




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Agenda

2

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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Understanding Development

3

- ▣ **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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## 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

---

---

---

---

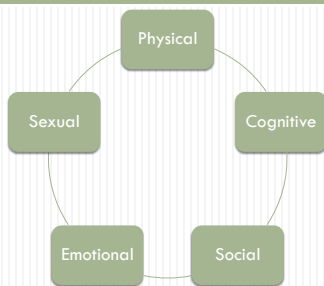
---

---

---

---

## Critical Developmental Domains




---

---

---

---

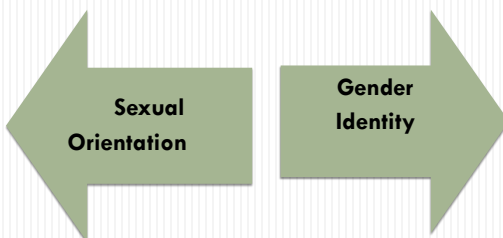
---

---

---

---

## Diving Deeper into Human Development



SOGIE is an acronym:

- Sexual Orientation, Gender Identity, Expression

---

---

---

---

---

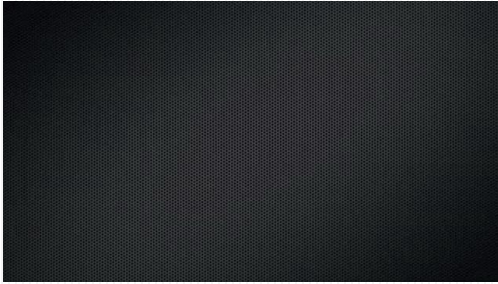
---

---

---

## Ryland: The Whittington Family Story

7



---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Understanding the Relationship between Nature and Nurture

8



---

---

---

---

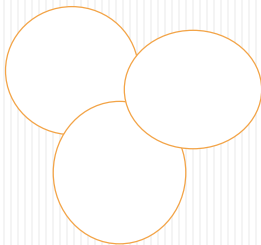
---

---

---

## Dr. Perry Video

BRAIN



NATURE

NURTURE

JAL Consulting

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Role of Attachment on Development

10

- 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)

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## The Continuum of Attachment- A Relationship Based Model

11

- 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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Guided Imagery Activity

12

Please relax  
and listen to the  
Guided Imagery

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

13

- 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!!!

---

---

---

---

---

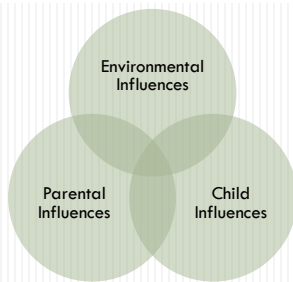
---

---

---

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

14




---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

15

- 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

16

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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Understanding the Developmental Needs of Children in Foster Care

17

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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

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

18

- 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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

19

## Activity

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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

20

## Panel:

Young adults share their insights

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

## Next Time...

21

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

---

---

---

---

---

---

---