



Potty Training Readiness Skills



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Potty training procedure/considerations

1. *Pre-potty process:* We have 17 children that are moving from 2-3-year-old class to the 3-4-year-old class. There are 8 new children to the 3-4-year-old class coming from home (grandparents, nanny, day mothers or other educarees).

Before the child is enrolled at the educare in the 3-4-year-old class, it needs to be noted that there are no nappy changing facilities in the class. **so.**

A clinic card must be submitted before the child is enrolled to the Educare. The parent needs to answer a few questions in this regard for the child to be admitted to the educare. Is your child fully potty trained? How long has the child been off the nappy? We accept that accidents do happen yet without the use of nappies only pull up, only if necessary.

At the info sessions in October prior to the new child admission to the educare, potty training needs to be explained to parents and its stages. Potty training is a team effort, the parent needs to be consistent and persevere during this time.

2-3-year-old class and potty training: From September prior to the child moving to the 3-4-year-old class, potty training must be discussed with parents whose children are not yet potty trained. The process of

potty training and what the parents needs to do to support the child who is being potty trained must be highlighted. **(find child psychologist, pediatrician for next parent talk-independence)**

The teacher together with the curriculum Coordinator will ensure that a report is provided from October to December of each year highlighting concerns and discussions with parents regarding an understanding of potty training at the information session. Talks on this topic will be provided by the Educare.



2. *The process/stages of potty training* need to be explained in detail to the parents. The child needs to be ready for potty training based on emotional, physical, and verbal wellbeing and development which is a vital part of potty training. He/she needs to be introduced to the process of being potty trained and needs time and control of his bowel movements.

Children must be encouraged to visit the toilet on a regular basis e.g., after eating or drinking.

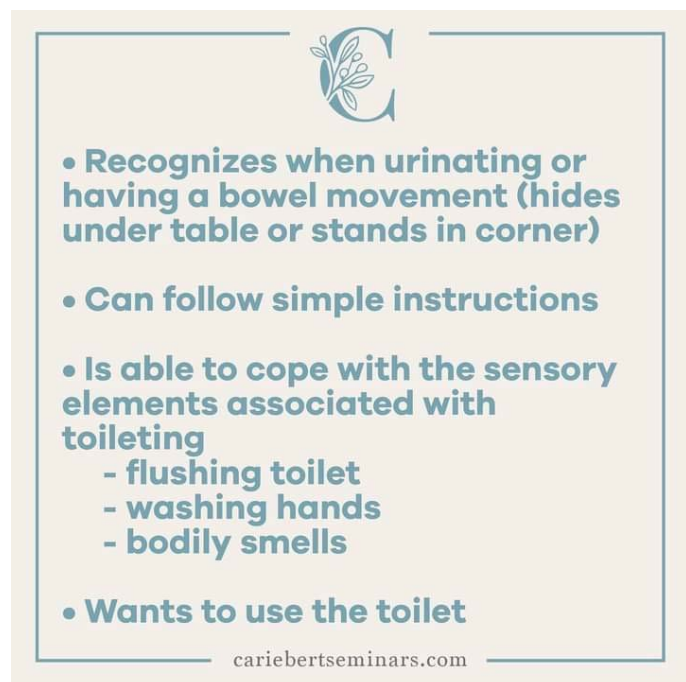
Consideration needs to be given to the date of the child's birthday.

Potty training vocabulary: Children must be encouraged to visit the toilet on a

regular basis e.g., after eating or drinking.

The child needs to be at the tail end of potty training. The child must not be using a nappy exclusively. They can say / indicate when they want to use the loo. Accidents are not taking place multiple times a day, or every day but rather sporadically. Parents have established a routine. They're starting to use the potty without being reminded that they need to do.

3. Children need to attend the educare on a regular basis so that the child will be familiar with his surroundings and the routine followed especially during the first few weeks to secure healthy patterns.
4. Teachers need to observe children the first ten "school" days closely w.r.t. potty training. Parents need to be made aware if there are accidents often e.g., 3 accidents within the first hour of being at school and informed of the daily activities of the child.



5. Allowing their child to do things on their own, growing in independence must also be emphasized. Examples of such activities must be highlighted to the parent like carrying their own bag, eating/drinking by themselves, dressing themselves or certain items of clothing, etc.
6. Children are also surrounded with 25 children in the class with a longer day, different routines, and activities. Children need to adjust to their new teachers as well. Teachers on duty should be always vigilant.



7. It will help if the parent is able to collect their child earlier for the first two weeks to assist in the transition period from home to the educare.

12.1 Late bloomer

8. Experts in the field should address parents w.r.t. potty training.