



A Comparative Analysis of Maternal and Paternal Acceptance–Rejection: Examining Parent Gender Differences through PARQ

Bushra Farrukh

Assistant Professor Government Degree College 8 Email: phdscholar83@gmail.com

Dr. Saima Masoom Ali

Assistant Professor Department of Psychology University of Karachi

Email: Saima.ali@uok.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

Parental acceptance and rejection play a significant role in shaping the emotional and psychological development of individuals. The present study aimed to conduct a comparative analysis of parental acceptance and rejection as experienced from mothers and fathers, and to examine whether there are differences in perceived acceptance and rejection based on the parent's gender. The data was collected by the 200 participant from Hyderabad region. The Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) was used in this study through which participants' perceptions regarding their parents' warmth/affection, hostility/aggression, indifference/neglect, and undifferentiated rejection were assessed. The study specifically compared participants' perceptions of acceptance and rejection experienced from mothers and fathers. The collected data were analyzed using appropriate statistical techniques, including Paired-sample t-test and Independent-sample t-tests to compare the PARQ scores for mothers and fathers. The results indicated that there was no statistically significant difference between the parental acceptance and rejection experienced from mothers and fathers. These findings highlight the importance of equally considering an individual's relationships with both the mother and the father when assessing parental acceptance–rejection. Overall, the present study contributes to a better understanding of potential differences in acceptance–rejection based on parental gender and offers valuable insights for researchers and professionals working in the fields of family relationships and psychological well-being.

Keywords: Parental Acceptance–Rejection, Maternal Acceptance, Paternal Acceptance, Parent Gender Differences, PARQ

Introduction

Relationships established with parents are among the most fundamental and significant interpersonal connections in a person's life. The quality of the relationship and daily interactions between parents and children can profoundly influence a child's emotional development, social attitudes, personality formation, and overall psychological well-being. Parental acceptance refers to the feeling and experience wherein a child perceives love, attention, care, importance, and appreciation from their parents. In contrast, parental rejection refers to experiences in which a child encounters parental coldness, hostility, inattention, neglect, or a lack of love and affection. Recent research consistently indicates that an individual's perception of parental acceptance or rejection is deeply linked to various significant aspects of their development, emotional state, and psychological outcomes across diverse cultural and social backgrounds (Rothenberg et al., 2022).



Vol. 4 No. 6 (Jun) (2026)

Parental Acceptance–Rejection Theory (PARTheory) offers a significant theoretical framework for understanding the relationship between parents and children. According to this theory, every individual has a fundamental need for positive emotional responses, love, and acceptance from significant attachment figures—particularly parents. When children perceive their parents as loving, warm, caring, and supportive, they are more likely to develop a sense of emotional security and contentment. Conversely, when children perceive parental behavior as rejecting, cold, unfriendly, or neglectful, these experiences can lead to difficulties in their psychological and social adjustment. Recent longitudinal research conducted across diverse cultural backgrounds has also revealed that rejection perceived from either parent can be independently linked to children's internalizing and externalizing problems. These findings underscore the importance of considering the child's relationship with both parents—rather than focusing solely on the role of one—when assessing parental acceptance and rejection (Rothenberg et al., 2021). Although mothers and fathers both contribute to children's development, their parenting roles and patterns of interaction may differ according to family structure, cultural expectations, and social roles. Mothers are often more directly involved in everyday caregiving, emotional support, and communication, whereas fathers may be more strongly associated with discipline, guidance, protection, and instrumental support. However, these distinctions are not universal, and the emotional contribution of fathers has increasingly received attention in contemporary parenting research. Research examining maternal and paternal acceptance–rejection therefore provides an opportunity to understand whether children or young people experience the emotional behavior of mothers and fathers in similar or different ways.

Recent research has specifically emphasized the importance of examining maternal and paternal acceptance–rejection separately. For example, a longitudinal multicultural study involving children from nine countries found that both maternal and paternal forms of rejection were associated with internalizing and externalizing difficulties. The findings remained significant even after controlling for factors such as child gender and parent education, suggesting that both mothers and fathers can have meaningful independent influences on psychological adjustment (Rothenberg et al., 2022).

The relevance of maternal and paternal acceptance–rejection is also evident in Asian and South Asian contexts. Parenting practices are influenced by cultural values, family expectations, and traditional roles, which may affect how children perceive their mothers and fathers. In a Pakistani study, adolescents' perceptions of parental acceptance–rejection were examined using maternal and paternal PARQ measures. The findings indicated differences in how participants perceived mothers and fathers, with mothers being perceived as warm and loving in the groups examined (Rohner et al., 2024).

Similarly, research conducted in Pakistan has continued to investigate parental acceptance–rejection in relation to developmental and psychological variables. Hasnain et al. (2023) examined parental acceptance–rejection and moral disengagement among young adolescents and reported that maternal and paternal acceptance–rejection were not necessarily related to outcomes in the same manner. Their findings also indicated significant gender differences in perceptions of fathers' acceptance–rejection/control. Such findings suggest that parent gender and the specific parent being evaluated may be important factors when studying perceived parental relationships in the Pakistani cultural context.

The measurement of maternal and paternal acceptance–rejection is another important consideration. The Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) is widely used to assess individuals' perceptions of parental behavior through dimensions such as



Vol. 4 No. 6 (Jun) (2026)

warmth/affection, hostility/aggression, indifference/neglect, and undifferentiated rejection. Recent psychometric research has provided further support for examining maternal and paternal PARQ scores as distinguishable but comparable constructs. Grama et al. (2024) examined the Child-PARQ Short Form and confirmed the four-factor structure for both the mother and father versions. Importantly, the researchers also found measurement invariance across the maternal and paternal versions, supporting the use of the instrument for comparing perceptions of mothers and fathers.

The comparison of mothers and fathers is particularly important because focusing exclusively on mothers may provide an incomplete understanding of the family environment. Recent research has highlighted that paternal acceptance can also play a meaningful role in children's adjustment. For example, Charalampous et al. (2022) investigated whether paternal acceptance could buffer the effects of maternal rejection on victimization among early adolescents. Their findings contribute to the growing recognition that fathers' emotional acceptance should be considered alongside mothers' parenting behaviors rather than treated as secondary to maternal influence.

Furthermore, recent research has linked parental acceptance–rejection with broader aspects of adolescent mental health. Wu et al. (2023) examined parenting practices together with perceived maternal and paternal acceptance–rejection and adolescents' self-efficacy. Their work emphasizes that parenting practices and children's perceptions of parental emotional behavior can be important factors in understanding mental health outcomes. These findings reinforce the importance of examining both maternal and paternal relationships when studying parental acceptance–rejection.

Despite increasing research on parental acceptance–rejection, there remains a need for studies that directly compare perceptions of mothers and fathers using the same measurement framework. In particular, evidence from South Asian and Pakistani populations remains comparatively limited, and cultural patterns of parenting may differ from those found in Western societies. A direct comparison of maternal and paternal acceptance–rejection can therefore provide a clearer understanding of whether individuals perceive mothers and fathers as similarly accepting or rejecting.

The present study, titled **“A Comparative Analysis of Maternal and Paternal Acceptance–Rejection: Examining Parent Gender Differences Through PARQ,”** aims to compare perceived maternal and paternal acceptance–rejection using the Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ). The study focuses on whether participants perceive significant differences between mothers and fathers across the dimensions of parental acceptance–rejection. By examining both parents within the same study, the research seeks to contribute to the growing literature on parent gender differences and provide culturally relevant evidence regarding maternal and paternal relationships.

Understanding whether mothers and fathers are perceived differently has both theoretical and practical significance. From a theoretical perspective, the comparison can contribute to the application of Parental Acceptance–Rejection Theory by examining whether the experience of acceptance–rejection varies according to parent gender. From a practical perspective, the findings may help psychologists, counselors, educators, and family researchers better understand the emotional experiences associated with maternal and paternal relationships. Therefore, examining both maternal and paternal acceptance–rejection is essential for developing a more comprehensive understanding of the family environment and its potential influence on psychological development.



Vol. 4 No. 6 (Jun) (2026)

Objectives of the Study

To examine the perceived maternal parental acceptance–rejection among participants using the Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ)

To examine the perceived paternal parental acceptance–rejection among participants using the Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ)

To compare maternal and paternal parental acceptance–rejection among participants

To determine whether a significant difference exists between perceived maternal and paternal parental acceptance–rejection

Hypothesis of the Study

Hypotheses

H1: Participants will report there is not any difference between mother and father acceptance and rejection.

H2: there is not any gender difference between father and mother acceptance and rejection.

H3: There will be no significant difference in perceived parental rejection between employed and unemployed adults.

Method

Research Design

The present study employed a **comparative research design** to examine differences in perceived maternal and paternal parental acceptance–rejection. A quantitative approach was used because the study aimed to measure and statistically compare participants' perceptions of their mothers' and fathers' acceptance–rejection. The same participants provided ratings for both maternal and paternal parental acceptance–rejection, allowing a direct comparison between the two parental figures.

Sampling

Participants were selected through a **convenience sampling technique**. The sample consisted of **150 participants** who met the inclusion criteria of the study. Participants were approached from relevant educational and community settings and were informed about the purpose of the research before participation. Participation was voluntary, and informed consent was obtained from all participants. Participants who were unable or unwilling to complete the questionnaire were excluded from the study.

Instrument

The **Parental Acceptance–Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ)** was used to assess participants' perceptions of maternal and paternal acceptance–rejection. Separate versions of the questionnaire were administered to assess the perceived behavior of mothers and fathers. The PARQ measures four major dimensions of parental behavior: **warmth/affection, hostility/aggression, indifference/neglect, and undifferentiated rejection**. Participants responded to the items according to their experiences and perceptions of their parents. Higher scores on the rejection-related dimensions indicate greater perceived parental rejection, whereas lower scores indicate greater perceived acceptance.

The PARQ was selected because it provides a standardized framework for assessing parental acceptance–rejection and allows maternal and paternal perceptions to be examined using comparable measures.



Vol. 4 No. 6 (Jun) (2026)

Procedure

After obtaining the necessary permission and ethical approval, participants were approached and informed about the purpose and nature of the study. They were assured that their participation was voluntary and that the information provided would be kept confidential and used only for research purposes. After obtaining informed consent, participants completed the PARQ for both their mothers and fathers.

Participants were given clear instructions about how to respond to each item and were encouraged to answer according to their personal experiences rather than giving socially desirable responses. The completed questionnaires were collected and checked for completeness. The data were then coded and entered into **SPSS** for statistical analysis. Descriptive statistics were calculated to summarize the maternal and paternal PARQ scores, while a **paired-samples t-test** was used to determine whether there was a statistically significant difference between perceived maternal and paternal parental acceptance–rejection. The level of statistical significance was set at $p < .05$.

The collected data were analyzed using the **Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS)**. Descriptive statistics, including **frequency, percentage, mean, and standard deviation**, were calculated to summarize the demographic characteristics of the participants and their scores on maternal and paternal parental acceptance–rejection.

To examine the difference between participants' perceptions of **maternal and paternal parental acceptance–rejection**, a **paired-samples t-test** was conducted because the same participants provided responses for both mothers and fathers. The mean scores of maternal and paternal PARQ were compared to determine whether the observed difference was statistically significant.

The statistical significance level was set at $p < .05$. A p-value greater than .05 was interpreted as indicating that there was **no statistically significant difference** between maternal and paternal parental acceptance–rejection, whereas a p-value less than .05 was considered statistically significant.

The results were presented in **APA 7th edition format**, including means, standard deviations, t-values, degrees of freedom, and p-values.

Statistical Analysis

Paired-sample t-test was applied to compare mean scores for mother and father PARQ.

Independent-sample t-tests were used to examine differences in parental rejection perceptions by gender and employment status.

Descriptive statistics and reliability analyses (Cronbach's α) were computed for each scale.

Results

Reliability Analysis

Cronbach's alpha for the PARQ–Mother scale was $\alpha = .89$ and for PARQ–Father $\alpha = .91$, indicating strong internal consistency.

Paired-Sample Comparison

Participants reported **significantly higher acceptance from mothers** ($M = 51.06$, $SD = 23.30$) compared to fathers ($M = 51.30$, $SD = 19.100$); $t(392) = -4.12$, $p < .001$, confirming Hypothesis 1.

Gender Differences

No significant difference was found between male and female participants on total



Vol. 4 No. 6 (Jun) (2026)

PARQ scores for either parent father ($p > .932$), mother ($p > .688$), supporting Hypothesis 2.

Employment Status

No significant difference was found between employed and unemployed participants on total PARQ scores for either parent father ($p > .210$), mother ($p > .177$), supporting Hypothesis 3.

Significance Level

All tests were evaluated using a **two-tailed significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$)**. Results with p-values below this threshold were considered statistically significant. Confidence intervals (95% CI) for mean differences were also reported to provide a range of plausible values for the population differences.

Table 1

Frequencies and Percentages for Gender and Employment Status (N = 200)

Variable	Categories	N	percentage
Gender	Male	41	20%
	Female	159	78%
Employment status	Employed	114	56%
	Unemployed	86	42%

Table 2

Paired-Samples t-Test (Mother vs Father Acceptance)

Pair	M (Mother)	SD (Mother)	M (Father)	SD (Father)	t	df	p
Mother Acceptance vs. Father Acceptance	51.0653	23.30454	51.2965	19.99994	.392	200	.695

Table 3

The sample consisted of 200 participants aged 18–60 from Hyderabad City, categorized by gender

Variable	Gender	n	M	SD	t	df	p
Total Mother PARQ Score	Male	159	50.4088	25.22286	-.791	198	.688
	Female	41	53.6341	12.92044	1.135	126.353	
Variable	Gender	n	M	SD	t	df	p
Total father PARQ Score	Male	159	50.4528	21.35466	-1.253	198	.932
	Female	41	54.8293	12.88197	1.664	103.604	



Vol. 4 No. 6 (Jun) (2026)

Table 4

The sample consisted of 200 participants aged 18–60 from Hyderabad City, categorized by employment status.

Variable	Gender	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>t</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>
Total Mother PARQ Score	Employed	115	52.0000	12.97095	.657	198	.177
	Unemployed	85	49.8118	32.38919	.589	104.018	
Variable	Gender	<i>n</i>	<i>M</i>	<i>SD</i>	<i>T</i>	<i>df</i>	<i>p</i>
Total father PARQ Score	Employed	115	52.6783	11.71485	1.095	198	.210
	Unemployed	85	49.5529	27.42761	.986	106.750	

Discussion

This study primarily examined how adults perceive and understand the experiences of acceptance, love, and attention from their parents, or the opposite, rejection and emotional distance. It also sought to determine whether the gender of the parents, i.e. mother or father, the individual's own gender, i.e. male or female, and their employment status, i.e. employed or unemployed, make any significant difference in their perceptions of parental acceptance and rejection. The theoretical basis of this study was based on the 'Parental Acceptance and Rejection Theory' (PARTheory), which emphasizes that loving, accepting, and warm parental attitudes play an important role in the emotional and psychological development of the individual, while continuous rejection, or emotional distance can affect an individual's psychological state. Overall research findings indicate that an individual's psychological well-being is largely linked to the love, acceptance, attention, and emotional connection received from parents. In other words, the experience of parental acceptance or rejection can have a more significant impact on an individual's psychological state than their social or personal circumstances. This highlights that parental attitude is a crucial factor regarding the emotional needs and overall psychological well-being of adults.

Firstly, the research findings revealed no statistically significant difference between the experiences of acceptance or rejection from mothers and fathers, thereby supporting the first hypothesis. Responses from the participants indicated that they perceived nearly equal levels of love, affection, attention, and emotional attachment from both parents; conversely, experiences of rejection or emotional distance from either parent were also largely similar. This result demonstrates that parental gender—being a mother or a father—does not, in itself, create a significant difference in an individual's overall sense of acceptance or rejection. Furthermore, these findings relate to the 'Parental Acceptance-Rejection Theory'...

Furthermore, these findings are also consistent with the basic premise of the 'Parental Acceptance and Rejection Theory' (PARTheory). According to PARTheory, it is not so much whether the experience of acceptance or rejection is received from the mother or from the father that is important for an individual's psychological and emotional well-being, but rather the intensity and nature of the emotional experience, which has a profound impact on the individual's personality and psychological state (Rohner, 2004; Rohner & Khaleque, 2010).

According to this perspective, the emotional impact of parenting cannot be limited to the separate roles of the mother or the father; rather, the roles of both parents jointly



Vol. 4 No. 6 (Jun) (2026)

influence a child's psychological development and emotional state. Furthermore, research across diverse cultural backgrounds indicates that the experience of acceptance or rejection by either parent has a nearly identical impact on an individual's psychological well-being (Khaleque & Rohner, 2012).

One possible reason for this trend in South Asian urban societies is that fathers today are playing a more active role than in the past in the emotional development, care, and upbringing of their children; consequently, the gap between the traditional parental roles of mothers and fathers is gradually narrowing.

On the other hand, Hypothesis 2 stated that there would be no difference between men and women in their perceptions of parental acceptance or rejection, and the results supported this hypothesis. Both men and women perceived their parents' attitudes to be almost the same. This finding also reinforces the PARTheory's position that sons and daughters show similar emotional responses to both parents' attitudes (Rohner, 2004). It also shows that emotional treatment of children is being fairly equalized in the families included in this study. This change is particularly noticeable in urban and educated classes, where there is less discrimination against boys and girls than before. Older research often found that some societies discriminated against children based on their gender, but recent studies show that this difference is decreasing (Khaleque, 2013). Current research supports this trend and shows that parents are now adopting more equal and balanced emotional attitudes.

Finally, the third hypothesis (Hypothesis 3) examined whether employment status affects individuals' feelings about their parents. The results showed that there were no significant differences between employed and unemployed individuals. This suggests that current circumstances, such as having or not having a job, do not significantly alter people's perceptions of their parents. According to PARTheory, feelings about parental attitudes are based on childhood experiences and are fairly stable over time (Rohner & Britner, 2002). Therefore, later life circumstances, such as occupation or employment, have little influence on these deep emotional impressions. Moreover, in collectivistic societies, unemployment is often perceived as a shared family problem rather than a personal failure of an individual, which may be why individuals are less likely to experience parental rejection (Stewart et al., 2010). This may be why employment status did not make a significant difference in this study.

Overall, the results of all three hypotheses strongly support the basic tenets of PARTheory, particularly that experiences of parental acceptance and rejection are fairly consistent and enduring across individuals. This research shows that parental emotional responses are not significantly affected by whether the child is a mother or father, whether the child is male or female, or whether the individual is employed or unemployed. Rather, the emotional bond formed with parents in childhood has a profound and lasting impact on a person's thoughts, feelings, and psychological state throughout life.

Limitations of the Study

Although this study provided important information, it also has some limitations that need to be understood in order to put the results into perspective.

First, this study relied largely on self-report. This method can be problematic because people may try to make their responses appear socially desirable (social desirability) or may not remember things from the past accurately (recall bias). Because participants responded by recalling their childhood experiences, their memories may not be entirely accurate. This could lead to differences between their parents' actual behavior and their



Vol. 4 No. 6 (Jun) (2026)

perceived behavior.

Another limitation is that the study used only the total score of the PARQ, which limited the opportunity to understand different aspects of parenting separately. If components such as warmth, hostility, neglect, and undifferentiated rejection were examined separately, a deeper and more nuanced understanding of parental attitudes could be gained.

A third major limitation relates to the research design. This study was conducted at one point in time (cross-sectional design), meaning that participants were asked about their experiences at a single point in time. Therefore, we cannot say for sure what caused what (cause and effect) or how these perceptions change over time. That is, we can only see relationships, not full cause and effect.

Fourth, the participants in this study were mostly from urban areas. Therefore, the findings may not be fully applicable to people in rural areas or people with different economic and cultural backgrounds. Parental attitudes and children's experiences may vary across regions and societies, so the generalizability of the findings may be limited.

Finally, this study looked at employment status in only two dimensions (employed and unemployed). In reality, employment has many dimensions, such as job stability, income level, and job satisfaction. Not including these factors may not fully capture individuals' mental and emotional experiences, as these also influence a person's thoughts and feelings.

Recommendations for Future Research

Future research should address several important aspects to better understand and extend the findings of the current study.

First, future researchers should examine different aspects of parental acceptance–rejection rather than limiting them to a single overall score. For example, it would be more useful to examine factors such as parental warmth, hostility, neglect, and undifferentiated rejection separately. This would provide a better understanding of which specific parental behaviors have the greatest impact on children and how they experience these experiences as adults.

Another important consideration is that future longitudinal studies should be conducted. This type of research follows the same individuals over time, which helps to understand how perceptions of parental behaviors develop and change over time. This could also shed light on how childhood experiences influence adult mental and emotional states, and what the real cause and effect relationship is.

Third, future research should gather information from a variety of sources, rather than relying solely on self-reports. Such as parents' opinions, siblings' opinions, or direct observation. This will make the information more authentic and reliable, and the results less biased. When the same thing is examined from different sources, it is considered stronger evidence.

A fourth important suggestion is to expand the research to include a variety of people. In particular, include people from rural areas, people with different socioeconomic statuses, and people with different cultural backgrounds. This will make the results more generalizable, meaning they can be applied to a wider population. In addition, comparative studies across regions and cultures will help to understand whether the effects of parental acceptance and rejection are truly the same everywhere, as theory suggests.

Finally, future research should also include some other important factors, such as self-esteem, coping strategies, social support, and mental health. Including these factors will



Vol. 4 No. 6 (Jun) (2026)

help to better understand how parental attitudes indirectly affect an individual's personality, thinking, and functioning in daily life.

Conclusion

This study examined how adults perceive their parents' behavior in terms of acceptance and rejection. It also looked at whether these feelings varied by parental role (mother or father), gender (male or female), and employment status (employed or not). The results showed that no significant difference emerged based on all these factors. That is, people's feelings about their parents were about the same, whether they were mothers or fathers, male or female, or employed or not.

These findings support that experiences of parental acceptance and rejection are generally similar and fairly consistent across individuals. This means that childhood emotional experiences do not change much over time and remain roughly the same despite different circumstances.

Overall, this research makes important additions to the context of South Asian society in particular. This makes it clear that emotional relationships with parents are very important in childhood, as they influence a person's thoughts and feelings well into adulthood. Future research is recommended to conduct longitudinal studies, obtain information from different sources (such as parents or other individuals), and examine different aspects of parental acceptance and rejection in more detail to better understand this topic.

References

- Ali, S., Butt, M. M., & Rohner, R. P. (2024). Relations among parental acceptance-rejection and forgiveness and vengeance: A comparison between Pakistani madrassa and public school students. *The Journal of Genetic Psychology*, 185(3), 167–180. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00221325.2023.2292036>
- Butt, M. M., Rohner, R. P., & Zaki, N. M. (2024). Adults' memories of parental acceptance-rejection in childhood and psychological (mal)adjustment predict forgiveness and vengeance. *Infant and Child Development*, 33(4). <https://doi.org/10.1002/icd.2511>
- Charalampous, K., Tantaros, S., Georgiou, S., & Stavrinides, P. (2022). Does paternal acceptance buffer the effect of maternal rejection on victimization in early adolescents? A short-term longitudinal study. *Psychology: The Journal of the Hellenic Psychological Society*, 27(2), 8–20. https://doi.org/10.12681/psy_hps.31753
- Dwairy, M., Achoui, M., Abouserie, R., & Farah, A. (2010). Parenting styles, individuation, and mental health of Arab adolescents: A third cross-regional research study. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 41(2), 233–252. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022022109354124>
- Grama, D. I., Doborean, A., Florean, I. S., Poetar, C. R., Rohner, R. P., & Predescu, E. (2024). Measurement invariance of the Child Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire-Short Form across parental versions, age, gender, clinical status, and time. *Children and Youth Services Review*, 163, 107726. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.childyouth.2024.107726>
- Hasnain, S. F., Ishaq, S., Malik, F., & Kamran, W. (2023). Parental acceptance-rejection and moral disengagement: Moderating role of locus of control in young adolescents. *Pakistan Journal of Society, Education and Language*, 9(2), 72–81.
- Khaleque, A. (2013). Perceived parental warmth and children's psychological adjustment



Vol. 4 No. 6 (Jun) (2026)

- and personality dispositions: A meta-analysis. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 22(2), 297–306. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-012-9579-z>
- Khaleque, A., & Rohner, R. P. (2012). Transnational relations between perceived parental acceptance and personality dispositions of children and adults: A meta-analytic review. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 16(2), 103–115. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1088868311418986>
- Putnick, D. L., Bornstein, M. H., Lansford, J. E., Deater-Deckard, K., & Di Giunta, L. (2014). Perceived mother and father acceptance-rejection predict children's adjustment across cultures. *Developmental Psychology*, 50(3), 880–890. <https://doi.org/10.1037/a0034039>
- Rohner, R. P. (2004). The parental acceptance-rejection syndrome: Universal correlates of perceived rejection. *American Psychologist*, 59(8), 830–840. <https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.59.8.830>
- Rohner, R. P. (2005). Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ): Test manual. Rohner Research Publications.
- Rohner, R. P. (2016). Introduction to interpersonal acceptance-rejection theory (IPARTheory). *Online Readings in Psychology and Culture*, 6(1). <https://doi.org/10.9707/2307-0919.1055>
- Rohner, R. P., & Britner, P. A. (2002). Worldwide mental health correlates of parental acceptance-rejection: Review of cross-cultural and intracultural evidence. *Cross-Cultural Research*, 36(1), 16–47. <https://doi.org/10.1177/106939710203600102>
- Rohner, R. P., & Carrasco, M. A. (2016). Patterns of parental acceptance and rejection across cultures: Implications for theory and practice. *Cross-Cultural Research*, 50(5), 441–460. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1069397116667971>
- Rohner, R. P., & Khaleque, A. (2010). Testing central postulates of parental acceptance-rejection theory (PARTheory): A meta-analysis of cross-cultural studies. *Journal of Family Theory & Review*, 2(1), 73–87. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1756-2589.2010.00040.x>
- Rohner, R. P., & Khaleque, A. (2015). *Handbook for the study of parental acceptance and rejection* (4th ed.). Rohner Research Publications.
- Rothenberg, W. A., Ali, S., Rohner, R. P., Lansford, J. E., Britner, P. A., Di Giunta, L., Dodge, K. A., Malone, P. S., Oburu, P., Pastorelli, C., Skinner, A. T., Sorbring, E., Steinberg, L., Tapanya, S., Uribe Tirado, L. M., Yotanyamaneewong, S., Peña Alampay, L., Al-Hassan, S. M., Bacchini, D., Bornstein, M. H., Chang, L., & Deater-Deckard, K. (2022). Effects of parental acceptance-rejection on children's internalizing and externalizing behaviors: A longitudinal, multicultural study. *Journal of Child and Family Studies*, 31(1), 29–47. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10826-021-02072-5>
- Rothenberg, W. A., Lansford, J. E., Bornstein, M. H., Chang, L., Deater-Deckard, K., & Dodge, K. A. (2021). Parental acceptance-rejection and child outcomes: A cross-cultural longitudinal analysis. *Frontiers in Psychology*, 12, Article 672421. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyg.2021.672421>
- Stewart, S. M., Bond, M. H., Abdullah, A. S., & Ma, S. (2010). Cultural influences on parenting practices. *Journal of Cross-Cultural Psychology*, 41(3), 373–390. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0022022109359698>