Using Ongoing Assessment Data to Support School Readiness Goals for Infants and Toddlers

National Indian Head Start Directors' Association



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Objectives

- Discuss the difference between screening and assessment.
- Define ongoing assessment.
- Examine the role of observation in the ongoing assessment process.
- Discuss the process and purposes of collecting and using the information gathered.
- Discuss the importance of individualizing care for infants and toddlers.

Getting to Know Each Other





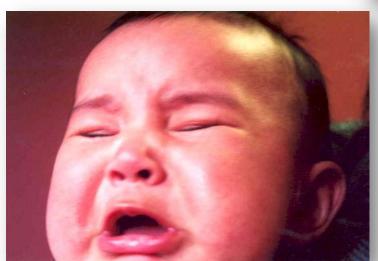


Ongoing Assessment?





Photos contributed by EHS NRC





When you think about "ongoing assessment," what emotion do you experience?

- Select the photo that best represents your feelings.
- At your tables or in a small group,
 - ✓ Introduce yourself –name, position, program
 - ✓ Share why you selected the photo/emotion



School Readiness for Infants, Toddlers, and Their Families

The child's developing capacity to

- Self-regulate
- Develop close, secure personal relationships with adults and peers



- Demonstrate curiosity in, pay attention to, and explore people and objects in the environment
- Demonstrate a sense of self-confidence
- Communicate effectively

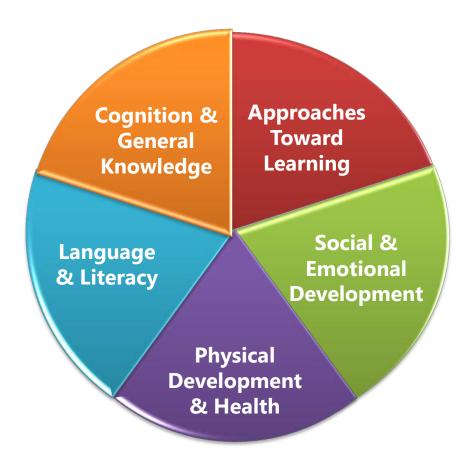


Developing Capacity...

- Depends on having good health and receiving proper nutrition
- Happens within the context of close, nurturing, culturally responsive relationships



School Readiness Goals § 1307.3(b)(1) Five Essential Domains For Birth to Five





What do you know?

About screening?

About assessment?



Screening and Assessment

Are screening and assessment the same?



Photo source unknown

Answer: NO

Although "screening" and "assessment" share many common characteristics, they are fundamentally different.



Screening and Assessment Similarities

- Gathers information
- Child focused
- Birth 5 and beyond
- Crosses multiple domains
- DATA that supports decisions
- Selection of instruments





Contrasts

Screening is...



 Should the child be referred for a formal evaluation?

Assessment is...



- Best program placement option
- Child progress
- Program effectiveness
- Optimal teaching



Contrasts

Screening Instruments

- Designed for single use.
- Data are not meant to be aggregated over time.

Assessment Instruments



- Designed to be repeated.
- Data are intended to be aggregated over time.



One More Point

Screening and assessment are different but they do not need to be completely <u>separate</u>.

Any information about a child's strengths, knowledge, skills, and abilities identified during screening can be used as ongoing assessment data.





Is Screening the Same for All Children?

Dual Language Learners (DLLs)

-Acquire two or more languages simultaneously (i.e., from birth)

OR

-Learn a second language while continuing to develop their first language



Key Performance Standard

1308.6 (b)(3) states:

When appropriate standardized developmental screening instruments exist, they must be used.



Photo courtesy of EHS NRC



Intentional Decision Making

- Identify the children in your program.
- Review available instruments.
- Identify instruments specific to screening.
- Consider the relevant information and apply.



Photo courtesy of EHS NRC



Table Talk: Screening Tools

At your tables discuss:

- What screening tools does your program use?
- Who administers the tool?
- How is the administrator trained in using the tool?
- What is the age range of the tool?
- How are parents engaged in the screening?
- How long does it take to administer the screening based on the tool you use?
- What do you do with the results?



What Is Assessment? OHS Definition

- **1304.31: (1)** *Assessment* means the ongoing procedures used by appropriate qualified personnel throughout the period of a child's eligibility to identify:
- (i) The child's unique **strengths** and needs and the services appropriate to meet those needs; and
- (ii) The resources, priorities, and concerns of the family and the supports and services necessary to enhance the family's capacity to meet the developmental needs of their child.

Ongoing Assessment: What It Is

 A system of regular information collection (child data) throughout child's enrollment

Written observations of a child's behaviors

 Identifies a child's strengths and needs as well as services to meet needs.



Ongoing Assessment: What It Does

Supports:

- Individualizing
- Family engagement
- Positive child outcomes

Informs:

 The curriculum to maximize child's learning



Photos courtesy of EHS NRC



Strategic Collection of Data

















Understanding Assessment Terminology

- Formboard
- Associative play
- Preposition
- Plural
- Cube
- Stroke
- Supine
- Gratification
- Secure attachment

- Three-point finger grip
- Multisyllabic
- Pincer grasp
- Parallel play



E-LAP -- Older Toddler (24 – 33 Months, Selected Skills)

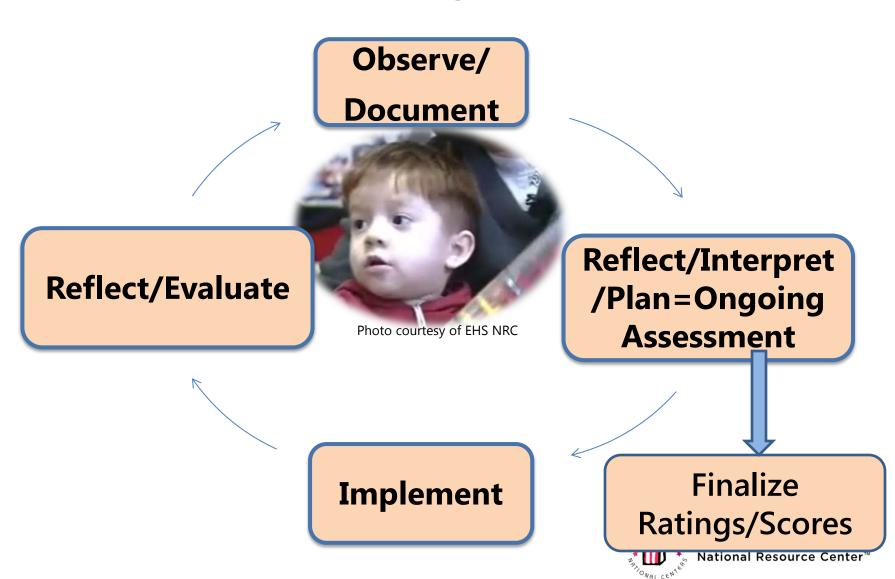
Social-Emotional	Language	Cognitive	Fine Motor	Gross Motor
Development –	Development	Development	Development	Development
24 Months 29. Begins to claim and defend ownership of personal things 30. Initiates own play activities 31. Enjoys role-playing; wraps up doll and puts to bed 28 Months 32. Inflexible and rigid in behavior 33 Months 33. Begins 'associative play' activities 34. Names or points to self in photographs	24 Months 40. Names 3 objects 41. Refers to self by name 45. Uses pronouns – I, you, me –not always correctly 47. Understands 2 prepositions 48. Speaks 50 or more words 30 Months 49. Uses plurals 50. Shows or tells use of one or more familiar objects on request 51. Names or identifies objects by use 52. Names 5 pictures 53. Points to 7 Pictures 54. Gives full name when asked	24 Months 74. Names 3 objects 75. Builds tower of 6-7 cubes 76. Refers to self by name 77. Comprehends and asks for "another" 80. Adapts to reversal of formboard in 4 trials 27 Months 83. Makes train of cubes 84. Imitates drawing vertical line, horizontal line, and circle 86. Understands size differences 30 Months 89. Builds tower of 8 cubes 88. Names or identifies objects by use 92. Imitates cross 93. Gives full name	24 Months 57. Attempts to fold paper 58. Builds tower of 6-7 cubes 59. Imitates vertical stroke 60. Imitate circular stroke 61. Adapts to reversal of formboard in 4 trials 27 Months 63. Makes train of cubes 64. Imitates drawing vertical line, horizontal line, and circle 30 Months 65. Builds tower of 8 cubes 66. Holds pencil with thumb and forefinger instead of fist 67. Imitates cross	24 Months 83. Jumps in place 84. Walks approximately on line 85. Jumps from bottom step 28 Months 86. Walks backward 30 Months 87. Stands up from supine

- Find someone you do not know to be your partner
- 2. Introduce yourself your name, where you work, what you do
- 3. Await further instructions





The Planning Process



Observation



Head Start Program Performance Standards

- 1304.21(a)(2)(ii) Parent opportunities to increase their child observation skills...
- 1304.21(c)(2) Staff use of strategies to promote and support children's learning and developmental progress based on observation...





What is observation? Why is it important?



Observation: A Tool To Accomplish Ongoing Assessment

ONGOING ASSESSMENT = OBSERVATIONS + Documentation

DATA





What and Why?

What?

- An instance of noticing or perceiving
- Watching and listening
- Paying close attention to each child

Why?

- Understand child's goals and intentions
- Individualize care and learning opportunities
- Measure and check progress
- Build relationships with families



About Enrique

Age: 24 months

Length of time in program: 14 month

Family's goals for Enrique

- Be happy
- Be excited about learning new things
- Will be able to speak good English
- Get along with others
- Respect his family and elders



Observation: More About Enrique





Observation: Objective vs. Subjective



- Descriptions of actions
- Descriptions of vocalizations
- Direct quotes of language
- Descriptions of facial expressions and gestures
- Descriptions of creations



Observation: Identifying "Lenses"

Influences

- Culture
- Temperament
- Personal interests and feelings
- Professional knowledge and experience





Observation: Setting Up Systems





Observation: Setting Up Systems

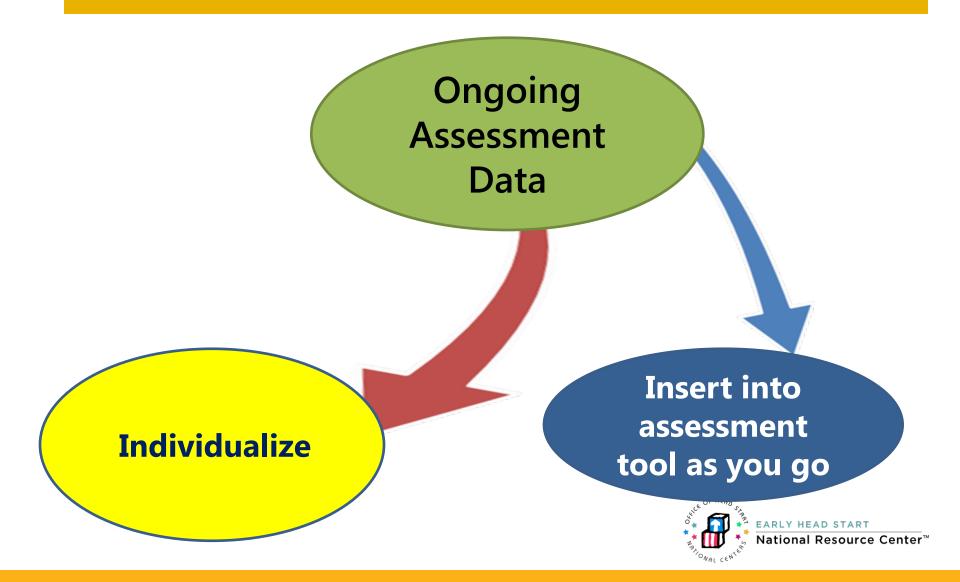
- INCLUDE FAMILIES!
- Plan times to observe.
- Be prepared to be spontaneous.
- Decide how to organize and store.
- Find time to file.
- Decide how often to review.

- What is working well?
- What could be improved or added?
- What are challenges?
- What are possible solutions?

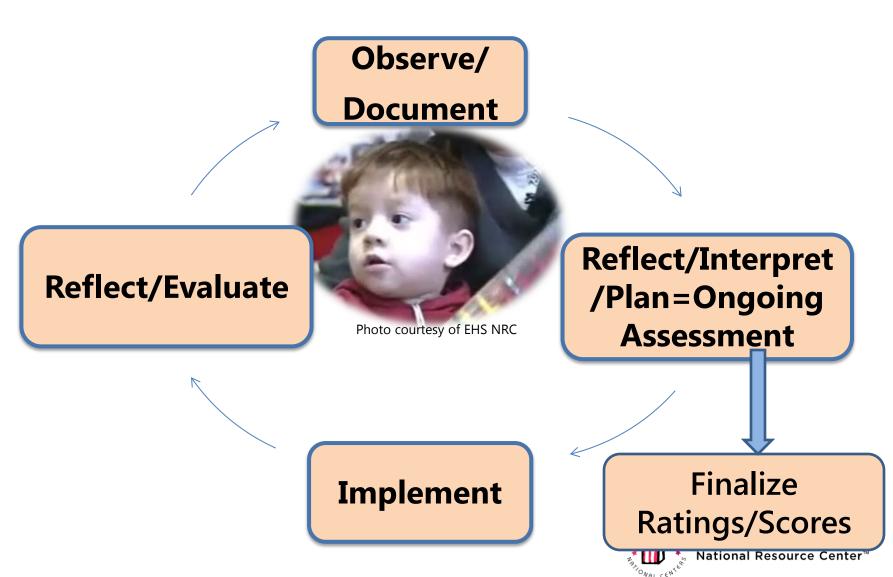




To Summarize...



The Planning Process



Individualizing: What Does it Mean?

Tailoring care that is responsive to each infant and toddler to support development and learning based on

- observation and ongoing assessment;
- active partnering with families; and
- knowledge of child development.



Why Do It? More Things to Consider

- Provides optimal learning opportunities
- Takes into account families' goals for their child
- Ensures inclusive care and services





Reflect/Interpret/Plan



Photo courtesy of EHS NRC



Reflect and Interpret

Reflect

- Review data.
- Ask questions about what the data say about each child and family.

Interpret

- Answer questions by making educated guesses about what the data reveal.
- Decide next steps.



About Enrique

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□Be ł	nap	ру
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■Be excited about learning new things

■Will be able to speak good English

☐Get along with others

☐Respect his family and elders



Enrique



National Resource Center™

Enrique



Video courtesy of EHS NRC



Reflect and Interpret: Three Approaches

- Responsive interpretation
- Interpretation for planning
- Evaluative interpretation



Reflect and Interpret: Some Things to Consider



- Accuracy and first impressions
- "Lenses"
- Positive, current, flexible expectations
- More than one interpretation



Reflect and Interpret: Red Flags





Plan



EARLY HEAD START

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Considerations for Planning

- School readiness
- Curriculum
- Interactions
- Routines
- Daily Schedule
- Experiences
- Environment





Plan: What to Do?

- Generate ideas
- Choose what to do
- "Plan for possibilities"





Photos courtesy of EHS NRC



Making Connections

- Use your written observations of Enrique and other resources provided.
- Think about reflective questions.
- What conclusions might you come to about Enrique?
 - If Enrique was a child in your setting, what goals might you have for him?
 - What might you do to support his development, learning, and readiness for school?



Implement

"When experiences are planned and tailored to the developmental needs of infants and toddlers, they become engaged, active learners." (NITCCI, Infant/Toddler Curriculum and Individualization, pg. 28)





Following a child's lead ... "create[s] with the child a learning experience that is personally meaningful and responsive, moment by moment." (CA DOE, Infant/Toddler Learning

and Development Program Guidelines, pg. 107)



Reflect/Evaluate

Ask questions!

- How did it go?
- What worked well? Why?
- What didn't work well? Why?
- What changes could be made?



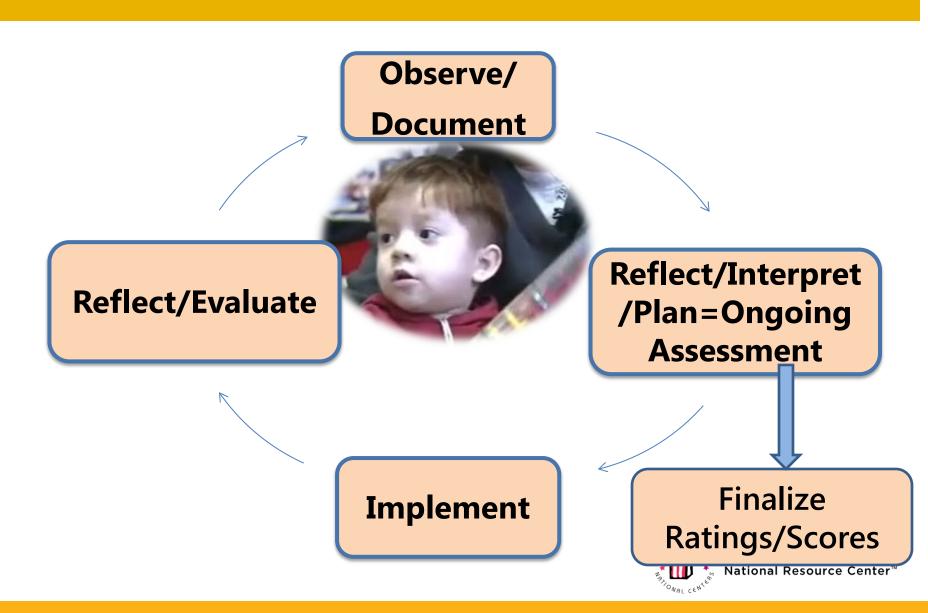
Wrapping Up

- Understand each infant and toddler
- Support family's role as child's first and most important teacher
- Be intentional

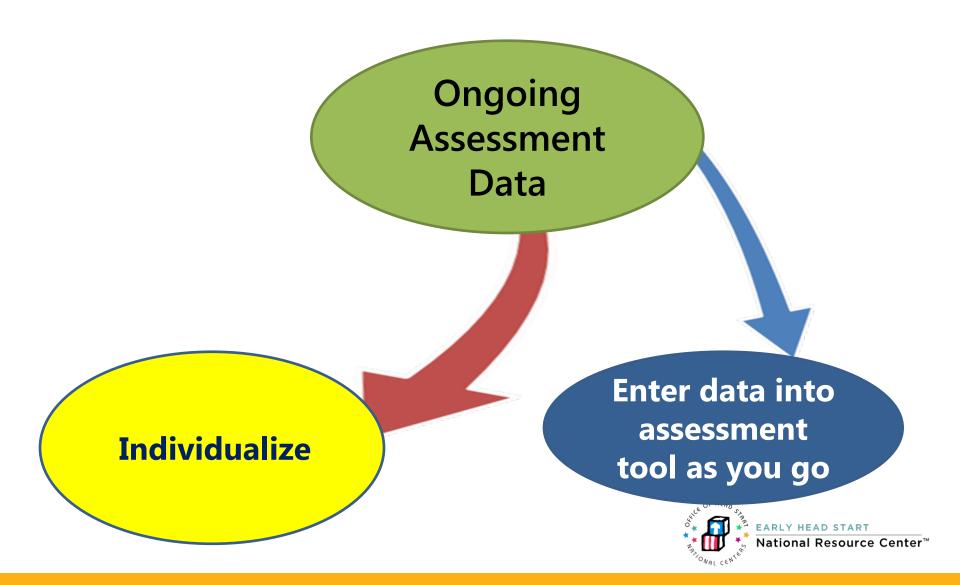




The Planning Process



To Summarize...



Ultimately... How Are the Children Doing?



Photo courtesy of EHS NRC



Thank you!

Please fill out the evaluations!







Resources

Birth To 5: Watch Me Thrive! A Compendium of Screening Measures For Young Children. US Department of Health and Human Services, March 2014.

https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ecd/screening compendium march2014.pdf

Barrueco et al. *Assessing Spanish-English Preschool Children*. Baltimore, *MD:* Brookes Publishing Co, 2012.



Resources

Resources For Measuring Services And Outcomes In Head Start Programs Serving Infants And Toddlers, April 2011.

http://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/opre/resources for measuring services and outcomes.pdf

Washington State. A Guide to Assessment in Early Childhood. Infancy to Age Eight.

https://www.k12.wa.us/EarlyLearning/pubdocs/assessment_print.pdf

