

# Alignment of early childhood policy and classroom processes and practices in a large, diverse, public school district

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# Today's Talk

- Early Learning Network Overview
- Fairfax Pre-k to 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade (FP3) Study Overview
- Programs and Policies that Promote Student Learning
- Alignment of Policy and Observed Data
- Discussion and Next Steps

# Early Learning Network Overview

- In 2016, IES formed the Early Learning Network comprised of:
  - 5 assessment teams (OSU, MDRC, UNL, UNC-Chapel Hill & UVA)
  - 1 assessment team (UC Irvine)
- Network Mission: To improve the academic success of children by identifying research-proven policies and practices that narrow the achievement gap and ensure early learning success is maintained as children transition from preschool to elementary school and beyond.



# Fairfax Pre-k to 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Study

- **Policy Study:** Examine policies and programs designed to support learning from Pre-K through third grade in Fairfax County
- **Observational Study:** Across PK-3 classrooms, describe the nature and level, in each grade, of teacher-child interactions, content of instruction, children's classroom engagement
- **Longitudinal Study:** Examine the effect of early educational experiences on children's learning through 3<sup>rd</sup> grade by tracking *all* children who entered public Pre-K in 2016-2017 and a *random sample* of children with no center-based Pre-K who entered K in 2017-2018

# Programs and policies that promote student learning

- Recent evaluations of successful state and city early learning models suggest policies and program design features that are effective in improving outcomes for low-income children.
- Key factors include:
  - **Clear articulation of school readiness goals and aligned strategies to achieve them**
  - Use of educationally focused curricula
  - Professional development focused on teachers' classroom interactions and implementation
  - Use of data to inform instruction

# Alignment between policies, classroom practice, and child outcomes

- This study uses a mixed method approach to:
  - Analyze the district's school readiness goals
  - Examine (mis)alignment with observed classroom data and child outcomes.

# Setting and Study Partners

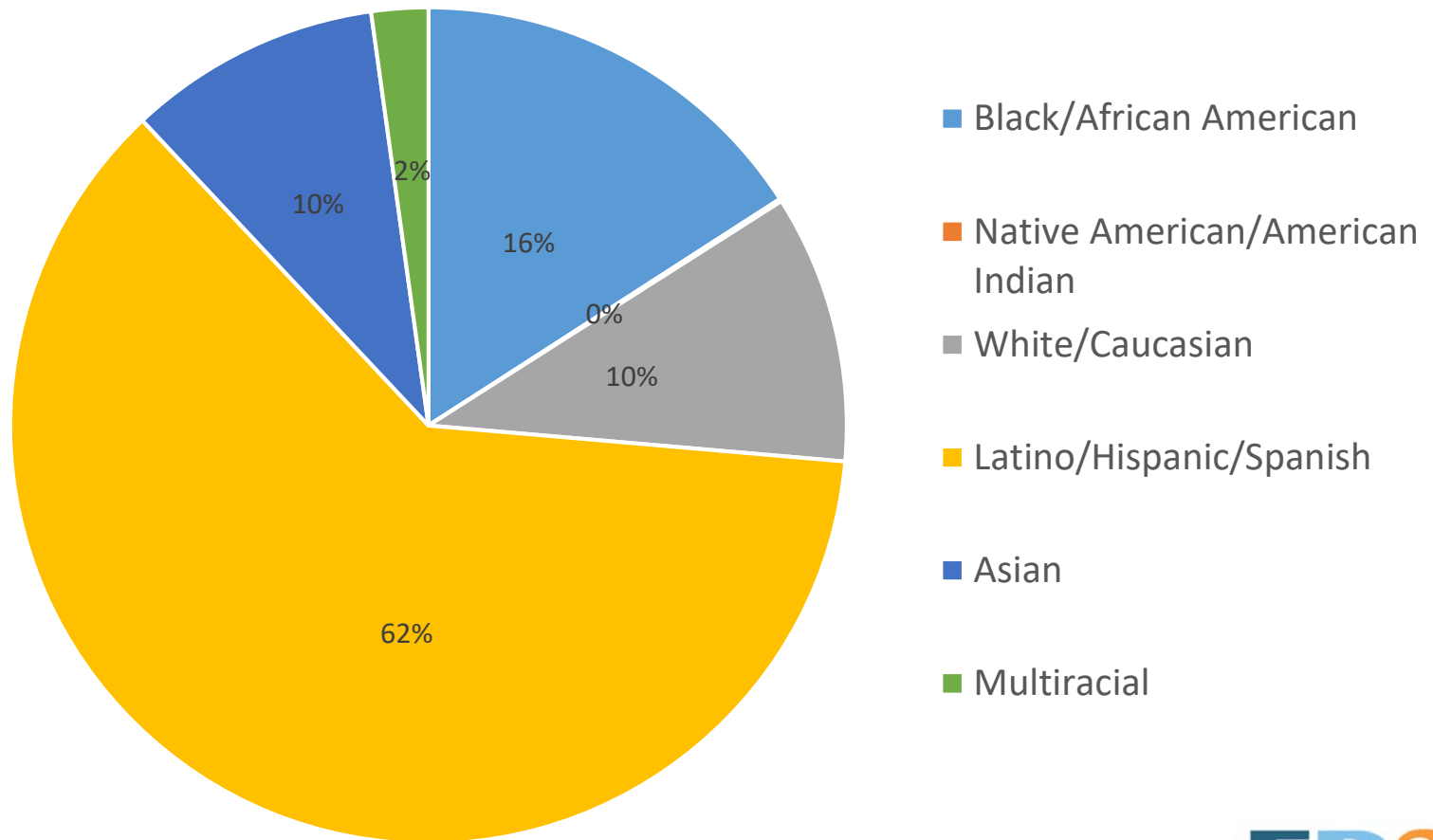
- Fairfax County Public Schools and Office for Children
- 11th largest school district in U.S.
- One of fastest-growing, most diverse regions
  - Serves more than 2,000 low income children in publicly funded preschool

# Participants

- Pre-kindergarten (2016-2017)
  - 1,431 students
  - 117 school and community-based pre-k classrooms
    - Funded by VPI (state-funded), Head Start, Title I, Child Care Subsidies, or other public funding
- Kindergarten (2017-2018)
  - 2,437 students
    - 1,261 who attended public pre-k and participated in pre-k year
    - 1,176 who have similar demographic characteristics but had no center-based pre-k experience
  - 351 kindergarten classrooms



# A Very Diverse Population



# Data Collected Across Years

	Pre-K All pre-k students		K Random sample of no pre-k and pre-k		Grades 1-3 Random sample of no pre-k and pre-k	
	fall	spring	fall	spring	fall	spring
Policy focus groups (Administrators, teachers, parents)		X	X			
Administrator surveys		X		X		
Parent surveys	X		X	X		X (3 <sup>rd</sup> )
Teacher surveys/ratings	X	X	X	X	X	X
Observations	X	X	X	X	X	X
Direct Assessments	X	X	X	X		X
FCPS Data	X	X	X	X	X	X

# What are FCPS school readiness goals?

- Reviewed policy documents with a focus on learning more about school readiness goals
- Surveyed administrators about school readiness goals
- Conducted focus groups with parents and teachers, asking about school readiness goals. Data analyzed using a four-stage coding process to identify themes.



# School Readiness Goals – FCPS Strategic Plan

- School Readiness Goal: All children have the social, emotional, physical and intellectual skills they need to succeed in kindergarten and beyond.
- School Readiness Strategy: “Provide quality early childhood experiences aligned with . . . outcomes that are designed to prepare students to successfully enter Kindergarten.”

# School Readiness Goals - Administrators

- Pre-k administrators reported on how much emphasis they placed on school-readiness goals:
  - % reporting strong or major emphasis
    - 77.2% - pre-reading
    - 77.2% - number concepts
    - 100% - social skills

# School Readiness Goals – Parents and Teachers

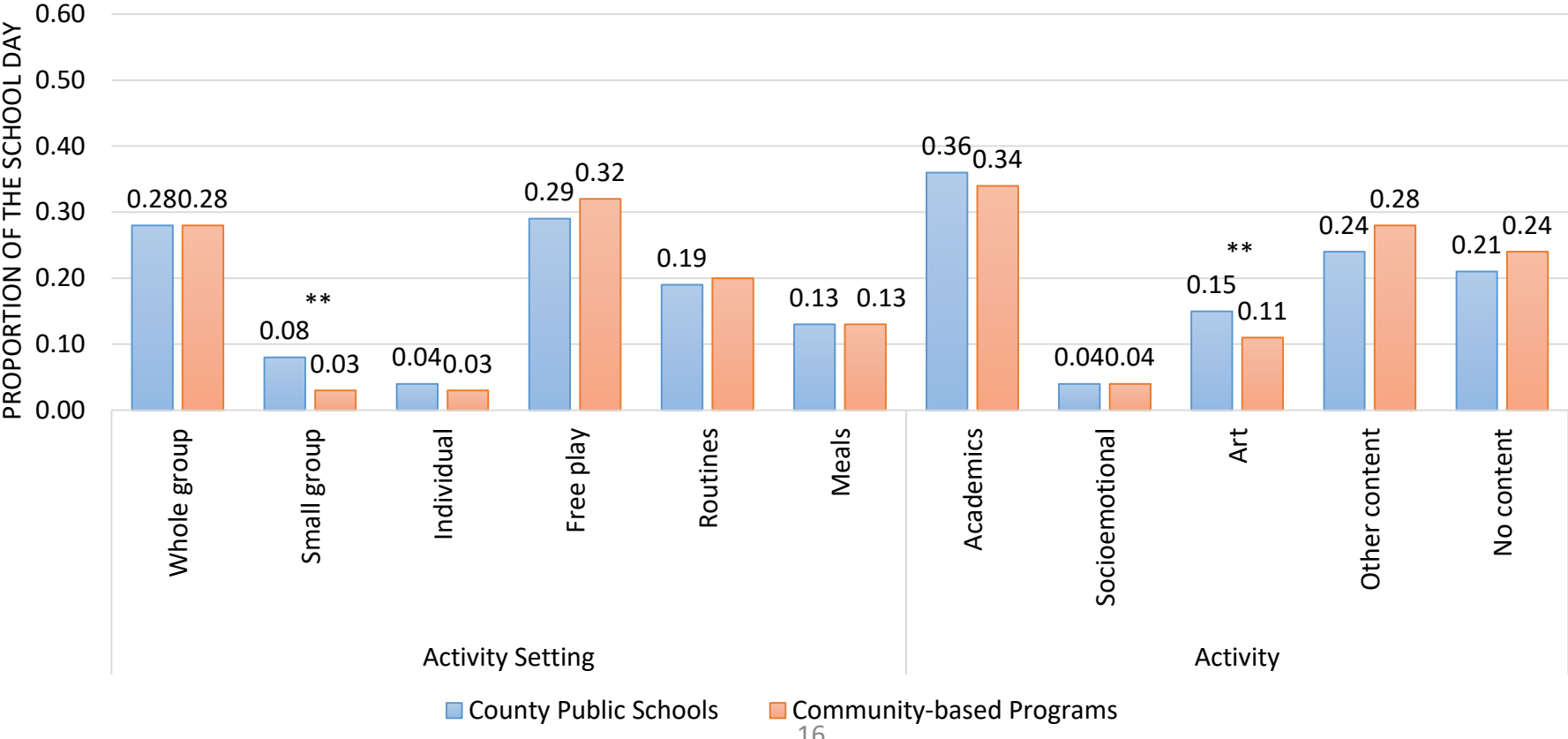
- In focus groups, parents and teachers noted the importance of pre-k in supporting children's behavioral and emotional readiness for kindergarten, with some also mentioning the importance of academic readiness.

# Are Goals Aligned with How Programs Use Time?

- Trained observers visited classrooms 2-3 mornings during the pre-K year
- Used time sampling to code activity setting and instructional content using the *Behavioral Coding System* (adapted from the NICHD SECCYD Classroom Observation System and Observational Record of the Caregiving Environment; McCartney et al., 2007; Pianta et al., 2008)
- Estimated descriptive statistics to present a picture of pre-K classrooms



# Are Goals Aligned with How Programs Use Time?





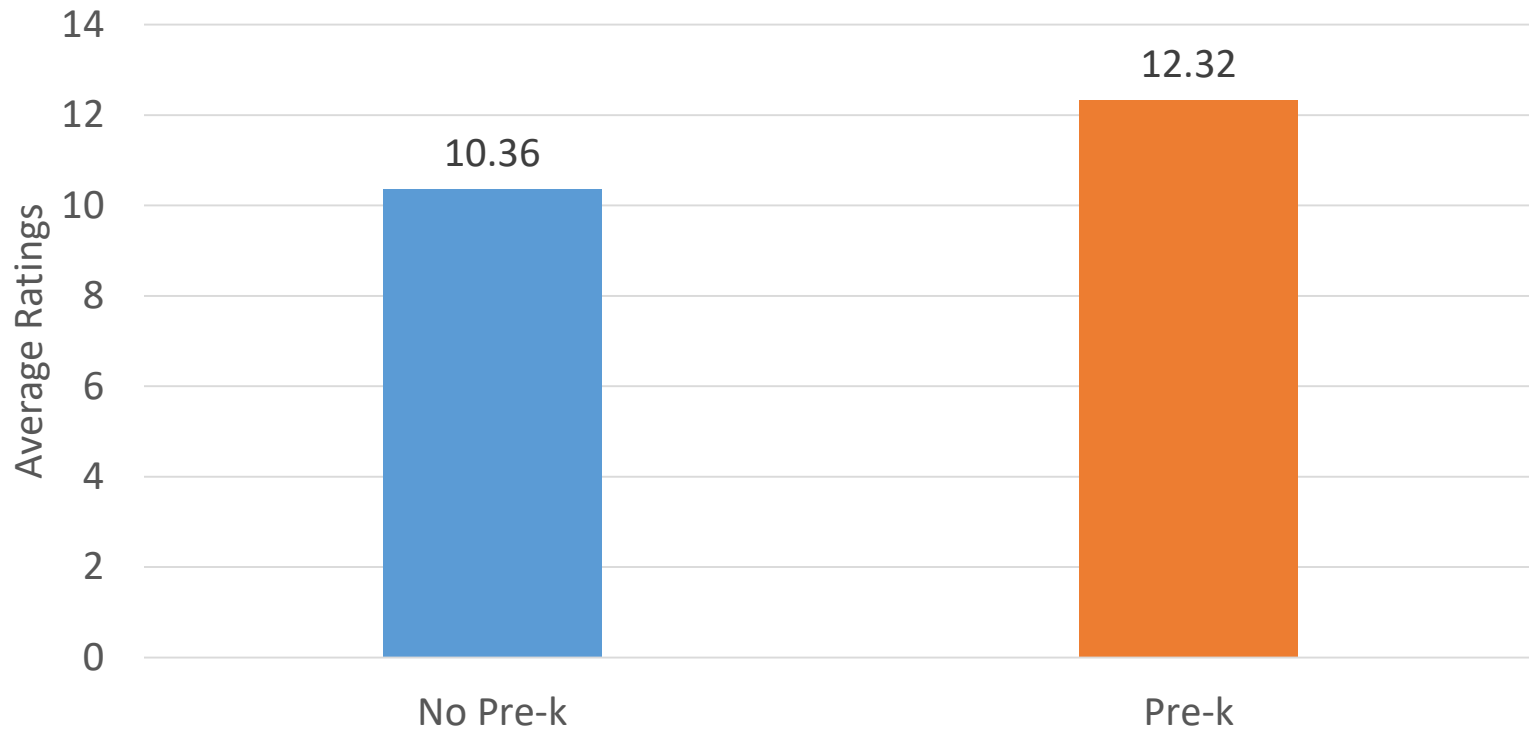
# Are Goals Aligned with How Programs Use Time?

- To some extent. . .
  - Children are engaged in learning-focused activities about 75% of the morning in free play or teacher-directed settings
  - Exposed to academic content 35% of the morning
    - More time spent in literacy and social studies (70%) than math or science
  - Only exposed to social-emotional content 4% of the morning

# Are Goals Aligned with Child Outcomes?

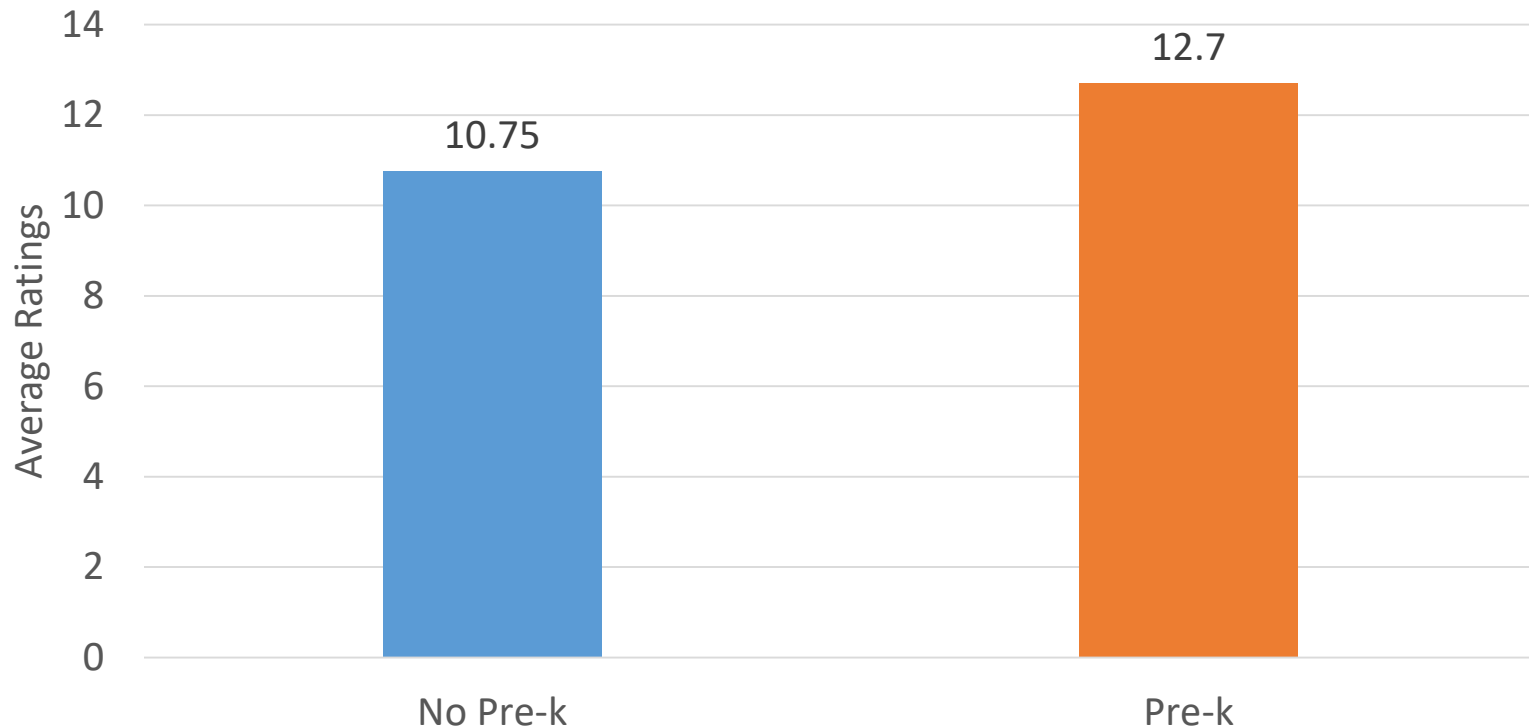
- Children assessed in fall of K
- *Woodcock-Johnson III Tests of Achievement - Early Reading Skills, Mathematics* (WJ-III; Woodcock, McGrew, & Mather, 2001)
- Executive Function
  - *Backward Digit Span* (Carlson, 2005)
  - *Head, Toes, Knees, Shoulders* (McClelland et al., 2007)
  - *Pencil Tap* (Smith-Donald, Raver, Hayes, & Richardson, 2007)
- Social Skills and Conduct Problems – *Teacher Child Rating Scale* (Hightower et al., 1986)
- Regression models tested for significant differences at kindergarten entry between FP3 students who attended pre-k and those who did not

# Academic Skills – Early Reading Skills



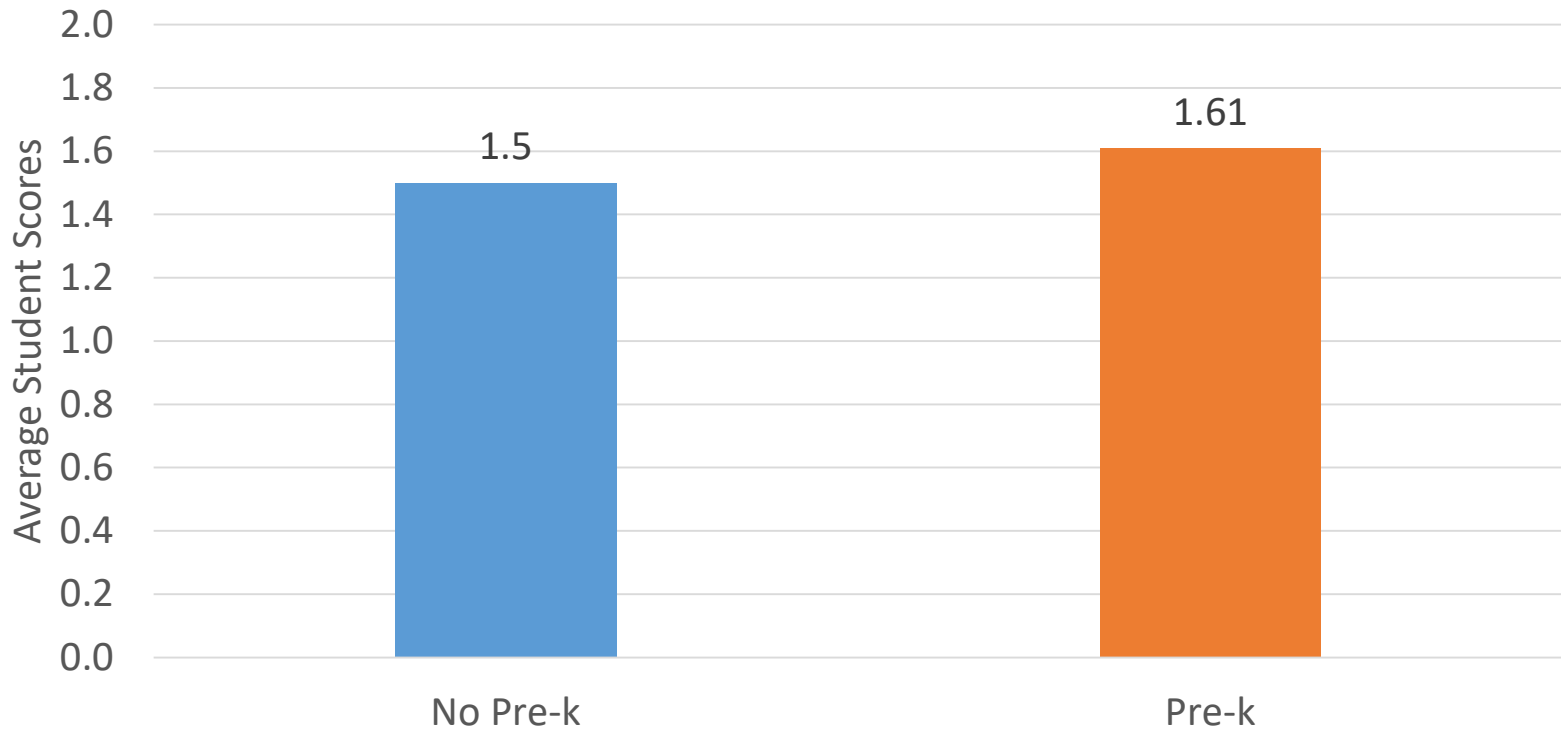
Note: Significant mean difference; PreK students score higher

# Academic Skills – Mathematics Reasoning



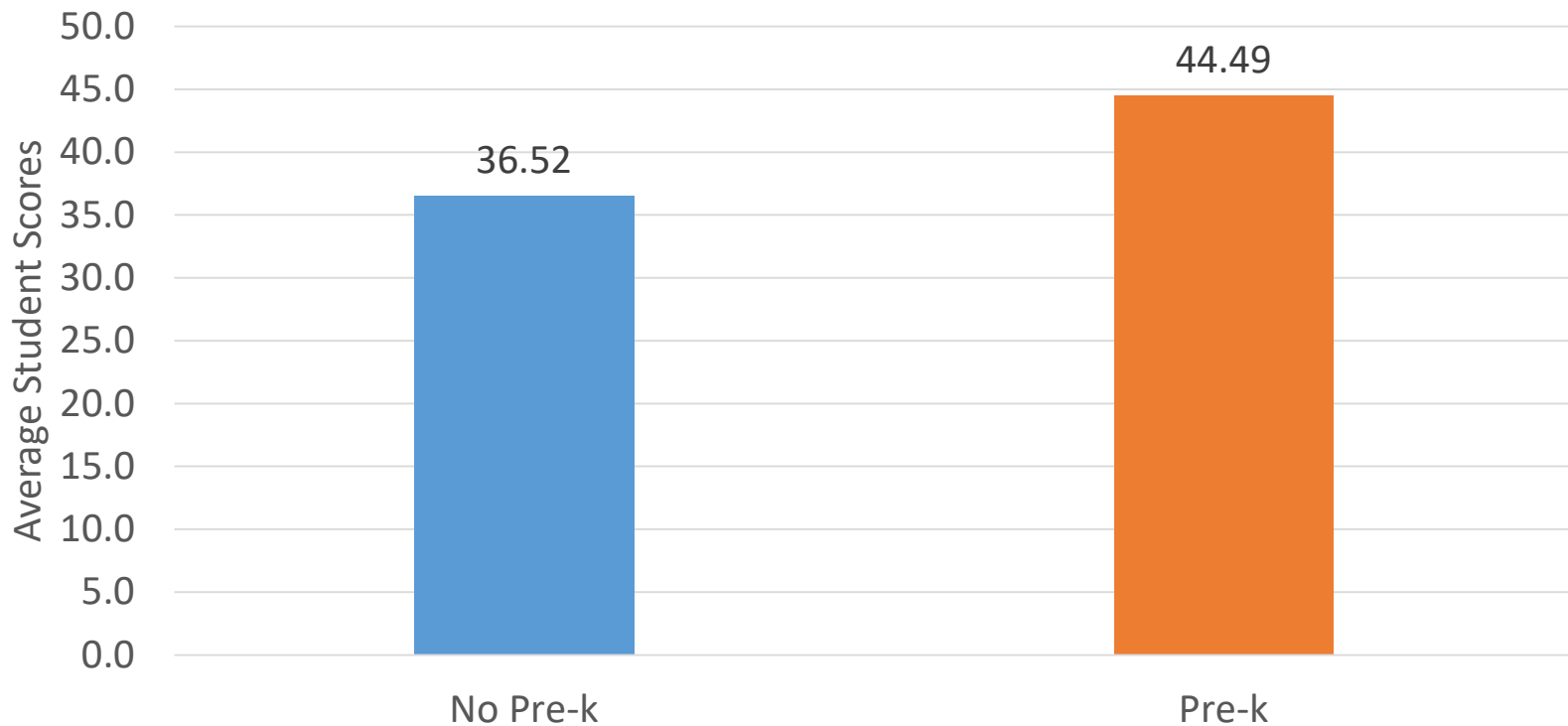
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# Executive Function – Backward Digit Span



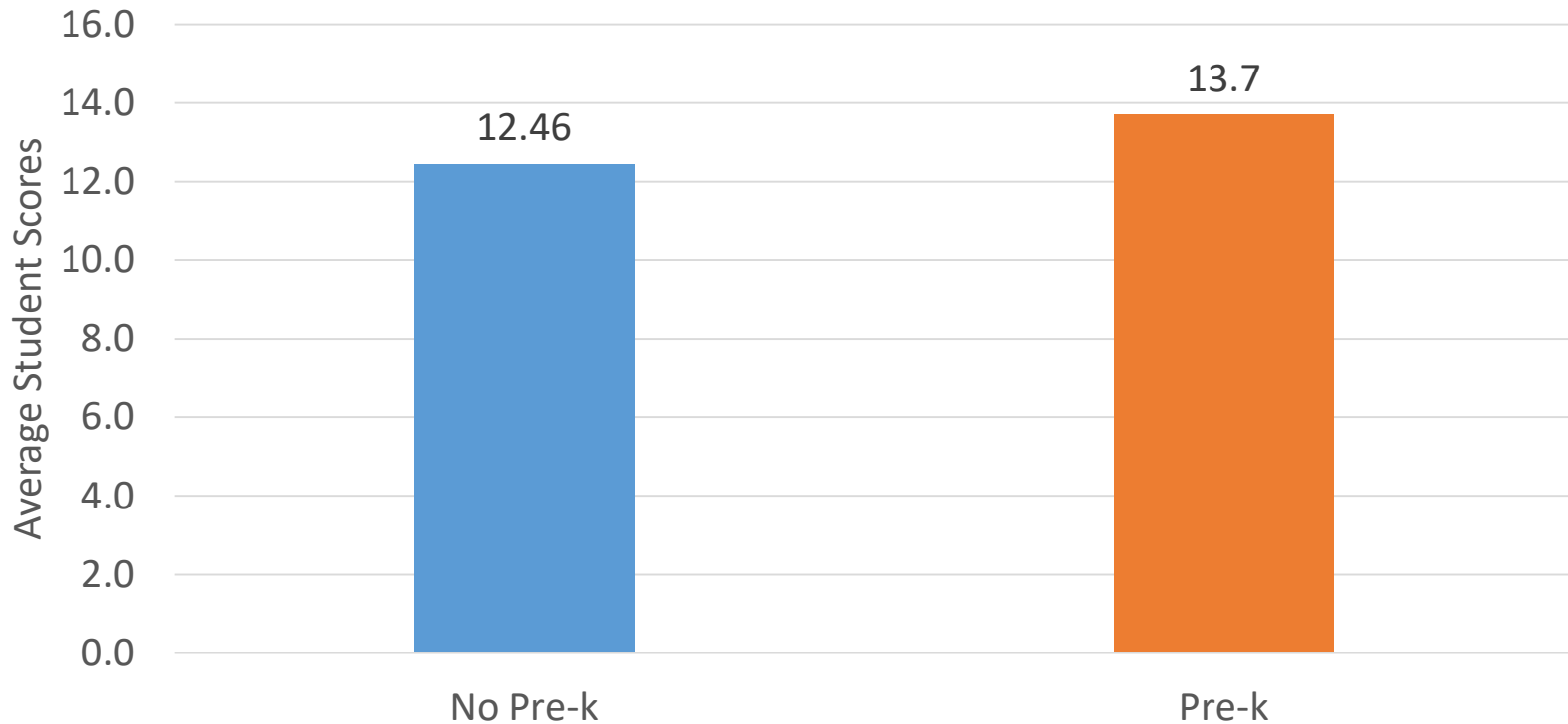
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# Executive Function – Head, Toes, Knees, Shoulders



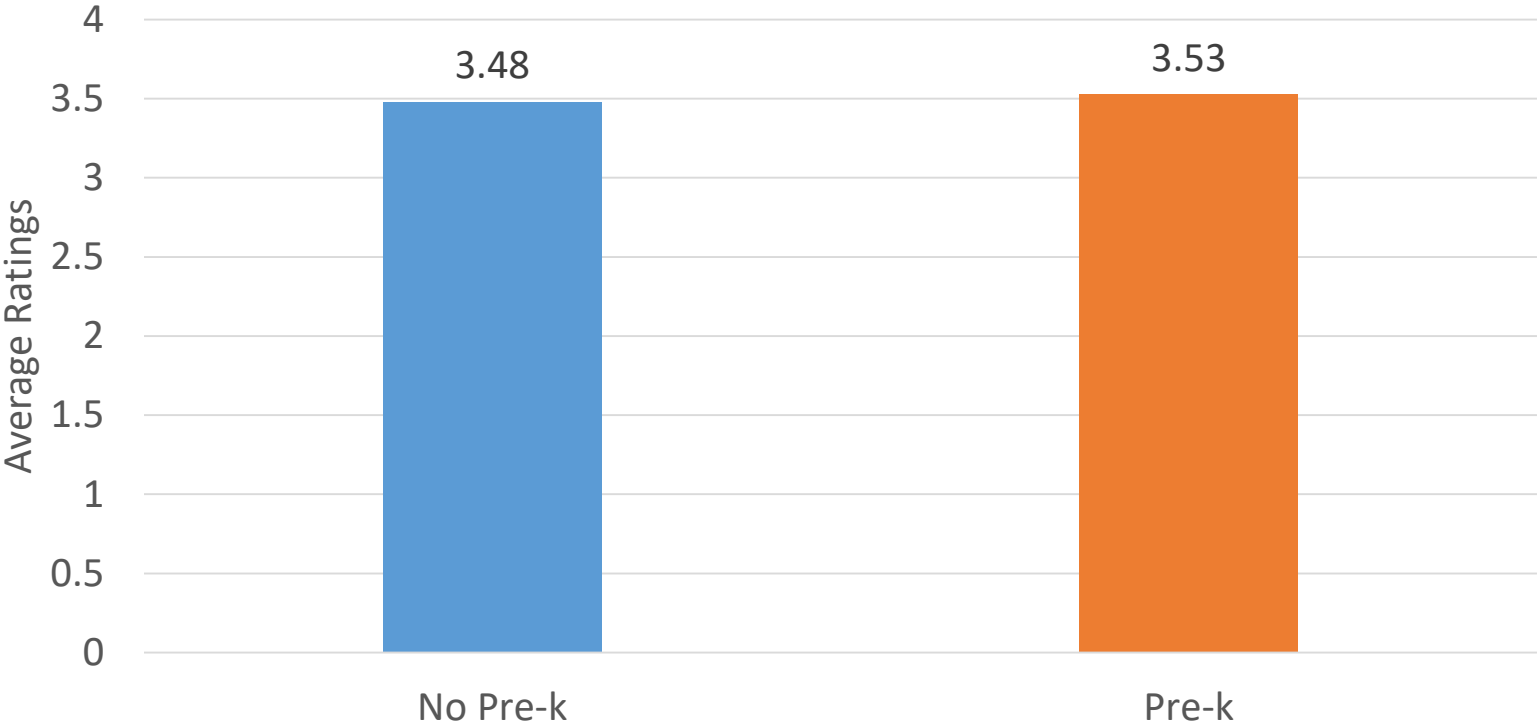
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# Executive Function –Pencil Tap



Note: Significant mean difference; PreK students score higher

# Social-Emotional Skills



Note: Non-significant mean difference



# Are School Readiness Goals Aligned with Child Outcomes?

- To some extent. . .
  - Children with pre-k experience show significantly greater academic and EF skills at kindergarten entry, as compared with those who did not attend pre-k
  - Consistent with large-scale national studies, pre-k did *not* result in benefits for children's social-emotional skills

# Discussion

- Goal of preparing students to be academically ready for kindergarten supported both in teachers' pre-k instruction and evidenced in academic readiness of children with pre-k experience
- Preparing students to be socially and emotionally ready for kindergarten one of highest priorities for school readiness goals, but not reflected in pre-k classroom practice and children's entering skills at kindergarten

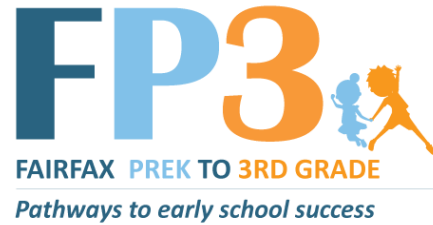
# Next Steps

- Examine whether patterns of findings in classroom process and child outcomes continue as we collect data in grades 1 – 3
  - Are positive effects of pre-k on academic outcomes maintained, or do our findings replicate national studies that find “fade out” effects?
- Continue to examine alignment between district policies and practice (transitions, data use, support for diverse families)

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# Thank You

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