Birth to 3rd Grade is About College and Career Readiness
Our Vision: Regional Collaboration to Raise Educational Attainment

The *Illinois P-20 Council’s* goal is to increase the proportion of adults in Illinois with high-quality degrees and credentials to 60% by the year 2025.

The *Northern Illinois Regional P-20 Network* collaborates to increase college and career success for our students through regional action toward the 60 x 2025 goal.
Our P-20 Network Commitment: Shared Problems and Shared Solutions

Problems our educational system is facing

- Different expectations for students
- Lack of consistency across institutions
- Low completion of post-secondary programs
- Shortage of skilled workers
Solutions our P-20 Network is implementing

- Vertical collaboration and communication
- System-level tools and activities
- Community-based action
45 Participating Institutions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Community Colleges</th>
<th>School Districts</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>College of DuPage</td>
<td>Naperville 203, DuPage ROE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>College of Lake County</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elgin Community College</td>
<td>Elgin U-46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harper College</td>
<td>Arlington Heights HS 214,</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Barrington HS 220, Palatine HS 211</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Highland Community College</td>
<td>Freeport 145, ROE 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Illinois Valley Community College</td>
<td>Seneca Township HS 160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kishwaukee College</td>
<td>DeKalb 428, Rochelle HS 212, Sycamore 427</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>McHenry County College</td>
<td>Huntley 158</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Valley College</td>
<td>Rockford 205</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sauk Valley Community College</td>
<td>River Bend 2, Rock Falls 301, Sterling 5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waubonsee Community College</td>
<td>Hinckley-Big Rock 429, Kaneland 302, West Aurora 129</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Education Agencies and Organizations

- IL Board of Higher Education
- IL Community College Board
- IL State Board of Education
- IL Student Assistance Commission
- IL P-20 Council
- IL Dept. of Employment Services
- IL Dept. of Commerce & Economic Opportunity
- IL Workforce Investment Board
- IL Office of the Governor
- Northern Illinois University
- University Center of Lake County
- Advance Illinois
- IL Action for Children
- IL Business Roundtable
- Voices for Illinois Children
Building a P-20 System

Goal to increase educational attainment and student career success through collaborative action to 60x25

» Convene and facilitate system-level activities to address P-20 issues comprehensively
» Conduct research and evaluations
» Develop data infrastructure and reports
» Create and pilot action models
» Communicate throughout the system
» Mobilize funding and connections to resources

We are not interested in just having great conversations. What are we doing to change the system?
Northern Illinois Regional P-20 CEOs
Monitor and Direct Five Work Groups and
Action Teams in All Sectors

- Birth-3rd Grade
- Alignment of Standards
- Student Support Services
- Articulation & Adult Learners
- Workforce Development
Regional P-20 Network Focus: Early Childhood, Where Success Starts

Shared Problems from Birth-3rd Grade

- Almost 90% of children in poverty will not be ready for college coursework.
- The Early Catastrophe: Between low-income and high-income children, we find a 30-Million Word Gap by age 3.
- School to Prison Pipeline: Students reading below grade level in 3rd grade are 6x more likely to drop out; high school drop outs are 63x more likely to be incarcerated.
- Almost 100 organizations receive local, state, national, and private funds to implement B-3 programs.
Does our current educational system function like Napoleon’s Campaign in Russia?
### Impact of Poverty on Our Children

#### Poverty’s Impact in Early Childhood

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Indicators</th>
<th>Diagnosed delays</th>
<th>Child stressed</th>
<th>Child health/volatility</th>
<th>Unsafe neighborhood</th>
<th>Child not nourishing</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not in Poverty</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>10%</td>
<td>24%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Poverty</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>16%</td>
<td>24%</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Mom Indicators</th>
<th>Mom in poor mental health</th>
<th>Parent stressed</th>
<th>Mom in poor health</th>
<th>Parent less than high school</th>
<th>Single parent (or cohabitating)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not in Poverty</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Poverty</td>
<td>12%</td>
<td>15%</td>
<td>19%</td>
<td>37%</td>
<td>56%</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

*(National numbers)*

### Poverty’s Impact in Educational Achievement

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Impact on ages 9-18, or birth - 3rd grade</th>
<th>9-10 4th</th>
<th>13-14 8th</th>
<th>17-18 12th</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Not in Poverty</td>
<td>59%</td>
<td>57%</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>In Poverty</td>
<td>87%</td>
<td>83%</td>
<td>78%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### 9-10 4th
- Not Proficient in Reading

#### 13-14 8th
- Not Proficient in Reading

#### 17-18 12th
- Not Proficient in Reading

*National Assessment of Educational Progress Data, Illinois Class of 2013. Poor defined as <100% Federal Poverty Level.

**Illinois Class of 2013**

Sources:
Illinois EC Infrastructure is Complex.

IL State Board of Education

Regional Offices of Education (35 + 3 ISCs)

Local School Districts:
• Early Childhood (0-3, 3-5)
• K-12

IL Dept of Human Services

Child and Family Connections (25)

Local Programs:
• Child care
• Child Care Assistance Program

Local Programs:
• Developmental professionals and services

DHS Regions (5)

Local Offices & Programs:
• Family Case Management
• Medical Assistance
• SNAP
• TANF
• WIC
• Various DHS-funded services

IL Dept of Public Health

IDPH Regions (7)

Health Depts and Local Programs:
• Children with Spec Health Care Needs
• Family Planning
• Genetics/Newborn Metabolic Screening
• Immunizations
• Lead Program
• Newborn Hearing Screening
• Subsequent Pregnancy Project

IL Dept of Child and Family Services

DCFS Regions (3)

Local Programs:
• Child care licensing
• Child Protective Services
• Early Childhood Project
• Office of School Readiness

Local community collaborations work across sectors

Child and Family Outcomes

Governor’s Office of Early Childhood Development (OECD), 2016.
Birth to Five Programs and Funding Streams are Complex.

- **US Department of Health and Human Services**
  - Head Start/Early Head Start
  - Illinois Department of Human Services
    - Child Care Assistance Program
    - Early Intervention
    - Better Birth Outcomes
    - Family Case Management
    - Healthy Families
    - Parents Too Soon
    - High Risk Infant Follow Up
    - MIECHV Program
    - Migrant and Seasonal Head Start
    - Perinatal Depression
    - RTT-ELC
    - Refugee and Immigrant Services
    - SNAP
    - TANF
    - Teen Parent Services
    - WIC (USDA funded)
  - IL Department of Public Health
    - Children with Special Health Care Needs
    - Family Planning/Title X Family Planning
    - Genetics/Newborn Metabolic Screening
    - Immunizations
    - Lead Program
    - Newborn Hearing Screening
    - Subsequent Pregnancy Project
  - IL Healthcare and Family Services
    - All Kids
    - Medicaid
    - Moms and Babies
  - IL Department of Child and Family Services
    - Child Protective Services
    - Early Childhood Project
    - Licensing
    - Office of School Readiness

**Federal Funds**
**State Funds**
**Blended Funds**

**LEGEND**

This slide was adapted by OECD from materials developed by consultants Jeanna Capito and Karen Yarbrough.
Early Childhood: Shared Solutions

Northern Illinois P20 Network Birth-3rd Grade Supports and Resources

- 211 in all counties to improve access to services and providers
- Blockfest® parent education events to build early math and science skills
- Community Systems Development with DeKalb County Community Foundation Crib to Career Work Group
- Early Childhood Absenteeism awareness across the state
Early Childhood: Shared Solutions

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► 211 in all counties to improve access to services and providers
► Blockfest® parent education events to build early math and science skills
► Community Systems Development with DeKalb County Community Foundation Crib to Career Work Group
► Early Childhood Absenteeism awareness across the state
Recommendation #1 - Collect statewide early childhood absenteeism data in all programs funded with public dollars.

Recommendation #2 - Focus on chronic absenteeism instead of chronic truancy statewide.

Recommendation #3. Include activities to prevent early childhood absenteeism in all state-funded preschool programs and state programs currently funded for truancy prevention.
Recommendation #4. Use absenteeism instead of attendance rate as a metric in Illinois accountability for districts from P-12th grade.

Recommendation #5. Provide professional development on early identification, common causes and proven interventions for early childhood absenteeism.

Recommendation #6. Prevent absenteeism by focusing on the importance of establishing good attendance habits in early childhood with parents and community members.
Early Childhood Absenteeism

Absenteeism from early childhood education programs receives little attention and we don’t fully understand the causes.

▶ Children may never realize the potential of their early childhood programs if they are absent. (Ehrlich et al., 2014)

▶ Chronic absenteeism carried into K-12th grade can mean that children who are ready for Kindergarten lose the gains they made from their early childhood programs. (Attendance Works, 2011).

The impacts of being chronically absent in early childhood result in long term issues that affect a child’s ability to stay on track throughout their schooling.

▶ Absenteeism habits are carried into K-12th grade; chronically absent preschoolers are 5 times more likely to be chronically absent in 2nd grade. (Ehrlich et al., 2014)

▶ This is especially true for children living in poverty, who are already at risk for educational delays, and are four times more likely to be chronically absent (Attendance Works, 2014).
Early Childhood Absenteeism Survey

- Northern Illinois P20 Network Region with some statewide distribution

Survey questions about

- Characteristics of their programs (locations, staff numbers, etc)
- Program guidelines/policies
- Consequences for poor attendance
- Documented Rates of Absenteeism
- Most Common Reasons for Absenteeism
- Most Successful Ways of Addressing Absenteeism
- Forms of Intervention - Successes and Challenges
Preliminary Results

- 73 Respondents with enrollments ranging from a few students to 2400
- 68 Respondents with staff numbers from 1 to 200
- 71 Respondents recorded 49 different zip codes
- 71 Respondents about location with 1 City of Chicago, 7 Suburban Cook County, and 63 “other county”
- 69 Respondents about program purpose with 20 reporting child care, 1 reporting faith affiliate, 9 Head Start/Early Head Start, 1 Montessori, 22 preschool, 12 school district 1, special education coop, and 3 other.
Program Attendance Guidelines

- 52 of 68 respondents (76%) indicated they had attendance guidelines
  - Call parent after 2-3 days of absence
  - Some required a Drs note
  - Mentioned requiring 75-80-85% attendance for reimbursement (with 80% per month being referred to as “required by state”)
  - Many referred to their school district’s attendance/truancy process
  - Children dropped after 10 days of consecutive absence (with one program listing 21 days)
  - A few refer to family engagement/support personnel
Program Attendance Consequences

- 23 of 65 respondents (36%) reported having consequences
- Common consequences listed include-
  - Attendance contract with parent
  - Create an action plan with the family
  - Transportation eliminated
  - Truancy office referral
  - Removed from program
  - Placed back on the waiting list
Most common reasons for absences

List of most common reasons

- Illness (46)
- Family Situation* (29)
- Vacation (16)
- Lack of transportation (11)
- No reason (4)
- Weather, Appointment, etc (3)

* Family situation includes: relative visiting, parent conflict, relative illness (physical and mental), money, emergencies and general “family issues”
Prevention Activities

27 of 46 respondents (59%) do not distribute information materials to raise awareness

18 Respondents who do distribute materials, identified these methods

- Enrollment/registration (16)
- Newsletter (14)
- Parent education (13)
- Home visiting materials (10)
- Open Houses (10)
- Website (8)
- Family one-on-one
- Verbally when there is a concern
- Parent teacher conferences

“The teachers were able to show the progress the child made when they were in attendance vs what information they did not receive when absent. They correlated the information presented during a child’s absences with a child’s growth in that area. Absenteeism showed that children made less progress when they consistently missed coming to school.”
Future Attendance Awareness Campaigns

32 of 45 respondents (71%) indicated there were no plans for absenteeism awareness campaigns in the future.

Why not? Several respondents said that attendance is not an issue. Other more individual responses included:

- We have a preschool handbook that explains attendance and absences.
- We have not had serious cases of children missing class. I don’t have exact numbers of how many children were out, however, most of the time children are out due to illness. There is only a few instances of children missing for vacations.
- At this point, preschool is not required by law so we do not feel we can address/enforce attendance with the preschool students.
- Not on the list of board priorities.
- The parents pay tuition to attend and pay whether the children are here or not. Parents usually have a valid reason for not bringing their child.
- I would like more ways on how to educate parents on this subject.
- My fear is that parents will bring sick children to preschool/child care if they feel children must avoid being absent.
- I feel uncomfortable asking parents to bring children when they do not want to since the children are young and should spend time at home.
Attendance Intervention

28 of 45 respondents (62%) said they intervene when children are experiencing high rates of absenteeism

Responses included

- Parent meeting (20)
- Warning letters (11)
- Transportation work around (8)
- Case management (7)
- Parent info session, conference, contract

Some comments on the most successful interventions:

“We have started giving parents information about what their children are missing out on when not attending. Would like to make flyers detailing what absenteeism can lead to.”

“Talking! Find out why. Is the child having difficulty transitioning into a bedtime routine? If so, help them to develop a plan and support them while they implement it. Transportation difficulty? Help find a solution”
Why no intervention?

17 of 45 respondents (38%) did not intervene with attendance issues

These are some reasons given by individual respondents:

- Parent reactions have been rather harsh when we have brought up the benefits of attendance
- The district is implementing attendance consequences with grades 1-12 only currently
- In need of more information. I have one family who needs intervening but they always say the student is sick, so not sure how to address this issue
- Not our business
- We have good attendance
- The old director was afraid to make parents upset
We would welcome ideas to improve attendance. Transportation would help tremendously, but so would educating parents on the importance of Preschool.

There are some years that children are sicker than others. A simple phone call/email shows parents that we are concerned and care about their child.

We are a residential program, so most of our children are with us every school day.

I think that sometimes parents feel that since this is "only" preschool, it is okay for their child to not attend. I believe that as much as parents want their child to go to preschool they just are not recognizing the importance of attendance to make growth.

Efforts need to continue to have parents realize that these years are just as important to their children's growth as are the kindergarten/first grade years. Parent education is an important piece of the attendance issue. The other piece is to have our politicians not only state that they value early childhood but that they also back that up with funding. Only when everyone gets the same message, and recognizes the importance of preschool, will the attendance issues change!

I feel that there is not enough programs available. I tried to start up and open one myself and not one single bank will help me with having CCAP children and that IL funding is always being talked about negatively.

Sorry I don't have quick access to the attendance data, due to the size of the program and the number of sites. I can tell you that out of our full day students, n. 200, half of them had missed 10% or greater by the end of December.
Early Childhood Absenteeism

Resources


Questions?

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