

Self-compassion:

An adaptive link between early memories and women's quality of life

Joana Marta-Simões, M.S.*

Cláudia Ferreira, M.S., Ph.D.¹

Ana Laura Mendes, M.S.

University of Coimbra, Portugal

¹CINEICC – Cognitive - Behavioral Research Center

* Correspondence concerning this article should be addressed to:

Joana Marta-Simões

CINEICC, Faculdade de Psicologia e Ciências da Educação,

Universidade de Coimbra

Rua do Colégio Novo, Apartado 6153

3001-802 Coimbra, Portugal

E-mail: joana_simoes_@hotmail.com

Telephone: (+351) 239851450

Fax: (+351) 239851462

Self-compassion:

An adaptive link between early memories and women's quality of life

Abstract

Research has emphasized the important role of recalling childhood experiences on adult mental health, and also the benefits of self-compassion on well-being. This study explored self-compassion as a mediator between early memories with family and peers and quality of life, on a wide age range female sample ($N = 645$). Path analysis revealed that self-compassion mediated the impact of both types of memories on women's perceived quality of life. Overall, results revealed that the recall of early positive memories, either with family and peers, associate with a more compassionate self-to-self relationship, and the perception of greater psychological and social well-being.

Keywords

Self-compassion; early affiliative memories; peers; quality of life; women.

Introduction

Over the last decades, a growing body of research has emphasized the important role of early affiliative relationships on subsequent well-being (e.g., Gilbert and Perris, 2000). In fact, childhood and early adolescence's social interactions, when associated with warm, loving and affectionate feelings, seem to hold positive impact on emotional maturation and regulation, well-being and mental health (e.g., Baldwin and Dandeneau, 2005; Bowlby, 1969; Gerhardt, 2004). This positive impact on general welfare has been partially explained by several studies which explored the role of early affiliative memories in adults, and found an association between the recall of such experiences and the development of self-accepting and self-reassuring abilities, particularly useful when facing setbacks or failures (Gilbert et al.,

2006; Irons et al., 2006). Specifically, regarding the positive influence of recalling early nurturing, loving and protective memories, Richter and colleagues (2009) have demonstrated a negative association between these positive memories and psychopathology, namely depressive symptoms. Additionally, the study of the mechanisms through which early experiences can operate in long-term well-being has suggested that rearing experiences can function as conditioned emotional memories (Gilbert and Irons, 2008) with substantial impact on self-identity, relational patterns, and emotional regulation (Baldwin and Dandeneau, 2005; Mikulincer and Shaver, 2005; Pinto-Gouveia and Matos, 2011; Schore, 2001). As a matter of fact, the recall of warm and safe experiences with close relatives seems to be associated with a greater disposition to experience positive affect (e.g., safeness, warmth and security; Richter et al., 2009), and also to the development of more trusting, prosocial and peaceful attitudes towards others in the context of social interactions (Gilbert et al., 2006; Irons and Gilbert, 2005).

Literature suggests that not only early relationships with parents and close relatives have a crucial impact on the subsequent social and emotional physical and psychological adjustment (e.g., Gilbert et al., 2006; Richter et al., 2009), but also that peers (e.g., friends, colleagues, team members) constitute relevant developmental agents with significant impact on one's later well-being and mental health (e.g., Gilbert and Irons, 2008). In fact, research generally shows that being in positive peer relationships is linked with better psychological adjustment among adolescents (Rubin et al., 1998), and also that greater support from peers is associated with lower levels of depressive symptomatology, lesser thoughts of suicide, and higher levels of self-esteem (Boyce-Rodgers and Rose, 2002).

Research focused on early negative relationships have shown that experiences not associated with warm and safe feelings (e.g., shame and threat-related adverse experiences) within family and peer relationships may activate emotional states and defensive behaviors associated with defeat and threat (Cunha et al., 2012; Gilbert, 2003). More specifically, not only the experience of adversity within close relationships but also the way individuals defensively respond to such difficulties, may have harmful

effects on emotional regulation processes (Baldwin and Dandeneau, 2005; Cunha et al., 2012; Gilbert, 2003; Matos and Pinto-Gouveia, 2010; Mikulincer and Shaver, 2005; Pinto-Gouveia and Matos, 2011; Schore, 2001) which, subsequently, reflects on a higher proneness to psychopathology and maladjustment. For instance, recent data highlighted the role played by internalizing early shame and early negative memories in the construction of a globally self-condemning sense of self, which, in turn, appears to lead to a higher susceptibility to depressive symptomatology (Matos et al., 2013).

Based on an evolutionary approach, researchers have attempted to explain the association between early adverse experiences and higher vulnerability to psychopathology, by suggesting a link between childhood maltreatment experiences, such as abuse, rejection, criticism and neglect, and the excessive development of the threat affect regulation system (Dickerson and Kemeny, 2004) and the insufficient stimulation of the affiliative-soothing system (Irons et al., 2006). Moreover, unbalance in affect regulation systems is consistently highlighted as being a key-factor contributing to mental difficulties (e.g., depression; Gilbert et al. 2003; Matos and Pinto-Gouveia 2014; Stuewig and McCloskey 2005; Taylor et al. 2006; Webb et al., 2007).

Linked to the affiliative-soothing system, which involves feelings of warmth, contentment and connectedness and is capable of regulating threat through its calming and reassuring properties, self-compassion has been underlined by growing research as an important source of happiness and, therefore, psychological well-being (e.g., Barnard and Curry, 2011; Duarte et al., 2015). Self-compassion can be operationalized as involving three main components: self-kindness, common humanity, and mindfulness, which interact on the creation of a self-compassionate frame of mind (Neff, 2003). Self-kindness refers to the adoption of a caring and soothing attitude towards the self, instead of being harshly self-critical in times of suffering; common humanity is conceptualized as the recognition of a shared human flawed condition, i.e., that all humans, including oneself, are imperfect and fail, which allows the consideration of a greater perspective towards personal setbacks and failures; and, finally, mindfulness implies the clear

and balanced awareness of the present moment experience, without ignoring or ruminating about one's own disliked characteristics (Neff, 2003). Regarding the benefits of cultivating a compassionate attitude towards oneself, extensive research emphasized its positive association with various aspects of healthy mental functioning and well-being, namely greater life satisfaction, the use of adaptive coping strategies, and social connectedness, highlighting its valuable role in face of personal shortcomings and difficulties (Barnard and Curry, 2011; Neff, 2009, 2011). Concerning its association with psychopathology, higher levels of self-compassion have been linked to lower presence of depressive and anxiety symptoms, rumination, shame, and self-criticism (Neff et al., 2007). Regarding gender differences, as men seem able to be self-compassionate (e.g., Yarnell et al., 2015), and women tend to reveal more depressive and anxiety symptoms, rumination over past events and self-criticism (e.g., Johnson and Whisman, 2013), it may be relevant to specifically investigate the role of self-compassion in women.

Taking into account previous research focused on the importance of recalling warm and safe early interactions with close figures, and also the positive impact of self-compassion on mental health and well-being, the present study aimed at testing an integrative model which explored the relationship between early positive memories with parents and peers, self-compassion, women's psychological well-being and relational quality of life. In fact, although the role of parent-related early relationships and its posterior recall is widely studied (e.g., Gilbert et al., 2006; Richter et al., 2009), research remains scarce regarding the effects of early peers-relationships' memories, which may justify some investment on this subject. In the present study, it was hypothesized that self-compassion may act as a significant mediator of the relationship between early positive memories and quality of life. Using an all-female sample, this study's relevance may be justified if considering some particularities of women's tendency to experience negative affect (Johnson and Whisman, 2013), leading to the possibility that self-compassion can have a particular impact on women's quality of life, especially in the context of a scarce recall of early warm and caring memories of past relationships.

Method

Participants

Six hundred and forty-five women ($N = 645$), with ages ranging from 18 to 68 years, participated in this study. This wide range sample presented a mean age of 28.95 ($SD = 11.83$) and a mean of 14.02 ($SD = 3.06$) years of education. Concerning marital status, 71.8% of the participants were single, 23.7% were married or living together, 4% were separated or divorced, and 0.5% were widowed.

Measures

Early Memories of Warmth and Safeness Scale (EMWSS; Matos et al., 2012; Richter et al., 2009). EMWSS is a self-report scale which explores early positive affiliative memories, i.e., the recall of feeling cared for, protected and accepted within relationships established with attachment figures during childhood. Respondents are asked to rate on a 5-point scale (0 = “No, never”; 1 = “Yes, but rarely”; 2 = “Yes, sometimes”; 3 = “Yes, often”; 4 = “Yes, most of the time”) the frequency in which each statement applied to them as children (e.g., “I felt secure and safe”; “I felt that I was a cherished member of my family”). This 21-item scale has shown to be very reliable, with a high Cronbach’s alpha ($\alpha = .97$) both in the original and the Portuguese versions.

Early Memories of Warmth and Safeness Scale – Peers version (EMWSS_Peers; Ferreira et al., 2016). Adapted from the EMWSS (Richter et al., 2009), EMWSS_Peers is 12-item self-report scale which specifically evaluates early positive memories of warmth, love, safeness and affection with peers, i.e., the recall of positive early experiences with friends and colleagues. Using a 5-point scale, ranging from 0 (“No, never”) to 4 (“Yes, most of the time”), respondents are asked to indicate the frequency of the experiences stated (e.g., “I felt understood by my peers/friends”, “I felt safe and secure with my peers/friends”), with childhood and early adolescence as time references. The Portuguese validation

studies have recently shown that EMWSS_Peers is a robust instrument with good psychometric qualities, revealing a Cronbach's alfa of .97 and a good convergent and discriminant validities.

Self-Compassion Scale (SCS; Castilho and Pinto-Gouveia, 2011; Neff, 2003). This well-known self-report instrument, used to measure self-compassion, specifically assesses the respondents' attitudes towards themselves when facing difficult times (e.g., "I try to be loving towards myself when I'm feeling emotional pain", "When times are really difficult, I tend to be tough on myself"). SCS comprises 26 items rated in a 5-point scale which ranges from 0 ("Almost never") to 5 ("Almost always"). It comprises a positive main component, which includes the self-kindness, common humanity and mindfulness subscales; and a main negative one, comprising the self-judgment, isolation, and over-identification subscales. In the current study, the mean of the three positive subscales' items was calculated in order to be used as a global measure defined as self-compassion (SC; Costa et al., 2015). Both the original version of SCS and the Portuguese version presented good internal reliability, with Cronbach's alphas of .92 and .89, respectively.

World Health Organization Quality of Life-BREF (WHOQOL-BREF; Canavarro et al., 2007; WHOQOL Group, 1998). The WHOQOL-BREF, developed by the World Health Organization, is used as an international and cross-cultural measure of quality of life. This instrument is a short version of the original WHOQOL-100 (WHOQOL Group, 1995, 1998b) with 26 items measuring a set of specific quality of life's domains: physical health, psychological health, social relationships, and environment. Respondents are asked to state about their feelings regarding their quality of life, health, and other areas of their lives, using a 5-point scale which ranges from 0 (e.g., "Very dissatisfied") to 5 (e.g., "Very satisfied"), with higher scores indicating a higher perceived quality of life. According with the purposes of the current study, only the psychological health (QOL_Psic) and social

relationships' (QOL_SR) domains were used. The WHOQOL-BREF has shown to be a valid, consistent and reliable measure, in both the original and the Portuguese versions.

The Cronbach's alphas for each variable in the present study are presented in Table 1.

Procedure

This study is part of a wider research about female well-being and mental health in the Portuguese population. This wider research involved the participation of 738 women from the general population, recruited from distinct organisations, namely higher educational institutions, private companies and retail services. The required approval was obtained from the respective institutions' boards and all ethical requirements were respected: participants were fully informed about the study's nature and purposes, the voluntary character of their participation and data's confidentiality. Women who agreed to participate in the research provided their written informed consent, and only then a battery of self-report questionnaires was administered during approximately 15 minutes. Participants completed the self-report measures during a break authorized by the institution's boards in the presence of one of the researchers.

According to this study's purposes, data were cleaned in order to exclude female participants younger than 18 and older than 70 years old, and the cases in which more than 15% of the responses were missing from a questionnaire. This process resulted in the final sample of 645 female participants.

Analysis

All data analyzes were performed using the software IBM SPSS (v.22; SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL), and path analysis were conducted resorting to the software AMOS (Analysis of Momentary Structure, v.22, SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL).

In order to explore the sample's characteristics regarding the studied variables, descriptive statistics (means and standard deviations) were used; product-moment Pearson correlation analysis were conducted to study the association between age, early warmth and safeness memories with attachment figures (EMWSS), early positive memories with peers (EMWSS_Peers), self-compassion (SC), and social relationships' and psychological domains of WHOQOL-BREF (QOL_SR and QOL_Psic).

The software AMOS was used to conduct a series of path analyzes, exploring assumed structural relations (direct and indirect effects) between the variables contemplated in the proposed theoretical model (Figure 1). This theoretical model tested whether the association between early memories with attachment figures and peers (EMWSS and EMWSS_Peers, endogenous variables), and the social relationships' and psychological domains of quality of life (QOL_SR and QOL_Psic; exogenous variables), would be mediated by self-compassion (SC; endogenous mediator variable). In these analyzes, the maximum likelihood estimation method was selected to test for the significance of the regression coefficients and to compute fit statistics. Also, several goodness-of-fit indices were used to examine the adequacy of the model, namely chi-square (χ^2), the Tucker–Lewis index (TLI) and the comparative fit index (CFI), and Chi-square tests assessed the significance of all direct, indirect and total effects. Moreover, the bootstrap resampling method was used to test the significance of the mediational paths, with effects with *p* values below .050 considered statistically significant.

Results

Preliminary data analysis

In order to allow the assumption of univariate and multivariate normality, skewness and Kurtosis' values were analyzed. These values indicated the absence of severe violation of the normal distribution (Kline, 2005).

Descriptive statistics

The means and standard deviations of the study variables, presented in Table 1, were similar to those obtained in previous studies with nonclinical female samples (Duarte et al., 2015; Matos et al., 2015).

Correlations

The results of the correlation's analysis revealed the absence of any significant associations between age and the study's variables.

The measures of the recall of early positive memories, with attachment figures (EMWSS) and peers (EMWSS_Peers), revealed a positive and strong correlation with each other. Also, EMWSS and EMWSS_Peers showed significant and positive associations with self-compassion and also with social relationships' and psychological domains of quality of life (QOL_SR and QOL_Psic).

Concerning self-compassion, significant, positive and of moderate to high magnitude associations were found with QOL_SR and QOL_Psic, respectively. Finally, the correlation between both domains of quality of life revealed to be significant, positive and strong.

Table 1 Cronbach's alphas (α), means (M), standard deviations (SD), and intercorrelation scores on self-report measures ($N = 645$)

Table 1 goes here

Note. EMWSS = Early Memories of Warmth and Safeness Scale; EMWSS_Peers = Early Memories of Warmth and Safeness Scale – Peers version; SC = Self-compassion dimension of SCS; QOL_SR = Social Relationships subscale of WHOQOL-BREF; QOL_Psic = Psychological subscale of WHOQOL-BREF.

*** $p < .001$.

Path analysis

The theoretical model was firstly tested through a fully saturated initial model which consisted of 20 parameters, and explained 13% of self-compassion's variance and 24% and 39% of, respectively, social relationships' and psychological quality of life's variances. According to the fact that one of the paths was not significant, specifically the direct effect of EMWSS on QOL_SR ($b_{EMWSS} = .05$; $SE_b = .05$; $Z = 1.16$; $p = .25$), this path was eliminated and the model was readjusted.

The readjusted model also explained 13%, 24% and 39% of the SC, QOL_SR and QOL_Psic's variances respectively (Figure 1). All path coefficients were statistically significant ($p < .05$), and model fit indices revealed an excellent fit to the empirical data [$\chi^2_{(1)} = 1.34$, $p = .25$, $CMIN/df = 1.34$; $TLI = 1.00$; $CFI = 1.00$; $NFI = 1.00$; $RMSEA = .02$, $p = .55$, 95% CI = .00 to .11].

Firstly, concerning EMWSS, results showed a direct effect on SC ($\beta = .13$; $b_{EMWSS} = .01$; $SE_b = .00$; $Z = 3.06$; $p < .01$). The effect of EMWSS on QOL_SR was indirect, mediated by SC ($\beta = .03$; 95% CI = .01 to .05). Moreover, EMWSS presented a total effect of .22 on QOL_Psic, with a direct effect of .17 ($b_{EMWSS} = .15$; $SE_b = .03$; $Z = 5.40$; $p < .001$), and an indirect effect of .05 (95% CI = .02 to .08) mediated by SC.

Concerning the second endogenous variable – EMWSS_Peers, results revealed a direct effect of .28 on SC ($b_{EMWSS_PEERS} = .02$; $SE_b = .00$; $Z = 6.46$; $p < .001$). Regarding QOL_SR, EMWSS_PEERS showed a total effect of .45, with a direct effect of .40 ($b_{EMWSS_PEERS} = .76$; $SE_b = .07$; $Z = 11.01$; $p < .001$), and an indirect effect of .05 (95% CI = .02 to .08) mediated by SC.

Finally, the mediator variable – SC, showed to have direct effects on both QOL_SR ($\beta = .17$; $b_{EMWSS_PEERS} = 4.87$; $SE_b = 1.04$; $Z = 4.69$; $p < .001$) and QOL_Psic ($\beta = .38$; $b_{EMWSS_PEERS} = 8.63$; $SE_b = .76$; $Z = 11.42$; $p < .001$).

In summary, the model accounted for 24% and 39% of the variances of both quality of life's domains analyzed, revealing that the impact of early affiliative memories with parents and close relatives

on social relationships' quality of life is fully mediated by self-compassion, and its effect on psychological quality of life is partially mediated by the effect of self-compassion. Regarding early positive memories with peers, results showed that its effects on social relationships' and psychological quality of life are partially mediated by self-compassion.

Figure 1 goes here

4. Discussion

The present study intended to explore the relationship between early positive memories of either family and peer relationships, self-compassion, and social relationships' and psychological quality of life. This approach was mainly based on several studies which established the preponderancy of early interactions on human emotional development, and posterior mental health (e.g., Baldwin and Dandeneau, 2005; Bowlby, 1969; Gerhardt, 2004) and well-being (e.g., Gilbert and Perris, 2000). Part of these previous research relied on explorations of adults' recollections of early warm and safe interactions with close figures, and reached the conclusion that the ability to recall these positive memories is positively associated with both higher disposition to experience positive affect (e.g., Richter et al., 2009) and the development of a more adaptive social schema (Gilbert et al., 2006; Irons and Gilbert, 2005). Not only parents and close relatives have been referred in literature as key references of relationships occurring during childhood and adolescence (e.g., Gilbert et al., 2006; Richter et al., 2009), but it has also been demonstrated that early interactions with peers may have critical impact on one's subsequent emotional stability and comfort (e.g., Gilbert and Irons, 2008). Nevertheless, the recall of early warm and safe interactions with peers has not been widely studied. Moreover, regarding self-compassion, extensive investigation has pointed out its beneficial character, given its association with several aspects of healthy mental functioning and well-being, namely a superior life satisfaction and the use of adaptive coping

strategies when facing adversity (Barnard and Curry, 2011; Duarte et al., 2015; Neff, 2009, 2011). In this line, the proposed model hypothesized that self-compassion would mediate the impact of early positive memories either with close figures and peers on quality of life, i.e., that a higher evocation of childhood positive memories with peers would predict higher psychological and relational quality of life, through the increase of self-compassionate attitudes. To the best of our knowledge, the association between the recall of positive early relationships with relatives and peers and the subjective perception of one's own quality of life has not been addressed in previous research.

The tested model accounted for 24% and 39% of social relationships' quality of life and psychological quality of life, respectively. This result corroborated our hypothesis, showing that self-compassion partially mediates the relationship between early affiliative memories with peers and social relationships' quality of life, and fully mediates the association of the evocation of these early memories and psychological quality of life.

Firstly, the tested model showed that both the recall of early warm and safe memories with family figures and peers seem to predict more self-compassionate attitudes. Regarding the recall of early positive memories with close figures (e.g., parents, family figures), this result is in line with previous research, which showed an association between the evocation of these memories and the development of nurturing attitudes towards the self, namely self-accepting and self-reassuring abilities (Gilbert et al., 2006; Irons et al., 2006). On the subject of early warm and safe memories with peers, these findings seem to extend literature, suggesting that its evocation may have a positive effect on the capacity of presenting a kind and understanding attitude towards the self, even if in the face of stressful events or personal defeat situations, later in life. Literature has shown an association of the scarce recall of early warm and safe memories with relatives and close figures with higher levels of shame, and with the adoption of a harshly condemning attitude towards the self (Matos et al., 2013). In this line, it may be conceivable that the ability to recall memories of being cared for and protected within family and peer relationships may lead

to the perception of being capable of promoting others' positive attention and affect, and thus to the conception of the self as being worthy of compassion, and the adoption of a kind and forgiving attitude towards the self.

Moreover, both early memories of warmth and safeness with close figures and with peers seem to be directly associated with psychological quality of life; nevertheless, this association was partly explained through the mechanisms of self-compassion. This result suggests that, although the recall of both types of memories may contribute, by themselves, to higher psychological quality of life, which can be understood by resorting to previous research (e.g., Baldwin and Dandeneau, 2005; Bowlby, 1969; Gerhardt, 2004), self-compassion may be relevant in this association, incrementing psychological well-being of females who scarcely recall positive memories of relationships from childhood and adolescence. Regarding social relationships' quality of life, although early affiliative memories with peers are directly and indirectly associated with this variable, early memories with relatives and close figures and only showed an indirect association, mediated by self-compassion. A possible explanation of the absence of a direct association between early memories with parents and close figures and relational quality of life may be the empirically found high relevance of peer relationships on the subsequent social psychological later adjustment (e.g., Gilbert and Irons, 2008, Rubin et al., 1998).

The present results, although promising, should be considered along with some limitations. First of all, this was a cross-sectional study and therefore causal conclusions are limited. In this line, future research should be prospective, in order to allow the exploration of the nature and direction of the tested model. It should also be noticed that self-report measures may compromise the generalization of the data. Second, the tested model was purposely limited to test the specific relationships between early positive memories, self-compassion and quality of life. Nonetheless, other variables may be involved, given the multidimensional character of female well-being. For instance, although retrospective recall data has been stated as relatively reliable and stable (Brewin et al., 1993), upcoming studies could explore if the quality

of present relationships (e.g., peer and romantic relationships) can influence the way one recalls past relationships with close figures and peers. Also, although this study is part of a wider study about female mental health and well-being, the exclusive use of a female sample constitutes a limitation. It would be expected that a male sample would reveal similar associations between the studied variables, however, future studies would be necessary in order to confirm this hypothesis. Moreover, considering the use of a non-clinical sample, future research should replicate these findings in different samples, namely clinical samples. Finally, it would be interesting to conduct experimental studies to test the efficacy of compassion-based interventions on the promotion of female quality of life, especially among individuals with a marked recall of early adverse relationships.

In conclusion, this study offers a new perspective on the roles of early relational memories and self-compassion on various dimensions of female perceived quality of life. Specifically, important investigational implications may derive from the present findings, which also seem to suggest the relevance of targeting early adverse experiences either with family or peers, and promoting the adoption of more self-compassionate attitudes, on the development of mental health promotion programs among females.

References

- Baldwin MW and Dandeneau SD (2005) Understanding and modifying the relational schemas underlying insecurity. In: Baldwin M (ed) *Interpersonal Cognition*. New York: Guilford Press, pp. 33-61.
- Barnard LK and Curry JF (2011) Self-compassion: Conceptualizations, correlates, & interventions. *Review of General Psychology* 15(4): 289-303. DOI: 10.1037/a0025754.
- Bowlby J (1969/1982) *Attachment and loss, Vol. 1: Attachment*. London: Hogarth Press.
- Brewin CR, Andrews B and Gotlib IH (1993) Psychopathology and early experience: a reappraisal of retrospective reports. *Psychological Bulletin* 113: 82-98. DOI: 10.1037/0033-2909.113.1.82.

- Canavarro MC, Simões MR, Serra AV, Pereira M, Rijo D, Quartilho M, Gameiro S, Paredes T and Carona C (2007) WHOQOL-Bref Instrumento de Avaliação da Qualidade de Vida da Organização Mundial de Saúde. In: Simões MR, Gonçalves MM and Almeida LS (eds) *Avaliação Psicológica: 46 Instrumentos válidos para a população Portuguesa*. Coimbra: Quarteto, pp. 77–100.
- Castilho P and Pinto-Gouveia J (2011) Auto-compaixão: Estudo e validação da versão Portuguesa da Escala de Auto-compaixão e da sua relação com as experiências adversas na infância, a comparação social e a psicopatologia. *Psychologica* 54:203-230.
- Costa J, Marôco J, Pinto-Gouveia J, Ferreira C and Castilho P (2015) Validation of the psychometric properties of the Self-Compassion Scale. Testing the factorial validity and factorial invariance of the measure among borderline personality disorder, anxiety disorder, eating disorder and general populations. *Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy*. DOI: 10.1002/cpp.1974.
- Cunha M, Matos M, Faria D and Zagalo S (2012) Shame memories and psychopathology in adolescence: The mediator effect of shame. *International Journal of Psychology and Psychological Therapy* 12(2): 203-218.
- Dickerson SS and Kemeny ME (2004) Acute stressors and cortisol responses: A theoretical integration and synthesis of laboratory research. *Psychological Bulletin* 130: 355–391. DOI:10.1037/0033-2909.130.3.355.
- Duarte C, Ferreira C, Trindade IA and Pinto-Gouveia J (2015) Body image and college women's quality of life: The importance of being self-compassionate. *Journal of Health Psychology* 20(6): 754-764. DOI: 10.1177/1359105315573438.
- Ferreira C, Cunha M, Marta-Simões J, Duarte C, Matos M and Pinto-Gouveia J (2016) *Development of a measure for the assessment of peer-related positive emotional memories*. Manuscript submitted for publication.

- Gerhardt S (2004) *Why love matters: how affection shapes a baby's brain*. Hove, East Sussex: Brunner-Routledge.
- Gilbert P (2003) Evolution, Social Roles and the Differences in Shame and Guilt. *Social Research* 70: 1205-1230.
- Gilbert P and Irons C (2008) Shame, self-criticism and self-compassion in adolescence. In: Allen NB and Sheeber LB (eds) *Adolescent Emotional Development and the Emergence of Depressive Disorders*. Cambridge University Press, pp. 195-214.
- Gilbert P and Perris C (2000) Early experiences and subsequent psychosocial adaptation: An introduction. *Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy* 7(4): 243-245. DOI: 10.1002/1099-0879(200010)7:43.0.CO;2-H.
- Gilbert P, Baldwin MW, Irons C, Baccus JR and Palmer M (2006) Self-criticism and self-warmth: An imagery study exploring their relation to depression. *Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy: An International Quarterly* 20: 183-200. DOI: 10.1891/jcop.20.2.183.
- Irons C and Gilbert P (2005) Evolved mechanisms in adolescent anxiety and depression symptoms: The role of the attachment and social rank systems. *Journal of Adolescence* 28: 325-341. DOI: 10.1016/j.adolescence.2004.07.004.
- Irons C, Gilbert P, Baldwin MW, Baccus JR and Palmer M (2006) Parental recall, attachment relating and self-attacking/self-reassurance: Their relationship with depression. *British Journal of Clinical Psychology* 45: 297-308. DOI: 10.1348/014466505X68230.
- Johnson DP and Whisman MA (2013) Gender differences in rumination: A meta-analysis. *Personality and Individual Differences* 55(4): 367–374. DOI: 10.1016/j.paid.2013.03.019.
- Kline RB (2005) *Principles and Practice of Structural Equation Modeling*. New York: The Guilford Press.
- Matos M and Pinto-Gouveia J (2010) Shame as a Traumatic Memory. *Clinical Psychology and Psychotherapy* 17: 299-312. DOI: 10.1002/cpp.659.

- Matos M and Pinto-Gouveia J (2014) Shamed by a parent or by others: The role of attachment in shame memories relation to depression. *International Journal of Psychology and Psychological Therapy* 14(2): 217–244.
- Matos M, Pinto-Gouveia J and Duarte C (2012) *Psychometric properties of the Portuguese version of the Early Memories of Warmth and Safeness Scale*. Manuscript in preparation.
- Matos M, Pinto-Gouveia J and Duarte C (2013) Internalizing early memories of shame and lack of safeness and warmth: the mediating role of shame on depression. *Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapy* 41(4): 479-93. doi: 10.1017/S1352465812001099.
- Matos M, Pinto-Gouveia J and Duarte C (2015) Constructing a Self Protected against Shame: The Importance of Warmth and Safeness Memories and Feelings on the Association between Shame Memories and Depression. *International Journal of Psychology and Psychological Therapy* 15(3):317-335.
- Mikulincer M and Shaver P (2005) Mental representations and attachment security. In: Baldwin MW (ed) *Interpersonal Cognition*. New York: Guildford Press, pp. 233-266.
- Neff KD (2003) Self-Compassion: An Alternative Conceptualization of a Healthy Attitude Toward Oneself. *Self and Identity* 2: 85–101. DOI: 10.1080/15298860390129863.
- Neff KD (2009) The Role of Self-Compassion in Development: A Healthier Way to Relate to Oneself. *Human development* 52(4): 211-214. DOI: 10.1159/000215071.
- Neff KD (2011) Self-Compassion, Self-Esteem, and Well-being. *Social and Personality Psychology Compass* 5: 1–12. DOI: 10.1111/j.1751-9004.2010.00330.x.
- Neff KD, Kirkpatrick KL and Rude SS (2007) Self-compassion and adaptive psychological functioning. *Journal of Research in Personality* 41(1), 139–154. DOI: 10.1016/j.jrp.2006.03.004.

- Pinto-Gouveia J and Matos M (2011) Can shame memories become a key to identity? The centrality of shame memories predicts psychopathology. *Applied Cognitive Psychology* 25: 281-290. DOI: 10.1002/acp1689.
- Richter A, Gilbert P and McEwan K (2009) Development of an early memories of warmth and safeness scale and its relationship to psychopathology. *Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice* 82: 171-184. DOI: 10.1348/147608308X395213.
- Rodgers KB and Rose HA (2002) Risk and Resiliency Factors Among Adolescents Who Experience Marital Transitions. *Journal of Marriage and Family* 64: 1024–1037. DOI: 10.1111/j.1741-3737.2002.01024.x.
- Rubin KH, Bukowski WM and Parker JG (1998) Peer interactions, relationships, and groups. In: Damon W and Eisenberg N (eds) *Handbook of child psychology: Vol. 3. Social, emotional, and personality development*. New York: Wiley, pp. 619-700.
- Schore AN (2001) The effects of early relational trauma on right brain development, affect regulation, and infant mental health. *Infant Mental Health Journal* 22: 201-269. DOI: 10.1002/1097-0355(200101/04)22:1<201:AID-IMHJ8>3.0.CO;2-9.
- Stuewig J and McCloskey LA (2005) The relation of child maltreatment to shame and guilt among adolescents: psychological routes to depression and delinquency. *Child maltreatment* 4: 324–336.
- Taylor SE, Way BM, Welch, WT, Hilmert CJ, Lehman, BJ and Eisenberger NI (2006) Early family environment, current adversity, the serotonin transporter polymorphism, and depressive symptomatology. *Biological Psychiatry* 60: 671–676. DOI: 10.1016/j.biopsych.2006.04.019.
- Webb M, Heisler, D, Call S, Chickering, SA and Colburn TA (2007) Shame, guilt, symptoms of depression, and reported history of psychological maltreatment. *Child Abuse and Neglect* 31: 1143–1153.

- WHOQOL Group (1995).The World Health Organization quality of life assessment (WHOQOL):
Position paper from the World Health Organization. *Social Science & Medicine* 41(10): 1403-
1409. DOI: 10.1016/0277-9536(95)00112-K.
- WHOQOL Group (1998) Development of the World Health Organization WHOQOL-BREF quality of
life assessment. *Psychological medicine* 3: 551–558.
- WHOQOL-Group (1998b) The World Health Organization quality of life assessment (WHOQOL):
Development and general psychometric properties. *Social Science and Medicine* 46(12): 1569-
1585. DOI: 10.1016/S0277-9536(98)00009-4.
- Yarnell LM, Stafford RE, Neff KD, Reilly ED, Knox MC and Mullarkey M (2015) Meta-Analysis of
Gender Differences in Self-Compassion. *Self and Identity* 14(5): 499–520.
DOI:10.1080/15298868.2015.1029966.