

The Lasting Impact of Parenting: The Influence of Early Attachment on Intimate Relationship

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Abstract. The styles of parenting are a determining factor in how individuals grow emotionally, attach as well as the ability to establish intimacy in their lives. The paper will address the role of various parenting styles, including authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive, in the mediation of intimate relationships in adulthood in relation to their attachment. It builds on the developmental and cross-cultural approaches and explores the impact of emotional responsiveness, discipline and communication in the family set up on emotion regulation, trust and relationship expectations by children. Theoretical and practical research findings imply that authoritative parenting with warm and consistent structure ensures secure attachment and emotional stability, and as such, relationship satisfaction and stability in adulthood. On the other hand, authoritarian or neglectful parenting is more likely to result in anxious or avoidant attachments that are likely to damage future relationships in terms of emotional intimacy and communication. The cultural contexts especially the collectivist and individualist orientations also influence the interpretations and internalizations of parenting behaviors. Finally, the paper highlights that although early childhood experiences have a significant impact on the nature of intimacy among adults, the patterns of attachment can be changed based on the emotional intuition, reflection as well as supportive social relationships.

Keywords: Parenting styles, Attachment theory, Intimate relationships, Emotional regulation, Cross-cultural psychology

1. Introduction

Intimate relations represent a key component of human social and emotional growth, showing the level of trust, empathy, and ability to sustain stability within relationships. The quality of these bonds will likely be affected by initial family experiences, influenced by parenting styles and attachment habits formed in childhood. A great number of works confirmed the significance of parenting behaviors—ranging from emotional warmth to disciplinary strategies—on children's emotional regulation, self-concept, and their pattern of relationships later in life [1,2]. In this respect, it is necessary to single out attachment theory as a critical concept for the analysis of the way early relationships affect the ability to create close bonds in adult life. This article intends to consider the parenting style impact on adult attachment model and connection quality maintenance with reference to mediation of such concepts as attachment. Based on the existing studies, as well as on

the theoretical model, the paper will consider the ways in which early parenting relates to the subsequent interpersonal results from the emotional, cognitive, and cultural perspectives.

2. Key concepts

2.1. Imitate relationship

Intimate relationships refer to the sharing of deep feelings, the mutual support, and the kind of relationship you see between both lovers and between parents/children. These bonds rest on mutual trust, feeling attached, sustaining each other, and supporting each other throughout life. Revealed through their research that emotional closeness as well as a psychological bond that affords a person a sense of security and acceptance are other elements of being in an intimate relationship [3]. They promote emotional steadiness, reduce stress, and support children's independence by strengthening emotional regulation and social competence. Moreover, they provide society with benefits as they help develop the traits of empathy, teamwork, and adaptability in the transition between the different stages of life. Early in development psychology, emotional interactions within intimate relationships were believed to parallel the attachments to the family, which were formed when the child was young, shaping an individual's emotional responses and interpersonal patterns across the lifespan [3].

2.2. Parenting styles

Parenting can be defined as the generalized pattern of attitudes, behaviors, and emotional expressions that parents use in their children's upbringing. There is a theory introduced by the visionary Diana Baumrind, which identifies three parenting style types: authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive. Authoritative parenting combines warmth and responsiveness with a balanced level of discipline but tends to reflect other applicable positive emotional and social results. Contrary to this, the authoritarian parents keep it as an unquestionable order and control which generally ends up with children being anxious or having low self-esteem, while the lenient parents will else develop their children to be impulsive. Parenting warmth is negatively associated with internalizing (depression, anxiety) and externalizing (aggressiveness, impulsivity) issues among adolescents, as shown by Pinquart in a meta-analysis. Similarly, in Chinese society, according to the study of Ho Chan, the combination of authoritative parenting and the strength of a family structure proved to be beneficial in mitigating emotional struggles arising in teenage years [1,2]. Ho Chan further expanded this framework, arguing that parenting behaviors influence not only attachment but also cognitive development and emotional growth [2]. With, the immediate factor that forms the view on interpersonal relationships, trust, and intimate relationships in children's lives in the future is the way parents' parent their children.

2.3. Attachment

In the process of growing up, children form attachment bonds through the consistent emotional connections and responsiveness of the primary caregiver, and this bond is later used as a model in the child's other interpersonal relationships. Doionita spoke of this pattern when he described the consequences for adult relationships in a person who had not experienced healthy attachment as a child [4]. By introducing the attachment theory and boldly extending it, the researcher identified three attachment styles: secure, anxious, and avoidant. Secure attachment instills the values of trust and closeness in the relationship with others, while anxious and avoidant attachment fosters few

rejection-related challenges and lack of readiness for depending on others. According to Fraley and Delgado found the same parental attachment, the links between early attachment styles and adult romantic and family relationships were identified through his methodological approach to analyzing attachment in various relationship contexts [3,5].

The parenting style applied is clearly one of the most important determinants in the norm of emotion regulation and the development of the intra-relationships. Through constant communication and contact between members of the family, children perfect their emotional expressions and develop empathy, empathy that is rooted in the relational script, and regulated their emotions and resolved conflicts in their later intimate relationships. Early life defines the way one perceives relationships as security or nurturing, or a threat to the predictability of the world around the individual. Hence, forming a family is not just about raising children and giving them parental care, but it is also about supplying them with a consistent emotional base on which their future life will be built upon closeness and stability in the relationships. This link between child-rearing and intimacy can be found in emotional regulation, or the ability to share one's emotions with others and to be sensitive to their feelings. When it comes to parenting, the various styles, from authoritative to authoritarian and permissive parenting, will guide the children in different emotions. These emotions and their relationship to close intimacy forming patterns over the long term and getting different results.

From a supplementary multilateral perspective, Ho and Chan discovered how parenting styles, family dynamics, and the breakdown of adolescent emotional issues function within a sample of Chinese families [2]. From the study of the mentioned authors, the key components of a stable adolescent life according to the parenting style authority are affection and control. These authors also highlighted the idea that there is a strong affinity between these two variables. Specifically, Delgado showed that a strong secure attachment in children during the adolescent years extends to the whole social arena, to peers and romantic partners, with whom they must build their emotional relationships. In total the developmental emotional encounters stand as a basis for adult intimacy patterns, relationship contentment, and mental well-being of a family.

3. Parenting style and intimacy

A very important factor that influences the way people learn to manage their emotions and form intimate connections later in life is parental style. Thanks to constant and regular communication with the family members, children get the ability to express their emotions and at the same time, they should empathize with the other family members to develop a "script" which regulates emotions and conflicts in later intimate relationships. The experiences of these early children shape whether they think intimate relationships can be secured and nurtured or if they could threaten with insecurity and uncertainty. By bringing up the kids, however, education and care are no longer the primary focus but rather an emotional setting that assures their capacity to build their own closeness in the future as well as preserve the stability of their relationship. The link between children-raising and intimate relationships can be found in the realm of emotional regulation, which refers to the capacity to comprehend and control one's own emotions when reacting to others.

It has been proposed that there are three types of parenting styles – authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive – and each of these will instill different emotions in kids that will have long-term effects on what type of intimate relationship they will eventually have. In a secondary article by Ho and Chan, the subjects were Chinese families, and the authors explored the relationships among parenting styles, family functioning, and adolescent emotional distress [2]. Their research also revealed that, on the condition of authoritative parenting, the parents establish the edge of affection

and control that best reaffirms the adolescent emotional stability and behavioral problems at their best. Meanwhile, the research has shown that the family culture plays a crucial role as an intervening variable in parental control. On the other hand, it has been found that strict parenting in China, an example of a collectivist society, is not because of a lack of support, but because that is what culturally rooted norms say is an indispensable duty of the elders towards the younger. Such cross-culturalist thus points to the commonality of certain personality norms despite their different emotional meanings in the different settings in different parts of the world. Eastern Asian and Western cultures are distinct from each other in their impact on autonomy and self-improvements, emphasizing more on familial responsibility and mutual dependability rather than on independence and non-independence. In an addition to this, another study by Ho and Chan, a Chinese family sample was used to examine the associations between parenting styles, family functioning, and adolescent emotional problems [2]. One of their most important findings was that authoritative parenting, whose most prominent feature is warmth and reasonable control, had significant positive correlations with adolescents' emotional stability and problem behaviors. On the other hand, the research shows that cultural values impact highly on different types of parenting styles. A strict parenting style may not result in the loss of an emotional sense of the children but rather understood as parental care and responsibility in peoples from collectivist societies such as China. Such cultural diversity fully demonstrates that the same behaviors, such as demanding obedience or setting high expectations, may have completely different meanings when it is viewed in different cultural contexts. Eastern Asian cultures, in comparison to Western cultures that afford more importance to autonomy and individual expression, often link close relationships with family responsibilities and interdependence.

During expansion on the emotional-cognitive dimension level, Wang highlighted that parenting forms intimacy both through its influence on kids' attachment building and its impact on developing a child's cognitive abilities [6]. Parenting, therefore, should become way of long-term emotional modeling and mental structure that are needed for kids. Such conditioning makes them more secure about their adult intimate relationships and communicate better while being in a relationship with a partner. Intimate relationships always need trust and closeness, so children's parenting-schooling prepares them for adult relationships. Otherwise, emotional suppression reaches to the avoidance of emotional intimacy or the withdrawal of a partner in conflict situations, and obedience leads to those development tendencies in children towards excessive emotional suppression, which only makes their personal lives more difficult when they cannot cope with emotional vulnerability and empathy needs with their spouses. Wang argues that supportive parenting not only increases children's emotional intellect but also helps young kids to recognize emotions during relations with future partners [6]. It encourages children to give proper perspective (looking through other people's eyes), which may lead them to solve problems adequately.

By drawing a careful and indeed comprehensive picture of how parenting can determine deeper and wider effects upon intimacy, these studies demonstrate how parenting can really affect the characters of the human beings in the relationships it produces. Adequate parenting practice can result into a level of emotional and sexual maturity that permits a happier relational style. The authoritative parenting, defined by warmth, empathy, and moderate control, bring about the individual character that is full of emotional security, good communication skills, and life satisfaction. In contrast, the style of the parent mostly neglected or showed an overproof control of their children led to issues like intimacy anxiety, trust deficits, or emotional withdraws during adulthood. Such methods are not always successful as methods may not fit cultural diversity. Pinquart also used an empirical principle that was based on Western samples inherently ignoring

cultural variance to some extent [1]; Ho indicated that social desirability greatly influenced reporting of data purported Ness resulting in biased results to some degree [2]; and Wang Genesis linked cognitive and emotional interaction theoretically, but he did not test his theory empirically [6]. Future research should integrate cross-cultural data to explore how family emotional climate influences adult intimacy patterns across cultural dimensions.

Overall, the findings from these three studies collectively demonstrate that an authoritative parenting style characterized by positive emotional responsiveness and structured consistency represents the most important familial factor in fostering the capacity for healthy intimate relationships. Parental fostering skills in emotional communication, conflict resolution, and relational stability, provide a positive influence on their future interpersonal relationships.

4. Attachment and intimate relationship

Attachment is one of the key mechanisms through which early caregiving experiences shape emotional expectations and behavioral patterns in adult intimate relationships [7]. According to attachment theory, individuals form internal working models based on their early experiences with caregivers and then regulate their emotional expression and behaviors in relationships. The three attachment types, secure, anxious and avoidant, respectively, are the three methods of attachment regulation to intimate or emotional closeness. Secure attachment favors trusting others and feels comfortable with intimate relationships; anxious attachment fears rejection and relies heavily on others while worrying about their future; avoidant attachment appears uncomfortable with intimacy and dismissive in intimacy [3]. These types show the development of early emotional relationships and intimate relationships in adulthood.

Taking a step further in attachment research, Fraley explored the Experiences in Close Relationships–Relationship Structures (ECR-RS) with their version of ECR-RS Questions [3]. This attachment research instrument indicates relevant similarities of attachment on different relational backgrounds, with variations often occurring because of the attachment background. Their findings have also found out that secure attachment exhibits relaxed interaction with friends and better emotional adaptiveness and self-management, which presupposes a predisposition towards long-term relationships. Conversely, anxiously attached persons tend to hyper-arous their attachment system and thus are very sensitive to conflict and need a lot of reassurance. Avoidant types show an interest in being independent of emotions because they do not rely on their friends too much and such a type of distancing can help to stay independent but nonetheless, the relations are not as stable as they could be. The relationship behaviors demonstrate how the development of attachment styles takes place since childhood.

The parent attachment determines the peer relationships and romantic relationships among adolescents as seen in the writings of Delgado [5]. Their research implies a secure parental bond, a great acceptance of partners, good management of conflicts, and positive support of friends. These intimate relationship patterns are significant in the shaping of the intimate relationships in adulthood. Self-esteem and confidence in adolescents who receive regular parental support and attain safe attachment helps them maintain intimate relations in their adulthood. Quite the contrary, insecure relationships and troubled relationships frequently lead to difficulty with trust, emotional elasticity and limits, such trends could involve inconsistent care giving or relationships that are fraught with conflict. The study by Delgado once again restates the role of attachment in creating the connection between the parent-based early years relationships and the resultant intimate relationships in adulthood [5].

As highlighted by Singh and Pandey, perceived parents are useful in the formation of attachment and intimacy patterns [8]. They report that individuals who remember the support and reactions of their parents have a higher chance of having a secure attachment style. These individuals are likely to manage interpersonal relations over trust and cooperation. In the meantime, such perceptions can differ between the cultures where the parental control is perceived differently. The study further indicated that still in adulthood, attachment patterns remain to a certain extent still plastic and that emotional sensitivity and self-reflection in certain relationships can transform attachment tendencies with age. It implies that despite family impact being fundamental, the close bondages between adults is a process that is going to continue changing.

Mancone shed more light on the emotional effects of the feelings of attachment during the romantic transition, specifically breakups [9]. Their study indicates that individuals associated with anxious attachment have high chances of getting lost in contemplation, suffer severe emotional distress and cannot overcome breakdowns of relationships. Conversely, people in the avoidant attachment are more likely to deny and disconnect cognition, meanwhile, this delay can be seen through the long emotional numbness or inhibition of pondering relationships-related issues. Such results indicate that attachment does not only play a role in creating intimate relationships but also in helping a person to overcome relationship loss. Comprehensively, insecure attachment may be a major obstacle to intimate relationships disrupting emotional regulation, trust, and communication and promoting relationship satisfaction and stability.

In general, the body of research indicates that attachment is fundamental in the establishment of the quality and emotional richness of adult intimate relations. The attachment system is a psychological template after which the people interpret intimate relations, deal with emotional needs, and overcome interpersonal obstacles. Secure attachment facilitates supportive relations in relationships and efficient communication, whereas insecure one can cause emotional upheaval and instability in relationships.

5. Discussion and suggestion

In the literature analyzed, a conclusion surfaces that parenting styles have impacts on adult intimate relationships; these impacts are observed to be related mainly to the influence of the styles on attachment patterns. Warm and supportive and structured parenting styles that are known to foster secure attachment foster emotional stability, trust and healthy intimate relationships in adulthood. Quite the contrary, strict parents or parents who are emotionally detached widen the chance of insecure attachment which might result into avoidant or dependent relationships styles. Such a flow of development - parenting style, attachment formation, and the quality of intimate relationships emphasizes the significant role played by the family setting on the journey of relationship life of an individual. Indicatively, secure attachment is usually developed by children growing up in an emotionally supportive environment and are more likely to experience greater relationship satisfaction in adulthood.

In a practical point of view, this research highlights the relevance of emotionally reactive parenting behaviors. Positive communicating good listening and constant emotional supportive parents equip their children with role models of good intimate relationships that are internalized and practiced in adulthood. Consequently, family-based therapy or parental emotional literacy intervention can be included in such interventions. Also, as the lecture to the general audience titled *Beyond the Original Family, Building High-Quality Intimate Relationships* speaks, people can be taught how to reflect and recycle an insecure attitude style in their adulthood, through emotional awareness as well as in therapy and through supportive social bonds [10]. This implies that as much

as there are influences of early family experience that cannot be determined, such revisions can be through emotive understanding, deliberate communicational practice and affirmative relationships.

The way culture affects the construction of attachment and intimacy can also be further explored in other studies in the future, especially in collectivist cultures, in which expressiveness and preferences of intimacy are not as common as in Western culture. Longitudinal designs show developmental trend which cross-sectional studies do not capture. Finally, the awareness of the importance of attachment can assist educators and the family to sustain stable intimate relationships on the emotional level in the personal development.

6. Conclusion

The paper was specifically aimed at studying the relationship between parenting styles, attachment formation, and intimate relationships as an adult. It is an argument made up of developmental science and attachment research, arguing that behaviors (parenting) characterized as warm, consistent, and responsive, foster secure attachments that boost emotional stability and intimacy competence in adulthood. On the other hand, authoritarian and isolationist styles would result in the emergence of insecure relationships. This implies that lowering confidence to their partners and inability to control their emotions in long-term relations will be disordered in such children.

At the theoretical level, this study shows that, as an intervening factor, attachment is the component that must be considered to bridge the relationship between early parenting and future intimacy outcomes. Moreover, secure attachment fosters inter-personal interpretation and cooperation and when a conflict occurs, they insulate persons against emotional events. Cultured relations also vary in terms of the meaning of parenting e.g. the cultural background of collectivism and individualism approach indicates that in culture-based background, there is the possibility of the example of control of emotions taking the place of care that demonstrates how flexibly or rigidly attachment mechanisms need to be according to the situation. The overall findings also yield certain implications. Parents are required to develop interpersonally supportive communication, boundaries, and emotional literacy. Educational programs and psychotherapeutic techniques that guide parents on emotional fluency and the art of listening can be a powerful tool in breaking the cycle of insecure attachment. 'Reflection and relationships' are the vital pillars for adults who have undergone similar family dynamics in building their attachment patterns and enhancing relationship satisfaction.

The paper sheds light on the role of the early family milieu in the formation of the emotional reactions and their following use in adult close personal relationships. It puts an accent on the fact that the childhood attachment is a starting point for love and trust but will have limited power over the adults as they will always be equipped with the capacity to improve their patterns with reflection, awareness, and positive interactions. In this regard, recognizing the continuity in development can enable families and educators to create the culture of emotional resilience and the presence of relationship originals in every generation.

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