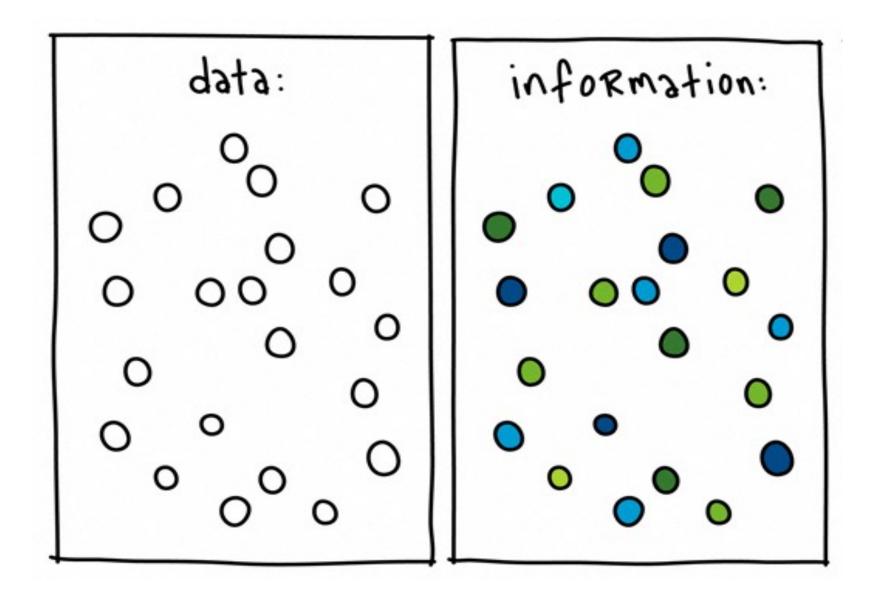
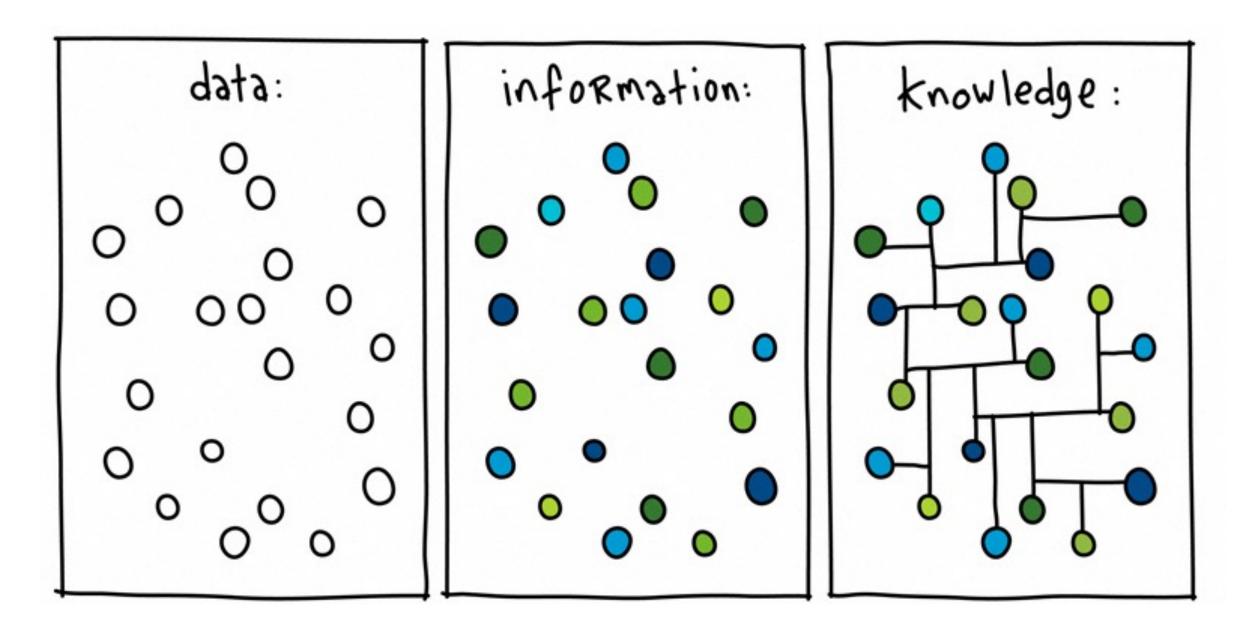
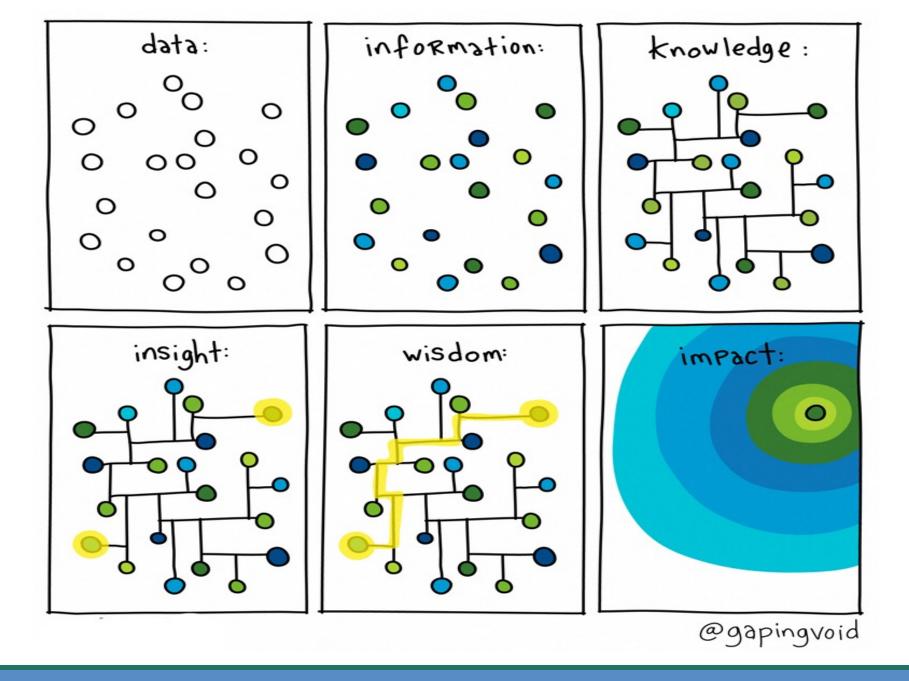


# Identifying State-level Data for Short- and Long-Term Planning

# What comes to mind when you think about "equity" in early childhood education?

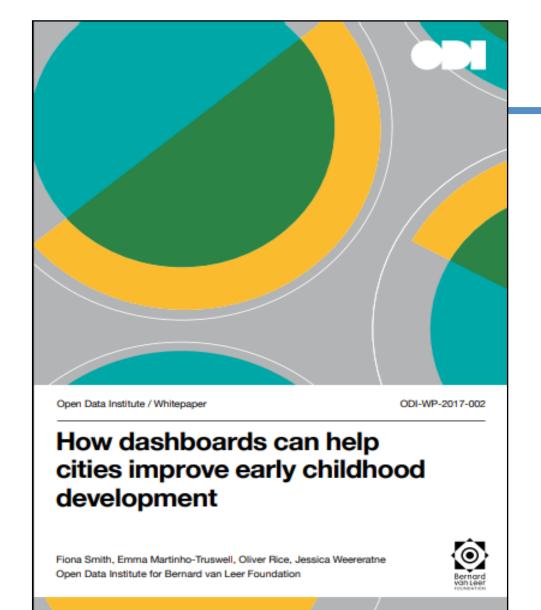




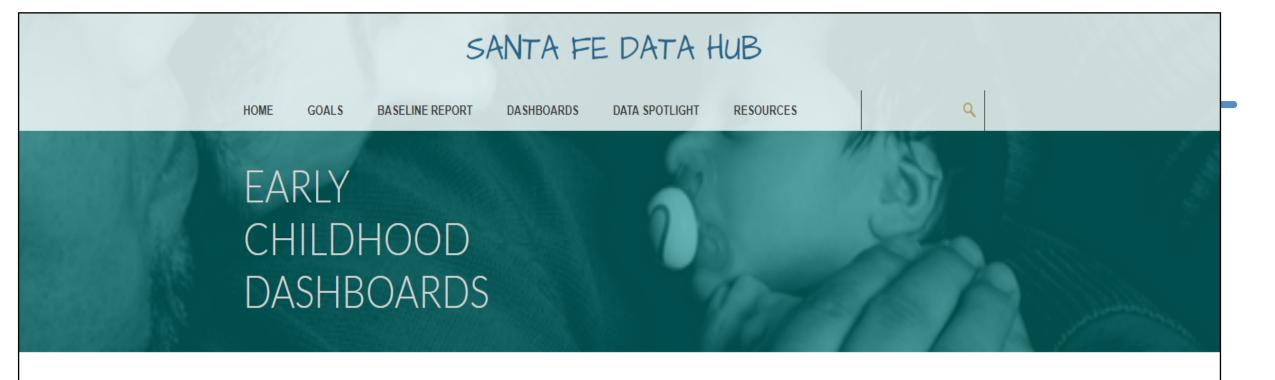


## What do your data suggest?





https://bernardvanleer.org/app/uploads/2017/12/ODI-BvLF-Dashboard-Report-WEB.pdf



 Related Dashboard on Early Childhood Childcare Center Capacity & Map Map & Trend by Indicators

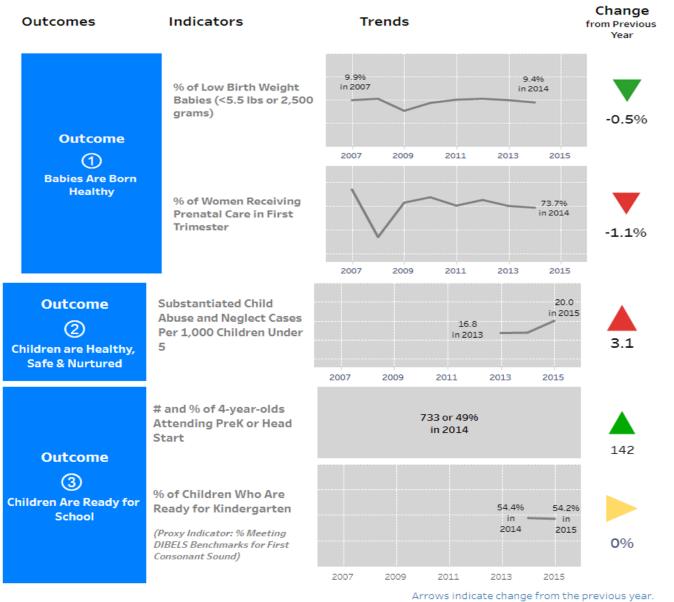
#### EARLY CHILDHOOD SUCCESS REPORT CARD

 
 Early Childhood
 OUTCOME 1: Babies
 OUTCOME 2: Children
 OUTCOME 3: Children
 MAP of Child Care

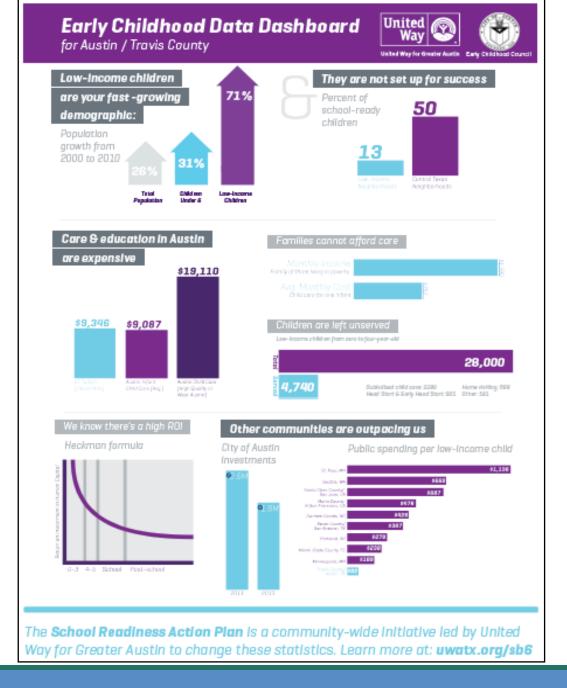
 Outcomes & Indicators
 Are Born Healthy
 Are Healthy, Safe & Nurtured
 OUTCOME 3: Children
 MAP of Child Care

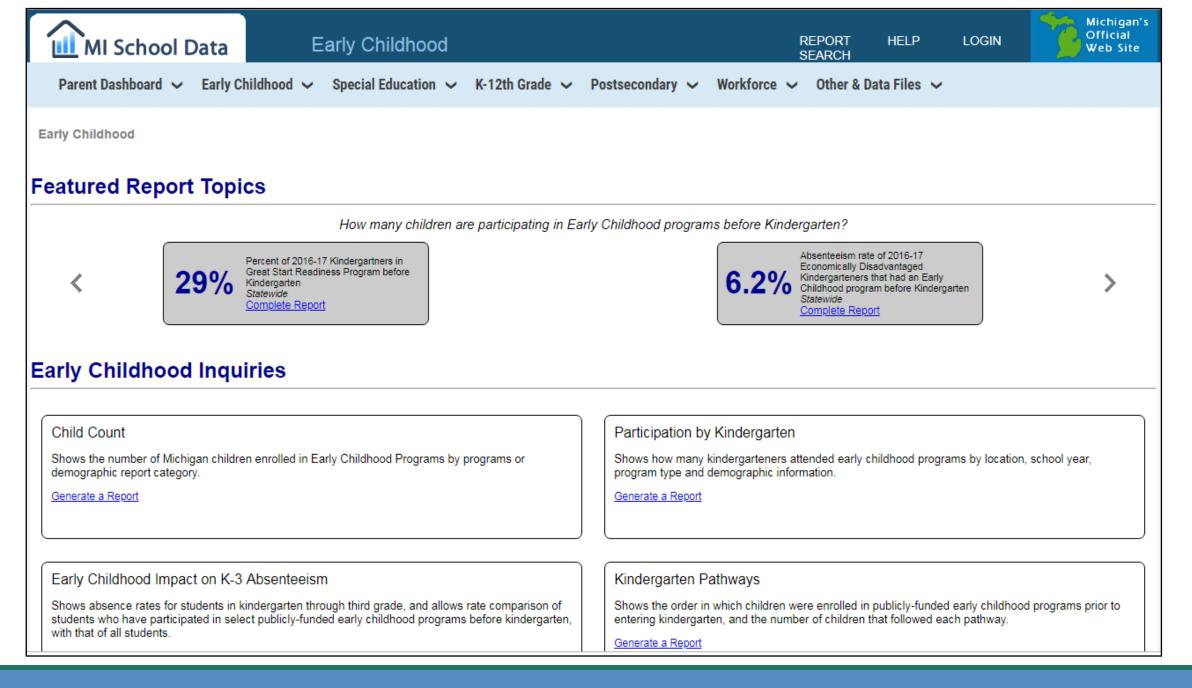
https://www.santafedatahub.org/early-childhood.html

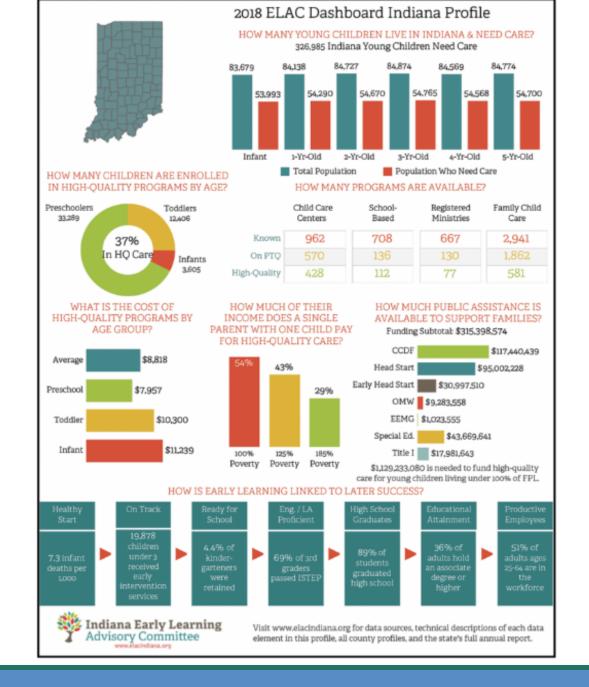
#### **Early Childhood Outcomes & Indicators**



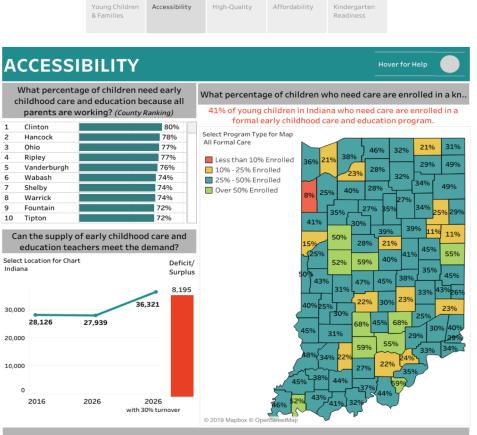
Colors indicate whether the change is desirable (green) or not desirable (red).







#### 2018 ELAC Interactive Annual Report

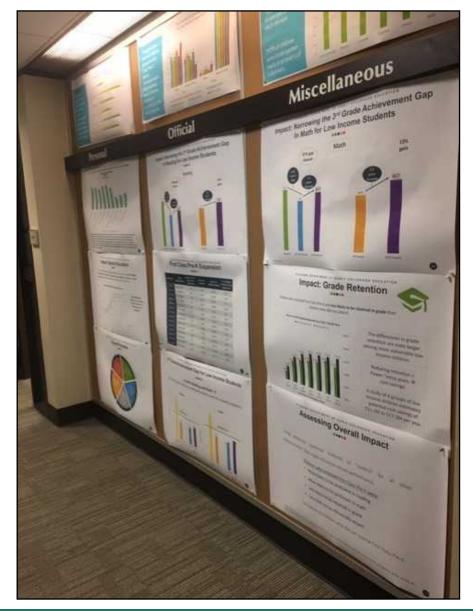




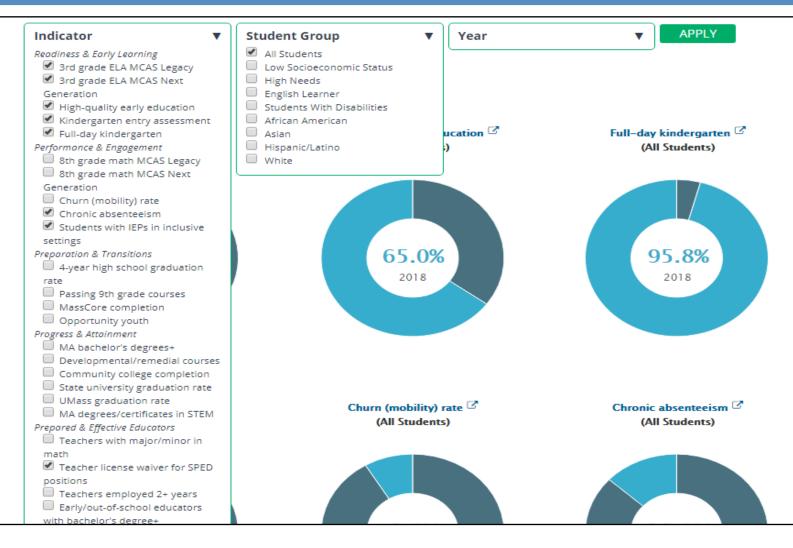
What types of formal early childhood care and education program options are available for young families?

Additional data sources and notes available at: http://www.elacindiana.org/documents/elac-2018-annual-report-interactive-dashboard-data-sources-definitions.pc

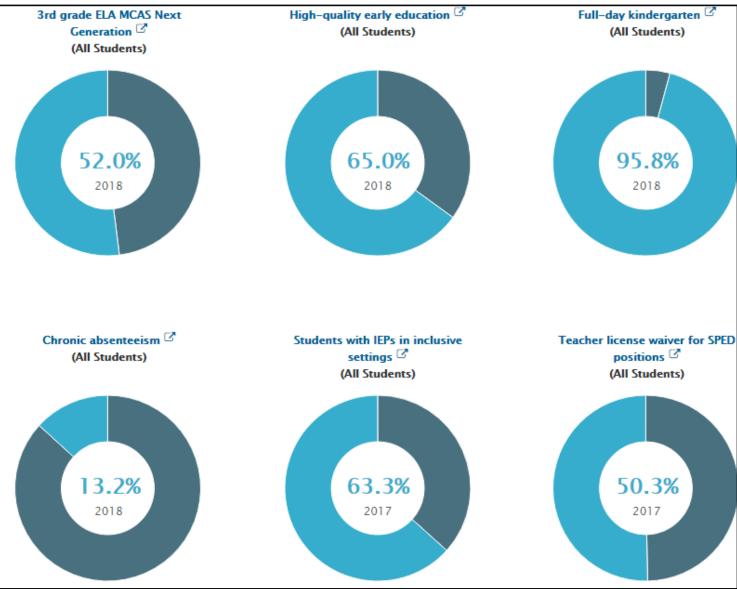
#### ALABAMA DEPT. OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION DATA WALL



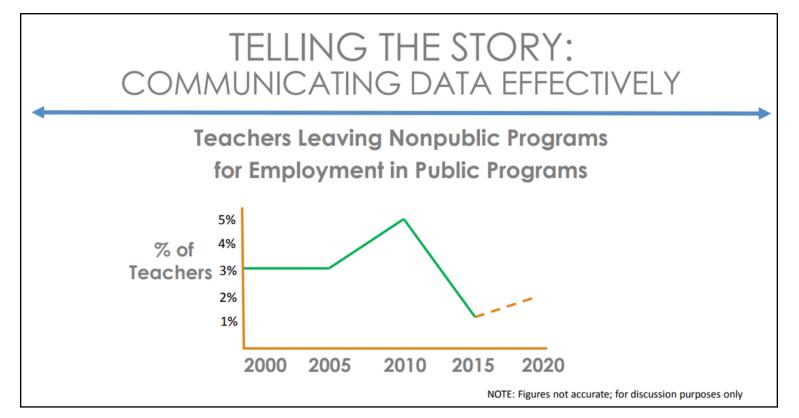
### Rennie Center for Education Research and Policy (MA)



### Rennie Center for Education Research and Policy (MA)



### What is the story behind your equity data?



If you don't have the message and data, someone else will tell the story.



## Nebraska Early Childhood Data

Melody Hobson Administrator, Office of Early Childhood Nebraska Department of Education

### AQUESTT

- 6 Tenets of AQuESTT
- School and District Ratings
  - Assessment Scores
  - High School Graduation Rates (Districts and High Schools)
  - Evidence Based Analysis
    - Attendance Data for Pre-K 12

## Infants and Toddlers

- Birth mandate state
  - IDEA Part C services co lead by NDHHS and NDE
  - Services provided through Public Schools
- Sixpence / Birth to Three Endowment
  - Public Private Partnership
  - Interest from Endowment
  - State General Funds
  - CCDF Infant/Toddler funds (CC partnership)

## Infant /Toddler Data

- Part –C data on all children birth to 3 receiving services
- **Sixpence** Birth to 3 Endowment
- Early Head Start Grantees that are School District/ESU
- School Districts that provide **child care**

## Transition information

- 2015-16 -**58%** 
  - 1846 2-yr-olds in I/T programs
  - 1065 in PreK the next year
- 2016-17 **55%** 
  - -2076 2-yr olds in I/T programs
  - 1133 in PreK the next year
- 2017-18 **52%**
  - 2252 2-yr-olds in I/T programs
  - 1176 in PreK the next year

### THE ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF EARLY CHILDHOOD EDUCATION

Dr. Tracye Strichik



ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF Early Childhood Education

### **Assessing Impact for All Alabama Students**

Using advanced statistical methods to "control" for all other characteristics\* that might influence school performance,

#### **Children who received First Class Pre-K were:**

- More likely to be proficient in reading
- More likely to be proficient in math
- Less likely to be retained in grade
- Less likely to be chronically absent

Compared to children who did not receive First Class Pre-K.

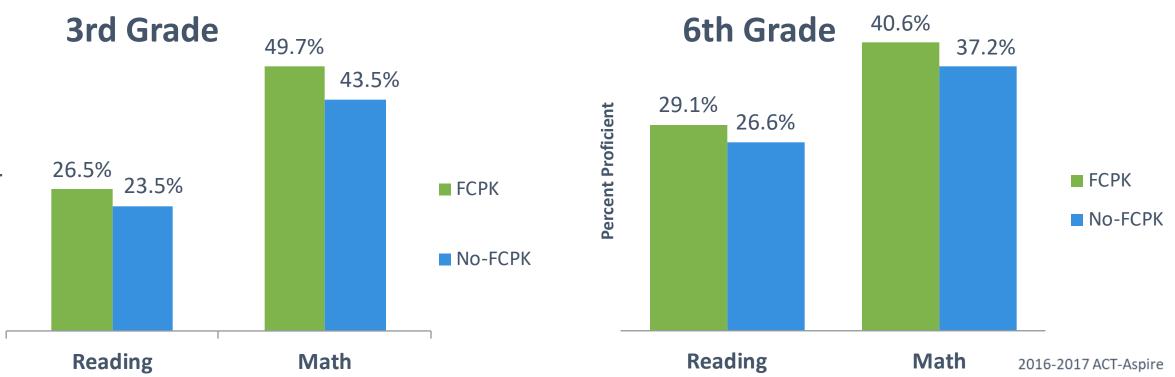
#### **We see no evidence of fade out of benefits over time.**

Based on analyses of ACT Aspire results from Spring 2015, 2016, and 2017 for children in 3<sup>rd</sup> through 7<sup>th</sup> grades.

\*Multivariable linear probability fixed effects models control for receipt of First Class Pre-K, year received/could have received First Class Pre-K, race/ethnicity, gender, poverty, and school attended.

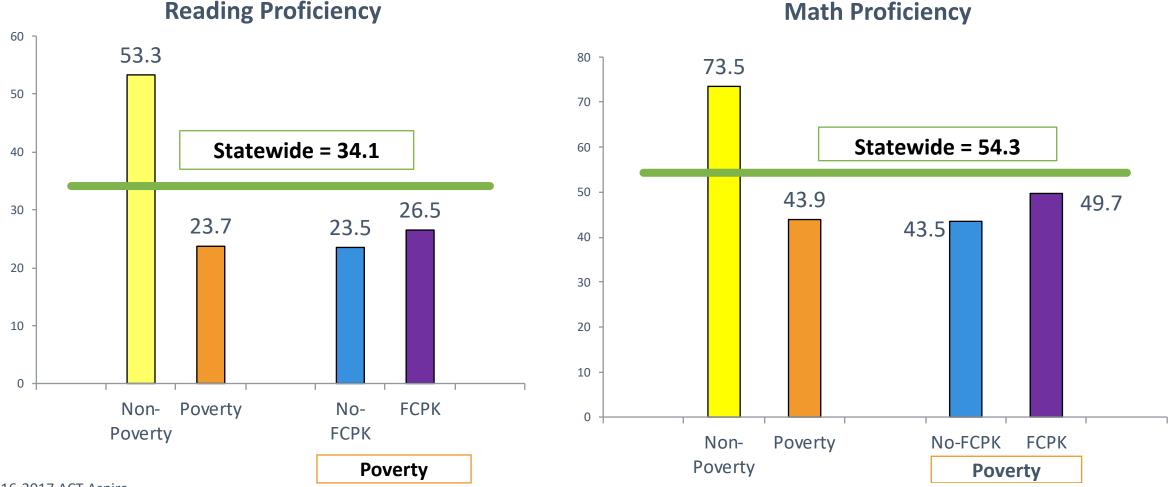
### Impact for Low-Income Students: Reading & Math Proficiency at 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> Grades

Statewide analysis among Alabama's most vulnerable 3<sup>rd</sup> and 6<sup>th</sup> grade children shows that children who received First Class Pre-K were <u>more likely to be proficient</u> <u>in reading and math</u> compared with children who did not receive First Class Pre-K.



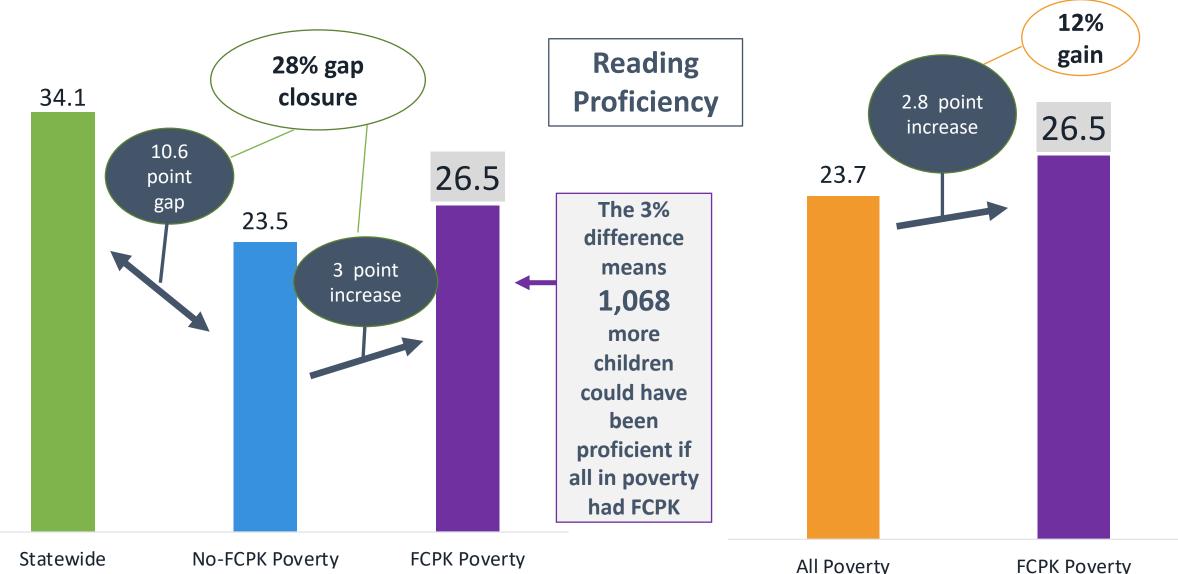
### 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Achievement Gap Based on Income

In both Reading and Math, we observe a **29.6 percentage point gap** in proficiency between poverty and non-poverty students. First Class Pre-K closes that gap for children in poverty.



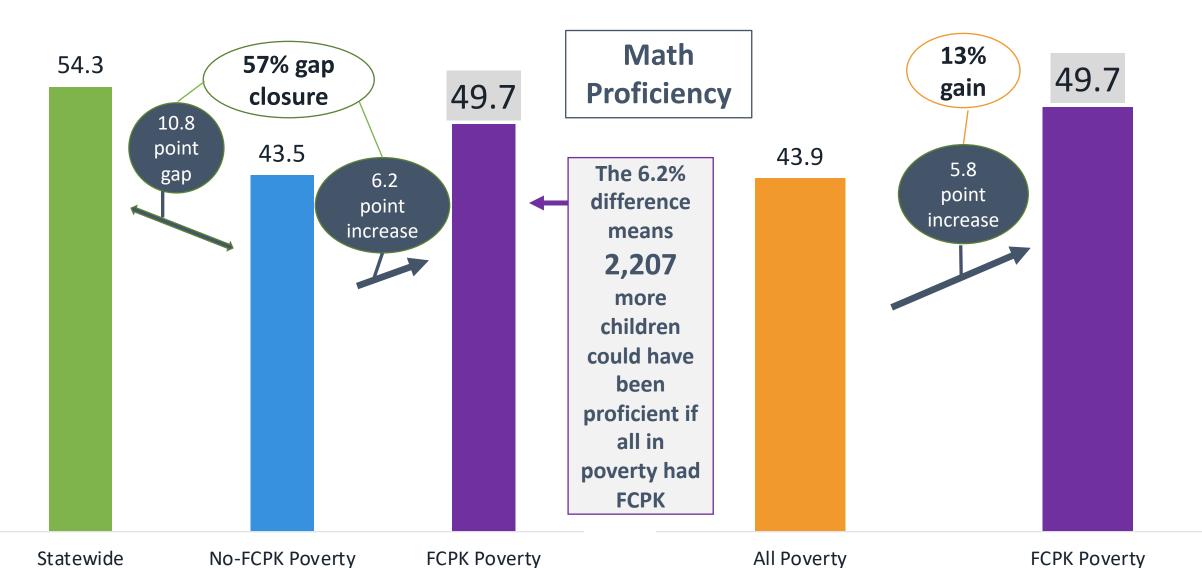
2016-2017 ACT-Aspire

### Impact: Narrowing the 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Achievement Gap in Reading for Low Income Students



2016-2017 ACT-Aspire

### Impact: Narrowing the 3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Achievement Gap in Math for Low Income Students



2016-2017 ACT-Aspire

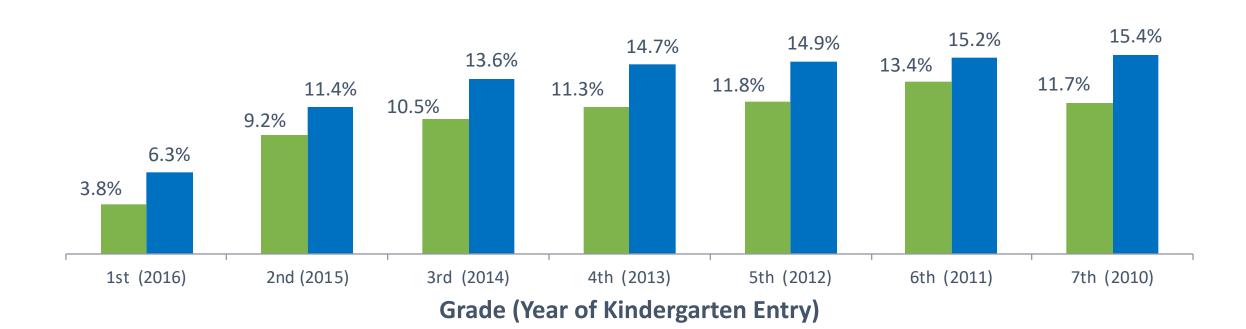
### **Impact: Grade Retention for All Alabama Students**

Children who received First Class Pre-K are <u>less likely to be retained in grade</u> than children who did not attend.

#### Percent of All Students Retained as of Fall 2017

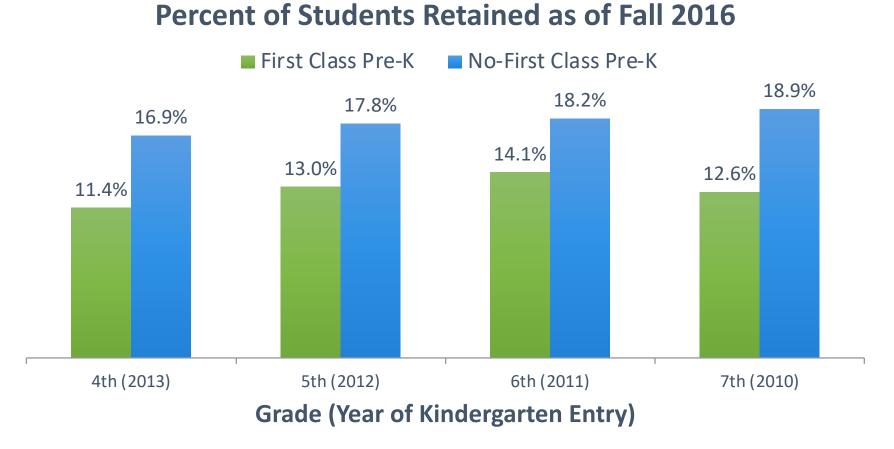
First Class Pre-K

No-First Class Pre-K



### Impact: Grade Retention for Low Income Students

Children who received First Class Pre-K are <u>less likely to be retained in grade</u> than children who did not attend.



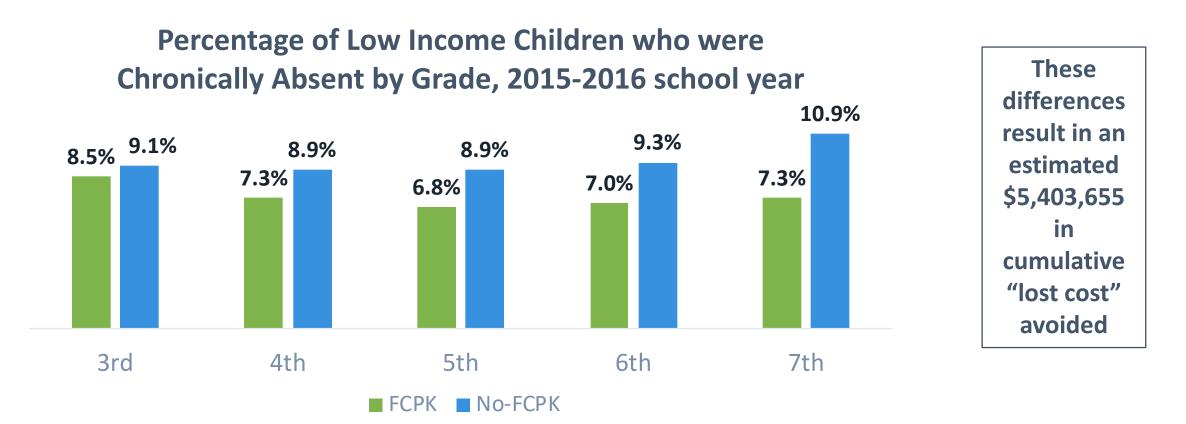
These differences mean that **6,503** fewer students could have been retained if all low income children in these grades had received FCPK.

Reducing retention = Fewer "extra years" → cost savings

Estimated potential cost savings of **\$59,165,276** for these 4 groups.

### Impact: Attendance for Low Income Students

Alabama First Class Pre-K children consistently over time and across grades <u>miss fewer days of school</u>. Low income children who received First Class Pre-K are <u>less likely to be chronically absent</u>.



#### Chronically absent students missed 18 or more days per year



#### USING DATA TO INFORM EQUITY FOCUSED POLICIES OREGON EARLY LEARNING DIVISION

LILLIAN GREEN, EQUITY DIRECTOR GWYN BACHTLE, DIRECTOR OF EARLY LEARNING PROGRAMS



### Policy

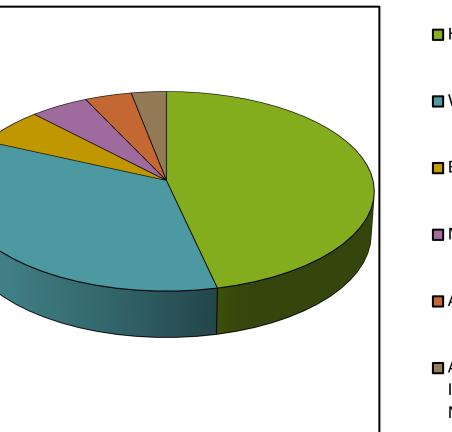
### **2015 Legislative Session**

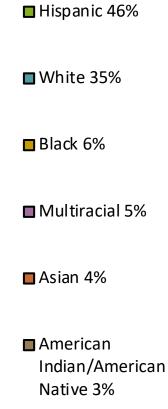
- New Mixed-delivery preschool program
  - Requires lead teachers to have a bachelor's degree
  - Requires pay parity with kindergarten teachers
  - Priority populations for eligibility
    - Income: 0-200% FPL
    - Race and ethnicity: Communities that have experienced persistent educational disparities

### First Year: Student Demographics

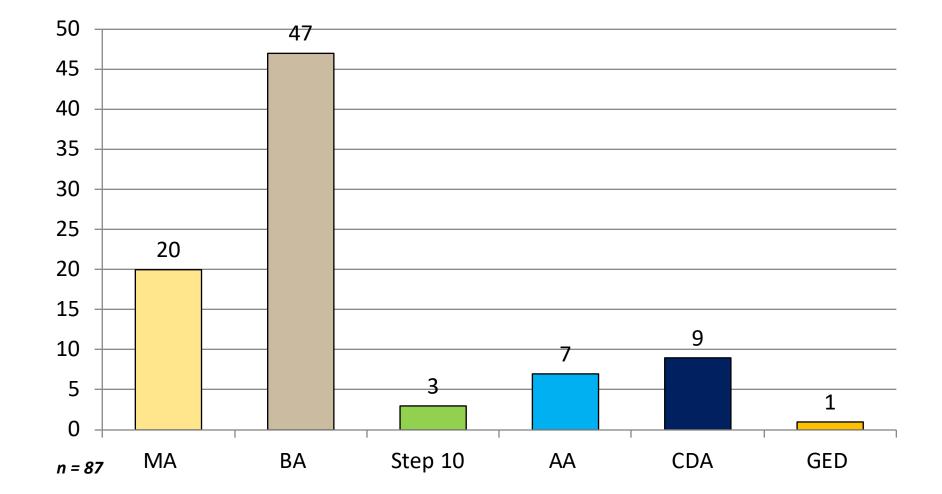
Levels: 67%

1,259 students Primary Language: 65% English 35% Spanish Income at or below 100% of the Federal Poverty Levels: 33% Income between 101-200% of the Federal Poverty





### First Year: Lead Teacher Education Level



77% of the lead teachers have a Bachelor Degree or higher

### **First Year: Teaching Staff Demographics**

assistants and

students.

Hispanic 29% White 56% This is inclusive of Black 2% both lead teachers, support staff that ■ Multiracial 6% interact with the Asian 3% American Indian/ American Native 0%

### **New Policy**

### **2017 Legislative Session**

- Amended enacting legislation and removed the bachelor's degree requirement
- Determining new entry level educational level
  - Stakeholder input
  - Use of workforce data
  - Use of Equity Lens

### Workforce Data April 2018

#### DATA APPENDIX: RACE AND ETHNICITY OF STEPS 3-12, ACTIVE DESIGNATED POSITIONS, BY REGISTRY STEP

	3			4		5		6		7		7.5		8
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian or Alaska Native	5	1.3%	6	1.3%	8	2.2%	6	2.8%	6	0.5%	4	1.7%	4	1.4%
Asian	25	6.7%	18	3.8%	14	3.9%	7	3.3%	28	2.5%	4	1.7%	6	2.1%
Black or African American	15	4.0%	14	3.0%	11	3.0%	8	3.7%	51	4.6%	11	<b>4.5%</b>	12	4.2%
Latino or Hispanic	84	22.4%	110	23.3%	84	23.2%	53	24.8%	326	29.3%	58	24.0%	51	17.8%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	1	0.3%	2	0.9%	7	0.6%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Islander														
White (not Latino or Hispanic)	240	64.0%	320	67.7%	239	66.0%	137	64.0%	684	61.5%	163	67.4%	207	72.1%
Multiracial	2	0.5%	1	0.2%	1	0.3%	1	0.5%	8	0.7%	1	0.4%	6	2.1%
Other	2	0.5%	2	0.4%	4	1.1%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	1	0.4%	0	0.0%
Total	375	100.0%	473	100.0%	362	100.0%	214	100.0%	1,112	100.0%	242	100.0%	287	100.0%

	$\frown$													
		8.5		9	9.5		10		11		12		Total	
	#	%	#	~ %	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0.4%	11	1.3%	1	2.0%	6	0.5%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	60	1.0%
Asian	11	4.9%	30	3.5%	2	3.9%	44	3.5%	15	4.1%	0	0.0%	204	3.5%
Black or African American	8	3.6%	24	2.8%	1	2.0%	22	1.7%	6	1.6%	0	0.0%	183	3.1%
Latino or Hispanic	46	20.5%	148	17.3%	3	5.9%	119	9.4%	19	5.2%	0	0.0%	1,101	18.9%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific Islander	1	0.4%	2	0.2%	1	2.0%	7	0.6%	3	0.8%	0	0.0%	29	0.5%
White (not Latino or Hispanic)	156	69.6%	632	74.0%	43	84.3%	1,062	83.5%	319	86.7%	2	100.0%	4,204	72.0%
Multiracial	1	0.4%	3	0.4%	0	0.0%	8	0.6%	3	0.8%	0	0.0%	35	0.6%
Other	0	0.0%	4	0.5%	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	20	0.3%
Total	224	100.0%	854	100.0%	51	100.0%	1,272	100.0%	368	100.0%	2	100.0%	5,836	100.0%

### Workforce Data 2019

#### DATA APPENDIX: RACE AND ETHNICITY OF STEPS 3-12, ACTIVE DESIGNATED POSITIONS, BY REGISTRY STEP

								-						
		3		4		5	6				7.5		8	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian or Alaska Native	7	1.8%	3	0.7%	9	2.4%	5	2.4%	8	0.7%	3	1.3%	3	1.0%
Asian	35	9.0%	15	3.4%	14	3.7%	6	2.8%	27	2.4%	4	1.7%	6	2.0%
Black or African American	12	3.1%	13	2.9%	12	3.2%	11	5.2%	53	4.6%	12	5.1%	15	5.1%
Latino or Hispanic	102	26.4%	107	24.3%	95	25.3%	57	26.9%	352	30.7%	59	25.1%	65	22.0%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific	1	0.3%	2	0.5%	3	0.8%	3	1.4%	11	- 1.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Islander														
White (not Latino or Hispanic)	225	58.1%	294	66.7%	239	63.7%	129	60.8%	686	59.9%	154	65.5%	200	67.8%
Multiracial	3	0.8%	5	1.1%	1	0.3%	1	0.5%	6	0.5%	1	0.4%	5	1.7%
Other	2	0.5%	2	0.5%	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.2%	2	0.9%	0	0.0%
Total	387	100.0%	441	100.0%	375	100.0%	212	100.0%	1,145	100.0%	235	100.0%	295	100.0%

		8.5		9		9.5	10		11		12		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
American Indian or Alaska Native	1	0.5%	13	<b>1.6%</b>	1	1.9%	10	0.9%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	65	1.2%
Asian	11	5.6%	28	3.5%	4	7.7%	36	3.1%	13	4.0%	0	0.0%	199	3.5%
Black or African American	6	3.0%	28	3.5%	2	3.8%	18	1.6%	7	2.2%	0	0.0%	189	3.4%
Latino or Hispanic	41	20.8%	147	18.5%	2	3.8%	117	10.1%	16	5.0%	1	33.3%	1,161	20.7%
Native Hawaiian or other Pacific	1	0.5%	3	0.4%	1	1.9%	9	0.8%	2	0.6%	0	0.0%	37	0.7%
Islander														
White (not Latino or Hispanic)	134	68.0%	571	71.9%	41	78.8%	957	82.4%	278	86.3%	2	66.7%	3,910	69.6%
Multiracial	3	1.5%	3	0.4%	1	1.9%	10	0.9%	3	0.9%	0	0.0%	42	0.7%
Other	0	0.0%	1	0.1%	0	0.0%	4	0.3%	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	16	0.3%
Total	197	100.0%	794	100.0%	52	100.0%	1,161	100.0%	322	100.0%	3	100.0%	5,619	100.0%



□ Equitable access and opportunity to pursue higher degrees

- Other methods to acknowledge (and accept) quality teaching practices
- Setting metrics and benchmarks
  - Program policy aligned with workforce data
  - Shared 'ownership' of achievement





# Lillian Greenlillian.green@ode.state.or.usGwyn Bachtlegwyn.bachtle@ode.state.or.us

## Data Use & Table Discussions

- Internal Data Use
- Match your question...

With your data...

In your context...

### External Data Use

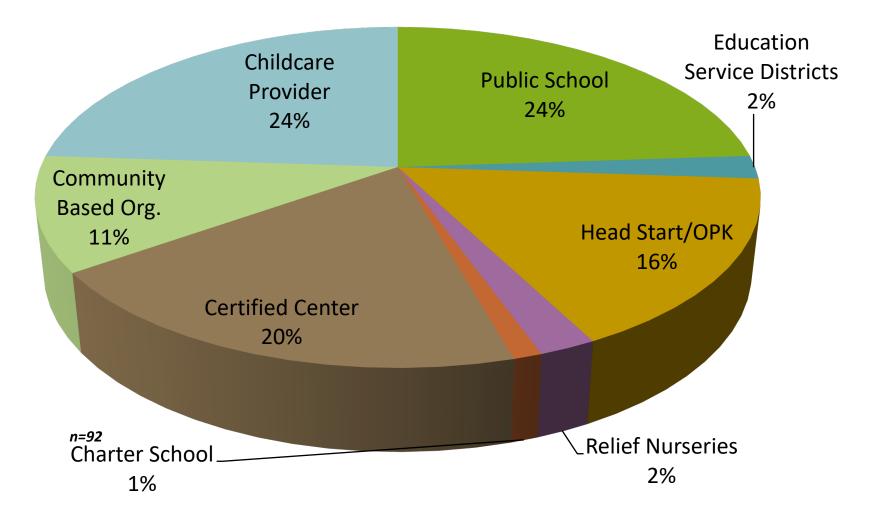
Connect the right people...

To the right content...

With the right data...



### First Year: Mixed Delivery Actualized



### Child Demographic Data

	100 -	<100%	100 -
	200% FPL	FPL Rate	200% FPL
American Indian or Alaska Native	45.9%	23.0%	45.9%
Asian	37.3%	14.4%	37.3%
Black or African American	58.5%	35.6%	58.5%
Latino or Hispanic	49.7%	26.8%	49.7%
Native Hawaian or other Pacific Islander	70.9%	48.0%	70.9%
White (not Latino or Hispanic)	38.2%	15.3%	38.2%
Native Hawaian or other Pacific Islander	70.9%	48.0%	70.9%
Multiracial	39.9%	17.0%	39.9%