Risk and Resilience Across Development PSYC489Y

Fall 2021

MW 4-5:15 - Biology-Psychology Building Room# 1236

Instructor: Dr. Arianna Gard (she/her)
Office: 1121 Biology-Psychology Building

Office Hours: TBD

Email: arigard@umd.edu

Course Description and Objectives

The environments in which we live shape our brain, bodies, and behaviors. Adverse experiences (e.g., poverty, exposure to violence) and promotive factors (e.g., warm parenting, social cohesion) sculpt health and well-being across the life course. This class is designed to provide students with an overview of risk and resilience across multiple contexts (individual-, family-, and community-level) in childhood, adolescence, emerging adulthood, and older adulthood. This interdisciplinary class is well-suited for students interested in Developmental Psychology, Epidemiology, Sociology, and Medicine. Learning goals for this class include:

- 1. Describe core developmental theories of risk and resilience
- Explain racial and ethnic disparities in access to resources across the lifespan.
 Understand that differential exposure to risk is perpetuated by structural racism that disproportionately impacts Black, Indigenous, and people of color.
- 3. Evaluate the interaction between risk and resilience factors at the individual-, family-, and neighborhood levels
- 4. Identify risk and resilience factors that vary by developmental stage
- 5. Demonstrate improvements in academic writing across the semester

Format of the Course: In-person Fall 2021

| Class Day | Content | Assignment |
|-----------|------------|--|
| Monday | Lecture | Reading; Lecture quiz – due the next Sunday by 11:59pm |
| Wednesday | Discussion | Reading; Discussion question and peer responses – due 7am the morning of class |

Course Materials:

- Required Text: One non-fiction book from approved list see paper assignment
- ELMS course website: A course site has been created. Materials relevant to the class will be placed on this website, including lecture slides, recordings, and readings.

<u>Campus Policies:</u> It is our shared responsibility to know and abide by the University of Maryland's policies that relate to all courses, which include:

- Academic integrity
- Student and instructor conduct

- Accessibility and accommodations
- Attendance and excused absences
- Grades and appeals
- Copyright and intellectual property

Please visit https://academiccatalog.umd.edu/undergraduate/registration-academic-requirements-regulations/ and https://www.ugst.umd.edu/courserelatedpolicies.html for the Office of Undergraduate Studies' full list of campus-wide policies and follow up with me if you have questions.

<u>Academic Integrity</u>: Students in this course will be expected to comply with the University of Maryland standards for academic integrity. You are expected to have read and understand the following information about academic integrity at UMD:

https://academiccatalog.umd.edu/undergraduate/registration-academic-requirements-regulations/academic-integrity-student-conduct-codes/

I take academic integrity VERY seriously. Any student suspected of violating this obligation for any reason during the semester will be required to participate in the procedural process, initiated at the instructor level, as outlined in the University Guidelines on Academic Integrity.

All course materials employed in this class are copyrighted. Any person who is not formally enrolled in the course must obtain advance permission from the Instructor to attend class on a specific day. Students may not "sell" their course-related notes to anyone or seek employment as a "note taker" for the course.

Attendance. Your health and your family's health are priority. I will cover a lot of content in our live Lectures (Mondays), and the easiest way to absorb the information is to be present. However, if you cannot attend, that is OK. Lectures will be recorded live, but attendance is not mandatory. Attendance in Wednesday's discussion section is mandatory. Absences will be excused for religious observances, military obligation, illness of the student or an immediate family member, participation in university activities at the request of university authorities, and compelling circumstances beyond the student's control (e.g., death in the family, required court appearance). Notify me at least 24 hours in advance or as soon as possible before class time begins.

Names/Pronouns and Self-Identifications: The University of Maryland recognizes the importance of a diverse student body, and we are committed to fostering inclusive and equitable classroom environments. I invite you, if you wish, to tell us how you want to be referred to both in terms of your name and your pronouns (he/him, she/her, they/them, etc.). The pronouns someone indicates are not necessarily indicative of their gender identity. Visit https://lgbt.umd.edu/rainbow-terrapin-network-transterps to learn more.

Additionally, how you identify in terms of your gender, race, class, sexuality, religion, and dis/ability, among all aspects of your identity, is your choice whether to disclose (e.g., should it come up in classroom conversation about our experiences and perspectives) and should be self-

identified, not presumed or imposed. I will do my best to address and refer to all students accordingly, and I ask you to do the same for your fellow Terps.

<u>Communication with Instructor</u>: If you need to communicate with me, please email me at arigard@umd.edu. Please DO NOT email me with questions that are easily found in the syllabus or on ELMS (i.e. When is this assignment due? How much is it worth? etc.) but please DO reach out about personal, academic, and intellectual concerns/questions. I will also send important announcements via ELMS messaging. You must make sure that your email & announcement notifications (including changes in assignments and/or due dates) are enabled in ELMS so you do not miss any messages. You are responsible for checking your email and ELMS inbox with regular frequency.

<u>Communication with Peers:</u> With a diversity of perspectives and experience, we may find ourselves in disagreement and/or debate with one another. It is important that we agree to conduct ourselves in a professional manner and that we work together to foster and preserve a virtual classroom environment in which we can respectfully discuss and deliberate controversial questions.

I encourage you to confidently exercise your right to free speech—bearing in mind, of course, that you will be expected to craft and defend arguments that support your position. Keep in mind, that free speech has its limits. This course is NOT the space for hate speech, harassment, and derogatory language. I will make every reasonable attempt to create an atmosphere in which each student feels comfortable voicing their argument without fear of being personally attacked, mocked, demeaned, or devalued. Any behavior (including harassment, sexual harassment, and racially and/or culturally derogatory language) that threatens this atmosphere will not be tolerated. Please alert me and/or report the experience to the Department of Psychology's Diversity and Inclusion Committee (psycinclusion@umd.edu) immediately if you feel threatened, dismissed, or silenced at any point during our semester together and/or if your engagement in discussion has been in some way hindered by the learning environment. Please also report all incidents of hate and bias to the Office of Diversity and Inclusion (https://www.diversity.umd.edu/hbrp/).

Evaluation

Evaluation includes (1) lecture quizzes, (2) discussion questions and peer responses, (3) participation in discussion section, (4) podcast/video responses, and (5) final paper.

Lecture Quizzes = 20%

A short 5-question quiz (/5 points) will be posted on ELMS. Quiz responses are due by Sunday at 11:59pm.

Participation in Discussion Section = 20%

Participation is an important part of our discussion sections. Some of the topics we will cover are complex, and our collective learning will benefit from multiple perspectives and all questions. I understand that participating in discussions can be intimidating but doing so is

critical for this course. I am happy to meet with you to discuss ways to make participating easier and less intimidating, as well as to work with you on how to participate effectively. In-class participation includes frequency of participation, the quality of your in-class comments, and your demonstration of listening skills. For each Discussion class, your participation will be graded out of 9 points. As an example, if you attend class but do not participate or actively listen to your peers, you will receive a 3/9.

| | Exemplary – 3/3 | Proficient 2/3 | Developing 1/3 |
|----------------------------|--|--|--|
| Frequency of participation | Students initiates contributions more than | Student initiates contribution once in each | Student does not initiate contribution and |
| | once during each class | class | consistently needs instructor to solicit input |
| Quality of comments | Comments always insightful & constructive, uses appropriate terminology. Comments balanced between general impressions, opinions, & specific, thoughtful criticisms or contributions | Comments mostly insightful & constructive; mostly uses appropriate terminology. Occasionally comments are too general or not relevant to the discussion. | Comments are uninformative, lacking appropriate terminology. Heavy reliance on opinion & personal taste - e.g., "I love it", "I hate it", "It's bad", etc. |
| Listening skills | Student listens attentively when others present materials and perspectives, as indicated by comments that build on others' remarks and indicators of active listening (head nodding, eye contact, etc) | Student is mostly attentive when others present ideas, materials, as indicated by comments that reflect & build on others' remarks. Occasionally needs reminders from Instructor of focus of comment | Student is often inattentive and needs reminder of focus of class. Occasionally makes disruptive comments while others are speaking |

Discussion Questions and Peer Responses = 10%

For discussion sections, students are asked to post one discussion question about reading #1 and respond to one of their peers' discussion questions about reading #2 on ELMS. Thus, you are expected to read BOTH articles. Discussion questions and peer responses are due by 7am the morning of class. During class, these questions are excellent starting points for our discussions. Peer responses serve to orient students to others' questions and concerns, in preparation for a productive discussion. These points/questions/responses need not be long, but should be thoughtful, reflecting a close reading of the material. Discussion questions and peer responses (5pts each, total 10pts) will be graded as complete/incomplete:

| Completion? | Grade |
|--------------------------|--------|
| 2 posts about 2 articles | 10/10 |
| 2 posts about 1 article | 7.5/10 |
| 1 post | 5/10 |
| 0 posts | 0/10 |

Podcast/Video Responses = 20%

As one of the learning objectives of this course is to demonstrate improvements in academic writing across the semester, there are 4 short writing assignments. Each assignment asks students to listen/watch a podcast or video and respond to a short prompt. In some cases, the prompt mimics one or more components of the final paper. Responses should be 1-2 pages double-spaced. Grading (out of 9 points) is as follows:

| | Exemplary – 3/3 | Proficient – 2/3 | Below standards – 1/3 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------------|
| Critical thinking and | Provides clear insights. | Attempts critical | Summarizes rather than |
| knowledge | Evidence of high-level | exploration and analysis | analyzes |
| | analysis. | and expanded ideas | |
| Reference to learning | Extensive use of | Well-developed question | No references or |
| materials | reference and readings | related to course | connections to the |
| | to support ideas. | materials. Some depth | readings or no response |
| | Enhanced vocabulary | and detail in application | |
| | and application | | |
| Writing clarity | Writes in a consistent | Attempts tense | Writing style is informal |
| | tense using a formal | consistency and formal | and defined by frequent |
| | writing style. Few | writing style. Some | grammar and syntactical |
| | grammatical errors. | evidence of structural | errors. Format is stream |
| | Response is well- | organization. Minor | of consciousness rather |
| | structured with the use | grammar and syntax | than following an |
| | of topic sentences. | issues | organized structure. |

Final Paper = 30%

The purpose of the final paper is to allow students to apply the material learned throughout the semester about risk and resilience to a real-world example. Students will choose one nonfiction book from the list below to read throughout the semester; this book will form of the basis of the final paper assignment. The final paper is worth 30% of your total grade. Details of the assignment will be discussed on the first day of class. Each paper will be 8 – 10 double-spaced pages, using APA formatting (without a cover page or references). Both books can be purchased used or new through online retailers. If you need financial assistance, please do not hesitate to let me know.

- "The Center Cannot Hold: My Journey Through Madness" by Elyn R. Saks
- "The Other Wes Moore: One Name, Two Fates" by Wes Moore

Letter grades will be assigned at the end of the course as follows:

<u>Grade Adjustment:</u> Students can drop the lowest grade in each of the following assignment categories: Discussion participation, discussion posts and peer responses, and quizzes.

<u>Late Policy:</u> For late assignments, 1 point will be deducted for each day that the assignment is late. This applies to lecture quizzes, discussion questions and peer responses, and podcast assignments.

<u>Contesting a grade</u>: If you wish to seek clarification about a grade, you must see the me within one week of the distribution of the graded assignments. I will not discuss grades beyond one week of their distribution (an exception will be made only upon presentation of *documentation* verifying extenuating circumstances). Please save all course-related materials until after you have received your final grade. I will not deviate from the letter grade assignment above.

Resources & Accommodations

Accessibility and Disability Services. The University of Maryland is committed to creating and maintaining a welcoming and inclusive educational, working, and living environment for people of all abilities. The University of Maryland is also committed to the principle that no qualified individual with a disability shall, on the basis of disability, be excluded from participation in or be denied the benefits of the services, programs, or activities of the University, or be subjected to discrimination. The Accessibility & Disability Service (ADS) provides reasonable accommodations to qualified individuals to provide equal access to services, programs and activities. ADS cannot assist retroactively, so it is generally best to request accommodations several weeks before the semester begins or as soon as a disability becomes known. Any student who needs accommodations should contact me as soon as possible so that I have sufficient time to make arrangements. For assistance in obtaining an accommodation, contact Accessibility and Disability Service at 301-314-7682, or email them at adsfrontdesk@umd.edu. Information about sharing your accommodations with instructors, note taking assistance and more is available from the Counseling Center.

Student Resources and Services. Taking personal responsibility for your own learning means acknowledging when your performance does not match your goals and doing something about it. I hope you will come talk to me so that I can help you find the right approach to success in this course, and I encourage you to visit UMD's Student Academic Support Services website to learn more about the wide range of campus resources available to you. Everyone can use some help sharpening their communication skills (and improving their grade) by visiting UMD's Writing Center and schedule an appointment with the campus Writing Center. You should also know there are a wide range of resources to support you with whatever you might need (UMD's Student Resources and Services website may help). If you feel it would be helpful to have someone to talk to, visit UMD's Counseling Center or one of the many other mental health resources on campus.

Basic Needs & Security

If you have difficulty affording groceries or accessing sufficient food to eat every day, or lack a safe and stable place to live, please visit UMD's Division of Student Affairs website for information about resources the campus offers you and <u>let me know if I can help in any way</u>. Additional resources:

Fostering Terp Success: https://www.studentaffairs.umd.edu/fostering-terp-success

UMD Student Crisis Fund: http://campuspantry.umd.edu/
UMD Student Crisis Fund: http://www.crisisfund.umd.edu/
Counseling Center: http://www.counseling.umd.edu/
CS/

Zoom Etiquette

• The course is currently scheduled to be in-person Fall 2021. However, COVID-19 presents an ongoing threat to public health. Should the course revert back to a virtual format, it will take place on Zoom.

- I encourage you to use your camera so that I can match your face to your name (I am quite bad at remembering names), and also because I think it encourages you to pay attention. However, you are not required to use your camera, and I will never ask you to do so.
- There is no dress code
- o Need to eat during class? That is fine. Just make sure you are muted.
- Roommates (partners, spouses, children, pets) in view of the camera will always be acceptable. I share my home office with my husband, so we you may see him wandering in and out of frame at some point.

We all have lives outside of the classroom. Now, more than ever, those lives are blended. We all do some form of code-switching from the classroom to being at home. Doing so does not make you less of a scholar, nor does it make you a worse member of your household.

Workload for this Course

The estimated average weekly workload for this course is 7.10 hours (range = 6.3 - 8.25 hours), including 2-2.5 hours of class time (depending on the week). I estimated student workload using this online tool (https://cat.wfu.edu/resources/tools/estimator2/).

SEMESTER SCHEDULE

~Instructor reserves the right to alter the semester schedule as needed~ **L** = recorded lecture; **D** = discussion

| Week | Date | Topic | Reading | |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| 4 | 1 8/30 - L Theories of Risk & Resilience | | Pluess & Belsky (2013); Masten Chapters 1 & 2 | |
| 1 | | | Frankenhuis et al. (2016); Raver & Blair (2020) | |
| | 9/06 | Racial & Ethnic | No class; Labor Day | |
| 2 | 9/08 - L | Disparities in Access to | Pager & Shepard (2008); Slopen et al. (2016) | |
| | | Resources | [No discussion posts this week] | |
| Podcast/Video Response Paper #1 Due Sunday 9/12 at 11:59pm | | | | |
| "Redlined: A Legacy of Housing Discrimination" (YouTube, 15:06) | | | Discrimination" (YouTube, 15:06) | |
| 3 | 9/13 - L | Culture & Context | Causadias (2013); Ungar (2008) | |
| 3 | 9/15 - D | culture & context | Del Toro et al. (2019); Dixon et al. (2008) | |
| | 9/20 | Neurobiological Risk & | Danese & McEwen (2012); Shonkoff (2012) | |
| 4 | 9/22 | Resilience: Stress Physiology | Rodman et al. (2019); Gunnar et al. (2019) | |
| _ | 9/27 | Neurobiological Risk & | Manuck & McCaffery (2014); Shonkoff (2012) | |
| 5 | 9/29 | Resilience: Molecular Genetics and GxE | Pagliaccio et al. (2015); Tykra et al., (2015) | |
| | Po | | Due Sunday 10/03 at 11:59pm | |
| TedX "The science of cells that never get old" (18min) | | | | |
| | 10/04 | Neurobiological Risk & | Manuck & McCaffery (2014) | |
| 6 | 10/06 | Resilience: Statistical | Domingue et al. (2017); Wertz et al. (2020) | |
| | _0,00 | Genetics and GxE | | |
| 7 | 10/11 | Risk & Resilience in | Eisenberg et al. (2010) | |
| , | 10/13 | Childhood I | Tang et al. (2020); Waller et al. (2016) | |
| 8 | 10/18 Risk & Resilience in | | McLoyd (1998) | |
| 0 | 10/20 | Childhood II | Wurster et al. (2020); Noble et al. (2012) | |
| 9 | 10/25 | Risk & Resilience | Gutman et al. (2017) | |
| <i>J</i> | 10/27 | Adolescence I | Dodge et al. (2006); Bañales et al. (2020) | |
| Podcast/Video Response #3 Due Sunday 10/31 at 11:59pm | | | | |
| U | | Poverty Research Podcast | "Undocumented and Unaccompanied" | |
| | 11/01 | Risk & Resilience | Crone & Dahl (2012) | |
| 10 | 11/03 | Adolescence II | Rivenbark et al. (2019); Motta-Mena & Scherf (2016) | |
| 11 | 11/08 | Risk & Resilience in | Arnett et al. (2000) | |
| 11 | 11/10 | Emerging Adulthood I | Roisman et al. (2004); Gard et al. (2018) | |
| | 11/15 | Diek 9 Desilienes in | Schulenberg et al. (2004) | |
| 12 | 11/17 | Risk & Resilience in Emerging Adulthood II | Patrick & Schulenberg (2011); Mitchell & Syed | |
| | | Lineignig Additiood II | (2015) | |
| 13 | 11/22 | Discussion of Final Paper | | |
| 13 | 11/24 | No class; Thanksgiving break | | |

| Thanksgiving Recess | | | | |
|--|-------|----------------------|--|--|
| 14 | 11/29 | Risk & Resilience in | Mather et al., (2015); Steptoe et al., (2015) | |
| | 12/01 | Older Adults I | Ailshire et al. (2015); O'Shea et al. (2017) | |
| Podcast/Video Response #3 Due Sunday 12/05 at 11:59pm | | | | |
| "Photographic Journey through Dementia" (TedX talk; 13min) | | | | |
| 15 | 12/06 | Risk & Resilience in | Charles & Carstensen (2010) | |
| | 12/08 | Older Adults II | Fiori et al. (2007); Span - NYT article (2020) | |
| 16 | 12/13 | Last day of class | Open office hours to discuss final paper | |
| Final Exam is Tuesday 12/21 at 1:30 – 3:30; Final Papers due and in-class discussion | | | | |

References

- Ailshire, J. A., Beltrán-Sánchez, H., Crimmins, E. M., & Kritchevsky, S. (2015). Becoming Centenarians: Disease and Functioning Trajectories of Older U.S. Adults as They Survive to 100. The Journals of Gerontology: Series A, 70(2), 193–201. https://doi.org/10.1093/gerona/glu124
- Arnett, J. J. (2000). Emerging adulthood: A theory of development from the late teens through the twenties. American Psychologist, 55(5), 469–480. https://doi.org/10.1037//0003-066X.55.5.469
- Bañales, J., Hoffman, A. J., Rivas-Drake, D., & Jagers, R. J. (2020). The Development of Ethnic-Racial Identity Process and Its Relation to Civic Beliefs among Latinx and Black American Adolescents. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 49(12), 2495–2508. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-020-01254-6
- Brody, G. H., Miller, G. E., Yu, T., Beach, S. R. H., & Chen, E. (2016). Supportive Family Environments Ameliorate the Link Between Racial Discrimination and Epigenetic Aging: A Replication Across Two Longitudinal Cohorts. Psychological Science, 27(4), 530–541. https://doi.org/10.1177/0956797615626703
- Causadias, J. M. (2013). A roadmap for the integration of culture into developmental psychopathology. Development and Psychopathology, 25(4pt2), 1375–1398.
- Charles, S. T., & Carstensen, L. L. (2010). Social and emotional aging. Annual review of psychology, 61, 383-409.
- Danese, A., & McEwen, B. S. (2012). Adverse childhood experiences, allostasis, allostatic load, and age-related disease. Physiology & Behavior, 106(1), 29–39. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.physbeh.2011.08.019
- Del Toro, J., Lloyd, T., Buchanan, K. S., Robins, S. J., Bencharit, L. Z., Smiedt, M. G., Reddy, K. S., Pouget, E. R., Kerrison, E. M., & Goff, P. A. (2019). The criminogenic and psychological effects of police stops on adolescent black and Latino boys. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 116(17), 8261–8268. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1808976116
- Dixon, S. V., Graber, J. A., & Brooks-Gunn, J. (2008). The roles of respect for parental authority and parenting practices in parent-child conflict among African American, Latino, and European American families. Journal of Family Psychology, 22(1), 1–10. https://doi.org/10.1037/0893-3200.22.1.1

- Dodge, K. A., Dishion, T. J., & Lansford, J. E. (2006). Deviant Peer Influences in Intervention and Public Policy for Youth. Social Policy Report. Volume 20, Number 1. Society for Research in Child Development. http://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED521749
- Domingue, B. W., Liu, H., Okbay, A., & Belsky, D. W. (2017). Genetic Heterogeneity in Depressive Symptoms Following the Death of a Spouse: Polygenic Score Analysis of the U.S. Health and Retirement Study. American Journal of Psychiatry, 174(10), 963–970. https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ajp.2017.16111209
- Eisenberg, N., Spinrad, T. L., & Eggum, N. D. (2010). Emotion-Related Self-Regulation and Its Relation to Children's Maladjustment. Annual Review of Clinical Psychology, 6(1), 495–525. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.clinpsy.121208.131208
- Fiori, K. L., Smith, J., & Antonucci, T. C. (2007). Social network types among older adults: A multidimensional approach. The Journals of Gerontology Series B: Psychological Sciences and Social Sciences, 62(6), P322-P330.
- Frankenhuis, W. E., Panchanathan, K., & Nettle, D. (2016). Cognition in harsh and unpredictable environments. Current Opinion in Psychology, 7, 76–80. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.copsyc.2015.08.011
- Gard, A. M., Shaw, D. S., Forbes, E. E., & Hyde, L. W. (2018). Amygdala reactivity as a marker of differential susceptibility to socioeconomic resources during early adulthood.

 Developmental Psychology, 54(12), 2341–2355. https://doi.org/10.1037/dev0000600
- Gennetian, L. A., & Yoshikawa, H. (2020, September 21). Blind spot on poverty in child development research. Child and Family Blog. https://www.childandfamilyblog.com/child-development/racism-blind-spot-on-poverty-child-development/
- Gunnar, M. R., DePasquale, C. E., Reid, B. M., Donzella, B., & Miller, B. S. (2019). Pubertal stress recalibration reverses the effects of early life stress in postinstitutionalized children. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 116(48), 23984–23988. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1909699116
- Gutman, L. M., Peck, S. C., Malanchuk, O., Sameroff, A. J., & Eccles, J. S. (2017). I. Introduction: Moving Through Adolescence: Developmental Trajectories of African American and European American Youth. Monographs of the Society for Research in Child Development, 82(4), 7–28. https://doi.org/10.1111/mono.12327
- Manuck, S. B., & McCaffery, J. M. (2014). Gene-Environment Interaction. Annual Review of Psychology, 65(1), 41–70. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-psych-010213-115100
- Masten, A. S. (2001). Ordinary magic: Resilience processes in development. American Psychologist, 56(3), 227. https://doi.org/10.1037/0003-066X.56.3.227
- Mather, M., Jacobsen, L. A., & Pollard, K. M. (2015). Aging in the United States. Population Bulletin, 70(2).
- McLoyd, V. C. (1998). Socioeconomic disadvantage and child development. American Psychologist, 53(2), 185–204.
- Mitchell, L. L., & Syed, M. (2015). Does College Matter for Emerging Adulthood? Comparing Developmental Trajectories of Educational Groups. Journal of Youth and Adolescence, 44(11), 2012–2027. https://doi.org/10.1007/s10964-015-0330-0

- Motta-Mena, N. V., & Scherf, K. S. (2016). Pubertal development shapes perception of complex facial expressions. Developmental Science, 20(4), e12451. https://doi.org/10.1111/desc.12451
- Noble, K. G., Houston, S. M., Kan, E., & Sowell, E. R. (2012). Neural correlates of socioeconomic status in the developing human brain: Neural correlates of socioeconomic status. Developmental Science, 15(4), 516–527. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1467-7687.2012.01147.x
- O'Shea, D. M., Dotson, V. M., & Fieo, R. A. (2017). Aging perceptions and self-efficacy mediate the association between personality traits and depressive symptoms in older adults. International Journal of Geriatric Psychiatry, 32(12), 1217–1225. https://doi.org/10.1002/gps.4584
- Pager, D., & Shepherd, H. (2008). The Sociology of Discrimination: Racial Discrimination in Employment, Housing, Credit, and Consumer Markets. Annual Review of Sociology, 34(1), 181–209. https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev.soc.33.040406.131740
- Pagliaccio, D., Luby, J. L., Bogdan, R., Agrawal, A., Gaffrey, M. S., Belden, A. C., Botteron, K. N., Harms, M. P., & Barch, D. M. (2015). Amygdala functional connectivity, HPA axis genetic variation, and life stress in children and relations to anxiety and emotion regulation. Journal of Abnormal Psychology, 124(4), 817–833. https://doi.org/10.1037/abn0000094
- Patrick, M. E., & Schulenberg, J. E. (2011). How trajectories of reasons for alcohol use relate to trajectories of binge drinking: National panel data spanning late adolescence to early adulthood. Developmental Psychology, 47(2), 311–317. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0021939
- Pluess, M., & Belsky, J. (2013). Vantage sensitivity: Individual differences in response to positive experiences. Psychological Bulletin, 139(4), 901–916. https://doi.org/10.1037/a0030196
- Raver, C. C., & Blair, C. (2020). Developmental science aimed at reducing inequality: Maximizing the social impact of research on executive function in context. Infant and Child Development, 29(1), e2175. https://doi.org/10.1002/icd.2175
- Rodman, A. M., Jenness, J. L., Weissman, D. G., Pine, D. S., & McLaughlin, K. A. (2019).

 Neurobiological Markers of Resilience to Depression Following Childhood Maltreatment:

 The Role of Neural Circuits Supporting the Cognitive Control of Emotion. Biological Psychiatry, 86(6), 464–473. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.biopsych.2019.04.033
- Roisman, G. I., Masten, A. S., Coatsworth, J. D., & Tellegen, A. (2004). Salient and emerging developmental tasks in the transition to adulthood. Child Development, 75(1), 123–133.
- Rivenbark, J., Arseneault, L., Caspi, A., Danese, A., Fisher, H. L., Moffitt, T. E., Rasmussen, L. J. H., Russell, M. A., & Odgers, C. L. (2020). Adolescents' perceptions of family social status correlate with health and life chances: A twin difference longitudinal cohort study. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1820845116
- Schulenberg, J. E., Sameroff, A. J., & Cicchetti, D. (2004). The transition to adulthood as a critical juncture in the course of psychopathology and mental health. Development and Psychopathology, 16(04), 799–806. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579404040015
- Slopen, N., Shonkoff, J. P., Albert, M. A., Yoshikawa, H., Jacobs, A., Stoltz, R., & Williams, D. R. (2016). Racial Disparities in Child Adversity in the U.S. American Journal of Preventive Medicine, 50(1), 47–56. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.amepre.2015.06.013

- Shonkoff, J. P., Garner, A. S., Siegel, B. S., Dobbins, M. I., Earls, M. F., Garner, A. S., McGuinn, L., Pascoe, J., & Wood, D. L. (2012). The Lifelong Effects of Early Childhood Adversity and Toxic Stress. PEDIATRICS, 129(1), e232–e246. https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2011-2663
- Steptoe, A., Deaton, A., & Stone, A. A. (2015). Subjective wellbeing, health, and ageing. The Lancet, 385(9968), 640–648. https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(13)61489-0
- Tang, A., Crawford, H., Morales, S., Degnan, K. A., Pine, D. S., & Fox, N. A. (2020). Infant behavioral inhibition predicts personality and social outcomes three decades later. Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences, 117(18), 9800–9807. https://doi.org/10.1073/pnas.1917376117
- Tyrka, A. R., Ridout, K. K., Parade, S. H., Paquette, A., Marsit, C. J., & Seifer, R. (2015). Childhood Maltreatment and Methylation of FKBP5. Development and Psychopathology, 27(4 Pt 2), 1637–1645. https://doi.org/10.1017/S0954579415000991
- Ungar, M. (2008). Resilience across Cultures. The British Journal of Social Work, 38(2), 218–235. https://doi.org/10.1093/bjsw/bcl343
- Waller, R., Trentacosta, C. J., Shaw, D. S., Neiderhiser, J. M., Ganiban, J. M., Reiss, D., Leve, L. D., & Hyde, L. W. (2016). Heritable temperament pathways to early callous—unemotional behaviour. The British Journal of Psychiatry, 209(6), 475–482. https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.116.181503
- Wertz, J., Moffitt, T. E., Agnew-Blais, J., Arseneault, L., Belsky, D. W., Corcoran, D. L., Houts, R., Matthews, T., Prinz, J. A., Richmond-Rakerd, L. S., Sugden, K., Williams, B., & Caspi, A. (2020). Using DNA From Mothers and Children to Study Parental Investment in Children's Educational Attainment. Child Development, 91(5), 1745–1761. https://doi.org/10.1111/cdev.13329
- Wurster, H. E., Sarche, M., Trucksess, C., Morse, B., & Biringen, Z. (2020). Parents' adverse childhood experiences and parent—child emotional availability in an American Indian community: Relations with young children's social—emotional development.

 Development and Psychopathology, 32(2), 425–436.

 https://doi.org/10.1017/S095457941900018X