SPRING WEBINAR SERIES

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Network Mission

To advance the understanding of policies and practices that narrow the achievement gap and maintain early learning success as children transition from preschool to elementary school and beyond.



Network Team Map



- Five Research Teams
- One Assessment Team
- **Network Lead**





Webinar 3: Diversity, Equity & Inclusion

Building Toward Racial Diversity, Equity and Inclusion in Early Learning



Iheoma Iruka, Ph.D.
The University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill



Meghan McCormick, Ph.D.
MDRC



Beyond Achievement Gap Gazing: Examining What Matters

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Take Home Points

- Some gaps still remain even after accounting for SES and PreK attendance and skills, so focus on gap-closing factors still needed
- More supports needed to strengthen homeschool connection to reduce Black-White gaps
- Need for more **culturally-relevant** malleable factors to explain Latino-White gaps (e.g., familismo, respeto)
- Need to examine the existence of these gaps beyond kindergarten and whether these or other malleable factors are still relevant over time

Rationale

- Need to uncover malleable factors that reduce or eliminate these gaps.
- Children develop in connected systems that influence their learning and life outcomes and they may have different meaning across racial groups.
- Affirmative and enriching home and classroom environments and their connection have the potential to reduce achievement gaps.



What did we find?

- Black-White and Latine-White gaps existed at the end of kindergarten in language, reading, math, and problem behavior.
- There were Black-White gaps in home practices and parent-teacher conferences and connection.
- Latine-White gap only in home-school conferencing.

What did we find? cont'd

 Home-school connections reduced the Black-White gap in problem behaviors and math

 No known factor reduced the Latine-White or Black-White gap in expressive language



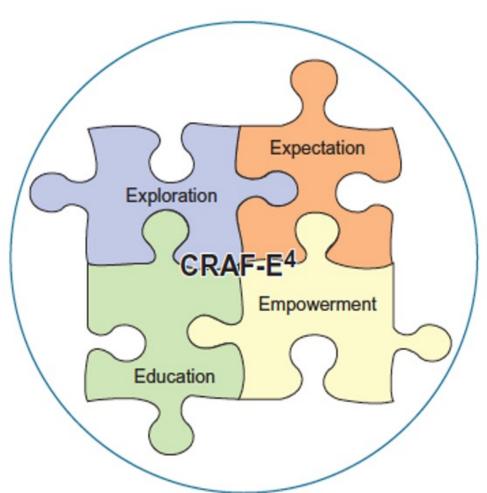




Conclusion

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Call for Educators



FOCUS EARLY LEARNING

IHEOMA IRUKA is founding director of the Equity Research Action Coalition at Frank Porter Graham Child Development Institute and research professor of public policy at the University of North Carolina-Chapel Hill. Her work focuses on supporting the from low-wealth and marginalized communities and ensuring excellence for young diverse learners, especially Black children and their families, through the intersection of research, programs and policy. This conversation has been condensed and edited.



Early learning and K-12 go hand in hand

A conversation with IHEOMA IRUKA

Q: You advocate for early childhood and K-12 systems to work together and learn from one another. Why is that important?

A: There's a lot we can and should do to align the early childhood and K-12 spaces. If it not part about aligning curviculum or assessments but also about reachers coming together and sharing approaches. Early childhood education need to know what happers once their kids more on to K-12. And K-12 educations should really understand what's happening in the early childhood space. A lot happens before children early sour school. If you're not supporting those

A lot happens before children enter your school. If you're not supporting those children, families, and communities, you're going to pay the cost somewhere, whether in suspension data, remodiation data, or somewhere else. All the data will show you that you're spending a lot of money to deal with the things that you

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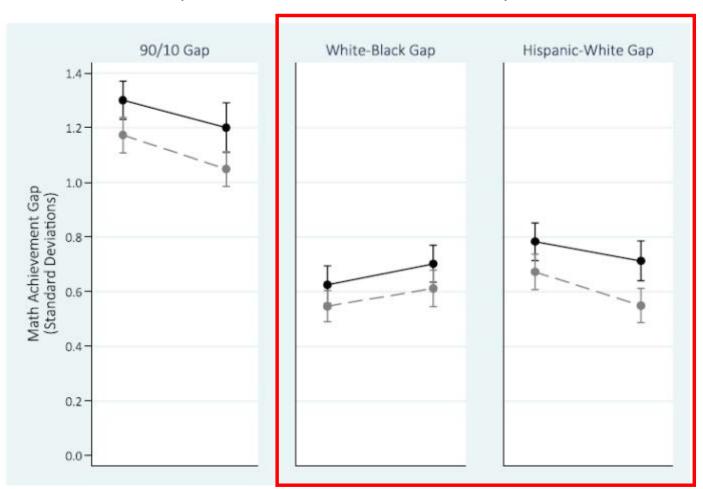
Iruka, I. U., Curenton, S. M., & Eke, W. A. (2014). The *CRAF-E*⁴ Family Engagement Model: Building Practitioners' Competence to Work with Diverse Families. San Diego, CA: Elsevier.



Can Preschool Instructional Practices Promote Racial Equity in Academic Outcomes? Evidence from the Boston Public Schools

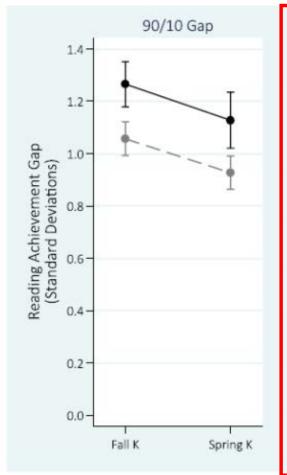
Meghan McCormick, MDRC (Twitter handle: @Meghan_McCorm)
JoAnn Hsueh, MDRC (Twitter handle: @hsueh_joann)
Christina Weiland, University of Michigan (Twitter handle: @weilanch)
Jason Sachs, Boston Public Schools (Twitter handle: @BPSEarlyLearn)
Catherine Snow, Harvard Graduate School of Education

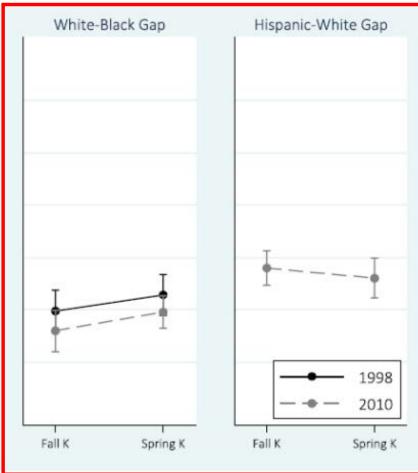
Opportunity gaps at kindergarten entry are substantial and stay stable across schooling (Reardon & Portilla, 2016)





Opportunity gaps at kindergarten entry are substantial and stay stable across schooling (Reardon & Portilla, 2016)







Little consistent evidence about the role of PreK in promoting racial equity

Enrollment in PreK has been identified as one strategy for reducing achievement gaps prior to kindergarten entry (Jenkins et al., 2018; Valentino, 2018).

Some studies have shown that PreK programs are particularly beneficial for lower-income and Hispanic students (Bloom & Weiland, 2015; Duncan & Magnuson, 2013).

Yet, other studies of PreK have found no differential benefits by family income and race (Lipsey et al., 2018; Weiland et al., 2019)

More work is needed to understand the key factors in PreK classrooms that not only benefit all students but actually stand to promote <u>racial equity</u>.

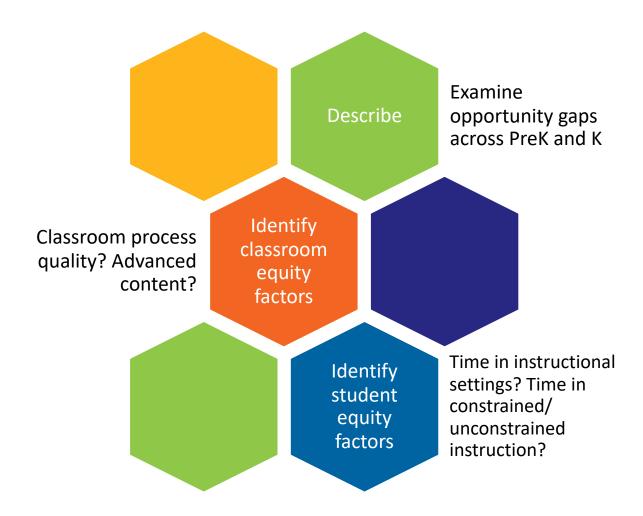


The BPS prekindergarten program: Opportunity to build evidence on promoting racial equity

High-quality public prekindergarten program for four-year old students

- Existing evidence base on the BPS prekindergarten program:
 - Substantial impacts on language, literacy, math, and executive functioning skills at the start of kindergarten identified in a rigorous study (Weiland & Yoshikawa, 2013)
 - Two evidence-based curricula paired with coaching & training
 - Slots in the PreK program allocated via lottery
- BPS PreK model implemented in CBO PreK programs funded with preschool expansion grant (PEG) funds

The current study





Recruitment & enrollment of students/schools

Random sampling procedure

BPS public schools (N = 20) & partner CBOs (N = 10)

Randomly selected group of teachers & students in participating schools/CBOs



Data Sources/Measures

Child assessments

Classroom observations

Teacher surveys

Administrative data

Parent surveys



Examples of constrained and unconstrained language/literacy activities

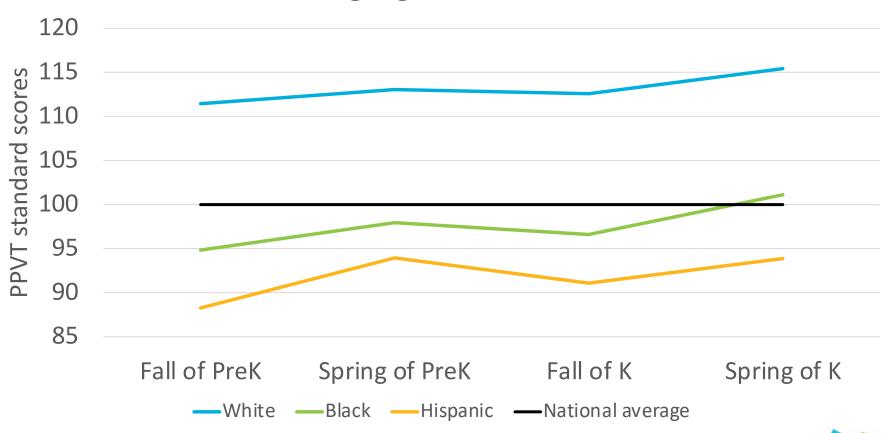
Constrained	Unconstrained
 Phonological awareness Morpheme awareness Word decoding Word encoding Grapheme-phoneme correspondence Fluency Basic print and text concepts Recalling Key details Writing production Writing instruction 	 Oral language Print vocabulary Comparing/contrasting Predicting Inferencing Summarizing Prior knowledge Retelling Explaining relations between texts Text reading Writing planning & editing

Examples of more constrained and more unconstrained math activities

Constrained	Unconstrained
 Number sense and concepts Operations Algebra Geometry – lines Geometry – two dimensional shapes Geometry – three dimensional shapes Geometry – spatial sense Measurement – conventional units Measurement – non-conventional units Measurement – linear 	 Data analysis Probability Geometry – composing shapes Measurement – concepts Measurement – area Measurement – volume

Descriptive results: Variation in language skills by race

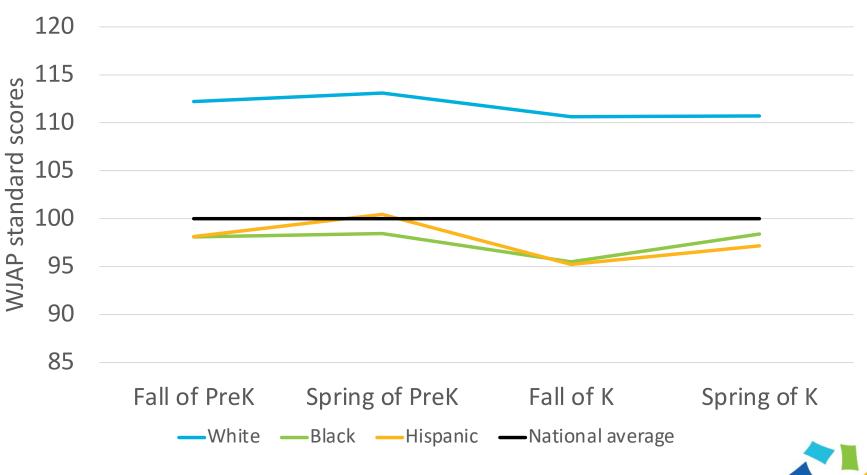
Language skills: PPVT



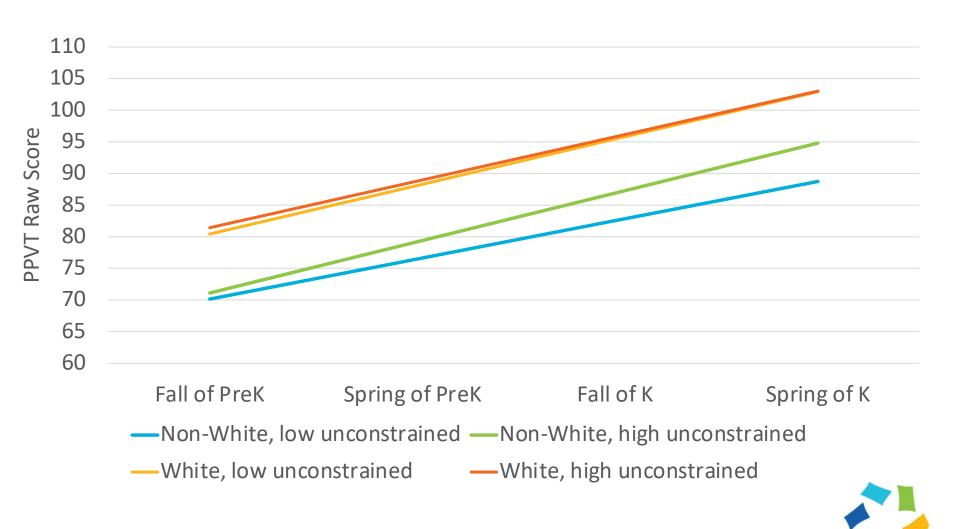


Descriptive results: Variation in math skills by race

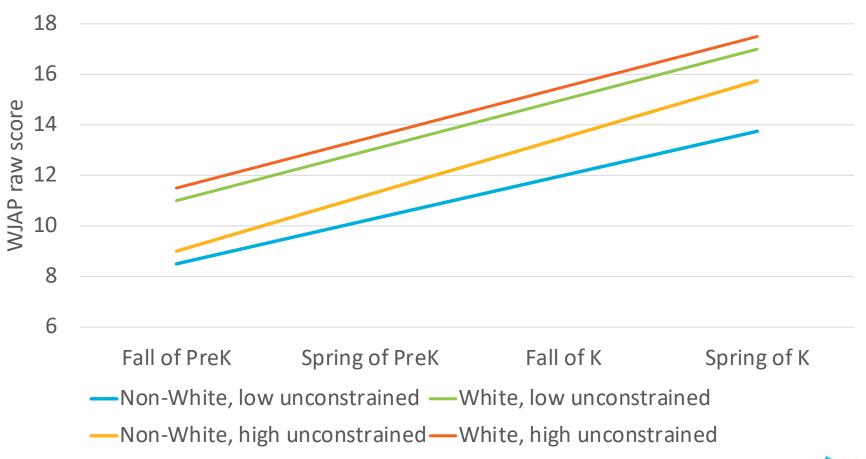
Math skills: Woodcock Johnson Applied Problems



More time in unconstrained language instruction promotes racial equity in language outcomes.

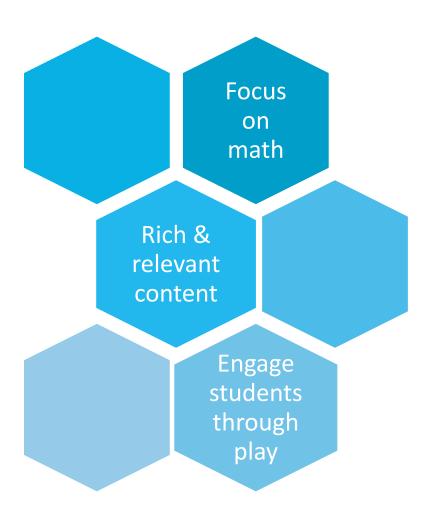


More time in unconstrained math instruction promotes racial equity in math outcomes.





Practice Recommendations





Thank you!

Contact Information

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Q&A

- What questions do you have?
 - Put them in the Zoom Q&A box
 - Post them in the comments section of our Facebook Live video
 @earlylearningnetwork





Upcoming Webinar

June 1: Individualized instruction and assessment

11:00 a.m. CDT | 12:00 p.m. EDT | 9:00 a.m. PDT

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Thank You

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