Uninvolved Parents Despite a High Quality Intervention: Who Are They?

Historical and Current 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).

The **Midwest Child-Parent Center Expansion Project** is a targeted school reform effort across the Midwest. The CPC provides intensive and continuous educational and familysupport services through the entire school transition process. This validation project assesses generalizability for a broader array of social contexts.

Core Program Elements include:

- Effective Learning Experiences, PreK-3rd
- Aligned curriculum
- Parent involvement and engagement
- Collaborative Leadership Team
- Continuity and Stability
- Professional development system

Research Question

The Goal of the present study is to assess the impact of the Midwest CPC Expansion project by child, family, and program characteristics. Specifically,

- What impact do full-day PreK, parent involvement, and outreach staff have on chronic absence as individual factors?
- To what extent is there a benefit from having more than one of these factors present in a child's school?

Sample					
Element	Yes	Νο	Total		
Full-day prek	409	1315	1724		
Full-time SCR	897	827	1724		
High PI	523	1201	1724		
At least two	404	1320	1724		
All three	70	1654	1724		



COLLEGE OF EDUCATION + HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

Momoko Hayakawa, Ph.D., Michelle M. Englund, Ph.D., & Arthur J. Reynolds, Ph.D. University of Minnesota All correspondence to hayak006@umn.edu



Methodology

- Sample definition: Any student who entered a CPC site by January 2013 AND received at least 4 months of instruction at the site is considered part of the intervention group.
- Average Attendance: The average monthly attendance for a CPC student for all of the months the student was in the program.
- Chronic Absence: Dummy coded variable indicating whether or not a student missed 10% or more of all class days for the time the student was in a CPC Center.
- High Parent Involvement is defined by the Parent Resource Teacher rating of school level parent involvement. If 30% or more of the school met the 2.5 hour per week requirement, this was coded as high parent involvement.

Unadjusted Means						
	Average Attendance		Chronic Absence			
	Yes	No	Yes	No		
Full-Day	86%***	83%***	53%***	65%***		
SCR	86%***	82%***	57%***	68%***		
High PI	82%***	85%***	64%***	61%***		
At least two	83%	84%	58% ^t	63% ^t		
All 3	90%***	84%***	39%***	63%***		



- preschool students:
 - Full-day PreK,
 - a Full-time School-Community Representative
- The presence of all three elements indicates a positive, synergistic impact on attendance.
- For students with *none of the three elements* in place (369 students), 75% were chronically absent, or missed 10 or more days during the year and had an average attendance rate of 80%.
- In comparison, for children who were able to benefit from *all three elements*, only 39% were chronically absent during the same year and had an average attendance rate of 90%

School districts should:

- chronic absenteeism
- 2. Increase emphasis on school-home connections, including hiring parent involvement staff, to increase parent involvement in school and at home.; one parent involvement staff member should work out in the community to connect with hard to reach families.

elements are instituted at the school-level.

- Continue investigation into attendance, absenteeism and interventions across other project districts to see if results are similar.
- Analyze data controlling for individual student level characteristics.
- Examine the relationship between PreK chronic absenteeism and attendance and Kindergarten readiness as well as PreK attendance to attendance in later grades.

- 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>

HUMPHREY SCHOOL OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS

Results

Findings indicate the effectiveness of the following three key components for increasing daily attendance rates and decreasing chronic absence rates in Chicago

Policy Implications

1. Increase access to full-day PreK to increase attendance and reduce the rate of

The maximum reduction in chronic absenteeism can be achieved when all of the above

Future Directions

Acknowledgements

This research was supported by:

