

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

Mavia Gul , Muhammad Aqeel , Dr. Tanvir Akhtar & Dr. Tasnim Rehna

1-2-3 Foundation University Islamabad, Rawalpindi Campus

4- National University of Modern languages, Islamabad

Previous studies have suggested that three parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting) and perfectionism of adolescents may be anticipated to elevate risk for adolescent's personality disorders (PD). This present study was planned to investigate the moderating role of perfectionism on the relationship between parenting styles and personality disorders in adolescent students that had not been examined broadly with perspective of cross-sectional design. Purposive sampling technique was employed based on cross-sectional design. Participants were recruited from different schools of twin cities Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan. Sample comprised of 200 students (Male, n= 100; Female, n= 100) with age ranged from 12 to 18 years. Three scales were applied to measure perfectionism, authoritative, authoritarian and permissive parenting style and personality disorders in adolescence students. This study results revealed that permissive parenting style and perfectionism were originated to elevate risk for personality disorders including schizoid, negativistic, narcissism, and schizotypal in adolescents. Our study analysis also revealed that perfectionism is playing vital role of moderation between parenting styles and personality disorders. Results demonstrated that both father and mother permissive parenting style were more vulnerable instigating factor to elevate negativistic, and narcissism personality disorder because higher level of perfectionism in adolescents .This study would be very important in understanding the background of personality disorders and in exploring imminent modifiable aspects, pointing out new intervention and prevention strategies to address these issues.

Keyword. Authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting style, perfectionism and personality disorder

1. *MS Scholar*, Department of Psychology, Foundation University Islamabad, Rawalpindi Campus.

2. *Lecturer*, Department of Psychology, Foundation University Islamabad, Rawalpindi Campus, Pakistan.

3. *Assistant Professor*, Department of Psychology, Foundation University Islamabad, Rawalpindi Campus, Pakistan.

4. *Assistant Professor*, National University of Modern languages, Islamabad.

Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to Mavia Gul, MS Scholar, Department of Psychology, Foundation University Islamabad, Rawalpindi Campus. Email: mahvia30@gmail.com.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

Nowadays, many scholars have consensus that personality disorders are typically occurred in psychiatric patients, but not remarkably found in the normal population worldwide (Torgersen et al., 2001; Huang et al., 2002; Newton-Howes et al., 2008; Cheng, Huang, Liu & Liu, 2011; APA, 2000; Gutman, McDermut, Miller, Chelminski, & Zimmerman, 2006; Skodol, 2005). It is also distinguished by persistent, rigid, and inflexible patterns of behavior, feeling, thinking, or community interaction associated with perplexity and mutilation in interpersonal or specialized fields (American Psychiatric Association, 2000). The three clusters model of personality disorder, proposed ten different types of PD's and can be combined on the bases of eloquent resemblance within each group. Clusters of personality disorders are classified on the basis of symptoms. Cluster A, for example includes eccentric and odd symptoms which are present in schizoid, paranoid and schizotypal personality disorders; Cluster B includes dramatic, erratic and emotional symptoms which are present in borderline, antisocial, histrionic and narcissistic personality disorder. Moreover, cluster C contains anxious and fearful symptoms of obsessive-compulsive, dependent and avoidant personality disorder (APA, 2013). Most of the time, a person is more likely to be found with numerous personality disorders whereas single type occurs rarely. Skodol (2005) study was also suggested the susceptibility to co-occur for PD's within the similar group. The opposite perspective of personality disorder, claimed to promote revision in *DSM-5* (APA, 2013), and expects that this similarity to be reduced by using a dimensional approach against the current categorical model.

Numerous previous studies have documented that personality disorders are one of the most significant global

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

deleterious problems and are also associated with other serious mental health problems, including depression, anxiety, stress, psychotic disorders, Parkinson's disease and adolescent physical disability. (Soeteman et al., 2008; Skodol et al., 2002). In the current situation, understanding the background of this complex phenomenon in Pakistan and exploring the pending modifiable aspects for the development of new strategies of intervention and prevention to address these issues is very important. Psycho-social factors are the one that prevent personality disorders from occurring (Torgersen et al., 2000; Coolidge et al., 2001). Numerous previous studies documented that both parenting styles and perfectionism are considered most destructive psycho-social factors for development of personality disorders. For example, parenting styles were positively associated with foster of PD (Cheng, Huang, Liu & Liu, 2011; Stravynskiet al., 1989; Liu, 2000; Johnson, 2006; Thimm, 2010). Cheng, Huang, Liu & Liu (2011) found that those adolescents who had conflictive, over-protective or neglected parenting styles were predisposed to more personality disorder. Similar studies revealed that those adolescents who had aversive parenting style was more likely to develop PD in later life (Johnson, 2006; Liu, 2000). A lot of research had been done on this relationship before, but the topic remains controversial and inconclusive as personality disorders can be racially susceptible, and evidence gathered from different cultures and populations is crucial and lacking in proportion. (Fruzzet, 2005; APA, 2000; Huang et al., 2006; Feenstra, Busschbach, Verheul, & Hutsebaut, 2011; Westen, Shedler, Durett, Glass, & Martens, 2003; Torgersen, Kringlen, & Cramer, 2001; Zimmerman, Rothschild, & Chelminski, 2005; Allertz & van Voorst, 2007; De Clerq, De Fruyt, & Widiger, 2009; Grilo et al., 1998).

Personality disorder (PD) is one of the neglected areas in Pakistani context. In the earlier research, the parental factors were examined in the native context (Tahira, 2011). Precursor's

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

personality disorders were not examined with reference to perfectionism and parenting styles in indigenous context. Current study planned to fill this unpacked gap of awareness in order to further investigate the causes of personality disorders which is influencing there development and examine how they can be managed. Regarding above perspective, the objective of this study was to examine the moderating role of perfectionism between parenting styles and the development of adolescent personality disorders.

Method

Objective

1. To investigate the moderating role of perfectionism between parenting styles and personality disorders in adolescents.

Hypotheses

1. Authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are positively associated with perfectionism and personality disorders in adolescents.
2. Authoritative parenting style is positively related to perfectionism but negatively related with personality disorders in adolescents.
3. Authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are positive predictor for perfectionism and personality disorders in adolescents.
4. Authoritative parenting style is positive predictor for perfectionism but negative predictor for personality disorders in adolescents.

Sample

Employing purposive sampling based on cross-sectional design. Two hundred participants (Male, n=100; Female, n=100) were recruited from 20 high public and private school students in current study with age ranged from 12 to 18 years from twin cities

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan. The following inclusion criteria were employed: only bilingual adolescent's students were incorporated in current study. The exclusion criteria were as follows: those students who had any psychiatric disorder, neurological disease, alcohol or drug user were excluded in the study.

Instruments

Personality Diagnostic Questionnaire-Forth Edition (PDQ-4). The personality disorders' diagnosis in students comprised into steps. (1) PDQ-4 was employed as screen instruments and diagnostic & statistical manual of mental disorders (DSM-5) as the diagnostic tools to evaluate personality disorders in students. Students filled out questionnaires in their classes under supervision of psychologist and teachers. It is comprised on an 99-items scale devised by Hyler et al. (1990), and designed to measure ten personality disorder in adolescents. It has fourteen subscales Paranoid (11,24,37,50,6,85 and 96), Histrionic (4,17,30,43,55,67,80, and 90), Antisocial (8,20,33,46,59,75, and 94), Obsessive Compulsive (3,16,29,41,54,66,81, and 89), Too Good (12,25,38, and 51), Schizoid (9,22,34,47,60,71, and 95), Narcissistic (5,18,31,44,57,68,73,79, and 92), Avoidant (1,13,26,39,52,83, and 87), Negativistic (7,21,35,49,63,77, and 91), Suspect questionnaire (64 and 76), Schizotypal (10,23,36,48,61,72,74,60 and 86), Border line (6,19,32,98,45,58,69,78 and 93). Dependent (2,15,27,40,53,65,82 and 88), Depressive (14,28,42,56,70,84 and 97). High scores on scale reflected abnormal personality, and low scores on scale shown normal personality in adolescents. In the diagnostic phase, those students who had 42 and above scored on screen instruments were interviewed by Psychologist and psychiatrists for diagnostic purpose. Both Trained Psychologist and psychiatrists measured various personality disorders through face to face

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

interviews and rule out personality disorders based on DSM-5 diagnostic criteria.

Parental Authority Questionnaire. Three parenting styles (authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive) were assessed by parental authority questionnaires. It was developed by Buri(1971), which is designed to measure authoritative, authoritarian, and permissive parenting styles in adolescents. It consisted an 30-items with having three subscales permissive (P:item 1,6,10,13,14,17,19,21,24 and 28), authoritarian (A:items 2,3,7,9,12,16,18,25,26,29) and authoritative / flexible (F: items 4, 5, 8,11,15,20,22,23,27, and 30). Responses are rated from 1 strongly agree to 5 strongly disagree.High scores on each subscale reflected prevalence of specific parenting style, and low score on each scale revealed absence of specific parenting style.

Multidimensional perfectionism scale. It was developed by Hewitt &Flett (1990) and which is designed to asses adolescent's perfectionism. It comprised an 45-itemswith havingthree subscales, which are elaborated (1) self-oriented, (2) socially prescribed perfectionism, and (3) other-oriented. Responses are rated from 1 strongly agree to 7 strongly disagree. High scores on scale revealed tendency of perfectionism, and low scores on scale displayed absenceof perfectionism in adolescents.

Procedure

200 Participants from 20 high public and private school students (Male, n=100; Female, n=100) were incorporated from twin cities Rawalpindi and Islamabad, Pakistan. Permission from authorities of concerned institutions was taken via verbal means. Regarding the ethical consideration, participants and principles of schools and colleges were informed that all the information would be kept confidential. The three measures with demographic information were applied individually to each adolescent after

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

getting the permission of principles and authorities of various public and private school and collages. Students filled out questionnaires in their classes under supervision of trained psychologist and teachers. Students and their parents were approached and known purpose of current study before to this study by research team members. This study protocol was endorsed by ethical review board of Foundation University, department of psychology, Pakistan.

Results

Table 1

Mean standard deviation, Alpha coefficients and correlation matrix among parenting styles, perfectionism, personality disorders along their subscales in adolescent students (N = 200)

Variables	M	SD	α	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
1.PERFECTION	82.22	14.56	.81	-	.82**	.79**	.76**	.32**	.29**	.18**	.22**	.21**	.27**	.20**	-.12**	-.15**	.02	-.20**	.04	-.25**	-.02	.01	.06	.07	.19**	-.09*	-.11**	-.08*	.04
2.PSOT	27.86	6.54	.77		-	.53**	.41**	.24**	.21**	.06	.27**	.17**	.16**	.13**	-.11**	-.13**	.04	-.16**	-.02	-.28**	-.01	-.01	.10*	.12**	.19**	-.05	-.05	-.12**	.06
3.POOT	27.88	5.62	.63			-	.39**	.40**	.46**	.19**	.25**	.37**	.26**	.18**	.02	-.02	.14**	-.20**	.07	-.02	.12**	.10*	.04	.17**	.19**	.06	-.07	-.01	.11**
4.PSPT	26.48	6.17	.64				-	.15**	.05	.19**	.01	-.01	.22**	.16**	-.18**	-.20**	-.12**	-.11*	.05	-.29**	-.14**	-.06	-.01	-.11**	.07	-.22**	-.14**	-.06	-.06
5. PS	147.70	31.10	.82					-	.66**	.68**	.81**	.63**	.73**	.68**	-.06	-.07	.01	-.17**	.08*	.13**	.06	.06	-.06	.14**	-.06	.01	-.21**	-.02	.01
6.PFS	25.47	5.93	.58						-	.23**	.45**	.68**	.30**	.24**	.17**	.05	.11**	.02	.15**	.06	.32**	.17**	-.04	.29**	.13**	.16**	-.05	.09*	.19**
7.ARFS	24.16	6.74	.69							-	.38**	.31**	.60**	.34**	.01	-.04	.05	-.07	.13**	.11**	-.07	.05	.12**	.15**	-.06	-.12**	-.08	.07	-.03
8.ATFS	21.49	7.79	.81								-	.33**	.52**	.65**	-.11**	-.02	.03	-.25**	-.02	.13**	.04	.02	-.11**	.02	-.11**	.14**	-.20**	-.13**	-.01
9.PMS	28.56	7.80	.58									-	.20**	.18**	.18**	.03	.19**	-.05	.19**	-.01	.26**	.24**	-.04	.35**	.18**	.12**	.02	.13**	.17**
10.ARMS	24.06	8.17	.76										-	.40**	-.19**	-.07	-.14**	-.17**	-.10**	.10*	-.12**	-.15**	-.01	.01	-.18**	-.14**	-.28**	.02	-.16**
11.ATMS	23.94	7.71	.82											-	-.22**	-.25**	-.13**	-.13**	.06	.16**	-.08*	-.036	-.15**	-.16**	-.18**	-.05	-.26**	-.24**	-.07
12.PD	143.53	18.38	.85												-	.672**	.525**	.428**	.504**	.215**	.501**	.645**	.674**	.626**	.438**	.460**	.710**	.684**	.545**
13. ParaT	10.87	3.59	.60													-	.16**	.05	.10**	.13**	.33**	.34**	.50**	.43**	.18**	.34**	.39**	.67**	.22**

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

Table 1 revealed that father permissive parenting style was significant positively related to cluster A personality disorders (schizotypal personality disorder, schizoid personality disorder), cluster B personality disorders (narcissistic personality disorder, negativistic personality disorder, borderline personality disorder), cluster C personality disorders (obsessive compulsive personality disorder) and perfectionism in adolescent students. On the other hand, mother permissive parenting style was positively significant correlated with histrionic personality disorder, Obsessive compulsive personality disorder, Schizoid personality disorder, Narcissism personality disorder, Negativistic personality disorder, Schizotypal personality disorder, Dependent personality disorder, Depressive personality disorder and perfectionism in adolescent. Results also displayed that father authoritarian parenting style was positively linked to schizoid personality disorder, antisocial personality disorder, schizotypal personality disorder and Perfectionism in adolescent students. However, mother authoritarian parenting style was positively significant associated with histrionic personality disorder, antisocial personality disorder, schizoid personality disorder, narcissism personality disorder, schizotypal personality disorder, borderline personality disorder and Perfectionism in adolescent students.

father authoritative parenting styles was also positively significant correlated with antisocial personality disorder, schizotypal personality disorder, borderline personality disorder

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between
Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

and Perfectionism in adolescent students, and mother authoritative parenting style was positively significantly associated with dependent personality disorder, histrionic personality disorder, antisocial personality disorder, negativistic personality disorder, avoidant personality disorder, borderline personality disorder and perfectionism in adolescents students.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

Table 2

Impact of parenting styles on personality disorders in adolescents (N=200).

Variables	SPD		OCP		NPD		DPD		NTPD		SHPD							
	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	B	SE	β	B	SE	β						
MPM	.04	.01	.23**	.07	.02	.17**	.06	.02	.22**	.05	.01	.22**	.07	.01	.35***			
FPM	.07	.01	.27***	.07	.03	.14***	-		.07	.02	.20**	.08	.01	.30***	.07	.02	.20*	

Note. MPM= Mother permissive parenting style; OCP= Obsessive compulsive personality disorder; SPD= Schizoid personality disorder; NPD= Narcissism personality disorder; NTPD =Negativistic personality disorder; DPD= Dependent personality disorder; SHPD =Schizotypal personality disorder. * $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$.*** $p < .000$.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

Table 2 revealed that mother permissive parenting style is positively significant predicting to obsessive compulsive personality disorder ($\beta = .17 = p = .01$), schizoid personality disorder ($\beta = .23 = p = .01$), narcissism personality disorder ($\beta = .22 = p = .01$), dependent personality disorder ($\beta = .22 = p = .01$), negativistic personality disorder ($\beta = .35 = p = .000$) in adolescents students. On the other hand, father permissive parenting style is positively significant predicting to obsessive compulsive personality disorder ($\beta = .14 = p = .000$), schizoid personality disorder ($\beta = .27 = p = .000$), dependent personality disorder ($\beta = .20 = p = .01$), negativistic personality disorder ($\beta = .30 = p = .000$) and schizotypal personality disorder ($\beta = .20 = p = .05$) in adolescent students.

Table 3

Moderating role of perfectionism between father permissive parenting style and development of schizoid personality disorder in adolescents (N=200).

Variables	B	SE	B	t	P	ΔR^2	ΔF
Constant	1.607	2.275		.706	.481	.058	13.21
FPM	.400	.090	1.524	4.460	.000		
PP	.067	.021	.849	3.121	.002		
FPM * PP	-.003	.001	-	-	.000		
			1.767	3.635			

Note. FPM= Father permissive parenting style, PP = Perfectionism; FPM * PP= Interaction between father permissive parenting style and perfectionism, * $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$.*** $p < .000$.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

The table revealed that father permissive parenting style was positively significant predicting to schizoid personality disorder ($B = .40, P > .000$) in adolescents students. Table also revealed that perfectionism was positively significant predicting ($B = .06, P > .01$) to schizoid personality disorder in adolescents student. Table further elaborated that interaction between father permissive parenting style and perfectionism was negatively significant predicting to schizoid personality disorder ($\beta = -1.767, P > .000$).

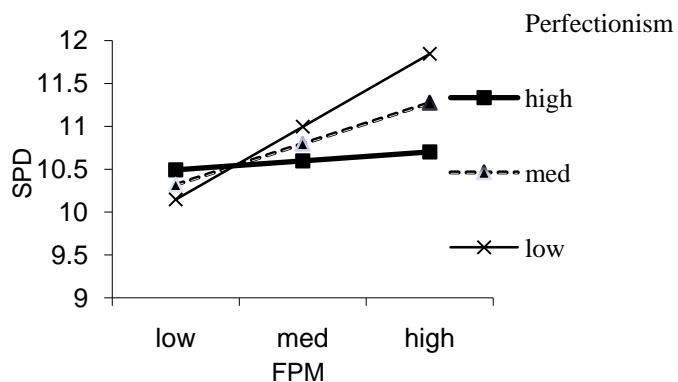


Figure 1. Moderating role of perfectionism shown among father permissive parenting style and schizoid personality disorder in adolescents

Significant slope in Figure 1 displayed that father permissive parenting style was more vulnerable instigated factor to develop schizoid personality disorder without presence of perfectionism in adolescents. On the other hand, father permissive

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

parenting style was more suitable factor to overcome schizoid personality disorder since of perfectionism in adolescents.

Table 4

Moderating role of perfectionism between mother permissive parenting style and development of schizoid personality disorder in adolescents (N=200).

Variables	B	SE	β	t	P	ΔR^2	ΔF
Constant	.241	2.293		.105	.916	.085	19.21
MPM	.397	.081	1.981	4.917	.000		
PP	.087	.022	1.101	3.991	.000		
MPM*PP	-.003	.001	-2.298	-4.373	.000		

Note; MPM= Mother permissive parenting style; PP= Perfectionism; MPM*PP =Interaction between Mother permissive parenting style and perfectionism * $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$.*** $p < .000$.

The table revealed that Mother permissive parenting style was positively significant predicting to schizoid personality disorder (B= .39, $P > .000$) in adolescents students. Table also revealed that perfectionism was positively significant predictor to schizoid personality disorder (B=.08, $P > .01$) in adolescent students. Table further elaborated that interaction between mother permissive parenting style and perfectionism was negatively significant predicting to schizoid personality disorder ($\beta = -2.298$, $P > .000$).

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

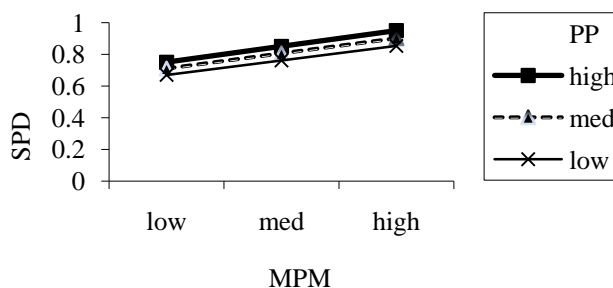


Figure 2. Moderating role of perfectionism shown between mother permissive parenting style and schizoid personality disorder in adolescents.

Significant slope in Figure 2 displayed that mother permissive parenting style was more vulnerable originated factor to enhance schizoid personality disorder in occurrence of perfectionism in adolescents. On the other hand, mother permissive parenting style was less problematic factor to develop schizoid personality disorder without perfectionism in adolescents.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

Table 5

Moderating role of perfectionism between father permissive parenting style and development of negativistic personality disorder in adolescents (N=200).

Variables	B	SE	B	t	P	ΔR^2	ΔF
Constant	4.169	3.400		1.226	.222	.029	5.639
PM	.361	.134	.978	2.694	.008		
PP	.075	.032	.674	2.328	.021		
PM*PP	-.003	.001	-1.188	-2.300	.023		

Note. PM= Father permissive parenting style; PP= Perfectionism; PM*PP = Interaction between father permissive parenting style and perfectionism,* $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$.*** $p < .000$.

The table revealed that father permissive parenting style was positively significant predicting to negativistic personality disorder (B= .36, $P > .000$) in adolescents. Table also revealed that perfectionism was positively significant predicting to negativistic personality disorder (B= .08, $P > .000$) in adolescents. Table explained that interaction between father permissive parenting style and perfectionism was negatively significant predicting to negativistic personality disorder ($\beta = -1.188$, $P > .05$) in adolescent.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

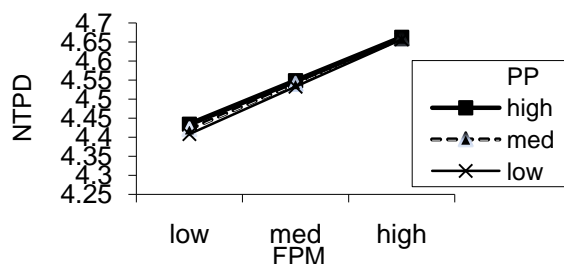


Figure. 3 Moderating role of perfectionism between father permissive parenting style and development of negativistic personality disorder in adolescents.

Significant slope in Figure 3 displayed that father permissive parenting style was more vulnerable initiating factor to enhance negativistic personality disorder in low demand of perfectionism in adolescents. Conversely, father permissive parenting style was less problematic factor to develop negativistic personality disorder since demand of perfectionism in adolescents.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

Table 6

Moderating role of perfectionism between mother permissive parenting style and development of narcissism personality disorder in adolescents (N=200).

Variables	B	SE	B	t	P	ΔR^2	ΔF
Constant	4.206	3.388		1.242	.216	.024	4.925
MPM	.322	.119	1.18	2.695	.008		
PP	.073	.032	.656	2.266	.025		
MPM* PP	-.002	.001	-1.224	-2.219	.028		

Note; MPM= Mother permissive parenting style; PP= Perfectionism; MPM*PP =Interaction between Mother permissive parenting style and perfectionism * $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .000$.

The table revealed that mother permissive parenting style was positively significant predicting to narcissism personality disorder($B = .32$, $P > .000$) in adolescents students. Table also revealed that Perfectionism was positively significant predictor to narcissism personality disorder ($B = .07$, $P > .01$) Table explained that interaction between mother permissive parenting style and perfectionism was negatively significant predicting to narcissism personality disorder($\beta = -1.224$, $P > .05$) in adolescent.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

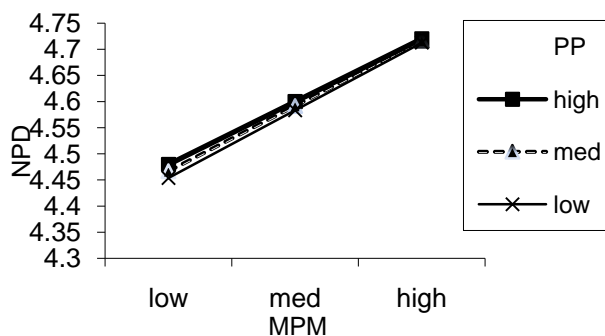


Figure 4. moderating role of perfectionism shown among mother permissive parenting style and narcissism personality disorder in adolescents.

Significant slope in Figure 4 displayed that mother permissive parenting style was tricky instigated factor to increase narcissism personality disorder in low demand of perfectionism in adolescents. Interesting, mother permissive parenting style was less problematic originated factor to develop narcissism personality disorder since demand of perfectionism in adolescents.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

Table 7

Moderating role of perfectionism between father permissive parenting style and development of schizotypal personality disorder in adolescents (N=200).

Variables	B	SE	B	t	P	ΔR^2	ΔF
Constant	5.609	3.121		1.797	.074	.041	8.257
PM	.36	.123	1.044	2.950	.004		
PP	.052	.02	.497	1.761	.080		
PM*PP	-.003	.001	-	-	.021		
			1.168	2.319			

Note. PM= Father permissive parenting style; PP= Perfectionism; PM*PP = Interaction between father permissive parenting style and perfectionism, * $p < .05$ ** $p < .01$. *** $p < .000$.

The table revealed that father permissive parenting style was positively significant predicting to schizotypal personality disorder ($B = .36$, $P > .000$) in adolescents. Table also revealed that perfectionism was positively significant predicting to schizotypal personality disorder ($\beta = -2.319$, $P > .01$) in adolescents. Table explained that interaction between father permissive parenting style and perfectionism was negatively significant predicting to schizotypal personality disorder ($\beta = -1.168$, $P > .05$) in adolescent.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

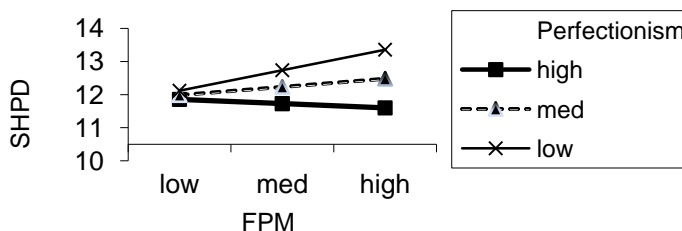


Figure 5. *Moderating role of perfectionism between father permissive parenting style and development of schizotypal personality disorder in adolescents (N=200).*

Significant slope in Figure 5 displayed that father permissive parenting style was more vulnerable initiating factor to enhance schizotypal personality disorder in low demand of perfectionism in adolescents. Conversely, father permissive parenting style was less problematic factor to develop schizotypal personality disorder since demand of perfectionism in adolescents.

Discussion

The Current study was particularly designed for modern Asian country Pakistan where the majority of families have more than one kid because not yet, there is no executed child policy in Pakistan like other world modern countries. There were supported facts that parents have been more probable to be held in permissive and authoritative parenting styles (Someya et al., 1999). Our study results serve evidence to pay attention on these deleterious parenting actions that may to elevate personality disorders in Pakistani adolescents. Prior studies results suggested that deleterious parenting actions may shape individual's negative personality (Cheng et al., 2010; Johnson et al., 2006; Redmond et al., 1999)

Forthcoming studies are required to enhanced understanding level of possible moderating pathways in common population from individuals perfectionism and parenting styles to the existence of personality disorders, and the influence of parenting at various phases through the construction of healthy personality. This study may provide captivating finding for upcoming studies across cultures. It might be brought up noteworthy changes in the intervention and prevention of personality disorders in different models. Potential examination about the parenting styles and perfectionism link of relevant forms of personality disorders in agreement with the prospect DSM-V criteria and the combination of a dimensional model are necessitated.

Current study planned to investigate the moderating role of perfectionism between parenting styles and development of personality disorders in adolescents. Our study analysis revealed that perfectionism is playing vital role of moderator relationship between parenting style and development of personality disorders.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

This study results explained that Father permissive parenting style was positively significant predicting to schizoid, negativistic and schizotypal personality disorders in adolescents. Interestingly, mother permissive parenting style was positively significant predicting to schizoid, narcissism personality disorders in adolescents. Previous numerous studies explained that child perfectionism is strong significant related to various mental disorders symptoms including stress, anxiety, depression, suicidal ideation, eating disorders, and personality disorder (Accordino, 2000; Cook & Kearney, 2008; Flett, Panico, & Hewitt, 2011).

Regarding to hypotheses which stated that authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are positively associated with perfectionism and personality disorders in adolescents. Conversely, authoritative parenting style is positively related to perfectionism, but negatively related with personality disorder in adolescents. Moreover, Authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are positive predictor for perfectionism and personality disorder in adolescents, and authoritative parenting style is positive predictor for perfectionism but negative predictor for personality disorder in adolescents. Numerous early studies individually explained and compared influence of parenting styles on various personality disorders “clusters” in adolescents (Johnson, Cohen, Kasen, Ehrensaft, 2006; Hans, 1999). Hans (1999) provided evidence that dysfunctional parenting styles are more likely to predisposed antisocial personality disorders rather than Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorders). Similar study findings confirmed that harsh punishment, inconsistent discipline, and poor supervision of parenting behaviors are associated with PD (Eiden, Colder, Edwards, & Leonard, 2009; Finger, 2010; DeGarmo, 2010; Johnson, Johnson, Cohen; Crawford, 2006; Cohen, Kasen, & Brook, 2004, 2006; Ehrensaft, 2003; Cassidy, Zoccolillo, & Hughes, 1996; Eiden, Chavez, & Leonard, 1999; Hans, Bernstein,

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

& Henson, 1999). A study explained that parental overvaluation and overindulgence were often led to narcissism, dependent and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders (Kochanska, Friesenborg, Lange, & Martel, 2004; Ramsey, Watson, Biderman, and Reeves, 1996; Millon & Everly, 1985). From Baumrind perspective, liberalism, lenience, and set off boundaries lead to "immature" children with meager self-discipline and autonomy. He claimed that those adolescents who had authoritarian parenting style were more inclined and developed narcissism, dependent, and Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorders as compared to non-authoritarian parenting style (Baumrind, 1973).

The result shown that father permissive parenting styles were positively related to obsessive compulsive personality disorder, schizoid personality disorder, narcissism personality disorder, negativistic personality disorder, schizotypal personality disorder and dependent personality disorder in adolescent. Inversely, mother permissive parenting style was positively significant correlated with histrionic personality disorder, Obsessive compulsive personality disorder, Schizoid personality disorder, Narcissism personality disorder, Negativistic personality disorder, Schizotypal personality disorder, Dependent personality disorder, Depressive personality disorder and perfectionism in adolescent. Results elaborated that father authoritarian parenting style was positively linked to schizoid personality disorder, avoidant personality disorder, schizotypal personality disorder and Perfectionism in adolescent. Current study results are consistent with prior research findings which elaborated that authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are positive linked to personality disorders in adolescents. Similar studies displayed that both authoritarian and permissive parenting style was more crucial and susceptible deriving factor to enhance personality disorder (Akinsola, 2011).

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

Hypothesis 3 stated that authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are positive predictor for perfectionism and personality disorder in adolescents students. Authoritarian and permissive parenting styles was found to be associated with personality characteristics including narcissism traits (Henschel, 2010). Previous researches shown that children who grow up in these households lack personal restraint and can pass for the children with childhood disorder. These adolescents have no boundaries and respect for others personal space. They can be considered 'wild' and out of control. Teens who have permissive parents often seek love, affection, direction from others in the world and may all into negative relationships as a result. Adults who have been raised by permissive parents may have trouble managing relationships or adult responsibilities. Numerous early studies individually explained and compared influence of parenting styles on various personality disorders "clusters" in adolescents (Johnson, Cohen, Kasen, Ehrensaft, 2006; Hans, 1999). Hans (1999) provided evidence that dysfunctional parenting styles are more likely to predisposed antisocial personality disorders rather than Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorders). Similar study findings confirmed that harsh punishment, inconsistent discipline, and poor supervision of parenting behaviors are associated with PD (Eiden, Colder, Edwards, & Leonard, 2009; Finger, 2010; DeGarmo, 2010; Johnson, Johnson, Cohen; Crawford, 2006; Cohen, Kasen, & Brook, 2004, 2006; Ehrensaft, 2003; Cassidy, Zoccolillo, & Hughes, 1996; Eiden, Chavez, & Leonard, 1999; Hans, Bernstein, & Henson, 1999). A study explained that parental overvaluation and overindulgence were often led to narcissism, dependent and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders (Kochanska, Friesenborg, Lange, & Martel, 2004; Ramsey, Watson, Biderman, and Reeves, 1996; Millon & Everly, 1985). From Baumrind perspective, liberalism, lenience, and set off boundaries lead to "immature" children with

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

meager self-discipline and autonomy. He claimed that those adolescents who had authoritarian parenting style were more inclined and developed narcissism, dependent, and Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorders as compared to non-authoritarian parenting style (Baumrind, 1973).

Hypothesis 4 stated that authoritative parenting style is positive predictor for perfectionism but negative predictor for personality disorder in adolescents students'. Which was approved in this study. Previous studies confirmed that perfectionism was positive significant related to symptoms of depression, anxiety, eating disorders, suicidal ideation and personality disorder in adolescents (Accordino et al., 2000; Cook & Kearney, 2008; Flett, Panico, & Hewitt, 2011). Perfectionism has also been consistently identified as cure for psychological disorders including personality and mood disorders (Chik, Whittal, & O'Neill, 2008; Zuroff, 2000; Enns, 2002; Trull & Vieth, 1999). Several research findings reflected that perfectionism has been linked to narcissistic and histrionic traits globally on numerous heterogeneous samples (Hewitt et al., 1994). In contrast, it was also positively connected with cluster A personality disorders symptoms (paranoid and schizotypal characteristic) and cluster B personality disorders symptoms (avoidant, dependent, and passive aggressive traits) in adolescents. Moreover, it has been related with socially prescribed perfectionism and borderline personality and obsessive-compulsive disorder (Hewitt et al., 1994; American Psychiatric Association, 1987; Flett & Hewitt, 1995; Pollak, 1987). Numerous early studies individually explained and compared influence of parenting styles on various personality disorders "clusters" in adolescents (Johnson, Cohen, Kasen, Ehrensaft, 2006; Hans, 1999). Hans (1999) provided evidence that dysfunctional parenting styles are more likely to predisposed antisocial personality disorders rather than Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorders). Similar study findings confirmed that harsh punishment, inconsistent discipline,

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

and poor supervision of parenting behaviors are associated with PD (Eiden, Colder, Edwards, & Leonard, 2009; Finger, 2010; DeGarmo, 2010; Johnson, Johnson, Cohen; Crawford, 2006; Cohen, Kasen, & Brook, 2004, 2006; Ehrensaft, 2003; Cassidy, Zoccolillo, & Hughes, 1996; Eiden, Chavez, & Leonard, 1999; Hans, Bernstein, & Henson, 1999). A study explained that parental overvaluation and overindulgence were often led to narcissism, dependent and obsessive-compulsive personality disorders (Kochanska, Friesenborg, Lange, & Martel, 2004; Ramsey, Watson, Biderman, and Reeves, 1996; Millon & Everly, 1985). From Baumrind perspective, liberalism, lenience, and set off boundaries lead to "immature" children with meager self-discipline and autonomy. He claimed that those adolescents who had authoritarian parenting style were more inclined and developed narcissism, dependent, and Obsessive-Compulsive personality disorders as compared to non-authoritarian parenting style (Baumrind, 1973).

In Pakistani cultures, mothers are typically seen as warmer and less controlling, supporting the popular saying "strict father, kind mother" (Ho, 1987). Bhatnagar, writes "the father is expected to play the role of an authoritative, responsible for discipline, while the mother is the real head of the family to whom children return for economic, physical and emotional support". As past researches have shown that these parents are not overly strict, yet they know how to make their child respect authority and develop appropriate values and boundaries. Authoritative households are often calmer and seem well-adjusted personalities but sometimes in Pakistani culture authoritative fathers become overly restrict autonomy, and exert strong control with little warmth just like the authoritarian parents so this behavior of authoritative fathers lead to personality disorder.

Implication

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

Consideration the findings of the present study it will help the psychologists, researchers, counselors working in mental health settings to discover more new strategies, policies and plan for treating personality disorder, social phobia and to bring perfectionism in adolescents. It will also help to determine which parenting style is more suitable for adolescents. It is intended primarily as a guide for parent educators and other professionals working with parents of teens. This evidence is increasingly being used to inform policy debates about their inevitability and settlement of treatment strategies for the adult population with personality disorders.

Limitations and Recommendation:

Several limitations of this study require acknowledgment. First, the study data were exclusively self-report. The data size is very small and the data is only collected for private school and colleges, government schools and colleges were totally ignored. Filling questionnaire was time consume and was targeting personal information because of which participants were hesitant to answer honestly; and many of them refused because of length of questionnaire that is why high social desirability is reflected in the present sample. It is highly recommended that to check which personality disorder is more common in adolescents and overcome all the limitations of study because it causes significant differences in study.

Conclusion

Previous numerous studies results have suggested that multiple psycho-social factors are contributed to elevate adolescent's personality disorders, but our findings indicate that parenting style and perfectionism are one of the most crucial factors to raise adolescent's personality disorders. Authoritative parenting style is more suitable for adolescents children in these

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

households often develop into well-adjusted adults who hold specific values. They are able to pass milestones without extreme setbacks and are often strong mentally and emotionally. Other important finding is personality disorder develop at the age of adolescents so there is strong need for development of important precautionary measures.

References

- Akinsola, E. F., & Udoka, P. A. (2013). Parental influence on social anxiety in children and adolescents: its assessment and management using psychodrama. *Psychology, 4*(03), 246.
- Allertz, A., & van Voorst, G. (2007). Personality disorders from the perspective of child and adolescent psychiatry. *Severe personality disorders: everyday issues in clinical practice*, 79-92.
- Bastiaansen, D., Koot, H., Bongers, I., Varni, J., & Verhulst, F. (2004). Measuring quality of life in children referred for psychiatric problems: Psychometric properties of the PedsQLTM 4.0 generic core scales. *Quality of Life Research, 13*(2), 489-495.
- Baumrind, D. (1991). Parenting styles and adolescent development. *The encyclopedia of adolescence, 2*, 746-758.
- Carpenter, A. L., Puliafico, A. C., Kurtz, S. M., Pincus, D. B., & Comer, J. S. (2014). Extending Parent–Child Interaction Therapy for early childhood internalizing problems: New advances for an overlooked population. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review, 17*(4), 340-356.
- Chanen, A. M., & McCutcheon, L. K. (2008). Personality disorder in adolescence: The diagnosis that dare not speak its name. *Personality and mental health, 2*(1), 35-41.
- Cheng, H. G., Huang, Y., Liu, Z., & Liu, B. (2011). Associations linking parenting styles and offspring personality disorder are moderated by parental personality disorder, evidence from China. *Psychiatry research, 189*(1), 105-109.
- Feenstra, D. (2012). *Personality disorders in adolescents: Prevalence, burden, assessment, and treatment*.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between
Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

- Flett, G. L., & Hewitt, P. L. (2002). Perfectionism and maladjustment: An overview of theoretical, definitional, and treatment issues.
- Kashdan, T. B., & Herbert, J. D. (2001). Social anxiety disorder in childhood and adolescence: Current status and future directions. *Clinical Child and Family Psychology Review*, 4(1), 37-61.
- Kopko, K. (2007). Parenting styles and adolescents. Retrieved Nov, 20, 2011.
- Lungarini, A. (2015). Parenting styles and their relationship with anxiety in children.
- Morris, L., & Lomax, C. (2014). Review: Assessment, development, and treatment of childhood perfectionism: a systematic review. *Child and Adolescent Mental Health*, 19(4), 225-234.
- Shumaker, E. A., & Rodebaugh, T. L. (2009). Perfectionism and social anxiety: Rethinking the role of high standards. *Journal of behavior therapy and experimental psychiatry*, 40(3), 423-433.
- Soeteman, D. I., Roijen, L. H.-v., Verheul, R., & Busschbach, J. J. (2008). The economic burden of personality disorders in mental health care. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 69(2), 259-265.
- Soysa, C. K., & Weiss, A. (2014). Mediating perceived parenting styles–test anxiety relationships: Academic procrastination and maladaptive perfectionism. *Learning and Individual Differences*, 34, 77-85.
- Stoeber, J., & Rambow, A. (2007). Perfectionism in adolescent school students: Relations with motivation, achievement, and well-being. *Personality and individual differences*, 42(7), 1379-1389.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between
Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

- Torgersen, S., Kringlen, E., & Cramer, V. (2001). The prevalence of personality disorders in a community sample. *Archives of general psychiatry*, 58(6), 590-596.
- Accordino, D. B., Accordino, M. P., & Slaney, R. B. (2000). An investigation of perfectionism, mental health, achievement, and achievement motivation in adolescents. *Psychology in the Schools*, 37(6), 535-545.
- Allertz, A., & van Voorst, G. (2007). Personality disorders from the perspective of child and adolescent psychiatry. Severe personality disorders: everyday issues in clinical practice, 79-92.
- Association, A. P. (2003). APA (2000). Diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders, 4.
- Bastiaansen, D., Koot, H. M., Ferdinand, R. F., & Verhulst, F. C. (2004). Quality of life in children with psychiatric disorders: self-, parent, and clinician report. *Journal of the American Academy of Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 43(2), 221-230.
- Cheng, H. G., Huang, Y., Liu, Z., & Liu, B. (2011). Associations linking parenting styles and offspring personality disorder are moderated by parental personality disorder, evidence from China. *Psychiatry research*, 189(1), 105-109.
- Cook, L. C., & Kearney, C. A. (2009). Parent and youth perfectionism and internalizing psychopathology. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 46(3), 325-330.
- Coolidge, F. L., Thede, L. L., & Jang, K. L. (2001). Heritability of personality disorders in childhood: A preliminary investigation. *Journal of personality disorders*, 15(1), 33-40.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between
Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

- Feenstra, D. J., Hutsebaut, J., Laurensen, E. M., Verheul, R., Busschbach, J. J., & Soeteman, D. I. (2012). The burden of disease among adolescents with personality pathology: quality of life and costs. *Journal of personality disorders*, 26(4), 593-604.
- Fruzzetti, A. E., Shenk, C., & Hoffman, P. D. (2005). Family interaction and the development of borderline personality disorder: A transactional model. *Development and Psychopathology*, 17(04), 1007-1030.
- Hewitt, P., Flett, G., Besser, A., Sherry, S., & McGee, B. (2003). Perfectionism Is Multidimensional: a reply to. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 41(10), 1221-1236.
- Hutchinson, A. J., & Yates, G. C. (2008). Maternal goal factors in adaptive and maladaptive childhood perfectionism. *Educational Psychology*, 28(7), 795-808.
- Kochanska, G., Friesenborg, A. E., Lange, L. A., & Martel, M. M. (2004). Parents' personality and infants' temperament as contributors to their emerging relationship. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 86(5), 744.
- McArdle, S., & Duda, J. L. (2008). Exploring the Etiology of Perfectionism and Perceptions of Self-worth in Young Athletes. *Social Development*, 17(4), 980-997.
- Ramsey, A., Watson, P. J., Biderman, M. D., & Reeves, A. L. (1996). Self-reported narcissism and perceived parental permissiveness and authoritarianism. *The Journal of genetic psychology*, 157(2), 227-238.
- Rice, K. G., Tucker, C. M., & Desmond, F. F. (2008). Perfectionism and depression among low-income chronically ill African American and White adolescents

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between
Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

and their maternal parent. *Journal of Clinical Psychology in Medical Settings*, 15(3), 171-181.

Sapieja, K. M., Dunn, J. G., & Holt, N. L. (2011). Perfectionism and perceptions of parenting styles in male youth soccer. *Journal of Sport and Exercise Psychology*, 33(1), 20-39.

Soenens, B., Vansteenkiste, M., Luyten, P., Duriez, B., & Goossens, L. (2005). Maladaptive perfectionistic self-representations: The mediational link between psychological control and adjustment. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 38(2), 487-498.

Soeteman, D. I., Roijen, L. H.-v., Verheul, R., & Busschbach, J. J. (2008). The economic burden of personality disorders in mental health care. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 69(2), 259-265.

Soeteman, D. I., Verheul, R., & Busschbach, J. J. (2008). The burden of disease in personality disorders: diagnosis-specific quality of life. *Journal of personality disorders*, 22(3), 259-268.

Thomaes, S., Stegge, H., Bushman, B. J., Olthof, T., & Denissen, J. (2008). Development and validation of the Childhood Narcissism Scale. *Journal of personality assessment*, 90(4), 382-391.

Torgersen, S., Kringlen, E., & Cramer, V. (2001). The prevalence of personality disorders in a community sample. *Archives of general psychiatry*, 58(6), 590-596.

Torgersen, S., Lygren, S., Øien, P. A., Skre, I., Onstad, S., Edvardsen, J., . . . Kringlen, E. (2000). A twin study of personality disorders. *Comprehensive psychiatry*, 41(6), 416-425.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between
Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

- Westen, D., Shedler, J., Durrett, C., Glass, S., & Martens, A. (2003). Personality diagnoses in adolescence: DSM-IV Axis II diagnoses and an empirically derived alternative. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 160(5), 952-966.
- Widiger, T. A., De Clercq, B., & De Fruyt, F. (2009). Childhood antecedents of personality disorder: An alternative perspective. *Development and Psychopathology*, 21(03), 771-791.
- Wink, P. (1991). Two faces of narcissism. *Journal of personality and social psychology*, 61(4), 590.
- Zimmerman, M., Rothschild, L., & Chelminski, I. (2005). The prevalence of DSM-IV personality disorders in psychiatric outpatients. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 162(10), 1911-1918.
- Cassidy, B., Zoccolillo, M., & Hughes, S. (1996). Psychopathology in Adolescent Mothers and its Effects on Mother—Infant Interactions: A Pilot Study. *The Canadian Journal of Psychiatry*, 41(6), 379-384.
- Cheng, H. G., Huang, Y., Liu, Z., & Liu, B. (2011). Associations linking parenting styles and offspring personality disorder are moderated by parental personality disorder, evidence from China. *Psychiatry research*, 189(1), 105-109.
- Chik, H. M., Whittal, M. L., & O'Neill, M. L. (2008). Perfectionism and treatment outcome in obsessive-compulsive disorder. *Cognitive Therapy and Research*, 32(5), 676-688.
- Collins, W. A., Maccoby, E. E., Steinberg, L., Hetherington, E. M., & Bornstein, M. H. (2000). Contemporary research on parenting: The case for nature and nurture. *American psychologist*, 55(2), 218.

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between
Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

- Ehrensaft, M. K., Cohen, P., & Johnson, J. G. (2006). Development of personality disorder symptoms and the risk for partner violence. *Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 115*(3), 474.
- Eiden, R. D., Chavez, F., & Leonard, K. E. (1999). Parent–infant interactions among families with alcoholic fathers. *Development and Psychopathology, 11*(04), 745-762.
- Enns, M. W., & Cox, B. J. (2002). The nature and assessment of perfectionism: A critical analysis.
- Grilo, C. M., McGlashan, T. H., Quinlan, D. M., Walker, M. L., Greenfeld, D., & Edell, W. S. (1998). Frequency of personality disorders in two age cohorts of psychiatric inpatients. *American Journal of Psychiatry, 155*(1), 140-142.
- Hans, S. L., Bernstein, V. J., & Henson, L. G. (1999). The role of psychopathology in the parenting of drug-dependent women. *Development and Psychopathology, 11*(4), 957-977.
- Johnson, J. G., Cohen, P., Chen, H., Kasen, S., & Brook, J. S. (2006). Parenting behaviors associated with risk for offspring personality disorder during adulthood. *Archives of general psychiatry, 63*(5), 579-587.
- Johnson, J. G., Cohen, P., Kasen, S., Ehrensaft, M. K., & Crawford, T. N. (2006). Associations of parental personality disorders and axis I disorders with childrearing behavior. *Psychiatry: Interpersonal and Biological Processes, 69*(4), 336-350.
- Johnson, J. G., Cohen, P., Skodol, A. E., Oldham, J. M., Kasen, S., & Brook, J. S. (1999). Personality disorders in adolescence and risk of major mental disorders and suicidality during adulthood. *Archives of general psychiatry, 56*(9), 805-811.
- Moghaddam, M. F., Assareh, M., Heidariipoor, A., Rad, R. E., & Pishjoo, M. (2013). The study comparing parenting styles

The Moderating Role of Perfectionism on the Relationship between
Parenting styles and Personality Disorders in Adolescents

- of children with ADHD and normal children. *Archives of Psychiatry and Psychotherapy*, 15(4), 45-49.
- Newton-Howes, G., Weaver, T., & Tyrer, P. (2008). Attitudes of staff towards patients with personality disorder in community mental health teams. *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 42(7), 572-577.
- Pollak, J. (1987). Relationship of obsessive-compulsive personality to obsessive-compulsive disorder: A review of the literature. *The Journal of psychology*, 121(2), 137-148.
- Reich, J. (1990). Relationship between DSM-III avoidant and dependent personality disorders. *Psychiatry research*, 34(3), 281-292.
- Rose, P. (2007). Mediators of the association between narcissism and compulsive buying: the roles of materialism and impulse control. *Psychology of addictive behaviors*, 21(4), 576.
- Skodol, A. E., Gunderson, J. G., Pfohl, B., Widiger, T. A., Livesley, W. J., & Siever, L. J. (2002). The borderline diagnosis I: psychopathology, comorbidity, and personality structure. *Biological psychiatry*, 51(12), 936-950.
- Soeteman, D. I., Roijen, L. H.-v., Verheul, R., & Busschbach, J. J. (2008). The economic burden of personality disorders in mental health care. *Journal of Clinical Psychiatry*, 69(2), 259-265.
- Vieth, A. Z., & Trull, T. J. (1999). Family patterns of perfectionism: An examination of college students and their parents. *Journal of personality assessment*, 72(1), 49-67.