



## RESOURCE FAMILY APPROVAL DEVELOPMENTAL NEEDS: MODULE THREE

Pre-Approval Training

### Agenda

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- ❑ Developmental Domains w/ Discussion of SOGIE
- ❑ Nature vs. Nurture
- ❑ Attachment
- ❑ Self Regulation
- ❑ Needs of Children and Youth in Foster Care
- ❑ Case Vignette

### Understanding Development

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- ❑ **Child & Adolescent Development Happens in Stages**
  - Each stage contains critical developmental tasks that serve as the foundation for future stages
- ❑ **Is Directional in Nature**
  - Each stage builds upon another allowing for ongoing growth and mastery of developmental milestones
- ❑ **Has a Cumulative Effect**
  - If a developmental milestone is missed, immediate and early intervention is required to prevent ongoing and/or pervasive impairment

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## Core Elements of Positive Development

- Relational: safe
- Relevant: developmentally matched
- Repetitive: patterned
- Rewarding: pleasurable
- Rhythmic: resonates with neural patterns
- Respectful: child, family and culture

□ Bruce Perry Lecture, October 5, 2015, presented by A Better Way, Oakland, CA

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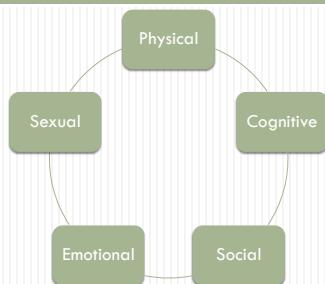


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## Critical Developmental Domains




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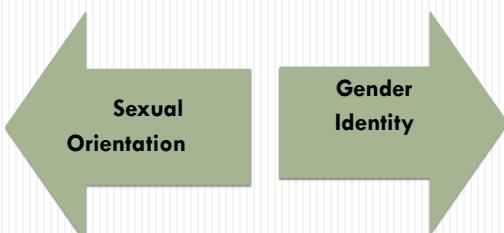


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## Diving Deeper into Human Development



SOGIE is an acronym:  
 ➤ **Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Expression**

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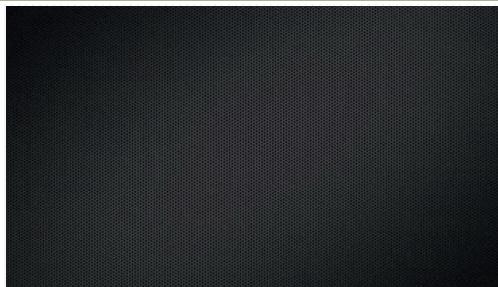


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## Ryland: The Whittington Family Story



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## Understanding the Relationship between Nature and Nurture



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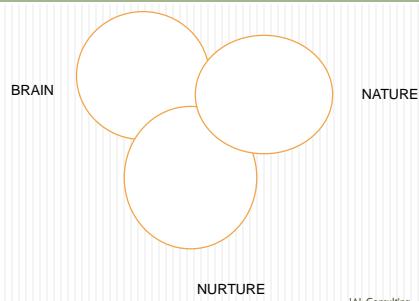
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## Dr. Perry Video



JAL Consulting

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## Role of Attachment on Development

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- Attachment is the capacity to form and maintain healthy interpersonal relationships:
  - > Begins in utero
  - > Most critical period for attachment occurs between ages 0-3
  - > Most important relationship in a child's life is the attachment to his or her primary caregiver
  - > Healthy attachment develops out of the ability to self regulate and form reciprocal, loving connections with a primary caregiver(s)

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## The Continuum of Attachment- A Relationship Based Model

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- Secure:
  - > Child- views primary caregiver as secure and trustworthy
  - > Caregiver- responds appropriately and consistently to the child's needs
- Insecure/Avoidant:
  - > Child- displays little emotion or affection toward caregiver
  - > Caregiver- unresponsive to the child's needs
- Insecure/Resistant:
  - > Child- ambivalent toward caregiver, seeking comfort but also rejecting caregiver
  - > Caregiver- inconsistent in response, at times attentive and other times neglectful
- Disorganized:
  - > Child- confusion and mistrust of caregiver
  - > Caregiver- operates on extremes of maltreatment and/or withdrawal from child

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## Guided Imagery Activity

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Please relax  
and listen to the  
Guided Imagery

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## Most Common Form of Attachment among Children and Youth in Foster Care

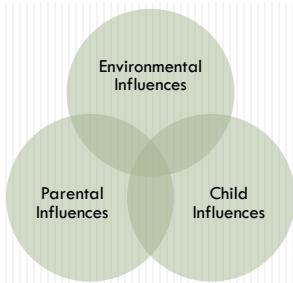
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- Disorganized Attachment- Why?
  - Combination of inconsistent and negative patterns of interaction with primary caregiver and subsequent social environment
  - Impact of Disorganized Attachment:
    - Developmental Delays
    - Eating Behaviors
    - Emotional Functioning
    - Inappropriate Modeling
    - Aggressive Behaviors

## All Rooted In Attachment & Self Regulation!!!

# Understanding the Developmental Needs of Children and Youth in Foster Care

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## Understanding the Developmental Needs of Children and Youth in Foster Care

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- Environmental Influences:
  - Generational Poverty
  - Access to Education
  - Availability of Jobs
  - Availability of Affordable Housing
  - Community Violence
  - Access to Community Support Programs

## Understanding the Developmental Needs of Children in Foster Care

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Parental Influences:

- > Prenatal Care
- > Substance Abuse
- > Mental Health
- > Child Abuse or Neglect
- > Domestic Violence
- > Criminal Activity
- > Gang Involvement

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## Understanding the Developmental Needs of Children in Foster Care

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Child Influences:

- > In Utero Drug and Alcohol Exposure
- > Chronic Illnesses and Diseases
- > Difficult Temperament
- > Learning Disabilities
- > Other Physical and Emotional Needs of Child

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## Understanding Barriers to Attachment Formation for Children in Foster Care

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- History of attachment with primary caregiver
- Removal from biological parent and placement into foster care
- Impact of separation, loss & lifestyle changes
- Divided loyalties between biological parent and resource family
- Needs of foster child may overwhelm resource family interfering with bonding and attachment
- Placement changes disrupt bonding and attachment leading to higher risk for failed permanency

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## Activity

## Case Vignette: Identifying & Supporting the Developmental Needs of Children in Foster Care

## Panel:

## Young adults share their insights

## Next Time...

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- ❑ Structure
- ❑ Boundaries
- ❑ Punishment vs. Discipline
- ❑ Managing Emotional & Behavioral Needs
- ❑ Psychotropic Medications
- ❑ Case Vignette