



Click <u>https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=LHqUMqvL1RQ&feature=youtu.be</u> to watch the corresponding video link.





We are born eager to learn. We acquire 85 percent of our intellect, personality, and skills by age 5.

Source: National Research Council and Institute of Medicine. 2000, From Neurons to Neighborhoods: The Science of Early Childhood Development. Washington, D.C.: National Academy Press





A large body of research shows that early and preventative intervention is more cost effective and with a higher rate of return in fewer referrals for special education, fewer retention rates, higher graduation rates, less crime and incarceration and greater productivity for the nation.



Please note that the numbers across the bottom of the graph represent children's ages. Look at the disparity between children's brain development and our investment in supporting it.

Source: Early Learning Left Out, Voices for America's Children and the Child and Family Policy Center, 2004.

This graph appears in many papers, including:

https://larrycuban.files.wordpress.com/2013/04/brain dev and early learning.pdf

http://www.buildinitiative.org/WhatsNew/ViewArticle/tabid/96/ArticleId/661/Early-Learning-Left-Out.aspx







Research has shown that disparities in child outcomes between at-risk and more advantaged children are evident in cognitive, social, behavioral, and health outcomes as early as 9 months and increase by 24 months of age. Improving the effectiveness of early child care can help close this achievement gap.

This slide is from the Infant Observation Training pilot. The data on this slide come from Halle, T., Forry, N., Hair, E., Perper, K., Wandner, L., Wessel, J., & Vick, J. (2009). Disparities in Early Learning and Development: Lessons from the Early Childhood Longitudinal Study – Birth Cohort (ECLS-B). Executive Summary. Washington, DC: Child Trends.



The National Scientific Council on the Developing Child (NSCDC) is a multi-disciplinary collaboration of scientists and scholars designed to bring the science of early childhood and early brain development to bear on public policy decision-making.

The main point of this quote is the importance of interactions. Consider someone you have a relationship with. When you first met that person, did you have a relationship with them? No, because relationships are built upon shared experience and building of expectation for interactions and develop over time.

This report from the NSCDC summarizes the most current and reliable scientific research on the impact of relationships on all aspects of a child's development, and identifies ways to strengthen policies that affect those relationships in the early childhood years. Findings show:

- Early relationships have long-term implications for children's development and their ability to learn and succeed in school.
- Focusing on teacher-child interactions isn't just a "feel good" approach; the research connects early supportive relationships to children's cognitive and social development.

Relationships are built over time and help preschoolers learn how to interact socially, emotionally, and cognitively.



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