The background of the slide features a blue-tinted illustration of a human head in profile, facing right. Inside the head, a glowing orange and yellow brain is depicted with neural connections. To the right of the head, a vertical DNA double helix is shown, rendered in a blue and white style. The background is dark with some faint, glowing particles and a large, faint watermark that reads "Copyrighted material".

# **Environmental Sensitivity in Children**

## **Concept & Measurement**

**Michael Pluess, *PhD***

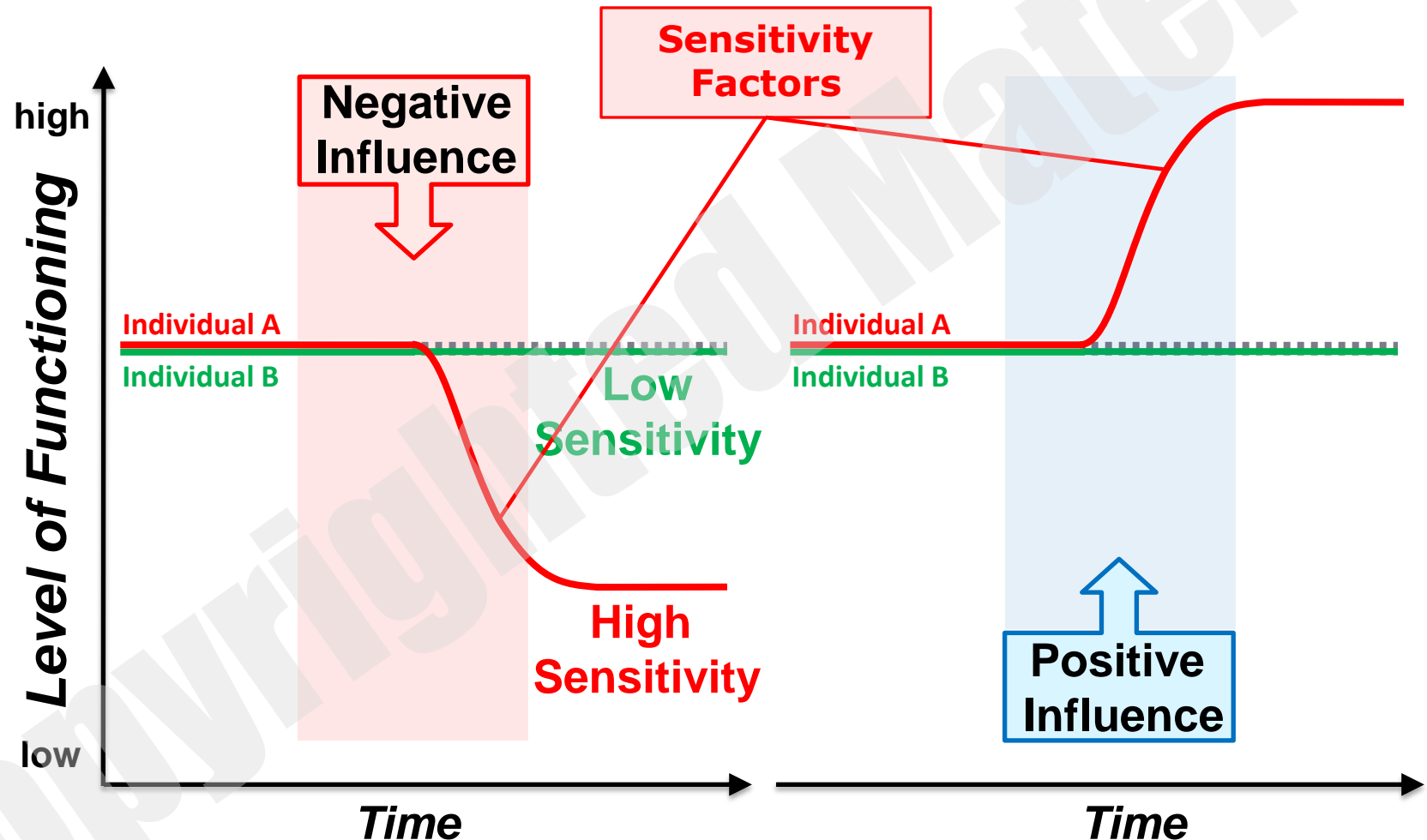
**Occasional Temperament Conference 2016, Seattle, USA October 22 2016**

# Environmental Sensitivity

- Environmental Sensitivity is a fundamental trait found in most species, including humans:
  - ***Ability to register and process external stimuli***
- Do all people have the same degree of Environmental Sensitivity?
  - Differences in Environmental Sensitivity are widely observable and are reflected in many psychological concepts
    - E.g.: Behavioural inhibition, introversion etc.

→ **Individuals differ fundamentally in how they perceive and process environmental features, with some being generally more and some generally less sensitive**

# Differential Susceptibility



Belsky, J. & Pluess, M. (2009). Beyond Diathesis-Stress: Differential Susceptibility to Environmental Influences. *Psychological Bulletin*, 135(6), 885-908.

# Sensory Processing Sensitivity (SPS)



- Elaine Aron (Aron, 1996)
- **Sensory Processing Sensitivity**
  - Highly Sensitive Person (HSP)
  - Common personality trait (ca.20%):
    - more aware of subtleties in his/her surroundings
    - processing experiences more deeply
    - is more easily overwhelmed when in a highly stimulating environment
  - Facets of SPS:
    - Behavioural Inhibition
    - Sensory Sensitivity
    - Depth of Cognitive Processing
    - Emotional/Physiological Reactivity



Aron, E. N. & Jagiellowicz, J. (2012). Sensory processing sensitivity: a review in the light of the evolution of D. responsiveness. *Personality and Social Psychology Review*, 16(3), 262-282.

# Highly Sensitive Person Scale

- Original scale with 27 items (Aron & Aron, 1997)
  - Brief versions for adults and children

INSTRUCTIONS: Answer each question according to the way you personally feel, using the following scale:

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Not at All			Moderately			Extremely

1. I notice when small things have changed in my environment
2. Loud noises make me feel uncomfortable
3. I love nice smells
4. I get nervous when I have to do a lot in little time
5. Some music can make me really happy
6. I am annoyed when people try to get me to do too many things at once
7. I don't like watching TV programs that have a lot of violence in them
8. I find it unpleasant to have a lot going on at once
9. I don't like it when things change in my life
10. I love nice tastes
11. I don't like loud noises
12. When someone observes me, I get nervous. This makes me perform worse than normal

Pluess, M., et al. (submitted). Environmental Sensitivity in Children: Development of the Highly Sensitive Child Scale and Identification of Sensitivity Groups.





# Highly Sensitive Child Scale

## ▪ Psychometrics of HSC

- Internal consistency: **alpha=.79**
- Factor analysis: **3 factors**
  - **Ease of Excitation, Low Sensory Threshold, Aesthetic Sensitivity**

Rotated Component Matrix<sup>a</sup>

	Component		
	1	2	3
I find it unpleasant to have a lot going on at once	.073	.528	.149
Some music can make me really happy	.789	.040	-.023
I love nice tastes	.826	.178	.000
Loud noises make me feel uncomfortable	.015	.354	.671
I am annoyed when people try to get me to do too many things at once	.257	.714	-.019
I notice it when small things have changed in my environment	.438	.292	.032
I get nervous when I have to do a lot in little time	.262	.663	.227
I love nice smells	.792	.126	.237
I don't like watching TV programs that have a lot of violence in them	.037	.051	.662
I don't like loud noises	.058	.102	.863
I don't like it when things change in my life	.217	.478	.445
When someone observes me, I get nervous. This makes me perform worse than normal	.003	.703	.144

Extraction Method: Principal Component Analysis.

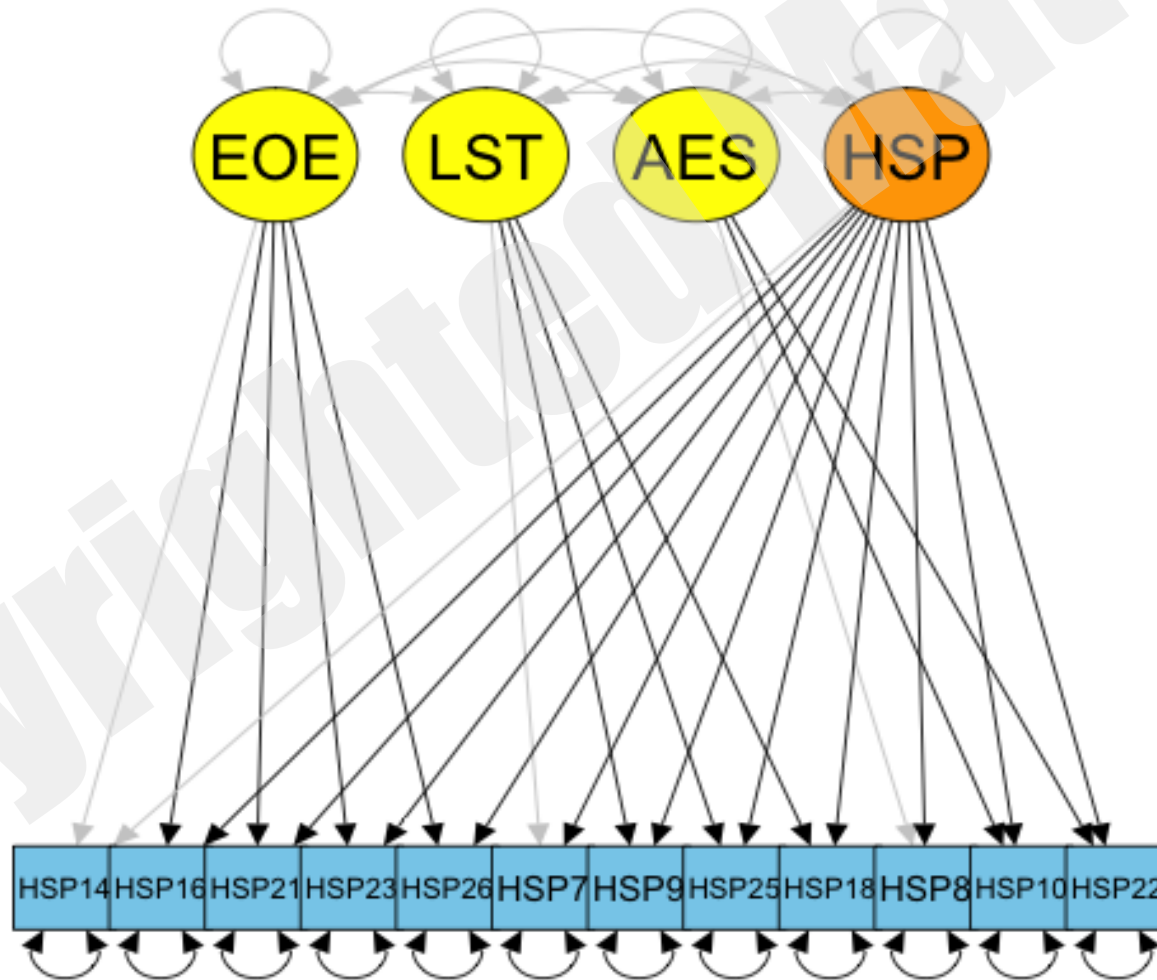
Rotation Method: Varimax with Kaiser Normalization.

a. Rotation converged in 5 iterations.



# Highly Sensitive Child Scale

- Psychometrics of HSC
  - Bifactor Structure



# Highly Sensitive Child Scale

## ▪ Test-Retest Reliability of HSC

- **N = 104** 8-11 year old children ( $M = 9.82$ )
- HSC assessed twice 2-3 weeks apart ( $M = 15$  days)

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	<i>r</i>
HSC SHORT	.68**
HSC_EOE	.66**
HSC_AES	.57**
HSC_LST	.78**

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# Associations with Other Constructs

- **N= 285** 11-12 year old pupils at two schools in East London

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1 HSC_LONG											
2 HSC_SHORT	.93**										
3 HSC_EOE	.80**	.86**									
4 HSC_AES	.68**	.71**	.43**								
5 HSC_LST	.63**	.70**	.44**	.18**							
6 BIS	.46**	.50**	.44**	.32**	.35**						
7 BAS	.42**	.41**	.31**	.50**	.11	.37**					
8 Effortful Control	< .01	-.02	-.23**	.19**	.05	< .01	.1				
9 Negative Emotionality	.38**	.37**	.36**	.19**	.26**	.42**	.21**	-.22**			
10 Positive Emotionality	.26**	.24**	.13*	.39**	.03	.20**	.41**	.11	.51**		
11 Positive Affect	.16**	.14*	-.01	.41**	-.06	.02	.38**	.28**	.08	.36**	
12 Negative Affect	.15*	.09	.16**	-.09	.13*	.13*	-.08	-.19**	.19**	.03	-.38**

# Associations with Other Constructs

- **N= 285** 11-12 year old pupils at two schools in East London

Table 4. Linear Regression: BISBAS, temperament and PANAS predicting HSC

Predictor variables	Standardized Coefficients Beta
BIS	.32**
BAS	.25**
EC	.00
NE	.19*
PE	-.06
PA	.07
NA	.06

**adjusted  $R^2 = .32$ ,  $F(7, 255) = 18.42$ ,  $p < .001$**

# Associations with Other Constructs

## ▪ TEDS

- **N = 586** 16 year olds

	HSC	EOE	AES	LST
Neuroticism	.31**	.38**	-.10	.23**
Extraversion	-.18**	-.28**	.21**	-.22**
Openness	.16**	.02	.25**	.15**
Agreeableness	.02	-.04	.04	.08
Conscientiousness	-.10	-.13**	.16**	.04

# Associations with Other Constructs

## ▪ TEDS

- **N = 586** 16 year olds

**Table 10.** Linear Regression: Personality predicting HSC

Predictor variables	Standardized Coefficients Beta
Neuroticism	.29**
Extraversion	-.15**
Openness	.20**
Agreeableness	.04
Conscientiousness	.05

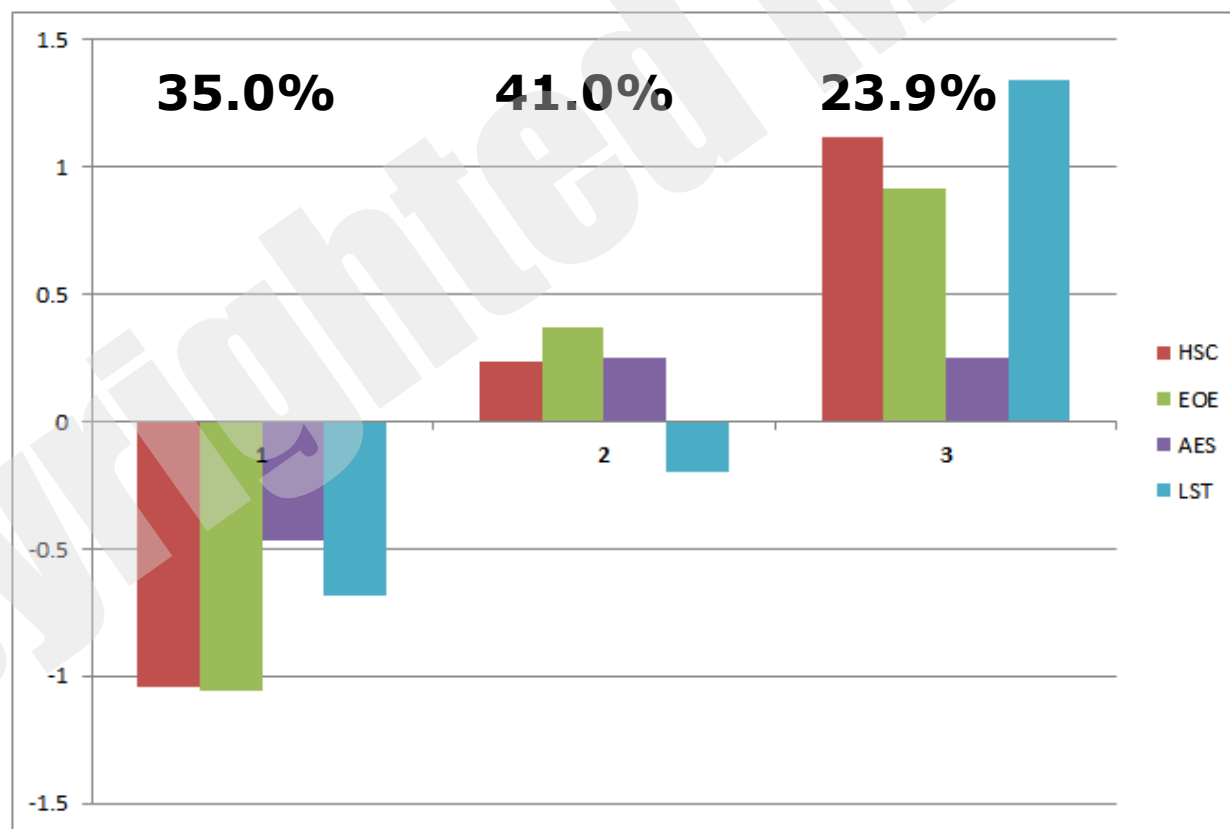
\*\* p<.001

**adjusted R<sup>2</sup>=.14, F (5, 578) = 20.15, p<.001**



# Highly Sensitive Child Scale

- **Are there different sensitivity subgroups?**
  - Test with Latent Class Analysis
    - **N = 1469** 16-year old Children (TEDS)
  - Three class solution had the best fit

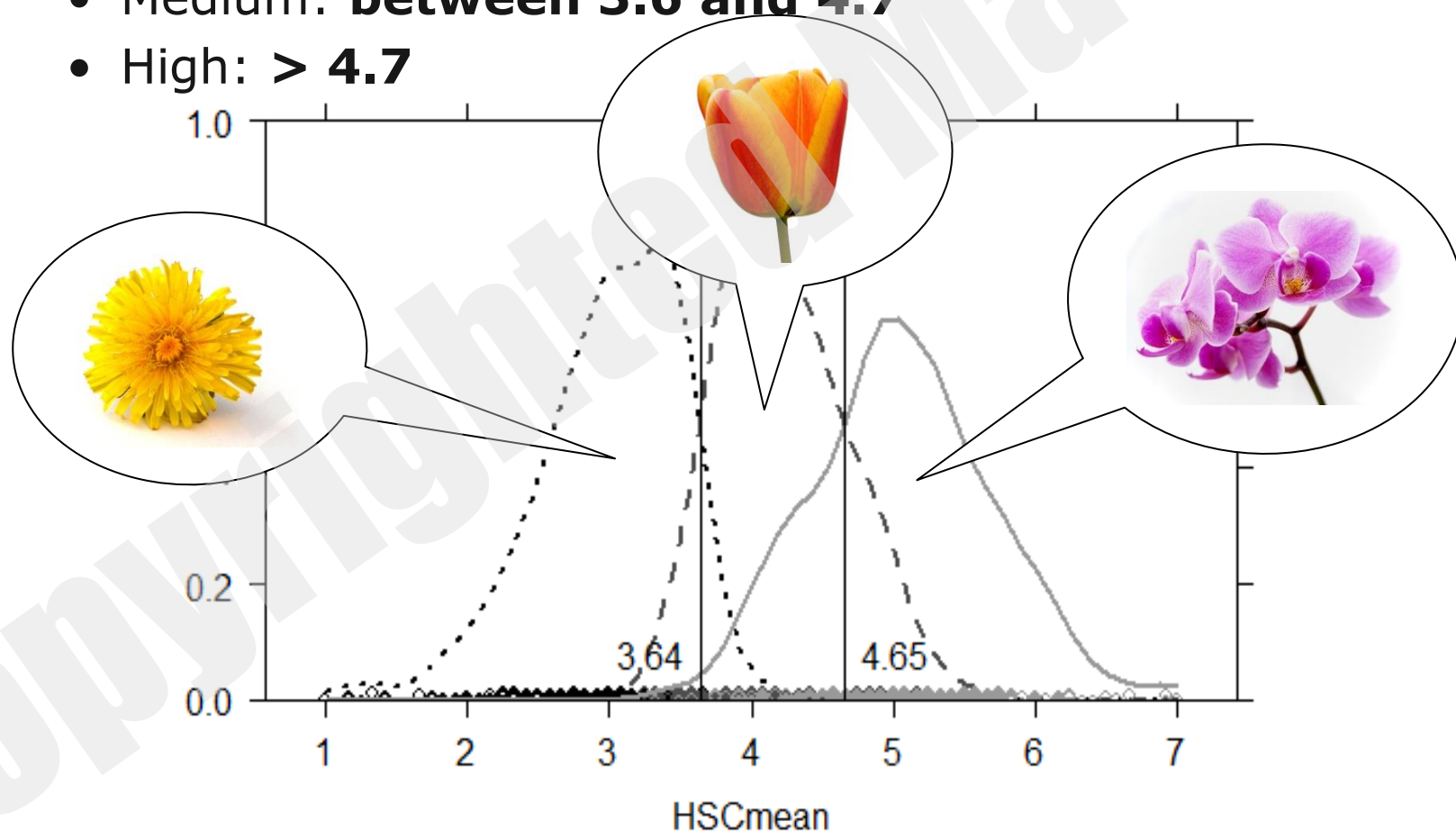




# Highly Sensitive Child Scale

## ▪ Cut-off scores for the different groups?

- Low:  $< 3.6$
- Medium: **between 3.6 and 4.7**
- High:  $> 4.7$



# Highly Sensitive Child Scale

## • Born to be Sensitive? (Assary et al., in preparation)

	A	C	E
HSC	.47 (.30,.53)	.00 (.00,.13)	.53 (.47,.59)
EOE	.42 (.23,.48)	.01 (.00,.14)	.58 (.52,.65)
AES	.36 (.25,.42)	.00 (.00,.07)	.64 (.58,.71)
LST	.41 (.27,.47)	.00 (.00,.00)	.59 (.53,.65)

**47%**  
 explained by heritable  
 factors

**53%**  
 explained by  
 environmental factors

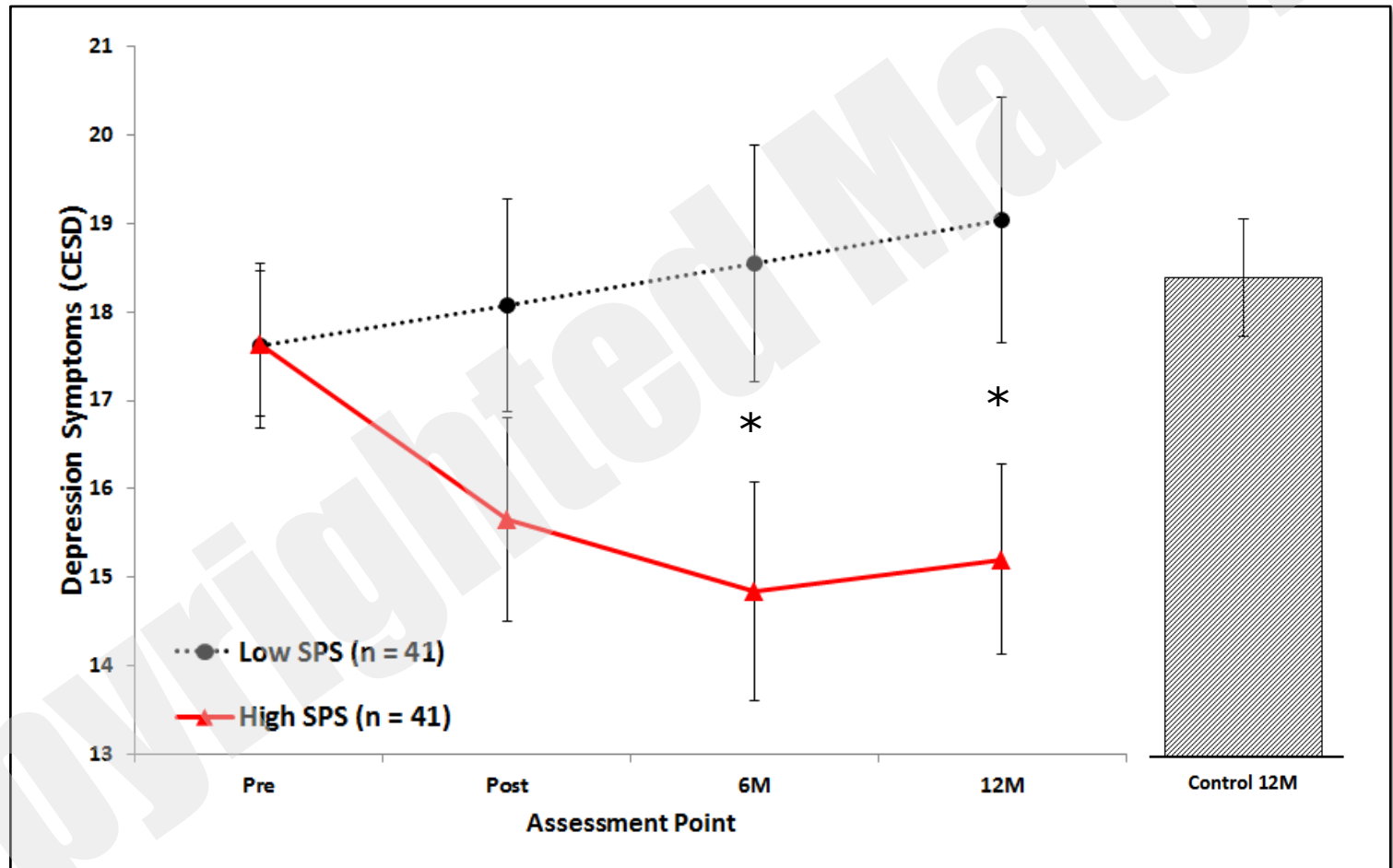


# Does High Sensitivity Moderate Environmental Effects?



# HSC and Response to Intervention

## ■ Resilience Intervention

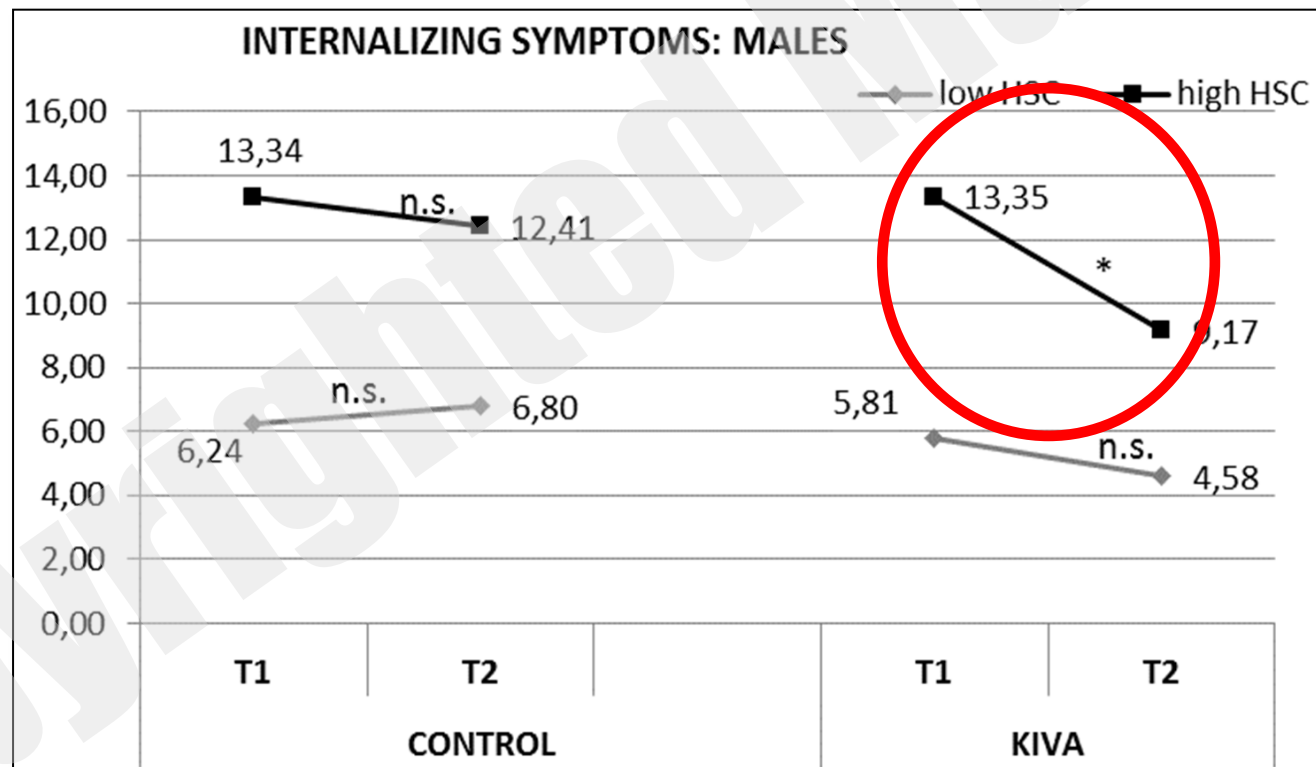


Pluess, M., & Boniwell, I. (2015). Sensory-Processing Sensitivity predicts treatment response to a school-based depression prevention program: Evidence of Vantage Sensitivity. *Personality and Individual Differences*, 82(0), 40-45.

# HSC and Response to Intervention

## ▪ Anti-Bullying Intervention (Kiva)

- N = 931 (control = 461; treatment = 460)
- Significant interaction: group X time X HSC X gender

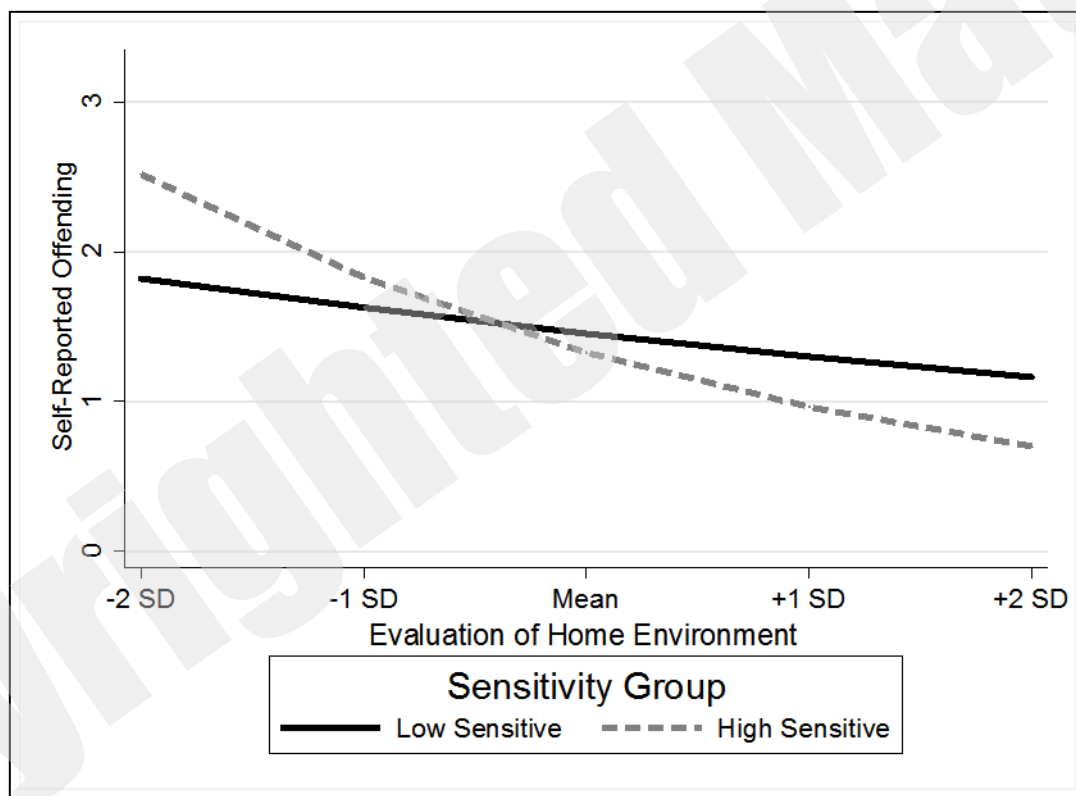


Nocentini, A., Menesini, E., & Pluess, M. (in preparation). Environmental Sensitivity Predicts Treatment Response to Anti-Bullying Intervention: Evidence of Vantage Sensitivity



# HSC and Environmental Context

- **Reoffending of Juvenile Offenders**
  - N = 1,216 male youth offenders, 13-17 years old



Donley, S. V., Fine, A., Simmons, C., Pluess, M., & Cauffman, E. (in preparation). Environmental Sensitivity Predicts Reoffending among Juvenile Offenders: Evidence for Vantage Sensitivity to High Quality Environments

## Summary

- Environmental Sensitivity **can be measured with a questionnaire**
- Environmental Sensitivity is relatively **independent from other related constructs**
- Individuals fall into **three sensitivity categories: high, medium, low**
- Environmental Sensitivity **moderates the effects** of intervention and environmental quality

# Acknowledgment

## ■ Collaborators

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# Thank you for your attention!

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