

Summer Learning Loss



ELEMENTARY SCHOOL LIBRARIAN
SUMMER SUMMIT

JULY 18, 2013

Time spent in school...

10 year-old child



5,850 hrs

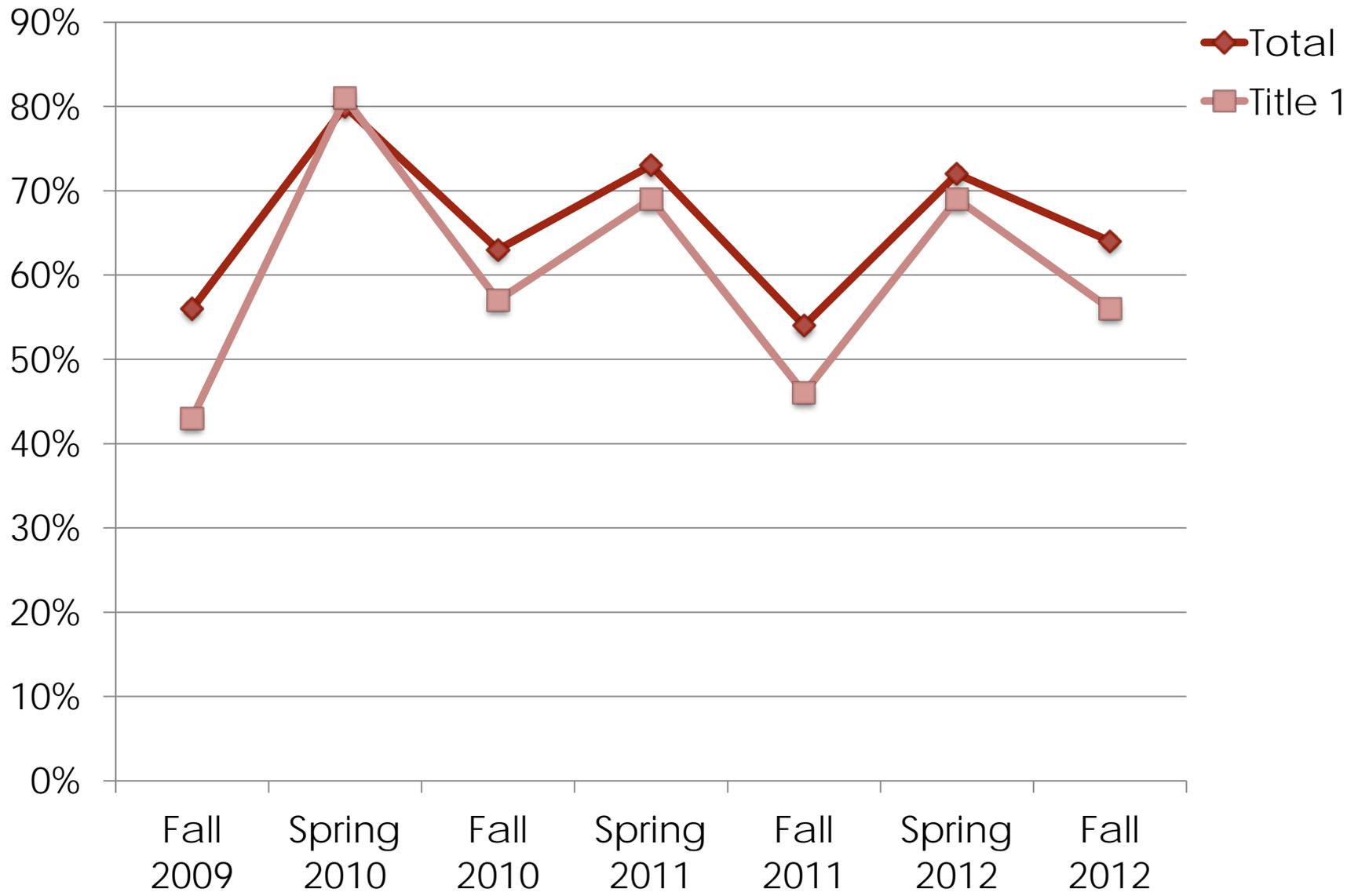
87,600 hours

Over the summer, middle- and upper-income children's skills continue to improve, while lower-income children's skills deteriorate.

Idaho Reading Indicator



2009 - 2012
STATE DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



Did you know?



Studies have shown that children in every income group who read six or more books over the summer gain more in reading achievement than children who did not.

Making the Case for Library Services to Children and Teens, State Library of North Carolina

Did you know?



61% percent of low-income families have no books at all in their homes for their children.

Reading Literacy in the United States, US
Dept. of Education, 1996.

Did you know?



The use of the public library during the summer is more predictive of vocabulary gains than attending summer school.

Making the Case for Library Services to Children and Teens, State Library of North Carolina

Importance of self-selection



- Free, voluntary reading is essential to helping students become better readers, writers, and spellers.
- Students read more when they can choose materials based on their own interests.
- It is important that students read things that are important to them socially--items related to movies and books that are popular with their friends.
- Self-selection of reading materials is an extremely important factor in motivating struggling readers, and is a key component for most summer library programs.

Kim, Jimmy. March 18, 2004. *Summer Book Reading and the Achievement Gap The Role of Public Libraries*. Harvard, MA: Center for Evaluation, Harvard University
Krashen, Stephen. "Time Out." *School Library Journal* September 1, 2006. McGill-Franzen, A. and R. Allington. "Lost Summers: For Some Children, Few Books and Few Opportunities to Read." *Classroom Leadership*. August 2001. The Center for Summer Learning at Johns Hopkins University. McGill-Franzen, Anne and Allington, Richard. "Use Students' Summer-Setback Months to Raise Minority Achievement." *Education Digest*. November 2003, Vol. 69:3.

Summer Reading

Dig Into READING



Images are copyrighted. Contact the CSLP at 1-866-657-8556 or info@cslpreads.org for more information.

Summer Reading 2012

- Over 47,000 children ages 0-18 participated in summer programs at their public library.
- An additional 37,000 children ages 0-18 were reached by libraries distributing reading logs and books to children through outreach programs.
- Over **84,000** children total, which was a 17% increase from 2011.
- Approximately 419,000 children ages 0-18 living in Idaho.

20%



Schools and School Libraries



It takes a village to
raise a reader.



Partnering with your public library



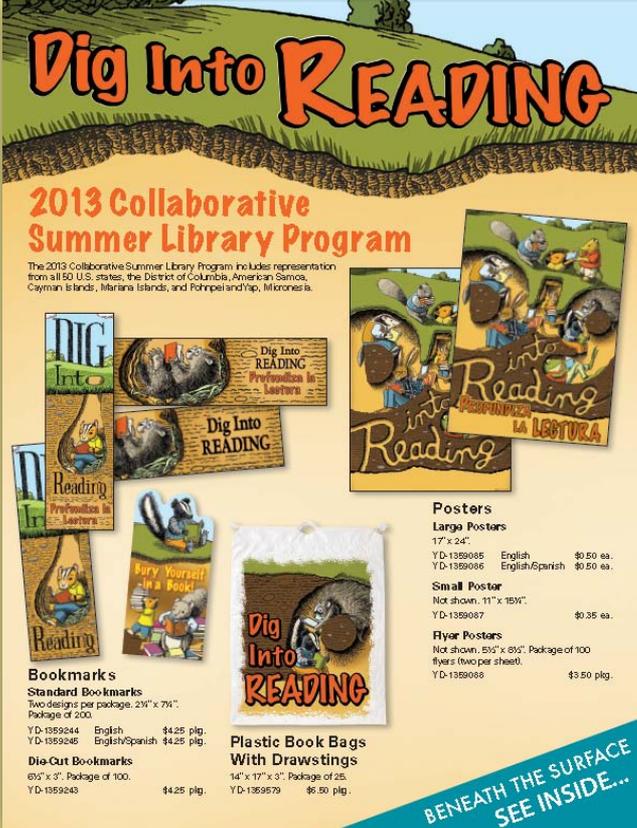
Collaborative Summer
Library Program

- Membership
- Themes and Slogans
- Artwork
- Merchandise
- Resources
- Rules of Use

Partnering with your public library



- Catalog for schools
- Copyrighted artwork
- ICfL-sponsored outreach programs
- Free summer library programs



Dig Into READING

2013 Collaborative Summer Library Program

The 2013 Collaborative Summer Library Program includes representation from all 50 U.S. states, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Cayman Islands, Mariana Islands, and Pohnpei and Yap, Micronesia.

Bookmarks

Standard Bookmarks
Two designs per package, 2 1/2" x 7 1/4".
Package of 200.
YD-1359244 English \$4.25 pkg.
YD-1359245 English/Spanish \$4.25 pkg.

Die-Cut Bookmarks
6 1/2" x 3". Package of 100.
YD-1359243 \$4.25 pkg.

Posters

Large Posters
17" x 24".
YD-1359085 English \$0.50 ea.
YD-1359086 English/Spanish \$0.50 ea.

Small Poster
Not shown, 11" x 15 1/2".
YD-1359087 \$0.35 ea.

Flyer Posters
Not shown, 5 1/2" x 3 1/2". Package of 100
flyers (two per sheet).
YD-1359088 \$3.50 pkg.

Plastic Book Bags With Drawstrings
14" x 17" x 3". Package of 25.
YD-1359579 \$5.50 pkg.

BENEATH THE SURFACE SEE INSIDE...

Promoting participation in SRPs



- Public Library visits
- School Library
- School-wide: Principal, teachers, staff, parents

Ways School Libraries Can Support Summer Reading Programs

All young people experience learning losses when they do not engage in educational activities during the summer. Research spanning 100 years shows that students typically score lower on standardized tests at the end of summer vacation than they do on the same tests at the beginning of the summer.
(White, 1906; Heyns, 1978; Entwisle & Alexander 1992; Cooper, 1998; Downey et al, 2004)

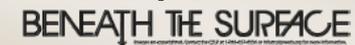
Idaho public libraries are members of the Collaborative Summer Library Programs (CSLP), a grassroots consortium of states working together to provide high-quality summer reading program materials for kids ages 0 – 18. Most Idaho libraries choose to use the annual theme, slogans, and materials chosen by the CSLP (www.cslpreads.org). School libraries that partner with their public libraries may have access to special programs and/or materials through partnerships and outreach opportunities. Contact your public library for more information.

The 2013 theme is “Underground”

The children's slogan is:



The teen slogan is:



[The following ideas are adapted from: New York State Library: School Library Partnership: <http://www.nyslibrary.gov/libraries/summer/shs.html>]

As a school librarian, you can support summer reading programs and help keep your students reading over the summer

**Highlighted ideas are specific to the 2013 theme*
Working with your public library.

- The public library can share the Cooperative Summer Library Program (CSLP) programming manual, official artwork, and materials for summer reading. Meet with your local public librarians to discuss the best ways to work together to support the summer reading program at the public library.
- Contact your local public library and/or public library system to obtain an order form to purchase CSLP 2013 summer reading promotional materials.
- Invite your public librarian for a school visit.
- Help arrange class visits to the local public library.
- Work with the local public library to teach students how to check out e-books from their public library (if available) and/or how to access TumbleBooks™ from their library's website.
- Volunteer to offer a program during the summer at the public library that highlights your expertise. This could be a book discussion group, information on the Common Core standards, or a program to link the summer with the school year ahead.
- Work with your public librarian to see if there is a possibility that books read in the last week or two of school can count toward summer reading goals.

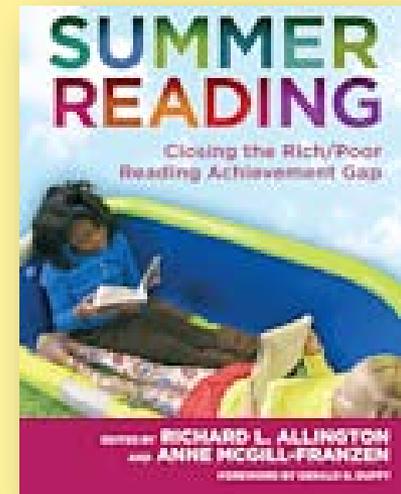
In the school library.

- Place announcements on computer screen savers.
- Put bookmarks in books as students check out.
- Plan fall follow-up recognition for those who participated in the public library summer reading program.
- Begin lessons in your school library with the slogans "Dig into Reading" and "Beneath the Surface."

Access to books and print materials



- TumbleBooks™ and e-lending
- Spring Book Fairs and other book giveaway programs
- School Library summer access
- Bookmobiles and Little Free Libraries
- Adult interaction





Richard L. Allington, co-author of
*Summer Reading: Closing the Rich/Poor
Achievement Gap*

My first question when I am asked about addressing the summer reading problem is this: *Does your school ensure that every child has taken at least 10 books out from the school library on the final day of school?*

There is nothing more problematic, for me, than kids with no books to read and schools with libraries filled with books that no one will read over the summer. So my advice always begins with **“Empty out your school library before the final day of school.”**

Summer learning shortfall experienced by **low-income** children over the elementary grades has consequences that reverberate throughout children's schooling, and can impact whether a child ultimately earns a high school diploma and continues on to college.