

The copyright © of this thesis belongs to its rightful author and/or other copyright owner. Copies can be accessed and downloaded for non-commercial or learning purposes without any charge and permission. The thesis cannot be reproduced or quoted as a whole without the permission from its rightful owner. No alteration or changes in format is allowed without permission from its rightful owner.



**THE FACTORS INFLUENCE SAFETY ASSURANCE LEVEL AMONG CHILD
CARE CENTRE IN PERAK**

NURUL AIN BINTI MD BASRI



Thesis submitted to
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business,
UNIVERSITY UTARA MALAYSIA
In Partial Fulfillment of the requirement for
Master of Science (Management)



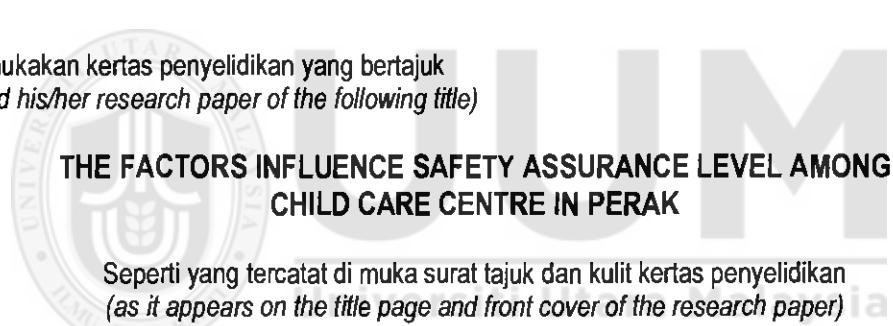
Pusat Pengajian Pengurusan
Perniagaan
SCHOOL OF BUSINESS MANAGEMENT
Universiti Utara Malaysia

PERAKUAN KERJA KERTAS PENYELIDIKAN
(*Certification of Research Paper*)

Saya, mengaku bertandatangan, memperakukan bahawa
(*I, the undersigned, certify that*)
NURUL AIN BINTI MD BASRI (822405)

Calon untuk Ijazah Sarjana
(*Candidate for the degree of*)
MASTER OF SCIENCE (MANAGEMENT)

telah mengemukakan kertas penyelidikan yang bertajuk
(*has presented his/her research paper of the following title*)



Bahawa kertas penyelidikan tersebut boleh diterima dari segi bentuk serta kandungan dan meliputi bidang ilmu dengan memuaskan.
(*that the research paper acceptable in the form and content and that a satisfactory knowledge of the field is covered by the research paper*).

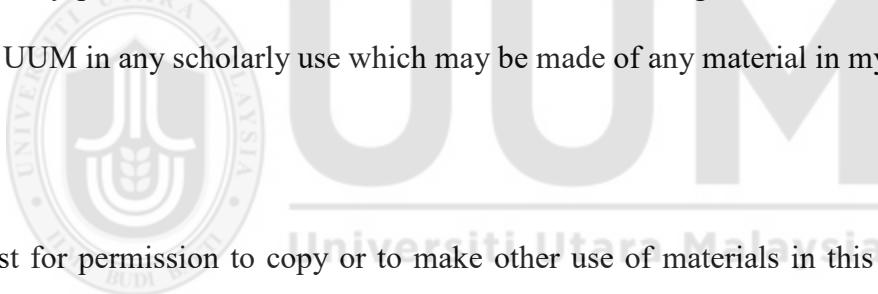
Nama Penyelia : **DR. YATY BT. SULAIMAN**
(*Name of Supervisor*)

Tandatangan : 
(*Signature*)

Tarikh : **7 MEI 2018**
(*Date*)

PERMISSION TO USE

In presenting this dissertation in partial fulfillment of the requirement for a Post Graduate degree from Universiti Utara Malaysia (UUM), I agree that the Library of this university may make it freely available for inspection. I further agree that permission for copying this dissertation in any manner, in whole or in part, for scholarly purposes may be granted by my supervisor(s) or in her absence, by the Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business where I did my dissertation. It is understood that any copying or publication or use of this dissertation parts of it for financial gain shall not be allowed without my permission, It is also understood that due recognition shall be given to me and to UUM in any scholarly use which may be made of any material in my dissertation.



Request for permission to copy or to make other use of materials in this dissertation in whole or in part, should be addressed to:

Dean of Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School of Business

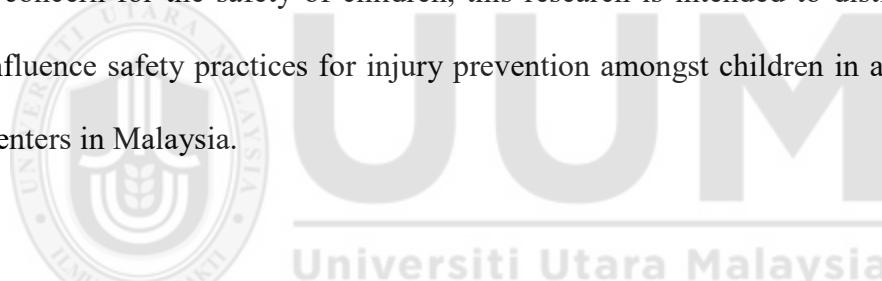
Universiti Utara Malaysia

06010 UUM Sintok Kedah Darul Aman

Malaysia

ABSTRACT

It is essential to value parent perceptions concerning child care centres safety assurance level since there are numerous child care centres has been evolved at the moment. This paper reviews the most current literature on parents' perceptions regarding child care centres safety. The literature reviewed in this paper recommends caregiver expertise and attitude; physical facilities, environment and food safety are amongst the topmost commonly expressed characteristics that parents believe as crucial in favor of understanding and assessing child care centres safety assurance level. Along with the rising concern for the safety of children, this research is intended to distinguish factors that influence safety practices for injury prevention amongst children in authorized day-care centers in Malaysia.



Keywords: *Child care centres, Safety assurance level, children, safety, caregiver, physical facilities, environment, food safety*

ABSTRAK

Persepsi ibu bapa mengenai tahap jaminan keselamatan di pusat penjagaan kanak-kanak adalah penting dan perlu dihargai kerana terdapat banyak pusat penjagaan kanak-kanak yang telah berkembang pada masa ini. Kertas kerja ini mengkaji kesusasteraan terkini mengenai persepsi ibu bapa mengenai keselamatan pusat penjagaan kanak-kanak. Kertas kerja yang diteliti dalam karya ini mencadangkan kepakaran dan sikap pengasuh; kemudahan fizikal, persekitaran dan keselamatan makanan adalah antara ciri-ciri yang paling tinggi yang diungkapkan oleh ibu bapa yang dianggap penting untuk memahami dan menilai tahap jaminan keselamatan kanak-kanak. Bersama kebimbangan yang semakin meningkat untuk keselamatan kanak-kanak, kajian ini bertujuan untuk membezakan faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi amalan keselamatan untuk pencegahan kecederaan di kalangan kanak-kanak di pusat penjagaan kanak - kanak yang berlesen di Malaysia.

Kata kunci: *pusat penjagaan kanak - kanak, jaminan keselamatan, kanak - kanak, keselamatan, pengasuh, kemudahan fizikal, persekitaran, keselamatan makanan.*

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I praise to the Almighty Allah for His blessing and allowing me to complete this dissertation.

My sincere gratitude and deep appreciation goes to my supervisor Dr Yaty Binti Sulaiman for her willingness to share valuable advice and aid. I have learned a lot when working under her guidance. Without her expertise and great insightful advice, I could not have finished this theses research in time. Her expertise, continued assistance and comments helped greatly in the completion of this dissertation.

Not to forget, my beloved parents and families for their love, concern and support throughout the journey to complete this dissertation.

Last but not least, special thanks to all the respondents and friends who devoted their time in taking part in this dissertation. It would not have been completed without the help of all of you.

May Allah bless all of us

Wassalam.

Nurul Ain Binti Md Basri
822405
Master of Science (Management)

TABLE OF CONTENT

CONTENT	Page
PERMISSION TO USE	i
ABSTRACT	ii
ABSTRAK	iii
ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	iv
TABLE OF CONTENTS	v – ix
LIST OF TABLES	x - xi
LIST OF FIGURES	xii
LIST OF ABBREVIATION	xiii

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION		
1.0	Introduction	1
1.1	Background of Study	1
1.2	Problem Statement	2
1.3	Research Questions	6
1.4	Research Objectives	6
1.4.1	Main Objectives	7
1.4.2	Specific Objectives	7
1.5	Significance of the Study	7
1.6	Scope of the Study	8
1.7	Organization of the Study	8

CHAPTER 2: LITERATURE REVIEW	10
2.0 Introduction	10
2.1 Safety Assurance	10
2.1.1 Child Care Centres	12
2.1.2 Children Injuries	15
2.1.3 The Causes of Injuries	16
2.1.4 Children Injuries Prevention	18
2.2 Caregiver	19
2.2.1 Definitions of Caregiver	19
2.2.2 Past Studies on Caregiver	20
2.2.3 Caregiver and Safety Assurance	22
2.3 Physical Facilities	24
2.3.1 Definitions of Physical Facilities	25
2.3.2 Past Studies on Physical Facilities	25
2.3.3 Physical Facilities and Safety Assurance	29
2.4 Environment	31
2.4.1 Definitions of Environment	31
2.4.2 Past Studies on Environment	32
2.4.3 Environment and Safety Assurance	35
2.5 Food Safety	37
2.5.1 Definitions of Food Safety	37
2.5.2 Past Studies on Food Safety	38
2.5.3 Food Safety and Safety Assurance	39
2.6 Summary of the Chapter	41

CHAPTER 3: METHODOLOGY	42
3.0 Introduction	42
3.1 Theoretical Framework	42
3.2 Hypotheses Development	44
3.3 Research Design	44
3.4 Sampling Technique	45
3.4.1 Sampling Procedure	45
3.4.2 Sampling Size	46
3.4.3 Sampling Method	48
3.4.4 Target Population	48
3.5 Questionnaire Design	48
3.6 Measurement of Study	50
3.6.1 Measurement of Construct	51
3.7 Data Collection Procedure	55
3.8 Data Analysis	56
3.8.1 Descriptive Statistic	56
3.8.2 Reliability Test	57
3.8.3 Pearson's Correlation Test	57
3.8.4 Regression Analysis	58
3.9 Summary of the Chapter	58
CHAPTER 4: FINDINGS	59
4.0 Introduction	59
4.1 Survey Return Rate	59
4.2 Reliability Test	60

4.3	Analysis of Respondents	60
4.3.1	Respondent's Gender	61
4.3.2	Respondent's Number of Child Care Centre	61
4.3.3	Respondent's Family Income	62
4.3.4	Respondent's Child No. of Hours Child Stay at the Child Care Centre	62
4.4	Descriptive Statistic	63
4.5	Correlation Analysis	64
4.6	Multiple Regression Analysis	65
4.7	Hypotheses Findings	66
4.8	Summary of the Chapter	67
CHAPTER 5: CONCLUSION		68
5.0	Introduction	68
5.1	Discussion of the Findings	68
5.2	Summary of Findings	69
5.2.1	There is positive and significance relationship between Caregiver and Safety Assurance	70
5.2.2	There is positive and significance relationship between Physical Facilities and Safety Assurance	70
5.2.3	There is positive and significance relationship between Environment and Safety Assurance	71
5.2.4	There is positive and significance relationship between Food Safety and Safety Assurance	71
5.3	Implication of Research	71
5.3.1	Theoretical Implications	72

5.3.2	Practical Implications	72
5.4	Limitation of the Research	73
5.5	Recommendation for Future Research	73
5.6	Conclusion	74
REFERENCES		75
APPENDIX		84



LIST OF TABLES

TABLES

Table 2.1	Summary of Past Empirical Studies on Caregivers	23
Table 2.2	Summary of Past Empirical Studies on Physical Facilities	30
Table 2.3	Summary of Past Empirical Studies on Environment	36
Table 2.4	Summary of Past Empirical Studies on Food Safety	40
Table 3.1	Distribution of Variables and Measurements	50
Table 3.2	Likert Scale Measurement	51
Table 3.3	Summary of Measurement of Construct	51
Table 3.4	Safety Assurance Construct	52
Table 3.5	Caregiver Construct	53
Table 3.6	Physical Facilities Construct	54
Table 3.7	Environment Construct	54
Table 3.8	Food Safety Construct	55
Table 3.9	Data collection Process	56
Table 3.10	The Interpretation of the strength of correlation	57
Table 4.1	Survey Return Rate	59
Table 4.2	Reliability Test Result	60
Table 4.3	Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Gender	61
Table 4.4	Frequency Distribution of respondents by No. of Child at the Child Care Centres	61

Table 4.5	Frequency Distribution of Respondents by Family Income	62
Table 4.6	Frequency Distribution of Respondents by No. of Hours Child Stays at the Child Care Centre	62
Table 4.7	Descriptive Statistic of Variables	63
Table 4.8	Pearson's Correlation Analysis	64
Table 4.9	Model Summary	65
Table 4.10	Multiple Regression Analysis	65
Table 4.11	Hypotheses Findings	66



LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURES

Figure 1.1	Labour Force by Sex, Malaysia, Third Quarter (Q3) & Fourth Quarter (Q4) 2017	3
Figure 3.1	Theoretical Framework of Safety Assurance Level in a Child Care Centre	43
Figure 3.2	Determination of sample size of population	47



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CCC	Child Care Centres
DOSM	Department of Statistic Malaysia
DV	Dependent Variable
ECCD	Early Childhood Care Education
IV	Independent Variable
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
WHO	World Health Organization



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This chapter presents the background of the study, problem statement, followed by research objectives, research questions, significant of study, scope and limitation of study and finally the organization of study.

1.1 Background of the Study

The main key aspect of child care is the safety along with supervision of children. World Health Organization (WHO) in 2008 has issued a declaration in their World Report on Child Injury Prevention that children all over the globe possess a right to a safe surroundings and assurance from harm and cruelty (WHO, 2008). In addition, WHO added that the institutions, services and facilities subjected for the care or guard of children must comply through the established guidelines particularly in the areas of safety and wellbeing.

It is not a straightforward job to guarantee the safety of the children because of their tiny physical composition, their native interest and desire to try-out as well their lack of ability to comprehend or react to hazard which makes them easy exposed to dangers and hazards. Children depend on adults to meet their essential needs for food, water, shelter, and clothing. They also depend on adults to watch over them from harm. Feeling

The contents of
the thesis is for
internal user
only

REFERENCES

Alkon, A., Genevro, J.L., Tschan, J.M., Kaiser, P., Ragland, D.R. and Boyce, W.T. (1999). The epidemiology of injuries in 4 child care centres. *Arch Pediatr Adolesc Med*, 153, 1248-1254

Afreen, F. (2011). Assessment of safe child friendly environment of day care centres in government and non-government organizations of Dhaka city. Brac University, Thesis

Azhari, N. F. N., Qamaruzaman, N., & Hassan, A. (2015). The Quality of Physical Environment in Workplace Childcare Centers. *Procedia - Social and Behavioral Sciences*, 202 (December 2014), 15–23.
<https://doi.org/10.1016/j.sbspro.2015.08.204>

Barros, S., Cadima, J., Bryant, D. M., Coelho, V., Pinto, A. I., Pessanha, M., & Peixoto, C. (2016). Infant child care quality in Portugal: Associations with structural characteristics. *Early Childhood Research Quarterly*, 37, 118–130.
<http://doi.org/10.1016/j.ecresq.2016.05.003>

Berita Harian (2017). *Bayi 6 Bulan Maut Tersedak Susu. Jenayah/ Mahkamah/ Tragedi 8 February 2017 by Siti Rohana Idris.* Retrieved from <https://www.bharian.com.my/node/245778>

Bougie, Sekaran, U., & Roger. (2010) *Research Methods for Businesss: A Skill Building Approach (5 ed)*. New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc.

Ceglowski, D. & Bacigalupa, C. (2002). Four Perspectives on Child Care Quality. *Early Childhood Education Journal, Vol. 30, No 2, Winter 2002.*

Chen, J. H. (2013). Multiple childcare arrangements and health outcomes in early childhood. *Maternal and Child Health Journal, 17(3), 448–455.* doi: 10.1007/s10995-012-1016-9

Chiam, H. K. (2010). Child care in Malaysia: Then and Now. *International journal of Child Care and Education Policy 2010, Vol. 2, No 2, 31-41.*

Danish Ministry for Children and Education. (2012). Optagelse i dagtilbud og pasningsgaranti. Retrieved from <http://www.uvm.dk/Uddannelser/Dagtilbudsomraadet/Fakta-om-dagtilbud/Optagelse-i-dagtilbud-og-pasningsgaranti>

Datler, W., Erek-Stevens, K., Hover-Reisner, N., & Malmberg, L. E. (2012). Toddlers' transition to out-of-home day care: Settling into a new care environment. *Infant Behavior and Development*, 35(3), 439–451.

<http://doi.org/10.1016/j.infbeh.2012.02.007>

Davis, C., Godfrey, S. and Rankin, K. (2013). Unintentional injury in early childhood: its relationship with childcare setting and provider. *Maternal and Child Health journal*, 17(9), 1541-1549

De Freitas Bissoli, M. (2014). Development of children's personality: The role of early childhood education. *Psicologia Em Estudo*, 19(4), 587–597.

<http://doi.org/10.1590/1413-73722163602>

Department of Social Welfare Malaysia (2018). Kursus Asuhan Permata. Retrieved from www.jkm.gov.my

Eberl, R., Schalamon. J., Singer, G., Ainoedhofer, H., Petnehazy, T., and Hoellwarth, M.E. (2009). Analysis of 347 kindergarten-related injuries. *European Journal of Pediatrics*, 168, 163–166

Farhanah, A., Nurulhusna, Q., Anniz, F.I.B., Azman, H. (2015) The Quality of Physical Environment in Workplace Childcare Centers, *ASEAN-Turkey ASLI (Annual Serial 325 Landmark International) Conference on Quality of Life 2014, ABRA International Conference on Quality of Life, AQoL2014, 26-28 December 2014, Istanbul, Turkey.*

Garzon, D.L. (2005) Contributing factors to preschool unintentional Injury. *Journal of Pediatric Nursing, 20 (6), 441-447*

Gubbels, J. S., Van Kann, D. H. H., & Jansen, M. W. J. (2012). Play equipment, physical activity opportunities, and children's activity levels at childcare. *Journal of Environmental and Public Health, 2012.* <https://doi.org/10.1155/2012/326520>

Gubbels J.S., S. P. J. Kremers. S.P.J., & Stafleu, A., (2010) "Child-care use and the association with body mass index and overweight children from 7 months to 2 years of age," *International Journal of Obesity, vol. 34, no. 10, pp. 1480–1486.*

Horelli, L (1998). Creating Child – Friendly Environments: Case Studies on Children's Participation in Three European Countries. *A Global Journal of Child Research.*

Khambalia, A., Joshi, P., Brussoni, M., Raina, P., Morrongiello, B. and Macarthur, C. (2006). Risk factors for unintentional injuries due to falls in children aged 0–6 years: a systematic review. *Injury Prevention, 12,* 378–385

Kopjar, B., & Wickizer, T. (1996). How safe are day care centers? Day care versus home injuries among children in Norway. *Pediatrics*, 97(1), 43–47.

Kumar, M., Abdul Talib, S., & Ramayah, T. (2013). *Business Research Methods*. Shah Alam, Selangor: Oxford University Press.

Leseman, P.P.M. Early childhood education and care for children from low-income or minority backgrounds, OECD, 2002

Levison-Johnson, J, & Wenz-Gross, M. (2010). From complexity to reality: Providing useful frameworks for defining systems of care. *Evaluation and Program Planning*, 33(1), 56-58.

Li, W. (2013). UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA , Center-Based Early Childhood Education : Curriculum , Implementation , and Intensity DISSERTATION submitted in partial satisfaction of the requirements for the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY in Education by Weilin Li Dissertation.

Little, H., & Wyver, S. (2010). Individual differences in children's risk perception and appraisals in outdoor environments. *International Journal of Early Years Education*, 18(4), 297-313.

Majzub R. (2013). Critical Issues in Preschool Education in Malaysia. *Recent Advances in Educational Technologies.*

Morrongiello, B. (2005). Understanding Unintentional Injury-Risk in Young Children I. The Nature and Scope of Caregiver Supervision of Children at Home. *Journal of Pediatric Psychology, 31(6)*, 529-539

Nabiha, G., Hayati, K., & Hejar, A. (2015). A Protocol on Factors Influencing Safety Practices for Injury Prevention Amongst Children in Day-Care Centres in Selangor and Putrajaya, 2015. *International Journal of Public Health and Clinical Services, 1(2)*, 191–203.

Phillips, D., & Lowenstein, A. (2011). Early care, education, and child development. Annual Review of Psychology, 62.

Ramdzan, S., Liew, S., & Khoo, E. (2014). Unintentional injury and its prevention in infant: Knowledge and self-reported practices of main caregivers. *BMC Pediatrics BMC Pediatr, 14(132)*, 132-132

Runyan, C.W., Gray D.E., Kotch J.B. and Kreuter,M.W.(1991). *American Journal of Public Health, 81 (8)*, 981-985

Sabol, T. J., & Pianta, R. C. (2012). Recent trends in research on teacher – child relationships. *Attachment and Human Development*, 14(3), 213–231.
<http://doi.org/http://dx.doi.org/10.1080/14616734.2012.672262>

Samman E., Prester-Marshall, E., Jones, N., Bhatkal, T., Melamed, C., Stavropoulou, M., Wallace, J (2016). Women's work: Mothers, children, and the global childcare crisis 340 (2016). Oversea Development Institute (ODI). Retrieved from 34150_ODI_Mothers-2016.pdf.

Sarah, H.T.V. (2016) Family Preferences for Childcare in Central Kentucky, *Graduate Education and Research*, pp (1-109)

Sharmeen, C. (2014) Understanding Quality in Child Care; Arizona Parents' Perspectives Compared to State Measures of Quality, pp (6-150)

Sulaiman, Y., Othman, A., Perumal, S., & Hussin, Z. (2013). Escalating the employee organisational commitment through internal market orientation: Childcare centre's perspective. *Int. J. Bus. Soc. Sci*, 4(6), 257–262. Retrieved from http://www.ijbssnet.com/journals/Vol_4_No_6_June_2013/31.pdf

Tinsworth, D. and McDonald J. (2001). Special study: injuries and deaths associated with children's playground equipment. *Consumer Product Safety Commission, United States of America*

Tsao, Catherine (2015). Predicting Infant/Toddler Social-Emotional Outcomes from Intrapersonal Caregiver Characteristics and Child Care Quality. Retrieved from <https://escholarship.org/uc/item/90k825js>

Vandell, D. L., & Wolfe, B. (2000). Child care quality: Does it matter and does it need to be improved? Institute for Research on Poverty Special Report, 78(78). Retrieved from http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/sites/entrez?Db=pubmed&DbFrom=pubmed&Cmd=Link&LinkNme=pubmed_pubmed&LinkReadableName=RelatedArticles&IdsFromResult=11081694&ordinalpos=3&itool=EntrezSystem2.PEntrez.Pubmed.Pubmed_ResultsPanel.Pubmed_RVDocSum\nhttp://www.ncbi

Whiteford, C. M. (2015). *Early child care in Australia : Quality of care , experiences of care and developmental outcomes for Australian children*

Zahyah, H., Siti, N.I. (2014) Inside the Child Care Center: How to Ensure Quality Child Care Practices, *International Journal of Education*, Vol. 8 No. 1. pp (74-83)



APPENDIX
QUESTIONNAIRE



UNIVERSITY UTARA MALAYSIA
06010 SINTOK
KEDAH DARUL AMAN, MALAYSIA

QUESTIONNAIRE

**THE FACTORS INFLUENCE SAFETY ASSURANCE LEVEL AMONG CHILD
CARE CENTRE IN PERAK**

Dear respondents,

This study was conducted to gather information about the factors influence safety assurance level among child care centre in Perak. I would like to attain your kindness to fill in this questionnaire. I hope that you can spend five minutes to answer several questions. I assure you that your responses will be held in confidential and being used for academic purpose only. Your cooperation is greatly appreciated. Thank you.

Responden yang dihormati,

Kaji selidik ini dilakukan untuk mengumpul maklumat mengenai faktor-faktor yang mempengaruhi tahap jaminan keselamatan di pusat penjagaan kanak-kanak di Perak. Saya ingin meminta jasa baik anda untuk mengisi kaji selidik ini. Saya berharap anda sanggup untuk meluangkan lima minit untuk menjawab beberapa soalan. Semua maklumat yang diberikan adalah SULIT dan digunakan untuk tujuan akademik sahaja. Terima kasih.

From : Nurul Ain Binti Md Basri
0193154654
Othman Yeop Abdullah Graduate School
College of Business
University Utara Malaysia

Section A: Demographic profile of the respondents
Seksyen A: Profil demografik responden

INSTRUCTIONS: Please tick (/) according to the personal information specified below.
Arahan: Sila tandakan (/) berdasarkan maklumat peribadi seperti berikut

1. Gender/ Jantina:

a. Male / Lelaki

b. Female / Perempuan

2. Number of Children in the Child Care Centre / Jumlah anak di taska:

a.

1

b.

2

c.

More than 2. Please specify. _____

Lebih daripada 2. Sila nyatakan _____

3. Family Income / Jumlah pendapatan keluarga:

a.

RM 1000 – RM 2000

b.

RM 2001 – RM 3000

c.

RM 3001 – RM 4000

d.

More than RM 4000 / Lebih daripada RM 4000

4. Number of hours children at the child care centre/ Jumlah jam anak anda di taska:

a.

1 – 5 hours

b.

5 – 10 hours

c.

More than 10 hours

Part B: The factors that influence safety assurance level among child care centre.
Bahagian B: Faktor - faktor yang mempengaruhi tahap keselamatan anak di taska.

Dear Respondents,
Responden,

Please indicate your response to the following statements according to the scale below:
Sila nyatakan response anda terhadap kenyataan berikut mengikut skala di bawah:

1 Strongly disagree <i>Sangat tidak setuju</i>	2 Disagree <i>Tidak setuju</i>	3 Neutral <i>Berkecuali</i>	4 Agree <i>Setuju</i>	5 Strongly agree <i>Sangat setuju</i>
---	---	--	--------------------------------------	--

No.	Safety Assurance / Jaminan Keselamatan				
<i>Indoor Hazards / Bahaya Dalam</i>					
1.	Peanuts, whole grapes, chunks of hot dogs, and hard candy are not served to children <i>Kekacang, sebiji anggur, potongan sosej and gula gula keras tidak di jamu kepada kanak kanak</i>	1	2	3	4
2.	Potentially poisonous substances such as cleaning supplies, pesticides, and medicines are stored in original, labelled containers <i>Cairan yang berpotensi beracun seperti cecair pencuci, racun perosak dan ubat-ubatan disimpan di dalam bekas asal dan berlabel</i>	1	2	3	4
3.	Firearms are not present in the facility <i>Tiada senjata api berada didalam fasiliti</i>	1	2	3	4
<i>Fire/Burn Prevention / Pencegahan Kebakaran/Melecur</i>					
1.	Smoke detector present in facility <i>Pengesan asap berada di dalam fasiliti</i>	1	2	3	4
2.	Smoke detector tested on a monthly basis <i>Pengesan asap diuji secara rutin bulanan</i>	1	2	3	4
3.	Hot water temperature does not exceed 120°F at outlet <i>Suhu air panas tidak melebihi 120°F di taska</i>	1	2	3	4

Outdoor Hazards / Bahaya Luaran						
1.	There are at least 8 feet between pieces of playground equipment <i>Setiap jenis permainan di taman permainan mempunyai ruang sekurang-kurangnya 8 kaki di antara satu sama lain</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2.	All playground equipment is securely anchored <i>Setiap jenis permainan taman permainan adalah selamat</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Maximum height of equipment does not exceed 6 feet <i>Ketinggian maksimum peralatan tidak melebihi 6 kaki</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4.	8 inches or more of resilient surface material underneath playground equipment <i>Daya tahan bahan permukaan yang terletak di bawah peralatan di taman permainan adalah adalah 8 inci atau lebih.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5.	If a pool is present at the facility, it is surrounded by a fence 4 feet or higher or emptied when not in use <i>Jika terdapat kolam renang di fasiliti, ia dikelilingi oleh pagar setinggi 4 kaki atau lebih, tidak kira jika kolam renang adalah kosong atau tidak digunakan</i>	1	2	3	4	5
Emergency Procedure / Prosedur Kecemasan						
1.	At least one staff person on premises who is currently certified in cardiopulmonary resuscitation <i>Sekurang-kurangnya seorang pekerja di fasiliti adalah diiktiraf untuk memberi bantuan pernafasan</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2.	At least one staff person on premises who has successfully completed a first aid course within the last three years <i>Sekurang-kurangnya seorang pekerja di fasiliti Berjaya menghabiskan kursus kecemasan dalam masa tiga tahun</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3.	999 or other emergency phone numbers posted in facility <i>999 atau mana mana talian kecemasan di pamerkan di fasiliti</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4.	First aid kit kept in facility <i>Peti rawatan kecemasan di simpan di fasiliti</i>	1	2	3	4	5
5.	Records of children's injuries kept <i>Rekod setiap kecederaan kanak kanak disimpan di facility</i>	1	2	3	4	5

No.	Caregiver/Penjaga	1	2	3	4	5
1.	<p>Caregiver is aware of the potential harm AND willing, OR able, to protect the child from serious harm or threatened harm by others. This may include physical abuse, emotional abuse, sexual abuse, or neglect.</p> <p><i>Penjaga menyedari kemudarat yang berpotensi DAN bersedia, ATAU dapat melindungi anak dari bahaya yang serius atau bahaya yang diancam oleh orang lain. Ini mungkin termasuk penyalahgunaan fizikal, penderaan emosi, penderaan seksual, atau pengabaian.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
2.	<p>Caregiver's explanation for the injury to the child is consistent with the type of injury, and the nature of the injury suggests that the child's safety may be of immediate concern.</p> <p><i>Penjelasan penjaga atau untuk kecederaan pada anak itu konsisten dengan jenis kecederaan, dan sifat kecederaan tersebut menunjukkan bahwa keselamatan anak itu mungkin menjadi perhatian segera</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
3.	<p>Caregiver does meet the child's immediate needs for supervision, food, and/or clothing.</p> <p><i>Penjaga memenuhi keperluan langsung kanak-kanak untuk pengawasan, makanan, dan / atau pakaian.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
4.	<p>Caregiver does meet the child's immediate needs for medical or critical mental health care (suicidal/homicidal).</p> <p><i>Penjaga memenuhi keperluan mendesak kanak-kanak untuk rawatan kesihatan mental atau kritikal (bunuh diri / pembunuhan)</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
5.	<p>Caregivers ensure there are no violence exists in the child care and poses an imminent danger of serious physical and/or emotional harm to the child.</p> <p><i>Penjaga memastikan tidak terdapat keganasan dalam penjagaan kanak-kanak dan menimbulkan bahaya yang menimbulkan bahaya fizikal dan / atau emosi yang serius kepada anak.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5

No.	Physical Facilities/ Fasiliti Fizikal	1	2	3	4	5
1.	<p>The child care center's building in good condition and meets Department of Social Welfare standards (e.g., structure is reliable; doors and windows have locks; indoor space is adequate for movement; chairs and tables are child-sized)</p> <p><i>Pusat jagaan kanak-kanak dalam keadaan yang baik dan memenuhi piawaian Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (contohnya strukturnya boleh dipercayai, pintu dan tingkap mempunyai kunci, ruang dalaman cukup untuk pergerakan, kerusi dan meja bersaiz kanak-kanak)</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
2.	<p>The child care center have toilets accessible and appropriate for children, per Department of Social Welfare guidelines (e.g., separate for boys and girls; child-sized; clean; water and soap available)</p> <p><i>Pusat jagaan kanak-kanak mempunyai tandas yang boleh diakses dan sesuai untuk kanak-kanak, mengikut garis panduan Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat (cth., Berasingan untuk kanak-kanak lelaki dan perempuan; bersaiz kanak-kanak; bersih; air dan sabun disediakan).</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
3.	<p>The floor clean, dry, smooth, and free from nails, clips, and other items that can suffocate children.</p> <p><i>Lantai adalah bersih, kering, licin, dan bebas dari paku, klip, dan barang-barang lain yang dapat mencekik kanak-kanak.</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
4.	<p>The Department of Social Welfare guideline and procedure for emergency in place (e.g., in case of fire, injury, or illness)</p> <p><i>Garis panduan dan prosedur Kebajikan Masyarakat Jabatan untuk tempat kecemasan (contohnya, dalam hal kebakaran, kecederaan, atau penyakit)</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
5	<p>The indoor and outdoor environment free of poisonous plants, vegetation, and objects.</p> <p><i>Persekutaran dalaman dan luaran bebas daripada tumbuh-tumbuhan, tumbuhan, dan objek beracun</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5
6	<p>The child care center have enough space for learning and movement activities, per Department of Social Welfare standards for space.</p> <p><i>Pusat penjagaan kanak-kanak mempunyai ruang yang cukup untuk pembelajaran dan aktiviti pergerakan, setiap piawaian Jabatan Kebajikan Masyarakat untuk ruang</i></p>	1	2	3	4	5

No.	Environment/Persekutaran	1	2	3	4	5
1.	The child care centre is friendly welcoming, comfortable and appealing to children. <i>Pusat jagaan kanak-kanak ini mesra, selesa dan menarik untuk kanak-kanak.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
2.	The equipment and toys are safe and well maintained. <i>Peralatan dan mainan adalah selamat dan terawat dengan baik.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
3.	Easy entry and access is available for disable staff, children or parents. <i>Kemasukan dan akses mudah disediakan untuk kakitangan, kanak-kanak atau ibu bapa yang kurang upaya.</i>	1	2	3	4	5
4.	I am satisfied with the surroundings (physical & atmosphere) of the child care centre. <i>Saya berpuas hati dengan persekitaran (fizikal & suasana pusat jagaan kanak-kanak ini.</i>	1	2	3	4	5



No.	Food Safety/ Keselamatan Makanan						
1.	The food preparation area of the kitchen is separate from eating, play, laundry, toilet, bathroom, and diapering areas. No animals are allowed in the food preparation area. <i>Kawasan penyediaan makanan di dapur berasingan dari makan, bermain, dobi, tandas, bilik mandi, dan kawasan diapering. Tiada binatang dibenarkan di kawasan penyediaan makanan.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	
2.	The food preparation area is separated from child care areas by a door, gate, counter, or room divider. <i>Kawasan penyediaan makanan dipisahkan dari kawasan penjagaan kanak-kanak dengan pintu, pintu, kaunter, atau pembahagi bilik</i>	1	2	3	4	5	
3.	There is no food in cans without labels. Food from dented, rusted, bulging or leaking cans is not used. <i>Tiada makanan di dalam tin tanpa label. Makanan dari tin yang kemek, berkarat, membonjol atau bocor tidak digunakan.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	
4.	All fruits and vegetables are washed thoroughly with water prior to use <i>Semua buah-buahan dan sayur-sayuran dibasuh dengan teliti dengan air sebelum digunakan.</i>	1	2	3	4	5	

Thank You./ Terima Kasih

