# **Equitable Literacy Play**

Play-Based Practices to Bridge Socioeconomic Opportunity Gaps in First to Third-Grade Literacy Development

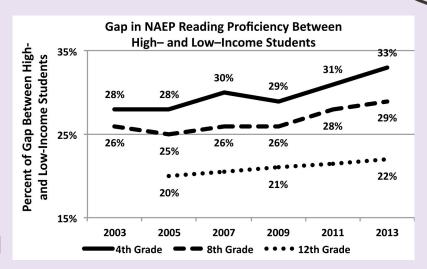
Sarina Shah

Research question: How can play-based practices bridge socioeconomic opportunity gaps in literacy development for first to third graders?

# Introduction

### **Early Elementary Inequities**

- Elementary school structures often disadvantage students from various demographics, leading to opportunity gaps, especially in literacy development (Debs, 2017).
- These gaps must be addressed because reading is foundational to a child's educational opportunities (Debs, 2017).



#### Figure 1:

Depicts how literacy gaps are most present during elementary school, and how gaps have increased from 2003 to 2013.

Source: How does reading proficiency correlate with a student's socioeconomic status? | The Wing Institute at Morningside Academy

# **Play-Based Learning**

- Play-based learning (PBL) is most commonly used in early childhood education settings (Celano, 2018),
- If applied to elementary learning standards (Grammar, phonics, and literature comprehension) children may find more engaging and motivating ways to learn literacy.



Figure 2: Second grade students engaging in PBL Source: Sarina Shah

### Types of PBL

#### **Sociodramatic Play**

→ Also known as pretend play

#### **Object Play**

- → Using tactile items to play
  - Letter blocks, magnets, etc.

#### **Language Play**

→ Word games, puns, riddles, jokes, etc.

Other kinds of play (Not focused on in this study):

- Outdoor play
- Rough-andtumble play
- Sensory play

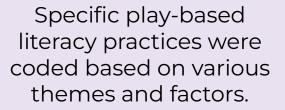
# Methods

## **Study Purpose**

- Investigate socioeconomic opportunity gaps in literacy education
- Find solutions for such issues by:
  - Surveying and interviewing first to third grade teachers on their use of PBL and observations of inequities to explore patterns of PBL and solutions to existing opportunity gaps using PBL.
- While research exists on PBL in Early Childhood Education Settings, research regarding it in elementary school is highly limited.

# **Data Collection and Analysis**

Surveys were sent to educators across California, 24 responded.



Practices were analyzed with a miniature literature review on its use.









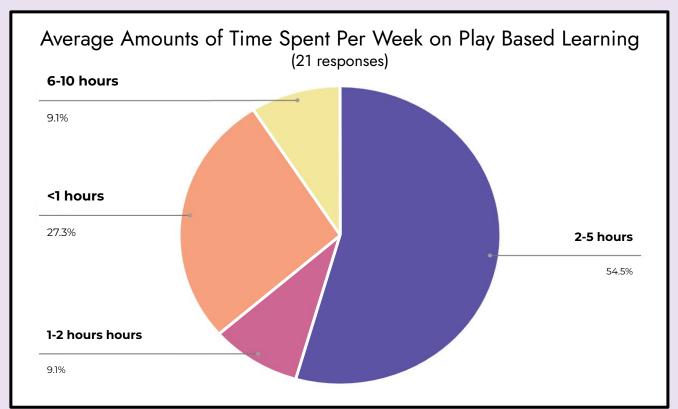


Three interviews were conducted to investigate patterns from previous literature and survey responses.

Notable quotes from interviews, graphs and charts with statistics on SES and play-based practices.

# Findings

#### **General Statistics**



# Figure 4: Amount of time spent on play reported by

educators.

## **Interview Findings**

- On the importance of PBL in middle childhood:
  - PBL can assist in **removing stress** of learning concepts is more engaging for students and helps them feel safe and connected in their learning environment.
  - PBL is useful for **vocabulary development**, especially for struggling readers.
  - **Playful art** is a useful strategy for literacy development.
- On a lack of PBL in middle childhood:
  - There is a push for classroom standards to become more advanced which pushes play out of the classroom.
- On the impact of socioeconomic status on literacy development:
  - Socioeconomically disadvantaged students often don't attend early childhood education programs while their classmates have, and are given extra external support, increasing gaps.
  - A correlation can be made between **non-English speaking** families and **socioeconomically disadvantaged** families.

# **Key Play Practices**

- "Students act out a familiar narrative we've read aloud 2-3 times."
- Literacy toys (letter blocks, letter magnets, phonics toys) available **during free time** (12 / 22 surveyed teachers report using this)
- "[Students write] their own plays and [act] them out"
- Sociodramatic props available during free time (10 / 22 surveyed teachers report using this)
- Literacy board games

# Conclusions and Analysis

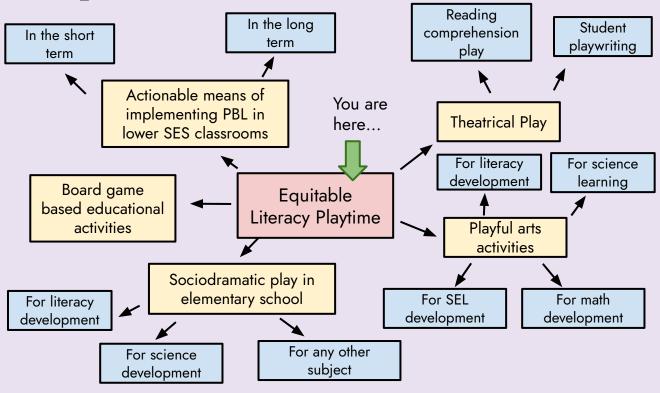
# Disparities in PBL

- This study found that opportunity gaps in the use of PBL are not only based on socioeconomic status but also on other aspects of identity (Dornfeld, 2019).
  - Students within marginalized groups have been found to have less play embedded in their school lives.
- Bringing play into lower SES classrooms can help students develop skills currently more available to students in higher SES classrooms, helping bridge such gaps.

## **PBL Implementation Steps**

- Play-based practices such as theatrical play, playful art, sensory play and board game-based play can and should be implemented in lower SES classrooms to bridge socio economic opportunity gaps.
- Further research is necessary to recognize exactly how to do so.

### Next Steps in Research



# Thank You!

Sarina.sapna@gmail.com

#### References

California Department of Education. (2013). California Common Core State Standards. Sacramento, CA: California Department of Education. Retrieved from https://www.cde.ca.gov/be/st/ss/

Celano, D. C., Knapczyk, J. J., & Neuman, S. B. (2018). Public libraries harness the power of play. YC Young Children, 73(3), 68-74.

Debs, M. C., & Brown, K. E. (2017). Students of color and public montessori schools: a review of the literature. Journal of Montessori Research, 3(1), 1-15. https://journals.ku.edu/jmr/issue/view/631/9 Dornfeld, A. (2019, August 26). White kids usually get the most recess in Seattle. Black kids, the least. KUOW.

Jamison, N. M. (2022). An arts-informed and play-based case study of young newcomer children's everyday lives, experiences, and perspectives (Publication No.00075559)

View, J. L., & Hanley, M. S. (2020). The playwright within: Fun, freedom, and agency through playwriting for urban elementary students. Urban Education, 55(4), 592-624.

Yazici, E., & Kandir, A. (2018). Development of sensory awareness and literacy skills in the early childhood period. Educational Sciences Research in the Globalizing World, 298.