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A meta-synthesis of qualitative studies of the link between anxiety, depression and perfectionism: implications for treatment

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Abstract

Background: Meta-analyses show an association between perfectionism and depression and anxiety (negative affect), and that therapy for perfectionism impacts positively on negative affect. No systematic reviews have focused on qualitative studies of perfectionism.

Aims: Our aim was to perform a systematic, meta-synthesis of qualitative literature to (i) help inform our understanding of how perfectionism is associated with negative affect, so that we can (ii) inform future development of treatment for perfectionism in young people and to make it more effective.

Method: Included in the meta-synthesis were 37 qualitative studies.

Results: Six themes related to perfectionism were found: (1) the association with negative affect, (2) self-worth dependent on achievement, (3) cognitive and behavioural maintaining factors, (4) the expectations of others, (5) effective elements of interventions, and (6) barriers to treatment.

Conclusions: The qualitative literature supports the notion of perfectionism as an important construct to consider in reducing negative affect. While cognitive behavioural therapy for perfectionism holds promise as a treatment to target negative affect, there was a paucity of qualitative research, particularly related to young people. A greater understanding of the views of young people are required to help tailor more effective interventions for perfectionism that can impact negative affect in this group.

Keywords: anxiety; depression; meta-synthesis; perfectionism; review

Introduction

Multi-dimensional measures of perfectionism (FMPS; Frost *et al.*, 1990; HMPS; Hewitt and Flett, 1991) have been found to consistently load onto two factors: perfectionistic strivings (rigid pursuit of perfectionism) and perfectionistic concerns (concerns over mistakes and other people's judgement about performance) (Bieling *et al.*, 2004). Perfectionism has been proposed as a transdiagnostic process that pre-disposes and maintains depression, anxiety and eating disorders (Egan *et al.*, 2011), supported by meta-analytic evidence (Limburg *et al.*, 2017). A transdiagnostic process is defined as one which is not specific to a particular psychological disorder, but operates across diagnostic boundaries (Dalgleish *et al.*, 2020). Despite consistent evidence from quantitative studies in adults for perfectionism as a transdiagnostic process associated with

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anxiety and depression, no studies to date have performed a synthesis of qualitative literature in perfectionism with a focus on young people. It is important to understand the role of transdiagnostic processes, such as perfectionism, and the perspectives of young people in order to inform early intervention for anxiety and depression (Bennett *et al.*, 2021).

The efficacy of cognitive behavioural therapy for perfectionism

Clinical perfectionism is defined as self-worth based on striving to achieve high standards despite adverse consequences (Shafran *et al.*, 2002). Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) for perfectionism (see Egan *et al.*, 2014; Shafran *et al.*, 2018) addresses the maintaining processes (i.e. factors that keep perfectionism going), outlined in the cognitive behavioural model of clinical perfectionism (Shafran *et al.*, 2002). CBT for perfectionism has been demonstrated to result in significant moderate between-group differences to comparison conditions in perfectionism (perfectionistic strivings, $g = 0.48$; perfectionistic concerns, $g = 0.55$), depression ($g = 0.62$) and anxiety ($g = .49$) (Suh *et al.*, 2019). An earlier meta-analysis that also included open trials also demonstrated efficacy for CBT for perfectionism with large within-group effect sizes for perfectionism (e.g. perfectionistic strivings $g = 0.79$; perfectionistic concerns $g = 1.32$), but medium effects for anxiety ($g = 0.52$) and depression ($g = 0.64$) (Lloyd *et al.*, 2015). This result was replicated in a subset of intervention studies that included disordered eating (Robinson and Wade, 2020), for both between- and within-group effect sizes. This raises the question of whether CBT for perfectionism has less impact on anxiety and depression than perfectionism, and if the treatment could be made more effective. Furthermore, while there is some evidence for the efficacy of CBT for perfectionism in young people (e.g. Shu *et al.*, 2019), most studies have focused on adults. One way that the treatment development could be informed in young people is to consider qualitative studies.

The value of qualitative studies and meta-synthesis

Qualitative studies are vital to the in-depth understanding of concepts, relationships and experiences (Fossey *et al.*, 2002) that can inform treatment development. Qualitative studies are important to consider in perfectionism as they can assist in understanding the impact of perfectionism from a young person's perspective, and how perfectionism is associated with anxiety and depression. There have been a number of qualitative studies of perfectionism in high school and University students (e.g. Ashby *et al.*, 2012; Neumeister, 2004a; Neumeister, 2004b; Neumeister, 2004c; Neumeister, 2007), and high performing athletes and musicians (e.g. Hill *et al.*, 2015). Two qualitative studies in adults found themes supporting the model of clinical perfectionism (Shafran *et al.*, 2002), including continual striving to meet high standards despite negative effects, reacting with self-criticism to failure (Riley and Shafran, 2005), and re-setting standards higher following both success and failure (Egan *et al.*, 2013). Other qualitative studies have reported positive feedback from participants after CBT for perfectionism (Larsson *et al.*, 2018, Rozental *et al.*, 2020).

Despite a number of qualitative studies examining perfectionism, there have been no meta-syntheses of qualitative literature to date. Meta-synthesis involves a synthesis of a number of qualitative studies by translating findings into thematic statements, and building themes and categories that go beyond the original qualitative studies (i.e. meta-summaries) (Ludvigsen *et al.*, 2015). Advantages of meta-synthesis are managing the amount of information that is generated across qualitative studies and stimulating debate (Ludvigsen *et al.*, 2015). The authors performing the meta-synthesis are viewed as 'third-order interpreters' of the participants' experiences ('first-order interpreters') and qualitative study authors views ('second-order interpreters') (Ludvigsen *et al.*, 2015). A meta-synthesis of the link between perfectionism, anxiety and depression in qualitative study may be helpful to inform

understanding and treatment of perfectionism, particularly in young people where few studies have examined CBT for perfectionism.

Why young people are important to consider in a review of perfectionism

It is well recognised that anxiety and depression typically onset in young people, and the onset of depression in adolescence has a robust and lasting association with adult functioning (Copeland *et al.*, 2021). Despite this, the views of adolescents and young people are often under-represented in research (Bennett *et al.*, 2021). Given recent meta-analytic evidence that perfectionism is increasing over time (Curran and Hill, 2019), it is important to consider how young people view the role of perfectionism with respect to anxiety and depression in order to improve treatment. The vast majority of studies of treatment of perfectionism, however, have been conducted in adults, therefore understanding the views of young people from qualitative research may help inform future treatment approaches.

Aims of the present study

The aims of this review were to conduct a systematic meta-synthesis of qualitative research on perfectionism in order to: (i) help inform our understanding of how perfectionism is associated with negative affect, so that we can (ii) inform future development of treatment for perfectionism in young people, to improve efficacy.

Method

Literature search and study selection

The study protocol was registered on PROSPERO (Shamseer *et al.*, 2015) in June 2020 (approval number CRD42020189170). A literature search was conducted by the primary reviewer (G.F.) in July 2020 across six electronic databases: PubMed/Medline, PsycINFO, Cumulative Index of Nursing and Allied Health Literature (CINAHL), Embase, Web of Science and ProQuest Education Database. Inclusion criteria were (1) qualitative study and (2) investigation of perfectionism and depression and/or anxiety. Search terms were decided by the senior authors (S.E., T.W., R.S.), and included an extensive range of terms in order to capture experiences of anxiety and depression as widely as possible. The base keywords and Boolean operators used in the search included: Perfection* AND anxiety OR depression OR stress OR wellbeing OR well-being OR 'mental health' OR psychopathology OR 'obsessive-compulsive' OR 'obsessive compulsive' OR trauma OR 'post-traumatic stress' OR 'posttraumatic stress' OR 'psychological disorder' OR panic OR 'specific phobia' OR psychiatr*. To ensure a comprehensive search, a supplementary search was conducted on PsycINFO using the search terms: perfectionism AND qualitative. Age was not restricted in the searches in order to be broad in our definition of young people (defined as 14–24 years of age; Wellcome Trust, 2020), we did not exclude any studies as the number of studies was relatively small and we wished to be as inclusive as possible. All database searches were restricted to peer-reviewed English language articles published between January 1980 and July 2020.

Assessment of methodological quality

In line with PRISMA guidelines (Moher *et al.*, 2009; Shamseer *et al.*, 2015), the methodological quality of included articles was assessed. The Consolidated Criteria for Reporting Qualitative Research (COREQ; Tong *et al.*, 2007) rating scale was conducted by G.F. Quality ratings were discussed by authors; however, no studies were excluded due to low quality ratings scores, as per Sandelowski and Barroso's (2006) recommendations.

Data extraction and synthesis procedure

The data extraction was performed by the primary reviewer (G.F.). As previously described in meta-synthesis literature (Malterud, 2019; Thomas and Harden, 2008), any information described by authors within the findings or results section of the paper was extracted for synthesis. Meta-synthesis was used for qualitative studies following established procedures (Lachal *et al.*, 2015; Sandelowski and Barrosa, 2006). Similar to Ludvigsen *et al.* (2015), we were 'third-order interpreters' and quotes were included from participants ('first-order interpreters') and observations by authors ('second-order' interpreters). However, following Sandelowski and Barroso's (2006) recommendations, the first order experiences of participants were highlighted through focusing on extracting quotes from the qualitative studies. All studies were read by the reviewer in full for familiarisation with the literature. Themes were cumulatively established as the reviewer sequentially reviewed and extracted information from the studies including existing quotations. This process was repeated a second time to enable the refinement of themes that were developed from the first extraction cycle. The research team were consulted regularly throughout this process and themes discussed with senior authors (S.E., T.W., R.S.) until consensus was reached. Methodological and participant characteristics were extracted from each study pertaining to author name, country, qualitative approach, sample size, participant age and gender (Table 1). Ethical approval was not required for the review.

Results

Study identification and inter-rater reliability

As seen in the PRISMA flowchart in Fig. 1, the comprehensive search yielded a total of 3659 individual results, and 100% of these initial articles were screened by abstract and title by G.F. A secondary reviewer (A.O'B.) screened 30% of the articles by abstract. This resulted in 204 studies, of which 100% were assessed for eligibility by full text by G.F., based on a coding manual to ensure consistency. The coding manual contained information on the inclusion and exclusion criteria to record in an Excel spreadsheet by each rater in order to judge the criteria for the study eligibility. Blind, independent ratings of a random selection of 30% of full-text articles was performed by the second reviewer (A.O'B.). Moderate inter-rater agreement was calculated using Cohen's kappa ($\kappa = .624, p < .001$), and the intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC = .529, 95% confidence interval: .102–.753). In line with Watson *et al.* (2016), a κ -value of 0.81–0.99 indicated near perfect agreement. Despite the inter-rater agreement only being moderate, following independent review, the two raters met to discuss discrepancies which were resolved in whole ($\kappa = 1.00, p < .001$; ICC = 1.00). On completion of full-text screening, 44 studies were identified as potentially relevant for the meta-synthesis and were reviewed by the research team. To further ensure consistency in rating and inclusion given the moderate inter-rater agreement, consensus was reached by T.W. and S.E., finding seven studies were not eligible based on inclusion criteria, leaving 37 eligible studies.

Study characteristics

As seen in Table 1, 14 of the 37 included studies were conducted in the United States of America, eight in the United Kingdom, three in Canada, Australia and Sweden, and one in Switzerland, Cyprus, Chile, Denmark, South Africa and Germany. Among the included studies, authors used content analysis ($n = 9$), thematic analysis ($n = 6$), inductive data analysis ($n = 5$), interpretative phenomenological analysis ($n = 2$) and grounded theory ($n = 2$). Framework analysis, the Tesch method, plan analysis, cross case analysis, descriptive analysis and mixed content/thematic analysis were evident once. Five of the included studies did not explicitly report the qualitative method that they used. The mean age of participants was 24 years, and 73.5% were female.

While some studies were specific qualitative studies of perfectionism, others identified were qualitative studies in other areas, for example understanding suicidal ideation, where significant themes of perfectionism were mentioned by participants. Studies were included if they were not

Table 1. Study characteristics

Study authors	Country	Qualitative approach	Sample size	Participant age*	Female sex
(1) Ashby <i>et al.</i> (2012)	USA	Cross case analysis	36	Women: mean = 18.89, Men: mean = 20.33	50%
(2) Augsberger <i>et al.</i> (2018)	USA	Summative content analysis	110	18–35	100%
(3) Brüdern <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Switzerland	Plan analysis	17	20–62 23.8 (3.9)	58%
(4) Clark <i>et al.</i> (2014)	UK	Content analysis	29	18–61	52%
(5) Egan <i>et al.</i> (2013)	Australia	Inductive content analysis	20 Clinical: 10 Athlete: 10	Clinical group: 38.40 (10.69) Athlete group: 41.70 (8.56)	Clinical: 80% Athlete: 60%
(6) Farmer <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Canada	Inductive content analysis	20	20.02 (6.7)	75%
(7) Gokaydin and Ozcan (2018)	Cyprus	Descriptive analysis	10	NR	80%
(8) Gotwals and Spencer-Cavaliere (2014)	Canada	Inductive, thematic and latent content analysis	18	21.46 (1.96)	50%
(9) Gregersen and Horwitz (2002)	Chile	NR	8	*7 of the participants of typical university age*	98%
(10) Hibbard and Walton (2012)	America	NR	36	24.63 (7.52)	56%
(11) Hill <i>et al.</i> (2015)	UK	Inductive thematic analysis	15 Athletes: 7 Dancers: 4 Musicians: 4	Athletes: 29–39, mean = 32 Dancers: 24–27, mean = 26 Musicians: 26–63, mean = 45	Athletes: 57% Dancers: 75% Musicians: 75%
(12) Jackman <i>et al.</i> (2016)	UK	Inductive content analysis	16	25 (3.24)	62%
(13) Kerrigan <i>et al.</i> (2017)	USA	Thematic content analysis and narrative analysis	13	19–29 20	85%
(14) Larsson <i>et al.</i> (2018)	UK	Thematic analysis	14	27.4 (7.7)	100%
(15) Merrell <i>et al.</i> (2011)	USA	Consensual qualitative research	14	18–22 18.93	64%
(16) Moore (2018)	Denmark	Inductive content analysis	8	23–28 26	100%
(17) Nealis and Mackinnon (2018)	Canada	Thematic analysis	20	18–30 20.2 (2.5)	75%
(18) Neumeister (2004a)	USA	Inductive data analysis	11	*First-year students in the honors program at ... university*	NR
(19) Neumeister (2004b)	USA	Inductive data analysis	11	*First-year students in the honors program at ... university*	NR
(20) Neumeister (2004c)	USA	Inductive data analysis	11	*First-year students in the honors program at ... university*	NR
(21) Neumeister <i>et al.</i> (2007)	USA	Inductive data analysis	15	*High-school students in their junior or senior year*	NR

(Continued)

Table 1. (Continued)

Study authors	Country	Qualitative approach	Sample size	Participant age*	Female sex
(22) Neumeister <i>et al.</i> (2009)	USA	Inductive data analysis	15	'High-school students in their junior or senior year'	NR
(23) Nilsson <i>et al.</i> (2007)	Sweden	Content analysis	NR	8- and 16-year follow-up	NR
(24) Petersson <i>et al.</i> (2017)	Sweden	Thematic analysis	15	18–44	100%
(25) Rehm <i>et al.</i> (2015)	Australia	Interpretative phenomenological analysis	8	Median of 24 23–36 29.88 (5.05)	100%
(26) Rice <i>et al.</i> (2003)	USA	Consensual qualitative research	9	18–22 20.56 (1.24)	89%
(27) Riley and Shafran (2005)	UK	Grounded theory	21	NR	NR
(28) Robb <i>et al.</i> (2018)	Australia	Thematic analysis	20	22–66	50%
(29) Rozentel <i>et al.</i> (2020)	UK	Thematic analysis	30	30.6 (9.67)	80%
(30) Schuler (2000)	USA	NR	12	12.92	58%
(31) Slaney and Ashby (1996)	USA	NR	37	12–62 28.37	57%
(32) Svensson (2015)	Sweden	Interpretative phenomenological analysis	11	20–28	45%
(33) Thew <i>et al.</i> (2017)	UK	Framework analysis	78	NR	NR
			26	Depression	
			26	ED	
			26	Non-clinical	
(34) Ting (2011)	USA	NR	215	27.55 (9.20)	88%
(35) van Staden <i>et al.</i> (2009)	South Africa	Tesch method	9	25–35	NR
(36) Vogel <i>et al.</i> (2019)	Germany	Inductive content analysis	65	8–18 12.91 (3.75)	69%
(37) Whitney <i>et al.</i> (2008)	UK	Grounded theory	19	30.3 (10.1)	100%

*Data presented as a range or mean (SD). ED, eating disorder; NR, not reported; MT, mental toughness.

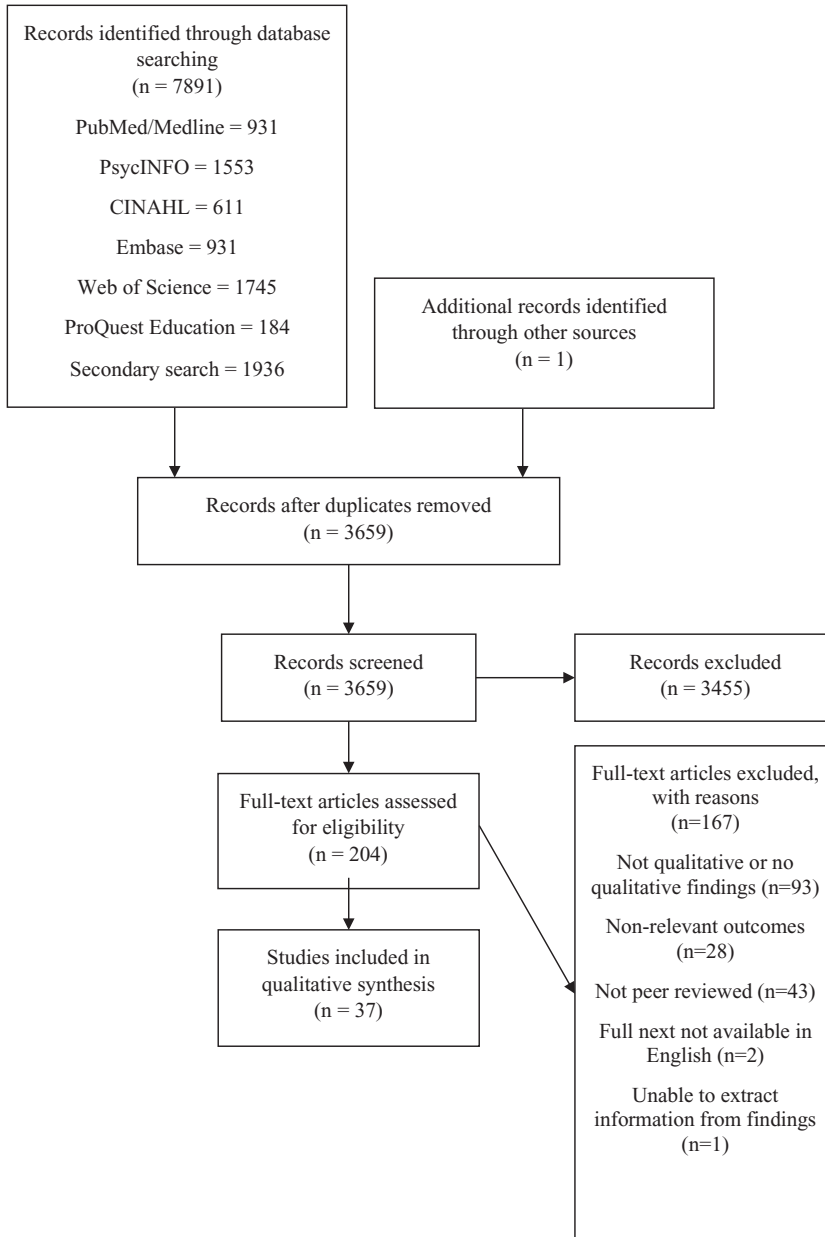


Figure 1. PRISMA Flowchart outlining study selection process.

specific investigations of perfectionism as the qualitative findings were relevant to the questions regarding the association between perfectionism, anxiety and depressive symptoms in young people and hence were included in the meta-synthesis.

Study quality

The methodological quality ratings of each study can be seen in Table 2. The COREQ rating scale does not specify a cut-point guide for the interpretation of rating scores. The quality ratings for included studies ranged from 4 to 26 (mean = 16.16) out of a possible rating of 32.

Table 2. Quality ratings

Study no.	Research team and reflexivity								Study design															Analysis and findings								Rating		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31		32	
1	19
2								15
3							14
4			21
5	22
6	26
7					17
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27	13
28	19
29	10
30								8
31	16
32								13
33								11
34								11
35	17
36	13
37	17

The research team and reflexivity domain includes items for the quality of reporting of personal characteristics of the research team (i.e. demographic, level of position, training) and their relationship with participants in the study (i.e. participant knowledge of interviewer); study design domain includes items on the theoretical framework of the qualitative study methodology used (i.e. qualitative approach, selection and sample size of participants, data collection procedures); analysis and findings domain includes items on the quality of data analysis procedures (i.e. derivation of qualitative themes, software use, raters). Appropriate reporting for items in each peer-reviewed article is indicated with a dot.

Table 3. Meta-synthesis themes

Costs of perfectionism	Feelings and mental health	(1) Anxiety, worry; (2) Stress; (3) Depression, feeling down, distress; (4) Blame, guilt; (5) Negative self-evaluation when not meeting personal standards; (6) Frustration, disappointment, anger
	Fear of failure, pressure and interpretation of success	(1) Fear of failure and mistakes; (2) Interpretation of failure and mistakes (1) Pressure to succeed; (2) Personal standards and expectations; (3) Self-esteem, identity; (4) Drive for improvement, excellence, striving; (5) Dissatisfaction Interpretation of success
	Relation to others	(1) Relationships; (2) Others' expectations and standards; (3) Others' reactions, evaluations; (4) Expectations and opinions of others
	Behavioural patterns	(1) Over-commitment; (2) Obsessiveness, order, organisation, details; (3) Assigning time to perfectionistic behaviours over other tasks, excessive time; (4) Avoidance, procrastination; (5) Risk-taking behaviour; (6) Lack of coping skills
	Cognitive patterns	(1) All or nothing thinking, rigid thinking; (2) Catastrophising; (3) Self-criticism; (4) Fixation
Benefits of perfectionism	Achievement	(1) Achievement; (2) Organised; (3) Hard working, being challenged; (4) Learning
	Goals	
	Reduction of negative feelings	Less stress, worry, pressure
	Confidence in abilities	
	Relation to others	(1) Respect; (2) Admiration, recognition; (3) Superiority
	Healthy competition	
Benefits of interventions targeting perfectionism	Perfectionism and success	
	Positive coping strategies	(1) Coping strategies, methods for reducing perfectionism; (2) Factors that decrease perfectionism
	Perfectionism as a process	
	Acceptance; Mindfulness; Non-judgement; Group setting, support, feedback; Increasing awareness, insight, cognitive; Behavioural strategies; Anonymous online platform	
Disadvantages of interventions targeting perfectionism	Group setting, support	
	Scheduling, not being able to follow through, conflicting commitments, feeling overwhelmed	
	Not finding benefit in the programme	
	Perfectionism	

Meta-synthesis

As seen in Table 3, there were numerous themes that emerged from the literature. For full quotes used to illustrate the themes, see Table S4 in the Supplementary material. There were many studies that described the key components of perfectionism, including for example high personal standards ($n = 20$ studies), drive for excellence and striving ($n = 6$ studies) and fear of failure and mistakes ($n = 9$ studies) (see Table 3; and Table S4 in Supplementary material).

Association of perfectionism with symptoms of anxiety and depression

Participants across the qualitative studies reported several negative consequences associated with perfectionism. Anxiety was a sub-theme of the over-arching 'costs of perfectionism' theme, and was mentioned in 10 studies, as seen in Table 3. Participants who were gifted students reported perfectionism being associated with 'anxiety disorders and depressive problems' (Gokaydin and Ozcan, 2018), 'unrelenting anxiety and worry' (Schuler, 2000), and high school students were 'worried about parents' reactions because of their high expectations' (Neumeister *et al.*, 2007).

Symptoms of anxiety were linked with perfectionism, for example high performance (sports, dance and musician) participants reported ‘anxiety and constant pressure experienced by participants by virtue of a perceived obsession with analysing one’s performances’ (Hill *et al.*, 2015), and gifted adolescents said ‘their fixation over making mistakes resulted in an almost continual state of high anxiety’ (Schuler, 2000). Similarly, stress was mentioned in quotes across seven studies (see Table 3). Depressive symptoms were mentioned in relation to perfectionism in 18 qualitative studies. For example, a university student stated it ‘... feels like the pressure to be “perfect” has mounted to an enormous level ... and when I don’t succeed at something I become somewhat depressed ...’ (Merrell *et al.*, 2011). Guilt was also noted as a sub-theme of depression across four studies, for example ‘When you get a bad grade on a test, you feel bad inside, and when you are trying to go to sleep at night, you just feel guilt, like really bad, depressive guilt, like you did something seriously wrong that you should be ashamed of. And you have nobody to blame but yourself’ (Neumeister, 2004b).

Self-worth dependent on achievement

There were seven studies identified (see Table 3) where perfectionism was associated with negative self-evaluation, for example ‘I think if I haven’t got something right, then I’m a bit of a worthless person. Or that I’m not good enough ...’ (Riley and Shafran, 2005). Perfectionism was also associated with a theme of self-esteem and identity in 12 studies as seen in Table 3. For example, a first year university student reported ‘[If you get a bad grade] you feel incompetent, and that is one of the worst things you could ever be’, and university students reported that ‘achievement allowed them to maintain their self-worth’ (Neumeister, 2004a).

Cognitive and behavioural maintaining factors of perfectionism

Cognitive and behavioural factors that maintain perfectionism (see Shafran *et al.*, 2002) were identified as themes across studies. Dichotomous thinking (e.g. viewing performance as either a complete success or a complete failure) was identified in 10 studies (see Table 3), for example in Hill *et al.* (2015) ‘rigid and dichotomous thinking’ were noted with participants’ stating ‘the only way to be the best musician is to just not accept any mistakes’ and ‘everything has to be black and white’. Self-critical thinking was noted in six studies (see Table 3), for example a first year university student stated ‘... instead of being a constructive evaluation, I just beat myself up over what I have failed to do ...’ (Neumeister, 2004b). A range of behavioural factors were also reported across studies, which may keep perfectionism going (Shafran *et al.*, 2002). For example, procrastination and avoidance was mentioned in six studies (see Table 3), for example a first year university student stated ‘If I am not good at something, I tend to avoid it’ (Neumeister, 2004c). Similarly, excessive time devoted to performance was noted in five studies (see Table 3).

Perfectionism related to expectations of others (parents, family, friends, teachers)

A theme that was mentioned in 10 studies was related to the expectations and pressure on achievement experienced from family and others including friends and teachers. For example, ‘... expectations at home, when I lived with my parents, were far too great for me to handle in my teens ... and surprisingly also in my early 20s, despite not living at home’, highlighting the role of expectations for performance from parents in university students who were interviewed regarding suicidal ideation and behaviour (Augsberger *et al.*, 2018). Similarly, another participant reported ‘my parents put a lot of pressure on me to make good grades like my sister, I know they will be disappointed if I don’t, and while they never overwhelm me, I know the pressure is there’ (Merrell *et al.*, 2011).

Effective elements of perfectionism interventions

There were few studies included in the meta-synthesis that evaluated participants' qualitative feedback after engaging in treatment for perfectionism. In the study of Larsson *et al.* (2018) after CBT for perfectionism for in-patients diagnosed with anorexia nervosa, participants particularly highlighted finding group treatment preferable over self-help, for example 'having a group and talking about the ideas of how you can change is different to reading a book' (Larsson *et al.*, 2018). Furthermore, in this study participants highlighted the positive impact of CBT for perfectionism in a group format for helping to view their perfectionism in a different way in relation to others experiences, for example '... we've been able to challenge each other outside of the group and kind of make it into a bit of an awareness of perfectionism in terms of what perfectionism is and its associated behaviours and thoughts' and 'it was good to see that everyone wanted to be perfect in different ways ... you always think you are the only person, so it was nice to see that there were other people that felt the same' (Larsson *et al.*, 2018). In another study examining internet delivered CBT for perfectionism, Rozental *et al.* (2020) reported qualitative feedback from participants emphasising the importance of guidance in this internet-based treatment, for example 'this [guidance] appears to not only have provided them with support and encouragement, but also valuable feedback on things that were essential for moving forward. Some also pointed out that they probably would have missed out on significant aspects related to the understanding of their ongoing problems without this feedback'.

Potential barriers to treatment of perfectionism

Benefits of perfectionism were noted across 12 studies (see Table 3) by many participants, and these positive beliefs about the benefits of perfectionism are likely to be a significant barrier to young people engaging in treatment. For example, a participant from the high-performance sports and arts group in Hill *et al.* (2015) stated 'well, I think there's quite a lot [of advantages] because you achieve more just because you don't accept low standards'. Similarly, a participant in the qualitative study of Ashby *et al.* (2012) with university students noted perfectionism was helpful as it led to 'feeling good about accomplishments or success'. Further benefits identified as themes across a number of studies included participants reporting perfectionism helped with organisation ($n=5$), working hard ($n=8$), learning ($n=2$), and achievement of goals ($n=7$) (see Table 3). Participants also reported believing that perfectionism is associated with less stress, pressure and worry ($n=5$), and that perfectionism led to admiration/recognition ($n=3$) (see Table 3). Participants also reported across four studies (see Table 3) that perfectionism leads to success, for example a university student in the study of Rice *et al.* (2003) reported 'If you are going to be a perfectionist, you are going to accomplish a lot of things' and in another study a participant reported 'I think if I wasn't [a perfectionist] then I wouldn't have achieved things' (Hill *et al.*, 2015).

Discussion

The aim of this study was to conduct a meta-synthesis of the qualitative literature relevant to understanding the link between perfectionism, anxiety and depression. The specific aims were to (i) help inform understanding of how perfectionism is associated with negative affect and (ii) inform future development of treatment for perfectionism in young people. Numerous themes were found across qualitative studies, representing the association of perfectionism with anxiety and depression, the definition of perfectionism and factors that keep perfectionism going, barriers to treatment and potential effective elements of treatment.

Perfectionism is linked to anxiety and depression

Perfectionism was reported to be associated with anxiety and depression across the qualitative studies (e.g. Gokaydin and Ozcan, 2018; Hill *et al.*, 2015; Neumeister *et al.*, 2007), and several of these studies were specifically with young people, for example adolescents (e.g. Schuler, 2000), first year university students (e.g. Neumeister, 2004b) and university students with a mean age of 18 years (e.g. Merrell *et al.*, 2018). These qualitative findings are in line with a meta-analysis that was not disaggregated by age but demonstrated a strong association between perfectionism and anxiety/depression (Limburg *et al.*, 2017) as well as quantitative studies in adolescents (e.g. Morgan-Lowes *et al.*, 2019).

There are several possible routes by which we hypothesise perfectionism may contribute to anxiety and depression based on the cognitive behavioural model of clinical perfectionism (Shafran *et al.*, 2002). In clinical perfectionism, the emphasis of self-worth in a young person is on striving to meet unreachable standards, which can result in anxiety and depression when goals are not reached. The accompanying self-criticism associated with perceived failures exacerbates anxiety and depression and further reinforces self-worth based on achievement, which a young person then seeks to improve through further achievement, leaving them in a maintenance cycle of continued striving (Shafran *et al.*, 2002). The contexts that foster self-worth based on achievement may include having parents, teachers or peers who place pressure to attain high standards across different domains of life (e.g. study, appearance, sport), as highlighted in themes found in this qualitative meta-synthesis. Also implicated are widespread cultural shifts that increasingly emphasise competitiveness (Curran and Hill, 2019) which may be increasingly dominant on some forms of social media. Future research should seek to conduct longitudinal studies on the role of perfectionism in the onset of anxiety and depression in young people, which in the area of eating disorders have clearly demonstrated perfectionism to be a risk factor in longitudinal studies examining the onset of symptoms (Wade *et al.*, 2015).

How qualitative studies can inform the refinement of CBT for perfectionism

There were consistent reports across qualitative studies that support the cognitive behavioural model of clinical perfectionism (Shafran *et al.*, 2002). This was demonstrated through evidence for quotes supporting self-worth based on achievement (e.g. Riley and Shafran, 2005), including in high school students (e.g. Neumeister *et al.*, 2007). There were also key elements of clinical perfectionism outlined in various studies with themes highlighting striving to achieve high standards and concern over mistakes. In support of the model were cognitive and behavioural processes that may keep perfectionism going highlighted across studies, including dichotomous thinking, avoidance and procrastination (e.g. Ashby *et al.*, 2012; Hill *et al.*, 2015; Neumeister, 2004c; Rice *et al.*, 2003; Riley and Shafran, 2005). In summary, these findings suggest the utility of CBT for perfectionism in young people (e.g. Shu *et al.*, 2019), which focuses on targeting these processes.

There were potential barriers to effective treatment identified in many studies with participants believing perfectionism helps them achieve and even lowers pressure and stress (e.g. Ashby *et al.*, 2012; Hill *et al.*, 2015; Rice *et al.*, 2015). These statements echo our clinical experience with treatment of perfectionism and highlight the importance of increasing motivation to change perfectionism (Egan *et al.*, 2013) based on various strategies outlined in CBT for perfectionism (see Egan *et al.*, 2014). This may be particularly important in young people, where there are added potential barriers to treatment, for example the emphasis reported on experiencing pressure and expectations from others, including parents, which was associated with their perfectionism (e.g. Augsberger *et al.*, 2018; Merrell *et al.*, 2011). To date there have been limited studies examining the efficacy of CBT for perfectionism specifically in young people, and one area that may be important to consider when developing these interventions is a focus on the impact of parental expectations and peer pressure either in person or via social media.

Only two studies investigated participants' qualitative feedback after specific treatment for perfectionism (Larsson *et al.*, 2018; Rozental *et al.*, 2020) and both were with adults. Positive feedback from participants highlighted the importance of group delivery in one study (Larsson *et al.*, 2018), and guidance in internet CBT for perfectionism (Rozental *et al.*, 2020). As neither of these samples were specifically young people, it is difficult to draw generalisations from these studies regarding recommendations for treatment in young people. It does, however, highlight critical gaps in the literature which are: (1) there are few specific studies examining treatment of perfectionism in young people and (2) the existing studies of CBT for perfectionism in youth (e.g. Shu *et al.*, 2019) have not engaged in qualitative research.

The consultation of young people with lived experience of anxiety and depression is critical for future research to inform the content, delivery and preferences for treatment of perfectionism. There have been three studies in young people, which have demonstrated the efficacy of CBT for perfectionism in non-treatment-seeking community samples of children (Vekas and Wade, 2017) and adolescents (Nehmy and Wade, 2015; Shu *et al.*, 2019). While these studies have demonstrated a reduction in perfectionism and prevention of anxiety, depression and eating disorders in young people, there is a gap in knowledge regarding treatment effects of CBT for perfectionism in young people seeking treatment for anxiety or depression. As there are few treatment studies of perfectionism in youth, the first step in developing a treatment should be to understand the issue from the perspective of a young person. Based on the findings of this review, our current work is focusing on forming youth advisory groups for intervention studies for adolescents. The aim is to incorporate the views of young people with lived experience of perfectionism and its impact on anxiety and depression. Consequently, the findings addressed our aim of informing the future refinement and research for CBT for perfectionism, particularly with a focus for future research to incorporate the views of young people in informing future iterations of the treatment.

Clinical and treatment implications

What does this mean for clinical practice in developing an intervention for a young person with anxiety or depression? First, it is recommended to focus on a range of different domains of life that contribute to self-worth, which are not based only on achievement. Second, rigid all-or-nothing goals (e.g. 'I must achieve 80% on this exam or I am a failure as a person') should be challenged to develop more realistic and flexible guidelines (e.g. 'I would like to achieve a good mark overall in the exam, but I am still a good person no matter what grade I receive'). Third, the conduct of behavioural experiments and other CBT techniques (see Egan *et al.*, 2014) should address the specific cognitive processes that may keep perfectionism going, including the belief that perfectionistic practices are required for higher achievement (Osenk *et al.*, 2020). It is important specifically to focus on challenging ambivalence regarding changing perfectionism due to its perceived benefits as identified in this review. In summary, future research should further examine preliminary evidence for the efficacy of CBT for perfectionism in treating anxiety and preventing depression in young people (e.g. Shu *et al.*, 2019). Specifically, research should examine if CBT for perfectionism can facilitate the prevention of escalation of early signs of anxiety and depression in young people.

Limitations

There were limitations of the review. First, few studies focused specifically on young people, and no qualitative studies reporting on treatment for perfectionism specifically with young people were found. Consequently, generalisations based on the synthesis should be interpreted in the context that the qualitative studies on treatment feedback were with adults rather than young

people. Second, we did not specify age in the inclusion criteria due to the relative lack of studies in young people, hence despite the focus on young people the review also included qualitative studies with adults, and the mean pooled age of participants was 24 years, consequently generalisations to adolescents may be limited. Nevertheless, on average the pooled age of participants in the samples of 24 years indicates overall they were within our working definition of young people (Wellcome Trust, 2020). Third, we did not include a search of grey literature (e.g. dissertations, unpublished articles) or manual searching of journal articles, and it is likely that some relevant literature was missed in this category. Finally, although we discussed themes as a research team until consensus was met, there has been debate surrounding whether meta-syntheses contradict the epistemological positions of the qualitative research being synthesised and the role of meta-synthesis authors as third-order interpreters (Ludvigsen *et al.*, 2015). Hence, there should be continued debate on the advantages and disadvantages of meta-synthesis (Ludvigsen *et al.*, 2015). For example, Ludvigsen *et al.* (2015) have highlighted advantages of meta-synthesis as including the synthesis of findings into meta-summaries, but question the practical benefit of abstract themes and concepts for informing clinical practice. This emphasises the need to supplement meta-summaries with clear suggestions for intervention, so that a meta-synthesis is not based only on abstract concepts and themes, but can help inform clinical practice (Ludvigsen *et al.*, 2015).

Conclusions

In summary, the qualitative literature broadly supports the idea that perfectionism plays an important role in anxiety and depression. While the literature is still in early development regarding the evaluation of treatments for perfectionism in young people, it holds promise as a treatment to target both anxiety and depression simultaneously given evidence of its transdiagnostic role (Egan *et al.*, 2011; Limburg *et al.*, 2017). The critical importance of the lack of qualitative research and lack of engagement of young people as co-creating treatment interventions have been highlighted by this review, and we hope this stimulates further consideration of the importance of incorporating young people's experience into the development of effective interventions for perfectionism.

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Ethics statement. Ethical approval was not required for the review.

Data availability statement. The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

Authors' contributions. S.J.E. wrote the first draft of the manuscript. G.F. performed the systematic review including database search, data extraction, thematic analysis, and quality ratings, and was a major contributor in writing the method and results. A.O'B. provided secondary ratings for the review. T.D.W. and R.S. were major contributors in writing the manuscript. All authors read and approved the final manuscript.

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*Indicates the article was included in the meta-synthesis.

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