

APPENDIX II: OVERHEADS



OVERHEAD # 1

LEARNING OUTCOMES

The caregiver can:

1. describe the importance of being knowledgeable about the process of development for child and youth.
 2. identify principles of development with respect to physical, cognitive, sexual, social, emotional, and spiritual development of children and youth.
 3. describe the factors that promote or inhibit the growth and development of children and youth, including the impacts of abuse and neglect.
 4. identify where to access specific information regarding the physical, cognitive, sexual, social, emotional, and spiritual development of children and youth.
 5. begin to identify potential strategies to facilitate and support the growth and development of children and youth.
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OVERHEAD #3

CHILD AND YOUTH DEVELOPMENT

Six general developmental principles:

1. General developmental patterns can be identified and predicted.
 2. Development proceeds from general to specific.
 3. Development is continuous in stages that are cumulative.
 4. The four areas of development are interrelated.
 5. Development is usually continuous but may proceed at different rates.
 6. Trauma can slow down a child's progress through the developmental stages.
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OVERHEAD #4

**INFLUENCES ON CHILD AND YOUTH
DEVELOPMENT**

1. Genetics and Heredity
 2. Nutrition
 3. Environmental Trauma
 4. Significant Life Events
 5. Cultural, Social, and Family Environment
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OVERHEAD #5

DEVELOPMENTAL AREAS

1. Physical
 2. Cognitive (or
Intellectual)
 3. Social
 4. Emotional
 5. Spiritual
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OVERHEAD #6

WARNING SIGNS

The warning signs are:

1. Problematic behaviours which are:
 - frequent
 - dangerous
 - long-lasting
 - extreme

 2. Severe and prolonged regression to an earlier developmental stage

 3. A developmental lag which does not respond to the caregiver's support and assistance

 4. Blocks in one area of development which seriously affect one of the other areas of development
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OVERHEAD #7

DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS OF YOUTH

- A. Self Consciousness
 - B. Independence and Responsibility
 - C. Expressing “Self”
 - D. Conformity and Popularity
 - E. Being Accepted/Keeping Personal Identity
(including race and culture)
 - F. Idealistic Values and Beliefs
 - G. Adjusting to Body Changes
 - H. Awareness of Sexuality (including sexual
orientation)
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OVERHEAD #8

SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENTAL GROWTH

Some ways caregivers can support the development of children and youth.

- being persistent
 - being responsive
 - being patient
 - developing a nurturing relationship with the child or youth
 - providing a stable living environment and stable relationships
 - practising active listening
 - providing support and encouragement to the child or youth
 - guiding activities so the child or youth is safe
 - creating opportunities for positive learning experiences
 - ensuring new learning is presented in small achievable steps appropriate for the child's or youth's level of development
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- presenting expectations appropriate to the child's or youth's development
 - providing a balance between structure and flexibility
 - modeling appropriate, desired behaviours
 - ensuring appropriate stimulation is available to the child or youth
 - responding, not reacting
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