Library contributions to student learning and success

A project of ACRL confirms multiple ways that academic libraries are contributing to student learning and success: students benefit from library instruction in their initial coursework, library use increases student success, collaborative academic programs and services involving the library enhance student learning, information literacy instruction strengthens general education outcomes, and library research consultations boost student learning.


Pell Grant recipients

“Thirty-five percent of dependent students received a Pell Grant in 2011–12, proportionally more than the 19, 22, and 22 percent observed in 1999–2000, 2003–04, and 2007–08, respectively. The percentage of independent students who received a Pell Grant followed a similar pattern: proportionally more students received a Pell Grant in 2011–12 than in the three prior academic years (48 vs. 25 to 33 percent). While the percentage of students receiving a Pell Grant in 2011–12 is greater than in prior (years), students’ median income has declined over the same period.”


OCLC

“The OCLC Online Union Catalog began operation in 1971. Catalogers at Ohio University in Athens, Ohio, were first to catalog a book using the online cataloging system. That database, now known as WorldCat, is the world’s most comprehensive database of information about library collections. Today, WorldCat comprises more than 396 million records representing more than 2.5 billion (holdings) in libraries worldwide. What began 50 years ago as a regional computer system for 54 Ohio colleges has become OCLC, a global library cooperative that provides shared technology services, original research, and community programs to over 16,000 libraries in 120 countries.”


Dedicated digital streaming services

More than 49 million homes—53 percent of U.S. Wi-Fi-connected homes—connected to a dedicated digital streaming service in December 2016. Netflix was the leading choice, present in 75 percent of those homes. YouTube follows Netflix at 53 percent, Amazon at 33 percent, and Hulu at 17 percent. Fifty percent of households still have not engaged a dedicated digital streaming service as of December 2016.