



Quality of Caregiver Interactions with Infants and Toddlers: **Identifying and Supporting Responsiveness**

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Our Goals for Today

- **Motivation for the session**
- **Importance of responsive interactions**
 - Interactive discussion around a conceptual framework
- **Defining and identifying responsive interactions**
 - Video examples with guided discussion
- **Capturing and Supporting Interactions**
 - Observation as a tool for professional development

The Q-CCIIT Observation Tool

- **ACF's goal was to provide the field with a new measure to assess the quality of caregiver-child interactions for infants and toddlers in nonparental care**
- **The new measure should be**
 - **Reliable and valid**
 - **Based on research on infant and toddler development**
 - **Useful for multiple purposes (professional development, accountability, research)**



Standards for Non-Parental Care

- **Approximately one-half of infants and toddlers are involved in weekly, non-parental care, including in Early Head Start.**
- **The *Head Start Performance Standards* recognize the need to support child development for all children (45 CFR 1304.21(a)) including infants and toddlers (45 CFR 1304.21(b)). According to the standards, care should be:**
 - **developmentally appropriate**
 - **set limits**
 - **plan routines and transitions to build trust**

Observation Settings

- **Licensed nonparental care in the following settings:**
 - Center-based child care
 - Family Child Care (FCC) homes
- **Classrooms characteristics:**
 - Infants and toddlers
 - Two or more children between birth and three years (36 months) of age
 - Single age or mixed age classrooms
 - English or Spanish speaking classrooms

Importance of Responsive Interactions for Infants and Toddlers

- **Responsiveness – a foundation for positive interactions**
- **A conceptual framework for measuring quality**
- **Developing the Q-CCIIT observation tool**

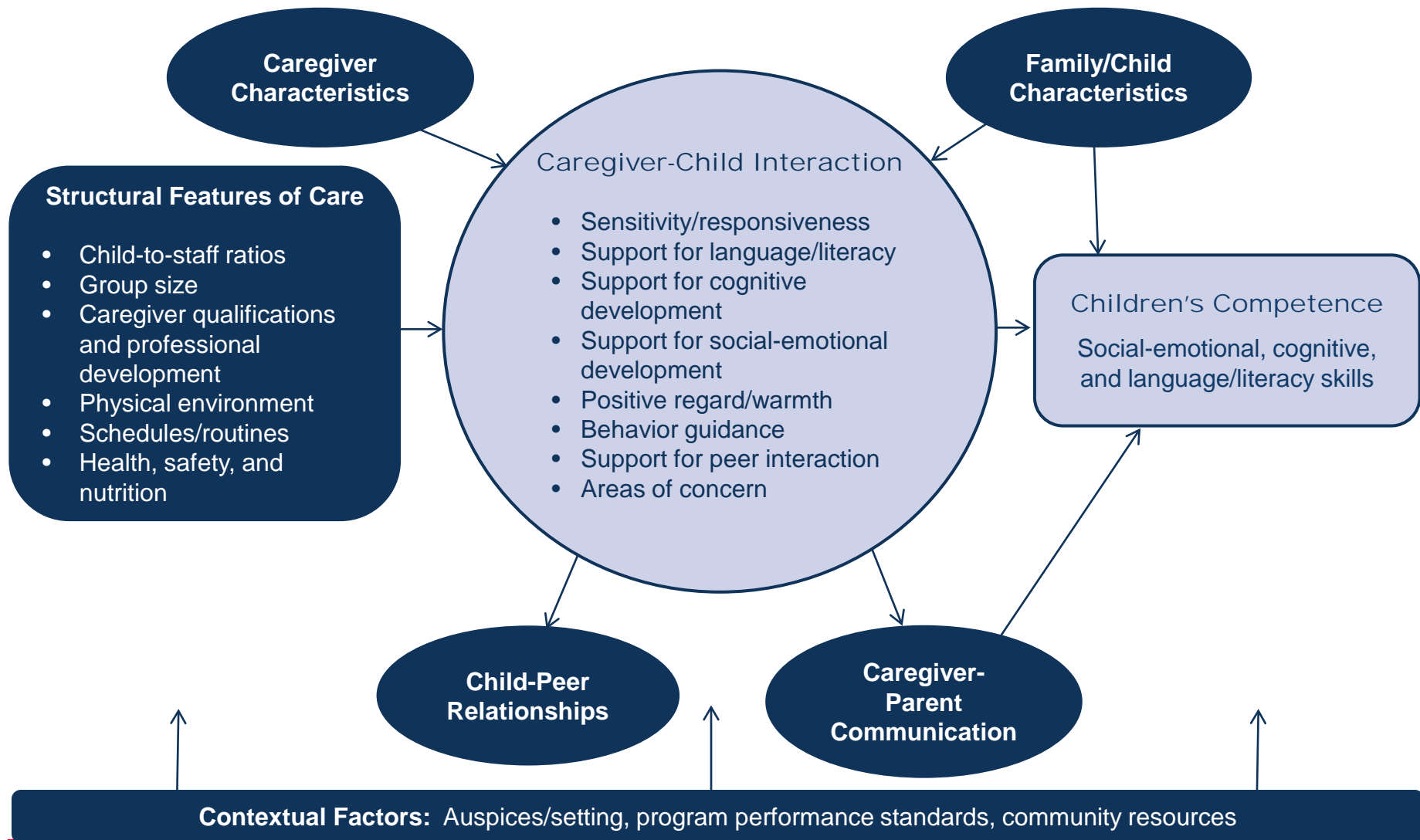


Responsive Caregiving

- **Responsiveness involves being sensitive to the child's cues and recognizing and responding to the child's needs and interests.**
- **Responsiveness can be physical (touching, adjusting position, getting closer to the child) or verbal (involving words; for example, talking, humming, singing).**
- **Caregivers should watch for and respond to children's cues.**
- **Responsiveness is a key element of the Q-CCIIT instrument.**



Q-CCIIT Conceptual Framework



Translation of the Framework into an Observation Tool: the Q-CCIIT

The Q-CCIIT Observational Tool

- **Measures caregiver support for**
 - **Social-emotional development**
 - **Cognitive development**
 - **Language and literacy**
- **As well as**
 - **Areas of concern**
- **All behaviors are rated on a scale of 1 to 7, with behavioral descriptions at 4 anchor points**



Responsive Social-Emotional Interactions

- **Supporting social-emotional development includes:**
 - Fostering independence
 - Establishing secure relationships
 - Encouraging exploration
- **Elements of responsive Social-Emotional Interactions:**
 - responsiveness to different types of cues
 - relationship building
 - support for peer interactions
 - positive limit setting
 - responsive routines
 - promoting a sense of belonging



Responsive Cognitive Interactions

- **Cognitive development reflects how children engage in their environment:**
 - To think
 - To act upon things
 - To learn about the world
- **Caregivers support cognitive development by:**
 - Providing experiences where children can explore, play, and pretend
 - Scaffolding to help children solve problems
 - Presenting new ideas and choices



Responsive Language and Literacy Interactions

- **Support and extend children’s language development—what they understand and communicate**
 - Conversational turn-taking, questioning, extending children’s language, using different types of talk, and sharing books
- **Responsive—wait and watch, match child’s communication**
- **Exposure to rich and varied language—including book sharing**
- **Verbal (words) communication**
- **Nonverbal communication**
 - Movement, gestures, vocalizations



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