

Reasons for Studying Child Development

- ▶ Recognize the importance of primary care relationships
- ▶ Provides quality curriculum through routine care environment
- ▶ Recognize that each child is unique
- ▶ Have realistic expectations of young children
- ▶ Provide developmentally appropriate play and learning activities
- ▶ Provides safe environments
- ▶ Monitors progress to detect delays
- ▶ Supports relationships with families

Developmental Age Divisions

Young Infant – birth to
8 months

Mobile Infant – 8 months to
18 months old

Toddler – 18 to 36
months

EDUCARERS

educator + carer = educarer

“One who educates children in a caring manner...Everyday caregiving routines like feeding and diapering, can be educational and loving interactions.”

**Magda Gerber, 1998
Your Self Confident Baby,
page xiii, xiv**

Hand That Rocks the Cradle

The hand
that rocks the cradle
is the
hand that rules
the world.

Written by American Poet
William Ross Wallace
(1819-1881)

Basic Routines Can Include:

- ▶ Arrivals and departures
- ▶ Meal time and eating
- ▶ Diapering, toileting and dressing
- ▶ Play activities (indoor and outdoor)
- ▶ Napping and sleeping

Erikson's Developmental Stages

Developmental Stage	Goal for Development
Infants.....	Trust verses Mistrust
Toddler.	Autonomy verses Shame and Doubt
Preschoolers.	Initiative verses Guilt
School Age Child....	Industry verses Inferiority
Adolescent.	Identity verses Role Confusion
Young Adult.	Intimacy verses Isolation
Adulthood.....	Generativity verses Stagnation
Maturity.....	Integrity verses Despair

Attachment Phases

Attachment – The strong emotional tie felt between child and caregiver

Age	Characteristics	Behavior
4 Months	Can track mother visually.	Reacts more to the mother or other familiar caregiver with smiles and vocalization than to others.
9 Months	May experience separation or stranger anxiety.	Cries when left or if a stranger approaches and wants to hold the baby.
2-3 Years	Continues to show the attachment behaviors of separation anxiety.	Has a better awareness of the world around him/her and notices and anticipates what is about to happen when a parent leaves but still may become upset.

Importance of Infant/Toddler Caregiving

- ▶ New research has revealed that caregiving, the routine of caring, is the key to brain development.
- ▶ Caregivers are much more than babysitters.
- ▶ Caregivers partner with parents because first adults affect brain development at a most critical time.
- ▶ Care given now promotes all development.

Principles of Development

1. All domains important
2. Follows sequence
3. Varying rates
4. Growth and experience important
5. Early experience has effect
6. Simple to complex
7. Relationships important
8. Influenced by social and cultural
9. Learn in variety of ways
10. Play is important
11. Challenges and practice advance learning
12. Experiences shape learning

Scribbling is Important

Scribbling Is Important



I learn to babble before I talk,
I learn to crawl before I walk,
I learn to scribble before I draw,
I learn to draw before I write.

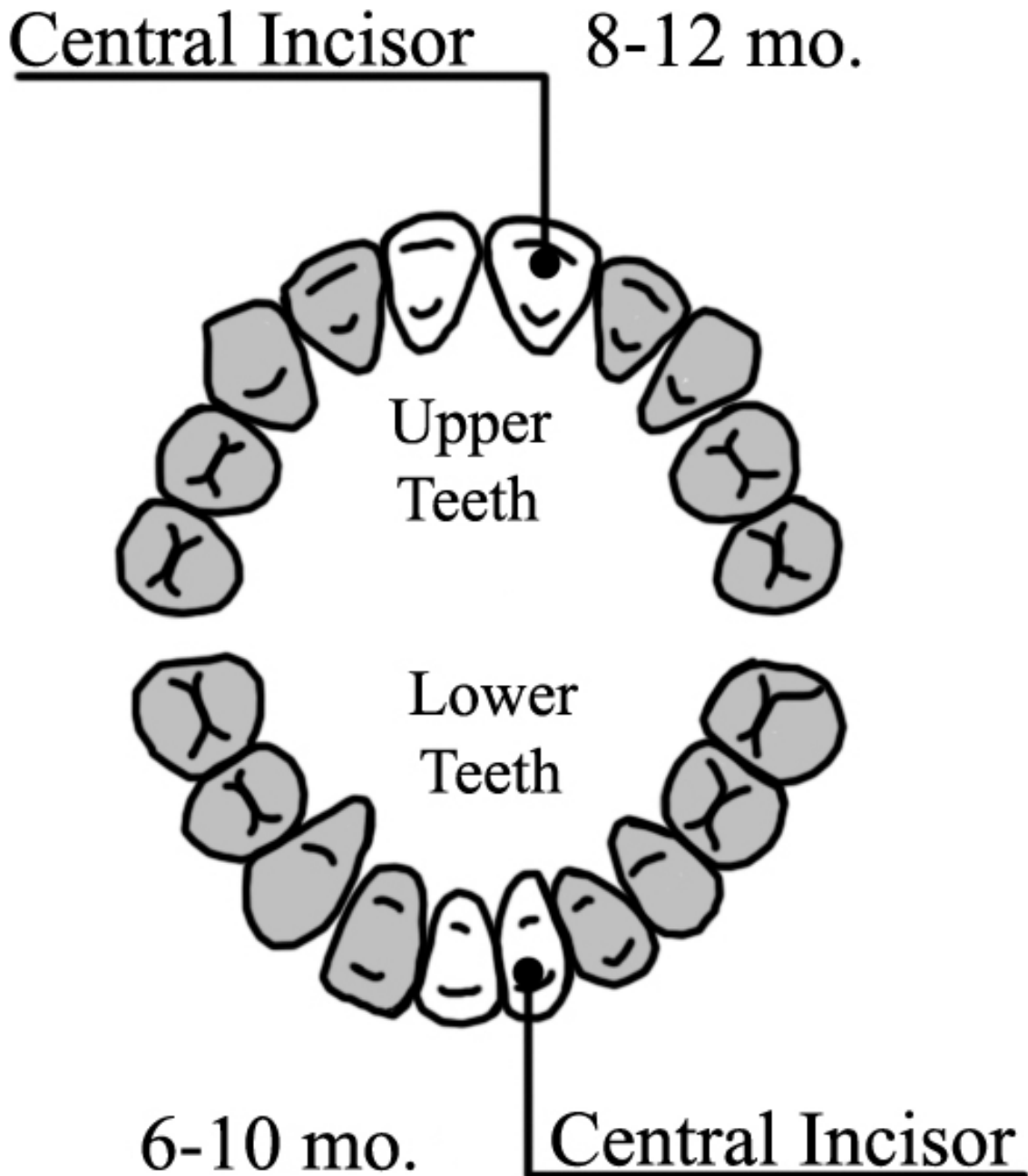
by Laverne Nelson
University of Arkansas

Nature and Nurture

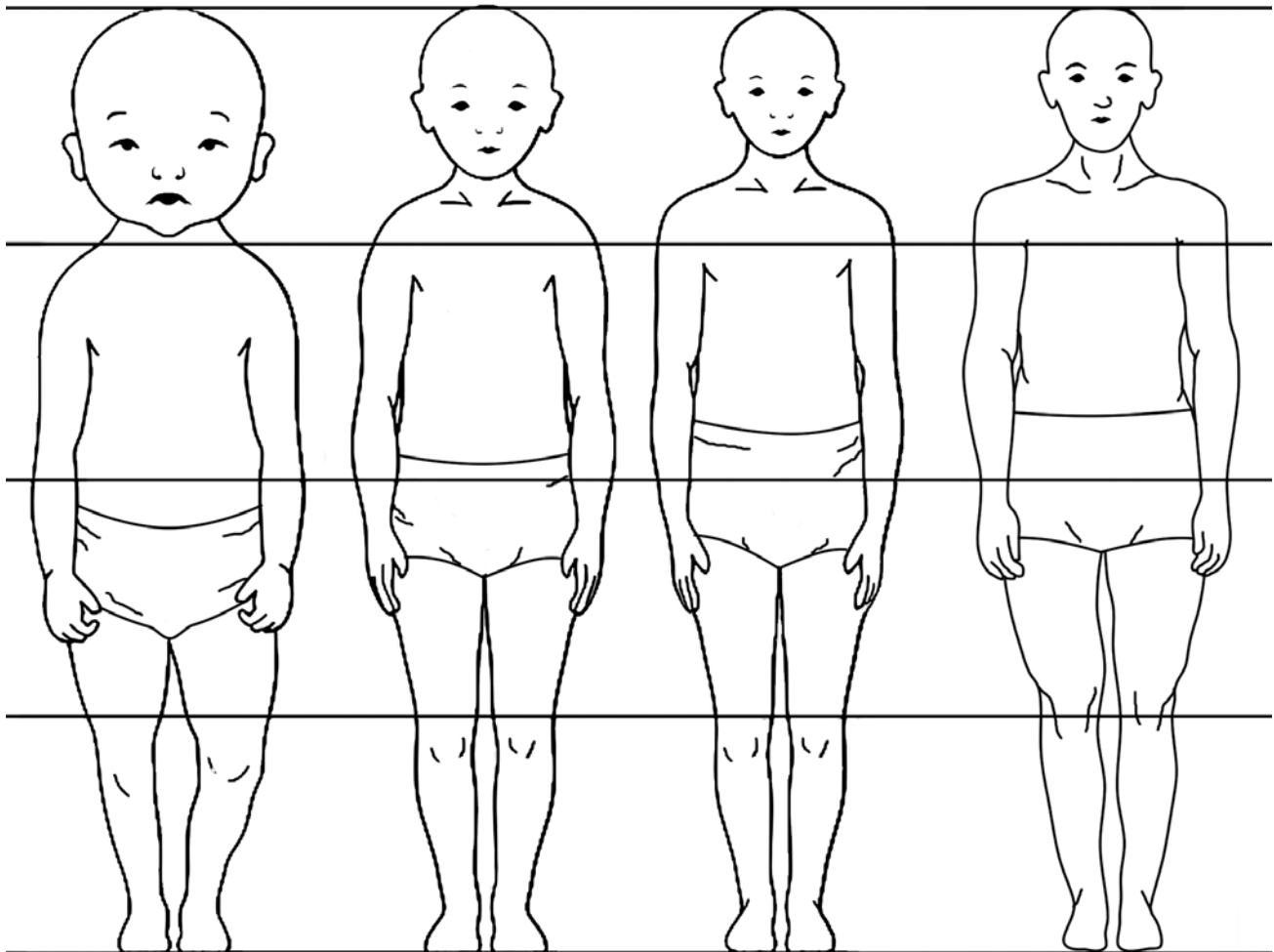
NATURE (heredity) — The passing of genetic characteristics from parent to child.

NURTURE (environment) — The external conditions that surround children and affect the way they develop.

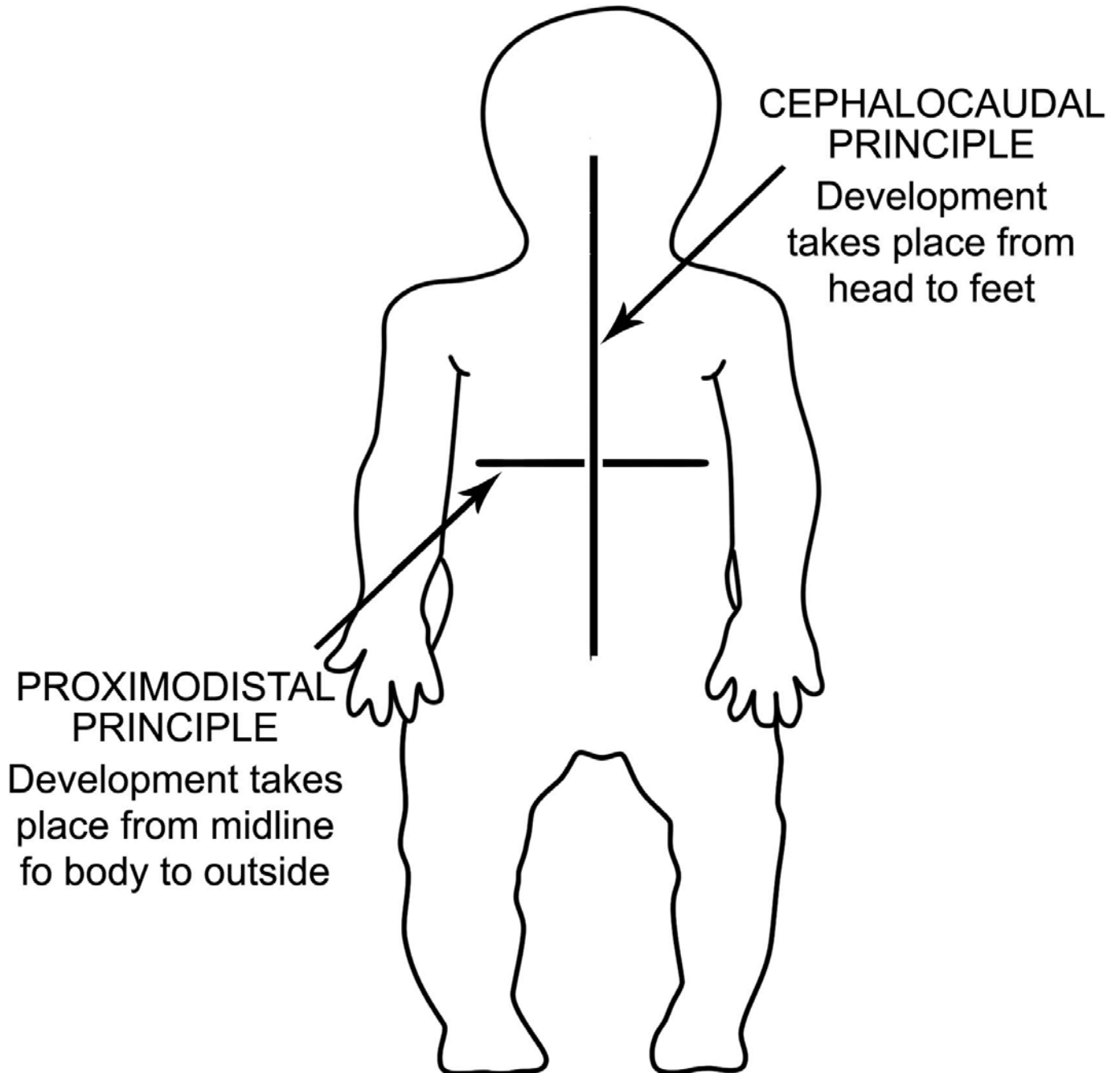
Primary Teeth Eruption Chart ~The Infant~



Newborn to Adulthood: Changes in Proportions



Motor Skill Development Principle



Applying Principle of Development to Sitting



Gains control of the head

Raises torso with arms



Gains muscle strength in arms and legs

Attains sitting position



Piaget's Substages of the Sensorimotor Period

Stage	Characteristics
Substage 1 Birth to 1 month	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Exercises inborn reflexes. ▶ Does not comprehend self as a separate person.
Substage 2 1 to 4 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Develops eye-hand coordination. ▶ Combines reflexes.
Substage 3 4 to 8 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▶ Acts intentionally to create results. ▶ Has improved eye-hand coordination.

Attachment Phases: Young Infant

Preattachment – Birth to six weeks

A caring adult learns the unique rhythms of the infant. Understanding, consistent care given by a primary caregiver helps this bond and trust to develop. When the infant cries, the adult quickly and lovingly attends to the need.

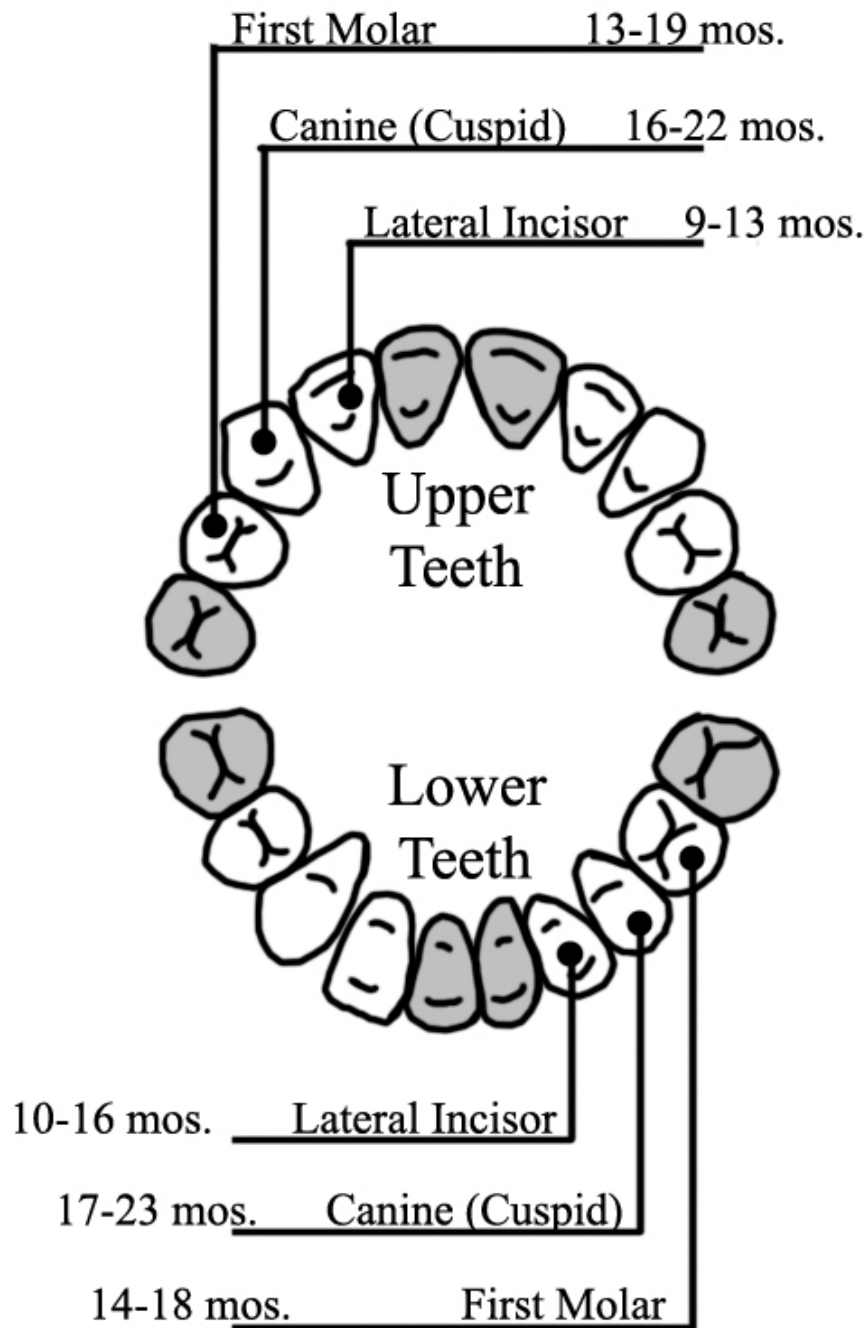
Attachment in the Making – Six weeks to six-eight months

A relationship is growing strong with a familiar caregiver, but the infant doesn't protest when left. The caregiver continues to provide loving, consistent responses to the infant's needs.

Daily Schedule for Infants

Time	Activity
7:15	Greeting/Health checks/Self-selected activities
8:00	Breakfast/Self-selected activities in room
8:30	Indoor play activities/Diaper checks
9:45	Outdoor free play/Walk/Activities/Diaper checks/Naps
11:00	Lunch
11:30	Diaper checks/Naps/Free play outside or porch/Activities
2:00	Transition to snack/Handwashing
2:15	Snack
2:30	Indoor free play/Diaper checks/Naps
3:00	Outdoor play/Diaper checks
4:15	Indoor play/Diaper checks
4:30	Parent pick-up

Primary Teeth Eruption Chart ~The Mobile Infant~



Stand

Wobble

Fall

Stand

Wobble

Fall

Stand

Wobble

Fall

These words were used repetitively to capitalize on this stage of development in a diaper advertisement. The message was that babies have more things to worry about than the condition of their diapers and highlights their unsteady first attempts at walking.

Mobility, Curiosity and Cause and Effect

Mobility – The ability to move allows the infant to reach and examine objects.

Curiosity – Curiosity, or interest, gives the infant a reason to go exploring.

Cause and effect – Cause (action) creates an effect (event or happening).

Piaget's Substages of the Sensorimotor Period

Stage	Characteristics
Substage 4 8 to 12 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Begins to solve simple problems (moving an obstacle to reach a toy). ◆ Can find objects that are partially hidden. ◆ Imitates others.
Substage 5 12 to 18 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ◆ Can find hidden objects. ◆ Experiments and explores (shaking several toys to hear the sounds they make).

Attachment Phases

Attachment – The strong emotional tie felt between child and caregiver

Phase	Age
Preattachment	Young infants Birth to 6 weeks
Attachment in the making	Young infants 6 weeks to 6-8 months
Clear Cut Attachment	Mobile infants 6-8 months to 18 months – 2 years
Reciprocal Relationship Formation	Toddlers 18 months – 2 years and beyond

Stages of Play

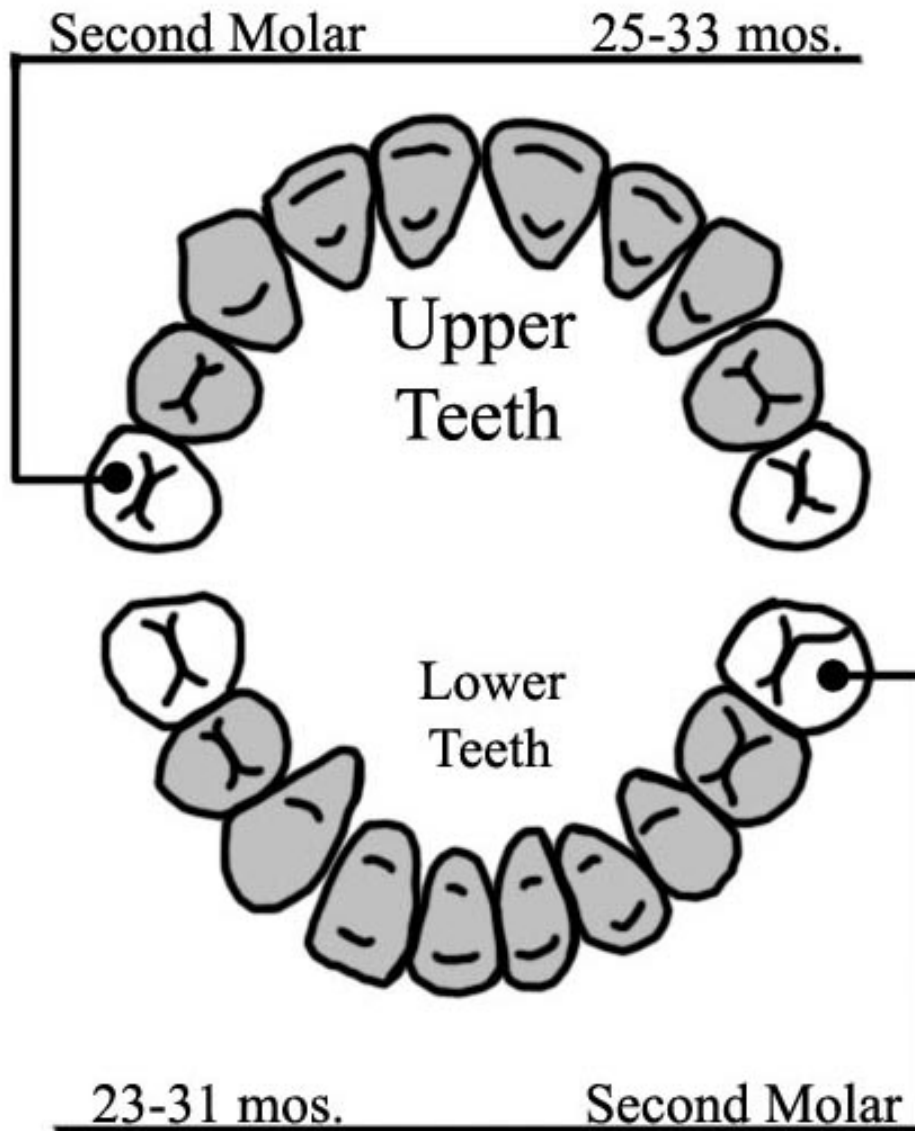
Solitary play – Plays alone.

Parallel play – Plays beside another child but not with them.

Associative play – Plays with other children by playing with the same material.

Cooperative play – Plays with other children by assigning roles and having a common goal.

Primary Teeth Eruption Chart ~The Toddler~



Toilet Learning Is A Process

Readiness and growth are an interplay of all areas of development:

- ▶ Physical
- ▶ Cognitive
- ▶ Language
- ▶ Social and Emotional

Piaget's Substages of the Sensorimotor Period

Stage	Characteristics
Substage 6 18 to 24 months	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Begins to think imaginatively.▶ Can think using symbols (eating pretend food with a pretend spoon).▶ Begins to anticipate consequences of actions and solve problems (moving a toy that she doesn't want to share with an approaching child).

Piaget's Preoperational Period

Stage	Characteristics
Preoperational 2 to 6 years	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▶ Learns through symbols such as words and numbers.▶ Relies less on motor skills and uses more thinking to direct behavior.▶ Relates to world using his perspective.▶ Starts to think imaginatively.

The Terrible Twos

Close to Home



“It’s horribly unfair. You’re given the label of terrible merely because you are 2, not because of anything you have done.”

Used with permission from John McPherson

Erikson's Developmental Stages

Developmental Stage	Goal for Development
---------------------	----------------------

Infants. Trust verses Mistrust

If the infants physical and emotional needs are met, the baby is able to trust. This trust helps create bonds and attachments where infants can trust adults to care for them. Infants that are neglected may learn to mistrust that adults will care for them and keep them safe.

Toddler. Autonomy verses Shame and Doubt

When a toddler says “I can,” “Me do it,” and “No,” he is establishing himself as a separate person who needs to learn how to master his environment and feel good about himself. When a toddler is shamed and punished for the mishaps at this normal developmental age, especially in potty training, he learns to doubt and perhaps feel bad about themselves and their abilities.

Stages of Play

- ▶ Solitary play – Plays alone.
- ▶ Parallel play – Plays beside another child but not with him or her.
- ▶ Associative play – Plays with other children by playing with the same material.
- ▶ Cooperative play – Plays with other children by assigning roles and having a common goal.

Arkansas Child Development and Early Learning Standards: Birth through 60 Months



Arkansas Child Development and Early Learning Standards: Birth through 60 Months

Shared expectations for what children typically know, understand, and are able to do at different ages of early childhood

April 2016



Abecedarian Research Project

A study based on:

- ▶ 111 infants who received early intervention in high quality child care settings were compared to a control group who did not receive high quality care.
- ▶ 101 took part in a 30-year follow-up.

Study results of children who received early intervention:

- ▶ More were working: 75 percent compared to 53 percent of the control group
- ▶ Four times as likely to have college degrees
- ▶ More delayed having children
- ▶ Less received public assistance (Campbell et al., 2012)

Examples of Risk Factors

- ▶ Low birth weight babies
- ▶ Premature babies
- ▶ Abused babies
- ▶ Babies with fetal alcohol syndrome

Terminology

Appropriate terminology – The child is mentioned first.

- ▶ Children with special needs
- ▶ Children with disabilities
- ▶ Children with developmental delays
- ▶ Children with autism

Inappropriate terminology – The disability is mentioned first.

- ▶ Handicapped children
- ▶ Exceptional children
- ▶ Special education children
- ▶ Special needs children
- ▶ Disabled children
- ▶ Delayed children
- ▶ Autistic children

Baby's First Connections

Early Intervention
Birth - 36 Months



HELPLINE:

1-800-643-8258

<http://www.state.ar.us/dhs/ddd/FirstConn/index.html>
www.archildfind.org



This brochure suggests activities that your child may or may not be able to perform within the specified time frame. Each child may reach developmental milestones at different time frames. You can obtain more information about your child's development by calling:



First Connections:
Arkansas Infant & Toddler Program
Developmental Disabilities Services

SERVICES ARE PROVIDED FREE OF CHARGE
TO ELIGIBLE CHILDREN.

You are welcome to reproduce this brochure.



Part C Brochure design: Skip Charette, Dani Conrad, Kate Harness,
James Johnson II, Cody Jones, Linda Ivy, Michel May, Melissa
Williams, Dale Withrow, Under the supervision of Dr. Karin
Braunsberger

**Bulk orders may be placed by calling
800-482-8437.**

This brochure is also available in Spanish.