Childhood Development

(early: 2 – 6 years old)

(late: 6 – 12 years old)

Physical, Social, Emotional and Intellectual developmental changes
Physical Development

Growth

• While growth is rapid during infancy, it is relatively slow and steady during the childhood years.
• At around 12 years of age the child experiences a growth spurt.
• This is one of the first indicators that the child is leaving childhood.
• G.H. has a major role.
Physical Development

Teeth:

• A significant milestone for many children as they enter late childhood is the loss of teeth.
• The sequence in which teeth fall out is usually the same for most people.
• The time at which this occurs varies according to health, genetics, and nutritional status.
Physical Development

**Body Proportions:**

- During childhood the arms and legs grow longer and the trunk thinner
- Children in late childhood have less fat tissue than younger children
- Muscle tissue increases in proportion throughout childhood compared to fat tissue
Physical Development

Motor Skills:

• Physical activity has a large influence on motor development during childhood

• Motor development at this stage includes the refinement of skills that have been learnt earlier

• New skills may be learnt during childhood. Example?

  • Videos\young hopping.AVI
  • Videos\Hopping.AVI
  • Videos\jumping.AVI
  • Videos\young jumping.AVI
Social Development

• Social development becomes more complex as a child moves through early and late childhood

• Family continues to be an important factor in a child’s development; however, other factors become increasingly significant

• In late childhood these factors may include peers and schools
Social Development

Social Groups:

• Very few relationships outside the family formed

• Behaviour changes

• Interaction within the family begins to change

• Relationships develop within the peer group

What impact does playgroup and school have on children in terms of their social, emotional and intellectual development?
Social Development

Roles:

• Learn what is expected of these roles and which behaviour is appropriate

• What role do you have within your family?

• Observation and imitation
Emotional Development

- Children are still very much in an egocentric mode

- Focuses on their feelings and how to cope with them

- Fear

- Parents and siblings become significant
Intellectual Development

• It is dependent on physical maturation of the brain and nerve fibres

• School and home become important in development. How?
Intellectual Development

Attention and Memory:

• The ability to sustain attention increases

• Concentration for longer periods of time
Intellectual Development

Knowledge:

• Increases substantially

• Most learnt through the family and at school

• Ability to understand concrete concepts develops
Intellectual Development

Reasoning:

• Thoughts become more concrete

• Easier to see things from another perspective
Intellectual Development

Language:

• More emphasis on written words

• Recognise and write their own name

• Recognise the letters of the alphabet and the sound it makes by 5 years old.

• Vocab expands rapidly once school begins
Links between types of development

Toilet Training

• Usually occurs from 3 years old

• Transition between wearing nappies, to using a potty or toilet specific physical development must occur first

• List the areas of development (PIES) that must occur in order for this transition to occur smoothly?
Links between types of development

**Play:**

- Outline the difference in the children's physical, social, emotional and intellectual development that can be seen in the picture.
- How does this vary compared to an infants developmental process?
- How might playing assist in their overall development?