

# 9-1-1 Education for Children

[www.Maury911.org](http://www.Maury911.org)

Maury County 9-1-1 Emergency Communications District  
2907 Cayce Ln.  
Columbia TN. 38401  
(931) 381-3190  
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## Teaching Children (pre-K thru 5<sup>th</sup> grade) about 9-1-1

Teaching children how to use 9-1-1 is critical. As Public Education Coordinator I invite you to read this information designed for teachers and parents of elementary school children.

### Note to Teacher

The Maury County 9-1-1 public education program has two basic goals:

1. **TO INFORM** students how 9-1-1 works.
2. **TO EMPHASIZE** when 9-1-1 should be called

The long-range success of 9-1-1 hinges on teaching children how and when to dial 9-1-1. The importance of teachers and parents in this process cannot be underestimated. I ask you to read the material and present it in the easiest and most comfortable way possible.

I believe this curriculum will help explain the importance and benefits of 9-1-1. It is flexible and can be adapted to a variety of learning situations.

9-1-1 offers the following benefits:

1. There is only one number to remember in an emergency.
2. It can be taught to children who are too young to read.

### Suggested Curricula What students should know about 9-1-1:

1. **Teach students to dial 9-1-1.** Do not refer to this emergency number as 9-11 (nine-eleven) because there is no eleven on the telephone and a child can be easily confused.
2. **Teach students HOW and WHEN to dial 9-1-1.** The “**HOW**” can be best accomplished by constant repetition and practice. The “**WHEN**” is a little more complicated. First you may want to explain what an emergency is. **In the case of 9-1-1, any life-threatening situation is considered to be an emergency.** Children should be taught that whenever they need to get the police, fire department or an ambulance in a hurry, call 9-1-1.
3. **Teach students about non-emergencies.** For example, 9-1-1 should not be called for a barking dog, a kitten stuck in a tree or to find out if school has been cancelled or their friend scrapped their knee. If the student is confused as to whether a particular situation is an emergency, he/she should always call 9-1-1.
4. **Instill in students the need to TRUST the 9-1-1 dispatcher.** Explain to them that the 9-1-1 dispatcher is their friend and a source of help during an emergency. Tell them not to be afraid.
5. **Teach students important addresses, especially their home.** Suggest to students that parents post a list of important addresses near all home telephones, including grandparents, close relatives, friends, and neighbors. Also, post directions to the house by the phone.
6. **Advise students about the different emergency situations that they might experience. Instruct them to dial 9-1-1 should these emergencies actually take place.** For example, if a family member or friend has an illness such as a heart condition, tell the students how to identify the symptoms, i.e. the person is not breathing or suddenly collapsing or possible chest pains.

7. **Teach students that calling 9-1-1 is not a game.** It is against the law to dial 9-1-1 if there is **not** an emergency. Someone's life may be in danger and jeopardized if dispatchers are handling prank calls, also the address they are calling from (landline) shows up on the dispatchers screen so they know where you are and if you hang up they will call back and send a police or sheriff's car to the address.
  
8. **At the same time you must avoid discouraging children from using 9-1-1.** Any time that they think there is a *need to use* 9-1-1 encourage them, even if they are in doubt.

**Goal: To teach children to call 9-1-1 when they need immediate help from Police, Fire or Ambulance (emergency medical personnel)**

**Objectives:**

1. Children will learn the use and purpose of 9-1-1:
  - a. 9-1-1 is a safety telephone number.
  - b. 9-1-1 gets help from police, fire, and ambulance.
2. Children will learn what an emergency is and the importance of staying calm, speaking clearly and when to hang up.
  - a. Examples of emergencies and when to call 9-1-1
    - Serious injury such as a heart attack or a person who stops breathing or is choking, bleeding badly etc.
    - Being approached or followed by a stranger, someone breaking in their house while they are home etc.
    - Smoke/fire coming from a building, car etc.
  - b. It is **OK** to be nervous or scared in an emergency.
  - c. Speak clearly and speak loud so the dispatcher can hear you: they need to hear you to help you.
  - d. Do not hang up the telephone until the dispatcher tells you to.
3. Students will learn the importance of knowing their address, telephone number, and providing important information.
  - a. Memorize their address and post it on or near all home phones.
  - b. Know the address of the emergency.
  - c. **"Remember everything you see"** and provide this information to the dispatcher.

**Maury County Public Education Curriculum**  
**For Grades 3 - 5**

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**Goal:** To teach children that 9-1-1 is an *emergency* telephone number that you can call 24 hours a day, from any kind of telephone to request immediate assistance when you see a person's life or well-being threatened, property endangered or a crime is in progress. Also about calling 9-1-1 from a cell phone, what they need to remember.

**Objectives:**

1. The student will know and understand that 9-1-1 means getting help.
  - a. There is safety in the number: 9-1-1.
  - b. In an emergency, go to a safe place *before* trying to call for help.
2. The student will learn what constitutes a 9-1-1 emergency.
  - a. A situation that calls for immediate action.
  - b. A situation when the caller feels he or she is in some sort of danger.
  - c. If in doubt, call 9-1-1.
3. The student will know and understand why he or she should not abuse the system.
  - a. You should not call 9-1-1 if you do **not** have an emergency.
  - b. Someone else's life or property could be in danger if people abuse 9-1-1.
  - c. The address (home phone/landline, not cell phones) and number (always) they are calling from shows up on the dispatcher's screen

so they know where you are and if you hang up they will call back and send the police or sheriff to the address.

- d. But if you call from a cell phone it will not give an address so you must give as much information as possible to the dispatcher on where you are and what the problem is, emphasizing that if they do not know where they are, look around for landmarks to be able to describe where they are (i.e. Street signs, building etc.)



## Background Information for Teachers

### 1. What is 9-1-1?

9-1-1 is the most effective emergency telephone number. With 9-1-1, the caller gains access to emergency services such as FIRE, POLICE, and AMBULANCE.

### 2. What is Enhanced 9-1-1?

This system automatically provides the dispatcher with the 9-1-1 caller's address (if available) and telephone number, although the dispatcher will try to verify this information. It is always important for the caller to state the problem so that the appropriate emergency response can be immediately dispatched. The caller should always remain on the line until the dispatcher says it is okay to hang up. 9-1-1 personnel are specially trained in getting accurate and complete information quickly.

### 3. When do you use 9-1-1?

It is only to be used in an emergency, not for trivial information such as school closures, local dump hours, traffic conditions, weather, game score etc. **An emergency is any situation that requires immediate response and is life threatening.** Call if a person's life or well being is threatened, property is endangered, an illegal activity is in progress, or for any situation in which the police, fire, or ambulance are needed immediately. If ever in doubt, call 9-1-1. It is better to be safe and check it out with the authorities.

An emergency is not:

- when your pet is sick
- when you are bored and just want to talk to someone
- when you want to find out trivial information
- playing on the phone to see if 9-1-1 works
- making prank calls

### 4. Can I get away with prank calls?

**No!** 9-1-1 is for emergencies. It should only be used when **immediate** attention is needed for fire, police, or ambulance service. If in doubt, call 9-1-1. The dispatcher is trained to determine if questionable situations are emergencies.

Prank 9-1-1 calls not only waste time and money, but can also prevent someone else with an emergency from reaching a dispatcher. Police personnel are sent to check 9-1-1 call hang-ups. This takes time and could prevent officers from responding to valid emergency calls.

Each emergency call center has a limited number of 9-1-1 lines, which under normal circumstances, are more than adequate to handle emergency situations. If several 9-1-1 lines are tied up with prank calls, it can hinder someone with an emergency from getting through to a dispatcher and if all lines are tied up you will get a recording to wait for the next available dispatcher.

**5. Make sure students know their phone number and address!**

It is **always** important to know your home phone number, address, directions and parent/close relatives' work numbers. In an emergency this information can prove to be as valuable as your name. It is a good idea to write these numbers down. Suggest that all emergency contact numbers be posted by every phone so that any person can call for help if there is an emergency.

**Example: Name/Age of all family members**  
**Address**  
**Directions to your home**  
**Home telephone number**  
**Father and mother's work number and/or cell number**  
**Contact person (neighbor, friend, relative):**  
    **-name**  
    **-address**  
    **-telephone number**

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## How To Make An Emergency Call

1. **Learn to recognize emergency situations.** Talk with your friends about what an emergency is, and possible situations that could happen in their house or apartment. The most important thing to remember in an emergency is to get to a safe location **before** trying to call for help. If there is a fire, leave the house right away and stay out, go to a neighbor's house to call 9-1-1. Friends and neighbors should discuss pre-planned instructions with themselves in case there is an emergency.
  
2. **When the dispatcher answers, remind students to:**
  - a. **BE CALM** and tell them what the problem is.
  - b. **SPEAK LOUD & CLEAR!** Don't talk too fast. Give the dispatcher a clear and simple description of the emergency.
  - c. **TELL THE DISPATCHER WHERE YOU NEED HELP. ESPECIALLY IF YOU ARE CALLING FROM A CELL PHONE!**
  - d. **STAY ON THE TELEPHONE!** Do not hang-up unless the dispatcher tells you it is okay! This is important so that the dispatcher can continue to ask questions or get more information.
  - e. Once the dispatcher tells you to hang up the telephone, stay by the phone (if possible) in case he/she needs to call you back.
  
3. **REMEMBER IN THE CASE OF FIRE, LEAVE THE BUILDING IMMEDIATELY. CALL FOR HELP FROM ANOTHER LOCATION.**

## Talking points for Children

### 1. The number 9-1-1: What is it?

- 9-1-1 is a safety telephone number that you dial when people have emergencies.
- This safety number means that you can get help in a hurry and should only be used when there is a serious problem.

### 2. What is a 9-1-1 Emergency?

- A 9-1-1 emergency is a situation when a police officer, a fire fighter or an ambulance is needed right away.
- Suggest the following situations and ask the students if each is a 9-1-1 emergency:

- You are at home with your mother, and she falls and hurts herself. You talk to her, but her eyes are closed, and she can't speak. Is this an emergency? Should you call 9-1-1?

**YES, because medical help is needed immediately.**

- Your cat climbs up a tree and won't come down, no matter what you do. Is this an emergency? Should you call 9-1-1?

**NO. 9-1-1 is only for people.**

- You look out your window and see flames coming from the roof of your friend's house across the street. Is this an emergency? Should you call 9-1-1?

**YES, because a fire endangers property and sometimes lives.**

- You are home from school, but your parents are not. You are watching television, and you hear someone trying to break in the back door. Is this an emergency? Should you call 9-1-1?

**YES, because a crime is in progress.**

- Your dog gets into a fight with another dog and your dog is hurt. Is this an emergency? Should you call

9-1-1?

**NO, 9-1-1 is for people only call a parent or relative.**

- You are walking home from your friend's house and a stranger in a car tells you he will take you home. You run to your house and lock the door. Is this an emergency? Should you call 9-1-1?

**YES, because you are trying to stop a crime.**

- Your friend is crossing a street to come and play at your house. A car comes speeding down the street and hits your friend. Is this an emergency? Should you call 9-1-1?

**YES because medical help is needed immediately.**

- You smell smoke in your house. No one is home. Is this an emergency? Should you call 9-1-1?

**YES, because the house may be on fire.**

**3. Does 9-1-1 work on all types of phones?**

- **YES. Practice dialing** 9-1-1 on a touch-tone or cellular phone that is **not connected**. Explain that you never practice on a real phone.
- **Cellular phones:** Stress the importance of identifying their location to the **dispatcher**.

**4. What happens when you dial 9-1-1?**

The call goes to dispatchers who are specially trained to help the callers. The 9-1-1 **dispatcher** will ask: "9-1-1, what is your emergency?" The dispatcher will then ask where the emergency is. Try to provide as much information as possible about the emergency and your location.

**5. Important things to remember when dialing 9-1-1:**

- Be prepared to tell the dispatcher the location of the emergency.

- Teach your students their address and show them how to place it on or near their home telephones.
- When you dial 9-1-1 try to remain calm and speak very clearly so that the dispatcher can understand you.
- Try to think of important facts to tell the dispatcher about your emergency. Remember everything you see! Is the person breathing? Is there anyone in the house? Where is the fire? What did the burglar look like?

**6. What happens if a child dials 9-1-1 and there is no emergency?**

- "9-1-1" is a safety number for reporting emergencies. You should not dial 9-1-1 if you do **not** have an emergency.
- Most importantly, a person may not get the emergency service he/she needs if children are playing with 9-1-1.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Same Questions Put Another Way</b></p>
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**1. What is 9-1-1?**

- 9-1-1 is safety telephone number to call for emergencies.
- When you call 9-1-1 dispatchers will send help in a hurry.

**2. What is a 9-1-1 emergency?**

- It is a situation that requires the police, fire or an ambulance.
- A life-threatening situation.

**3. What type of phone can you use?**

- Touch-tone
- Cordless
- Cellular phone
- Pay phone

**4. What happens when you dial 9-1-1?**

- A dispatcher (trained public safety person) will help.

**5. Things to remember when dialing 9-1-1:**

- Know the address of the emergency
- Remain calm and speak clearly.
- Explain everything you see.
- Don't hang up until the call taker says it is all right.

**6. What happens if you dial 9-1-1 and there is no emergency?**

- It is against the law to call if there is **not** an emergency. Another person's life could be in jeopardy if the 9-1-1 lines are tied up with prank or non-emergency calls.

<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Suggested Activities for 9-1-1 Programs with young students</b></p>
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### **Art Project**

Using Public Safety figures and 9-1-1 as themes for students an Art Project is another positive way for students to create and express what they know about police, fire and Ambulance services and the emergency telephone number 9-1-1.

- Have students cut and paste pictures from magazines and newspapers depicting emergency situations and personnel. This could be done individually or as a group project.
- Using markers, crayons and/or paints, have the students create their own pictures.
- Students can trace stencils to create badges and using glue and gold or silver glitter, add a sparkling touch.
- Multicolored pipe cleaners can be made into emergency vehicle shapes (police cars, ambulances, fire trucks).

### **Spelling Bee**

For grades 3-4 the vocabulary/spelling list can be used for a spelling contest. Additional words pertaining to public safety will probably stem from class discussion and be added to the list. A spelling contest would encourage the students in memory reading and writing skills.

### **Drama**

Have the students write their own skits or work on a play that would include a variety of emergency roles. Make sure to include the process of calling for help. A good practice tool would be some type of phone where the children could take turns pressing the numbers 9-1-1.

### **Role Playing**

Pretend to be a 9-1-1 call taker. Ask for volunteers to say what their emergency could be.



<b>Discussing 9-1-1 with Students</b>
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Begin discussion by asking questions such as:

- Who knows what the word “emergency” means?
- What does a fireman do?
- What does a policeman do?
- What does an Emergency Medical Technician (Ambulance) do?
- When should a person call 9-1-1?
- Has anyone in this room ever called 9-1-1 for the Police?
- Has anyone in this room ever called 9-1-1 for the Fire Department?
- Has anyone in this room ever called for an ambulance?
- Do you all know how to call 9-1-1?

**Vocabulary/Spelling Words**

emergency  
ambulance  
flame  
assist

firefighter (fireman) |  
stranger  
help  
police officer

injury (hurt)  
crime  
save  
fire engine

cruiser  
fire  
aware  
rescue  
call taker

## Sample Children's Program

Ask students to raise their hands if they know an answer to the questions. Provided below are sample questions and answers. Realize that students may not know all the answers, but this is designed as a learning experience.

**Presenter/**

**Teacher:** Do you know what 9-1-1 is?

**Answer:** The number you call in an emergency.

**Presenter/**

**Teacher:** Do you know what an emergency is?

**Answer:** A situation that requires immediate help.

**Presenter/**

**Teacher:** Who do you get help from when you call 9-1-1? Name three officials.

**Answer:** Firemen, Policemen, and Ambulance.

**Presenter/**

**Teacher:** Can you give me some examples of what an emergency is?

**Answer:** A person is choking. A person has a heart attack. A person stops breathing. A person is breaking into your house. A house or car is on fire.

**Presenter/**

**Teacher:** Give students examples of different situations and ask them to tell you if they are emergency 9-1-1 calls.

1. A friend falls out of a tree and is hurt very badly. **yes**
2. You are home alone and there is a stranger lurking around your house. **Yes**
3. You are home alone, bored, and lonely and call 9-1-1 for company. **No**
4. A neighbor's house is on fire. **Yes**
5. Somebody is in a car accident and is hurt. **Yes**

6. Friends get into an argument, and they are not talking to each other. **No**
7. A dog has a bad limp. **no, 9-1-1 is for people.**
8. A burglar breaks into your neighbor's window. **yes**

**Presenter/**

**Teacher:** What happens if students know it is not an emergency and call 9-1-1?

**Answer:** The police will come and they will get in trouble. It is against the law to call 9-1-1 if there is **not** a real emergency.

Always reinforce that if students are not sure about an emergency situation, they should call 9-1-1. It is always better to be safe.

**Presenter/**

**Teacher:** What do you tell the call taker when you call 9-1-1 for an emergency?

**Answer:** Your name and address; what and where the emergency is. Also any information about the people involved in the emergency

**Presenter/**

**Teacher:** Are there any emergencies that you would not run to the closest phone and call 9-1-1?

**Answer:** Yes, in a fire everyone should get out of the house or building, then go to a neighbor's house to call 9-1-1.

**Presenter/**

**Teacher:** Remember it is always good to know what the emergency number is before you need it.

**Save time for questions.**