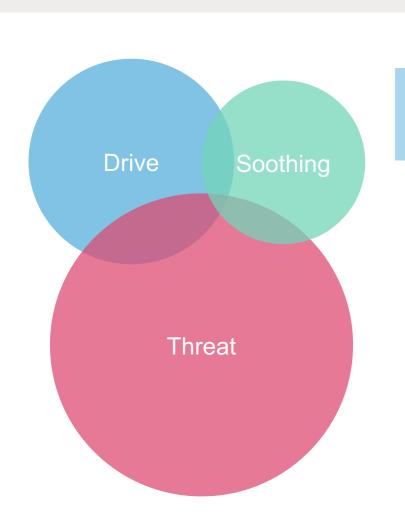
Testing a new digital approach to measuring emotion systems: The Three Circles App for adolescents

Dylan Moloney-Gibb¹, Dr Chase Sherwell², Dr Sasha Lynn², Prof Paul Gilbert OBE³, Dr James Kirby¹

- ¹ School of Psychology, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD, Australia
- ² School of Education, The University of Queensland, St Lucia, QLD, Australia
- ³ College of Health, Psychology and Social Care, University of Derby, Derby, UK

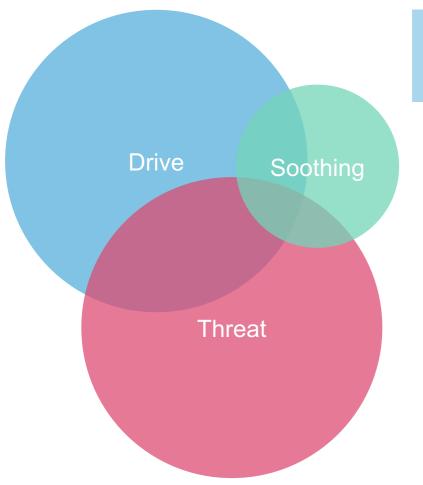
The Tripartite Model of Emotion Regulation

- Compassion Focused Therapy (CFT) and Mind Training (CMT) are a family of therapeutic techniques aimed at improving and sustaining mental wellbeing
- Based on the tripartite model of emotion regulation (Gilbert, 2014): a model of how emotional control systems interact that integrates findings from evolutionary psychology, physiology, and clinical psychology.
- The tripartite model presupposes that emotions fall under the control of one of three systems (drive, threat, soothing), which serve adaptive functions to incentivise behaviour; threat, while responsible for negative emotions, is evolutionarily adaptive in incentivising survival through avoidance behaviours
- Individual systems become maladaptive where they are unbalanced relative to the other systems relative to context
- The goal of compassion focused therapy and compassionate mind training is to facilitate balance between the systems to enable compassion; this is towards others, as well as to others, and to oneself



Threat dominant

- An easily triggered threat system and under-active drive and soothing system
- Can manifest as heightened anxiety, hypervigilance, uncontrolled displays of threat-based emotions, or blunted affect and motivational disengagement



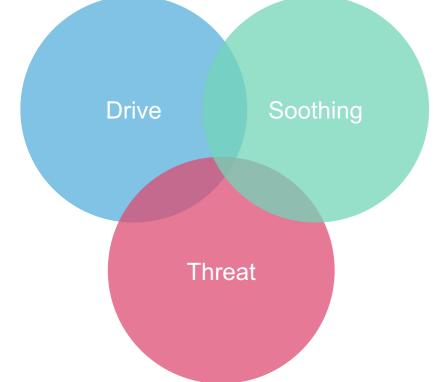
Regulation of threat through drive

- Threat and drive activate the sympathetic nervous system and lead to higher physiological and psychological arousal
- Drive and threat together can motivate action, but overactivity of these systems can present issues such as stress, anxiety, and burnout



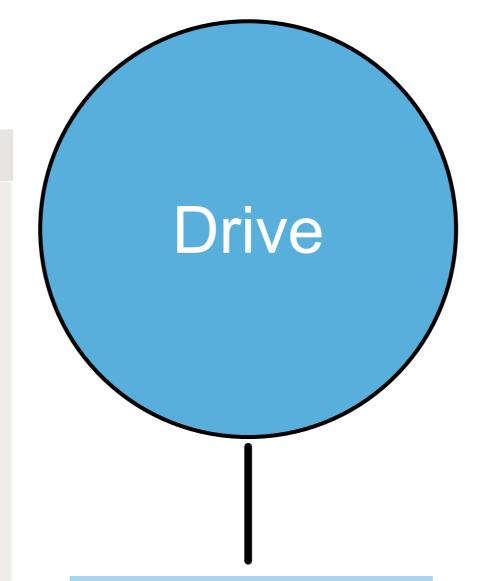
Drive dominant

- An overactive drive system is characterized by hyperactivity, poor self-control, and risktaking
- The soothing system cannot balance the increase in drive, and the threat system cannot warn of potential danger
- Can present as impulsive behaviour, attentional deficiencies, poor decision making, and negative emotions associated with hyperarousal



Coregulation

- Balance between the systems is the optimal state for most everyday contexts and represents self-regulation
- Threat is not inactive but is balanced by other systems so threats are dealt with appropriately
- Drive is present but balanced by soothing and threat systems so that we are not impulsive



The drive system guides

humans to seek out resources

(food, shelter, reproduction),

acting through the dopamine

system. It is responsible for

experiences of activated

positive emotion, such as joy,

desire, and happiness.

The threat system is activated by perceived threats and incentivises humans to avoid danger; it is responsible for threat-based emotions such as fear, anger, and disgust, and linked to autonomic activity through the sympathetic nervous system.

Threat

The soothing system is responsible for regulating

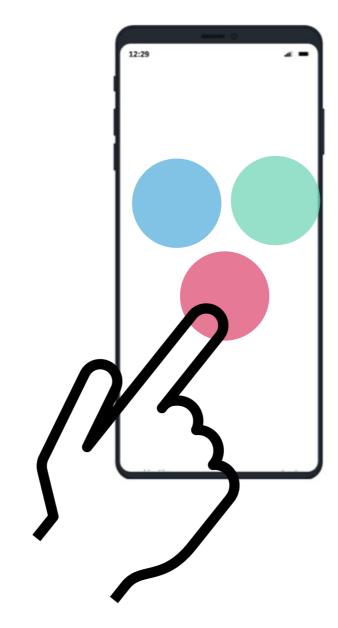
Soothing

responsible for regulating resting, digestion, and recovery, manifesting as de-activated positive emotions such as satisfaction, contentment, and calmness

Methods

- Aim is to validate the Three Circles with established measures of emotion in young adults aged 18-25, and teens aged 12-17, respectively
- Validation will help researchers and clinicians better measure emotional activation in adolescents
- Implications for use in classroom settings to
- examine coregulation between teacher and class
 Hypothesised to correlate with established measures of emotion regulation in ways that reflect
 - the underlying emotion motivation systems
 Higher scores of negative emotion = greater red circle
 - Higher scores of positive activated emotion = greater blue circle
 - Higher scores of deactivated positive emotion = greater green circle
- Coregulation between the circles is theorised to be reflected in measures of wellbeing and distress,
 - Overactive threat system = high scores on clinical measures such as the DASS - Y (Szabo & Lovibond, 2022)
 - Relative balance between the circles hypothesised to correlate with measures of wellbeing and compassion such as the CMAS (Gillbert et al., 2017).

The Three Circles measure is a simple, phone-based tool where participants can change the size of each circle to represent their current or recent states



Three Circles – Young Adult

- Data collection with 18-25 year old first year psychology students is currently running
- Over 200 participants have completed the study; this will continue to run until the end of the year

Three Circles - Teen

- Applications for ethical clearance to commence work on the teen measure of the Three Circles submitted
- Survey link ready to be disseminated
- Upon clearance from UQ's HREA committee, efforts will be made to contact bodies such as Queensland Department of Education and Brisbane Catholic Education (BCE) to organise gatekeeper ethics
- Volunteer schools from Independent Schools Australia are welcomed
- Goal is to validate the Three Circles with appropriate established scales of emotion regulation, which will be completed via an online study that should take roughly 20 minutes

The Future

- Validation will result in a new measure of emotion regulation exempt from caveats associated with previously established measures of emotion regulation, including time constraints, literacy, and emotional awareness.
- The digital nature and vibrant colours may be appealing to younger users
- Associated psychoeducation on the tripartite model may help young people better establish what it is they are feeling and the adaptive function of these emotions
- May also be completed by teachers, as well as students, so that staff may gauge which strategies aid in coregulation of a classroom.
- Possible settings for the use of this measure include classrooms, clinical practice, out-ofhome and foster care settings, and in Youth Justice and Child Safety engagements.



d.moloneygibb@uq.edu.au