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Socio-Emotional Regulation and Physiological Regulation in Preschoolers during Emotionally-Evocative Stories

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The purpose of the study is to examine physiological and behavioral components of emotional regulation and the development of empathy in preschoolers. It also examines how the parents play a role in their child's development of socio-emotional competence. 65 preschool children (M age = 4.16, SD= 0.60) and both of their parents participated. Behavioral and physiological activities were assessed for the children during stories chosen for emotional content (one happy and one sad story).

A repeated-measures MANOVA was performed. There was a significant difference in emotion-type with more empathetic behavior from the child occurring during the happy conditions compared to the sad conditions, p < .01. However, there were no significant differences in child responses when interacting with their mother versus their father during these emotionally-laden stories. Another MANOVA was run to examine the effects of parents and emotion-type on the child's IBI during the baseline, happy, and sad story, F(3,29)=4.0, p < .05. IBIs of the children differed during the mother-read stories (happy and sad) and the baseline, but did not show differences during the father-read stories. Another MANOVA was conducted to examine whether the emotionally-evocative story tasks would result in lower HPV than the baseline condition. A significant difference was found between HPV and story type for mother-read stories, F(2,43)=6.78, p < .01, but not father-read stories, with HPV lowest during the mother-read sad story. Although the parental effects on the child's empathetic behavior were not as strong as predicted, the child's HRV did differ for parents during the emotionally-laden stories.