Figure 8. Growth Rate Comparisons on the Brigance
UPSTART Home-based Pre-K Longitudinal Effects on DIBELS Scores - Grades 1, 2 & 3
UPSTART Home-based Pre-K Longitudinal Effects on State Assessments - Grades 3 & 4
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
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:

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

2. **Children underperform in Reading & Math**
   - Academic achievement is a key indicator of future success
   - Children underperform on two key benchmarks—third grade reading proficiency and eighth grade math proficiency

3. **57%**
   - of students graduated in 2013, compared to 81% for the overall student population

4. **25%**
   - of third graders were chronically absent compared to 10% for non-HIP 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 nonprofits.

**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.

**Access to health care beginning in infancy**

- Preschool participation
- Kindergarten readiness

**The first 3 years are key**

- **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.