Introduction: Adolescence is described as a critical stage, like a bridge that connects childhood to adulthood and prepares children to change from being dependent to independent adults. Family has also been indicated to be the first environment that has the most important role in the shaping of the future behaviour of children and their psychological well-being.

Aim: The main aim of this study is to investigate how adolescents' perceptions of parental styles are related to their well-being, namely, their levels of hope, self-esteem and psychoticism.

Method: The sample was composed of 884 students from the Wollongong Youth Study. Each participant completed the test booklets each time data was collected.

Result: The mean score of hope and self-esteem among adolescents from authoritative parents were higher from permissive and authoritarian families while the hope with a permissive perception were lower than those with authoritarian, and self-esteem was lower in the authoritarian group compared to the permissive group. Children with a permissive perception reported higher psychoticism compared to the two other. Significant correlations were found between authoritative perception and hope, self-esteem and psychoticism. Finally, hope, self-esteem and psychoticism showed a significant inter correlation in all of the parental styles.

Parental Style, Adolescent, Well-being