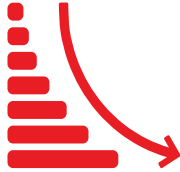


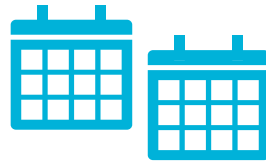
SUMMER BY THE NUMBERS

WHAT HAPPENS TO CHILDREN DURING THE SUMMER?



THE "SUMMER SLIDE"

is what often happens to disadvantaged children during the summer months. They tread water at best or even fall behind, while higher-income children build their skills steadily over the summer months.



Elementary school students with high levels of attendance (at least five weeks) in voluntary **SUMMER LEARNING PROGRAMS** experience benefits in math and reading.¹



High-quality summer programs improve **MATH AND READING SKILLS**, and also build critical social and emotional skills of students. These are skills that will help them not only in school but also in their careers and life.



More than half of U.S. students experience summer learning losses **FIVE YEARS IN A ROW**. These students on average lose nearly 40 percent of their school year gains.²





Research shows that **HIGH-QUALITY SUMMER PROGRAMS** can make a difference in stemming learning loss and closing the country's educational and opportunity gaps.³



9 IN 10 TEACHERS spend at least three weeks re-teaching lessons at the start of the school year.⁴

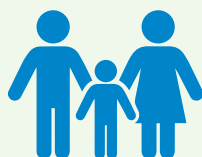
Sources: ¹ Catherine H. Augustine, Jennifer Sloan McCombs, John F. Pane, Heather L. Schwartz, Jonathan Schweig, Andrew McEachin, and Kyle Siler-Evans. Learning from Summer: Effects of Voluntary Summer Learning Programs on Low-Income Urban Youth. RAND Corporation. (September 2016). ² American Educational Research Association. (Jul 9, 2020). School's Out: The Role of Summers in Understanding Achievement Disparities. ³ <https://www.wallacefoundation.org/knowledge-center/pages/learning-from-summer-effects-of-voluntary-summer-learning-programs-on-low-income-urban-youth.aspx> ⁴ Surveyed by the National Summer Learning Association. Retrieved from <http://rer.sagepub.com/content/66/3/227.abstract> and http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www_summerlearning.org/resource/resmgr/press_releases/nsla_summer_release_130528_f.pdf and http://c.ymcdn.com/sites/www.summerlearning.org/resource/resmgr/Publications/Impact_on_Teaching_and_Learn.pdf

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national summer
learning association

ACCESS TO AND DEMAND FOR SUMMER PROGRAMS



51% OF FAMILIES not participating in a summer program say they would if one was available to them.⁶



Of families who pay for summer programs, the average weekly reported cost is **\$288 PER CHILD** per week.⁷

SUMMER HEALTH AND NUTRITION FOR KIDS



In July 2017, only **1 IN 7** children who ate a free or reduced-price school lunch during the 2016-2017 school year were reached by the federally-funded Summer Nutrition Programs, which include the Summer Food Services Program and the National School Lunch Program.⁸



Minority children gain weight up to **TWICE AS FAST** during the unstable months of the summer as during the school year.⁹

SUMMER JOBS, SUMMER MELT AND OLDER YOUTH



Without summer counseling and support, **ONE-THIRD** of first generation college attenders fall victim to the “summer melt” and fail to enroll in the fall, even after being accepted.¹⁰



Waiting lists for summer youth jobs are **IN THE THOUSANDS** in most major cities, despite promising findings around reduced crime and mortality rates for participants.^{11,12}

Sources: ⁶ Afterschool Alliance. (2009). American after 3 pm: The most in-depth study of how America's children spend their afternoons. Retrieved from http://www.afterschoolalliance.org/AA3_Full_Report.pdf ⁷ Ibid. ⁸ Hunger doesn't take a vacation: Summer nutrition status report 2018. Food Research and Action Center. Retrieved from <http://frac.org/wp-content/uploads/2018-summer-nutrition-report.pdf> ⁹ Von Hippel, P. T., Powell, B., Downey, D. B., & Rowland, N. J. (2007). The effect of school on overweight in childhood: gain in body mass index during the school year and during summer vacation. *American Journal of Public Health, 97*(4), 696-702. ¹⁰ Castleman, B. L., Page, L. C., Winkle-Wagner, R., Bowman, P. J., John, E. P. S., Meyer, H. D., & Hu, S. (2014). Summer melt: Supporting low-income students through the transition to college. Cambridge, MA: Harvard Education Press. ¹¹ Heller, S. B. (2014). Summer jobs reduce violence among disadvantaged youth. *Science, 346* (6214), 1219-1223. ¹² Gelber, A., Isen, A., & Kessler, J. B. (2014). The effects of youth employment: Evidence from New York City summer youth employment program lotteries (No. w20810). National Bureau of Economic Research.