

Additional Notes for Clarification for the FCCERS-3

Be sure to replace older notes with newer notes. **Most recent changes are in green:**

Release Date

02-2020 *Item 1, 2, 5, 6, 7, 14, 15, 17, 18, 20, 25, 27, 30, 33*

08-2020 *Item 2, 20*

01-2021 *Item 2, 17, 20, 25*

1. Indoor space	3.2	If a home has windows with dark shades or blinds on all windows that are closed throughout the observation, credit is not given since children do not experience natural light.
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2. Furnishings for care, play, and learning	5.1	The additional note for 1.1 and 3.1 also applies to indicator 5.1.
	3.1, 5.1	If a smaller diapering table or other diapering surface is used, but it is not long and/or wide enough to accommodate the child's whole body, give credit for 3.1 but not for 5.1.
	5.2, 7.1	Child sized tables/chairs are not required for either of these indicators. For Indicator 5.2, credit can be given even if the tables/chairs must be adapted in some way to the children's size, for example, adult furniture is used with booster seats. For 7.1, a "child appropriate table with chairs" means that it is furniture purchased for young children to use. It does not necessarily meet the child-sized definition, found in the ITERS-3 or ECERS-3, meaning that the child's feet rest on the floor, knees fit comfortably under the table and elbows rest comfortably on the top of the table without having to raise the arms. Instead, as long as the furniture requires no adaptation and is comfortable/safe for toddlers/preschoolers to use, based on abilities of children, it can be considered child-appropriate.
	5.3	Older children are required to have access to their personal storage in this indicator. This access is not required in indicators 1.1 and 3.1.
	5.4	Several means at least two areas.
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5. Meals/snacks	1.2, 3.1, 5.2	When deciding whether foods observed being served at meals may be choking hazards, consider all foods offered. To score 1.2 Yes, most foods must be inappropriate, with many problems. For 3.1, generally appropriate means there may be a minor problem observed, but the children are not observed being affected. For example, there may be a food that might cause choking but children eat the food with no problems. To score 5.2 Yes, there can be no safety issues with the appropriateness of the food.
	3.4	To score No, an extremely negative interaction, or many mildly negative interactions must be observed.
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6. Diapering/toileting	3.2, 5.2	When older four-year-olds or school-aged children are present, they have no toileting accidents, and the toilet is clearly freely accessible to them, it is not necessary to observe they have used the toilet.
	3.4	To score No, an extremely negative interaction, or many mildly negative interactions must be observed.

7. Health practices	1.3	To score Yes, the observed environmental risk must present an extreme hazard to the children and be likely to cause a major health risk. For example, if many cigarette butts are observed within easy reach and supervision is lax, or obvious animal excrement is widespread in actively used play spaces, score Yes. However, if any environmental problems do not create a high risk, and supervision decreases the risk, score No.
14. Encouraging children’s use of books	5.3, 7.2	NA permitted applies only to infants who are unable to sit unsupported.
15. Fine motor	3.1	The fine motor materials must be accessible to score 3.1 Yes.
	1.3, 3.3	If no fine motor materials are observed to be accessible, score No. If materials are accessible but children do not choose to use them, then the provider must be observed encouraging their use at least once to score 1.3 No and 3.3 Yes.
17. Music and movement	1.2	Change the word “day” to “observation” in the indicator text.
	3.4	The intention of this indicator is that the provider offers the children a music experience that is not informal singing. Therefore, even if informal singing is not observed, credit can be given if another type of music activity is observed.
		This indicator requires <i>one staff-initiated</i> music or movement activity that is not counted as informal singing. <i>Either a “music activity” can be observed such as a formal singing time, finger plays, listening to recorded music or playing music instruments. Movement is a type of music activity that requires use of large muscles when moving/dancing to music. The staff may initiate such activity with one child or in a group.</i>
	3.5, 5.3	If only one child is present, then a provider-led music activity is acceptable with just that one child participating.
	3.4	The intention of this indicator is that the provider offers the children a music experience that is not informal singing. Therefore, even if informal singing is not observed, credit can be given if another type of music activity is observed.
18. Blocks	1.2	(The book indicates the note below is for 1.1, it is for 1.2.)
		If no child plays with blocks and the provider does not encourage block play in any way, then score Yes.

20. Nature/science	1.3	If the only observed nature/science staff involvement is negative, such as stepping on a cockroach indoors, killing a mosquito, or telling a child about her fear of snakes, then score this indicator Yes. However, if there are also positive instances observed, such as showing interest in plants, animals or the weather, and these outnumber the negative, score No.
	3.1	This indicator specifies “at least 5 pictures, books, games or toys” that represent nature realistically.” Even if other appropriate nature/science materials are accessible, credit cannot be given. Such materials might include plants and animals that children obviously show interest in or care for, nature science tools that are accessible and used to observe or experiment with, and natural objects children can easily access.
	5.1	The ten materials, representing two categories, do not include sand/water, which is considered separately in this indicator. For sand and /or water to be counted as accessible, children must be able to reach and use them during the observation for a reasonable amount of time that allows satisfying productive play, but not necessarily for the amount of time to meet “accessibility” at the 5 level of quality for other materials. If weather does not permit outdoor use, then sand and/or water must be made accessible indoors.
25. Supervision of gross motor play	7.1, 7.2 7.2	Evidence for both indicators must be observed during the observation. Only one example is required. If either helping a child to develop a new skill or use more challenging equipment is observed, score Yes. The indicator requires that the provider helps children develop a new gross motor skill and/or to use more challenging equipment. Only one of these needs to be observed. (Replaced previous note for clarification)
27. Provider-child interactions	3.3, 7.2	In some cases, a provider may show mild negativity with a child. If this happens very infrequently and other responses are overwhelmingly positive, 3.3 can still be scored Yes. However, if mild negativity is observed more often, score No.
30. Interactions among children	7.3	The intent of this indicator is for the provider to “teach” children how to work or play together in a satisfying way. It requires more than just making materials accessible and telling children to use them at the same time. For example, putting out a bin of interlocking toys and having children build independently with them is not enough to give credit. The provider must actively encourage children to work or play together, so they coordinate and cooperate in what they are doing in a way that is appropriate based on their abilities.
33. Group time	5.3	Delete the note that says to see the definition of accessible at beginning of scale. It does not apply here. The alternate materials should be accessible during the group time.