



CHILDREN AND DOGS: IMPORTANT INFORMATION FOR PARENTS

Living with a dog can be beneficial to children. Dogs can enhance children's self-esteem, teach them responsibility and help them to learn empathy. However, children and dogs may not always automatically start off with a wonderful relationship. Parents must be willing to teach the dog and the child acceptable limits of behavior in order to make their interactions pleasant and safe.

Selecting A Dog

What age is best? Many people have a warm and fuzzy image of a puppy and a child growing up together. If you have a young child and are thinking of adopting a puppy (less than 1 year old), there are a few things you need to consider.

- **Time and energy:** Puppies require a lot of time, patience, training, and supervision. They also require socialization in order to become well-adjusted adult dogs. This means they need to be taken places and exposed to new things and new people. If you have a young child who already requires a lot of care and time, you should ask yourself if you will have enough time to care for a puppy as well.
- **Safety:** Puppies, because they're babies, are fragile creatures. A puppy may become frightened or even injured, by a well-meaning, curious child who wants to constantly pick him up, hug him, or explore his body by pulling on his tail or ears.
- **Rough play:** Puppies have sharp teeth and claws with which they may inadvertently injure a small child. Puppies also tend to jump up on small children and knock them down. All interactions between your child and puppy will need to be closely supervised in order to minimize the chances of injuries.
- **Advantages of getting an adult dog:** Adult dogs require less time and attention once they've adjusted to your family and household routine, although you'll still need to spend time helping your new dog with the transition to his new home. You can better gauge how hardy and tolerant an adult dog will be of a child's enthusiasm and you can work with your local animal shelter to adopt a dog that has previously lived with children.

As a general rule, if your child is under 6 years old, it's best to adopt a dog that's over 2 years old. Although puppies can be a lot of fun, and it's exciting and rewarding to help them grow into wonderful companions, they do require significantly more time to train and supervise than an adult dog.

What breed is best?

- **Size:** Very small breeds of dogs, such as toy poodles or Chihuahuas, may not be good choices for a young child. These dogs are fragile and may become easily injured when around rambunctious children. They also tend to be more easily frightened by a lot of activity and noise. Frightened dogs may snap or bite in order to protect themselves. Larger dogs or sturdier small breeds, like pugs or beagles, are often better able to tolerate the activity, noise, and rough play that is an inevitable part of living with children.
- **Breed type:** Some of the sporting breeds, such as Labradors and golden retrievers, can make good pets for families with children. Breeds that have been selected for protective

behavior, such as chows and rottweilers, are not usually recommended. It's sometimes difficult for this type of dog to comfortably tolerate the many comings and goings of children and their friends who may be perceived as territorial intruders. Herding breeds, such as border collies and shepherds, are inclined to "herd" children, chasing and nipping at their heels.

- **Temperament:** While generalizations can be made about specific dog breeds, it is just as important to consider a dog's individual temperament. A dog's personality is shaped by both past experiences and genetics.

Who will care for the dog?

It's unrealistic to expect a child, regardless of age, to have sole responsibility of caring for a dog. Dogs need basic things, like food, water, and shelter, but they also need to be played with, exercised, and trained on a consistent basis. Teaching a dog the rules of the house and helping him to become a good companion is too overwhelming for a young child. While responsible teenagers may be up to the task, they may not be willing to spend an adequate amount of time with the dog, as their desire to be with their friends usually takes over at this age. If you're adopting a dog "for the kids", you must be prepared and willing to be the dog's primary caretaker.

Starting Off Right

Below are some guidelines to help you start off on the right foot. Remember children should never be left alone with a dog or puppy without adult supervision.

Holding:

- It's safest for both your child and puppy if your child is sitting down whenever he wants to hold the puppy. Puppies are squirmy and wiggly and may easily fall out of a young child's arms and be injured. If held insecurely, a puppy may become frightened and snap or nip in response.
- Have your child offer the puppy a toy to chew on while being petted. When puppies are teething, they tend to chew on everything, including hands and arms, so having a chew toy handy will divert the puppy's teeth away from your child. An added benefit is that the puppy will come to associate pleasant consequences (getting a treat) with being held by your child.
- For larger dogs, have your child sit in your lap and let the dog approach both of you. This way you can control your child and not allow him to get carried away with pats that are too rough. You are also there to teach your new dog to treat your child gently.

Petting and giving affection: Children often want to hug dogs around the neck. Your new dog may view this as a threatening gesture, rather than an affectionate one, and may react with a growl, snap, or bite. You should teach your child to pet your dog underneath the dog's chin rather than hugging him or reaching over his head. You should also teach your child to avoid staring at, or looking directly into your dog's eyes.

Giving Treats: Children tend to become somewhat fearful and anxious when a dog tries to take a treat from their hand. This causes them to jerk their hand away at the last second. The dog may then jump up or lunge to get the treat, which may result in the child being knocked down. Have your child place the treat in an open palm, rather than holding it in his fingers. You may want to place a hand underneath your child's hand to help guide him.

Supervising Play: Children run with quick, jerky movements and have high-pitched voices. These actions are highly stimulating to a dog. Consequently, your dog may respond by chasing or jumping up on your child. Encourage your child to play quietly around the new dog until both become more comfortable with each other. Your dog also needs to learn which behaviors are

appropriate and which are not. Our handout, “Dealing with Normal Puppy Behavior: Nipping and Rough Play” outlines procedure for discouraging rough play and encouraging appropriate play. However, most children under the age of 10 are not capable of carrying out these procedures, so it’s helpful to teach your dog a “leave it” command that you can use when play gets too rough. Taking an obedience class together is a good way to teach your dog to respond to commands. Punishing your dog for inappropriate behavior will not help. If he learns that being around children always results in “bad things” happening to him, he may become defensive in their presence.

Possessions: Your dog won’t know the difference between his toys and your child’s toy until you teach him.

- Your child must take responsibility for keeping his playthings out of your dog’s reach.
- If, and only if, you catch your dog chewing on something he shouldn’t, interrupt the behavior with a loud noise, then give him an acceptable chew toy and praise him lavishly when he takes the toy in his mouth.
- Don’t give your dog objects to play with that could cause confusion, such as old socks, old shoes, or old children’s toys that closely resemble items that are off limits. He can’t tell the difference!
- Dogs can be possessive about their food, toys, and space. Although it’s normal for a dog to growl or snap to protect these items, it’s not acceptable. At the same time, children need to learn to respect their dog as a living creature who is not to be teased or purposefully hurt and who needs time to himself.

If your dog is growling or snapping at your child for any reason, the situation needs IMMEDIATE attention. Punishing your dog is likely to make matters worse. Please refer to our sheet on “When the Behavior Helpline Can’t Help” for information on where to get further assistance and guidance in this matter.