

### In sum

- Leisure reading and reading to children:
  - Overcoming socio-economic gaps
- Literary reading: Skills that any citizen, employee, manager can use, e.g.,
  - Enhanced critical thinking
  - Reduced need for cognitive closure
- Reading can be healthy
  - Interaction about reading may enhance well-being and sense of purpose
- Reading can enhance aspects of emotional intelligence
- Literature can stimulate moral reflection about leadership



Why is reading to children important?

- Learning through interaction
- Active involvement of parents
- Geborgenheid, tryghett
- Rewarding to concentrate



Why is reading to children important?

- Book language more sophisticated and complex
- Opportunity to ask questions, explain, define, extend world knowledge, switch roles,
- Books are often reread: increasing learning





Extending vocabulary, reducing word gap

Educational progress at least till 15

### Effects

Positive child-parent relation

Increased motivation to participate in literacy activities

Reading enjoyment

Reading at home more important for attainment than socio-economic variables

A head start is maintained and may even increase



# 4. Do book gifting programs work?

- Programs (see <u>eli-net.eu</u> for examples)
  stimulating parents to read to their children at
  an early age
- Free package: book, cd, library membership, information
- Collaboration with health clinics, libraries
- Started in UK, now all over the world.

Three studies by Wade & Moore

After one year

#### Results

- Attitude toward books
- Library enrolment
- Book sharing with babies
- Book club membership
- Book purchase

Two years later

Interviews (N=29): Effects still visible

#### Observations

- More interest and concentration
- More active involvement (e.g., pointing things out, turning pages)
- More verbal participation (making predictions, joining in in the reading, asking questions)

Wade & Moore 1996

#### Five years later

#### Standard testing

- English and Math (observations, and scores)
- Matched with control group (e.g., gender, age, ethnic group)

#### Results:

- Clearly better on speaking, listening, writing, but not significantly better
- Reading significantly better
- Overall scale for math also significantly better.

Wade & Moore 1998



Similar findings in The Netherlands

De Bondt & Bus, in press

What do we take away?

Upward spiral of causality

Pay-offs across curriculum

Increased attention and concentration

Reduce socio-economic gap

Cost-effective

# Remaining issues

Not only successful projects

Length of the interventions

Ceiling effects

Differential susceptibility (Van den Berg & Bus 2014)

Lack of standard implementation and assessment

Role of mediators (meta-analysis by Bus et al. in prep.)

Yes, it is important to read.

Conclusion

Yes, it is important to start early, to give children a head start.

And yes, book gifting programs have an effect, even in the long term.

## Thanks

- Foreningen !les
- Sigrun Feiring
- Merel de Bondt
- Adriana Bus













### Contact

For questions, comments, discussion, and ideas about collaboration:

- <u>F.Hakemulder@uu.nl</u>
  - Reader Center, University of Stavanger
  - Institute for Cultural Inquiry, Utrecht University

### References

- Barratt-Pugh, C., & Roll, M. (2016). Evaluation of family literarcy programs: A cas study of better beginnings, a library-initiated family literarcy bookgifting program in western australia. *Library Trends*, 65(1), 19-39.
- Hutton, J. S., Horowitz-Kraus, T., Mendelsohm, A. L., DeWitt, T., & Holland, S. K. (2015). Home reading environment and brain activation in preschool children listening to stories. *Pediatrics*, 136(3), 466-478.
- Mol, S. E., & Bus, A. G. (2011). To read or not to read: A meta-analysis of pront exposure from infancy to early childhood. Psychological Bulletin, 137, 267-296.
- Montag, J. L., Jones, M. L., & Smith, L. B. (2015). The words children hear: Picture books and the statistics for language learning. Psychological Science, 26(9), 1489-1496.
- Thiede, R. (in press) Synesthetic Entrainment in Interactive Reading Sessions of Children's Books. Children's Literature Association Quarterly, 43.4. (November 2019)
- Rowe, K. J. (1995). Factors affecting students' progress in reading: Key findings from a longitudinal study. Literacy, Teaching and Learning, 1, 57-110.
- Van den Berg, H. (2015). From BookStart to BookSmart: About the importance of an early start with parent-child reading. Leiden: Leiden University.
- Van den Berg, H., & Bus, A. G. (2014). Beneficial effects of BookStart in temperamentally highly reactive infants. Learning and Individual Differences, 36(69-75)
- Wade, B., & Moore, M. (1993). Bookstart. London: Book Trust.
- Wade, B., & Moore, M. (1996). Children's early book behaviour. Educational Review, 48, 283-288.
- Wade, B., & Moore, M. (1998). An early start with books: Literacy and mathematical evidence from a longitudinal study. *Educational Review*, 50(2), 135-145. doi:10.1080/0013191980500205

### References

 See for good practice: <u>www.eli-net.eu</u>. following the link: Research >>> Country Reports as well as the link: Good Practice >>> Framework of Good Practice / Examples of Good Practice.