



DEVELOPMENTAL SCREENINGS

are used for prevention NOT to measure readiness.

Developmental screenings are used to, "...briefly survey a young child's abilities in language, reasoning, gross motor, fine motor and personal/social development to determine quickly and efficiently whether a child should undergo further assessment and evaluation."

Meisels & Burnett

Information in this flyer was adapted from: Developmental Screening in Early Childhood: A Guide by Samuel J. Meisels and Sally Atkins Burnett. Copyright 2005, NAEYC

Screenings should be...

- ☆ Brief (15-20 minutes)
- ☆ Administered individually
- ☆ Normed on a similar population
- ☆ Culturally sensitive
- ☆ Enjoyable for children
- ☆ Provide for parent input
(can be in the form of questionnaire)
- ☆ Not costly



BE CAREFUL!

Under identification leads to missed children.
Over identification is costly and an inefficient use of resources.
Never make judgments or use labels when scoring individual areas. Inaccurate conclusions can be drawn.

Developmental Screening Possible Outcomes

- ☆ Pass—the score is within normal the developmental range
- ☆ Refer for diagnostic assessment
- ☆ Re-screen (in 8-10 weeks)
 - It may have been an "off" day (tired, atypical behavior, ill)
 - Concerns identified based on parent input
 - "Instability of development/development in flux."
 - Indeterminate score (based on the instruments scoring guidelines)

Andrea Brinnel
860-713-6556
andrea.brinnel@ct.gov

Michelle Levy
860-713-6574
michelle.levy@ct.gov

CT State Department of Education • Bureau of Early Childhood
165 Capitol Avenue • Hartford, CT 06106