

CONNECT

The Center to Mobilize Early Childhood Knowledge

CONNECT Modules: An Evidence-Based Practice Approach to Professional Development

Pam Winton, Chih-Ing Lim, Dale Epstein
ACCESS to Shared Knowledge and Practices: Technology in Teacher Education
June 11, 2012







The CONNECT Team,

Investigators







Pam Winton Principal Investigator

Virginia Buysse Co-Principal Investigator Co-Principal Investigator University of North Carolina University of North Carolina University of Kentucky

Beth Rous

Staff



Dale Epstein Module Coordinator



Jonathan Green **E-Communications** Director



Chih-Ing Lim **Project Coordinator**



Cici Sidor Online Product Manager



Patti Singleton Instructional Design Specialist



Jay Hargrove Admin. Assistant

Practitioners are Expected to Use Evidence-Based Practice (EBP)



PD Providers are Expected to Incorporate EBP into PD





Evidence-Based Practice is.....

identifying decisionmaking process specific research-bthat integrates the best available research practices Hevidence with family & been validated thre professional wisdom & rigorous eview provalues

Buysse & Wesley, 2006; Buysse, Wesley, Snyder, & Winton, 2006, Thompson, & Harris, 2005



Two Components of Evidence-Based Professional Development

The PD **content**focuses on specific
research-based
teaching and
intervening practices

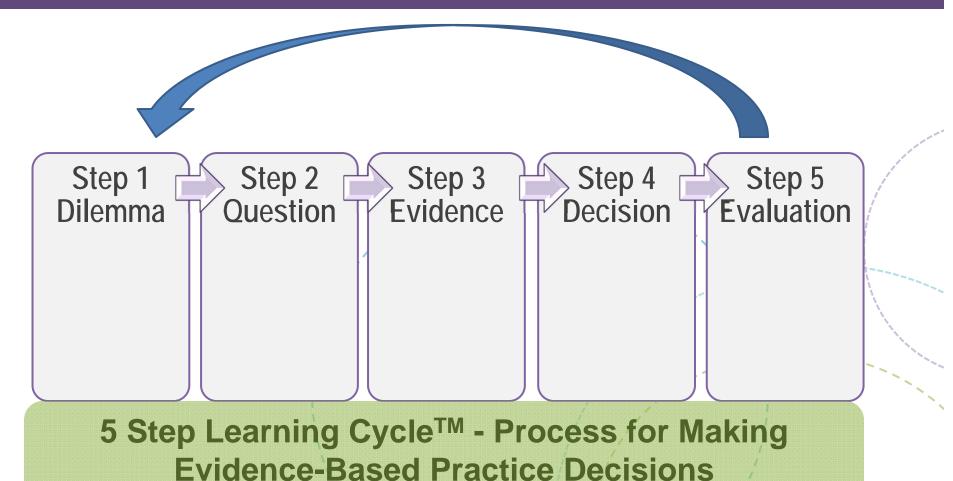
The PD delivery focuses on evidence-based methods for building practitioners' knowledge and decisionmaking skills



CONNECT Modules: Practicefocused approach



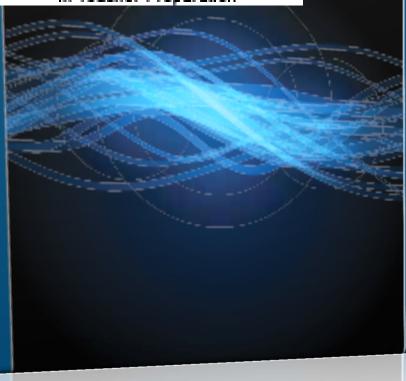
Innovation: An Approach for Incorporating EBP into PD



Context: Focus on Clinical Practice



The Standard of Excellence in Teacher Preparation



TRANSFORMING
TEACHER EDUCATION
THROUGH
CLINICAL PRACTICE:
A NATIONAL STRATEGY
TO PREPARE
EFFECTIVE TEACHERS

Fall, 2010

PREPARE



CONNECT Modules: Using Technology to Promote.....





NAEYC / DEC Personnel Preparation Standards



Aligning CONNECT Modules with NAEYC and DEC Personnel Preparation Standards

Core Standard Control Programmin Programm Control Standard Standard Control Control Programmin Programm Control Control Programmin Programm Control Control Programmin Programmin Control Control Programmin Programmin Control Con		NAEYC and DEC Personner To 1
itial and Advanced (Corporation Programs (Corporation Programs) (Cor	422	
itial and Advanced (Citia of Standard State Standard S	Embedded Inter	verifications
Volidhood Pregardation Programs (CCS United Standard 1: Foundations—Knos philosophies, evan and other professionals) (CCS Connect Annual Control of Connect Individual Learning Differences—Knos evidence-based prectices velidated for certain characteristics and annual understanding young children's characteristics and needs. (ECCIDEC Standard 3: Individual Learning Differences—Knos evidence-based prectices velidated for specific professional and understanding development. (ECCIDEC Standard 3: Individual Learning Differences—Knos evidence-based prectices velidated for specific professional and physical environments. (ECCIDEC Standard 3: Individual Learning Differences—Knos evidence-based prectices velidated for specific professional and physical environments. (ECCIDEC Standard 4: Uning Development-learning experiences and shaleges to characteristics of infants and young children, and their femilies. (ECCIDEC Standard 4: Instructional Strategies—Professional and Strategies—Connect of evidence-based instructional strategies by the promote the success of children. (ECCIDEC Standard 4: Instructional Strategies—Professional and Families. (ECCIDEC Standard 4: Instructional Strategies on facilities integration in learning and evaluations of learning and evaluations of learning and evaluations of the initividual with exceptional learning needs. (ECCIDEC Standard 4: Instructional Strategies on dealers and social interactions, and adaptations based on knowledge of individual with exceptions and social interactions. (ECCIDEC Standard 5: Learning Environments and Social Interactions—Actively creete learning environments that forsier cultural understanding, participation in individual and group activities. (ECCIDEC Standard 5: Learning Environments and Social Interactions) and active engagement. Social Interactions, and active engagement. Social Interactions, and active engagement. Social Interactions and active engagement. Social Interactions and active engagement. Social Interactions and active engagement an	lodule 1: Em	CEC I DEC Initial Standards
Volidhood Pregaration Programs (CCS United Standard 1: Foundations—Know philosophies, even and other professionals) (CCS Comment and Learning) (as: Knowing and understanding) (as: Knowing and Standard 1: Foundations—Know evidence-based prections of infants and young children, and their femilies. (CCIDEC Standard 3: Individual learning Difference—Know evidence-based prections of infants and young children, and their femilies. (CCIDEC Standard 4: Using Development— Individual standard 3: Individual standarding experiences and standarding effective stretegies and looks for early education. (AEYC Standard 6: Becoming 2) Professional See: Engaging in continuous, colleb- ordinate teaming to inform practice (de. Integrating knowledgestile, reflective, and critical perspectives on early education. AEYC Standard 6: Learning to privious ments that engagement. Social interactions, and a dive engagement. Social interactions, and a dive engagement. CCIDEC Standard 6: Learning to inform practice (de. Integrating knowledgestile, reflective, and critical perspectives on early education. CCIDEC Standard 6: Learning to privious ments and Social Interactions and stream of standard and stream of stan	AEYC Core Standards	Knowledge and Skill Base for All Beginning — Knowledge; S= Skills) Knowledge and Skill Base for All Beginning — Knowledge; S= Skills) Knowledge and Skill Base for All Beginning — Knowledge; S= Skills) Knowledge and Skill Base for All Beginning — Knowledge; S= Skills)
PC Standard 1: Individual Standard 3: Individ	r Initial and Advanced	(CC= common one, as define Know philosophies, and other professionals,
PC Standard 5: Policy implement, and very standard 5: Individual Sta	arty Childhood Preparation	CEC/DEC Standard 1: Foundament of students, parents, see students parents are students parents and young children, and their semantics are students are students are students.
for this production of the community of		CC1K4 - Rights and Learning Difference: CC1K4 - Rights and Learning Difference: A lead individual Learning Difference: A learning Difference: A learning Difference: A learning Difference: A learning D
young children's characteristics and young children's characteristics and young children's characteristics and young children's characteristics and young children's characteristics of income the common process. Per Standard 4: Using Development process and young children's characteristics of income and settings. EEC Standard 4: Using Development process and young setting the process and young children's process and young children's process and young settings. EEC DECC Standard 4: Instructional Strategies on the common process. Ab: Knowing and understanding effective strategies and bots for early education. AEYC Standard 6: Becoming a Professional EEC as 1 - Plan, implement, and evaluate developmentally appropriate materials, equipment and interactions, and active engagement. Social interactions, and active engagement. Social interactions, and active engagement. Social interactions, and active engagement. CCS 3 - Clearly development and learning environments and Social interactions are strategies on the process of the process of the process and settings. CCS 3 - Clearly development and learning environments that foster cubural understanding, safety, emotional well-being, positive terming to inform practice of the individual and group activities. CCS 54 - Design learning environments that encourage active practications in individual and group activities. CCS 55 - Design learning environments that force cubural understanding, safety, emotional well-being, positive terming to inform practice of the individual and group activities. CCS 54 - Design learning environments and Social Interactions and group activities. CCS 55 - Design learning environments that force environments are developmentally and functionally appropriate materials, equipment and environments. CCS 55 - Design learning environments are strategies in natural and environments. C	Description of the Local Property of	CECIDEC Standard and physical environmental tearning experiences and several formation of infants and your control strategies that promote the several formation of the promote the several formation of the several formatio
EVEC Standard 4: Using Development EVEC Standard 4: Instructional 3 state of personances to Connect thy Effective Approaches to Connect thy Children and Familise 4b: Knowing and understanding 4b: Knowing and understanding effective strategies and bods for early education. AREYC Standard 6: Becoming 2 Professional See Engaging in continuous, colleb- consistive teaming to inform practice 6d: Integrating knowledgeable, reflective, and critical perspectives on early education CCS 3 — Clear See See See See See See See See See Se	13: Knowing and understanding and	language, or a Develop, implement, and eventual and sharing experiences and sharing experiences and sharing experiences and sharing experiences and sharing experiences.
Ity Effective Approaches to Communication of Samiliers the Children and Familiers the Children and Familiers the Knowing and understanding effective shetegies and bools for early ECS 3 - Foolsate individuals and evaluated development and bearing. ECS 4 - Foolsate individuals and services and social interactions. Actively create learning eminonments that foster outburst understanding, services. ECS 10 - Foolsate individuals and services and social interactions, and active engagement. ECS 11 - Select, develop, and evaluate developmentally and functionally appropriate makerals, equipment and environments. CCS 4 - Despite learning to inform practice 6d: Integrating to inform practice 6d: Integrating to inform practice 6d: Integrating to propose the services of the se	young children's course	
Ity Effective Approaches to Communication of Samiliers the Children and Familiers the Children and Familiers the Knowing and understanding effective shetegies and bools for early ECS 3 - Foolsate individuals and evaluated development and bearing. ECS 4 - Foolsate individuals and services and social interactions. Actively create learning eminonments that foster outburst understanding, services. ECS 10 - Foolsate individuals and services and social interactions, and active engagement. ECS 11 - Select, develop, and evaluate developmentally and functionally appropriate makerals, equipment and environments. CCS 4 - Despite learning to inform practice 6d: Integrating to inform practice 6d: Integrating to inform practice 6d: Integrating to propose the services of the se	needs Developmen-	excities standard 4: Instructions validated for specific serious settings.
Hy Effective repairs and Families 4b: Knowing and understanding effective stretegies and boils for early education. MAEYC Standard 6: Becoming a Professional oresive teaming to inform practice oresive teaming to inform practice oresive teaming to inform practice off-integrating homoleographic reflective, and critical perspectives on early education CCS SI – Design learning environments, using speem environments and evaluate development and social interactions. Active transfer progress in retained and should environments. CCS SI – Design learning environments and Social Interactions CCS SI – Design learning environments but encourage active participation in individual and group activities. CCS SI – Design learning environments that encourage active participation in individual and group activities. CCS SI – Design learning environments that environments. CCS SI – Design learning environments that force outside and proximity, and places. CCS SI – Design learning environments in environments and social interactions among peers, parents, and caregivers. CCS SI – Design learning environments in environments are progress in network and the univornments. CCS SI – Design learning environments in environments are progress in network and the univornments. CCS SI – Design learning environments in environments are streamly an environments. CCS SI – Design learning environments in environments and social interactions, equipment and social interactions and social interactions. CCS SI – Design learning environments and social interactions and environments. CCS SI – Design learning environments and social interactions and environments. CCS SI – Design learning environments and social interactions and social interactions and social interactions. CCS SI – Design learning environments and social interactions and environments and social interactions. CCS SI – Design learning environments and so	NAEYC Standard 4: Using to Connect	CC4K1 - Evidence to facilitate integration into surface and materials according instruction, and adaptations described and process and materials according to the control of the control o
edisorbion. AMEY'C Standard &: Becoming 2 Professional 60: Engeging in continuous, colleb- 60: Enge	tally Effective Approva	CC4 S2 - Use straining and use instructional straining appropriate curricular, including that forsite cultural understanding
edisorbion. AMEY'C Standard &: Becoming 2 Professional 60: Engeging in continuous, colleb- 60: Enge		CC4 S4 - Security implement, and evaluate development and learning
edisorbion. AMEY'C Standard &: Becoming 2 Professional 60: Engeging in continuous, colleb- 60: Enge	4b: Knowing and tools for ear	by ECG ST = Socilitate child-initiated developments and Social Interactions
ARY'C Standard Standa	effective strong a	Supplied St. Learning Environments.
Set: Engaging in Contrations of the contration o	equestions and and it Becoming 2	social interactions, and active engages are such and functionally appropriate materials and structured environments.
Set: Engaging in Contrations of the contration o	NAETO GLANDI	CCS S4 - Design learning and evaluate developmentary and adults to maximize progress or and places.
ordise learning to mindredgeable, 6-di Integrating knowledgeable, reflective, and critical perspectives on early education CEC/DEC Standard 6: Language—Understand typical end objoinal learning as well as caregiver responsiveness. CEC/DEC Standard 6: Language—Understand typical end objoinal learning as well as caregiver responsiveness. CEC/DEC Standard 7: Interactional Planning—Develop long: and short-range goals. CEC/DEC Standard 7: Interactional Planning—Develop long: and short-range goals. CEC/DEC Standard 8: Language—Understand typical end objoinal learning as well as caregiver responsiveness. CEC/DEC Standard 8: Language—Understand typical end objoinal learning as well as caregiver responsiveness. CEC/DEC Standard 8: Language—Understand typical end objoinal learning as well as caregiver responsiveness. CEC/DEC Standard 8: Language—Understand typical end objoinal learning as well as caregiver responsiveness.	Sc: Engaging in continuous, contra	PCS ST P DESCRIPTION CARE MERCONSTRUCT
on early education CCS ST — Use strategies to support any common and learning as well as congruent and tearning as well as congruent environments. CECIDEC Standard 7: Instructional Planning—Developing and evelopment and learning as well as congruent environments. CECIDEC Standard 8: Instructional Planning—Developing and evelopment and learning as well as congruent environments. CECIDEC Standard 8: Instructional Planning—Developing and evelopment and learning as well as congruent environments.	prefive learning to the describe.	ECS 32 — Organization opportunities in every per models and programmy. Embed learning apportunities in every series peer models and programmy. Embed learning needs.
on early education CCS ST — Use strategies to support any common and learning as well as congruent and tearning as well as congruent environments. CECIDEC Standard 7: Instructional Planning—Developing and evelopment and learning as well as congruent environments. CECIDEC Standard 8: Instructional Planning—Developing and evelopment and learning as well as congruent environments. CECIDEC Standard 8: Instructional Planning—Developing and evelopment and learning as well as congruent environments.	6d: Integrating knowledge	5 cos of - Shucture social environments.
CECIDEC Standard 7: Instructure of the support development independent functioning of the support of the suppor	A STATE OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR	estines Standard 6: Language
CECIUEL San Develop individualized plants the histography of children, including	on early education	CC5 S1 - Use strateges to support in the strategy of the strat
ECT SS - Develop an individualized plan that super leaves are superior seeds of the supe	1	CECIDEC Standard 7: industrialized plans that support growth the child's independent surveying including those from givens.
ECT S5 - Make adaptations for the unique end of thical Practice ECT S5 - Make professional and Ethical Practice CECIDEC Standard9 - Professional end Ethical Practice CCS S13 - Demonstrate commisment to engage in evidence-based practices for infants and young children including those from diverse backgrounds. EC9 S5 - Apply evidence-based and recommended practices for infants and young children including those from diverse backgrounds.	1	ECT SE Develop an individualized plan that supported and learning needs of
CECIDES Standard 9: Professional and Culture and Standard Standard 9: Professional and Constant Standard 9: Professional Andrew 9: Professional And	1	ECT St. Make adaptations for the unique the state of the
CC9 S13 – Demonstratic Commended processes so the CC9 S5 – Apply evidence-based and recommend	1	ecomes: Standard 9: Professional and Carlos in evidence-based in evidence-based in evidence and young children including
EC9 S5 - Apply evidence	}	CC9 S13 - Demonstrate Commended processes
	}	EC9 S6 - Apply evidence
	\ .	
	ì	
	\	
	l	l
	}	1
	l	l .
	1	
	}	

CONNECT 2012 http://connect.fpg.unc.edu



Alignment of NAEYC Accreditation Standards with CONNECT

NAEYC-CONNECT Project Module One Exemplars

Objective: Example assignments derived from CONNECT Module 1 aligned with NAEYC Accreditation Standards and Skills.

Key: STD=stan	dards 1	6, SS =	= Suppo	ortive S	kill 1-5						
Exemplar	STD 1	STD 2	STD 3	STD 4	STD 5	STD 6	SS 1	SS 2	SS 3	SS 4	SS 5
1. Supporting Access for Each and Every Child	10		Зр	4b; 4c;4d					3.1	4.2	5.2

Developed by Johnna Darragh, Heartland Community College and Nancy Grausam, Pennsylvania College of Technology



Our Target Audience

- 2-year and 4-year early childhood college faculty
- Other professional development providers





What Faculty and PD Providers Want



- Short video clips that illustrate practice
- Activities
- 24/7 availability
- Flexibility & ease of use



Available Modules



Module 1: Embedded Interventions



Module 2: Transition



Module 3: Communication for Collaboration



Module 4: Family-Professional Partnerships



Module 5: Assistive Technology Interventions



Module 6: Dialogic Reading



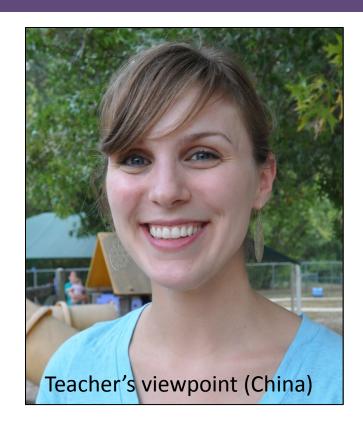
Module 7: Tiered Instruction (Social emotional development & Academic learning)





Module 4: Family-Professional Partnerships

Step 1: Dilemma









Step 2: Question

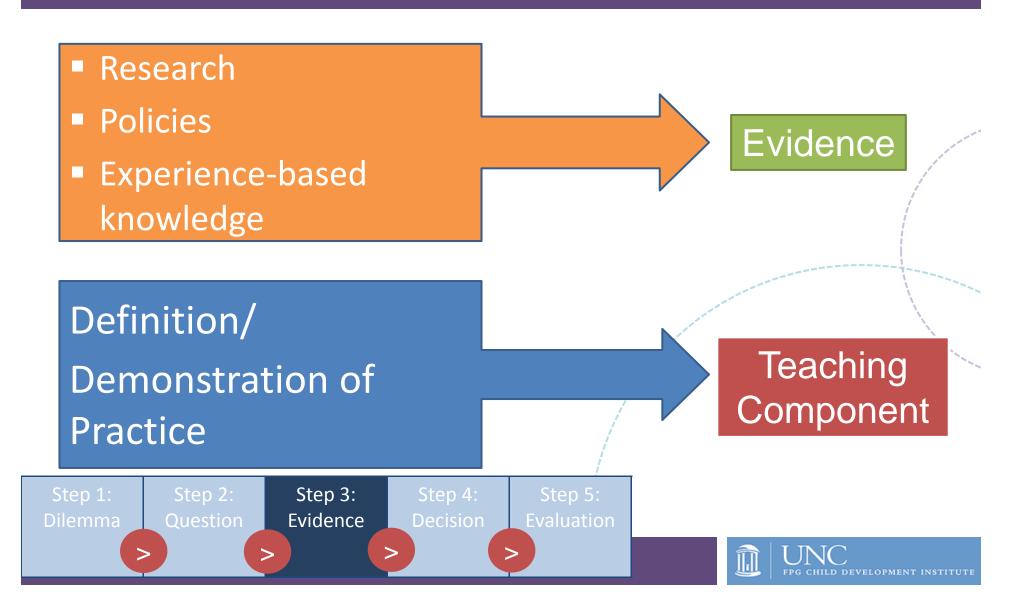


In working with families with young children in early care and education programs, what practices are effective in promoting family-professional partnerships?





Step 3: Evidence



Research

Handout 4.4



on Family-Centered Helpgiving Practices

Researchers at the Orelena Hawks Puckett Institute analyzed 47 research studies on family-centered helioniving practices. Here is what the researchers learned from their review of the research Researchers at the Orelena Hawks Puckett Institute analyzed 47 research studies on family-c helpgiving practices. Here is what the researchers learned from their review of the research. How were family-centered helpgiving practices defined and implemented?

Family-centered helpgiving was defined and implemented differently across Family-centered helpgiving was defined and implemented differently across studies, A single, agreed-upon definition of family-centered helpgiving does not the most windah mantioned. studies, A single, agreed-upon definition or ramity-centered neighbors no exist in the research literature. However, some of the most widely mentioned exist in the research merature. However, some or the most widery mention dimensions of family-centered helpgiving in the studies included: treating the studies included: the stud dimensions or iamily-centered neighboring in the studies included: treating families with dignity and respect; sharing relevant information so that families who information and their states. can make informed decisions; offering families choices regarding their

can make informed decisions, orienting families choices regarding their involvement in and the provision of services; and forming partnerships with Who implemented the family-centered helpgiving practices and in what

The professionals who implemented the helpgiving practices included early should be an applied and some The protessionals who implemented the neighboring practices included early childhood practitioners, educators, nurses, physicians, therapists, and service included early interpretable processing and service interpretable processing and service included early interpretable processing and service included early interpretable processing and service childnood practitioners, educators, nuises, physicians, merapists, and service coordinators. The settings included early intervention programs, preschool analysis of chools family support programs.

special education programs, elementary schools, family support programs, What were the characteristics of the children and families who

The studies included over 11,000 parents of young children from 7 months to The studies included over 11,000 parents of young children from / months to 13 years of age. Two-thirds of the children were boys, and the vast majority had developmental disabilities. Almost 90% of the research participants were developmental disabilities. Almost 50% of the research participants we mothers and were white. Mothers from other racial and ethnic groups represented less than 15% of participants (7% African American, 2% Latino, represented less than 15% of participants (7% African American, 2% Latino, 1% Asian, 1% Native American, and 3% other ethnicities). No information was given on the socioeconomic status of the families. (This is noteworthy because recommendate that families from lower encountry.) given on the socioeconomic status of the families. (This is noteworthly because research has consistently documented that families from lower socioeconomic research has consistently documented that families from lower socioeconomic circumstances typically experience less satisfaction with services and higher

Was family-centered helpgiving beneficial for families and children?

Findings from the research synthesis showed that family-centered practices

included effective paren

Dilemma Question

Step 3: Evidence

Decision

tcomes. These outcomes adequate social support, etence and positive



Policies

Handout 4.5



Policy Advisory The Law Governing Family-Professional Partnerships

Both the Head Start Program Performance Standards and the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) have significant emphasis on families being equal partners with professionals in making educational decisions about their children. The Head Start Program Performance Standards have been designed to provide Head Start programs with expectations, guidance and support related to the quality of services they provide. IDEA is the federal law that governs the education of children with disabilities, including developmental delays. Part C of IDEA authorizes the federal government and state governments to act on behalf of infants and toddlers (birth to three) (20 U.S.C. Part C). Part B authorizes them to act on behalf of young children (three to six) with disabilities (20 U.S.C. Part B).

Considerations for compliance with family-professional partnership policies

Family-professional partnerships are central components of the Head Start Program Performance Standards and IDEA. The policies make it clear that professionals must engage in joint decision-making with families in the delivery of services. To ensure the partnership is strong and effective, it is important to do the following:

- Individualize interactions and approaches to address each family's unique needs, priorities, and concerns
- (2) Actively engage families in planning and decision-making regarding priorities, services, and concerns

What policies on family-professional partnerships exist for those within Early Head Start and Head Start?

The Head Start Program Performance Standards emphasize the need for programs receiving Head Start and Early Head Start funds to collaborate with families. These standards include requirements for collaborative partnerships when addressing goals, services, health and developmental concerns, and children's educational experiences.

Head Start program procedure requirements

Family Partnerships

Section 1304.40 of the Head Start Program Performance Standards is most explicit in outlining the importance of family-professional collaboration.

Head Start and Early Head Start programs must:

CONNECT - 2012

http://community.fpg.unc.edu/connectmodules

Page 1



Defining the Practice: Family Professional Framework





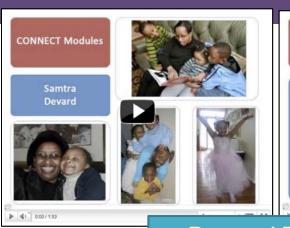
Dr. Ann Turnbull
Distinguished Professor,
University of Kansas
Co-Founder and Co-Director
of the Beach Center on
Disability

Demonstrations of the Practice



Step 1: Step 2: Step 3: Step 4: Step 5: Evidence Decision Evaluation

Experience-based knowledge





Parents' Perspectives



Teacher's Perspective



Pediatrician's Perspective



Immigrant Family Advocate's Perspective



FPG CHILD DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Step 4: Appraisal, Reflection & Decision

Unique Perspectives & Contexts of the Dilemma

Evidence

- Research
- Policies
- Experience-based knowledge

Integrate

Decision

- Plan for implementation
- Identify, review and select strategies

Step 1:Step 2:Step 3:Step 4:Step 5:DilemmaQuestionEvidenceDecisionEvaluation

FPG CHILD DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE

Plan for Implementation

Activity 4.13a Create an implementation plan to develop a trusting Name To complete this activity form electronically, remember to first save your file. Date If you need further assistance, see the Help & FAOs on cotts Instructions Complete the implementation plan to show how China will use specific partnership-oriented practices to develop a Goal: To develop a trusting partnership with Aaron Practices for Developing an Initial Friendly Relationship (Beginning Ground) Identify three practices from Handout 4.1 and Activity 4.10a that you believe are particularly appropriate to use with Aaron in developing an initial friendly relationship and decribe what China will do to implement these with Aaron in developing an initial friendly relationship, and describe what China will do to implement these Practices for Making Shared Decision Step 4: cularly appropriate to use Decision Evidence Question these practices. **CONNECT**

Step 5: Evaluation

Determine if the intervention was implemented?

Determine if the intervention was effective?

Summarize and use assessment results to determine if the goal(s) are met.

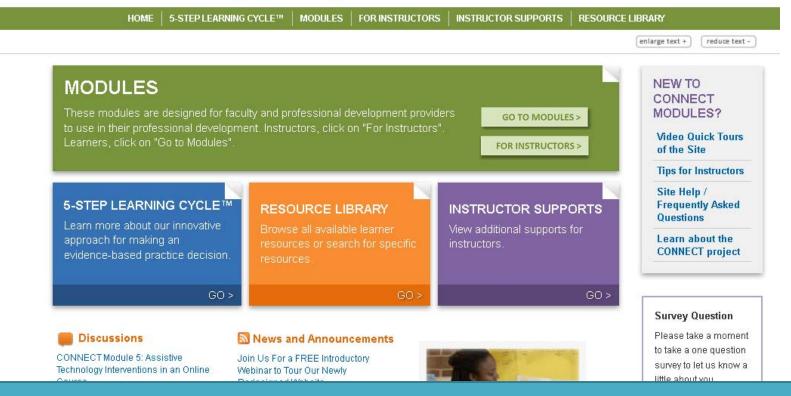




Step 5: Evaluation

This survey is about the extent of your satisfaction with your paramethip-oriented parameters with whom you work. The guarpose at to guide you at reflecting on your paramethip-oriented parameters with whom you work. The guarpose at to guide you at reflecting on your paramethip-oriented parameters at the basis for self-surgerorement. Please read each item by fillings in the blank oriented parameters at the basis for self-surgerorement. Please read each item by fillings in the blank oriented parameters at the basis for self-surgerorement. Please read each item by fillings in the blank or interest procedure, as the basis for self-surgerorement. Please read each item by fillings in the blank or interest of parameters at the basis for self-surgerorement. Please read each item by fillings in the blank item before. We have statistic or afformation to get what your child. See the read to surgery a statistic or afformation to get what your shalf reacher. In the statistic or afformation to get what your shalf reacher. In the statistic or afformation to get what your shalf reacher. In the statistic or afformation to get what your shalf reacher. In the statistic or afformation to get what your shalf reacher. In the statistic or afformation to get what your shalf reacher. In the statistic or afformation to get what your shalf reacher. In the statistic or afformation to get what your shalf reacher. In the statistic or afformation to get what your shalf reacher. In the statistic or afformation with each of the items below. We are your shalf reacher. In the statistic or afformation with each of the items below. We are your shalf reacher. In the statistic or afformation with each of the items below. We are your shalf reacher. In the shalf reacher of the shalf reacher. In the shalf reacher of the shalf reacher. In the shalf reacher of
Step 1: Step 2: Step 3: Step 4: Step 5: Dilemma Question Evidence Decision Evaluation
CONNECT CONNECT

Search Site Q Search



Visit us at:

http://community.fpg.unc.edu/connect-modules

everyone and hearing from people who have used the modules. What steps have you taken since our recent workshops to put your plans into action? Let's keep the conversation going! Read more...



To Learn More about CONNECT Modules at This Conference

CONNECT: An Evidence-Based Approach to Professional Development

Tuesday, 6/12/2012, 8 am – 10 am JW Grand Ballroom 3



Dive Deeper into CONNECT Modules...



2012 Division of Early Childhood Annual Conference Pre-Conference Workshop Minneapolis, MN

Date: October, 28, 2012

Time: 9:00 am – 4:00 pm





Share your experiences about using the modules



Questions and Further Exploration: Come to our Small Group Discussion



