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AIMHITN Mission and Vision



AIMHITN SUPPORTS PROFESSIONALS THROUGH TRAINING, RESOURCES, AND ADVOCATING FOR OPTIMAL DEVELOPMENT OF INFANTS, YOUNG CHILDREN, AND FAMILIES.

AIMHITN ENVISIONS A HEALTHY, THRIVING TENNESSEE THAT
PRIORITIZES THE MENTAL HEALTH AND DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS OF
EVERY INFANT AND YOUNG CHILD WITHIN THE CONTEXT OF THEIR
RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMILY AND COMMUNITY.



Today's Objectives



Understand Healthy Social Development in the First 5 Years

Identify How the Brain is Involved in Optimal Growth Development

Learn Intentional Ways to Support Social Development

So, Who's Ready?





What Is Social Development?



- Experience, expression, and how we process emotions and challenges
- Ability to establish and develop positive relationships
- The process of how we see ourself and our relationships

Early Social Development Birth to 12 Months Old



- Secure attachment
- Babies are learning who they are by how they are treated



Birth to 12 Months Key Milestones





Read and respond to adult cues and signals

Use simple gestures to start interactions

Seek and develop relationship with one particular caregiver

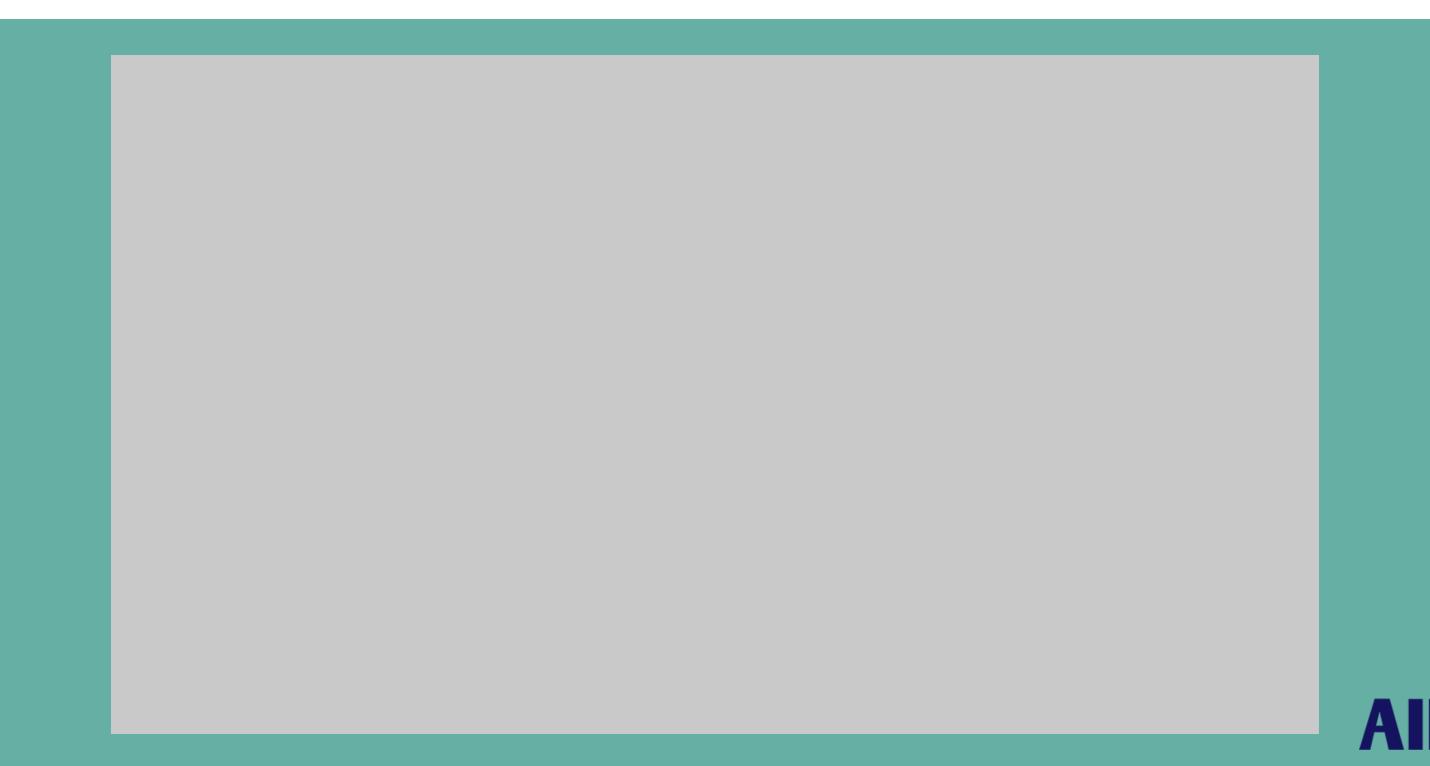
Express distress and other negative emotions

Demonstrate interest in others



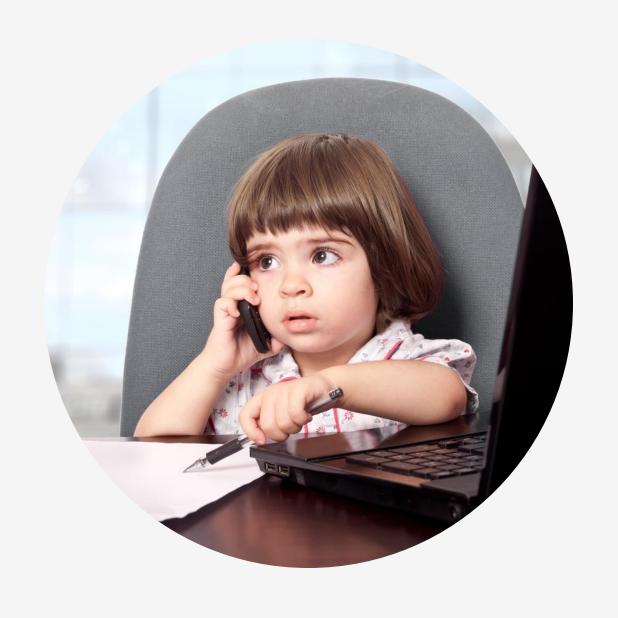
What This Might Look Like





Social Development 12-24 Months Old





- Develop a growing awareness that they are separate and independent from others
- Independence and the emergence of "NO!"
- Language growth



12-24 Months Key Milestones



- ✓ Back and forth interactions
- ✓ Feel secure to explore independently
- ✓ Begin to take turns
- Recognize self in picture or mirror
- Cooperate by helping put things
- away
- Get angry if they don't get their way

- Respond to simple commands
- May hit, bite, or fight over a toy
- ✓ Imitate adult behaviors in play
- ✓ Use a range of emotional expressions
- ✓ Begin interactive play
- ✓ Move from parallel to interactive play



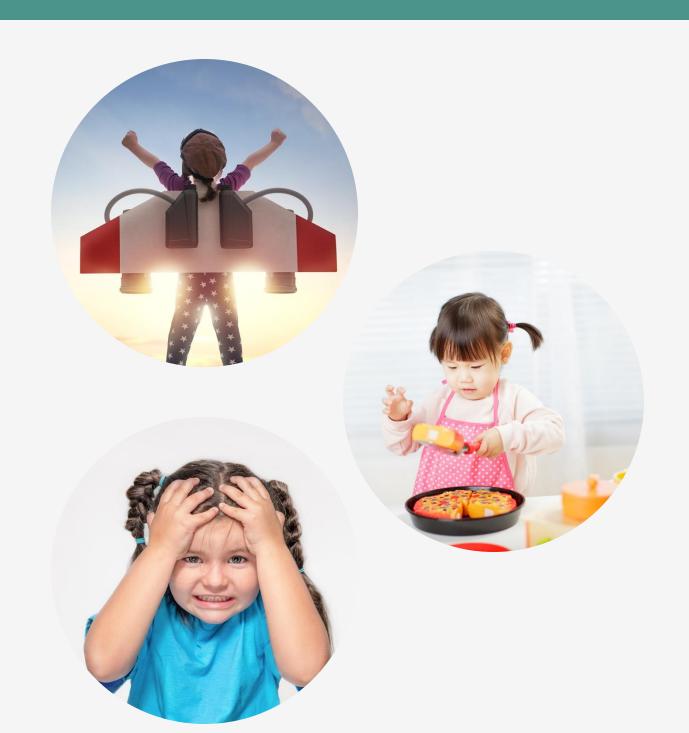
What This Might Look Like





Social Development 24-36 Months Old





- Recognize they are fully separate beings
- Increase in interactive play
- Increase in pretend play
- Feelings still trump thinking
- Aggression, frustration, whining, clinging,
 possessiveness, emotional shifts, and even
 biting or hitting

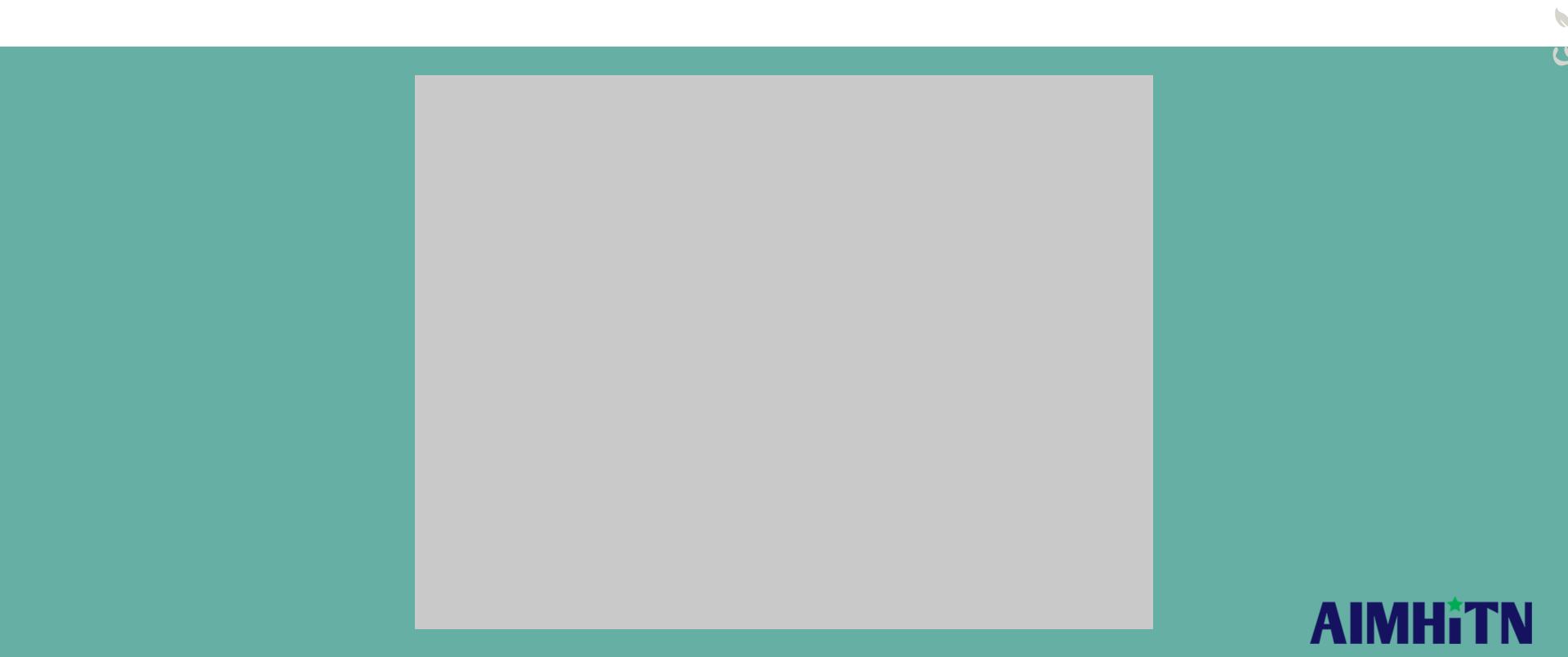
24-36 Months Key Milestones



- Strong sense of self-independence
- Aware of gender differences
- **✓** Separate more easily
- Strong possession of loved ones
- ✓ Feel frustration and have
- tantrums
- **✓**Begin to obey simple rules
- ✓ Play simple games

- ✓ Play more cooperatively with peers
- Communicate thoughts and feelings
- ✓ Share their own ideas
- Complete complex tasks
- independently
- ✓ Share and exchange objects
- Enjoy a wider range of relationships
- ✓ More eager to meet new people MHiTN

What This Might Look Like



Social Development 3-5 Years Old





- Growth in the prefrontal cortex which allows children to exhibit greater self-control and impulse control.
- Children play more collaboratively with peers, but still need help processing their emotions.
- Self-concept is growing rapidly (awareness of how others see them).

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3-5 Years Old Key Milestones



- **✓** Solve more complex problems
- ✓ Play more complex games
- Collaborate pretend play with peers
- ✓ Describe their own feelings and wants

- Greater impulse control
- Respond to others' emotional needs
- Comfort others
- Regulate attention, thoughts, and feelings with less help



How Is The Brain Involved?





While the science suggests that most of our brain cells (called neurons) are present at birth, the connections between these neurons are still developing and multiplying at a rapid-fire pace—more than 1 million neural connections per second in the first 3 years

(Center for the Developing Child, n. d.).

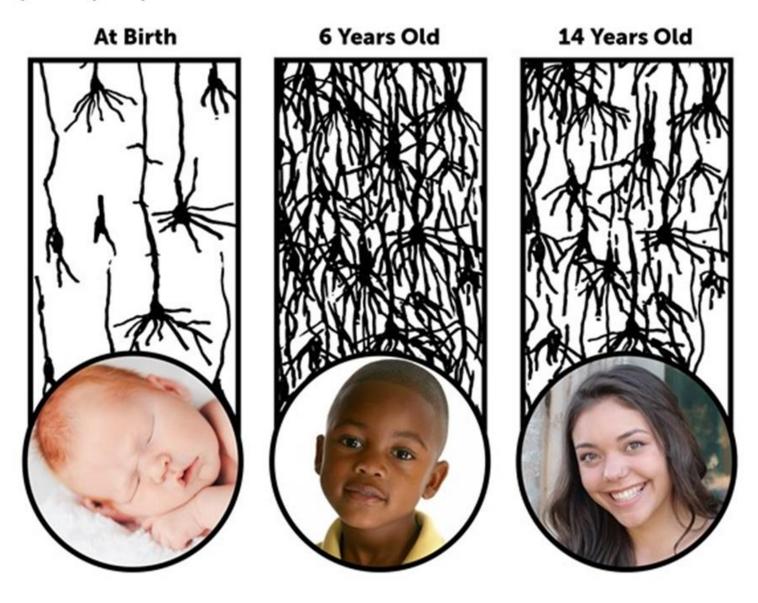






REE

- 1 million neural connections per second
- Influenced by early experiences



What Can We Do?





- Understand Secure Attachment
- Start With You; Self-Regulation
- Identify the Brain State
- Focus on Positive Connections
- Create Compassionate
 Environments



Secure Attachment



Positive interactions help to form a strong bond with our students that help them feel safe and secure while in our care.

This happens through:

- Understanding the whole child
- Creating unique connections with each child
- Building self-confidence in children



Self-Regulation

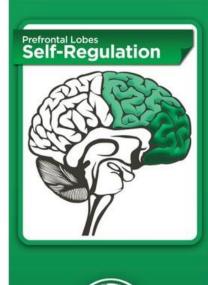


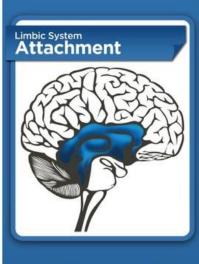


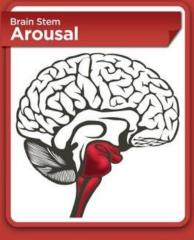
"My state regulates their state."

Dr. Becky Bailey



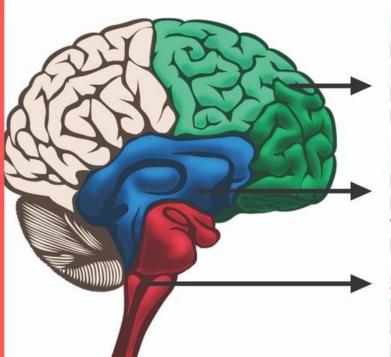












Executive State

Developmental Need:

Problem-solving opportunities **Looks like:** Wisdom, unlimited skills

Message: What can I learn?

Emotional State

Developmental Need: Connection Looks like: Back talk, sass, yelling,

verbal reactions

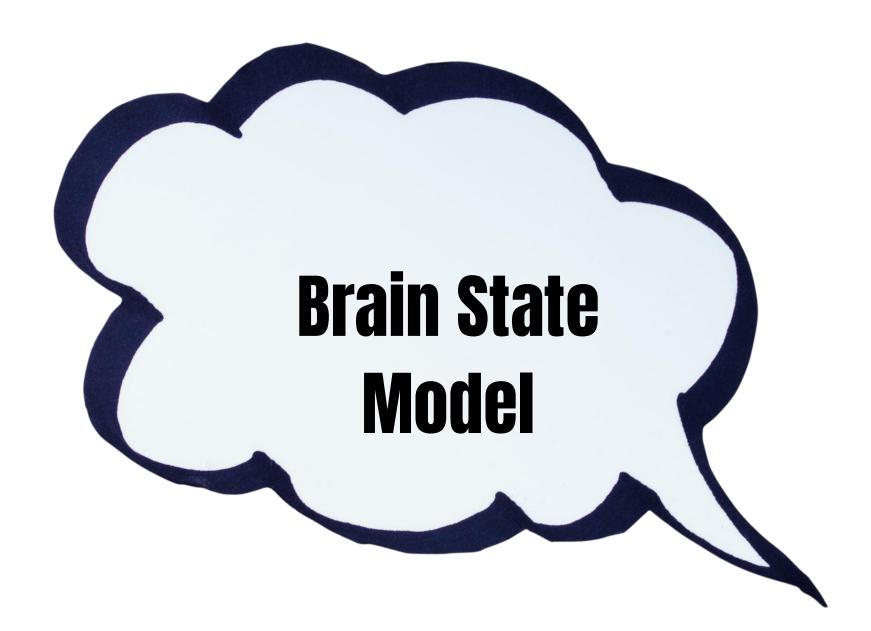
Message: Am I loved/connected?

Survival State

Developmental Need: Safety

Looks like: Hiding, fighting, surrender,

physical reactions **Message:** Am I safe?

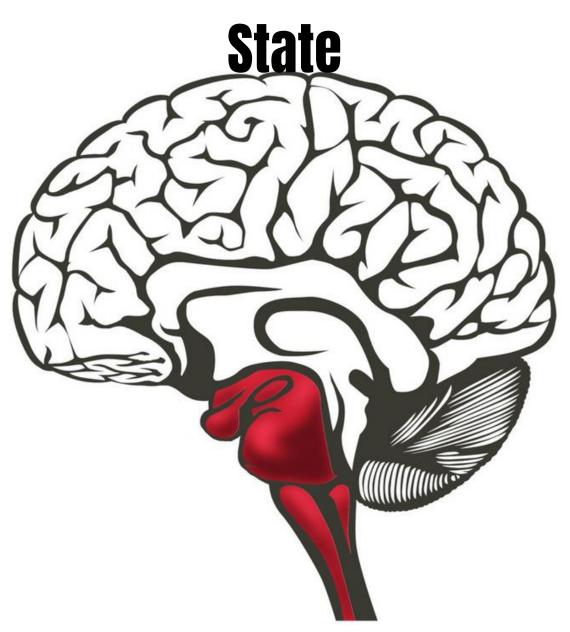




Brain



Survival



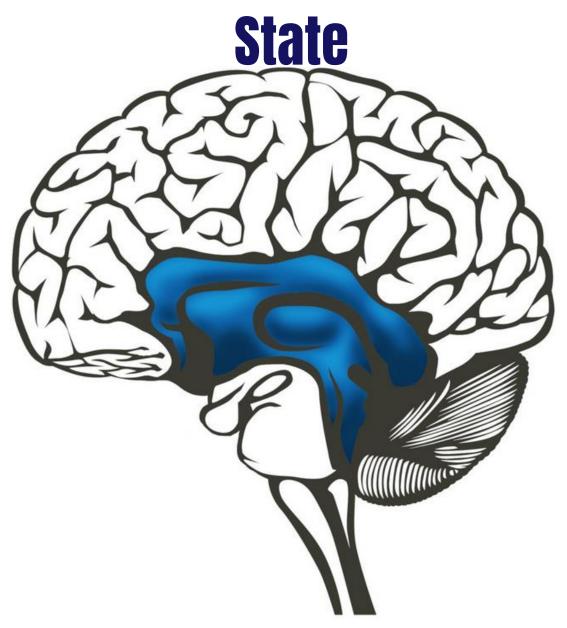
- Brain Stem
- Reactive without thinking
- Sense something that might hurt us, it triggers our STRESS RESPONSE
- The question that needs to be answered,
 "Am I Safe?"



Brain



Emotional



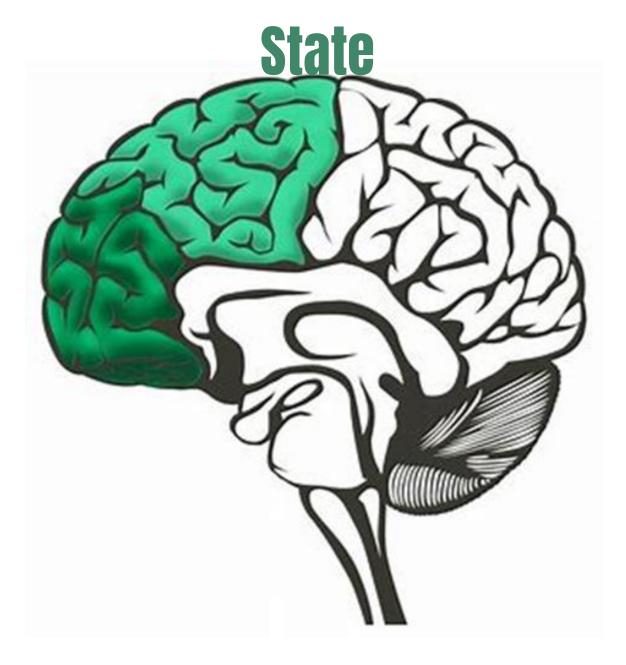
- Amygdala
- Controls our emotions
- We don't feel loved or connected with other people
- Things don't go our way
- We don't get what we want
- The question that needs to be answered,
 "Am I Loved?"



Brain



Executive



I raniantal Cortex

- Complex thinking
- Imagining
- Planning
- Problem solving
- Communicating
- Behaving safely
- The question that needs to be answered,

"What can I learn from this?"

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Survival State-

What are the actions? What question is being asked?

Emotional State-

What are the actions? What question is being asked?

Executive State-

What are the actions? What question is being







- **Routines:** Routines provides consistency and a safe atmosphere where children are comfortable because they know what to expect.
- **Encouragement:** Accepting children for who they are. Being aware of what values children bring.
- **Jobs:** Allowing children to serve others. Jobs allow a child to contribute daily to success in their environment.



Creating Compassionate Environments

- **Empathy:** Teaches emotional regulation and helps children to be responsible for their actions.
- **Choices:** Enhances decision-making and helps children be motivated and focused.
- Family: Referring to relationships as "family" teaches and models respectful relationships and a healthy family structure.



Our Support Builds Resilience





Thank You For Your Time!





Please scan here to complete survey:





Resources



Ph.D. Bailey, Becky; (2021) Conscious Discipline; Building Resilient Classrooms; Published by Loving Guidance, LLC.

Zero To Three; (2018) The Growing Brain: From Birth to 5 Years Old; www.zerotothree.org

Videos:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=yarZRgMWVmo&list=PLDn156GZDSn2JSXaBnt69hxDZ3v1RuhWO&index=6

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=OT2R8pTpcoo&list=PLDn156GZDSn2JSXaBnt69hxDZ3v1RuhW0&index=7

https://youtu.be/bQoJqDi8490?si=oU_Kuvn8IsUHgTfl

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VPJQME400TE&list=PLDn156GZDSn2JSXaBnt69hxDZ3v1RuhW0&index=9

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=UOIOrACAj6o&list=PLDn156GZDSn2JSXaBnt69hxDZ3v1RuhWO&index=13

