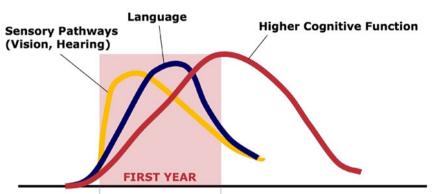
2019 IMPACT REPORT

WHY EARLY LITERACY MATTERS:



-7 -6 -5 -4 -3 -2 -1 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19

Birth (Months)

(Years)



85% of a person's intellect, personality, and social skills are developed by age 5.

95% of public investment in education occurs after age 5. when the most critical learning years have passed. (2)



Children in middle- and highincome homes have an average of 13 books per child.

Children living in poverty have an average of **1 book per 300 children.** (3)



Cognitive processes develop rapidly in the first few years of life. At birth a baby's brain is only 25% of its adult size. In the first few years of life, a child's brain builds 1 Million connections per second! By age three a child's brain will be 85% of its adult size. By the time a child enters kindergarten, their brain is nearly fully formed. (1)

Because of this, preschoolers from low-income families have fewer language and literacy opportunities than children from economically advantaged backgrounds - a major reason why they lag behind in reading achievement throughout the school years. (4)

Children growing up in homes with at least

2 () Books

GET THREE YEARS MORE SCHOOLING

than children from bookless homes, independent of their parents' education, occupation, and class. (5)

Chart: Human Brain Development, C.A. Nelson (2000). Credit: Center on the Developing Child

- 1. Eliot, L. (1999). What's going on in there?: How the brain and mind develop in the first five years of life. New York, NY: Bantam Books. 2. Schweinhart, L.J., Montie, J., Xiang, Z., Barnett, W.S., Belfield, C.R., & Nores, M. (2005). Lifetime Effects: The High/Scope Perry Preschool Study Through age 40. Ypsilanti, MI: High/Scope Educational Research Foundation.
- 3. Neuman, S.B. & Dickinson, D.K. (Ed.) (2006). Handbook of Early Literacy Research, Volume 2. New York, NY: The Guilford Press. 4. Berk, L. E. (Ed.). (2009). Child Development (8th ed.) Boston, MA: Pearson Education, Inc.
- 5. Evans, G. W., & Kantrówitz, E. (2002). Socioeconomic status and health: The potential role of environmental risk exposure. Annual Review of Public Health, 23, 303-331. doi: 10.1146/annurev.publhealth.23.112001.112349
- 6. Arkansas Community Foundation, Aspire Arkansas Report, accessed March 13, 2020. https://www.aspirearkansas.org/

