Parent Report of Reading to Young Children

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ABSTRACT. Objective. The purpose of this study was to investigate the predictors and frequency of book-sharing activities in a nationally representative sample of families with young children and to examine the extent to which parents report that pediatric health care providers are addressing early literacy activities.

Methods. This study analyzed data from the 2000 National Survey of Early Childhood Health (NSECH), a telephone survey of 2068 parents of children aged 4 to 35 months. Parents were queried about the frequency of reading with their child, whether their pediatric provider discussed reading in the past year, and, if not, whether a discussion of the importance of reading to their child would have been helpful. Descriptive statistics, bivariate analyses, and multivariate logistic regression to identify predictors of daily reading among parents of young children nationally were used.

Results. Approximately 52% of young children are reportedly read to every day by a parent. Significant predictors of daily reading include older child’s age (19–35 months; OR: 1.77; 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.18–2.65, as compared with 4–9 months), maternal education greater than high school (OR: 2.00; 95% CI: 1.24–3.22), greater number of children’s books in the home (OR: 1.01; 95% CI: 1.00–1.01), and discussion of reading by the pediatric provider (OR: 1.66; 95% CI: 1.23–2.24). Lower odds of daily reading are found for maternal full-time working status (OR: 0.68; 95% CI: 0.49–0.95), black race/ethnicity (OR: 0.61; 95% CI: 0.41–0.91), Hispanic race/ethnicity (OR: 0.56; 95% CI: 0.37–0.86), Spanish language–dominant parents (OR: 0.37; 95% CI: 0.22–0.62), and >1 child in the household (2 children OR: 0.68, 95% CI: 0.48–0.97; 3 children OR: 0.53, 95% CI: 0.35–0.82). Approximately 37% of parents of young children stated that their child’s pediatric provider had not discussed reading with them. Nearly half (47%) of these parents indicated that they would have found such a discussion helpful.

Conclusions. Family context and daily reading routines are important for a child’s early literacy development. This national study identifies how family characteristics and routines are associated with the family’s literacy orientation. The analysis also indicates that a large percentage of parents with young children who do not read daily believe that it would be helpful to discuss the importance of reading with their child’s pediatric provider. Pediatrics 2004;113:1944–1951; reading, literacy promotion, health supervision.

ABBREVIATIONS. AAP, American Academy of Pediatrics; NSECH, National Survey of Early Childhood Health; PEDS, Parent Evaluation of Developmental Status; MHI-5, 5-item Mental Health Index; OR, odds ratio; CI, confidence interval; NSLP, National School Lunch Program.

Learning to read is a critical milestone for children. Reading skills are the foundation for children’s academic success. Educational research has focused on many aspects of literacy development, including the sociocultural context in which literacy develops and the links between a child’s development of spoken language and subsequent ability to read. Although all children should begin school with the expectation of success in the school environment, many economically disadvantaged children have difficulty in the early years of schooling, primarily because of the failure to learn to read. If a child does not learn to read well within the first few years of school, then the chances of poor academic performance increase significantly.

Many educational researchers focus on the social context of literacy development and identify book reading as a family routine that contributes significantly to a child’s later literacy skills. Shared book reading is an interactive activity that promotes literacy as well as the socioemotional development of young children. A child’s growing interest in books can be both a prerequisite and a consequence of book reading. Children who are read to from an early age display more interest in reading than children who lack this experience. The potential language and cognitive gains from early reading cannot be completely achieved through other important development-promoting activities in the home, such as talking. The vocabulary and syntax of written language differ in many respects from more familiar, interactive verbal language, and exposure to both is complementary and an important prerequisite for the development of language and literacy skills.

Given the importance and the opportunity to advise parents on family routines for young children, pediatric providers have identified a role to play in promoting early literacy. The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) Guidelines to Health Supervision III call for pediatric providers to encourage parents to read to their child from 6 months of age onward, and the Maternal and Child Health Bureau Bright
Futures Guidelines\(^{11}\) from 2 months of age. Beginning in 1987, the national Reach Out and Read initiative has promoted an office-based literacy intervention in which pediatricians provide anticipatory guidance about reading aloud and distribute books with every well-child visit.\(^{12}\) Research on this intervention has demonstrated increased likelihood for parents to read aloud to their young children\(^{13-15}\) and improved child language skills,\(^{16,17}\) even for a multilingual population.\(^{18}\)

Although these initial intervention studies suggest that pediatric office-based literacy interventions can be effective, no study has examined the association between pediatric counseling on reading as it relates to other sociodemographic, family behavior, or health factors. It is not known whether parents who are least likely to read frequently to their young child are receiving advice about reading from their child’s pediatric provider. The purpose of this study was to understand which families are more likely to read daily to their young children and the factors associated with provider discussion of reading.

**METHODS**

**Sample**

The National Survey of Early Childhood Health (NSECH) is a telephone survey of a national random sample of 2068 parents of children between the ages 4 and 35 months that was conducted in 2000.\(^{19}\) NSECH used the State and Local Area Integrated Telephone Survey mechanism, which is the sampling frame of the National Immunization Survey conducted by the National Center for Health Statistics. Structured telephone interviews of ~30 minutes were conducted in English or Spanish with parents, and questions addressed the content and quality of early childhood health care. Black and Hispanic children were oversampled to provide a nationally representative sample of underrepresented populations suitable for subgroup analyses. Child-level sampling weights adjust for nonresponse, oversampling, and the survey sampling design effects. Sociodemographic information weighted nationally for children 4–35 months is presented in Table 1.

**Measures**

Two reading outcome measures were constructed. Reading frequency is derived from parent response to the statement, “Please tell me the number of days in a typical week that you read stories to [child]”. Response options are “never,” “1 to 2 days,” “3 to 6 days,” or “every day.” We analyzed the frequency of reading using these 4 categories, as well as using a dichotomous variable of whether a parent read every day to his or her child. The second outcome measure was whether the pediatric provider discussed reading in the past year with the parent. Parents who answered “no” were asked a follow-up survey item: “Would a discussion of the importance of reading to [child] have been helpful to you?” Our outcome variable has 3 categories: discussed, did not discuss but would not have been helpful, and did not discuss but would have been helpful.

Child’s race/ethnicity was categorized as Hispanic, non-Hispanic white, non-Hispanic black, and other non-Hispanic. Hispanic children were further categorized on the basis of the language of parent interview (English or Spanish).

The NSECH included a modified version of the Parent Evaluation of Developmental Status (PEDS) as a measure of children’s risk for developmental problems. The PEDS is a clinical screening tool that was adapted recently for telephone interviews about health care and asks parents to rate the level of concern that they have about how their child is learning, developing, and behaving.\(^{20}\) The PEDS consists of a set of questions that probe into such developmental issues as how the child talks or makes speech sounds, sees or hears, understands what the parent says, uses hands to fine motor tasks, uses limbs and legs, behaves along with others, is learning to do things him/herself, is learning preschool or school skills, and is behind others or cannot do what peers can do. Parents are asked whether they have a lot, a little, or no concerns with respect to each issue. Using parent responses to the specific probes, children are categorized as being at high, moderate, low, or no developmental risk on the basis of a standard scoring method.\(^{20}\)

The NSECH also includes the 5-item Mental Health Index (MHI-5), which is used to measure the respondent’s emotional well-being.\(^{21}\) The MHI-5 consists of the following questions: how much of the time during the last month have you 1) been a nervous person, 2) felt peaceful, 3) felt blue, 4) felt down in the dumps that nothing can cheer you up, and 5) been a happy person? An average score with higher values representing better emotional well-being is calculated on the basis of responses to these 5 items with reverse coding of items 2 and 5.

Measures of the child’s daily environment include hours of television watched daily (topcoded by National Center for Health Statistics at 6 hours), any participation in child care, and total books in the home.

Health care experience factors that are tested as predictors of provider discussion include length of the child’s most recent well-child visit (mean length of a well-child visit in this study was found to be 17.7 minutes), parent ability to ask all questions at the last well-child visit (with 95% saying yes), and parent perception of time adequacy at the last visit (not enough time, enough time, too much time).

**Analyses**

All statistical analyses are performed using STATA (version 7; Stata Corp, College Station, TX). Descriptive statistics are performed with \(\chi^2\) tests between each predictor and the frequency of reading as an ordered categorical variable. Factors include household demographics, child’s developmental risk (based on the PEDS), maternal well-being (based on the MHI-5), and measures of the child’s daily environment, including television watching, participation in child care, and availability of books in the home.

Analyses using multivariate logistic regression were then performed using the dependent variable of daily reading. The model was built in a hierarchical manner with 2 steps. In step 1, the predictors in each of the following 4 domains were regressed onto the outcome variable of daily reading: 1) child factors (age, gender, race/ethnicity, and developmental risk status), 2) maternal factors (age, level of education, working status, and well-being), 3) family routines and household factors (whether the child was in child care, number of children’s books in home, number of hours of television, household income, and number of adults and children in household), and 4) provider factors (whether the child’s provider discussed reading in the past 12 months). Using separate logistic regression of all variables in each of the 4 domains with the outcome of daily reading, variables with a statistical significance level of \(P < .15\) were retained for the final multivariate model.

This stepwise, hierarchical method was also used to identify predictors of clinician counseling about reading at well-child visits. The following variables are used from 3 domains: 1) child factors (age, gender, race/ethnicity, and developmental risk status), 2) maternal factors (age, level of education, working status, and emotional well-being), and 3) health care experience factors (health insurance type, duration of well-child visits, whether parent had all of his or her questions asked, and the adequacy of time spent by provider at last well-child visit).

Eighty-seven percent of the respondents are mothers of the sampled child. The remaining are fathers (11%), grandparents (2%), or other guardians (<1%). The Council of American Survey Research Organizations response rate was 63.6%. A more complete description of the NSECH is presented elsewhere.\(^{22}\)

**RESULTS**

Overall, 52% of children aged 4 to 35 months are read to every day. Approximately 27% are read to 3 to 6 times a week, and 15% are read to 1 to 2 times a week. Only 6% of children are never read to. The mean number of children’s books in the home (including library books) is 63, and the median is 30. Approximately 21% of children have 10 or fewer children’s books in the home, with 2% reporting having no children’s books at all.
Table 1 shows the characteristics associated with frequency of daily reading in bivariate analysis. More toddlers 19 to 35 months of age are read to every day (58%) compared with children 10 to 18 months (49%) and infants 4 to 9 months of age (42%; P < .0001). More white children are read to every day (61%) compared with black children (46%), Hispanic children with a predominantly English-speaking parent (42%), and Hispanic children with a predominantly Spanish-speaking parent (15%; P < .0001). More mothers of children with a high school education are read to every day (63%) compared with mothers who are the only child in the household (39%) or with 3 children (P < .0001). Developmental risk of the child is not associated with reading frequency. For children with a predominantly English-speaking parent (P < .0001), Hispanic children with a predominantly Spanish-speaking parent (P < .0001) and Hispanic children with a predominantly Spanish-speaking parent (P < .0001). The following predictors using child, maternal, family, and health care covariates with a significance level of P < .15 in the initial domain-specific hierarchical logistic regression models are associated with daily reading in the final model at P < .05 (Table 3): children age 19 to 35 months (OR: 1.87; 95% CI: 1.24–2.82) compared with younger children, maternal education above high school (OR: 2.14; 95% CI: 1.32–3.45), the number of children’s books in the home, and whether the child’s provider discussed reading in the last 12 months (OR: 1.65; 95% CI: 1.23–2.23). In addition, odds of being read to daily are lower for black children (OR: 0.62; 95% CI: 0.41–0.92), Hispanic children with a predominantly English-speaking parent (OR: 0.56; 95% CI: 0.39–0.82), and Hispanic children with a predominantly Spanish-speaking parent (OR: 0.20; 95% CI: 0.12–0.34) compared with white children. Odds of daily reading are lower for full-time employed parents (OR: 0.69; 95% CI: 0.49–0.96) than for nonworking parents and are lower for children in households with 2 children (OR: 0.67; 95% CI: 0.47–0.94) or with 3 children (OR: 0.51; 95% CI: 0.33–0.78) compared with children who are the only child in the household.

Provider Discussion of Reading

Sixty-two percent of parents of young children reported having discussed reading with their pediatric provider in the last 12 months. Of these parents, 55% reported also reading daily to their child. Of the 38% of parents of young children who had not discussed reading with their pediatric provider, approximately half (47%) said that they would have found such a discussion helpful. Of those parents who had not discussed reading with their pediatric provider and would find such a discussion helpful, only 35% reported reading daily to their child.

Table 4 shows the factors with significant bivariate associations with provider discussion of reading in the last 12 months, which include child race/ethnicity and maternal level of education. Factors such as child age, developmental risk, overall health status, health insurance status, maternal employment, and household income are not associated with provider discussion of reading.

Among health care experience factors, whether the parent had asked all of his or her questions and the adequacy of time spent by the provider at the last visit were statistically significant predictors of the provider discussion of reading (Table 4). Only 39% of parents of young children who did not have enough time at the last well-child visit reported discussion of reading, compared with 65% of parents who had enough time.

In step 1 of the multivariate logistic regression model for provider discussion of reading, only child race/ethnicity is retained for the final model from the child domain based on the P < .15 level. Retained factors in the maternal domain included level of education and well-being as measured by MHI-5 score. None of the predictors in the provider domain is retained. Health care experience factors retained for the final model include length of visit, whether the parent had been able to ask all questions at the
last visit, and the adequacy of time with the provider at the last visit.

Table 5 shows that none of the sociodemographic factors in the final model (child race/ethnicity, maternal education) are significant predictors of provider discussion. Factors that are associated with provider discussion include higher maternal well-being (MHI-5 score; \( P < .005 \)) and length of visit in minutes (OR: 1.04; 95% CI: 1.02–1.06). Compared with parents of other children, odds of provider discussion are lower for parents who reported not asking all questions at the last visit (OR: 0.46; 95% CI: 0.24–0.90) or who reported having inadequate time with the child’s provider at the last visit (OR: 0.59; 95% CI: 0.37–0.92).

**DISCUSSION**

Using a new national survey, this study finds that parents are reading to their young children less fre-
in the United States have low English literacy proficiency, with 35% of these adults between the ages of 16 and 34 years. Parent literacy may affect the frequency of shared reading with young children.

These findings of low reading rates are important given the literacy problems that are occurring in school-aged children in the United States. Despite the attention given to the importance of reading and related activities that encourage young children to learn to read, many children in the United States still experience difficulty mastering basic reading skills. In the 2000 Nation’s Report Card of Fourth Grade Reading, only 32% of children in the sample tested at or above proficient level, and 37% tested below basic (partial mastery) level. This evidence of serious reading failure cuts across all ethnic and socioeconomic variables. Although 63% of black and 58% of Hispanic children were reading below basic levels, 27% of white students in the fourth grade were also below the basic mastery of reading skills that are fundamental for grade-level proficient work.

The indicator for poverty in the Nation’s Report Card was eligibility for the National School Lunch Program (NSLP). The relevance of poverty to literacy later in childhood is substantial. In 2000, 14% of children who were identified as low income on the basis of NSLP eligibility tested at or above proficient level, whereas 60% tested below basic level. In comparison, 41% of children who were not eligible for the NSLP tested at or above proficient level, with 28% below basic level. Our study shows that this kind of disadvantage may begin early in a child’s life.

Although our study demonstrates that a lower percentage of black and Hispanic families than white families read daily to their young child, low reading rates in early childhood are not a concern only for nonwhite children. Our study shows that 44% of young children who are not read to daily are white and nonpoor and represent >2 million young children nationally; the total number of white nonpoor children who are not read to daily exceeds the number of low-income black and Hispanic children who are not read to daily. This suggests that lower-than-recommended levels of reading to young children is a widespread problem that transcends race/ethnicity and is not a problem only for low-income nonwhite children in the United States. These patterns suggest that a universal strategy to promote daily reading is needed to address low reading rates, rather than an exclusively targeted approach that focuses only on low-income, nonwhite children, especially if early childhood reading rates are to increase substantially.

Our study shows that mothers with lower emotional well-being less frequently reported discussing reading with their child’s clinician. The lack of association of emotional well-being with reading frequency is interesting given that previous studies suggested an association with depression and reading frequency. One study examined maternal depression and its specific effect on a literacy intervention and found that depressed mothers engaged in fewer literacy-enhancing behaviors (e.g., story time, book sharing) with their children than nondepressed mothers. Several studies have documented diffi-

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**Table 5. Multivariate Logistic Regression of Predictors of Provider Discussion of Reading**

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<td>Length of visit, min</td>
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<tr>
<td>Adequate time with provider at last visit</td>
<td>0.46</td>
<td>0.24–0.90</td>
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Child race/ethnicity and maternal level of education were included in the model but were not statistically significant at P < .05.
When discussing reading with parents of young children, it is important to address the frequency of reading and book-sharing practices. Pediatricians face alternative demands on time during well-child visits; however, discussion of reading is perhaps the most important topic that can promote children’s development. Reach Out and Read is an evidence-based intervention that is situated in the pediatric office and that can help pediatricians to promote parents’ reading to their children. A number of studies have documented that this office-based intervention makes a difference in increasing parental frequency of reading and language outcomes for children.

Another relevant finding for pediatric clinicians is that daily reading is only slightly more frequent for toddlers aged 19 to 35 months than for infants aged 4 to 9 months (58% vs 42%, respectively). Although the data from the NSECH are not longitudinal and cannot address whether parents who begin reading early continue this pattern through toddlerhood, future research is warranted to shed light on such patterns. If daily reading habits begin early and are maintained, then there would be implications for when and how anticipatory guidance about early reading should occur. Because reading to a 5-month-old is clearly a different experience for both infant and parent than reading to an 18-month-old or a 3-year-old, customizing anticipatory guidance to respond sensitively to age- and developmental stage-related differences is essential. Not all clinicians may recommend to parents in early health supervision visits that they read to a young child until he or she has the developmental capacity to sit still and attend to a book or fix and follow words on a page. Although not without controversy, the act of book sharing accomplishes different developmental goals at different ages. Although a 2-month-old may not be cognitively prepared to benefit from the words on the page of a book, the act of sitting in a parent’s lap and listening to the rhythm and intonation of language may not only strengthen the socioemotional bond between parent and child but also address important linguistic precursors such as rhythm and prosody.

National guidelines demonstrate a lack of consensus on how early to recommend parent–child reading. The AAP Guidelines to Health Supervision recommend counseling on reading beginning with the 6-month visit, and the Bright Futures Guidelines advocate for reading to infants beginning with the 2-month visit. Growing evidence that pediatric-based interventions focused on reading and book sharing can improve this important early literacy behavior in homes supports an important role for the pediatric provider in this regard. During health supervision, pediatricians can advocate for increased reading and book-sharing practices. However, more than simply stating that parents should read to their young children is required; pediatric providers need to assess the parents’ resources and capacity to read, as well as their capability to change if they are not engaging in reading practices in the home. Pediatricians face alternative demands on time during well-child visits; however, discussion of reading is perhaps the most important topic that can promote children’s development. Reach Out and Read is an evidence-based intervention that is situated in the pediatric office and that can help pediatricians to promote parents’ reading to their children. A number of studies have documented that this office-based intervention makes a difference in increasing parental frequency of reading and language outcomes for children.

Policy Implications

A large number of young children in the United States do not receive optimal exposure to daily reading, and many pediatricians are not addressing this issue during well-child visits. Our study ties the self-report of reading by parents to what pediatric clinicians are (or are not) counseling about, thereby identifying an unmet need in pediatric service delivery. Pediatric clinicians face many challenges such as time constraints, lack of reimbursement, and lack of adequate training in the delivery of developmentally oriented anticipatory guidance. Although pediatricians may recognize the importance of discussing literacy development during well-child visits, they may not be equipped to incorporate literacy messages efficiently into their practice. An intervention such as Reach Out and Read can help pediatricians to enhance their anticipatory guidance delivery by incorporating discussions around literacy to address common childhood issues such as sleep behaviors, autonomy, attention spans, tantrums, and the importance of routine. Bringing a book to the child at the beginning of a well-child visit also offers an opportunity to assess different aspects of development via...
structured clinical observations of the child and parent interacting with the book.

The AAP and other organizations that are in the position to influence pediatric practice have recognized the importance of promoting literacy discussions during office visits and have worked toward addressing some of the challenges that pediatricians face. Our study clearly demonstrates that parents want more information on the importance of reading to their young children. However, discussions of topics such as reading during well-child visits must compete with the demands of addressing other traditional topics such as safety, nutrition, and immunizations, as well as a growing list of topics such as child care and discipline.

The importance of reading has been embraced by some but not all pediatricians as a topic for discussion during well-child visits. Reading and other early childhood activities that promote child development are being increasingly recognized as crucial for affecting children’s school readiness and school success. Research from the past decade points to the importance of early experiences on children’s brain development and the impact that these early experiences can have on long-term social, economic, and academic outcomes in adulthood. As Zuckerman and Halfon stated in a recent commentary, there is a convergence occurring between the increasing recognition of the importance of optimizing early childhood development and the national agenda of improving educational opportunities and outcomes for all children. Greater exposure to rich language environments and other interventions that enhance early literacy and learning are clearly part of such an optimizing strategy. Pediatricians are in a key position to provide the clinical expertise that is necessary not only to identify children who are at risk for developmental problems but also to provide interventions that can promote optimal development, achieving the important societal goal not only of school and academic success but also of long-term health outcomes. Encouraging parents to read to their young children and supporting parents in their desire to optimize their children’s learning abilities is an important step in contributing to the national priority of getting children ready for school.

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