

## Preschool Profile in Urban/Rural Nebraska: Preliminary Findings from Network Research

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The Early Learning Network aims 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.



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

#### **NETWORK TEAM MAP**





## Complementary Studies Across Research Teams

• Descriptive study (with Public Policy Center):

Identify systems-level policies and practices that support early learning

Classroom observation study:

Identify teaching practices and other classroom-level malleable factors associated with children's school readiness and achievement in preschool and early elementary school

Longitudinal study:

Identify malleable factors associated with early learning and school achievement over time from preschool through the early elementary school grades

# Early Learning Contexts in Rural and Urban Nebraska

#### Objectives:

- determine the influence of ecological systems on children's learning over time
  - classroom/teacher, family-school, community, and educational policies
- identify malleable factors at various ecological levels that promote children's academic and social-emotional learning and achievement through Grade 3.



#### Timeline

	Year 1		Year 2		Year 3		Year 4		Year 5	
	Fall 2016	Spring 2017	Fall 2017	Spring 2018	Fall 2018	Spring 2019	Fall 2019	Spring 2020	Fall 2020	Spring 2021
Study 1										
Study 2										
Study 3	PreK	PreK		K		1		2		3

**Data Collection** 

**Data Analysis** 



#### **Participating Communities**



- Central Nebraska
   Community Action
   Partnership
- Columbus Public Schools
- Chadron Public Schools
- Cozad Public Schools

- Creighton Community Schools
- Fairbury Public Schools
- Gering Public Schools
- Gordon-Rushville Public Schools
- Kearney Public Schools

- Lincoln Public Schools
- McCook Public Schools
- Northwest Community
   Action Partnership
- Omaha Public Schools
- O'Neill Public Schools



#### Study 3 Purpose

- Determine the role of ecological malleable factors on children's academic and socialemotional outcomes, for different groups of children, including:
  - Preschool attenders vs. non-attenders
  - -Rural vs. urban children



#### Malleable Factors

## Ecological approach to identifying and assessing malleable factors that may influence children's learning and development

#### Within-systems (microsystem):

- <u>Responsiveness</u> approaches or personal expressions that attend to child need
- <u>Organization and Structure</u> capacity of schools and classrooms to function effectively
- <u>Instructional Support</u> instructional experiences that support student learning
- <u>Use of Data</u> data use for guiding instruction and providing feedback

#### Between-systems (mesosystem):

- <u>Family-School Partnerships</u> a student-focused approach wherein families and professionals coordinate, cooperate, and collaborate to enhance children's opportunities and experiences across social-emotional, behavioral, and academic domains
  - e.g., what parents do at home to engage with their child around learning; parent-teacher relationship; home-school communication



#### **Attenders & Non-Attenders**

#### • Attenders:

- Eligible to enter Kindergarten the following year and
- Attending a center-based pre-Kindergarten program for at least 10 hours per week

#### Non-Attenders:

- Eligible to enter Kindergarten the following year and
- Not attending a center-based pre-Kindergarten program

## Study 3 Sample

			Study 3			
				PreK Children <sup>1</sup>		
	Districts	Schools <sup>3</sup>	Classrooms	Attenders	Non- attenders <sup>2</sup>	Total
Rural	12	15	26	117	15	130
Urban	2	22	39	135	91	226
Total	14	37	65	252	106	358

<sup>1</sup> At Wave 2, Average age = 5.3 years; 50.3% male <sup>2</sup>At home or in home-based child care settings <sup>3</sup>Title 1 schools chosen when possible



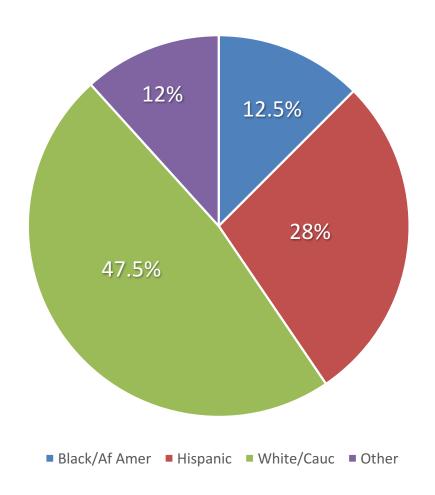
#### Research Question #1

What is the school readiness status of children upon entry into Kindergarten, for preschool

attenders vs. non-attenders?

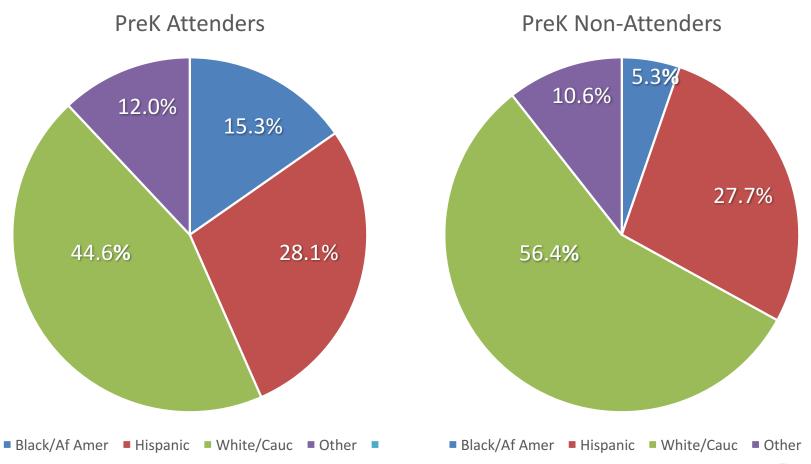


### Child Race/Ethnicity of Our Sample



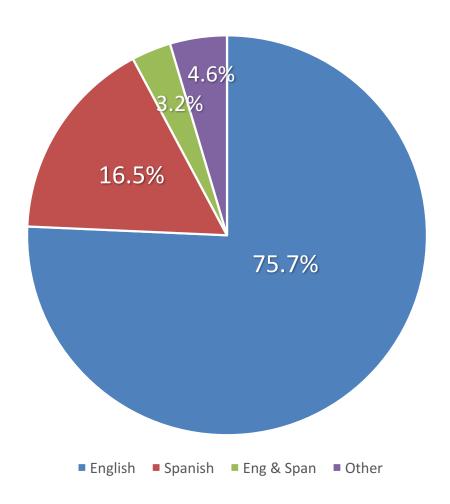


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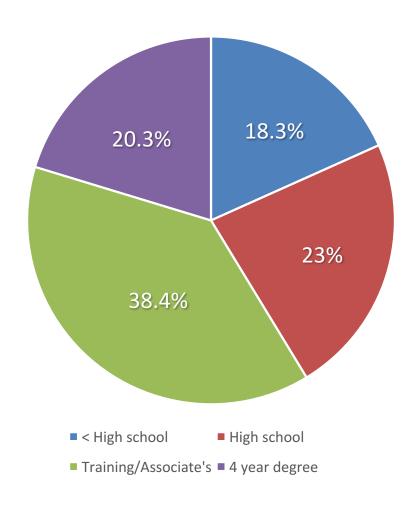


#### Language Spoken at Home in Our Sample



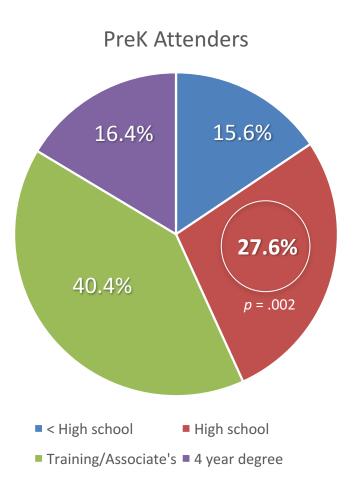


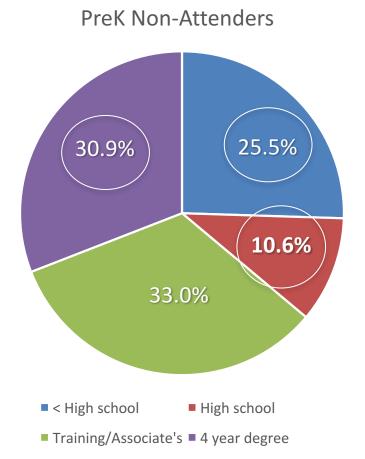
#### Parent Education of Our Sample





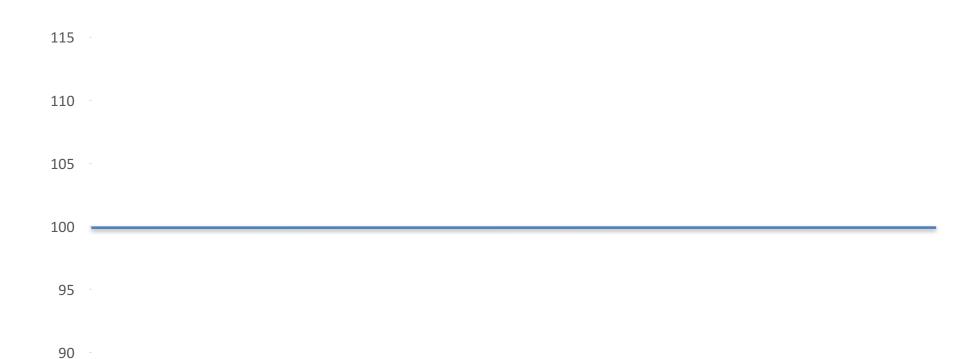
#### Parent Education of Our Sample







#### Children's Readiness Skills



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#### Research Question #2

How do family-school partnerships change across the preschool year in rural vs. urban settings?

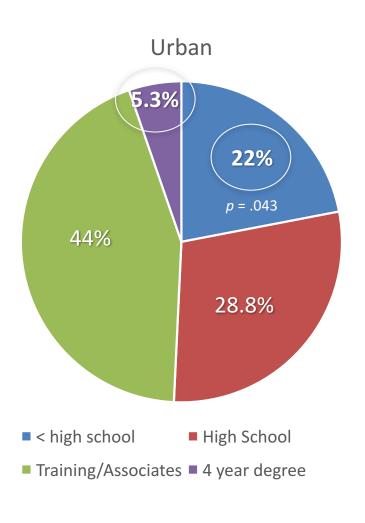


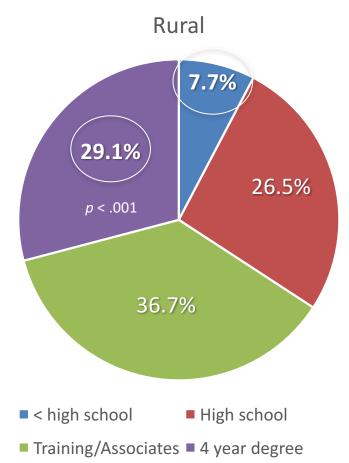
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lotai	14	5/	65	252	100	356	
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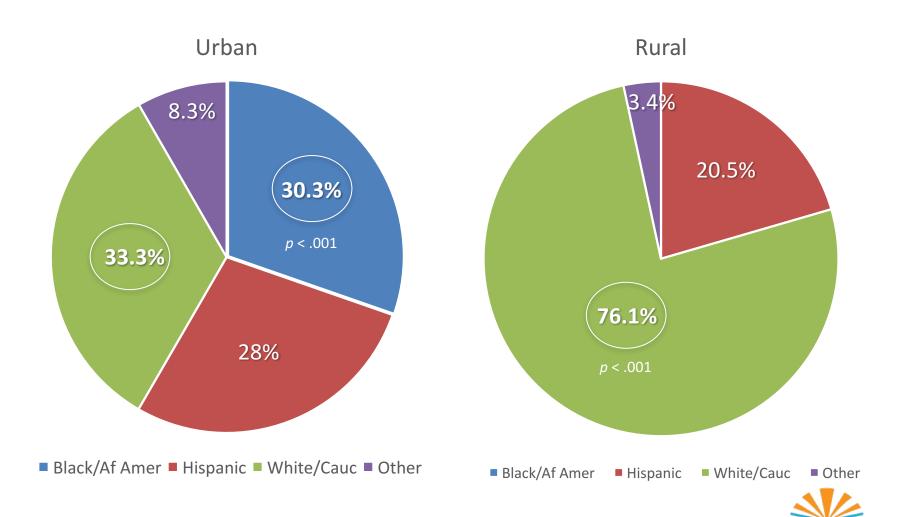
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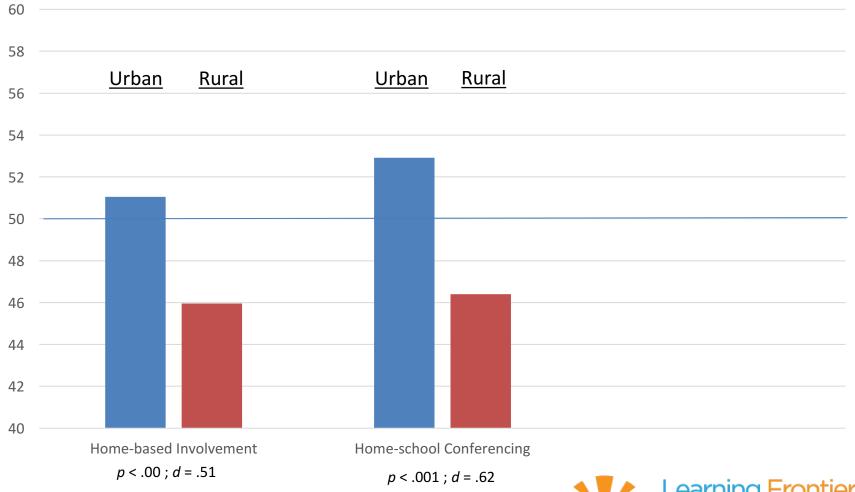




## Parent Ethnicity of Our Sample

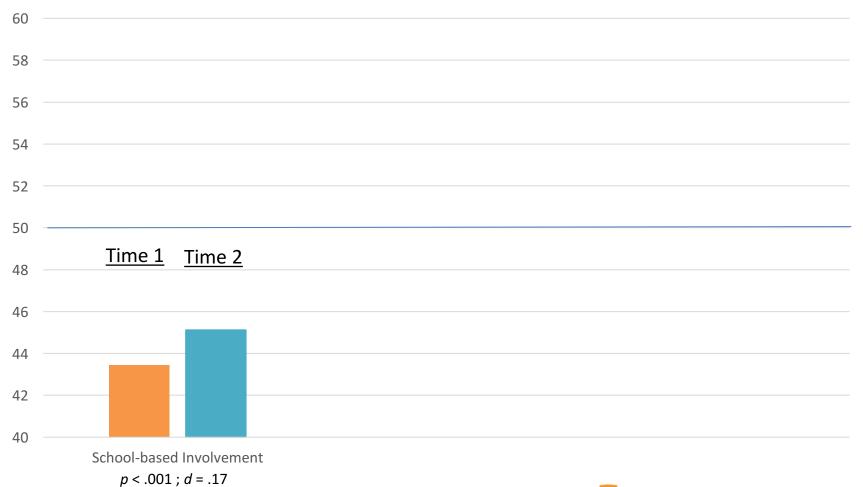


### Family Involvement

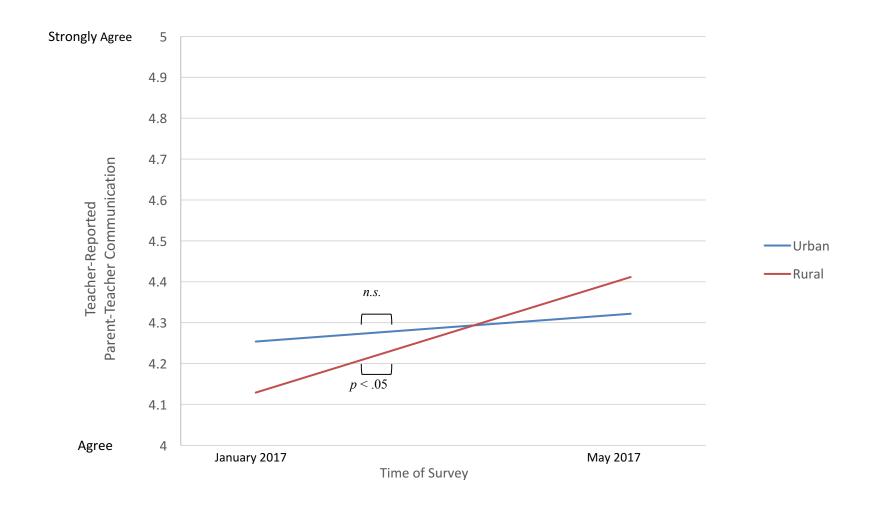




### Family Involvement



#### Parent-Teacher Relationship





#### Questions to Consider

- What are the key take-away points of the Learning Frontiers findings, to date?
- How can the Learning Frontiers study inform or advance early childhood practice and/or policy?
- What additional information is needed for Learning Frontiers to provide useful information to practitioners/policy makers?
- How can lessons from practice or policy inform the Learning Frontiers research going forward?



# Learning Frontiers Prek to Grade 3