

Early Head Start Pedestrian Safety Training

HS1302.46 b.1.v. (1) Family support services for health, nutrition, and mental health Policy: Programs must collaborate with parents to promote children's health and well-being. Such collaboration must provide opportunities for parents to learn about appropriate vehicle and pedestrian safety for keeping children safe.

Children see things around them from a very different perspective than an adult. They have a lower viewpoint and have not developed the ability to judge speed and distance or understand danger, which is necessary for their road safety. By repeating the following tasks every time you are around cars and traffic, you teach your child how to stay safe!

Birth to 12 months



- Always **take your child out of the car on the curb side**. Your child will get used to only using the door on the curb side to exit the car, this will carry over to primary school years.
- Always **put your child in the car first** so that your child is safely restrained. When getting out of the car, **take your child out of the car last** so they are always by your side.



- Always **choose safe places to cross** with a clear view of traffic. By choosing safe and clear places to cross e.g. pedestrian crossings or traffic lights, your child will start to understand when they should cross the street.
- Always **stop at the curb before crossing** and explain to your child how and where you are checking for traffic.

Toddlers 12 months to 2 years



- **Separate the driveway and the garage from where children play.**
- Always **supervise your children when a vehicle is being moved** on your property.
- When you are the only parent/caregiver at home, **put your children securely in the car with you** to move a vehicle.
- **Make access to the driveway from the house to the yard difficult** for children. Put in a fence, security door, or gate.
- **Do not at any time allow your child to play in the driveway**; this is not a play area.
- Remember that **using mirrors when backing up still leaves limited visibility** of the area behind the car. Fit special mirrors on your car to increase visibility.
- **Know where all children are before backing out of your driveway.**



- Always **hold your toddler's hand** at all times. If they are unwilling, use a stroller.
- Look for dangers. **Stop at driveways** and tell your child you are checking for cars.
- **Talk to your toddler** about what to do when crossing streets or driveways.
- **Point out any road/street signs, traffic signals, and road markings.** Tell your child what they mean.
- **Involve your child**, ask them what they can see and if they think it is safe.

- **Make sure none of the child's toys are near the driveway or front pathways.**

Children 2 to 3 years

At this age your child is learning and using many new words. Explain to your child the meaning of words such as stop, go, look, and dangerous. The basics, such as holding your child's hand at all times, are still very important. Now that they are a little older, you can involve them in decision-making when it comes to crossing the road.



- **Do not allow your child to get out of the car until you are at their door waiting:** If you have a baby in the car, have your child wait in the car until you have taken the baby out and you are ready.
- Continue to **make sure your child is exiting the car on the curb side.**



- **Hold hands with your child** – boys are three times more likely than girls to be involved in pedestrian injuries, so it is worth preserving.
- When crossing a road, **stop at the curb and show them where the traffic is coming from:** Help your child get used to looking both ways before letting you know it might be safe to cross.
- **Talk about vehicles traveling towards you and away from you** and vehicles that are traveling fast and slow: Explain why you decide it is safe to cross.
- **Involve your child in the decision-making:** By encouraging your child to share your thoughts on what to do in different circumstances your child can become more confident in their ability to follow the road rules.

Child Road/Street Safety

Constant supervision is the best way to know where your child is so you can help keep them safe. Children most at risk on the roads are those aged five to nine, often because they are given more opportunities to cross roads/streets on their own. By putting habits in place that teach your child about road safety from a very young age, you are giving your child the best chance you can to keep them safe on the roads. Remember that the best road safety training is practical experience.

Parent Signature _____ Date _____

2nd yr Initial/Date _____ 3rd yr Initial/Date _____

References: HS1302.46 b.1.v.(1)



HS 1302.46 Family support services for health, nutrition, and mental health (b) (i)

Policy: Programs must collaborate with parents to promote children’s health and well-being by providing... opportunities for parents to learn about...health and safety practices for the home.

HOME SAFETY CHECKLIST

Below is a list of some potentially hazardous areas in and around your home. We’ve developed this checklist to help you prevent accidents and injuries from happening. **Make a home inspection using this checklist, marking all areas of concern for follow up.** Additional space is provided to add concerns. When completing this list, it’s a good idea to sit on the floor to gain your child’s perspective of the living space. This checklist can be used in the home where the child resides, as well as in homes where the child frequently visits.

GENERAL	Concerns/Notes and Follow Up
Flaking paint chips on window sills, woodwork, crib or playpens.	
Windows that open do not have screens. Windows and screens cannot securely lock.	
Firearms are not kept in locked area. Ammunition is not stored separately. Trigger locks are not used. (Most local police departments and state police departments give these out at no charge.)	
Plastic bags are within reach of children.	
Wall sockets are uncovered and accessible to children.	
Electrical cords are accessible to children. Mini-blind/window covering cords are accessible. (strangulation hazard)	
Porches, balconies, and stairways do not have gates or other barriers to protect against falls.	
Heating units, fireplaces, radiators do not have protective screens/coverings.	
Rugs and carpets are loose or may be a tripping hazard.	
Plants are accessible to children.	
Furniture has sharp corners.	
A fire extinguisher unavailable or not regularly checked. (This could be in the hallway of an apartment complex or be in the home directly.)	
Smoke detectors are not installed or regularly checked to be sure they are operational.	
Batteries in smoke detectors are changed twice yearly.	
Family has a fire escape plan that all adults and children know and practice throughout the year.	
If there is only one exit from a second or third floor, a fire ladder is available.	
Cigarettes, marijuana, lighters, ashtrays, vapor materials are kept out of child’s reach.	
There is a designated smoking area away from children.	

	Batteries in remotes and toys are secured and inaccessible to children. Batteries are disposed of safely (see local disposal sites)	
	Other:	

KITCHEN

	Household and cleaning products are out of reach and/or locked and labeled.	
	All medicines are stored out of reach and/or locked.	
	Emergency numbers are available in phone, or posted near phone if a landline is available.	
	ICE app is available for emergency numbers.	
	During and after cooking, pots and pans handles are turned away from edges to burns if a child grabbed or handle was bumped overturning the pot.	
	Cooking utensils, knives, and other sharp objects are stored out of reach.	
	Water temperature is below 120* F at all sinks (water heater can be adjusted)	
	There is no standing water, such as a bucket of mop water.	
	Other:	

BEDROOMS

	All perfumes and cosmetics are kept out of reach.	
	Medicines or personal hygiene products are out of reach.	
	Sharp objects, such as needles, scissors, tools, etc. are out of reach.	
	Larger furniture such as dressers and TV's are secured to the wall to avoid falling or being pulled over onto a child.	
	Other:	

BATHROOMS

	All medicine is kept out of reach of children, locked if possible.	
	Expired medicines are turned in to pharmacies or the Michigan State Police.	
	Razors, scissors, and sharp objects are kept out of reach.	
	Cleaning products are labeled and kept out of reach and/or locked.	

	Hair dryers, curling/flat irons, electric razors, etc. are unplugged when not in use and stored out of reach.	
	Personal hygiene products are stored out of reach.	
	There is a toilet lock.	
	All children stand at the sink while brushing teeth. (Children do not walk or run with a toothbrush in their mouth.)	
	Other:	

SPACES WHERE CHILDREN PLAY (LIVING ROOM, BEDROOM, PLAY ROOM)

	Toys have no sharp edges or small breakable parts.	
	Toys/toys or game parts are not small enough for a child to swallow (fits through a toilet paper roll tube)	
	Broken toys are repaired or disposed of.	
	The room(s) where children play are arranged to move freely and safely.	
	Adult tools/equipment are not accessible to children in a play area.	
	Other:	

LAUNDRY AREA

	Soaps, detergents, soap pods, and bleach are kept out of reach and labeled.	
	All cleaning products, such as drain cleaners, window cleaner, furniture polish are kept out of reach and labeled.	
	Washer and dryer are always kept closed.	
	Other:	

BASEMENT, GARAGE, OR OTHER STORAGE AREA

	All hazardous materials are kept out of reach and labeled This may include Super-Glue, wood glue, repair products, paint, paint strippers, paint thinners, turpentine, soldering compound, caulking, insecticides, weed killer, gasoline, oil, lighter fluid/grilling supplies, antifreeze, seeds, fertilizer, and/or bulbs.	
	If there is a freezer or refrigerator, it is kept locked.	
	Power and hand tools are unplugged, stored safely and out of reach.	
	Ladders, shovels, rakes are stored safely.	
	There is no standing water or any other fluid.	
	Returnable cans and bottles are stored out of reach.	

	Other:	
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OUTSIDE AREA WHERE CHILDREN MAY PLAY AT HOME OR AT A PARK

	Plants or shrubs that are of the poisonous variety are inaccessible to children or are removed.	
	Play area is free of glass, nails, litter, and other sharp or hazardous materials.	
	Broken toys are repaired or disposed of.	
	Sandboxes are covered when not in use.	
	Boundaries around play area are distinct so children know their limits. This could be a fence, shrubs, tree line, painted lines, cones.	
	Wading/play/splash pools are emptied daily. Children are always supervised when water is accessible.	
	Large climbing and play equipment is secured and safe. Play equipment is checked regularly for hazards (breaks, splintering, rust, sharp areas, etc.)	
	Outside area is ALWAYS supervised by an adult.	
	Outside area is ALWAYS inspected by an adult before children play.	
	Life jackets are used when children play/swim in streams, rivers, lakes, pools, or other bodies of water.	
	Bike helmets are used when children ride trikes, bikes, roller skates/blades, skate boards, and scooters.	
	If children go barefoot, the ground is free of debris.	
	Other:	

AUTOMOBILE

	Properly installed and approved car seats are used for all children.	
	Child safety locks are activated on doors when available. Cars are always kept locked when not in use to prevent a child from entering the car.	
	Children are never left unattended in a car.	
	Before getting into the car, the driver walks completely around the car to ensure there are no children behind or near the car.	
	Other:	

ADDITIONAL HEALTH AND SAFETY LEARNING OPPORTUNITIES

*Mark if parent is interested in more information on the following topics.

	Emergency First Aid	
	Health and Developmental consequences of tobacco products	
	Exposure to Lead	
	Additional Safe Sleep Information	
	Pet safety - Have you talked with your child about caring for your pet? Does your pet have a "safe spot" to go where children leave it alone?	
	PPO Plan- If you have a PPO against anyone, do you have a plan in place if an incident should occur with this person?	
	Other Health and Safety Info Requested:	

TALKING POINTS

DATE NOTED ON HV PLAN

Safe sleeping practices	
Choking hazard/choke tube – using toilet paper tube	
Medications – read labels, measure only with the measuring tool provided, don't modify adult medications for children, don't share medications, leave medication in the original container. Medication should never be kept in a purse or diaper bag where children may find it.	
Deadly Look-A-Likes: What do kids see? Windex = Kool Aid Pine Sol = apple juice	
Other:	

Additional Comments/Concerns:

Parent signature: _____ Date: _____

2nd yr Parent Initial & Date: _____

3rd yr Parent Initial & Date: _____

Getting to Know Your Child and Family



Child's Name

Date

1. What my family does for fun is:
2. What/who is important in your child's life? (People, pets, toys, imaginary friends, places, etc.)
3. Does your child have the opportunity to play with other children?
4. How do you comfort your child?
5. What I love most about my child is:
6. What else would you like us to know about your child?
7. What do you hope for your child this program year?
8. What else would you like to know about Head Start or Early Head Start?

Additional 45 Day Requirements

_____ Hearing (guidance, documentation forms, and informational handouts are located on Weebly under Health)

_____ Vision (guidance, documentation forms, and informational handouts are located on Weebly under Health)

_____ eDeca

_____ ASQ

