BROOKINGS

Trouble in the Land of Early Childhood Education **Ron Haskins and Jeanne Brooks-Gunn**

Policy Brief Accompanying the Future of Children Volume: "Starting Early: Education from Prekindergarten to Third Grade" Editors: Jeanne Brooks-Gunn, Lisa Markman-Pithers, and Cecilia Elena Rouse

October 26, 2016



Tennessee's Two Samples

- Full Sample:
 - > 3,000 4-year-olds
 - Over-subscribed classes
 - No state data until end of 3rd grade
 - Publication of full-sample results are imminent
- Consented Subsample (56% of full sample):
 - About 2/3rds of 3,000 full sample had parental consent
 - Achievement tests, teacher interviews; end of preK, 1st, 2nd, and 3rd grade from tests and interviews conducted by researchers (not state data)



Consented Subsample Results

- End of pre-K year:
 - Program kids performed better on achievement test
 - Higher ratings by teachers (prepared for school, work skills, positive about school)
- End of kindergarten: program children's advantage on achievement test disappeared
- End of 1st grade: Control group children rated by teachers as less prepared for school, weaker in work skills, more negative about school



The provocative finding:

- Fade out is common
- But program group/control group reversal is not



Explanations

- Flawed study design
- Contrast between pre-K and public school
- Work-oriented pre-K at age 4 is developmentally inappropriate



Constructive Response

- Not acceptable to dismiss or ignore empirical findings
- Broader critique of pre-K literature:
 - » No common definition of pre-K
 - Contrast with other early childhood programs, including early programs like Perry and Abecedarian, Head Start, day care
 - » Features of new pre-K movement: now in 43 states; mostly 4-year-olds; scaled-up; paid for by states; mainly associated with public schools
 - » Evidence on the new scaled-up pre-K may not be as strong as often asserted by researchers
- Creation of Pre-K Consensus Group