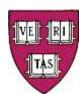


# Un Buen Comienzo (A Good Start) Evolution, results and lessons learned

Andrea Rolla & Marcela Marzolo









- The Chilean context and the intersectorial creation of the Un Buen Comienzo program
- The evolution of the intervention and the evaluation of the program
- 3. Lessons learned

Share the experiences, results, and lessons learned from the professional development program Un Buen Comienzo







1.

The national and international context and the intersectorial creation of the Un **Buen Comienzo** (UBC) program



# 2006: The Government Emphasized Early Childhood Education and Early Childhood in General



International Evidence on the Importance of Early Childhood Education

## Why was UBC created?

Need to improve process quality, beyond structural quality and access



#### How it was created?

Harvard University,
Chilean Ministry of
Education, and Fundación
Educacional Oportunidad
lead an Interinstitutional
Technical Council (Mesa
Técnica Interinstitucional),
which defines the
characteristics of the
intervention



#### **UBC** is defined as:

An initiative to improve the quality of early childhood education in Chile through professional development with a focus on classroom coaching









# **UBC Experimental Trial 2008-2011**

- 6 municipalities in the Metropolitan Region (Santiago)
- 32 schools
- 3,200 children



# Quality of Interactions Classroom Observation Instrument

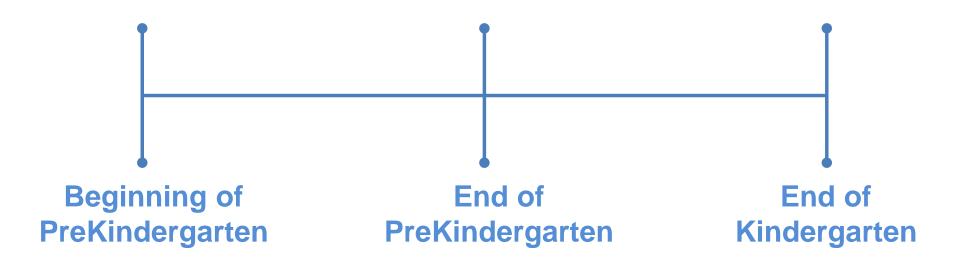




The CLASS instrument (Pianta, La Paro, & Hamre, 2012), that measures the quality of teacher-child interactions, was appropriate for the Chilean context.



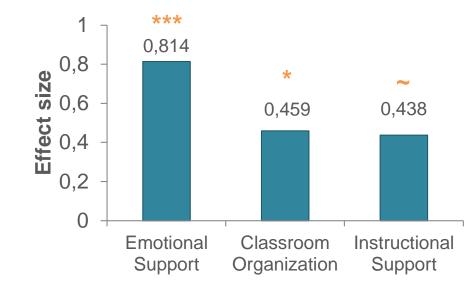
# Quality of Interactions Classroom Observation Instrument



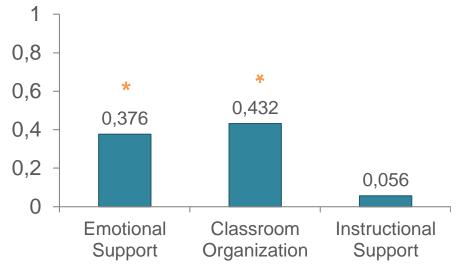


# Results: UBC 2008-2011 Positive Impact on Quality Teacher-Child Interactions

#### **UBC Impact Year 1**



#### **UBC Impact Year 2**



~p<.10, \*p<.05, \*\*\*p<.001 Yoshikawa et al. (2015)



# Results: UBC 2008-2011 Positive Impact on Quality Teacher-Child Interactions

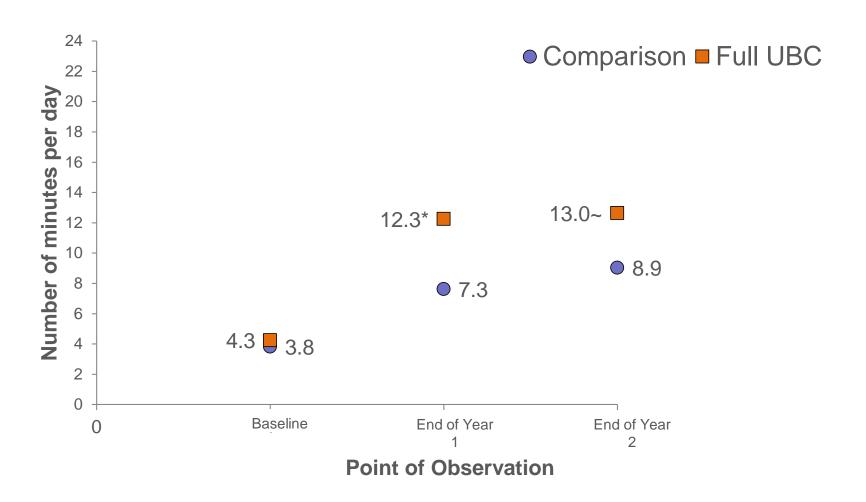


### **UBC Experimental Trial Results**

UBC Teachers Taught More Minutes of High Quality Language Instruction, with Small but Significant Impacts on Emergent Literacy at the End of Kindergarten



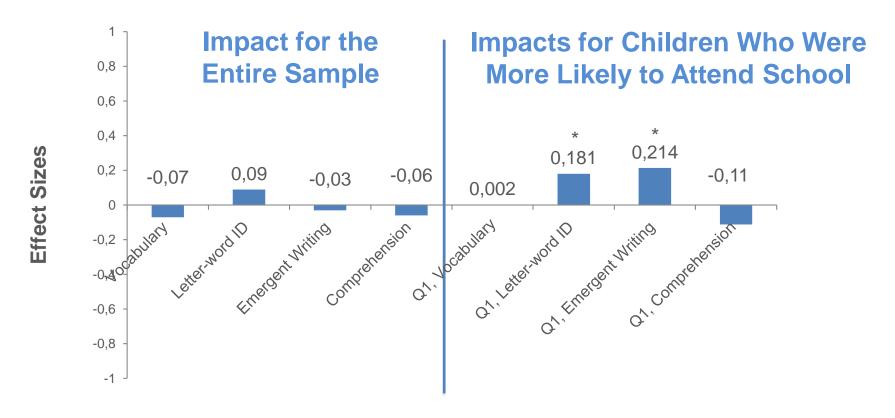
## **UBC Experimental Trial Results**



Statistical significance levels are indicated as ~ = .10, \* = 0.05, \*\* = 0.01, \*\*\* = 0.001 Mendive, Weiland, Yoshikawa, & Snow (2015)



### UBC Experimental Trial: Small-Moderate Impact on Emergent Literacy in Children Who Attend School More



Statistical significance levels are indicated as  $\sim$  = .10, \* = 0.05, \*\* = 0.01, \*\*\* = 0.001 Arbour et al. (2015)



# Results and Lessons Learned from UBC Experimental Trial

#### **Impacts**

#### **Teachers:**

 In quality of teacher-child interactions and quantity and quality of language instruction

#### **Children:**

- In attention, impulse control, and reduction of aggressive behavior
- In those who attended school more, better results in emergent literacy



# Results and Lessons Learned from UBC Experimental Trial

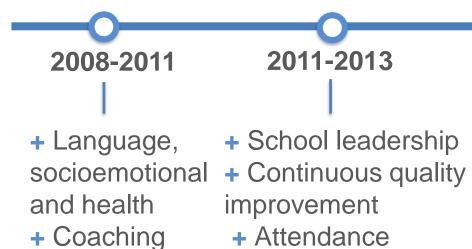
#### **Lessons Learned**

- High percentage of absenteeism in Prekindergarten and Kindergarten
- Low Instructional Support in classrooms
- Low dosage in terms of language instruction
- Low levels of oral comprehension in children

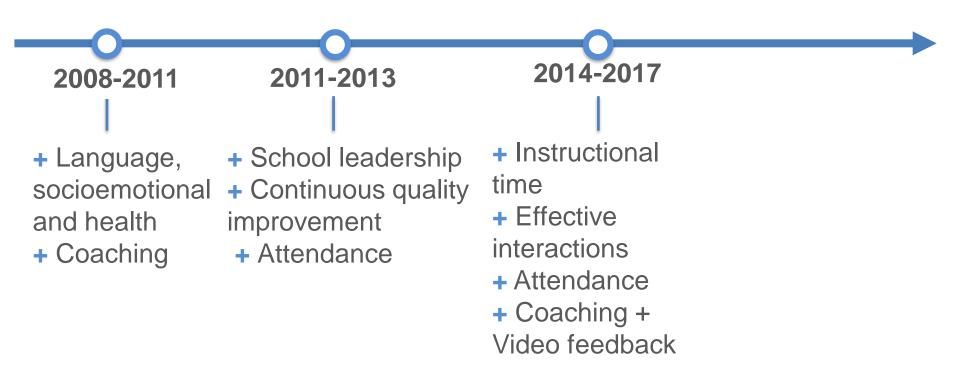
And much more...





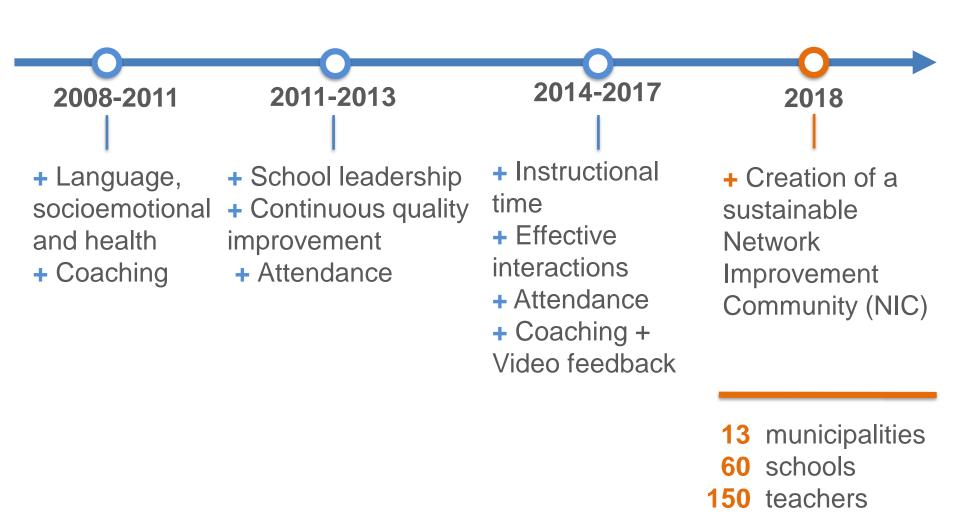




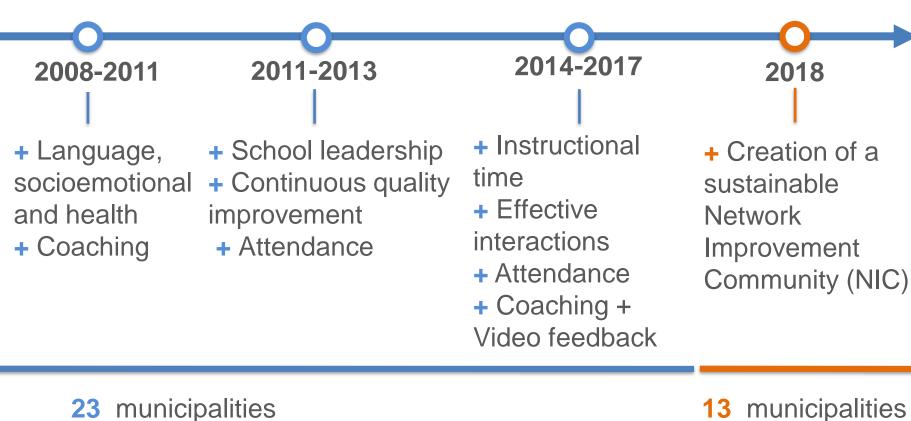




120 school leaders







153 schools

**500** teachers

**12.400** students

13 municipalities

60 schools

150 teachers

120 school leaders

A professional development program for teachers and municipal and school leadership teams that aims to improve the quality of preschool education through supporting schools to enhance pedagogical and leadership practices for greater language, socioemotional and executive function development in at-risk children.





Strategies for capacity development





#### **Actors**

- + Classroom teams
  - Teachers
  - Aids
- + Leadership teams:
  - **Principals**
  - Pedagogical leaders
- + Families
- + Municipal counterparts

#### **Strategies for** capacity development Methodologies

- + Training/strategies and methodologies
- + Coaching + video feedback = pedagogical reflection
- + Collaborative instances: Learning sessions, municipal meetings, visits among schools.

# Content and

- + Overall
  - CQI (IHI)
  - DataWise (Harvard)
- + Specifics
  - Effective interactions (CLASS)
  - Instructional time (Stallings)
  - Language and socioemotional instructional strategies



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**Model of Network Sharing** 

#### **Interested municipalities** and schools





#### Improvement theory





Working as a network promotes improvements in ALL schools

Learning Session 1



Learning Session 2



Learning Session 3



- + PDSA cycles
- + Coaching + Video feedback
- + Data analisys
- + Municipal meetings
- + Visits among schools
- + Virtual and onsite training

#### **Action periods**

- + PDSA cycles
- + Coaching + Video feedback
- + Data analisys
- + Municipal meetings
- + Visits among schools
- + Virtual and onsite training





## Theory of improvement



Aim

#### **Primary Drivers**

#### **Secondary Drivers**

80% of PK
children and
90% of K
children reach
the "advanced"
category in the
language
evaluation at the
end of the year.
None are in the
"initial" category

Maximization of instructional time

Implementation of integrated pedagogical plans

Time management in classroom

Promote effective classroom interactions

Use of CLASS (emotional support, classroom organization, and instructional support)

Coaching with video- feedback

Improve school

Establishment of Attendance Committees (one-on-one support)

Universal strategies (for all students)





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Learning Session 1



# Learning Session 2



#### **Action periods**

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Learning Session 3

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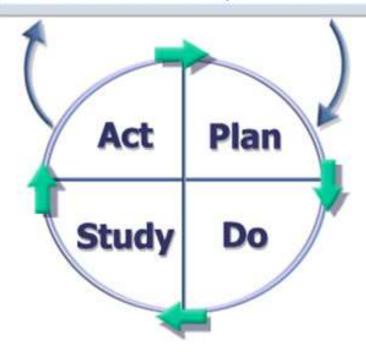


## **Model for Improvement**

What are we trying to accomplish?

How will we know that a change is an improvement?

What change can we make that will result in improvement?





**Model of Network Sharing** 

## Interested municipalities and schools





### Improvement theory





Working as a network promotes improvements in ALL schools

Learning Session 1



# Learning Session 2



#### **Action periods**

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Learning Session 3

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**UBC Model- Coaching and meetings with** 





Session to review and provide feedback on data

Virtual coaching focused on following the ideas tested



**Model of Network Sharing** 

## Interested municipalities and schools





### Improvement theory





Working as a network promotes improvements in ALL schools

Learning Session 1



# Learning Session 2



#### **Action periods**

- + PDSA cycles
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Learning Session 3

### **Action periods**

- + PDSA cycles
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- + Visits among schools
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### What results have we obtained?

Improvements in pedagogical practices in teachers and in language, literacy and socioemotional development and executive function in children







**Executive Function** 



**Learning and Development** 

Socioemotional Development



**Instructional Time** 



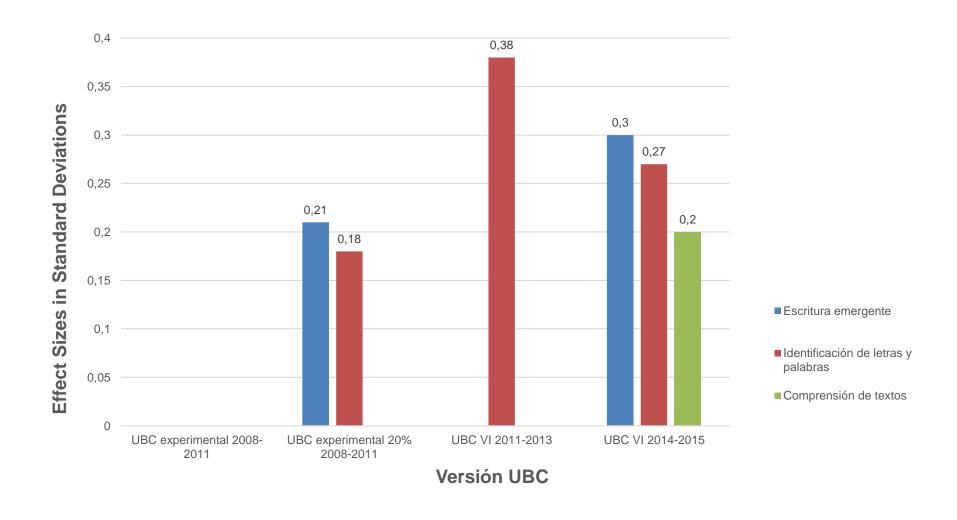
Effective Interactions



**Pedagogical Practices** 



# Results Children: Language and Literacy Development (Woodcock-Muñoz)





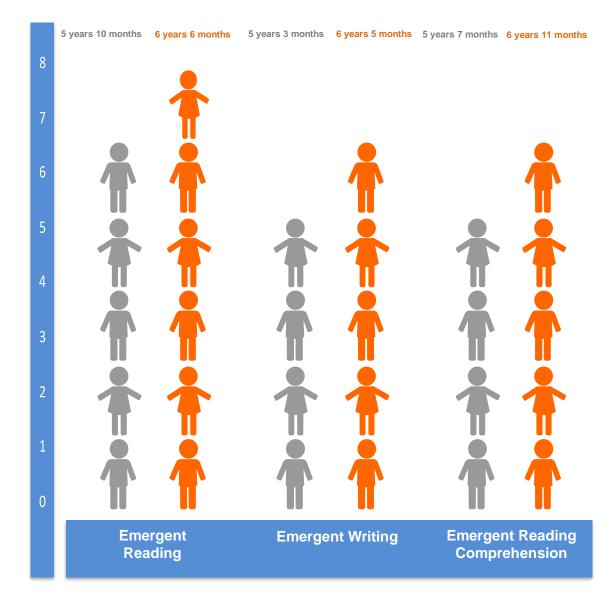
Differences in Emergent Literacy Development in UBC vs. Comparison Group Children



**UBC Children** 



**Comparison Group Children** 

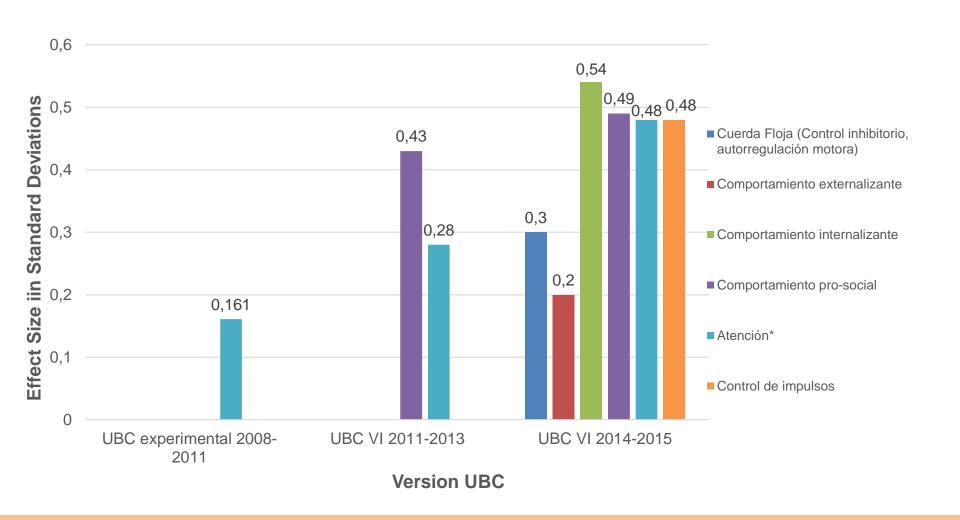


# Child Impacts: Executive Function and Socioemotional Development

Executive function consists of the early skills that are important in the integration of cognitive and affective development in children, due to the fact that they test mental abilities that help the brain to organize and act according to the information it receives, permitting it, then, to plan, organize, pay attention, prioritize, etc.

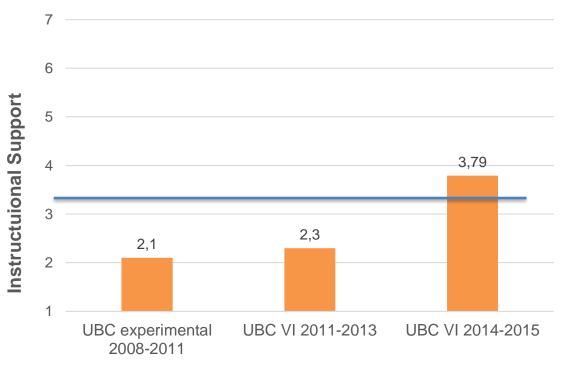


# Child Impacts: Executive Function and Socioemotional Development





# Improvement in the Quality of Teaching: CLASS, Effective Interactions, Instructional Support



Threshold of teaching quality to produce significant impacts in child development (3.25) (Burchinal et al., 2010)

Version of UBC

 Calidad de la enseñanza al final del proyecto



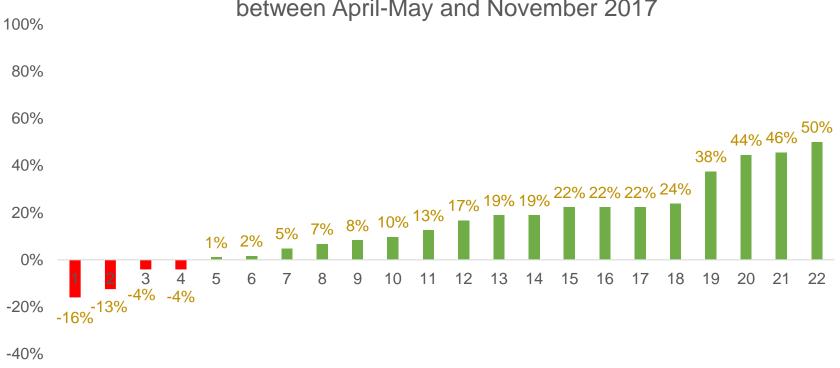
## **Example of Effective Interactions: Positive Climate**





# 81% of UBC teachers improved their percentages of Instructional time

Variation Percentage Instructional Time between April-May and November 2017



Improved their Instructional Time Reduced their Instructional Time







# What elements have been essential?

- + Flexibility
- + Willingness to improve
- Collaboration with all stakeholders
- + Permanent evaluation
- + Practice based on research and experience on the ground
- + Alignment with public policy



# What elements have been essential?

And above all:

### + AUTONOMY

for teachers and leaders to learn, think about, and propose ideas to improve.

### + COLLABORATION

Joint work in search of a common goal.



