

## Abstract

**Objective:** The present study examined the prevalence and correlates of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder (OCPD) features among Chinese psychiatric patients. **Method:** Nine-hundred thirty Chinese psychiatric patients were selected from a larger study aiming at establishing clinical norms for the Chinese Personality Assessment Inventory-2 (CPAI-2: Cheung, Kwong & Zhang, 2003). Patients completed the CPAI- 2 and the Chinese Personality Disorder Inventory (CPDI: Leung, Cheung & Cheung, 2004) under the supervision of their psychiatrists. A simulated diagnostic procedure was conducted using items from the CPAI-2.

**Results:** The DSM-IV OCPD criteria set had a fair reliability alpha of .65. Following the DSM-IV diagnostic cut-off (4 or above out of 8 symptoms), 21.4 % (199 out of 930) were diagnosed with OCPD. Factor analysis of OCPD diagnostic features revealed 3 main factors: rigidity in life, perfectionism and interpersonal control. Compared to non-OCPD patients, patients with OCPD reported significantly more interpersonal (e.g. interpersonal tolerance), behavioral (e.g., discipline, traditionalism), and cognitive (e.g., inferiority, pessimism) disturbances as measured by CPAI-2. Results were discussed in the context of Chinese culture.