## Quantitative Literacy Today

MILO SCHIELD, Augsburg College<br>Webmaster www. StatLit.org VP National Numeracy Network US Rep: International Statistical Literacy Project October 8, 2010<br>Sponsored by PKAL and Quirk at Carleton College www.StatLit.org/2010SchieldCarleton6up.pdf

PI: Maura Mast, Ethan Bolker. March, 2010, 3 yr.
General education QR course: driven by complex stories such as inflation, fuel economy, and paying off debt.

Students develop quantitative approaches. Instructors review mathematics as needed. Spreadsheets are used.
http://www.nsf.gov/awardsearch/showAward.do?AwardNumber=0942186


## U. Mass, Boston NSF Grant: \$191I QR Course

Quantitative Literacy (QL): 2010

## Agenda:

- QL in the News; QL at Colleges.
- 2009 MAA QL survey
- QL: Two Big Ideas
- News-Based QL Courses
- Statistical Literacy

Univ. of Texas: San Antonio \$4M: Quantitative Scholarship

Quantitative tools will be embedded in core courses such as biology, economics, sociology and political science.
UTSA graduates will interpret mathematical and statistical models, analyze data and make judgments concerning the validity and accuracy of the data.

Nandini Kannan is the project director.
Source: www.utsa.edu/sacs/qep/qepTopic.html and www.utsa.edu/qep/



- Critical and creative thinking
- Written and oral communication
- Quantitative literacy
- Teamwork and problem solving http://www.aacu.org/leap/documents/EssentialOutcomes_Chart.pdf.


## PKKA-Quirk 2010

## AAC\&U Assessment:

 Six-Factor QL Rubric1. Interpret mathematical data*
2. Represent/convert mathematical data*
3. Calculation
4. Apply: Make judgments, draw conclusions
5. Make and evaluate assumptions
6. Communicate quantitative evidence

* Mathematical data includes equations, graphs, diagrams, tables, and words.
Source: www.aacu.org/value/rubrics/pdf/QuantitativeLiteracy.pdf

| 2009 Survey Results from |  |
| :---: | :---: |
| US Four-year Colleges |  |

$87 \%$ have college-wide quantitative requirement 68\% have a quantitative support center 43\% can satisfy QR requirement outside math QR assessment:

- 32\% have pre/entry
- $20 \%$ have post/exit
$90 \%$ listed specific courses satisfying QGR.



## QL Big Idea \#1

Numbers in Context
Two interpretations:

1. From numbers to context.

Many math word-problems:
"A train travels west at 40 mph...."
The birthday problem, voting paradoxes.
2. From context to numbers.
"Circumcised men were two to three times
less likely to contract HIV." AFP 5/28/2009.

QL Big Idea \#2:
Numeracy Across the Curriculum
Two approaches:

1. Embed within many courses

Pro: Can't learn QL in just one course.
Con: Everybody means "nobody"
2. Offer a separate course:

Pro: Distinct content, outcomes.
Con: What content? How much math?
Who will teach? What department?





"Literacy" is a big idea in statistical literacy Able to describe and compare percentages and rates presented in tables and graphs.

Is the percentage of men who smoke the same as the percentage of smokers among men? Yes Is the death rate of Minnesotans the same as the Minnesotan's rate of death? Yes


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    "Confusion of the Inverse"
AP: 9/30/09. Too much candy could lead to prison
LONDON, England -
Of children who ate candies daily at age ten,
69% were arrested for violent offenses by age 34.
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The real statistic:
69\% of those arrested for violent offenses by age 34 ate candies daily at age ten.

## "Word" Problems: Syntax vs. Semantics

Frequently vs. likely

- Car most frequently stolen: Honda Civic
- Car most likely to be stolen by thieves: Escalade
- Car most ... stolen : $\qquad$ ??
- Thieves are most likely to steal this car $\qquad$ ??


## Times more:

- Eight is four times [as much as] two: Statisticians
- Eight is four times more than two: Journalists

Times less

- Two is $75 \%$ less than eight: Statisticians
- Two is four times less than eight: Journalists

"Confounding" is a big idea in Statistical Literacy.
Controlling for a confounder can influence:
- the size of rates, percentages and relative risks
- the percentage or \# of cases attributed to X
- whether a difference is statistically Significant

Statistically-significant differences can become statistically insignificant (and vice versa).
Intro statistics textbooks do NOT mentions this!


## Conclusion \#2: <br> Exciting Times for QL

$29 \%$ of US 4-year colleges offer QR, QL or SL.
Designing an effective $Q R$ program is inherently challenging due to the interdisciplinary nature of the subject. Grawe and Rutz, Numeracy 2.2.2.

See what fits at your school:

- Sustained without grants or special support
- Supported by Math, Stat \& Humanities faculty
- Valued by students

