



THE

POLICY EQUITY

GROUP

EMPOWERING THE SOCIALLY CONSCIOUS

Simple Steps for Using Data to Improve Program Quality

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Getting to know your presenter...

- Former Senior Policy Advisor for Early Childhood Development and Education at the Administration for Children and Families
 - Worked with Office of Head Start and Office of Child Care
 - Led the development of the Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework
- Former Vice President, Public Policy and Research at Teaching Strategies, developer of early childhood curriculum and assessment
- Former Urban Institute researcher in the area of early childhood care and education
- Bring a research, policy, and assessment perspective to the use of data for program improvement



Context: Why is the analysis of data important for program improvement?

- The collection and analysis of data is a systematic way of getting to know your program, your teachers, and your children
 - Data is not scary or cold, it is just a way of summarizing what is going on
- It gives you a credible body of evidence that you can use to:
 - Recognize and respond to gaps in programming
 - Prioritize how funds are spent, particularly around PD and TA
 - Make other decisions about program quality
- One of the proposed elements of re-competition policy

“A determination by ACF that an agency has not established and taken steps to achieve its goals for improving school-readiness and has not analyzed individual child-level assessment data in accordance with the Head Start Child Outcomes Framework...”



Learning Objectives

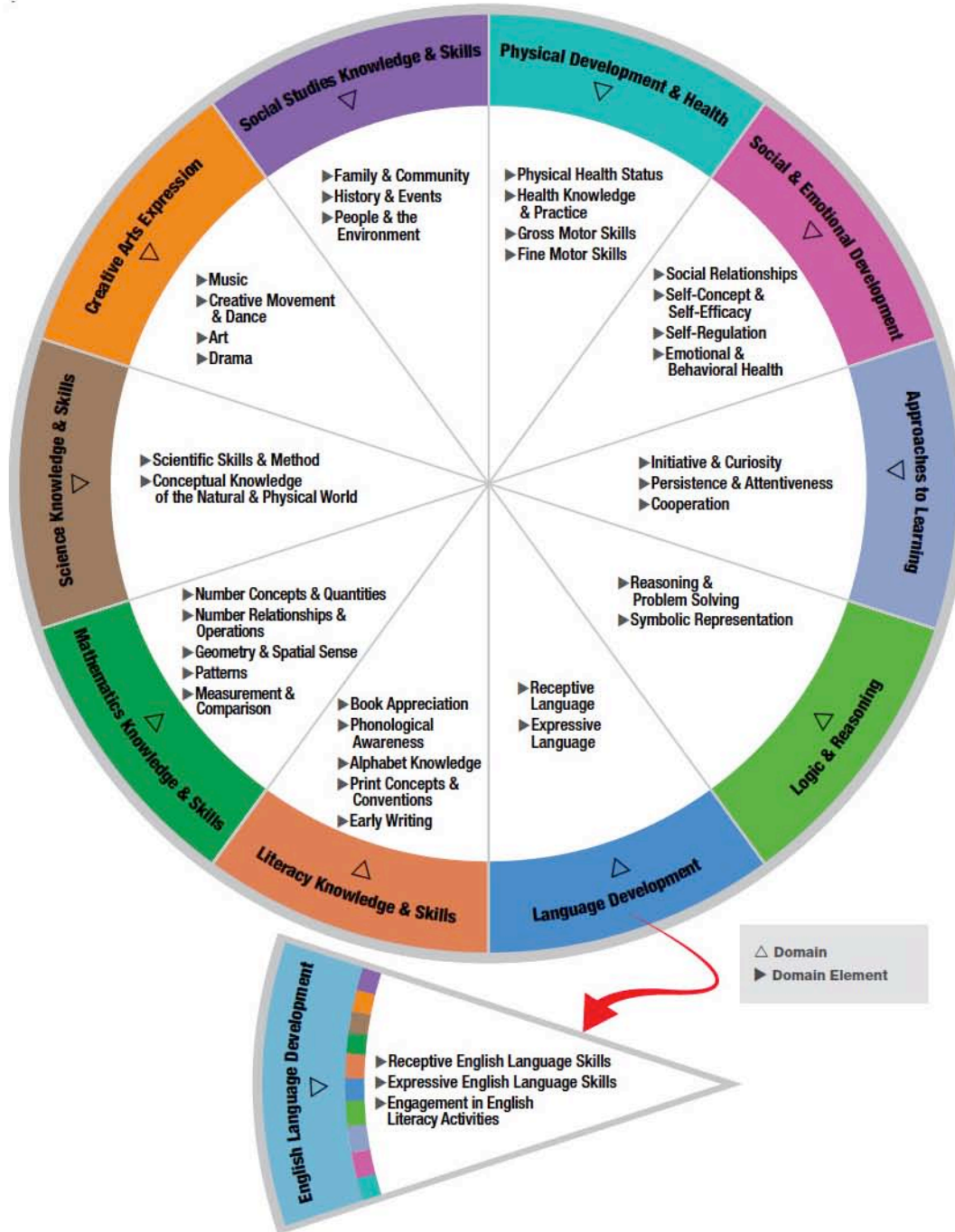
- 1.) Participants will begin to use available data “with the end in mind”
 - The “end” is school readiness as defined by the new Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework
- 2.) Participants will learn about the various factors that play a role in a child’s school readiness and how these factors are measured
- 3.) Participants will become familiar with a framework to assist them in developing school readiness goals
- 4.) Participants will gain a stronger knowledge of the sources of data collected by Head Start programs and how that data can be used together to tell a story about a program



The Big Picture: Factors that Affect Child Development



The Head Start Child Development and Early Learning Framework





Step 1: Have a strong working knowledge of the domain elements of the HS Child Development and Early Learning Framework

- Know the domains, the domain elements, and examples and be able to explain them to teachers and parents
 - Framework presents the domains in a circle because each is equally important and together they make up holistic child development
- Framework provides introductions that outline why each domain is important; definitions of each domain and domain element; and, examples
- The Framework is intended to be the “grounding” upon which Head Start programs are built
- The intent of the revision of the Framework was to “jump start” programs into thinking about the key elements of school readiness and how to children school ready



Step 2: Establish reasonable expectations for child progress in your program

- **Need a baseline or point of reference by which to judge the progress made in your program**
 - Did I see “enough” progress among the children? In what areas was the progress “good enough”. In what area was it not?
- **Ways of establishing a baseline**
 - What are the expectations for children in your state’s early learning guidelines?
 - What “age anchors” does your assessment use when determining “typical” developmental for a child of a certain age?
 - How much progress was made children in your program the year before?
 - What are the expectations of parents and schools?
- **This is as much of an art as a science**



Setting expectations for your program

- **Unlike the goals you set for individual children, program goals are framed in the aggregate**
 - “70 percent of my children will be at their age-expected level in Expressive Language skills”
 - Most easily and clearly expressed in terms of items on the assessment
- **Don’t have to address every domain element of the Framework, but need to reflect expectations of the community/parents and program priorities**
- **Because these are value judgments, expectations need to be grounded in a strong rationale**
- **Key considerations**
 - What are the characteristics of the children in your program?
 - What type of program do you have? Full-day? Home-based? Migrant?



Setting alphabet knowledge school readiness goals for four-year-olds using the HSCOF in Washington state

- Study HSCOF domain elements
- WA Early Learning and Development Benchmarks
- Factor in Context
- Set school readiness goals

Alphabet Knowledge

*Understands that the letters of the alphabet are a special category of visual graphics that can be individually named and have distinct sound(s) associated with them.

*Attends to the beginning letters and sounds in familiar words.

*Identifies printed letters and associates correct sounds with printed letters.

Children demonstrate awareness of the alphabetic principle.

*Recites all letters of the alphabet.

*Knows that alphabet letters are a special category of symbols/pictures that can be individually named.

*Associates the names of letters with their shapes.

*Correctly identifies ten or more letters of the alphabet.

Primary Considerations

*High percentage of children who are Dual Language

*A very small percentage of my children know any letters in English

*Children face a number of barriers to learning, including hunger and stress at home

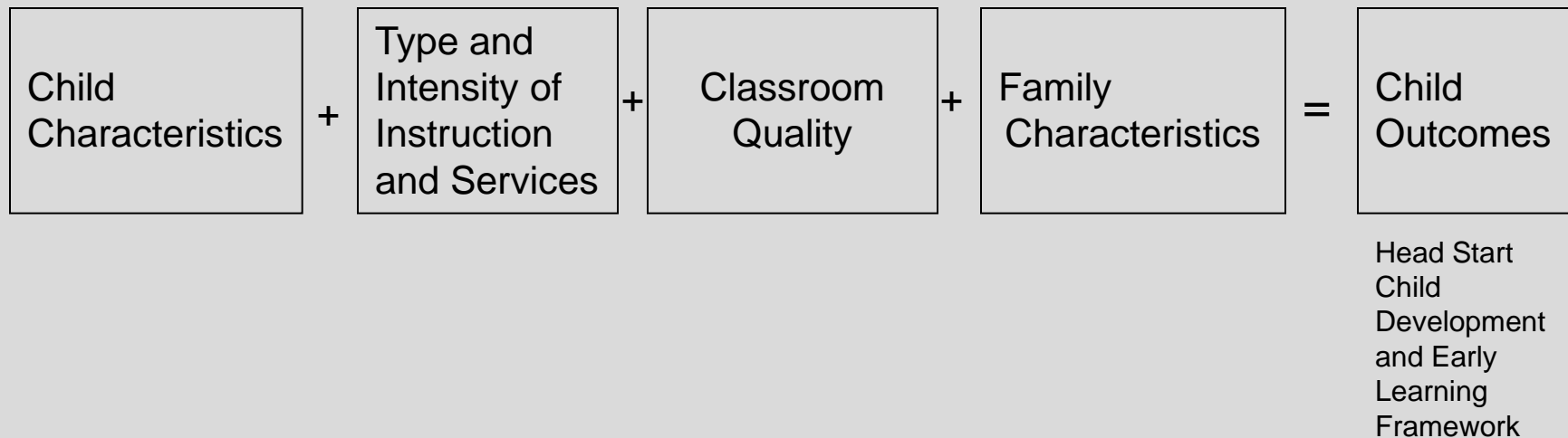
School Readiness Goals:

*By end of the program, 50 percent of my children will identify and name all upper- and lowercase letters (Level 8 on the GOLD).

*All my children will be able to identify at least 10 letters (Level 4 on the GOLD).

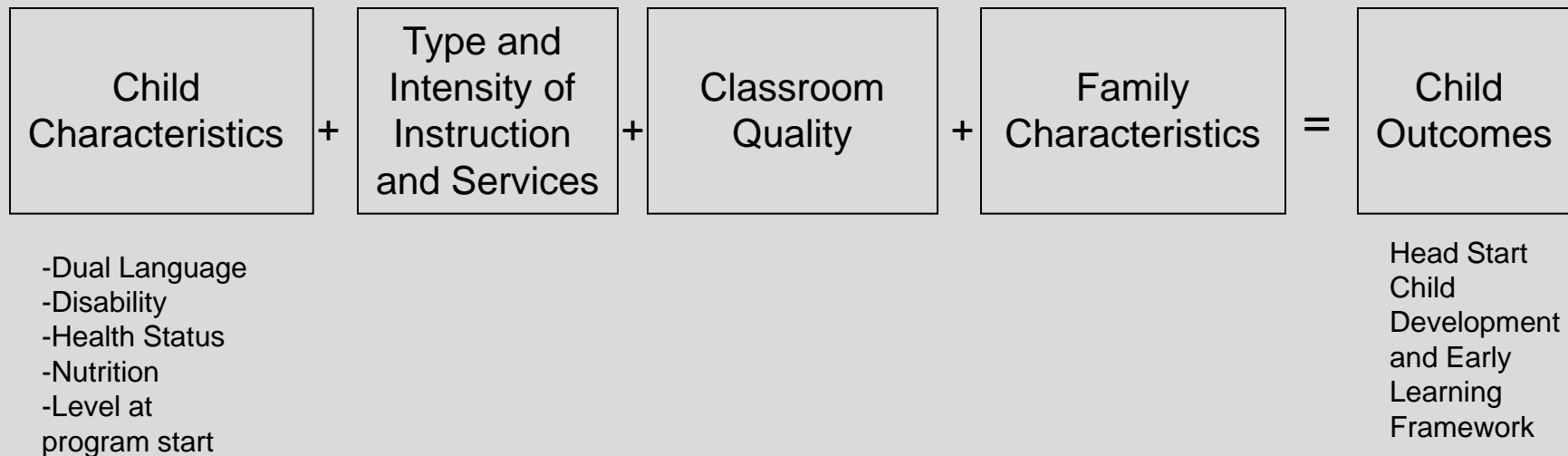


The Big Picture: Factors that Affect Child Development



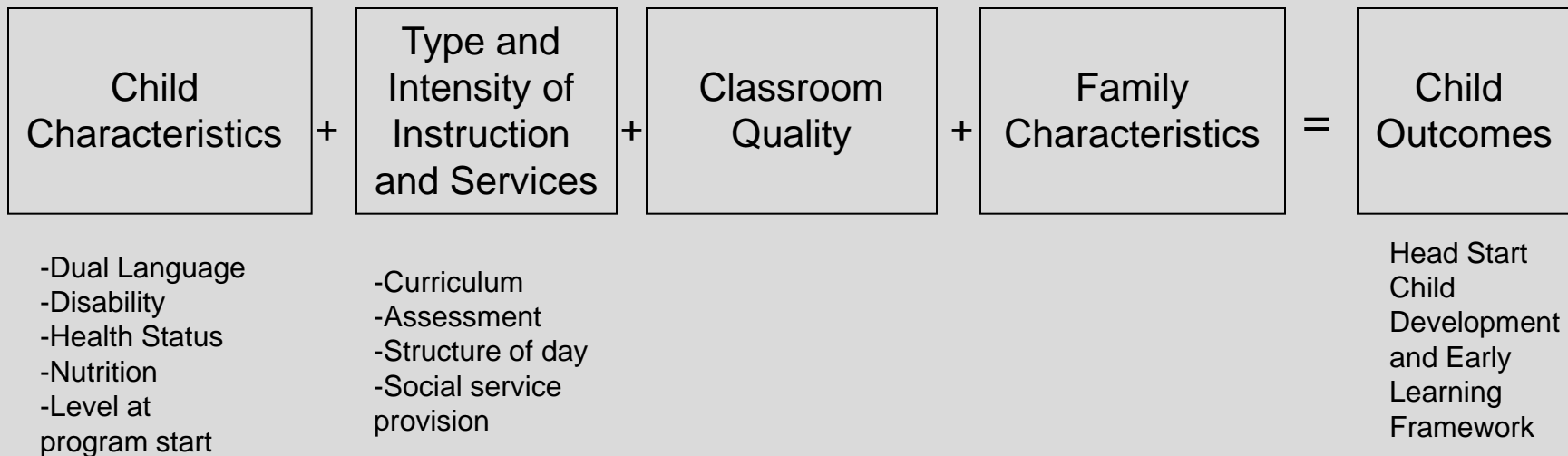


Getting More Specific: Factors that Affect Child Development



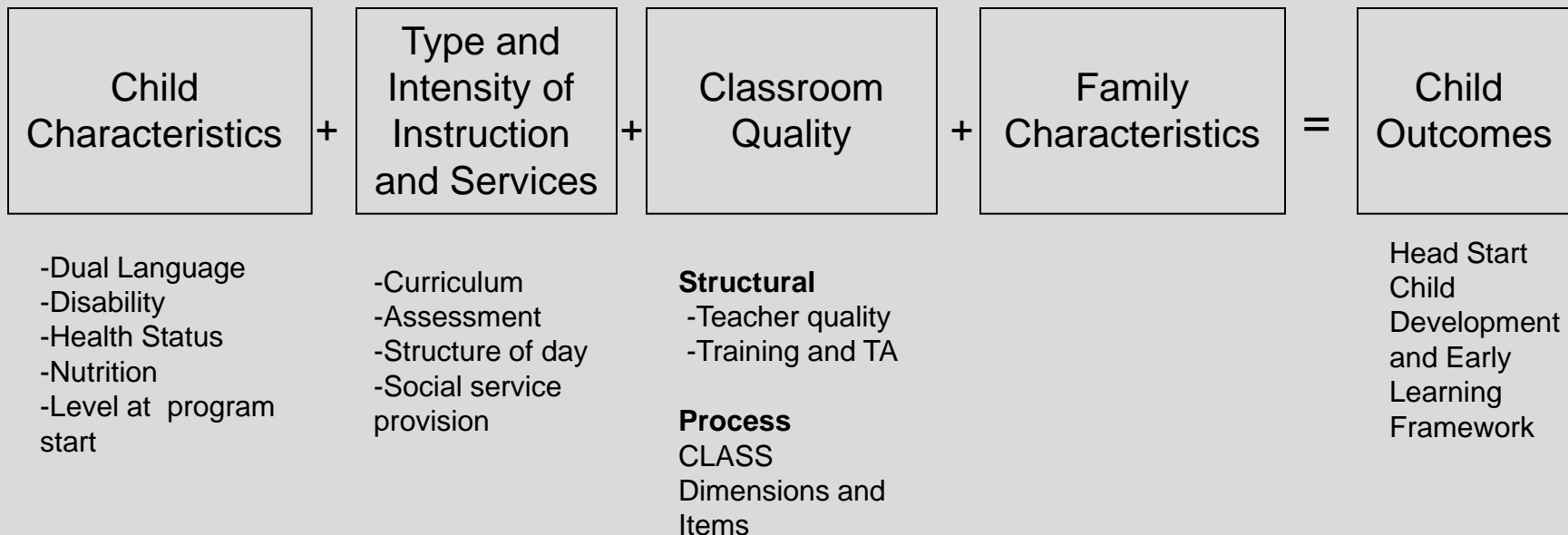


Getting More Specific: Factors that Affect Child Development



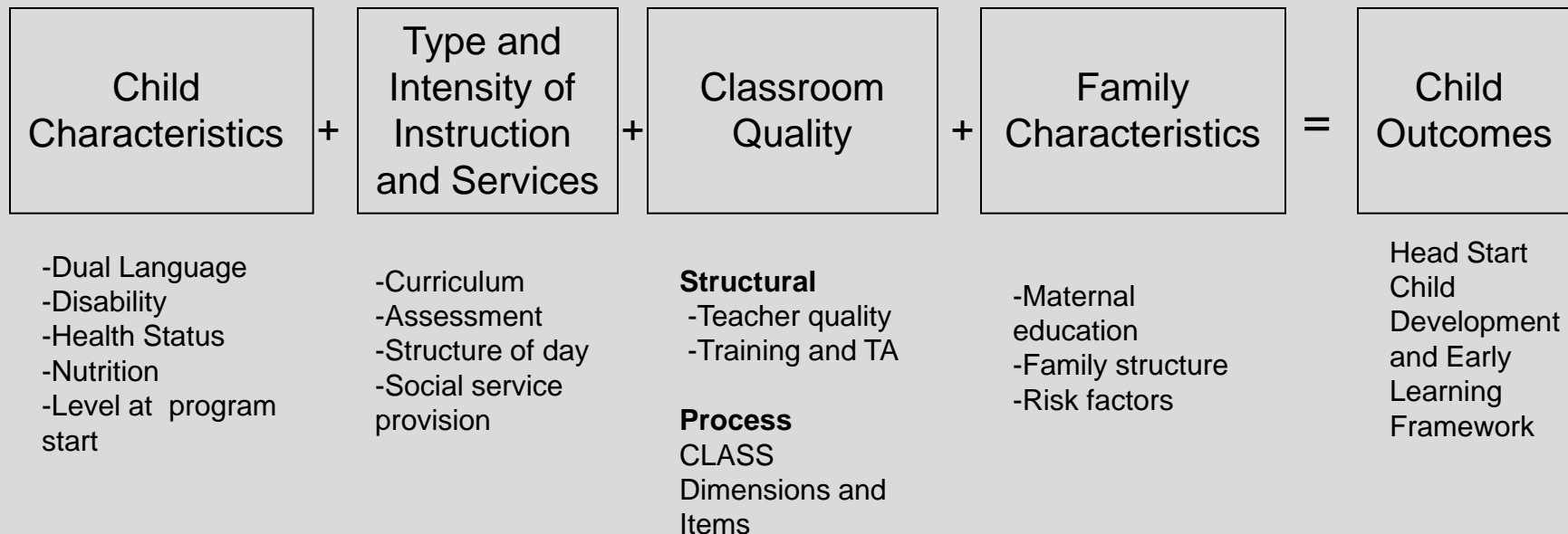


Getting More Specific: Factors that Affect Child Development





Getting More Specific: Factors that Affect Child Development





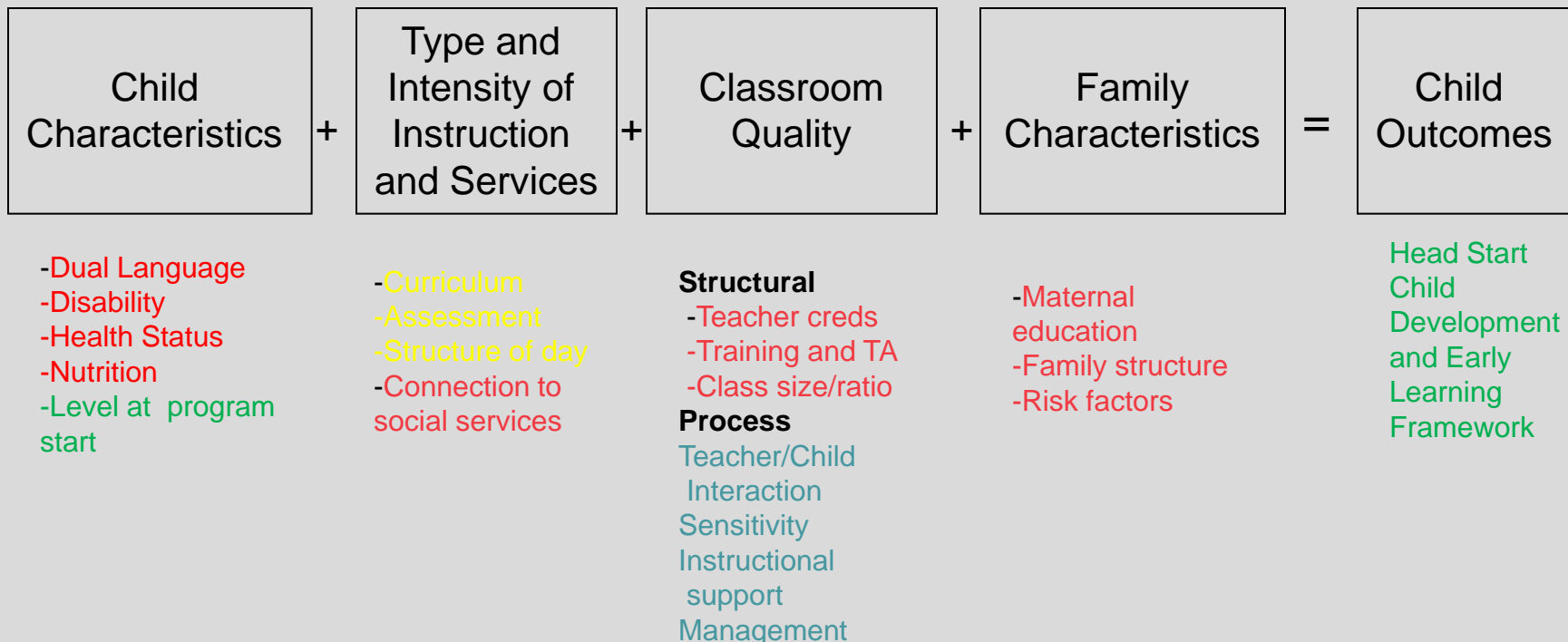
Step 3: Identify and organize data

Red = PIR

Yellow = Other

Blue = Classroom Assessment Scoring System (CLASS)

Green = Child Assessment





Step 4: Assess and analyze

- **Programs should be using an observation-based assessment tool to assess children's development level and progress**
 - (e.g., DRDP, Development Continuum/GOLD, Work Sampling, COR)
 - Alignment to new Framework should be available from publishers
- **Determine how the data should be grouped**
 - Should look at all children together, but also at specific groups of interest
- **Initial assessment data is used to figure out where children are and to determine whether goals are reasonable**
 - Can do this because both goals and assessment instrument are aligned to Framework
 - If your goal is 50 percent of children knowing all letters, and 45 percent know all letters at program entry, goals should be revised
- **Assess mid-year to determine if on track to meet goals**
 - Not just **assessing** three times a year, but **analyzing** the data as well



Step 5: Relate child-level data back to program characteristics

Scenario	Major Child Outcome Findings	CLASS Scores	Structural Indicators	Services	Child Factors	Family Factors	Curriculum	Potential Program Response
1	Did not meet math and literacy goals	Good	Good staff cred	Needs met	High DLL, at-risk	Poverty, single-parents, immigrants	Low fidelity and few DLL supports	Investigate curriculum and curriculum training
2	Did not meet social/emotional goals	Low Sensitivity	Good staff cred	SS gaps	Abuse and neglect	Military, high-education; depression	High fidelity	MH support for families; SE curriculum for children
3	Did not meet most goals	All low	Low staff qualifi. and PD	Needs met	All DLL	Recent immigrants	Low fidelity	TA help with CLASS; staff training; mentor/coach, new hires
4	Did not meet most goals	Good	Good	Needs met	At-Risk	Single-parent; low education	Strong with high fidelity	Ensure new staff get up to speed; Revisit goals



Summary and Final Thoughts

Provided a broad overview of how a program might use data for program improvement

Using the new HS Framework to help with school readiness goals

Factors that affect outcomes

How to measure those goals

Putting data together to tell as story

There are many ways to use data, but the more specificity the better

The ideal would be to know all of the factors acting on each child and how well they improve overall well-being

Data is a tool, and not an end in itself

It won't make teaching practices better or services better, but will provide clues as to what is working and what is not

Good luck!



Discussion and Contact Information

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