

Assembly Bill 563

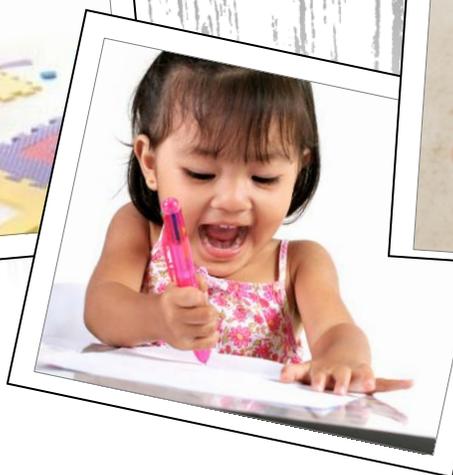
Nevada Early Childhood Education (ECE) Program

Building a Foundation for School Readiness and Success in K-12 and Beyond

FY 2009-10 Final Evaluation Report

Executive Summary

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EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



The 2009 Nevada State Legislature passed Assembly Bill (AB) 563 that continued the funding of the Nevada Early Childhood Education (ECE) Program, and appropriated \$3,338,875 in the 2009-10 fiscal year and \$3,338,875 in the 2010-11 fiscal year. The purpose of the legislation is to initiate or expand pre-kindergarten education programs.

Ten school districts and one community-based organization operated an early childhood education program in 2009-10. These ten school districts are Carson City, Churchill County, Clark County, Elko County, Humboldt County, Mineral County, Nye County, Pershing County, Washoe County, and White Pine County. The community-based organization is Great Basin College in Elko.

During 2009-10, the 11 Nevada ECE projects provided services to 1,198 families, including 1,232 children and 1,291 adults. Of the 1,232 children served in Nevada ECE during the 2009-10 school year, 1,077 children were enrolled in the Nevada ECE program on December 15, 2009. Using the figure of 1,077 children as an average daily child count and the total grant amount of \$3,338,875, the average cost of the Nevada ECE program per child in 2009-10 was \$3,100. The 1,232 program children represent 1.5 percent of the estimated 83,181 three- to four-year-old children in Nevada (2009 American Community Survey).

The Nevada Department of Education (NDE) conducted an annual and longitudinal evaluation of the Nevada ECE program in 2009-10, as directed by AB 563. The primary focus of the evaluation is to determine the effectiveness of the program on the developmental progress of children and parental involvement, both short-term and long-term effects.

Research on early childhood education has found that preschool education can improve the learning and development of young children. Studies have clearly shown that participation in quality preschool education programs have short-term effects on the cognitive, social, emotional, and physical development. In fact, several analyses calculated that preschool education programs produce a gain of one-half (0.50) standard deviation on cognitive development, which is the equivalent of a move from the 30th to the 50th percentile on achievement tests. In other words, preschool education can reduce the size of the school readiness gap between children in poverty and the national average.

Key Findings—

The Nevada Early Childhood Education Program:

- ◆ Helped prepare Nevada children for kindergarten and beyond.
- ◆ Helped parents become more involved in their children's learning.
- ◆ Met or exceeded all five program indicators on the developmental progress of children and parent involvement.
- ◆ Showed longer-term effects on student academic skills.
- ◆ Served 1.5 percent of the estimated three- to four-year-old population in Nevada.

An important finding of the research is that teacher effectiveness is among the most important factors in the quality of the program. Preschool teachers who hold a bachelor’s degree and have specialized training in early childhood education, such as the training required by Nevada statute, have a larger positive impact on children than programs administered by non-certified preschool teachers. In fact, requiring that early childhood education teachers have a bachelor’s degree and specialized training/endorsement are two of the seven out of ten national quality benchmarks for early childhood education met by the State of Nevada.

Other studies have examined preschool education’s long-term effects, providing information on its effects into elementary school years and beyond. These studies found that preschool education has significant lasting effects on cognitive abilities, school progress (grade retention, special education placement and high school graduation), and social behavior. Researchers estimate that for every dollar spent on preschool, somewhere between four and eight dollars is saved in later social costs to society (Barnett, 2007; Karoly & Bigelow, 2005).

The outcomes found in national longitudinal evaluations of preschool programs suggest that the positive long-term effects are primarily because preschool children had different experiences in elementary school due to the cognitive gains achieved in preschool. Increasing children’s cognitive abilities early helps them to transition into school, and reduces the likelihood that they will be tracked into low ability groups, placed in special education, or retained in grade.

Findings from Annual Evaluation: Short-Term Effects

The primary purpose of the annual evaluation is to investigate the performance of children and adults on five outcome indicators: two indicators on the developmental progress of children, and three indicators on parental involvement. The results show that Nevada ECE children exceeded the expected performance levels for all five indicators, as shown in the table below.

The results also show that a greater percentage of children learning English as a second language made larger gains than English-speaking children in receptive vocabulary [Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT)] and equivalent gains in expressive communication [Expressive One-Word Picture Vocabulary Test (EOWPVT)].

Program Indicator	Actual	Status
Developmental Progress of Children		
<p><i>Indicator 1: Reading Readiness – Individual Student Gain</i></p> <p>With a minimum of four months of participation, 80% of ECE children from three years old until they enter kindergarten will show improvement in auditory comprehension and expressive communication as measured by a standard score increase on (a) the Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test (PPVT) and (b) the Expressive One-Word Picture Vocabulary Test (EOWPVT).</p>	<p>a. PPVT – 88.0%</p> <p>b. EOWPVT – 92.4%</p>	<p>a. Exceeded</p> <p>b. Exceeded</p>

<p>Indicator 2: Reading Readiness – Average Gain</p> <p>With a minimum of four months of participation, ECE children from birth until they enter kindergarten will make an average gain of 7 standard score points in auditory comprehension as measured by (a) the PPVT, and of 10 standard score points in expressive communication as measured by (b) the EOWPVT.</p>	<p>a. PPVT – 11.4 pts b. EOWPVT – 14.9 pts</p>	<p>a. Exceeded b. Exceeded</p>
<p>Parental Involvement</p>		
<p>Indicator 1: Individual Parenting Goals</p> <p>Ninety-two percent (92%) of participating adults enrolled in Early Childhood Education for at least four months will meet at least one goal related to parenting skills (e.g., developmental appropriateness, positive discipline, teaching and learning, care-giving environment) within the reporting year.</p>	<p>97.6%</p>	<p>Exceeded</p>
<p>Indicator 2: Time with Children</p> <p>Seventy-five percent (75%) of first-year Early Childhood Education parents will increase the amount of time they spend with their children weekly within a reporting year.</p>	<p>91.9%</p>	<p>Exceeded</p>
<p>Indicator 3: Reading with Children</p> <p>Seventy-five percent (75%) of first-year Early Childhood Education parents will increase the amount of time they spend reading with their children within a reporting year.</p>	<p>92.4%</p>	<p>Exceeded</p>

Findings from Longitudinal Evaluation: Long-Term Effects

The longitudinal evaluation followed three cohorts of Nevada ECE children:

- Cohort 1 — four-year-olds who participated in Nevada ECE during 2003-04 and entered grade 5 in 2009-10,
- Cohort 3 — four-year-olds who participated in Nevada ECE during 2005-06 and entered grade 3 in 2009-10, and
- Cohort 6 — four-year-olds who participated in Nevada ECE during 2008-09 and entered kindergarten in 2009-10.

The results show that both Cohort 1 and Cohort 3 ECE students scored higher than the matched comparison groups of non-ECE students on the grade 3 and grade 5 Nevada CRT reading and math tests, and a larger percentage of students were proficient. *Perhaps more importantly, the differences between the means of Cohort 1 and Cohort 3 ECE students and non-ECE students are significant in reading and math ($p \leq 0.01$).* The evaluation used a stronger research design with Cohort 6, providing more conclusive evidence of program effects. While in preschool, Cohort 6 ECE students made large gains on the PPVT (receptive vocabulary) and EOWPVT (expressive communication), and then maintained the gains they achieved through the end of kindergarten in receptive vocabulary, but showed a decrease in expressive vocabulary ($p \leq 0.05$).

The following table summarizes the related results, including data collected, measure used and outcomes.

Cohort 1	Measure	Outcomes
Developmental Progress of Children		
<i>Student Learning</i>	Nevada CRT Reading and Math, Grade 5 Nevada Writing Assessment	Cohort 1 students scored higher than non-ECE students in reading and math ($p \leq 0.01$) and a larger percent of Cohort 1 students were proficient. In writing, Cohort 1 students scored the same as non-ECE students and similar percentages of the two student groups were proficient.
Parental Involvement		
<i>Parent Involvement</i>	Parent/Teacher Conference Attendance	Nevada ECE parents attended parent/teacher conferences at an equivalent rate as parents of schoolmates when the ECE children were in kindergarten during 2004-05 and in grade 5 during 2009-10.
Cohort 3	Measure	Outcomes
Developmental Progress of Children		
<i>Student Learning</i>	Nevada CRT Reading and Math, Grade 3	Cohort 3 students scored higher than non-ECE students in reading and math ($p \leq 0.01$) and a larger percent of Cohort 3 students were proficient.
Parental Involvement		
<i>Parent Involvement</i>	Parent/Teacher Conference Attendance	Nevada ECE parents attended parent/teacher conferences at an equivalent rate as parents of schoolmates when the ECE children were in kindergarten during 2006-07 and in grade 3 during 2009-10.
Cohort 6	Measure	Outcomes
Developmental Progress of Children		
<i>Student Learning</i>	PPVT/EOWPVT	Cohort 6 students made large gains on the PPVT and the EOWPVT while in preschool, and then maintained their level of performance in receptive vocabulary through kindergarten but decreased their performance in expressive vocabulary.
Parental Involvement		
<i>Parent Involvement</i>	Parent/Teacher Conference Attendance	Nevada ECE parents attended parent/teacher conferences at about the same rate as the parents of schoolmates when the ECE children were in kindergarten during 2009-10.

Conclusions

The results from the 2009-10 annual evaluation of the Nevada ECE program, as well as all previous annual evaluations, support the national research on the short-term effects of quality preschool education programs. The positive short-term results of the Nevada ECE program can, in part, be attributed to the fact that Nevada state law requires pre-Kindergarten teachers to be highly qualified, either by holding a special license or an endorsement in early childhood

education. As previously mentioned, teacher effectiveness is among the most important factors in determining program impact. Preschool teachers who hold a bachelor's degree and have specialized training in early childhood education, such as those required by Nevada statute, have a larger positive impact on children than programs with non-certified preschool teachers. Perhaps more importantly, the results from this year's longitudinal evaluation as well as previous years' longitudinal evaluations continue to provide solid evidence that the impact of Nevada ECE is consistent with the national research on the long-term cognitive effects of quality preschool education programs.

Developmental Progress of Children

- *Short-Term Effects.* The Nevada ECE Program had short-term effects on the developmental progress of children. Nevada ECE children made large cognitive gains in preschool and were clearly better prepared to enter kindergarten academically than if they had not participated in Nevada ECE. This is an important achievement for the largely at-risk student population served in the program because it closed some of the gap in school readiness with average students and avoided some early obstacles that most at-risk student populations face, thus providing them a better chance at early school success.

It is especially important for the large number of English language learners in the program who, in fact, may have even academically benefited the most from the Nevada ECE program. These developmental gains during early learning help ease their transition into school, preparing them for future success.

- *Long-Term Effects.* After preschool, for the most part it appears that Nevada ECE students maintained the significant learning gains they achieved in preschool through elementary school, consistent with the national research results on long-term cognitive results. The results suggest that participation in the Nevada ECE program may decrease the need for extra services in elementary school. Further research could verify this hypothesis.

Parent Involvement

- *Short-Term Effects.* The parents of the children who participated in the Nevada ECE program became more involved in the education of their children, including spending more quality time with them, especially in terms of reading with their children. As research has learned, increased parent involvement leads to increased student achievement due, in part, to the value of education that parents convey to their children by their own actions.
- *Long-Term Effects.* After preschool, the parents of the children continued to be very involved in their children's learning. In fact, the parents of the Nevada ECE children are at least as involved in their children's learning commensurate with schoolmates' parents.