

Summer schools

Moderate impact for moderate cost based on limited evidence

Summer schools are additional lessons or classes organised during the summer holidays.

Implementation cost



Evidence strength



Impact (months)



Subject breakdown

maths: 17
 reading: 51
 toolkit: 59

School phase breakdown

primary: 46
 secondary: 12
 toolkit: 59

Technical Appendix

The criteria used to judge the inclusion of studies in the Toolkit are:

- The population sampled involved early years and school age learners from 3-18 learning in their first language.
- The intervention or approach being tested was educational in nature, including named or clearly defined programmes and recognisable approaches classifiable according to the Toolkit strand definitions (e.g. peer tutoring or small group teaching). The intervention or approach is undertaken in a normal educational setting or environment for the learners involved, such as a nursery or school or a typical setting (e.g. an outdoor field centre or museum).
- A valid comparison was made between those receiving the educational intervention or approach and those not receiving it.
- Outcomes include the assessment of educational or cognitive achievement which reports quantitative results from testing of attainment or learning outcomes, such as by standardised tests or other appropriate curriculum assessments or school examinations or appropriate cognitive measures.
- The study design provided a quantitative estimate of the impact of the intervention or approach on the educational attainment of the sample, calculated or estimated in the form of an effect size (standardised mean difference) based on a counterfactual comparison.

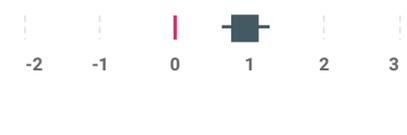
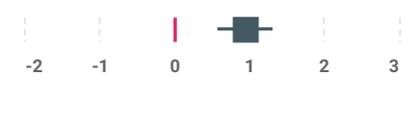
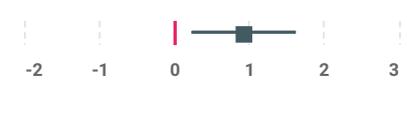
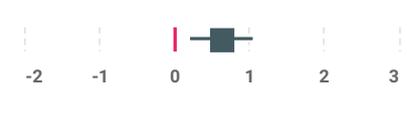
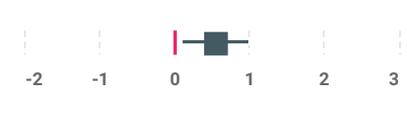
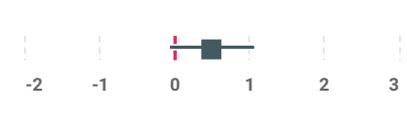
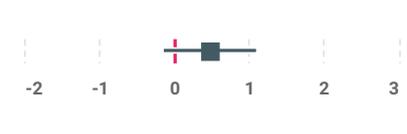
Standardised mean differences and confidence intervals for the most appropriate estimates of the impact of the intervention or approach for the Toolkit were extracted from each included study, along with other study variables. These effect sizes were further synthesised into a single pooled effect using a random effects meta-analysis adopting a restricted maximum likelihood (REML) estimation methods. For the full details of the methodology see the [Protocol and Analysis Plan \(https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/public/files/Toolkit/EEF_Evidence_Database_Protocol_and_Analysis_Plan_June2019.pdf\)](https://educationendowmentfoundation.org.uk/public/files/Toolkit/EEF_Evidence_Database_Protocol_and_Analysis_Plan_June2019.pdf).

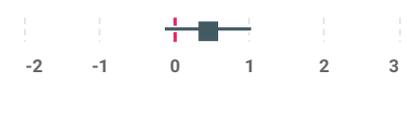
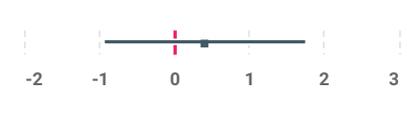
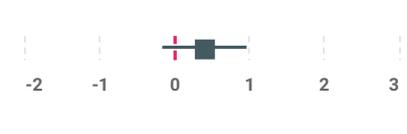
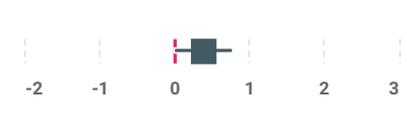
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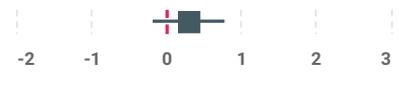
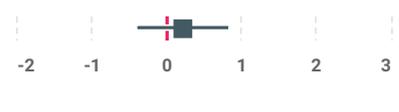
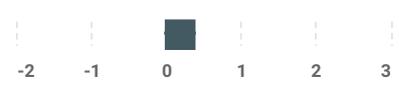
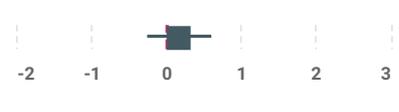
The forest plot below is a graphical representation of the results of all included studies in this Toolkit strand. It shows the effect size and confidence interval of each study, and whether the particular intervention in that study was more or less effective than standard practice or other alternative interventions that the study looked at.

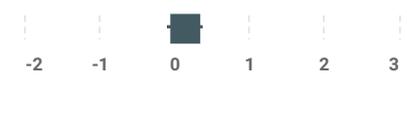
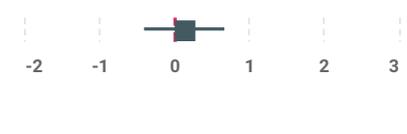
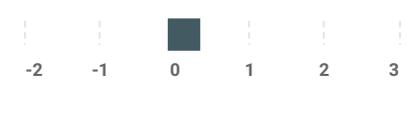
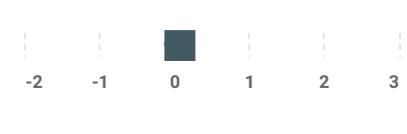
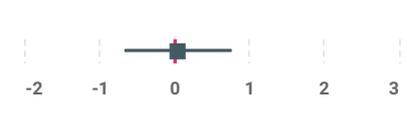
Studies that show an effect size result on the right-hand side of the red vertical red indicate that the particular intervention studied was more effective than standard practice. Studies that show an effect size on the left-hand side of the red vertical indicate that the particular intervention studied was less effective than standard practice.

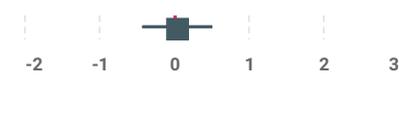
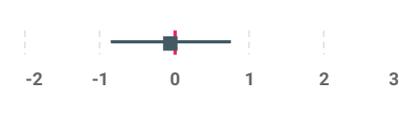
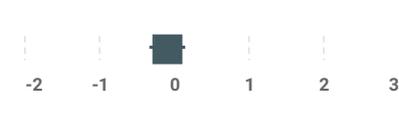
Author	Title	Effect Size	Effect Size (Graph)
Ugel (1999)	The effects of a multicomponent reading intervention on the reading achievement of middle school students with reading disabilities (NA)	Effect Size: 1.759 LCI: 1.084 UCI: 2.433 Weight: 1.101 Standard error: 0.344	
Schacter (2005)	Learning When School Is Not in Session: A Reading Summer Day-Camp Intervention to Improve the Achievement of Exiting First-Grade Students Who Are Economically Disadvantaged (<i>Journal of Research in Reading</i>)	Effect Size: 1.099 LCI: 0.709 UCI: 1.488 Weight: 1.673 Standard error: 0.199	
Luftig (2003) 1_1	When a little bit means a lot: The effects of a short-term reading program on economically disadvantaged elementary schoolers (<i>Reading Research and Instruction</i>)	Effect Size: 1.065 LCI: 0.355 UCI: 1.776 Weight: 1.043 Standard error: 0.362	
Zvoch (2013)	Summer school effects in a randomized field trial (<i>Early Childhood Research Quarterly</i>)	Effect Size: 1.05 LCI: 0.385 UCI: 1.716 Weight: 1.116 Standard error: 0.34	
Cleary (2001)	Providing phonemic awareness instruction to pre-first graders: An extended -year kindergarten program (NA)	Effect Size: 0.981 LCI: 0.431 UCI: 1.531 Weight: 1.33 Standard error: 0.281	
Waters (2004)	The effect of the Second Grade Summer School program on the reading achievement of at-risk second-grade students (NA)	Effect Size: 0.964 LCI: 0.336 UCI: 1.591 Weight: 1.183 Standard error: 0.32	

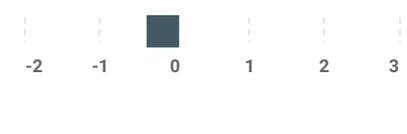
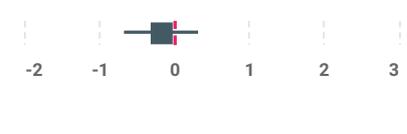
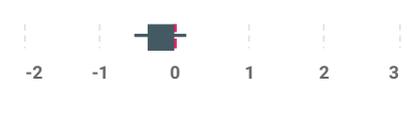
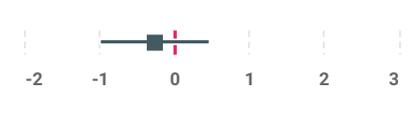
Author	Title	Effect Size	Effect Size (Graph)
Riley (1997)	Student achievement and attitudes in mathematics: An evaluation of the Twenty-first Century Mathematics Center for Urban High Schools (NA)	Effect Size: 0.945 LCI: 0.614 UCI: 1.277 Weight: 1.801 Standard error: 0.169	
Luftig (2003) 1_2	When a little bit means a lot: The effects of a short-term reading program on economically disadvantaged elementary schoolers (<i>Reading Research and Instruction</i>)	Effect Size: 0.935 LCI: 0.555 UCI: 1.316 Weight: 1.692 Standard error: 0.194	
Morris (1966) SS	Evaluation of changes occurring in children who participated in project Head Start (NA)	Effect Size: 0.917 LCI: 0.206 UCI: 1.628 Weight: 1.042 Standard error: 0.363	
Li (2009)	Effects of Summer Academic Programs in Middle School on High School Test Scores, Course-Taking, and College Major (<i>Journal of Advanced Academics</i>)	Effect Size: 0.718 LCI: 0.548 UCI: 0.889 Weight: 2.116 Standard error: 0.087	
Linder (2004)	Informing policymakers of the value of summer school in the recoupment of reading skills (NA)	Effect Size: 0.62 LCI: 0.189 UCI: 1.051 Weight: 1.58 Standard error: 0.22	
Shelton (1997)	An analysis of the impact of an at-risk treatment program on self-esteem and its effects on attitudes toward study skills, attendance, academic achievement and behavior of entering ninth-grade students (NA)	Effect Size: 0.54 LCI: 0.089 UCI: 0.991 Weight: 1.537 Standard error: 0.23	
Jacob (2004)	Remedial Education and Student Achievement: A Regression-Discontinuity Analysis (<i>The Review of Economics and Statistics</i>)	Effect Size: 0.507 LCI: 0.47 UCI: 0.544 Weight: 2.251 Standard error: 0.019	
Dwight (2010)	Using a summer extended year program to increase learning for Title I students (NA)	Effect Size: 0.494 LCI: -0.08 UCI: 1.069 Weight: 1.282 Standard error: 0.293	
Hyman (1967) OL	First grade readiness of children who have had summer head start programs (<i>The Training school bulletin</i>)	Effect Size: 0.466 LCI: -0.163 UCI: 1.095 Weight: 1.18 Standard error: 0.321	

Author	Title	Effect Size	Effect Size (Graph)
Tyler (1966)	Human development project . (NA)	Effect Size: 0.452 LCI: 0.238 UCI: 0.665 Weight: 2.043 Standard error: 0.109	
Melosh (2003)	Summer books! Stemming reading loss in high-poverty second graders through access to appropriate books during the summer vacation (NA)	Effect Size: 0.44 LCI: -0.148 UCI: 1.028 Weight: 1.256 Standard error: 0.3	
Beach (2004)	The effects of a school district's kindergarten readiness summer program on phonological awareness skills of at-risk prekindergarten students: A regression discontinuity analysis (NA)	Effect Size: 0.419 LCI: 0.174 UCI: 0.664 Weight: 1.983 Standard error: 0.125	
Hink (1986)	A systematic, time-extended study of a remedial reading and math summer school program (Education, Curriculum & Instruction)	Effect Size: 0.411 LCI: -0.044 UCI: 0.865 Weight: 1.529 Standard error: 0.232	
Rembert (1986)	Effects of an academic summer camp experience on Black students' high school scholastic performance and subsequent college attendance decisions (College Student Journal)	Effect Size: 0.404 LCI: 0.064 UCI: 0.745 Weight: 1.781 Standard error: 0.174	
Borman (2009)	Halting the Summer Achievement Slide: A Randomized Field Trial of the KindergARTen Summer Camp (Journal of Education for Students Placed at Risk)	Effect Size: 0.4 LCI: -0.952 UCI: 1.752 Weight: 0.432 Standard error: 0.69	
Zvoch (2011)	Summer School and Summer Learning: An Examination of the Short- and Longer Term Changes in Student Literacy (Early Education and Development)	Effect Size: 0.4 LCI: 0.224 UCI: 0.576 Weight: 2.107 Standard error: 0.09	
David (1974) 1_1	Summer study: a two-part investigation of the impact of exposure to schooling on achievement growth (NA)	Effect Size: 0.392 LCI: -0.183 UCI: 0.968 Weight: 1.28 Standard error: 0.294	
Winston (1963)	Meeting Needs of Gifted: A Non-Structured Summer Program. 1962-1963 School Year (NA)	Effect Size: 0.38 LCI: -0.012 UCI: 0.772 Weight: 1.667 Standard error: 0.2	

Author	Title	Effect Size	Effect Size (Graph)
Mitchell (1968) SS	A longitudinal study of the effects of nonpromotion and remedial summer school on educational achievement in the elementary schools of Rapid City (NA)	Effect Size: 0.295 LCI: 0.07 UCI: 0.52 Weight: 2.022 Standard error: 0.115	
Kociemba (1995)	The impact of compensatory summer school on student achievement: Grades 2 and 5 in the Minneapolis Public Schools (NA)	Effect Size: 0.293 LCI: 0.072 UCI: 0.515 Weight: 2.028 Standard error: 0.113	
Leviton (1973)	The effect of a summer compensatory education program on academic achievement and self-concept of primary grade learning disabled children with follow-up study (NA)	Effect Size: 0.287 LCI: -0.206 UCI: 0.78 Weight: 1.447 Standard error: 0.251	
Allerhand (1965) SS	Impact of summer 1965 Head Start on children's concept attainment during kindergarten (NA)	Effect Size: 0.282 LCI: -0.055 UCI: 0.62 Weight: 1.788 Standard error: 0.172	
Torgerson (2014)	Discover Summer School: Evaluation report and executive summary (NA)	Effect Size: 0.21 LCI: -0.41 UCI: 0.83 Weight: 1.196 Standard error: 0.316	
Bakle (2010)	Summer learning loss: The influence of summer school programs on student achievement in language usage, math, and reading (NA)	Effect Size: 0.192 LCI: 0.095 UCI: 0.29 Weight: 2.209 Standard error: 0.05	
Gorard (2014)	Future Foundations: Evaluation report and executive summary (NA)	Effect Size: 0.172 LCI: -0.051 UCI: 0.396 Weight: 2.025 Standard error: 0.114	
Seward (2009)	Evaluating the effectiveness of a short-duration reading intervention on grade one phonological awareness and word reading (NA)	Effect Size: 0.162 LCI: -0.278 UCI: 0.603 Weight: 1.559 Standard error: 0.225	
Williams (1977)	Summer school attendance and the retention of reading skills of selected fourth-grade students (NA)	Effect Size: 0.15 LCI: -0.12 UCI: 0.421 Weight: 1.931 Standard error: 0.138	

Author	Title	Effect Size	Effect Size (Graph)
Maxwell (2014)	Summer Active Reading Programme: Evaluation report and executive summary (NA)	Effect Size: 0.13 LCI: -0.121 UCI: 0.381 Weight: 1.972 Standard error: 0.128	
Matsudaira (2008)	Mandatory summer school and student achievement (<i>Journal of econometrics</i>)	Effect Size: 0.122 LCI: -0.427 UCI: 0.671 Weight: 1.332 Standard error: 0.28	
Harlow (2001)	The Effectiveness of the Wake Summerbridge Summer Enrichment Program. (<i>Eye on Evaluation, Evaluation and Research Department, Wake County Public School System.</i>)	Effect Size: 0.121 LCI: -0.027 UCI: 0.27 Weight: 2.149 Standard error: 0.076	
Branch (1986)	Summer Training and Education Program (STEP). Report on the 1985 Summer Experience (NA)	Effect Size: 0.104 LCI: 0.002 UCI: 0.205 Weight: 2.206 Standard error: 0.052	
Chaplin (2006)	Impacts of a summer learning program: a random assignment study of building educated leaders for life (BELL) (NA)	Effect Size: 0.08 LCI: -0.003 UCI: 0.163 Weight: 2.223 Standard error: 0.043	
Mariano (2013) SS	The Academic Effects of Summer Instruction and Retention in New York City (<i>Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis</i>)	Effect Size: 0.069 LCI: 0.053 UCI: 0.085 Weight: 2.257 Standard error: 0.008	
Borman (2006)	Longitudinal achievement effects of multiyear summer school: Evidence from the Teach Baltimore randomized field trial (<i>Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis</i>)	Effect Size: 0.055 LCI: -0.158 UCI: 0.268 Weight: 2.044 Standard error: 0.109	
Durand (2002)	The effect of the Summer Reading Academy on the reading achievement of struggling third grade readers (NA)	Effect Size: 0.055 LCI: -0.217 UCI: 0.327 Weight: 1.929 Standard error: 0.139	
Allen (2003)	At -risk kindergartners: Effects of an intervention program on early literacy acquisition (NA)	Effect Size: 0.04 LCI: -0.691 UCI: 0.77 Weight: 1.012 Standard error: 0.373	

Author	Title	Effect Size	Effect Size (Graph)
Porter (1965) SS	Evaluation of Headstart educational program in Cambridge, Massachusetts. Final report (NA)	Effect Size: 0.029 LCI: -0.454 UCI: 0.511 Weight: 1.469 Standard error: 0.246	
Brody (1984)	The effects of an intensive summer program on the sat scores of gifted seventh graders (aptitude, acceleration) (NA)	Effect Size: 0.022 LCI: -0.293 UCI: 0.338 Weight: 1.836 Standard error: 0.161	
Womble (1977)	Summer Recess: Does it Make a Difference on Title I Student Achievement? (NA)	Effect Size: 0 LCI: -0.163 UCI: 0.163 Weight: 2.127 Standard error: 0.083	
Paris (2004)	Assessing the effectiveness of summer reading programs (<i>Summer Learning: Research, Policies, and Programs</i>)	Effect Size: -0.019 LCI: -0.21 UCI: 0.172 Weight: 2.083 Standard error: 0.097	
Cline (1968) SS	An evaluation and follow-up study of summer 1966 Head Start children in Washington, DC (NA)	Effect Size: -0.021 LCI: -0.311 UCI: 0.269 Weight: 1.891 Standard error: 0.148	
Meehan (2005)	The impact of an intensive literacy program on the sustained reading achievement of second-grade students (NA)	Effect Size: -0.057 LCI: -0.872 UCI: 0.758 Weight: 0.892 Standard error: 0.416	
LeBoff (1995)	The effectiveness of a six-week summer school program on the achievement of urban, inner-city third-grade children (NA)	Effect Size: -0.077 LCI: -0.177 UCI: 0.024 Weight: 2.207 Standard error: 0.051	
Culp (1973)	An analysis of student achievement in arithmetic and reading as a result of summer school instruction in a selected Indiana city (NA)	Effect Size: -0.105 LCI: -0.355 UCI: 0.146 Weight: 1.972 Standard error: 0.128	
D'Agostino (1995)	Advanced-Skill Instruction in Chapter 1 Summer Programs and Student Achievement (NA)	Effect Size: -0.128 LCI: -0.236 UCI: -0.02 Weight: 2.199 Standard error: 0.055	

Author	Title	Effect Size	Effect Size (Graph)
Howes (1989)	Intervention procedures to enhance summer reading achievement (NA)	Effect Size: -0.141 LCI: -0.433 UCI: 0.152 Weight: 1.886 Standard error: 0.149	
Fonzi (1984)	The effect of summer school attendance on state student assessment test performance by grades three and five learning disabled students (NA)	Effect Size: -0.174 LCI: -0.318 UCI: -0.03 Weight: 2.155 Standard error: 0.074	
Haymon (2009)	The impact of summer school on student academic achievement (NA)	Effect Size: -0.188 LCI: -0.696 UCI: 0.319 Weight: 1.417 Standard error: 0.259	
Ellers (2009)	The effects of a standards-based middle-level summer school program as an intervention to increase academic achievement as measured by standards-based assessments (NA)	Effect Size: -0.198 LCI: -0.557 UCI: 0.161 Weight: 1.741 Standard error: 0.183	
Opalinski (2006)	The effects of a middle school summer school program on the achievement of NCLB identified subgroups (NA)	Effect Size: -0.199 LCI: -0.415 UCI: 0.017 Weight: 2.039 Standard error: 0.11	
David (1974) 1_2	Summer study: a two-part investigation of the impact of exposure to schooling on achievement growth (NA)	Effect Size: -0.272 LCI: -1.005 UCI: 0.461 Weight: 1.008 Standard error: 0.374	
Zia (1999)	Instruction and Student Achievement in a Summer School Mathematics Program (ERS Spectrum)	Effect Size: -0.43 LCI: -0.45 UCI: -0.41 Weight: 2.256 Standard error: 0.01	
Reed (2001)	The relationship between participation in a developmental reading summer school program and reading achievement among low-achieving first grade students (NA)	Effect Size: -0.471 LCI: -0.945 UCI: 0.003 Weight: 1.487 Standard error: 0.242	