# Cognitive Strategy Use and Social Competence

An Exploratory Factor Analysis



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## **Social Competence**



## Social Competence

- **Social competence** at school:
  - How well a child can establish, develop and maintain constructive social relationships...(Wight & Chapparo, 2008)
- Occupational performance at school
- Growing number of children experiencing difficulty with social interaction at school



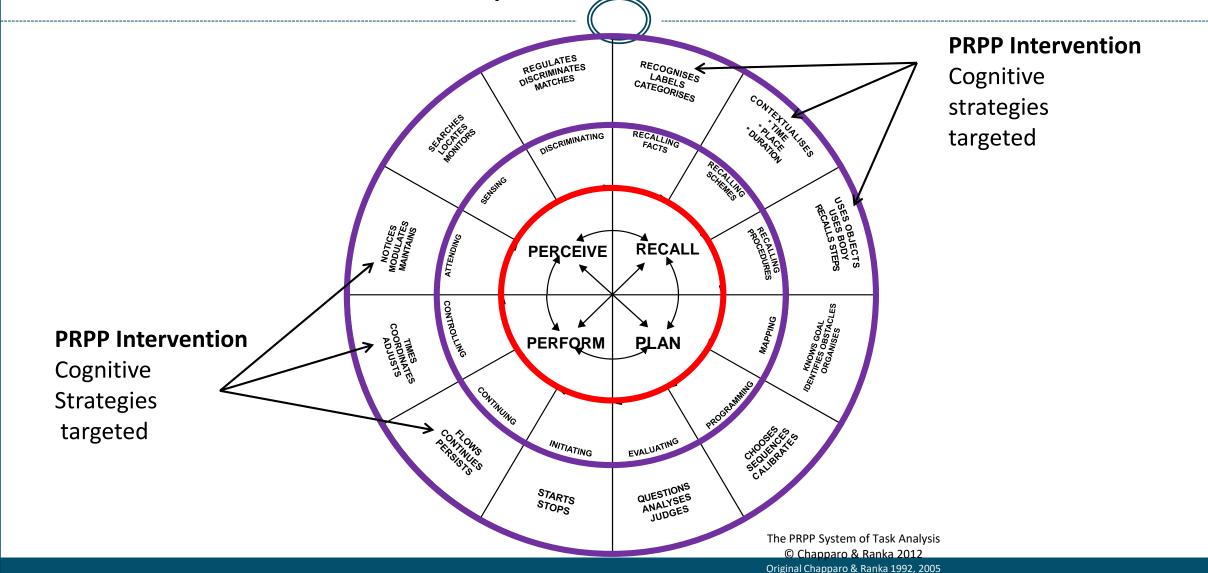


### Research into Social Competence

- Focus on cognitive strategy use
- Meta-analysis: Application of step-by-step systematic instruction, active forms of learning and executive functioning to promote generalisation of social skills (Durlak et al., 2011).
- Teaching children thinking strategies to apply to a range of social situations



## The Perceive, Recall, Plan and Perform (PRPP) System of Task Analysis and Intervention



**AUSTRALIA** 

#### Research Questions:

What patterns of cognitive strategy use do children who experience difficulties with social competence demonstrate according to parent perceptions?





What patterns of cognitive strategy use do children who / experience difficulties with social competence demonstrate according to teacher perceptions?

## Study Design:

#### **Question 1: Parent Perceptions**

- Data for a sample of **306 children**
- First four years of formal schooling
- Difficulties with social participation
- PRPP@HOME (Primary) Parent Questionnaire

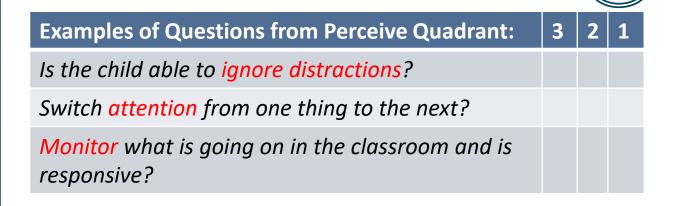


#### **Question 2: Teacher Perceptions**

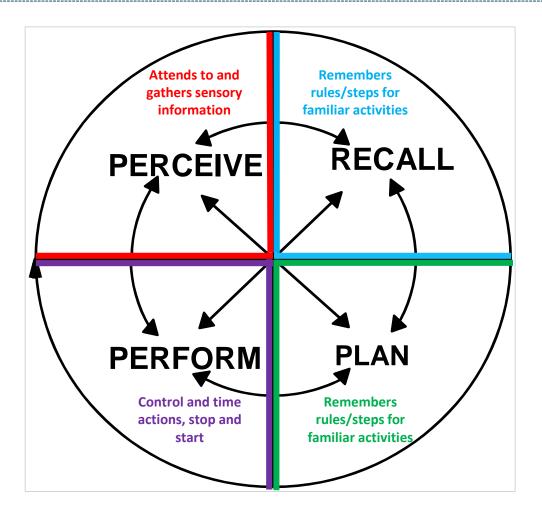
- Data for a sample of 303 children
- First four years of formal schooling
- Difficulties with social participation
- PRPP@SCHOOL (Primary) Teacher
   Questionnaire



#### The Perceive, Recall, Plan and Perform (PRPP) Questionnaire:



Examples of Questions from Recall Quadrant:	3	2	1
Does the child know when things happen or when to do things?			
Know where things happen and where to be?			
Recall the steps for task performance?			



## Study Design:

#### **Exploratory Factor Analysis:**

- 1. **Suitability** of the data set: Sample size, Bartlett's test of Sphericity and the Keiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) measure of sampling adequacy
- 2. Principal components analysis: Kaiser's eigenvalue rule and Catell's scree test
- 3. Varimax orthogonal rotation

## Results- Parent Perceptions:

#### **Factor Three:**

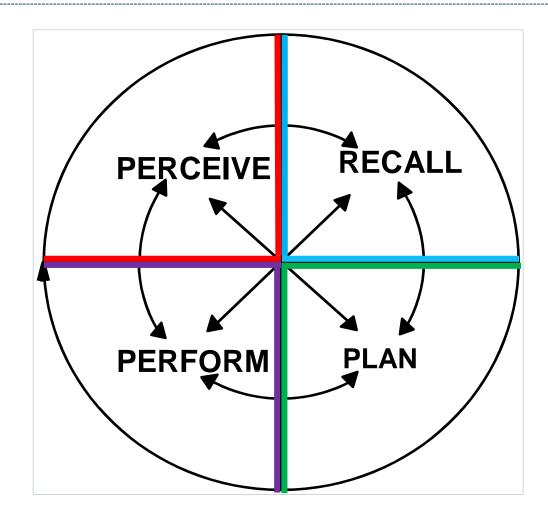
Dual attention during social interaction with checking of external sensory

Notices Monitors Modulates

#### **Factor Four:**

Perform and adjust behaviour to suit the goal of a social interaction

Calibrates
Stops
Continues
Adjusts



### Results- Teacher Perceptions:

#### **Factor Three:**

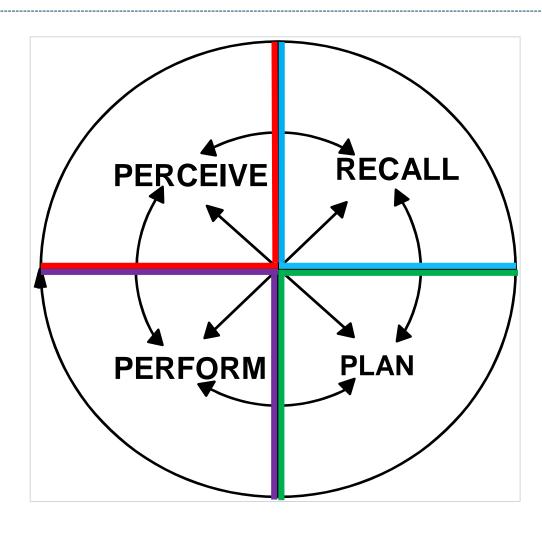
Knowing how to apply strategies to match the immediate social context

Knows goal
Categorises
Contextualises to
time and place
Matches actions
Recalls steps
Notices
Monitors
Uses objects

#### **Factor Four:**

Strategies to coordinate and adjust motor actions during social interactions

Coordinates
Stops
Flows
Continues
Adjusts
Uses body



#### Discussion



- Cognitive strategies as a basis for developing social skills
- Parent perceptions indicate inefficient use of **Perceive** and **Planning** processes
- Teacher perceptions indicate the importance of Planning and Recall processes
- Higher level thinking
- The PRPP System of Task Analysis

<u>Limitations:</u> Data collected from one area in Greater Western Sydney; limited research into associated social skills.

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