

Teacher
School
Observer
School Year
BOY Observation Date
MOY Observation Date
EOY Observation Date





How to Use the Infant & Toddler Classroom Environment Checklist

The Infant & Toddler Classroom Environment Checklist (I-T CEC) is a 22-item observation tool used to document the presence and quality of important aspects of the infant or toddler classroom environment. Most of the items in this tool apply to both infant- and toddler-aged classrooms in center-based and home-based child care settings. Items that are for infants only or toddlers only are noted. For the purpose of this measure, infants are 0-12 months of age and toddlers are 13-35 months of age. If a classroom includes both infants and toddlers, rate all infant and toddler items.

Tips for Conducting Observations

This tool is designed to focus on the learning environment, not on the teacher's interactions with children. Thus, an observation can take place with or without children in the room and typically takes 15 to 30 minutes to complete. In addition, this checklist focuses on aspects of the environment that relate directly to children's opportunities for play and learning, rather than basic health, safety, and sanitation (which are addressed in each state's minimum standards for child care centers).

The observer needs to be able to view all parts of the classroom, as well as the environment that children use for outdoor play time. Ideally, the observer will see and walk around the classroom and outdoor space in person. If this is not possible, it is permissible to complete the checklist based on video footage or photos that enable the observer to view all required areas. When instructing teachers on filming their classrooms, make sure they pull out bins from shelves and show individual items (like puzzles or books) so that all items are visible.

Understanding the Rating Scale

The I-T CEC uses a 3-point rating scale for each item: 1 - low, 2 - moderate, and 3 - high. Each item rating has a description, and most items include specific materials and examples. When toys and materials are mentioned, it is assumed that they are developmentally appropriate for the ages of children in the classroom. If materials are present that are not developmentally appropriate, do not include them when scoring the relevant checklist item. When the term "accessible" is used in an item, this means toys and other play materials are displayed at the children's level (low-level shelves, baskets of materials on the floor, etc.) and organized to facilitate children's independent access and choice.

The observer will mark the rating that best matches what they see. The observer may examine materials in the classroom as needed to inform their ratings. For example, they may need to pick up and look at the books in the classroom to rate certain items. For items with an asterisk (*) indicated, it is also permissible to ask the teacher questions regarding specific aspects of the learning environment that might not be in view and to ask to be shown such items. For example, the teacher may have sensory bins for older infants that are only brought out at certain times and under close supervision. The teacher might have a mat and toys for infants that are taken outside during outdoor time, so the observer might need to briefly interview the teacher about what other outdoor areas they may use in addition to the playground. Examples of appropriate questions to elicit such information include:

- "Do you take the children outside for outdoor playtime?" If yes, ask follow-up questions: "Where do they have their outdoor time?" and "Can you show me materials you bring out for them that are not out/visible right now?"
- "Are there sensory play materials that you use with the infants?" If yes, ask, "Can you show me those materials?"
- When observing a multi-age classroom (infants, toddlers, preschoolers, and/or school-age) in a home-based setting, ask the teacher, "What age children use this material/toy?" This will help you to determine whether to include that toy or material when scoring the relevant checklist item.

However, keep in mind that the checklist is not designed to be based on interview responses to most items. Unless otherwise noted, the observer should rate based on what is visibly present in the classroom or outdoor area.

Goal-Setting with the CEC

The I-T CEC may be used as part of an ongoing coaching program where feedback is provided to the teacher after an initial observation rating, and subsequent observations and ratings serve to document the teacher's progress in creating an optimal learning environment. There are columns to record observations made at the beginning of the year (BOY), middle of the year (MOY), and end of the year (EOY). After each observation, it is recommended that the observer discuss the results with the teacher and work with the teacher to set goals to increase the rating score for the next observation.

INFANT & TODDLER CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT CHECKLIST

Item	Rating Description	C	Observed	d
iteili	Rating Description	BOY	MOY	EOY
	ARRANGEMENT OF INDOOR SPACE AND ORGANIZATION			
	1 Classroom is disorganized, messy, and/or it has cluttered spaces. It lacks defined spaces for different activities or a designated area on the floor to play.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆
Basic Classroom Arrangement	2 Classroom is not cluttered and enables free movement, but it lacks defined spaces for different activities or a designated area on the floor to play.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 🗆
	3 Classroom is organized with clearly defined areas for variable groupings, including small, quiet spaces and larger spaces for group activities. Traffic patterns permit smooth movement for children and adults of all abilities (e.g., sufficient space for a wheelchair).	3 □	3 □	3□
Notes/Evidence:				
	1 Lesson plans are absent or do not relate to curriculum, theme/unit, or learning objectives.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆
Lesson Plans	2 Lesson plans are based on a curriculum or theme/unit, but they do not include learning objectives.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 🗆
	3 Lesson plans based on a curriculum and/or theme/unit are evident. Lesson plans include intentional activities linked to learning objectives within the daily schedule.	3□	3□	3□
Notes/Evidence:				
	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORTS FOR COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT			
	1 There are minimal materials that promote sensory exploration.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆
*Toys/Materials that Promote	There are some materials that promote sensory exploration, but there are no "messy" activities.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 🗆
Sensory Exploration	There are multiple materials that promote sensory exploration, including at least one "messy" activity.	3 □	3 □	3 □
	Examples: multi-textured toys, toys with visual patterns, child-safe mirror, sensor, water or sand/rice table or tub, play dough, paint, glue sticks, collage materials, et		, bubble	wrap,
Notes/Evidence:				

Itom	Item Rating Description	Observed			
iteiii		BOY	MOY	EOY	
	1 There are minimal accessible materials or books that encourage awareness of numbers, quantity, counting, or measurement.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
Toys/Materials that Promote	2 There are some accessible materials or books that encourage awareness of numbers, quantity, counting, shapes, or measurement.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 🗆	
Learning about Math	3 There are multiple types of accessible materials or books that encourage awareness of numbers, quantity, counting, shapes, or measurement.	3□	3 □	3 □	
	Examples: toys with shapes and/or numbers on them, number or shape puzzles, counting blocks, measuring cups, etc.	ounting	books,		
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Notes/Evidence:					
	1 There are minimal accessible toys/materials that promote problem solving.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
	2 There are some accessible toys/materials that promote problem solving, and/ or those available may not be in good condition (e.g., missing pieces).	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 🗆	
Toys/Materials that Promote Problem Solving	3 There are multiple types of accessible toys/materials that promote problem solving, and they are in good condition (e.g., no missing pieces) and are sufficient for the number of children in the class.	3□	3 □	3 □	
	Examples: infant activity center/mat, nesting or sequencing toys, busy cube with various sides, puzzles, sorting activities, cause-and-effect toys like pop-up boxes, shape sorters, blocks, connecting blocks, linking toys, ball drop toys, magnetic toys, etc.				
Notes/Evidence:					
	There are minimal accessible materials in the classroom for science	1 🗆	1 🗆	1□	
Toys/Materials	exploration. 2. There are some assessible materials in the slassroom for science exploration.	2□	2□	2□	
that Promote Learning about	2 There are some accessible materials in the classroom for science exploration.3 There are multiple types of accessible materials in the classroom for science				
Science (Toddlers Only)	exploration.	3 🗆	3 🗆	3 🗆	
	Examples: colored viewers; magnifying lenses; binoculars; flashlights; magnets; to simple body parts puzzle; nonfiction books about science/nature topics; sensory corn, beans) with toys for scooping, pouring, measuring, using funnels, etc.				
Notes/Evidence:					

ltem	Rating Description	Observed			
item	Rating Description	BOY	MOY	EOY	
	1 There are minimal natural objects for children to interact with in the classroom and/or the outdoor environment. All materials and play equipment are manufactured.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
Natural	2 There are some natural objects for children to interact with in the classroom and/or the outdoor environment (e.g., logs, tree stumps, mulch) but not living plants or trees.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2□	
Materials	3 There are multiple types of natural objects for children to interact with in the classroom and/or the outdoor environment.	3 □	3 □	3□	
	Examples: real plants/flowers; real animals/fish tank; worm jar; rocks; shells; pine filled with natural materials (leaves, twigs, dirt, etc.); bug collection supplies; outdoors, mulch, trees, bushes, logs/tree stumps, flowers, pine cones, a garden and grandbox; etc.	oor envi	ronment	with	
Notes/Evidence:					
	1 There are limited accessible materials that promote pretend play.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
Toys/Materials to Promote Pretend Play	 2 There are some types of accessible materials that promote pretend play, but they are limited and/or may be in poor condition. 3 There are multiple types of accessible materials in good condition that promote pretend play. A designated dramatic play area may be organized 	2□	2 🗆	2□	
(Toddlers Only)	as a home environment or as a theme-related environment (doctor's office, grocery store).	3 □	3 □	3□	
	Examples: puppets, dolls, toy animals, toy food and dishes, toy vehicles, pretend doctor kits, dress up clothes and hats, etc.				
Notes/Evidence:					
	1 There is no visual daily schedule located at children's level to allow for children to see activities and daily routines. There may be a daily schedule for adults' use only.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
Visual Daily Schedule (Toddlers Only)	2 There is a visual daily schedule located at children's level, but it only has words (no pictures/icons).	2 🗆	2 🗆	2□	
,,	3 There is a visual daily schedule located at children's level that includes words with pictures/icons for each activity in order. There may also be evidence that children/teacher move an arrow or otherwise indicate which activity is occurring.	3□	3□	3□	
Notes/Evidence:					

Itom	Item Rating Description	Observed			
iteiii		BOY	MOY	EOY	
	1 There is no evidence of a theme/unit.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
Thematic Connections	2 There is limited evidence of a theme/unit in classroom materials, books, and decor.	2 🗆	2□	2□	
(Toddlers Only)	3 There is ample evidence of a theme/unit in classroom materials, books, and decor. If more than one theme is present, consider the dominant or higher quality theme in rating.	3□	3 🗆	3 🗆	
Notes/Evidence:					
E	NVIRONMENTAL SUPPORTS FOR LANGUAGE & LITERACY DEVELOPM	ENT			
	1 There are minimal accessible age-appropriate books, and/or most books are in poor condition.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
	2 There are some accessible age-appropriate books, and most are in good condition.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2□	
Children's Books	3 There are multiple accessible age-appropriate books in good condition. If the classroom has dual language/bilingual instruction, books must be available in both languages.	3□	3□	3 □	
	Examples: board books with simple text and appealing pictures; cloth books; touch-and-feel books; simple stories or rhymes; teacher-made books; books with real photos; counting books; simple books about feelings, families, and cultural celebrations; non-fiction books about science and nature topics; etc.				
Notes/Evidence:					
	1 There are minimal accessible toys/materials to promote exploration of sound, speech, and listening.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
Toys/Materials to Promote Exploration of Sound, Speech, and Listening	2 There are some accessible toys/materials to promote exploration of sound, speech, and listening, but not enough for more than one child to participate at once.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 🗆	
	3 There are multiple types of accessible toys/materials to promote exploration of sound, speech, and listening.	3 □	3 🗆	3 □	
	Examples: rattles, drums, musical instruments, toy telephones, musical toys, toys that make animal sounds, busy box with sound elements, etc.				
Notes/Evidence:					
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Itom	Item Rating Description	Observed			
Rating Description	BOY	MOY	EOY		
	1 There are minimal examples of meaningful print in the classroom and/or print is used only for adult communication (e.g., notice board for parents) and is not at children's eye level.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
	2 There are some examples of meaningful print at children's eye level in the classroom. Some print is paired with pictures or objects.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 🗆	
Meaningful Print (Toddlers Only)	3 There are multiple examples of meaningful print paired with pictures or objects at children's eye level in the classroom. Children's names must be included. If the classroom has dual language/bilingual instruction, print must be available in both languages.	3□	3 □	3□	
	Examples: children's names, nursery rhymes, labels for toy containers or shelves, whome-school chart, food packages for pretend play, hand-washing chart, farm ani faces poster, child's dictation describing their artwork, children's family photos the Note: Count multiple sets of printed alphabet letters as one example.	mal post	er, feelir	ng	
Notes/Evidence:					
	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORTS FOR SOCIAL & EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT				
	1 There are no photos of children and their families visible in the classroom.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
Child/Family Photos	2 There are photos of children and/or their families visible at children's level in one place in the classroom.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 🗆	
	3 There are photos of children visible at children's level in one or more places in the classroom, and there are photos of their families visible at children's level in one or more places in the classroom.	3 □	3 □	3 □	
	Examples: child/family photos on the wall, or in homemade or class-made books, etc.				
Notes/Evidence:					
	1 There are minimal representations of diversity in the classroom.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
	2 There are representations of some types of diversity across classroom materials.	2□	2 🗆	2 🗆	
Representations of Diversity	3 There are multiple representations of types of diversity across classroom materials.	3 □	3 □	3 □	
	Examples: toys, dolls, photos, posters, books, songs, nursery rhymes, pictures of family celebrations (foods, customs, traditions), etc. that accurately represent diverse ethnicities, cultures, abilities, family structures, and gender roles without reinforcing stereotypes. Note: Examples include (but are not limited to) the cultures of the families in the classroom.				
Notes/Evidence:					

Item Rating Description	Observed			
iteiii	Rating Description	BOY	MOY	EOY
	1 There are minimal materials that promote emotional awareness.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆
Materials to Promote	2 There are some materials that promote emotional awareness.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 □
Emotional Awareness	3 There are multiple types of materials that promote emotional awareness.	3 □	3 □	3 □
Awareness	Examples: mirrors at children's eye level; posters, photos, or books about feelings	/emotio	ns; etc.	
Notes/Evidence:				
	1 There are minimal classroom features to promote children's self-regulation.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆
	2 There are some classroom features to promote children's self-regulation.	2 🗆	2 □	2□
Classroom Features to Promote	3 There are multiple types of classroom features to promote children's self-regulation	3 □	3 □	3□
Self-Regulation	Examples: lights that can be dimmed or softened; quiet cozy area (with pillows or chair or rocking toy; teeth-ing toys; washable stuffed animals/soft cloth dolls; wal organized to avoid visual overstimulation; individual rugs or marked spots to sit o activities for two-year-olds; books or visuals about safe behaviors (e.g., addressing gentle); etc.	ll display n during	s/materi group	als
Notes/Evidence:				
	1 There are minimal displays of children's artwork in the classroom or hallway directly outside the classroom, and/or lack of evidence to show child choice/creativity (e.g., displayed artwork all look the same, coloring pages).	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆
Children's Artwork (Toddlers Only)	2 There are some displays of children's artwork in the classroom or hallway directly outside the classroom. Children's artwork shows child choice/creativity, but these tend to be at adults' eye level.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2□
	3 There are multiple displays of children's artwork at children's eye level in the classroom or hallway directly outside the classroom. Children's artwork shows child choice/creativity (e.g., displayed artwork does not all look the same).	3 🗆	3□	3□
Notes/Evidence:				

Item	Item Rating Description	Observed			
iteiii		BOY	MOY	EOY	
	ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT FOR MOTOR DEVELOPMENT				
	1 There are minimal accessible materials to promote fine motor play.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
	2 There are some accessible materials to promote fine motor play, but there is limited variety or sets are incomplete/pieces missing.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 🗆	
Materials to Promote Fine Motor Play	3 There are multiple accessible materials to promote fine motor play, and they are complete enough to be used fully.	3 □	3 □	3 □	
·	Examples: rattles, teethers, busy gears, large pop beads, peg boards, large beads a toys, stacking tower, connecting blocks, shape sorters, play dough, toddler match and painting implements, etc. Note: Do not credit books as fine motor materials.				
Notes/Evidence:					
	There are minimal types of gross motor materials accessible to children in the classroom, and there may be inadequate space for children to move freely and safely around the room.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
Materials to Promote Gross Motor Play	2 There are some types of gross motor materials accessible to children and designated areas in the classroom where these activities are encouraged. There is also adequate space for children to move freely and safely around the room.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 🗆	
	3 There are multiple types of gross motor materials accessible to children and designated areas where these activities are encouraged. There is adequate space for children to move freely and safely around the room.	3 □	3□	3□	
	Examples: c-shaped pillow; exersaucer; several balls; things to ride, climb, throw, push and pull; foam wedge to climb on available for toddlers to access throughout the day; tunnels; slides; boxes/baskets to crawl in/out of; etc.				
Notes/Evidence:					
	OUTDOOR LEARNING ENVIRONMENT				
	1 There is minimal equipment/materials appropriate for outdoor infant activities.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
*Outdoor Play	2 There are some types of equipment/materials appropriate for outdoor infant activities.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2 🗆	
*Outdoor Play Arrangement for Infants	3 There are multiple types of equipment/materials appropriate for outdoor infant activities.	3 □	3 □	3 □	
	Examples: mats, blankets, or areas safe for tummy time; age-appropriate apparatus for crawling and climbing; strollers or buggy for walks; bringing infant toys outdoors (don't have to be outdoors all the time); extending a lesson or activity outside; etc.				
Notes/Evidence:					

ltem	Rating Description	Observed			
item	Rating Description	BOY	MOY	EOY	
	1 There is minimal equipment/materials appropriate for outdoor toddler activities.	1 🗆	1 🗆	1 🗆	
*Outdoor Play Arrangement for Toddlers	2 There are some types of equipment/materials appropriate for outdoor toddler activities.	2 🗆	2 🗆	2□	
	3 There are multiple types of equipment/materials appropriate for outdoor toddler activities.	3 □	3 □	3 □	
	Examples: safe and appealing areas or structures to crawl, climb, and/or slide on; pull toys; riding toys; chalk; sandbox, buckets, and shovels; extending a lesson or etc.				
Notes/Evidence:					

Asterisk (*) indicates the items for which it is permissible to ask the teacher questions regarding specific aspects of the learning environment that might not be in view. Please see the instructions for more information.