

E3 Alliance: Kindergarten Readiness

Measuring Kindergarten Readiness in Central Texas

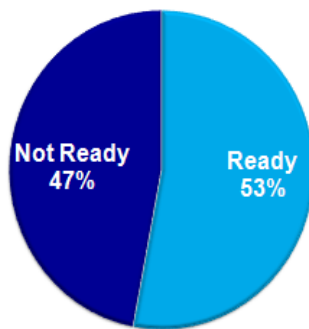
As part of the region's Blueprint for Educational Change™, Central Texas school districts, community early childhood education providers, community organizations, regional experts, and local workforce boards committed to meeting the goal: All Children Enter Kindergarten School Ready. An E3 Alliance led coalition collaborated almost two years to develop a guide to school readiness, *Ready, Set, K!* This guide provides specific instructional practices and developmental interventions for Pre-K and Kindergarten teachers, and serves to measure school readiness for Central Texas Kindergarteners.



Almost Half of Central Texas Students

Not Ready for Kindergarten

Kindergarten Readiness, Central Texas 2010-2012



E3 Analysis of *Ready, Set, K!* weighted data

Compelling Data

Since 2010, E3 Alliance has annually conducted the most comprehensive multi-domain, student-centered assessment of Kindergarten Readiness ever in the state. Three years of data clearly show that **almost half of Central Texas children are not ready for Kindergarten** across a range of competencies in Language & Communication, Mathematics, Emerging Literacy, and Social Emotional skills.

Child Outcomes Related to Income

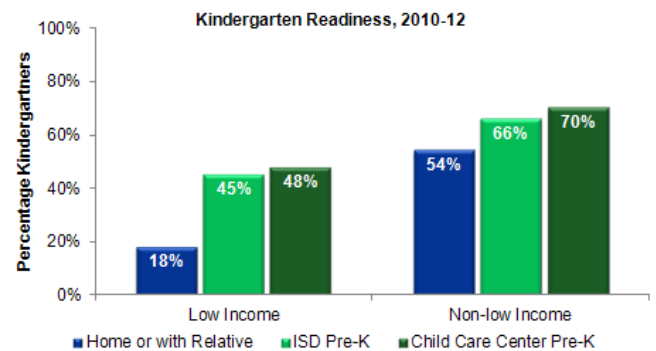
The Kindergarten Readiness Study indicated that **family income level is a strong predictor of readiness**; with

children in low-income homes less likely to be ready for Kindergarten. When adjusting for income level, boys were less likely to be ready than girls, and Hispanic and Black students were less likely to be ready than White or Asian students. Interestingly, overall readiness does not differ by language spoken at home, but ELL students are less ready in the language and communication domain.

Prior to Kindergarten

Both low income and Non-low income children who attend center-based or ISD Pre-K are significantly more likely to be ready for school when they enter Kindergarten than children who stayed at home or with a relative. In fact, when accounting for income and other demographic factors in a logistic regression analysis, **Kindergarten students who attended Pre-K were more than four times as likely to be ready for school**. This presents a dual agenda for the region: the need to support Pre-K, especially for our poorest students, and the need to improve the quality and consistency of Pre-K instructional practice by public and private providers to ensure all children get the most out of this critical system.

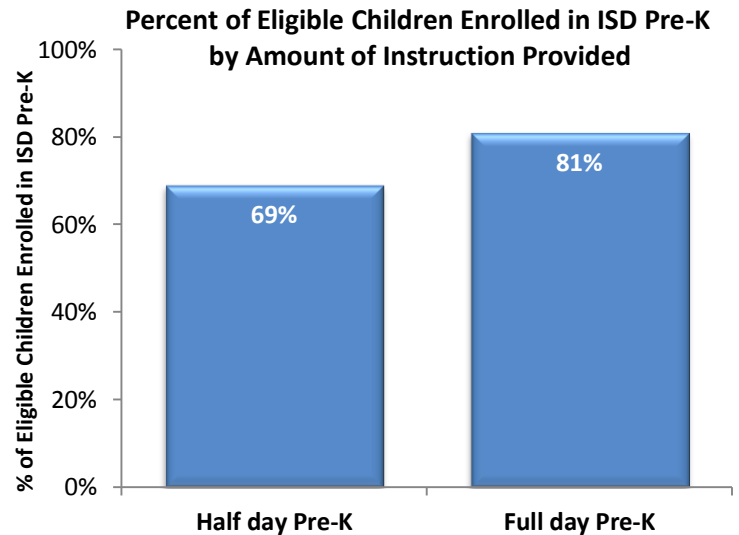
Any Pre-K better than no Pre-K For Both Low and Non-Low Income Students



E3 Analysis of *Ready, Set, K!* weighted data

Pre-K Enrollment

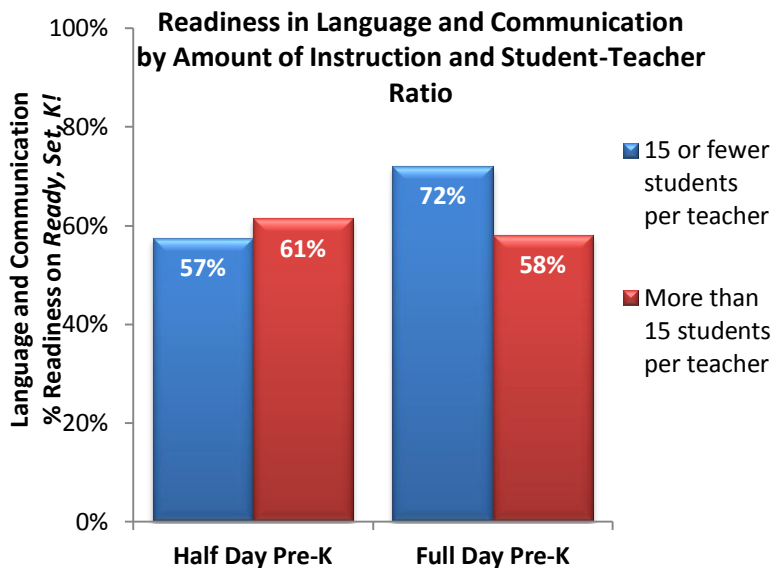
E3 Alliance examined the relationship between districts having full or half day Pre-K and their Pre-K enrollment rates. The analysis included where students were during the year before Kindergarten as a function of whether their district offers full day or half day Pre-K. Districts with full day Pre-K programs had significantly higher rates of enrollment for eligible children (81%) as compared to districts with half day Pre-K programs (69%). Students in some of the districts with half day Pre-K were also provided wrap-around services that offered a seamless full day of services for a sub-population of students (children receiving Head Start or child care subsidy for example). Even knowing that some students received these wrap-around services, there is still an 11 percentage point gap between full and half day Pre-K enrollment rates, suggesting that families are more likely to choose to utilize Pre-K if it is for the full school day.



E3 Analysis of PEIMS data from the UT Austin Education Research Center

Pre-K Practices Correlated with Higher Readiness

E3 Alliance also examined the relationship between full or half day Pre-K and subsequent Kindergarten readiness. Students in this analysis were assessed by *Ready, Set, K!* in 2010-2012 as part of E3 Alliance's Kindergarten Readiness Study. They were eligible for Pre-K and had been enrolled in Pre-K the prior year. Students who had been in full day Pre-K were more ready for school in the language and communication domain compared to students who had been in half day Pre-K.



Because our previous findings had suggested that districts had made budget trade-offs between full day Pre-K and low student-teacher ratios, we expanded this analysis to include student-teacher ratio, defined as low (district policy of 15 or fewer students per teacher) or high (district policy of more than 15 students per teacher). We found that for overall readiness and for the domains of language and communication and emerging literacy, eligible **students who had full day Pre-K and a low student-teacher ratio showed higher Kindergarten readiness than those who had half-day Pre-K, a high student-teacher ratio, or both.**

E3 Analysis of *Ready, Set, K!* weighted data from 2010-11 to 2012-13, Students Eligible for Pre-K

Notably, having either half day Pre-K or a high student teacher ratio did not yield greater readiness than having *both* half day Pre-K and a high student-teacher ratio. It took the combination of full day Pre-K and low student-teacher ratios to see greater Kindergarten readiness.