Developmental Continuum from Birth to Age 3¹/2: **Social Emotional Indicators***

Age Range	Attachment Trust/Security	Self-Awareness Identity/Self Esteem	Exploration Autonomy/Independence
INFANT (birth to 15 mos)	 Newborns recognize human language and prefer their own mother's voice Prefer human faces Early social interaction is a smile and mutual gazing Crawls away but checks back visually, calls, and gestures to ensure adult contact Stretches arms to be taken Prefers familiar adults Acts anxious around strangers Uses a blanket or stuffed toy for security and reassurance 	 Goes from accidentally sucking own hands to carefully watching them Tries to make things happen Hits or kicks things to make a pleasing sight or sound continue Talks to self when alone Prefers to be held by familiar people Imitates adult behaviors Knows own name Understands simple directions 	 Brings thumb or hand to mouth Tracks mother's voice Observes own hands Babbles using all types of sounds Uses a few words mixed with babbling to form sentences Tries to keep a knee ride going by bouncing to get the adult started again Shows strong feelings (anger, anxiety, affection)
TODDLER (12 mos- 21/2 yrs)	 Relates to others by exploring things with them Pulls up, stands holding furniture, then walks alone Goes through a phase of clinging to primary caregiver Experiences periods of intense feelings when separating or reuniting with a parent Sees others as a barrier to immediate gratification 	 Knows can make things happen but is not sure of responsibility for actions Becomes bossy Uses the words Me, You, and I Says "No" to adults Explores everything Is sensitive to others' judging behavior 	 Keeps looking for a toy that is hidden from view Understands many more words than can say Has wide mood swings (for example, from stubborn to cooperative) Wants to do things by self
PRESCHOOL (21/2-31/2-yrs)	 Is capable of dramatic play Has better control over all aspects of self Needs adult coaching to get along well with others Shows feelings with words and in symbolic play Is more aware that others have feelings Can plan ahead 	 Is capable of self- evaluation (for example, good, bad, pretty, ugly) Tries to control self (for example, emotions and toileting) Is learning to take turns in conversations Knows a lot about communicating in the style of own culture 	 Uses names of self and others Can tell others about what happened that day Has much larger vocabulary to express ideas Shows concern for others Classifies, labels, and sorts objects and experiences into groups

Adapted with permission from J. Ronald Lally, Abbey Griffin, et al., *Caring for Infants and Toddlers in Groups: Developmentally Appropriate Practice* (Washington, DC: ZERO TO THREE/The National Center, 1995), pp. 78-79.