

1. Having books in the home is twice as important as the father's education level. *Research in Social Stratification and Mobility, 2010*
2. The single most significant factor influencing a child's early educational success is an introduction to books and being read to at home prior to beginning school. *National Commission on Reading, 1985*
3. The only behavior measure that correlates significantly with reading scores is the number of books in the home. *The Literacy Crisis: False Claims, Real Solutions, 1998.*
4. Children who struggle in vain with reading in the first grade soon decide that they neither like nor want to read. *Juel, 1998*
5. 2/3 of students who cannot read proficiently by the end of the 4th grade will end up in jail or on welfare. *BeginToRead.com*
6. Urging young people to read more when there is little available to read makes as much sense as urging starving people to eat, when no food is available. *Krashen, 2007*
7. In middle-income neighborhoods the ratio of books per child is 13 to 1, in low-income neighborhoods, the ratio is 1 age-appropriate book for every 300 children. *Neuman, Susan B. and David K. Dickinson, ed. Handbook of Early Literacy Research, Volume 2. New York, NY: 2006, p. 31.*
8. 80% of preschool and after-school programs serving low-income populations have no age-appropriate books for their children. *Neuman, Susan B., et al. Access for All: Closing the Book Gap for Children in Early Education. Newark, DE: International Reading Association, 2001, p. 3.*
9. 61% of low-income families have no books at all in their homes for their children. *Reading Literacy in the United States, 1996.*
10. Only 24% of Waukegan 6 year olds engage with books! *2009 Kindergarten Readiness Assessment, United Way of Lake County 2010*
11. More than \$2 billion is spent each year on students who repeat a grade because they have reading problems. *U.S. Department of Health and Human Services*
12. Perhaps the most serious problem with current literacy campaigns is that they ignore, and even divert attention from, the real problem: Lack of access to books for children of poverty. *Krashen, 2007*
13. Each dropout, over his or her lifetime, costs the nation approximately \$260,000. *Rouse, C.E. (2005)*
14. When the State of Arizona projects how many prison beds it will need, it factors in the number of kids who read well in 4th grade. *Arizona Republic (9-15-2004) Advertisement by Sheahomes*
15. The most successful way to improve the reading achievement of low-income children is to increase their access to print *Newman, Sanford, et all. "American's Child Care Crisis: A Crime Prevention Tragedy"; Fight Crime: Invest in Kids, 2000*
16. Out-of-school reading habits of students has shown that even 15 minutes a day of independent reading can expose students to more than a million words of text in a year. *Anderson, Wilson, & Fielding, 1988*
17. A single, brief exposure to good reading material can result in a clear increase in enthusiasm for reading. *Ramos and Krashen, 1998; Cho and Krashen, 2002*
18. In 2009, Americans spent \$3.2 billion on children's books. The supply of quality used children's books far outweighs the demand.