Why adolescents do and don't read books

A summary for teachers

Background & Aims

Middle adolescence is a particularly vulnerable period for reading attitudes and engagement. For example, in a recent large UK survey, adolescents aged 14-16 report enjoying reading less and were less likely to read daily than younger (8-11 and 11-14), but also older (16-18) students (Clark, 2019). While the majority (> 90%) of adolescents use websites, text messaging and instant messaging daily, far fewer (<50%) read books daily (Clark, 2017). Yet we know book reading provides numerous cognitive, social and emotional benefits.

Aim: To understand why adolescents do (and don't) choose to read books.

Methods

Ten high school students received research training and joined the research team to interview their peers about their reading choices. In total, 39 high school students (aged 15-16, ~50% female) from two UK schools were interviewed. A data-driven inductive thematic analysis approach was used to analyse interview content.



Why adolescents read books: Internal and external

Why adolescents don't read books



Discussion & Implications for Education

Adolescents reported that book reading provide numerous benefits. Connecting adolescents with a book that really resonates with them may help to initiate or promote greater reading engagement. Setting aside time in the school day to read for pleasure, providing up-to-date reading materials relevant to the needs, interests and experiences of adolescents, creating appealing/comfortable spaces to read and encouraging staff across subject areas to promote reading for pleasure can help to build a school reading culture.

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Academic paper

Wilkinson, K., Andries, V., Howarth, D., Bonsall, J., Sabeti, S., & McGeown, S. (2020).Reading during adolescence: Why adolescents do (and don't) choose books.Journal of Adolescent and Adult Literacy.

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