Self-Regulation in Context: Developmental Processes at Home and School

Daniel Berry HCRC Brown Bag University of Minnesota February 21, 2017

Self-Regulation in Context: Developmental Processes at Home and School

Daniel Berry Human Capital Research Collaboration University of Minnesota February 21, 2017

Outline



- Research Program (30,000 feet):
 - What is self-regulation and why should we care?
- Empirical Example:
 - Contextual risk & childcare → Self-regulation & stress physiology
- Some tentative conclusions

Self-Regulation

Home

Execut

School

Effortful Control

Stress Physiology Chaos Teac

Parent-Child Processes

- Sensitivity/
- Co-regulation
- Speech Prosody
- Touch

- HPA Axis predictability of the second seco
 - PEP
 - sAA

- Poverty
- Social Marginalization
- Social-Policy

Distal Ecology

Self-Regulation

School

Stress Physiology

Academic Learning & Achievement

Home

Social Learning, Problems, & Skills

Berry et al., 2012; Blair & Razza, 2007; Espy et al., 2004; Masten et al., 2012; Mischel et al., 1989; Ponitz et al., 2009; Raver er al., 2011 Carlson et al., 2004; Doan et al., 2012; Eisenberg et al., 2009; Hughes & Ensor, 2010; Sequin et al., 1999; Sulik, Blair, **Berry**, & Greenberg, 2015

Contextual Risk & Self-Regulation

Self-Regulation

Distal Factors:

Distal Ecology

Income/poverty (Raver, Blair, & Willoughby, 2013) Cumulative risk

(Evans, Li, & Whipple, 2013)



Figure 1. Executive functioning (EF) at 48 months predicted by chronicity of income risk, where chronicity (i.e., a value of 0, 1, 2, or 3) is defined as the number of 12-month time periods in which family income falls at or below the U.S. poverty threshold.



Contextual Risk & Self-Regulation

Self-Regulation Home School

Proximal Factors: *Parent–Child Interactions*

- Parental sensitivity (Raver, Blair, & Berry, 2014)
- Scaffolding/autonomy support (Bernier, Carlson, & Whipple, 2010)
- T–C relationships (Berry, 2012; in prep)







Contextual Risk & Self-Regulation

Self-Regulation Home Distal Ecology

Proximal Factors:

Household Chaos

- Disorganization
- Unpredictably
- Instability

Early Childhood



Middle to Late Childhood

- Self-regulation (behavioral)
- Behavior problems
- Academic achievement

Contextual Risk, Self-Regulation, & Stress

Self-Regulation **Physiological Stress:** Stress Physiology gv Early Childhood?

Autonomic (e.g., RSA, sAA)

HPA axis (e.g., cortisol)

Allostatic load (e.g., physio composite)

Child-Fixed Effects: Chaos→sAA & Cortisol (Berry et al., submitted)

Calkins et al., 2007, 2008; Evans & Wachs, 2010; Feldman, 2007; Gunnar & Vasquez, 2006; Hostinar & Gunnar, 2013; Moore & Calkins, 2007

Contextual Risk, Self-Regulation, & Stress

Early Childhood Across Contexts Non-Parental Childcare (CC)

- 43% children in poverty attend regular nonparental care by nine months (Capizzano & Adams, 2003).
- Lower Risk Populations:

Stress Physiology

- **↑** CC hours (especially center-based), **↑** Behavior problems (Belsky et al., 2007; NICHD ECCRN, 2003)
- CC days predict atypical cort vs. Home days (Dettling et al., 1999; Tout et al., 1999; Phillips et al., 2011; Watamura et al., 2003; Vermeer & van IJzendoorn, 2006)
- Links with self-regulation/EF \rightarrow Less clear







Contextual Risk, Self-Regulation, & Stress

Early Childhood Across Contexts Non-Parental Childcare (CC)

- 43% children in poverty attend regular nonparental care by nine months (Capizzano & Adams, 2003).
- Higher Risk Populations:

Stress Physiology

- ↑ CC hours/ exposure, ♥ Behavior problems (maybe) (Côté et al., 2007; 2008; Votruba-Drzal et al., 2004)
- Links with stress physiology \rightarrow Less clear (though Rappolt-Schlicttmann et al., 2009)
- Links with self-regulation/EF \rightarrow Less clear







Contextual Risk & Childcare → Self-Regulation & Stress Physiology



The Family Life Project (FLP) Family Life



- Prospective, longitudinal study of 1,292 children from lowincome families in rural contexts in PA and NC.
- Birth \rightarrow Grade 8 (for now)



Federal Poverty Threshold	<200%	>200%
African American	490	29
Non-African American	512	201

Vernon-Feagans et al., 2013



Main Substantive Predictors (7, 15, 24,36 months):

- Household Chaos: Disorganization
 - Composite of household density, noise, cleanliness, physical safety, family preparedness for visit, and daily hours of TV_(Vernon-Feagans et al., 2012)
- Childcare Variables:
 - <u>*Childcare Quantity*</u>: Maternal report; hours per week in non-parental care (7-36 months)
 - <u>*Childcare Quality:*</u> CFA of observer ratings Caregiver Responsivity (HOME scale; 7-36 months)
 - *<u>Childcare Type</u>*: Spells in center-based care
- Aggregated as mean levels 7-36 months*











Child Outcomes:

- <u>Executive Functioning (48 mo):</u> Latent factor across 6 EF tasks tapping inhibitory control, working memory and attention shifting.
- <u>Social Problems (age 5)</u>: Latent factor across 4 teacherrated scales tapping social and emotion regulation problems (SDQ (Boardman et al., 2005); Social Competence Scale (Dodge et al., 1994); TOCA-R (Werthhamer-Larrsen et al., 1991)).
- <u>General Early Academic Skills (age 5)</u>: Latent factor comprising W scores from the Applied Problems, Quantitative Concepts, and Letter-Word Id scales of WJ-III (Woodcock et al., 2001)
- <u>Receptive Vocabulary (age 5)</u>: PPVT-4 (Dunn & Dunn, 2007).







- Analytic Plan: SEMs +
- +: Inverse Generalized Propensity Score
- Weighting (IPWT)
- *IPWT*: Creates 'pseudopopulation' in which confounds are balanced across treatment units. (Hirano & Imbens, 2004; Robins, 2000)





Executive Functioning (48 mo.)



Note: *y* axis =2 standard deviations





Conditional indirect relations between chaos and age-5 outcomes by childcare hours

	PPVT	WJIII	Social Prob.
Direct	β	β	β
EF	0.60	0.63	-0.34
Conditional Indirect			
Chaos>EF			
(5 Hours CC p/ wk)	-0.14	-0.11	0.08
Chaos>EF			
(35 Hours CC p/wk)	ns	ns	ns

'Take-Home' Messages:

- (1) Suggests greater CC exposure may mitigate negative effects of chaotic home environments on EF and social and academic problems.
- (2) Conditional effects of chaos on children's social and academic problems may manifest via link between chaos and EF.

Are similar interactive effects between contextual risk and childcare evident for physiological stress?

- Between-Children (Berry et al., 2014)
- Within-Children (Berry et al., 2016)
 - Internal validity
 - Developmental differences









Outcome (6, 15, 24, 48 months):

- *Resting*' salivary cortisol (log transformed)
- Modal time: 10:00 AM; variation adjusted



Main Predictors (6, 15, 24, 36 months):

- *Cumulative Contextual Risk: PCA*-weighted composite of income, education, partnered, employed, occupational prestige, household density, neighborhood noise & safety)
- *Childcare Variables:* Same + Peer exposure





Contextual Risk & Childcare → Self-Regulation & Stress Physiology



Not in any straight-forward linear sense... But should we expect linear functions?

Stress Physiology & EF

Stress & EF: Developmental 'Inoculating' Effects?



(Parker et al., 2006; Lyon, Parker, & Schatzberg, 2010; Parker & Maestripieri, 2011)



(Fox et al., 2001)



(Gunnar et al., 2010)

Are moderate physiological 'ups and downs' of stress in early childhood predictive of optimal self-regulation, *when typical (e.g., average) stress levels are low*?

Stress Physiology & EF

Stress & EF: Developmental 'Inoculating' Effects?



Blair & Berry, submitted

Stress Physiology & EF

FIML Regression; Robust Regression, Quantile Regression

• Why care?: Various ways of adjusting for oddities (e.g., leverage & influence)



Some Tentative Conclusions

- Considering the intersection of children's experiences at home and child care are likely critical to understanding the effect of either
- Child care exposure may mitigate the negative relation between family risk and a broad array of child outcomes—physiological, behavioral, and cognitive
- Executive functioning may be an important mediator
- Childcare mechanism remains unclear
- Unclear whether these processes are explained by effects on stress physiology

Thank You.

Acknowledgements: Our gratitude to all of the families, children, and teachers who participated in this research and to the Family Life Project research assistants for their hard work and dedication.

This research was supported by a grant from the NICHD (1PO1HD39667 and 2PO1HD039667). Cofunding was provided by the NIDA, NIH Office of Minority Health, NIH-Office of the Director, National Center on Minority Health and Health Disparities, and the Office of Behavioral and Social Sciences Research.

The Family Life Project (FLP) Phase I: *Lynne Vernon-Feagans, UNC-CH Mark Greenberg, Penn State Martha Cox, UNC-CH *Clancy Blair, NYU Peg Burchinal, UNC-CH *Michael Willoughby, RTI *Patricia Garrett-Peters, UNC-CH *W. Roger Mills-Koonce, UNC- G Maureen Ittig, Penn State *Doug Granger, ASU *Alexandra Ursache, Columbia Jennifer Cole, Northwestern Nancy McElwain, UIUC Joseph Cimpian-Robinson, NYU