

Designing state-base identity model on perfectionism

Elham Zarenezhad Ashkezari¹, Fariborz Bagheri² and Qodsi Ahghar³

¹Department of General Psychology, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

²Department of Clinical Psychology, Science and Research Branch, Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

³Department of Educational Sciences (Curriculum Planning), Tehran

ABSTRACT

The main aim of the study was to design the model of state-based identity on perfectionism. The statistical community of the research is including all 18-35 year old students studying in different fields of medicine, engineering-technical and basic science in the colleges of Tehran mega-city under the supervision of the science and research technology department. The sample group including 365 girls and boys who were taken up accidentally in several-lased way. To gather data, two measuring questionnaires (Eom – EIS - z) Benion and Adams OMEIS (1998) and a perfectionism questionnaires, Hill et al. (2004) were also applied efficiency. In the present study, to process data, constructive equations model was used as well. The raw data obtained from the questionnaires was analyzed in SPSS software by using “Lisrel” constructive modeling software as a multi-variable model and in a framework theoretically extractable. The r results showed that: the effect of non-adaptive perfectionism on the unsuccessful identity is direct and significant, but the impact of adaptive perfectionism on the successful identity is reserved and significant.

Key words: identity status, perfectionism

INTRODUCTION

Today, alienation is a great puzzle and intellectual problem of many well-known authors and philosophers. According to [7], from Descartes to now, personal identity has been one of the biggest problems of modern philosophy. The description applying for the “alienation”, is the “lack of identity” which is believed to be the concept of identity crisis as an eloquent and comprehensive process in the regard [7]. This process was presented by Erikson in 1950 for the first time. [5] The formation of identity is one of the most important figures in adolescence period [7]. Erikson has defined the feeling of having identity as follows:

“Arranging is self-made and dynamic interests, abilities, beliefs and personal background as a coherent “self” and independent conductor in the pavement of personal life growth [9]. Erikson believes that the problem-solving in the field of “the identity against dizziness” is the most essential tasks of an adolescent. The dizziness may continue long and even to 30 year old. To reach to a fixed identity, an adolescent should organize his or her needs in a new-formed framework to adapt with social expectation [8]. Macia suggested four figures of identity by using Erikson theory: Identity achievement, Identity Moratorium, Identity Foreclosure and Identity diffusion. According to Marcia, the internal organizational identity is very autonomous and dynamic which is originated from personal interests, abilities and post experience of persons [2]. The adolescent should organize his or her own identity to reach to a new identity discovery being adapted with the setting. He or she should testify what he or she wants to be many different experiences [10]. The identity of youngsters are being governed by their own perceptions and due to same personal requirements and others valuable affairs getting reunificated to their atmosphere. Whatever they obtain these values from parents or peers, they can get adapted increasingly to their identity [2]. The identity status has double role due

to the high-percentage of population and its constructive role. In the percent study, it is struggled to evaluate the student's identity status based on construction approach (Marica four identity status). Today, most communities and cultures are very successful and value their triumphs without considering mental abilities and personal features. A community requires healthy people physically and mentally providing personal needs according to aptitudes and abilities. The perfectioned-based people not only pretend to process, but also they get provoked because of their scare of failure. This scare makes a kind of preventive behavior stopping them any awful or dreadful functions in a society [4]. Perfectionism is a personality structure getting specified with individual's intact struggles and tendency of behavior critical evaluation [2, 4, 5, 6, 9]. The consultants and psychologists working with students confront to students perfectionism problems due to high prevalence of perfectionism among these people (higher than 70% of same students) [3, 8, 9]. Researchers found some indices of perfectionism roots and etymologies in the factorial analysis describing the positive and negative aspects of perfectionism. The students evaluated the relationship of the perfectionism dimensions have been concluded that the normative perfectionism dimensions have strong correlation to their virtue while the abnormal perfectionism dimensions have strong correlation to suffer spiritual affairs. The results of Babapour's research (2012) showed that the "positive perfectionism" has a positive relationship with the "informational" style identity but this is negative with the preventive style identity. In other words, any increase the normative and informational style identity. In the other hand, the negative perfectionism with preventive style has positive relationship but in normative and informational style makes negative connection. It means that how a person's identity style is preventive, the negative degree of perfectionism will be high. The main purpose of the study is to determine the variance of the perfectionism in Iranian college students.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The present research is a non-experimental plan and the correlation design is accurately of structural equations modeling. The statistical community is including all 18-35 year- old students studying in different fields of medicine, technical-engineering and base science of Tehran colleges under the ministry of research and technology. The research sample includes 384 ones being selected by accidental sampling method.

Research tool:

Two questionnaires were applied in the present study:

Objective measure of ego identity status (OMEIS, 1998): the first version of questionnaires based on Erikson theoretical framework was provided. The questionnaire was arranged in two fields including:

- 1-Ideological identity (religion, job, politics and life philosophy)
- 2-Philosophical relationship (friendship, relation to dating, entertainment and sex role).

And four sub-scales were including:

- 1-Identity Achievement
- 2-Identity Moratorium
- 3-Identity Foreclosure
- 4-Identity diffusion

Each sub-scales has been devoted to 16 articles of the questionnaires including 8 articles related to ideological dimension and 8 other articles subjected to the participant interpersonal relationships.

B – Hill perfectionism questionnaire: Itill et al (2004) made a tool which is provided as self-report and objective-based questionnaire.

This list is composed of 59 articles measuring 8 dimensions as follows:

Concentrate on Mistakes (CM), high criteria for others (HSO), need to affirmation (NA), organizing (O), pressure perception from parents (PPP), purpose (P), re-thinking (R) and struggling for excellence (SE). The analysis of the second rank of the agent in the list was determined to adaptive and non-adaptive dimensions of the perfectionism, which the total sub-scale scores such as Hso and SE in adaptive dimension and CM, NA, PPP and R in non-adaptive side would be obtained efficiently. The Pearson version of the perfectionism list including 58 statements and 6 sub-scale was normalized by Houman and Samaiee in 2010 in an Iranian authenticity and reliability methods [6].

Data analysis

In this research, by the use of descriptive statistic methods, each of identity status and perfectionism variables was evaluated as well. The obtained raw data were analyzed in a multi-variable model and Spss software as well as in a theoretically understanding framework.

RESULTS**Table1. The distribution of the under-study group based on identity style**

Identity style	Distribution	Percent
Early	71	19.5
Late	113	31.0
Panic	71	19.5
Successful	110	30.1
total	365	100

Among 365 subjects, 178 ones were male (49%) and female (51%). Due to the group age distribution, the highest percent (34.4%) of the subjects ranging from 26-30 year old and 30.0% between 22-25 year old and 18.3% had 18-21 year old. The lowest percent of the group ages (17.2%) were 31 year old. The distribution of the under-study group based on educational fields was following: 365 subjects:

%51 as the highest percent were studying medicine and pharmaceutical, 34% in engineering and 15% as the lowest were subjected to the base sciences.

It is observed that of 365 subjects participated in this study; the highest percent is related to late identity. The percent of people having panic and identity is the same (19.5%). The study of Perceptive model:

The results of model have been given in two parts. The first part including the measurement (second rank) of subscales of main variables has been shown efficiently. In the second part, the structural model of the research presenting the participant's hypothesis has been indicated as well.

Measuring models

The measuring model (second rank) of perfectionism variable (internal – introvert dependency).

Table 2. The numbers of perfectionism structural measuring model

Agent	Observed variables	Indicators in model	Degree of leading	T	P - value
Adaptive perfections	Struggle for excellence	PR-BM	0.71	_____	0.01
	organizing	PR-CM	0.88	13.61	0.01
	Purpose	PR-EM	0.79	13.21	0.01
Non-adaptive perfectionism	Inter-personal sensitivity	PR-AN	0.84	_____	0.01
	Pressure perceived from parents	PR-DN	0.53	9.04	0.01
	High standard for others	PR-FN	0.74	12.22	0.01

The results of agent-based analysis in above table due to the statistics for all coefficients representing that the related adjective in the study higher than 2, showing that the applied measuring models in perfectionism structure in 99% confidence level is suitable providing that these applied indicators have acceptable theoretical foundation for measuring the adjective of the perfectionism.

1. Measuring model (second rank) of identity variable style (interpersonal – final dependency).

Table3 is the numbers of related identity variable measuring. It must be noted that in the present study due to the complexity of model, only the obtained identity by the title of the success and panic, late and early identities and unsuccessful identity have been called for in this regard.

Table 3. The numbers of structural measuring model of identity style

Agent	Observed variable	Indicators in model	Degree of loading	T	P – value
Unsuccessful identity	Early-idea logic	ID-ZE	0.93	_____	0.01
	Early-interpersonal	ID-ZR	0.92	11.10	0.01
	Late-idea logic	ID-DE	-0.13	-2.34	0.01
	Late-interpersonal	ID-DZ	-0.19	-3.44	0.01
	Panic-idea logic	ID-AE	-0.18	-3.17	0.01
	Panic-interpersonal	ID-AZ	-0.04	-0.76	Insignificant
Identity	Success identity	ID-ME	0.90	_____	0.01
Success	Ideal logic	_____	_____	_____	_____
	Success-interpersonal	ID-MR	0.79	10.49	0.01

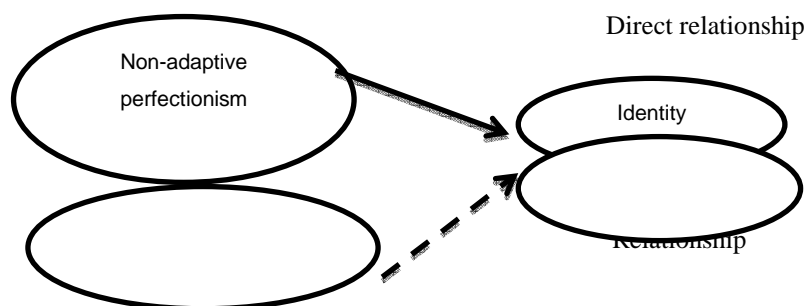
The analysis results in the above-mentioned table due to the statistics “t” for most coefficients represent that the degree is higher than 2 and the applied measuring models in the structure identity style in 99% confidence level is also suitable indicating that the used indicators are accentuate for measuring the adjective of identity style with agent or factorial and theoretical foundation. Structural model: in this section, the relationship between research structures should be evaluated determining their causes and effects. Based on this structural model, the t-test was used to estimate model’s parameters and it is significance. These models have been given based on general models frameworks. This model is a combination of two measuring and structural models and the relationships between adjectives with indicators (measuring model) and structural model has been paid attention efficiently.

Table 4. The coefficients of standard path of variable direct effects in research model

Path	Path confidence	T	Sig
Non-adaptive perfectionism → Successful identity	0.26	3.87	0.01
Adaptive perfectionism → Successful identity	-0.52	-8.08	0.01

The above-mentioned table represents the path’s coefficient of main variables (effect). The path coefficient indicates direct effect and negative reversed effect as well. It must be noted that, the degree of “t” higher than 2 representing that the relationship in 99% confidence level is significant. If the degree of t is between 1.645 and 2, then the relationship will be significant in confidence level 95%. There is a positive significant relationship between non-adaptive perfectionism and unsuccessful identity.

Find perceptual model:



The model of extracted perception based on the research results.

Results summary:

1. The effect of non-adaptive perfectionism on direct unsuccessful identity is significant so that how it gets higher; the formation of unsuccessful identity will be increased.
2. The effect of non-adaptive perfectionism on successful identity is significant so that how it gets higher; the formation of successful identity will be decreased.

DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION

As shown in the results of the research, the most participants ranging from 26-30 year old. In the other hand, the highest percentage of identity status is belonged to late identity, that is, 31% and then 30.1% is subjected to successful identity. About 48.2% females and 51.8% males had successful identity. The study of “self” identity in college periods from waterman and water man [5] representing the issue that the crisis of identity is not ended up among adolescents continuing up to college-bounded periods [1]. In the field of age and adolescents identity, the results of waterman (1999) showed that with increasing age, the identity will be stable efficiently. In addition, with this increase, the understanding of different roles is subjected to the man (such as, social, sexual and task-based roles). This makes young people to get familiar with them optimizing their behavior more! Anyway, whatever in an identity context to be its fixation can happen in adolescent period. According to Marica theory [7], adolescence can approach successfully to their targets with increasing their ages theoretically. Anyway, how the age gets up, approaching to successful identity is also increasing as well and old-aged participants get low scores in compare to young ones [4]. About the age effects, (educational level) and educational fields in getting identity, there have been carried out researches which made different results. Kontori and Horri (2008) have stated that increasing age leads

to reduce early and panic identities among individuals. The research results of Louis (2003), Stinberg (1999), Mozafari (2009), Sheikh Hassan (2007) and Hosseinezhad (2006) showed that the relationship between age and identity bases is significant and directly affected. Thus, it can be perceived that the percent results are matched to the above-mentioned results. The description of the finding is that the atmosphere, educational progression and obtained successes can make a suitable background for approaching to better life, job, marriage and other life themes. Therefore, persons can get familiar with their needs, abilities, interests and facilities or limitations leading to approach to job and inter-personal identity. In the other hand, the college atmosphere making people close together in different cultures which give the best opportunities to them to get aware of other thinking ways and comments with different ideologies planning to the recognition of the world in the future. The other finding of the present study representing that the effect of non-adaptive perfectionism on unsuccessful identity is direct so that when it gets higher, the probability of unsuccessful identity will be increased as well. As it shown, the coefficient of the non-adaptive perfectionism path on unsuccessful identity is 0.26. That is, about 26% of variance or unsuccessful identity changes are explained by non-adaptive perfectionism. In other words, any increase of one unit (one in one hundred) in non-adaptive perfectionism increases 0.26 unit to unsuccessful identity. The effect of adaptive perfectionism on successful identity is reversed so that when it gets higher, the formation of successful identity will be decreased. According to the obtained results, the coefficient of adaptive perfectionism on successful identity is -0.52. That is, 52% of variance or changes were explained by adaptive perfectionism. In other words, any increase in this process make 0.52 unit of successful identity decreased. This finding is not adaptive with the research hypothesis and suggestive perception model. Because it is expected the adaptive perfectionism person have positive indices of perfectionism, it is better for that person to set up in different fields of life recovering his or her abilities towards successful identity. The explanation of this finding may subjected to the fact that our society in a direction can get in to an appreciated community even into the media role and TV soap operas. The adaptive perfectionism may be only in the direction of fulfilling external purposes and requirements which is completed from family, society and media to the person. If the person cannot believe in a way where he goes in or imagined his or her childhood periods by others like parents, school learning to follow these criteria in relation to different situations. Therefore, reaching to each of these options does not seem impossible and even a person cannot feel any pressure from parents directly but it is very clear that he or she is indirectly under perfectionism advertisement and the consequences of respect and wealth in a society may happen for that person. It may be positive for some people living in a kind of abortive attempt lifestyles in addition to having different social wealth and high-education level. If their life style was got under sophisticated review, it would be clear that they never feel any satisfaction in their own life time, and everything was forced for them to complete what they confront in their daily life. Some of these people can be subjected to physicians, engineers, surgeons who living like a machine and have got just college degree. Because it is proved that for living, internal satisfaction is needed for everyone. Thus, while these people are not satisfied in their life time cannot get or approach to their own successes at any conditions as well. They will, of course experience late identity which is not applicable even by approving others needs leading to panic and troubled identity in their personality.

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