



DEC RPs

- Family1: Practitioners build trusting and respectful partnerships with the family through interactions that are sensitive and responsive to cultural, linguistic, and socio-economic diversity.
- Instruction5: Practicioners embed instruction within and across routines, activities, and environments to provide contextually relevant learning opportunities.
- Instruction13: Practitioners use coaching and consultation strategies with primary caregivers or other adults to facilitate positive adultchild interactions and instruction intentionally designed to promote child learning and development.



Review Awareness of the connection between our past experiences and current functioning Uniqueness in sensory processing Emphasis on Regulation













Parent (Biological, F Adoptive	Siblings,	
Teachers	lt Takes a Villag	e Early
Close Family Friends		Interventionists
	Group or Community Connections	Private Therapists









What does **diversity** mean to you in your early intervention practice?









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- Developmentally correct vs. Incorrect
- Typical vs. Atypical
- To pathologize and label







Assessment for Service Planning (ASP) • Gather information regarding the family unit and unique perspectives using ethnographic interviewing IFSP Summaries • Understand family preferences with names/pronouns Outcomes (Goals) • Make note of preferred languages Intervention • Offer interpretation to minimize	Implementing Diversity-Informed El Practices					
Understand family preferences with names/pronouns Make note of preferred languages Offer interpretation to minimize	Service Planning	unit and unique perspectives using				
Make note of preferred languages Offer interpretation to minimize		, ,				
Intervention		Make note of preferred languages				
Strategies communication barriers		Offer interpretation to minimize communication barriers				



Language Matters

Avoid Saying:

- Pathologizing labels ("hyperactive", "anti-social")
- Red Flags/Symptoms
- Rigid or inflexible
- Limited or Repetitive Play
- Low or High functioning
- Non-verbal

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Replace With:

 Words that describe characteristics: "Energetic mover", "seeks independence", "learning how to play with friends"
 Signs or traits

- Prefers predictability and consistency
- Special Interests
- Describe what kinds of support they require
 Describing how they DO communicate (e.g.)
- Describing how they DO communicate (e.g.: physical gestures, vocalizations to express emotions, signs, AAC)







Sensory-Informed Strategies

- Adults use internal, external and relational strategies to cope and regulate
- Children are as competent as they can be within their developmental and neurological capabilities.



Dressing

Strategies/Modifications

- tag/tag less
- seams/ seamless / accommodate
- gradual transitions and exposure
- sweatpants/jean, long sleeve/short sleeve, shoes
- Tight fitted clothing-base layers or underarmor
- Choice

Sensory Components

- Touch-Sensitive to textures Movement- lying down-
- standing up, over the head
- Temperature-Change of season

Other Considerations Adult flexibility

- Pre-thought
- Inform others

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Bathing • Temperature Sound • Light touch Strategies/Modifications • Texture Exposure to water outside of Routine Experience bathroom without expectation

- Don't start with bubbles
- Fill and drain tub w/o child present
- · Low water or side bucket of water
- Wear a swimsuit
- Support independence Use cream based soap not bubbles
- Approach face from shoulder up
- Full body messy play with wash cloth firm pressure wipe off

Sensory Components

- Other Considerations Bath with the child • Bath during
- unrushed time of day

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• Start with cloth/ finer or finger brush

· Practice mouth touch/ massage outside of routine

Strategies/Modifications

and bathroom

Start at young age

· Start with water

 Practice on a toy Read books Observe others Promote independence

Sensory Components

- Touch-Face/mouth
- sensitivity • Tastes
- Chews/proprioceptive input

Other Considerations

 Consider brush fibers texture (soft/medium/hard)

Sleep

Strategies/Modifications

- Regulation- begin to prepare 30- 1 hour before
- Examine the sensory environment
- · Heavy work early in the day
- Avoid screen time at least 1-hour before sleep
- Consider individual preferences

Sensory Components

- TouchPositionTemperature
- Sight
 Sound
 Internal/ hunger

Other Considerations

- Caregiver regulation-state Running outside immediately prior to sleep may not be helpful
- Sleep deprivation limits learning and interactions
- Impacts emotional state
- Stage of development

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Eating/Feeding

Strategies/Modifications

- Start with Regulation
- Increase skin to skin
- · Sensory experiences away from the table · Use descriptive words w/o judgement
- Encourage variety over volume (awareness of typical portion size for age)
- Mealtimes with safe food for a positive
- experience
- Proprioceptive work before meals
- Taste testing

Sensory Components Sensory Components • Vestibular/ Postural control • Proprioception • Taste/smell • Sight • Sound • Internal(hunger/pain) • touch

- - Other Considerations
 - Review early feeding/eating experiences
 Understand medical or developmental
- Understand medical or developmental challenges Understand sensory preferences- away from food, provide napkin Learning takes time Assess Oral motor skills Past experiences (reflux or coercive feeding) Feeding resources/feeding therapy



Inside from Outside

- Strategies/Modifications
- Auditory cue (ring tone or chime)
- Transition item Helper
- Create place for collections of nature or outside items
- Playful ending routine
- Picture schedule

Sensory Components
Proprioceptive input
Anticipation of
nonpreferred event
(sleep/eating)

Other Considerations • Patience- Nature is

- important to sensory and social-emotional health
- Time warnings are not concrete at this age.

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Going to Daycare

Strategies/Modifications

- · Schedule discovery hours
- Review pictures of caregivers regularly
- Walk child in if possible, don't carry
- Social stories
- Identify a preferred caregiver, plan when they may not be there
- · Practice routine at home- child leads

Sensory Components Sound

- Stress-Separation/Anxiety
- Movement/motor

Other Considerations

- Be clear of your expectations with staff (performance/product)
- Inform of challengesObserve, don't rely on pictures

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👸 Circle Time

Positional changes/ optional/flexible seating

Strategies/Modifications

• Safe, unintrusive fidgets

Visuals

Time limits for circle time seating

· Empower with gesture or words

Increase/decrease excitement

Sensory components

- Postural control
- SightSound
- Proprioceptive

Other Considerations

- Give permission for caregivers to try
- different seating options
 Share insights that supports longer but reasonable sustained attention



- Strategies/Modifications
- · Adjust the activity
- Provide options for interacting
- Baggie of paint, trucks or cars to paint Allow observation
- Give repeated opportunities
- Celebrate all participation

Sensory Components				
 Postural control 				

- Tactile • Sound
- Sight
- Vestibular/ Proprioceptive

Other Considerations

- Notice any hesitation
- Never force • Plan to provide
- alternatives.
- Communicate with other caregivers or family

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How is your community acknowledging sensory differences in our infants and toddlers and providing sensory-safe spaces and activities?





How can I be an ally or an agent for change to further support my EI community with diverse sensory processing needs?

- Reflect on any personal implicit bias
- Practice using strength-based language vs. Deficit based language
- Talk about sensory processing concerns with families earlier
- Research community resources that promote sensory-friendly environments to provide to EI families

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Stay tuned for next month!



