

# Comparison of Emotion Co-Regulation Between Families of Children with Autism Spectrum Disorder and Families of Typically Developing Children

Silvia Gutierrez, Shannon Merrell, Simona House, Tsai-ling Fraher, Stephanie Tsai, Sun Kim  
 Monica Garcia, Christina Garibay, Paola Martinez, Soraya Davia  
**Faculty Mentors: Dr. Wendy Goldberg<sup>1</sup> & Dr. Yuqing Guo<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychology and Social Behavior and <sup>2</sup>Program in Nursing Science  
 University of California, Irvine



## Introduction

- Individuals with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) face neurodevelopmental deficits in areas of social interaction, communication skills, and cognitive functioning.
- Emotion regulation, the process of influencing and manipulating expressed emotions on a moment-to-moment basis, is postulated to play a crucial role in the development of social interaction skills (Dodge & Garer, 1991; Lemerise & Arsenio, 2000).
- Parents play an important role in the development of emotion regulation capabilities (Sroufe, 1996), but little is known about emotion regulation between parents and young children with ASD.

## Objectives

- To apply a novel dynamic systems approach to examining emotion co-regulation of mother-child interactions
- To compare the differences in emotion co-regulation between families of children with typical development (TD) and children with ASD

## Participants

- Videotapes of mother-child dyads were selected from a prior study of 92 families
  - 60 families of children with ASD: diverse in terms of ethnicity, education and household income
  - 32 families of TD children: primarily White/Caucasian, well-educated, but diverse in household income
- Coding was based on a 10-minute **Three Boxes** semi-structured play session (Tamis-LeMonda, Shannon, Cabrera, & Lamb, 2004).



## Methods

### Dyadic Microanalysis

- A behavioral coding scheme was developed to assess emotion regulation during dyadic play: **positive engagement, negative engagement, and disengagement.**
- Mothers and children were coded separately by teams of trained coders using an observation software **INTERACT 9.47** (Mangold, 2007). Inter-rater reliability was established.
- Coded and merged observation data were exported to the **State Space Grid** software (SSG; Lamey, Hollenstein, Lewis & Granic, 2004).

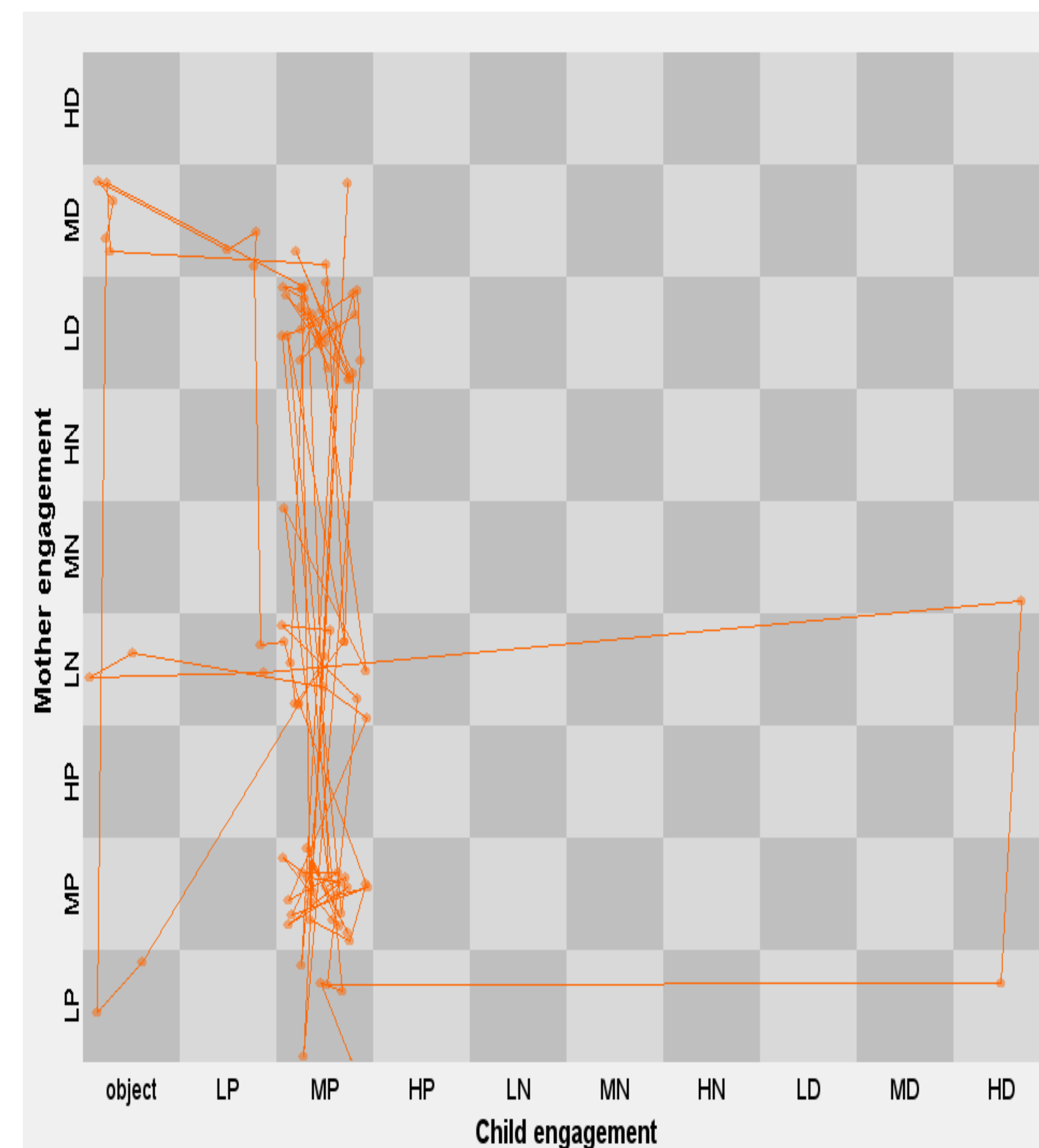


| Group | Time              | Number -child | Child Engagement  | Number -mother | Mother Engagement |
|-------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|----------------|-------------------|
| Set 1 | 00:00:00-00:00:00 | 6             | high NE           | 1              | low PE            |
| 1     | 00:00:00-00:00:04 | 6             | high NE           | 1              | low PE            |
| 2     | 00:00:05-00:00:09 | 6             | high NE           | 1              | low PE            |
| 3     | 00:00:10-00:00:14 | 6             | high NE           | 4              | low NE            |
| 4     | 00:00:15-00:00:19 | 6             | high NE           | 4              | low NE            |
| 5     | 00:00:20-00:00:24 | 6             | high NE           | 4              | low NE            |
| 6     | 00:00:25-00:00:29 | 6             | high NE           | 4              | low NE            |
| 7     | 00:00:30-00:00:34 | 1             | low PE            | 4              | low NE            |
| 8     | 00:00:35-00:00:39 | 8             | moderate DE       | 4              | low NE            |
| 9     | 00:00:40-00:00:44 | 8             | moderate DE       | 4              | low NE            |
| 10    | 00:00:45-00:00:49 | 8             | moderate DE       | 4              | low NE            |
| 11    | 00:00:50-00:00:54 | 8             | moderate DE       | 4              | low NE            |
| 12    | 00:00:55-00:00:59 | 8             | moderate DE       | 1              | low PE            |
| 13    | 00:01:00-00:01:04 | 0             | object Engagement | 1              | low PE            |
| 14    | 00:01:05-00:01:09 | 0             | object Engagement | 4              | low NE            |
| 15    | 00:01:10-00:01:14 | 0             | object Engagement | 4              | low NE            |
| 16    | 00:01:15-00:01:19 | 0             | object Engagement | 5              | moderate NE       |
| 17    | 00:01:20-00:01:24 | 4             | low NE            | 1              | low PE            |
| 18    | 00:01:25-00:01:29 | 4             | low NE            | 1              | low PE            |
| 19    | 00:01:30-00:01:34 | 1             | low PE            | 1              | low PE            |
| 20    | 00:01:35-00:01:39 | 1             | low PE            | 1              | low PE            |
| 21    | 00:01:40-00:01:44 | 1             | low PE            | 2              | moderate PE       |
| 22    | 00:01:45-00:01:49 | 1             | low PE            | 5              | moderate NE       |
| 23    | 00:01:50-00:01:54 | 1             | low PE            | 1              | low PE            |
| 24    | 00:01:55-00:01:59 | 1             | low PE            | 1              | low PE            |
| 25    | 00:02:00-00:02:04 | 8             | moderate DE       | 7              | low DE            |
| 26    | 00:02:05-00:02:09 | 7             | low DE            | 7              | low DE            |

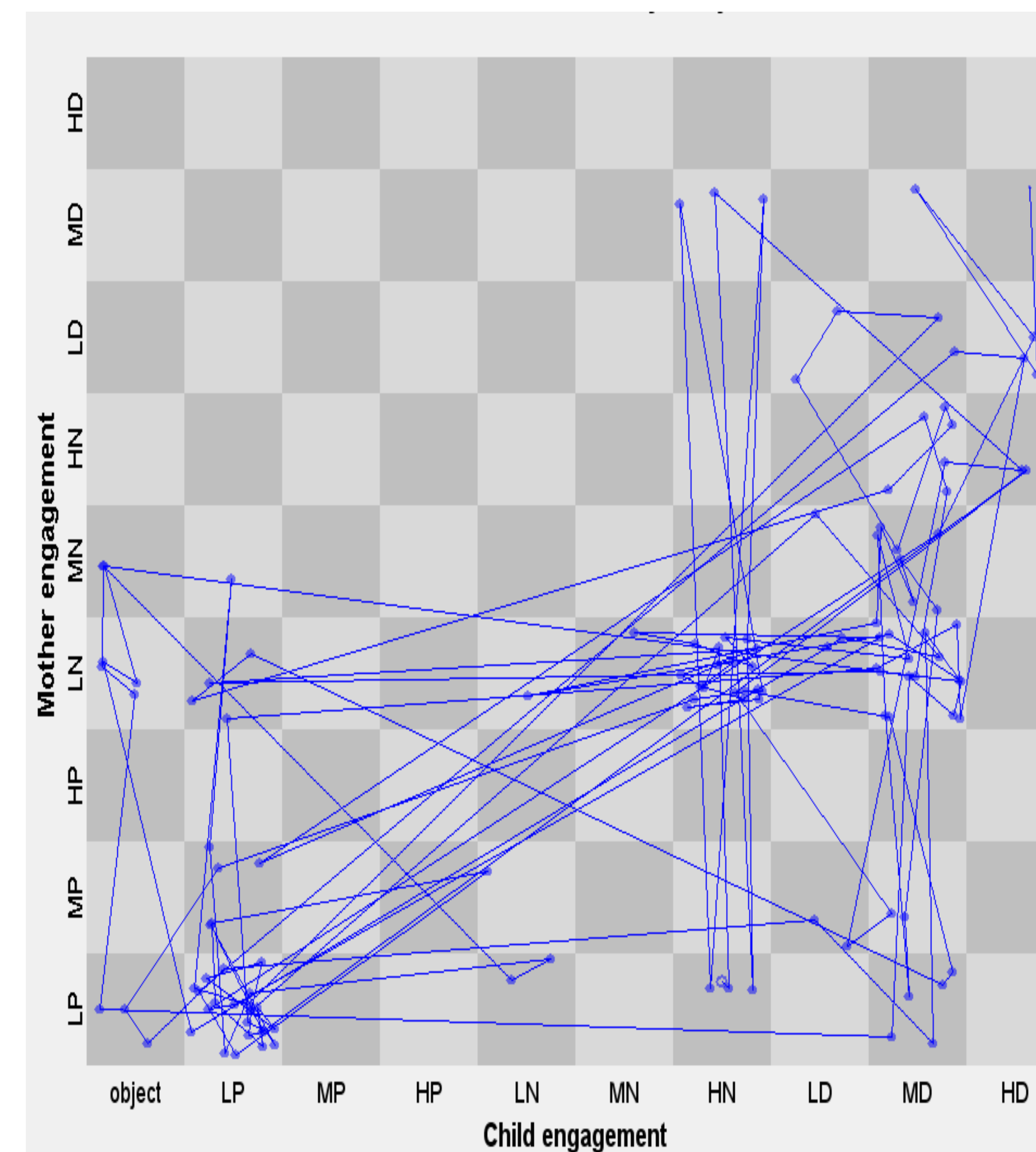


## Results

State Space Grid of Emotion Co-Regulation of Mother and Child with TD



State Space Grid of Emotion Co-Regulation of Mother and Child with ASD



L: Low; M: Moderate H: High  
 P: Positive engagement N: Negative engagement D: Disengagement

## Implications

- The findings provide insight into adaptive and maladaptive emotion regulation processes in the familial interactions of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder.
- Theoretically**, the findings broaden the research perspective to value moment-to-moment approaches when studying the mechanisms in relationship patterns.
- Clinically**, the knowledge generated from the current project may lead to advances in family interventions by integrating emotion regulation into therapy.



## References

Dodge, K. A., & Garber, J. (1991). Domains of emotion regulation. In K. A. Dodge & J. Garber (Eds.), *The development of emotion regulation and dysregulation* (pp.3-14). Cambridge, UK: Cambridge University Press.

Lamey, A., Hollenstein, T., Lewis, M. D., & Granic, I. (2004). GridWare (Version 1.1) [Computer software]. Retrieved from <http://www.statespacegrids.org>

Lemerise, E. A., & Arsenio, W. F. (2000). An integrated model of emotion processes and cognition in social information processing. *Child Development*, 71(1), 107-118.

Ly, A. (2012). Marital and Coparenting quality in families of children with and without Autism Spectrum Disorders (Unpublished Doctoral Dissertation). University of California Irvine, Irvine, CA.

Mangold, P. (2007). INTERACT (Version 9.47) [Computer software]. Arnstorf, Germany: Mangold International GmbH.

Sroufe, L. A. (1996). *Emotional development: The organization of emotional life in the early years*. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.

Tamis-LeMonda, C.S., Shannon, J. D., Cabrera, N. J., & Lamb, M. E. (2004). Fathers and mothers at play with their 2- and 3 year-olds: Contributions to language and cognitive development. *Child Development*, 75, 1806-1820.

## Acknowledgements

We would like to express our gratitude to the University of California, Irvine Multidisciplinary Design Program and Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program who provided the support that made this research possible.



UNIVERSITY of CALIFORNIA · IRVINE

Presented at UROP, University of California, Irvine May 17 2014