			_		
			_		
	Promoting Literacy Success				
	Promoting Literacy Success				
	Noel Kelty, PhD Michigan's Multi-tiered System of Supports (MiN	MTSS)	_		
	Technical Assistance Center				
		Michigan Alliance for Families information, support, and education	_		
			_		
			_		
	4				
	MiMTSS		_		
	Technical Assistance Center				
Pro	moting Literacy Success		_		
	higan Alliance for Families				
Noel	Kelty, PhD		_		
12/14	1/23	MICHIGON			
	mimtsstac.org	Education			
L			」 _		
			1		
	-				
	Purpose		_		
Did	you know that family engagement in a child's itively and significantly impacts school perform	s literacy learning	_		
	purpose of this presentation is to provide fa				
knov	wledge and skills in promoting literacy skills.				
			_		
			_		
			1		

Intended Outcomes

- Discuss the benefits of partnering with their child's school to support literacy learning
- Identify key principles in supporting literacy learning
- Learn about the research and strategies to support literacy learning
- Identify resources to support families in their child's literacy success

4



Agenda

- 1.0 Introductions
- 2.0 Why is literacy important?
- 3.0 Essential components of early literacy
- 4.0 How families can support literacy
- 5.0 Partnering with schools
- 4.0 Resources

5



1.0 Introductions

MIMTSS

Activity 1: Introductions

- In the chat, add:
 - Your name
 - · Where you are from
 - Ages of your children or children you work with



MIMTSS

2.0 Why is Literacy Important?

MIMTSS

What we Know about Early Literacy

- "Early literacy (reading and writing) does not mean early reading instruction or teaching babies to read; it is the natural development of skills through the enjoyment of books, the importance of positive interactions between children and parents, and the critical role of literacy-rich experiences." –American Library Association
- Literacy-rich experiences include the intentional teaching of skills within language- and print-rich environments

MMTSS

Early Literacy Experiences Matter!

- A study of 3- to 5-year-old children who had been read to at least three times a week found that the children were:
- Two times more likely to recognize letters in the alphabet
- Two times more likely to have sight word recognition
- Two times more likely to understand words in context

(American Library Association, 2009)



Why is Literacy Important?

10

"Sharing thoughts, ideas, and emotions is key to the human experience. Developing literacy skills facilitates effective communication. Over a lifetime, children hone their skills to read, write, speak, listen, think, and respond critically—skills that unlock the world's secrets and provide unlimited possibilities. Literacy matters because of the endless doors it opens!" –Jackie Bourassa

(Education Development Center, 2023)

11



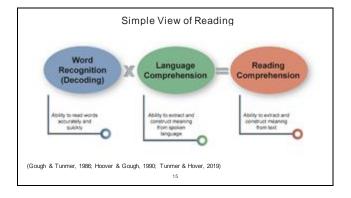
Michigan Facts 52% of Michigan's thirdgrade students had a "reading deficiency" between first and third grade (Chambers, 2022; National Center for Education Statistics, 2022)

3.0 Essential Literacy Components	
13	MMTSS

Components of Early Literacy

- Oral language (includes vocabulary)
- Phonological awareness (includes phonemic awareness)
- Phonics
- Fluency
- Comprehension





PK	K	1 I	2 2	3	4	5	•	7		skil.	10	11	12
	tine cepts			_	_		_	_					_
Phenological (colinity Phenological Augusta)													
	Basic a	end Adv (Ph	unced (recodir									
		٠,		(accur)	acy, rate								

Print Concepts Children with strong awareness of print can: Recognize letters and words in their environment Understand that those letters and words carry meaning and can be used in different ways

How can Families Encourage Print Concepts?

- Teach children to write their name. Use a capital letter and lower case for the rest of the letters. Write it for them and let them trace it, copy it, make it from play dough, or draw it in sand.
- Point out words and letters when reading together. 'There's the letter M, it says mmm for Mommy. Can you see the S that says sss for Sam?'
- Encourage children to find the letters in their name or the names of family members and in other places like books, signs, packaging, and shop windows.

MIMTSS

Phonological Awareness

- Children with strong phonological awareness can hear:
 - · Words and word spaces in language
 - Syllables- Unit of pronunciation with one vowel sound; for example, cat has one syllable, water has two syllables
 - Rhyme- Two or more sounds with the same ending sound like ring, sing, thing
 - Alliteration- Two or more sounds with the same beginning sound such as Peter Piper picked a peck of pickled peppers
 - Phonemes- Individual sounds in a word, such as dog has three phonemes, $\emph{d}\text{-}\emph{o}\text{-}\emph{g}$

19



How can Families Encourage Phonological Awareness?

- Read aloud books or poems with rhy ming words at the end of lines or sentences. Invite children to join in and predict the next rhy ming word
- Listen for and clap with the syllables or familiar and new words, for example, jump-ing, wa-ter, ha-ppi-ness, fab-u-lous
- Sing songs, say nursery rhymes, chants, riddles, silly poems, tongue twisters, and jokes

20



Phonics

- The relationship between the letters (or letter combinations) in written language and the individual sounds in spoken language
- Phonics instruction teaches students how to use these relationships to read and spell words
- Phonics instruction enhances children's success in learning to read



How can Families Help with Phonics Learning at Home?

- · Help children sound out words
 - Model how to say all the sounds in the word, stretching and connecting sounds together as much as possible
 - · Have your child sound out the word with you
 - · Repeat the word
 - · Ask if the word makes sense

22



Fluency

- The ability to read as well as speak and to make sense of the text without having to stop and decode each word
- Has a positive impact on word recognition, reading fluency, and comprehension
- Makes oral reading lively and allows the author's message to be communicated clearly
- \bullet Giv es readers confidence in their own ability as readers and helps them enjoy reading

23



How can Families Encourage Fluency?

- Read and reread fav orite books
- · Read aloud with emotion
- · Invent sounds when reading
- Use different voices to indicate the characters and narrator
- Change your volume, tone and pace as you read different parts of a book
- · Listen to audio books together
- Have fun and your child will too!



PK	к	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	•	•	10	11	12
Oral Language (includes Vocabulary)													
Background Knowledge / Topic Knowledge (necessary for level of understanding and use of inferencing skills)													
Ustening													

Oral Language

- Oral language is the foundation for all literacy skills. If young children experience rich oral language by talking and listening to adults and other children, they will:
 - Have a larger vocabulary
 - Join in word play and rhyming
 - Learn how language can change in different situations
 - Understand that words have meaning and we use language to communicate information, ideas, feelings, and thoughts

26



How can Families Encourage Oral Language?

- Talk to your child and listen responsively
- · Ask open-ended questions
- · Read aloud to your child at least once a day
- Talk with your child about the books you read together



Vocabulary

- The larger a reader's vocabulary is, the easier it is to make sense
 of the text
- "Vocabulary knowledge is knowledge: the knowledge of a word not only implies a definition, but also implies how that word fits into the world" (Steven Stahl, 2005).
- · Supports reading development and increases comprehension.

(Stahl, 2005; National Reading Panel, 2000; Literacy Hub, 2023)

28



How can Families Support Vocabulary Development

- · Reading aloud daily
- Become 'word aware' as you read aloud. While reading together, comment on words you know are new to your child. What do they sound like? What could they mean? What do they remind you of?
- Get your child to be a 'word detective' when out and about. Notice new and interesting words throughout your environment
- Use a wide vocabulary when speaking to your child
- \bullet Use new and unfamiliar words in conversation with your child

29



Comprehension

- The process readers use to understand what they have read
- Begins before children can read
- Includes predicting before reading and as they read
- Making connections between what is being read and personal experience
- · Asking questions about what is being read
- Creating a mental picture of key parts of the story or information



How can Families Encourage Comprehension?	
Read together for lots of purposes	
 Discuss and reflect on what you read together Share your response to a book read together with your child such 	
as, "I like the part when" or, "what did you like?"	
 Talk about other books or experiences that you are reminded of when reading aloud, "this part of the story reminds me of" 	
 Retell stories to each other after reading. Make stories part of play 	
with dolls, art, sand play or play dough	
as MMTSS	
31 MM SS 9	
	_
4.0 How Can Families Support Literacy?	
4.0 Flow Oall Fallines SupportElioraby:	
	-
32 MMTSS	
	1
Families Play a Key Role in Literacy Success!	
Children begin developing literacy skills from the moment they are	
born through relationships with caregivers. By talking, singing, and play ing with your child, you provide the foundation your child needs	
to develop language and literacy skills.	
4-	
33 MMTS\$	

For Young Children

- Nursery rhymes=increased language and early literacy development
- Label objects in your home. This can show the importance of language, reading, writing
- Talk about every day experiences
- Show your child pictures and talk about them, "I see," "I think," "I wonder"
- · Tell stories

(Reade, 2017)

34



For Older Children

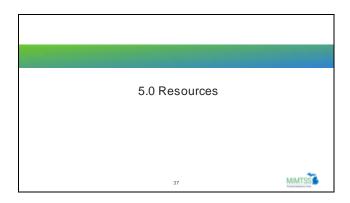
- Play word games, talk about word meanings, and point out interesting or new words when reading together
- · Ask questions before, during, and after reading aloud
- Before reading, look at the book cover and talk about what might happen in the story
- · During reading ask your child what questions they have
- After reading, ask your child to summarize and relate the story to what they already know or who have experienced

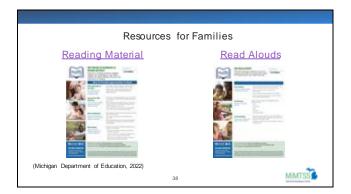
(Reade, 2017)

35



Helping Your Child www.youtube.com/watch?v=KaoWhLPIh3k &t=6s Common reading problems: decoding, WARNING reading comprehension, mixed NEED Advocate! HELP Develop relationships READING Save test results Screening Stay Positive For more information: https://www.readingrockets.org/helping-all-readers/guidance-families MIMTSS 36







Today's Big Ideas

- Early literacy experiences at home are important for literacy success. Talk, read, and/or play with your child every day!
- The big concepts in literacy development include oral language, phonological awareness, phonics, fluency, and comprehension
- There are many resources available to support you and your child through their literacy journey. The more we learn, the more tools we have to support literacy learning!

40





Activity 2: Taking Action!

- In the chat, add one activity that you will be doing in the next week to support your child's literacy success
- Do not hit enter until you are told to
- · After you hit enter, scroll up and revieweveryone's ideas

41



Questions?



References

American Library Association. (2009). Early literacy. Retrieved from http://www.ala.org/united/products_services/booksforbabies/earlyliteracy.

Chambers, J. (2022). Study finds more than half of Michigan students between first, third grades had reading deficiency. The Detroit News. Retrieved from https://www.detroitnews.com/story/news/local/michigan/2022/02/14/michigan-third-grade-reading-literacy-teliciency-study.fd757380001/

Education Development Center. (2023). Why does literacy matter? Reflections on the importance of reading and writing. Retrieved from https://www.edc.org/why-does-literacy-matter.

Literacy Hub. (2023). The big six of literacy: a guide for families. Retrieved from

43



References

National Center for Education Statistics. (2022). National assessment of educational progress (NAEP), 1988-2022 reading assessments. U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences. Retrieved from https://looss.ed.gou/nationsreportcare/dis/light-/publications/els/1272/2/pit/2023/201/MIAL92

National Reading Panel. (2000). Teaching children to read: An evidence-based assessment of the scientific research literature on reading and its implications for reading instruction. Washington, DC: National Institute of Child Health and Human Development.

Reade, A. (2017). Supporting your child's literacy development at home. Washington, DC: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Elementary and Secondary, Education, Office of Special Education Programs, National Center on Improving Literacy. Retrieved from http://improvingiteracy.org.

44



MIMTSS

Stay Connected to the MiMTSSTA Center- new QR Facebook X Listserv tinyurl.com/MiMTSSListserv • @MiMTSSTACenter facebook.com/MiMTSSTACenter · TA Offerings, updates · #MiMTSS Twitter YouTube @MiMTSSTACenter @MiMTSSTACenter youtube.com/@MiMTSSTACenter · twitter.com/MiMTSSTACenter · #MiMTSS · Videos & Playlists



Michigan Alliance for Families Michigan Alliance for Families is an IDEA Grant Funded Initiative of the Michigan Department of Education, Office of Special Education, and Michigan's federal Parent-Training and Information Center (PTIC) funded by U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP). www.michiganallianceforfamilies.org 1-800-552-4821 info@michiganallianceforfamilies.org