Motor development in

From birth until age 8, children learn to hold their heads upright, sit up, walk, run, climb stairs, jump, ride a bike, and more. Here are the main stages of a child's motor development.

3 months

Baby finds it easier to support their head and can keep it upright when sitting.

0-2 months

> Baby is either on their back or in your arms! They have yet to gain control over their movements.

Baby starts to crawl

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10-12 months

13-18 months

Baby climbs the stairs by placing both feet on each step and comes back down backwards, on all fours.

> They walk with steady strides. They climb onto furniture, such as adult-size chairs, tables, sofas, and beds, and can climb down again.

2 years

Your little one can run confidently. They can slow down and stop without bumping into things.

7 years

They can kick a ball with without holding on to anything.

They can follow a beat and coordinate more complex movements, like those in a choreographed routine. They can now take part in physical activities such as gymnastics, rock climbing, and dance.

8 years

They can catch a ball with one hand with greater ease and throw it at a target.

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Your child's movements are more coordinated and flexible.

They have the skills needed to play team sports such as soccer or hockey.

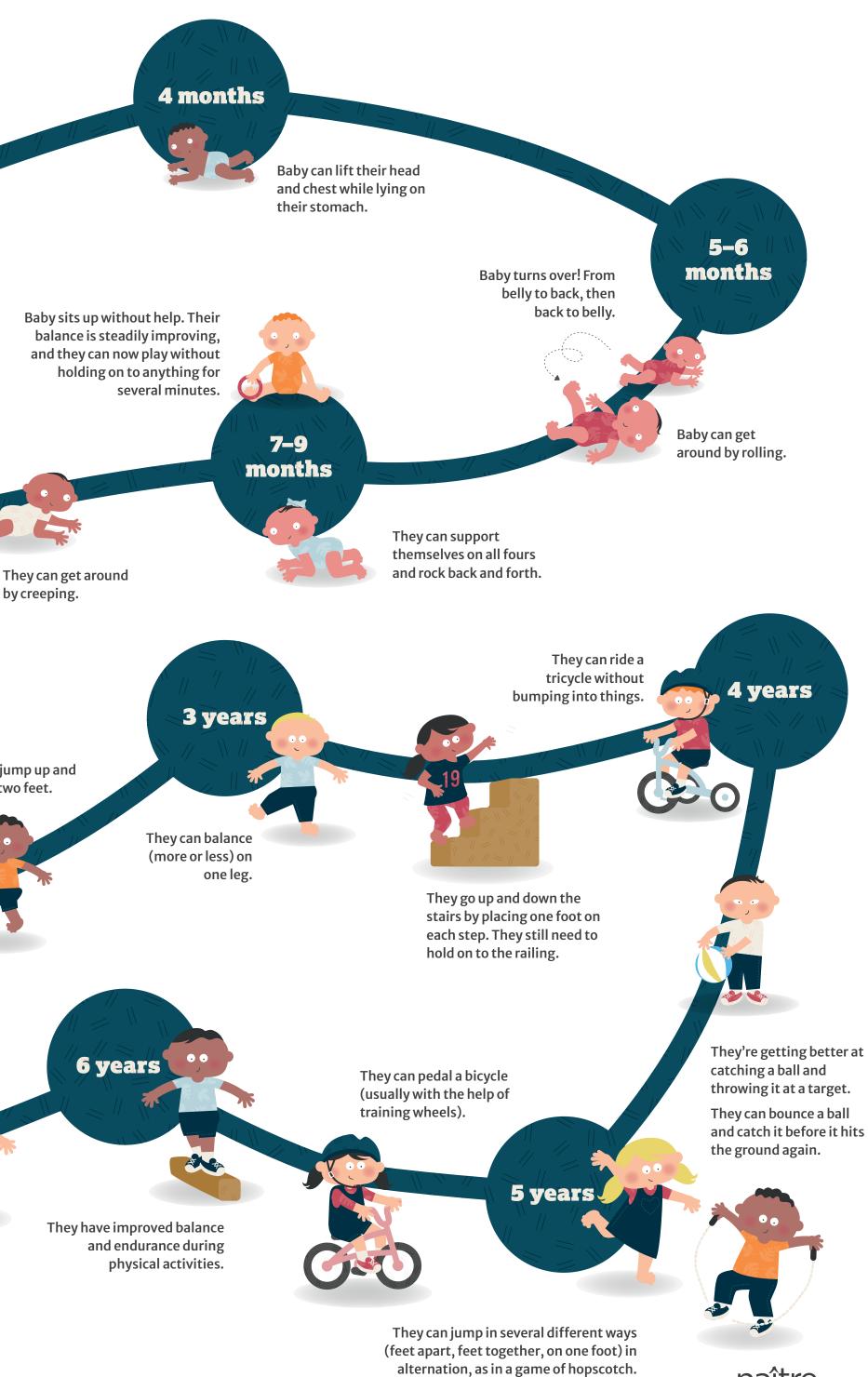
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They did it! With their arms out and legs spread wide, baby takes their first steps.

They can move around on their own two feet while using anything within reach for support.



They can jump up and down on two feet.



They can jump rope.

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