Infant Toddler Services 101: Staffing Requirements









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- Dr. Angela Searcy holds a B.A. degree in English and secondary education with teacher certification though the state of Illinois and a M.S. degree in early childhood development from Erikson Institute, with a specialization in Infant Studies and a Doctorate in Education with a specialization in assessment and response to intervention. Her research revolves around brain-based learning as assessed by CLASS and it's correlation to aggressive behaviors in preschool children.
- Angela who began as educator in 1990 is the owner and founder of Simple Solutions Educational Services, and has experience at all levels of education. Angela is currently a seminar leader and continuing education instructor at Erikson Institute, a professional development provider for Teaching Strategies, LLC, a Teachstone Affiliate Trainer, a member of the Classroom Assessment Scoring System CLASS Community Advisory Board and an Author for Gryphon House Publishing
- A former neuro-developmental specialist, Angela has specialized training in neuroscience and is a nationally recognized speaker. She has been featured on Chicago's WGN Channel 9 News, Chicago Public Radio's Chicago Matters, Chicago Parent and Chicago Baby Magazines









Simple Solutions Team! This is our FIRST meeting!













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Let's Stay Connected!



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What is Quality Care and Attachment Caregiving?

Including Relationship-Based Care Practices in Infant-Toddler Care Implications for Practice and Policy

Considerations for Implementing Relationship-Based Care Practices in Centers Serving Infants and Toddlers

A challenge facing early care and education program directors is how to implement the relationship-based care practices recommended by the research literature and promoted by rational early childhood organizations. The implementation of relationship-based care practices has logistical consequences for center staffing, organization, and space and facellities, plus practical and financial impacts on center operations.

We emphasize there is no one way to implement these approaches that will work for every child care facility. We also emphasize those practices are not one complete package of activities and strategies that must be implemented all together. Warous practices are be implemented one at a time, perhaps in stages, to ease

Implementing Primary Caregiving Practices in Centers Serving Infants and Toddlers

Implementing primary categiving involves children, parents, the child care teacher, and director making decisions about which teacher will be primarily responsible for the majority of the case of the infant while in child care. It should not be confused with exclusive creagiving. Although one primary caregive is primarily responsible for a small group of children, both teachers in the room assist each other when the other is busy or out of the room.

The following options address ways in which program administrators can implement this practice (see also Tex Box 4, Primary Caregiving Responsibilities).

 Assignment of a primary caregiver. A child care program can assign a primary caregiver to each infant at the time of enrollment in the program, or the classroom teachers can decide which children will be in each primary care group. 1.Read the pages you were given and talk with your group

2. Summarize the key points in 3-5 bullet points

3. Anything surprise you? Why?

Share back in 15 minutes

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What Does It Look Like? Things to Consider...

Including Relationship-Based Care Practices in Infant-Toddler Care Implications for Practice and Policy

> of approximately the same age stay together until they

reach age three (often referred to as "looping"). At that point, the children move to a three-yearold classroom and the

caregiver moves back to the infant room and

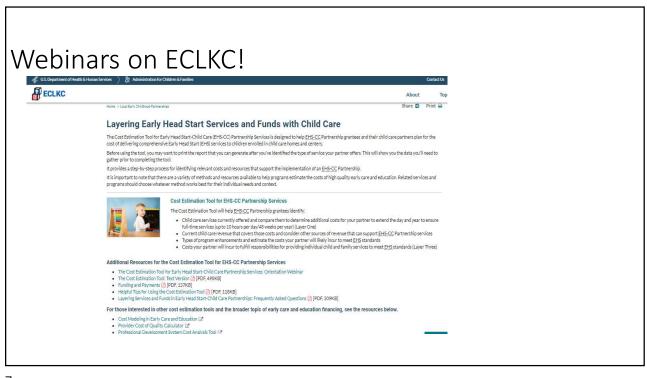
begins with a new group of children

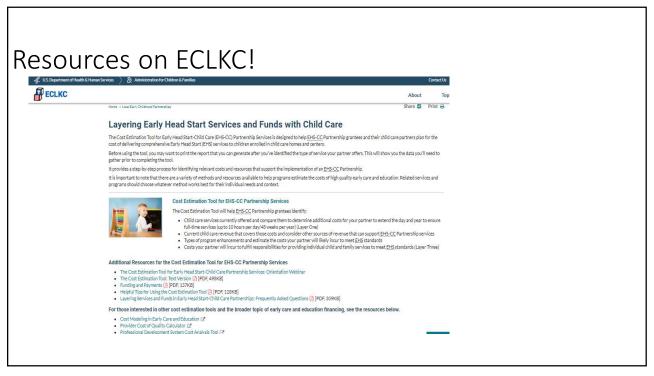
Table 1. Approaches to Implementing Continuity of Care in Centers Serving Infants and Toddlers

WHAT DOES THIS LOOK LIKE?

- Teachers and children may stay together up until children are 36 months old. Children in the group are generally similar in age.
- same-age grouping. In one approach, teachers and children move to a new classroom as a whole group when all the children are developmentally ready for the transition. In the other same-age grouping approach, teachers and children stay in the same classroom and furnishings, materials, and the room configuration change to suit the developmental needs of the children.
- Children in same-age groupings may have the opportunity to form peer relationships that may last throughout their early child care experience. Peer play and relationships with age mates can support positive affect, more complex play, and learning about conflict, the self, and other individuals (Wittmer, 2008).
- Same-age grouping may be difficult if the maker-up of the children enrolled at any one time does not easily facilitate arranging classrooms of similarly-aged children, or if there are enrollment changes as children of various ages leave or join the program. However, new children within the same age group can be added to the classroom if one child leaves:
- Changing furniture and equipment to fit the children's growing size and activity level may require storage space to swap items (cribs, indoor climbers, with the next stage of items (small chairs and tables, Indoor climbers more suited to toddiens). Infant nap spaces may need to be converted to a sutable play space for older infants and toddiens, or centers may need to install low sinks and tollets to provide access to appropriate facilities.
- 1.Read the hanout in front of you and talk with your group
- 2. Name 3-5 new ideas you learned
- 3. Anything surprise you?

Share back in 15 minutes







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Reflection and Evaluation



Illinois Early Learning Gu Family Childcare & Center-Bas Participant Evaluation	ed Prov		rs			
Dates: Loc	ntion:					
Please circle your level of satisfaction.	Be	low		Average		Excellen
Course Content/relevancy		1	2	3	4	5
Course Staff qualifications, communicating ability		1	2	3	4	5
Course Value applicability and usefulness of information instruction		1	2	3	4	5
Participation opportunity for discussion and questions		1	2	3	4	5
Coordination/timing and control of events		1	2	3	4	5
PRESENTERS						
Please circle your level of satisfaction.		bor.		Average		Excellent
Involved the group through discussion and/or other learning activities		1	2	3	4	5
Clearly communicated the subject matter		1	2	3	4	5
Made good use of examples and materials		1	2	3	4	5
Was well organized		1	2	3	4	5
Kept the session alive and interesting		1	2	3	4	5
Showed enthusiasm and interest		1	2	3	4	5
YOUR PARTICIPATI	ON					
Please place an X in the appropriate box.						
The information presented to me was new.	☐ Yes		☐ Somewhat		□ No	
I would recommend this course to other trainers.	Q Yes		☐ Maybe		O No	
I feel that follow-up training on this subject is needed.	Q Yes			O No		
I will be able to apply this course material to my job.	O Yes	☐ Maybe		□ No		
If yes to any of the above questions, please explain.						_
Please offer any suggestions and/or comments that would improve the quality of the	be instruction	ı or c	ouse i	coatest.		
Please describe say program or training issues related to today's training topic the	seed furthe	disc	weice	or training		_
Thank you for your feedl	onck					=

