

Colorado READ Act

Information for Parents



COLORADO
Department of Education

EARLY LITERACY IS A COLORADO PRIORITY

Every child should read by the third grade. This is an elemental building block to receiving a quality education. It is so important that the state legislature put it into Colorado law and the Colorado Department of Education made it one of the department's five key initiatives.

The Colorado Reading to Ensure Academic Development Act (Colorado READ Act) was passed by the Colorado Legislature in 2012, giving the state the guiding philosophy, structure and resources to get children reading at grade level by the time they enter the fourth grade. In 2019, the legislature strengthened the READ Act, adding new emphasis on the importance of instruction that is scientifically proven to be effective in teaching all students to read at grade level.

LEARNING TO READ, READING TO LEARN

Research shows students must make the transition from learning to read to reading to learn by the end of the third grade to be successful in later grades. Each year, as grade-level demands increase, students who struggle to read can fall further behind.

The Colorado READ Act works to ensure the mastery of reading for third-grade students before they advance to fourth grade. The initiative focuses on early literacy programs, resources for both teachers and students, early screening, and individualized reading plans for at school and at home. As a last resort, the law allows retention to ensure that all students entering fourth grade are able to read to learn.

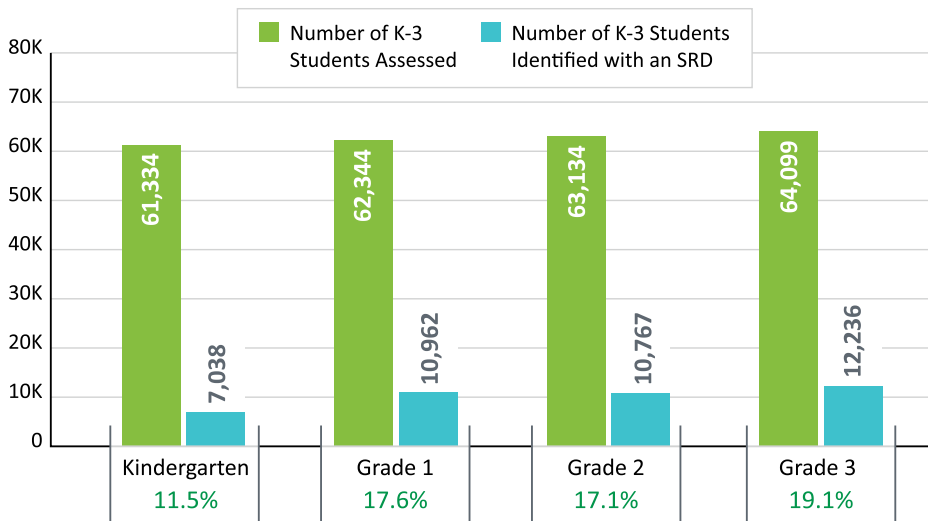


KEY FACTS ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF EARLY LITERACY

- Graduation, college and career preparedness are more likely possibilities for students who master reading skills by fourth grade.
- A student who misses the opportunity to learn to read proficiently before fourth grade almost never catches up.
- Reading to learn enables a student to comprehend facts in social studies and science, understand word problems in math and interpret increasingly complex concepts in language arts.
- According to the Annie. E. Casey Foundation, students who cannot read by the end of third grade are four times more likely to drop out of high school, and high school drop outs make up 75 percent of citizens receiving food stamps and 90 percent of the Americans on welfare.

PREVALENCE OF SIGNIFICANT READING DEFICIENCIES IN COLORADO (2019)

End of the year assessment data from 2019 shows 16.34 percent, or 41,003, of K-3 Colorado students had a significant reading deficiency, meaning the student doesn't meet minimum reading competency skills in areas of phonemic awareness, phonics, vocabulary development and reading fluency – including oral skills and reading comprehension.



Note: These data do not include students who were exempt from taking a READ Act assessment.

TALKING TO YOUR CHILD'S TEACHER ABOUT READING PROGRESS

- **AT LEVEL/ON TARGET:** If your child's assessment says "At Level/On Target," your child is on track for meeting reading targets. You will still want to ask your child's teacher about daily reading instruction. What does classroom instruction look like? What skills are they working on? What home activities can support instruction?
- **AT SOME RISK:** If your child's assessment says, "At Some Risk," some reading skills are present but not all. Supplemental supports are needed in addition to grade-level instruction to help get your child on track. You will want to ask your child's teacher about supplemental supports. What does classroom instruction look like? What skills are they working on? What types of home activities can support instruction?
- **AT HIGH RISK:** If your child's assessment says, "At High Risk," this means he or she has limited or no reading skills. Intensive intervention is needed in addition to grade-level instruction to support your child to get on track. You will want to ask your child's teacher about the READ Act plan for your child and intervention services being provided. What does classroom instruction look like? What skills need to be supported for my child? What types of intervention services are being provided and how frequently? What types of home activities can support instruction?



WHERE CAN I LEARN MORE?

- Get more tips for parents at [ReadWithMe.Today](https://www.readwithme.today)
- Growing Readers - [WHERE CAN I LEARN MORE?](#)
- More on the [Colorado READ Act](#)



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SUPPORTING READING AT HOME



TALK OFTEN

The more words children hear, the better they will be at reading. Narrate your day. Talk about everything you and your child do throughout the day. Converse with your child over meal times and other times you are together. Point out new objects and practice connecting objects and words during car rides. Introduce new and interesting words.

READ TOGETHER

Read books together, spend time talking about the stories, pictures and words.

BE AN ADVOCATE

Keep informed about your child's progress in reading. Ask the teacher about ways to help.

BE AN EXAMPLE

Children learn from the habits of those around them. Read, write and show your child the benefits of both.

VISIT THE LIBRARY

Story times, special events, books, magazines, computer access, homework help and other exciting opportunities and activities await the entire family at your local library.

MAKE READING FUN

Make nap time even better with at least 15 minutes of story time together. Let your child be your helper in charge of turning the page.



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