

Turning Developmental Relational Science into Practice



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ANYTIME ANYWHERE

Again! Again!

When singing songs with Ross, choose ones that encourage singing and moving along (like “Itsy Bitsy Spider” or “Row, Row, Row Your Boat”). Encourage him to repeat what you do and say, going back and forth. When he knows the song, stop in the middle and see if he can fill in the blank.



Ross

1 year old

 [Edit Profile](#)

WELCOME



Welcome to your child's journal

Each day you'll find a new activity waiting for you. If you don't like that one, browse Discover to find something just right.

How do we enlist the yield of developmental relational science to improve the well-being of children today?

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*the study of relational processes, influences
and outcomes as they change with
development and vary by context*

*"The authors' descriptions of flirtatious, learning babies will make you laugh, but the seriousness of their project, and its implications, are breathtaking." *Seattle Times**

THE SCIENTIST IN THE CRIB

WHAT EARLY LEARNING
TELLS US ABOUT
THE MIND



Alison Gopnik, Ph.D.
Andrew N. Meltzoff, Ph.D.
Patricia K. Kuhl, Ph.D.

The Philosophical Baby

*What Children's Minds Tell Us About
Truth, Love, and the Meaning of Life*



Alison Gopnik



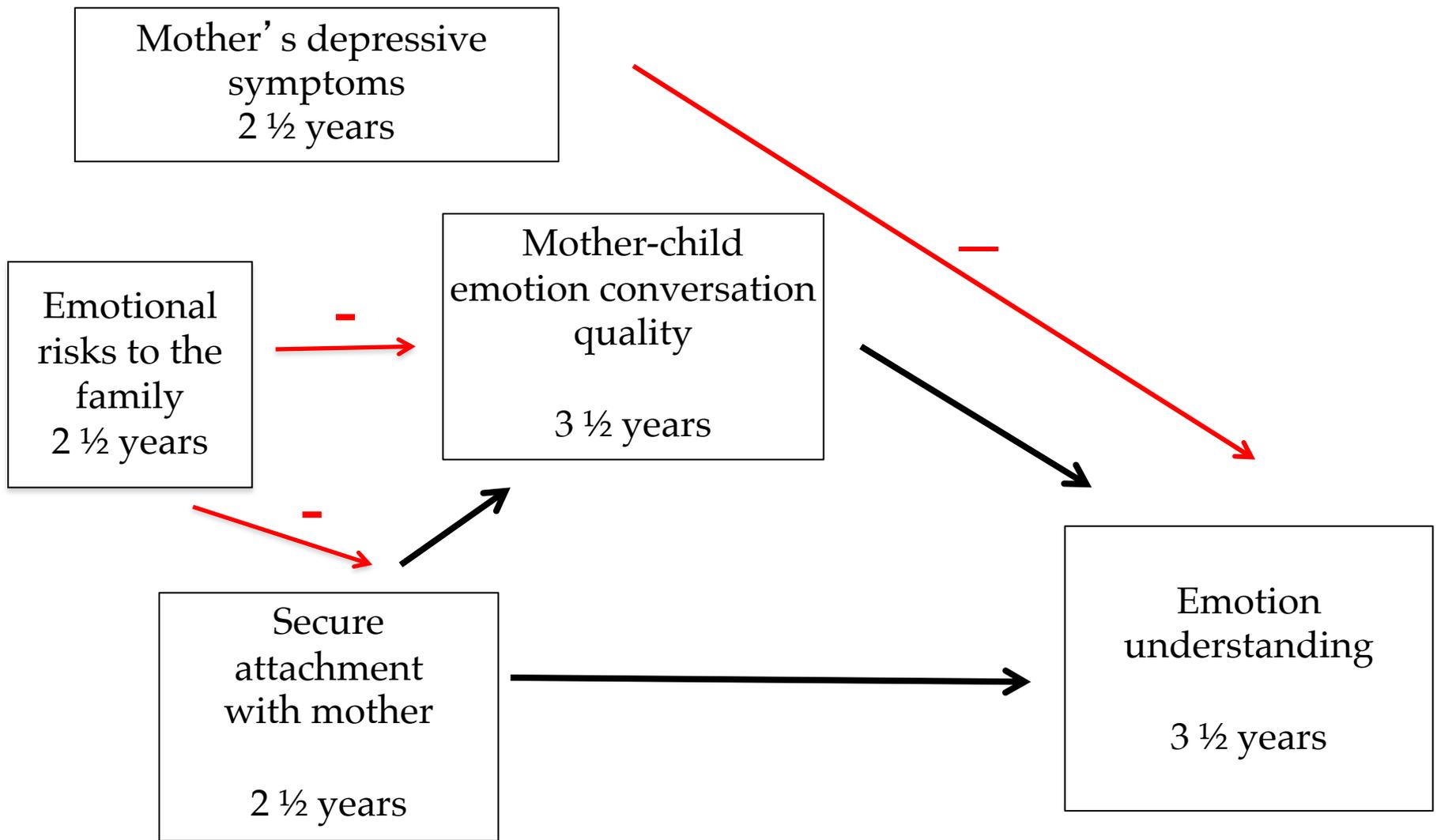
There is no such thing
as a baby ...

... you are describing
a baby and someone.

D.W.Winnicott

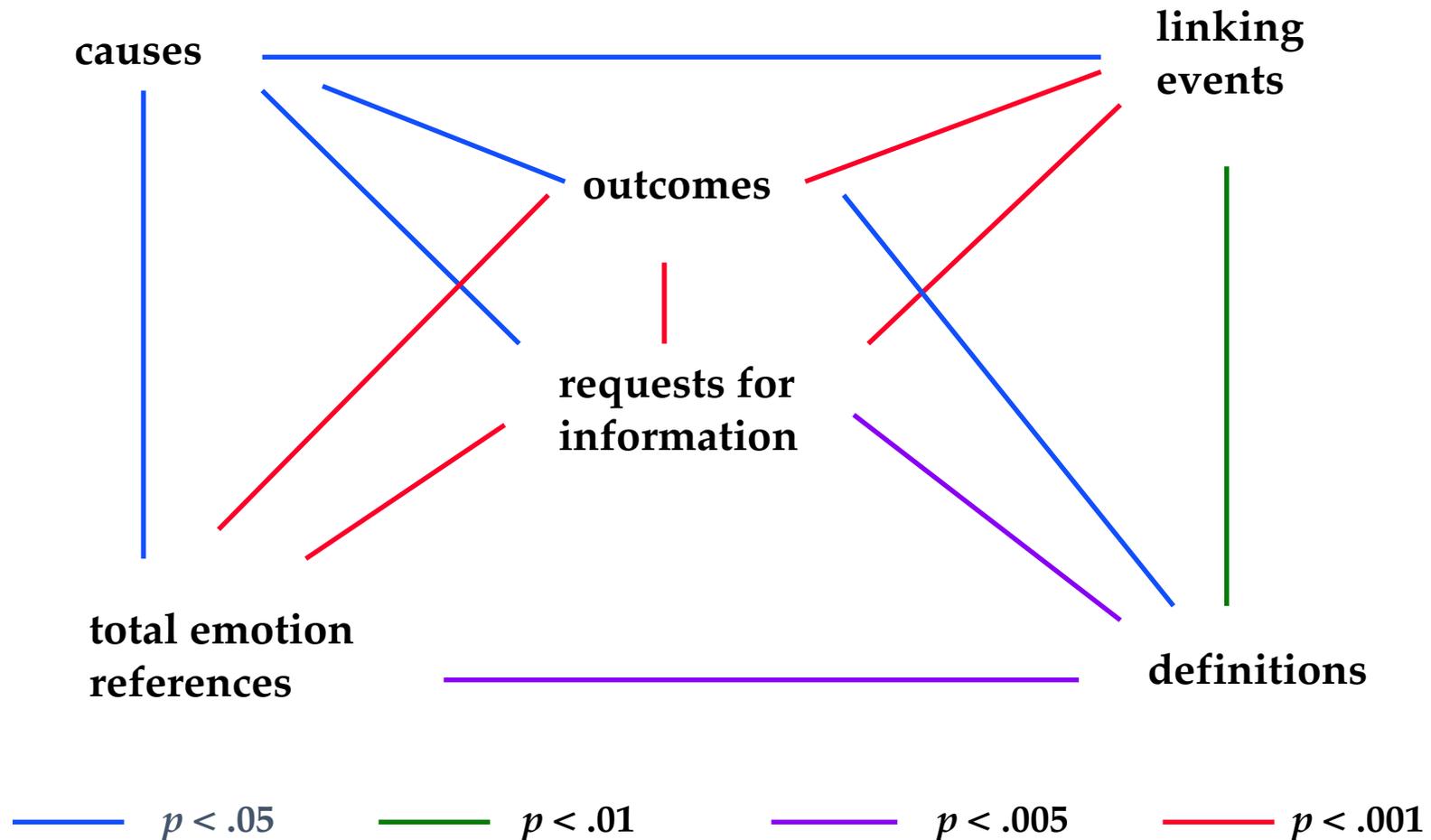
emotionate (i-'mō-sh(ə-)nət):

1. characterized by emotional apperception, sensitivity, and/or insight (*an emotionate side to his nature*)
2. behaviors reflecting emotional insight or understanding (*her emotionate response provided support to her friend*)



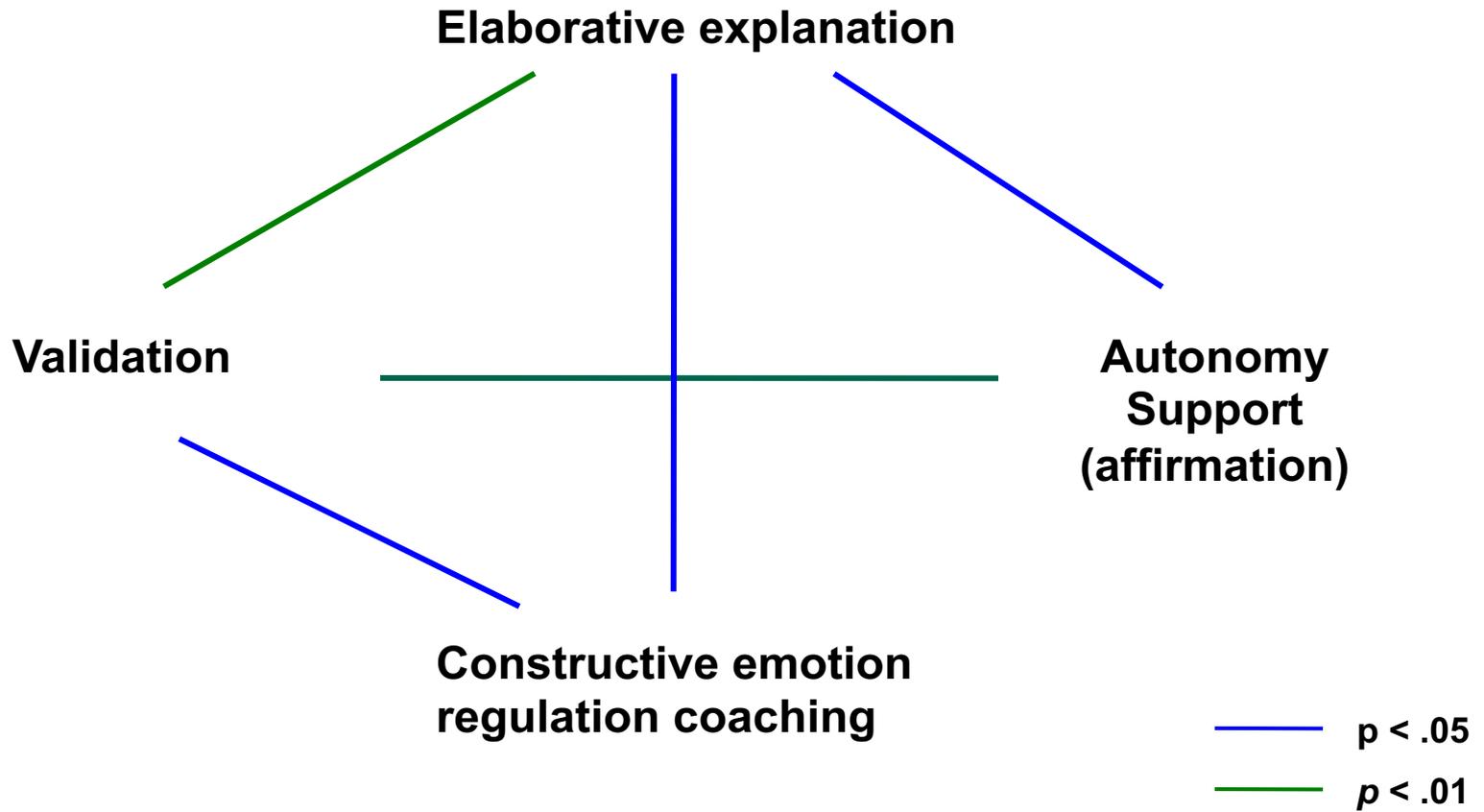
from Raikes, H. A., & Thompson, R. A. (2006). Family emotional climate, attachment security, and young children's emotion understanding in a high-risk sample. *British Journal of Developmental Psychology*, 24(1), 89-104, and Raikes, H. A., & Thompson, R. A. (2008). Conversations about emotion in high-risk dyads. *Attachment & Human Development*, 10(4), 359-377.

Elements of mother-child emotion conversation:





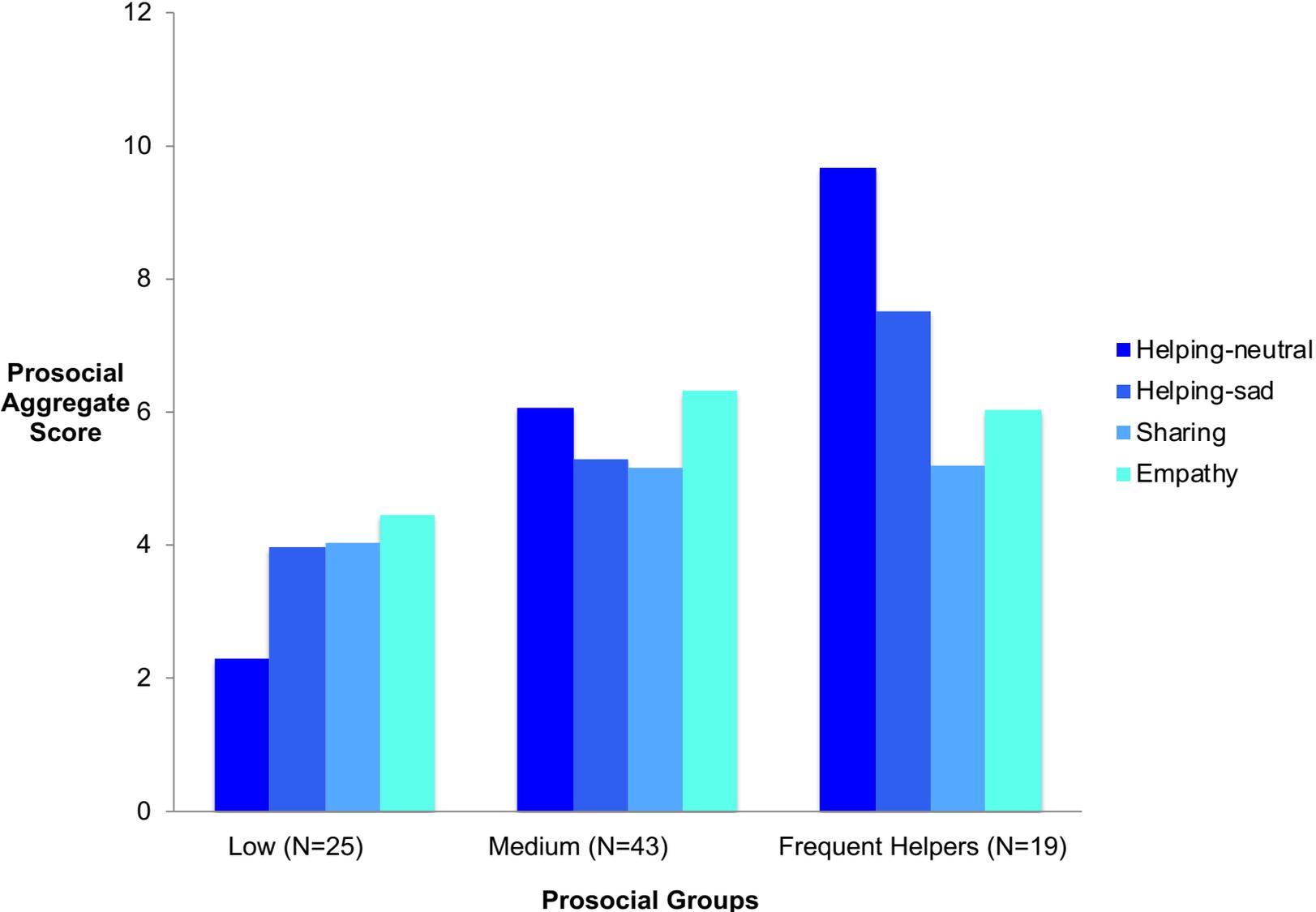
- It's hard when you feel so angry. You're going "AAAHH, he's bouncing my guy off there!" Right?
- How did the other kids feel when you shut off the game?
- It makes you sad thinking about it, doesn't it?
- After you stopped the game, the other guys said, "You know, Joey wasn't really doing so bad." You thought you were losing, but you weren't.
- What do you think you could do next time if this happens again?



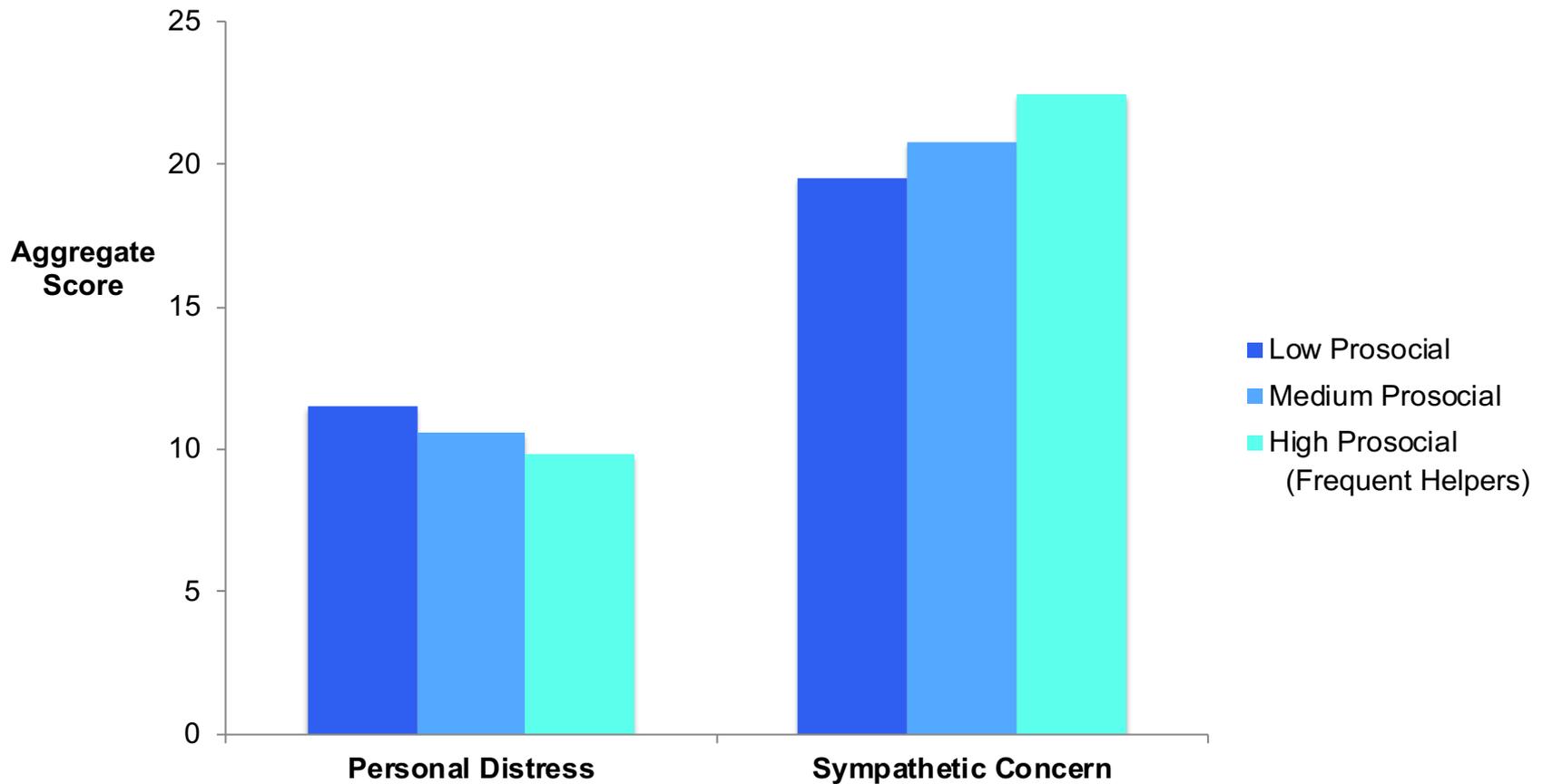
Security of attachment is significantly associated with these measures of conversation quality



Are there reliable individual differences in prosocial responding by toddlers?



How is prosocial behavior associated with children's sympathetic concern and personal distress?



for Personal Distress: $F(2,80) = 4.78, p < .05$ for Sympathetic Concern: $F(2,75) = 8.08, p < .001$

How are individual differences in prosocial behavior associated with mother-child interaction?

Logistic Class Regression Analysis

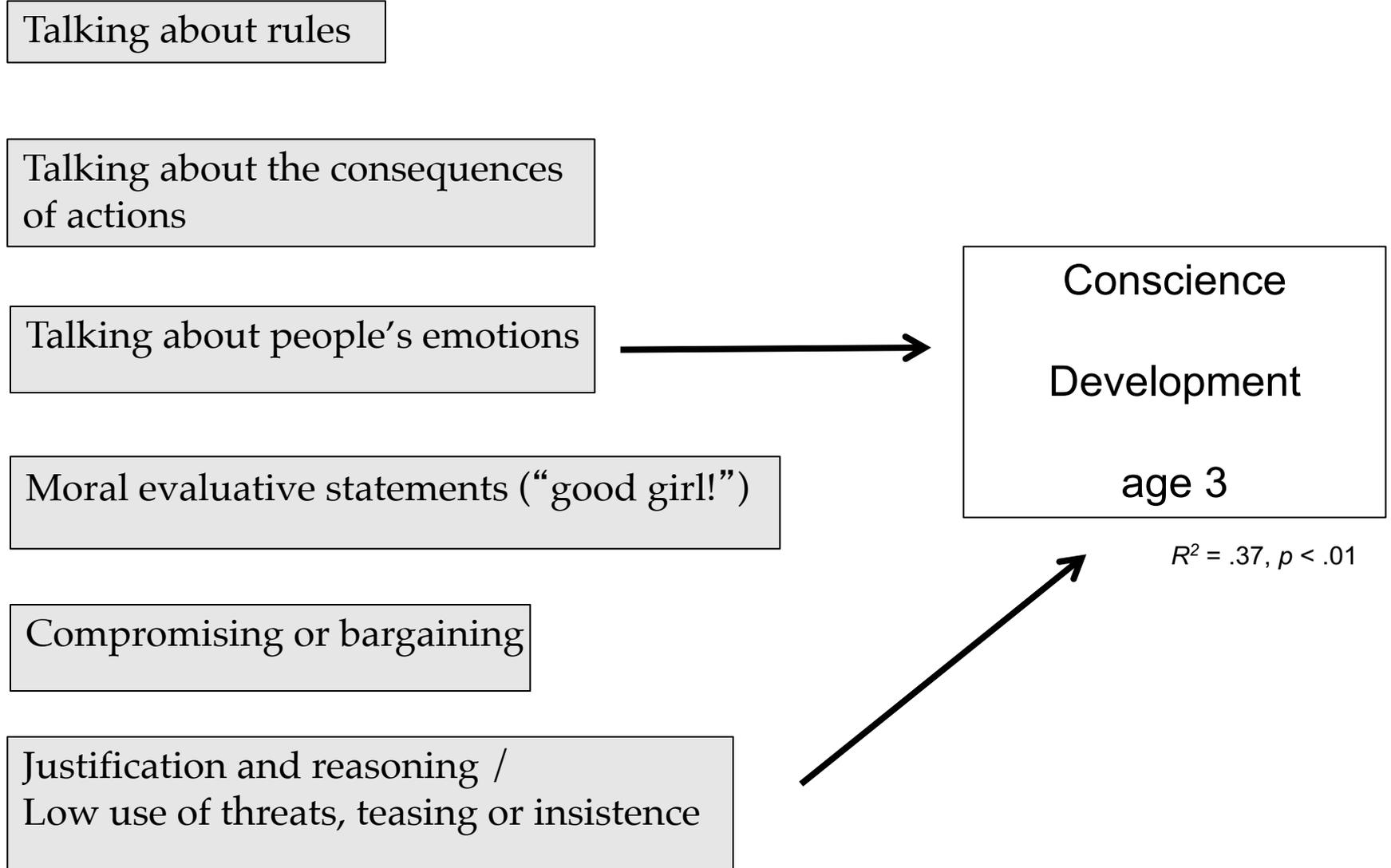
Variables	Class 1 vs. Class 2 OR (95% CI)	Class 2 vs. Class 3 OR (95% CI)	Class 1 vs. Class 3 OR (95% CI)
Child Sex	0.58 (0.20-1.68)	1.77 (0.50-6.22)	1.03 (0.27-3.93)
Child Age	1.02 (0.99-1.05)	0.99 (0.95-1.02)	1.01 (0.97-1.05)
Maternal Sensitivity	1.39 (0.85-2.27)	2.49 (1.17-5.31)*	3.45 (1.63-7.33)***
Maternal Mental State Language	0.95 (0.86-1.03)	1.17 (1.02-1.33)*	1.10 (0.96-1.27)
Sensitivity x Language	0.99 (0.92-1.05)	0.91 (0.81-1.01)	0.89 (0.80-1.00)*

* $p < .05$, *** $p < .001$

Class 1 = Not Prosocial, Class 2 = Moderately Prosocial, Class 3 = Frequent Helpers; OR = odds ratio

Newton, E. K., Thompson, R. A., & Goodman, M. (2016). Individual differences in toddlers' prosociality: Experiences in early relationships explain variability in prosocial behavior. *Child Development, 87*, 1715-1726.

2 ½ years: Mother-child conversation elements during conflict episodes in the lab



Psychological health
is constructed, maintained, and restored
in the context of
emotionally supportive relationships.

Thompson, R. A. (2018). *Social-emotional development in the first three years: Establishing the foundations*. Policy brief commissioned by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation through the Edna Bennet Pierce Prevention Research Center, Pennsylvania State University. <https://www.rwjf.org/en/library/research/2018/04/social-emotional-development-in-the-first-three-years.html>

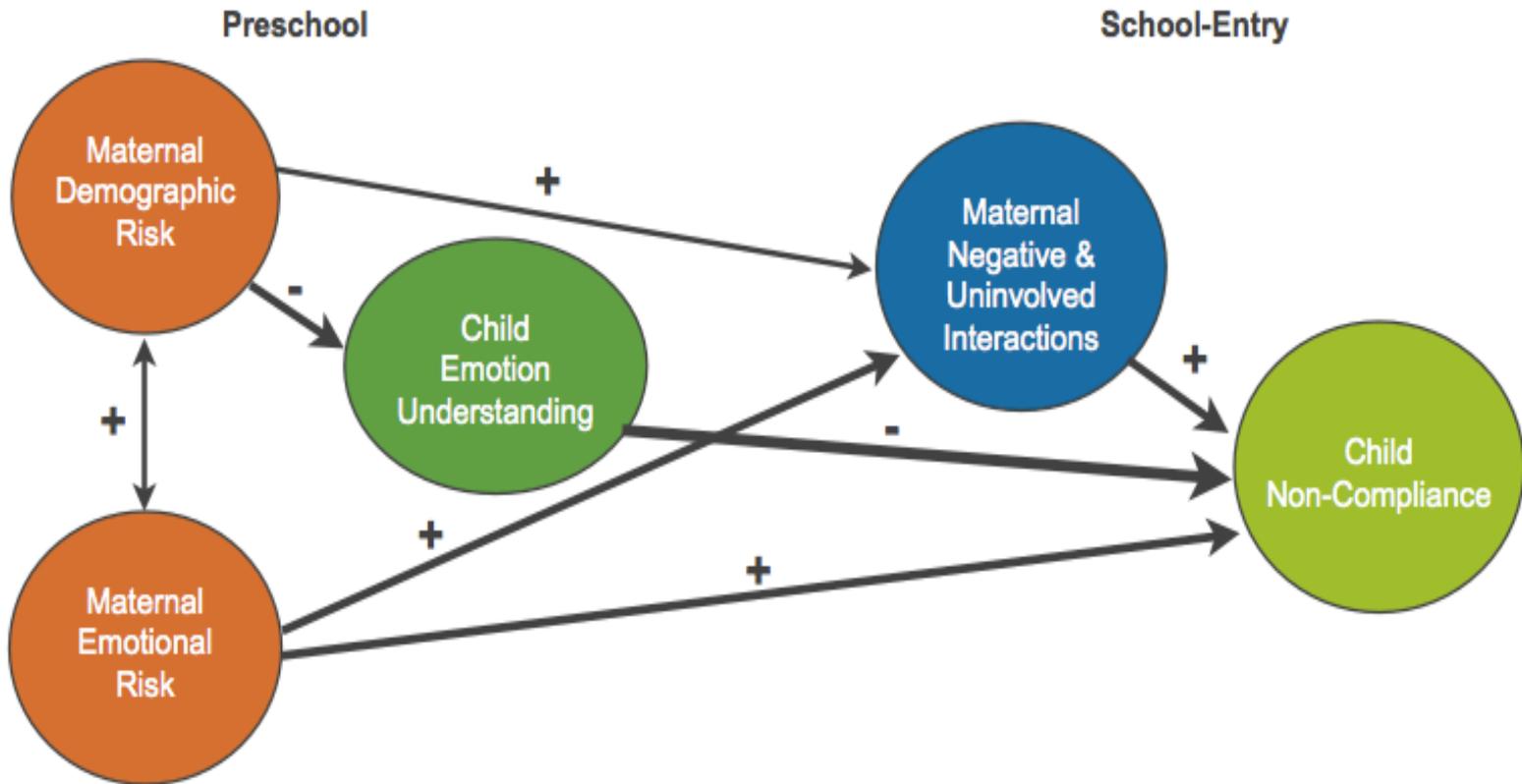


Cultivating supportive relationships

Parental divorce, custody, visitation, and “parenting time”

Grandparent visitation rights

Economic stress and family relationships
demographic risk and emotional risk



$R^2 = .59, p < .01$

Winer, A. C., & Thompson, R. A. (2013). *The impact of poverty on a child's social and emotional competence*. Policy brief written for the UC Davis Center for Poverty Research (published online at http://poverty.ucdavis.edu/sites/main/files/file-attachments/policy_brief_thompson_risk.pdf).

Strengthening supportive systems

Toward a child-oriented child protection system

Social support and the prevention of child maltreatment

Safe Babies Court Teams: an initiative of ZERO TO THREE



Community Court Team
Des Moines, Iowa

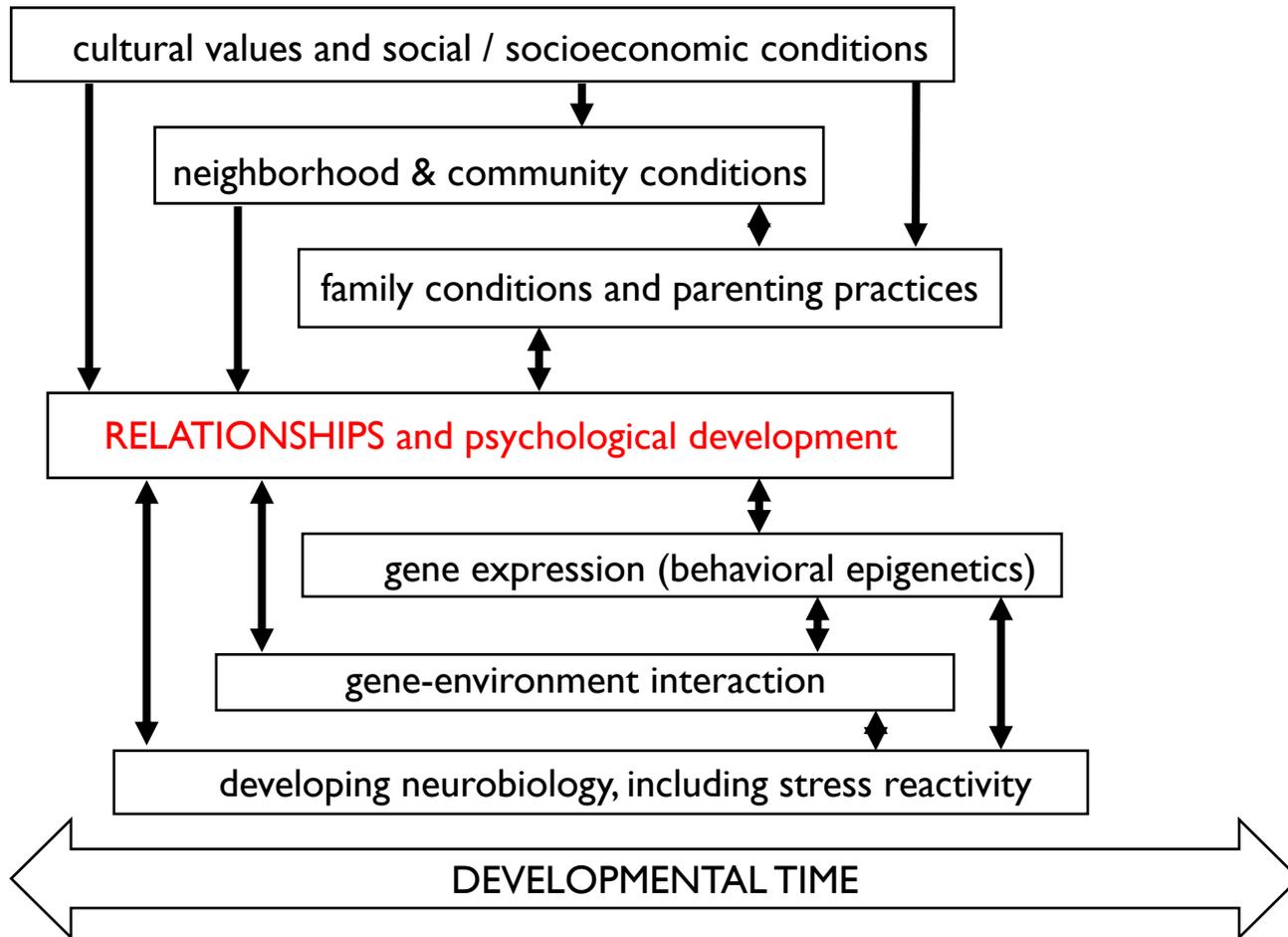
Emerging bridges between developmental relational science and public policy

- early learning and school readiness
- child poverty
- trauma-informed care and education
- infant / early childhood mental health
- ethics of parenting

“Social policy needs science [and] science needs social policy . . . to provide . . . vitality and validity.”

Bronfenbrenner, U. (1974). Developmental research, public policy, and the ecology of childhood. *Child Development*, 45, 1-5.

Importance of a multilevel orientation





Thanks!

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