

Thresholds of Quality

What does it mean in the
trenches?

Implications for QRIS

- Cut-points used for leveling in QRIS (and on scales) are often arbitrary; we need further evidence to better establish cut-points in QRIS
- We are often starting too low—in some cases raising quality to the “active” level should be our starting point
- Cut-points for leveling can be different for different measures (types of thresholds); e.g. differences across the ERS family

Implications

- Encourage continuing improvement even for programs at higher levels of quality. Often quality at higher levels has most impact on child outcomes.

Further Evidence

- NC data indicated relationship between star level and child outcomes (knowledge perception & social skills) but ONLY between 1, 2, & 3 stars AND 4 & 5 stars.
- Hoped for differences among the 5 levels not present for any child outcomes.
- Levels not meaningfully discriminating in relation to child outcomes.

How high are the stakes?

- Subsidy in North Carolina
 - Infant/Toddler rates
 - 1-star rate=\$450 per month; \$5400 per year
 - 5-star rate=\$790 per month; \$9480 per year
 - 3-5 year-old rates
 - 1-star rate=\$390 per month; \$4680 per year
 - 5-star rate=\$625 per month; \$7500 per year
- If a program has 20 infants/toddlers & 50 preschoolers on subsidy—difference between 1-star and 5-stars=\$222,600 per year.

How high are the stakes?

- In NC, only 3-5 star programs are eligible for subsidy dollars; providers, particularly family child care homes could lose funding.
- Difficult for programs to improve when lower reimbursement rates continue the cycle of low quality.

Remaining Questions

- How can we modify our QRIS to reflect the possibility of needed flexibility in cut-points based on program types, income and/or ethnicity of children?
- What does this information communicate about the calibration of instruments used to measure quality?