

Mapping Trajectories of Affective Development in Adolescence

Everett Mahaffy, M.Ed. & Nicole Giuliani, Ph.D.

Department of Special Education and Clinical Sciences, University of Oregon

Introduction

- Adolescence is characterized by rapid physical, neural, and social development (Guyer et al., 2016; Pfeifer & Allen, 2021)
- Emotion regulation (ER) development may follow a nonlinear trajectory during adolescence
 - Increase in maladaptive strategy use
 - Decrease in adaptive strategy use
- ER is linked to depression (Joorman & Stanton, 2016), rates of which spike in adolescence (Salk et al., 2017)
 - Higher rates for girls (Pfeifer & Allen, 2021)
- Other aspects of affective development have also demonstrated non-linear trajectories (Nook et al., 2018)

The proposed project aims to characterize trajectories of affective development in adolescent girls through a multi-modal assessment and longitudinal modeling

Parent Study Design

- Cohort-sequential design
- Adolescent girls age 10-13 at baseline ($N_{T1}=174$) participated in data collection at 3 time points over 3 years, each approximately 18 months apart

Measures

Affective Processes

- Emotion Regulation Questionnaire (ERQ)
 - Reappraisal use
 - Suppression use
- Positive and Negative Affect Schedule for Children (PANAS-C)
- Facial Action Coding Scheme (FACS)
 - Videos of participants (60s+) introducing themselves will be coded for positive/negative/neutral expressions using the FACS

Depression Symptoms

- Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression Scale for Children (CES-DC)
- Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School Aged Children (6-18 Years) Present and Lifetime Version Interview (K-SADS-PL)

Research Questions

- What shape do trajectories of affective development take in adolescence?
- Are dimensions of affective development predictive of later depression outcomes in adolescents?

Hypotheses

- Dimensions of affective development will follow quadratic trajectories
 - Positive* quadratic term for reappraisal, positive affect, and positive facial expressions
 - Negative* quadratic term for suppression, negative affect, and negative/neutral facial expressions
- Dimensions of affective development will be associated with depression outcomes
 - Reappraisal, positive affect, and positive facial expressions will be *negatively* associated
 - Suppression, negative affect, and negative/neutral facial expressions will be *positively* associated

Planned Analyses

- Latent growth curve modeling (LGCM) will be used to characterize the shape of development for each dimensions of affective development
- Parallel process LGCM will be used to model emergence of depression symptoms alongside affective development

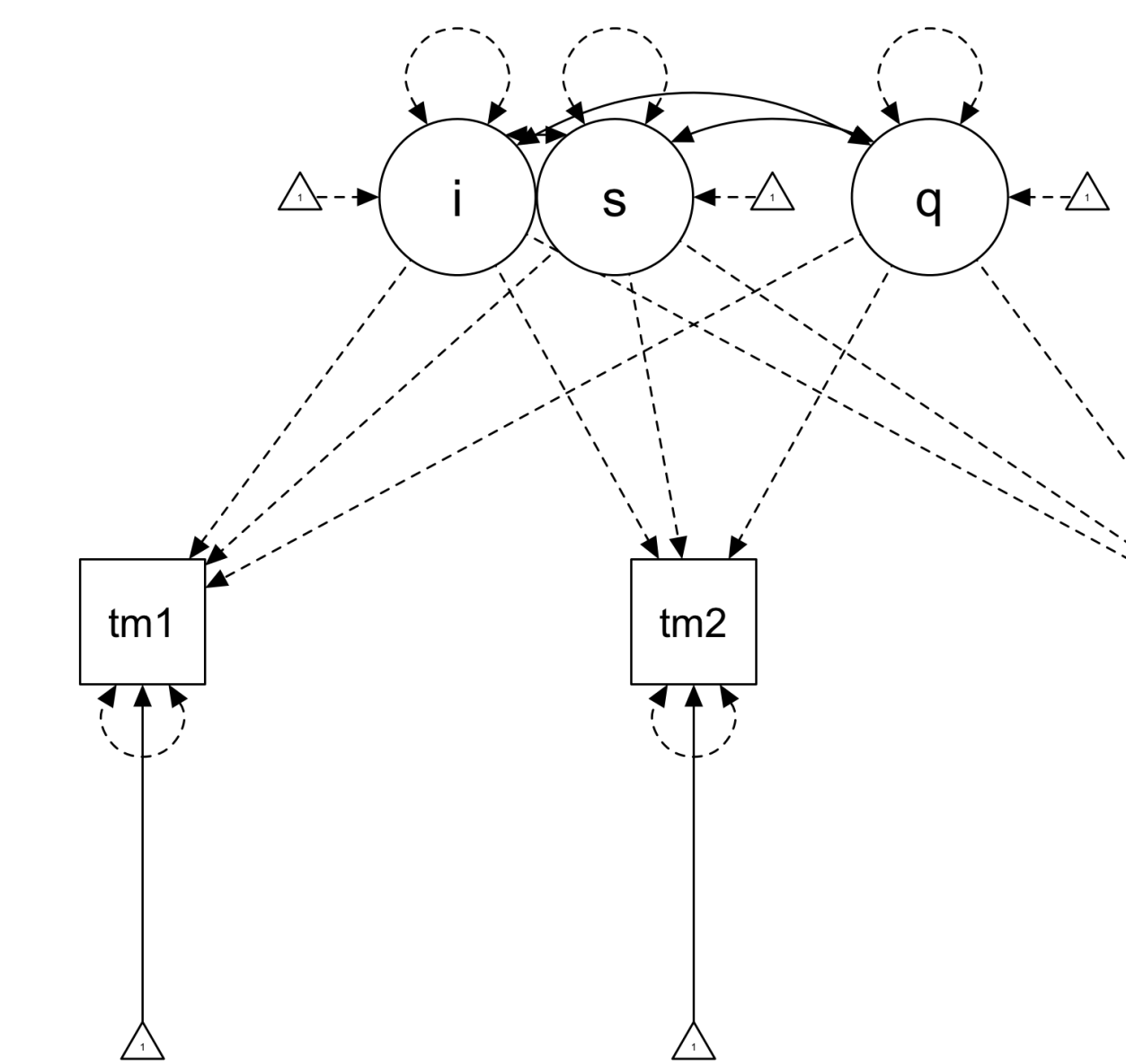


Fig 4. Hypothesized structural equation model of affective development

Anticipated Results

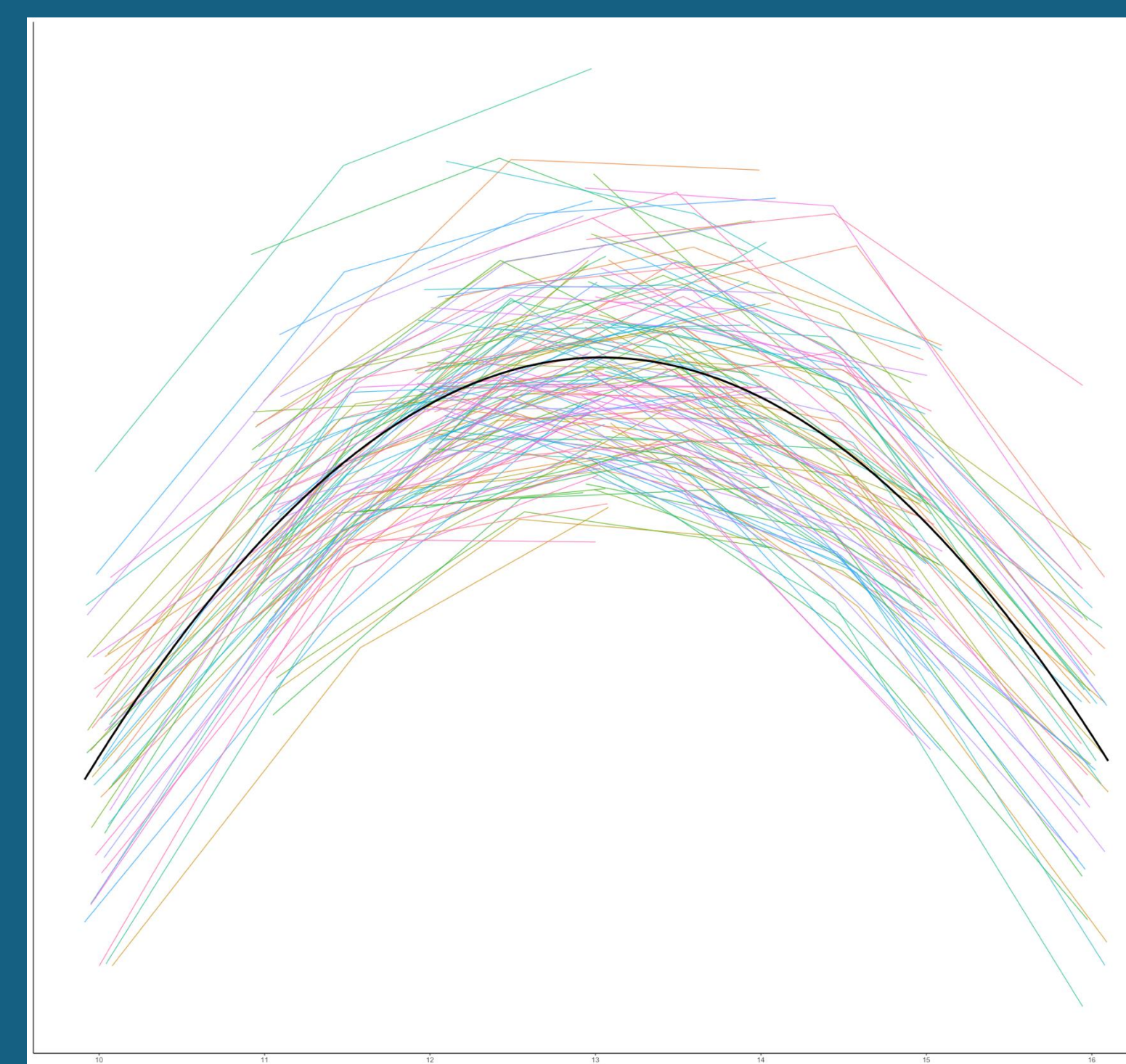


Fig 2. Inverse U-shaped growth for suppression, negative affect, and negative/neutral facial expressions

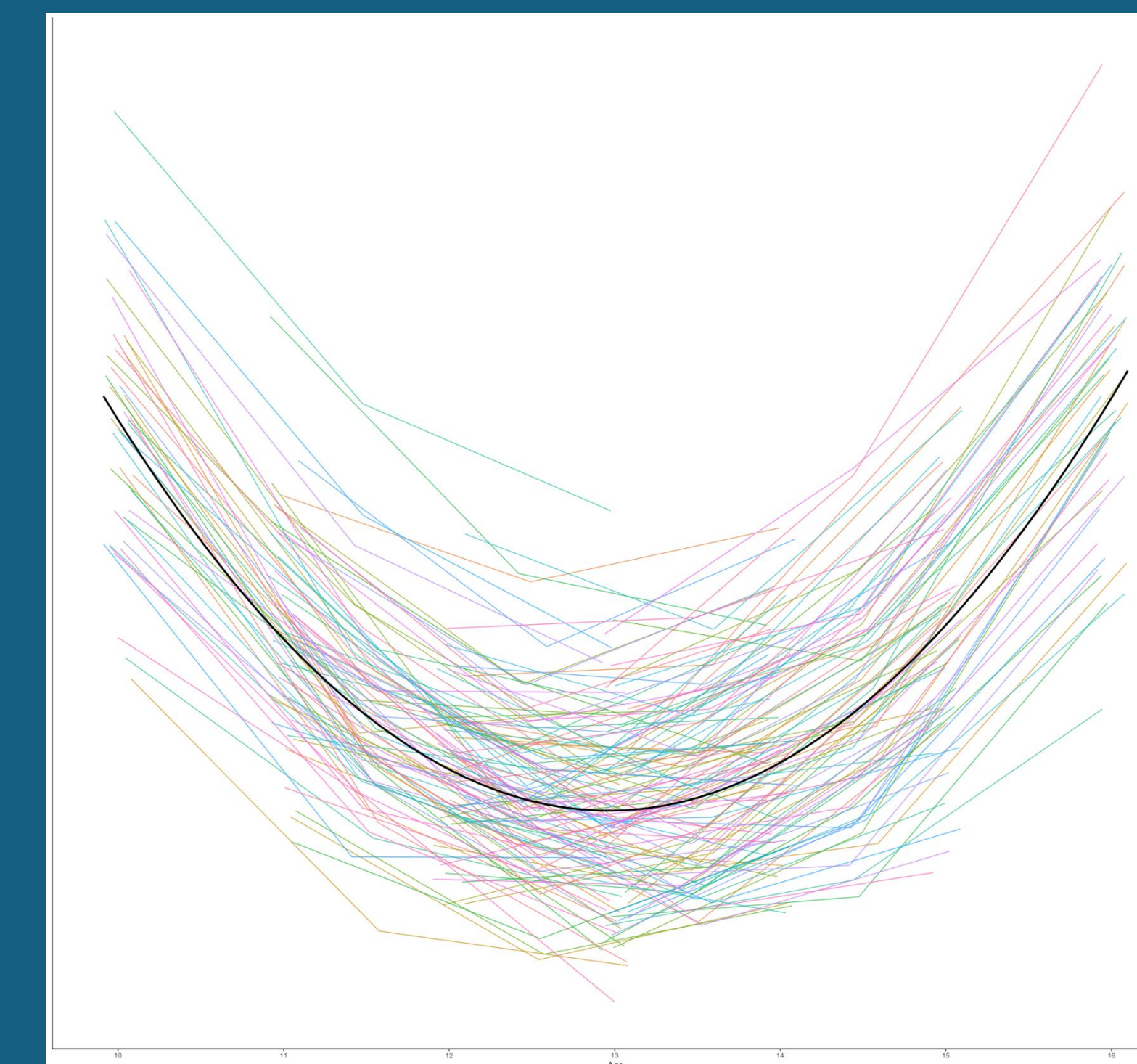


Fig 3. U-shaped growth for reappraisal, positive affect, and positive facial expressions

The anticipated results above were simulated using the lavaan package in R. A quadratic model was specified to visualize hypothesized nonlinear trajectories.

Discussion

Potential Implications

- Findings have potential to clarify the nature of trajectories of affective development across adolescence
- Results will inform the development of interventions by helping to ascertain optimal intervention timing

Limitations

- Measurement of ER is limited to self-report and only two strategies
- Future research should integrate additional methods such as ecological momentary assessment and psychophysiological measures

References & Acknowledgments

- Guyer, A. E., Silk, J. S., & Nelson, E. E. (2016). The neurobiology of the emotional adolescent: From the inside out. *Neuroscience & Biobehavioral Reviews*, 70, 74–85.
- Joormann, J., & Stanton, C. H. (2016). Examining emotion regulation in depression: A review and future directions. *Behaviour Research and Therapy*, 86, 35–49.
- McCormick, E. M., Byrne, M. L., Flournoy, J. C., Mills, K. L., & Pfeifer, J. H. (2023). The Hitchhiker's guide to longitudinal models: A primer on model selection for repeated-measures methods. *Developmental Cognitive Neuroscience*, 63, 101281.
- Nook, E. C., Sasse, S. F., Lambert, H. K., McLaughlin, K. A., & Somerville, L. H. (2018). The Nonlinear Development of Emotion Differentiation: Granular Emotional Experience Is Low in Adolescence. *Psychological Science*, 29(8), 1346–1357.
- Pfeifer, J. H., & Allen, N. B. (2021). Puberty initiates cascading relationships between neurodevelopmental, social, and internalizing processes across adolescence. *Biological Psychiatry*, 89(2), 99–108.
- Salk, R. H., Hyde, J. S., & Abramson, L. Y. (2017). Gender differences in depression in representative national samples: Meta-analyses of diagnoses and symptoms. *Psychological Bulletin*, 143(8), 783–822.
- The Change Lab (n.d.). Tutorials: Growth Modeling. Stanford University. <https://thechangelab.stanford.edu/tutorials/growth-modeling/>

Thank you to Dr. Jennifer Pfeifer, Dr. Michelle Byrne, Dr. Geovanna Rodriguez, Dr. Sara Schmitt, and Dr. Ethan McCormick.

