ECE Professional Development in Montana

A model for understanding the availability of training for Early Childhood Educators

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Background



- Montana Early Childhood Project (ECP)
 - Outreach program MSU
 - Mission: support early childhood educators
 - Practitioner Registry
 - ► Early childhood workforce data
 - Professional Development Approval System
 - ▶ Licensed providers: required 16 hours of PD annually

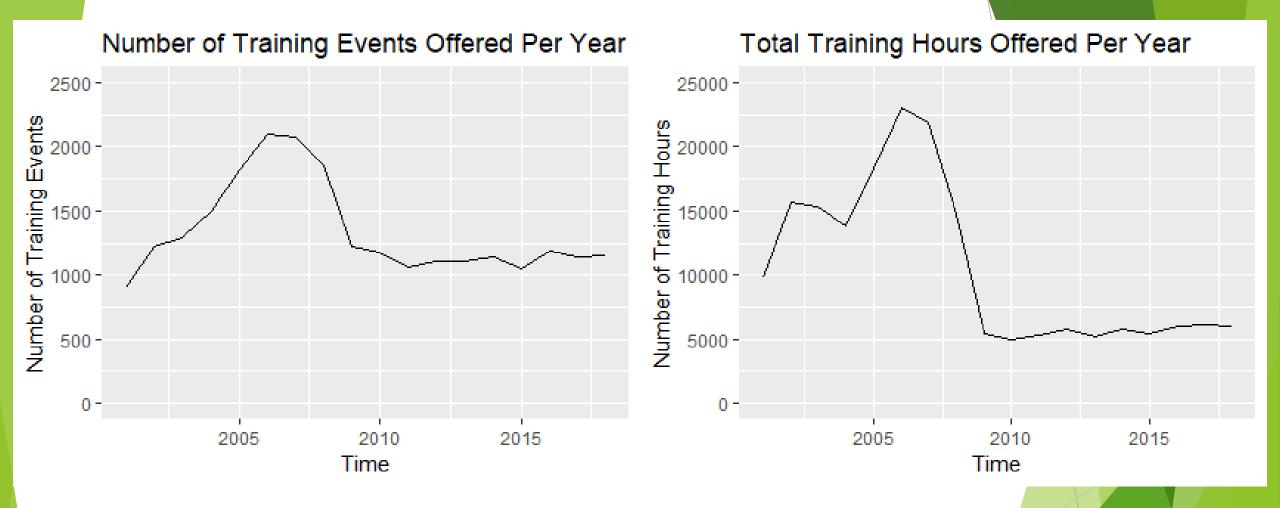


Purpose of study

- Current landscape of child care
 - ▶ Research on importance of high quality child care
 - Links between high quality child care and professional development
 - ► Federal Child Care and Development Block Grant
 - ► Higher standards for child care providers
 - Rewrite of Montana Child Care Licensing rule
 - ► Require participation in Practitioner Registry
 - ▶ Increase training hour requirement from 8 to 16 hours annually
- Goal: understand history and recent availability of training
 - ► Increase of training requirement
 - ▶ Can we meet the need?
 - Explanatory rather than predictive

Description of dataset

- List of all training events submitted for ECP review
 - ▶ 1998 present
 - Event status: completed/approved vs. cancelled/denied
 - Location type: classroom or distance
 - Number of hours: minimum 2
 - End date
 - ▶ Definition for classroom vs. distance
- Aggregated trainings by month
 - Subset only completed trainings
 - Subset to more recent years
 - Added variables indicating hours for classroom vs. distance
 - Added variable indicating annual training hour requirement

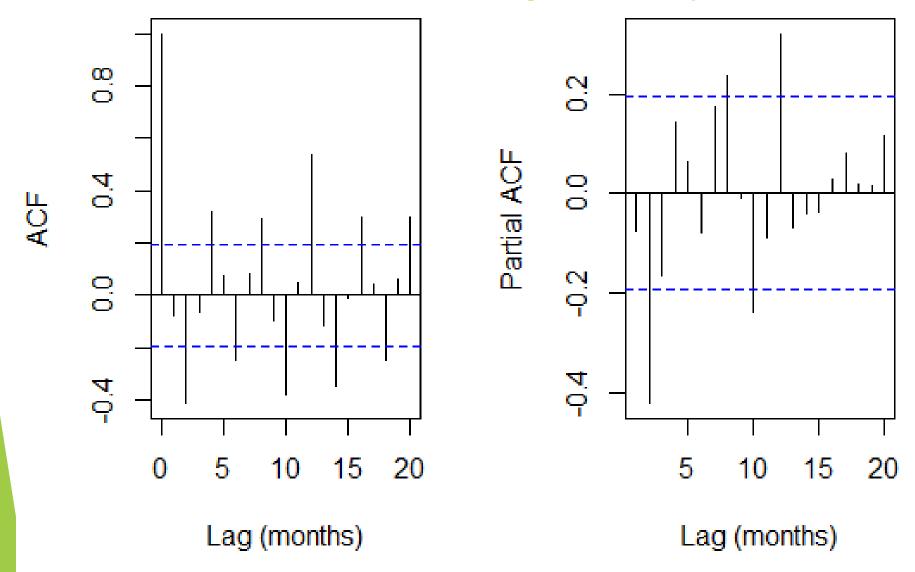


History of approved training

Classroom-Based Training Hours Offered Per Month 1000 -Number of Training Hours 750 -500 -250 -0 -2012 2016 2018 2010 2014 Time

Dataset of focus

ACF and PACF: Classroom-based training monthly series



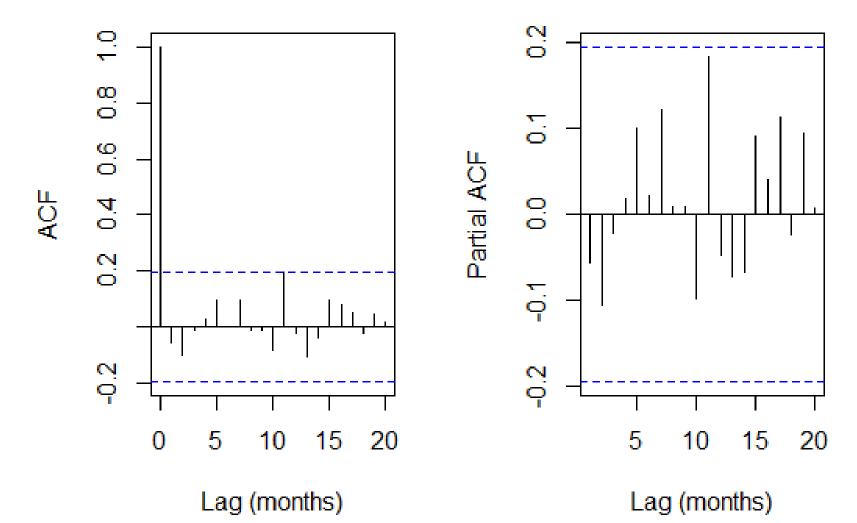
Attempted Models

- Regression models
 - Month
 - Year
 - ► Required annual training for Practitioner Registry
 - ► Lagged training hours for distance courses
- ARIMA
 - ► MA(4) with intercept
- ARIMA with regression
 - ► MA(4) with intercept and seasonal indicator for month
- Exponential smoothing
 - Exponential smoothing state space model (ets)

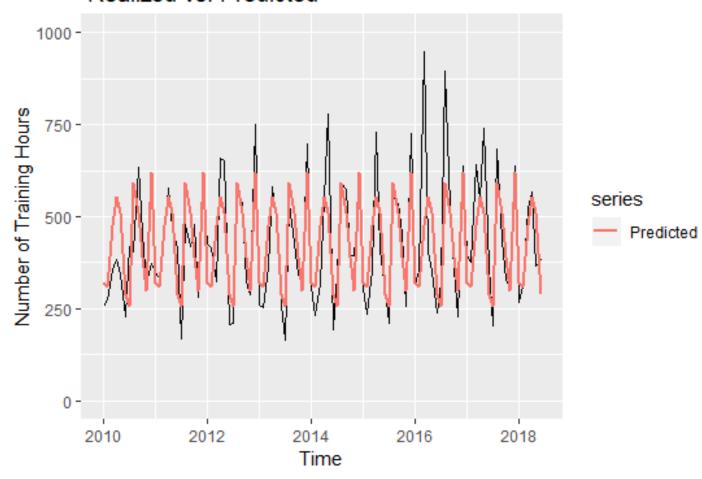
Best performing model: Regression model with monthly seasonal indicator

```
Coefficients:
          Estimate Std. Error t value Pr(>|t|)
           320.67
                     38.20 8.394 6.25e-13 ***
(Intercept)
month02
        -11.83 54.03 -0.219 0.827121
month03 155.44 54.03 2.877 0.005009 **
month04 234.06 54.03 4.332 3.83e-05 ***
month05 191.50 54.03 3.545 0.000626 ***
        -33.39 54.03 -0.618 0.538122
month06
month07 -65.10 55.69 -1.169 0.245456
month08 269.83 55.69 4.845 5.24e-06 ***
month09
        190.15 55.69 3.414 0.000960 ***
      71.27 55.69 1.280 0.203897
month10
month11 -21.60 55.69 -0.388 0.698970
month12
        299.52 55.69 5.379 5.89e-07 ***
Signif. codes: 0 (***, 0.001 (**, 0.01 (*, 0.05 (., 0.1 (, 1
Residual standard error: 114.6 on 90 degrees of freedom
Multiple R-squared: 0.5722, Adjusted R-squared: 0.52
F-statistic: 10.95 on 11 and 90 DF, p-value: 1.517e-12
```

Model diagnostics: ACF and PACF for regression model with monthly seasonal indicators



Classroom-Based Training Hours Offered Per Month: Realized vs. Predicted



Conclusion and Interpretation

- Models of ECE training availability in Montana
 - ▶ Best model: Regression model with monthly seasonal indicators
 - ► Next best: MA(4)
 - No overall trend
- Other possible predictors
 - Number of child care providers in the field
 - Number of trainings required for Quality Rating Improvement System (QRIS)
 - Lagged training attendance
 - Other seasonal cycles
 - Winter, Spring, Summer, Fall
 - ► Traditional school-year

