## PLAYTIME MATTERS: UNLOCKING THE POTENTIAL OF PLAY



## INTRODUCTIONS



#### CHRISTY KOENSE









# HOW DO WE DEFINE PLAY?



**Play** is a voluntary, intrinsically motivated activity that fosters cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development in children. It is characterized by flexibility, creativity, and a lack of externally imposed goals or outcomes.





## PLAY MEMORIE S

## **TURN AND TALK**

### THE SCIENCE OF PLAY: SUPPORTING DEVELOPMENT



# How does play support your child's development?



#### Cognitive

Play enhances problem-solving, creativity, and critical thinking.



#### Social-Emotiona

Play helps children process emotions, develop empathy, cooperation, and self-regulation.

Building Blocks Story-Telling Sharing Role-Playing



#### Physical

Play improves gross and fine motor skills through activities like running and manipulating objects.

> Outdoor play is essential for overall health.



## RISKY PLAY



## WHAT IS RISKY PLAY?

**Risky play** refers to activities that allow children to explore uncertainty, test their physical limits, and engage with a level of perceived danger.

climbing high structures

balancing on uneven surfaces

playing rough-and-tumble games





"CHILDREN CAN ONLY LEARN HOW TO *NOT* GET HURT IN SITUATIONS WHERE IT IS POSSIBLE TO GET HURT..."

#### —JONATHAN HAIDT THE ANXIOUS GENERATION, PAGE 52



### **MEANINGFUL PLAY AT HOME**





#### UNSTRUCTURED

Allow freedom for children to create their own rules and narratives without predefined outcomes



A variety of objects and materials spark imagination and encourage exploration



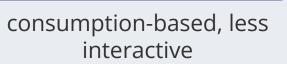
Be a facilitator, not a director



## A WORD ON SCREEN TIME

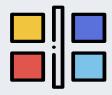


#### PASSIVE



watching shows, movies, or YouTube

digital storybooks



#### ACTIVE

encourages interaction, learning, or movement

interactive apps

adult co-viewing and engaging

video calls

#### CONSIDER: "SPECIAL TIME"

## HOW TO HAVE "SPECIAL TIME"



## SOURCES

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