
Children's feet and shoes

Summary

- Most toddlers are flat-footed when they first start walking, because the bones, muscles and ligaments of their feet are underdeveloped.
 - Toddlers should go barefoot as often as possible to encourage balance, posture and coordination.
 - See your doctor or podiatrist if you are concerned about your child's feet or the way they walk (gait).
-

The foot is a complex structure of 26 bones and 35 joints, held together and supported by the ligaments. A baby's foot is padded with fat and is highly flexible.

Most children begin to walk anywhere between 8 and 18 months of age. Most toddlers are flat-footed when they first start walking, or tend to turn their feet inwards, because muscle strength and ligament stiffness needs to catch up to other development. The flat-footedness nearly always improves as the bones develop and as the feet strengthen.

Always see your podiatrist or doctor if you are concerned about your child's feet or the way they walk (their gait).

Children and wearing shoes

A child learning to walk receives important sensory information from the soles of their feet touching the ground. Footwear helps to protect their feet from injury and from the heat and the cold.

When toddlers are learning to walk, they should be in bare feet or a soft soled shoe as much as possible so they can feel what they touch with their feet and develop muscle strength. When toddlers have been walking on their own confidently for a period of time, they can progress to a firmer soled shoe. Have your child's shoes professionally fitted, which should include measuring each foot for length and width. Children's feet grow very quickly and their shoe size may need updating every few months. Shoes that are too tight can hamper your child's walking and cause problems, such as ingrown toenails.

Suggestions for children's shoes

Shoes for your toddler should ideally have:

- a comfortable fit in length and width
- plenty of room for the toes
- a flexible, flat sole – check the sole can bend near the toe
- the front of the shoe wider than the heel, to match the natural shape of the foot
- a solid heel counter (part that goes around the back of the heel)
- laces, straps or fasteners to prevent too much movement or slipping of the foot inside the shoe.

Expensive shoes are not always better. Children outgrow their shoes very quickly.

Flat feet in children

The sole of a normally developed foot has an arch, called the medial arch, formed by bones, muscles and ligaments. For the first two years, your child's feet will look flatter than an adult's.

Flat feet in infants and young children are normal. Children's feet are generally flexible and should not be stiff.

As your child masters walking, the ligaments and muscles will strengthen and the fat pads in the arch area won't be so noticeable. By around six years of age, your child should have normal arches in both feet.

If your child has foot pain, or their feet appear to be making it hard for them to keep up with their peers, see a podiatrist.

Feet that turn inwards

Many toddlers walk 'pigeon-toed', with either one or both feet turned inwards (in-toeing). In-toeing can come from the foot, lower leg (tibia) or upper leg (femur).

It is important to see your podiatrist or health professional if your child's feet are stiff or if their in-toeing is:

- severe
- not improving with age
- affecting one leg, or
- causing tripping in school-aged children.

Feet that turn outwards

Very occasionally, toddlers walk with their feet turned outwards (out-toeing).

In most cases, out-toeing resolves by itself as posture and balance matures. See your podiatrist or health professional if your child's out-toeing is:

- severe
- affecting one leg, or
- causing pain.

Symptoms of feet problems in children

See your doctor or podiatrist if you are worried about your child's feet or gait. Problematic symptoms may include:

- abnormally shaped toes
- ingrown toenails (that persist or are painful)
- bunions or other deformities
- stiffness of the foot
- limping
- the child complains of pain while walking, or favours one leg over another when walking
- severe in-toeing or out-toeing
- flat feet that cause pain or limit function
- a sudden change in the way your child walks
- if your child isn't walking at all by two years of age.

Where to get help

- **Your GP**
- **Paediatrician**
- Maternal and child health nurse
- **Podiatrist**
- **Physiotherapist**
- **Maternal and Child Health Line**, Victoria (24 hours) 13 22 29

This page has been produced in consultation with and approved by:

Australian Podiatry Association

Content on this website is provided for information purposes only. Information about a therapy, service, product or treatment does not in any way endorse or support such therapy, service, product or treatment and is not intended to replace advice from your doctor or other registered health professional. The information and materials contained on this website are not intended to constitute a comprehensive guide concerning all aspects of the therapy, product or treatment described on the website. All users are urged to always seek advice from a registered health care professional for diagnosis and answers to their medical questions and to ascertain whether the particular therapy, service, product or treatment described on the website is suitable in their circumstances. The State of Victoria and the Department of Health & Human Services shall not bear any liability for reliance by any user on the materials contained on this website.

For the latest updates and more information, visit www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au

Copyright © 1999/2021 State of Victoria. Reproduced from the Better Health Channel (www.betterhealth.vic.gov.au) at no cost with permission of the Victorian Minister for Health. Unauthorised reproduction and other uses comprised in the copyright are prohibited without permission.