What Do We Think About Birth Order?

Jessica Garcia

Dominican University of California

Survey: Let us know how this paper benefits you.
Follow this and additional works at: https://scholar.dominican.edu/ug-student-posters
Part of the Personality and Social Contexts Commons, and the Social Psychology Commons

Recommended Citation
https://scholar.dominican.edu/ug-student-posters/47
Background

Birth order research and its effects on personality:
- Psychological perspective - Alfred Adler believed it is the role the child adopts from its interaction with others and the environment that creates its unique set of personality traits (Eckstein et al., 2010).
- Evolutionary adaptation - Frank Sulloway theorized a child develops certain characteristics in their fight for survival of parental investment (Eckstein, 2000).
- Both have found conflicting evidence to support their work.

Current research:
- Questions if our expectations and predisposed judgements of a child can influence our interactions so much that it can impact children's personality development.
- Are personality differences among birth order due to children behaving in a way that is a result of society and people's perceptions of what is expected of each child?

Methods

Participants:
N = 50, 84% women, ages ranged from 18 to 62.
Undergraduate students from Dominican University of California were recruited from via personal contact by the researcher and subjects studied at non-Dominican locations.
Only children are not included in this sample as only children and first-borns are thought to display similar qualities (Eckstein, 2010).
- Data collected from an only child have been combined with participants who selected themselves to be the oldest.

Procedure:
Participants completed an online survey consisting of demographic questions and two different personality measures; shortened versions of the Big 5 personality scale:
- The Mini-IPIP survey - Participants filled out this survey first as it was used to gather data on their self-reported personality traits. Once complete, were then asked to identify their birth order.
- The TIPI survey - Participants concluded the survey portion by taking the TIPI as it was used to evaluate their perception as to which traits they believe are to be expected of a child in regard to their assigned birth order.

Hypotheses

Hypothesis #1 - There is a positive relationship between people's perception of birth order traits and self-reported personality.
Hypothesis #2 - People will perceive the oldest sibling to be the most conscientious and open/intellectual than the middle and youngest sibling.
Hypothesis #3 - The middle sibling will be perceived to be the most agreeable than the oldest and youngest sibling.
Hypothesis #4 - The youngest sibling will be perceived to be the most extraverted and neurotic than the oldest and middle sibling.

Results

Hypothesis #1 - Used 5 different Pearson R correlations, one for each trait, and found results that support there is a positive correlation between participant's self-reported personality traits and perceived birth order traits (see Figure 1 box highlights). However, the study found no correlation for the trait Agreeableness.
Hypothesis #2 - A one-way ANOVA was used comparing the middle sibling to the oldest and youngest on the dependent variable of Agreeableness.
- No significant differences were found (F(2) = .942, p > .05).
Hypothesis #3 - A one-way MANOVA was used to compare the oldest sibling to the oldest and middle on the dependent variables of Extraversion and Neuroticism.
- No significant differences were found for Extraversion (F(2) = .385, p > .05) or Neuroticism (F(2) = .213, p > .05).

Discussion

Findings
This study discovered that participants generalize the personality traits that they report of themselves onto a person who has the same birth order as them (see Figure 1).
We did not find a relationship for Agreeableness between participant's self-reported personality traits and perception of people of their birth order. Future research is needed to expand upon this.
For Hypothesis #2,3,4 we see no differences in how the participants perceive people of different birth orders to be across the personality traits (see Figure 2). The researcher suggests that the participants are not getting their information on personality traits and birth order from cultural norms or research literature.

The hypotheses were inaccurate descriptors of birth order traits and do not provide further support to past research whose findings conclude which personality traits are associated with birth order.

Future Directions
Need for future research to further study Adler's psychological perspective to increase our understanding of whether or not personality development is influenced by people's perceptions of birth order traits. Research should consider whether or not birth order has any effect on personality at all.

Future research should work towards identifying which personality traits accurately represent what is expected from people in different birth orders.

References