

Annotated Bibliography

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Michigan Literacy Profile

[Literacy Investments in Gov. Whitmer's Budget Puts Student First, State Superintendent Says.](#)

Michigan Department of Education, 2026.

Governor Whitmer's proposed budget for the 2027 fiscal year prioritizes student literacy, but makes no specific mention of libraries. \$68.1 million towards training teachers (including expanding access to literacy coaches, training on the science of reading, and training support). \$100 million towards adopting a proven curriculum. \$181.8 million for Pre-K for all. \$242.6 million for connecting children with extra help in classrooms and communities (including expanding tutoring, before-school, afterschool, and summer school programs, and support for adult education). The lack of libraries mentioned in this proposed budget is concerning and demonstrates the government's misunderstanding about how important libraries are to the literacy development of all people.

Related topics: Early childhood literacy

[2024-2025 Michigan Department of Education Annual Report.](#) Michigan Department of Education, 2024.

In the 2024-2025 fiscal year, the Michigan Department of Education administered the \$4.8 million budget that was allocated for Michigan ELibrary (MeL) and the online catalog (MeLCat). In 2024, Michigan residents used 19.2 million trusted articles and journals by accessing MeL. Aside from digital resources, one million items were loaned throughout Michigan through MeLCat in 2024. Furthermore, the United States Department of Education (USED) Comprehensive Literacy State Development (CLSD) grant to advance literacy skills for children from birth through grade 12 was given to 5 school districts. With this grant money, schools invested in diverse classroom libraries that helped improve their foundational reading skills. Lastly, the department recognized the hard work of Godfrey-Lee public schools in creating Model 21st Century School Libraries. The program emphasizes high-quality school libraries and library media specialists.

Related topics:

[Children under age 6 whose family members read to them less than 4 days per week in Michigan.](#) Annie Casey Foundation, 2025.

38% of children under 6 in Michigan were read to *less* than 4 days a week, or, 62% of children under 6 were read to *more* than 4 days a week. This has steadily improved from 2018-19 where 45% of children under 6 were read to *less* than 4 days a week, or 55% were read to *more* than 4 days a week.

Related topics: Foundational & Reading Literacy

[Statistics on children, youth and families in Michigan from the Annie E. Casey Foundation and the Michigan League for Public Policy](#). Annie Casey Foundation.

Large aggregate of demographic data about Michigan children and adults. Useful for future research but too many individual data points to describe.

Related topics: ?

[Youth and young adults ages 14 to 24 with computer and high-speed internet access at home in Michigan](#). Annie Casey Foundation, 2025.

During 2019-23, they found that 79% of youth and young adults ages 14-24 in Michigan have access to a computer and high speed internet at home. This has been increasing by 1% every few years.

Related topics: Digital literacy

[Youth and young adults ages 14 to 24 with computer and high-speed internet access at home by race and ethnicity in Michigan](#). Annie Casey Foundation. (2025).

This expands on the previous data by race and ethnicity. In 2019-2023 in Michigan, Asian and Pacific Islanders had the most access (88%) and Black or African Americans had the least access (72%).

Related topics: Digital literacy

[Education rank in Michigan](#). Annie Casey Foundation, 2025.

Michigan was ranked 44th in the country for education in 2025. This ranking has gotten worse since 2022 (ranked 40th).

Related topics: Foundational & Reading Literacy

[Fourth grade reading achievement levels in Michigan](#). Annie Casey Foundation, 2025.

In 2024, 45% of 4th grade students in Michigan were considered “Below Basic” reading levels and 25% were considered “At or Above Proficient”. The number of students at the “Below Basic” reading level is the highest in the available data, starting in 2005.

Similarly, the percentage of students “At or Above Proficiency” in reading has been dropping since 2005.

Related topics: Foundational & Reading Literacy

[State of the Detroit Child](#). Data Driven Detroit, 2023.

This page provides data about children in Detroit but also allows you to look at other areas as well. Only 14% of third grade students met or exceeded grade level standards in ELA in 2023. 91% of students scored below college readiness proficiency on the SAT assessment in all subjects in 2023.

Related topics: Foundational & Reading Literacy Madeline, **Workforce literacy ?**

[Kids Count in Michigan: What Will Our Kids Inherit? 2025 Data Book](#). Michigan League for Public Policy, 2025.

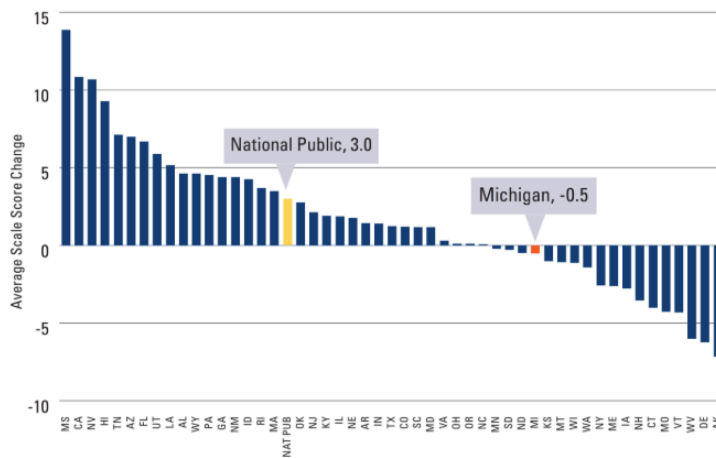
This data book was published with the intention to gain funding for better care for the children of Michigan. They found that only 25% of 4th graders were proficient in reading in 2024 in Michigan, and this rate decreases with schools in economically disadvantaged areas.

Related topics: Foundational & Reading Literacy

[Still stalled: State of Michigan education report 2022](#). Education Trust-Midwest, 2022.

Michigan currently ranks 32nd in the country for fourth grade reading; projections for the future without significant intervention estimate that it could fall to 38th. This report evaluates the current state of education in the state, and how reading performance is connected to academic and life outcomes. It also describes the opportunity gaps that low-income and students of color face when it comes to literacy in particular.

Michigan's Literacy Scores Fell While Most States Improved
Average Scale Score Change, NAEP Grade Four — Reading — All Students (2003,2019)



NOTE: Data from U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Education Statistics. (2019). *The Nation's report card: NAEP data explorer*. <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/ndecore/landing>. Basic Scale Score=208; Proficient Scale Score=238.

Original source:

<https://proxy.lib.umich.edu/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/reports/still-stalled-state-michigan-education-report/docview/2732062619/se-2>

Related topics: Foundational & Reading Literacy

[U.S. Skills Map: State and County Indicators of Adult Literacy and Numeracy - Michigan.](#)

Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIAAC), 2023.

This interactive map shows the literacy and numeracy levels for all states in the US. You can compare each state to the national averages, as well as compare counties to the state average. You can break down the data by age group and level of education.

According to their data, on average, Michigan is at or above the national averages for literacy and numeracy.

Related topics: **Adult literacy**

Literacy Domains

[Foundational & Reading Literacy](#)

[New From CULC: National Social Impact Study on Public Libraries in Canada.](#) Canadian Urban Libraries Council, 2026.

After conducting a national survey of Canadian urban libraries, 82% of public library users believe that libraries help improve literacy among children and young people. Meanwhile, 60% of nonusers feel that they're able to get more knowledge at the library than on their own, and users aged 18-25 had the highest scores in knowledge and well-being. 85% of users and 67% of nonusers think that libraries help level the playing field for people coming from different backgrounds.

Related topics:

[English Learner Dashboard.](#) MI School Data, 2024.

This dashboard allows you to compare English proficiency for English learners across Michigan. It provides statistics about the number of students who are new English learners and how many are proficient in English in each school year. For 2024-25, only 8% of these students were considered proficient by the WIDA Assessment. This is much lower than 34% during the 2015-16 school year and has steadily fallen since then.

Related topics: English language proficiency

[Not Just for the Kids: Promoting Library Services through Adult Summer Reading Programs.](#)

Hibner, H. & Kelly, M., 2008.

The Salem-South Lyon District Library in Washtenaw discusses how they encourage adults to participate in their summer reading program. They emphasize that adults are often busy and don't want another thing to complete, so the goal is to just get them into the library. Their program had a bingo board that allowed participants to complete fun

activities (check out a DVD) while also requiring them to read a book to be able to “get bingo” and win the small prize. The article ends with a good quote, “This encourages family literacy and the next generation's interest in the library.”

Original source:

<https://research.ebsco.com/linkprocessor/plink?id=b6e2041c-e4b2-317a-b580-bee46af21cd3>

Related topics: Adult Literacy

[The Impact of School Library Media Centers on Academic Achievement](#). Lance, K., 1994.

This study found a correlation between school library media centers and student success. They found that school libraries with more qualified staff members spend more time on developing collections, collaborating with teachers in literacy instruction, and identifying materials to be used in literacy instruction. They found that schools with well-funded libraries tend to have higher reading scores, regardless of the community's economic and educational status. Factors that improve this positive correlation include the number of qualified staff, funding, and size of collection. Also, school librarians who played a role in instruction resulted in students with higher reading scores.

Related topics:

[The Impact of Michigan School Librarians on Academic Achievement: Kids Who Have Libraries Succeed](#). Library of Michigan, 2002.

A study compared MEAP scores across schools with and without school librarians. They found that schools with qualified librarians have 35% more 4th graders who received proficient scores in reading achievement than schools without qualified librarians.

Students are more likely to have higher reading scores at Michigan schools whose librarians work more hours than at other schools. The reading scores of Michigan fourth graders were likely higher when their schools reported: higher hours/numbers of library staff, library staff planning with teachers and focusing on motivating readers and developing collections, larger collections of print materials, more computers with access to MeLCat and other databases, higher library circulation, more student visits, and more money spent on library operations. The study also found that middle schoolers' reading scores were higher if the school had more computers linked to library resources.

Michigan high schools with libraries that were open for more hours, had professional staffing, more books, and more student visits, had higher reading scores. Other factors cannot be used to explain away the impact of school libraries. This study also found that

even when taking into consideration the school's demographics, income level, and per-pupil spending, the presence of a school library still increased reading scores by 3%.

Related topics:

[School Library 21st Century Benchmarks](#). Michigan Department of Education, 2025.

The Library of Michigan recognizes the important impact school libraries and librarians have on learner achievement. The Library of Michigan calls on school administrators and school librarians to utilize the School Libraries in the 21st Century (SL 21) standards and guidelines created by the American Association of School Librarians. They have provided a benchmark for schools to make sure they are meeting these standards. These benchmarks include: 1. The school library is a unique and essential part of a learning community. 2. Qualified school librarians lead effective school libraries. 3. Learners should be prepared for college, career, and life. 4. Reading is the core of personal and academic competency. 5. Intellectual freedom is every learner's right. 6. Information technologies must be appropriately integrated and equitably available.

Related topics:

[Michigan's Top 10 Strategic Education Plan](#). Michigan Department of Education.

Michigan's Top 10 Strategic Education Plan was updated and approved in 2020. It aims to provide a clear plan for Michigan schools and focuses on supporting all learners, utilizing resources, improving operations, and creating success benchmarks. This plan contains 8 goals, which include improving early literacy achievement and increasing the number of qualified teachers in schools.

Related topics:

[National Assessment of Adult Literacy. State and County Estimates of Low Literacy](#). National Center for Education Statistics, 2003.

This is an old statistic but it states that 8% of adults in Michigan lack "basic prose literacy skills." You can also view by county to see differences.

Related topics: Adult literacy and basic skills

[An Essential Connection: How Quality School Library Media Programs Improve Student Achievement in North Carolina](#). RB Software & Consulting, 2003.

A 2003 study in North Carolina found that school libraries had a significant positive impact on reading and English tests, as measured by standardized tests. Reading and English scores tended to increase when school libraries had higher staff numbers, were open for more hours, had newer books, spent more money per 100 students on print materials (books, magazines, newspapers) and electronic resources (database access,

internet access), and were more likely to subscribe to online periodical services and CD ROM services.

Related topics:

[Students' frequency of access to school library materials in transformative times](#). Soulen, R. R., & Tedrow, L., 2022.

School library programs help students become strong users and finders of ideas and information. Studies have found that students exposed to the written word often perform better at school. Storytimes at public libraries help provide school readiness for younger children. The results found from this study indicate that students with school libraries visited the library and accessed materials more after the COVID-19 pandemic than they did before. They also found that school library visits decreased during the pandemic, and this could be correlated with lower academic achievement and scores.

Original source: <https://journals.sagepub.com/doi/10.1177/09610006211037721>

Related topics:

Digital & Information Literacy

[Whose Hands Ply the Strands? Survey of Eastern Michigan University Psychology Faculty Regarding Faculty and Librarian Roles in Nurturing Psychology Information Literacy](#). Stanger, K., 2012.

This paper investigated the impact of librarians on psychology students' learning experience. They found that a majority of faculty expressed that it was of "great or very great importance" that librarians are involved in five of 11 "psychology information literacy standards' performance indicators":

- 1) Student defines and articulates the need for information,
- 2) Student understands basic research methods and scholarly communication patterns in psychology necessary to select relevant resources
- 3) Student elects the most appropriate sources for accessing the needed information
- 4) Student constructs and implements effectively-designed search strategies
- 5) Student effectively organizes and credits information sources.

Original source: <https://doi.org/10.1080/01639269.2012.713845>

Related topics:

[In Support of the Continued Role of Libraries in Digital Literacy](#). Bélanger, A., 2026.

This article examines how critical libraries can be institutions that promote digital literacy, which is framed as the ability to use a baseline level of literacy to navigate and understand digital technology interactions. As Gilster (1997) describes, digital literacy can be defined as “Critical thinking within the context of digital information or digital platform to be able to make informed judgments” (p. 2). Libraries should use locally-informed strategies to create an integrated approach to digital literacy. This includes looking at the current state of literacy in an area, deciding which skills to prioritize and how to implement them, the current internal capacities of the library, and how success should be measured.

Original source: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10572317.2026.2614244>

Related topics:

[The 21st Century Literacies Gap: A Case for Adoption of the Student Learning Networks Model Grades 9–16](#). Duvall, S., & Pasque, P., 2013.

This article analyzes the gap between high school and college students when it comes to preparing students for success in the “real world”, with a focus on applied literacies. 80% of respondents to a 2013 survey mentioned in the paper understood that “21st century skills” are important for schools to teach to students. The authors argue that electronic Student Learning Networks (SLNs) assist schools like the Skyline Public School in Ann Arbor to do so. SLNs occur as students learn to manage sites like the Google Suite when participating in online work, including storing, sharing, and creating products while interacting with others online. The authors, who are on the library team at Skyline, argue that academic librarians should acknowledge this learning shift and adapt their own work to accommodate SLNs.

Original source: <https://doi.org/10.1080/15228959.2013.759008>

Related topics:

[Dictionaries Denied: Information Poverty in Michigan Prison Libraries](#). Norton, N., & McGowan, M., 2023.

Dictionaries are often some of the most requested resources by incarcerated people, but in 2022 the Michigan Department of Corrections were reported as banning non-English dictionaries in prisons. The ban was reversed after public outcry, including by librarians. Libraries in prison are used to meet the following needs: “to meet incarcerated individuals' general information needs and to facilitate legal research for accessing the court system” (p. 2). There are gaps in digital literacy for incarcerated populations, as certain policies prevent access to all digital libraries, charge for some materials, and limit

internet use. An example of how libraries can impact prisons is the Correctional Systems Program at NYPL that delivers literacy services to both adult and teen incarcerated people.

Related topics: Incarcerated populations

Workforce & Economic Literacy

[To find career success, students need more real-world skills](#). Mays, K., 2021.

A college degree is the best predictor of workplace readiness. Employers prefer “real-world skills” gained through experiences outside of school like internships. Only 2 of 10 high school students interviewed said they think high school prepares them for the workforce right after graduation.

Related topics: Workforce literacy

[Promoting Deeper Learning in High School: Evidence of Opportunities and Outcomes](#).

Educational Evaluation and Policy Analysis, 2019.

This study shows that when students participate in “deeper learning”, meaning learning communication, interpersonal skills, and critical thinking, they are better prepared to participate in the workforce and civic duties. Students who went to schools that emphasized “deeper learning” were more likely to graduate on time. They also found that it wasn’t particularly difficult to implement this strategy so many different schools/organizations could benefit.

Original source: <https://doi.org/10.3102/0162373719837949>

Related topics: Workforce literacy, Civic Literacy

[Financial Literacy, Financial Education, and Economic Outcomes](#). Annual Review of Economics, 2013.

Poor decision-making concerning finances led to the Consumer Financial Protection Bureau (CFPB) in 2010, which has increased discussions concerning financial literacy. This corresponds with an increase in individual control over finances (like retirement funds, credit cards, taxes, etc.). Without financial literacy, individuals face pressure on their welfare and cannot make informed decisions regarding their wealth. Financial literacy can be impacted by general literacy and math skills, but also knowledge of specific financial terms and processes. One example looked at an 8-hour financial literacy course in 2007 used by the U.S. Army, that corresponded to larger investments in savings by army personnel compared to those who joined before the course began.

Original source: <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-economics-082312-125807>

Related topics:

[Preparing for Tomorrow's Middle-Skill Jobs: How Community Colleges Are Responding to Technology Innovation in the Workplace](#). Community College Research Center, 2022.

This report compiles information regarding the positive impact of community colleges on “middle-skill jobs”, including work on adapting to technological innovation in the workplace. A key skill that employers are focused on based on interviews conducted in the report is “digital literacy skills to interpret, analyze, and communicate using digital platforms”. The authors argue that community colleges need to develop standards and curricula focused on digital literacy, and introduce new and relevant technology when to learning when applicable. This could follow the example of Hostos Community College, which implemented a digital literacy module to its entry-level health program curricula.

Original source:

<https://proxy.lib.umich.edu/login?url=https://www.proquest.com/reports/preparing-tomorrow-middle-skill-jobs-how/docview/2699721873/se-2?accountid=14667>

Related topics:

[Median Annual Wages by Education Attainment](#). MI School Data, 2025.

This dashboard shows how median annual wages change as education increases in Michigan. It allows you to select a specific year as well by state, school district, or higher education district. In 2025 statewide, employees with no high school diploma earn almost half of what employees with a high school diploma earn each year. Earnings increase with each level of education.

Related topics: Workforce and economic literacy

Health & Civic Literacy

[Reading for life-long health](#). Child Study Center, School of Medicine, Yale University, 2024.

There is a strong connection between children’s literacy and physical and mental health outcomes later in life. A child’s vocabulary in the first grade heavily correlates with their reading comprehension by the eleventh grade. A 2006 study found that patients with diabetes who had higher levels of literacy had better glycemic control. People with lower literacy rates are also less likely to take preventative health measures, such as getting pap smears, mammograms, and vaccinations. Older children who have lower literacy rates are connected to higher rates of violence, substance abuse, and sexually transmitted infections. Furthermore, there is a connection between low literacy in children and increased mental health conditions. Lower literacy can lead to exhibiting

low self-esteem. In 2018, the National Literacy Trust found that positive attitudes about literacy were connected to higher confidence, resilience, and motivation. Additionally, researchers found that exposure to works of fiction increased readers' social ability, and reading improves understanding of the world by engaging the psychological processes that allow understanding of a character's personal experience.

Related topics:

Library Contributions

[Youth Data Report FY 25](#). Collaborative Summer Library Program, 2025.

For the 2025 summer reading program in Michigan, for 153 public libraries there were: 81,246 participants; 41,179 completers; 7,207 programs; and over 222,000 attendees overall.

Related topics:

[Color our World: Annual Survey Report 2025](#). Collaborative Summer Library Program, 2025.

The Collaborative Summer Library Program (CSLP) uses a nationwide survey to analyze materials and programs related to summer reading across 1,384 libraries in 2025 (including 152 in Michigan specifically). This specifically analyzes the work that the CSLP does, not necessarily the individual library systems themselves. Several survey responses highlighted a need for more materials and ideas specifically related to teen services. Additionally, programs involving "story time" and other engaging activities were appreciated by survey respondents.

Related topics:

[Safety net: weaving a web of resources to catch what one-shots can't](#). Gross, B., 2023.

The use of complementary and supplementary learning opportunities in library instruction can expand upon traditional instruction methods. This includes a focus on web- or net-based approaches to learning. Students and other library patrons now have access to information on the internet, and therefore librarians need to adjust their focus to move away from only using traditional information finding instruction to a more engaging and practical approach in order to promote information literacy. Areas of focus for librarians are promoting legitimate e-learning resources, and workshops where patrons can supplement a traditional 'one-shot' consultation with more engaging material.

Original source: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1941126X.2023.2197752>

Related topics:

[The MAGIC of Web Tutorials: How One Library \(Re\)Focused its Delivery of Online Learning Objects on Users.](#) Hess, A. N., 2013.

An assessment on Oakland University Libraries in 2013 found that web tutorials and a focus on e-resources supported the university library system in better reaching its student body. Many students at OU work full-time and attend blended or fully remote classes. The MAGIC principles (maintainable, Available, Geared at Users, Informative, and Customizable) were developed in response to the library's assessment in order to guide librarians in how to deliver online learning resources and programs to students. One key point is that librarians must focus on the intended audience of each resource, and acknowledge that differences in age, access to information, and technology capabilities can help or hinder a specific tool's goal.

Original source: <https://doi.org/10.1080/1533290X.2013.839978>

Related topics:

[New Study Reveals Results of Early Literacy Research.](#) ILA Reporter, 2004.

A study found that from 2002 to 2003, children aged from birth to 5, who engaged in public library early-literacy programs across the U.S., had significantly increased their childhood literacy behaviors. Additionally, parents themselves were positively impacted by their library literacy programs, including parents of every age, income level, and educational background. Teen parents also showed literacy improvement after participating in the library programs, and there were no literacy differences between low and middle-income parents a month into the library programs. A different study found that children who have low reading skills in first grade will most likely have low reading skills by the end of fourth grade (90% chance).

Related topics:

[Public Library Impact Research.](#) Goek, S., 2023.

In 2013, the Kansas City Area Education Research Consortium found that students who participated in library summer reading programs improved their reading skills. The program was especially impactful for students who received free or reduced school lunch, males, and nonwhite students. In 2017, a follow-up study was conducted that reaffirmed the findings of the previous study, and that summer reading programs help prevent summer learning loss. Furthermore, the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago found that more investment in libraries led to increased library engagement, which resulted in improved reading test scores of children enrolled in schools nearby. Additionally, increased programming in workforce development at libraries led to patrons utilizing the

technology and resources available for career development. Lastly, an IMLS study found that the presence and usage of libraries and museums led to increased social well-being in those communities.

Related topics:

[The Power of Connection: How School Librarians Build Stronger Schools and Stronger Communities](#). Kordeliski, A., 2025.

The collaboration between school librarians and classroom teachers is incredibly important in furthering literacy and student success. Together, librarians and classroom teachers can plan, teach, and assess the work of their students. This kind of collaboration can allow the blend of information and media literacy, research, and digital awareness with content expertise. School librarians can turn a typical research report into a research project that involves students exploring different research formats, resources, and creative reporting. They can work with classroom teachers to show students how to navigate databases, interpret data, identify bias, and find credible information and sources. Most importantly, classroom teachers help students gain the media and information literacy skills needed to navigate our ever-changing information landscape.

Related topics:

[Equity in Literacy in Michigan](#). Lester, K., 2021.

The “Equity in Literacy” resource guide written in 2021 by the Michigan Department of Education provides a framework for Michigan schools about literacy strategies, initiatives, and programs. In 2015, Michigan ranked 46th in fourth grade reading, and there was a 60% drop in the number of certified librarians from 2003 to 2013 (see graph below). Groups that were formed in 2015 to address literacy issues did not initially consider analyzing school librarianship as a factor. The 2021 resource guide identifies librarians as a key resource for schools, including their ability to provide diverse books to school populations due to their training in collections development. Studies that the resource guide pull from demonstrate that schools with a larger library collection have higher achievement, and schools that gained school librarians saw an increase in reading scores especially for “poor, Black, and Latino students”.



Figure 1. Number of certified school librarians in Michigan by school year

Related topics:

[School Index](#). MI School Data, 2025.

This dashboard allows you to zoom in to any county in Michigan and view the schools in said county. When viewing a school, there are 7 categories that contribute to the school’s Overall Index Score including: Support Category, Growth Index, Proficiency Index, Graduation Rate Index, English Learner Progress Index, School Quality and Student Success Index, and Assessment Participation Index. Notably, one of the factors considered for the School Quality and Student Success Index is whether or not the school has “Access to Librarian/Media Specialist”.

Related topics:

[Mapping Information Literacy Outcomes Across Library Services: Opportunities for Community Staff Development, and Assessment](#). Jeffryes, J., 2025.

Literacy as an outcome from library services goes beyond classroom presentations, reference, or online tutorials and resources. This study assesses how the Grand Valley State University Library system impacts literacy, using the following areas of focus: Inquire, Access, Evaluate, Synthesize, Cite, Manage Emotional States and Cycles, and Library Services Foundation. This framework helps librarians address areas of need, gaps in literacy, and provide a more comprehensive picture of literacy to important university stakeholders. Impacts on literacy outside the classroom include the library welcome desk, library website, Blackboard courses, and the Knowledge Market.

Original source: <https://doi.org/10.1080/10572317.2025.2442465>

Related topics:

[Why school librarians matter: What years of research tell us](#). Lance, K. & Kachel, D., 2018.

This article looks at the positive relationship between school librarians and students’ academic success. The National Center for Education Statistics used fourth-grade

assessment scores to demonstrate how losses of librarians lead to worse scores in 2011 and 2012. In another 2012 study in Pennsylvania, “8% more students scored Advanced on the Pennsylvania System of School Assessment in reading in schools with a full-time, certified librarian than in schools without.” This also demonstrated an even greater difference for Black and Latino students and students with disabilities when it comes to scoring lower scores without a full-time librarian on staff. This article also pulls from studies that show how librarians acting as instructors are particularly helpful for students, or provide electronic resources.