Child Development 101: why the early years matter

August 21, 2019 12pm-1pm EST



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Session Objectives:

To gain a better understanding of:

How to Build a Brain

Homelessness

What is Toxic Stress

How to Mitigate the Effects of

Trauma

How to Build Resilience



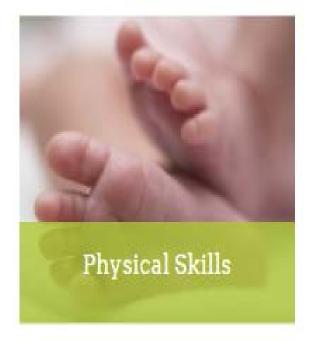
Principles of Play

- Provide safe and supportive environments to explore and research
- Opportunity to develop, enhance and maintain developmental milestones
- Foster social connections with peers and adults
- Promote self-confidence and positive self-esteem
- Buffers the effects of toxic stress and trauma

"Play is the highest form of research" - Albert Einstein



EHCY At Birth - 3 months your baby should...



- Raises head & chest when on stomach
- Stretches & kicks on back
- · Opens and shuts hands
- · Brings hand to mouth
- · Grasps and shakes toys



- · Begins to develop social smile
- Enjoys playing with people
- More communicative
- · More expressive with face & body
- Imitates some movements & expressions



- Follows moving objects
- Recognizes familiar objets and people at a distance
- Starts using hands and eyes in coordination
- Prefers sweet smells
- · Prefers soft to coarse sensations





Birth-15 months



Ages & Stages

- Safe experiences
- Dependent on adults
- Exploring all senses

Environment



- Soft mats and structures
- Spacious floor area
- Crib Area
- Soft music
- Shoeless enviroment

Daily Routines

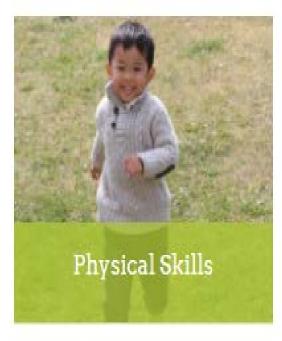
- Individual schedules
- Meals
- Naps
- Diapering
- Play

Learn & Play

- Socialization & positive interactions with adults promote trust/self-regulation skills
- Provide many opportunities for serve and return interactions.
- Develops body strength through tummy time and other exercises



Toddler Growth & Development



- · Walks alone
- Pulls toys behind when walking
- Begins to run
- · Stands on tiptoe
- Kicks a ball



- · Imitates behavior of others
- · Aware of herself as separate from others
- Enthusiastic about company of other children



- Finds objects even when hidden 2 or 3 levels deep
- · Sorts by shape and color
- · Plays make-believe





15 months – 2.9 years



Ages & Stages

- Uses expressive language to engage and share with others
- Thrives on independence
- Strong display of emotions

Environment



- Child drawing/pictures on walls
- Distinct learning centers
 - Literacy/Arts & Crafts
 - **Dramatic Play**
 - Manipulatives
 - Blocks
 - Circle

Routines

- Meals
- Naps
- Diapering/toilet training**
- **Transitions**
- Parallel play

Learn & Play

- Enjoys repeating familiar books & songs
- Gross motor play increased as balance in walking, running & jumping are more stable
- Interest in sensory activities like painting and water-play



Preschool Growth & Development



- · Climbs well
- Walks up and down stairs, alternating feet
- · Kicks ball
- · Runs easily
- · Pedals tricycle
- · Bends over without falling



- Imitates adults and playmates
- · Show affection for familiar playmates
- · Can take turns in games
- Understands "mine" and "his / hers"



- · Makes mechanical toys work
- Matches an object in hand to picture in book
- Plays make believe
- · Sorts objects by shape and color
- Completes 3 4 piece puzzles
- · Understands concept of "two"





2.9 years – 5 years



Ages & Stages

- Social & cooperative interactions
- Exercising problem solving & self regulating strategies
- Curious
- Understands group expectations

Environment



- Documentation of learning samples
- Learning center rules
- Opportunity for classroom help; "Today's helper" list

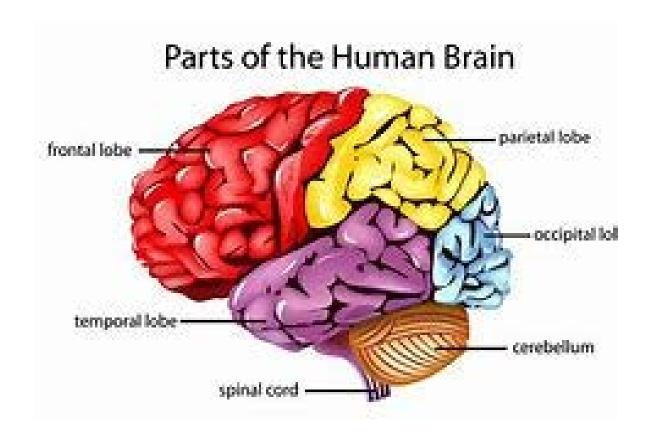
Routines

- Aware of class routines/schedules
- Meals
- Rest time
- Diapering/Toileting
- **Transitions**
- Structured & unstructured play

Learn & Play

- Forming close relationships with peers
- Enjoys pretend/dramatic play to explore and test realities (mimic real life)
- Participates in more creative, focused and cooperative games/activities





https://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/brain-hero/

https://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/inbrief-the-science-of-early-childhood-development



How Many Children and Families Experience Homelessness?

On a single night in January 2018:

- An estimated 180,413 people in families or 56,342 family households were identified as homeless.
- Approximately 16,390 people in families were living on the street, in a car, or in another place not meant for human habitation.
- <u>Between October 1, 2016, and September 30, 2017</u>, an estimated 478,718 people in 150,630 family households used an emergency shelter or a transitional housing program.



The Causes of Homelessness

- Poverty
- Lack of affordable housing
- Domestic violence
- Lack of economic mobility related to incomplete education
- Decreasing government supports
- Substance abuse/mental illness
- Lack of social support



Additional Losses

- Possessions
- Community
- Routines
- Privacy
- Security
- Dignity



Effect of Homelessness

- Children without a home are twice as likely as poor-but-housed children to experience hunger, be in fair or poor health, and have higher rates of asthma, ear infections, stomach problems, and speech problems
- Chronic homelessness is associated with children's mental health problems, particularly internalizing disorders (e.g., anxiety, depression, social withdrawal, and somatic symptoms), which cannot be explained by poverty alone
- Hunger, threats to physical safety, lack of social support, and the unavailability
 of adequate shelter facilities may compromise a mother's capacity to respond
 fully and adequately to her children's needs
- Toxic Stress



TRAUMA

When faced with reminders of traumatic experiences, children's brains and bodies are programmed to go into automatic **flight, fight, or freeze** response mode.

These behaviors can be confusing and there is a **tendency to misunderstand or mislabel** trauma-related responses.

Adapted from Connected Beginnings Resources



Children with trauma may exhibit behaviors such as...

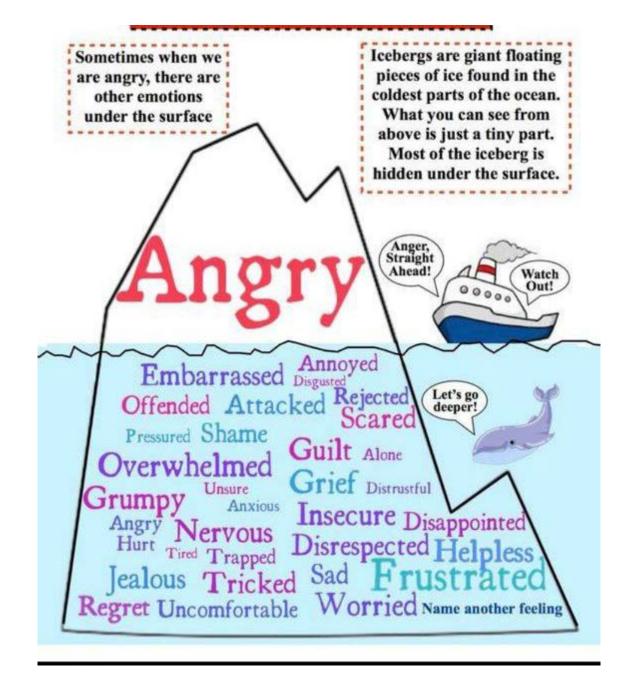
Externalizing behaviors

- Startle easily
- Aggression
- Destruction
- Impulsive/hyper
- Sudden anger
- Self-injury

Internalizing behaviors

- Sadness
- Withdrawal
- Somatic complaints
- Fearfulness
- Hard to concentrate
- Avoidant



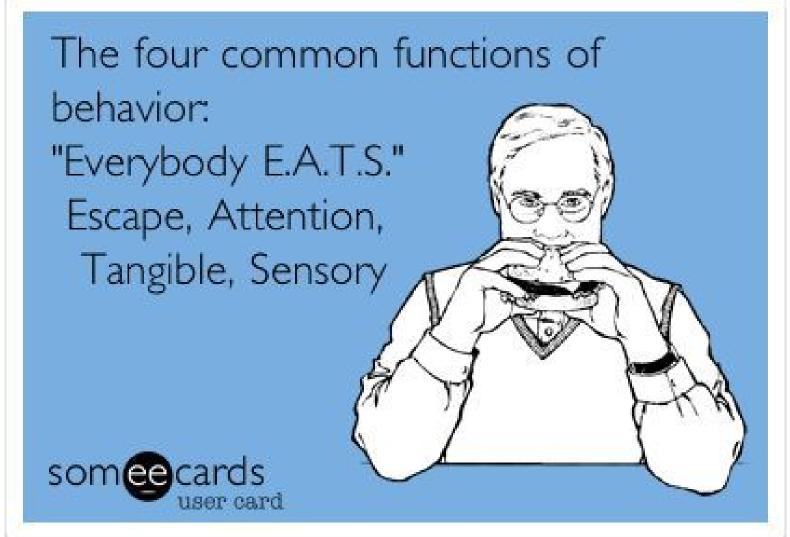




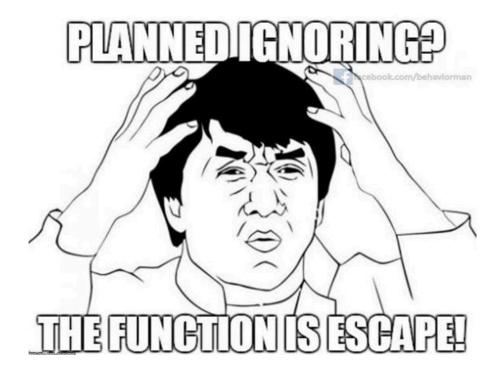
Trauma **sensitivity** does not mean attributing all behaviors to trauma,

but instead, choosing to **intentionally** proceed with awareness and understanding of the possibility of trauma related factors









FUNCTION:

Why; what the behavior accomplishes

FORM:

Behavior; what you see





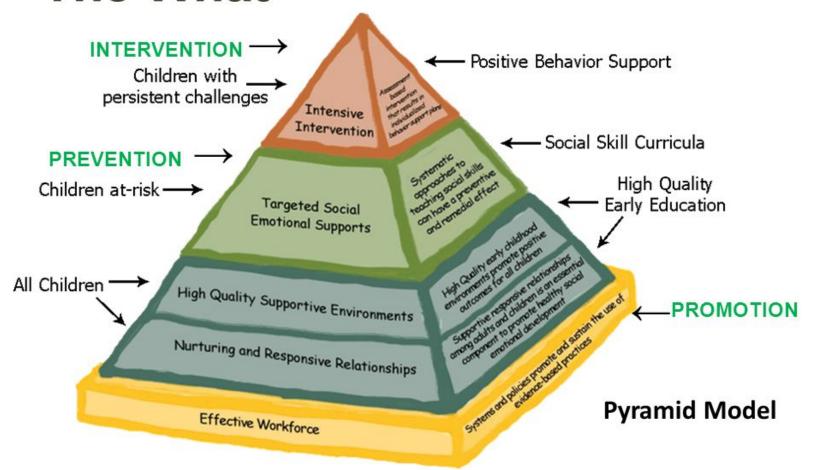


Coach: Have I taught what I expect? Have they learned what I expect? Have we practiced what I expect?





The What





All children are at some level of learning how to self-regulate, meet their needs, and manage relationships. With learning comes frustration, with frustration comes behaviors.

Ask children permission to offer your assistance. "Can I play with you, would you like me to help tie your shoe, would you like to read a book."

Building relationships is based on trust. Play is building trust. Asking permission is trust.

Be yourself and PLAY!



Do I really make a difference...



3 Principles to Improves Outcomes for Children & Families

- Support Responsive Relationships
 - serve and return interactions
 - builds resilience
- 2. Strengthen Core Life Skills
 - Executive function
 - Self regulation
- 3. Reduce Sources of Stress
 - Adults better able to provide responsive relationships
 - Long term health issues
 - https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v9wuyfcZOfE



Know their story. Highlight their strength.
Foster their resilience.
Empower their futures.



https://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/project-for-babies/



NAEHCY Talks Webinar Follow-up

What happens after a webinar ends?

How can we continue the conversation?

How do we dig deeper and share resources?

Can we connect with others that have similar situations?

This year we have created a way to continue to the conversation after the webinar ends.



What is #slack?

https://slack.com/

#slack is a collaborative hub where users can network, share resources, ask questions, work on projects and communicate one-on-one or in groups.

#slack is similar to Whats App, Google Hangout Rooms, etc.

As many organizations are turning to #slack, NAEHCY Talks will be the new format utilizing #slack as our webinar follow up!



Joining the Conversation

- 1. Click the #slack link in the chat box at the end of the presentation.
- 2. Enter your email address.
- 3. Check your email to verify your account.
- 4. Confirm your email to join NAEHCY Talks
 Workspace.

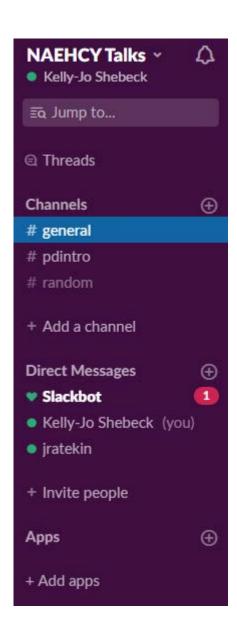
NAEHCY Talks
Workspace URL: naehcytalks.slack.com

Following the Webinar you will receive an invitation to join our NAEHCY Talks Workspace and the channel for this webinar.



Workspace

naehcytalks.slack.com



Channels:

#general: everyone automatically enrolled

#childdevelopment101: enrolled when email is confirmed

#random: just that- random.

<u>Direct Messages:</u>

Ask a question or comment to a specific person rather than the entire channel.

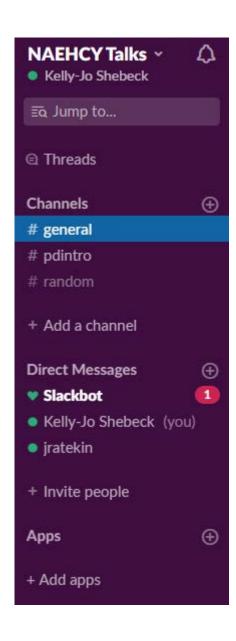
Opportunity to connect offline.



Channel:

#childdevelopment 101

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#childdevelopment101:

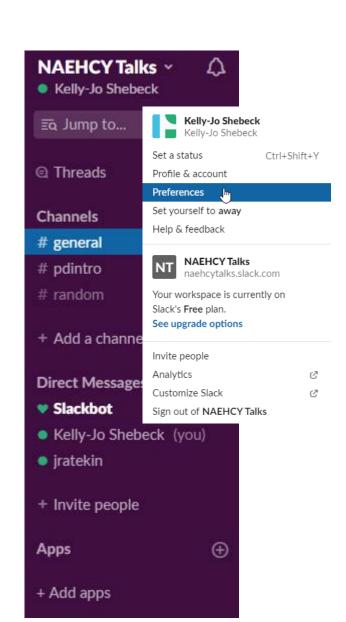
- this channel will be open for webinar participants for 30 minutes following each webinar with presenters
- this channel will continue to be available for 1 week
- presenters will moderate the channel and check in regularly and answer questions as they arise



Channel:

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