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PERSEVERATIVE NEGATIVE THINKING MEDIATES THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERFECTIONISM AND NEGATIVE AFFECT

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Introduction: Perfectionism has been associated to Perseverative Negative Thinking [PNT]. Both are transdiagnostic processes. PNT (in the form of worry and rumination) is a prime candidate when investigating negative components of perfectionism (Macedo et al., 2013).

Objectives: To investigate if PNT mediates the relationship between perfectionism and negative affect [NA].

Methods: 344 university students (68.4% girls) were evaluated using Portuguese validated versions of the Perseverative Thinking Questionnaire (two subscales: 'Repetitive Thought' [RT] and 'Cognitive Interference and Unproductiveness' [CIU]), Multidimensional Perfectionism Scale, Profile of Mood States and Perceived Stress Scale, with an additional item to evaluate perceived social support [PSS]. Only variables significantly correlated with the outcomes [NA] were entered in the hierarchic multiple regression models. Mediation analyses using Preacher and Hayes bootstrapping methodology were performed.

Results: Perceived Stress [PS] ( $\beta$ =.245), PSS ( $\beta$ =-.257), Self-Oriented Perfectionism [SOP] ( $\beta$ =-.126), Self-Prescribed Perfectionism [SPP] ( $\beta$ =.122; p=.011), Concern over Mistakes [CM] ( $\beta$ =.102), Doubts about Actions [DA] ( $\beta$ =.115) and CIU ( $\beta$ =.110) were significant predictors (all p<.05) of NA. Controlling for PS and PSS, the perfectionism variables still predict depression, accounting for a significant increment of 16.7% (p<.01). The CIU, introduced in the model after the Perfectionism variables, significantly increments the NA variance in 1.6% (p<.01). CIU was a total mediator in the relationship between SOP and NA (IC95% .025-.229) and a partial mediator in the relationship between SPP (.176-.456), CM (.142-.863) and NA.

Conclusion: PNT potentiates the relationship between negative perfectionism and NA. Positive perfectionism is associated with NA, only in the presence of PNT.