## FACILITATING INTERACTIVE DEVELOPMENT

*Developmentally Informed Assessment Per Each Relationship (DIAPER)*

Developed By:
Jane Clarke, PhD

Check or circle the number next to each statement that best describes the caregiver's capacities to support his/her infant's/child's development according to the scoring criteria.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Score</th>
<th>Safety</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Caregiver creates a physical sense of safety that allows for infant's/child's developmental progress and emotional repair.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Regularity and Stability</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Caregiver maintains regularity and consistency of visits and/or treatment sessions, which provides opportunity to support developmental interactions with infant/child.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Responsivity</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Caregiver responds to infant/young child in a contingent way, reading infant's/child's cues accurately, and responding promptly to cues.</td>
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<tr>
<td>4.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Caregiver follows the infant's/child's lead by focusing on what he/she is looking at, asking for, playing with, or trying to do.</td>
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<td>5.</td>
<td></td>
<td>Caregiver stimulates infant/child at pace, rhythm and timing that allows infant/child to respond.</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Co-Regulation Strategies</strong></td>
</tr>
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<td>12.</td>
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</table>
Motor and Play

13. Caregiver engages in and scaffolds play with infant/child appropriate to his/her developmental level.

14. Caregiver encourages motor activities and movement at infant’s/child’s developmental level to allow for social engagement and cognitive development, balanced with more passive, sedentary activities.

Scoring Criteria

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>0%</th>
<th>25%</th>
<th>50%</th>
<th>75%</th>
<th>100%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Never</td>
<td>Seldom</td>
<td>Sometimes</td>
<td>Often</td>
<td>Always</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Safety

1. Caregiver creates a physical sense of safety that allows for infant’s/child’s developmental progress and emotional repair.
   1 = Never - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment or visits and/or is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.
   2 = Seldom – Caregiver is not aware of the physical safety needs of infant/child that allows for developmental progress and emotional repair.
   3 = Sometimes – Caregiver is working on creating a physical sense of safety that allows for infant’s/child’s developmental progress and emotional repair.
   4 = Often – Caregiver most often creates a physical sense of safety that allows for infant’s/child’s developmental progress and emotional repair.
   5 = Always - Caregiver is intuitively aware of infant’s/child’s need for physical and emotional sense of safety.

Regularity and Stability

2. Caregiver maintains regularity and consistency of visits and/or treatment sessions, which provides opportunity to support developmental interactions with infant/child.
   1 = Never - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment or visits and is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.
   2 = Seldom – Caregiver is inconsistent with visits and/or treatment sessions and attends no more than 25% of visits.
   3 = Sometimes – Caregiver attends visits and/or treatment sessions at least 50% of the time.
   4 = Often – Caregiver attends visits and/or treatment sessions at least 75% of the time.
   5 = Always - Caregiver attends visits and/or treatment sessions 100% of the time.

Responsivity

3. Caregiver responds to infant/young child in a contingent way, reading infant’s/child’s cues accurately, and responding promptly to cues.
   1 = Never - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and/or is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.
   2 = Seldom – Caregiver reads and accurately responds to infant’s/child’s cues in a contingent manner at least 25% of the time.
3 = Sometimes – Caregiver reads and accurately responds to infant’s/child’s cues in a contingent manner at least 50% of the time.

4 = Often - Caregiver reads and accurately responds to infant’s/child’s cues in a contingent manner with consistency at least 75% of the time.

5 = Always - Caregiver reads and accurately responds to infant’s/child’s cues in a contingent manner with consistency 100% of the time.

4. Caregiver follows the infant’s/child’s lead by focusing on what he/she is looking at, asking for, playing with, or trying to do.

1 = Never - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and/or is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.

2 = Seldom - Caregiver follows infant’s/child’s lead by focusing on what he/she is looking at, asking for, playing with, or trying to do, at least 25% of the time.

3 = Sometimes - Caregiver follows infant’s/child’s lead by focusing on what he/she is looking at, asking for, playing with, or trying to do, at least 50% of the time.

4 = Often – Caregiver consistently follows the infant’s/child’s lead by focusing on what he/she is looking at, asking for, playing with, or trying to do at least 75% of the time.

5 = Always - Caregiver consistently follows the infant’s/child’s lead by focusing on what he/she is looking at, asking for, playing with, or trying to do 100% of the time.

5. Caregiver stimulates infant/child at pace, rhythm and timing that allows infant/child to respond.

1 = Never - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and/or is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.

2 = Seldom - Caregiver stimulates infant/child at pace, rhythm and timing that allows infant/child to respond, at least 25% of the time.

3 = Sometimes - Caregiver stimulates infant/child at pace, rhythm and timing that allows infant/child to respond at least 50% of the time.

4 = Often - Caregiver stimulates infant/child at pace, rhythm and timing that allows infant/child to respond at least 75% of the time.

5 = Always - Caregiver stimulates infant/child at pace, rhythm and timing that allows infant/child to respond 100% of the time.

Co-Regulation Strategies

6. Caregiver is able to anticipate and modulate the infant/child’s state of arousal reactivity (e.g., from hyperarousal, hypoarousal or state lability to an organized state; not under-focused or hypervigilant) to support his/her development.

1 = Never - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and/or is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.

2 = Seldom - Caregiver anticipates and modulates the infant’s/child’s state of arousal reactivity to support his/her development at least 25% of the time.

3 = Sometimes - Caregiver anticipates and modulates the infant’s/child’s state of arousal reactivity to support his/her development at least 50% of the time.

4 = Often - Caregiver anticipates and modulates the infant’s/child’s state of arousal reactivity to support his/her development at least 75% of the time.

5 = Always - Caregiver anticipates and modulates the infant’s/child’s state of arousal reactivity to support his/her development 100% of the time.
7. Caregiver attunes to the infant’s/child’s emotions and affect during developmental activities and interventions.
   1 = **Never** - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and/or is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.
   2 = **Seldom** - Caregiver attunes to the infant’s/child’s emotions and affect during developmental activities and interventions at least 25% of the time.
   3 = **Sometimes** - Caregiver attunes to infant’s/child’s emotions and affect during developmental activities and interventions at least 50% of the time.
   4 = **Often** – Caregiver attunes to the infant’s/child’s emotions and affect during developmental activities and interventions at least 75% of the time.
   5 = **Always** - Caregiver attunes to the infant’s/child’s emotions and affect during developmental activities and interventions 100% of the time.

8. Caregiver comforts infant/child when distressed (e.g., hugging, kissing, picking up child, rocking, sing-song voice, soothing language).
   1 = **Never** - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.
   2 = **Seldom** - Caregiver comfort infant/child when distressed at least 25% of the time.
   3 = **Sometimes** - Caregiver comforts the infant/child when distressed at least 50% of the time.
   4 = **Often** – Caregiver comforts the infant/child when distressed at least 75% of the time.
   5 = **Always** - Caregiver comforts the infant/child when distressed 100% of the time.

9. Caregiver uses effective coping strategies to regulate his/her own stress in interactions with infant/child.
   1 = **Never** - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.
   2 = **Seldom** - Caregiver uses effective coping strategies to regulate his/her own stress in interactions with infant/child at least 25% of the time.
   3 = **Sometimes** - Caregiver uses effective coping strategies to regulate his/her own stress in interactions with infant/child for at least 50% of the time.
   4 = **Often** – Caregiver uses effective coping strategies to regulate his/her own stress in interactions with infant/child at least 75% of the time.
   5 = **Always** - Caregiver uses effective coping strategies to regulate his/her own stress in interactions with infant/child 100% of the time.

**Non-Verbal and Verbal Interactions**

10. Caregiver physically positions his/her body to be available for eye contact and face-to-face interactions with infant/child to allow for circles of communication.
    1 = **Never** - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.
    2 = **Seldom** - Caregiver physically positions his/her body to be available for eye contact and face-to-face interactions with infant/child to allow for circles of communication at least 25% of the time.
    3 = **Sometimes** - Caregiver physically positions his/her body to be available for eye contact and face-to-face interactions with infant/child to allow for circles of communication for at least 50% of the time.
    4 = **Often** – Caregiver physically positions his/her body to maximize eye contact and face-to-face interactions with infant/child to allow for circles of communication for at least 75% of the time.
    5 = **Always** - Caregiver physically positions his/her body to maximize eye contact and face-to-face interactions with infant/child to allow for circles of communication 100% of the time.
11. Caregiver uses infant/child-directed speech (e.g., simplified grammar, exaggerated speech melody, diminutive forms of words such as doggie, and a highly repetitive style) to support interactions with infant/child.

1 = Never - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and/or is not involved in infant's/child's developmental progress or interventions.
2 = Seldom - Caregiver uses infant/child-directed speech to support interactions with infant/child at least 25% of the time.
3 = Sometimes - Caregiver uses infant/child-directed speech to support interactions with infant/child for at least 50% of the time.
4 = Often - Caregiver uses infant/child-directed speech to support interactions with infant/child for at least 75% of the time.
5 = Always - Caregiver uses infant/child-directed speech to support interactions with infant/child 100% of the time.

12. Caregiver responds to infant's/child's vocalizations and verbalizations through imitation, repetition and expansion, to allow for turn-taking and back-and-forth chains of communication.

1 = Never - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and/or is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.
2 = Seldom - Caregiver responds to infant’s/child’s vocalizations and verbalizations through imitation, repetition and expansion to allow for turn-taking and back-and-forth chains of communication at least 25% of the time.
3 = Sometimes – Caregiver responds to infant’s/child’s vocalizations and verbalizations through imitation, repetition and expansion to allow for turn-taking and back-and-forth chains of communication at least 50% of the time.
4 = Often - Caregiver responds consistently to infant’s/child’s vocalizations and verbalizations through imitation, repetition and expansion to allow for turn-taking and back-and-forth chains of communication at least 75% of the time.
5 = Always - Caregiver responds consistently to infant’s/child’s vocalizations and verbalizations through imitation, repetition and expansion to allow for turn-taking and back-and-forth chains of communication 100% of the time.

Motor and Play

13. Caregiver engages in and scaffolds play with infant/child appropriate to his/her developmental level.

1 = Never - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and/or is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions (0%).
2 = Seldom - Caregiver engages in and scaffolds play with infant/child appropriate to his/her developmental level at least 25% of the time.
3 = Sometimes - Caregiver engages in and scaffolds play with infant/child appropriate to his/her developmental level at least 50% of the time.
4 = Often - Caregiver consistently engages in and scaffolds play with infant/child appropriate to his/her developmental level at least 75% of the time.
5 = Always - Caregiver consistently engages in and scaffolds play with infant/child appropriate to his/her developmental level 100% of the time.
14. Caregiver encourages motor activities and movement at infant’s/child’s developmental level to allow for social engagement and cognitive development, balanced with more passive, sedentary activities.

1 = **Never** - Caregiver is not engaged in treatment and/or is not involved in infant’s/child’s developmental progress or interventions.

2 = **Seldom** - Caregiver encourages motor activities and movement at infant’s/child’s developmental level to allow for social engagement and cognitive development at least 25% of the time.

3 = **Sometimes** - Caregiver encourages motor activities and movement at infant’s/child’s developmental level to allow for social engagement and cognitive development at least 50% of the time.

4 = **Often** – Caregiver consistently encourages motor activities and movement at infant’s/child’s developmental level to allow for social engagement and cognitive development at least 75% of the time.

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