

Thesis Title Relationships between Behavior of Primary Care-  
taker in Promoting Development of Infants and  
Toddlers  
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#### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this research were twofold. First, it examines the relationships between the behavior of the primary caretaker in promoting child development, and factors in the home environment affecting the development of children. Second, it examines the relationships between factors in the home environment and behavior of the primary caretaker in promoting child development. The purposive samples consisted of 120 primary caretakers and children who were infants and toddlers in day-care nurseries. Behavior of primary caretakers was assessed with HOME, developed by Caldwell and Bradley (1984), and the development of the children was measured with the TDST, developed by Laksanavicharn, et al. (1987).

Results of the study indicated that behavior of the primary caretaker in promoting child development were related to the children's development in gross motor, vision and fine motor, self-help skills and overall development. The primary caretaker's having high education and economic status was related to child development in vision and fine motor, self-help skills and the total development, and listening

to radio, watching TV and Video tape recording, and being the first-born child, were related to hearing, language and concept development ( $p < .05$ ). Factors in the home environment such as the primary caretaker's education, occupation, economic status, and home audio-visual facilities and children nutritional status correlated with the behavior of the primary caretaker in promoting child development.

These findings seem to indicate factors of primary caretaker's behavior related to promoting child development and factors of the home environment that may affect child development. The limitation of this study, implications for nursing, and suggestions for further study are discussed.