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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

DEFINITION

Social development determines the child's ability to establish positive and rewarding relationships with others.

WHAT AFFECTS SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT?

- Temperament
- Attachment type
- Experiences in the environment
- Relationships
- Culture



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SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL WORK TOGETHER



- Development through social experiences
- . Through different social contexts
- Awareness and control of our emotional expression = effective social experiences

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BIRTH TO 1 YEAR

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES

- Birth
- Read and respond to adult cues and signals
- Use simple gestures to start or reciprocate interactions
- Seek and develop relationships with one adult
- Demonstrate interest in othersInfluence the reactions and
- behaviours of others



YEAR 1 - 2

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES

- Engage with others through complex back-and-forth interactions
- Begin to take turns with support from adults
- May exhibit antisocial behavior
- Begin to move from parallel to more interactive play as the child nears 24 months



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YEAR 2 - 3

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES

- Become more aware of gender differences
- Enjoy wider range of relationships; eager to meet new people
- Able to work cooperatively with peers
- Communicate about experiences and the thoughts and feelings of others
- Share their own ideas
- Share and exchange materials and objects with others



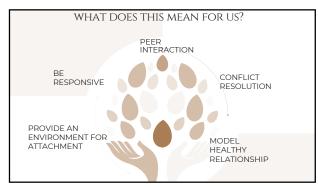
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YEAR 3 - 5

SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES

- Become more aware of gender differences
- Enjoy a wider range of relationships; eager to meet new people
- Able to work cooperatively with peers
 Communicate about experiences and
- Communicate about experiences an the thoughts and feelings of others
- Share their own ideas
- Share and exchange materials and objects with others





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SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT SUMMARY

- Closely **related** to emotional development
- **Contributes** to healthy emotional development
- Relies on secure attachment
- Milestones help us observe and support the child.

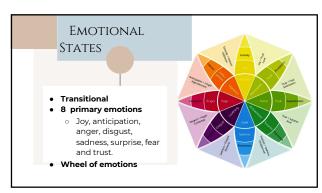


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EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DEFINITION

An emotion is a strong feeling such as love, fear, or anger; the part of a person's character that consists of feelings. It is an instinctive or intuitive feeling as distinguished from reasoning or knowledge.



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AGAIN, SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT WORK TOGETHER • Emotional development progresses through having social experiences: • Relationships with others influence emotional development • Emotions, and how we respond to them, influence our relationships.

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WHAT AFFECTS EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT? • Temperament • Attachment type • Experiences in the environment. • Relationships • Stress

BIRTH TO 1 YEAR

EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Noticing Emotions in Others

- Show awareness of signals from caregivers
- Shows some control over display of emotions
- o Begin expressing their needs



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YEAR 1-3

EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES

Expressing Emotions and Noticing Emotions in self

- Expressing a variety of emotions and notices emotions in self
- Begins to self-regulate when experiencing big emotions
- Begins social referencing



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YEAR 3 - 6

EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT MILESTONES

Managing Emotions

- Tantrums decrease experience guilt feelings for 'losing control'.
- Language and cognitive processing skills provide more skills to self-regulate
- Social expectations help with self-regulation
- Emotions become 'socialised' and can be faked.





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CONCLUSION

- Social and Emotional development do work together but they should be observed and supported separately.
- The factors affecting Social and Emotional development are:
 - temperament, attachment type, experiences in the environment, relationships, culture and stress.
- Parents and educators play a vital role in supporting healthy social and emotional development in young children.

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TASKS



- Task 1 Choose one of the following videos of a child in an environment.
- Task 2 Write down 5 examples of Social Development
- Task 3 Write down 5 examples of Emotional Development