

KNOWLEDGE OF PARENTING AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT

PROTECTIVE & PROMOTIVE FACTORS

No parent knows everything about children or is a “perfect parent.” An understanding of parenting strategies and child development helps parents understand what to expect and how to provide what children need during each developmental phase. All parents, and those who work with children, can benefit from increasing their knowledge and understanding of child development, including:

- physical, cognitive, language, social and emotional development
- signs indicating a child may have a developmental delay and needs special help
- cultural factors that influence parenting practices and the perception of children
- factors that promote or inhibit healthy child outcomes
- discipline and how to positively impact child behavior

Gaining more knowledge about child development and developing greater skills in parenting are particularly important given the recent advances in the fields of neuroscience, pediatrics and developmental psychology. Scientists in these fields have provided much evidence of the critical importance of early childhood as the period in which the foundation for intellectual, social, emotional and moral development is established. Furthermore, numerous research studies show this foundation is determined by the nature of the young child’s environments and experiences that shape early brain development.

Developing brains need proper nutrition, regularly scheduled periods of sleep, physical activity and a variety of stimulating experiences. Developing brains also need attuned, emotionally available parents and other primary caregivers who recognize and consistently respond to the needs of young children, and interact with them in an affectionate, sensitive and nurturing manner. Such care gives rise to the development of a secure attachment between the child and the adult. Young children with secure attachments develop a sense of trust, feel safe, gain self-confidence and are able to explore their environments because they feel they have a secure base.

Numerous longitudinal studies have demonstrated that parental behaviors that lead to early secure attachments—and which remain warm and sensitive as children grow older—lay the foundation for social-emotional, cognitive and moral competencies across developmental periods. For example, when a young child solicits interaction through babbling or facial expressions and a parent responds in a similar manner, this type of parent-child interaction helps to create neural connections that build later social-emotional and cognitive skills. In addition, advances in brain research have shown that parental behaviors that forge secure emotional attachments help young children learn to manage stress. Secure attachments can offset some of the damage experienced by highly stressed young children as a result of trauma (e.g., maltreatment or exposure to violence.)

In contrast, parental care that is inconsistent, unresponsive, detached, hostile or rejecting gives rise to insecure attachments. Young children who experience insecure attachments display fear, distrust, anxiety or distress and are at risk for long-term adverse effects on brain development including developmental delays, cognitive impairments, conduct problems, psychopathology and relationship challenges. For example, young children who have limited adult language stimulation and opportunities to explore may not fully develop the neural pathways that support learning.

What parents do and how they treat children is often a reflection of the way they were parented. Acquiring new knowledge about parenting and child development enables parents to critically evaluate the impact of their experiences on their own development and their current parenting practices, and to consider that there may be more effective ways of guiding and responding to their children. Furthermore, understanding the mounting evidence about the nature and importance of early brain development enables both parents and those who work with children to know what young children need most in order to thrive: nurturing, responsive, reliable and trusting relationships; regular, predictable and consistent routines; interactive language experiences; a physically and emotionally safe environment; and opportunities to explore and to learn by doing.



KNOWLEDGE OF PARENTING AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT: ACTION SHEET

Your role as a caseworker

Each contact you have with the family provides an important opportunity to link them to parenting resources, provide child development information and model and validate effective caregiving. You can:

- Connect parents to parenting education classes or home visiting as part of case planning
- Model appropriate expectations for the child
- Engage caregivers in dialogue when their expectations are not in line with the child's developmental phase
- Underline the importance of nurturing care to help the caregiver in valuing the importance of their own role
- Provide "just in time" parenting education: information a parent needs at the time when parenting issues arise
- Help the caregiver identify a series of trusted informants that they can turn to when they need parenting information

Questions to ask

- What does your child do best and what do you like about your child?
- What do you like about parenting? What do you find challenging about parenting?
- How have you learned about parenting skills?
- How do you continue to learn about your child's development?
- What has helped you learn about yourself as a parent?
- Are there things that worry you about your child's development or behavior?
- Have other people expressed concern about your child?

What to look for

- Do the caregivers understand and encourage healthy development?
- Are the caregivers able to respond and manage their child's behavior?
- Do the caregivers understand and demonstrate age-appropriate parenting skills in their expectations, discipline, communication, protection and supervision of their child?
- Does the child respond positively to the caregivers' approaches?
- Do the caregivers understand and value their parenting role?
- Do the caregivers have a reliable source for parenting information when issues come up?
- Are the caregivers involved in their child's school or preschool?
- Do the caregivers understand the child's specific needs (especially if the child has special developmental or behavioral needs)?

Activities to do with parents

- Ask the parent what their hopes and dreams are for their child(ren). Discuss any worries the parent has about ensuring those hopes and dreams are met. Then discuss what the parent is doing today (or wants to do) to help achieve those hopes and dreams.
- Identify a particular parenting task the parent finds challenging (e.g., mealtimes, putting the child to bed). Provide the parent with information on strategies for this task. Ask them to practice these strategies and debrief on your next visit.