



Internalizing Psychopathology Correlates with Emotion Regulation, but not IQ in Subclinical Undergraduates



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Introduction

- Past research has shown that emotion regulation competency and IQ are related to mental health (Gross & Munoz, 1995)
- Two commonly studied strategies of emotion regulation are cognitive reappraisal and expressive suppression (Gross & John, 2003)
- In Western samples, reappraisal is associated with better mental health outcomes while the opposite has been found for suppression
- One common method of categorizing psychopathology is by separating it into "internalizing" and "externalizing" dimensions (Kotov et al., 2017)
 - Internalizing disorders involve negative affect, anxiety, and depression symptoms (Krueger et al., 1998)
- This study aims to confirm **the presence of an internalizing dimension** in subclinical undergraduates, and explore its **associations with IQ** and choice of **emotion regulation strategies**

Methods

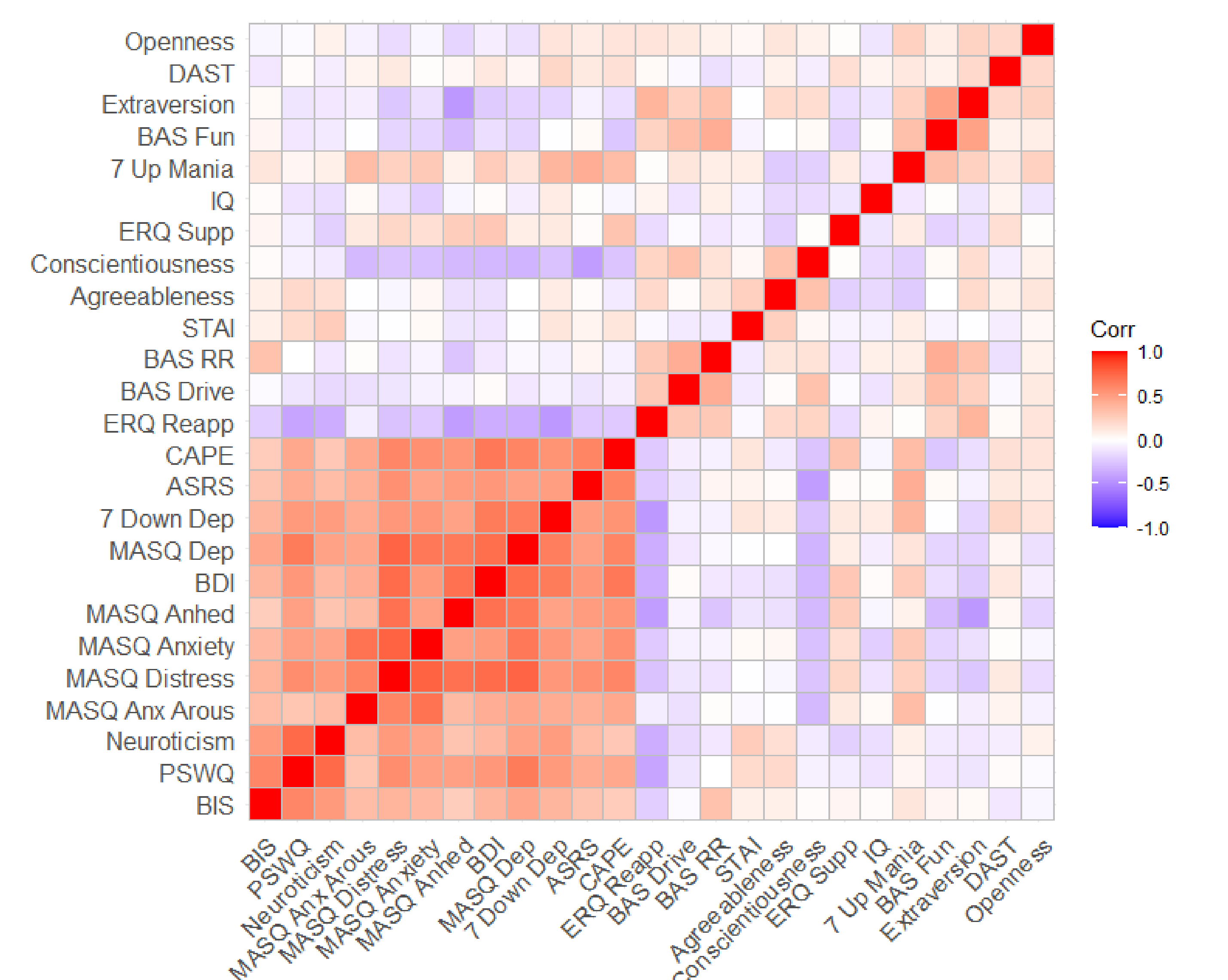
- Participants**
- 79 participants aged 18-35 years old from the "iNetworks" data set
- Self-Report Psychopathology Surveys**
- ASRS (Adult ADHD Self-Report Survey)
 - PSQW (Penn State Worry Questionnaire)
 - Behavioral Activation/Behavioral Inhibition Scale
 - DAST (Drug Abuse Screening Test)
 - ERQ (Emotion Regulation Questionnaire)
 - CAPE (Community Assessment of Psychic Experience)
 - 7 Up 7 Down Inventory
 - STAI (State Trait Anxiety Inventory)
 - MASQ (Mood and Anxiety Symptom Questionnaire)
 - SAPA (Synthetic Aperture Personality Assessment)
 - ICAR (International Cognitive Ability Resource)

- Statistical Analysis**
- All statistical tests and figures were created using R

Discussion

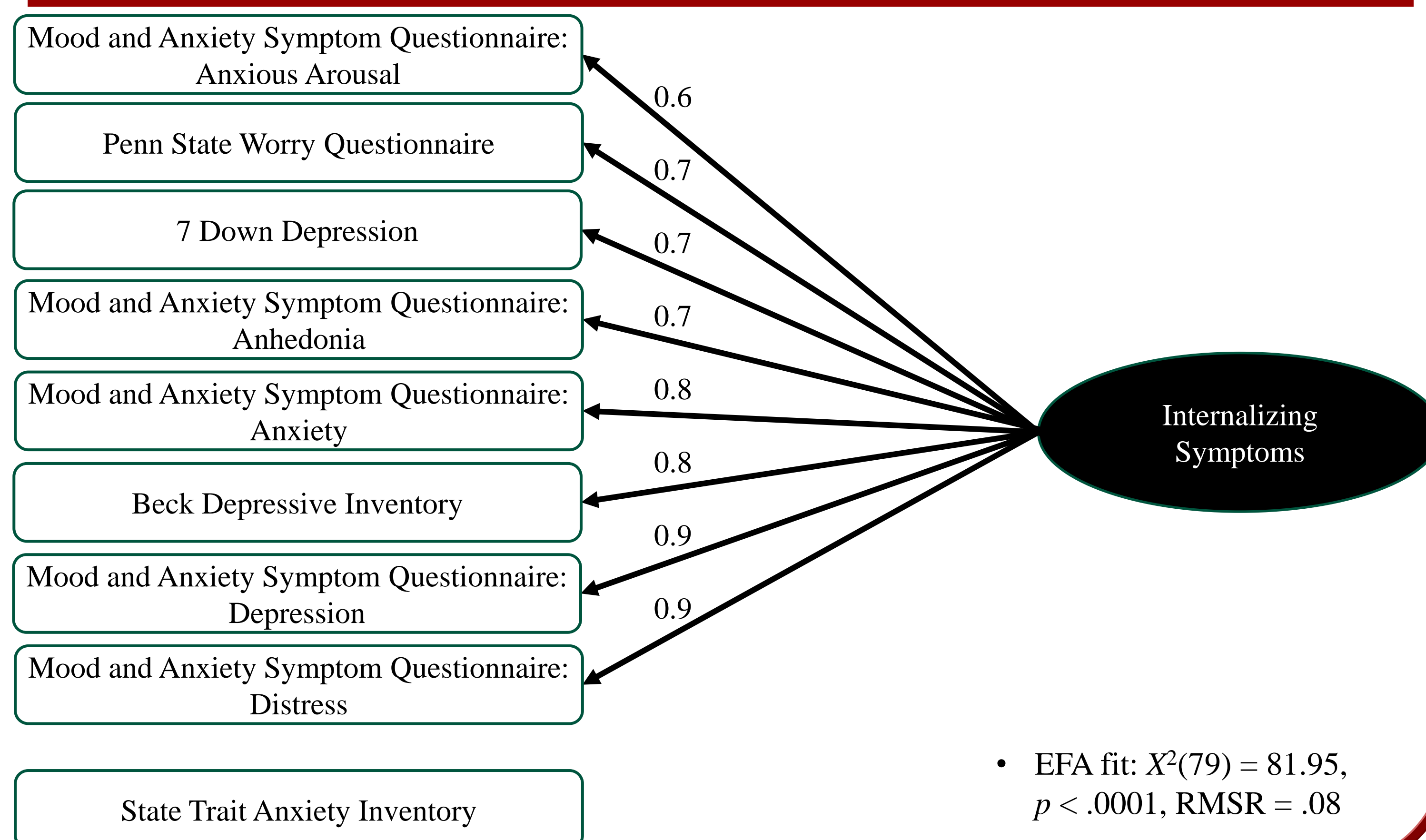
- While a significant negative correlation was found between internalizing symptom severity and cognitive reappraisal, a non-significant positive correlation was observed between expressive suppression and internalizing symptoms
- Consistent with past studies in Western samples, cognitive reappraisal was linked to lower internalizing symptoms (i.e., better mental health outcomes), while expressive suppression associated with higher internalizing symptoms
- Undergraduates' mental health may benefit from psychoeducation of cognitive reappraisal skills
- Did not replicate previous findings of a consistent relationship between psychopathology and IQ
- The relationship between psychopathology and IQ may not be as strong in undergraduates that are not currently diagnosed with a psychiatric disorder

1. Internalizing symptoms are correlated in subclinical undergraduates



- Clearly observable cluster of psychopathology measures corresponding to a dimensional internalizing factor in the bottom left corner of the correlation matrix

2. Internalizing symptoms cluster into a single factor

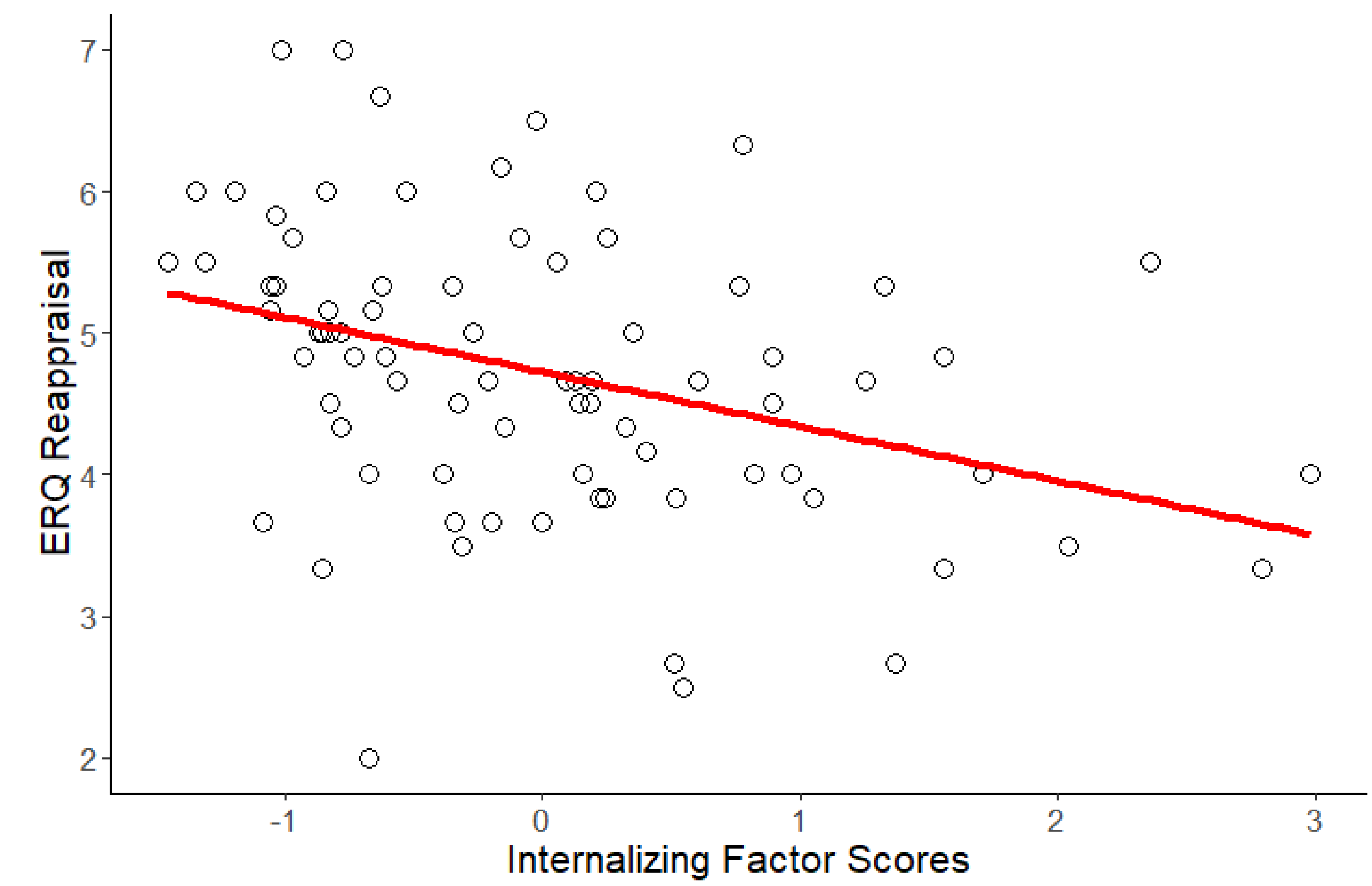


- EFA fit: $\chi^2(79) = 81.95$, $p < .0001$, RMSR = .08

References

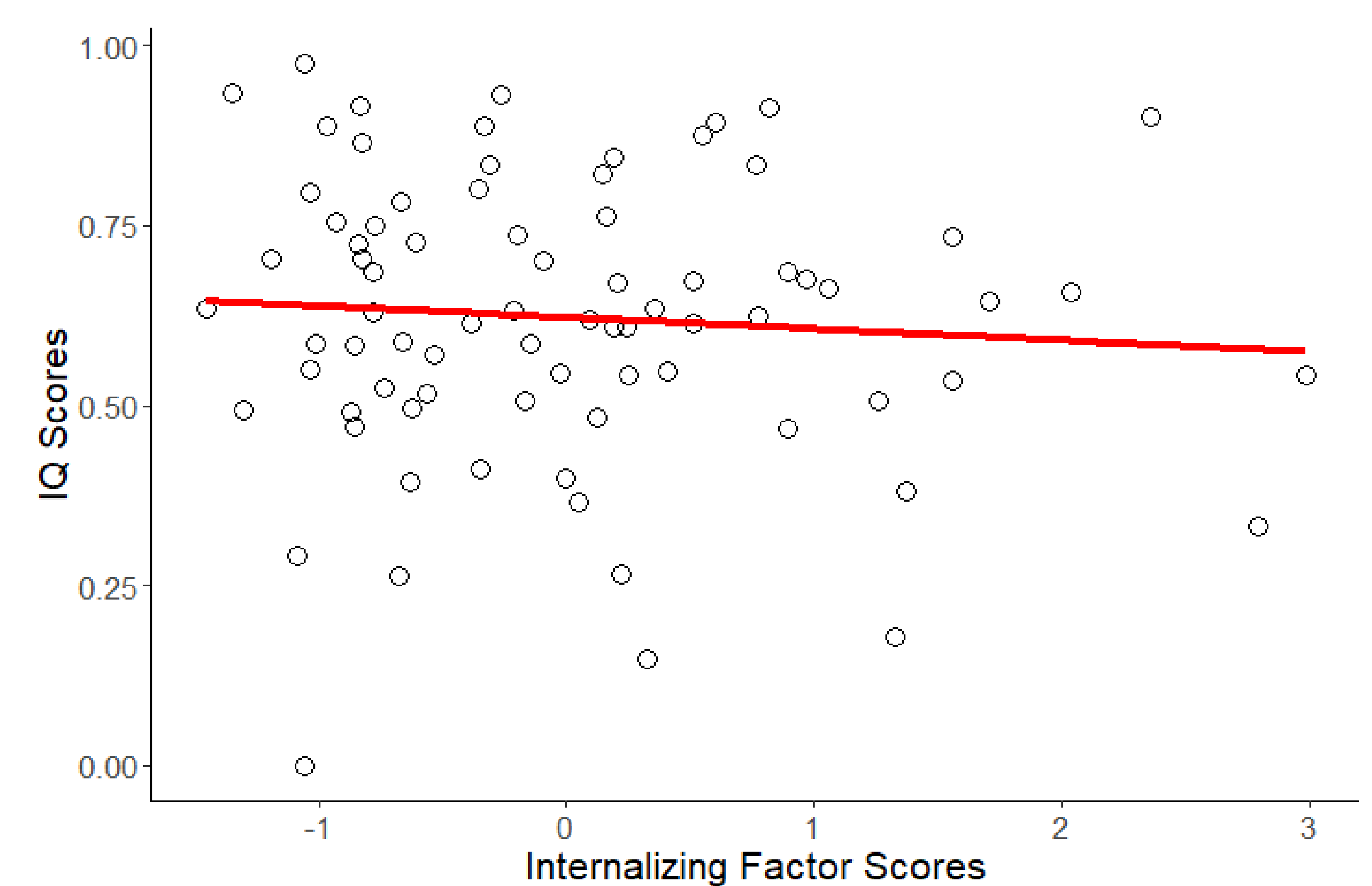
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3. Cognitive reappraisal is associated with less self-reported internalizing psychopathology in undergraduates



- Significant negative correlation found between internalizing symptom severity and cognitive reappraisal $r(77) = -0.345$, $p < 0.001$. Conversely, a non-significant positive correlation was observed between internalizing symptoms and expressive suppression, $r(77) = 0.19$, $p = 0.094$

4. Psychopathology scores are not significantly associated with IQ scores in subclinical undergraduates



- No significant relationship found between IQ and internalizing symptoms ($r(77) = -0.1055$, $p = 0.355$), contrasting with previous findings that report a significant negative correlation between IQ and internalizing symptoms