

THE ABBOTT PRESCHOOL PROGRAM LONGITUDINAL EFFECTS STUDY (APPLES)



Three APPLES

BY Norah

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HISTORY

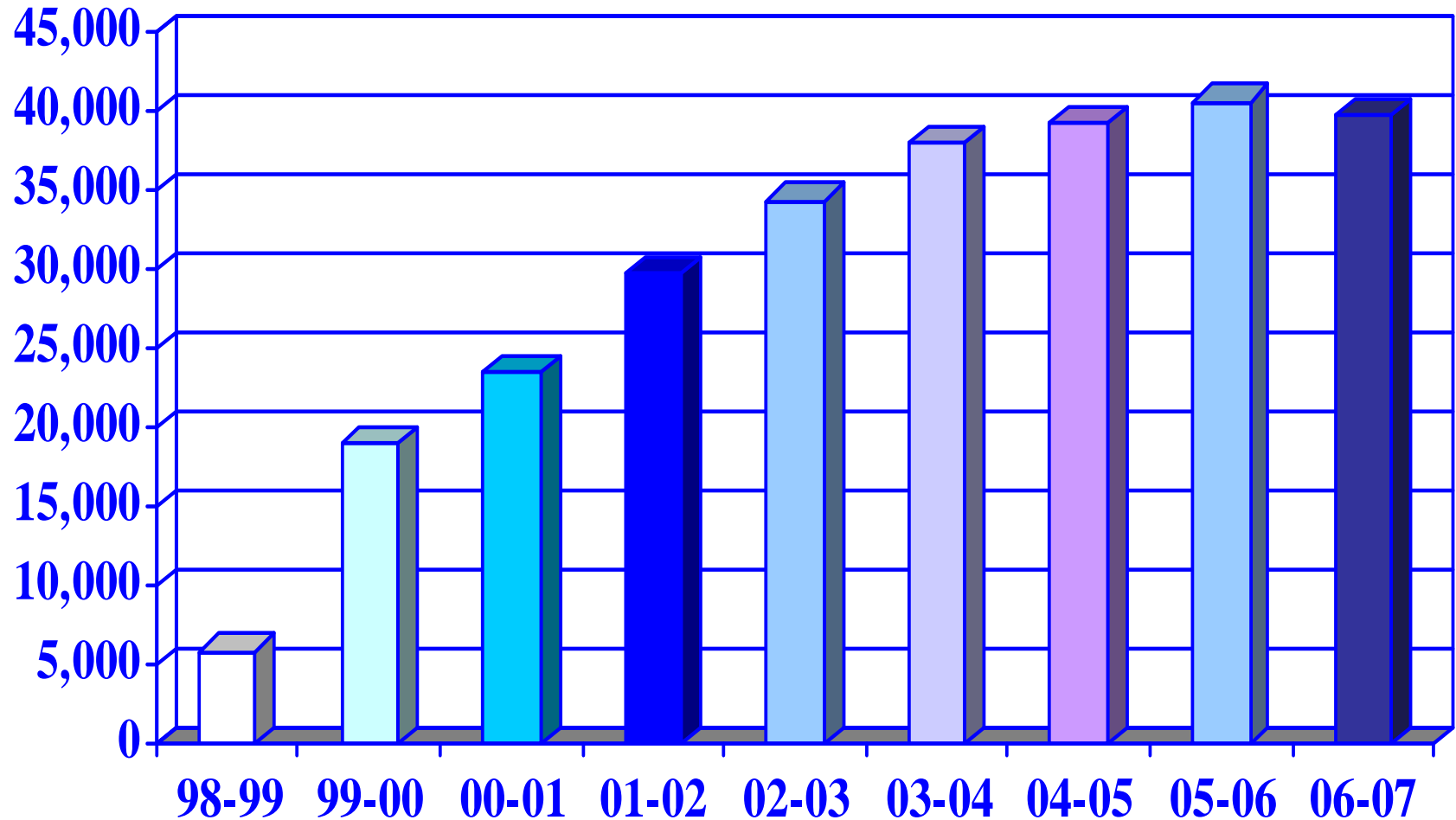
- 1996 Legislature funds ½ day pre-k for 4s in 132 Early Childhood Program Aid (**ECPA**) districts
- 1998 NJ Supreme Court orders at least ½ day pre-k for 3s and 4s in 30 ECPA districts (**Abbott**) and authorizes mixed delivery
- 2000 DOE requires full-day, full-year in Abbott districts and Court sets standards for high quality
- 2002-2003 DOE fully funds Abbott pre-k



ABBOTT PREK PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

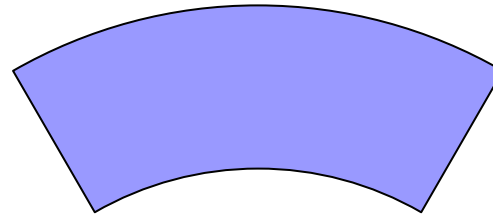
- Class size 15
- Hours 6+4
- Ratio 1 certified teacher and 1 assistant
- Teaching and Learning Standards
- Program Standards
- Collaborate with child care and Head Start

Preschool Children Served in Abbott Districts: 1998-2007



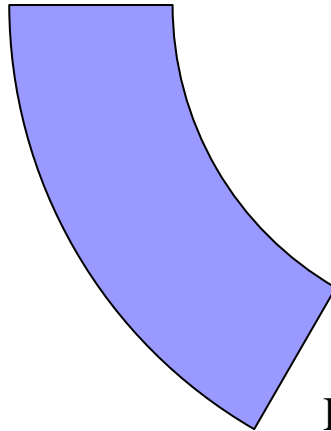
Continuous Improvement Cycle

First Develop Standards

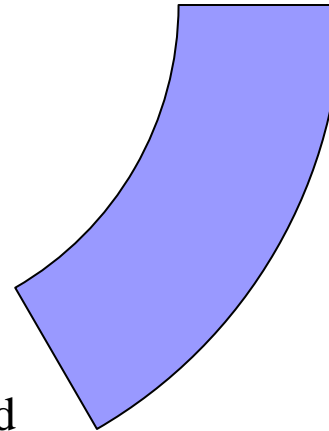


Measure and
Assess Progress

Analyze and Plan

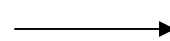


Implement –
Professional
Development and
Technical
Assistance



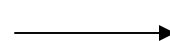
Statewide Evaluation Efforts

Preschool Program
Implementation
Guidelines



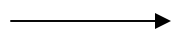
Self Assessment &
Validation System

Preschool Teaching &
Learning Expectations



Early Learning Assessment
System

NJ Supreme Court
Objectives



Early Learning Improvement
Consortium & the NIEER
APPLES Study



APPLES: 3 Interconnected Studies

- CEER and ELIC annual statewide observations of classroom quality
- NIEER Regression Discontinuity Study
- NIEER Longitudinal Effects Study



Classroom Observations

- General DAP – ECERS-R
- Language and Literacy – SELA
- Mathematics – PCMI

318 classrooms statewide

Teacher Demographics

	Total (n = 308)	School (n=104)	Child Care (n=169)
Years of Experience	6.54	6.67	5.97
Spanish Speaking	24 %	15%	28%*
MA	19 %	29%	10%*

* $p < .05$

	Total (inc.HS) ($N = 316$)	Public School ($n = 104$)	Private Program ($n = 176$)
	$M (SD)$	$M (SD)$	$M (SD)$
ECERS-R	4.81 (.75)	4.84 (.83)	4.87 (.69)
SELA	3.46 (.63)	3.55 (.66)	3.41 (.59)
PCMI	2.29 (.58)	2.37 (.60)	2.29 (.57)

Percentage of Classrooms Scoring 1 - 7 on the ECERS-R 2005 - 2006

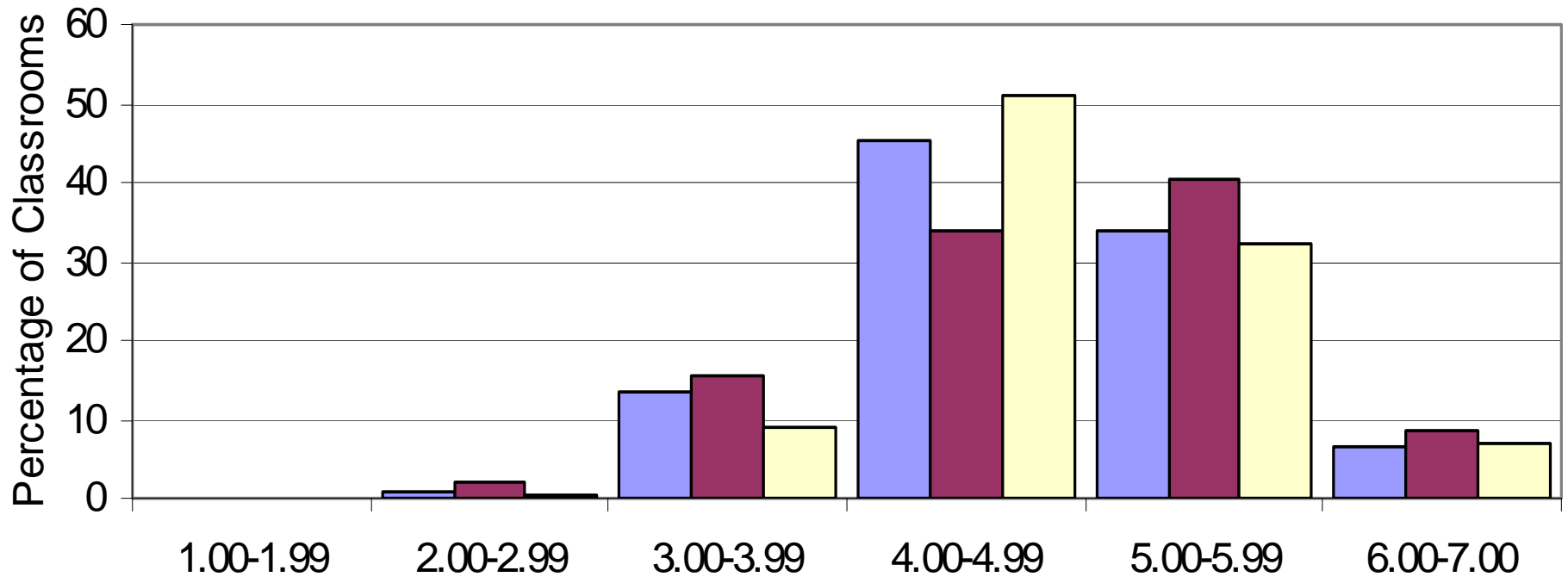


Figure 2. ECERS-R Score

■ Total (N = 316) ■ Public (n = 104) □ Private (n = 176)

Percentage of Classrooms Scoring 1 - 7 on the ECERS-R 1999-2000 vs 2005-2006 in 19 districts

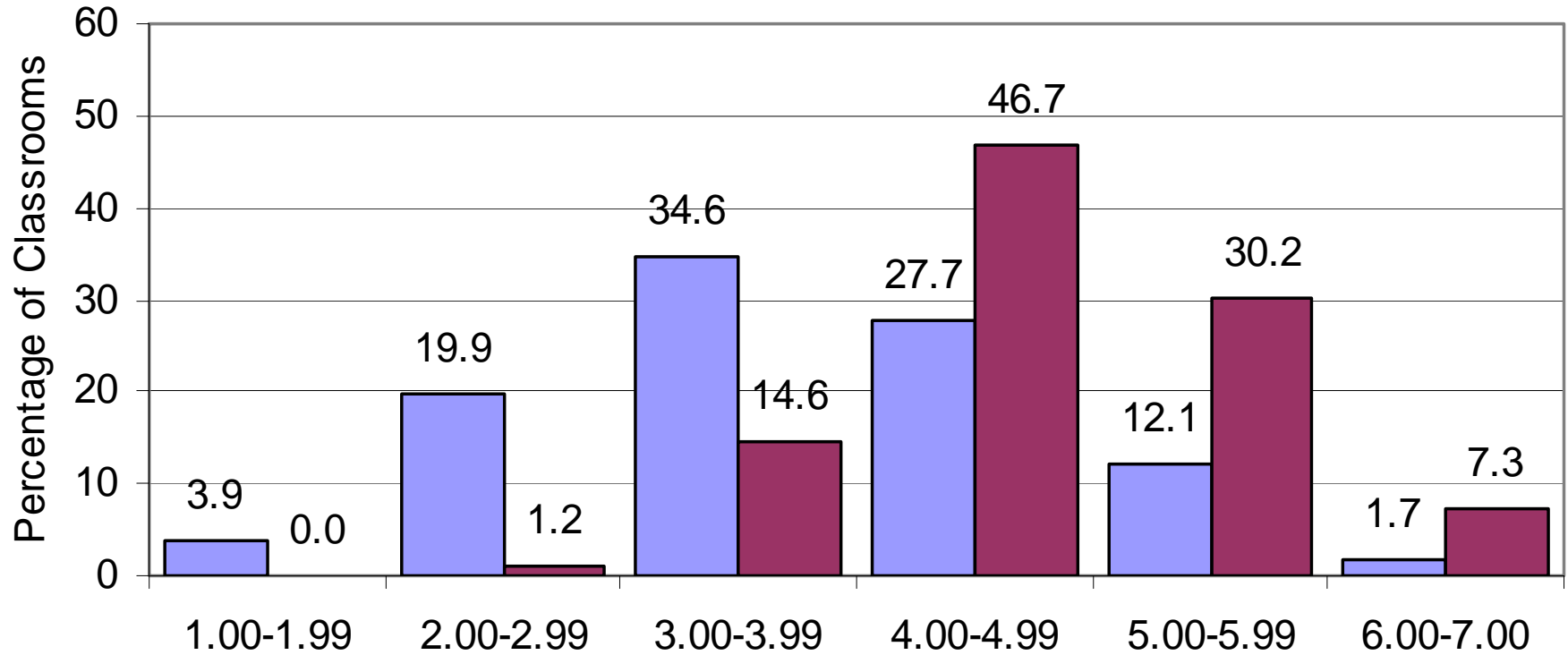


Figure 3. ECERS-R Score

■ 00 Total (N = 232) ■ 06 Total (N = 259)

Percentage of Classrooms Scoring 1 - 5 on the SELA By Auspice 2005 - 2006

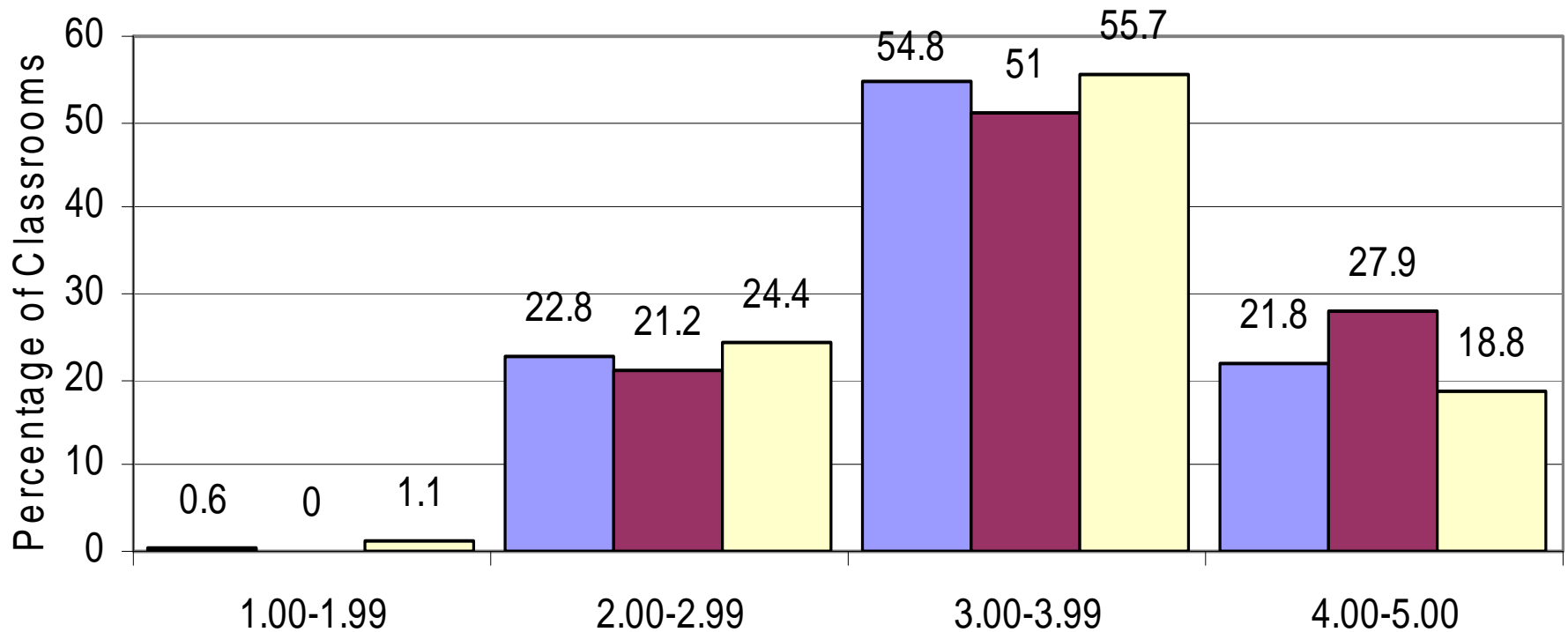


Figure 10. SELA Score

■ Total ■ Public ■ Private

Percentage of Classrooms Scoring 1 - 5 on the PCMI By Auspice Spring, 2006

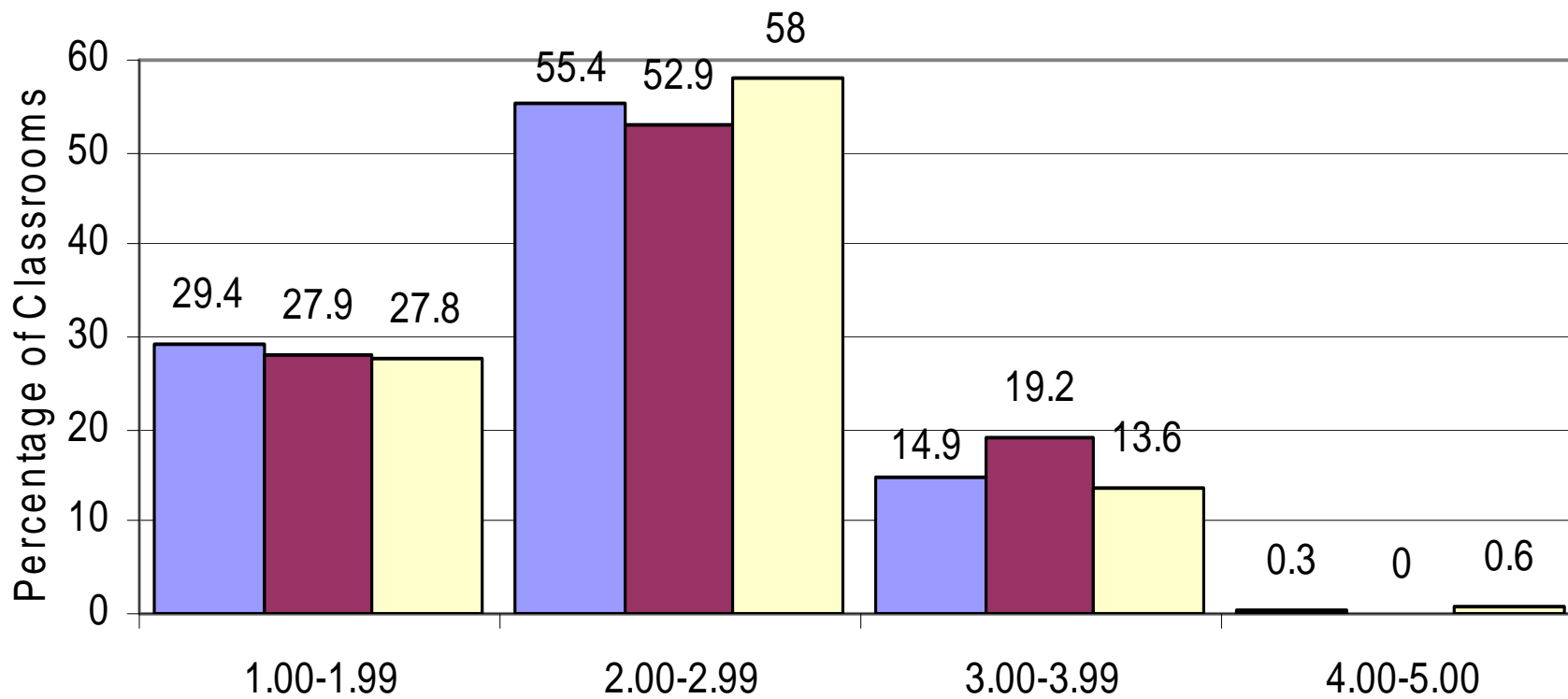


Figure 11. PCMI Score



RD Design - How it works

- Comparisons are made between kindergartners who attended (E) and preschoolers who are now attending (C)
- Dependent on the fairly stringent use of a kindergarten enrollment cut-off date around which children's ages are measured (days +/- the cut-off)
- Estimate various functional forms, different data ranges, parametric and nonparametric, with and without “fuzzy” cases



Longitudinal Design – How It Works

- In kindergarten sample compare children with Abbott preschool to those without at K entry controlling for school district, age, gender, ethnicity (more covariates later)
- Compare with RDD results
- Follow kindergarten sample through third grade with testing every Spring

Sample

- Total sample is 2356 children
 - Kindergarten Children $n = 1071$
 - Attended Abbott pre-K at 4 $n = 766$
 - 1 year = 461, 2 years = 305
 - Did not attend Abbott pre-K at 4 $n = 305$
 - Entering Pre-K at 4 $n = 778$
- Classrooms randomly selected from 15 largest districts
- 4 children from each classroom are then randomly selected (all analyses account for clustering)



Measures for Children

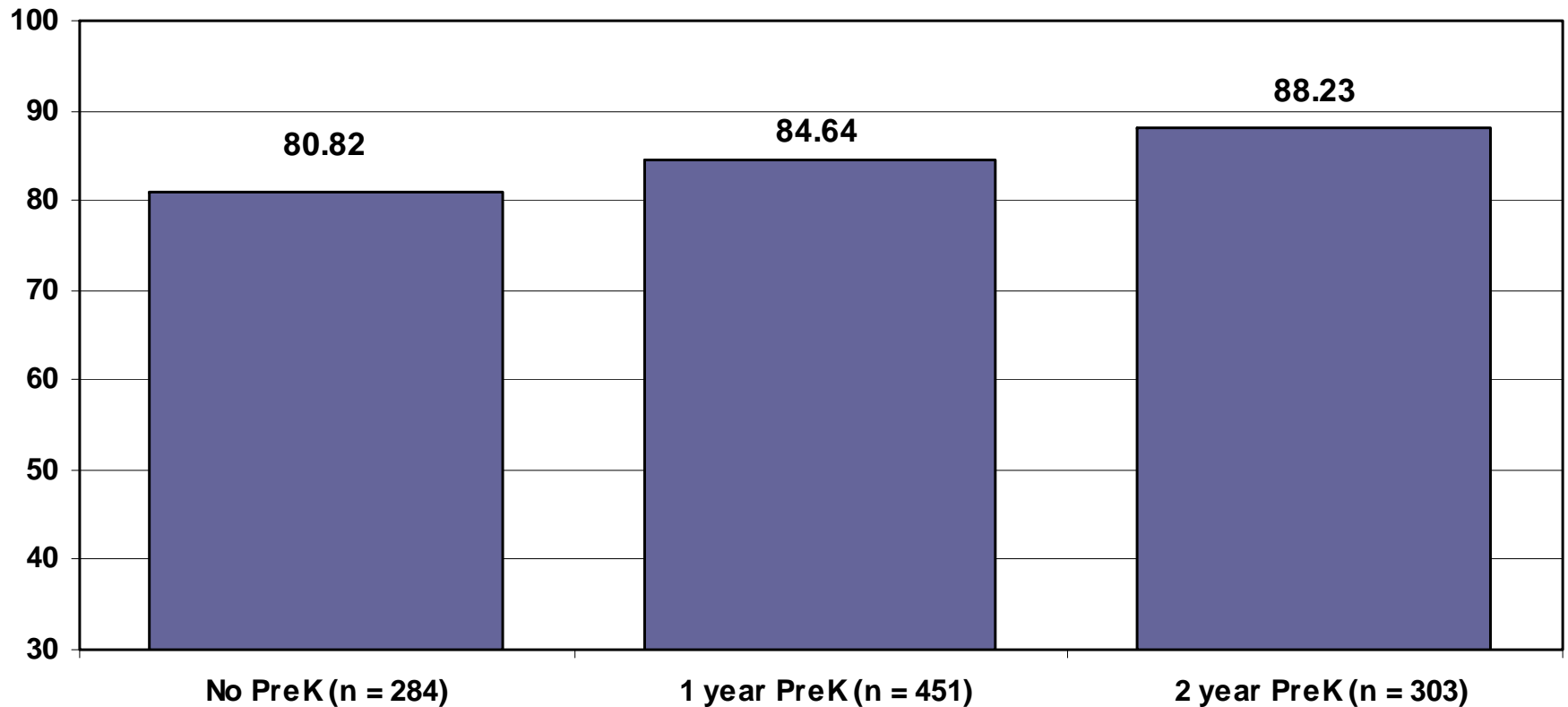
- Demographics and prek status
- PPVT/TVIP
- Pre-CTOPPP
- W-J Applied Problems

RDD: Estimated Effects

	Est.	<i>ES</i>
Vocabulary (PPVT)	4.57	.28
Print Awareness	13.97%	.56
Math (Applied Prob.)	1.36	.36

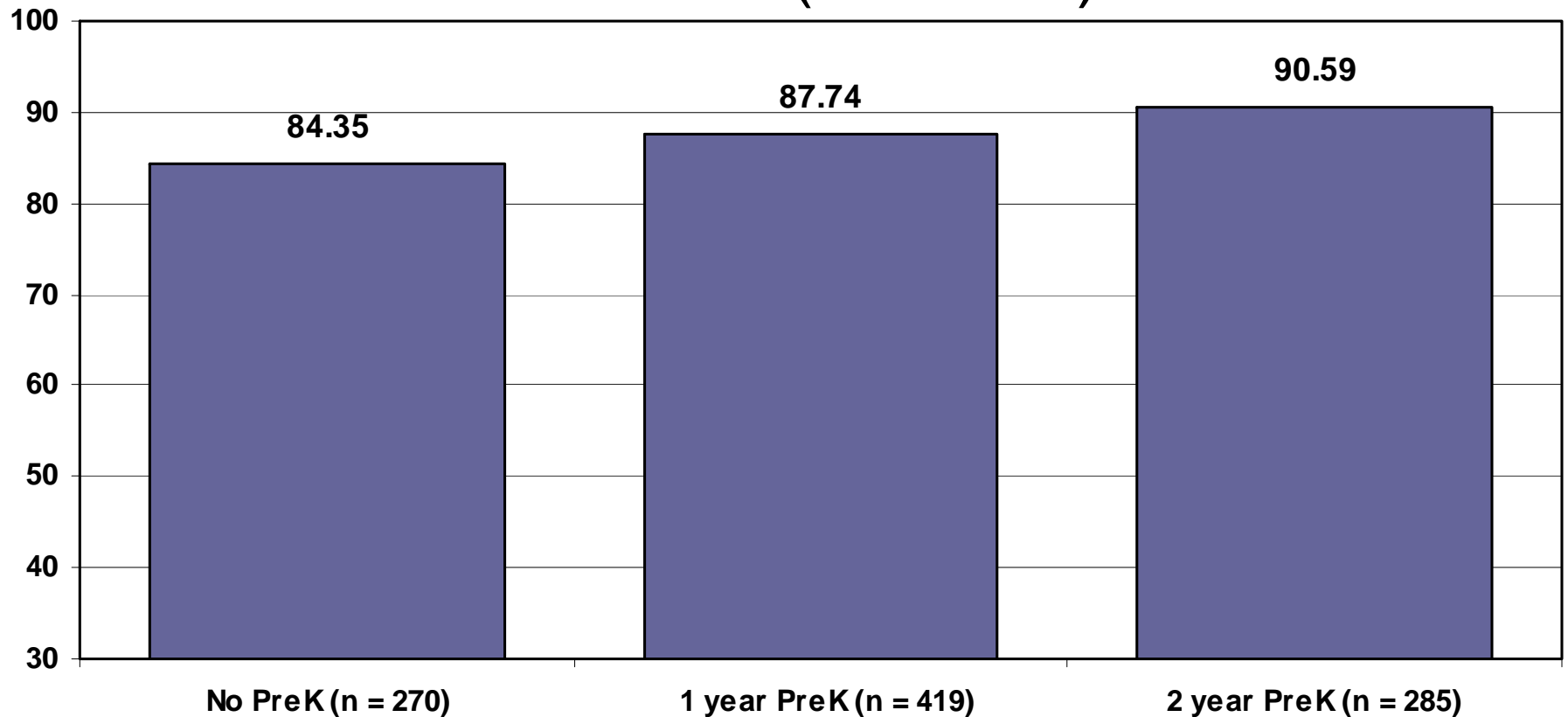
Results: Longitudinal Sample

Receptive Vocabulary at Kindergarten Entry by Years of Attendance ($N = 1038$)

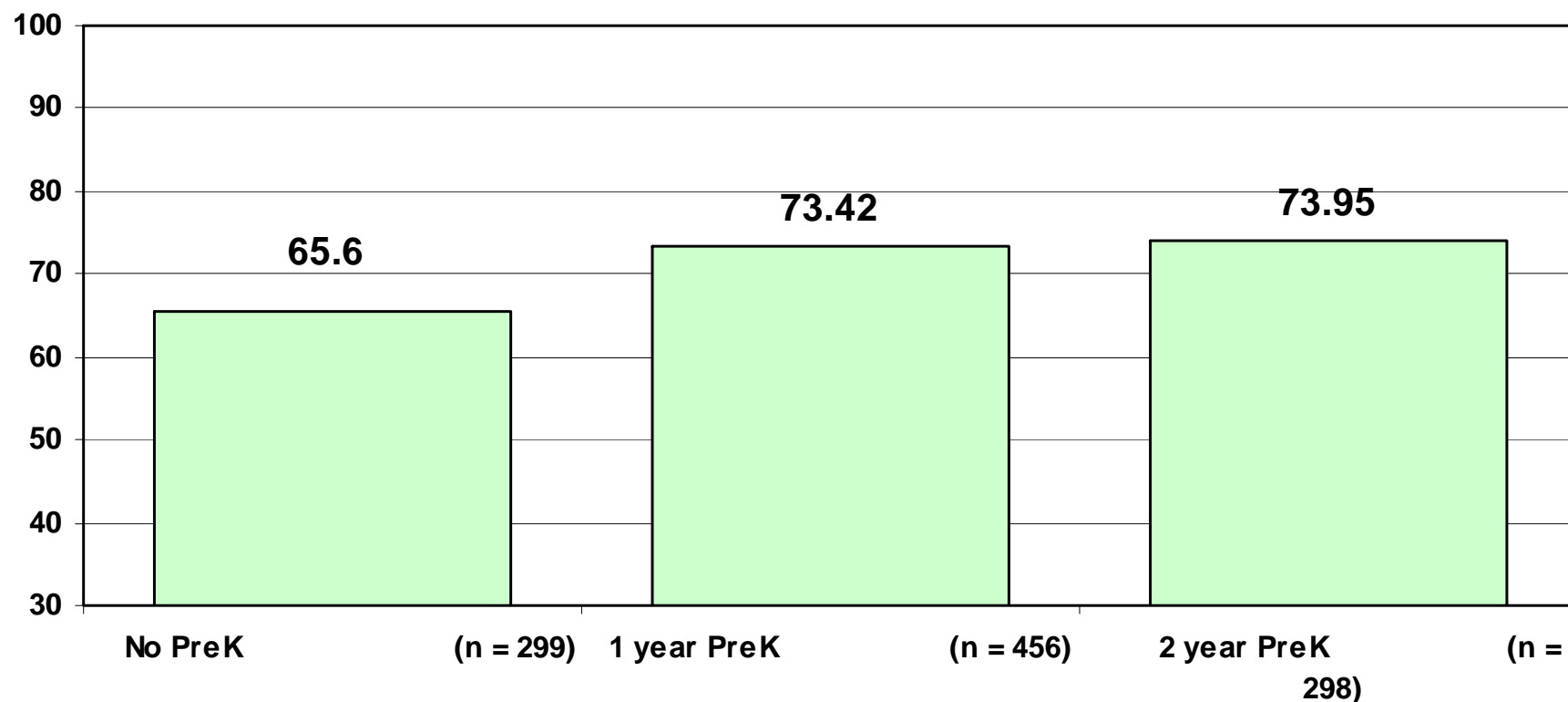


Results: Longitudinal Sample

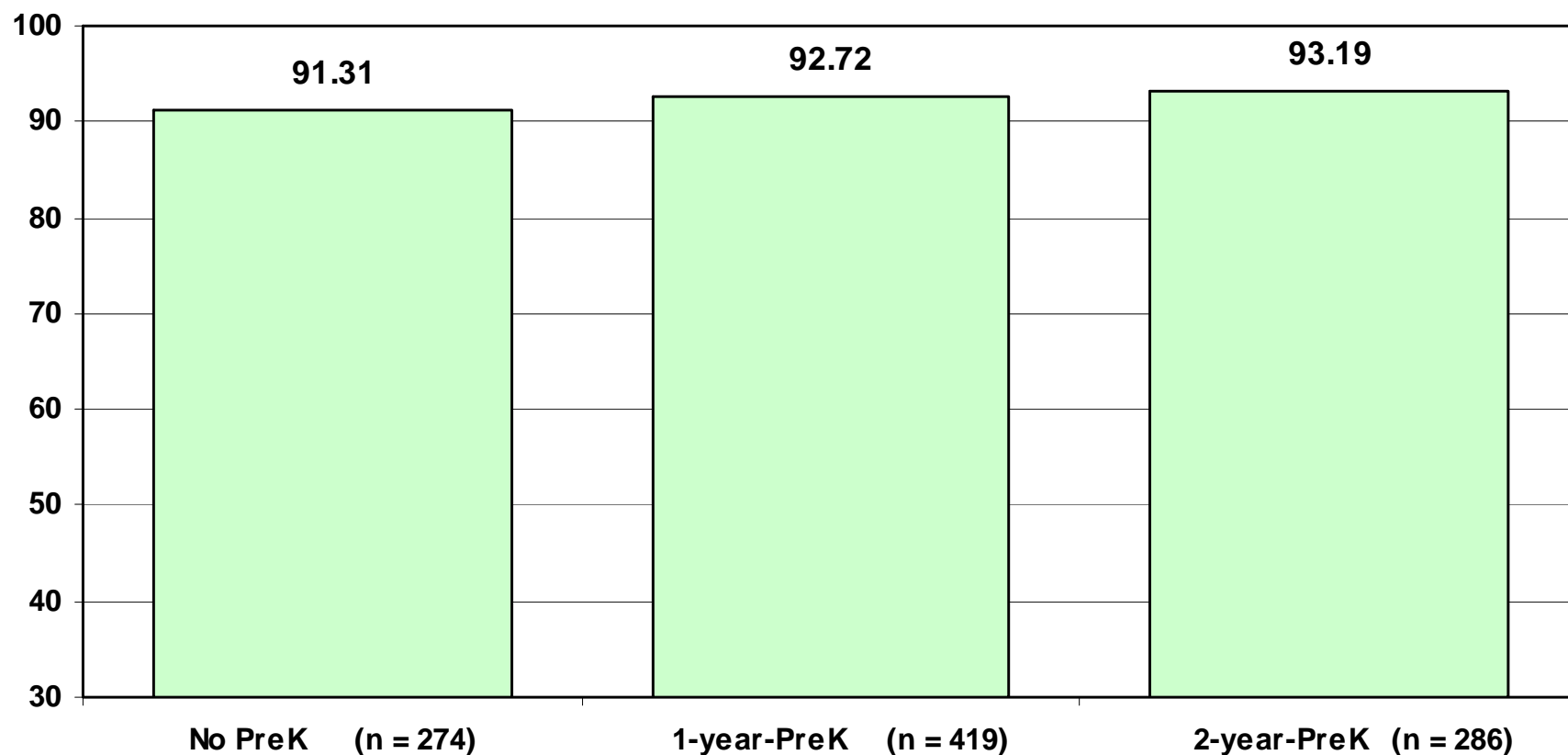
Receptive Vocabulary at End of K by Years of Attendance ($N = 974$)



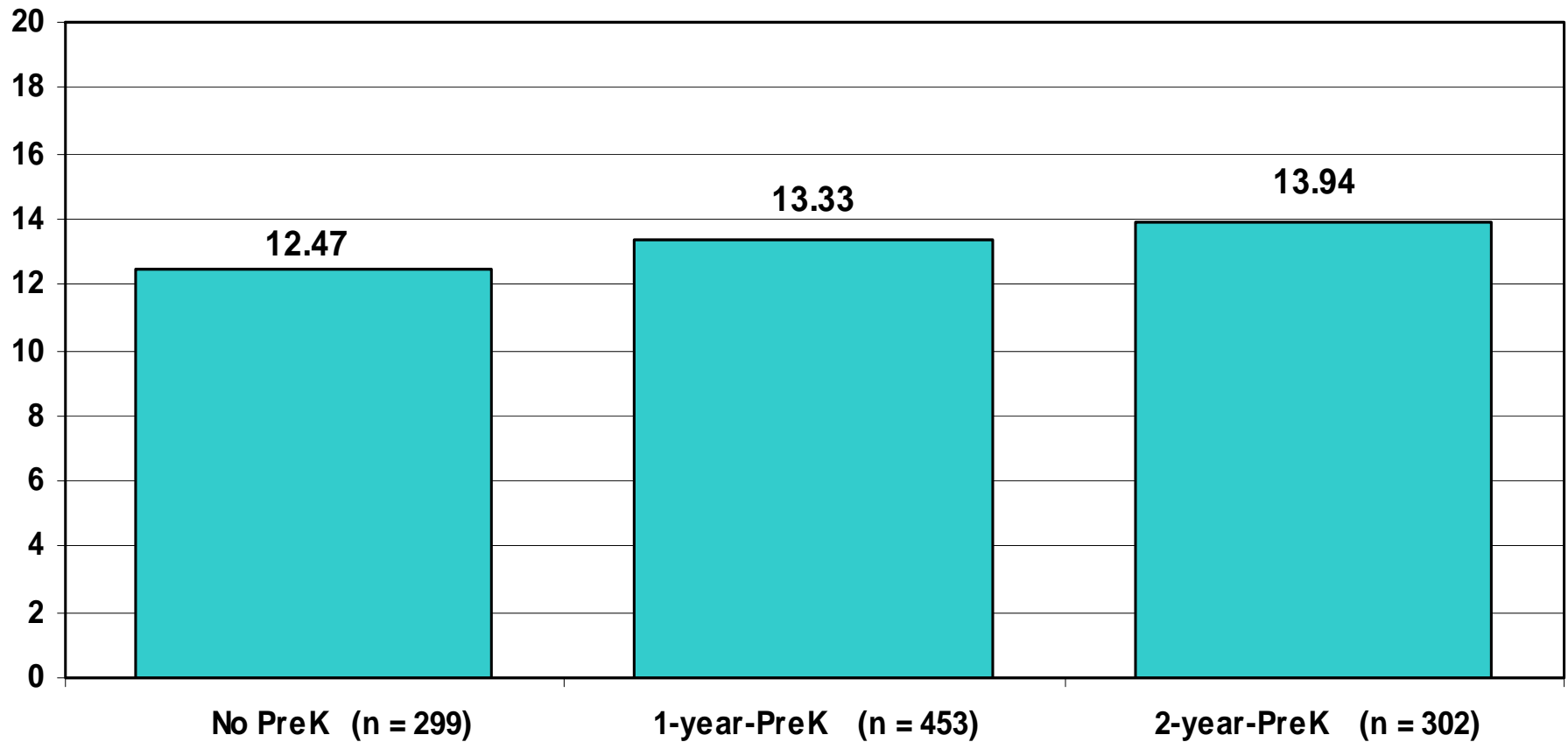
Print Awareness Scores at the Kindergarten Entry by Years of Attendance (% correct) (N = 1053)



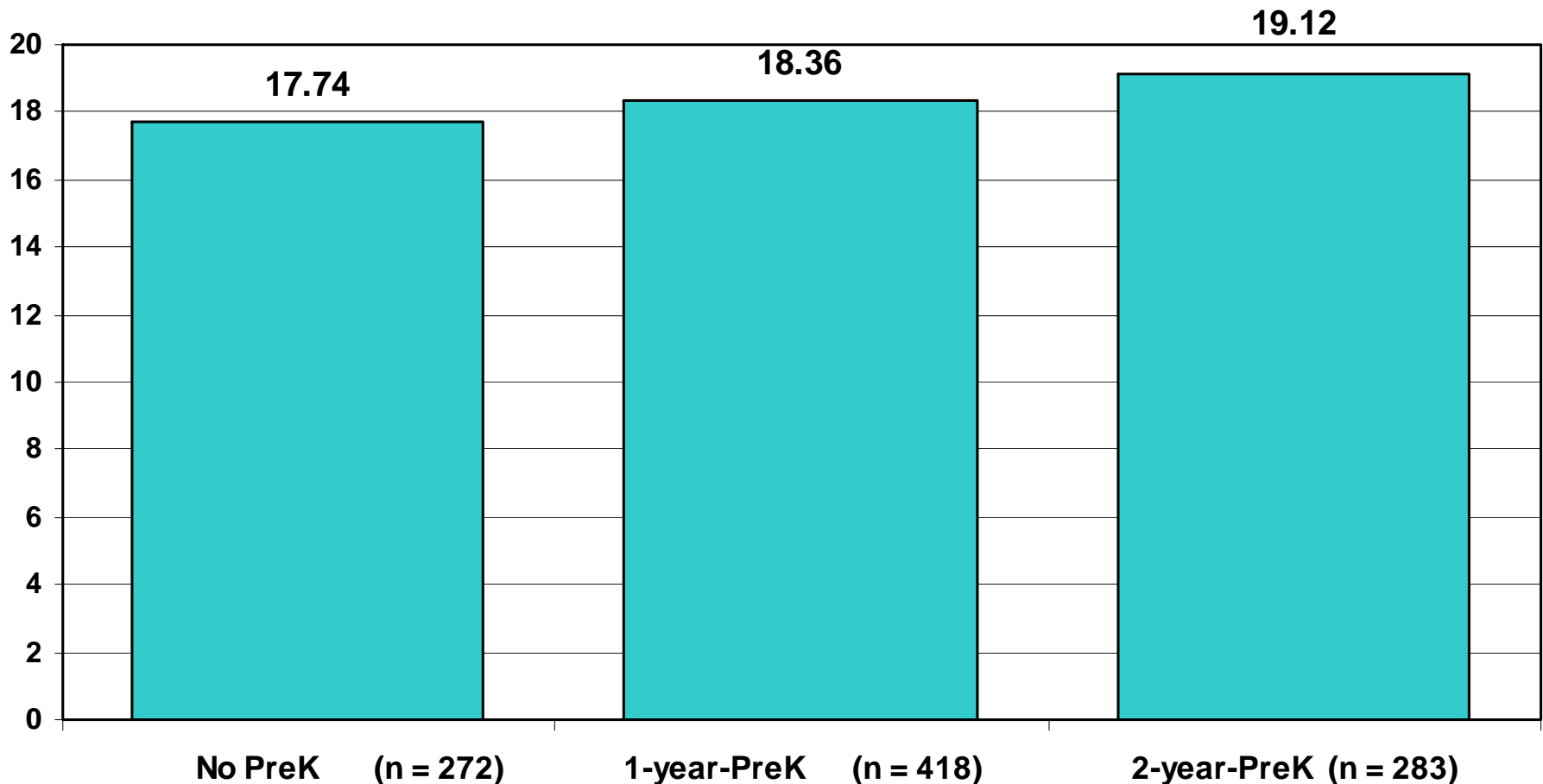
Print Awareness Scores at the End of Kindergarten Years of Attendance (% correct) ($N=1053$)



Math Scores at K Entry ($N = 1054$)



Math Scores at the End of Kindergarten by Years of Attendance ($N = 973$)



Longitudinal Study Effect Sizes

	<u>K Entry</u>		<u>K Exit</u>	
	1yr	2yr	1yr	2yr
Vocabulary	.21	.42	.22	.41
Print Aware	.29	.31	ns	.14
Math	.20	.34	.13	.29

Comparison of Longitudinal Study and RDD Estimates

	RDD	LS	LS/RDD
Vocabulary	4.57	3.82	84%
Print Aware	13.97	7.80	56%
Math	1.36	.86	63%



Conclusions

- Takes time to build quality
- Abbott quality is consistent across auspice
- Substantial effects on vocabulary, math, and literacy skills.
- Key effects persist at least to end of K
- Two years of pre-k produce larger gains
- RDD produces larger estimates