

Peer Relationships And Adjustment At School

"The contexts of family and peer group play critical roles in shaping children's lives over their development. Biological theory suggests that these two contexts are interlinked to impact children's daily lives and should be examined in integrated models. The present study examined relationship quality with peers as a potential mediator that links maternal parenting style to children's school adjustment. Two dimensions of parenting style--maternal responsiveness and behavioral control, and three aspects of school adjustment--academic grades, problem behaviors in the school setting, and school related experiences of stress, were investigated. The mediation models were tested concurrently and longitudinally in a sample of 347 children during their 4th to 5th grades. Biological theory also suggests personal characteristics as one of the defining factors that influence developmental outcomes. Thus, child gender and child ethnicity were included as moderators in the proposed models. /DISS para DISS paraUsing multiple regressions, results of the study indicated both dimensions of maternal parenting style and peer relationship quality were linked to children's well-being at school concurrently. Surprisingly, peer relationship quality was unassociated with behavioral problems. Short-term longitudinal associations were found between behavioral control and GPA and between responsiveness and school related stress. In terms of mediation, only maternal responsiveness had indirect effects on one of children's outcome variables via its influence on peer relationships concurrently. Also, moderation effects were not found in the proposed mediation models."--Abstract from author supplied metadata.

This thesis is based on a longitudinal study of the Iranian pre-adolescents entering junior high school in Iran. It looks at the effect of peer relationships on school adjustment using a non-experimental design. The importance of adjustment to school and its consequences to a child's development has been documented in previous research. Moreover, it can be argued that school adjustment becomes even more essential after transfer to a new school. One of the major contributors to school adjustment is the child's relationship with peers. Studies on peer relationships consider three major aspects for that; friendship, sociometric status and relationships in cliques. However, such aspects have seldom been studied simultaneously. Additionally, a considerable body of literature exists concerning social networks that can be successfully utilised to examine children's relationships in the school. Social networks provide a good opportunity to develop an understanding of children's relationships. This study endeavours to determine associations between the aspects of a child's relationships and adjustment to school using some terminology and methods from the social networks literature. This study draws upon data on 389 participants from first year of junior high schools in Iran. The data was collected at the beginning of the 2008-09 school year and again at the conclusion of the school year. The longitudinal design of the study facilitated the comparison between the two timeframes and the opportunity to measure the effects of the three relationship types on different aspects of school adjustment. Results depict meaningful associations between the two domains of this study (i.e. peer relations and school adjustment) and emphasize the role that children's peer relations can have on their adaption. The study also reveals the importance of including different types of peer relations collectively in the research. Implications for practice and direction for future research are suggested based on the findings.

"Children's Peer Relations: From Development to Intervention is a compilation of virtually everything that is known about the association between children's peer relations and the development of peer rejection, aggression, and antisocial behavior. Looking beyond the peer rejection process, this volume also covers dyadic relationships, cliques, and associations with different types of peers as well as the effects of family influences." "The chapters, written by some of the best-known scientist-practitioners, will interest a wide range of scholars, researchers, and graduate students in developmental psychology and child clinical psychology as well as those working in education, social work, public health, substance abuse, criminology or sociology."--Résumé de l'éditeur.

New Directions for Child and Adolescent Development, Number 140

Handbook of Peer Interactions, Relationships, and Groups

Peer Relationships and Adolescent Behavioral Adjustment

Friends, Lovers and Groups

Developmental Psychopathology, Volume 3

Key Relationships in Adolescence

Peer Relationships in Classroom Management offers pragmatic, empirically validated guidance to teachers in training on issues pertaining to students' interpersonal relationships. Concepts such as bullying, popularity, and online friendships are ubiquitous in today's schools, but what kinds of scientific and pedagogical knowledge can support teachers navigating students' complex lives? Using real-world examples and case studies, this book helps preservice educators to enhance their knowledge of classroom management by focusing on the interpersonal relationships in their schools. Each chapter includes an accessible approach to understanding the social motives in student's peer interactions inside school, and how to best intervene when these social interactions become detrimental to learning or cause negative interpersonal interactions.

This comprehensive, authoritative handbook covers the breadth of theories, methods, and empirically based findings on the ways in which children and adolescents contribute to one another's development. Leading researchers review what is known about the dynamics of peer interactions and relationships from infancy through adolescence. Topics include methods of assessing friendship and peer networks; early romantic relationships; individual differences and contextual factors in children's social and emotional competencies and behaviors; group dynamics; and the impact of peer relations on achievement, social adaptation, and mental health. Salient issues in intervention and prevention are also addressed.

Interpersonal rejection ranks among the most potent and distressing events that people experience. Romantic rejection, ostracism, stigmatization, job termination, and other kinds of rejections have the power to compromise the quality of people's lives. As a result, people are highly motivated to avoid social rejection, and, indeed, much of human behavior appears to be designed to avoid such experiences. Yet, despite the widespread effects of real, anticipated, and even imagined rejections, psychologists have devoted only passing attention to the topic, and the research on rejection has been scattered throughout a number of psychological subspecialties (e.g., social, clinical, developmental, personality). In the past few years, however, we have seen a surge of interest in the effects of interpersonal rejection on behavior and emotion. The goal of this book is to pull together the contributions of several scholars whose work is on the cutting edge of rejection research, providing a scholarly yet readable overview of recent advances in the area. In doing so, it not only provides a look at the current state of the area but also helps to establish the topic of rejection as an identifiable area for future research. Topics covered in the book include: ostracism, unrequited love, betrayal, stigmatization, rejection sensitivity, rejection and self-esteem, peer rejection in childhood, emotional responses to rejection, and personality moderators of reactions to rejection.

Evidence and Interventions for Teaching

Special Issue: Peer Relationships and Academic Adjustment During Early Adolescence

Developmental Psychopathology, 4 Volume Set

The Power of Positive Parenting

Peer Relations and School Adjustment

Psychology of Education: Social behaviour and the school peer group

In recent years, dating and romantic partners have been recognized as important peer relations within adolescence and research in this area is just emerging. Peer groups and peer pressure are more well established areas of research into adolescence, with recent studies focusing on peer groups and anti-social behaviour. The book will be the first in a series of three that examines the latest research in key areas of developmental psychology, edited by Rutger Engels and Hakan Stattin. This volume will present four areas of peer research: the 'deviancy training' mechanism of peer influence; behavioural genetic analytical techniques in understanding peer selection; romantic partners as peer relationships; and in-school and out-of-school peers studies.

This book responds to the absence of a comprehensive consideration of the implications of culture for children's peer relationships. Although research in this field has burgeoned in recent years, cultural issues have often been overlooked. The chapters tap such issues as the impact of social circumstances and cultural values on peer relationships, culturally prescribed socialization patterns and processes, emotional experience and regulation in peer interactions, children's social behaviors in peer interactions, cultural aspects of friendships, and peer influences on social and school adjustment in cultural context. The authors incorporate into their discussions findings from research programs using multiple methodologies, including both qualitative (e.g., interviewing, ethnographic and observational) and quantitative (e.g., large scale surveys, standardized questionnaires) approaches, based on a wide range of ages of children in cultures from East to West and from South to North (Asia, South America, the Mid-East, Southern Europe, and ethnic groups in the US).

"The Power of Positive Parenting provides an in-depth description of "Triple P," one of the most extensively studied parenting programs in the world, backed by more than 30 years of ongoing research. Triple P has its origins in social learning theory and the principles of behavior, cognitive, and affective change, and its aim is to prevent severe behavioral, emotional, and developmental problems in children and adolescents by enhancing the knowledge, skills, and confidence of parents"--

Peer Relationships, School Context, and Ninth Grader Academic Adjustment

Children's Relationships with Peers and Teachers

Handbook of Adolescent Psychology

The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Child Development

Handbook of Adolescent Psychology, Contextual Influences on Adolescent Development

A Test of Three Models

The field's most complete and authoritative reference, updated and expanded Developmental Psychopathology is the most complete and up to date reference in the field, with contributions by leading researchers and clinicians from a broad array of disciplines, specialties, and perspectives. Edited by Dante Cicchetti, the McKnight Presidential Chair of Child Psychology in the Institute of Child Development and in the Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota, this new third edition has had a fourth volume added to reflect the growing body of knowledge that has been gained in the decade since the publication of the second edition. The increased emphasis on a multilevel, dynamic systems approach, and the latest neurobiological findings are explored alongside recent work and theories in epigenetics, neural plasticity, resilience, social and environmental influences, and more. From a lifespan-based perspective, this book examines the current level of understanding surrounding the development of mental disorders, as well as the mechanisms and processes that drive either their development or avoidance in high-risk individuals. The previous edition of Developmental Psychopathology has served as an important resource for scientists and researchers working to increase our understanding of mental disorder development, prevention, and intervention. This new edition seeks to expand its usefulness by incorporating an even greater body of work that, together, represents the state of developmental psychopathology today. Contains in four volumes the most complete and current research on every aspect of developmental psychopathology Features contributions from national and international experts. The previous two editions have set the standard in the field; this is a highly respected and widely cited work Every chapter has been updated or replaced completely with new material, incorporating the burgeoning number of neurobiological and genetic investigations in the field Reflects the increasingly multilevel and interdisciplinary nature of the field and the increasing importance of translational research Addresses the relevance of classification in a developmental context, including DSM-5 criteria and definitions 4 Volumes Developmental psychology has seen many important new advances in the past decade, but there is still much work to be done. As an ever-expanding variety of disciplines become more and more relevant to advancing our understanding of mental disorders, a central compilation of watershed work becomes increasingly important. Developmental Psychopathology is the seminal reference researchers and clinicians need to stay up-to-date and push the boundaries of our understanding. This reference is available in print and in e-reference form (ISBN: 1119125553 9781119125556).

Willard W. Hartup This volume amounts to an anniversary collection: It was 50 years ago that Lois Jack (1934) published the findings from what most investigators consider to be the first intervention study in this area. The experiment (later replicated and extended by Marjorie Page, 1936, and Gertrude Chittenden, 1942) concerned ascendant behavior in preschool children, which was defined to include: (a) The pursuit of one's own purposes against interference and (b) directing the behavior of others. Individual differences in ascendance were assumed to have some stability across time and, hence, to be important in personality development. But ascendance variations were also viewed as a function of the immediate situation. Among the conditions assumed to determine ascendance were "the individual's status in the group as expressed in others' attitudes toward him, his conception of these attitudes, and his previously formed social habits" (Jack, 1934, p. 10). Dr. Jack's main interest was to show that nonascendant children, identified on the basis of observations in the laboratory with another child, were different from their more ascendant companions in one important respect: They lacked self confidence. And, having demonstrated that, Dr. Jack devised a procedure for teaching the knowledge and skill to nonascendant children that the play materials required. She guessed, correctly, that this training would bring about an increase in the ascendance scores of these children.

Developmental Psychopathology, Second Edition, Three Volume Set contains in three volumes the most complete and current research on every aspect of developmental psychopathology.

Childhood Friendships and Peer Relations

The Context of Parents and Peers

A Longitudinal Study of Elementary School Students' Peer Relationships and Teachers' Perceptions of Adjustment

Children's Peer Relations and Social Competence

Linkages to Children's School Adjustment

Accuracy of Social Class Perception and Adjustment in School and Peer-relationships

Updated and expanded to 124 entries, The Cambridge Encyclopedia of Child Development remains the authoritative reference in the field.

In the second edition of his unique study of peer relationships in childhood, Dr Barry Schneider re-examines this fundamental aspect of childhood. Taking the work of Jacob Moreno as its starting point, the book provides an up-to-date and accessible understanding of how children develop social competence in different environments, from school to cyberspace. It is informed by a cross-cultural perspective that examines how peer relationships vary in different cultures, as well as among children who have migrated to a new culture, and provides increased coverage of how bullying is perceived and managed within peer groups. The book is informed, too, by new research techniques, both qualitative and quantitative, which mean we know far more about how children relate to each other than ever before. Childhood Friendships and Peer Relations is a fascinating and very timely overview of what we know about making friends and enemies in childhood, showing how these relationships can have lasting effects. It will be essential reading to all students of Developmental Psychology and Educational Psychology, as well as anyone training towards a career working with children and young people.

The Handbook of Social Influences in School Contexts draws from a growing body of research on how and why various aspects of social relationships and contexts contribute to children ' s social and academic functioning within school settings. Comprised of the latest studies in developmental and educational psychology, this comprehensive volume is perfect for researchers and students of Educational Psychology. Beginning with the theoretical perspectives that guide research on social influences, this book presents foundational research before moving on to chapters on peer influence and teacher influence. Next, the book addresses ways in which the school context can influence school-related outcomes (including peer and teacher-student relationships) with specific attention to research in motivation and cognition. Within the chapters authors not only present current research but also explore best-practices, drawing in examples from the classroom. With chapters from leading experts in the field, The Handbook of Social Influences in School Contexts provides the first complete resource on this topic.

Risk, Disorder, and Adaptation

Issues in Assessment and Intervention

Handbook of Peer Interactions, Relationships, and Groups, Second Edition

Peer Relationships in Cultural Context

Interpersonal Rejection

Peer Relationships and Adjustment at School

This book examines the role of peer relationships in child and adolescent development by tracking research findings from the early 1900s to the present. Dividing the research into three generations, the book describes what has been learned about children's peer relations and how children's participation in peer relationships contributes to their health, adjustment, and achievement. Gary W. Ladd reviews and interprets the investigative focus and findings of distinct research eras to highlight theoretical or empirical breakthroughs in the study of children's peer relations and social competence over the last century. He also discusses how this information is relevant to understanding and promoting children's health and development. In a final chapter, the author appraises the major discoveries that have emerged during the three research generations and analyzes recent scientific agendas and discoveries in the peer relations discipline.

This multidisciplinary handbook, edited by the premier scholars in the field, reflects the empirical work and growth in the field of adolescent psychology.

The definitive handbook on peer relations has now been significantly revised with 55% new material. Bringing together leading authorities, this volume presents cutting-edge research on the dynamics of peer interactions, their impact on multiple aspects of social development, and the causes and consequences of peer difficulties. From friendships and romance to social withdrawal, aggression, and victimization, all aspects of children's and adolescents' relationships are explored. The book examines how individual characteristics interact with family, group, and contextual factors across development to shape social behavior. The importance of peer relationships to emotional competence, psychological well-being, and achievement is analyzed, and peer-based interventions for those who are struggling are reviewed. Each chapter includes an introductory overview and addresses theoretical considerations, measures and methods, research findings and their implications, and future directions. New to This Edition *Chapters on neuroscience, social media, social inequality, prosocial behavior with peers, and sociological approaches. *Expanded coverage of applied issues: chapters on interventions for socially withdrawn children, activity programs that promote positive youth development, and policy initiatives. *Chapters on same- and other-sex peer relationships, peer influence, educational environments, evolutionary models, the self-concept, personality, and animal studies. *Increased attention to variations in peer relations due to culture, gender, and race. *Many new authors and topics reflect a decade's worth of theoretical and methodological advances, including the growing use of complex longitudinal methods.

Connecting Online and Offline Social Skills to Adolescents' Peer Relationships and Psychological Adjustment

Children's Peer Relations

Friendships in Childhood and Adolescence

Empathic Accuracy

Peer Relationships in Child Development

The Protective Effects of Peer Relationships for Early Adolescents with Non-optimal Parent-child Relationships

This volume brings together an impressive array of respected scholars to examine the varied and complex ways in which peers influence adolescents' beliefs and behaviors in the school context. The breadth of peer influence on academic and social adjustment is evident in the wide variety of topics covered in the present volume. Throughout the chapters, scholars provide unique insights regarding the complex ways that the academic and social spheres of adolescents' lives are interconnected. Collectively, the chapters in this volume expand current knowledge and theory in peer relations research by (a) exploring different types of peer relations (e.g., close friendships, peer groups) and different peer dynamics (e.g., popularity, bullying) that emerge in the school context, (b) examining different processes that explain why and how peers influence each other in school, (c) considering developmental issues during adolescence that may be critical to understanding peers and adjustment at school and (d) providing information about how teacher practices or programs influence peer relations and school adjustment. Peer Relationships and Adjustment in School is an important volume for researchers and practitioners interested in social development, peer relationships and youth engagement and achievement in school.

As peer victimization is a peer experiences that connects to psychological adjustment in high school students, this study explores how social competence offline and online may mediate this relationship. High school participants (n =303, Mage= 15.83) reported about their peer victimization experiences, social skills online and offline, perceptions of peers' acceptance offline and social media acceptance, social media behaviors, and psychological adjustment. Results indicate that overall, teens' who experience peer victimization are likely to have deficits in their offline and online social competence and use aspects of social media in different ways. However, the pathways between online social competence and social media behaviors do not support mediation of the relationship between peer victimization and psychological adjustment. Also, the use of sociometric methods to measure peer processes on social media shows potential as an informative method. Since teens are interacting with social media as another context of their everyday life and as an important context of peer socialization, the implications for targets of peer victimization are meaningful.

Empathic inference, or "everyday-mind reading", is a form of complex psychological inference in which observation, memory, knowledge, and reasoning are combined to yield insights into the subjective experience of others. This comprehensive volume addresses the question of how accurate our "readings" of thoughts and feelings of others actually are, introducing two innovative methods for objectivity measuring this key dimension of social intelligence. Presenting cutting-edge research in this emerging area, the volume offers essential insights into how and why people sometimes succeed, and sometimes fail, in their attempts to understand each other. Leading experts cover such topics as the evolutionary and social-developmental origins of empathic accuracy; physiological aspects of empathic accuracy; gender and other individual difference variables; empathic accuracy and processes of mental control; the dynamic role of empathic accuracy in personal and psychotherapeutic relationships; and the relation of empathic accuracy to applied domains in psychology. This book will be of interest to students, researchers, and professionals in a range of disciplines, including personality and social psychology, clinical and counseling psychology, communication, developmental psychology, and marriage and family studies.

Peer Relationships in Classroom Management

" Parents' Attempts to Influence Adolescents' Peer Relations

Social-Emotional, Motivation, and Cognitive Outcomes

"Peer Relations Management

Effects of Family and Peer Relationships on College Student Adjustment

Organized Out-of-School Activities: Setting for Peer Relationships

Scholars of adolescence have identified parents and peers as two important contexts of development. This dissertation examines an understudied linkage between these two contexts: parents' management of adolescents' friendships. A conceptual model for thinking about parents' management of adolescents' peer relationships was developed and examined as part of the study. Specifically, four peer management behaviors were examined: communicating preferences, communicating disapproval, supporting friendships, and information-seeking. The nature of parents' beliefs about their adolescents' friends (specifically, parents' perceived efficacy in managing their adolescents' friends and parents' concerns about their adolescents' friendships) was also explored. To further evaluate linkages suggested by the conceptual model, connections between parents' beliefs about adolescents' peers and their peer management behaviors were investigated. These aspects of managing adolescents' friendships were then examined for linkages, suggested by the conceptual model, to adolescents' reported friendships (i.e., the deviant and prosocial orientations of their friends) and psychosocial adjustment (i.e., their reported engagement in school and in problem behaviors). The participants for the study were 452 adolescents and 269 parents (161 mothers and 108 fathers). Data were collected from the adolescents at two time points, in the spring of 1997 and the spring of 1998, resulting in longitudinal information for 170 adolescents. Approximately six months after the first data collection for adolescents, questionnaire packages were sent home for parents' participation. The study results suggest that parents use the four management behaviors described, albeit relatively infrequently. Additionally, the more parents engaged in one peer management behavior, the more they engaged in the other peer management behaviors. Parents also felt relatively efficacious in managing their adolescents' friendships and were generally unconcerned about their adolescents' friendships. In general, mothers and fathers held similar beliefs about adolescents' friendships, and were similar in their management of their adolescents' friendships. When the relationships between parents' beliefs about peers and management behaviors to adolescents' friendships and psychosocial adjustment were examined, some interesting linkages were revealed. For example, mothers and fathers reported being more concerned about their adolescents' friendships when their adolescents were engaged in more problem behaviors. When relationships to parents' peer management behaviors were examined, adolescents' problem behaviors and deviant friends emerged as significant predictors of parents' management behaviors, showing relationships to mothers' and fathers' communicating disapproval and information-seeking, as well as to fathers' supporting friendships. For mothers, their concerns also emerged as a significant predictor of their peer management behaviors, showing relationships with supporting friendships and information-seeking. For fathers, feeling efficacious in managing adolescents' friendships was more consistently related to their peer management behaviors than were their concerns about adolescents' friendships. Finally, parents' concerns about adolescents' friends, communicating disapproval and information-seeking were examined for relationships to change in adolescents' deviant friendships and psychosocial adjustment. These analyses revealed that when adolescents' school engagement increased, fathers communicated disapproval more and when adolescents' school engagement decreased, fathers sought information about their adolescents' friends more often. The results of this study provide insight into parents' management of adolescents' friendships and suggest avenues for further research. These avenues and other unexplored linkages suggested by the conceptual model are the substantive focus of the discussion.

Highly readable and comprehensive, this volume explores the significance of friendship for social, emotional, and cognitive development from early childhood through adolescence. The authors trace how friendships change as children age and what specific functions these relationships play in promoting adjustment and well-being. Compelling topics include the effects of individual differences on friendship quality, how friendship quality can be assessed, and ways in which certain friendships may promote negative outcomes. Examining what clinicians, educators, and parents can do to help children who struggle with making friends, the book reviews available interventions and identifies important directions for future work in the field.

Explore how the peer relationship and extracurricular organized activities—like sports, the arts, and community-based organizations—influence academic functioning, social development, and problem behavior. This volume shows how out-of-school activity offers an ideal context to study peer processes, and to explore both how and why peers matter for organized activity participation. Starting with the theoretical and empirical research on peers and organized activities, it goes on to address several questions including: Does co-participating in an organized activity with your friend improve the quality of the relationship? When do peer relations amplify the benefits of participating and when do they exacerbate negative outcomes? Does participation in organized activities help adolescents manage difficult transition periods? Finally, the volume concludes with a conceptual framework to guide future research on how organized activity characteristics influence peer processes and how these processes within organized activity contexts influence outcomes for adolescents. This is the 140th volume in this series. Its mission is to provide scientific and scholarly presentations on cutting edge issues and concepts in child and adolescent development. Each volume focuses on a specific new direction or research topic and is edited by experts on that topic.

Children's Peer Relationships and Psychological Adjustment

A Century of Progress

Friends and Enemies

A Longitudinal Study of Iranian Adolescents' Adaptation After Transfer to a New School

Children's Peer Relations: Issues in Assessment and Intervention

Handbook of Positive Psychology in Schools

An interdisciplinary group of researchers from developmental, clinical and educational backgrounds identify issues and present major findings on the effects of peer relationships in childhood and adolescence. They examine social behaviour, emotional development, school performance and other issues.

Children's Peer Relations presents an up-to-date overview of the latest findings in the area of childhood relationships. An international group of researchers and clinicians review current theory, research and intervention strategies across a wide range of topics including: peer status, gender and ethnicity, disability, illness and loneliness. There is also critical examination of methods of intervention to improve children's relations with others in school, family and community. Children's Peer Relations will provide social researchers, school counsellors, psychologists and students of child development with a comprehensive handbook on this crucial topic.

National surveys consistently reveal that an inordinate number of students report high levels of boredom, anger, and stress in school, which often leads to their disengagement from critical learning and social development. If the ultimate goal of schools is to educate young people to become responsible and critically thinking citizens who can succeed in life, understanding factors that stimulate them to become active agents in their own learning is critical. A new field labeled "positive psychology" is one lens that can be used to investigate factors that facilitate a student's sense of agency and active school engagement. The purposes of this groundbreaking Handbook are to 1) describe ways that positive emotions, traits, and institutions promote school achievement and healthy social/emotional development 2) describe how specific positive-psychological constructs relate to students and schools and support the delivery of school-based services and 3) describe the application of positive psychology to educational policy making. By doing so, the book provides a long-needed centerpiece around which the field can continue to grow in an organized and interdisciplinary manner. Key features include: Comprehensive – this book is the first to provide a comprehensive review of what is known about positive psychological constructs and the school experiences of children and youth. Topical coverage ranges from conceptual foundations to assessment and intervention issues to service delivery models. Intrapersonal factors (e.g., hope, life satisfaction) and interpersonal factors (e.g., positive peer and family relationships) are examined as is classroom-and-school-level influences (e.g., student-teacher and school-community relations). Interdisciplinary Focus – this volume brings together the divergent perspectives, methods, and findings of a broad, interdisciplinary community of scholars whose work often fails to reach those working in contiguous fields. Chapter Structure – to insure continuity, flow, and readability chapters are organized as follows: overview, research summary, relationship to student development, examples of real-world applications, and a summarizing table showing implications for future research and practice. Methodologies – chapters feature longitudinal studies, person-centered approaches, experimental and quasi-experimental designs and mixed methods.

Handbook of Social Influences in School Contexts

From Development to Intervention

Assessment, Linkages Between Relationship Systems, and Associations with School Adjustment

Transforming the Lives of Children, Parents, and Communities Using the Triple P System

Social Interaction with Peers, Peer Relationships, and Socioemotional Adjustment of Immigrant Children at Head Start Preschools