

Health and Wellness: 5 Years

Development

In the next year, your child may:

- enjoy school
- be able to read and do math at his or her grade level
- have friends at school
- help with simple chores at home
- be able to control his or her own emotions most of the time
- participate in activities outside of school.
- Your child should only be drinking milk or water. Other beverages, including juice, are not recommended.
- Give your child foods that are small enough or soft enough to prevent choking. High-risk foods include grapes, hot dogs and string cheese. Cut these foods lengthwise. Do not give your child whole nuts or popcorn.
- Milk is an excellent source of calcium and vitamin D.
- Your child should only eat when sitting at the table.

Feeding Tips

- Teach your child to wash his or her hands and face often. This is especially important before eating and drinking.
- Offer your child fresh fruit and vegetables. Avoid processed foods as much as possible.
- Your child's food likes and dislikes may change. Do not make mealtimes a battle. Give your child a good example with your own food choices.
- Continue to offer a variety of healthful foods, even those that your child was not previously interested in eating.
- Do not make "special" separate meals for your child.
- Let your child help plan and make simple meals. He or she can set and clean up the table, pour cereal or make sandwiches. Always supervise any kitchen activity.

Physical Activity

- Your child needs space to run, play and be active throughout the day. Take your child outdoors as much as possible, even in the wintertime.
- Play is important for physical and emotional development.
- Choose activities your child enjoys: dancing, running, walking, swimming, skating, etc.
- Watch your child during any physical activity. Or better yet, join in!

(over)

Sleep

- Your child needs between 10 to 13 hours of sleep each night.
- Children thrive on routine. Continue your calming bedtime routine. This can include reading books, giving a bath or singing songs.
- Avoid active play at least 30 minutes before settling down.

Safety

■ Never shake or hit your child.

- If you are losing control, take a few deep breaths, put your child in a safe place and go into another room for a few minutes. If possible, have someone else watch your child so you can take a break. Call a friend, your local Crisis Nursery or United Way at 651-291-0211 or dial 211.
- Use an approved car seat or booster seat for the height and weight of your child every time he or she rides in a vehicle.
 - Your child should transition to a belt-positioning booster seat when his or her height and weight is above the forward-facing car seat limit. Check the safety label of the car seat. Be sure all other adults and children are buckled as well.
 - It's very important to always read their booster seat and vehicle owners' manuals for proper installation.
 - For full details about state your state laws please visit [Child Passenger Safety - Child Passenger Safety \(mn.gov\)](#) or [Wisconsin Department of Transportation Child safety seat laws \(wisconsindot.gov\)](#).
- Do not talk or text on your cellphone while driving.
- Practice parking lot and street safety. Teach your child why it is important to stay out of traffic.
- Do not allow your child to play around dogs or other animals unsupervised.
- Make sure your child always wears a helmet when riding a tricycle, bicycle or scooter, or when skating or sledding.
- When your child is outside, use sunscreen with an SPF of at least 15. Use a brand with the active ingredients titanium dioxide or zinc oxide. Avoid any that contain oxybenzone.
- Keep all medicines, cleaning supplies and poisons locked and out of your child's reach.
- Call the poison control center or your health provider for instructions in case your child swallows poison. Have these numbers handy by your phone or program them into your phone.
- Do not leave your child alone in the car or the house.
- Consider enrolling your child in swimming lessons. Knowing how to swim is an important life skill. Your child still needs supervision when playing in or near any open water, even when he or she is not swimming. Your child should wear a life jacket when near a lake, river, ocean, or on a boat.
- Warn your child never to go with or accept anything from a stranger. Teach your child to say "no" if he or she is uncomfortable. Also, talk about "good touch" and "bad touch."
- Keep all knives, guns or other weapons out of your child's reach. Lock and store guns and ammunition in separate locations.
- Have a fire safety plan for your home.
- Teach your child how to dial and use 911 from a landline and a cellphone.
- Do not let anyone smoke or vape in your house or car at any time.

What To Know About Screen Time

- Screen time includes watching television and using devices such as cellphones, video games, computers and other electronics.
- The American Academy of Pediatrics recommends limiting your child to 1 hour or less of high-quality programs each day. Watch these programs with your child to help him or her better understand them.
- Keep bedrooms and mealtimes screen-free.

What Your Child Needs

- Read to your child each day. Set aside a few quiet minutes every day for sharing books together. This time should be free of television, texting and other distractions.
- A structured preschool program can help with preparing your child for kindergarten if he or she is not already in kindergarten.
- Early Childhood Screening is a check of how your child is growing, developing and learning. Screening at 3 is preferred, but your child may be screened between the ages of 3 and the start of kindergarten as required by law.
- Discipline starts with a positive, loving relationship with your child.
- Your child wants your attention, so praise him or her whenever you witness good behaviors. This will encourage continued good behavior.
- Rules and boundaries are important for your child's physical safety and emotional security.
- Consistent follow through of discipline will teach your child that there are consequences for his or her actions.
- Do not use physical punishment. It encourages aggressive behavior and becomes ineffective over time.
- Appropriate types of discipline can include giving time outs (1 minute for each year old), taking away privileges and experiencing consequences.

- Focus on the negative behavior instead of speaking negatively about your child such as saying he or she is naughty or bad.
- Provide support, attention and enthusiasm for your child's abilities and achievements.
- Create a schedule of simple chores for your child such as cleaning his or her room, helping to set the table, helping to care for a pet, etc. Chores are part of being a family and help teach responsibility.

Dental Care

- Make regular dental appointments for cleanings and checkups. Your child may need fluoride supplements if you have well water.
- Teach your child to brush his or her teeth with a soft-bristled toothbrush when he or she wakes up and before he or she goes to bed. Your child should use a pea-sized amount of toothpaste with fluoride. Teach your child to floss his or her teeth as well. An adult should help your child with brushing teeth.

Community and Health Information Resources

- **Healthy Children**
— healthychildren.org
- **Poison Control**
— 1-800-222-1222 or poison.org
- **Common Sense Media**
— commonsensemedia.org
- **Health Powered Kids**
— healthpoweredkids.org

Minnesota

- **MinnesotaHelp.info®**
— mnhelp.info
- **United Way**
— 211unitedway.org
— dial 211 or 651-291-0211

■ **Women, Infants & Children (WIC) Program**

— health.state.mn.us/wic

■ **Early Childhood Family Education**

— education.mn.gov/MDE/fam/elsprog/ECFE

■ **Parent Aware**

— parentaware.org

■ **Help Me Grow**

— helpmegrowmn.org

■ **Head Start**

— mnheadstart.org

Wisconsin

■ **211 Wisconsin**

— 211wisconsin.communityos.org

— dial 211 or 1-877-947-2211

■ **Women, Infants & Children (WIC) Program**

— dhs.wisconsin.gov/wic

■ **Early Childhood Family Education**

— dpi.wi.gov/early-childhood

■ **Child Aware of America (Wisconsin)**

— childcareaware.org/state/wisconsin

■ **Head Start**

— whsaonline.org

Your Child's Next Well Checkup

■ Your child's next well checkup will be at age 6.

■ Your child may need this vaccination:

☐ influenza.

Information about the Vaccines For Children (VFC) program is available if your child is eligible for the program. VFC is a federally funded program that offers vaccines at no cost.

Talk with your health care provider about giving acetaminophen (Tylenol®) after your child's immunizations.