From Efficacy towards Scale-Up: **The Midwest Child-Parent Center Expansion Project**

Abstract

The Child-Parent Center (CPC) Program is a center-based early childhood intervention that provides comprehensive, continuous educational and family-support services to economically- disadvantaged children from preschool through third grade. The Chicago Longitudinal study (CLS) has documented the substantial impact of the Chicago CPC program on a 1983 preschool cohort's socio-emotional, academic, economic, and health outcomes from childhood through adulthood. In 2012, The Midwest CPC Expansion Project was funded by the U.S. Department of Education's *Investing in Innovation* fund to scale-up and validate the CPC program across the Midwest in urban, rural, and suburban regions and across diverse populations (e.g., ethnically, economically, geographically). This poster highlights the innovative approaches the CPC expansion project uses in the 26 implementation preschool sites. This poster will describe: (a) program components implemented to achieve fidelity and allow flexibility of the CPC program, (b) research questions and data collection efforts, and (c) future data analyses plans to determine the quantitative impact and initial net benefit of the program.

Research Questions

The study will address three major impact research questions:

- 1. Do students in the intervention group make greater gains in school readiness skills and early school achievement compared to students in the comparison group?
- 2. Do parents of students in the intervention group show greater involvement in their children's school, more frequent parenting practices that support early learning, and greater increases in education level and employment compared with parents of students in the comparison group?
- 3. Do outcomes vary as a function of child, family and program characteristics?

Historical Context

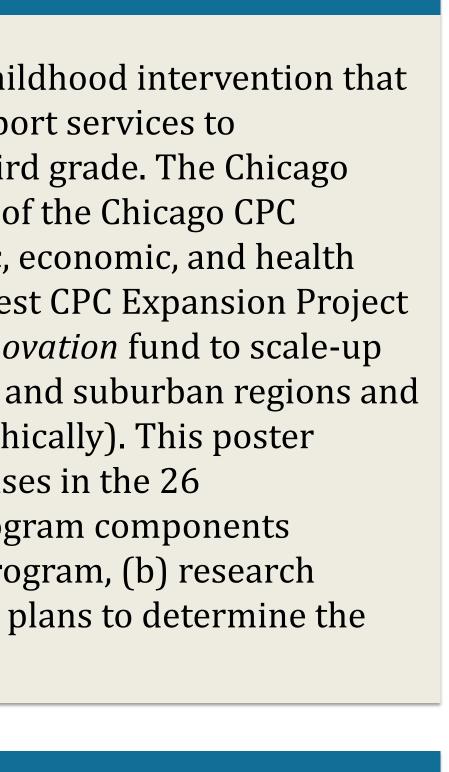
The <u>Child-Parent Center</u> (CPC) program is an early childhood intervention from preschool through 3rd grade, targeting low-income children and their families.

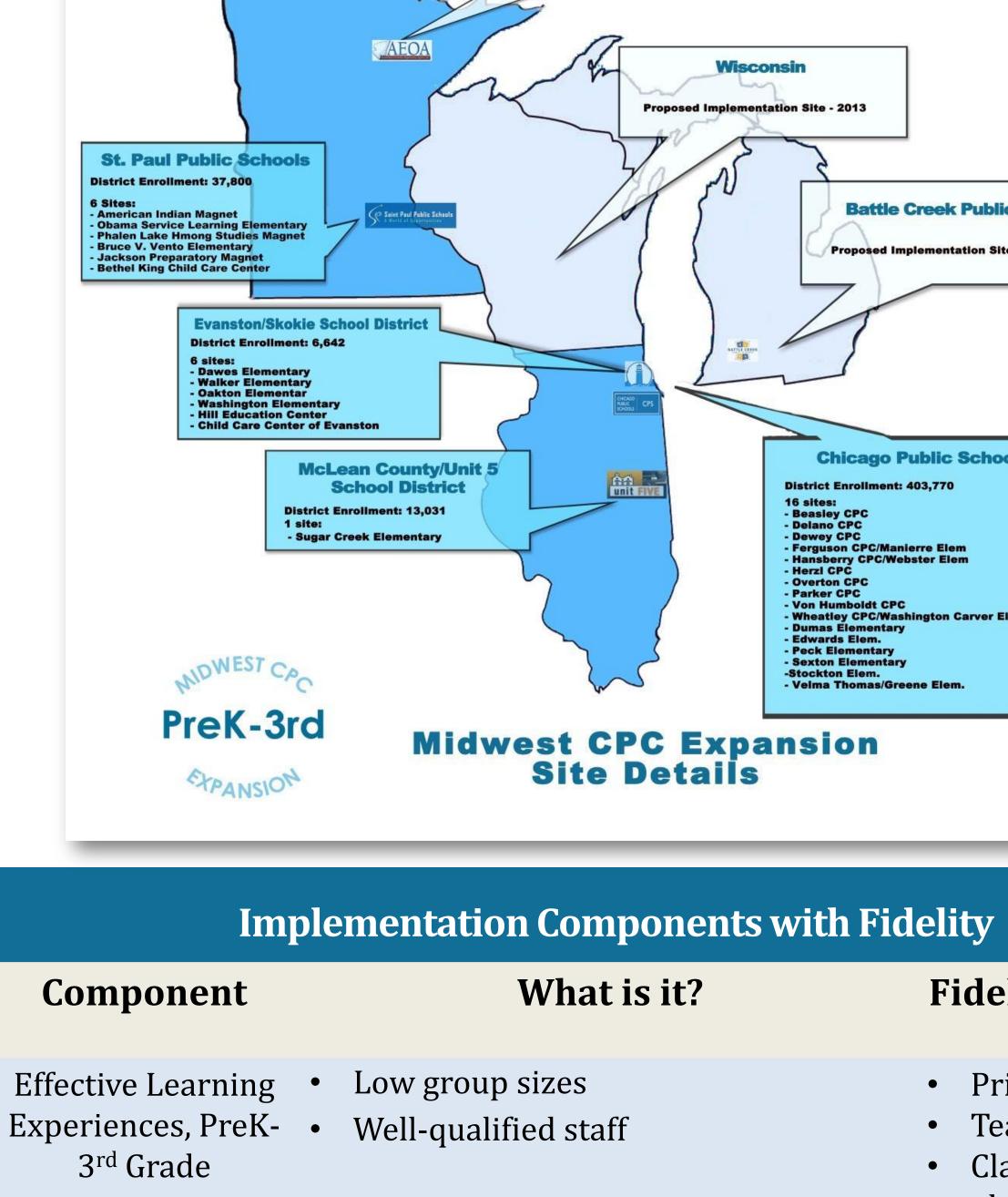
- Over 30 years of research has demonstrated returns of \$8 per dollar spent.
- The CPC produces cognitive, socio-emotional, mental health, and economic gains throughout the life course (Reynolds et al., 2011).

Midwest CPC Expansion at a Glance							
	<u>Minnesota</u>						
<u>CPC preK</u> 2012-2013	St. Paul	Virginia	Chicago	Normal	Evanston / Skokie	Total	
# Sites	6	1	15	1	2	26	
# Classes/Sessions*	20	3	101	5	12	141	
# Children	284	53	1650	85	197	2269	
* Note: Some preK classrooms host one or two separate half-day classes							



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Aligned Curriculum • Implement endorsed Across -grade alignm Balances child-initiat guided activities

- Parent Involvement & Engagement
- Collaborative Leadership Team
- Continuity and Stability
- Professional Development



HUMPHREY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Chicago Public Schools District Enrollment: 403.77 16 sites: - Beasley CPC - Delano CPC - Dewey CPC - Ferguson CPC/Manierre Elem - Hansberry CPC/Webster Elem - Herzl CPC Edwards Elem. Peck Elementary Sexton Elementary Stockton Elem. Velma Thomas/Greenergy

	What is it?	Fidelity Measure
•	Low group sizes Well-qualified staff	 Principal survey Teacher survey Classroom observation tool
•	Implement endorsed curriculum plan Across -grade alignment Balances child-initiated and teacher- guided activities	 Endorsed curriculum plans Principal survey Teacher survey
•	2.5 hours weekly participation by parentsParent involvement activities built on needs assessments of participating families	 Parent survey Principal survey Teacher survey Parent involvement logs
•	Regular meetings with principal, Head Teacher, Parent Resource teacher, and School-Community Representative	Principal surveyImplementation form
•	Communicating and planning across classes & grade	 Principal survey Implementation form
•	Online learning modules with teachers and jointly across grades Language/literacy, socio-emotional, higher-order thinking skills, science & math	Participation logs

- score matching.
 - Based on key variables that included average test score, percent free and reduced lunch and percent minority status.
 - Matching was done by district, so all St. Paul schools were matched to another St. Paul school, where available.
 - On occasion, several intervention schools were matched to one comparison school.
- Individual level data is being collected so treatment effects can be estimated using propensity score matching at the individual level.

Preliminary Implementation Results

Demographic, Class size and Attendance data currently being collected

District	Attendance Rate			Chronic Absence		
Chicago	Average	High	Low	Average	High	Low
	90%	94%	84%	41%	65%	21%
Chronic absence defined as absence >10% of total school days						

- Ongoing collection of additional attendance data

District	Average CPC Class size
Chicago	14.9
Saint Paul	15.8
Normal	17.2
Virginia	17
Evanston	15

- Continued CPC expansion: New CPC sites in MN, WI, and MI in 2013-2015 Qualitative study: In-depth interviews with CPC parents
- Cost-benefit analyses of CPC program: 5-year cost-benefit analysis in 2018.

- U.S. Department of Education (U411B110098) and private-sector matched funds from 20 funders and foundations
- The Human Capital Research Collaborative (HCRC), a partnership between the University of Minnesota and the Federal Reserve Bank of Minneapolis • Chicago Longitudinal Study, Institute of Child Development at the University of
- Minnesota

For more information, visit <u>http://humancapitalrc.org/midwestcpc/sponsors.cfm</u>

Research & Data Analyses

• Intervention schools were matched to comparison schools using propensity

Chronic absence defined as absence >10% of total school days

Future Directions

Acknowledgements

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