A RUNNING START: ENSURING QUALITY IN THE EXECUTIVE OFFICE ON EARLY LEARNING PRE-KINDERGARTEN PROGRAM

In 2014, the Hawai’i State Legislature passed Act 122, Session Laws of Hawaii 2014, which provided funding for public preschools on Department of Education elementary school campuses through the Executive Office on Early Learning (EOEL) pre-kindergarten program. Providing a strong foundation in the early years sets the stage for young children to thrive in school and life. A body of research has identified the qualities needed in early learning programs in order to successfully prepare young children for school and close the gap between advantaged and high-risk children. Dr. Barbara DeBaryshe from the Center on the Family developed this brief to summarize research-based recommendations as the state works to implement a public preK program. According to the brief, steps to quality public preK include:

- Setting the stage with structural requirements;
- Providing high quality teacher-child interactions;
- Using developmentally-appropriate, evidence-based curriculum and instruction;
- Engaging families;
- Providing evidence-based professional development; and
- Using evaluation to its full potential for quality monitoring and improvement.

The publication is available on the Center on the Family website: [http://uhfamily.hawaii.edu/publications/brochures/6258f_DeBaryshe_2015_A_Running_Start.pdf](http://uhfamily.hawaii.edu/publications/brochures/6258f_DeBaryshe_2015_A_Running_Start.pdf)
EARLY CHILDHOOD INDICATOR REPORT: STATE OF HAWAI’I

In 2008, the Center on the Family (COF) collaborated with the Hawai’i Department of Health to develop the Hawai’i Early Childhood Comprehensive System Indicator Report aimed at establishing a baseline and measuring progress toward achieving its federally-funded Early Childhood Comprehensive System initiative’s overarching vision, i.e. that children will be safe, healthy, and ready to succeed. The new report, Early Childhood Indicator Report: State of Hawai’i, represents an expansion of the previous report. The report provides a more comprehensive set of indicators that may be applicable for other early childhood initiatives in the state. The indicators are scalable to be tracked over time and across geographic breakdowns and important socioeconomic categories. The report consists of four main sections:

- **Basic demographic profile** provides a description of young children in the state, including gender, race, where they live and place of birth.
- **Safe, nurturing and supportive environments** includes indicators on safety, family financial self-sufficiency, permanent homes, and healthy family and community environments.
- **Health** includes data on maternal and child health, and access to preventive and regular health care.
- **Ready to succeed** provides data on school readiness, access to affordable and quality early childhood programs and services, and learning proficiency in elementary school.

As a companion to this report, a set of new early childhood indicators will be introduced on the COF online Data Center in the months ahead. The report can be downloaded from the COF website at: [http://uhfamily.hawaii.edu/publications/brochures/caa45_COF_ECISReport_2015_0421.pdf](http://uhfamily.hawaii.edu/publications/brochures/caa45_COF_ECISReport_2015_0421.pdf).

COLLEGE AND CAREER READINESS INDICATORS REPORT

The College and Career Readiness Indicator Report series provides data and information to assess how prepared the state’s public school graduates are for college and the workforce. The report series is produced by a collaboration between the Hawai’i State Department of Education and the University of Hawai’i, coordinated by Hawai’i P-20 Partnerships for Education (P-20). P-20’s goal is to improve educational outcomes by strengthening the pipeline from early childhood through higher education. The report series provides data on:

1. High school outcomes (high school completers, diploma type, on-time graduation rate, Hawai’i State Assessment (HSA) scores, advanced placement, dual credit participants, and ACT college admissions test scores);
2. College enrollment (college enrollment nationwide and at the University of Hawai’i); and
3. High school to college transition (mathematics and English enrollment at UH).

Data highlights for the class of 2014 include:
• The percentage of Hawai‘i’s graduates going to college increased by two percentage points from 54% in 2012 to 56% in 2014.
• Of those high school graduates who enrolled in college, two-thirds (66%) attended the University of Hawai‘i and another 5% attended private colleges in the state. Nearly a third (29%) attended mainland institutions.
• Hawai‘i State Assessments proficiency scores in math increased from 49% in 2012 to 60% in 2014, and reading scores increased from 67% to 72%.
• Between 2012 and 2014, five high schools increased college enrollment by 10 percentage points or more (Kalaheo, Waimea, Waipahu, Waianae, and Waialua).


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