# Closing Achievement Gaps: Getting PreK-3<sup>rd</sup> Grade Right

Kristie Kauerz, Ed.D. Research Assistant Professor University of Washington

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#### Goals for this Presentation

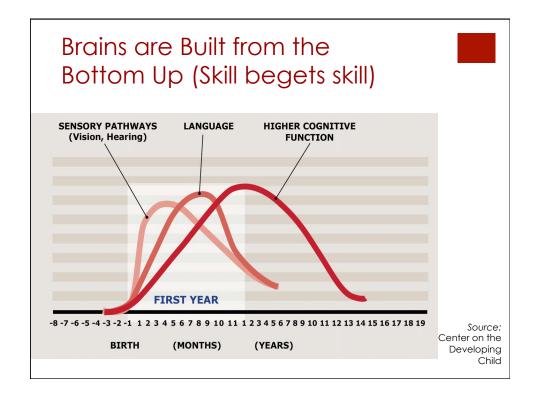
- Review research that makes the case for P-3 approaches
- Provide conceptual framing
- Outline challenges to this work
- Suggest new directions for implementation

#### What Research Tells Us

- Neuroscience and Brain Development
- Disadvantage and Disparities throughout Childhood

#### Brain Development





Cognitive, Social, and Emotional Development are Connected: You Can't Do One Without the Other

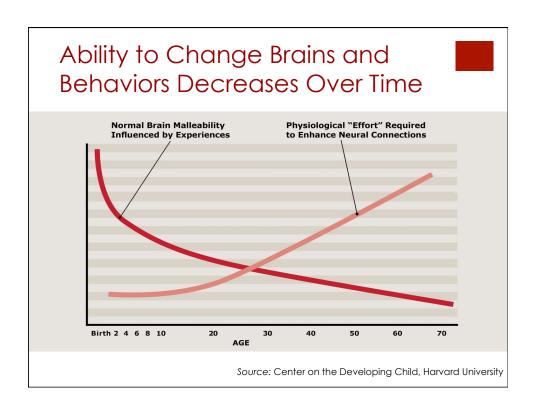




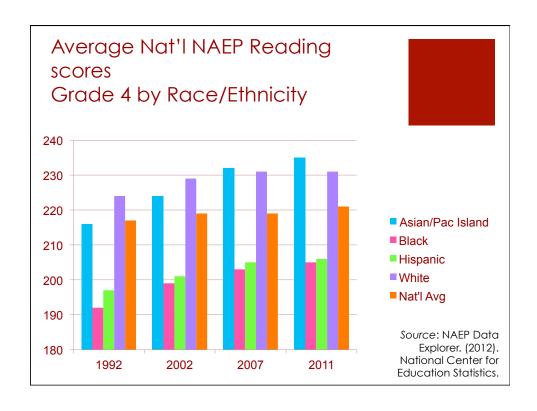
### Experiences Build Brain Architecture



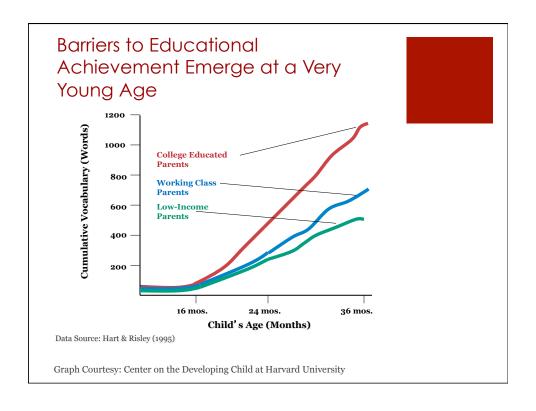
http://developingchild.harvard.edu/resources/ multimedia/videos/three core concepts/ serve and return/

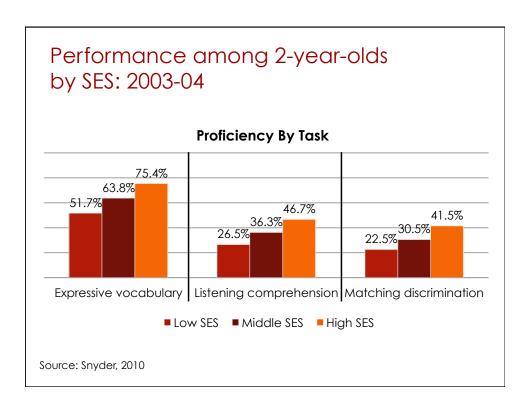












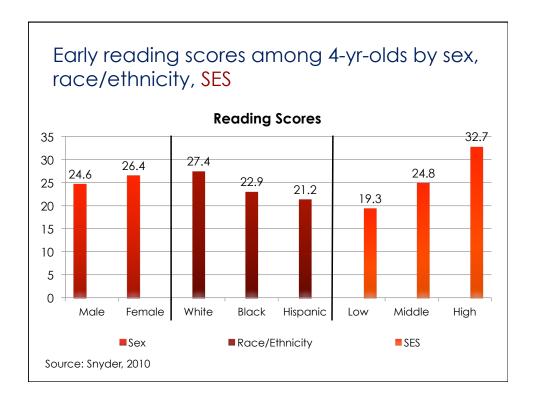
## Size of differences as measured in standard deviation units (22-25 mos.)



Comparison	Vocabulary	Comprehension	Matching
Female vs. male	0.36*	0.35*	0.34*
High SES vs. low SES	0.88*	0.93*	0.92*

\*Significant (.05)

Source: Snyder, 2010

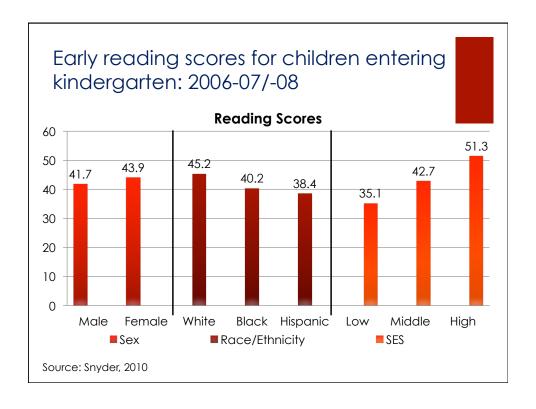


Size of differences as measured in standard deviation units (48-57 mos.)

Comparison	Early reading	Early math
Female vs. Male	0.14*	0.09*
High SES vs. Low SES	1.11*	1.02*

\*Significant (.05)

Source: Snyder, 2010



#### Size of differences as measured in standard deviation units at Kindergarten entry



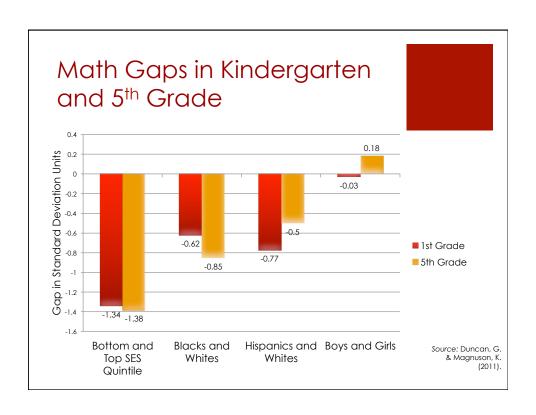
Comparison	Early reading	Early math
Female vs. Male	0.13*	0.04*
High vs. Low SES	1.15*	1.19*

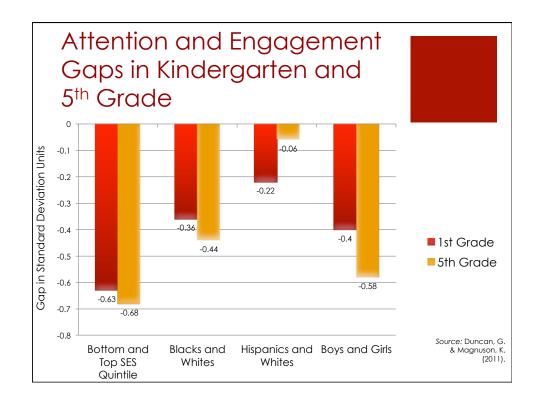
\*Significant (.05)

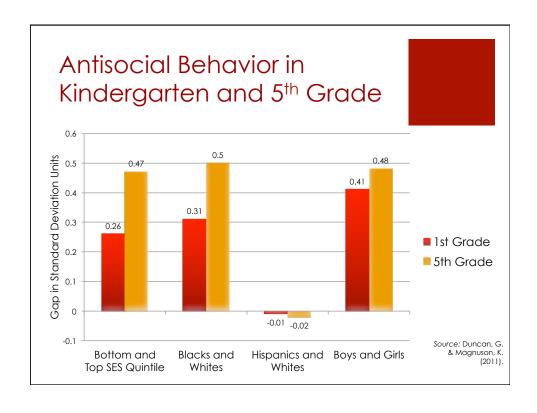
Source: Snyder, 2010











#### Turn and Talk



- What are the key take-away messages that you heard?
- If you were to summarize the importance of the 0-8 years in one sentence, what would it be?

#### Birth through Age 8



The windows of opportunity



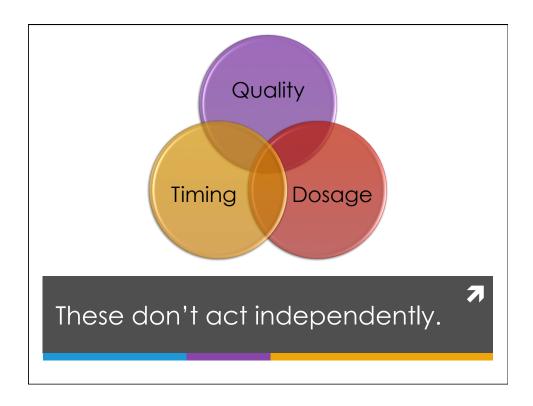
Persistent 👆 disparities

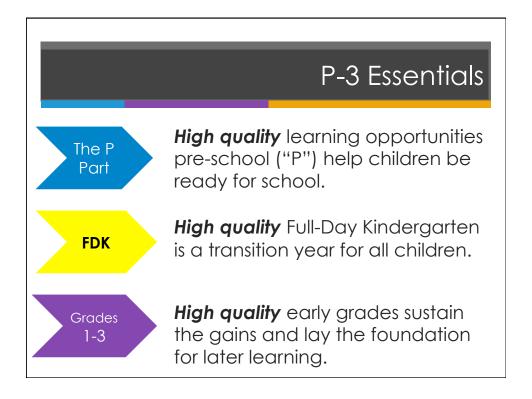
= Clarion call for a new approach

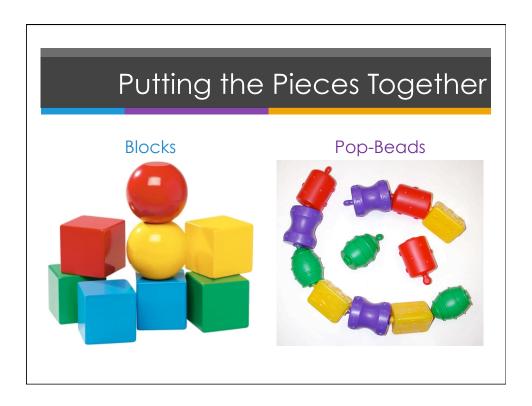


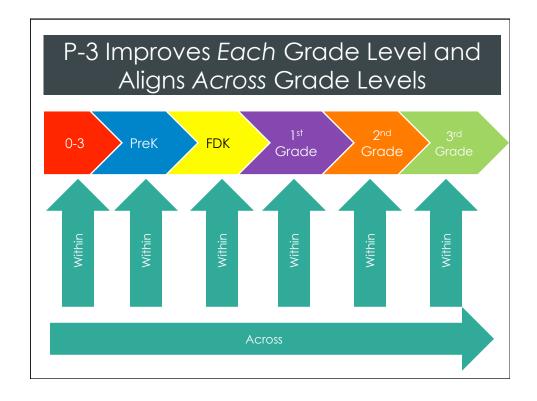
#### Research Behind P-3

- **7** Timing
  - When intervention starts
- Quality
  - Intentional instructional component
  - 7 Focus on social-emotional
- Dosage
  - **7** Day-to-day basis (e.g., half-day vs. full-day)
  - Cumulative, over time (e.g., attendance; year-to-year)









#### Definition of P-3

The continuum of learning that spans the traditional boundaries of Pre-school (learning-based programs children experience before they enter school) and the early grades (K-3).

#### Intermediate Outcomes

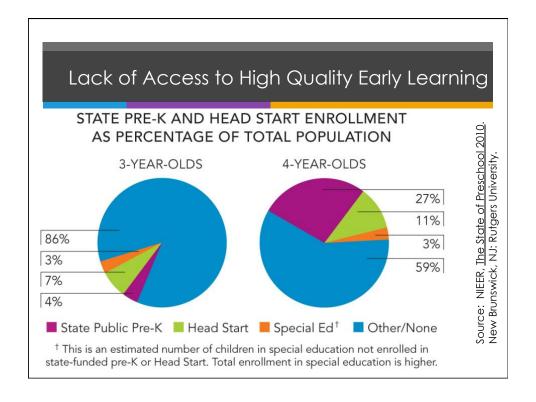
- Improve quality of learning opportunities
- Create instructional coherence
- Establish strong continuity (pathways) for children
- Honor teacher collaboration
- Build bridges between schools, communities, and families

#### Ultimate P-3 Outcomes

- 1. Develop strong foundational cognitive skills (literacy/communication and math).
- 2. Develop social and emotional competence.
- 3. Establish patterns of engagement in school and learning.

#### Despite Knowing What to Do, We Don't Do It Well

- Pervasive low quality
- Fragmented alignment and lack of continuity

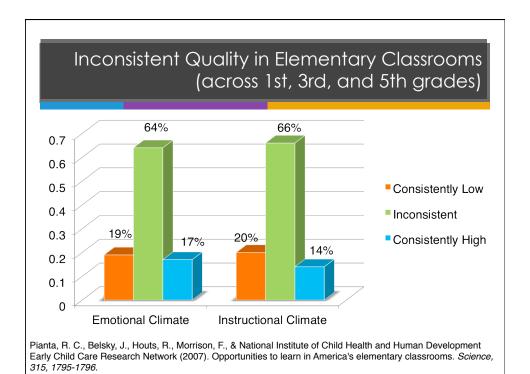


#### Full-Day Kindergarten in the U.S.

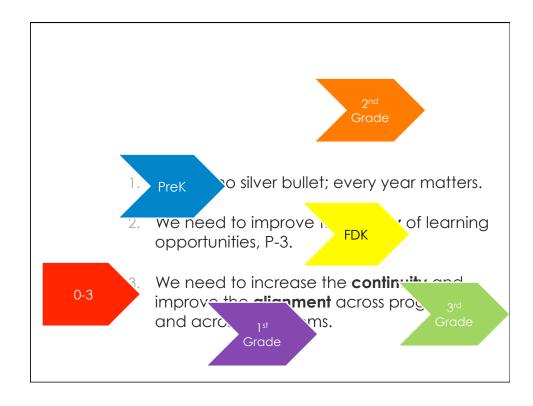
	# of states
Require school districts to provide half- day Kindergarten	44
Require school districts to provide full-day Kindergarten	12
Fund full-day Kindergarten at a level equivalent to 1st grade	11
Require students attend full-day Kindergarten	2

Source: Kauerz, K. (2010). PreK-3<sup>rd</sup>: Putting Full-Day Kindergarten in the

Middle. New York: Foundation for Child Development.



What Does P-3 Look Like?



#### Common P-3 Elements

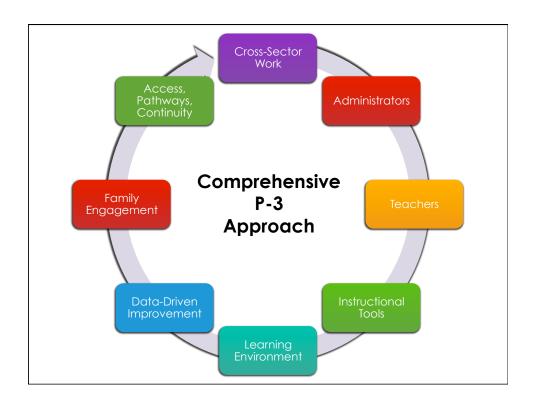
- **Prioritize** early learning and early grades
  - **▶** Full-day Kindergarten
  - **₹** Reduced K-2 class size
  - 7 Teacher coaches
- Align all early learning programs with common goal
- A "value chain" approach to the PreK-12 continuum

#### Common P-3 Elements

- Blurred lines between governance, management, staff, and community
- "Teacher" teamwork
  - Vertical with community pre-schools
  - **7** Grade-level with specialists and volunteers
- Coherent professional development that focuses on knowledge, skills, and effectiveness
- Common, rigorous standards, curricula, and assessments
  - Integrate diagnostic assessments

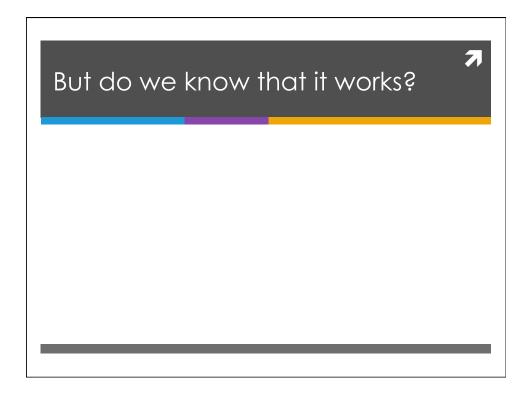
#### Common P-3 Elements

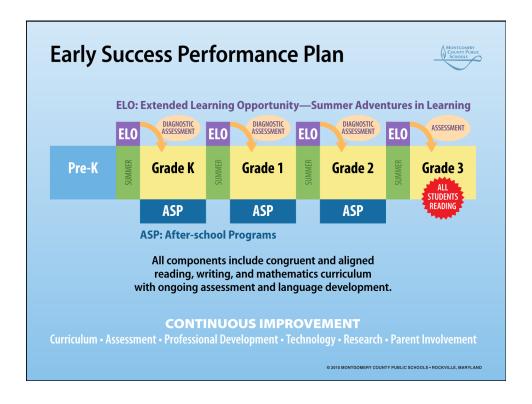
- 7 Transition practices every year, between every grade
- Develop strong family-school partnerships focused on instructional support
- Innovative approaches that align with child development
  - Common school-level literacy block
  - 7 Teacher looping

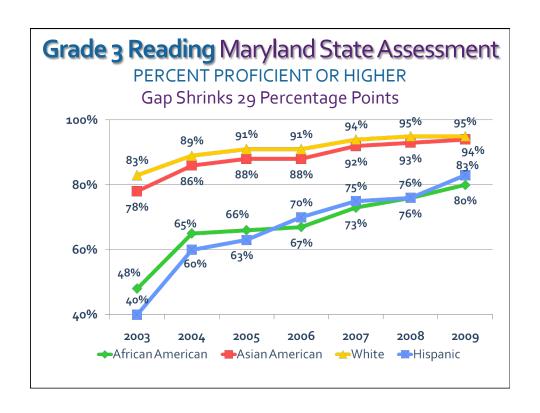


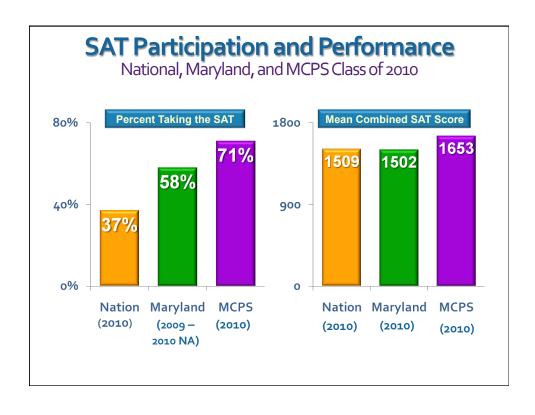
#### Turn and Talk (and Break)

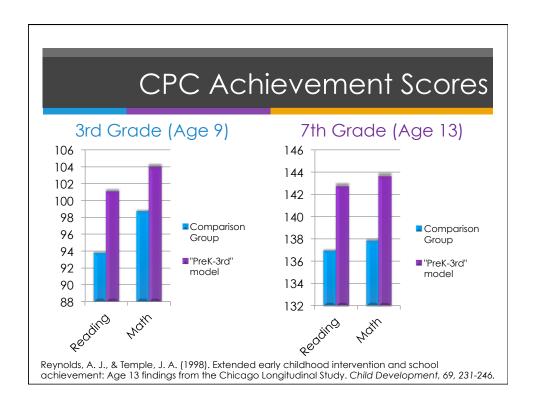
- → What are the common elements in your approach to P-3?
- Are there new and different ways that you might align your work?

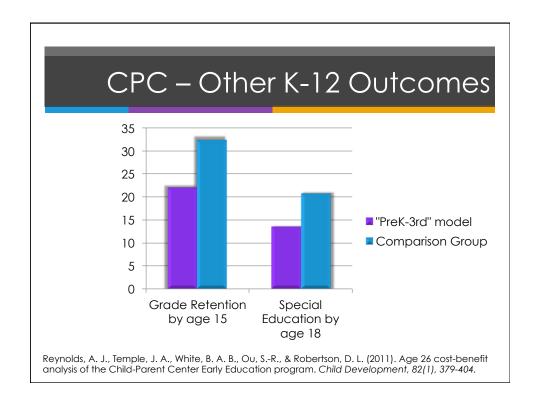












#### Challenges

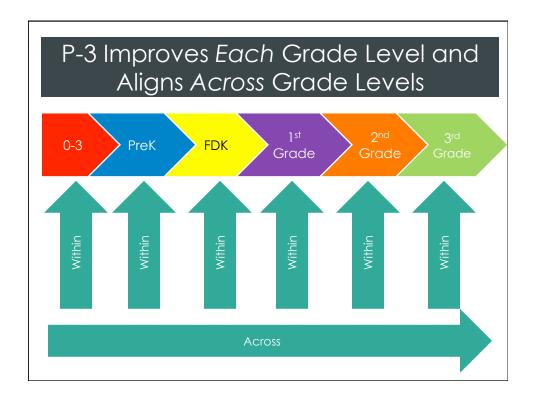
- → 0-5 and K-12 are different galaxies (L. Wing)
  - Lack of shared vocabulary
  - Lack of trust/understanding
- We are accustomed to our Cylinders of Excellence
- The Undisciplined Pursuit of More (G. McKeown)
  - Lack clarity of purpose
  - Diffused efforts

#### Challenges

- Self-justifying busy-ness
  - Busy is not the same as effective
- Over-reliance on intermediate or ultimate outcomes (it must be both)
  - "doing the right things and doing those things right."
- Imprecise, inaccurate, or incomplete theories of change

#### Self-Reflection and Next Steps

- Which challenge(s) resonate the most for you and your work?
- How can you tackle that challenge headon as you move forward in this work?



#### Kristie Kauerz, Ed.D.

Research Assistant Professor, P-3 Education College of Education, University of Washington

Ph: 206.221.3893 kauerzk@uw.edu

Contact Information

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