INSTRUCTIONAL AND EMOTIONAL QUALITY OF EARLY PARENT-CHILD BOOK READING

Keely D. Cline

Developmental Psychology Program University of Nebraska - Lincoln

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Faculty Advisor

Carolyn Pope Edwards

Student Research Assistants

Laura Brugger

Sandra Scruggs

Yinjing Shen

Sandie Potter

Clare Carlo

Nicholas Woodward

Marilu Martinez

Traci Kutaka

Mariel Sparr

Rolando Negron

Supervisory Committee Members & Mentors

Anne Schutte

Gustavo Carlo

Christine Marvin

Susan Sheridan

Lisa Knoche

Additional

NE Center for Research on Children, Youth,

Families, & Schools

Partnering EHS agencies and families

FUNDING

• This research was supported by a U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, Administration for Children and Families *Head Start Graduate Student Research Grant* awarded to Keely D. Cline and Carolyn Pope Edwards (Grant # 90YR0028).

OVERVIEW

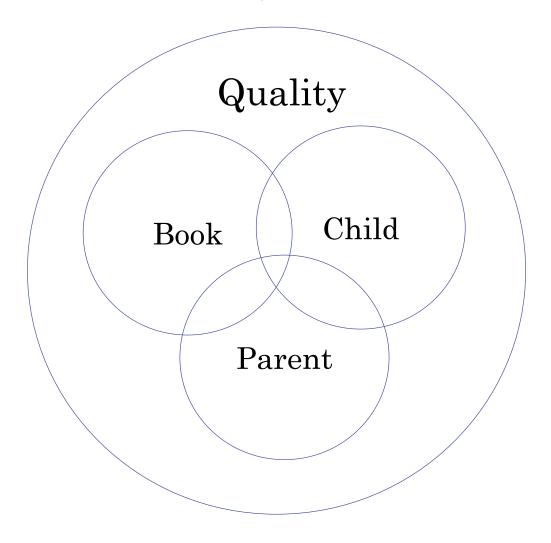
- Summary of Relevant Literature
- Purpose and Conceptual Model
- Description of Methods
- Overview of Results
- Discussion, Limitations, and Future Directions

SUMMARY OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

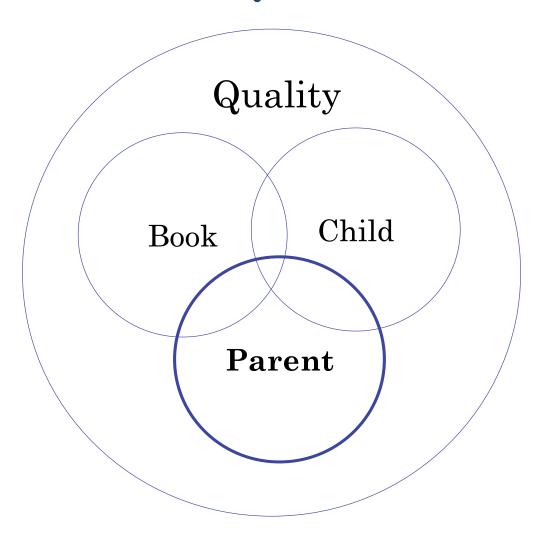
SHARED BOOK READING

- Widely recognized as an important activity.
- Linked to positive outcomes including language and literacy skills.
- Quantity an quality of book reading.

BOOK READING QUALITY



BOOK READING QUALITY



INSTRUCTIONAL QUALITY OF SHARED BOOK READING

- Amount of *extra-textual* talk.
 - Conversation that moves beyond the strict reading of the text. Can include comments and questions.
- Cognitive demand of extra-textual talk.
 - Can range in cognitive demand from simple labeling to higher order thinking (e.g, reasoning, making predictions).

VARIATIONS IN INSTRUCTIONAL APPROACHES

- Great variation book-sharing styles that parents adopt.
- Middle-income Americans of European descent.
- Variations observed among socio-economically and culturally diverse populations.
- May reflect differences in values and beliefs related to early literacy socialization.

BOOK-READING RESEARCH WITH LATINO FAMILIES

- More likely to adopt book-sharing styles that places distance between "reader" and the "audience."
- Latino Head Start parents.
 - Use of less interactive book-sharing styles linked to children's emergent literacy gains.

EMOTIONAL QUALITY OF SHARED BOOK READING

- Warmth, sensitivity, and responsiveness to child's cues and interests.
- Level of parental involvement and enjoyment (e.g., smiling, laughing, etc.).
- Use of strategies to increase the children's enjoyment of the activity (e.g., reading with expression and excitement).

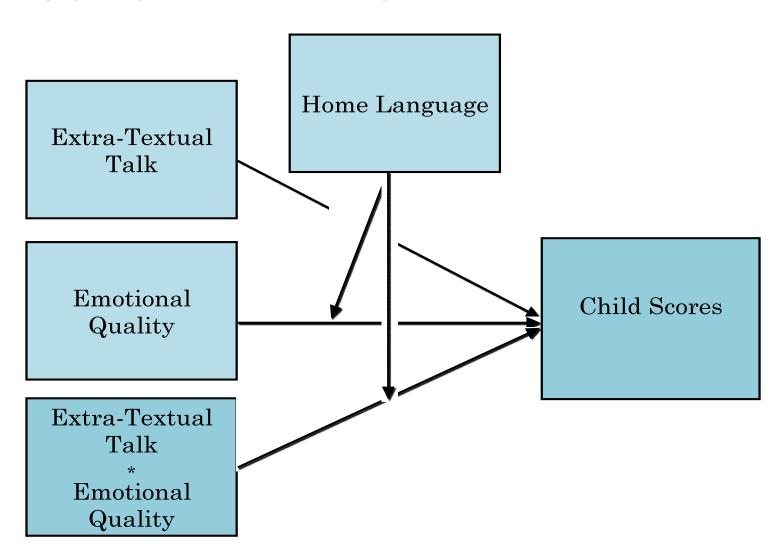
DO INSTRUCTIONAL AND EMOTIONAL QUALITY OF BOOK READING INTERACT?

- **Both** instructional and emotional behaviors during book-reading have been linked to child learning.
- Do instructional and emotional qualities *interact* as they relate to child learning?
 - Is high instructional quality more predictive of better child outcomes when paired with high emotional quality (versus low emotional quality)?

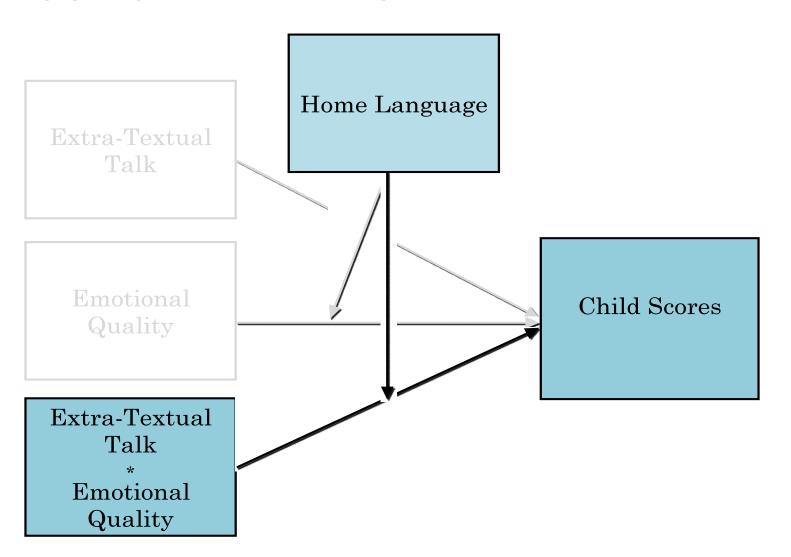
PURPOSE

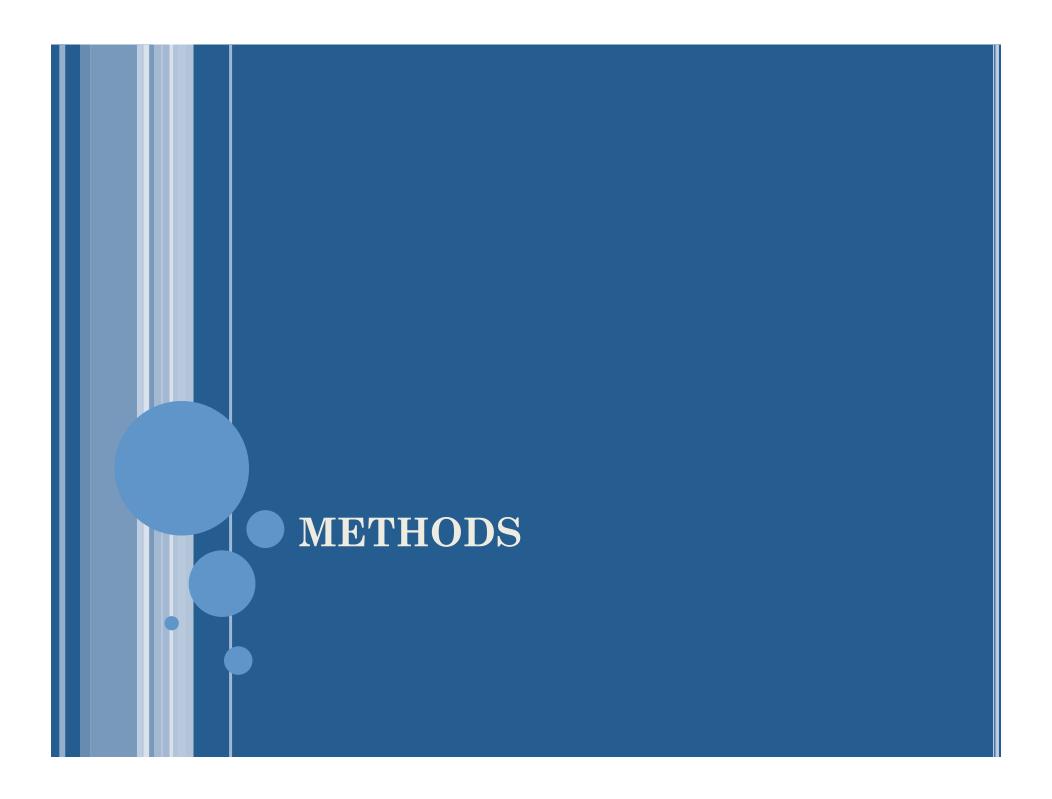
• To examine the extent to which two qualities of shared book reading - **instructional** and **emotional** - *interact* and *relate* to infants' and toddlers' learning in a sample of linguistically and culturally diverse, low-income families.

CONCEPTUAL MODEL



CONCEPTUAL MODEL





'GETTING READY' PROJECT

• This study utilized data collected as part of a larger research project ("Getting Ready") focused on examining the effects of a parent engagement intervention on parent behaviors and child outcomes among at-risk families (Sheridan, Edwards, & Knoche, 2003).

PARTICIPANTS

- Participants included 81 infants/toddlers and their parents participating in home-based Early Head Start programs and the 'Getting Ready' study.
 - From rural Midwest.
 - Linguistically/culturally diverse.

CHILD DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AT BASELINE

	Home Language: English (n = 59)	Home Language: Spanish (n = 22)
Age	12.8 months (range = $2.7-24.0$)	12.6 months (range = $2.3-27.1$)
Sex	51% male 49% female	59% male 41% female
Race/Ethnicity	87% White/non-Latino 11% Hispanic/Latino 2% other	100% Hispanic/Latino

PARENT DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS AT BASELINE

	Home Language: English (n = 59)	Home Language: Spanish (n = 22)
Age	24.8 years (range = 14-49)	26.4 years (range = 19-35)
Relationship to the Child	93% Mother 6% Father 1% Grandmother	100% Mother
Race/Ethnicity	91% White/non-Latino 7% Hispanic/Latino 2% Other	100% Hispanic/Latino

CHILD MEASURES

- Bayley Scales of Infant Development Second Edition (BSID-II; Bayley, 1993) Mental Scale.
 - Covers multiple domains of development.
 - Raw scores converted to age-normed Mental Development Index (MDI) scores for interpretation.
 - For current study, change in MDI between baseline and 8-months post-baseline assessments computed.

BOOK READING

- Video-tapes.
 - Parents and children were provided with 2-4 books.
 - Dependent on the child's age and home language.
 - Asked to read for five minutes.
- Video-tapes transcribed and coded for instructional and emotional qualities.

INSTRUCTIONAL QUALITY: EXTRA-TEXTUAL TALK

- Extra-Textual Talk Score: Percentage of bookrelevant utterances that were extra-textual utterances.
- Scores range from 0 to 100.
 - **Higher scores** = greater percentage of extra-textual talk.
 - **Lower scores** = lower percentage of extra-textual talk.

CODING OF EMOTIONAL QUALITY

Code

Reading Expression

Reader Sensitivity to Child Engagement

Child Enjoyment and Involvement

Parent Enjoyment of the Child

Parent Acceptance of the Child

Amount of Positive Statements/Regard (Expressed by the Parent)

Amount of Negative Statements/Regard (Expressed by the Parent)

EMOTIONAL QUALITY COMPOSITE SCORE

- Seven items were combined to provide a measure reflecting the general Emotional Quality of the book sharing atmosphere of the reading session.
- Scores range from 1 to 5.
 - 1 = low emotional quality
 - 5 = high emotional quality.



ANALYTIC OVERVIEW

- Multiple regression analyses:
 - Baseline Cognitive Scores.
 - Square Transformation Improve distribution to meet assumption of regression analyses.
 - Change in Cognitive Scores.
- Control variables:
 - Child gender, cumulative risk, child age.

BASELINE COGNITIVE SCORES

Predictors

Child Gender

Cumulative Risk

Age

Home Language

Extra-Textual Talk

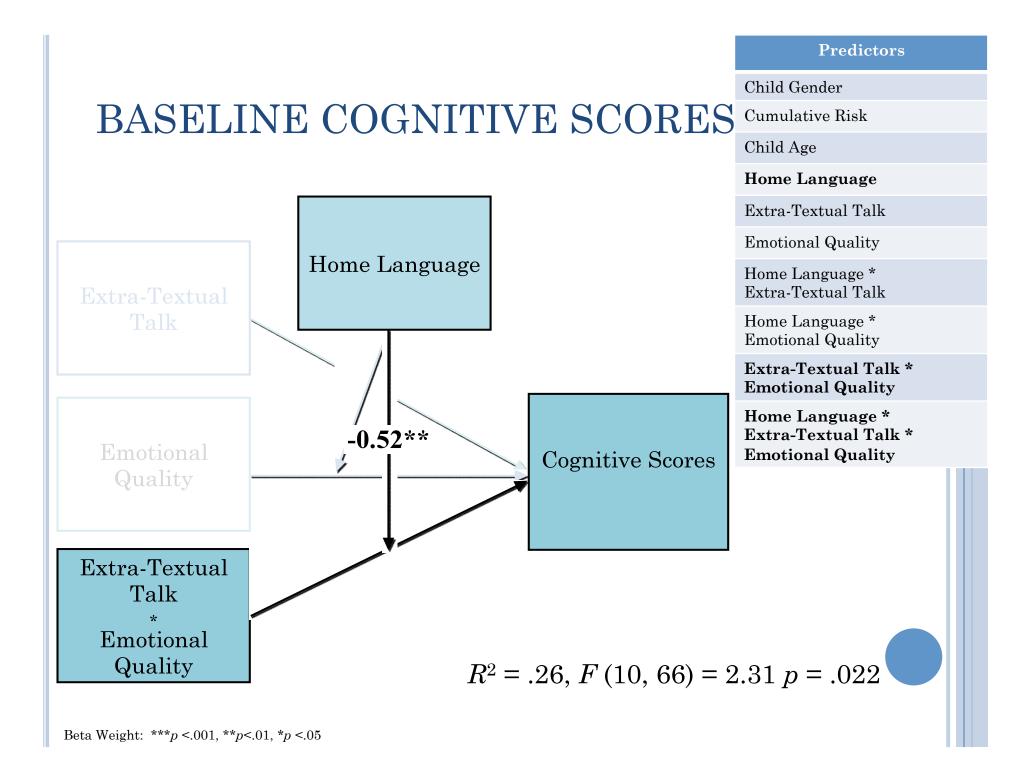
Emotional Quality

Home Language *
Extra-Textual Talk

Home Language * Emotional Quality

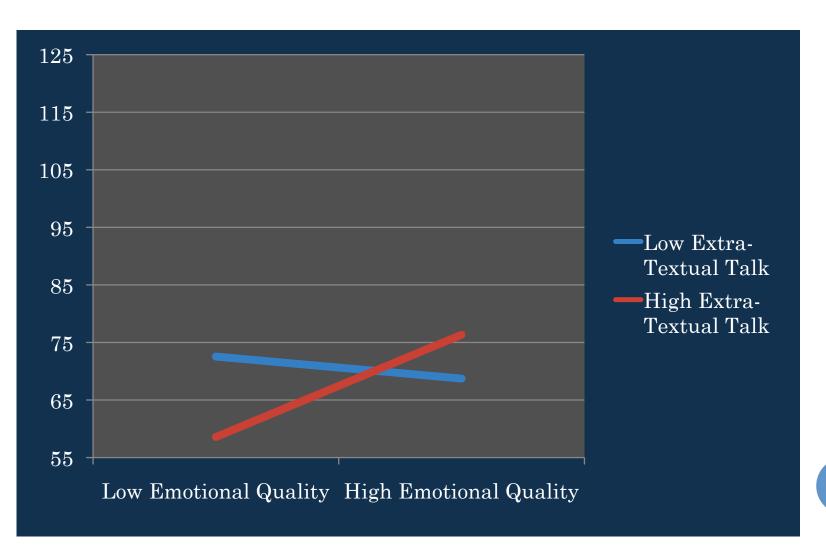
Extra-Textual Talk * Emotional Quality

Home Language *
Extra-Textual Talk *
Emotional Quality



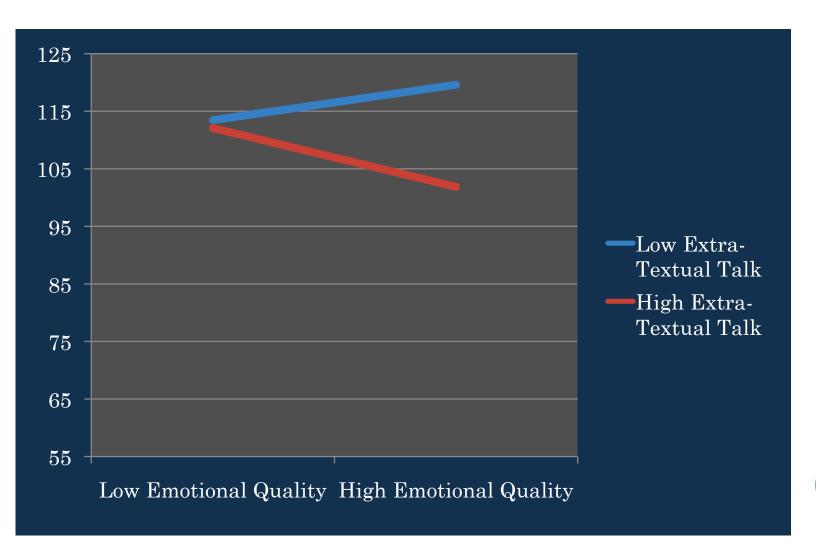
COGNITIVE SCORES HOME LANGUAGE: ENGLIS

Pairing **high** extra-textual talk with **high** emotional quality related to positive cognitive outcomes.



COGNITIVE SCORES HOME LANGUAGE: SPANIS

Pairing **low** extra-textual talk with **high** emotional quality related to positive cognitive outcomes.



CHANGE IN COGNITIVE SCORE

Predictors

Child Gender

Cumulative Risk

Child Age

Home Language

Extra-Textual Talk Change

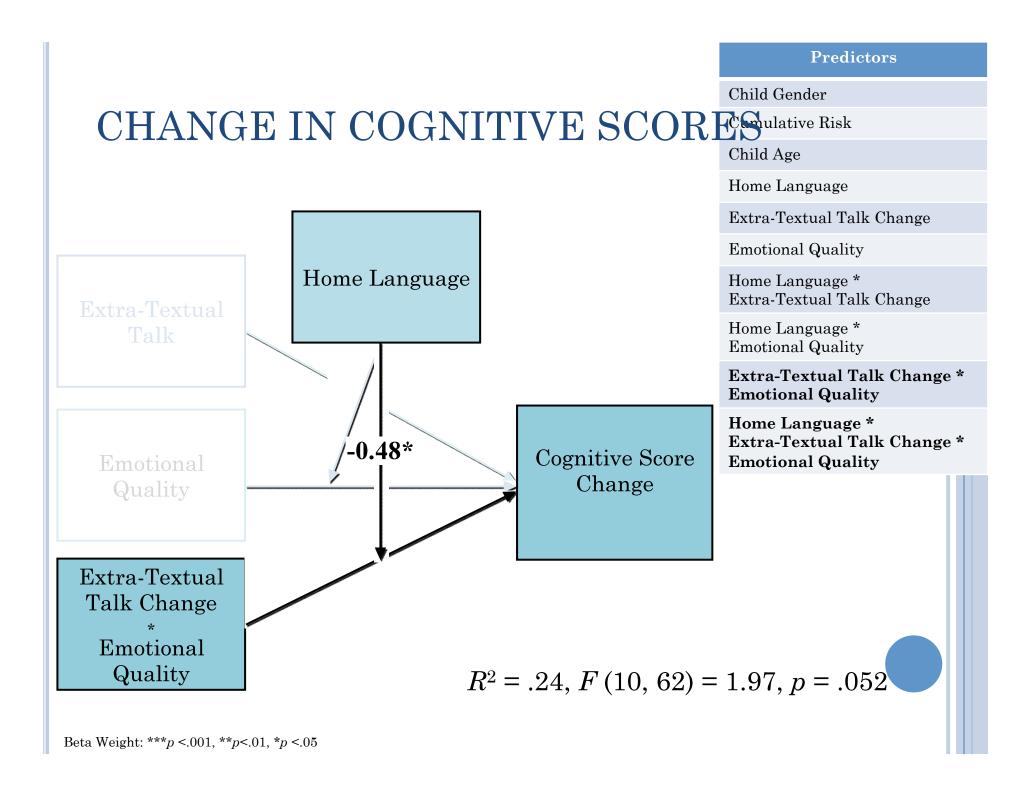
Emotional Quality

Home Language *
Extra-Textual Talk Change

Home Language * Emotional Quality

Extra-Textual Talk Change * Emotional Quality

Home Language *
Extra-Textual Talk Change *
Emotional Quality



CHANGE IN COGNITIVE SCC HOME LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

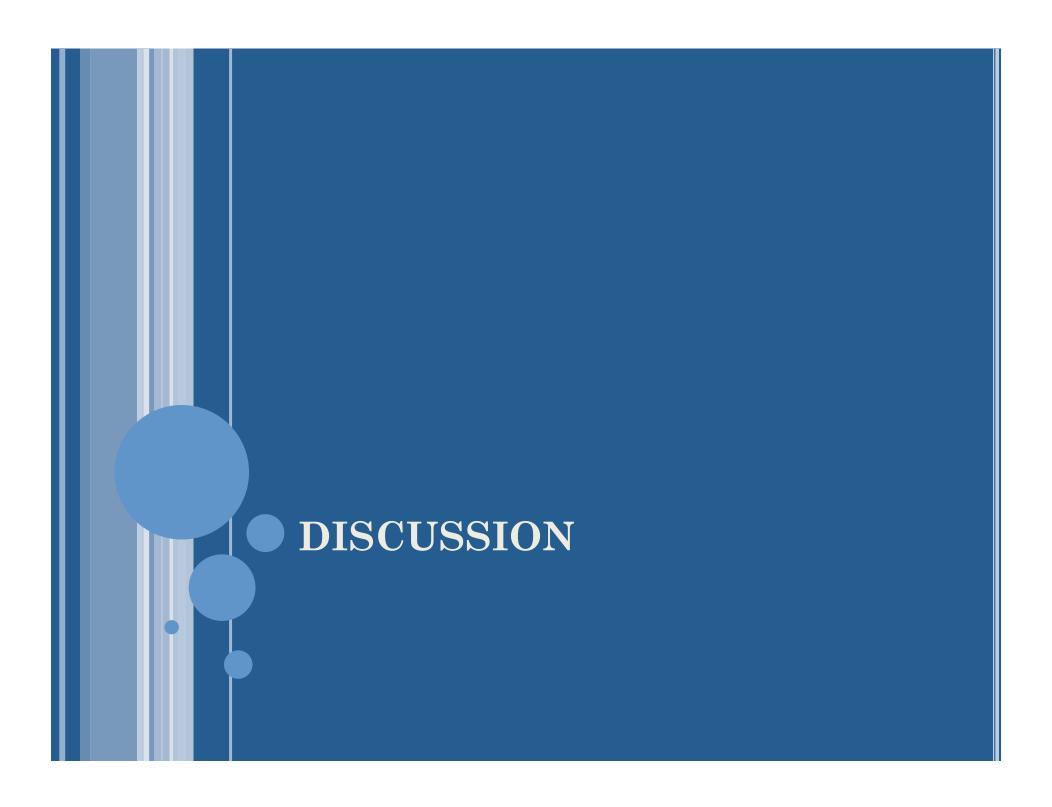
Pairing **increase** in extratextual talk with **high** emotional quality at baseline related to positive change in cognitive outcomes.



CHANGE IN COGNITIVE SCC HOME LANGUAGE: SPANISH

Pairing **decrease** in extratextual talk with **high** emotional quality at baseline related to positive change in cognitive outcomes.





DISCUSSION

Home Language: English	Home Language: Spanish
Pairing high extra-textual talk with high emotional quality related to positive outcomes.	Pairing low extra-textual talk with high emotional quality related to positive outcomes.
Pairing increases in extratextual talk with high baseline emotional quality related to positive change in outcomes.	Pairing decreases in extratextual talk with high baseline emotional quality related to positive change in outcomes.

DISCUSSION (CONT.)

- Possible explanation:
 - Research by Caspe and colleagues and others demonstrates cultural differences in parents' preferred reading styles, and in how reading styles relate to preschoolers' learning.
 - Using a culturally familiar and relevant style of book sharing may relate to child learning when parents are also at their "best" on emotional quality.
 - Culturally relevant styles of book-reading may not be as "effective" when the parent's emotional behaviors are compromised.

LIMITATIONS & FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- Due to small sample size, results should be interpreted with appropriate level of caution. Future research will explore these relationships in a larger sample.
- Used home language as a proxy for culture. Future research will include more fine-tuned examinations of cultural background
- Focused primarily on parent behaviors. Future research will consider the roles of the child and book.
- Did not consider other potentially important factors (e.g., how often dyads read). Future research will explore other important factors.

ADDITIONAL FUTURE DIRECTIONS

- A long-term goal includes:
 - Developing and assessing the effectiveness of intervention approaches designed to promote **high quality**, **culturally relevant** book-reading that supports learning through instructional *and* emotional behaviors.

QUESTIONS