, Lyon, Lin, McGrath, Bimbela 1999). In ambiguous situations, the child tends to explain the parent's behavior negatively (Bugental, Kaswan, Love 1970). In children whose parents used aggression, signs of depression and maladaptive behaviors were observed (e.g., aggressive reactions to sadness). These children had negative and inconsistent representations of themselves (Senator 2010). According to the research done by psychotherapists, aggression destroys emotionality. A child who often experiences aggression learns to distance him/herself from their experiences. It was noted that people with antisocial traits had difficulty experiencing feelings. The pain that they were inflicting on others allowed them to feel something themselves (Millon, Davis 1996). Research has also revealed that poor school readiness was related to previous experiences of violence from other people during adolescence (Lambert, Bettencourt, Bradshaw, Ialongo 2013). Aggressive, strict, and inconsistent parenting strategies have been identified as exposing children to the risk of developing mental health problems as well as school readiness problems (Stefan, Miclea 2010).

Numerous studies have shown that constraining the child's activity can foster passivity, inhibition (Chłopkiewicz 1975a, 1975b), and apathy, as well as worsen their social relationships (Carver, Timperio,

Hesketh, Crawford 2009; Winterhoff 1997). Parental indifference is now considered a form of child abuse (Khaleque 2015). Pampering the child can contribute to the development of an addictive personality, and narcissistic personality disorder (Millon, Davis 1996). The least known are the consequences of parental self-accentuation, that is, the parents emphasizing their own value, establishing themselves as a role model for the child, and so forth. From a theoretical standpoint, one could expect that parental self-accentuation may lower the child's self-esteem.

Many skills are formed during one's childhood, including the crucial ability to fulfill one's own needs. Theories of need satisfaction indicate that it is a learnable skill and its deficits can be a serious problem that should be treated in psychotherapy (Zinker 1991).

Children with many negative experiences, especially those of parental indifference, may not have developed the skills of meeting their needs. They were probably exposed to severe deprivation. The experience of parental mistakes is extremely stressful for the child and can be associated with having many needs unfulfilled (Szymańska, Aranowska 2016).

Because a parental error is an event that repeats, an adult may not remember each event in detail, but they will retain the general memory (representation) of those events, for example, the fact that their father was often indifferent, and their mother often shouted. Sometimes, this general representation is also called the *generalization of experience* (Gurycka 1990; Howe 2000). Thus, this generalization also comprises the childhood experience of parental mistakes (Howe 2000).

The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between the childhood experience of parental mistakes and the ability to fulfill one's needs in adulthood. The first research hypothesis is the assumption that the experience of more parental mistakes in childhood coincides with lower need satisfaction.

Many studies confirm Gurycka's classification of parenting mistakes. Because it is the most comprehensive classification, it has been used in this study. Moreover, the classification is accompanied by a test scale assessing the parents' mistakes, as well as the children's perceptions of these mistakes, which allows a retrospective study by measuring the generalized representation of parental mistakes (Gurycka 1990; Wójtowicz 1989).

Parental mistakes experienced by the child and the value system in adulthood

The link between parental mistakes one experiences in childhood and the development of values remains virtually unexplored by psychology. Negative experiences can be assumed to shape one's value system along with other traits. (Gurycka 1990). To the author's knowledge, however, no research has been carried out on that subject. Nevertheless, from a purely theoretical point of view, it can be expected that the experience of parental mistakes can be associated with shaping *Self-Enhancement* values and especially the value of *Self-empowerment*.

Self-Enhancement values, that is, Power-resources (power through control of material and social resources), Power-dominance (power through exercising control over people), and Achievements, can help people who have experienced more negative events get a sense of compensation so that they feel strong rather than fragile and helplessness. This experience of fragility and helplessness is very difficult for children who have experienced parental mistakes (Millon, Davis 1996). The values of *Power*, in turn, serve self-protection (Schwartz et al. 2012).

People who have experienced more parental mistakes may also favor the values of *Openness to Change*, especially Stimulation, Self-direction-thought, Self-direction-action, and Hedonism. Powerful sensations and, probably, a very expressive and stimulating life can also help them deal with the inner problems and conflicts they experience. In this study, it was assumed that people who experienced more parenting mistakes would exhibit the *Personal Focus values of* *Self-Enhancement* and *Openness to Change*. This was the second hypothesis of the study.

Needs satisfaction and the value system of adult women

The relationship between needs and values was widely described by Maslow (1987). To this day, it remains the subject of intense research and analysis (Harrigan, Commons 2015). According to Maslow (1987), the more needs a person has satisfied, the higher values

they should hold. As noted by Schwartz and Sagie (2000), the increase in resources due to higher gross national income and the improvement of living conditions allows people to free themselves from the preoccupation with needs and to attach greater importance to the value of transcendence. Maslow noted that this preoccupation can cause some people to assign a very high value to the physiological needs for security, despite having them well-satisfied. Conversely, people with unmet basic needs may nevertheless be oriented towards higher needs. This is explained by a sense of threat to need satisfaction (Winston et al. 2017). Someone may have the lower needs met to an average degree, but does not experience the risk of losing them, and therefore, is not preoccupied with satisfying them. That person can then assign more importance to the higher, transcendental values.

Research shows that the need for self-actualization is, in fact, positively correlated with the values of *Openness to Change* (Self-Direction-Thought, Self-Direction-Action, and Stimulation) and values related to *Self-Transcendence* (Universalism-Tolerance [acceptance and understanding of those who are different from oneself], Universalism-Nature [preservation of the natural environment], and Universalism-Concern [commitment to equality, justice, and protection for all people]; see Winston et al. 2017). On the other hand, preoccupation with the need for safety is positively associated with the values of Personal Security and Power-Dominance and negatively associated with Universalism-Nature. Preoccupation with physiological needs is related to the value of Tradition; the need for belongingness and love—with the need for self-actualization, Achievements, Power-Resources, Power-Dominance, and Face (security and power through maintaining one's public image and avoiding humiliation) (Winston et al. 2017). The basic premise of this study is that experiencing a greater number of parental mistakes in childhood may contribute to fewer internal resources and worse coping skills, and thus a lower level of need satisfaction. Consequently, this will determine the quality of one's values.

The relationship between the level of need satisfaction and one's value system was the third hypothesis of this study (H3).

Method

Aim of the study and hypotheses

Figure 1 presents a theoretical model of the links between the experience (i.e., the internal representation) of parental mistakes, the level of need satisfaction, and the value system in adult women. Parental mistakes directly determine their experience by the daughters, that is, their internal representation of these parental mistakes. The internal representation of parental mistakes is related to the level of need satisfaction in adulthood. The experience of more parental mistakes co-occurs with lower need satisfaction in adult life—this is the first research hypothesis (H1). Furthermore, women who have experienced more parental mistakes will attribute greater importance to *Personal Focus values*: *Self-Enhancement* and *Openness to Change*—this is the second research hypothesis (H2). The level of need satisfaction in adult women also correlates their value systems. Adult women who have better need satisfaction skills favor self-transcendence values, or altruism. This is the third research hypothesis (H3).

The objective of the present research was to investigate the relationship between adult women's mental representations of parental mistakes they have experienced in childhood and their level of need satisfaction and their value system.

Research sample and procedure

The study was part of an extensive research project on parental mistakes, their transfer in families of origin, and the formation of personality, value systems, needs, parental goals, and the locus of control in children.

The study was conducted online. The questionnaires measured (a) the internal representations of experienced parental mistakes, (b) satisfied needs, and (c) the value system. Kindergartens with an operator of $k = 2$ were selected from the list of kindergartens developed by the Ministry of Education and Science for each voivodeship in Poland. Subsequently, the kindergartens' managements were informed

about the possibility of taking part in the survey. The managements that agreed to participate in the study informed parents about the research.

The website contained information for parents about the research conditions, the duration of the study, and how to complete the questionnaires. The study involved 402 women aged 21 to 50, with the majority of women aged between 28 and 39 years (the dominant age was 34 and the median age was 33 years). The women in the sample mostly had higher education (84.8% of the sample tested), while the rest of the sample had secondary or primary education.

The subjects came from large cities (43.8% of the sample), from smaller and small towns (37.1% of the sample), and rural areas (19.2% of the sample).

Variables

The main dependent variable was the adult women's value system. The independent variables were: (a) their experience (i.e., the internal representation) of parental mistakes and (b) their level of need satisfaction.

The representation of parental mistakes. Parental mistakes are situations or attitudes which have adverse effects on the child's development (Gurycka 1990). The circular model of parenting errors includes such parental behaviors as (a) rigorism, (b) aggression, (c) constraining the child's activity, (d) indifference to the child and its life and needs, (e) the parent's self-accentuation, (f) pampering the child, (g) taking over the child's duties (i.e., doing things for the child that it should do on its own), (h) idealization of the child, and (i) inconsistency. The representation of parental mistakes is the perception of parental mistakes by children. It reflects how the child experienced these mistakes. The present study analyzes the women's experience of the mistakes made by their mothers and fathers, analyzed separately.

Need fulfillment. This variable consists of five classes of needs described by Maslow (1964) in the pyramid of needs: (a) physiological, (b) safety, (c) belongingness and love, (d) self-esteem, and (e) self-actualization. Maslow arranged them in a hierarchical order.

One can meet the needs at the higher level of the hierarchy after they have met the needs on the lower level.

The definition of *value* in this study refers to the approach taken by Schwartz (Cieciuch 2013), who defines values as "a cognitive representation (usually a belief) of a motivational, desirable goal that transcends a single situation" (p. 23).

The modified circular continuum model of values developed by Schwartz includes 19 values. These are the values of: (a) Achievements, (b) Hedonism, (c) Stimulation, (d) Self-direction in action, (e) Self-direction in thought, (f) Universalism and Tolerance, (g) Universalism-Nature, (h) Universalism-Concern, (i) Benevolence-Caring, (j) Benevolence-Dependability, (k) Humility, (l) Conformity-Interpersonal, (m) Conformity-Rules, (n) Tradition, (o) Societal security, (p) Personal security, (r) Face, (s) Power-Resources, and (t) Power-Dominance.

Measurement tools

The study used three measurement tools.

The parental mistake representation questionnaire. This questionnaire was developed by Antonina Gurycka (the author of the theory of parenting mistakes) to collect children's assessments of their parents' mistakes (Gurycka 1990). The scale can also be used in retrospective studies, that is, for adults to assess their parents' mistakes. The questionnaire has two parallel versions for evaluating the fathers' and mothers' errors separately. This study used both. Because both versions have identical questions, the results of mothers' and fathers' parental mistakes can be added to calculate the parents' total result. In the present study, the results are presented for total parental mistakes as well as for mothers' and fathers' mistakes separately.

Inventory of needs. Created by Lester (2013) and adapted to Polish conditions by Jastrzębski, this is a scale for measuring needs according to Maslow's theory.

The Portraits Value Questionnaire (PVQ-RR). The PVQ-RR, adapted by Cieciuch (2013) was used to examine the adult women's value systems (Schwartz et al. 2012).

In order to answer the research questions and hypotheses, data mining algorithms performing a *k*-means cluster analysis were used (Elder et al. 2012). The algorithms grouped the research participants in such a way as to find the highest similarity within the clusters (small within-group variance) and the largest differences between the clusters (large between-group variance). By means of a normalized mean, the algorithms represented the mean of a given cluster in the area of the analyzed variables on a graph.

Results

The cluster analysis distinguished two clusters of women who were similar to each other on the variables of the internal representation of parental mistakes, need satisfaction level, and value system (see Figure 2).

The first cluster consisted of 213 women (see Table 1). Compared with the second cluster, women in this cluster experienced fewer parental mistakes in childhood and displayed higher levels of belongingness and love, self-actualization, and need satisfaction. They also placed higher value on Self-direction in thought, Universalism--Tolerance, Universalism-Nature, Universalism-Concern, Benevolence-Caring, Benevolence-Dependability, Humility, Conformity-Interpersonal, Conformity-Rules, Tradition, Personal security, Societal security, and Face (see Table 2). These values mainly correspond to the circle of Self-Transcendence and Conservation, and thus form the circle of Social Focused values.

The second cluster was formed of 189 women who experienced more parental mistakes in childhood than the women in the first cluster. These women, showed lower levels of need satisfaction and valued Power-Resources and Power-Dominance more highly (see Table 2). These are the values from the circle of Self-Enhancement, and, therefore, fall under the superordinate value of Personal Focus.

Large differences (size effects) between the two clusters occurred for the need for belongingness and love, Self-direction in action, Universalism-Tolerance, Universalism-Concern, Benevolence--Caring, Benevolence-Dependability, Humility, Conformity-Rules,

Conformity-Interpersonal, and Tradition. These values were most strongly held by women from the first cluster who experienced fewer parental mistakes and had higher levels of need satisfaction.

The same analysis was carried out for the experience of parenting mistakes by mothers and fathers separately. The results of the adult women's experience of their mother's mistakes, their level of need satisfaction, and their value systems also yielded two clusters (see Figure 3). The first cluster comprised 181 women (see Table 3). They experienced fewer parental mistakes on the part of their mothers (apart from the mistake of having their duties done for them and being idealized), a higher level of need satisfaction for all needs, and higher levels of Self-direction in thought, Universalism-Tolerance, Universalism-Nature, Universalism-Concern, Benevolence-Caring, Benevolence-Dependability, Humility, Conformity-Rules, Conformity-Interpersonal, Tradition, Societal security, Personal security and Face (see Table 4). These values belong to the overarching category of Self-Transcendence and Conservation values, and thus are classified as Social Focus values.

The algorithms classified 221 women into the second cluster. They experienced more parental mistakes by their mothers (except the mistake of having their duties done for them and being idealized), had lower levels of need satisfaction, and valued Power-Resources and Power-Dominance more highly than the women in the first cluster. These are Self-Enhancement values, and Personal Focus.

Large differences (size effects) between the two clusters occurred for the mothers' mistakes of aggression, constraining of activity, indifference, self-accentuation, and inconsistency, as well as the daughters' need for belongingness and love and the need for self-actualization.

The analysis of experienced fathers' mistakes also revealed the existence of two clusters (see Figure 4). The algorithms classified 195 women into the first cluster. They experienced fewer parenting errors from their fathers (apart from the mistake of idealization), had all of their needs satisfied at a higher level, and, at the same time, espoused the values of Achievements, Hedonism, Stimulation, Self-direction, Power-Resources, and Power-Dominance (see Table 5)—the Openness to Change and Self-Enhancement values, which belong to the circle of Personal Focus.

In turn, the second cluster comprised 207 women who experienced more parental mistakes from their fathers, had their needs satisfied to a lesser extent, and valued Universalism-Concern and Benevolence-Caring. They also endorsed the values of Humility, Rule conformity, Interpersonal conformity, and Tradition to a greater extent than the women in the first cluster. They had lower results in values such as Power-Resources and Power-Dominance and held the values of Conservation and Self-Transcendence, which belong to the Social Focus type.

Large differences (effects sizes) between both clusters occurred in terms of the need of esteem and the values of Stimulation, Self-direction in action, Humility, Interpersonal conformity, Power-Resources, and Power-Dominance (see Table 6).

Summary and Discussion

The results unambiguously confirm the validity of the first hypothesis. Adult women's experience of parental mistakes (made both by mothers and fathers) in childhood coincides with lower levels of need satisfaction in adulthood. Conversely, the fewer parenting mistakes (both by mothers and by fathers) adult women experienced as children, the better they coped with meeting their needs in adulthood. The relationship between the experience of parental mistakes and satisfaction of needs thus seems to be negative.

The second and third hypotheses, however, have not been unequivocally confirmed. The study revealed that for total parental mistakes and for the parental mistakes of mothers, it is possible to indicate the co-occurrence between a higher level of need satisfaction and a higher profile (higher scores) in the majority of values. This is especially true for values related to Self-transcendence and Conservation, and, therefore, to Social Focus values. However, the results obtained for the co-occurrence of experience of fathers' mistakes and the system of values undermine these conclusions: Women who have experienced fewer parental mistakes by their fathers endorse completely different values than do women who have experienced fewer parental mistakes by their mothers. Women who have experienced fewer parental mistakes by their fathers value Personal Focus values, namely, Self-Enhancement and Openness to Change.

Thus, it can be seen that the association of negative childhood experiences in the relationship with one's parents is not straightforwardly related to values held in adulthood, as the second hypothesis (H2) states. Also, the correlation between the level of need satisfaction and the system of values (H3) is not obvious. There are various studies reporting inconsistent results about the link between one's needs and value system (Winston et al. 2017). The current study also shows this inconsistency. However, it sheds light on its likely causes. The causes can be traced back to childhood and may not translate into simple conclusions on the relationship between needs and values.

How can the current results be interpreted? First, they show the importance of the role and experience that women derive from their relationship with their parents (fathers and mothers). They reveal that, depending on whether women had negative or positive experiences in their relationships with their mothers or their fathers, they may develop different values despite having their needs well-satisfied. It is worth noting that the result of the normalized means reveals that these needs were moderately and highly satisfied (0.6–0.7).

The results show that fewer negative experiences in the relationship with the mother are related to the satisfaction of the Social Focus needs and values. On the other hand, fewer negative experiences with the father are connected with the satisfaction of Personal Focus-type.

Conversely, more negative experiences with the mother are associated with lower need satisfaction and with Self-Enhancement values. On the other hand, more negative experiences with the father are associated with lower need satisfaction, but also with a higher level of Social Focus values.

This is an extremely important result that should be tested on other samples. This result is difficult to explain unequivocally. However, it should probably be explained in light of the mechanism of the child identification with the parent.

Studies reveal that men and women have different values (Beutel, Marini 1995). Findings on gender differences in values reveal that men attribute more importance to Power, Stimulation, Hedonism, Achievements, and Self-direction. Women, on the other hand, assign more weight to Universalism and Benevolence (Schwartz, Rubel-Lifschitz 2009). This study is consistent with these findings. Daughters who experienced fewer parental mistakes by their fathers

indeed attributed greater importance to values typical of men, namely, Stimulation, Hedonism, Achievements, Power over resources, and Dominance. Conversely, women who experienced fewer mistakes from their mothers endorsed values more typical of women: Universalism and tolerance, Universalism-Nature, Universalism-Concern, Benevolence-Caring, Benevolence-Dependability, Reliability, and other *Social Focus* values.

Women who had a better relationship with their fathers, that is, experienced fewer parental mistakes on their part, were able to identify more with their fathers. On the other hand, women who experienced fewer mistakes by their mothers probably had better relationships with them, and thus identified more with those values that their mothers preferred. This is, of course, only a supposition, but one that would meaningfully explain the findings of this study, as the differences in values seem to be related to experienced mistakes and not to need satisfaction.

Unfortunately, a major limitation of this study is that it was not possible to conduct it on a sample of the male population. The study was limited to the female population not due to the fact that the studied phenomenon did not apply to men, but because very few men took part in the study, therefore the results were not calculated on their small sample. In the future, the results should be supplemented with the male population.

Tables

Table 1: Cluster Means, Sizes, and Percentages for Women's Parental Mistake Perception, Need Fulfillment, and Value System

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2
parents' rigor	24.2910798	24.1587302
parents' aggression	15.1502347	18.4444444
constraining the child's activity	16.1314554	18.4761905
parents' indifference	22.8920188	27.9312169
parents' self-accentuation	16.6901408	19.4867725
parents' pandering to the child	18.6807512	20.6455026
taking over the child's duties	16.7370892	16.994709
parents' idealization of the child	22.8638498	22.1005291

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2
parents' lack of consistency	15.6807512	18.4444444
daughters' need of safety	33.741784	32.010582
daughters' need of belongingness and love	43	35.2910053
daughters' need of esteem	38.4413146	36.8624339
daughters' need of self-actualization	41.2347418	37.8253968
daughters' physiological needs	32.9765258	30.9206349
Achievements	12.8215962	12.5767196
Hedonism	13.657277	13.2380952
Stimulation	10.1784038	9.83597884
Self-Direction Thought	15.5633803	15.6402116
Self-Direction Action	15.57277	13.2698413
Universalism-Tolerance	15.57277	13.2698413
Universalism-Nature	13.2347418	10.6719577
Universalism-Concern	15.7558685	13
Benevolence-Caring	16.7605634	14.7301587
Benevolence-Dependability	16.915493	14.3439153
Humility	12.6384977	9.64550265
Conformity-Interpersonal	12.6713615	8.87301587
Conformity-Rules	14.3098592	11.1322751
Tradition	13.5680751	9.38624339
Security societal	15.2206573	12.968254
Security personal	15.4131455	13.5132275
Face	15.2112676	13.4656085
Power-Resources	8.44131455	9.6984127
Power-Dominance	8.44131455	9.6984127
number of cases	213	189
Percent (%)	52.9850746	47.0149254

Source: Based on the survey results.

Table 2: ANOVA Results for Clusters for Women's Parental Mistake Perception, Need Fulfillment, and Value Systems

	Between SS	df	Within SS	df	F	p	η²	Interpretation of η²
parents' rigor	1.754	1	14161.19	400	.0495	.823966	.001	very small
parents' aggression	1086.720	1	19181.86	400	22.6614	.000003	.053	small
constraining the child's activity	550.558	1	16481.46	400	13.3619	.000291	.032	small
parents' indifference	2542.952	1	30678.62	400	33.1560	.000000	.076	medium
parents' self-accentuation	783.224	1	16470.77	400	19.0209	.000016	.045	small
parents' pandering to the child	386.572	1	15971.54	400	9.6815	.001995	.023	small
taking over the child's duties	6.646	1	16892.27	400	.1574	.691793	.001	very small
parents' idealization of the child	58.348	1	23572.14	400	.9901	.320313	.002	very small
parents' lack of consistency	764.883	1	20378.96	400	15.0132	.000125	.036	small
daughters' need of safety	300.131	1	31952.78	400	3.7572	.053284	.009	very small
daughters' need of belongingness	5951.286	1	32816.99	400	72.5391	.000000	.153	big
daughters' need of esteem	249.640	1	40108.94	400	2.4896	.115390	.006	very small
daughters' need of self-actualization	1164.011	1	43363.50	400	10.7372	.001142	.026	small
daughters' physiological needs	423.268	1	28970.69	400	5.8441	.016076	.014	small
Achievements	6.005	1	3843.36	400	.6250	.429675	.001	very small
Hedonism	17.596	1	3190.27	400	2.2062	.138241	.005	very small
Stimulation	11.742	1	5119.14	400	.9175	.338709	.002	very small
Self-Direction Thought	.591	1	2459.93	400	.0961	.756694	.001	very small
Self-Direction Action	531.100	1	2909.36	400	73.0195	.000000	.154	big

	Between SS	df	Within SS	df	F	p	η²	Interpretation of η²
Universalism-Tolerance	531.100	1	2909.36	400	73.0195	.000000	.154	big
Universalism-Nature	657.718	1	5023.92	400	52.3668	.000000	.115	medium
Universalism-Concern	760.558	1	2459.31	400	123.7029	.000000	.236	big
Benevolence-Caring	412.839	1	1296.03	400	127.4168	.000000	.241	big
Benevolence-Dependability	662.239	1	1467.12	400	180.5542	.000000	.311	big
Humility	897.072	1	3098.41	400	115.8105	.000000	.224	big
Conformity-Interpersonal	1444.789	1	5397.95	400	107.0621	.000000	.211	big
Conformity-Rules	1011.136	1	2531.24	400	159.7849	.000000	.285	big
Tradition	1751.251	1	4831.07	400	144.9991	.000000	.266	big
Security societal	508.051	1	4092.44	400	49.6576	.000000	.110	medium
Security personal	361.481	1	2440.86	400	59.2382	.000000	.129	medium
Face	305.165	1	2974.52	400	41.0372	.000000	.093	medium
Power-Resources	158.254	1	5102.33	400	12.4064	.000477	.030	small
Power-Dominance	158.254	1	5102.33	400	12.4064	.000477	.030	small

Source: Based on the survey results.

Table 3: Cluster Means, Sizes, and Percentages for Women's Perceptions of Mothers' Mistakes, Need Fulfilment, and Value Systems

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2
mothers' rigor	11.3535912	13.0226244
mothers' aggression	5.79005525	10.4570136
constraining the child's activity	5.98342541	11.2126697
mothers' indifference	6.54143646	14.841629
mothers' self-accentuation	7.26519337	11.4117647
mothers' pandering to the child	9.25966851	10.7013575
taking over the child's duties	10.7237569	8.77828054
mothers' idealization of the child	12.7955801	11.0769231
mothers' lack of consistency	6.69060773	10.9049774
daughters' need of safety	36.1546961	30.2850679
daughters' need of belongingness and love	44.4861878	35.1900452

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2
daughters' need of esteem	40.5303867	35.3800905
daughters' need of self-actualization	42.7569061	37.0723982
daughters' physiological needs	35.1546961	29.4343891
Achievements	12.9171271	12.5339367
Hedonism	13.480663	13.4434389
Stimulation	9.95027624	10.0723982
Self-Direction Thought	15.480663	15.6968326
Self-Direction Action	15.0331492	14.0452489
Universalism-Tolerance	15.0331492	14.0452489
Universalism-Nature	12.5469613	11.6063348
Universalism-Concern	15.0662983	13.9638009
Benevolence-Caring	16.3756906	15.3393665
Benevolence-Dependability	16.5138122	15.0452489
Humility	11.8121547	10.7556561
Conformity-Interpersonal	11.6519337	10.2579186
Conformity-Rules	13.6740331	12.1131222
Tradition	12.6353591	10.7556561
Security societal	14.6961326	13.7239819
Security personal	15.0497238	14.0859729
Face	14.8563536	14.0090498
Power-Resources	8.9281768	9.11764706
Power-Dominance	8.9281768	9.11764706
number of cases	181	221
Percent (%)	45.0248756	54.9751244

Source: Based on the survey results.

Table 4: ANOVA Results Women's Perception of Mothers' Mistakes, Need Fulfillment, and Value Systems

	Between SS	df	Within SS	df	F	p	η^2	Interpretation of η^2
mothers' rigor	277.188	1	4944.26	400	22.4251	.000003	.053	small
mothers' aggression	2167.268	1	5948.86	400	145.7265	.000000	.267	big
constraining the child's activity	2720.963	1	5099.95	400	213.4108	.000000	.347	big

	Between SS	df	Within SS	df	F	p	η²	Interpretation of η²
mothers' indifference	6855.216	1	7248.40	400	378.3025	.000000	.486	big
mothers' self-accentuation	1710.894	1	4224.80	400	161.9858	.000000	.288	big
mothers' pandering to the child	206.818	1	6293.09	400	13.1457	.000325	.031	small
taking over the child's duties	376.614	1	7620.32	400	19.7689	.000011	.047	small
mothers' idealization of the child	293.916	1	8483.13	400	13.8588	.000225	.033	small
mothers' lack of consistency	1767.299	1	7133.68	400	99.0961	.000000	.198	big
daughters' need of safety	3428.199	1	28824.71	400	47.5731	.000000	.106	medium
daughters' need of belongingness	8599.048	1	30169.23	400	114.0108	.000000	.222	big
daughters' need of esteem	2639.424	1	37719.16	400	27.9903	.000000	.065	medium
daughters' need of self-actualization	3215.367	1	41312.15	400	31.1324	.000000	.072	big
daughters' physiological needs	3255.993	1	26137.97	400	49.8278	.000000	.110	medium
Achievements	14.611	1	3834.75	400	1.5240	.217734	.003	very small
Hedonism	.138	1	3207.73	400	.0172	.895744	.001	very small
Stimulation	1.484	1	5129.39	400	.1157	.733897	.001	very small
Self-Direction Thought	4.650	1	2455.87	400	.7573	.384685	.002	very small
Self-Direction Action	97.112	1	3343.35	400	11.6185	.000719	.028	small
Universalism-Tolerance	97.112	1	3343.35	400	11.6185	.000719	.028	small
Universalism-Nature	88.040	1	5593.60	400	6.2958	.012497	.015	small
Universalism-Concern	120.948	1	3098.91	400	15.6117	.000092	.037	small
Benevolence-Caring	106.865	1	1602.00	400	26.6829	.000000	.062	medium
Benevolence-Dependability	214.600	1	1914.76	400	44.8307	.000000	.100	medium

	Between SS	df	Within SS	df	F	p	η²	Interpretation of η²
Humility	111.066	1	3884.42	400	11.4371	.000791	.027	small
Conformity-Interpersonal	193.366	1	6649.37	400	11.6321	.000714	.028	small
Conformity-Rules	242.438	1	3299.94	400	29.3870	.000000	.068	medium
Tradition	351.579	1	6230.74	400	22.5706	.000003	.053	small
Security societal	94.040	1	4506.45	400	8.3471	.004073	.020	small
Security personal	92.422	1	2709.92	400	13.6420	.000252	.033	small
Face	71.437	1	3208.25	400	8.9067	.003016	.021	small
Power-Resources	3.572	1	5257.01	400	.2718	.602416	.001	very small
Power-Dominance	3.572	1	5257.01	400	.2718	.602416	.001	very small

Source: Based on the survey results.

Table 5: Cluster Means, Sizes, and Percentages for Women's Perception of Fathers' Mistakes, Need Fulfillment, and Value Systems

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2
fathers' rigor	11.5846154	12.3091787
fathers' aggression	7.63589744	9.00966184
constraining the child's activity	7.27179487	9.41545894
fathers' indifference	12.2051282	15.9951691
fathers' self-accentuation	7.93333333	8.95652174
fathers' pandering to the child	9.74358974	9.37198068
taking over the child's duties	7.73846154	6.70048309
fathers' idealization of the child	12.3025641	9.10144928
fathers' lack of consistency	7.60512821	8.31884058
daughters' need of safety	35.5076923	30.4975845
daughters' need of belongingness and love	40.6871795	38.1400966
daughters' need of esteem	42.0153846	33.6328502
daughters' need of self-actualization	43.2205128	36.2512077
daughters' physiological needs	34.4871795	29.6763285
Achievements	13.9538462	11.531401
Hedonism	14.3230769	12.647343
Stimulation	11.6615385	8.46859903
Self-Direction Thought	16.5692308	14.6859903
Self-Direction Action	14.5076923	14.47343

	Cluster 1	Cluster 2
Universalism-Tolerance	14.5076923	14.47343
Universalism-Nature	12.2615385	11.8115942
Universalism-Concern	13.8820513	15.0048309
Benevolence-Caring	15.774359	15.8357488
Benevolence-Dependability	15.4153846	15.9806763
Humility	9.85641026	12.52657
Conformity-Interpersonal	9.07179487	12.5942029
Conformity-Rules	12.0051282	13.5797101
Tradition	10.7435897	12.410628
Security societal	14.2051282	14.1207729
Security personal	14.3333333	14.6956522
Face	14.2871795	14.4879227
Power-Resources	10.6307692	7.52657005
Power-Dominance	10.6307692	7.52657005
number of cases	195	207
Percent (%)	48.5074627	51.4925373

Source: Based on the survey results.

Table 6: ANOVA results for Clusters of Women's Perception of Fathers' Mistakes, Need Fulfillment, and Value Systems

	Between SS	df	Within SS	df	F	p	η^2	Interpretation of η^2
fathers' rigor	52.715	1	7467.57	400	2.82366	.093665	.007	very small
fathers' aggression	189.497	1	8071.13	400	9.39137	.002328	.023	small
constraining the child's activity	461.416	1	6982.87	400	26.43131	.000000	.062	medium
fathers' indifference	1442.337	1	10778.79	400	53.52500	.000000	.118	medium
fathers' self-accentuation	105.121	1	4590.74	400	9.15940	.002634	.022	small
fathers' pandering to the child	13.866	1	4315.54	400	1.28522	.257610	.003	very small
taking over the child's duties	108.182	1	6131.09	400	7.05794	.008207	.017	small
fathers' idealization of the child	1028.920	1	7652.02	400	53.78552	.000000	.119	medium

	Between SS	df	Within SS	df	F	p	η²	Interpretation of η²
fathers' lack of consistency	51.148	1	8321.55	400	2.45856	.117677	.006	very small
daughters' need of safety	2520.421	1	29732.49	400	33.90797	.000000	.078	medium
daughters' need of belongingness	651.426	1	38116.86	400	6.83609	.009271	.017	small
daughters' need of esteem	7055.529	1	33303.05	400	84.74334	.000000	.175	big
daughters' need of self-actualization	4877.057	1	39650.46	400	49.20052	.000000	.110	medium
daughters' physiological needs	2323.928	1	27070.03	400	34.33950	.000000	.079	medium
Achievements	589.233	1	3260.13	400	72.29559	.000000	.153	medium
Hedonism	281.961	1	2925.90	400	38.54688	.000000	.088	medium
Stimulation	1023.671	1	4107.21	400	99.69506	.000000	.199	big
Self-Direction Thought	356.115	1	2104.40	400	67.68948	.000000	.145	big
Self-Direction Action	.118	1	3440.34	400	.01370	.906865	.001	very small
Universalism-Tolerance	.118	1	3440.34	400	.01370	.906865	.001	very small
Universalism-Nature	20.328	1	5661.31	400	1.43628	.231452	.004	very small
Universalism-Concern	126.581	1	3093.28	400	16.36848	.000063	.039	small
Benevolence-Caring	.378	1	1708.49	400	.08860	.766123	.001	very small
Benevolence-Dependability	32.087	1	2097.28	400	6.11968	.013783	.015	small
Humility	715.902	1	3279.58	400	87.31618	.000000	.179	big
Conformity-Interpersonal	1245.828	1	5596.91	400	89.03691	.000000	.182	big
Conformity-Rules	248.948	1	3293.43	400	30.23577	.000000	.070	medium
Tradition	279.042	1	6303.28	400	17.70776	.000032	.042	small
Security societal	.715	1	4599.78	400	.06213	.803283	.001	very small
Security personal	13.181	1	2789.16	400	1.89037	.169930	.005	very small
Face	4.046	1	3275.64	400	.49411	.482508	.001	very small
Power-Resources	967.560	1	4293.02	400	90.15197	.000000	.184	big
Power-Dominance	967.560	1	4293.02	400	90.15197	.000000	.184	big

Source: Based on the survey results.

Figures

Figure 1: Model of the relationship between women's perceptions of parental mistakes, their need satisfaction, and their system of values
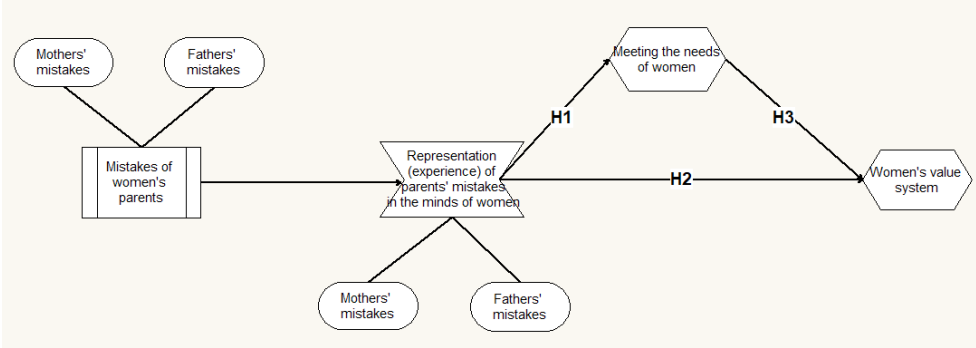

Figure 2: Cluster analysis results for women's perception of parental mistakes, their need satisfaction, and their value system
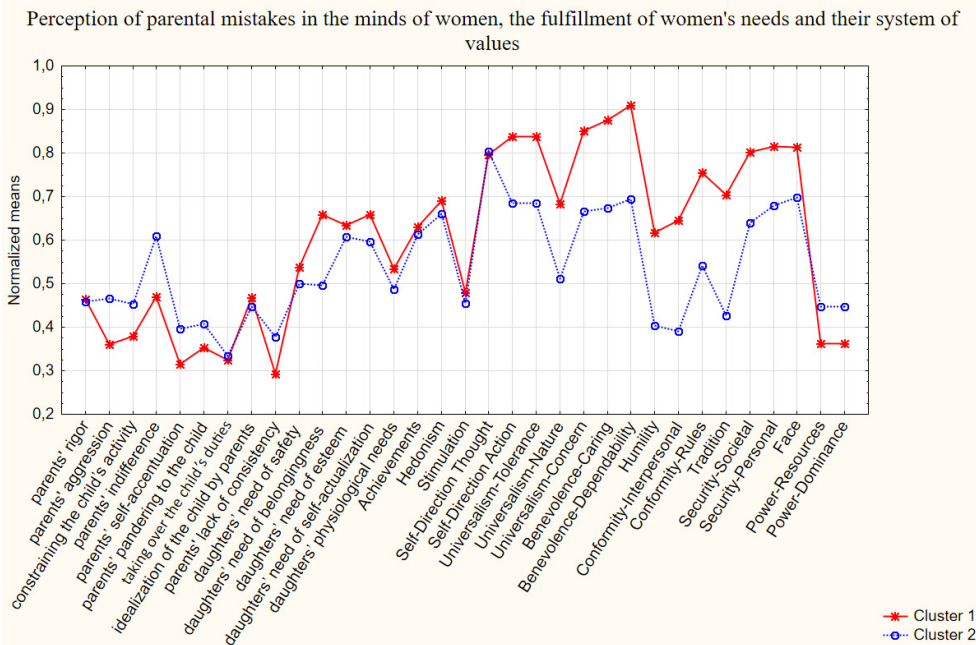
Figure 3: Cluster analysis results for women's perception of their mothers' mistakes, their need satisfaction, and their value system
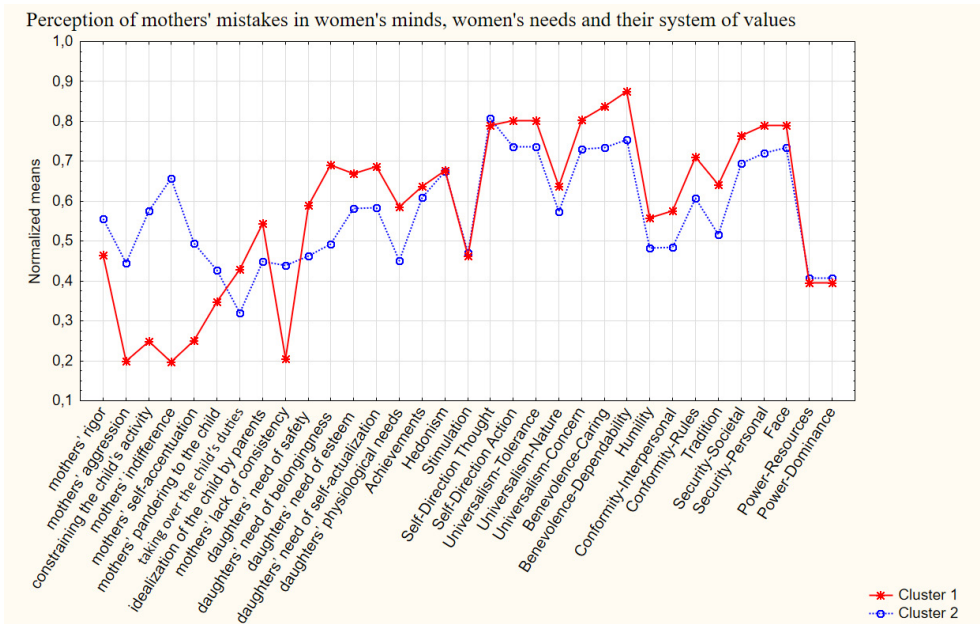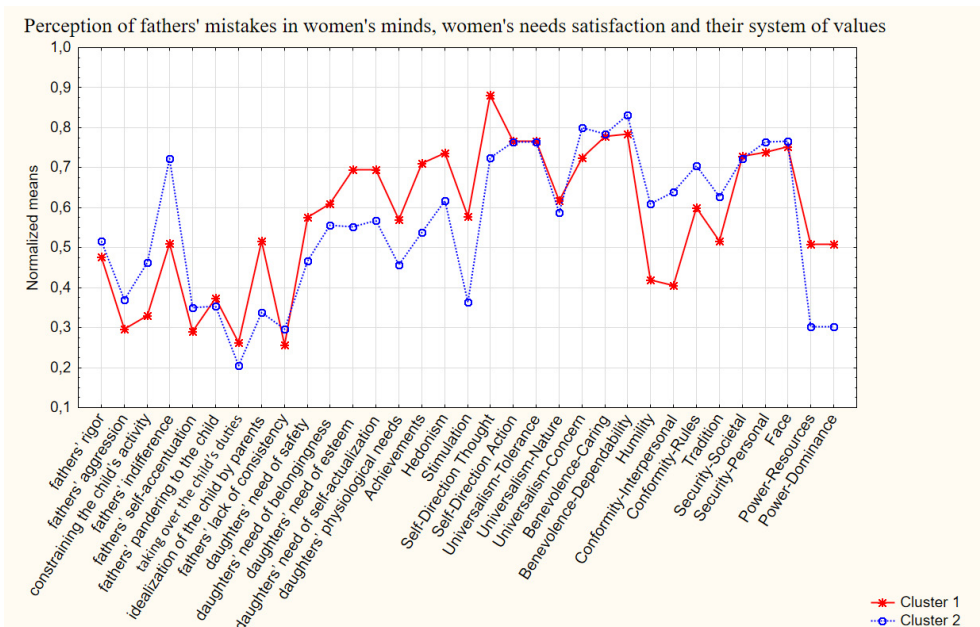

Perception of mothers' mistakes in women's minds, women's needs and their system of values

Figure 4: Cluster analysis results for women's perception of their fathers' mistakes, their need satisfaction, and their value system

Perception of fathers' mistakes in women's minds, women's needs satisfaction and their system of values

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