

## CONCERN'S ABOUT A CHILD'S DEVELOPMENT

If you have concerns about your child's development, discuss them with your child's doctor. The doctor may recommend calling the local regional center or special education program at either the school district or the county office of education. The family may also contact these agencies directly. If you have concerns about a child in your care, discuss your concerns with the family. This brochure may assist you in talking with the family about specific concerns.

### NEXT STEPS

Once contact is made with a regional center or school district, a representative of the agency will provide additional information about services and, if appropriate, make arrangements to have the child assessed. The child may qualify for special services. Parents must give written permission for the child to be assessed and receive special education or early intervention services, which are confidential and provided at no cost to the family. The family may also receive information about local Early Start Family Resource Centers and Family Empowerment Centers on Disability, which provide parent-to-parent support, resource materials, and other information.

### AGES BIRTH TO THREE YEARS

*Information on local resources regarding children birth to three years of age may be obtained from the following agency:*

**Riverside County Office of Education**  
Division of Student Programs & Services  
3939 Thirteenth Street, P.O. Box 868  
Riverside, CA 92502  
951-826-6406  
[www.rcoe.us](http://www.rcoe.us)

### AGES THREE TO FIVE YEARS

*Information on local resources regarding children three to five years of age may be obtained from the following organizations:*

**Riverside County Special Education Local Plan Area (SELPA)**  
975 W. Morgan Street, Bldg. G, Perris, CA 92571  
951-490-0375  
<http://www.valverde.edu/selpa/index.htm>

#### Alvord USD

(951) 509-5045

#### Beaumont USD

(951) 845-2681

#### Desert Center USD

(760) 392-4227

#### Hemet USD

(951) 765-5100

#### Lake Elsinore USD

(951) 253-7000

#### Murrieta Valley USD

(951) 696-1600

#### Palm Springs USD

(760) 416-8402

#### Perris School District

(951) 940-4942

#### R.C.O.E.

(951) 826-6476

#### Romoland USD

(951) 926-9244

#### Temecula Valley USD

(951) 506-7981

#### Banning USD

(951) 922-0224

#### Coachella Valley USD

(760) 399-5137

#### Desert Sands USD

(760) 771-8652

#### Jurupa USD

(951) 360-4144

#### Menifee USD

(951) 672-6463

#### Nuview USD

(951) 928-1841

#### Palo Verde USD

(760) 922-4164

#### Perris Union HSD

(951) 943-6369

#### River Springs Charter

(619) 562-7328

#### San Jacinto USD

(951) 929-7700

#### Val Verde USD

(951) 940-6104

This information may help to relieve or confirm any concerns you may have about a child's development.

# REASONS FOR CONCERN

THAT YOUR CHILD OR A CHILD IN YOUR CARE MAY NEED SPECIAL HELP

### Riverside County SELPA

975 W. MORGAN STREET  
BUILDING G  
PERRIS, CA 92571  
(951) 490-0375

Adapted From: California Department of Education in collaboration with the Department of Developmental Services, Sacramento, 2004



# Reasons for Concern that your child or a child in your care may need special help

---

Children develop at different rates and in different ways. Differences in development may be related to personality, temperament, and/or experiences. Some children may also have health needs that affect their development.

The first five years are very important in a child's life. The sooner a concern is identified, the sooner a child and family can receive specialized services to support growth and development. Parents, family members, and caregivers may have concerns about a child's development and seek help when needed. It is always a good idea for families to discuss any questions they may have with the child's doctor. Caregivers should discuss concerns with families to see how best to support them.

---

## Risk factors

*The following factors may place children at greater risk for health and developmental concerns:*

- Prematurity or low birth weight
  - Vision or hearing difficulties
  - Prenatal exposure or other types of exposure to drugs, alcohol, or tobacco
  - Poor nutrition or difficulties eating (lacks nutritious foods, vitamins, proteins, or iron in diet)
  - Exposure to lead-based paint (licking, eating, or sucking on lead-based painted doors, floors, furniture, toys, etc.)
  - Environmental factors, such as abuse or neglect
- 

## Behaviors and Relationships

*Some of the following behaviors may be cause for concern in any child:*

- Avoids being held, does not like being touched
- Resists being calmed, cannot be comforted
- Avoids or rarely makes eye contact with others
- By age four months, does not coo or smile when interacting with others

- By age one, does not play games such as peek-a-boo or pat-a-cake or wave bye-bye
  - By age two, does not imitate parent or caregiver doing everyday things, such as washing dishes, cooking, or brushing teeth
  - By age three, does not play with others
  - Acts aggressively on a regular basis, hurts self or others
- 

## Hearing

- Has frequent earaches
  - Has had many ear, nose, or throat infections
  - Does not look where sounds or voices are coming from or react to loud noises
  - Talks in a very loud or very low voice, or has an unusual sound
  - Does not always respond when called from across a room even when it is for something that the child is usually interested in or likes
  - Turns body so that the same ear is always turned toward a sound
- 

## Seeing

- Has reddened, watery eyes or crusty eyelids
  - Rubs eyes frequently
  - Closes one eye or tilts head when looking at an object
  - Has difficulty following objects or looking at people when talked to
  - Has difficulty focusing or making eye contact
  - Usually holds books or objects very close to face or sits with face very close to television
  - Has an eye or eyes that look crossed or turned, or eyes do not move together
- 

## Moving

- Has stiff arms or legs
- Pushes away or arches back when held close or cuddled
- By age four months, does not hold head up
- By age six months, does not roll over

- By age one, does not sit up or creep using hands and knees, does not pick up small objects with finger and thumb
  - By age two, does not walk alone, has difficulty holding large crayons and scribbling
  - By age three, shows poor coordination and falls or stumbles a lot when running, has difficulty turning pages in a book
  - By age four, has difficulty standing on one foot for a short time
  - By age five, does not skip or hop on one foot, has difficulty drawing simple shapes
- 

## Communicating

- By age three months, does not coo or smile
  - By age six months, does not babble to get attention
  - By age one, does not respond differently to words such as "night-night" or "ball"; does not say words to name people or objects, such as "mama" or "Bottle", or shake head "no"
  - By age two, does not point to or name objects or people to express wants or needs; does not use two-word phrases, such as "want juice" or "mama go"
  - By age three, does not try to say familiar rhymes or songs; cannot follow simple directions
  - By age four, does not tell stories, whether real or make-believe, or ask questions; does not talk so that adults outside the family can understand
- 

## Thinking

- By age one, has difficulty finding an object after seeing it hidden
- By age two, does not point to body parts when asked such questions as "Where's your nose?"
- By age three, does not play make-believe games
- By age three, does not understand ideas such as "more" or "one"
- By age four, does not answer simple questions, such as "What do you do when you are hungry?" or "What color is this?"
- By age five, does not understand the meaning of today, yesterday, or tomorrow