Where Did We Come From: How Did We Get HERE? The Role of Culturally Relevant Statistics Analysis

Dina A. Williams, CMC ReMI Committee



Building a Wall



What are the costs/ benefits of building a wall?

What kind of data would you want to gather?

GoFundMe a Wall



Trumpsupporter is alla Twitter

Today's learner outcomes:

Participants will:

- Develop an understanding of the GAISE framework.
- Explore component one of the framework, Formulate Question.
- Engage in several instructional routines that promote statistical reasoning and academic discourse for ALL students.
- Inspire and motivate each other to engage students in relevant statistical discussion

CORE IDEA - Launching your lessons

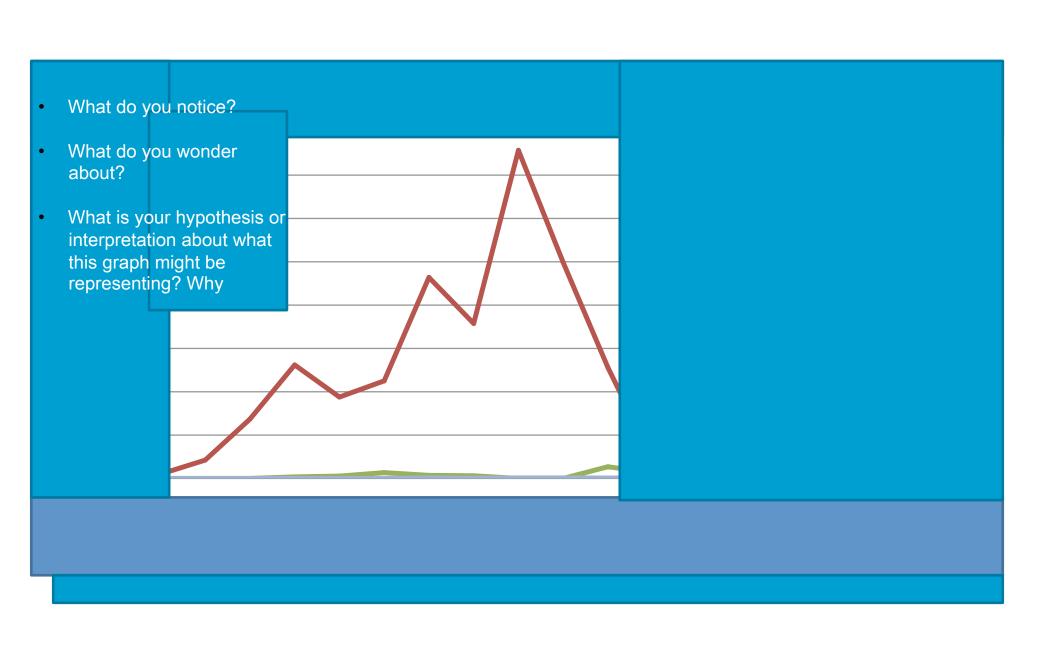
Launching a lesson:

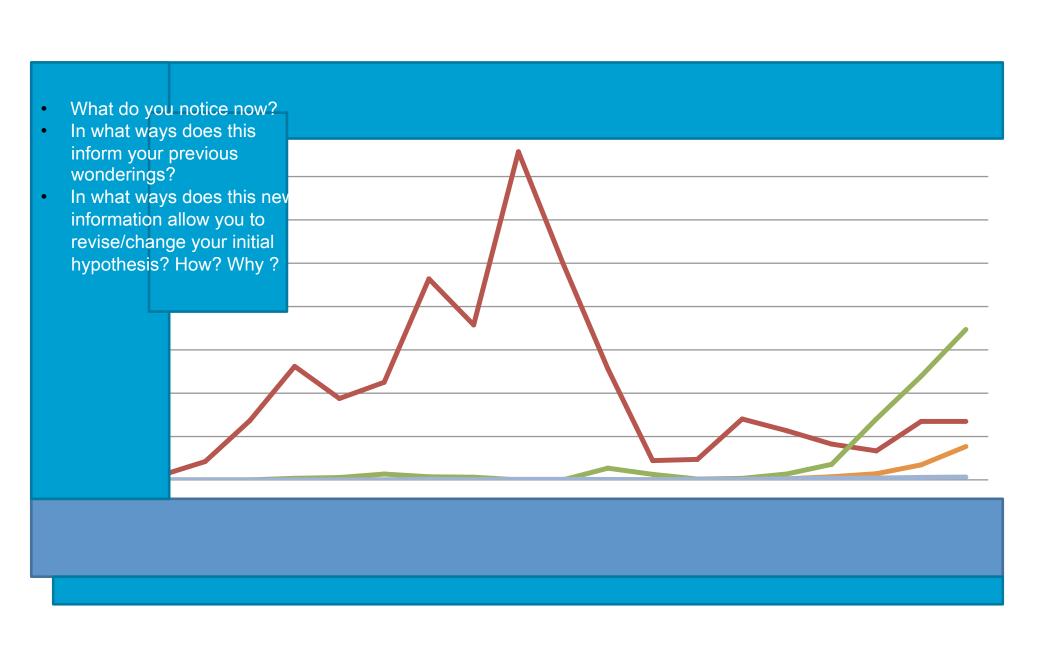
We can leverage our lesson launch to create the space for academic discourse that is centered around student thinking, questioning, and reasoning.

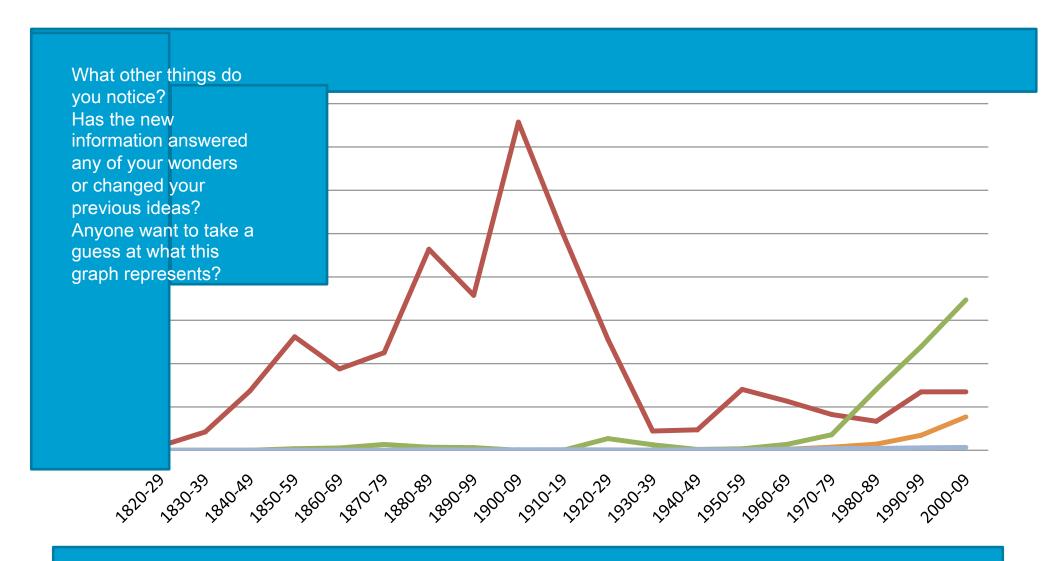
An instructional Routine:

We can design routines to reinforce cultural expectations and to build equitable learning environments. Flow:

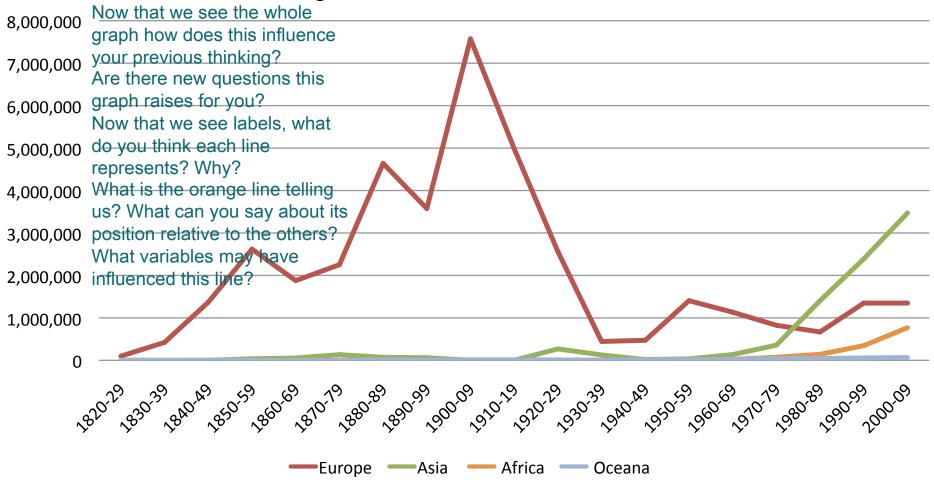
- > launch
- independent think time
- > partner work
- whole group discussion (cycle can repeat as needed) and
- > end with meta reflection



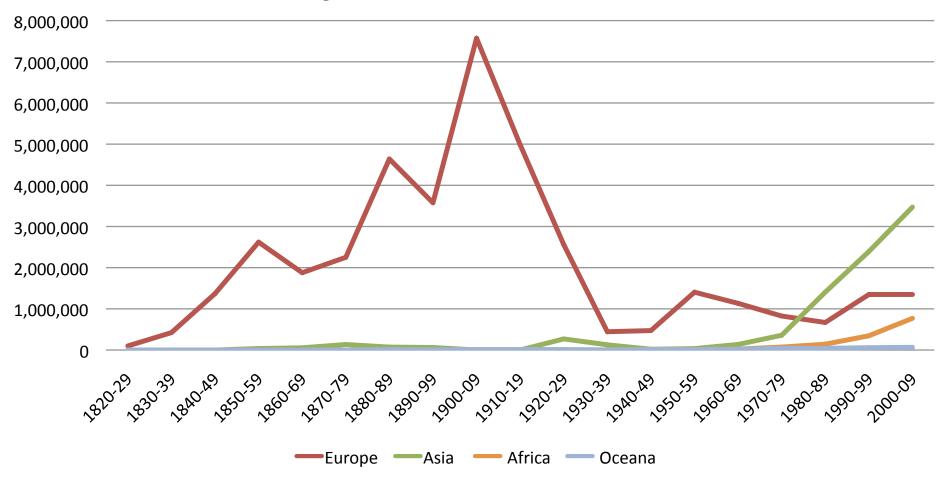




Immigrants to the US from Diverse Areas.



Immigrants to the US from Diverse Areas.



Today's Agenda

- 1. Zoom in Thinking Instructional Routine #1
- 2. Purpose, Outcomes, and Introductions
- 3. GAISE a Framework for Statistical Inquiry
- 4. Think, Ink, Pair, Share (TIPS) Instructional Routine #2
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Have you had your DNA tested?

Math connects to social and economic justice

NYC: 64.8% of students are eligible for free lunch & 85.7% are of color.

L.A: 56% of African Americans graduate HS.

Statistics asks and answers questions about data describing the history of immigration in the U.S.

Mathematics is a cultural activity

Mathematical
Literacy is an
important
aspect of social
justice

Knowledge of the math in one's own culture -> ownership of learning process.

The history of immigration in the U.S. illustrates the use of mathematics to reveal trends and issues.

"The most urgent social issue affecting poor people & people of color is economic access which depends crucially on math & science literacy."

- Bob Moses

ReMI - Just Math: Social Justice and Relevant Mathematics

- What does this title mean for you?
- Why teach math? "To promote creativity helping people to fulfill their potential and rise to the
 highest of their capability, but being careful not to promote docile citizens. We do not want
 our students to become citizens who obey and accept rules and codes which violate human
 dignity" <u>Ubiratan D'Ambrosio (Ubi)</u>
- "In my work, I argue that K-12 students need to be prepared through their mathematics education to investigate and critique injustice (such as racism and language discrimination), and to challenge, in words and actions, oppressive structures and acts," **Eric 'Rico' Gutstein**
- "I argue that all real-life mathematical word problems contain non-numerical "hidden" messages, and that, if those problems are presented as neutral, they can stifle creative thought and questioning, by increasing the aspects of our society that people take for granted." Marilyn Frankenstein

ReMI: Why we are asking you to engage in this work?

- CSU Quantitative Reasoning Task Force revised college pathways to include quantitative literacy.
- CSU and UC Universities are working on a 4th year math requirement for HS students that includes quantitative literacy.
- Common Core Standards for Mathematical Practice 4: Model with Mathematics.
- Promotes engaged and active citizenry.
- "A statistically competent workforce will allow the United States to compete more effectively in the global market and to improve its position in the international economy." (GAISE Report pp2).
- When working with youth, statistical literacy ensures they are able to navigate through the
 onslaught of predatory practices that typically target mathematical illiteracy and can ensure
 our young scholars are not victims of or perpetraters of; these actions as adults.

Introducing the ReMI Committee

Michael Farber, Fearless leader and man of many ideas.

Melanie Maxwell, Background support.

Jennifer Hagman, Glue and taskmaster.

Dina Williams, Inspiration and questioner.

Stephen Sher, Brilliant mind and man of many resources.

Bruce Grip, Fascination and new lense.

Bruce Arnold & Sarah Munshin, Support in spirit.

Diane Kinch & Annette Kitagawa, OG inspiration and leadership.

Who said this? What does this mean?

- . "There are three types of lies
 - lies, damn lies, and statistics." ... Benjamin Disraeli

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Who is at your table?

- Introduce yourself
- Where do you teach?
- What do you teach (content and grade level)?
- Who are your students?
- What inspires / excites you most about statistical inquiry <u>or</u> what question / challenge / problem brought you here today?

CORE IDEA - Purpose

Quantitative literacy empowers a learner to explore how mathematics can be used to understand the world we live in.

It is possible to infuse content, essential questions and tasks that promotes the use of mathematics to think critically about our society as learners develop their identity as an active citizen.

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Guidelines for Assessment and the Instruction in Statistics Education

- The **GAISE document** provides a two-dimensional **framework**, specifying four components used in statistical problem solving (formulating questions, collecting data, analyzing data, and interpreting results) and three levels of conceptual understanding through which a student should progress (Levels A, B, and C).
- Publisher: American Statistical Association
- Subject: Statistics Education

Explore & Share

I. Formulate Ouestions

- → clarify the problem at hand
- → formulate one (or more) questions that can be answered with data

II. Collect Data

- → design a plan to collect appropriate data
- → employ the plan to collect the data

III. Analyze Data

- → select appropriate graphical and numerical methods
- → use these methods to analyze the data

IV. Interpret Results

- → interpret the analysis
- → relate the interpretation to the original question

Handout: excerpts from GAISE framework

Think, Ink, Pair, Share (TIPS): Close Reading excerpts from the GAISE Framework, focusing on component one, Formulating Questions.

- Read each section and answer literal and inferential questions and discuss with elbow partner
- After completing questions 1-6 with your partner, talk about questions 4 & 6 with your table group

CORE IDEA - GAISE Framework

The GAISE Framework

- 1. Formulate Question
- 2. Collect / Find Data
- 3. Analyze Data
- 4. Interpret Results

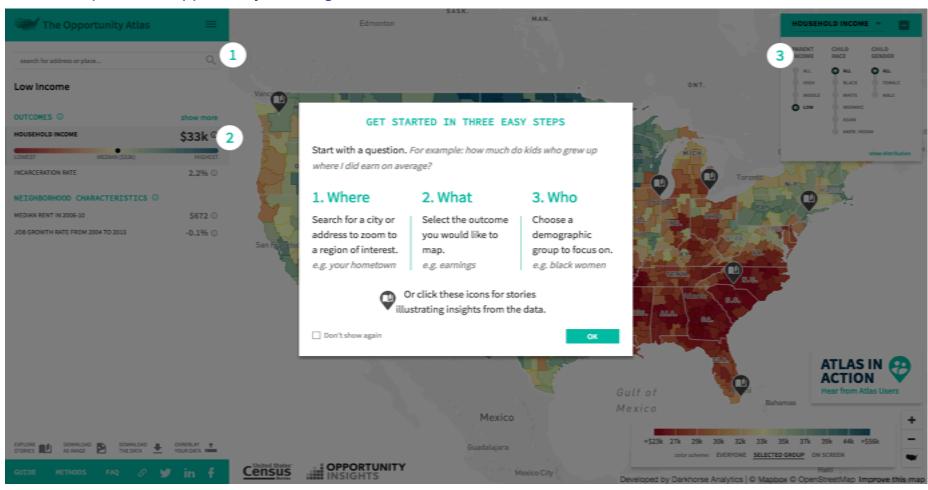
Component 1: Formulating Questions

Statistics question requires a question that anticipates an answer based on <u>data that vary</u> (CC.6.SP.A.1)

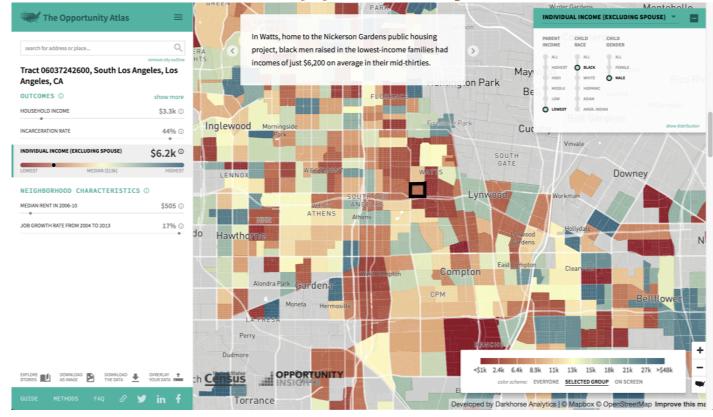
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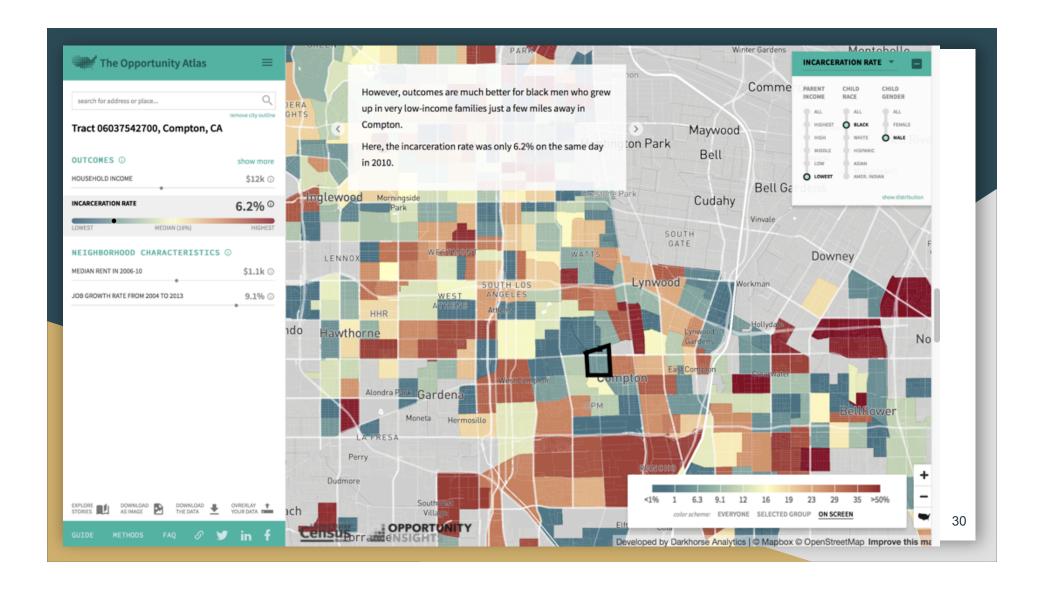
https://www.opportunityatlas.org - Which neighborhoods in America offer children the best chance to rise out of poverty?

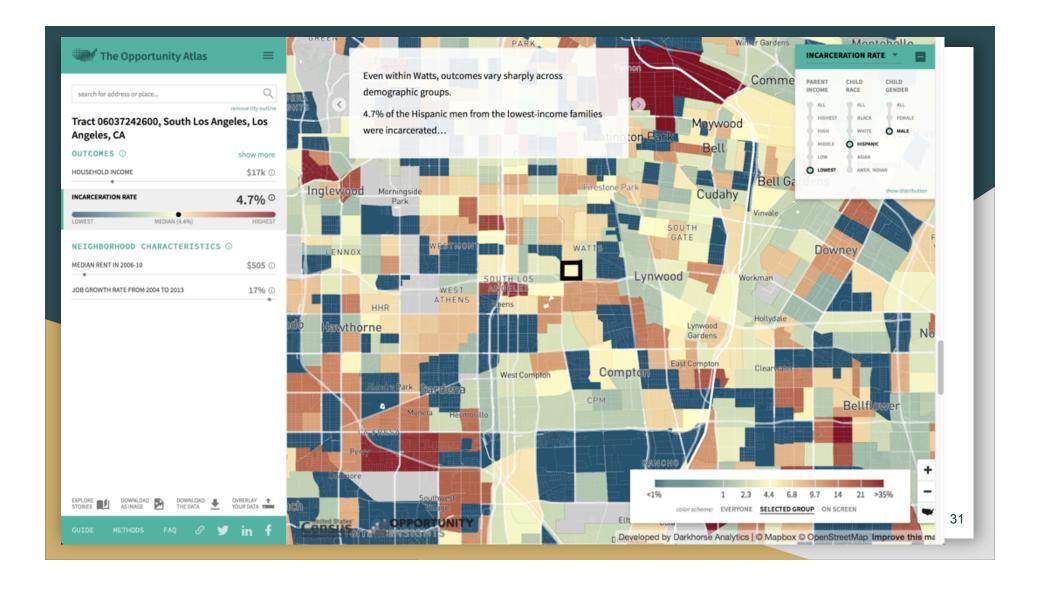


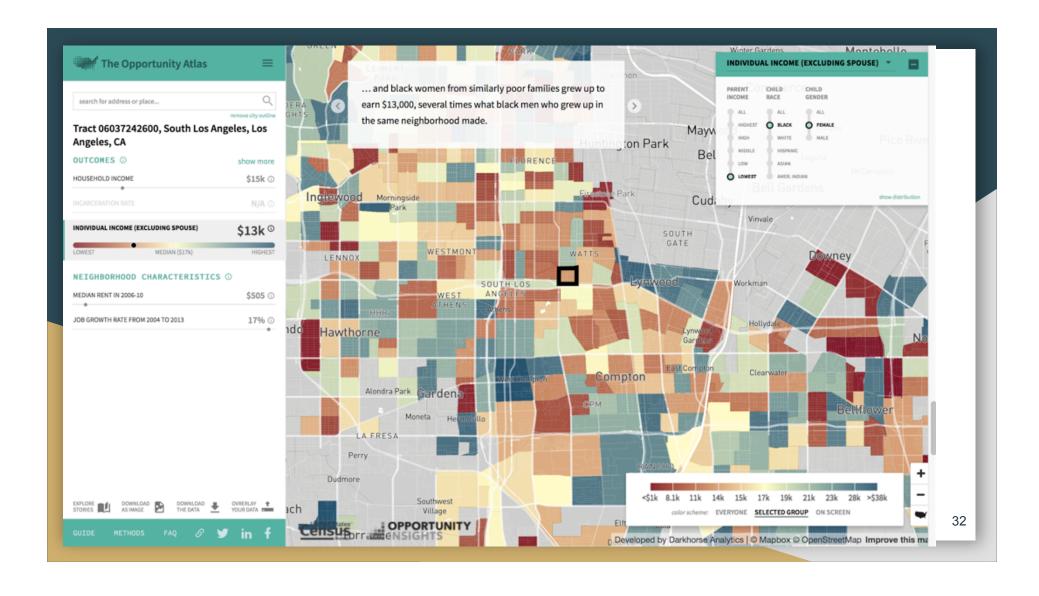
The Opportunity Atlas











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Handout: excerpts from GAISE framework

Generating your own statistical question(s)

- Return to your *Just Math: Close Reading* document
- Work on the section: Time to Generate your own statistical question

CORE IDEA - The Opportunity Atlas

The Opportunity Atlas is a web resource that brings data to our classrooms that can be used to engage students in relevant statistical problem solving and decision making

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CORE IDEA - A Progression of Statistics in MS

6th grade: Generate statistical questions and collecting data and analyzing it for 1 variable

7th grade: collecting data for two separate variables and comparing measures of center and variability

8th grade: Collecting data for two variables and determining if there is a statistical correlation / relationship between the variables

A moment to inspire and motivate each other

Turn to your neighbor and express your commitment...

As a result of this experience I am interested in trying sometime in the next two weeks in my classroom.

Thank you