

Child Development Chart—0 to 4

Age/Areas	0-1 year	1-2 years			2-3 years		3-4 yea	rs
Physical	Stretch, turn around, roll, crawl, sit down Teeth Sleep twelve hours Incomplete vision Synchronization with mother's heart	Stand up, walk Wrists and fingers Beginning to eat More independent			Explore everything Copy adult movements Can eat and get dressed by themselves Simple art Fine motor No sleep! No nap!		TricycleDaytime	ntrol of their body control of bladder about human body
Language	Cry and smile Respond to familiar sounds, voices, and faces Recognize name and simple words	First words Mine! Word and action together			Questions! Express feelings and emotions Hundreds of words Mistakes		MemoryWhy?Hear eveBad worThree-fix	erything
Cognitive	Object permanence Play and exploration Five senses	Think aloud Learn through trial and error Short-term memory Cannot tell fantasy from reality Role play			Object classification Begin to understand time ("in five minutes")		• Inventio • More me	nd effect nd science n and fantasy
Emotional	Recognize familiar faces, voices, and smells Physical reactions to home tensions and separation	Want more attention Egocentric No! Individuality Stranger anxiety Flood of feelings			More independenter interdependenter very active		• Understa	and and articulate emotions
Social	Separation anxiety from six-nine months	Mine! Cannot share			Mine! Interchange of toys Parallel play Temporary friendships		Long-term friends Sharing	
Erickson	Trust and Hope, or Mistrus	st Autonomy		nomy a	and Will, or Shame and Doubt		lni	tiative and Purpose, or Guilt
Piaget	Sensory Motor				Preoperational (symbols and words—till 7)			
Grille	The Right To Exist	The Right To Need			Right To The Right Support To Freedom			The Right To Love
Brain	Development Focuses primarily (not exclusively) on exclusively) on Lower Area of the Brain Development Focuses primarily (not exclusively) on Middle Area of the Brain							

Adapted from Lesia Oesterreich, extension family specialist at Iowa State University.

RAISING CHILDREN WITH CARE. RAISING CHILDREN TO CARE.



Child Development Chart—5 to 11

Age/Areas	5 years	6-8 years	9-11 years
Physical	May begin to lose baby teeth Able to dress self with little assistance Learns to skip Throws ball overhead. Catches bounced balls Rides a tricycle skillfully, may ride bicycle with training wheels Uses a fork and knife well Cuts on a line with scissors Hand dominance is established Jumps over low objects	Skilled at using scissors and small toys Shows development of permanent teeth Enjoys testing muscle strength and skills Has good sense of balance Can tie shoelaces Enjoys copying designs and shapes, letters and numbers May have gawky awkward appearance from long arms and legs	Girls: Are generally as much as two years ahead of boys in physical maturity May begin to menstruate Boys and girls: Have increased body strength and hand dexterity Show improved coordination and reaction time May begin to grow rapidly at the end of this stage
Cognitive	Nows basic colors Able to memorize address and phone number Understands that stories have a beginning, middle, and end Enjoys telling her or his own stories Understands that books are read from left to right, top to bottom Enjoys riddles and jokes Draws pictures that represent animals, people, and objects Enjoys tracing and copying letters Sorts objects by size Identifies some letters of the alphabet and a few numbers Understands more, less, and same Counts up to 10 objects Understands before and after, above and below Is project minded—plans buildings, play scenarios, and drawings Interested in cause and effect	May reverse printed letters (b/d) Enjoys planning and building Doubles speaking and listening vocabularies May show a stronger interest in reading Increases problem solving ability Has longer attention span Enjoys creating elaborate collections Shows ability to learn difference between left and right Can begin to understand time and the days of the week	Shows interest in reading fictional stories, magazines, and how-to project books May develop special interest in collections or hobbies Fantasizes and daydreams about the future Enjoys planning and organizing tasks Becomes more product and goal-oriented Has great ideas and intentions, but difficulty following through Enjoys games with more complex rules

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Child Development Chart—5 to 11

Age/Areas	5 years	6-8 years	9-11 years
Social- Emotional	 Invents games with simple rules Organizes other children and toys for pretend play Still confuses fantasy with reality sometimes Can take turns and shares, but doesn't always want to Often excludes other children in play—best friends only Uses swear words and "bathroom words" to get attention or to play Likes to tell other people what to do Likes to try new things and take risks Likes to make own decisions Notices when another child is angry or sad—more sensitive to feelings of others Likes to feel grown up Has a very basic understanding of right and wrong Understands and respects rules—often asks permission Understands both giving and receiving Enjoys collecting things Sometimes needs to be alone 	Being with friends becomes increasingly important, preferably same-sex friends Interested in rules and rituals May have a best friend and an enemy Shows strong desire to perform well, do things right Begins to see things from another child's point of view, but still very self-centered Finds criticism or failure difficult to handle Views things as black and white, right or wrong, wonderful or terrible, with very little middle ground Seeks a sense of security in groups, organized play, and clubs Generally enjoys caring for and playing with younger children May become upset when behavior or schoolwork is ignored	Begins to see that parents and authority figures can make mistakes and are not always right Often likes rituals, rules, secret codes, and made-up languages Enjoys being a member of a club Has increased interest in competitive sports Has better control of anger May belittle or defy adult authority Shows interest in opposite sex by teasing, joking, showing off Prefers spending more time with friends than with parents May sometimes be verbally cruel to classmates with harsh put-downs and snide remarks Tends to see things as right or wrong, with no room for difference of opinion Outbursts of anger are less frequent

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Adolescent Development Chart—10 to 21

Stage with Age Range (approx)	Early Adolescence (10–14 years)	Middle Adolescence (15–17 years)	Late Adolescence (18–21 years)	
Intellectual/ Cognition	Showing interest mostly in present and near future Concrete thinking Egocentric Daydreaming Problems are magnified, feel overwhelming	 Increase in abstract thought Cause-effect relationships better understood Self-absorbed Can see what they want for the future, but not how to get there 	 Abstract thought established Future oriented; able to understand, plan and pursue long-range goals Philosophical and idealistic Gaining the ability to delay pleasure Developing the ability to make independent and conscious decisions 	
Autonomy	 Challenge authority, family; anti-parent Loneliness, "no one understands" Wide mood swings Things of childhood rejected Argumentative Desire for privacy 	Conflict with family intensifies due to ambivalence about emerging independence	 Seeking emancipation Vocational, technical, college and/or work Adult lifestyle Relate to family more as an adult 	
	 Preoccupation with physical changes and critical of appearance Anxieties about changes in secondary sexual characteristics Peers used as a standard for normal appearance (comparison of self to peers) 	 Less concern about physical changes but increased interest in appearance and attractiveness High energy/physical activity alternating with lethargy 	Usually comfortable with body image	
Peer Group	Peers becoming increasingly important Increasingly conforming to group norms Intense friendships with same sex Beginning of dating, usually in groups Imaginary audience	 Peer groups are very important Fad behaviors Sexual interest increases and teens begin to explore ability to date and attract a partner 	 Decisions/values less influenced by peers Relates to individuals more than larger peer group Selection of partner based on individual preference Forming stable relationships and romantic attachments to another person 	
Identity Development	Struggling with sense of self Beginning of self-exploration and evaluation Vocational goals change frequently Begin to develop own value system Emerging sexual feelings and sexual exploration	Experimentation—sex, drugs, friends, risk- taking behavior	Pursue realistic vocational goals with training or career employment Recognition of own limitations and mortality Establishment of sexual identity, sexual relationships are common Establishment of ethical and moral value system More capable of intimate, complex relationships	

Adapted from Reducing Teen Pregnancy: Helping Teens Make Healthy Decisions
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