

Highly Sensitive Child Notes

Author's Note (references for ideas mentioned in Author's Note as being from Chapter One are in endnotes for Chapter One)

[MS p. 1] *wealth of scientific research:* For a thorough summary through 2011, see Aron, E., Aron, A., & Jagiellowicz, J. (2012). Sensory processing sensitivity: A review in the light of the evolution of biological responsivity. *Personality and Social Psychology Review, 16*, 262-282. As new research becomes available, it will be listed at www.hsperson.com.

[MS p. 2] *as having four aspects:* Aron, E. (2010) *Psychotherapy and highly sensitive person: Improving outcomes for that minority of people who are the majority of clients*. NY: Routledge.

[MS p. 3] *A study by Jadzia Jagiellowicz:*Jagiellowicz, J., Xu, X., Aron, A., Aron, E., Cao, G., Feng, T., & Weng, X. (2011). Sensory processing sensitivity and neural responses to changes in visual scenes. *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience, 6*, 38-47.

[MS p. 3] *In another study, by ourselves and others:* Aron, A., Ketay, S., Hedden, T., Aron, E., Markus, H. R., & Gabrieli, J. D. E. (2010). Temperament trait of sensory processing sensitivity moderates cultural differences in neural response, *Special*

Issue on Cultural Neuroscience. *Social Cognitive and Affective Neuroscience*, 5, 219-226.

[MS p. 4] *Research by Bianca Acevedo: Acevedo, B., Aron, A., Aron, E. (2010). Association of sensory processing sensitivity when perceiving positive and negative emotional states. Presented at APA, San Diego.FIX?*

[MS p. 4] *called the seat of consciousness Craig, A. D. (2009). How do you feel—now? The anterior insula and human awareness. Nature Reviews Neuroscience, 10, 59-70.*

[MS p. 5] *As for experimental evidence that HSPs: Gerstenberg, F. (2012). Sensory-processing sensitivity predicts performance on a visual search task followed by an increase in perceived stress. Personality and Individual Differences, 53, 496-500.*

[MS p. 5] *Theodore Wachs: Wachs, T. D. (2013) Relation of maternal personality to perceptions of environmental chaos in the home. Journal of Environmental Psychology, 34, 1-9.*

[MS p. 6] *Without emotions as motivators: Baumeister, F. R., Vohs, D. K., DeWall, N. C., & Zhang, L. (2007). How emotion shapes behavior: Feedback, anticipation, and reflection, rather than direct causation. Personality and Social Psychology Review, 11(2), 167-203.*

- [MS p. 7] *a series of experiments and brain activation studies*: Jagiellowicz, J. (2012). *The relationship between the temperament trait of sensory processing sensitivity and emotional reactivity*. Doctoral Dissertation at Stony Brook University, New York. (Retrieved from http://dspace.sunyconnect.suny.edu/bitstream/handle/1951/59701/Jagiellowicz_grad.sunysb_0771E_10998.pdf?sequence=1)
- [MS p. 7] *mirror neuron system*: For a more complete understanding of mirror neurons, see Iacoboni, M. (2008) *Mirroring people: The new science of how we connect with others*. New York: Farrar, Straus, and Giroux.
- [MS p. 9] *what we found*: Aron, E., Aron, A., & Davies, K. (2005). Adult shyness: The interaction of temperamental sensitivity and a negative childhood environment. *Personality and Social Psychology Bulletin*, 31, 181-197.
- [MS p. 10] *Jay Belsky and Michael Pluess*: For example, Belsky, J. & Pluess, M. (2009). Beyond diathesis stress: Differential susceptibility to environmental influences. *Psychological Bulletin*, 135(6), 885–908;
- [MS p. 10] *taking in the good ones more*: Pluess, M., & Belsky, J. (2012, October 1). Vantage sensitivity: Individual differences in response to positive experiences. *Psychological Bulletin*. Advance online publication. doi: 10.1037/a0030196

- [MS p. 10] “*Vantage Sensitivity*”: See above, Pluess & Belsky, Vantage sensitivity.
- [MS p. 11] *Stephen Suomi*: Suomi, S. J. (1987). Genetic and maternal contributions to individual differences in Rhesus monkey biobehavioral development. In N. Krasnoger E. M. Blass, M. A. Hofer, & W. P. Swothervon (eds.), *Psychobiological aspects of behavioral development* (pp.397-419). New York: Academic Press. Also Suomi, S. J. (1991). Up-tight and laid-back monkeys: Individual differences in the response to social challenges. In S. Brauth, W. Hall, & R.Dooling (Eds.), *Plasticity of development* (pp. 27–56). Cambridge, MA: MIT Press. Also Suomi, S. J. (1997), Early determinants of behaviour: Evidence from primate studies. *British Medical Bulletin*, 53, 170-184.
- [MS p. 12] *Bestows many benefits*: see above, Pluess & Belsky, “Vantage Sensitivity;” regarding the same findings in monkeys, Jedema, H. P., Gianaros, P. J., Greer, P. J., Kerr, D. D., Liu, S., Higley, J. D., et al. (2009). Cognitive impact of genetic variation of the serotonin transporter in primates is associated with differences in brain morphology rather than serotonin neurotransmission. *Molecular Psychiatry*, 15, 512-522.
- [MS p. 12] *done in Denmark by Cecilie Licht and others*: Licht, C., Mortensen, E. L., & Knudsen, G. M. (2011). Association between sensory processing sensitivity and the serotonin transporter polymorphism 5-HTTLPR short/short genotype.

Biological Psychiatry, 69, supplement for Society of Biological Psychiatry
Convention and Annual Meeting, abstract 510.

[MS p. 12] *Chen and others in China:* Chen, C., Chen, C., Moyzis, R., Stern, H., He, Q., Li, H., . . . & Dong, Q. (2011). Contributions of dopamine-related genes and environmental factors to Highly Sensitive Personality: A multi-step neuronal system-level approach. *PLoS ONE*. 6:e21636.

[MS p. 13] *actual list is now over 100:* Wolf, M., Van Doorn, S., & Weissing, F. J. (2008). Evolutionary emergence of responsive and unresponsive personalities. *PNAS*, 105(41), 15825.

[MS p. 13] *Max Wolf in Germany:* See above, Wolf, Van Doorn, & Weissing, Evolutionary emergence.

[MS p. 14] *Franziska Borries:* Borries, F. (2012). *Do the “Highly Sensitive” exist? A taxometric investigation of the personal construct of sensory-processing sensitivity.* (Unpublished doctoral dissertation). University of Bielefeld, Germany .