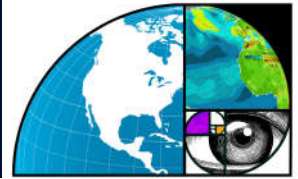


# Theoretical Framework: Visual Arts as a Path to Data Literacy



**BUILDING INSIGHTS  
THROUGH  
OBSERVATION**

Jessica Sickler & Michelle Lentzner | J. Sickler Consulting

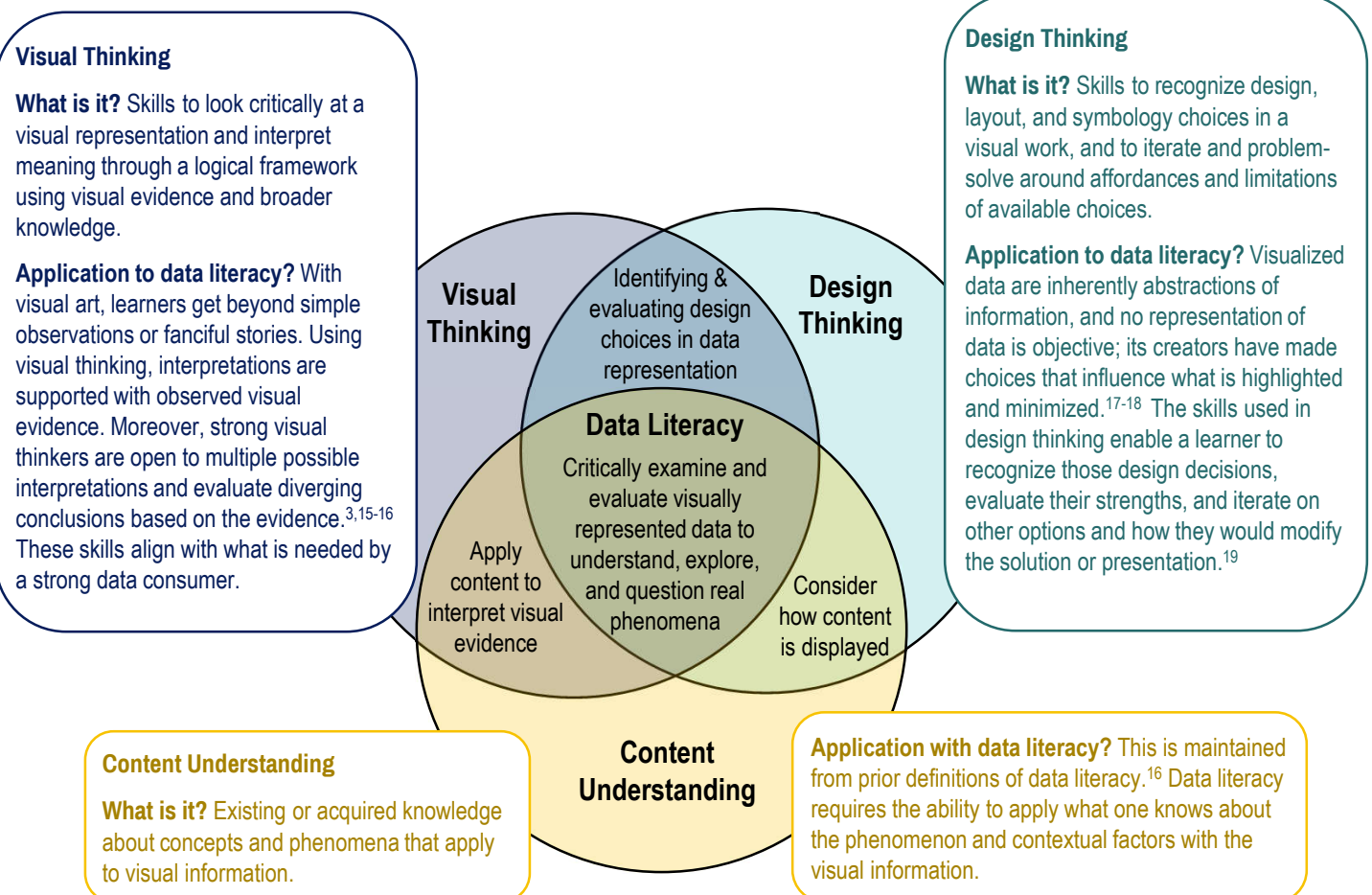
## A Shift from Mathematical Thinking to Visual Thinking

Our theory is grounded in the reality that most people in society are ultimately consumers of visualized data created by scientists and data professionals. To apply data literacy outside of the science classroom, students need to be able to holistically interpret and evaluate (not just decode) visualizations of complex and messy data, in the context of making decisions about their own lives and work. Further, a data literacy definition cannot standardize a “correct” way of reading or interpreting data, as it masks the inherent subjectivity of data representations<sup>1</sup> and can be a barrier for student engagement and diverse ways of approaching information.

We propose that science education could benefit from the expertise of non-STEM disciplines, specifically visual arts education – a discipline centered on how learners engage with, make meaning from, and think critically about ideas in complex visual forms.

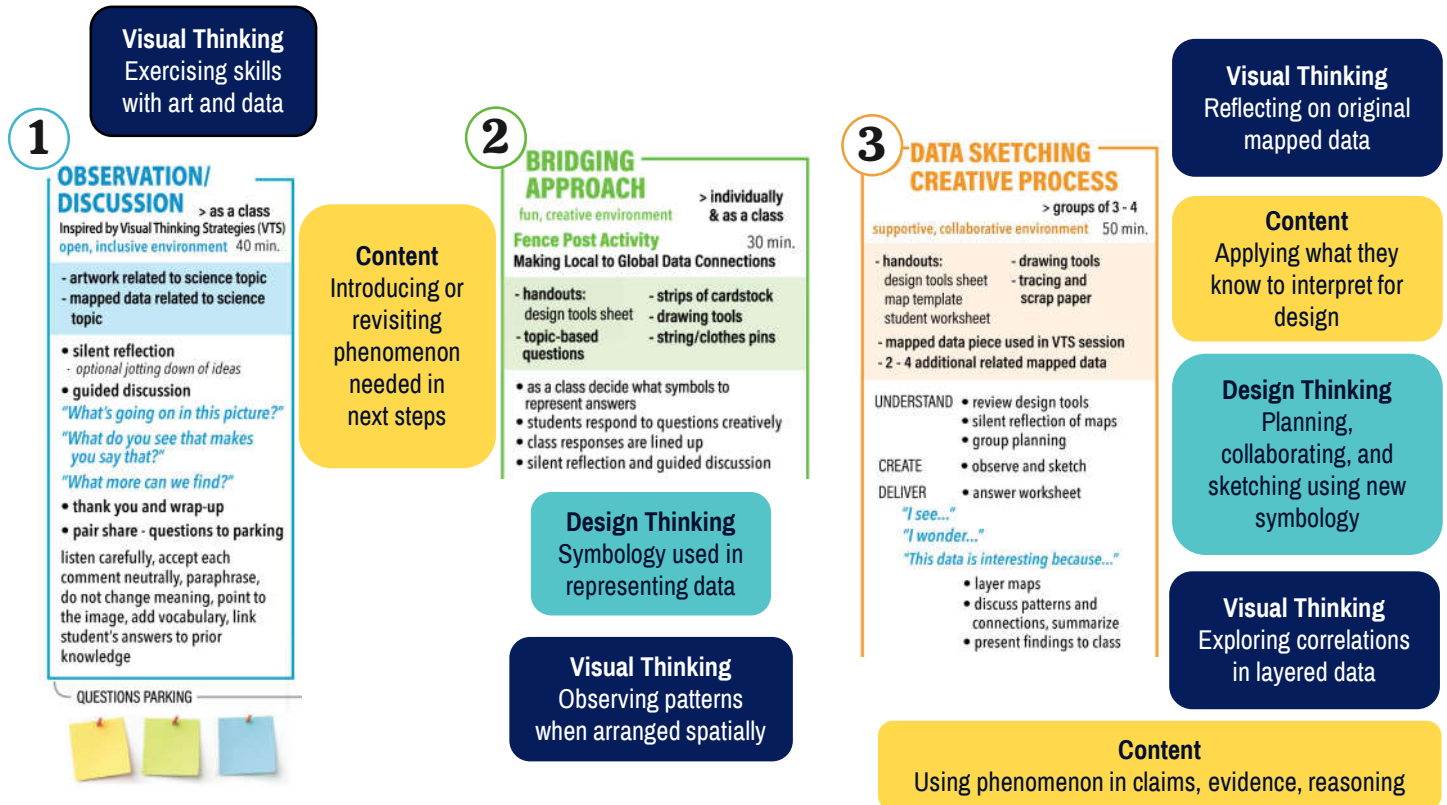
Research on the impacts of art education suggests that this field can develop important critical thinking skills, including observation, interpretation, comparison-making, and flexible thinking.<sup>2-5</sup> These are skills with direct parallels to those that have been explored in research on how to implement strong data literacy education.<sup>6-12</sup>

From a review of the literature and a year of curriculum co-development and testing with middle school teachers,<sup>13</sup> we developed a new conceptual framework for data literacy consumers. We built upon a Venn diagram model that positioned data literacy as the intersection of several skills with scientific conceptual understanding.<sup>14</sup> But we replaced the original framework’s mathematical and computational thinking skills with visual thinking and design thinking. **In the diagram below, we define each component and why it matters for building literate consumers of complex data.**



# Applying the Theory: Building Insights through Observation Teaching Framework

The Building Insights through Observation teaching framework has three core components: (1) Visual Thinking Strategies Discussions; (2) Fence Posts; and (3) Data Sketching. In tandem, these three components give students opportunities to practice and interweave all three of the core skills for data literacy from our theoretical framework – visual thinking, design thinking, and content understanding – using art, design, and geospatial data visualizations. The diagram below illustrates how and when the different skills are applied.



## References

- Pinney, L. (2020). Is literacy what we need in an unequal data society? In Engebretsen, M. And Kennedy, H. (Eds.), *Data Visualization in Society*. Netherlands: Amsterdam University Press.
- Adams, M., Foutz, S., Luke, J., & Stein, J. (2006). *Thinking through art: Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum School Partnership Program year 3 preliminary research results*. Edgewater, MD: Institute for Learning Innovation. [technical report]
- Housen, A. C. (2002). Aesthetic thought, critical thinking and transfer. *Arts and Learning Research*, 18(1), 2001-2002.
- Kisida, B., Bowen, D. H., & Greene, J. P. (2016). Measuring critical thinking: Results from an art museum field trip experiment. *Journal of Research on Educational Effectiveness*, 9(1), 171-187.
- RK&A. (2018). Impact study: The effects of facilitated single-visit art museum programs for students grades 4-6. Alexandria, VA: Author. [technical report]
- Ben-Zvi, D., Aridor, K., Makar, K., & Bakker, A. (2012). Students' emergent articulations of uncertainty while making informal statistical inferences. *ZDM*, 44(7), 913-925.
- Kastens, K. (2014). *Pervasive and persistent understandings about data* [White paper]. Waltham, MA: Oceans of Data Institute, Education Development Center, Inc
- Konold, C., Higgins, T., Russell, S. J., & Khalil, K. (2015). Data seen through different lenses. *Educational Studies in Mathematics*, 88(3), 305-325.
- Lehrer, R., & Schauble, L. (2004). Modeling natural variation through distribution. *American Educational Research Journal*, 41(3), 635-679.
- Louie, J. & Hoyle, C. (2017). Development of an assessment measuring basic competency in scientific data Interpretation and argumentation. Paper presented at the Annual Meeting of the National Association for Research in Science Teaching, San Antonio, TX.
- McNeill, K. L. (2011). Elementary students' views of explanation, argumentation, and evidence, and their abilities to construct arguments over the school year. *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 48(7), 793-823. Sickler et al., (2021).
- Sickler, J., Bardar, E., & Kochevar, R. (2021). Measuring data skills in undergraduate student work: Development of a scoring rubric. *Journal of College Science Teaching*, 50(4), 25-32.
- Semmens, K., Sickler, J., Maxfield, K., Goldner, M., Curry, D., Peddicord, H., ... & Carr, R. H. (2025). Building Insights Through Observation: Integrating Art and Science to Support Sensemaking. *Science Scope*, 48(2), 30-38.
- Kjelvik, M. K. & Schultheis, E. H. (2019). Getting messy with authentic data: Exploring the potential of using data from scientific research to support student data literacy. *CBE – Life Sciences Education*, 18(es2) 1-8.
- Yenawine, P. (2003). Jump starting visual literacy: Thoughts on image selection. *Art Education*, 56(1), 6-12.
- Hailey, D., Miller, A., & Yenawine, P. (2015). Understanding visual literacy: The visual thinking strategies approach. Essentials of teaching and integrating visual and media literacy: *Visualizing learning*, 49-73.
- Van Geenen, D. & Wieringa, M. (2020). Approaching data visualizations as interfaces: An empirical demonstration of how data are ima(gin)ed. In Engebretsen, M. And Kennedy, H. (Eds.), *Data Visualization in Society*. Netherlands: Amsterdam University Press.
- Ingalls Vanada, D. (2013). *Practically creative: The role of design thinking as an improved paradigm for 21st century art education*. 2nd International Conference for Design Education Researchers. Oslo, Norway.
- Bhargava, R., Williams, D., & D'Ignazio, C. (2021). How learners sketch data stories. In *2021 IEEE Visualization Conference (VIS)* (pp. 196-200).

This material is based upon work supported by the National Science Foundation under Grant No. 2101310. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this material are those of the author(s) and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation.