Annotated Bibliography

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I plan to use this source for information about how parenting programs affect communities. Within the study a specific model is used and examined. Since CDR offers similar programs, this will give me insight to somethings I should be familiar with when it comes to training programs. Within the historic triangle that CDR serves, they help families who income is below the poverty line and those who need help with basic parenting skills. Evidence-based parenting programs are vital in child development. According to the article referenced above, a parenting program developed to enhance sensitivity among parents of infants who experience early adversity. In this study they used a microanalytic fidelity assessment to gather information. I will use the information for this article and compare it to the data collected from the programs. I would be able to compare similarities and differences in the way the programs are operated within CDR.


This source is gives useful information about prosocial behaviors. According to the source, Prosocial behavior is versatile, multilayered, and complex. Prosocial behaviors can also be called voluntary behaviors that are intended to benefit another. The benefits are intended to benefit people or society as a whole. These behaviors can also be described as helping behaviors. During an evaluation, one must be aware of these types of behaviors among children and their parents. I
think that observing these during my evaluation is vital. Since these are positive behaviors they should be enforced by the program I am observing. CDR offers programs for parenting like Head Start and other early intervention programs. This could be something I add to an observation list. I will also be observing programs to ensure they are promoting prosocial behaviors when possible. Further in the article, motivating prosocial behaviors are explained.


The study conducted within this article used the ABC-X model to describe the relationship between parental stress and children with disabilities. The aim of this research was to compare parental stress, coping strategies and social support perceived in families of children with autism and other disabilities. While having a short conversation with the deputy director of Child Development Resources, she informed me that Child Development Resources offers programs to help disabled families too. Since Child Development Resources offers help and redirection for families with disabilities, the information will be used to access different programs during my evaluation. This article gives information on how not only cope with stress but how to reduce stress as well. From experience, dealing with disabilities is tough and should be handled in the best interest of the disabled and all who are directly involved. I will be sure to observe the care and treatment for disabled students during my evaluation of the program.

This source studies the relationship of using positive behavior to enhance education and intervention. Positive behavior support (PBS) can be described as evidence-based approach for supporting adaptive behavior and addressing behavioral challenges. It is found within this study that it is critical that families have access to effective evidence-based behavior support practices for both intervention and prevention because they lead to better outcomes for families. I feel that this source goes coincides with one of the articles I have already mentioned about an evidence based approach. Unfortunately, complete application of PBS in family contexts has not been fully explored but, the purpose of this paper is to define the core features of PBS including lifestyle enhancement, assessment-based intervention, and comprehensive support plans. An example would include strategies for prevention, teaching, and management. This is a common method used in many families. I would like to gain information of how CDR uses this method within the agency.


This article provides information about online parent training with children with complex communication needs. Parent training can help support the development of communication skills for young children with complex communication needs (CCN). Online training is has become popular amongst this generation. Online delivery of such training may alleviate some of the burden on families. It can increase participation and outcomes for the families and the agency as a whole. During this study, Parents completed an interactive online training and then participated in live sessions to demonstrate trained skills. Results indicate that online parent training resulted in higher levels of communication opportunities provided by parents to their children with complex communication needs. During my evaluation, will be sure to observe the different
methods of instruction like electronics. Having online training as a resource for families in need may increase the success of an agency.


This article considered relationships between caregivers and the children. Caregivers teaching habits were observed and interactions were studied. The relationship between the caregiver and the child is imperative and should be positive to create the ideal outcomes. The aim of this study was to examine learning opportunities available for caregivers during early intervention sessions. During this study, relations between teaching behaviors, caregiver characteristics, child disability type, and provider demographic characteristics (i.e., discipline, years of experience) were investigated as the viewed video tapes from home visits. It is to my knowledge, that Child Development Resources offers in home visits to families in need. It was found that differences in teaching behavior were associated with caregiver level of engagement, caregiver education, child disability type, and provider discipline. This is important to my evaluation so I pay close attention to the different type of relationships between the teachers, caregivers, and families at Child Development Resources so that it can be documented accordingly.


CDR specializes in infants and their families which would include premature babies. This article provides information about the correlation between premature babies and their mothers. The author goes on to consider how a premature baby becomes a person, what are the effects of prematurity on early psychological development and on the early mother–infant relationship. The
information shared about premature babies their mother’s will be used during my observations at Child Development Resources. This will be an important aspect to consider when dealing with high-risk families. Before reading this article, I was unaware of the many dangers that are present when a premature baby enters the world like whether trauma is inevitable for premature infants and their mothers. It will be interesting to learn if and how Child Development Resources has a program that accommodates premature babies and their families. According to the article, infant observation is presented as a useful tool for learning about these ideas, and might also benefit babies, mothers, and professionals.


As an observer for an evaluation, there will be some things I will not know at the very beginnings when comes to the children and families I will meet. Th author of the article describes the relationship between the observer-child to that of the mother-child. I best understood this to mean that when a child is first born and the mother beginnings to take her role as a caregiver, she knows nothing about the child itself. As time goes on, she learns her child. The article calls the first moments after a child is born is the state of “not knowing”. It is essential to approach every child in this way in order to gain a full understanding and strong relationship. As an observer, I must not go into an observation without prior judgments. I must have the understanding that every child is different and will development individual personalities. This article reviews those principles and gives experimental data to support their findings.

This source gives insight on how differently children may interpret events from the past. Common among high risk families, young children have reportedly been affected by past events which can lead to dysfunctional behaviors. As an observer, will use this information when observing children and their behaviors. According to the article, young children tend to mimic what they hear and see. I will be able to notice things by detecting such behaviors that may be harmful or indicate special attention and report it accordingly. When conducting an evaluation, one must take this in account when assessing the professional and the client. General knowledge of this can be useful. It will be interesting to find out how Child Development Resources uses this information for detection of issues and problems within a family and how it is resolved.


The acknowledgement of fathers in children’s lives have been somewhat neglected. There is more research about mothers and their children in comparison to fathers and their children. Child Development Resources is unique in my opinion since they offer help for every family member including fathers. This source focusing on father’s parenting stress and impacts on children. It also examines the effects of fathers' parenting stress during toddlerhood on children's language and cognitive outcomes and whether the effects of fathers' parenting stress on children's language and cognitive development vary by the child’s gender. This should be included when teaching a father’s parenting class like the classes at Child Development Resources. Some models showed fathers' parenting stress predicted children's lower cognitive scores which indicates the need for father parenting classes. The classes should decrease the amount of stress on both the parents and
children and establish a better working relationship. During my evaluation, I will use this information when observing interactions between fathers and their children.