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Ragnatele della mente: La network analysis come strumento per investigare il benessere e i disturbi mentali

Marcello Passarelli

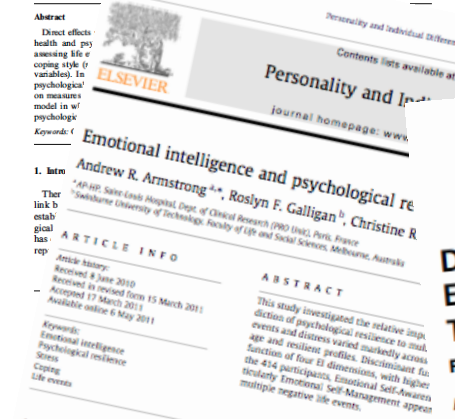
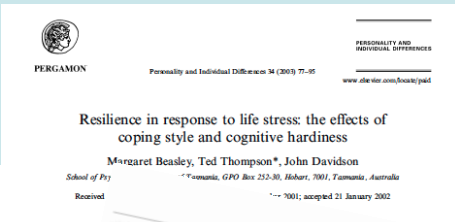
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Storia di

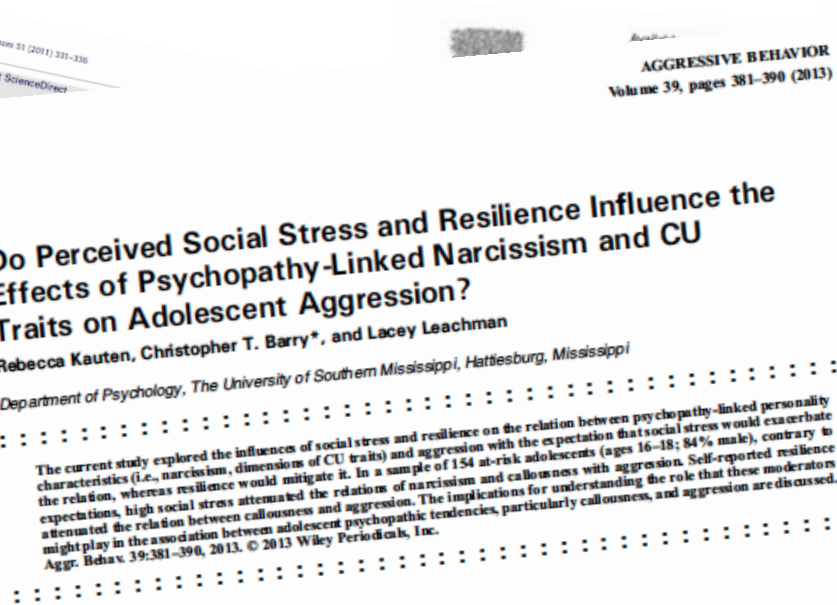


1. Introduction

Major life events, including the death of loved ones, serious illness, or job loss, precede almost all types of mood disorder (Stueve, 2008). Emotional intelligence (EI), or the ability to intelligently utilize emotional information, may temper their impact on mental health (Clarridge, Fergus, & Mayer, 2001). How EI might buffer the effect of aversive events is the focus of the present study.

Stressful or negative life events have typically been construed as change events that precipitate movement from one set of living conditions to another. The life transitions resulting from such events pose significant adaptive challenges that can strain people's ability to cope to the point of clinical distress, and can strain people's experience of multiple such events, and stress. Moreover, (Montee & Simons, 1991). Indeed, one stressful event can impede coping efficacy for additional events, increasing vulnerability to and even the likelihood of further negative events (Kessler, 1997). As well, transitional recovery periods are typically quite long. Research has shown that significant life events often retain their impact over a two-year period (Montee & Simons, 1991). While such events are potentially traumatic, people are impacted differently. Some people experience long-term trauma. Others suffer significant short-term impairment. Then there are those who experience those who experience serious life events are considered. Emotional intelligence, such that emotional intelligence is a dispositional trait (Salovey & Sluyter, 1997) theorize that people with higher EI are better able to accurately perceive, understand, and express their emotions and when to express their emotions and when to express their emotions and when to express their emotions.

Researchers investigating EI have frequently distinguished between EI as assessed via intelligence tests (Salovey & Sluyter, 1997) and trait models in which EI is assessed via self-reported questionnaires (e.g., Salovey & Sluyter, 1997). While ability tests purport to measure "maximal performance" (Petrides et al., 2007). In the current study we focus on typical performance rather than episodes of peak EI performance in coping with event-related distress. Moreover we take the view that emotional intelligence is antecedent to resilience (Matthews, Zeidner, & Roberts, 2002) rather than encompassing resilience (Bar-On, 1997), such that EI functions through its composite dimensions to facilitate resilience. The evidence linking self-reported EI to health is considerable. A meta-analysis of 80 studies involving 20,000 participants found the

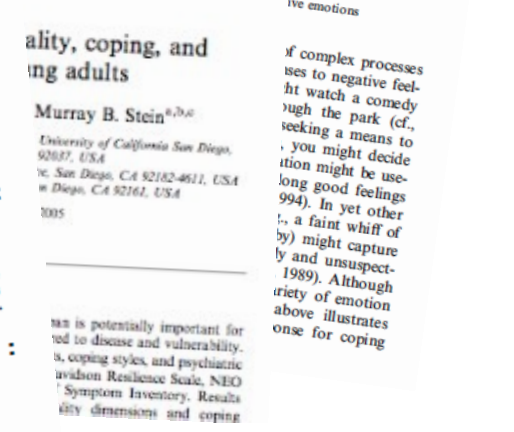
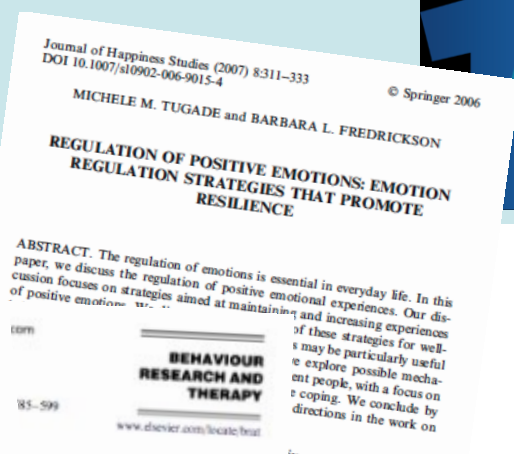


Keywords: narcissism; psychopathy; adolescent; resilience

INTRODUCTION

I review: (a) What are the behavioral and emotional characteristics of psychopathy-linked personality traits (i.e., narcissism, dimensions of CU traits) and aggression with the expectation that social stress would exacerbate the relation, whereas resilience would mitigate it. In a sample of 154 at-risk adolescents (ages 16–18; 84% male), contrary to expectations, high social stress attenuated the relations of narcissism and callousness with aggression. Self-reported resilience attenuated the relation between callousness and aggression. The implications for understanding the role that these moderators might play in the association between adolescent psychopathic tendencies, particularly callousness, and aggression are discussed.

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ability, coping, and resilience in adults

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Resilience is potentially important for coping with stress and vulnerability to disease and psychiatric illness. Coping styles, and psychiatric symptoms (Resilience Scale, NEO Personality Inventory, Resilience Scale) dimensions and coping



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Storia di uno studio...



Storia di uno studio...



305 partecipanti (61% F, età 37.3 ± 13.3)

8 questionari

35 sottoscale (+ 3 variabili socioanagrafiche)

Storia di uno studio...

Resilienza → Resilience Scale for Adults
(RSA; Friborg et al., 2003)

- Perception of self
- Perception of future
- Structured style
- Social competence
- Family cohesion
- Social resources

Coping → Coping Inventory for Stressful
Situations – Short Form
(CISS-SF; Endler & Parker, 1999)

- Task oriented coping
- Emotion oriented coping
- Contact friend oriented
- Treat oneself oriented

**Regolazione
delle
emozioni** → Cognitive Emotion Regulation
Questionnaire
(CERQ; Garnefski, Kraaij & Spinhoven,
2001)

- Self blame
- Blaming others
- Acceptance
- Refocus on planning
- Positive refocusing
- Rumination
- Positive reappraisal
- Putting into perspective
- Catastrophizing

Storia di uno studio...

Intelligenza emotiva → Self-Rated Intelligence Emotional Scale (SREIS; Bracket et al., 2005)

- Perceiving emotion
- Use of emotion
- Understanding emotion
- Managing emotion
- Social management

Capacità di trovare senso e coerenza → Sense Of Coherence Scale (SOCS; Antonovsky, 1993)

- Cognitive
- Motivational

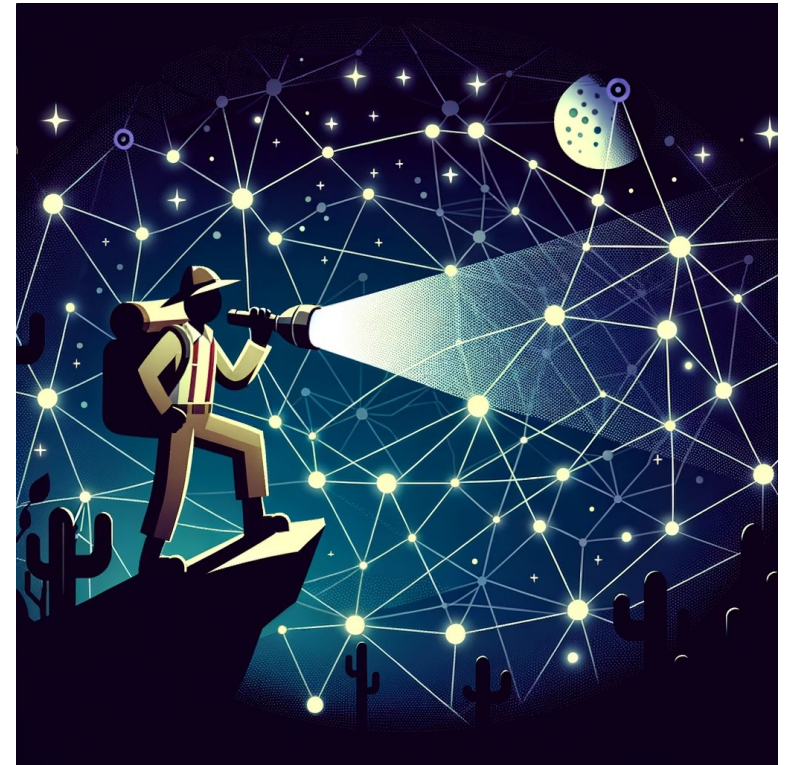
Personalità → Single Item Measure of Personality (SIMP; Woods & Hampson, 2005)

- Extraversion
- Agreeableness
- Conscientiousness
- Emotional stability
- Openness

Storia di uno studio...



- Molte variabili
- Approccio esplorativo
- Bisogno di risultati interpretabili



Storia di uno studio...

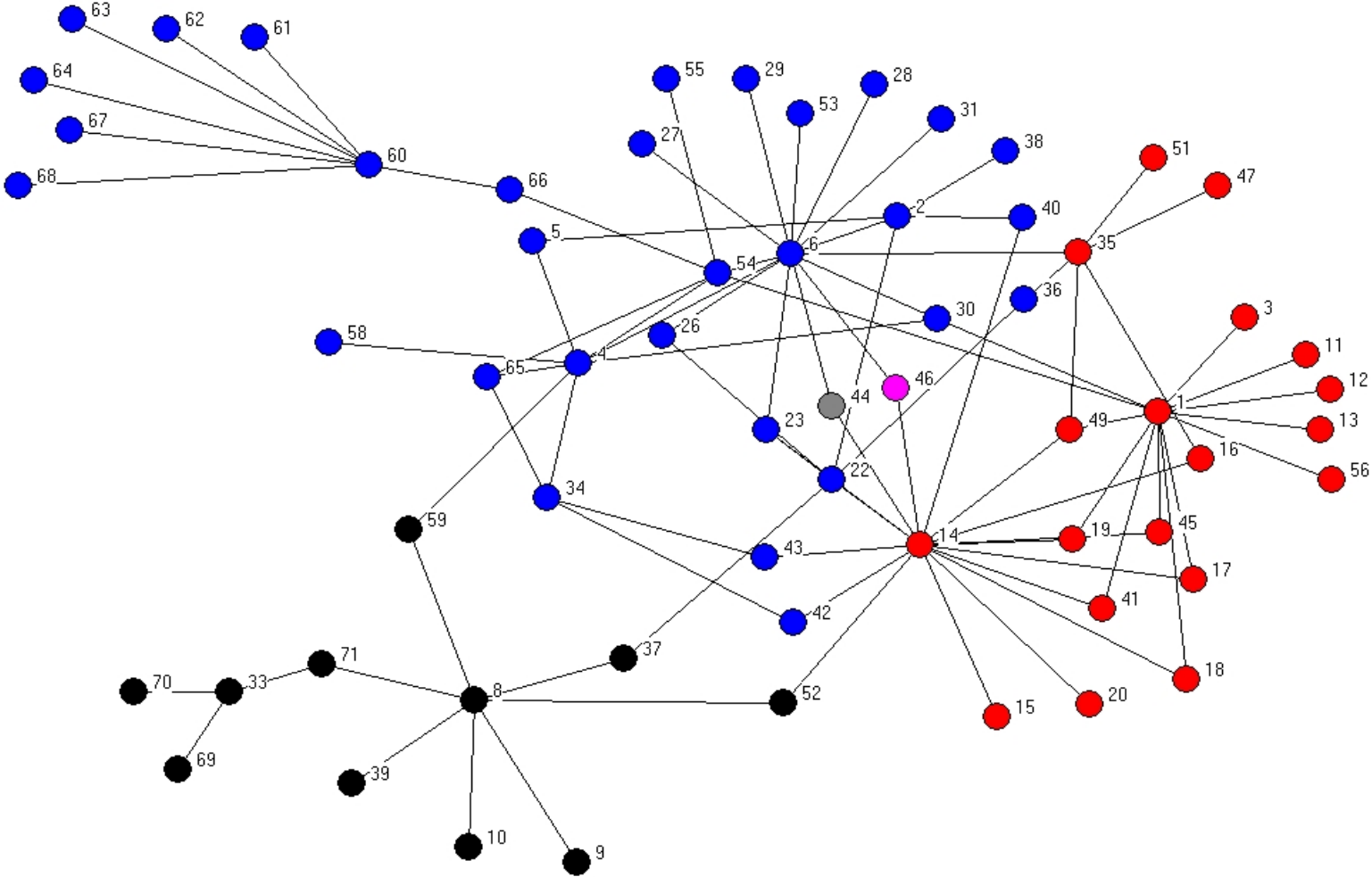


PCA?

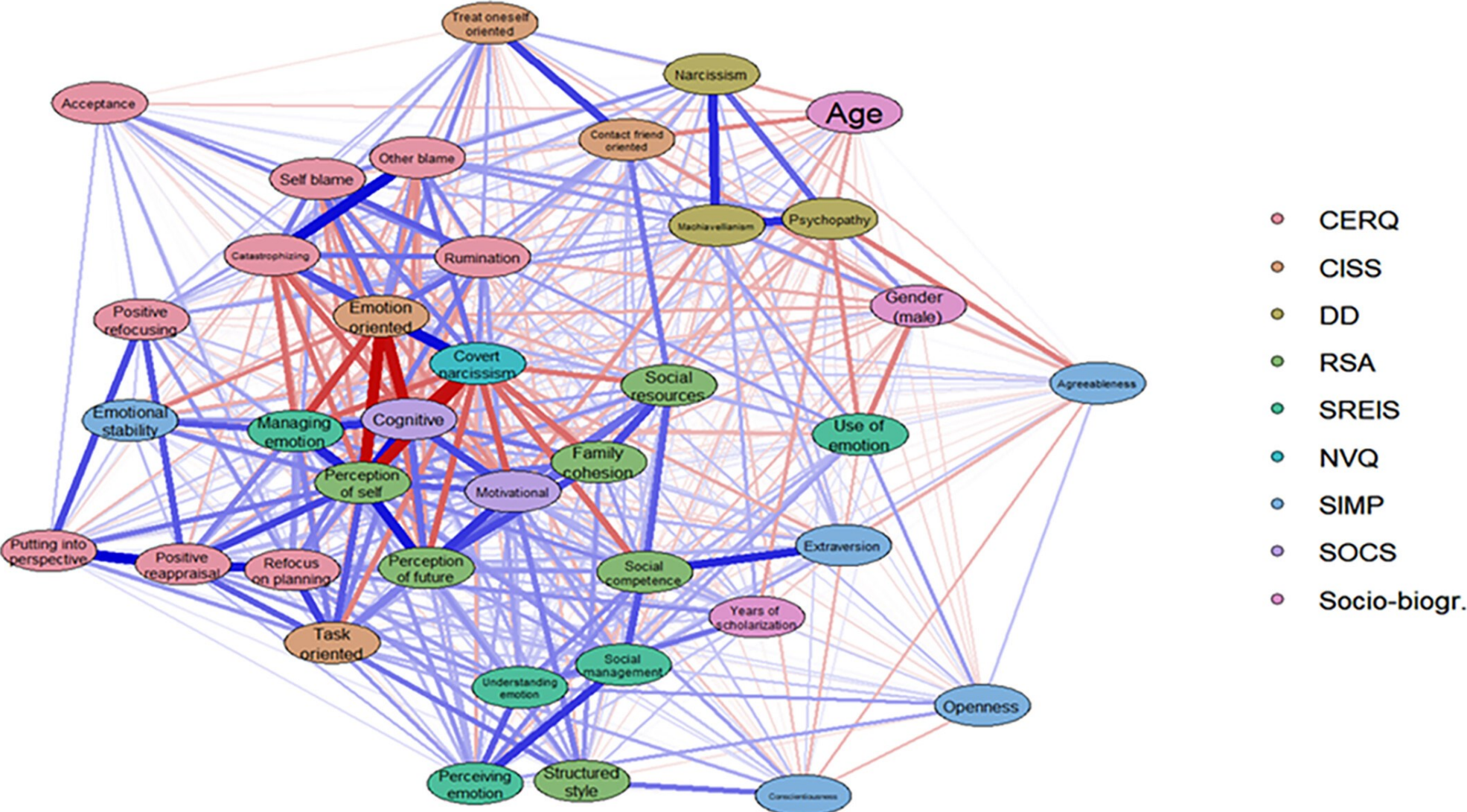
Stepwise regression?

Machine learning?

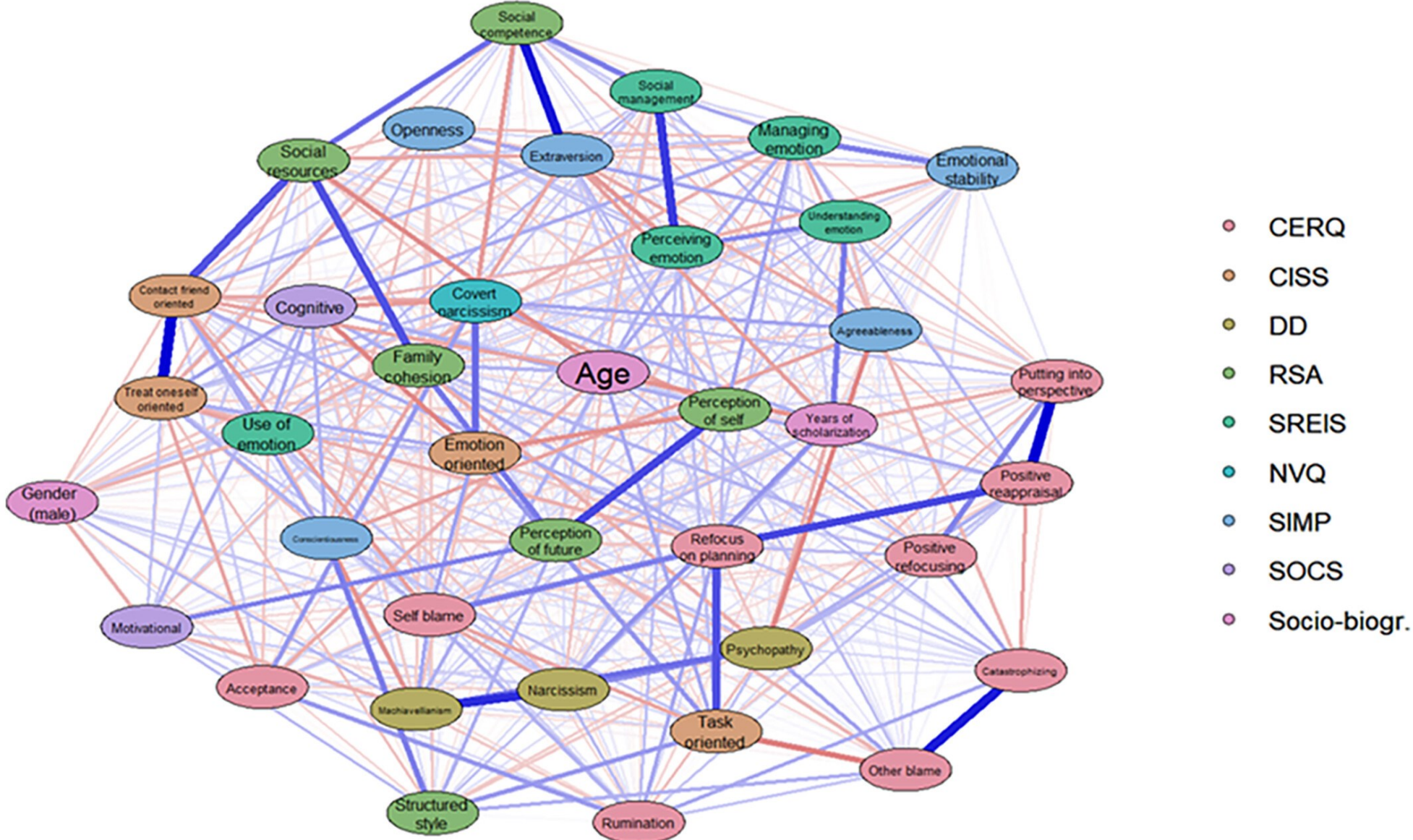
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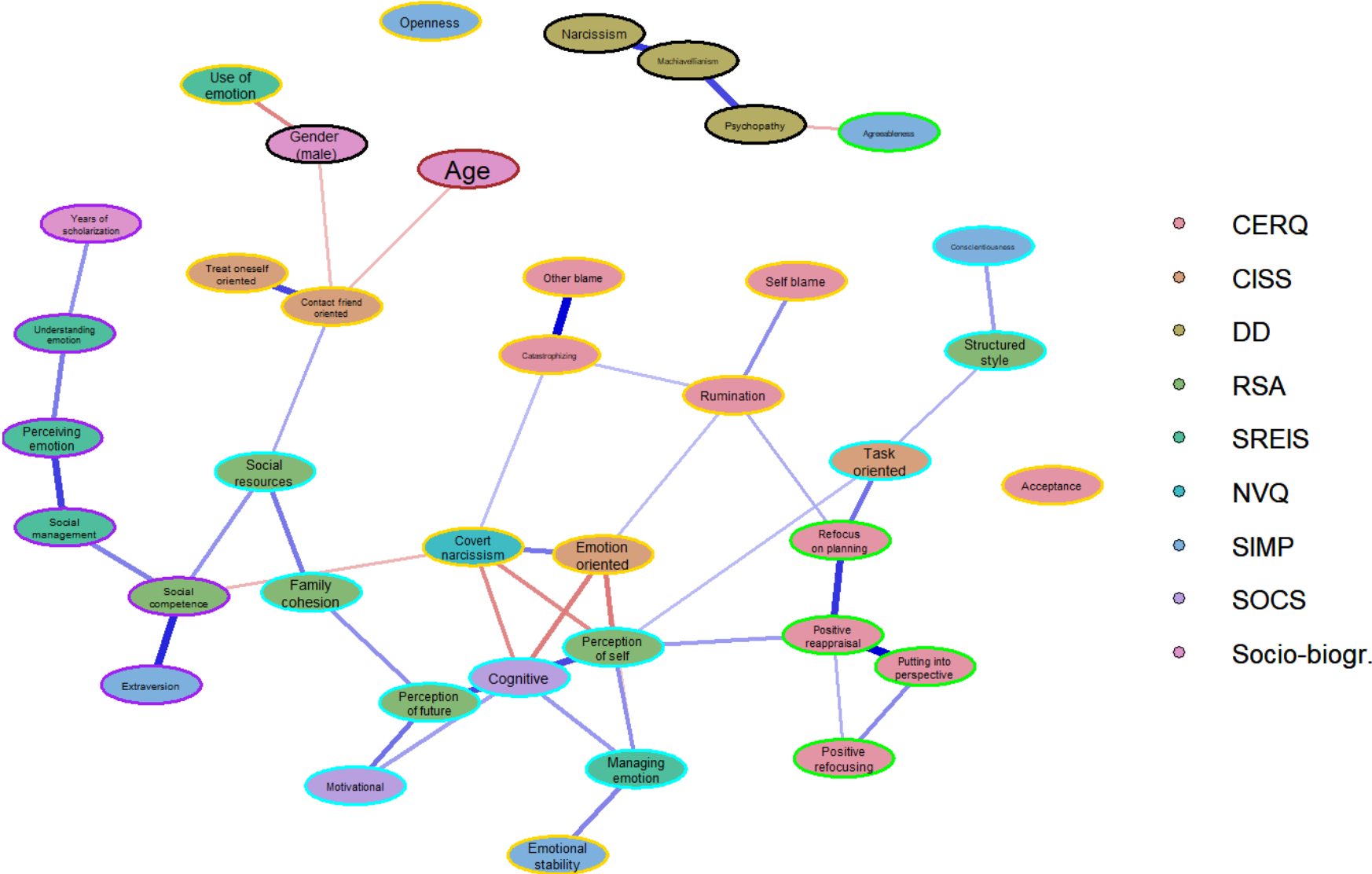
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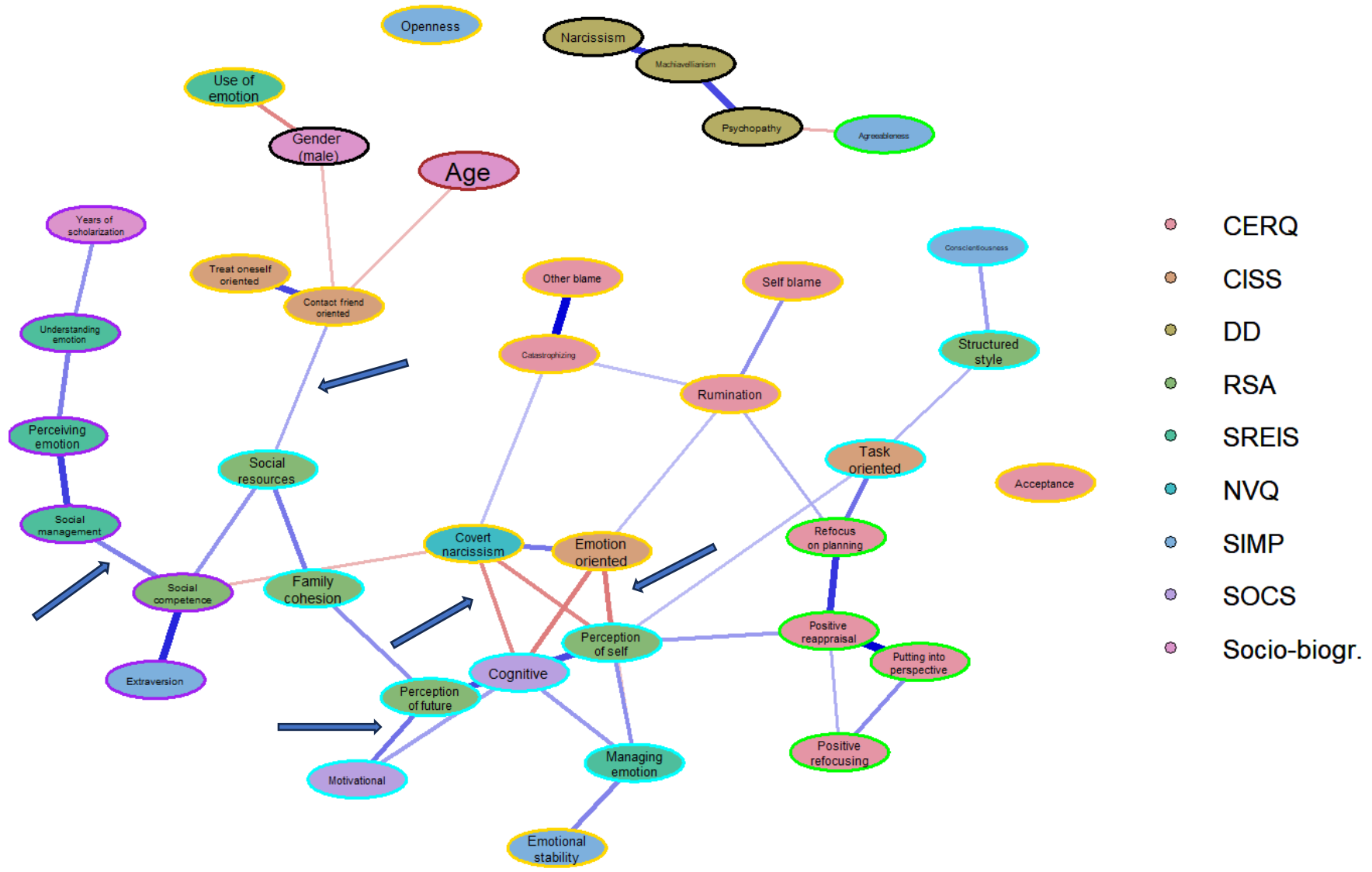
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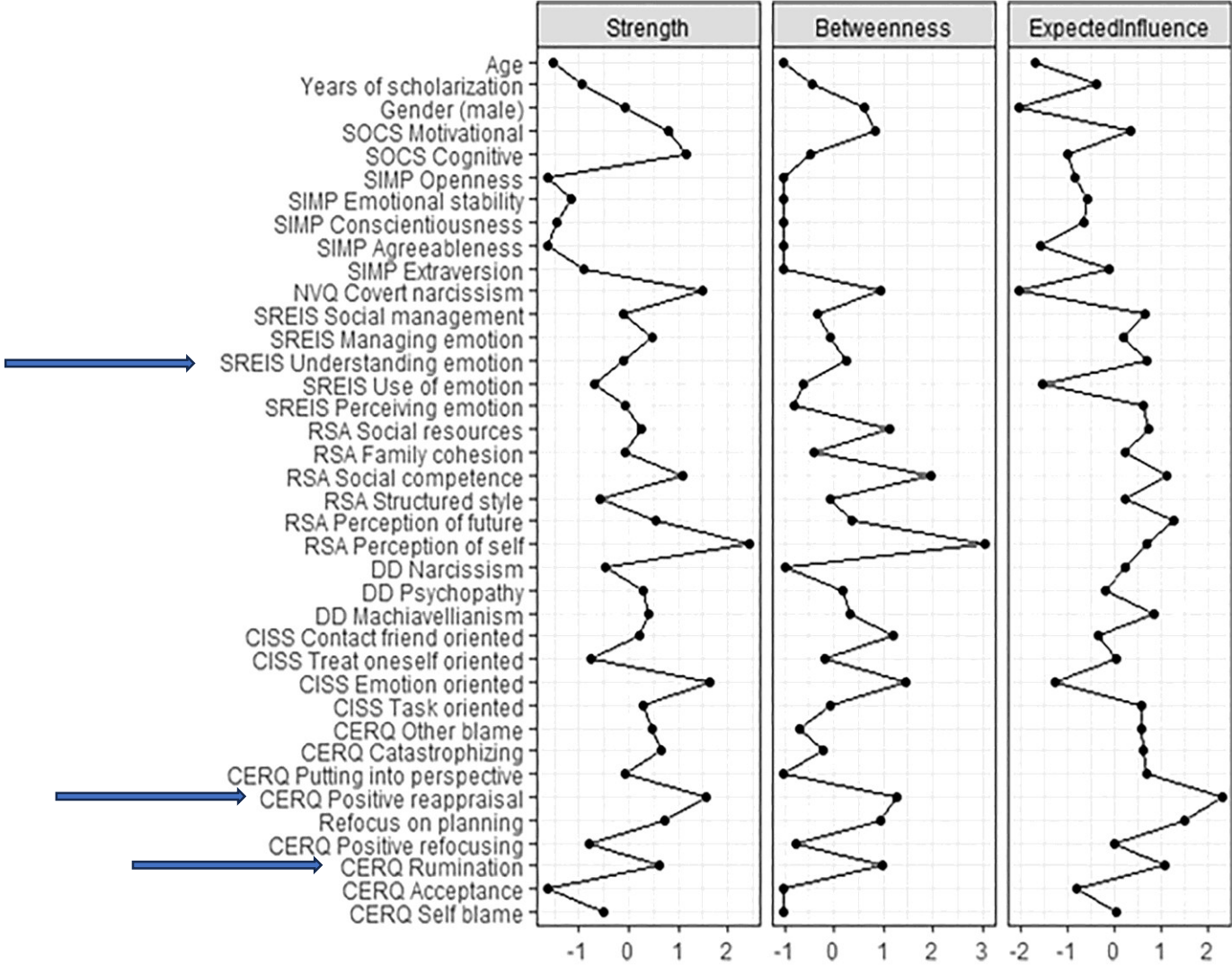
Storia di uno studio...



A cosa ci servono queste reti?



A cosa ci servono queste reti?



E la direzione della causalità?

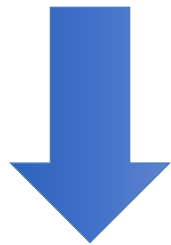
Algoritmi FCI e PC



E la direzione della causalità?

FCI:

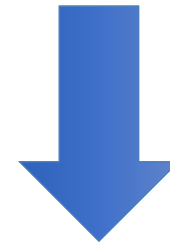
- i.i.d. random variables
- **Acyclicity**
- Sparsity
- Faithfulness & **Markov condition**



Partial Ancestral Graph
(PAG)

PC:

- i.i.d. random variables
- **Acyclicity**
- Sparsity
- Faithfulness & **Markov condition**
- **Causal sufficiency**



Directed Acyclic Graph
(DAG)

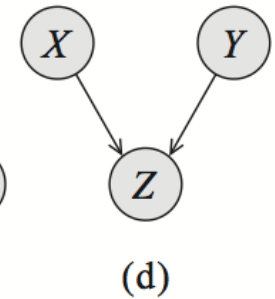
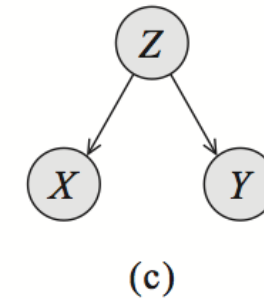
Come funzionano?

Creazione di uno 'skeleton graph' → test di indipendenza condizionale

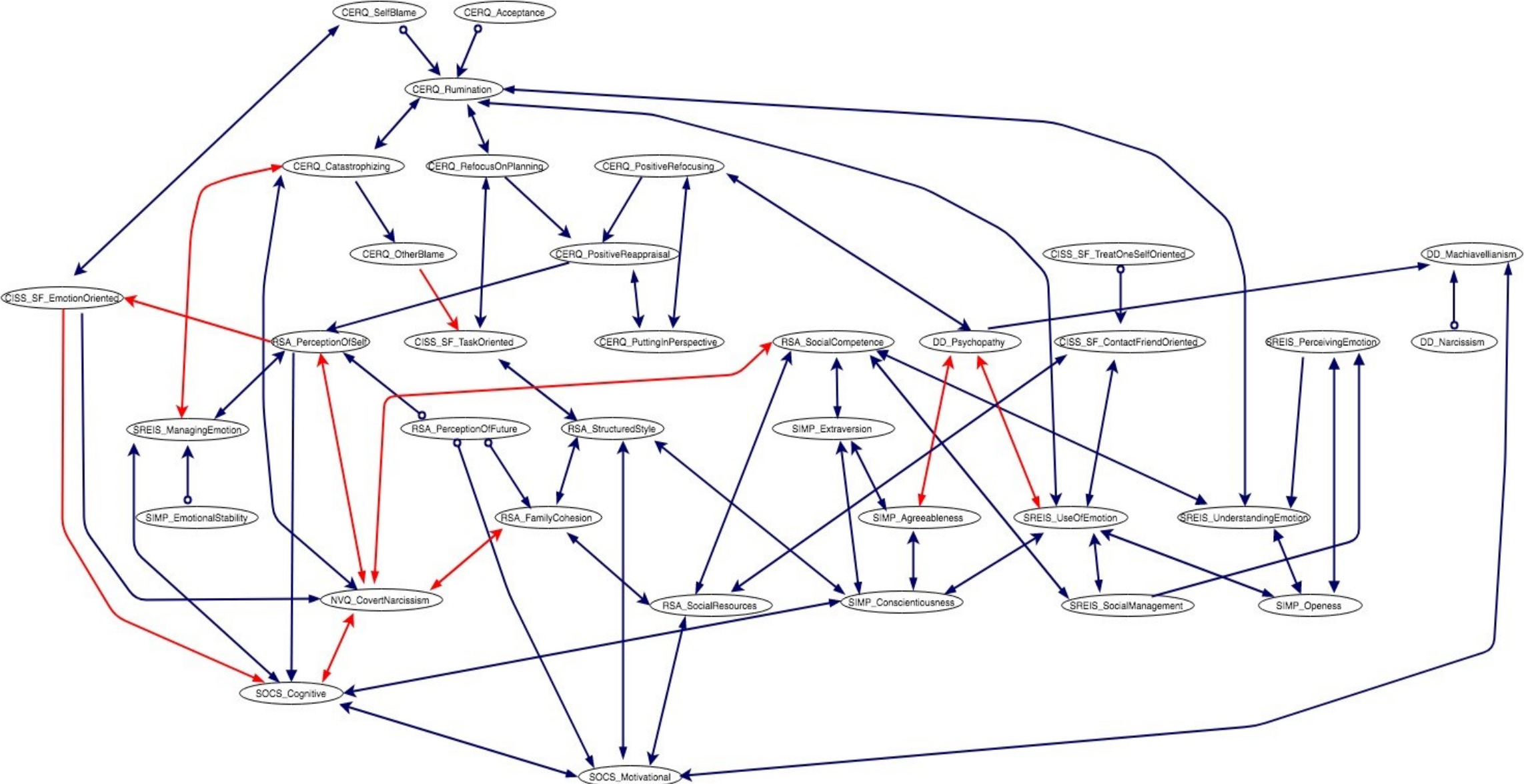
Identificazione delle V-structure

Meek rules

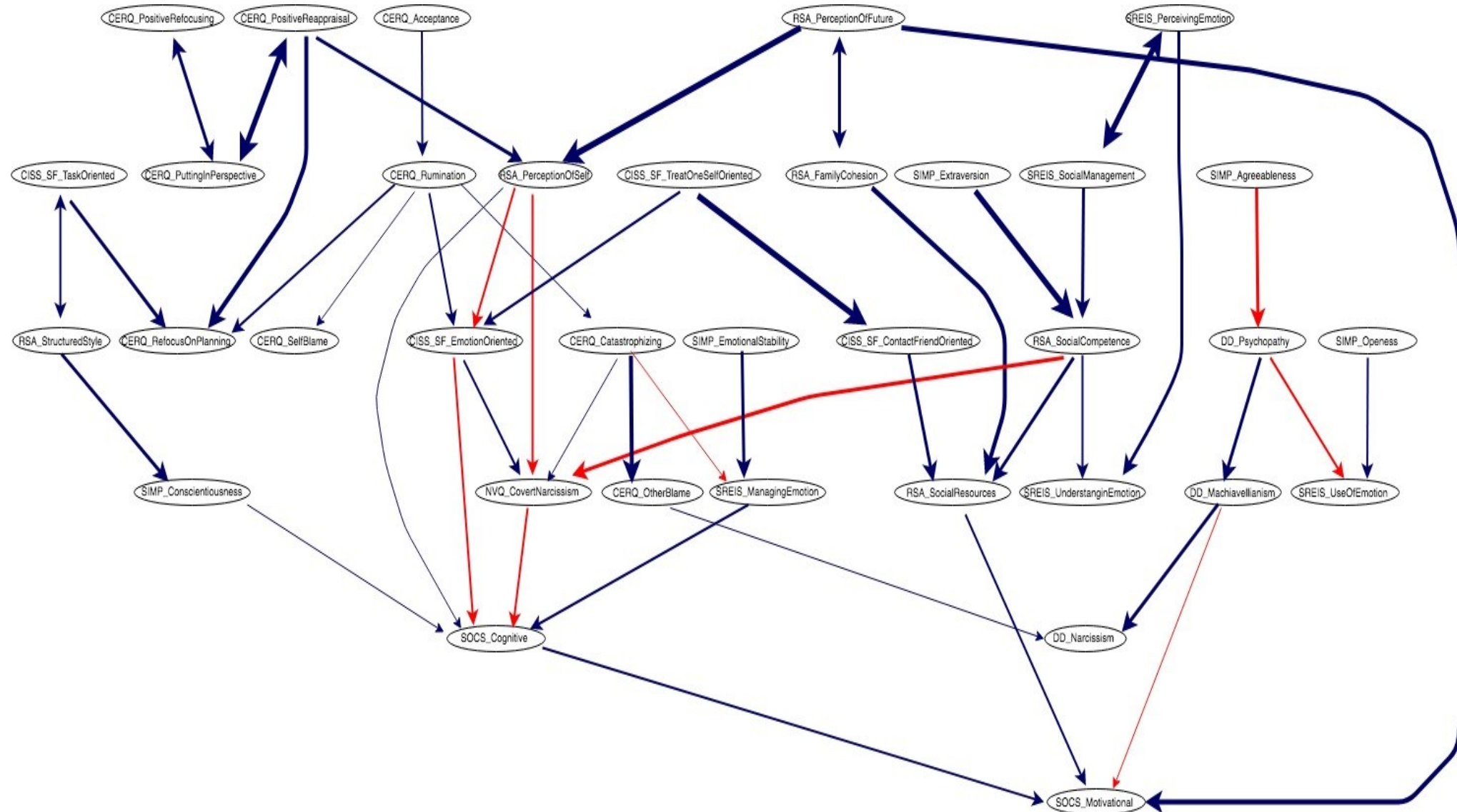
Meek Rule 1	Meek Rule 2	Meek Rule 3	Meek Rule 4



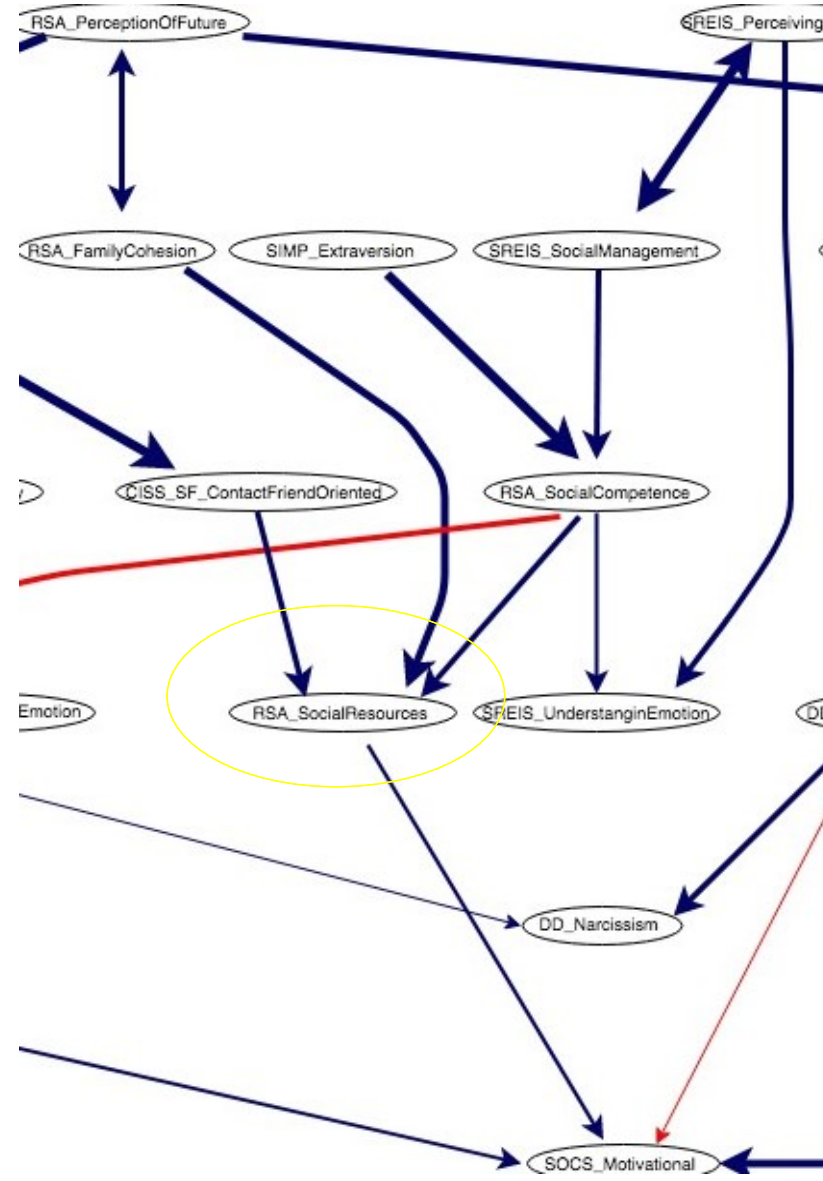
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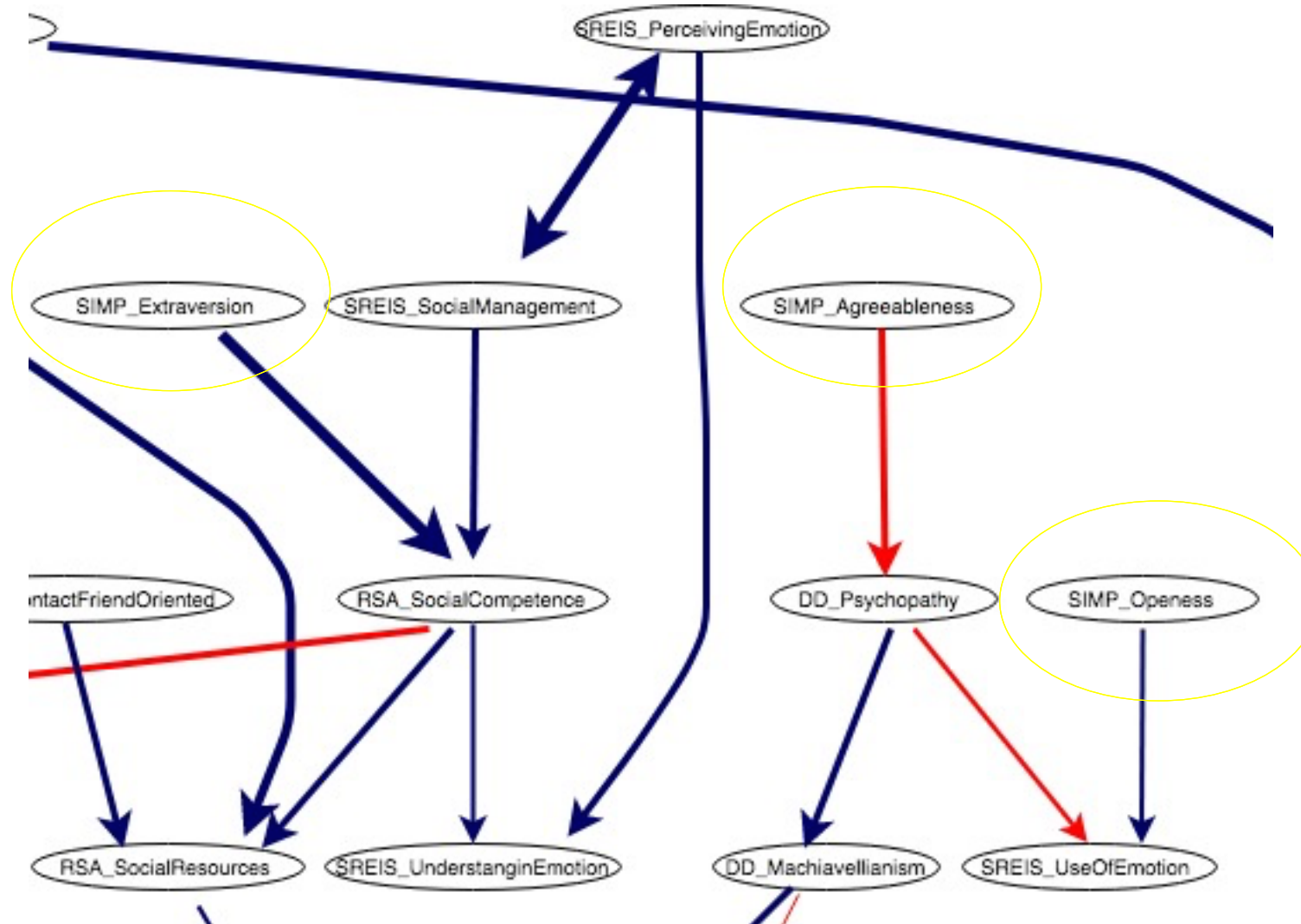
E la direzione della causalità?



E la direzione della causalità?



E la direzione della causalità?

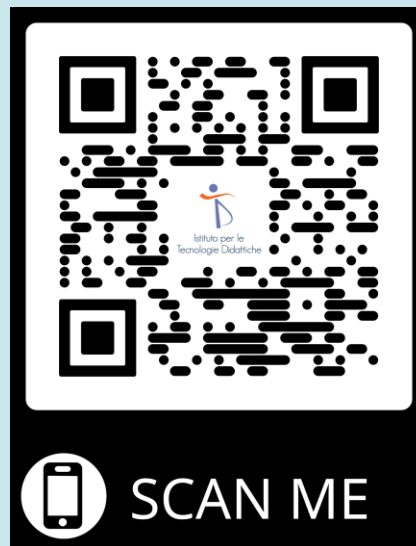




- Bootstrap
- Analisi di stabilità
- Confronto tra modelli



- Quando applicare la network analysis?
- Network analysis e disturbi mentali
- Quali sono i rischi?



<https://doi.org/10.1111/jopy.12778>

Modafferi, C., Passarelli, M., & Chiorri, C. (2023). Untying a Gordian knot: Exploring the nomological network of resilience. *Journal of Personality*, 91(3), 823-837.

Grazie per l'attenzione!