




The Relationship between Narcissism, Perfectionism, and Parenting Styles: The Mediating Role of Coping Styles

Zahra. Nouri^{1*}, Roqaye. Haghi Nashrodkoli², Kimia. Habibzadeh³

¹ M.A., Clinical Psychology, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology and Educational Sciences, Al-Zahra University (S), Tehran, Iran

² M.A., General Psychology, Department of Psychology, Rasht Branch, Islamic Azad University, Rasht, Iran

³ M.A., Clinical Psychology, Department of Psychology, Tonekabon Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tonekabon, Iran

* Corresponding author email address: zahranouri1984@yahoo.com

Article Info

Article type:

Original Research

How to cite this article:

Nouri, Z., Haghi Nashrodkoli, R., & Habibzadeh, K. (2024). The Relationship between Narcissism, Perfectionism, and Parenting Styles: The Mediating Role of Coping Styles. *Journal of Assessment and Research in Applied Counseling*, 6(3), 90-98. <http://dx.doi.org/10.61838/kman.jarac.6.3.10>



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ABSTRACT

Objective: The purpose of the current research was to investigate the relationship between narcissism, perfectionism, and parenting styles, and the mediating role of coping styles in this relationship.

Methods and Materials: This study was descriptive-correlational and conducted using structural equation modeling (SEM). The population of this research consisted of Iranian men and women, with 250 individuals analyzed as the primary sample. Data collection was carried out through convenience sampling using questionnaire links. The instruments used in this study included the Narcissistic Personality Inventory (Raskin & Hall, 1979), the Baumrind Parenting Styles Questionnaire (1971), the Perfectionism Questionnaire by Hill et al. (2004), and the Coping Styles Questionnaire by Carver, Scheier, and Weintraub (1989). Data analysis was performed using SPSS and AMOS statistical software.

Findings: Findings indicate that authoritarian and permissive parenting styles are associated with higher levels of narcissism. Perfectionism, especially when it manifests negatively, is related to narcissism. Furthermore, coping styles act as mediators in these relationships, such that individuals with more positive coping styles are less prone to narcissism.

Conclusion: This study can contribute to a better understanding of the relationships between parenting styles, perfectionism, and narcissism, and can be useful in designing therapeutic and preventive programs for individuals with narcissistic personality disorder. Additionally, the findings of this research can assist parents and professionals in avoiding parenting styles and coping methods that may contribute to the reinforcement of narcissism.

Keywords: Narcissism, Perfectionism, Parenting Styles, Coping Styles.

1. Introduction

In the contemporary world, narcissistic disorder has garnered attention as a psychological issue (Simard et al., 2023). This disorder, characterized by self-aggrandizement, a need for attention and admiration, and a lack of empathy, can negatively affect an individual's personal and social relationships. Narcissism, or narcissistic personality disorder, is identified by psychological traits and personality characteristics that involve an excessive love for oneself and reliance on internal self-concepts (Weidmann et al., 2023). In psychiatry, extreme narcissism is recognized as a type of mental disorder (Fjermestad-Noll et al., 2020; Kılıçkaya et al., 2023).

On the other hand, perfectionism, as a personality trait, can impact an individual both constructively and destructively (Vecchione et al., 2023). As a personality disorder, narcissism includes traits such as self-aggrandizement, a need for attention and admiration, and a lack of empathy (Casale et al., 2020). Perfectionism refers to an individual's effort to achieve high standards and flawlessness. This trait can influence an individual both constructively and destructively, often accompanied by self-critical self-evaluation and concern over others' evaluations (Fjermestad-Noll et al., 2020).

Another factor that seems to be related to narcissistic disorder is parenting styles (Green et al., 2020). Parenting styles, comprising a set of approaches and techniques used by parents in raising their children, can significantly impact the development of children's personalities and behaviors. These styles refer to the methods and attitudes that parents use in interacting with their children (Hart et al., 2017; Kermanian et al., 2021; Moudgil & Moudgil, 2017). Indeed, parenting styles, which include authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and autocratic styles, can have varying impacts on the personality and behavioral development of children (Geher et al., 2020).

Parenting styles and perfectionism, as two important factors in personality development, may play a role in forming and strengthening narcissistic traits (Kılıçkaya et al., 2023). Perfectionism is a personality trait described by an individual's effort to be flawless and set standards for the highest level of performance, accompanied by self-critical self-evaluation and concern about others' evaluations (Hart et al., 2017). Research has shown that parenting styles can have different impacts on perfectionism and narcissism. For example, an authoritarian parenting style might be associated with negative perfectionism and poorer self-

regulation, while an authoritative style might be associated with positive perfectionism and better self-regulation (Marčinko et al., 2020). These relationships can contribute to the formation of narcissistic personality traits or mitigate them. Individuals raised in environments with authoritarian parenting styles may be more likely to develop narcissistic tendencies (Nguyen & Boyes, 2020).

This section reviews previous studies related to narcissistic disorder, parenting styles, and perfectionism. Research has shown that parenting styles, such as the authoritarian and conservative styles, can help reinforce narcissism, while collaborative and empowering styles may help reduce it (Pacheco, 2022). Moreover, perfectionism can be considered a positive or negative trait, which, depending on its type and severity, can have different impacts on narcissism. Parenting styles, as a set of behaviors and attitudes that parents use in their interactions with their children, can have significant impacts on the development of children's personalities (Cui, 2023). Perfectionism, which can sometimes act as a positive trait and at other times as a psychological barrier, may also play a crucial role in interacting with parenting styles in the formation of narcissism (Huxley & Bizumic, 2017).

The relationship between parenting styles and perfectionism with narcissism is a topic that has been explored in psychological research. Studies have indicated that parenting styles can significantly influence perfectionist tendencies and narcissistic traits (Wetzel & Robins, 2016). Specifically, research has shown that authoritative parenting styles may be associated with positive perfectionism, while autocratic and permissive styles may be linked to negative perfectionism and poorer self-regulation (Lan, 2021). Additionally, parents' perfectionism can be related to their parenting styles and affect the developmental personality of their children (Moudgil & Moudgil, 2017).

Moreover, coping styles can act as mediators in the relationship between parenting styles, perfectionism, and narcissism (van der Linde et al., 2023). In other words, these styles can modulate the impact of parenting styles and perfectionism on narcissism. For instance, individuals with more positive coping styles may be less likely to develop narcissism when faced with the stresses arising from authoritarian parenting styles or negative perfectionism (Dong et al., 2023). Coping styles refer to the methods individuals use to manage life's stresses and challenges. These styles can be problem-focused or emotion-focused and help individuals adapt to stressful events or protect their emotional health (Zhang et al., 2023). This explanation

shows how parenting styles and perfectionism can impact narcissism and highlights the importance of understanding the mediating role of coping styles in these relationships.

Finally, this article is designed to provide insights for designing more effective clinical and psychological interventions for individuals with narcissistic disorder and their families. By identifying the factors affecting this disorder and the mediating role of coping styles, this research hopes to improve therapeutic and preventative approaches (Herrera et al., 2023). This introduction serves as a starting point for deeper discussions and more detailed analyses in this field. The article also examines coping styles, which may act as mediating mechanisms in the relationship between parenting styles, perfectionism, and narcissism (Gu & Dong, 2021). Recognizing these styles and their impact on the aforementioned relationships can help us better understand the existing dynamics. This study explores how parenting styles and perfectionism can contribute to strengthening or reducing narcissistic traits in individuals with this disorder. Additionally, the current research evaluates coping styles as mediating mechanisms that may play a role in these relationships. Coping styles, which are methods for dealing with life's stresses and challenges, can influence the formation and strengthening or reduction of narcissism.

2. Methods and Materials

2.1. Study Design and Participants

This study was descriptive-correlational and utilized Structural Equation Modeling (SEM). The population of this research comprised Iranian men and women. A total of 250 individuals were selected through convenience sampling using online questionnaire links and were analyzed as the final sample. In this research, the sample size was determined based on Klein's recommendation (2016), which suggests a sample-to-indicator ratio of 10 to 20, with a minimum sample size of 200 (minimum 10, maximum 20). Considering all indicators of the current study model, an initial sample size estimate of 10 samples per indicator was calculated, totaling 250 samples after distributing approximately 275 questionnaire links ($n = 250$).

2.2. Measures

2.2.1. Parenting Styles

This questionnaire was developed by Baumrind in 1971. It includes a father form and a mother form: The Parental

Authority Questionnaire (PAQ), a 30-item measure that assesses adolescents' and young adults' retrospective perceptions of the parenting styles employed by their parents. This questionnaire is theoretically based on Baumrind's typology of parenting styles (1971). Each parent is assessed using a similar form specific to either the father or the mother (as indicated in the questionnaire) and is rated for three parenting styles. The questionnaire uses a five-point Likert scale, with scores ranging from 1 for "strongly disagree" to 5 for "strongly agree." To establish construct validity, experts initially used Baumrind's descriptions of the three parenting styles as a guide to develop the main 48-item PAQ. Ultimately, 36 items were recognized as representative of Baumrind's constructs from a theoretical perspective, and 30 items were selected for the final form of the questionnaire (10 items per style). The reliability coefficients reported by Buri (1991) are as follows: authoritative mothers: 0.78, authoritarian mothers: 0.85, permissive mothers: 0.75, authoritative fathers: 0.85, authoritarian fathers: 0.87, permissive fathers: 0.74. Subscale reliability coefficients for 310 Iranian subjects have been reported as follows: permissive mothers: 0.66, authoritarian mothers: 0.71, and authoritative mothers: 0.66 (Karimzadeh Navadian, 2023; Saadati et al., 2020; Shokoohi Yekta & Motamed Yeganeh, 2024). The reliability of this questionnaire in the current research was calculated using Cronbach's alpha, with the obtained coefficients being 0.78 for control, 0.94 for affection, and 0.89 for the overall test.

2.2.2. Perfectionism

Hill's Perfectionism Questionnaire: For assessing perfectionism, Hill et al.'s Perfectionism Scale (2004) was used. This scale comprises 59 items and 8 subscales as follows: items 4, 12, 20, 28, 36, 44, 51, 56 measure Order and Organization; items 5, 13, 21, 29, 37, 45, 52 measure Goal-Oriented; items 1, 9, 17, 25, 33, 41 measure Striving for Excellence; items 3, 11, 19, 27, 35, 43, 50 measure High Standards for Others; items 2, 10, 18, 26, 34, 42, 49, 59 measure Need for Approval; items 6, 14, 22, 30, 38, 46, 53, 57 measure Focus on Mistakes; items 7, 15, 23, 31, 39, 47, 54, 58 measure Pressure from Parents; and items 8, 16, 24, 32, 40, 48, 55 measure Rumination. Items are scored using a five-point Likert scale ranging from 1 "strongly disagree" to 5 "strongly agree." The scale integrates the first four dimensions to produce an adaptive aspect of perfectionism and the next four dimensions to yield a maladaptive aspect. In the research by Jamshidi et al. (2008), the construct

validity of this measure was confirmed through factor analysis, and Cronbach's alpha coefficients for the subscales ranged from 0.61 to 0.91 (Kermanian et al., 2021).

2.2.3. *Narcissistic*

Narcissistic Personality Inventory: Introduced by Raskin and Hall in 1979, this questionnaire is designed to measure individual differences in the non-clinical population. The structure of the questions in this inventory is dichotomous, requiring respondents to choose between two options that best match their characteristics. The current form of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory contains 40 questions (Raskin, 1988). Raskin reported a split-half reliability coefficient of 0.80 in 1979 and obtained a reliability of 0.83 in 1988 using Method A (Javadi, 1995). In Javadi's study, reliability coefficients were 0.82 for females and 0.84 for males; a test-retest method used to assess the reliability of the Narcissistic Personality Inventory in Iran yielded a coefficient of 0.91 (Kermanian et al., 2021; Raskin, 1979). In the study by Peyvastegar et al. (2011), using the split-half method, the reliability coefficients for the adaptive and maladaptive narcissism scales were 0.81 and 0.75, respectively.

2.2.4. *Coping Strategies*

Based on Lazarus' stress model and behavioral regulation model, this questionnaire's validity and reliability were examined in a separate study. The questionnaire consists of 72 items to which subjects respond "yes" or "no." It includes 18 subscales, four of which pertain to problem-focused coping styles (active coping, cognitive restructuring, forbearance, and instrumental support-seeking), five to emotion-focused coping styles (emotional social support-seeking, positive reinterpretation, denial, acceptance, and spiritual support-seeking), three to less effective coping

styles (emotion-focused and expressive behavior avoidance), and the remaining five to ineffective coping (impulsivity, superstitious thinking, wishful thinking, and substance use). The score range for each scale is from 0-4, meaning 0-20 for problem-focused scales, 0-12 for less effective coping, and 0-20 for ineffective coping. Reliability of the questionnaire through test-retest was calculated as $r = 0.42$ to $r = 0.76$ (Khajeh Hasani Rabari et al., 2023).

2.3. *Data analysis*

In the current research, both descriptive and inferential statistics were used for data analysis. Descriptive statistics included frequency tables, means, standard deviations, skewness, and kurtosis. Initially, the normality of data distribution was assessed using skewness and kurtosis values. The data analysis method employed in this study was structural equation modeling. This method is a comprehensive and powerful multivariate analysis technique from the family of multivariate regression, more precisely an extension of the general linear model, allowing researchers to simultaneously test a set of regression equations. For data analysis, version 26 of SPSS software and version 8 of LISREL software were used.

3. **Findings and Results**

Individuals aged 31-40 years constituted the largest proportion of the sample at 29.91%. Those aged 21-30 years made up the smallest group at 13.84%. Women formed the majority of the sample at 84.80%, while men constituted the smallest group at 15.20%. Individuals with a bachelor's degree represented the largest educational group at 39.70%, and those with a high school diploma or less comprised the smallest group at 5.80%. The mean, standard deviation, maximum, and minimum scores of the research variables are shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Descriptive Characteristics of All Research Variable Components

Variable	Mean	Standard Deviation	Maximum	Minimum	Skewness	Kurtosis
Authoritative Parenting	29.63	4.82	38	17	0.400	-0.299
Authoritarian Parenting	26.15	5.55	35	11	-0.404	-0.319
Permissive Parenting	19.95	3.96	25	8	-0.535	-0.651
Problem-focused Coping	11.53	1.87	15	6	-0.258	-0.368
Emotion-focused Coping	7.80	1.56	10	4	-0.583	-0.311
Less Effective Coping	48.14	5.39	60	38	0.927	0.523
Ineffective Coping	19.12	2.59	24	12	-0.395	-0.493
Narcissism	24.18	3.02	30	17	0.364	0.178
Perfectionism	78.11	10.44	66	97	0.796	0.441

Table 1 data also show that all variables have skewness and kurtosis values within the range of -2 to 2, indicating a normal distribution. Subsequently, the results of the Pearson

correlation coefficients among exogenous, mediating, and endogenous variables as well as between exogenous and mediating variables are presented in the correlation matrix.

Table 2

Pearson Correlation Coefficient Results Among Research Variables

Variables	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Authoritative Parenting	1							
Authoritarian Parenting	-0.37**	1						
Permissive Parenting	-0.45**	-0.51**	1					
Problem-focused Coping	-0.59**	-0.65**	-0.67**	1				
Emotion-focused Coping	-0.42**	-0.46**	-0.42**	-0.44**	1			
Less Effective Coping	-0.59**	-0.65**	-0.67**	-0.65**	-0.59**	1		
Ineffective Coping	-0.42**	-0.46**	-0.37**	-0.45**	-0.46**	-0.52**	1	
Narcissism	-0.35**	-0.46**	-0.44**	-0.39**	-0.32**	-0.46**	-0.53**	1

*p<0.05; **p<0.01

Pearson correlation results showed that there is a significant negative relationship between authoritative parenting and problem-focused coping with narcissism (p < .01). Additionally, significant positive relationships exist between authoritarian and permissive parenting, emotion-focused coping, less effective coping, ineffective coping, and perfectionism with narcissism (p < .01).

The results of the model fit analysis indicated that the chi-square value was 434.17 with 151 degrees of freedom, resulting in a chi-square to degrees of freedom ratio (χ^2/df) of 2.87, which is less than 3, indicating an excellent model fit. The Goodness of Fit Index (GFI) was 0.911, demonstrating a satisfactory model fit. The Adjusted Goodness of Fit Index (AGFI) was 0.867, which is greater than 0.85, therefore the model is considered to have a good fit. The Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) was 0.048, which is less than 0.1, indicating a satisfactory model fit and confirming the research model.

The Normed Fit Index (NFI) was 0.916, the Tucker-Lewis Index (TLI) was 0.923, the Comparative Fit Index (CFI) was 0.921, and the Relative Fit Index (RFI) was 0.935, all of which indicate a satisfactory model fit and confirm the research model. Given these fit indices, it can be concluded that the theoretical model related to the research is acceptable. We can now proceed to the relationships within the model and the regression coefficients between the latent variables. For hypothesis testing, the p-value index is used, and a relationship is considered significant if the p-value for the relationship is less than 0.05. Therefore, the main hypothesis of the research, suggesting that the proposed model of parenting styles and perfectionism with narcissism, mediated by coping styles in individuals with narcissistic disorder, is confirmed. In Table 3, the direct effect coefficients and significance levels between the research variables are presented.

Table 3

Estimates of Direct Effects of Independent Variables on Dependent Variables

Path	Standard Coefficients	Standard Error	Critical Ratio	Significance Level
Authoritative Parenting ---> Coping Styles	0.42	0.265	4.35	0.0005
Authoritarian Parenting ---> Coping Styles	-0.42	0.327	-5.40	0.0005
Permissive Parenting ---> Coping Styles	-0.46	0.344	-5.44	0.0005
Perfectionism ---> Coping Styles	0.76	0.310	8.74	0.0005

The results of Table 3 display and analyze other hypotheses of the research with direct effect coefficients.

Table 4 shows the results obtained from the bootstrap method in the macro program for mediating relationships.

Table 4

Estimates of Indirect Paths in the Model Using Bootstrap

Exogenous Variable	Mediator Variable	Endogenous Variable	Estimate Value	Upper Limit	Lower Limit	Significance Level	Confidence Interval
Narcissism	Coping Styles	Authoritative Parenting	-0.653	0.245	0.132	0.006	95%
Narcissism	Coping Styles	Authoritarian Parenting	0.741	0.124	0.101	0.001	95%
Narcissism	Coping Styles	Permissive Parenting	0.674	0.154	0.118	0.005	95%
Narcissism	Coping Styles	Perfectionism	0.547	0.137	0.110	0.001	95%

The results of [Table 4](#) for analyzing the hypotheses of the research show that for examining the effect of authoritative parenting on narcissism through the mediation of coping styles, an indirect effect coefficient of -0.653 was estimated, which is significant at the 95% confidence level; this is because the bootstrap test for the indirect effect showed that the lower and upper bounds of this path coefficient do not include zero (0.132 to 0.245: 95% CI), thus confirming the role of the mediating variable of coping styles in this hypothesis. For examining the effect of authoritarian parenting on narcissism through the mediation of coping styles, an indirect effect coefficient of 0.741 was estimated, which is significant at the 95% confidence level; the bootstrap test for the indirect effect showed that the lower and upper bounds of this path coefficient do not include zero (0.101 to 0.124: 95% CI), thus confirming the role of the mediating variable of coping styles in this hypothesis. For examining the effect of perfectionism on narcissism through the mediation of coping styles, an indirect effect coefficient of 0.547 was estimated, which is significant at the 95% confidence level; the bootstrap test for the indirect effect showed that the lower and upper bounds of this path coefficient do not include zero (0.110 to 0.137: 95% CI), thus confirming the role of the mediating variable of coping styles in this hypothesis.

4. Discussion and Conclusion

In this article, we examined the relationship between parenting styles and perfectionism with narcissism and the mediating role of coping styles in individuals with narcissistic disorder. Research has shown that parenting styles and perfectionism can impact narcissism, and coping styles play a significant role in this relationship.

Research has demonstrated that parenting styles can have a considerable impact on the development of narcissistic traits. Less supportive parenting styles, which allow children less self-expression and autonomy, may facilitate the development of narcissism. This could be due to children's

increased need for attention and validation, which they receive less in families with authoritarian or permissive parenting styles ([Zhang et al., 2023](#)). Different parenting styles, including conservative, authoritative, and permissive, can influence the formation of children's personality and behavioral traits. Perfectionism, sometimes considered a positive trait and sometimes as a psychological stressor, can manifest differently in individuals. Narcissism, which may be defined as either a personality disorder or a non-pathological personality trait, can be influenced by these factors ([Calderon, 2021](#)). Coping styles, as mechanisms for managing stress and psychological pressures, can mediate this relationship.

Perfectionism, particularly when it manifests negatively and is accompanied by severe self-criticism, can be associated with narcissism. Negative perfectionism may lead to efforts to attract attention and admiration from others as a compensation for feelings of inadequacy. The relationship between perfectionism and narcissism has been examined in psychology. Perfectionism refers to an individual's effort to be flawless and set high standards for performance, while narcissism refers to traits such as grandiosity, a need for attention and admiration, and a lack of empathy. Perfectionism can have two aspects: adaptive and maladaptive. Adaptive perfectionism helps individuals achieve their goals and enjoy their efforts. In contrast, maladaptive perfectionism can lead to striving for unattainable ideals and unrealistic goals, often resulting in depression and low self-esteem ([Dimaggio, 2022](#)). Narcissism, particularly in its vulnerable form, can be associated with perfectionistic traits and lead to greater social avoidance. This may represent a dysfunctional cycle where the individual feels despair and isolation due to striving for impeccable standards. Ultimately, understanding this relationship can help professionals develop more effective strategies to cope with these traits and their negative impacts on individuals' personal and social lives. Further research in this area can aid in identifying coping and

therapeutic strategies that help perfectionistic and narcissistic individuals confront their challenges in a healthier manner.

Narcissism refers to traits such as grandiosity, a need for attention and admiration, and a lack of empathy. These traits can manifest in various forms in different individuals and are sometimes defined as a personality disorder. Some studies have shown that authoritarian and permissive parenting styles can increase the risk of narcissism in children (Pfeffer et al., 2024). For example, parents who are overly protective or overly critical may foster a sense of superiority and a need for attention in their children. On the other hand, an authoritative parenting style, which is associated with emotional support and appropriate boundaries, may help develop a positive and healthy self-concept in children. Understanding the relationship between parenting styles and narcissism can help parents and professionals adopt more effective approaches in child-rearing. This understanding can aid in preventing the development of narcissistic traits and allow children to develop healthier social and emotional skills.

Our findings suggest that a better understanding of parenting styles and perfectionism and their impact on narcissism can help professionals develop more effective strategies to manage narcissistic disorder. Additionally, identifying coping styles that can serve as mediators in this relationship can contribute to the development of therapeutic programs and psychological interventions specifically designed for individuals with narcissistic disorder. Future research should be conducted on larger samples and using diverse methods to obtain more precise and comprehensive data.

The relationship between parenting styles and narcissism has been the subject of various studies. Research has shown that parenting styles can significantly impact children's personality and behavioral traits, including narcissism. Parenting styles refer to the methods that parents use in raising their children. These styles include authoritative, authoritarian, permissive, and uninvolved. Each of these styles can have different effects on children's emotional and social development. Coping styles can play a role in moderating the relationship between parenting styles, perfectionism, and narcissism. Individuals who use more positive coping styles may be less likely to develop narcissism when faced with challenges arising from parenting styles or negative perfectionism. This may be due to their higher ability to manage stress and regulate emotions. Based on existing studies, it can be concluded that

parenting styles and perfectionism can have significant effects on the development of narcissism (Nguyen & Boyes, 2020). Coping styles as mediators can moderate these relationships and help individuals confront challenges from these factors more constructively. Understanding these relationships can assist in designing clinical and psychological interventions that help individuals with narcissistic disorder and their families better manage narcissistic traits. These studies can also help parents and professionals avoid parenting styles and coping methods that may contribute to enhancing narcissism.

5. Limitations & Suggestions

This study has several limitations that should be considered. Firstly, the sample size and demographic scope are limited, potentially impacting the generalizability of the findings to broader populations. Secondly, the cross-sectional design of the research inhibits the ability to establish causality among the variables studied—parenting styles, perfectionism, and narcissism. Thirdly, the reliance on self-report measures may introduce bias, as participants may respond in ways that reflect social desirability or misremember past behaviors and attitudes. Lastly, the study's focus on specific coping styles might overlook other relevant psychological mechanisms that mediate the relationship between parenting styles, perfectionism, and narcissism.

Future research should address the limitations noted in this study by employing a longitudinal design to better understand the causal relationships between parenting styles, perfectionism, and narcissism over time. Expanding the sample to include diverse demographic groups would enhance the generalizability of the findings. Future studies could also benefit from incorporating mixed methods, utilizing both qualitative and quantitative approaches to capture a deeper understanding of the individual experiences and contextual factors influencing narcissistic behaviors. Additionally, exploring other mediating factors such as emotional intelligence or social support could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the dynamics at play.

The findings of this study have important implications for both clinical practice and parental education. Mental health professionals can use these insights to develop targeted therapeutic interventions that address the roots of narcissistic behaviors, particularly focusing on the role of coping strategies. For parents, educational programs that promote awareness of the impacts of different parenting styles can

help in adopting more supportive practices that foster healthy psychological development in children. Schools and community centers can also benefit from workshops that teach effective coping strategies to both parents and children, potentially mitigating the development of narcissistic traits and enhancing emotional and social well-being.

Acknowledgments

We would like to express our appreciation and gratitude to all those who cooperated in carrying out this study.

Declaration of Interest

The authors of this article declared no conflict of interest.

Ethical Considerations

The study protocol adhered to the principles outlined in the Helsinki Declaration, which provides guidelines for ethical research involving human participants.

Transparency of Data

In accordance with the principles of transparency and open research, we declare that all data and materials used in this study are available upon request.

Funding

This research was carried out independently with personal funding and without the financial support of any governmental or private institution or organization.

Authors' Contributions

All authors equally contributed in this article.

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