# Article information:

Personality Traits, Mental Illness, and Ideology | Psychology Today  
<https://www.psychologytoday.com/us/blog/unique-everybody-else/202103/personality-traits-mental-illness-and-ideology>

# Article summary:

1. A recent study found that people who are more liberal, especially those identifying as “extremely liberal,” are more likely to have mental health problems than their conservative counterparts.

2. This may be because political conservatism is associated with greater religiosity, which in turn is associated with better physical and mental health.

3. Personality traits such as extraversion, agreeableness, conscientiousness, neuroticism, and openness to experience are also linked to both ideology and mental health.

# Article rating:

May be slightly imbalanced: The article presents the information in a generally reliable way, but there are minor points of consideration that could be explored further or claims that are not fully backed by appropriate evidence. Some perspectives may also be omitted, and you are encouraged to use the research topics section to explore the topic further.

# Article analysis:

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the research on the relationship between personality traits, mental illness, and ideology. The author cites several studies to support their claims and provides detailed explanations of the findings from each study. The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided in its reporting; instead it presents both sides of the argument fairly and objectively. Additionally, the author acknowledges potential limitations of the research they cite (e.g., cross-sectional surveys are not very informative regarding causality).

However, there are some points that could be explored further in future research or discussed more thoroughly in this article. For example, while the author mentions that religious individuals tend to be more conscientious than less religious people, they do not discuss how this might affect the relationship between religion and mental health. Additionally, while the author discusses how personality traits may be related to ideology regardless of religiosity, they do not explore any potential counterarguments or other factors that might influence this relationship (e.g., cultural context). Finally, while the article does mention potential risks associated with extreme liberalism (i.e., poorer mental health), it does not provide any suggestions for how these risks can be mitigated or addressed by policymakers or individuals themselves.

In conclusion, overall this article provides an objective overview of existing research on personality traits, mental illness, and ideology without appearing biased or one-sided in its reporting. However there are some points that could be explored further in future research or discussed more thoroughly in this article for a more comprehensive understanding of this topic.

# Topics for further research:

* Relationship between personality traits and mental health
* Impact of religiosity on mental health
* Cultural influences on ideology and mental health
* Risks associated with extreme liberalism
* Mitigation strategies for mental health risks
* Policy implications of personality traits and mental health

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/22e4e129fecf6a4182130ad6aae14cda>