

Developmental Delay

✧ Introduction ✧

Think of all the skills that children have to learn when they come into the world: smiling, turning over, responding to people, communicating, eating solid food, crawling, standing, and on and on. We expect these skills to emerge naturally over time and know more or less when they should. At 3 months, Susana will probably be doing *this*, at 4 months, she'll be doing *that*. By a year, well, she'll be tottering around, getting into everything.

This time-table for skills to emerge is commonly called the *developmental milestones*. What's considered normal development is described broadly, because children don't necessarily learn skills at the same pace. Two different children born on the same day may learn the same skill months apart, and both can be considered "on schedule." It's when skills *don't* emerge as expected, more or less on that broad schedule, that parents and caregivers may become concerned.

✧ If You're Concerned about a Child's Development ✧

If you're reading this, perhaps you've become concerned about your child or one you care for. We're glad you're reading this, because there are many immediate things you can do to learn more and help your child. First, know that there's help available to find out just what the difficulties are, if any, and there's help available to address those difficulties. The good news is that this help is usually free, and it's available in every state.

First, you may want to talk with your pediatrician about your child's development. Don't be surprised if the pediatrician tells you not to worry, to be patient, to give your child more time to develop. Often, that's what parents hear, especially in the early stages of investigating their child's seeming delays. And it's often true. Children develop at different rates; the pediatrician is well aware that many children show sudden bursts in development rather than slow, steady growth.

On the other hand, your pediatrician may suggest that a developmental screening be conducted to see if,



NICHCY is the
National Dissemination Center
for Children with Disabilities.

NICHCY
1825 Connecticut Avenue N.W.
Washington, DC 20009
1.800.695.0285 (Voice / TTY)
202.884.8200 (Voice / TTY)
nichcy@aed.org
www.nichcy.org



indeed, your child is experiencing a *developmental delay*. The screening is a quick, general measure of your child's skills and development. It's not detailed enough to make a diagnosis, but its results indicate broadly whether or not a child should be referred for a more indepth *developmental evaluation*.

❖ What's Involved in the Developmental Evaluation ❖

The developmental evaluation should be conducted by a highly trained professional who can use the results to create a profile of your child's strengths and weaknesses across the range of five developmental areas. Those areas are:

- Physical development (fine motor skills, gross motor skills)
- Cognitive development (intellectual abilities)
- Communication development (speech and language)
- Social or emotional development (social skills, emotional control)
- Adaptive development (self-care skills)

The results of the developmental evaluation will be used to decide if your child needs *early intervention services* and/or a treatment plan. Early intervention services are specifically tailored to meet a child's individual needs and, such, are a very important resource to children experiencing developmental delays.

For example, early intervention services can include:

- Assistive technology (devices a child might need)
- Audiology or hearing services
- Speech and language services
- Counseling and training for a family
- Medical services
- Nursing services
- Nutrition services



- Occupational therapy
- Physical therapy
- Psychological services

❖ Things to Know ❖

- States have a positive obligation to help children who are experiencing a developmental delay in one or more areas.
- Through the Child Find system that each state operates, developmental screenings and developmental evaluations are usually provided free of charge to families.
- If you're concerned about your child's development, talk to your child's pediatrician, who can refer you to the Child Find system in your area.
- Early intervention services are meant for children under the age of three. These services are usually provided to eligible families either free of charge or on a sliding payment scale that's determined by the family's income.
- You can find out how to access early intervention services in your area by talking to your child's pediatrician, calling a local hospital, or using NICHCY's *State Resource Sheet* for your state. All of our state sheets are available online, this moment, at: <http://www.nichcy.org/Pages/StateSpecificInfo.aspx>

Once you've selected a state sheet to view (there's a drop-down menu), look under "Popular Searches" on the right side of the screen, and select "Early Intervention Programs." The contact information for the EI program for your state will then appear.

- NECTAC (the National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center) is also a great source of this information. Use NECTAC's Contact Finder —it's located under "State Programs Under IDEA" — and select "Part C Coordinators." The Contact Finder is online, at: <http://www.nectac.org/contact/contact.asp>

- Special education services are meant for children over the age of three. Services are provided to eligible children free of charge through the public school system. If your child has passed his or her third birthday and you're concerned about a developmental delay or disability, call your local school (even if your child isn't enrolled there). Ask how and where to have your child evaluated under IDEA, our nation's special education law.

✧ IDEA's Definition of Developmental Delay ✧

As we just said, IDEA is the nation's special education law. Its full name is the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. Through IDEA, early intervention services and special education services are made available to eligible children with developmental delays and disabilities.

Not surprisingly, IDEA includes a definition of developmental delay, which may be useful to know. Here it is:

Child with a disability for children aged three through nine (or any subset of that age range, including ages three through five), may...include a child—

(1) Who is experiencing developmental delays as defined by the State and as measured by appropriate diagnostic instruments and procedures in one or more of the following areas: Physical development, cognitive development, communication development, social or emotional development, or adaptive development; and

(2) Who, by reason thereof, needs special education and related services. [34 CFR §300.8(b)]

It's a good idea to find out if your state has added details to this definition of *developmental delay*. States are allowed to do so, if they choose. They also decide on the *age range of children* with whom the term may be used (3-5, 3-9, or any subset between 3-9). Your local school or early intervention program should be able to tell you the definition of developmental delay that's used in your area. You can also visit NECTAC (mentioned earlier) and find out how your state defines developmental delay, as

well as the criteria of eligibility for services to young children, birth through 2 years of age, and their families. NECTAC makes this information available online at: <http://www.nectac.org/~pdfs/pubs/nnotes21.pdf>

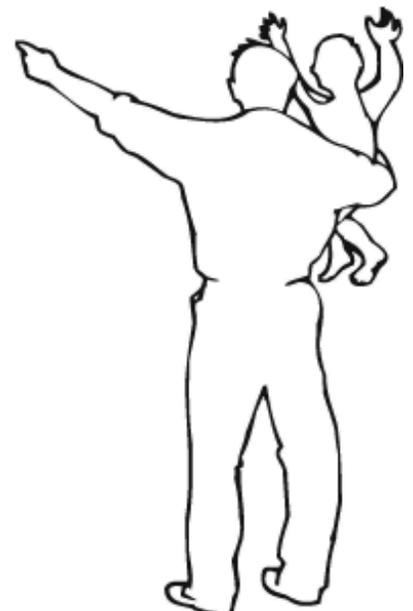
It may be helpful to know that:

- your state may not *require* that your local school district also adopt and use the term developmental delay in working with children;
- if your local school district decides to use the term, it must use the same definition and age range as the state does;
- your local school district *may not* use the term at all if your state has chosen not to use the term.

✧ Resources for You ✧

It can be very helpful to read more about developmental delay. This has been just a brief overview, with pointers to loads of additional info and support. Below, we've identified a range of materials you can explore, which will of course lead you to still more!

- *Child development.*
All about...from the CDC, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
<http://www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/child/>
- *Developmental screening.*
From CDC, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.
www.cdc.gov/ncbddd/child/devtool.htm
- *Developmental milestones.*
From NICHCY's own site.
www.nichcy.org/Disabilities/Milestones/Pages/Default.aspx



- *What is developmental delay?*
From How Kids Develop.
<http://www.howkidsdevelop.com/developDevDelay.html>
- *Developmental delay.*
From the Encyclopedia of Children's Health.
<http://www.healthofchildren.com/D/Developmental-Delay.html>
- *Developmental delays.*
From Keep Kids Healthy.
<http://www.keepkidshealthy.com/welcome/conditions/developmentaldelays.html>
- *First Signs.*
All about early detection of developmental delays and disabilities, especially autism.
<http://www.firstsigns.org/>
- *Connect with other parents.*
Interested in talking to other parents whose children have developmental delays? Try Parent to Parent. They'll connect you with other parents like yourself for support and exchange.
<http://www.p2pusa.org>
- *Connect with the disability community and parent expertise.*
Every state has a Parent Training and Information Center, known as the PTI. Some states have several. If you are looking to connect with state and local resources, or have questions about services and parent rights, talk to your PTI. Find the PTI for your state by visiting our State Resource Sheets, at:
<http://www.nichcy.org/Pages/StateSpecificInfo.aspx>



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nichcy@aed.org

www.nichcy.org



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