

## Abstract

The present study examined the prevalence and psychosocial correlates of dependent personality disorder (DPD) among Chinese adolescents in Hong Kong. Measures of dependent personality features, neuroticism, self-esteem, fear of negative evaluation, sex-role orientation and family environment were administered to a sample of 2,004 secondary school students. Results indicated a DPD prevalence rate of 6.8%. The prevalence figures for male and female subjects were 7.0% and 6.7% respectively. DPD was significantly and moderately correlated with neuroticism, self-esteem, fear of negative evaluation and masculinity. Subjects with different level of DPD features were further classified into DPD, sub-DPD and non-DPD groups for comparison. Findings revealed that the DPD group had lowest self-esteem, greatest fear of negative evaluation, lowest family cohesion, and was the most neurotic and the least masculine. Clinical implications for assessment and intervention of DPD and future research directions are discussed.