Red Flags Early Identification Guide

Area	6 months	9 months	12 months	18 months	2 years	3 years	4 years	5 years	Red flags at any age
Social emotion	Does not smile or interact with people	Not sharing enjoyment with others using eye contact or facial expression	 ▶ Does not notice someone new ▶ Does not play early turn-taking games (e.g. peekaboo, rolling a ball) 	Lacks interest in playing and interacting with others	When playing with toys tends to bang, drop or throw them rather than use them for their purpose (e.g. cuddle dolls, build blocks)	 No interest in pretend play or interacting with other children ▶ Difficulty noticing and understanding feelings in themselves and others (e.g. happy, sad) 	► Unwilling or unable to play cooperatively	Play is different than their friends	 Strong parental concerns Significant loss of skills Lack of response to sound or visual stimuli
Communicat	ion Not starting to babble (e.g. aahh; oohh)	 Not using gestures (e.g. pointing, showing, waving) Not using two part babble (e.g. bubu, dada) 	 No babbled phrases that sound like talking No response to familiar words (e.g. bottle, daddy) 	No clear words Not able to understand short requests (e.g. 'Where is the ball?')	 Not learning new words Not putting words together (e.g. 'push car') 	 Speech difficult for familiar people to understand Not using simple sentences (e.g. 'Big car go') 	 Speech difficult to understand Not able to follow directions with two steps (e.g. 'Put your bag away and then go play') 	 ✓ Difficulty telling a parent what is wrong ✓ Not able to answer questions in a simple conversation (e.g. 'What's your name? Who is your family? What do you like to watch on TV?') 	 ▶ Poor interaction with adults or other children ▶ Lack of, or limited eye contact ▶ Differences between right
Cognition, fi		 Does not hold objects Does not 'give' objects on request Cannot move toy from one hand to another 	 ▶ Does not feed self finger foods or hold own bottle/cup ▶ Unable to pick up small items using index finger and thumb 	 Does not scribble with a crayon Does not attempt to stack blocks after demonstration 	► Does not attempt to feed self using a spoon and/or help with dressing	 Does not attempt everyday self care skills (such as feeding or dressing) Difficulty in manipulating small objects (e.g. threading beads) 	 Not toilet trained by day Not able to draw lines and circles 	 Concerns from teacher about school readiness Not able to independently complete everyday routines such as feeding and dressing Not able to draw simple pictures (e.g. stick person) 	and left sides of body in strength, movement or tone Marked low tone (floppy) or high tone (stiff and tense) and significantly impacting on development and functional motor skills
Gross moto	Not holding head and shoulders up with good control when lying on tummy Not holding head with control in supported sitting	 Not rolling Not sitting independently/ without support Not moving (e.g. creeping, crawling) Not taking weight on legs when held in standing 	No form of independent mobility (e.g. crawling, commando crawling, bottom shuffle) Not pulling to stand independently and holding on for support	 Not standing independently At 15 months − not attempting to walk without support Not able to walk independently 	Not able to walk up and down stairs holding on	 Not able to walk up and down stairs independently Not able to run or jump 	 Not able to walk, run, climb, jump and use stairs confidently Not able to catch, throw or kick a ball 	 Not able to walk, run, climb, jump and use stairs confidently Not able to hop five times on one leg and stand on one leg for five seconds 	Queensland Government

























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or email CDPAccessService@health.qld.gov.au

Call 13HEALTH (13 432584) 24 hours, 7 days to speak to a Child Health Nurse

Child Health Service call 1300 366 039

Child Development Program Clinical Access Service call 1300 731 805

with e.g. bubbles, pots and pans, play doh. Your cupboards are full

Explore: use a variety of things for your child to explore and play

creatively use boxes or containers as play objects (e.g. as a car)

Use imagination: play out simple ideas and gradually introduce

· Out and about: go to libraries, talk about books; visit parks Move about: help your child move, push and pull objects

 climb, throw and kick balls, ride a bike Talk and problem solve, e.g. with puzzles

for children aged birth to five years

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Children's Health Queensland Hospital and Health Service

Add: introduce new ideas to guide, support and expand 'ou and your child together: get down on their level on the play your child is leading.

Nays to PLAY?

and follow their instructions.

Follow their lead and wait for them to take their turn. .ook and listen: adjust the play to your child's level Partner: be your child's partner in play.







Stimulate your child's development with PLAY!

Tips for using the guide

development and activities of daily living. of parental concerns/questions about a child's growth, of development. This process facilitates identification development and parental understanding/expectations be used in discussions with parents/carers about typical Children's Health Queensland recommends this resource

should be taken into consideration. flags on the child's everyday functioning and participation, referral, rather the functional impact of one or more red A single red flag is not always an indication for concern or

the absence or delay of skill/s which lie at the boundary able to...' have been used to highlight a delay/lack of as the red flags are not developmental milestones. guide should not be used as a 'milestones' screener, of the typical developmental range. Therefore the acquisition of skills. The red flags have been linked to The negative statements of 'does not...' and 'not

assessment.

where to obtain a more detailed developmental screen and/or Can also facilitate conversation about a plan of action and their child's development.

intervention in particular when a parent may not be concerned about development and the benefits of early identification and early screening tool and should not replace standardised assessment with clinical decision making. The guide is not a standardised (PEDS) and or Ages and Stages Questionnaire (ASQ) it can assist tools, such as the Parents Evaluation of Developmental Status When used in conjunction with other evidence-based screening

Can facilitate conversation with parents/carers around their child's

on their day-to-day functioning.

fine motor/cognition/self-care; and gross motor) that are impacting child's developmental domains (social/emotional; communication; Can assist with early identification of developmental concerns in a How can the guide help?

from the right professionals at the right time.

developmental concerns early, so families can receive support early childhood educators) working with families, to help identify practitioners, child health nurses, allied health professionals and five years) is a health resource for professionals (including general The Red Flags Early Identification Guide (for children aged birth to What is the Red Flags Early Identification Guide?