

## Communication Development

The communication development deals with overall communication, such as eye contact, gestures, facial expressions, language initiation, vocabulary building, language comprehension, pronunciation, and developing joy in speaking.

## Cognition

Cognition is the child's general knowledge, such as understanding colors, shapes and quantities. Abstracter components of the child's cognition are their curiosity and exploratory behavior, persistent engagement with an activity, fitting solution strategies, and logical connections.

## Play Development

Play development is promoted in a child so they can better interact with materials and people in their environment. The child will receive an individualized, age-appropriate, and diverse range of play; this includes encouraging motivation to explore and play, as well as imaginative and collaborative play.

## Social-Emotional Development

Social-emotional development is responsible for their interactions with others, self-confidence, and self-regulation (dealing appropriately with different emotions). The child will be provided support in these areas in order to promote healthy interactions with others, express needs, and learn to put them aside when necessary.



A project of the early intervention centres:



FRÜHFÖRDER  
ZENTRUM

## What does

English | Englisch



„FRÜHFÖRDERUNG“

mean?

„Frühförderung“ means early intervention in English. Early intervention takes a child in their **individual developmental in addition to the influences of their family situation** into consideration. The support provided is based on the child's stage of development and the individual abilities. Early intervention aims to discover, expand, and promote existing strengths as well as further strengthen the child's weakness.

The **aim** of early intervention is to avert an existing or impending restriction of participation in the child's everyday life and to give the child the best possible opportunities to develop their personality, as well as to stimulate the expansion and development of individual abilities. A fundamental goal is the social integration of the child in their environment.

With **cooperation** between the interdisciplinary professionals and the parents/guardians, developmentally beneficial solutions are discovered and implemented for everyday family life in order to support the child in their development in the best possible way. This is only possible with the continuous involvement of parents/guardians in the development process.

Early intervention also includes **counseling** and **guidance** for parents (guardians) regarding their child's particular stage of development, special developmental factors, and developmental needs.

Early intervention takes a holistic view of a child; this includes their family and all areas of the child's development. The duration, the setting, and the weekly frequency of the therapy sessions are determined individually according to the needs of the child and the capabilities of the parents.

Through a diverse use of **therapeutic stimuli**, new knowledge, skills, and behaviors are awakened, developed, and consolidated in play. The child will play in a valuable and respectful environment. They will be motivated to be independent, in order to deal with the personal and material environment.



The following developmental areas can be supported based on the individual needs of the child:

## Sensory Awareness

Sensory Awareness is the ability to perceive, distinguish and assign different stimuli with all senses (see, feel, hear, etc.).

## Gross and Fine Motor Development

The gross and fine motor development includes physical movement of the whole body, including but not limited to crawling, walking, balancing, and climbing. Motor development also includes actions performed with the hands and fingers, such as manipulating small objects, drawing, and writing.