Library-Led Data Literacy in Education

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Agenda

Definitions & Inspirations

Outline of Library -Led Data Literacy

Identify

Address

Evidence

Apply

Inform/Reform

Security & Privacy

Case Study

Resources & References

A&Q

Data Activity Takeaway



Definitions & Inspirations

What is data literacy, and why talk about it?



Defining Data Literacy

Data literacy includes the ability to <u>read, work</u> with, analyze and argue with data. (Bhargava & D'Ignazio, 2015, p. 1)

Data literacy can be defined, then, as the component of information literacy that enables individuals to access, interpret, critically assess, manage, handle and ethically use data. (Calzada Prado and Marzal, 2013, p. 126)

Data literacy refers to the ability to <u>understand</u> and <u>use data</u>, particularly in the <u>context of the</u> Internet.

(Frank, M., Walker, J., Attard, J., & Tygel, A., 2016, p. 5)

Information Literacy

Digital Literacy

Read
Understand
Analyze
Use



Inspiration



Research Support

Infographics & Storytelling

Online Behaviour & Security

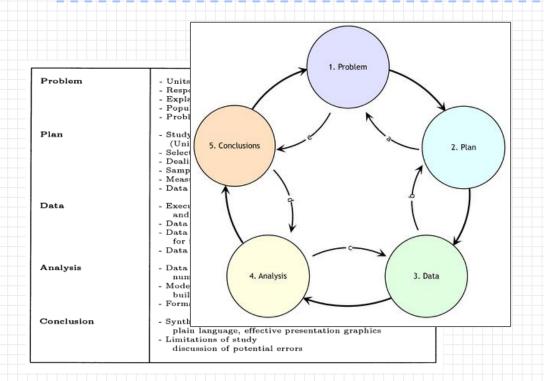
Technological Proliferation

Understanding People

PPDAC Statistical Model + OLA's Student Inquiry Process



PPDAC Model



"beneficial to examine the process in the reverse direction, starting with Problem definition and then examining expectations as to the format and structure of the Conclusions" (de Smith, Goodchild, & Longley, 2018, n.p.)

Understand and address issues in each stage (Mackay & Oldford, 2000, p. 263-4)

OLA's Student Inquiry Model

THE STUDENT INQUIRY PROCESS



Created by OSLA and The Association of Library Coordinators of Ontario

Designed for grades 1-8

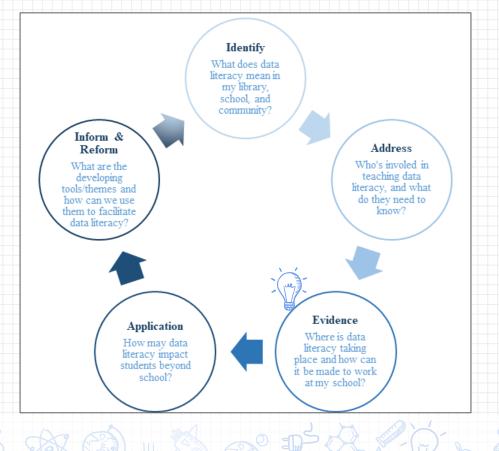
"supporting the student and classroom educator in the curriculum-based student inquiry process" (OLA website)



Library-Led Data Literacy Programs in Schools

A Practical Framework





5 iterative stages:

Identify

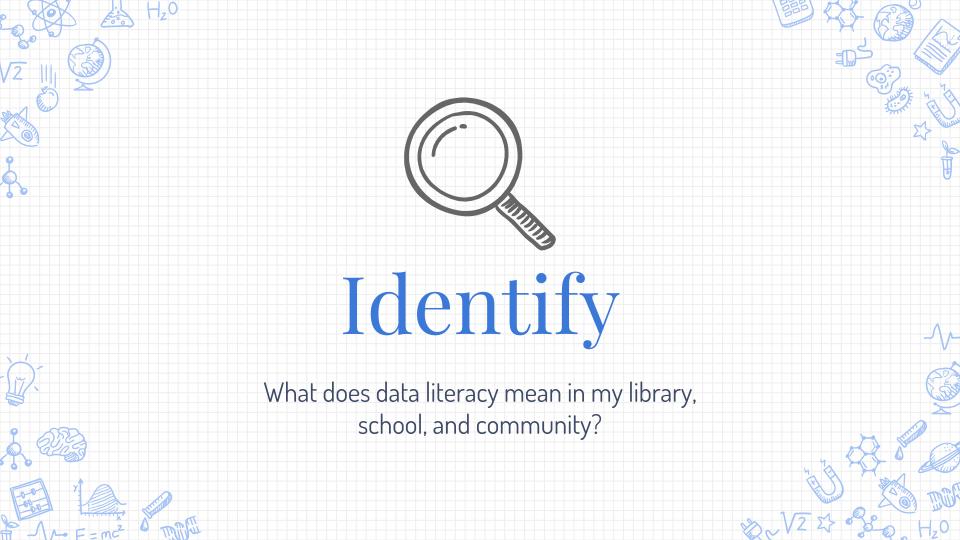
Address

Evidence

Apply/Application

Inform & Reform

Library-led data literacy model



Identify

How do we define data literacy?

- Difficult but necessary
- Look to leaders & research
- Precision is key
- Industry & individual



Identify

Strategies and Best Practices for Data Literacy Education

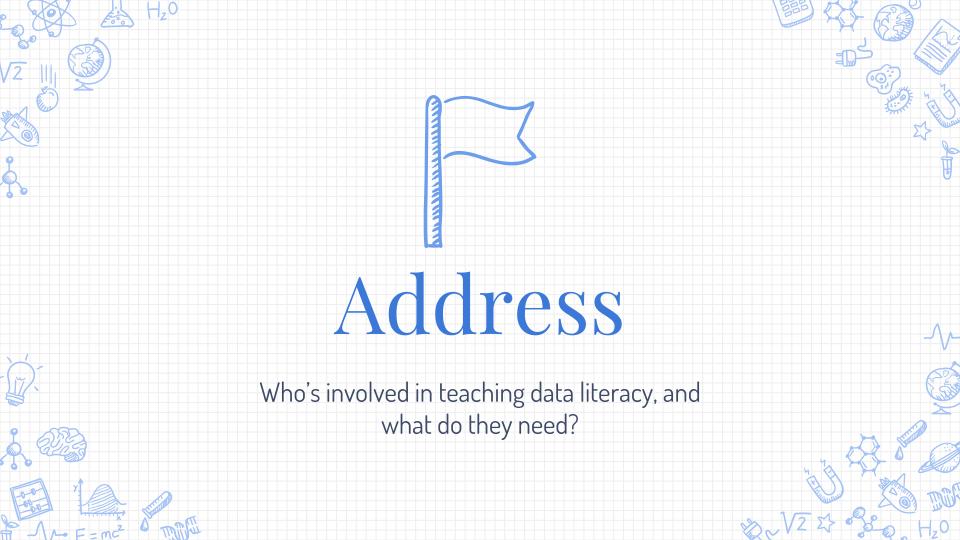
Knowledge Synthesis Report

Chantel Ridsdale, James Rothwell, Mike Smit, Hossam Ali-Hassan, Michael Bliemel, Dean Irvine Daniel Kelley, Stan Matwin, and Brad Wuetherick



How do YOU define data literacy?

- Start broad, but shape a path for your library and institution
- Don't proscribe program, define parameters
- Formulate a definition that respects the research, but will work for YOU
- Be reflective
- Ask! Discuss! Iterate!



Address

Who's teaching data literacy? What do they need?

- Where data literacy is happening
- Identify & address gaps
- Involves the entire Institution
- To support students, programs need to support staff



Address

Research Reports

Kappa Delta Pi Record, 53: 131-133. 2017 Copyright © Kappa Delta Pi ISSN: 0022-8958 print/2163-1611 online

Making a Case for Case-Based Teaching in Data Literacy

by Derek R. Riddle, Jori S. Beck, Joseph John Morgan, Nancy Brown, and Heather Whitesides



Abstract

Building on a study conducted by the authors, this article provides strategies for teaching data literacy and outlines the case-based teaching method as an effective way of developing data-literate teachers.

Key words: case-based teaching, data literacy, teacher education

eachers should master many forms of knowledge and skills to effectively execute their jobs. These include two key skills that can improve both teacher practice and student achievement: (a) the use of data to inform instruction; and (b) the ability to develop actionable, differentiated instruction through data-based decision-making referred to as data literacy (Gummer & necessity for teachers.

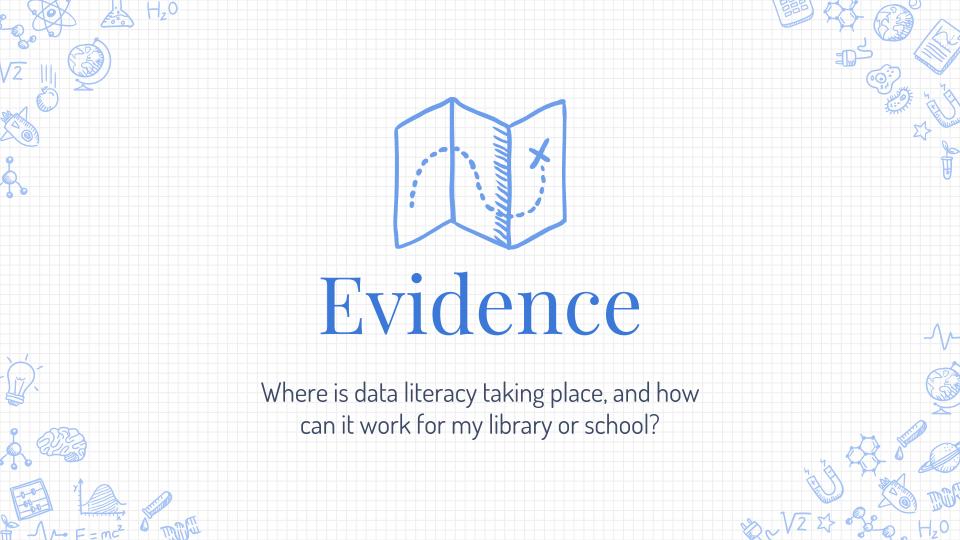
For instance, the National Council for Accreditation of Teacher Education (NCATE, 2008) requires that teacher educators assess teacher candidates' ability to "analyze student, classroom, and school performance data and make data-driven decisions about strategies for teaching and learning so that all stu- by all levels of policy. dents learn" (p. 19), In Nevada, teachers are evaluated on their ability to "plan processes (DBDM). These two skills are on-going [sic] learning opportunities based on evidence of all students' cur-Mandinach, 2015) and are becoming a rent learning status" and "adapt actions based on evidence generated in the les-

son for all students" (original emphasis; Nevada Department of Education, 2014. p. 1). Moreover, professional learning communities (PLCs) are becoming commonplace in K-12 schools and, within these meetings, teams are often required to discuss student achievement data. In addition, the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA, 2015) directs state and local educational agency leaders to provide professional development that enhances teachers' data-literacy skills (e.g., pp. 64, 129). Thus, data proficiency is required

A growing body of literature supports the role of data literacy in improving teacher quality and, ultimately, student achievement. For example, Schildkamp, Lai, and Earl (2013) cited studies indicating that school leaders

How will we address our data literacy needs?

- Discover leaders and users and define supports
- Workshops, programs directed at leaders
- Engage, collaborate, and embed
- Students and staff as learners together
- Continue and support education of educators
- Use models!



Evidence

What does successful data literacy look like?

- Hands-on, project-based, real world
- Inclusive & relevant
- Innovative or new
- For learners and leaders



Evidence

The Journal of Community Informatics

ISSN: 1721-4441

Painting the Mural

With a draft design in hand, we iterated on shape and color to finalize the design. The painting process was an opportunity to focus in on the goals of bringing the Nucleos together, involving the community, and making data fun. School staff invited students across all the Nucleos to join the painting process the next day. A car with an amplifier its roof was sent around the neighborhood to play a recorded announcement that everyone was invited to join

The Journal of Community Informatics ISSN: 1721-4441

Special Issue on Data Literacy: Case Studies

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Data Murals: Using the Arts to Build Data Literacy

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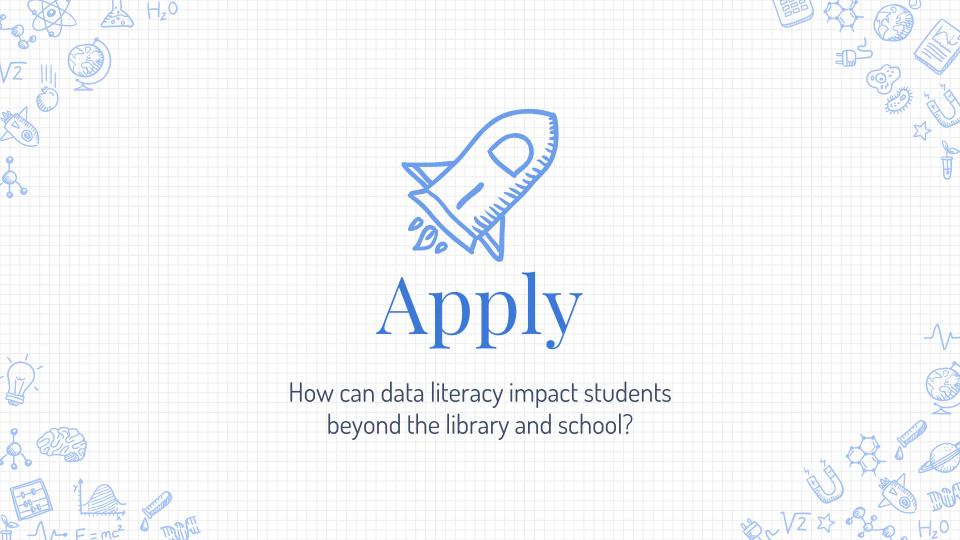
catherine_dignazio@emerson.edu

Image 8: Students and staff working on the mural

To accommodate the large number of people that came over the course of the day to help, we used a large secondary canvas to prompt people to write about the neighborhood (Image 9). This was a deliberate attempt to bring in the residents and have the students think outside the school's walls. This canvas was put on display in the small art gallery in front of the school after the mural was completed.

What can we learn from other data literacy successes?

- High tech, low tech, no tech
- Leverage the decentralized nature of libraries
- Integrate meaning-making
- Empower students, staff, and library workers
- Support and connect bottom-up and top-down methodologies



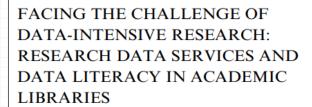
Apply

When do data literacy programs have an impact?

- Beyond the classroom
- Real-world context and discussions
- Comfort in a data-rich environment
- Part of digital and information literacy



Apply



Tibor Koltay

ABSTRACT

Purpose — This chapter describes challenges that academic libraries face in the era of data-intensive research.

Methodology/approach — A review of current literature about the topic was performed. The main features of the data-intensive paradigm of research are outlined and new tasks to be performed by academic libraries are explored.

Findings — To fulfil their mission in this environment, academic libraries have to be equipped with tools that can be epitomised as research data services and include research data-management and digital data curation. Issues of data quality, data citation and data literacy are also of prime importance for related academic library services that also need to employ

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How can data literacy be applied beyond our walls?

- After graduation in the real world
- Interdisciplinary increases application
- Part of a critical thinking process
- Imperative for post-grad students, but applies to all students
- Conversations and communication in the workforce
- For leaders, teachers, librarians, students



Inform & Reform

What tools do I need for data literacy?

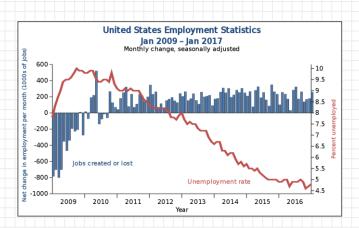
- Inform and reform data literacy landscape
- Combine and apply knowledge
- Focused, supportive, engaging, allows for growth
- Actionable and accessible
- Part of digital and information literacy

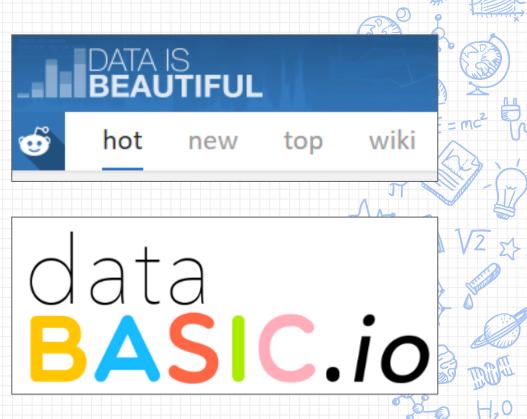




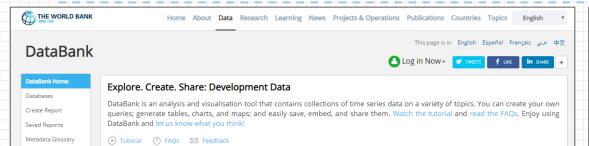
Inform & Reform







Inform & Reform







Kids Survey Network

In 2008, Education Arcade was awarded a sub-contract under TERC, Inc., with NSF funding, to develop three multi-player flash games and a series of video tutorials that teaches basic survey-making skills, concepts, and vocabulary to middle school age adolescents. These games and videos are to be part of a larger afterschool curriculum being developed by TERC, Inc., a non-profit organization that specializes in K-12 science and math educational products. KSN seeks to address a lack of focus and quality curriculum materials in the middle school on statistics and data analysis.

In the game Categorize This, players work collaboratively to develop good data categories for a set of items. When playing Prediction Cards, kids assemble a graph using terminology cards to match various

hypotheses. Finally, in Superhero Draft, players learn about distributions and graph shapes while following a storyline about assembling various superhero teams. The game design staff used formative evaluation from play tests to iteratively refine the games, which were designed to teach specific math skills and content knowledge.

The ten short (<5 min) video tutorials star actual kids who demonstrate how to use surveying skills to solve real-life problems. These tutorials emphasize the social aspects and real-world relevance of making and using surveys.

The KSN website, which includes curricula, games and videos will be released in Spring 2011 by TERC, Inc.



encourage the use of many tools and applications that engage and reflect student needs









Why do we talk about security & privacy?

- Part of data literacy
- Students may collect sensitive or original data
- Understand data culture in your school
- Leads to bigger discussions about data management





Case Study: Data Keychains

Library-Led Data Literacy Programs in Schools

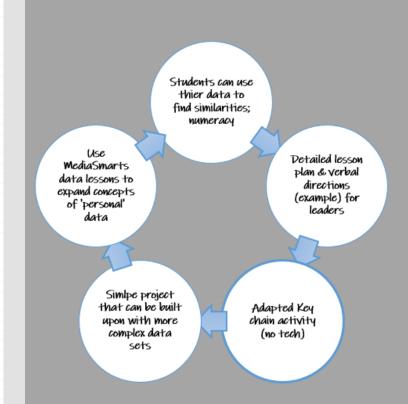


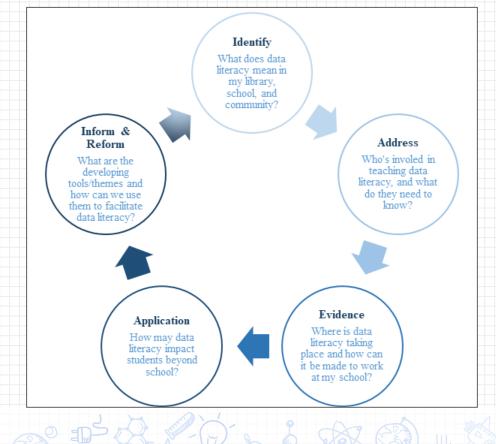




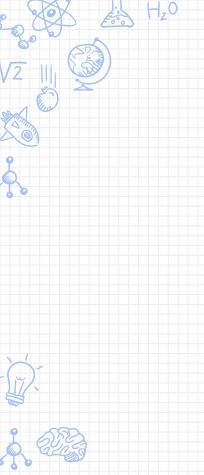
The data keychain and how it helps data literacy

- Adapted from keychains to paper
- Grade 9 students entering high school
- General questions
- Blind vote to share
- Discussions around collection, display, and meaning-making





Library-led data literacy model



Thank you!





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Data Activity: Data Keychain



How to make a data keychain

- Tie your string in a loop around your keychain (you should have two threads hanging down)
- Assign a coloured bead to YES and another to NO
- Answer each question in order:
 - if you answer YES, thread a YES coloured bead
 - if you answer NO, thread a NO coloured bead
- Tie off the final bead
 - tie a knot around the outside of your final bead (thread a string though each side), so that your final bead can not fall off

- 1. Do you currently work in a school or academic library?
- 2. Do you work in the City of Toronto?
- 3. Is this your first time attending Super Conference?
- 4. Is this your first session today?
- 5. Have you registered for more than one day at the Super Conference?
- 6. Did you drive here today?
- 7. Did you have breakfast this morning?
- 8. Was it snowing when you arrived?
- 9. Did you use the coat check?
- 10. Did you learn something useful at this session?