

Correlation of National Standards for Parenting with *Parents and Their Children*

In planning your program, you may want to use the correlation chart that follows. This chart correlates the Family and Consumer Sciences National Standards with the contents of *Parents and Their Children*. It lists the competencies for each of the content standards for Parenting. It also identifies the major text concepts that relate to each competency. Bold numbers indicate chapters in which concepts are found.

After studying the content of this text, students will be able to achieve the following comprehensive standard:

Content Standard 15.0

Evaluate the effects of parenting roles and responsibilities on strengthening the well-being of individuals and families.

Content Standard 15.1

Analyze roles and responsibilities of parenting.

Competencies	Text Concepts
15.1.1 Analyze parenting roles across the life span.	1: The responsibilities of parenting; The rewards of parenting 2: How families are formed; How families are structured; How families function; Families develop in stages; Families operate in a system; Factors that impact parenting; Early relationships 3: What influences parenting decisions? Factors to consider before parenting; Readiness for parenting; High-risk parenting; Teen parenthood; Delayed parenthood; Grandparents raising grandchildren 4: Family relationships and parenting; Marriage affects children; Parenting supports child development; Parents are primary teachers 5: Effective parenting strategies; The impact of parenting styles; Authoritarian; Permissive; Democratic; Parents as positive role models 6: Moral development; Character development 7: Human reproduction; The male's role; The female's role; The couple's role in heredity; Family planning methods; Assessing health before pregnancy 8: After conception; The couple's relationship 9: Medical care during pregnancy; Nutrition during pregnancy; Weight gain during pregnancy; Physical activity during pregnancy; Health risks to mother and baby; The couple as a parenting team 10: Childbirth preparation decisions; Preparing baby's living space; Feeding choices; Breast-feeding; Formula-feeding; Who will share in the baby's care? Taking care of business; Wills and beneficiaries; Birth certificates and social security

Competencies	Text Concepts
15.1.1 Continued.	<p>11: Bonding—a critical experience</p> <p>12: The first days of parenthood; Caring for the newborn; Holding the newborn; Feeding the newborn; Bathing the newborn; Dressing the newborn; The sensorimotor stage begins; Crying—the first language; How newborns get to know their parents; New baby, new adjustments; Parenting adjustments; Family-life adjustments; Helping siblings adjust; Using grandparent supports; Keeping the couple's relationship strong</p> <p>13: Physical development; Intellectual development; Piaget and Intellectual development; Social and emotional development; Attachment in parent-child relationships; Parent's role in attachment</p> <p>14: Physical development; Intellectual development; Piaget and younger toddlers; Piaget and older toddlers; The parents' role in play; The parent's role in language development; Recognizing language delay; Social and emotional development; Autonomy relates to independence</p> <p>15: Physical development; Intellectual development; Piaget and preschoolers' development; The parents' role in play; Concerns about language development; Social and emotional development; Handling sibling rivalry; Erikson and the sense of accomplishment</p> <p>16: Physical development; Intellectual development; Piaget and school-age intellectual development; The school experience; The role of the parent; Social and emotional development; Erikson's view: moving from play to work</p> <p>17: Physical development; Intellectual development; Piaget: intellectual development of teens; Social and emotional development; A quest for self-identity</p> <p>18: Balancing family and work roles; Explaining death to children</p> <p>20: Decisions about child care; Selecting child care options</p> <p>21: Children's health care; Recognizing childhood illnesses; Caring for ill or injured children; Meeting children's special needs; Understanding family challenges; Supporting children with special needs; Developing a support network</p>
15.1.2 Analyze expectations and responsibilities of parenting.	<p>1: The job description; Knowledge and experience; Parenting myths and realities; The responsibilities of parenting; The rewards of parenting</p> <p>2: Parenting occurs in a family; How families are formed; How families function; Families develop in stages; Children develop in stages; Parenting happens in stages; Families operate as a system; Factors that impact parenting; Cultural background; Socioeconomic status; Lifestyle; Early relationships; Community; Media; Technological; Connecting parents, children, and society</p> <p>3: What influences parenting decisions? Factors to consider before parenting; Readiness for parenthood; Teen parenthood; Delayed parenthood; Grandparents raising grandchildren; Decision making</p> <p>4: Family relationships and parenting; Marriage affects children; Strong parents, strong families; Parenting supports child development; Nurturing promotes attachment; Parents are primary teachers; Guiding as a parenting team; Helping children meet realistic expectations</p>

Competencies	Text Concepts
15.1.2 Continued.	<p>5: Effective parenting strategies; The impact of parenting styles; The importance of communication; Implementing control: Giving positive consequences; Using negative consequences; Implementing consequences; Parents as positive role models; Encouraging self-control and self-discipline; Fostering self-concept and self-esteem</p> <p>6: Moral development; Character development</p> <p>7: Influences on family planning; Human reproduction; The male's role; The female's role; The couple's role in heredity; Family planning methods; Assessing health before pregnancy; When infertility occurs; Options for infertile couples</p> <p>8: Physical changes during pregnancy; Pregnancy complications; Reactions to pregnancy; The wife's reactions; The husband's reactions; The couple's relationship; Working as a team</p> <p>9: Medical care during pregnancy; Nutrition during pregnancy; Weight gain during pregnancy; Health risks to mother and baby; The couple—a parenting team</p> <p>10: Childbirth preparation decisions; Preparing baby's living space; Furniture, equipment, and supplies; Feeding choices; Breast-feeding; Formula-feeding; Who will share in the baby's care? Taking care of business; Wills and beneficiaries; Birth certificates and social security; Health insurance; Getting organized</p> <p>11: Signs of labor; Methods of childbirth; Childbirth medications; Bonding—a critical experience; Postpartum period</p> <p>12: The first days of parenthood; Caring for the newborn; Holding the newborn; Feeding the newborn; Bathing the newborn; Dressing the newborn; New baby, new adjustments; Parenting adjustments; Family-life adjustments; Helping siblings adjust; Using grandparent supports; Keeping the couple's relationship strong</p> <p>13: Physical development; Feeding; Intellectual development; Piaget and intellectual development; Social and emotional development; Attachment in parent-child relationships; Parenting concerns and tasks; Medical checkups for infants; Making family-life adjustments; Keeping babies safe; Finding quality child care</p> <p>14: Physical development; Learning life skills; Toilet learning; Intellectual development; Piaget and younger toddlers; Piaget and older toddlers; The parents' role in play; The parents' role in language learning; Recognizing language delay; Social and emotional development; Parenting concerns and tasks; Keeping toddlers safe; Finding quality toddler care; Parenting in the authority stage</p> <p>15: Physical development; Healthy sexuality development; Learning life skills; Toilet learning; Intellectual development; Piaget and preschoolers' development; The parents' role in play; Concerns about language development; Social and emotional development; Handling sibling rivalry; Parenting concerns and tasks; Medical checkups for preschoolers; Adjusting to preschoolers' needs; Making family-life adjustments; Keeping preschoolers safe; Finding a quality preschool program; Parenting in the preschool years</p>

Competencies	Text Concepts
15.1.2 Continued.	<p>16: Physical development; Healthy sexuality development; Intellectual development; Piaget and school-age intellectual development; The role of the parent; Encouraging learning; Helping children adjust to school; Supporting homework assignments; Becoming a school partner; Social and emotional development; Parenting concerns and tasks; Medical checkups for school-age children; Adjusting to school-age children's needs; Handling uncooperative behavior; Teaching children to deal with stress; Making family-life adjustments; Keeping school-age children safe; Supporting self-care children; Parenting in the school-age years</p> <p>17: Physical development; Healthy sexuality development; Intellectual development; Piaget: intellectual development of teens; Social and emotional development; Parenting concerns and tasks; Medical checkups for teens; Adjusting to teens' needs; Making family-life adjustments; Teen safety from high-risk behaviors; Taking action on teen violence; Overseeing teens' work; Monitoring teens; Parenting in the teen years</p> <p>18: Balancing family and work roles; Explaining death to children</p> <p>20: Decisions about child care; Selecting child care options; Evaluating program quality; Acknowledging concerns of parents; Managing the child care experience</p> <p>21: Children's health care; Promoting good health; Recognizing childhood illnesses; Caring for ill or injured children; Children's safety; Meeting children's special needs; Understanding family challenges; Learning about laws and services</p>
15.1.3 Analyze consequences of parenting practices to the individual, family, and society.	<p>1: The job description; Parenting myths and realities; The responsibilities of parenting; The rewards of parenting</p> <p>2: Factors that impact parenting; Connecting children, parents, and society</p> <p>3: High-risk parenting; Teen parenthood; Delayed parenthood; Grandparents raising grandchildren</p> <p>4: Family relationships and parenting; Strong families, strong parents; Parenting supports child development; Nurturing promotes attachment; Parents are primary teachers; Guidance and positive discipline; How children learn positive behaviors; Guiding as a parenting team; Setting a positive parenting tone; Helping children meet realistic expectations; Parent support systems</p> <p>5: Effective parenting strategies; Nurturance; Behavior expectations; Communication; Effective control; The impact of parenting styles; Authoritarian; Permissive; Democratic; Choosing a style that fits; The importance of communication; Implementing control; Parents as positive role models; Developing self-control and self-discipline; Increasing self-concept and self-esteem; Avoiding overindulgence; Popular parenting methods</p> <p>6: Moral development; Character development</p> <p>7: Advantages of family planning; Assessing health before pregnancy; Options for infertile couples</p> <p>8: Pregnancy complications; Working as a team</p>

Competencies	Text Concepts
<p>15.1.3 Continued.</p>	<p>9: Medical care during pregnancy; Nutrition during pregnancy; Weight gain during pregnancy; Physical activity during pregnancy; Health risks to mother and baby; The couple—a parenting team</p> <p>10: Preparing baby’s living space; Feeding choices; Breast-feeding; Formula-feeding; Choosing a caregiver; Choosing a doctor; Wills and beneficiaries; Birth certificates and social security; Health insurance; Getting organized</p> <p>11: Bonding—a critical experience; Handling negative feelings</p> <p>12: The first days of parenthood; Caring for the newborn; Holding the newborn; Lessening the chance of SIDS; Feeding the newborn; Bathing the newborn; Dressing the newborn; New baby, new adjustments; Parenting adjustments; Learning baby-care skills; Handling around-the-clock baby needs; Soothing a crying baby; Family-life adjustments; Keeping the couple’s relationship strong</p> <p>13: Feeding; Introducing solid foods; Weaning; Teething; Sleeping patterns and problems; The brain grows and develops; Learning by imitation; Playtime means learning; Attachment in parent-child relationships; Adjusting to infants’ changing needs; Medical checkups for infants; Making family-life adjustments; Keeping babies safe; Returning to work and staying organized; Finding quality child care</p> <p>14: Learning life skills; Toilet learning; Playtime means learning; The play environment; The parents’ role in play; The importance of books; The parents’ role in language learning; Recognizing language delay; Medical checkups for toddlers; Adjusting to toddlers’ needs; Providing structure and setting limits; Soothing intense toddler emotions; Keeping toddlers safe; Finding quality toddler care</p> <p>15: Structured activities for preschoolers; Healthy sexuality development; Learning life skills; Toilet learning (enuresis); Developing preliteracy skills; Playtime means learning and fun; The parents’ role in play; Concerns about language development; Handling sibling rivalry; Medical checkups for preschoolers; Developmental screenings; Adjusting to preschoolers’ needs; Keeping preschoolers safe; Finding a quality preschool program</p> <p>16: Physical development; Healthy sexuality development; Intellectual development; The school experience; The role of the parent; Encouraging learning; Helping children adjust to school; Social and emotional development; Medical checkups for school-age children; Adjusting to school-age children’s needs; Handling uncooperative behavior; Teaching children to deal with stress; Keeping school-age children safe; Supporting self-care children</p> <p>17: Healthy sexuality development; Gender-role identity; Responsible decision making; Body image; Acne; Eating disorders; Anabolic steroids; Friendships and belonging; Dating: a closer relationship; A quest for self-identity; Emotional stress and disturbances; Medical checkups for teens; Adjusting to teens’ needs; Encouraging self-discipline; Teen safety from high-risk behaviors; Taking action on teen violence; Overseeing teens’ work; Encouraging teens to stay in school; Monitoring teens</p>

Competencies	Text Concepts
15.1.3 Continued.	<p>18: Balancing family and work roles; Coping with divorce; Explaining divorce to children; Effects of divorce on children; A supportive environment for children; Adapting to single parenthood; Remarriage and stepfamilies; Special family compositions; Serious health concerns; Explaining death to children; Helping children grieve; Managing family moves</p> <p>19: What is a crisis? Financial crises; Homelessness; Effects of unemployment on the family; Substance abuse; Consequences of substance abuse; Dealing with substance abuse; Partner abuse; Effects of partner abuse; Effects on mothers; Effects on children; Child neglect and abuse; Protecting children from abuse; Peer violence; Bullying; Gang violence; School violence; Protecting children and teens from violence; Missing children; Runaway children and teens; Risks for runaways; Effects of runaways on parents; Runaway prevention and reconciliation; Suicide; Teen suicide; Preventing suicide; The needs of survivors</p> <p>20: Decisions about child care; Selecting child care options; Evaluating program quality; Managing the child care experience</p> <p>21: Children's health care; Children's safety; Meeting children's special needs; Understanding family challenges; Supporting children with special needs; Learning about laws and services; Receiving assistance from the start—the IFSP; Working with public schools—the IEP; Meeting education needs of children with gifts and talents</p>
15.1.4 Analyze societal conditions that influence parenting across the life span.	<p>1: Parenting myths and realities</p> <p>2: How families are formed; How families are structured; How families function; Families develop in stages; Families operate as a system; Factors that impact parenting; Cultural background; Socioeconomic status; Lifestyle; Early relationships; Community; Media; Technological; Connecting parents, children, and society</p> <p>3: High-risk parenting; Teen parenthood; Delayed parenthood; Grandparents raising grandchildren</p> <p>4: Managing nonfamily experiences; Resources for parents; Parent support systems; Finding help; Support groups</p> <p>5: Avoiding overindulgence; Popular parenting methods</p> <p>6: Moral development; Actions in moral circumstances; Developing a moral system; Character development; Responsibility; Honesty and integrity; Caring; Respect; Perseverance</p> <p>7: Influences on Family Planning; Assessing health before pregnancy; Genetic counseling; Options for infertile couples; Medical options; Adoption options</p> <p>8: Sexually transmitted infections</p> <p>9: Medical care during pregnancy; Prenatal tests; Ultrasound test; Chorionic villi sampling; Amniocentesis; Nutrition during pregnancy; Health risks to mother and baby; Medications and OTC drugs; Illegal drugs; Alcohol; Smoking</p> <p>10: Childbirth preparation decisions; Where will the birth take place? Preparing baby's living space; Furniture, equipment, and supplies; Feeding choices; Who will share the baby's care? Employment decisions; Parental leave; Choosing a caregiver; Wills and beneficiaries; Birth certificates and social security</p>

Competencies	Text Concepts
15.1.4 Continued.	11: Methods of childbirth; Childbirth medications; Neonatal care; Newborn screening tests; Emergency care 16: Becoming a school partner; Changes in peer interactions; Adjusting to maternal employment 17: Healthy sexuality development; Body image; Eating disorders; Anabolic steroids; The school experience; Friendships and belonging; Dating—a closer relationship; Emotional stress and disturbances; Teen safety from high-risk behaviors; Taking action on teen violence; Overseeing teens' work 18: Balancing family and work roles; Coping with divorce; Adapting to single parenthood; Remarriage and stepfamilies; Special family compositions; Parenting foster children 19: Financial crises; Homelessness; Effects of unemployment on the family; Substance abuse; Partner abuse; Child neglect and abuse; Peer violence; Missing children; Abducted children and teens; Runaway children and teens; Suicide; Preventing suicide; The needs of survivors 20: Decisions about child care; Types of child care; Child care ownership and sponsorship 21: Meeting children's special needs; Understanding family challenges; Supporting children with special needs; Developing a support network; Learning about laws and services; Receiving assistance from the start—the IFSP; Working with public schools—the IEP; Meeting education needs of children with gifts and talents
15.1.5 Explain cultural differences in roles and responsibilities of parenting.	1: Heritage and culture awareness needs 2: Factors that impact parenting; Cultural background; Early relationships 4: Share rituals and traditions; Guiding as a parenting team 5: The impact of parenting styles; Choosing a style that fits
Content Standard 15.2 Evaluate parenting practices that maximize human growth and development.	
15.2.1 Choose nurturing practices that support human growth and development.	1: Meeting children's needs; Need for unconditional love; Physical needs; Intellectual, emotional, and social needs; Need for moral development; Heritage and culture awareness needs 2: Functions of the family; Families develop in stages; Families operate as a system; Parenting goes two ways; Patterns of behavior evolve; Family systems have boundaries; Early relationships 3: Desire to be parents; Readiness for parenthood; Acceptance of lifestyle changes; Maturity for parenting; Knowledge about parenting 4: Family relationships and parenting; Strong families, strong parents; Nurturing promotes attachment; Guidance and positive discipline; Guiding as a parenting team; Setting a positive parenting tone; Helping children meet realistic expectations; Establish and maintain realistic expectations; Provide structure; Stay connected; Distract and redirect; Set limits; Positively enforce limits; Use delay of gratification; Use reasoning and problem solving; Support and encourage; Parent support systems

Competencies	Text Concepts
15.2.1 Continued.	<p>5: Effective parenting strategies; Nurturance; Behavior expectations; Communication; Effective control; The impact of parenting styles; Authoritarian; Permissive; Democratic; Choosing a style that fits; The importance of communication; Children are sensitive to communication; Effectively using nonverbal communication; Using active listening; Using open communication; Using “I” and “we” messages; Using communication techniques for specific problems; Implementing control; Giving positive consequences; Using negative consequences; Determine the cause of misbehavior; Use punishment with care; Choose punishment that fits; Use punishment infrequently; Use natural consequences; Use logical consequences; Implementing consequences; Parents as positive role models; Encouraging self-control and self-discipline; Handling aggression; Fostering self-concept and self-esteem; Avoiding overindulgence; Popular parenting methods</p> <p>6: Moral development; Developing a moral system; Character development; Responsibility; Honesty and integrity; Caring; Respect; Perseverance</p> <p>8: The couple’s relationship; Talking about emotions; Creating images; Working as a team</p> <p>9: Medical care during pregnancy; Nutrition during pregnancy; Weight gain during pregnancy; Physical activity during pregnancy; Health risks to mother and baby; The couple—a parenting team</p> <p>10: Preparing baby’s living space; Feeding choices; Breast-feeding; Formula-feeding; Who will share in the baby’s care?</p> <p>11: The effects of birth; Bonding—a critical experience; What promotes bonding?</p> <p>12: Caring for the newborn; Lessening the chance of SIDS; Feeding the newborn; Bathing the newborn; Dressing the newborn; The sensorimotor stage begins; Parenting adjustments; Learning baby-care skills; Handling around-the-clock baby needs; Soothing a crying baby; Using grandparent supports; Keeping the couple’s relationship strong</p> <p>13: Feeding; Introducing solids; Weaning; Intellectual development; The brain grows and develops; Piaget and intellectual development; Learning by imitation; Attachment in parent-child relationships; Medical checkups for infants; Adjusting to infants’ changing needs; Keeping babies safe; Finding quality child care; Special family times</p> <p>14: Learning life skills; Piaget and younger toddlers; Piaget and older toddlers; The parents’ role in language learning; Recognizing language delay; Adjusting to toddlers’ needs; Providing structure and setting limits; Coping with sibling jealousy; Soothing intense toddler emotions; Keeping toddlers safe; Special family times</p> <p>15: Structured activities for preschoolers; Intellectual development; Piaget and preschoolers’ development; The parents’ role in play; Concerns about language development; Social and emotional development; Erikson and the sense of accomplishment; Adjusting to preschoolers’ needs; Keeping preschoolers safe; Finding a quality preschool program; Special family times</p>

Competencies	Text Concepts
15.2.1 Continued.	<p>16: Intellectual development; The role of the parent; Social and emotional development; Erikson's view: moving from play to work; Adjusting to school-age children's needs; Handling uncooperative behavior; Teaching children to deal with stress; Keeping school-age children safe; Supporting self-care children; Special family times</p> <p>17: Intellectual development; Piaget: intellectual development in teens; Adjusting to teens' needs; Nurturing and supporting; Encouraging self-discipline; Teen safety from high-risk behaviors; Taking action on teen violence; Encouraging teens to stay in school; Monitoring teens; Special family times</p> <p>19: Runaway prevention and reconciliation; Preventing suicide</p> <p>20: Caregiver characteristics; The consistency of care; Monitoring child care; Managing the child care experience</p> <p>21: Promoting good health; Providing adequate nutrition, rest, and activity; Reducing safety hazards; Teaching safety; Knowing emergency procedures; Meeting children's special needs; Supporting children with special needs; Learning about laws and services</p> <p>22: Are you suited to working with children? Important personal traits; Traits for working with children; Traits for working with adult family members</p>
15.2.2 Apply communication strategies that promote positive self-esteem in family members.	<p>3: Acting with responsibility; Decision making</p> <p>4: Strong families, strong parents; Spend time together; Communicate with one another; Share moral standards; Share rituals and traditions; Nurturing promotes attachment; Use positive words; Support and encourage</p> <p>5: The importance of communication; Children are sensitive to communication; Effectively using nonverbal communication; Using active listening; Using open communication; Using "I" and "we" messages; Using communication techniques for specific problems; Child owns the problem; Parent owns the problem; Both own the problem; Implementing control; Giving positive consequences; Use natural consequences; Use logical consequences; Developing self-control and self-discipline; Encouraging self-control and self-discipline; Increasing self-concept and self-esteem; Fostering self-concept and self-esteem; Promote positive communication</p> <p>6: Actions in moral circumstances; Developing a moral system</p> <p>8: The couple's relationship; Taking about emotions; Working as a team</p> <p>11: Bonding—a critical experience; What promotes bonding?</p> <p>12: Caring for the newborn; The sensorimotor stage begins; Parenting adjustments; Soothing a crying baby</p> <p>13: The brain grows and develops; Piaget and intellectual development; Language; Nonverbal communication; Verbal communication; Babies interact socially; Attachment in parent-child relationships</p> <p>14: Piaget and younger toddlers; Piaget and older toddlers; Language development; The parents' role in language learning; Recognizing language delay; Adjusting to toddlers' needs; Providing structure and setting limits; Soothing intense toddler emotions</p>

Competencies	Text Concepts
15.2.2 Continued.	<p>15: Piaget and preschoolers' development; Asking "why?" Developing preliteracy skills; Language development; The importance of books; Concerns about language development; Erikson and the sense of accomplishment; Adjusting to preschoolers' needs; Encouraging positive interactions</p> <p>16: Piaget and school-age intellectual development; Language development; Erikson's view: moving from play to work; Teaching children to deal with stress; Encouraging friendships</p> <p>17: Piaget: intellectual development of teens; Language development; A quest for self-identity; Adjusting to teen's needs; Nurturing and supporting</p> <p>18: Explaining death to children; Helping children grieve</p> <p>19: Runaway prevention and reconciliation</p> <p>21: Supporting children's special needs</p>
15.2.3 Assess common practices and emerging research about discipline on human growth and development.	<p>1: Need for moral development</p> <p>2: Families operate as a system; Parenting goes two ways; Family systems have boundaries; Early relationships; Connecting children, parents, and society</p> <p>3: High-risk parenting</p> <p>4: Parenting supports child development; Nurturing promotes attachment; Guidance and positive discipline; How children learn positive behaviors; Guiding as a parenting team; Helping children meet realistic expectations</p> <p>5: Effective parenting strategies; Nurturance; Behavior expectations; Communication; Effective control; The impact of parenting styles; Authoritarian; Permissive; Democratic; Choosing a style that fits; The importance of communication: Giving positive consequences; Using negative consequences; Parents as positive role models; Developing self-control and self-discipline; Encouraging self-control and self-discipline</p> <p>6: Moral development; Developing a moral system; Character development</p> <p>13: The brain grows and develops; Attachment in parent-child relationships; Adjusting to infant's needs; soothing baby's emotions; Setting limits</p> <p>14: Autonomy relates to independence; Adjusting to toddlers' needs; Providing structure and setting limits; Soothing intense toddler emotions; Parenting in the authority stage</p> <p>15: Handling sibling rivalry; Erikson and the sense of accomplishment; Adjusting to preschoolers' needs; Encouraging positive interactions; Accepting fantasy heroes and friends</p> <p>16: Erikson's view: moving from play to work; Emotions: anxiety and frustration; Adjusting to school-age children's needs; Teaching children to deal with stress</p> <p>17: A quest for self-identity; Adjusting to teens' needs; Nurturing and supporting; Encouraging self-discipline</p> <p>19: Effects of partner abuse; Effects on mothers; Effects on children; Breaking the cycle; Child abuse and neglect; Protecting children from abuse; Protecting children and teens from violence; Protecting children from abductions; Runaway prevention and reconciliation</p> <p>20: Selecting child care options; Caregiver characteristics; The consistency of care</p>

Competencies	Text Concepts
15.2.4 Assess the effects of abuse and neglect on children and families and determine methods for prevention.	<p>1: Wanting and being ready for children</p> <p>2: Desire to be parents; Expectations about parenthood; Expectations about children; Maturing for parenting; High-risk parenting; Teen parenthood</p> <p>4: Guidance and positive discipline; Setting a positive parenting tone; Helping children meet realistic expectations</p> <p>11: Bonding—a critical experience; What promotes bonding; Handling negative feelings</p> <p>12: When stress is too severe</p> <p>13: The brain grows and develops</p> <p>18: Balancing family and work roles</p> <p>19: Substance abuse; Partner abuse; Risk factors for abuse; The cycle of partner violence; Effects of partner abuse; Effects on mothers; Effects on children; Breaking the cycle; Child neglect and abuse; Forms of neglect and abuse; Protecting children from abuse; Peer violence; Protecting children and teens from violence</p> <p>20: Selecting child care options; Evaluating program quality; Caregiver characteristics; The consistency of care; Monitoring child care; Managing the child care experience</p> <p>22: Child care providers; School personnel; Youth and recreation workers; Social workers; Health services personnel; Increasing need for quality child care programs; Growing needs for family services; Important personal traits; Traits for working with children; Traits for working with adult family members</p>
15.2.5 Apply criteria for selecting care and services for children.	<p>10: Who will share in the baby's care? Employment decisions; Parental leave; Choosing a caregiver; Choosing a doctor</p> <p>12: Family-life adjustments; Balancing career and family life</p> <p>13: Making family-life adjustments; Returning to work and staying organized; Finding quality child care</p> <p>14: Making family-life adjustments; Finding quality toddler care</p> <p>15: Making family-life adjustments; Finding a quality preschool program; Overcoming kindergarten jitters</p> <p>18: Balancing family and work roles</p> <p>20: Decisions about child care; Types of child care; Child care ownership and sponsorship; Selecting child care options; The physical setting; The program; Adult-child ratios and group size; Caregiver characteristics; The consistency of care; Evaluating program quality; Making a good choice; Monitoring child care; Acknowledging concerns of parents; Managing the child care experience</p> <p>21: Children's health care; Meeting special needs of children; Understanding family challenges; Supporting children with special needs; Learning about laws and services</p> <p>22: Are you suited to working with children and families? Important personal traits</p>

Competencies	Text Concepts
Content Standard 15.3 Evaluate external support systems that provide services for parents.	
15.3.1 Assess community resources and services available to families.	<p>2: Factors that impact parenting; Community; Connecting parents, children, and society</p> <p>3: High-risk parenting; Teen parenthood; Grandparents raising grandchildren</p> <p>4: Resources for parents; Parent support systems; Finding help; Support groups</p> <p>5: Effective parenting strategies; Popular parenting methods</p> <p>12: Using grandparent supports; When stress is too severe</p> <p>18: Balancing family and work roles; Managing multiple roles; Coping with divorce; A supportive environment for children; Adapting to single parenthood; Support environments for single-parent families; Remarriage and stepfamilies; Explaining death to children; Helping children grieve; Managing family moves</p> <p>19: Financial crises; Effects of unemployment on the family; Family adjustments to unemployment; Substance abuse; Dealing with substance abuse; Partner violence; Breaking the cycle; Child neglect and abuse; Protecting children from abuse; Protecting children, stopping abusers; Reporting child neglect and abuse; Responding to abused children; Peer violence; Protecting children and teens from violence; Missing children; Protecting children from abductions; Runaway children and teens; Runaway prevention and reconciliation; Suicide; Preventing suicide; Needs of survivors</p> <p>21: Children's health care; Meeting children's special needs; Understanding family challenges; Developing a support network; Receiving assistance from the start—the IFSP; Working with the public schools—the IEP; Meeting education needs of children with gifts and talents</p>
15.3.2 Appraise community resources that provide opportunities related to parenting.	<p>2: Community; Connecting parents, children, and society</p> <p>3: High-risk parenting; Teen parenthood; Grandparents raising grandchildren</p> <p>4: Resources for parents; Parent support systems; Finding help; Support groups</p> <p>5: Popular parenting methods</p> <p>7: Genetic counseling; When infertility occurs; Options for infertile couples</p> <p>8: Confirming pregnancy; Medical tests to confirm pregnancy; The couple's relationship; Coping with loss</p> <p>9: Medical care during pregnancy; Health risks to mother and baby</p> <p>12: When stress is too severe</p> <p>17: Taking action on teen violence</p> <p>18: Balancing family and work roles; Support environments for single-parent families; Parenting foster children; Parenting adopted children; Explaining death to children; Managing family moves</p> <p>19: Dealing with substance abuse; Breaking the cycle; Protecting children, stopping abusers; Reporting child neglect and abuse; Protecting children and teens from violence; Runaway children and teens; Runaway prevention and reconciliation</p>

Competencies	Text Concepts
15.3.2 Continued.	21: Meeting children's special needs; Developing a support network; Receiving assistance from the start—the IFSP; Working with public schools—the IEP 22: Building workplace knowledge, skills, and attitudes; Developing a career plan; Checking education and training options; Work-based learning; Joining student and professional organizations
15.3.3 Summarize current laws and policies related to parenting.	2: How families are formed 7: Options for infertile couples; Medical treatments; Adoption options 10: Preparing baby's living space; Parental leave; Wills and beneficiaries; Birth certificates and social security; Health insurance 11: Neonatal care; Newborn screening tests 12: Lessening the chance of SIDS 18: Coping with divorce; What is divorce? Explaining divorce to children; A supportive environment for children; Parenting foster children; Parenting adopted children 19: Child neglect and abuse; Forms of neglect and abuse; Protecting children from abuse 20: Types of child care; Child care ownership and sponsorship 21: Meeting children's special needs; Getting a diagnosis, becoming informed; Learning about laws and services; Receiving assistance from the start—the IFSP; Working with the public schools—the IEP; Meeting education needs of children with gifts and talents 22: Working with children and families; Key trends and job outlook; Increasing needs for quality child care programs; Growing needs for family services; Checking education and training options
Content Standard 15.4 Analyze physical and emotional factors related to beginning the parenting process.	
15.4.1 Analyze biological processes related to prenatal development, birth, and health of child and mother.	1: Responsibilities of parenting; Maintaining good health 2: How families are formed; families develop in stages 3: High-risk parenthood; Teen parenthood; Delayed parenthood; Biological risk factors 7: Human reproduction; The male's role; The female's role; The couple's role in heredity; Family planning methods; Assessing health before pregnancy; General reproductive health; Genetic counseling; Options for infertile couples; Medical treatments 8: After conception; Gender determination; Prenatal development; Stages of development; Month-by-month development; Physical changes during pregnancy; Pregnancy complications 9: Medical care during pregnancy; Prenatal tests; Nutrition during pregnancy; Weight gain during pregnancy; Physical activity during pregnancy; Health risks to mother and baby 10: Childbirth preparation decisions; Where will the birth take place? Feeding choices

<i>Competencies</i>	<i>Text Concepts</i>
15.4.1 Continued.	11: Signs of labor; Going to the birth facility; Methods of childbirth; Stages of labor; Neonatal care; Newborn screening tests; Emergency care; Circumcision; Postpartum period; Adapting to physical changes; Handling emotional changes; Taking care of herself; Eating right; Getting enough rest; Starting to exercise; Postpartum checkup
15.4.2 Analyze the emotional factors of prenatal development and birth in relation to the health of parents and child.	3: Delayed parenthood; Financial and emotional stress 7: Advantages of family planning; Influences on family planning; Planning for the first child; Planning for more children 8: Signs of pregnancy; Confirming pregnancy; Reactions to pregnancy; The wife's reactions; The husband's reactions; The couple's relationship; Talking about emotions; Creating images; Working as a team; Coping with loss 9: Medical care during pregnancy; Weight gain during pregnancy; Physical activity during pregnancy; Health risks to mother and baby; The couple—a parenting team 10: Childbirth preparation decisions; Where will the birth take place? Preparing the baby's living space; Feeding choices; Breast-feeding; Formula-feeding; Employment decisions; Parental leave; Choosing a caregiver; Choosing a doctor 11: Signs of labor; Going to the birth facility; Methods of childbirth; Childbirth medications; Stages of labor; Neonatal care; The effects of birth; Bonding—a critical experience; What promotes bonding? Handling negative feelings; Postpartum period; Handling emotional changes 12: The first days of parenthood; New parents, new baby; Parenting adjustments; Family-life adjustments; When stress is too severe
15.4.3 Analyze implications of alternatives to biological parenthood.	2: How families are formed 3: Delayed parenthood; Biological risk factors; Financial and emotional stress 7: When infertility occurs; Options for infertile couples; Medical treatments; Adoption options; Choosing an option 18: Parenting multiple-birth children; Parenting foster children; Parenting adopted children
15.4.4 Analyze legal and ethical impacts of current and emerging technology on fertility and family planning.	2: How families are formed 7: Influences on family planning; Spacing of children; Family planning methods; Nonpermanent methods; Permanent methods; Genetic counseling; When infertility occurs; Options for infertile couples; Medical treatments; Adoption options