

Early Help

makes a difference!

Where Can Parents Get Help?

Call the Early Intervention Program in your county. You will be put in touch with someone to evaluate your child's development. Then, if your child is eligible, together with the Early Intervention Program, you'll make a family-centered plan.

What Help is Available?

Early intervention services are provided to help your child grow and develop, and to help you support and promote your child's development. These services include evaluation services (including hearing and vision screening); home visits; speech, physical and other therapies; child development groups; family counseling; and, sometimes, even help with transportation. These services are provided at no out-of-pocket cost to you.

What Children Need Early Help?

Any child from birth to age three with a developmental delay, disability or condition that affects development may need help.

Who Do I Call?

For the phone number of your county's program, call the **New York State "Growing Up Healthy"** 24-hour Hotline at **1-800-522-5006**

In New York City, call **311**

If calling the **NYC Early Intervention Program** from outside New York City, call **212-639-9675**

Or you can call the **New York Parent and Kin Connection Helpline** (1-800-345-5437) **1-800-345-KIDS**

Monday through Friday, 9:00 a.m. – 5:00 p.m., about this and other child-related services.

Or visit the **NYSDOH Web page** at

www.nyhealth.gov/community/infants_children/early_intervention/

New York State Department of Health
Early Intervention Program

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Growing Up Healthy
24-Hour Hotline
1-800-522-5006

New York City
311
Or 212-639-9675

New York Parent and Kin
Connection Helpline
1-800-345-KIDS
(1-800-345-5437)

NYSDOH
Division of Family Health
Bureau of Early Intervention

www.nyhealth.gov/community/infants_children/early_intervention/

For more information,
contact your local
early intervention official at:

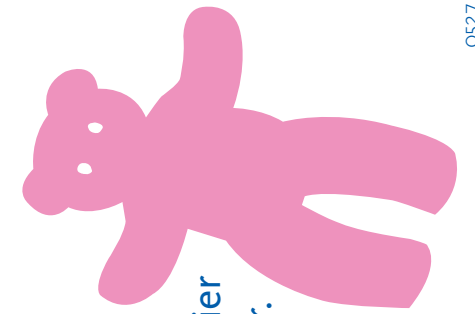
State of New York
David A. Paterson, Governor
Department of Health
Richard F. Daines, M.D., Commissioner

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Young children learn and develop differently. One baby might walk earlier than another, while another baby might talk first. Often these differences will even out.

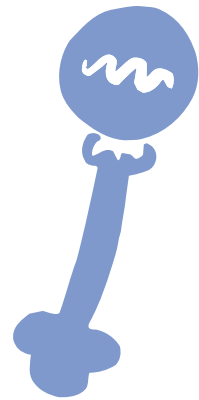
Look at the checklist inside for signs that your infant or toddler may need extra help. If you have concerns about your baby's development, the earlier you get help the better. Early help does make a difference!



Where Can Parents Get Help?
What Help is Available?
What Children Need Early Help?
Who Do I Call?

Checklist for Growing Children

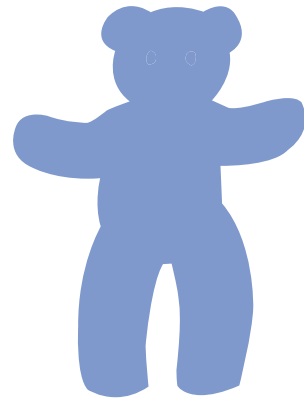
Here's what you can expect your child to be doing from birth to age three. If you have concerns about your baby's development, call your local Early Intervention Program.



3 months

At **three months** of age, most babies:

- turn their heads toward bright colors and lights
- move both eyes in the same direction together
- recognize bottle or breast
- respond to their mother's voice
- make cooing sounds
- bring their hands together
- wiggle and kick with arms and legs
- lift head when on stomach
- become quiet in response to sound, especially to speech
- smile



6 months

At **six months** of age, most babies:

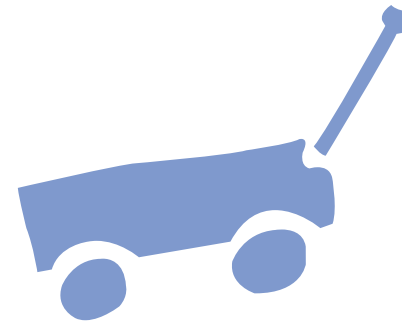
- follow moving objects with their eyes
- turn toward the source of normal sound
- reach for objects and pick them up
- switch toys from one hand to the other
- play with their toes
- help hold the bottle during feeding
- recognize familiar faces
- imitate speech sounds
- respond to soft sounds, especially talking
- roll over



12 months

At **12 months** of age, most babies:

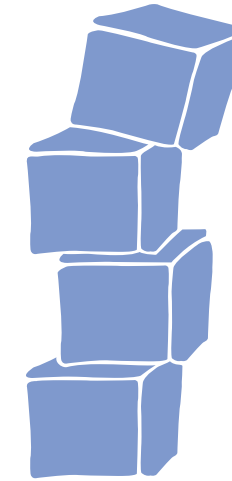
- get to a sitting position
- pull to a standing position
- stand briefly without support
- crawl
- imitate adults using a cup or telephone
- play peek-a-boo and patty cake
- wave bye-bye
- put objects in a container
- say at least one word
- make "ma-ma" or "da-da" sounds



18 months

At **18 months** of age, most children:

- like to push and pull objects
- say at least six words
- follow simple directions ("Bring the ball")
- pull off shoes, socks and mittens
- can point to a picture that you name in a book
- feed themselves
- make marks on paper with crayons
- walk without help
- walk backwards
- point, make sounds or try to use words to ask for things
- say "no," shake their head or push away things they don't want



2 years

At **two years** of age, most children:

- use two-to-three-word sentences
- say about 50 words
- recognize familiar pictures
- kick a ball forward
- feed themselves with a spoon
- demand a lot of your attention
- turn two or three pages together
- like to imitate their parent
- identify hair, eyes, ears and nose by pointing
- build a tower of four blocks
- show affection



3 years

At **three years** of age, most children:

- throw a ball overhand
- ride a tricycle
- put on their shoes
- open the door
- turn one page at a time
- play with other children for a few minutes
- repeat common rhymes
- use three-to-five-word sentences
- name at least one color correctly

If your child is having trouble doing some of these things, it may put your mind at ease to talk to someone. Early help makes a difference!
Talk with your doctor or call your local Early Intervention Program.