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OPEN PEER REVIEW

Psychometric Validation and Development of the Persian Short Form of the Big Three Perfectionism Scale for Iranian Adults

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1 Original submission

3 comments · 12 Oct 2024 – 14 Oct 2024

Referee 1 Reviewer

MINOR REVISION 12 Oct 2024

Dear Associate-Editor

I have reviewed the manuscript titled "Psychometric Validation of the Brief Self-Report Measure of Multidimensional Perfectionism for Iranian Adults ". This is an interesting and well-written study that can be published in the journal after minor revisions. I'm sending my comments as a Word file.

With best wishes.

Associate Editor

MAJOR REVISION 12 Oct 2024

Your manuscript requires major revisions based on the reviewers' comments. Please address their feedback step by step.

Editor-in-Chief

MAJOR REVISION 14 Oct 2024

Dear Authors
According to the reviewers' and associate editor’s comments, your article requires major revision. When revising your manuscript, please consider all issues mentioned in the reviewers' comments carefully: please outline every change made in response to their comments.

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Revision 1

AUTHORS' RESPONSE TO REVIEWERS

Authors' reply to reviewers

The next pages contain the authors' point-by-point reply to the comments of this revision round, as submitted with the revised manuscript. It is published as the authors wrote it.

Dear Reviewers,

We sincerely thank you for your constructive feedback, which has played a significant role in improving the quality of our manuscript. As you mentioned, the accurate assessment of perfectionism is essential for advancing research and clinical applications. Existing tools, such as the FMPS and HMPS, despite their strong psychometric properties, face limitations in non-Western contexts like Iran. This study introduces the Persian Short Form of the Big Three Perfectionism Scale (BTPS-SF), offering a concise yet reliable tool validated through comprehensive psychometric analyses. By addressing your comments and providing precise figures where necessary, we have aimed to make the manuscript clearer and more impactful.

Reviewer 1:
- You need to follow the MEJRH's principals, for example, using 'numbering' for heading and main subheadings.
Authors' Response We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback. The revised text is as follows: Page 1-18
- Lines 46-47: "Critiquing each of these tools can aid in selecting the most appropriate instrument for various research contexts", why did you not criticize the FMPS & HMPS? Why did you not talk about the available Persian tests to assess the perfectionism? What is wrong about them? Who worked on the longer Persian form that you have decided to make a shorter one out of it?
Authors' Response We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback. The revised text is as follows: Page 2, line 55-73 Accurate assessment of perfectionism is essential for advancing research and clinical practice. Over the years, various psychometric instruments have been developed, with the Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (FMPS) and the Hewitt and Flett Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (HMPS) being the most widely recognized tools (16).While these instruments have robust psychometric properties, they are not without limitations. The FMPS, although comprehensive, is time-intensive and contains items that may be perceived as overly detailed or ambiguous, posing challenges for large-scale studies. Similarly, the HMPS, designed primarily within Western cultural frameworks, may lack sensitivity to cultural nuances, limiting its applicability in non-Western contexts such as Iran (17, 18). To address these gaps, researchers in Iran have developed and adapted culturally relevant tools. Notably, Besharat (2011) introduced the Tehran Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (TMPS), which demonstrated reliability and validity across three dimensions of perfectionism (19). Similarly, Besharat and Atari (2017) translated and validated the Persian version of the Big Three Perfectionism Scale (BTPS), a comprehensive instrument designed to assess rigid, self-critical, and narcissistic perfectionism (20). Despite their strengths, these Persian tools, including the full version of the BTPS with 45 items, suffer from practical limitations. Their length can be prohibitive, reducing response rates and compromising their utility in large-scale

studies or time-sensitive settings. This underscores the critical need for efficient, shorter instruments that maintain psychometric rigor while enhancing usability (21).

- In line 49: you suddenly have talked about BTPS-SF, while you did not have introduce it before, I do suggest you to criticize other tests firstly, then introduce this test with its full term and its abbreviation added right after that you have chosen to adapt, tell you readers its advantages and superiorities above other tests (its psychometric values including true figures and numbers should be presented in method section).

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 2, line 55-81

Accurate assessment of perfectionism is essential for advancing research and clinical practice. Over the years, various psychometric instruments have been developed, with the Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (FMPS) and the Hewitt and Flett Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (HMPS) being the most widely recognized tools (16).While these instruments have robust psychometric properties, they are not without limitations. The FMPS, although comprehensive, is time-intensive and contains items that may be perceived as overly detailed or ambiguous, posing challenges for large-scale studies. Similarly, the HMPS, designed primarily within Western cultural frameworks, may lack sensitivity to cultural nuances, limiting its applicability in non-Western contexts such as Iran (17, 18).

To address these gaps, researchers in Iran have developed and adapted culturally relevant tools. Notably, Besharat (2011) introduced the Tehran Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (TMPS), which demonstrated reliability and validity across three dimensions of perfectionism **(19).** Similarly, Besharat and Atari (2017) translated and validated the Persian version of the Big Three Perfectionism Scale (BTPS), a comprehensive instrument designed to assess rigid, self-critical, and narcissistic perfectionism **(20).** Despite their strengths, these Persian tools, including the full version of the BTPS with 45 items, suffer from practical limitations. Their length can be prohibitive, reducing response rates and compromising their utility in large-scale studies or time-sensitive settings. This underscores the critical need for efficient, shorter instruments that maintain psychometric rigor while enhancing usability (21).

One promising solution is the Big Three Perfectionism Scale - Short Form (BTPS-SF), a concise 16-item version of the BTPS. This abbreviated tool retains the multidimensional structure of its parent scale, capturing the key dimensions of perfectionism: rigid, self-critical, and narcissistic. Preliminary validations conducted in Canadian populations have demonstrated the BTPS-SF's strong psychometric properties, including high reliability, a robust factor structure, and excellent test-retest consistency (22). Its brevity makes it particularly advantageous for studies involving large samples or settings where participant time is limited (23). By offering a succinct yet comprehensive assessment, the BTPS-SF bridges the gap between detailed evaluation and practical application.

- Lines 58 to 76 must be shifted to the initiation of the introduction about line 36. In fact, when you finished your argument about perfectionism, then it is the time to talk about available tests.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the

suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 1-2, line 20-91

Highlighted Changes:

1. The discussion on the psychological consequences of perfectionism and its significance in public awareness has been relocated from the end of the introduction to after the discussion on available tools.
2. The section introducing CBT and its effects as an intervention strategy has been added to the end of the discussion on the link between perfectionism and psychological issues.

- Line 78: when you write a title, it means you need to write your aims in such a way that covers your title. However, there is a discrepancy between your title and aims. Actually, you developed a short form of a specific long form that was available, and then you assessed its psychometric features. Therefore, please change your title and aims according to what you have done.

Authors' Response
We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 1, line 1-2

Highlighted Changes:

1. **Title:** Revised to clearly indicate that this study includes the development and validation of the short form of the instrument.
2. **New Sections:** Added phrases at the end of the fourth and fifth paragraphs to provide a clearer explanation of the development and validation of the short form of the instrument.
3. **Objectives:** Rewritten sentences related to the objectives to align with the actual activities performed.

The revised text is as follows: Page 2, line 74-87

One promising solution is the Big Three Perfectionism Scale - Short Form (BTPS-SF), a concise 16-item version of the BTPS. This abbreviated tool retains the multidimensional structure of its parent scale, capturing the key dimensions of perfectionism: rigid, self-critical, and narcissistic. Preliminary validations conducted in Canadian populations have demonstrated the BTPS-SF's strong psychometric properties, including high reliability, a robust factor structure, and excellent test-retest consistency (22). Its brevity makes it particularly advantageous for studies involving large samples or settings where participant time is limited (23). By offering a succinct yet comprehensive assessment, the BTPS-SF bridges the gap between detailed evaluation and practical

application.

In the Iranian context, the validation of the BTPS-SF offers a critical opportunity to advance research and clinical practice (24). Despite the availability of Persian versions of FMPS, HMPS, and BTPS, their length and complexity hinder widespread application, particularly in studies requiring high participation rates or clinical environments with time constraints (25). The BTPS-SF, with its balance of efficiency and psychometric integrity, addresses these challenges, making it a valuable tool for researchers and practitioners in Iran (26).

- Method section does not have the proper subheadings and order. Please use these subheadings and this order to present the information: right after the 'method' tell the readers type of your study, number of phase that you have followed, the standard protocol to run this study (Beaton et al 2000 guideline? WHO guideline? & Ethical code. Then, use these subheadings 'participants', 'tools', 'procedure' (remember to write the ethical consideration here or as a separate subheading), & 'statistical analysis'.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 3-8, line 92-283

- Lines 97-107: for each sentence you need to provide reference. It is not acceptable to provide such important information only with two references.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. Please note that references are included throughout the text.

- You have talked a lot about the tools, as I said previously, part of this information can be shifted to the introduction, some of them remain here and the redundant must be eliminated.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.

Summary of Changes

- Information on the BTPS-SF's development, validation, and psychometric properties was streamlined to avoid redundancy.
- Details about the BTPS's comprehensive nature were condensed to emphasize its relevance to the study.
- Content overlapping with the introduction was reduced and redirected to highlight essential information only.

- In line 161: "After obtaining consent from the original creator of the survey

instrument, …” you must attach the original developer as a supplementary file for the MEJRH.

Authors’ Response

Thank you for your valuable comment; based on this comment, the document in question has been attached in the mentioned section.

- I do suggest to check out these links, they will help you to write the method section properly:
https://jrsr.sums.ac.ir/article_48900.html
https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC5866488/
https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/11124735/
https://repository.brieflands.com/search?query=cultural%20adaptation
these links will help you to organize your information in method section.

Authors’ Response

Thank you for your valuable comment; the sources mentioned were used.

- Line 189, you said a panel of 10 experts, why did you not introduce them in advance where you talked about the participants?

Authors’ Response

Thank you for your valuable feedback. The information regarding the Panel of Experts has been added to Section 2.3 Study Population and Sampling to more precisely define the role of these experts in the validation process and their impact on the study population and sampling.

In the revised text, details about the expertise, experience, and role of the experts in the validation process are described. It is also explained that these experts include psychologists, psychometricians, educational technology specialists, educational administrators, and clinical consultants with a minimum of ten years of professional experience. This change clearly illustrates that the research process was conducted based on specialized opinions and strong methodology.

The revised text in the relevant section is as follows:

Page 4, line 145-152

To ensure robust content validity for the Persian adaptation of the Big Three Perfectionism Scale–Short Form (BTPS-SF), a panel of ten experts was engaged prior to participant recruitment. The panel included three psychologists specializing in psychometric assessments and perfectionism research, two psychometricians with expertise in validation studies, one educational technology specialist familiar with culturally adaptive tools, one educational manager experienced in academic assessments, and three counselors with a clinical focus on mental health. All panel members held doctoral degrees and had a minimum of ten years of experience in their respective fields.

- Most of data presented in method must be categorized under statistical analysis.

Authors’ Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.

The revised text is as follows: Page 6-7, line 234-272

2-7-Statistical Analysis

Descriptive Statistics: Mean, standard deviation, frequency, and percentage were calculated to describe the demographic profile of participants.

Content Validity: Content Validity Index (CVI) and Content Validity Ratio (CVR) were calculated to assess the relevance of each item in the instrument. Items with a CVR above 0.62 and a CVI above 0.70 were retained, ensuring that the items adequately reflect the intended content domain of the construct being measured (37).

Concurrent Validity: Evaluated by correlating the new instrument (BTPS-SF) with an established instrument (BTPS). Pearson and Spearman correlation coefficients were used to determine the strength and direction of these relationships. Strong correlations indicate good concurrent validity, meaning the new instrument produces results that are consistent with those obtained by the existing measure (38).

Construct Validity:

Construct validity was assessed using Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) and Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA). These methods were applied to evaluate the underlying structure of the measurement items and to confirm the extracted factors' adequacy and fit to the data.

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA):
EFA was conducted using Principal Axis Factoring with Varimax rotation to identify the latent factor structure. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy was used to assess the suitability of the data for factor analysis, with values above 0.60 indicating adequacy (39). Additionally, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was employed to test the null hypothesis that the variables are uncorrelated, with a significant result ($p < 0.05$) confirming the appropriateness of factor analysis (33).

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA):
CFA was performed to validate the factor structure obtained from EFA. The model fit was evaluated using the following indices: Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) (<0.08 indicates good fit), Comparative Fit Index (CFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit), Normed Fit Index (NFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit), Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit), Incremental Fit Index (IFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit), Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) (<0.08 indicates good fit), Goodness-of-Fit Index (GFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit), and Adjusted Goodness-of-Fit Index (AGFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit) (40). These thresholds were used to assess the adequacy of the model in representing the data.

Reliability Testing: The scale's reliability was evaluated through multiple methods to ensure robust internal consistency. Cronbach's alpha was used, with values above 0.70 considered acceptable and those above 0.80 indicating good reliability (41). Split-half reliability was measured using the Spearman-Brown and Guttman split-half coefficients, where values exceeding 0.80 demonstrated strong reliability (26). Additionally, six Guttman lambda coefficients (λ1 to λ6) were computed, with values closer to 1.0 indicating greater internal consistency, providing comprehensive

evidence of the scale’s reliability (28).

- Why did you choose the age range so wide? Please bring scientific reasons with proper references.

Authors’ Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 4, line 140-144

The selected age range was determined to align fully with the psychometric properties of the instrument used (BTPS-SF) and to focus on the adult age group. This age range not only encompasses age-related differences among adults but also ensures the minimum cognitive and psychological maturity required for accurate responses to the instrument.

- Result section should be written with the past tense.

Authors’ Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 8-9, line 284-322

- Demographic data would be better to be presented in table.

Thank you for your valuable comment; the text in question **Authors’ Response**

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 8, line 284-289
In the demographic section, 51.2% of the 1271 participants were female and 48.8% were male. 61.5% had non-university education, while 38.5% held university degrees. Regarding employment status, 64.1% were employed, 20% were unemployed, and 10.5% were retired. 59% were married and 41% were single. Additionally, 61.8% were under 30 years old, while 38.2% were over 30 years old.
Table 1: D The revised text is as follows: Page 9, line 324

emographic Characteristics of Participants Across Different Phases of the Study

		Total (n=1271)	**Concurrent (n=194)**	**Exploratory (n=490)**	**Confirmatory (n=389)**	**Reliability (n=198)**
Gender	Female	641 (51.2%)	104 (53.6%)	247 (50.4%)	196 (50.4%)	94 (47.5%)
	Male	620 (48.8%)	90 (46.4%)	243 (49.6%)	193 (49.6%)	104 (52.5%)

Education	Non-University	797 (61.5%)	119 (61.3%)	299 (61.0%)	243 (62.5%)	136 (68.7%)
	University	499 (38.5%)	75 (38.7%)	191 (39.0%)	146 (37.5%)	62 (31.3%)
Employment	Student	121 (9.7%)	20 (10.3%)	48 (9.8%)	32 (8.2%)	21 (10.6%)
	Homemaker	130 (10.0%)	20 (10.3%)	49 (10.0%)	40 (10.3%)	21 (10.6%)
	Unemployed	257 (20.0%)	41 (21.1%)	90 (18.4%)	78 (20.1%)	48 (24.2%)
	Employed	827 (64.1%)	86 (44.3%)	248 (50.6%)	202 (51.9%)	91 (46.0%)
	Retired	136 (10.5%)	27 (13.9%)	55 (11.2%)	37 (9.5%)	17 (8.6%)
Marital Status	Married	764 (59.0%)	111 (57.2%)	289 (59.0%)	234 (60.2%)	130 (65.7%)
	Single	508 (41.0%)	83 (42.8%)	201 (41.0%)	155 (39.8%)	68 (34.3%)
Age	Under 30 years	798 (61.8%)	119 (61.3%)	299 (61.0%)	243 (62.5%)	137 (69.2%)
	Over 30 years	493 (38.2%)	75 (38.7%)	191 (39.0%)	146 (37.5%)	61 (30.8%)

- What you have written in content validity must be shifted to the method section where you are going to explain the content validity.

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback. The revised text is as follows: Page 8, line 290-293

- Lines 232-234 “This indicates that higher BTPS-SF scores are associated with higher BTPS scores, confirming that the BTPS-SF effectively measures Perfectionism similarly to the BTPS” are the interpretation of the lines 231-232, therefore they should be shifted to the discussion part.

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article.
Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 9, line 294-295

- “EFA” & “CFA” , it is not acceptable to have a subheading with abbreviation. Full terms followed by its abbreviation.

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the

suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article.
Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 9, line 296-314

3-4- Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA): The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy was 0.92, indicating excellent suitability of the data for factor analysis. Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was significant ($\chi^2(120) = 4871.77$, $p < 0.001$), confirming the appropriateness of conducting factor analysis. Initial communalities ranged from 0.55 to 0.63, and extraction communalities ranged from 0.60 to 0.67, suggesting that a substantial portion of variance for each item was accounted for by the extracted factors. The analysis identified three factors with eigenvalues greater than 1, explaining 70.77% of the cumulative variance. The first factor accounted for 42.46%, the second for 15.46%, and the third for 12.86% of the variance. The rotated factor matrix showed clear loadings for three dimensions of perfectionism: rigid perfectionism (items 1-4, loadings 0.77-0.78), self-critical perfectionism (items 5-10, loadings 0.74-0.77), and narcissistic perfectionism (items 11-16, loadings 0.73-0.79) (Table 2 and Figure 2).

3-5- confirmatory factor analysis (CFA): The CFA confirmed the factor structure with excellent model fit indices: RMSEA = 0.035 (90% CI: 0.022 - 0.047), CFI = 0.99, NFI = 0.98, NNFI = 0.99, IFI = 0.99, SRMR = 0.030, GFI = 0.95, and AGFI = 0.94. The chi-square statistic was significant ($\chi^2(101) = 153.50$, $p = 0.00059$). The minimum fit function chi-square was 153.50, and the normal theory weighted least squares chi-square was 149.28. The estimated non-centrality parameter (NCP) was 48.28 (90% CI: 19.52 - 85.02). Factor loadings ranged from 1.09 to 1.20, and squared multiple correlations for items were between 0.56 and 0.69, further supporting the validity of the model (Figure 3).

- Lines 235-272: must be divided in three parts: part of this information should be shifted to the statistical analysis in method section, part of that is your result, and the last part is the interpretation of what you have found and it must go to the discussion section.

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article.
Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 6-7, line 250-272
Method

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA):
EFA was conducted using Principal Axis Factoring with Varimax rotation to identify the latent factor structure. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy was used to assess the suitability of the data for factor analysis, with values above 0.60 indicating adequacy (39). Additionally, Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was employed to test the null hypothesis that the variables are uncorrelated, with a significant result ($p < 0.05$) confirming the appropriateness of

factor analysis (33).

Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA):
CFA was performed to validate the factor structure obtained from EFA. The model fit was evaluated using the following indices: Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) (<0.08 indicates good fit), Comparative Fit Index (CFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit), Normed Fit Index (NFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit), Non-Normed Fit Index (NNFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit), Incremental Fit Index (IFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit), Standardized Root Mean Square Residual (SRMR) (<0.08 indicates good fit), Goodness-of-Fit Index (GFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit), and Adjusted Goodness-of-Fit Index (AGFI) (>0.90 indicates good fit) (40). These thresholds were used to assess the adequacy of the model in representing the data.

Reliability Testing: The scale's reliability was evaluated through multiple methods to ensure robust internal consistency. Cronbach's alpha was used, with values above 0.70 considered acceptable and those above 0.80 indicating good reliability (41). Split-half reliability was measured using the Spearman-Brown and Guttman split-half coefficients, where values exceeding 0.80 demonstrated strong reliability (26). Additionally, six Guttman lambda coefficients (λ1 to λ6) were computed, with values closer to 1.0 indicating greater internal consistency, providing comprehensive evidence of the scale's reliability (28).

The revised text is as follows: Page 9, line 296-322

3-Results

3-4- Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA): The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy was 0.92, indicating excellent suitability of the data for factor analysis. Bartlett's Test of Sphericity was significant ($\chi^2(120) = 4871.77$, $p < 0.001$), confirming the appropriateness of conducting factor analysis. Initial communalities ranged from 0.55 to 0.63, and extraction communalities ranged from 0.60 to 0.67, suggesting that a substantial portion of variance for each item was accounted for by the extracted factors. The analysis identified three factors with eigenvalues greater than 1, explaining 70.77% of the cumulative variance. The first factor accounted for 42.46%, the second for 15.46%, and the third for 12.86% of the variance. The rotated factor matrix showed clear loadings for three dimensions of perfectionism: rigid perfectionism (items 1-4, loadings 0.77-0.78), self-critical perfectionism (items 5-10, loadings 0.74-0.77), and narcissistic perfectionism (items 11-16, loadings 0.73-0.79) (Table 2 and Figure 2).

3-5- confirmatory factor analysis (CFA): The CFA confirmed the factor structure with excellent model fit indices: RMSEA = 0.035 (90% CI: 0.022 - 0.047), CFI = 0.99, NFI = 0.98, NNFI = 0.99, IFI = 0.99, SRMR = 0.030, GFI = 0.95, and AGFI = 0.94. The chi-square statistic was significant ($\chi^2(101) = 153.50$, $p = 0.00059$). The minimum fit function chi-square was 153.50, and the normal theory weighted least squares chi-square was 149.28. The estimated non-centrality parameter (NCP) was 48.28 (90%

CI: 19.52 - 85.02). Factor loadings ranged from 1.09 to 1.20, and squared multiple correlations for items were between 0.56 and 0.69, further supporting the validity of the model (Figure 3).

3-6-Reliability: The BTPS-SF exhibited strong internal consistency across all measures. Cronbach's alpha values were 0.887 for rigid perfectionism (4 items), 0.889 for self-critical perfectionism (6 items), and 0.916 for narcissistic perfectionism (6 items), with an overall alpha of 0.890 for the 16-item scale. Split-half reliability analysis showed robust results, with both the Spearman-Brown and Guttman split-half coefficients at 0.940. Cronbach's alpha for the first half of the scale was 0.793 and 0.778 for the second half. Furthermore, Guttman's lambda coefficients (λ1 to λ6) ranged from 0.673 to 0.935, providing additional confirmation of the scale's high reliability and robustness.

- Tables must have all lines (vertical & horizontal), without shadow or color.

Thank you for your valuable comment. The text in question was redesigned based on this valuable comment. All tables were redesigned.

- The discussion section: your discussion is the repetition of your result section. Please re-write this section properly, you should avoid using figures and numbers in discussion, you had many sentences in your result section that must be shifted to this part. Then you need to compare you findings with other study, highlight the source/reason of the differences or similarities between your findings and theirs.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.

The revised text is as follows: Page 13-14, line 337-384

4-**Discussion**

Psychometric questionnaires play a crucial role in assessing complex psychological constructs. In this study, the Persian short version of the Big Three Perfectionism Scale (BTPS-SF) was evaluated for its validity and reliability. The findings indicated that this tool could serve as a valid and reliable instrument within the Iranian population. The results related to content validity, concurrent validity, structural validity, and reliability are discussed, along with the scientific rationale for their alignment with findings from other studies.

In this research, the short version of the questionnaire met the necessary standards for content validity. The selected items were consistent with the core concepts of perfectionism, and expert opinions from psychologists and counselors confirmed the tool's validity (22). The content validity of this questionnaire aligns with studies indicating that standardized tools based on comprehensive psychological theories often maintain their validity across different cultures (22, 42-45). The use of standard survey methods and qualitative analysis of expert opinions, particularly emphasizing comprehensive coverage of all dimensions of perfectionism, contributed to the high content validity. This tool is well-suited for psychological research involving adolescents and young adults, considering the Iranian cultural context.

The findings also demonstrated that the short version of the questionnaire exhibits high concurrent validity, establishing meaningful correlations with other standardized tools. The concurrent validity of this instrument aligns with studies conducted on similar short-form tools. This consistency is attributed to the precise selection of items based on their theoretical significance and predictive power. Properly designed short-form tools can measure constructs as accurately as their longer counterparts, making them valuable for studies requiring quick and efficient instruments.

The factor structure of the questionnaire corresponded to the theoretical model of perfectionism, with statistical analyses indicating strong structural consistency. The structural validity of this tool aligns with international research findings, which have shown that questionnaires based on comprehensive theoretical models typically exhibit a well-defined and stable factor structure. In this study, the use of confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) successfully identified and confirmed the dimensions of perfectionism. This alignment highlights the success of the questionnaire in accurately reflecting theoretical constructs within the Iranian context.

In comparison to other perfectionism questionnaires, this instrument shows both similarities and differences in its dimensions and factor structure. For example, the Frost Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (Frost et al., 1990) and the Hewitt and Flett Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale (Hewitt & Flett, 1991) focus on self-oriented and socially prescribed perfectionism. In contrast, the BTPS-SF emphasizes rigid perfectionism, self-critical perfectionism, and narcissistic perfectionism, offering a more precise and specialized structure. The findings of this study indicate that the strong factor loadings and high reliability coefficients of this scale are consistent with results reported in international studies on this tool. This consistency not only confirms the instrument's high validity but also demonstrates its potential for cross-cultural applications.

The results also revealed that the questionnaire exhibits satisfactory internal consistency and temporal stability in terms of reliability. These findings are consistent with similar studies conducted on comparable psychometric tools. The primary reason for this consistency lies in the meticulous design and selection of items based on initial reliability analyses. Test-retest methods further validated these results. The high reliability of this tool suggests that it can be effectively utilized in longitudinal and cross-cultural research.

- Your heading should be just ‘limitation’ without suggestion.

Authors’ Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 14-15, line 385-394

5-Limitations and Potential Biases

The study has several limitations**.** Furthermore, while the translation and cultural adaptation process followed rigorous guidelines, potential subtle nuances in cultural interpretation of perfectionism-related constructs may have affected item comprehension and responses.

To address these biases and limitations, several measures were implemented. For example, steps were taken to ensure translation fidelity and cultural adaptation, and pilot testing was conducted to refine the instrument. However, further studies should employ longitudinal designs to capture temporal changes in perfectionism traits and their effects on psychological outcomes. Additionally, incorporating objective measures, such as behavioral assessments or peer evaluations, may complement self-reported data and reduce response biases.

- Merge lines 323-327 in your introduction where you are going to persuade the readers about the necessity of this study.

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.

- The conclusion must be a home-take message, this must be inferred right from your own aims and findings, no need to talk about limitations.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 15, line 408-416

6-Conclusion

In conclusion, the psychometric validation of the BTPS-SF for Iranian adults demonstrates that the scale is a valid and reliable tool for assessing multidimensional perfectionism. The study's comprehensive approach to evaluating content, concurrent, and construct validity, along with internal reliability, supports the robustness of the BTPS-SF. Despite the limitations related to self-report measures, geographic restriction to Karaj, and the cross-sectional study design, the findings provide a strong foundation for future research. Expanding the sample to diverse regions and incorporating longitudinal designs could further enhance the understanding and application of the BTPS-SF in different contexts.

- The reference list was not available at the end of your documents, make sure that you used the Vancouver style (journal names must be abbreviated according to MedLine, page numbers, volume, & issue).

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 15-18, line 422-542

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- When you did all these revisions, now you need to revise the abstract according to all those changes you have made in your article.

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 1, line 5-29

Background: Perfectionism, a multidimensional trait, impacts psychological well-being, with both adaptive and maladaptive effects. Existing tools like the FMPS and HMPS face limitations in non-Western contexts, including Iran. The BTPS-SF, a concise 16-item scale, retains the core dimensions of perfectionism while enhancing usability in large-scale studies. This study aims to translate and validate the Persian version of the BTPS-SF, providing a reliable, culturally adapted tool for research and clinical applications in Iranian populations.

Method: This psychometric validation study employed advanced validation methods to assess the factor structure and psychometric properties of the short form of BTPS-SF among Iranian adults. A sample of 1,271 participants from Karaj, aged 18 to 50, was selected using cluster sampling. Data collection involved the BTPS-SF and Big Three Perfectionism Scale (BTPS) scales, with rigorous translation and cultural adaptation processes. Validity and reliability were assessed through content, concurrent, and construct validity, as well as internal reliability measures. Data analysis was conducted using SPSS 18 and Lisrel 8.8 software.

Results: The BTPS-SF showed robust content validity, with Content Validity Ratio (CVR) and Content Validity Index (CVI) values surpassing the established benchmarks. Concurrent validity revealed a strong positive correlation ($r = 0.82$, $p = 0.001$) between the BTPS-SF and BTPS scores. Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) confirmed a three-factor structure, explaining 70.77% of the variance. Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) demonstrated an excellent model fit, with a Root Mean Square Error of Approximation (RMSEA) of 0.035 and a Comparative Fit Index (CFI) of 0.99. The scale demonstrated high reliability, with Cronbach's alpha values between 0.887 and 0.916, and split-half reliability coefficients of 0.940, confirming its robust psychometric properties.

Conclusion: The Persian BTPS-SF is a valid and reliable tool for assessing multidimensional perfectionism in Iranian adults. Despite limitations such as self-reporting, geographic focus on Karaj, and cross-sectional design, the findings provide a robust foundation for future studies. Expanding samples and adopting longitudinal designs can further refine its applicability across diverse contexts.

Reviewer 2:

I have reviewed the manuscript titled "Psychometric Validation of the Brief Self-Report Measure of Multidimensional Perfectionism for Iranian Adults ". This is an interesting and well written study can be published in the journal after minor revisions. I'm sending my comments as a word file.

I doubt that your study is a descriptive study, please check it.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 1, line 11-12

This psychometric validation study employed advanced validation methods to assess the factor structure and psychometric properties of the short form of BTPS-SF among Iranian adults.
The revised text is as follows: Page 3, line 98-100

2.1 Study Design and Setting

his psychometric validation study employed advanced validation methods to evaluate the factor structure and psychometric properties of the short form of the Big Three Perfectionism Scale (BTPS-SF) among Iranian adults.

If possible this section needs reference.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.

References were added wherever needed.

Please add ethical approval number.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 7, line 107-110

This research was conducted in compliance with ethical guidelines, as approved by the Ethics Committee of the Islamic Azad University, Bandar Abbas Branch, with the code IR.IAU.BA.REC.1402.084. The ethical principles adhered to the Helsinki Declaration, emphasizing participant rights, confidentiality, and informed consent.

inclusion

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 5, line 187-193

Inclusion Criteria for the study required participants to have lived in Karaj for at least one year and to be aged between 18 and 50 years. Written informed consent was obtained from each participant, ensuring they were fully aware of the study's purpose, procedures, and their rights within the study. Exclusion criteria were applied to maintain the quality and completeness of the data, which included participants who did not complete more than 20% of the questionnaire, as well as those not residing in Karaj for at least one year. Additionally, any participant who withdrew their consent during the survey process was excluded to maintain consistency and reliability in the collected data.

translation process needs more datails.

please add more details about translators. Such as age, degree, experience and...

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 3-4, line 111-140

2.2 Translation and Cultural Validation

The translation and cultural adaptation process of the instrument was conducted based on the five main stages outlined by Beaton et al. (2000) (27) and included obtaining consent from the original developers of the survey instrument:

1. **Initial Translation to Persian:** Two translators proficient in English and familiar with psychological concepts translated the original BTPS-SF scale into Persian independently to ensure comprehensive coverage of the concepts. Translator A, a 35-year-old with a PhD in psychology and 10 years of translation experience, and Translator B, a 40-year-old with a Master's degree in applied linguistics and 15 years of experience, undertook this task.
2. **Synthesis of Translations:** The two translators, along with a 45-year-old Persian-speaking psychometrician holding a PhD with over 20 years of experience in psychometrics, reviewed and synthesized the translations into a single, unified version, addressing all potential ambiguities (28).
3. **Back-Translation to English:** A bilingual linguist aged 50, with a PhD in psychology and 25 years of experience, who was proficient in both languages and familiar with psychological concepts, back-translated the Persian version into English to check for consistency with the original instrument (29).
4. **Expert Review and Validation:** The back-translated Persian version and the original instrument were compared by two psychology experts (both aged 55 with PhDs and over 30 years of experience each in the field) and a psychometrician (the same expert from stage 2). Suggested modifications were made to enhance translation accuracy and cultural relevance.
5. **Pilot Testing:** The translated instrument was administered to a small sample of the target population (30 individuals) for a pilot test. Feedback on clarity, comprehensibility, and appropriateness of the items was collected, and final adjustments were made based on this

feedback (30).

The final version of the scale was prepared for implementation with consensus from the research team and expert validation. The original developers were contacted and provided their consent for the translation and adaptation of the BTPS-SF scale for this study.

Statistical Analysis

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 6, line 238

2-7-Statistical Analysis

Please introduce your study in an one paragraph like a short introduction and then discuss about study results.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 13, line 341-347

4-**Discussion**

Psychometric questionnaires play a crucial role in assessing complex psychological constructs. In this study, the Persian short version of the Big Three Perfectionism Scale (BTPS-SF) was evaluated for its validity and reliability. The findings indicated that this tool could serve as a valid and reliable instrument within the Iranian population. The results related to content validity, concurrent validity, structural validity, and reliability are discussed, along with the scientific rationale for their alignment with findings from other studies.

Artificial Intelligence

Consider using a flow diagram to illustrate participant selection and data collection processes

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 7-8, line 280-287

A Participant Flow Diagram was created to visually represent the recruitment, screening, and selection process of participants. This diagram illustrates the flow from initial recruitment of eligible participants through to the final sample used for analysis. It provides a clear overview of participant inclusion and exclusion criteria, showing the number of individuals screened, those who did not meet criteria or withdrew, and the final number of valid participants included in the study (Figure 1).

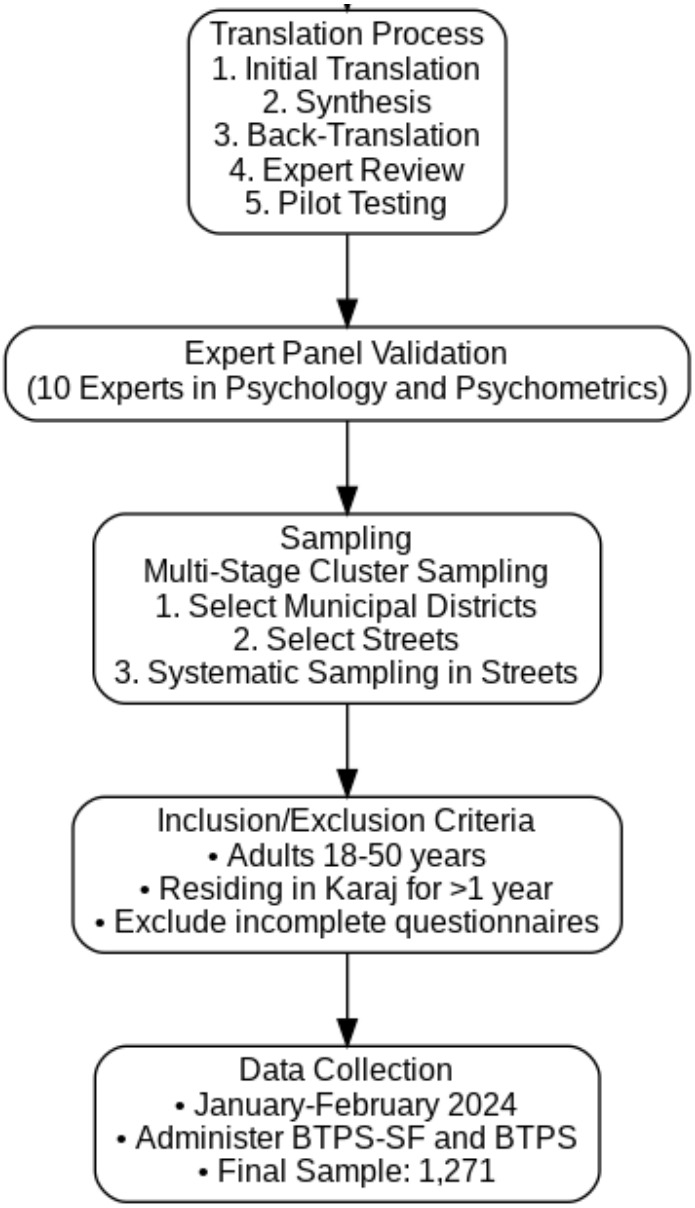


Figure 1. Participant Flow Diagram

Include a section discussing the limitations of the study, including potential biases and how they were addressed.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 14-15, line 389-398

5-Limitations and Potential Biases

The study has several limitations.. Furthermore, while the translation and cultural adaptation process followed rigorous guidelines, potential subtle nuances in cultural interpretation of perfectionism-related constructs may have affected item comprehension and responses.

To address these biases and limitations, several measures were implemented. For example, steps were taken to ensure translation fidelity and cultural adaptation, and pilot testing was conducted to refine the instrument. However, further studies should employ longitudinal designs to capture temporal changes in perfectionism traits and their effects on psychological outcomes. Additionally, incorporating objective measures, such as behavioral assessments or peer evaluations, may complement self-reported data and reduce response biases.

Discuss the generalisability of the findings to other populations or settings.

Authors' Response

We greatly appreciate your insightful comments. We would like to reaffirm that the suggestions and points you raised have already been incorporated into the text of the article. Thank you for your valuable feedback.
The revised text is as follows: Page 15, line 399-411

5.1 Generalisability of Findings:

The findings from this study are promising but should be interpreted with caution regarding their applicability to broader populations. While the multi-stage cluster sampling method ensured a diverse sample within Karaj, it is unclear whether the results would hold true for populations in rural areas or other cities with different socio-economic or cultural characteristics. Moreover, the age range of participants (18-50 years) provides insights primarily into the adult population but does not account for adolescents or older adults who may exhibit different perfectionism profiles.

Future research should aim to expand the sample to include participants from varied geographic regions and socio-economic backgrounds to enhance external validity. Additionally, cross-cultural studies comparing the Persian BTPS-SF with its versions in other languages could provide further evidence for its applicability and robustness across different cultural contexts.

[Translated from Persian by the Brieflands editorial office.]

2 Revision 1

3 comments · 5 Jan 2025 – 5 Jan 2025

Referee 1 Reviewer

ACCEPT 5 Jan 2025

Dear Associate-Editor

I have reviewed the revised version of the manuscript titled "Psychometric Validation and Development of the Persian Short Form of the Big Three Perfectionism Scale for Iranian Adults". The current version of the manuscript can be accepted for publication in the journal.

Best.

Associate Editor

ACCEPT 5 Jan 2025

The manuscript is suitable for publication. Good luck.

Editor-in-Chief

ACCEPT 5 Jan 2025

Dear Authors
We are pleased to inform you that your article is accepted for publication in the MEJRHS. We hope to receive other qualified articles from your group.