



Nurturing All Children in Nature

NASLEE Roundtable - October 12, 2023

Goals

- Share evidence base regarding nature based learning
- Highlight trends
- Implementation strategies
- Case study: Washington State





Educators working from the principles of ideal learning recognize the importance and impact of the physical environment on young children's healthy development, sense of safety, well-being, and ability to learn. The environment is a powerful teacher. The ideal learning principles expand beyond classroom walls to include an essential experience of nature and the natural world around us in the young child's environment, care, and education.

Instruction is personalized to acknowledge each child's unique development and abilities

The teacher is a guide, nurturing presence, and co-constructor of knowledge

Young children and adults learn through relationships

Play is an essential element of young children's learning

Children construct **knowledge** from diverse experiences to make meaning of the world

> **Decision-making** reflects a commitment to equity

The environment is intentionally **designed** to facilitate exploration, independence, and interaction

> **Continuous** learning environments support adult development

The time of childhood is valued

Principles of **Ideal Learning**



Conversation Grounding

Nature-based learning encompasses both outdoor education, and nature learning in indoor classroom settings and outdoor spaces.

Nature preschools may be called nature-based preschools, place-based schools, outdoor preschools, nature kindergartens, forest kindergartens, or zoo and aquarium schools, among other terms.

When nature is seen as an ideal learning environment, everyone benefits: children, educators, families, and communities. Time outdoors allows children to expand the boundaries of their knowledge, grow their problem-solving skills and emotional intelligence, develop the essential foundations for scientific thinking, and build a sense of self in connection to their world.

Rooted in Research



Physical health and development

- Activity in nature supports overall physical development with an increase in stamina: running, climbing, digging, playing, with the engagement of fine and gross motor movement, and skill development.
- Time in nature strengthens the immune system and reduces allergies.
- There is a positive relationship between outdoor activity and a reduction of obesity
- Nature activity invites a range of movement that supports brain development.



Development of social and cooperative skills

- Nature exploration expands activity and supports the development of confidence, curiosity, independence, and empathy.
- There are many invitations for cooperative play, projects, and teamwork.
- Nature activity supports open-ended, selfdirected, or group play that supports the development of social skills through interaction and collaboration.
- Time in nature supports emotional regulation and co-regulation.

Rooted in Research



Wellbeing, emotional health, and addressing trauma

- A positive correlation exists between experiences in nature and anxiety, stress, and depression relief.
- Time in nature supports a healthy nervous system.
- Nature cultivates emotional resilience.
- Experiencing nature has a protective function: offsetting the impact of an adverse childhood.
- Ecotherapy, or the practice of being in nature to promote health, has a positive impact on children in a post-covid environment.



Academic learning

- The wide range of experiences helps prepare young children for academic success.
- Nature experience supports visual-motor and sensory integration, essential foundations for academic success.
- Nature elements provide multiple learning and discovery opportunities, strengthening skills and academic success.
- An open-ended environment supports the development of decision-making and executive functioning.

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If we want children to flourish, to become truly empowered, then let us allow them to love the earth before we ask them to save it. Perhaps this is what Thoreau had in mind when he said, "the more slowly trees grow at first, the sounder they are at the core, and I think the same is true of human beings.

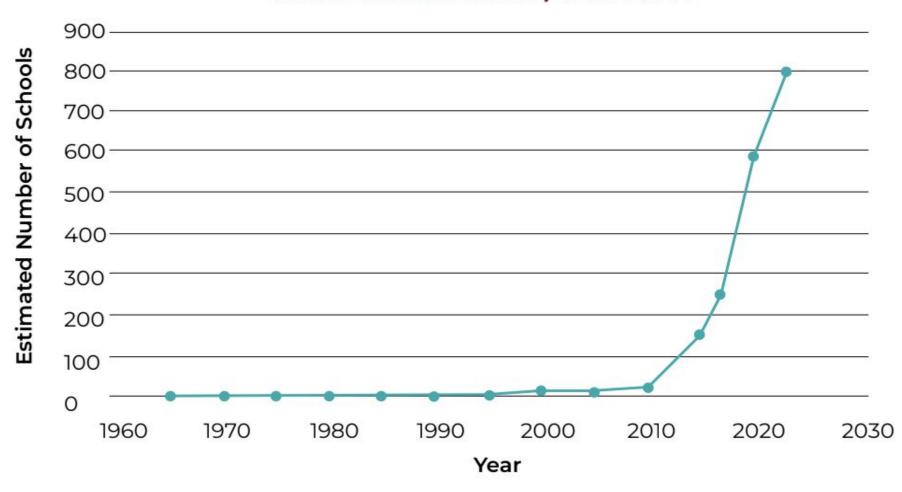
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David Sobel



Fertile Soil

Estimated Number of Nature Preschools in the United States, 1965-2022



Source: Natural Start Alliance

Highest Number of Nature Preschools by State







California

Washington

Minnesota

Highest Number of Nature Preschools Per Capita







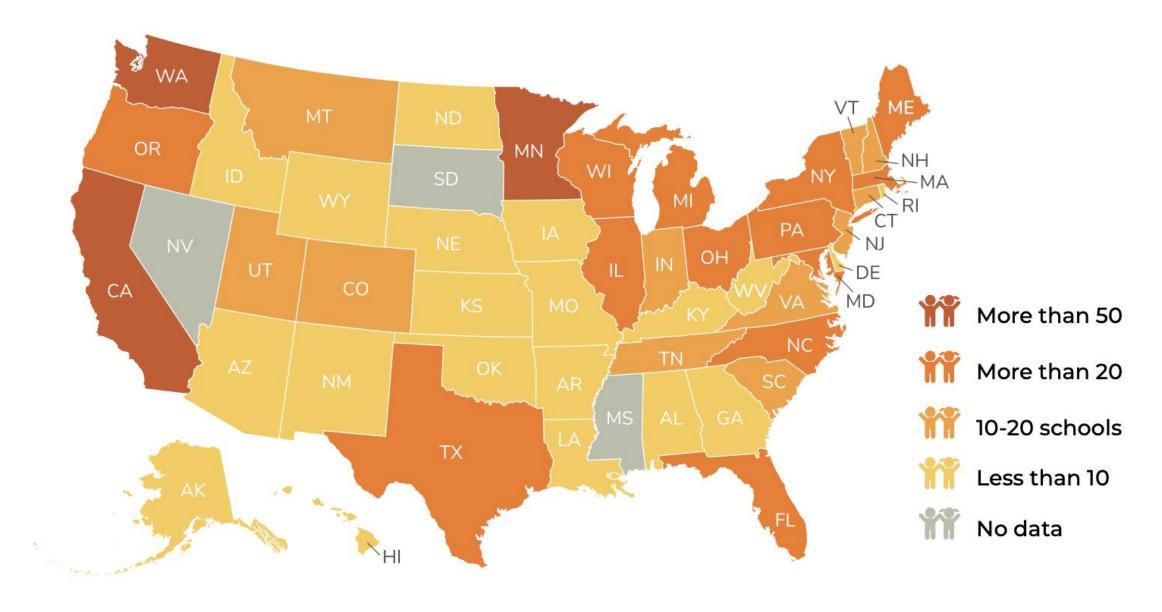
Vermont

Maine

New Hampshire

Source: Natural Start Alliance

Distribution of Nature Preschools Across the United States



Source: Natural Start Alliance

Uneven Ground: Inequities in Nature-Based Learning

- 78% of children served in nature preschools are White compared to 47% of the U.S. population
- On average across all nature preschool programs, staff are 80.4% White, 9.2% Latino, 3.2% Black, 2.4% Asian, and <1% American Indian.
- About 25% of programs operate with some form of public funding (for example, vouchers, subsidies, Head Start, or county assistance).

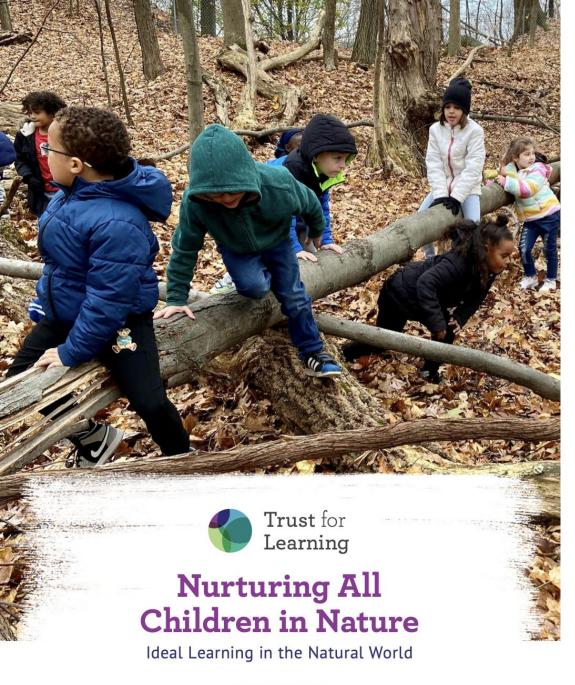


Uneven Ground: Inequities in Nature-Based Learning

- 71% of staff hold a bachelor's degree or higher
- Median hourly wage (\$18) for nature preschool educators is 24% higher than other preschool teachers.
- 90% of the workforce is female compared to 97% of the entire preschool workforce



Nature-based learning experiences are achievable, high-impact, and can be affordable for any district or program. Equity of access to nature for students from all backgrounds should be a priority for educators.



Planting Seeds

Showcases examples of nature-based programs in:

- Head Start
- school districts
- family-based childcare
- center-based preschool
- community partnerships



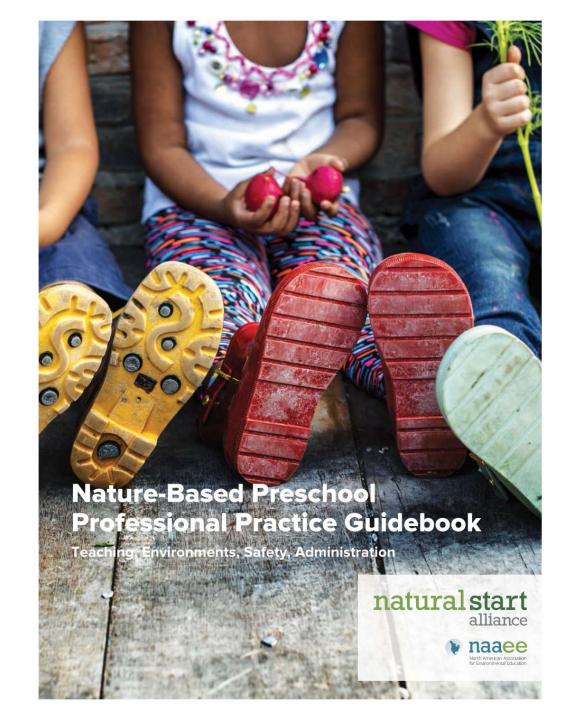
Planting Seeds

- Educator preparation and development
- Centering the needs of children with disabilities

 Updating policies, regulations and licensing requirements

Tilling the Soil: Educator Development

- emphasize outdoor learning approaches and research,
- how to connect children and nature with joy and safety,
- practical experiences that help build an understanding,
- ideas for curriculum and activities,
- appropriate clothing and equipment



Tilling the Soil: Children with Disabilities

Without careful planning, children with disabilities may encounter disruption or restriction in their participation in nature activities. Physical access should be considered and accommodated in the design or redesign of outdoor spaces. Note: partnering with public spaces and facilities that are already ADA compliant can help.

Outdoors also lends itself to opportunities for children with sensory issues. Thought should be given to creating varied experiences for children with diverse learning needs.



Tilling the Soil: State Strategies

- Revise QRIS systems to add emphasis on outdoor learning environments (Texas, North Carolina)
- Incorporate nature-based learning into early learning standards
- Provide teacher training and technical assistance (South Carolina)
- Create Nature Preschool Pilot Programs (Washington, Oregon, Maryland)



Tilling the Soil: Licensing

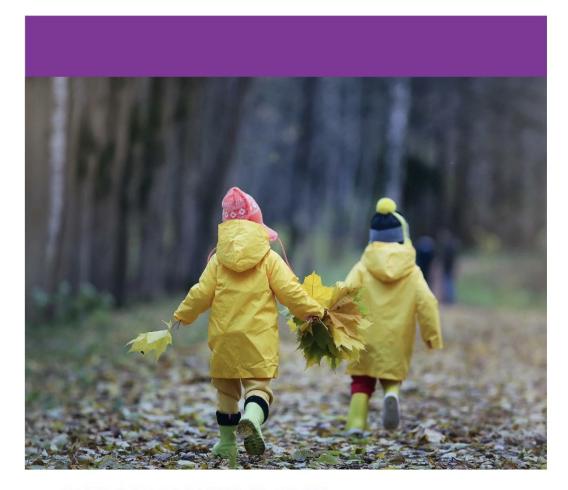
- America's child care licensing system was built for the indoors, so nature programs don't always fit. A sizable minority (42%) are not licensed.
- Some programs may not be eligible for licensing in their state if they operate entirely or primarily outdoors and don't maintain indoor spaces that meet licensing standards.
- These programs often operate for fewer hours or with fewer children than required for licensing, or are otherwise exempt from licensing.
- Since licensing is a basic requirement for public funding of programs, the absence of public funding represents a significant barrier to equitable access.

Pursuing licensure for outdoor preschools is an upstream, systems-level approach that makes outdoor preschools more accessible to more families. Changing laws to offer a clear pathway to licensure for outdoor preschools is the clearest way to make the biggest impact for these programs across a state.

Case Study: Washington State

Prior to 2017:

- License-exempt programs under 4 hours per day
- 40+ outdoor preschools
- Unable to accept state subsidy = inequitable access
- Washington Nature Preschool
 Association established
- Advocacy and partnership passed
 Outdoor Preschool Pilot bill.



OUTDOOR PRESCHOOL PILOT FINAL LEGISLATIVE REPORT



Outdoor Preschool Pilot (2017 – 2021)

2017+

- Recruit pilot participants and create partnerships with Tribes, Higher Ed, K-12, and national/international experts
- Establish licensing process and begin development of licensing standards

2018+

- · Provide technical assistance to pilot participants
- Monitor and collect data on compliance, injuries, incidents (continues)

2019+

- · Provide pilot license to up to 10 sites
- Create NB Competencies Supplement and set teaching qualification requirements

2020+

- · Final Report on Pilot impacts on communities and children
- SB 5151 passed

Rules Alignment

- Additions for learning/play in the outdoor learning environment
 - · Benefit risk Assessment
 - Campfires
 - Water safety
 - Foraging
 - Tools
 - · Climbing natural features
 - · Staff ratios
- Staff qualifications
- Adding school-age and mixed-age standards



Successful Program Models

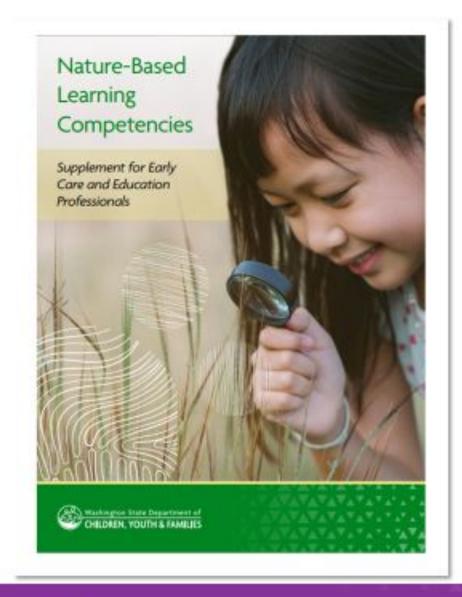
Outdoor - set location

Outdoor - backpack

Hybrid

Farm-Based

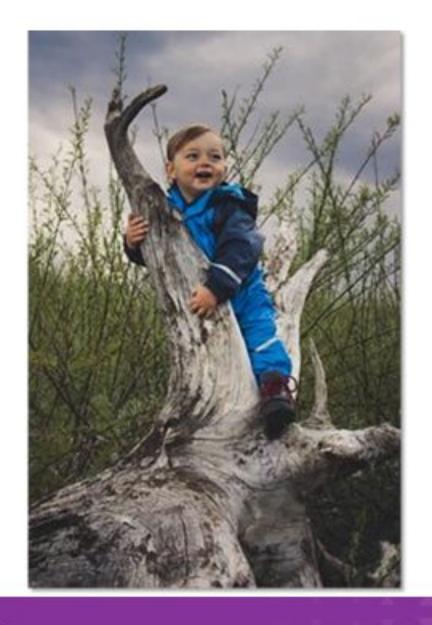




Professional Development Supports

 Co-design to develop Nature-Based Learning Competencies

 Goals include ecological development of children



Professional Development -Training

 Initial Training – Outdoor Nature-Based Child Care Basics

Foundational Training – ONB 10-hour training

Professional Development - Education



- Early childhood /school-age education partnered with naturebased credits
 - 1:1 Consultation
- Equivalents developed based on ONB related content
- WA State ECE Short Certificate
 - ONB Specialization



Questions?

Every child deserves access to high-quality early education that promotes healthy development. Every child should feel connected to the world around them and should feel confident in their ability to care for nature. Every child should be able to enjoy the myriad benefits of play and learning outside. Let's reflect on how we can change our systems to bring the benefits of nature-based learning into every program, for every child.



Thank you!