

DOMAIN 3: SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT			
SUB-DOMAIN: SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT			
INTERACTION WITH ADULTS			
GOAL 27: CHILDREN TRUST, INTERACT WITH, AND SEEK ASSISTANCE FROM ADULTS.			
Age Range	Developmental Growth	Child Indicators	Caregiver Strategies
Birth through 8 Months	Shows secure primary attachments.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Responds to the caregiver’s attempts to interact. ▪ Cries, makes sounds, or uses body movements to signal caregiver for assistance, attention, or the need for comfort. ▪ Shows preference and/or turns toward sight, sound, and smell of mother or father, or primary caregiver as opposed to an unfamiliar adult. ▪ Establishes an attachment with the primary caregiver and other consistent adults in the child’s life. ▪ Is quieted by or seeks comfort by an attachment figure when crying. ▪ Lifts arms to be picked up by an adult. ▪ Establishes and maintains interactions with caregivers. ▪ Shows preference for familiar adults through smiling, gesturing, and babbling back and forth. ▪ Uses body movements to initiate social interactions (e.g. pats adult’s face). ▪ Looks for caregivers’ response in uncertain situations. ▪ Follows caregiver’s gaze to look at toy. ▪ Offers verbal and non-verbal cues to initiate and maintain interaction with the caregiver. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Respond consistently and promptly to child’s cries and needs for comfort, reassurance, and to celebrate accomplishments. ▪ Develop consistent daily routines that follow the child’s lead for care giving needs (e.g. when the child is hungry, tired, and alert). ▪ Provide a child-safe environment (e.g. free of hazards associated with dangerous toys or materials, free of violence, and assures adequate shelter/housing, food, clothing). ▪ Show respect for child and everyone in his/her environment. ▪ Talk to, smile at, holds and cuddle with the baby. ▪ When you ask a question, make a comment, or use a gesture with the baby, allow plenty of time for the child to respond with gestures, body language, smiles, eye contact, and babbling. ▪ Provide words to the infant’s expression of emotion (e.g. hungry, peaceful, happy, sad, unsure, and sleepy). ▪ Provide opportunities for face to face play with the baby, being sure to respond to the child’s stimulation level (e.g. if the child looks away during the interaction, the child may need to calm down from the interaction. The caregiver can look away from the child on this cue. Then, when the baby cues readiness to resume, come back to gaze with the child). ▪ Hold infant close for short peaceful periods throughout the day.