BIOPSYCHOSOCIAL REGULATORY PROCESSES IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHILDHOOD BEHAVIORAL PROBLEMS

In this timely volume, leading behavioral scientists describe recent advances in our understanding of the multiple biopsychosocial regulatory processes underlying the development of children's behavior disorders. A full spectrum of regulatory influences is addressed, ranging from genes to cultural factors. Individual chapters highlight the importance of developing research paradigms that synthesize biological, behavioral, and social-ecological influences and of viewing self-regulation as a complex system that reorganizes across development. The regulatory foundations of a diverse range of childhood behavior problems are examined, including anxiety, social withdrawal, depression, conduct problems, inattention and impulsivity, and sleep problems.

Sheryl L. Olson is Professor of Psychology and Research Professor in the Center for Human Growth and Development at the University of Michigan. She served as Director of Clinical Training between 2000 and 2005. She is Principal Investigator of the Michigan Longitudinal Study, a prospective longitudinal investigation of the development of self-regulation in young children at risk for school-age behavior problems. She is the recipient of the College of Literature, Science and the Arts Excellence in Teaching Award and the Undergraduate Research Opportunity Program Faculty Recognition Award for Outstanding Research Mentorship, both from the University of Michigan.

Arnold J. Sameroff is Professor of Psychology and Research Professor in the Center for Human Growth and Development at the University of Michigan. Dr. Sameroff has won major awards for his distinguished contributions to developmental science, including the G. Stanley Hall Award for Distinguished Contributions to Developmental Psychology (Division 7, APA) and the Distinguished Scientist Award from the Society for Research in Child Development. He is the author of more than 160 publications relevant to the development of mental health across the life span, including a forthcoming volume on transactional dynamics in development.

Biopsychosocial Regulatory Processes in the Development of Childhood Behavioral Problems

Edited by

Sheryl L. Olson University of Michigan

Arnold J. Sameroff University of Michigan



> CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITY PRESS Cambridge, New York, Melbourne, Madrid, Cape Town, Singapore, São Paulo, Delhi

Cambridge University Press 32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2473, USA

www.cambridge.org Information on this title: www.cambridge.org/9780521848138

© Cambridge University Press 2009

This publication is in copyright. Subject to statutory exception and to the provisions of relevant collective licensing agreements, no reproduction of any part may take place without the written permission of Cambridge University Press.

First published 2009

Printed in the United States of America

A catalog record for this publication is available from the British Library.

Library of Congress Cataloging in Publication data

Biopsychosocial regulatory processes in the development of childhood behavioral problems / [edited by] Sheryl L. Olson and Arnold J. Sameroff.
p.; cm.
Includes bibliographical references and index.
ISBN 978-0-521-84813-8 (hardback)
1. Behavior disorders in children – Etiology. 2. Neuropsychiatry. I. Olson, Sheryl L. II. Sameroff, Arnold J.
[DNLM: 1. Child Behavior Disorders – etiology. 2. Behavior Control. 3. Child Development. 4. Child. 5. Emotions. 6. Self Concept. 7. Self Psychology.
WS 350.6 R344 2009]
RJ506.B44R44 2009
618.92'89 – dc22 2008031265

ISBN 978-0-521-84813-8 hardback

Cambridge University Press has no responsibility for the persistence or accuracy of URLs for external or third-party Internet Web sites referred to in this publication and does not guarantee that any content on such Web sites is, or will remain, accurate or appropriate. Information regarding prices, travel timetables, and other factual information given in this work are correct at the time of first printing, but Cambridge University Press does not guarantee the accuracy of such information thereafter.

CONTENTS

Preface	page vii
Contributors	xi
1 Conceptual Issues in Studying the Development of Self-Regulation Arnold J. Sameroff	1
2 How Gene-Environment Interactions Can Influence the Development of Emotion Regulation in Rhesus Monkeys <i>Stephen J. Suomi</i>	19
3 Context Matters: Exploring Definitions of a Poorly Modulated Stress Response Kate Keenan, Suma Jacob, Desia Grace, and Dana Gunthorpe	38
4 An Integrative Approach to the Neurophysiology of Emotion Regulation: The Case of Social Withdrawal Nestor L. Lopez-Duran, Sheryl L. Olson, Barbara Felt, and Delia M. Vazquez	57
5 Regulatory Competence and Early Disruptive Behavior Problems: The Role of Physiological Regulation <i>Susan D. Calkins</i>	86
6 Behavior Regulation as a Product of Temperament and Environment John E. Bates, Jackson A. Goodnight, Jennifer E. Fite, and Angela D. Staples	116

Cambridge University Press
978-0-521-84813-8 - Biopsychosocial Regulatory Processes in the Development of Childhood
Behavioral Problems
Edited by Sheryl L. Olson and Arnold J. Sameroff
Frontmatter
More information

	•
V	1
	-

Contents

7	Self-Regulatory Processes in the Development of Disruptive Behavior Problems: The Preschool-to-School Transition Sheryl L. Olson, Arnold J. Sameroff, Erika S. Lunkenheimer, and David C. Kerr	144
8	Emotional Dysregulation and the Development of Serious Misconduct Pamela M. Cole, Sarah E. Hall, and Anna M. Radzioch	186
9	Regulatory Processes in Children's Coping with Exposure to Marital Conflict E. Mark Cummings, Lauren M. Papp, and Chrystyna D. Kouros	212
10	Family Subsystems and Children's Self-Regulation Brenda L. Volling, Amy M. Kolak, and Alysia Y. Blandon	238
11	Culture and the Development of Regulatory Competence: Chinese–U.S. Comparisons <i>Twila Tardif, Li Wang, and Sheryl L. Olson</i>	258
12	Self-Regulation and the Development of Behavioral and Emotional Problems: Toward an Integrative Conceptual and Translational Research Agenda <i>Ronald E. Dahl and Anne M. Conway</i>	290
Inde	ex	319

PREFACE

The theme of regulatory disturbances in development is an exciting and timely topic. In recent years, there has been an explosion of research on regulatory processes governing the development and expression of child psychopathology. A diverse range of biological, behavioral, and socialecological processes have been shown to play integral roles in the development of childhood behavior disorders. Conceptualizing the nature of these influences and "capturing" them in research paradigms remain strong challenges for developmental scientists. For example, when we refer to a child's functioning as *dysregulated*, we could be describing atypical patterns of psychophysiological responding, extreme fluctuations of activity or attention, loss of control over behavioral impulses, or variations in the expression, intensity, duration, or patterning of emotional responding. Moreover, without knowing the specific developmental or social contexts of the child's behavior, we cannot assign meaning to any of the pieces of this puzzle. Current theoretical models of psychopathology and self-regulation underscore the importance of developing research paradigms that synthesize biological, behavioral, and social influences. However, most prior research on the regulatory bases of child behavior disorders has been domain-specific. Thus, our first goal was to provide a series of "state of the art" chapters presenting a full spectrum of regulatory processes. In this spirit, each of our contributing authors has examined interactions among regulatory influences that range from genes to cultural factors. We hope that our volume will help stimulate a new phase of thinking about regulatory disturbances in development, one that is marked by thoughtful integrations across different domains, levels, and paradigms.

Including the term "regulatory *processes*" in our title signals our second goal: to address issues in the conceptualization of self-regulation as a dynamic system process. Concepts of regulation are inherently active,

viii

Preface

including both in-the-moment responses to environmental challenges and complex changes in the organization of regulatory behaviors across development. Not surprisingly, however, theory has outpaced empirical research on dynamic processes in development. We hope that our volume will inspire further thinking and research into the nature of self-regulation as a complex system that reorganizes across time in response to changes in the child and in his or her social experiences.

The structure of our volume follows a hierarchical pathway, moving from biological to behavioral and then to social contextual processes thought to influence the development of children's behavior disorders. This organizational structure offers a somewhat artificial guideline, in light of our goal of integrating across various domains and levels of regulatory processes while identifying top-down as well as bidirectional influences.

When navigating challenging terrain, it helps to have a good map. In our introductory chapter, Sameroff provides a set of conceptual guideposts for understanding self-regulation as a complex system of multilevel processes that change dynamically across development. The next four chapters (Chapters 2-5) primarily address the biological foundations of emotion regulation. Suomi conceptualizes emotion regulation as an "emergent property" of early socialization in rhesus monkeys, showing how genetic risk for two patterns of regulatory disorders, excessive fearfulness and impulsive aggression, can be significantly altered by the quality of socialization that infant monkeys experience. Keenan, Jacob, Grace, and Gunthorpe discuss challenges inherent in understanding the nature of poorly regulated responses to stress in human neonates and in linking these responses to individual differences in neuroendocrine function. They illustrate how our definitions of "atypical" responding must be understood as a complex pattern of behavior with time-sensitive parameters, such as intensity, duration, rapidity of buildup, and lability, that vary across different contexts of environmental stress, even within the same child. Similarly, Lopez-Duran, Olson, Felt, and Vazquez define emotion regulation as a chain of neurocognitive processes that moderate the activation, intensity, duration, quality, and expression of emotional experience. Focusing on the neuroendocrine foundations of behavioral inhibition in young children, they show how individual differences in stress regulation must be understood in light of co-occurring bio-behavioral processes, specific contextual influences, and development. Calkins also highlights the central role played by physiological arousal in the development of early regulatory competence. Conceptualizing self-regulation as a multilevel construct, she describes how failures in the early regulation of arousal have

Preface

cascading consequences for understanding the later development of attentional, emotional, and behavioral regulatory vulnerabilities that underlie early disruptive behavior problems.

The next three chapters (Chapters 6-8) highlight individual differences in the development of behavior regulation. First, Bates, Goodnight, Fite, and Staples conceptualize behavioral adjustment as the product of an interaction between the child's temperament traits and salient aspects of family and peer socialization. Following "goodness of fit" models, they show how biologically rooted behavioral traits that propel a child toward extremes of regulatory difficulties, such as impulsive aggression, are amplified by the quality of the child's relationships with parents and with peers. Next, Olson, Sameroff, Lunkenheimer, and Kerr outline a conceptual model for understanding how early regulatory failures become "translated" into enduring patterns of disruptive behavior. They argue that, to understand the nature of this complex process, we must attend to early failures in self-regulation that place children at elevated risk for psychopathology, how these vulnerabilities transact with qualities of the child's social experiences, and how child and parent gender moderate these processes. Cole, Hall, and Radzioch then discuss the nature of emotion dysregulation in development, tracing pathways from early emotion dysregulation to severe conduct problems in later life. They argue that severe conduct problems reflect the operation of failures in multiple emotion systems that transact with family-level risks over the course of development.

Social contextual factors that play critical roles in the development of regulatory competence are illuminated in Chapters 9 to 12. Cummings, Papp, and Kouros outline complex transactional processes that lead to emotional distress and behavioral dysregulation in children who experience a potent form of social risk - destructive marital conflict. They show how children's emotional responses to interpersonal conflict function as regulatory processes that activate maladaptive coping responses, a common pathway to diverse behavior problems. Volling, Kolak, and Blandon argue that the quality of children's early self-regulation reflects complex family system dynamics that have been ignored in prior research. For example, they illustrate how a toddler's early regulatory competence is an emergent property of complex family subsystem dynamics, such as the quality of co-parenting or a parent's differential treatment of siblings. At a broader level of contextual influence, Tardif, Wang, and Olson examine the nature of cultural influences on early emotion regulation. Comparing the development of young children growing up in China and the United States, they

ix

X

Preface

show how differing cultural preferences of self-regulation can be examined from the consideration of biological, behavioral, and social differences in the expression and regulation of emotion.

Finally, Dahl and Conway discuss common themes that were presented in individual chapters, thereby extending the focus on the regulation of negative emotions to include positive ones as well. Beginning with the many biopsychosocial regulatory challenges that characterize early child development, they go on to describe how analogous integrative challenges occur in other developmental epochs, using adolescence as an example.

This volume grew out of a symposium on regulatory processes in development that was held at the University of Michigan in May 2003. We are indebted to the University of Michigan Office of the Vice President for Research and to the Horace H. Rackham School of Graduate Studies for providing major financial backing of our symposium through their Distinguished Faculty and Graduate Student Seminar program. We are indebted to the National Institute of Mental Health for sharing the cost of this seminar through the mechanism of Arnold Sameroff's Center for Development and Mental Health. We also thank the University of Michigan School of Social Work, Center for Human Growth and Development (CHGD), Department of Psychology, and Committee for Children for their generous assistance. Among the individuals whose assistance has been invaluable, we especially want to acknowledge Linda Anderson, Evelyn Craft-Robinson, and Cindy Overmyer. Last but not least, we thank our authors for their excellent contributions.

> Sheryl L. Olson and Arnold J. Sameroff Ann Arbor

CONTRIBUTORS

JOHN E. BATES, PHD Department of Psychology Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana

ALYSIA Y. BLANDON, PHD Department of Psychology University of North Carolina-Greensboro Greensboro, North Carolina

SUSAN D. CALKINS, PHD Department of Psychology University of North Carolina-Greensboro Greensboro, North Carolina

PAMELA M. COLE, PHD Department of Psychology Pennsylvania State University State College, Pennsylvania

ANNE M. CONWAY, PHD Department of Psychiatry University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

E. MARK CUMMINGS, PHD Department of Psychology University of Notre Dame South Bend, Indiana RONALD E. DAHL, MD Department of Psychiatry University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

BARBARA FELT, MD Department of Pediatrics Center for Human Growth and Development University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan

JENNIFER E. FITE, PHD Department of Psychology Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana

JACKSON A. GOODNIGHT, PHD Department of Psychology Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana

DESIA GRACE, MA Department of Psychiatry University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois

DANA GUNTHORPE, BA Department of Psychiatry University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois

xi

xii

Contributors

SARAH E. HALL, MS Department of Psychology Pennsylvania State University State College, Pennsylvania

SUMA JACOB, MD, PHD Institute of Juvenile Justice University of Illinois-Chicago Chicago, Illinois

KATE KEENAN, PHD Department of Psychiatry University of Chicago Chicago, Illinois

DAVID C. KERR, PHD Department of Psychology Oregon State University Corvalis, Oregon, and Oregon Social Learning Center Eugene, Oregon

AMY M. KOLAK, PHD Department of Psychology University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan

CHRYSTYNA D. KOUROS, PHD Department of Psychology University of Notre Dame South Bend, Indiana

NESTOR L. LOPEZ-DURAN, PHD Department of Psychiatry University of Pittsburgh Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

ERIKA S. LUNKENHEIMER, PHD Human Development and Family Studies Colorado State University Fort Collins, Colorado SHERYL L. OLSON, PHD Department of Psychology Center for Human Growth and Development University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan

LAUREN M. PAPP, PHD Department of Psychology University of Notre Dame South Bend, Indiana

ANNA M. RADZIOCH, MS Department of Psychology Pennsylvania State University State College, Pennsylvania

ARNOLD J. SAMEROFF, PHD Department of Psychology Center for Human Growth and Development University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan

ANGELA D. STAPLES, BA Department of Psychology Indiana University Bloomington, Indiana

STEPHEN J. SUOMI, PHD Laboratory of Comparative Ethology National Institute of Child Health and Human Development Bethesda, Maryland

TWILA TARDIF, PHD Department of Psychology Center for Human Growth and Development University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan

Contributors

xiii

DELIA M. VAZQUEZ, MD School of Medicine Center for Human Growth and Development University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan

BRENDA L. VOLLING, PHD Department of Psychology University of Michigan Ann Arbor, Michigan

LI WANG, PHD Department of Psychology Peking University Beijing, China