

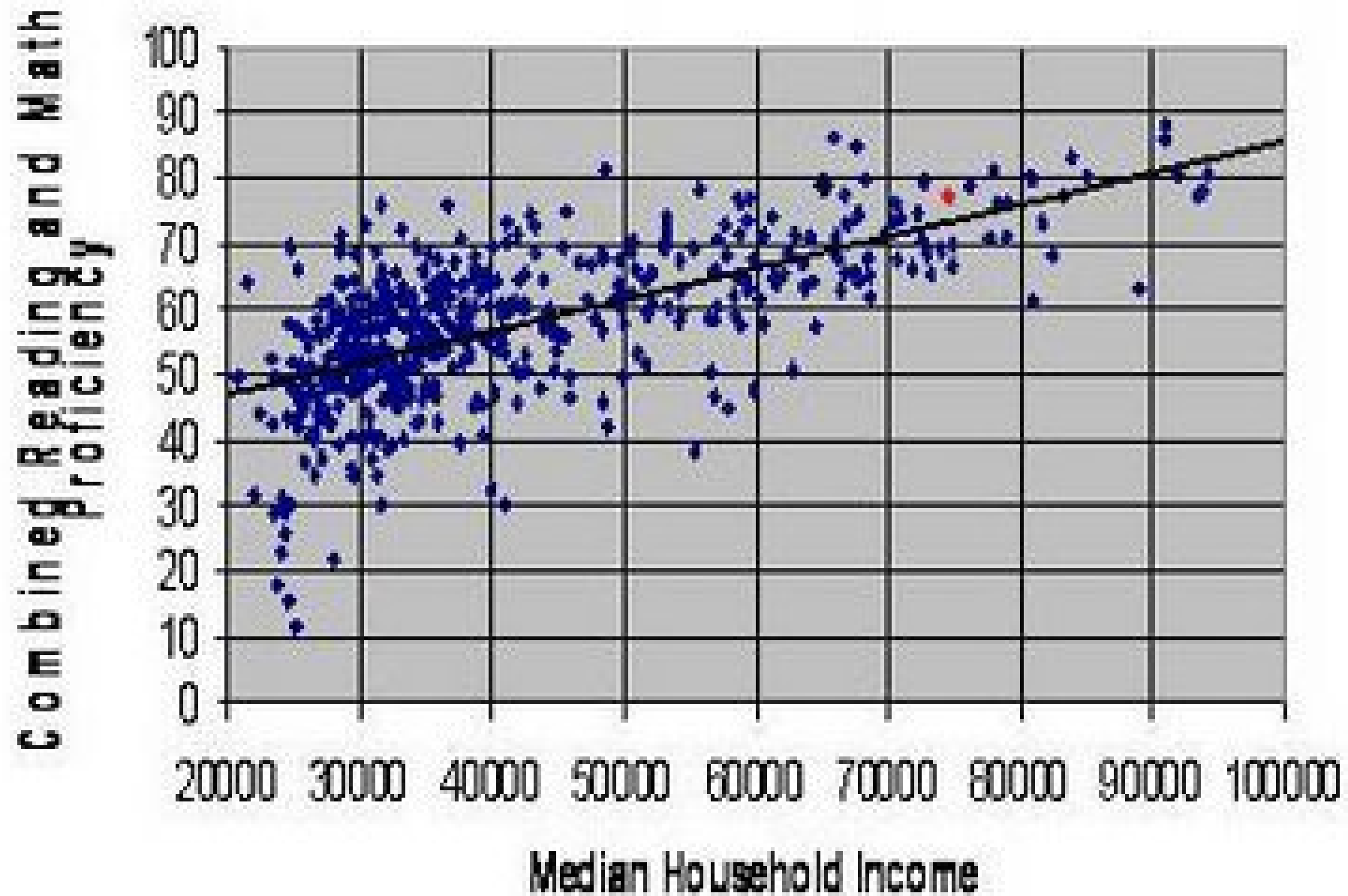
Achieving Early Reading Success

Utah Senator Howard Stephenson

National Summit

December 1, 2016

S.E.S (Household Income) vs. Student Achievement



Typical Excuses for Failing Schools

- Poverty
- Diverse Populations
- Family Disintegration
- English Learners
- Uncooperative Parents
- ADHD/ADD
- Special Needs

UPSTART: Utah's Proven Kindergarten Readiness Program



Figure 8. Growth Rate Comparisons on the Brigance

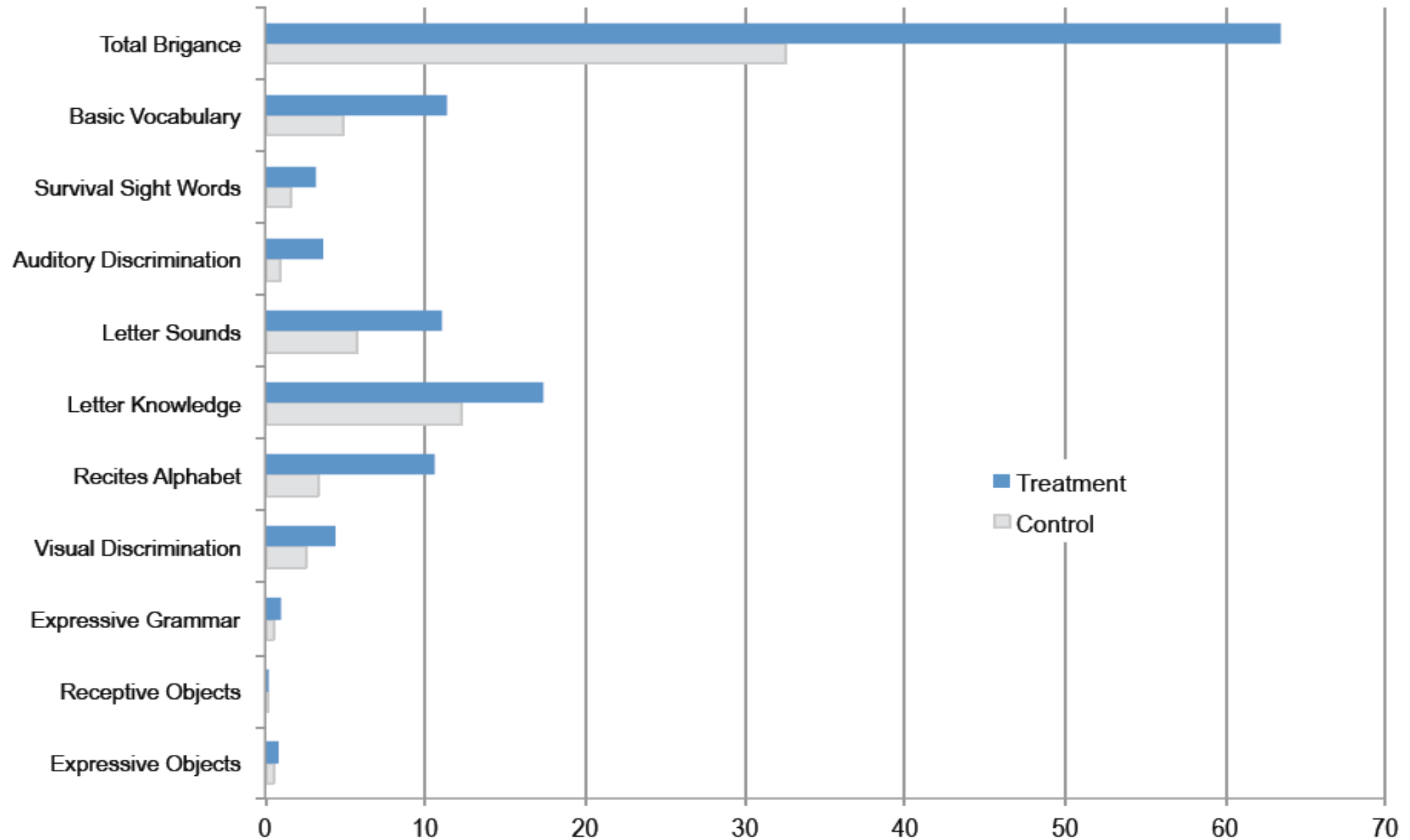
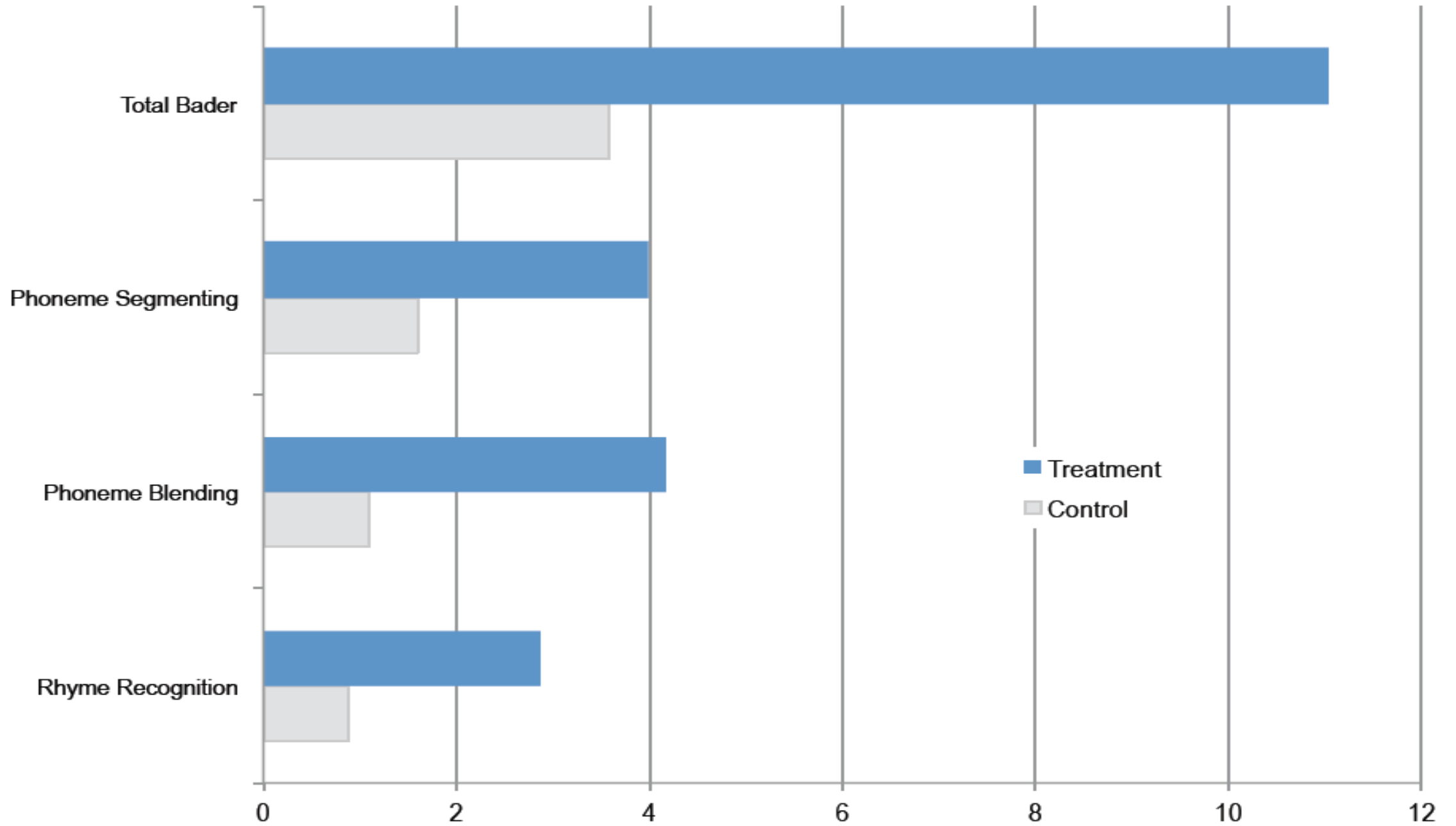
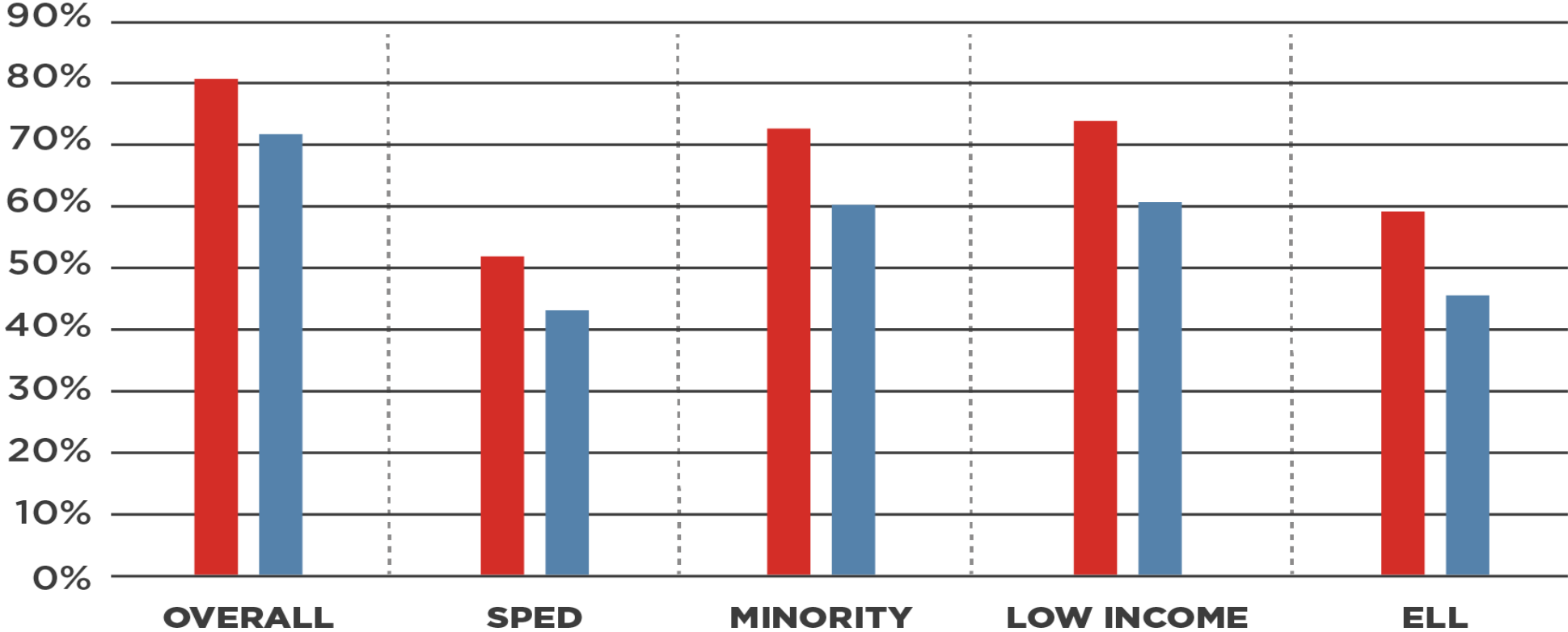


Figure 9. Growth Rate Comparisons on the Bader



DIBELS - Grade 1

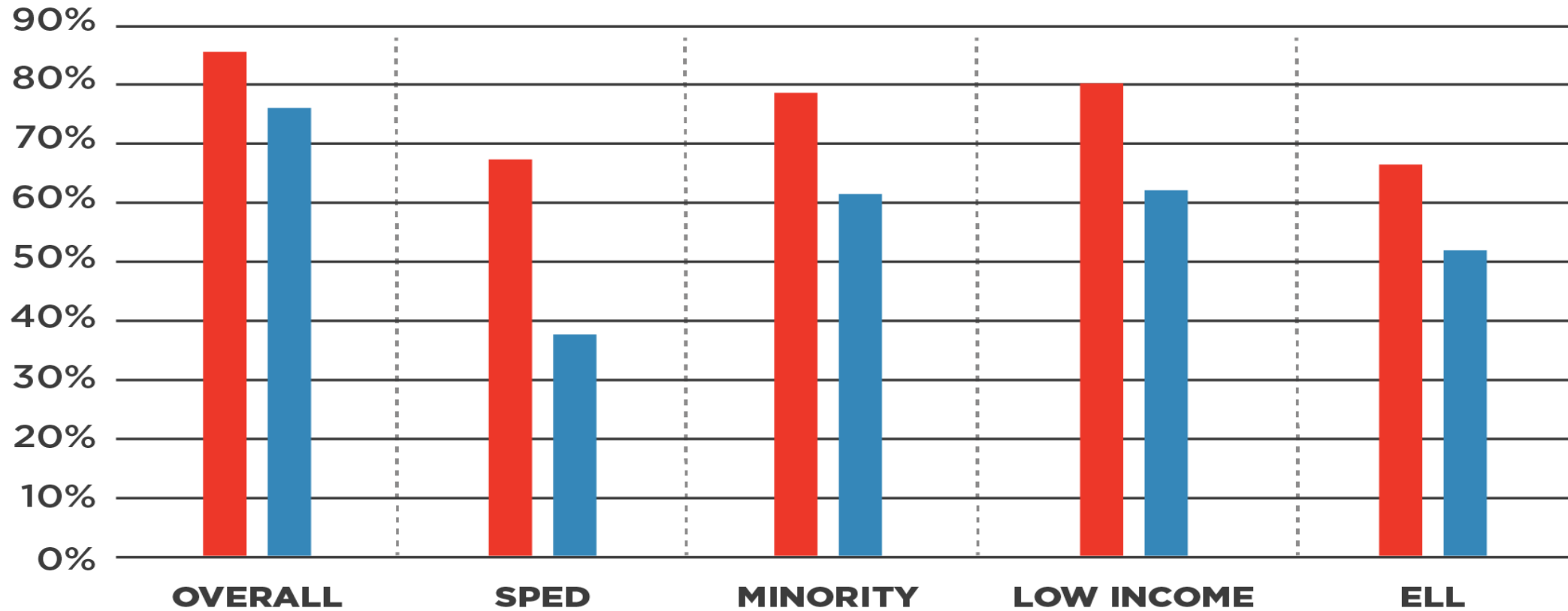
UPSTART State



DIBELS - Grade 2

UPSTART

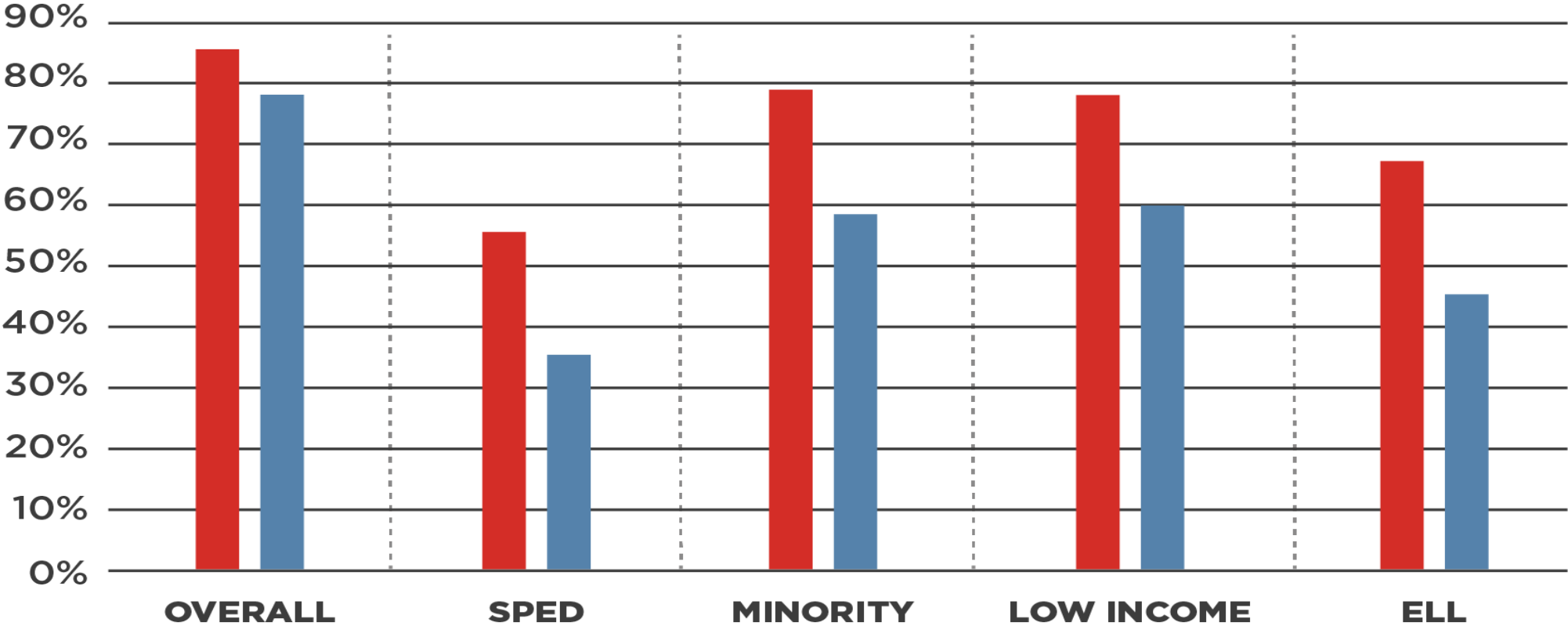
State



DIBELS - Grade 3

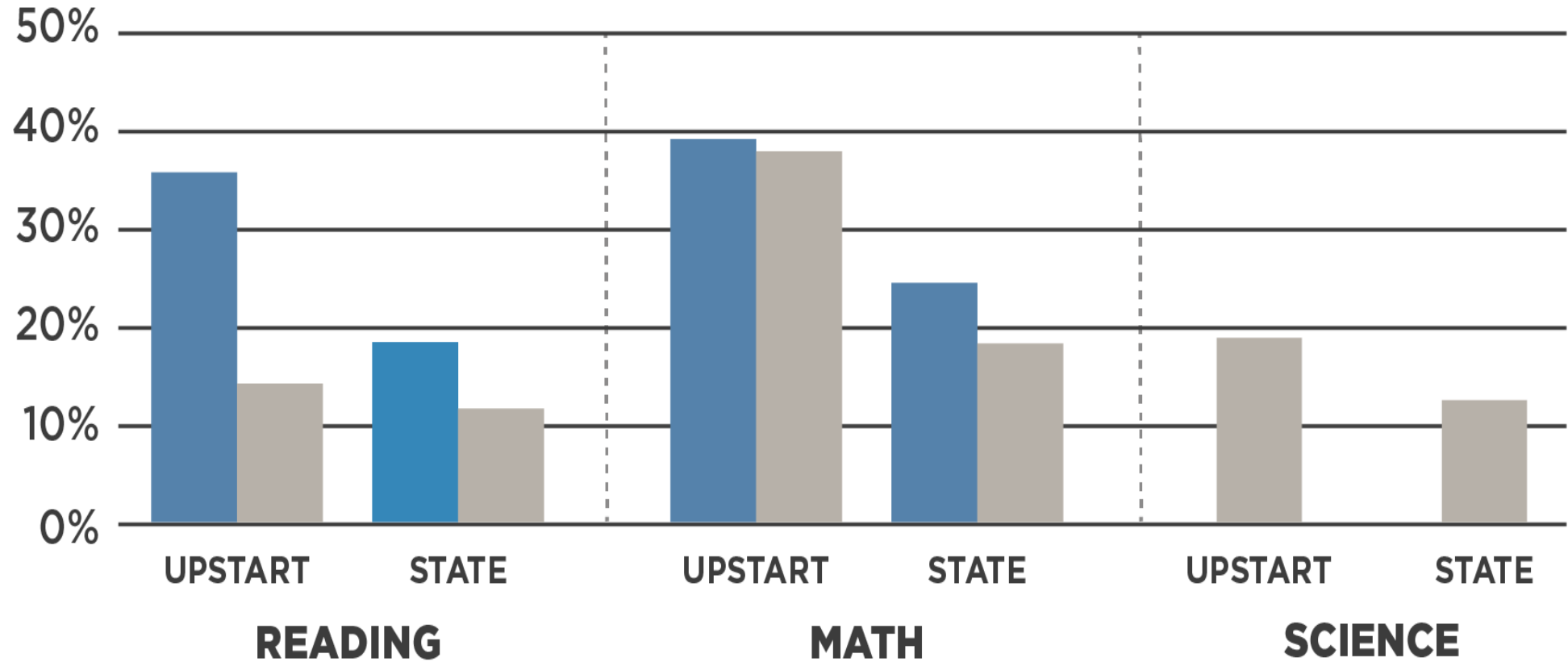
UPSTART

State



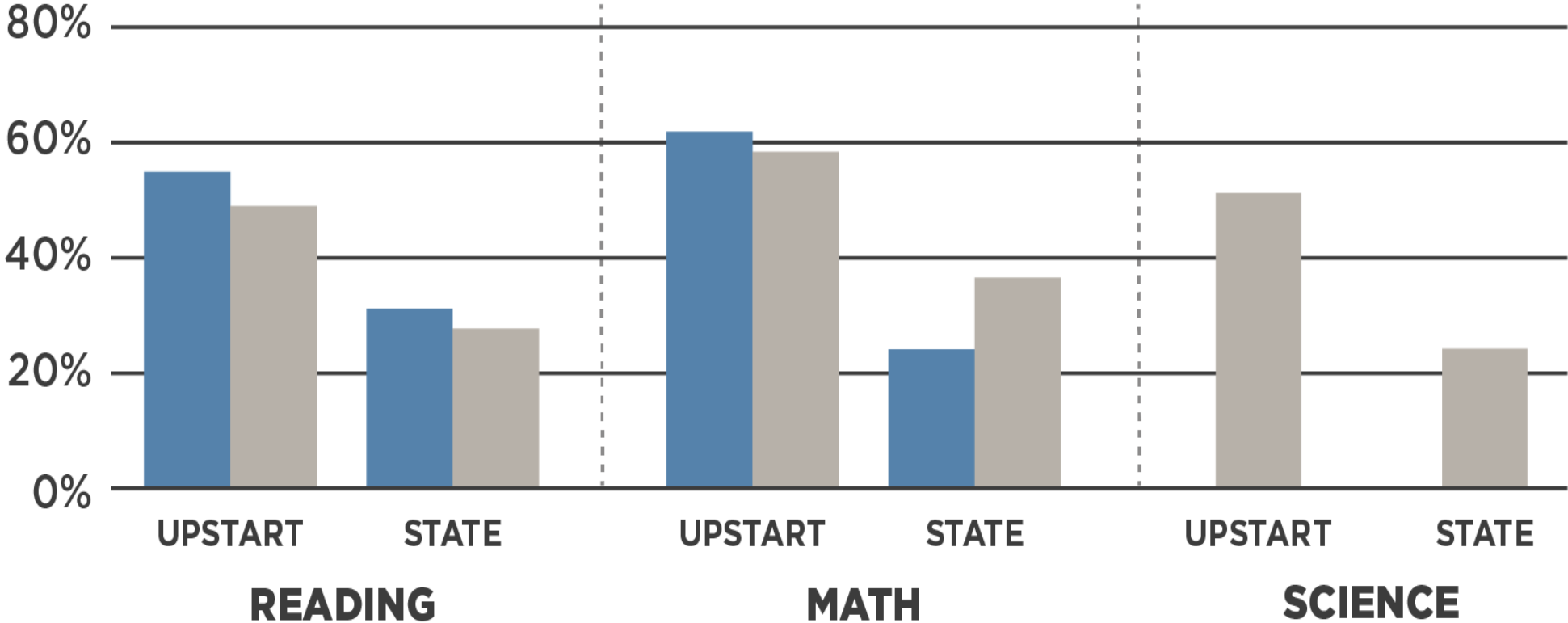
SAGE - EL

GRADE 3 GRADE 4



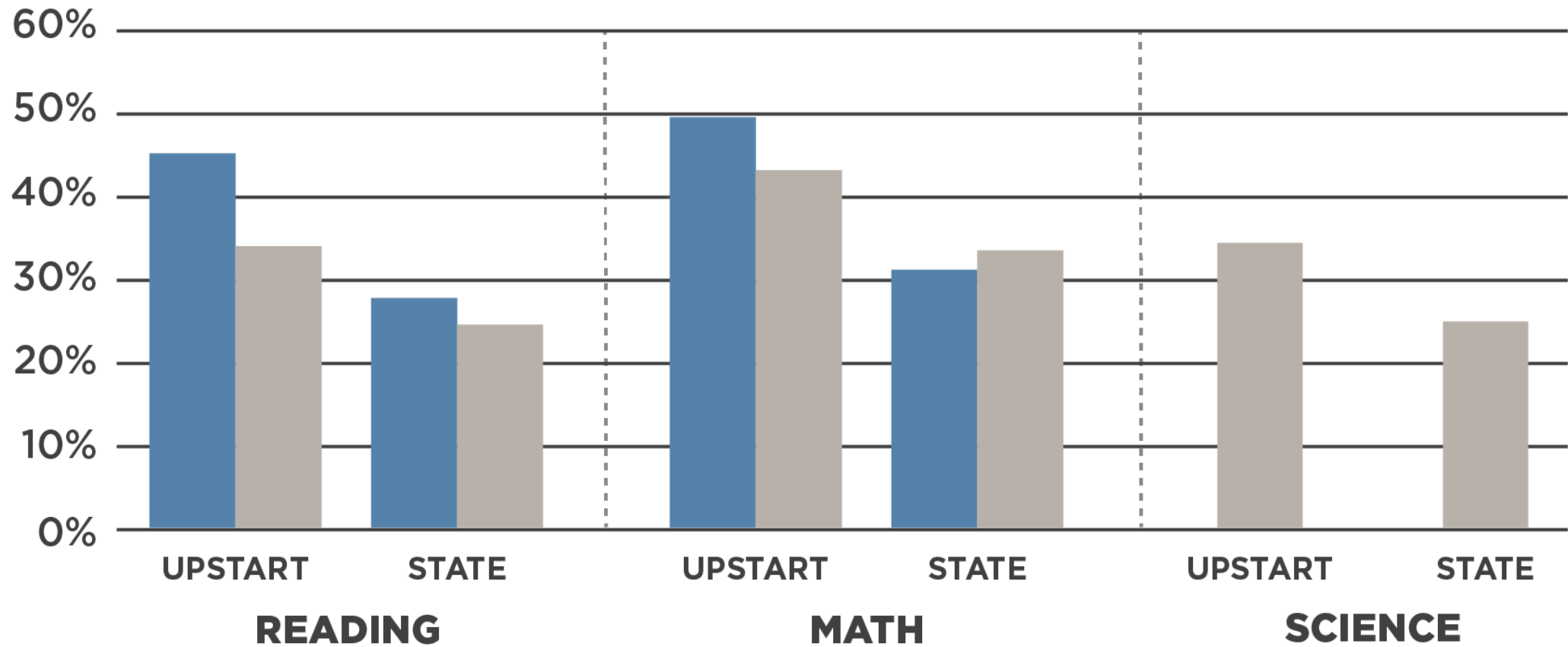
SAGE - LOW INCOME

GRADE 3 GRADE 4



SAGE - MINORITY

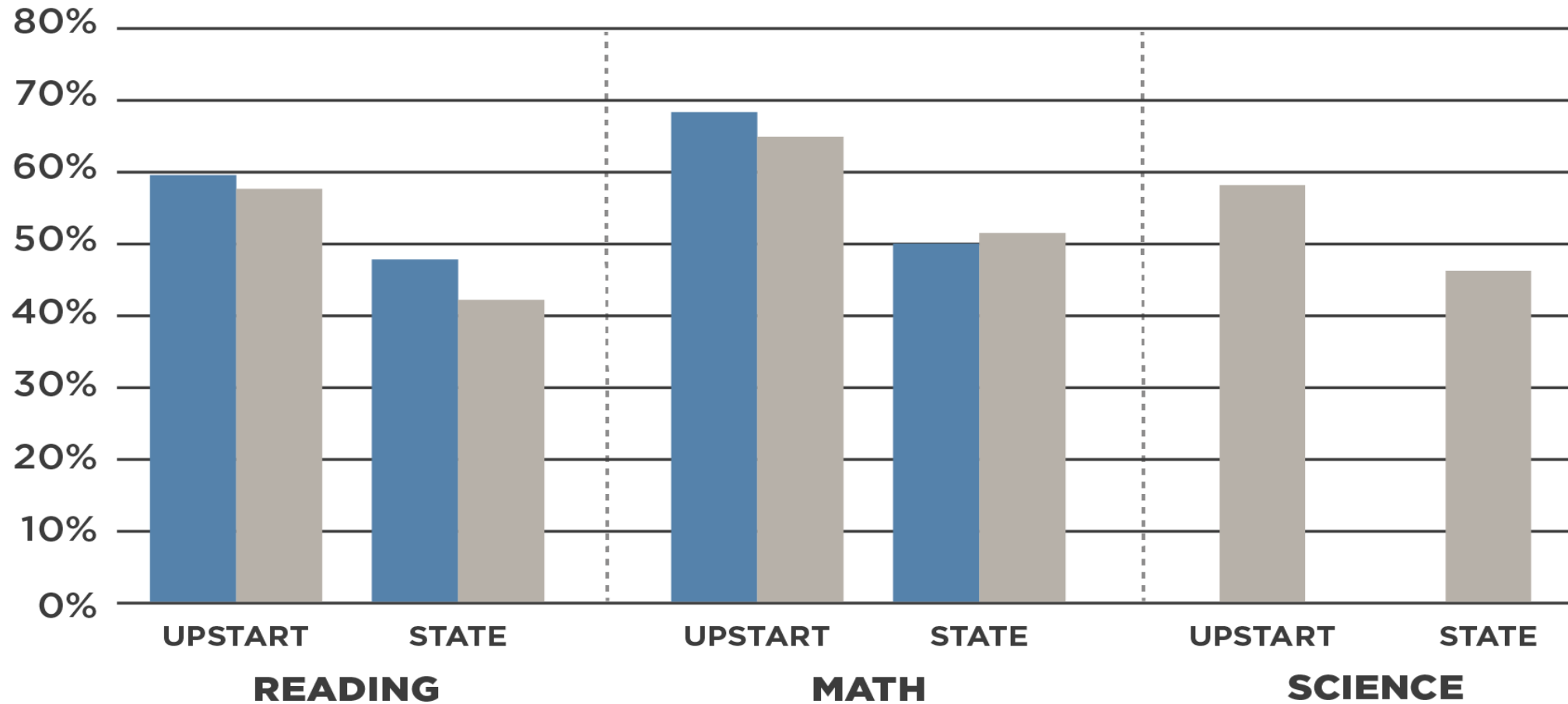
GRADE 3 GRADE 4



SAGE - Overall

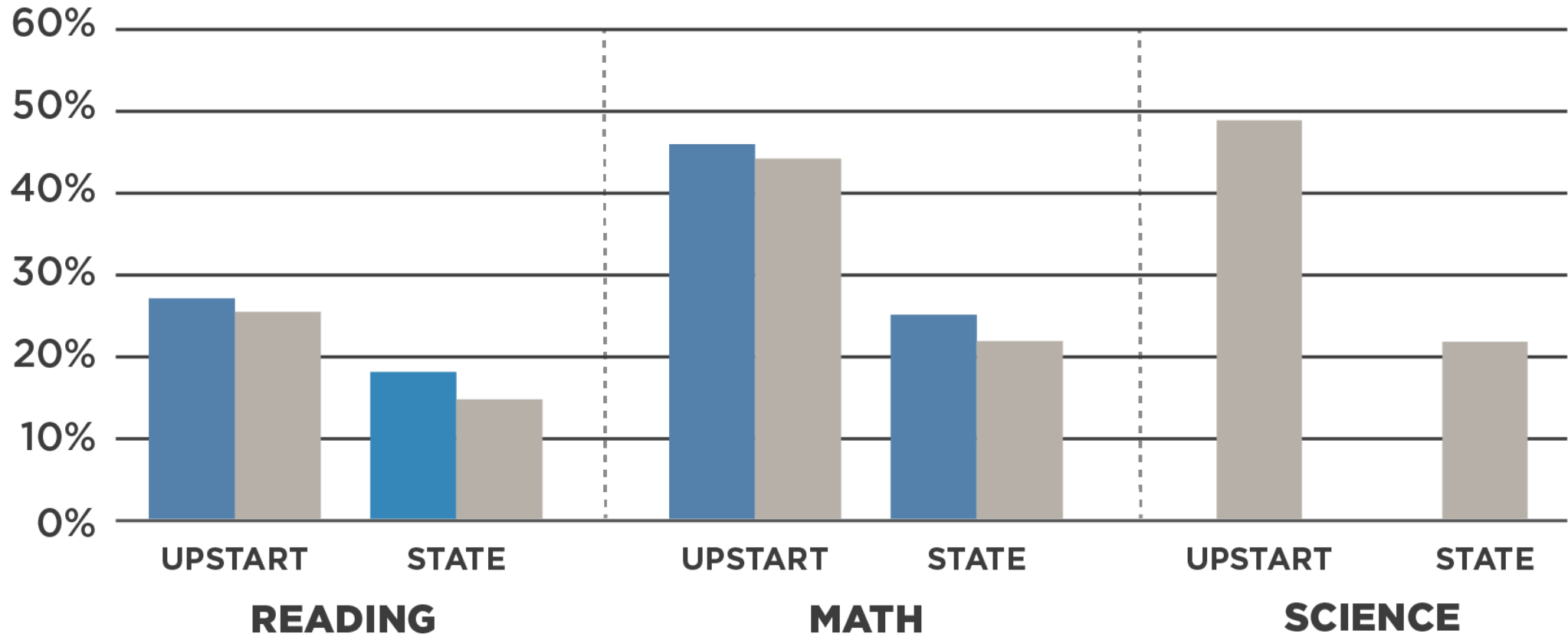
GRADE 3

GRADE 4



SAGE - SPED

GRADE 3 GRADE 4



K-3 Reading Intervention Software

- Serves 55,000 Students Reading Below Grade Level
- Schools Choose from 5 State Approved Software Programs
- Requires Annual Third Party Evaluation to Measure Results
- Schools Lose Grants If They Fail to Use With Fidelity

Non-cognitive benefits of digital learning tools are as significant as cognitive benefits

- Self confidence
- Prevents Stigma of grouping students
- Sense of well-being
- Positive attitude toward school
- Fewer absences
- Social and emotional growth

INDICATORS OF CHILD WELL-BEING

leading to success in adulthood



INDICATORS OF CHILD WELL-BEING LEADING TO SUCCESS IN ADULTHOOD

EDUCATION

- Kindergarten participation
- Chronic absence rates
- 3rd grade language arts proficiency
- 8th grade math proficiency
- AP participation
- ACT scores
- Graduation rates
- Juvenile justice engagement



FAMILY ECONOMIC STABILITY

- Adult educational attainment
- Adult employment
- Wage levels
- Housing stability



HEALTH

- Access to health care, including physical, mental and dental health
- Rates of abuse and neglect
- Participation in nutrition programs



EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT

- Access to health care beginning in infancy
- Access to quality child care
- Preschool participation
- Kindergarten readiness



Intergenerational Poverty Interventions

Why

EDUCATION MATTERS

for Intergenerational Poverty



We are focusing on four key areas to address the needs of Utah children at risk of living in poverty as adults. **EDUCATION** is one of the areas of focus influencing a child's future economic prospects.

Here's what you need to know

about people experiencing intergenerational poverty:

attendance matters

- Regular attendance leads to better academic performance
- Children generally have higher chronic absences
- Frequent moves can lead to poor academic outcomes

Children underperform in

Reading & Math

academic achievement

- Academic achievement is a key indicator of future success
- Children underperform on two key benchmarks—third grade reading proficiency and eighth grade math proficiency



57%

of students graduated in 2013, compared to 81% for the overall student population

- Graduation from high school is vital for economic success

25%

of third graders were chronically absent compared to 10% for non-IGP children

key INDICATORS

- Kindergarten participation
- Chronic absence rates
- Third grade language arts proficiency
- Eighth grade math proficiency
- AP participation
- ACT scores
- Graduation rates
- Juvenile justice engagement

5 year goal: Align systems assisting with educational outcomes to ensure efforts are focused in schools disproportionately impacted by intergenerational poverty. This includes all levels of government, local schools, communities, businesses, and non-profits.

10 year goal: Children at risk of remaining in poverty as they become adults graduate from high school at the rate equal to the statewide rate.

Why

EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT MATTERS

for Intergenerational Poverty

We are focusing on four key areas to address the needs of Utah children at risk of living in poverty as adults. **EARLY CHILDHOOD DEVELOPMENT** is one of the areas of focus influencing a child's well-being.

Here's what you need to know

about people experiencing intergenerational poverty:

critical brain development starts early

- Key development happens in the first three years of a child's life, and often takes place in the home
- Children in stressful home environments frequently demonstrate impairments in cognitive, behavioral and social development
- Children in low-income homes hear far fewer vocabulary words than their more affluent peers, resulting in a word gap that often remains as they enter kindergarten
- Brain development research shows that the foundation for social and economic mobility in adulthood are built in early childhood



the first

3 years

are key

key INDICATORS

- Access to health care beginning in infancy
- Access to quality child care
- Preschool participation
- Kindergarten readiness



5 year goal:

Align all systems involved in early childhood development to ensure Utah has the capacity to prepare children at risk of remaining in poverty for kindergarten



10 year goal:

Children at risk of remaining in poverty as they become adults are emotionally, cognitively, and developmentally prepared for kindergarten