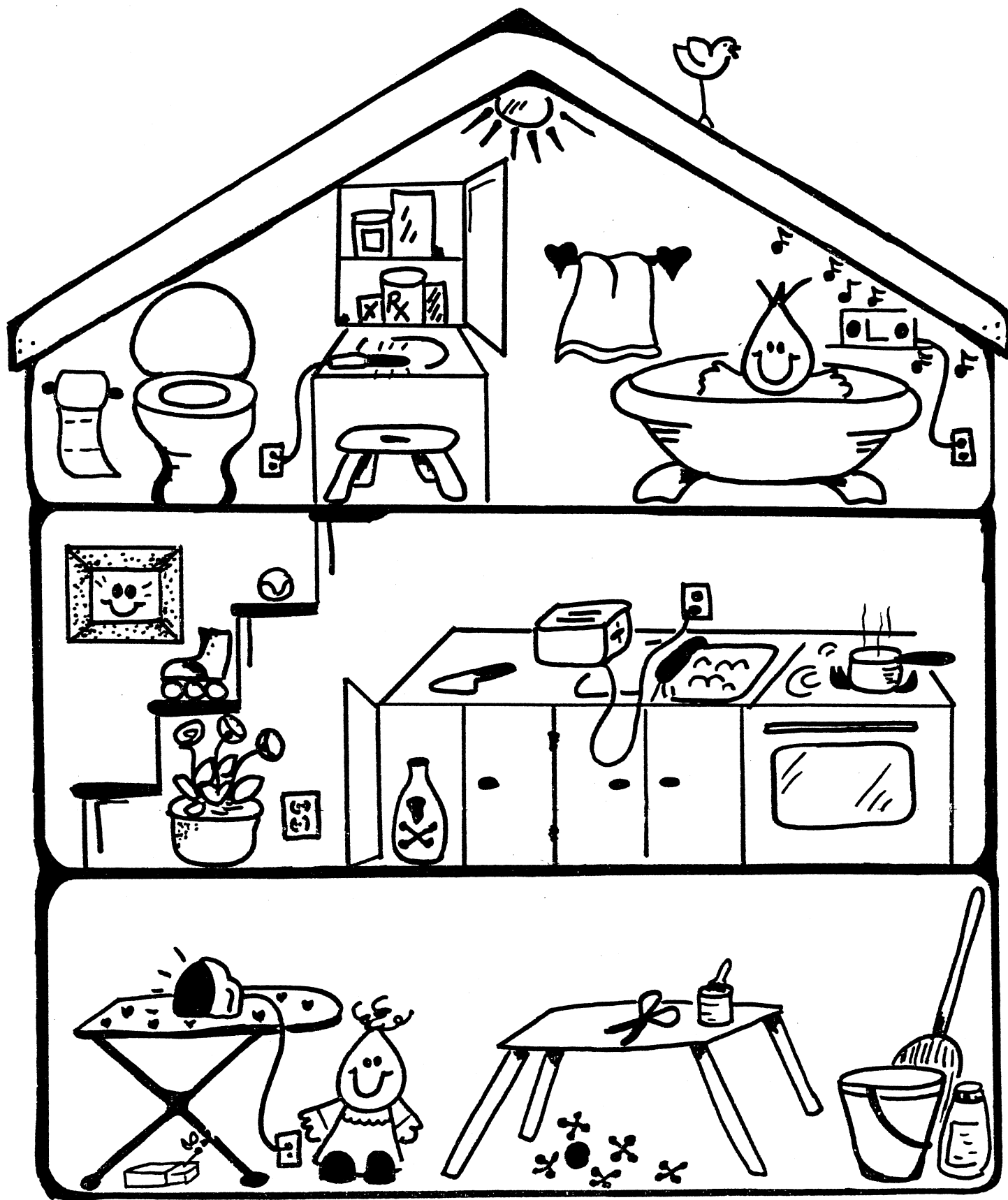


TOPIC #8: Child Care

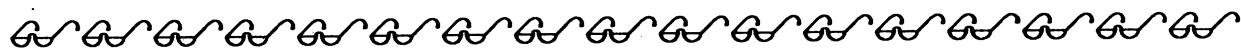
Teacher Resource

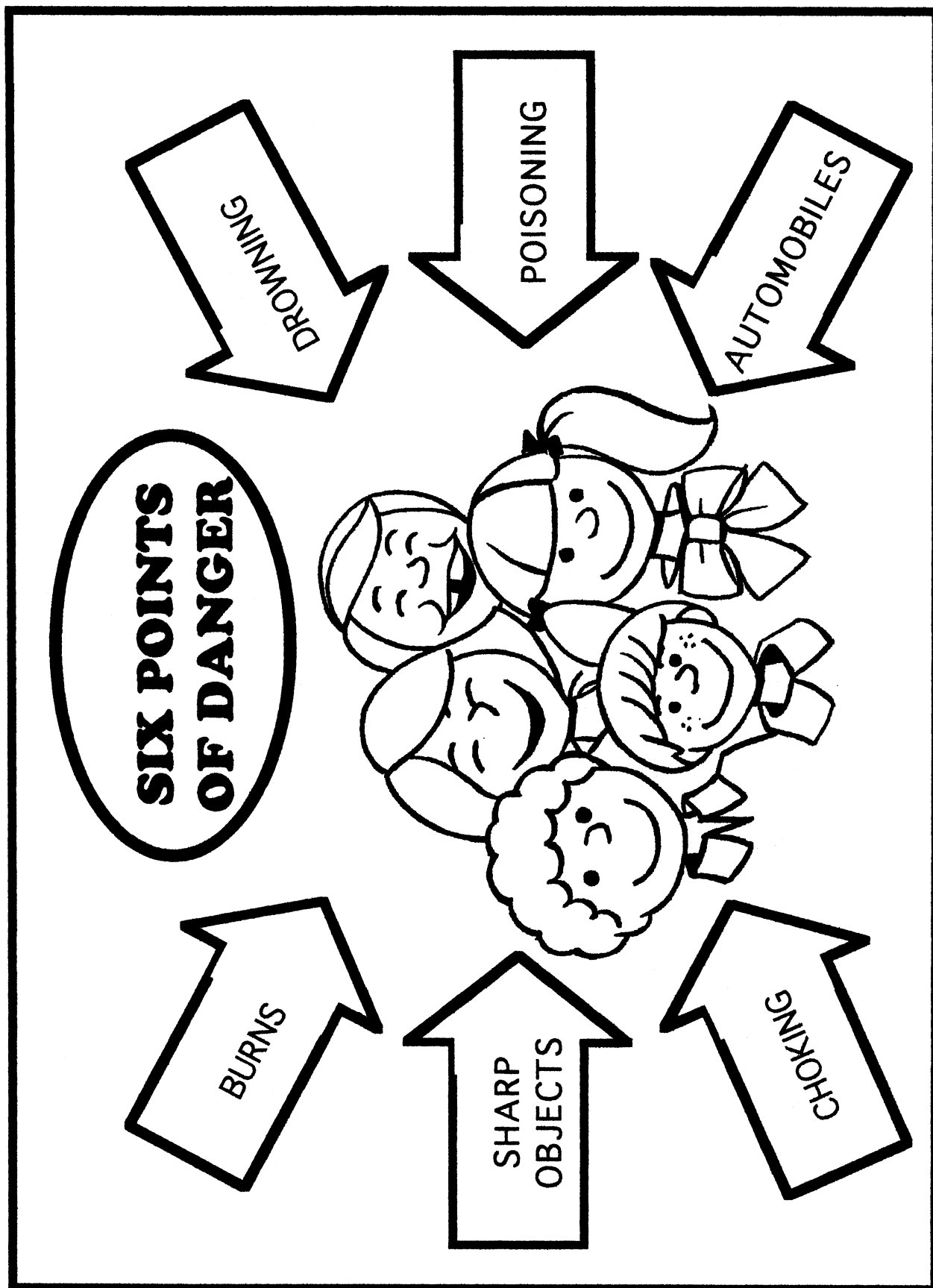




TOPIC #8: Child Care

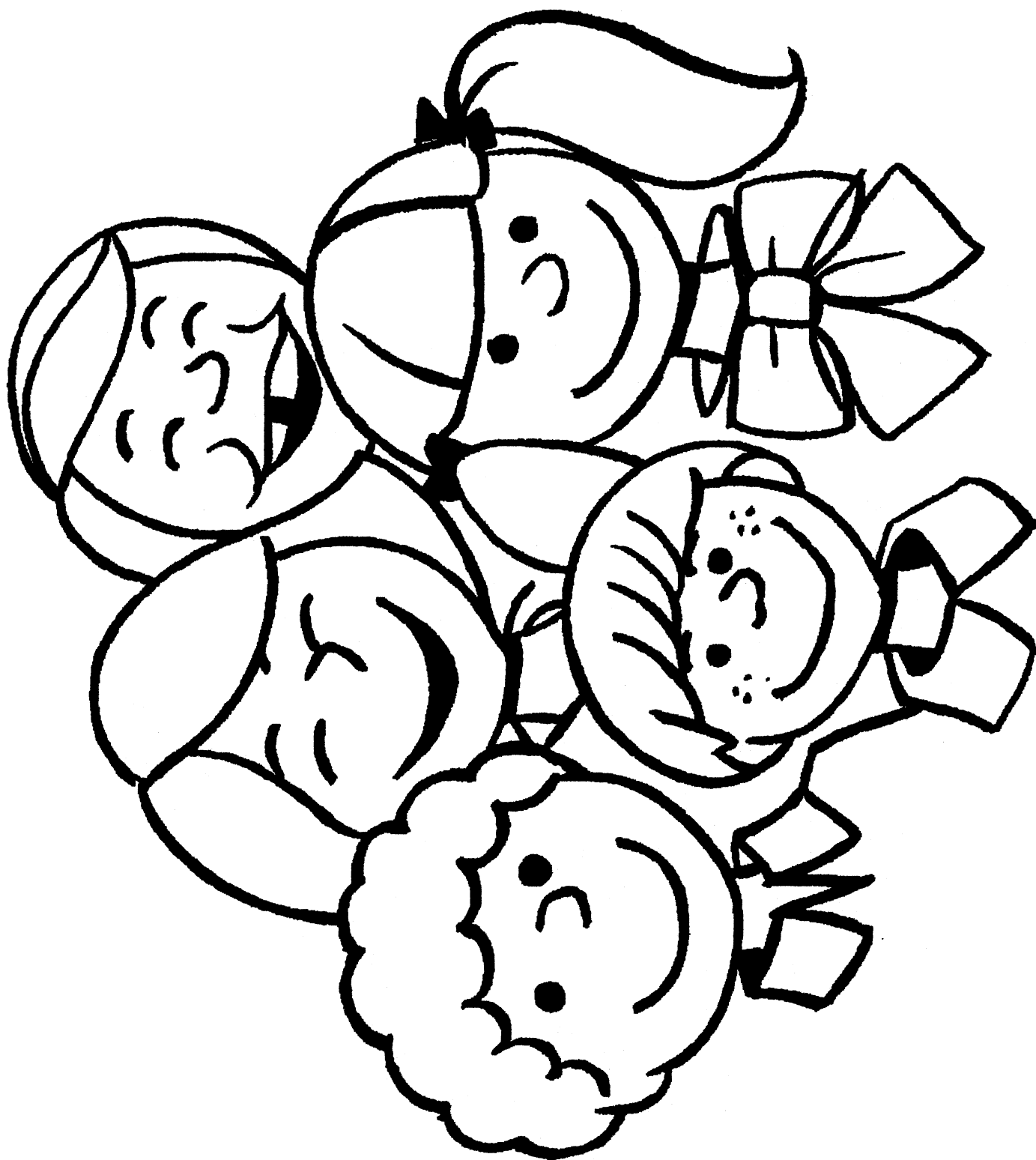
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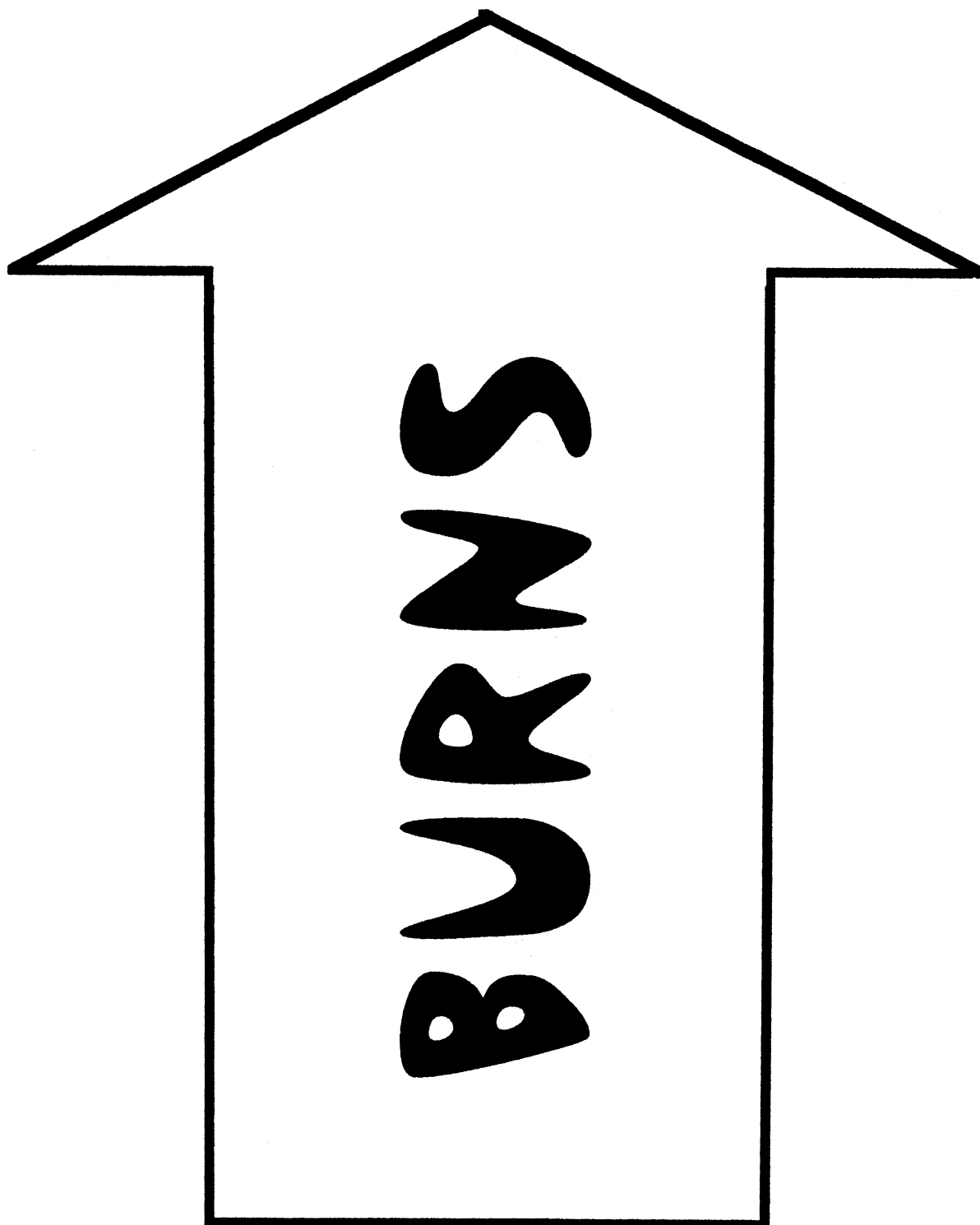


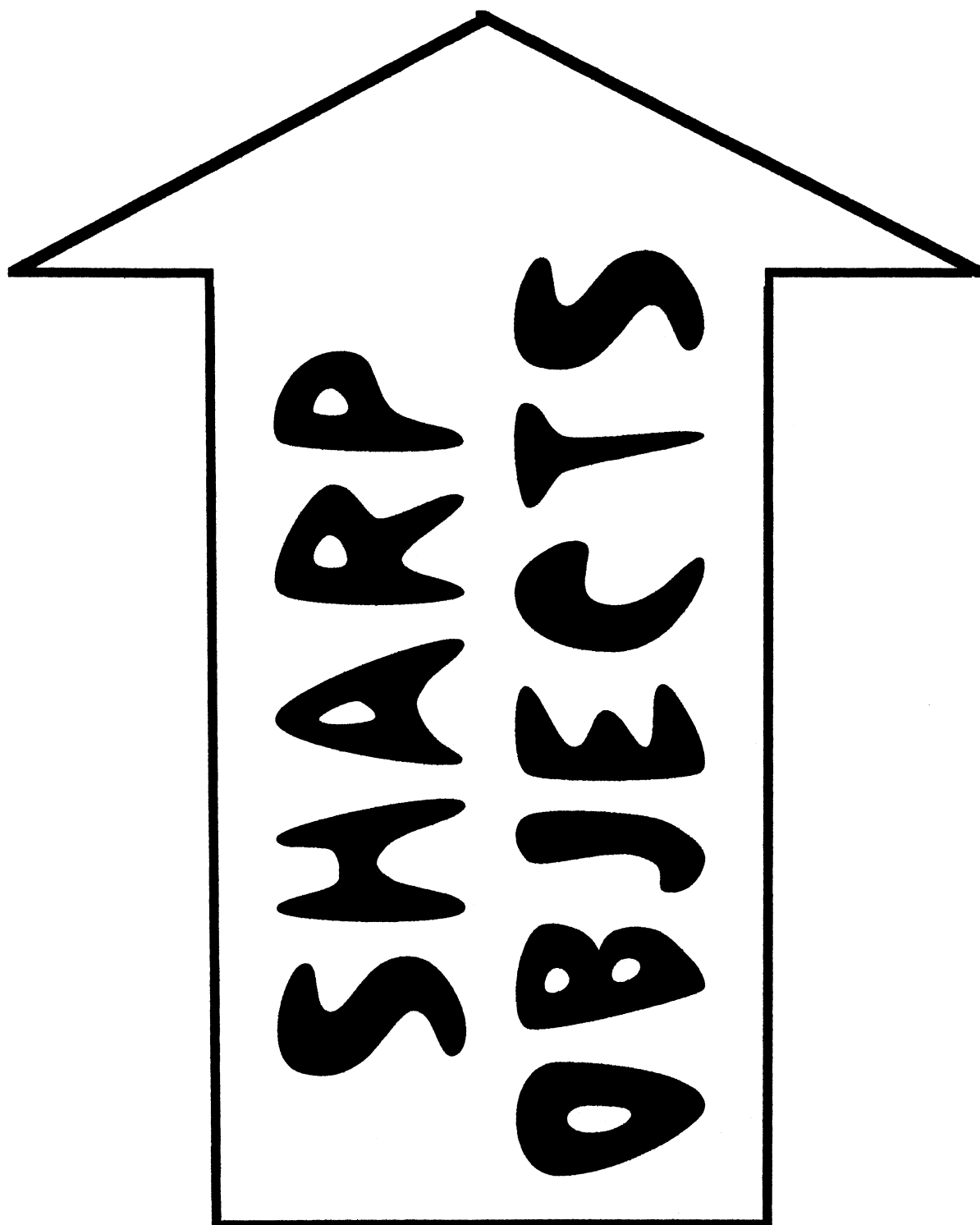


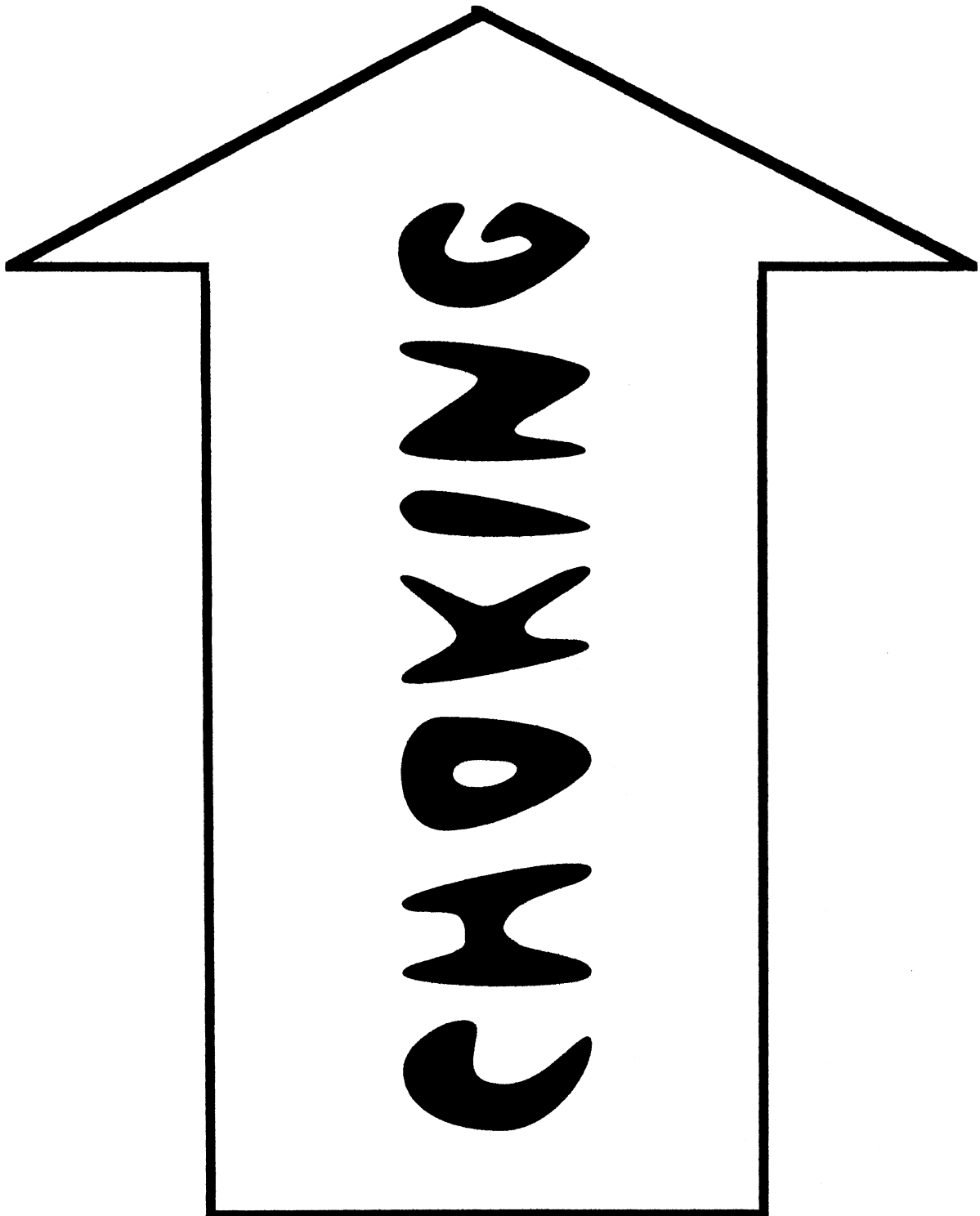


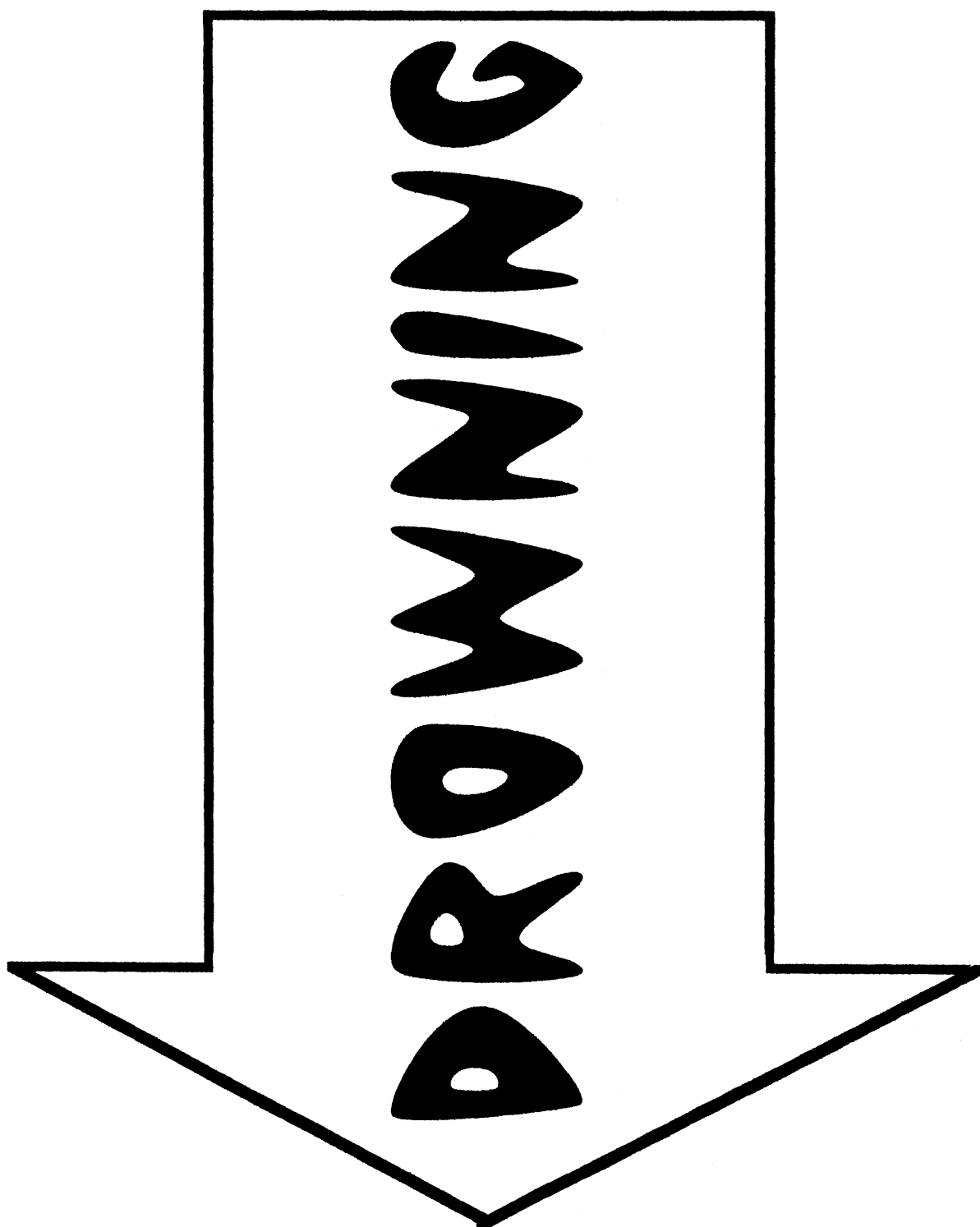
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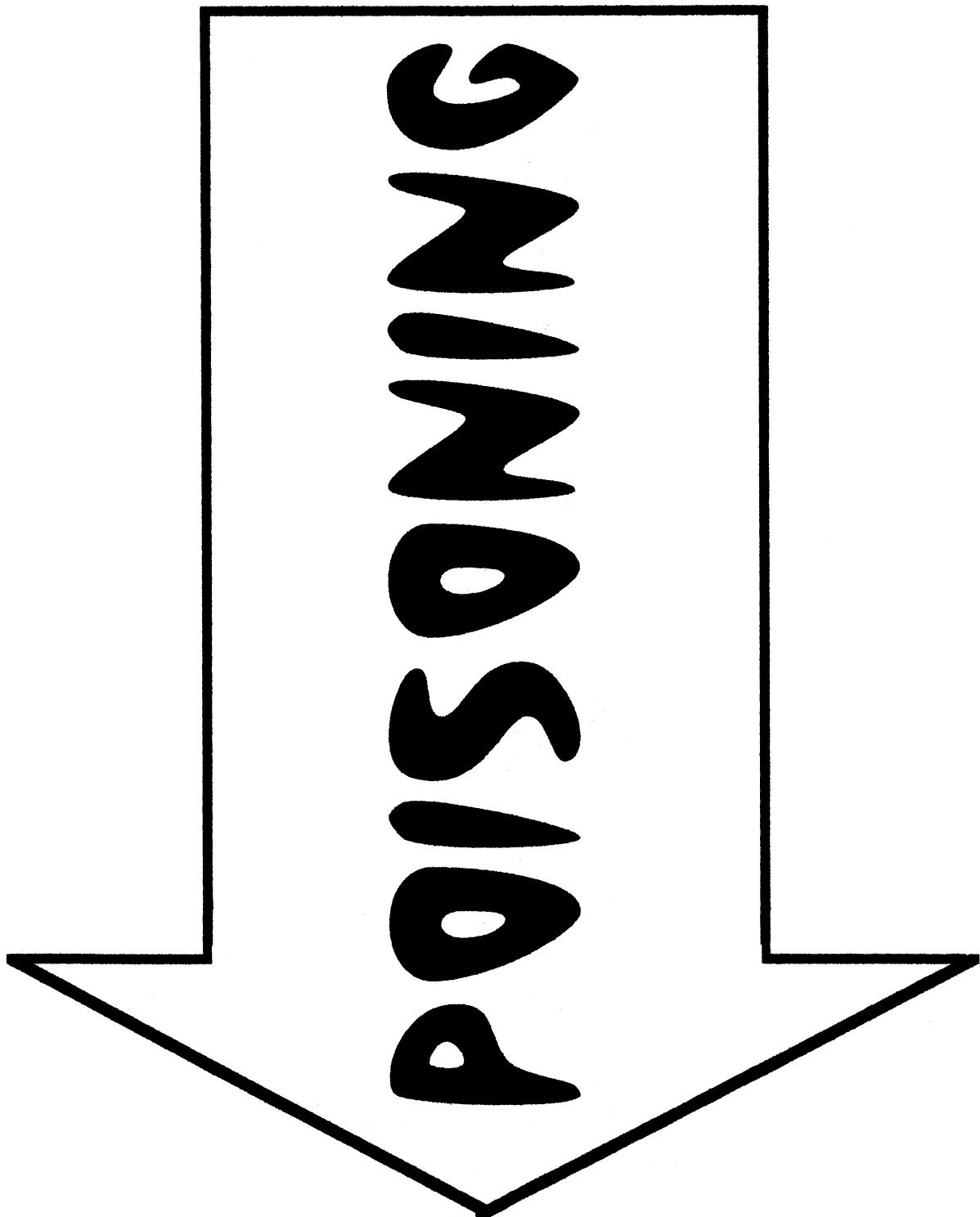


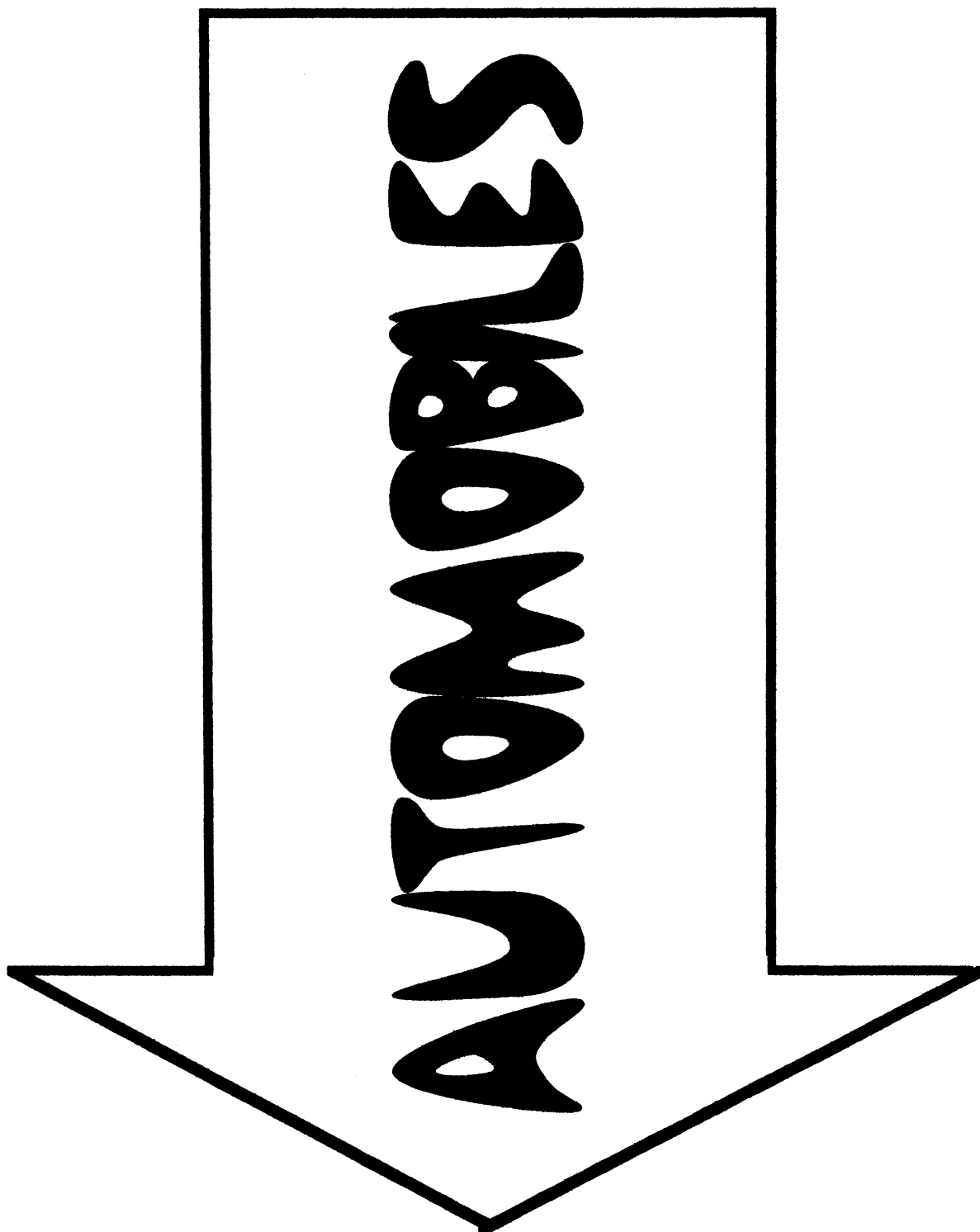


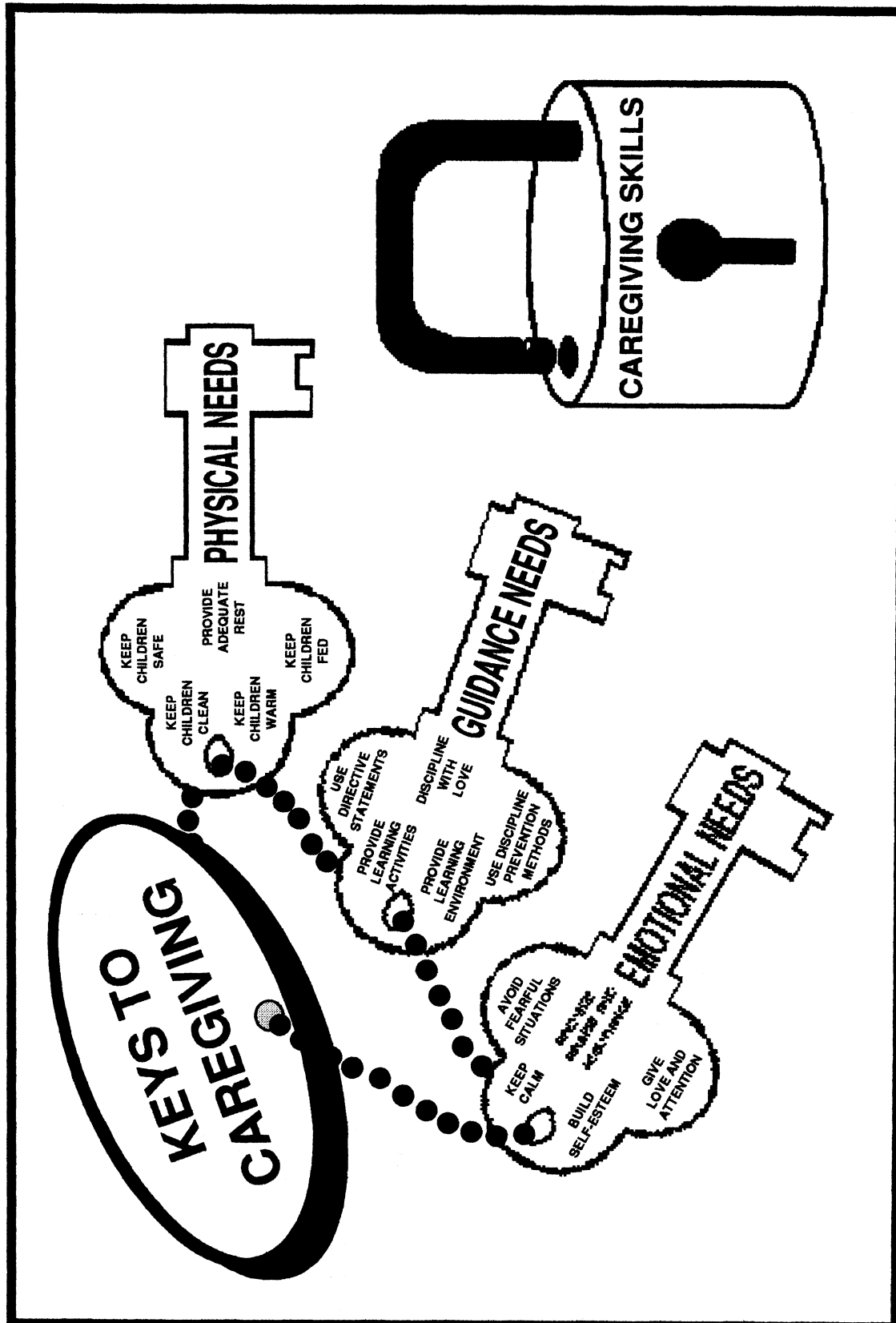






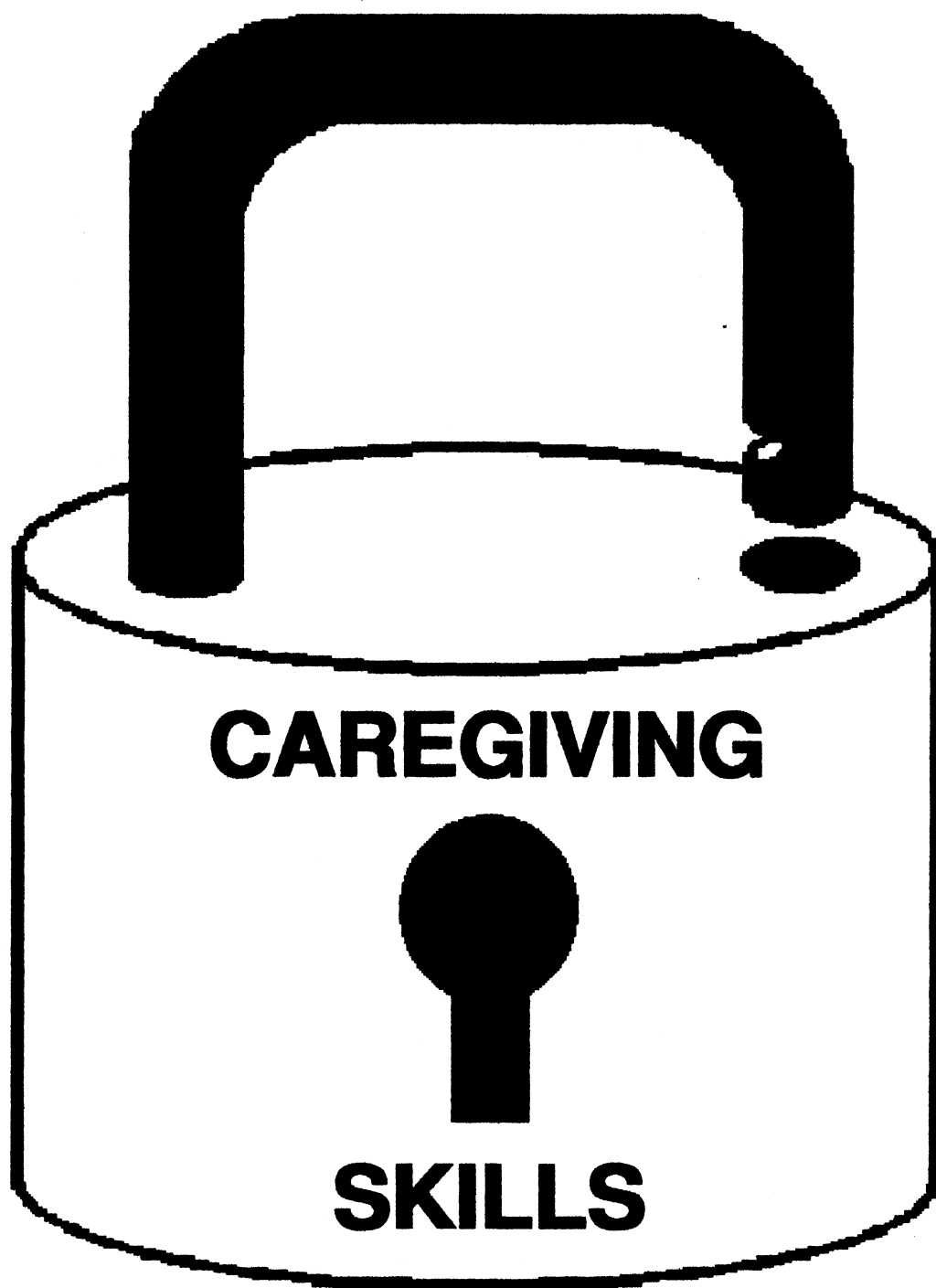


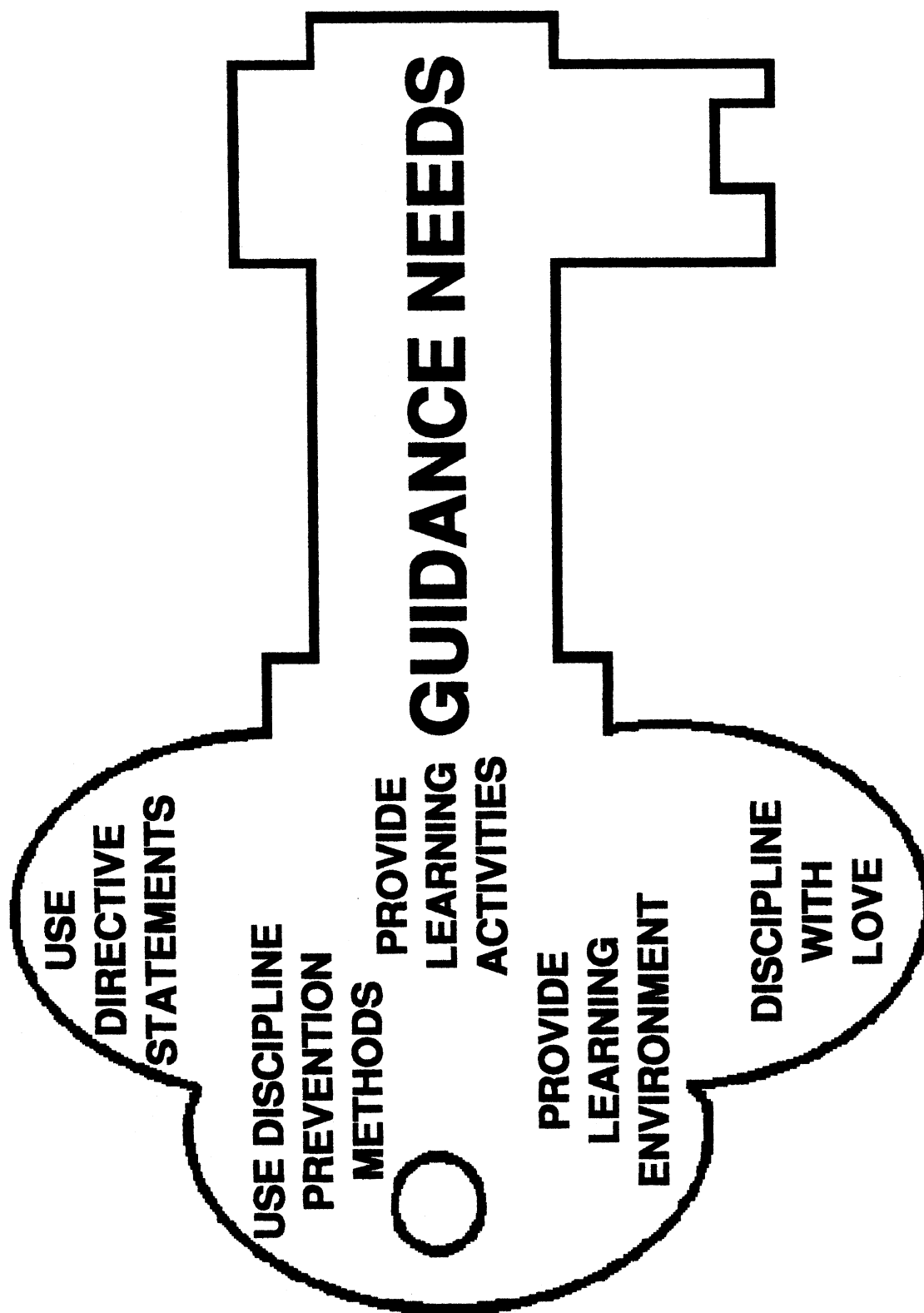


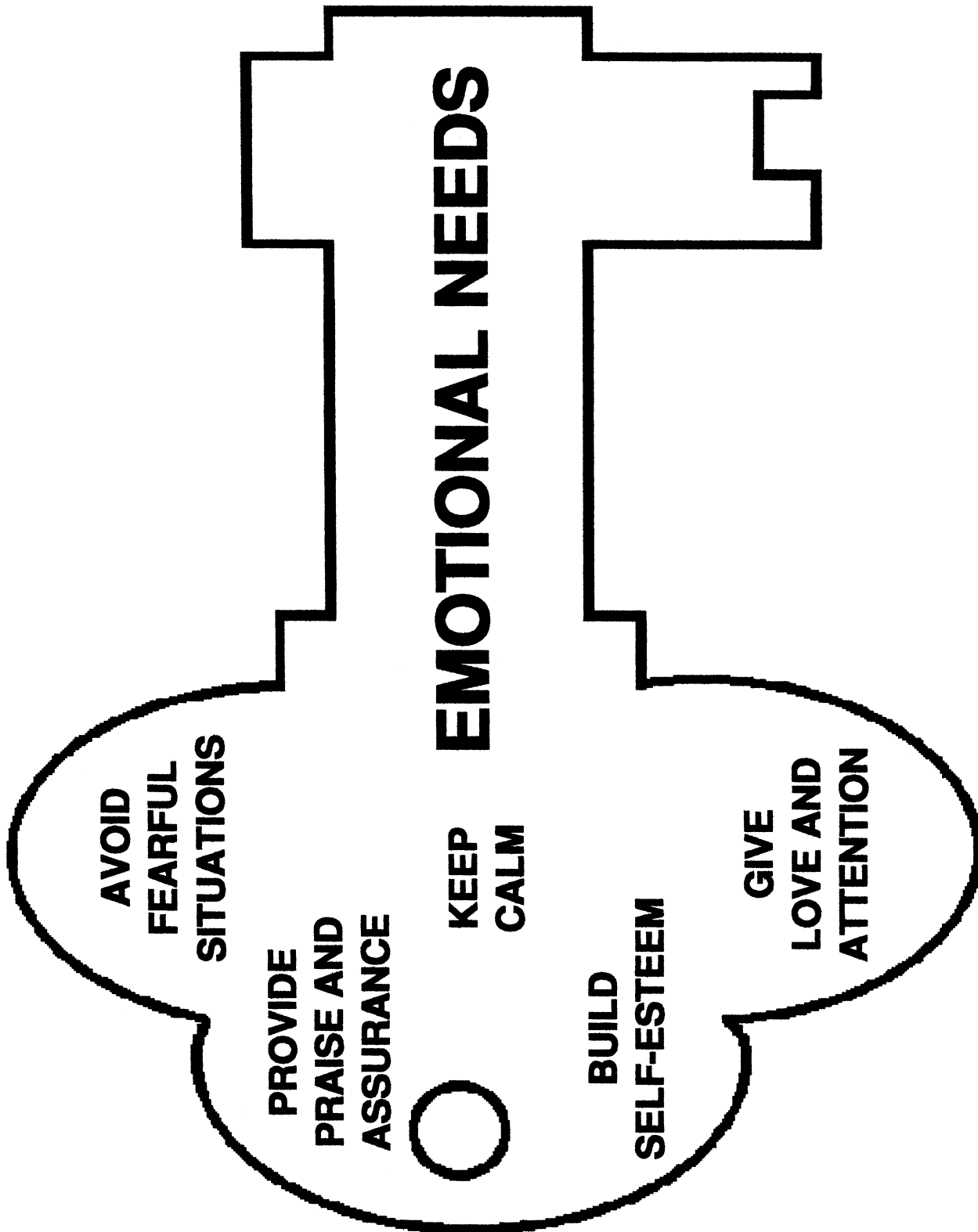


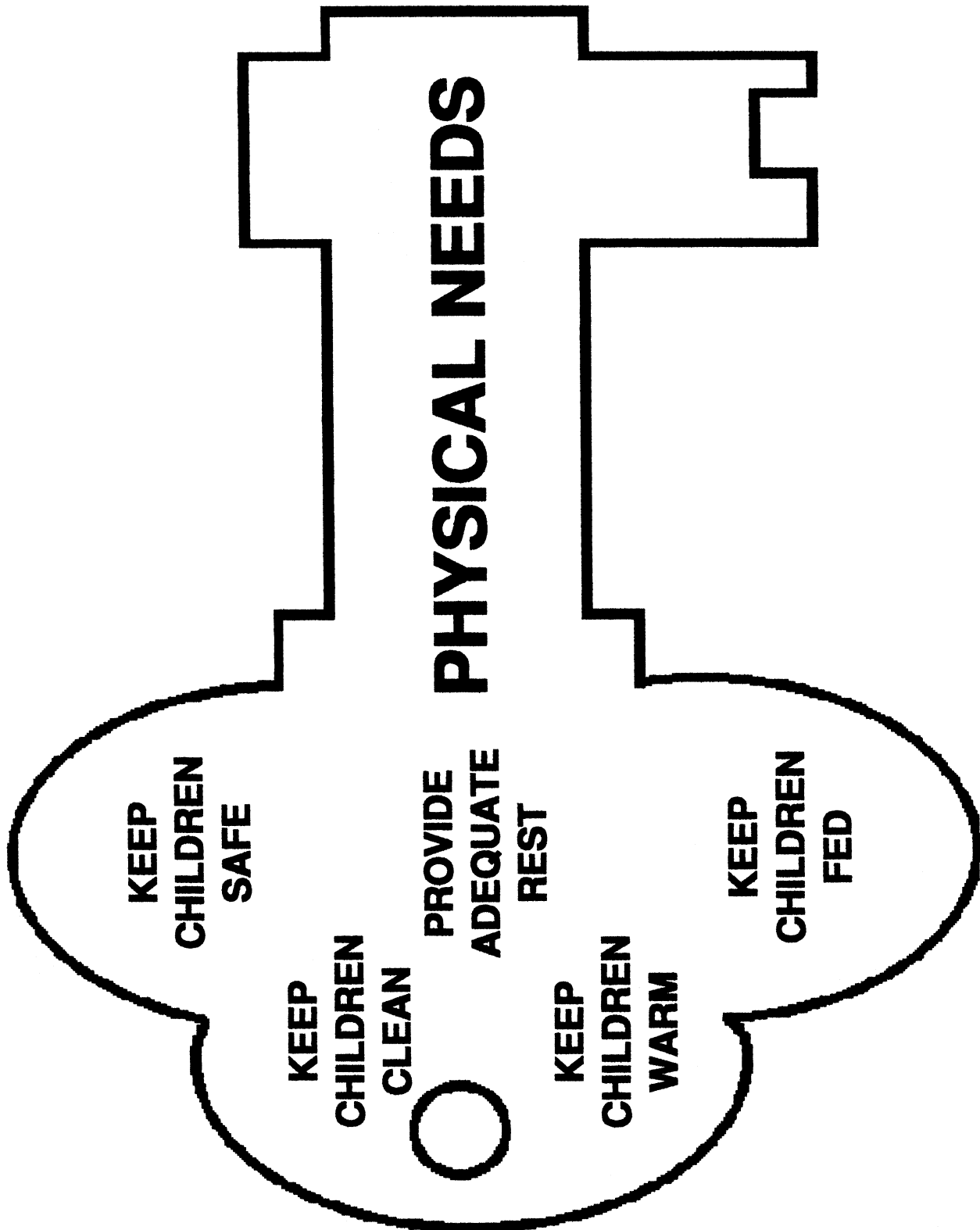


KEYS TO CAREGIVING











WHY BEHAVIORS DIFFER

People often say that some children behave like little "stinkers" and others are just "little dolls." It will make your job easier as a caregiver if you know something about what makes children behave the way they do. It helps you to remember why Tommy is pleasant and friendly at three years of age, yet difficult to understand and rude at six years of age. However, it is important to keep in mind that this list is only average behaviors.

INFANCY

2-3 Months

1. He/she is wrapped up in him/herself.
2. Listens to what goes on inside of him/herself.
3. Starts to move and hold his/her head.
4. Recognizes human faces and responds to them.
5. Smiles in the second month.
6. Pays no attention to strangers and is not afraid of them.
7. Has tears when crying.
8. Sucks fingers.

4 Months

1. Reaches for and grasps object held in front of him/her.
2. Holds head steadily erect. May roll from stomach to back.
3. Squeals, grunts, laughs aloud.
4. Plays with hands.

5 Months

1. Afraid of strangers.
2. Starts to move body enough to roll over.
3. Holds object with two hands and looks at it now and then.
4. Recognizes familiar voices, some objects, and persons.

6 Months

1. Prefers to sit, with support.
2. Rolls over from either side.
3. Plays actively with rattle.
4. Smiles at reflection in mirror.
5. Responds to facial expressions.

**WHY BEHAVIORS DIFFER - PAGE 2****7 - 8 Months**

1. Sits alone.
2. Can put foot in mouth.
3. Lifts head when lying on back.
4. Transfers objects from hand to hand.
5. Uses few syllables, such as da-da, ma-ma.
6. Expresses recognition and strangeness.

9 - 10 Months

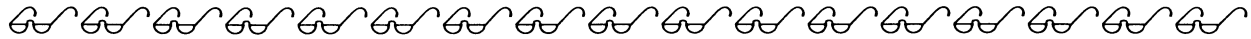
1. Uses thumb and finger like pinchers to pick up objects.
2. Starts to creep.
3. May rise to sitting position without help.
4. Attempts to stand with support. Holds bottle.
5. Feeds self a cracker.
6. Says "da-da" or "ma-ma."
7. Waves bye-bye, patti-cakes.
8. Understands "no."
9. May play "peek-a-boo."

ONE YEAR

1. Uses "no" a lot; everything negative.
2. Wants to explore.
3. Can be distracted easily.
4. Gets more dependent, but at the same time, has a need to be independent.
5. Enjoys exploring the outside (don't keep him/her in the playpen too long).
6. Needs to be around people because suspicious of strangers.
7. Because he/she is a wandering baby, things need to be kept out of his/her reach.
8. Will drop and throw things.
9. Naps will change.
10. Give a variety of food.
11. Feeding problems may occur at this time.
12. Learns to manage a spoon.

TWO YEARS

1. Is affectionate, shy, tearful at times.
2. He/she wants to help.
3. He/she likes to be with other children.

**WHY BEHAVIORS DIFFER - PAGE 3**

4. He/she is very possessive and proud of his/her own belongings.
5. He/she likes games in which he/she is chased and enjoys hide and seek.
6. He/she does not fall asleep until eight o'clock or sometimes nine.
7. Often finicky about eating, expressing definite preferences or dislikes for certain foods.
8. Likes to eat just one food at a time.
9. Particularly afraid of being separated from his mother.
10. Gets into things and pulls them out of drawers and closets.
11. Requires a sitter's constant attention.

TWO AND A HALF YEARS

1. His/her appetite may fluctuate between very poor and very good.
2. Does not like to take a nap.
3. Uses excuses not to sleep.
4. Stormy times of tantrums when things go wrong.
5. Unwilling to share toys.
6. May say "I like you" one minute and the next minute say "I hate you."
7. Often refuses to obey.
8. One of the most difficult periods of development.

THREE YEARS

1. Approaches an easier stage.
2. Generally a happy person.
3. Appetite has become more stable.
4. Anxious to please and do the approved thing.
5. Still dislikes going to bed.
6. Is beginning to share.
7. Wants same stories read over and over.
8. Responds to direction and reason and will change his/her mind.

FOUR YEARS

1. Is full of energy and is lively as a cricket.
2. Talks a lot and runs, jumps, and hops about continuously.
3. Likes to show off and boasts and brags.
4. Tells fantastic stories.
5. May be jealous and quarrelsome.
6. Tries to be helpful but is not dependable.
7. Has many fears.



UTAH STATE LAWS ON CHILD ABUSE REPORTING

62A-4-503. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS.

- (1) Whenever any person including, but not limited to, persons licensed under the Medical Practice Act or the Nurse Practice Act, has reason to believe that a child has been subjected to incest, molestation, sexual exploitation, sexual abuse, physical abuse, or neglect, or who observes a child being subjected to conditions or circumstances which would reasonably result in sexual abuse, physical abuse, or neglect, he {she} shall immediately notify the nearest peace officer, law enforcement agency, or office of the division {social services}. If an initial report of abuse or neglect is made to the division and the abuse or neglect has caused serious injury, the division shall immediately notify the local law enforcement agency.
- (2) The notification requirements of Subsection (1) do not apply to a clergy or priest, without the consent of the person making the confession, with regard to any confession made to him in his professional character in the course of discipline enjoined by the church to which he belongs, if:
 - (a) the confession was made directly to the clergyman or priest by the perpetrator; and
 - (b) the clergy or priest is, under canon law or church doctrine or practice, bound to maintain the confidentiality of that confession.
- (3) If a clergyman or priest receives information about abuse or neglect from any source other than confession of the perpetrator, he is required to give notification on the basis of that information even though he may have also received a report of abuse or neglect from the confession of the perpetrator. Exemption of notification requirements for a clergyman or priest does not exempt a clergyman or priest from any other efforts required by law to prevent further abuse or neglect by the perpetrator.

Effective date: January 19, 1988.

62A-4-511. FAILURE TO REPORT--CRIMINAL PENALTY.

Any person, official, or institution required to report a case of suspected child abuse, neglect, fetal alcohol syndrome, or fetal drug dependency, who willfully fails to do so is guilty of a class B misdemeanor.

Effective date: January 19, 1988.

TOPIC #8: Child Care

Teacher Resource



**T-L-C CHILD CARE
REGISTRATION FORM
_____ SCHOOL**

Thank you for your interest in the T-L-C Family and Consumer Sciences program at _____ Jr. High School. This year the class is conducting a one-day child care lab to utilize the concepts we have learned. The students are excited about inviting your child into our classroom.

On the lower portion of this paper is an enrollment form/permission slip for your child who will be attending the child care lab. This permission slip indicates that you will assume responsibility should an accident occur while your child is at school.

Someone other than our student needs to be responsible for bringing the child to the school and picking him/her up promptly as the class ends. Children need to be dropped at the _____ door on the _____ side of the building. Their sponsor (our students) will be waiting there for them. They should also be picked up at that same door at the time listed below.

Date: _____ Drop Off Time: _____ Pick Up Time: _____

Thanks again for supporting our T-L-C Family and Consumer Sciences program and allowing your child to participate in our lab experience.

Sincerely,

Teacher's Name

Room Number

Sponsor student's name: _____ Period: _____

Name of child: _____

Age: _____ Sex: _____ Birthdate: _____

I agree to let my child attend the _____ Jr. High Child Care Lab. I will drop him/her off and pick him/her up at the times listed above.

Parent Signature: _____ Date: _____



CAREER INFORMATION

CHILD CARE WORKER:

Child care workers look after young children when parents are at work or cannot be with their children for other reasons. They do many of the things parents do. They take care of their physical, emotional, and learning needs. Their duties depend on the setting, the number of children involved, the size of the facility, etc. They must provide a safe, clean environment for the children. They plan activities and supervise the children throughout the day. They are concerned with childhood nutrition and plan and prepare nutritious meals and snacks for the children. They must be constantly alert, anticipate and prevent trouble, deal with disruptive children, and provide fair but firm discipline. Rewards of this career come from seeing young children blossom and grow under their care.

Child care facilities can range from a single room to a large, fully equipped building. There may be only one or two employees, or there may be a large number. Entry-level positions for child care workers require little or no experience, although many employers prefer individuals with a high school diploma and some early childhood training. There are a number of courses in high school which help prepare persons to be better child care workers. If a person wants to have more responsibility and become the child care center director/manager, he/she must get some additional education--probably a minimum of two years of college and pass a state licensing examination.

There will not be any lack of job opportunities in this career field in the near future. It is expected that more child care workers will be needed for a number of years now. Wages of child care workers vary depending on the type and size of the child care center, and the level of responsibility the worker has. Many entry-level workers receive only the minimum wage.

PEDIATRIC NURSE:

A pediatric nurse is a registered nurse who works in the children's ward at the hospital and/or works for a pediatrician. Their duties are the same as other nurses, but all of their patients are children.

Refer to the Health Occupations section of this curriculum for additional career information on nursing careers.



CAREER INFORMATION


HOMEMAKER: All adults are homemakers. Homemakers with children are responsible for child care as well as making food purchases and other consumer goods for the home. Some people are part-time homemakers and have a dual career—they are both homemakers and wage-earners, while others are full-time homemakers.

Homemakers are not generally paid for their services unless they are employed by someone else to do this job. Most homemakers take care of these responsibilities because they love their families. Being a good parent can bring a sense of accomplishment that cannot be experienced in any other manner. However, the job is demanding and not always appreciated as it should be.


ELEMENTARY TEACHER: See page 4.32 for the career information on teachers and page 8.93 for the career poster.

CHILD PSYCHOLOGIST: A child psychologist works only with children and their parents. See page 3.20 for additional career information on psychologists.





CHILD CARE WORKER





CHILD PSYCHOLOGIST

TOPIC #8: Child Care

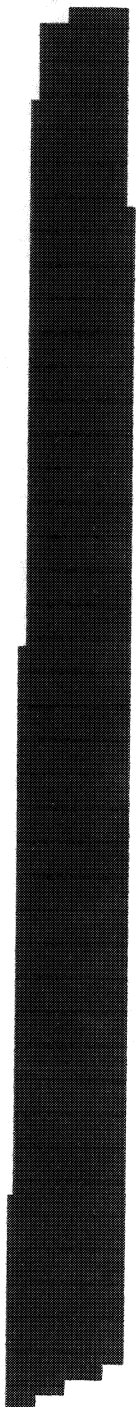
Teacher Resource



PEDIATRIC NURSE



ELEMENTARY TEACHER



HOMEMAKER

