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Smooth Sailing and Beyond: Recent Findings and New Directions

Katherine Stavropoulos, Ph.D.

Assistant Professor, Graduate School of Education

Assistant Director, SEARCH Center

Jan Blacher, Ph.D.

Distinguished Professor, Graduate School of Education

Director, SEARCH Center

Institute for Education Sciences, R324A110086)



- **What have we learned about early emotion regulation in young children with ASD?**

Stability of Emotion Regulation in Young Children with ASD

Without targeted treatment, emotion regulation for young children (age 4-7) with ASD is highly stable across two ratings, 10 months apart

	Year 1 scores M(SD)	Year 2 scores M(SD)	Paired t-tests (Year 1-2)	Correlations (Year 1-2)
Emotion regulation (ERC-ER)	23.8 (4.1)	24.3 (3.8)	$p > .05$	0.78***
Lability/negativity (ERC-LN)	33.3 (6.3)	33.1 (6.8)	$p > .05$	0.71***
Emotion dysregulation (CBCL-EDI)	0.54 (0.36)	0.53 (0.37)	$p > .05$	0.61***

*** $p < .001$

Emotion Regulation in Young Children

*Emotion regulation in children (ages 4-7) with ASD predicted social/behavioral functioning 10 months later, after controlling for earlier levels of social/behavioral functioning (i.e., **change**)*

	Social Skills (SSIS, Year 2)	Externalizing Behaviors (CBCL, Year 2)	Internalizing Behaviors (CBCL, Year 2)
<u>Block 1:</u> SSIS or CBCL, Year 1 (plus IQ and covariates)	$R^2 = .46$	$R^2 = .61$	$R^2 = .40$
<u>Block 2:</u> Emotion Regulation, Year 1	$R^2 = .51$	$R^2 = .63$	$R^2 = .43$
	$\Delta R^2 = .05$ **	$\Delta R^2 = .02$ *	$\Delta R^2 = .03$ *

** $p < .01$, * $p < .05$



- **What kinds of literacy-related behaviors do mothers demonstrate in semi-naturalistic settings?**

Shared Book Reading: The Parent's Role

Pattern matrix based on an exploratory factor analysis with oblique rotation for 12 items of the Shared Literacy Task (N = 111).

	Factor			
	1	2	3	4
Questions	1.01			
Function/Attribute				
Praise/Confirmation	.48			
Directions		.98		
Reading/Conversation		.47		
Criticism/Correction		.33		
Repetition Basic			.80	.36
Repetition with Expansion			.62	
Questions Simple What			.37	
Questions Open Ended				.51
Questions Simple Yes/No				.46
Imitative Direction Labeling				.45

Clarification Techniques (Factor 1)
 Feedback Techniques (Factor 2)
 Teaching Techniques (Factor 3)
 Evocative Techniques (Factor 4)

Note: Factor loadings < .3 are suppressed

Shared Book Reading: The Parent's Role

Hierarchical linear regressions predicting Parent Techniques during Shared Literacy Task

<i>Block</i>	<i>Clarification</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β	R^2	<i>Block</i>	<i>Feedback</i>	<i>B</i>	<i>SE B</i>	β	R^2
<i>1</i>	Parent's Education	.18	.08	.22*	.05	<i>1</i>	Child IQ	-.02	.01	-.29**	.08
<i>2</i>	Parent's Education	.19	.08	.24*	.10	<i>2</i>	Child IQ	-.01	.01	-.24	.08
	CCC-2 Social Int.	.02	.01	.22*			CASL: Prag. Judg.	-.01	.01	-.08	

*Note: *p<05, **p<.01*

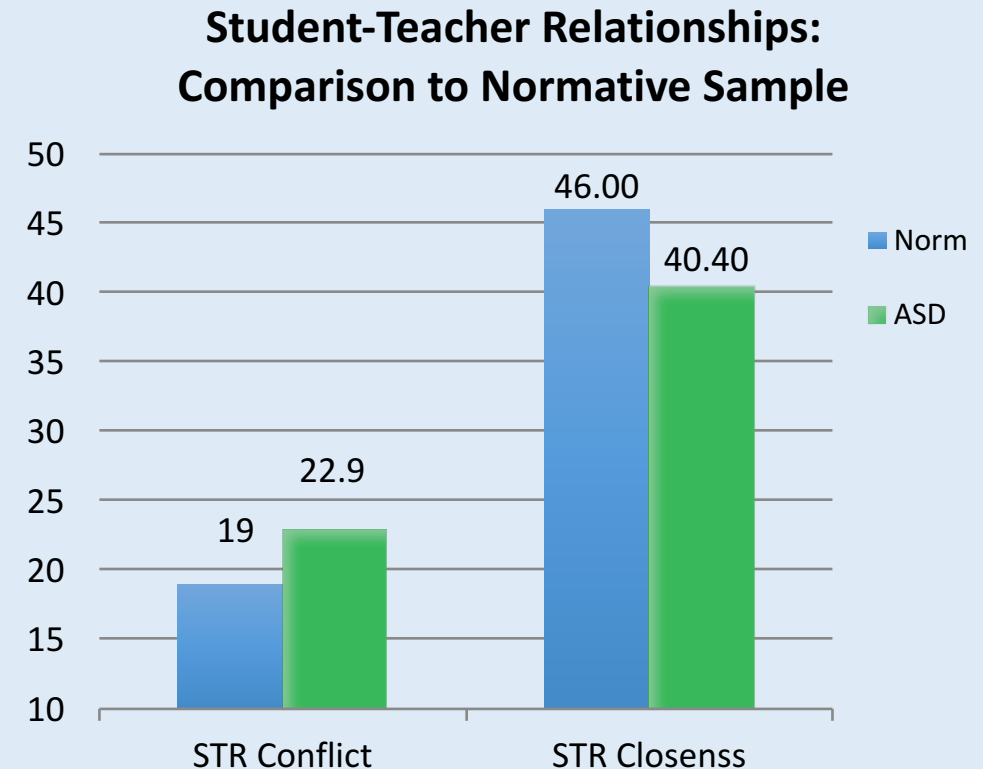


- **What do we know about risk or protective factors for student-teacher-relationships?**

Student–Teacher Relationships for Young Children with ASD: Risk and Protective Factors

Table 2. Descriptive statistics of STRS scores at Time 1 and Time 2

<i>STRS Scores</i>	<i>Mean (SD)</i>	<i>Percentile</i>
Time 1 (n=146)		
Conflict	22.9 (8.0)	62
Closeness	40.4 (7.5)	25
Dependency	10.1 (3.3)	50
Total	109.5 (12.8)	34
Time 2 (n=137)		
Conflict	22.7 (8.3)	62
Closeness	40.3 (8.1)	25
Dependency	10.1 (3.6)	50
Total	108.6 (14.4)	32



*Norm represents values at the 50th percentile of the normative sample.

Student–Teacher Relationships for Young Children with ASD: Risk and Protective Factors

Table 6. Risk and Protective Factors Predicting Change in STR Quality Over One Year (N=162)

	Conflict			Closeness		
	β	<i>B</i>	SE (<i>B</i>)	β	<i>B</i>	SE (<i>B</i>)
<i>Model 1: Risk Factors</i>						
Time 1 STR (Conflict/Closeness)	.51***	.53***	.09	.51***	.54***	.08
ADHD	-.16	-.14	.07	.08	.08	.40
ODD	.31**	.34**	.10	-.04	-.04	.72
Anxiety	.11	.11	.07	-.05	-.05	.55
ADOS Total Score	.13*	.22*	.10	-.16	-.25	.13
<i>Model 2: Protective Factors</i>						
Time 1 STR (Conflict/Closeness)	.64***	.67***	.07	.44***	.47***	.09
Social Skills	-.05	-.06	.05	.22*	.11*	.05
IQ	-.11	-.03	.04	.20*	.10*	.05
Spoken Language	.00	.00	.03	-.10	-.04	.03
Teacher experience (years)	.01	.01	.06	-.08	-.07	.07
Teacher degree ^a	.13*	2.36*	1.16	.06	1.08	1.26

*p<.05, **p<.01, ***p<.001. β = Standardized Beta. *B* = Unstandardized Beta.

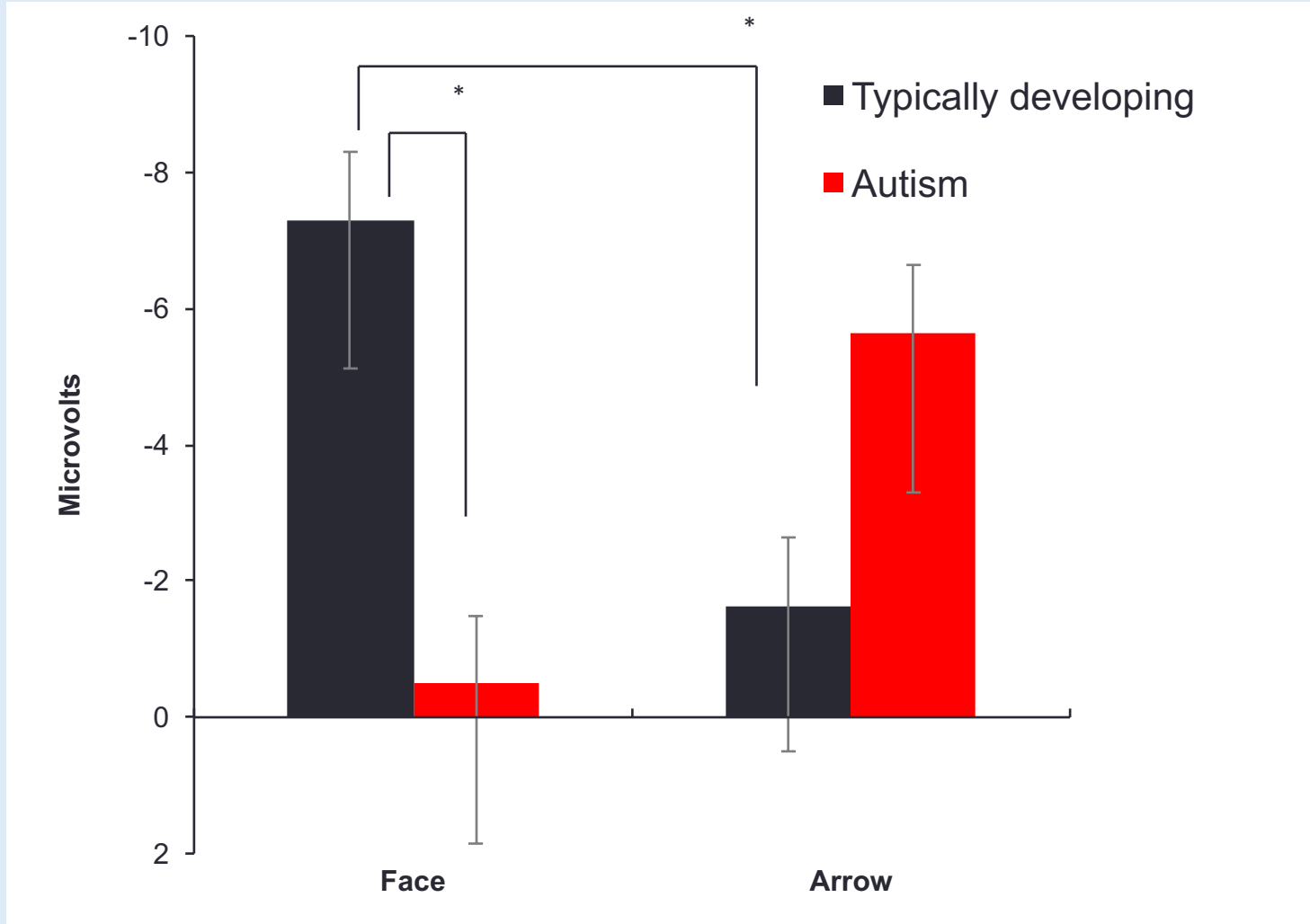


- **Switching gears: What do we know about potential “biomarkers” for ASD?**

Exploring the reward system in children with ASD

Group	WASI (Full Scale)	Age	Gender
ASD (n = 20)	107.35 (SE = 3.54)	8.28 (SE = .23)	19 Male 1 Female
TD (n = 23)	111.60 (SE = 3.30)	7.47 (SE = .21)	22 Male 1 Female

Evidence from Electrophysiology: Reward system differences in ASD



TD vs. ASD difference for face stimuli,
 $p = .036$

Faces vs. Arrows difference for TD
group $p = .048$



- **Bringing it all together:
combining neuroscience and
special education research to
improve outcomes**

Predicting behavioral outcomes using neuroscience

- Predicting quality of STR based on neuroscience measures of social motivation
- Predicting who will benefit from behavioral interventions (e.g. PEERS) based on neuroscience profiles of anxiety and social motivation

Smooth Sailing Study: Successful Transition in the Early School Years for Children with Autism

Principal Investigators:

Jan Blacher, Ph.D.

Abbey Eisenhower, Ph.D.

Funded by

Institute for Educational Sciences
(R324A110086)

Current/Recent Doctoral Students:

Yasamine Bolourian, M.A.

Erin Knight, Ph.D.

Marina Murphy, M.A.

Elizabeth Llanes, M.A.

Regan Linn, Ph.D.

Veronica Lopez, M.A.

Geovanna Rodriguez, M.A.

Sasha Zeedyk, Ph.D.





For more information:

phone (951) 827-3849

email searchcenter@ucr.edu

website www.searchcenter.ucr.edu



www.facebook.com/ucrsearchcenter