# **OBSERVATIONS:** DATA HIDING IN PLAIN SIGHT

RIPL Data Bootcamp: Follow-Up Lesson Rebecca Teasdale, Alison Clarke, and Katie Fox

#### WEBINAR: TOPICS

- Observations as a data collection method
- Guidelines for conducting observations
- Examples of using observations in libraries

# WEBINAR: KEY POINTS

- Used to capture activities, events, behavior, interactions, and physical setting
- Gather data through our first-hand experience by systematically documenting what we see and hear
- Do not help us understand who people are
- Do not help us understand what people think or feel or why they do what they do
- Observations are messy!

# WEBINAR: KEY POINTS

- Focus the observation by identifying the most important information to gather
- Use an observation guide to provide structure and direct your attention
- Use multiple observers to capture more detailed information and multiple perspectives—and as a double check
- Capture concrete, specific details of what you see and hear

# **OBSERVATION CHALLENGE**

# THIS FOLLOW UP LESSON

- Takeaways from the observation challenge (or other observations you've conducted)
- Managing the logistics of observations
- Analyzing observation data

#### TAKEAWAYS FROM OBSERVATION CHALLENGE

# FOCUSING YOUR ATTENTION

- Things move fast! And many things happen at the same time.
- Slowing down helps (surprisingly!):
- Take a few minutes to get a feel for the activity
- Bring your attention fully to the here and now

# FOCUSING YOUR ATTENTION

■ Experiment with "zooming in" and "zooming out"







#### **FOCUSING YOUR ATTENTION**

- Experiment with "zooming in" and "zooming out"
  - Narrower focus: More detail
  - Wider focus: More people or activities
- When you get lost in the action or overwhelmed, return to your observation guide and start again

#### **RECORDING DATA**

- I. Capture as much data as you can during the observation
  - Let what you see and hear "flow through" you
  - Capture moment-by-moment account—vivid details, not interpretations
  - Use shortcuts
  - Use tally marks to count
  - Record actual times (rather than measuring length of time)
  - Write phrases (rather than sentences), use abbreviations
  - Note clothing if you need to distinguish among people

# **RECORDING DATA**

- 2. Flesh out your data immediately after the observation
  - Fill in detail
  - Turn phrases into complete sentences, write out abbreviations
  - Add more concrete details about what you saw and heard
  - Set aside time for this in advance (ideally, I-2x the length of the observation)
  - Do this before you talk to anyone about the observation or do other tasks
  - Consider recording an audio memo if you are short on time

# RECORDING DATA

- 3. Fill in numbers
  - Count tally marks
  - Calculate lengths of time
- 4. Complete rating scales and checklists
  - Review the descriptive details you captured
  - Interpret those data to determine your rating or presence/absence for checklists

#### **DEVELOPING YOUR SKILLS**

- Practice, practice, practice!
- Try 15-minute daily life observations (this will be easier post-pandemic!)





# **DEVELOPING YOUR SKILLS**

- Practice, practice, practice!
- Try 15-minute daily life observations (this will be easier post-pandemic!)
  - On public transit
  - At a coffee shop or restaurant
  - In a public park or shopping mall
  - At a child's sporting event

#### **DEVELOPING YOUR SKILLS**

- Pair up with a friend or colleague
- Observe the same activity or place
  - Use the observation challenge video (or another video)
- Sit together in a public place
- Trade notes and compare

# **CHOOSING OBSERVERS**

- All observers should:
- Capture concrete details of what they see and hear
- Avoid interpretation

# **CHOOSING OBSERVERS**

- Outsiders
- May have "fresh eyes"
- May have less vested interest in the results
- May lack context and background knowledge

# CHOOSING OBSERVERS

- Insiders
  - May have a better understanding of what to look for
  - $\hfill\blacksquare$  May be better able to interpret the data
  - May be more likely to "see" data that align with their vested interests

MANAGING LOGISTICS OF OBSERVATIONS

#### ALISON: CHOOSING AND TRAINING OBSERVERS

- Who is going to do your observing?
- Are the staff going to be comfortable observing?
- Will the staff have time in their schedule for training? Can you train in person?

#### KATIE: CHOOSING AND TRAINING OBSERVERS

- Who?
- We worked with library staff familiar with the group
- Training
- We practiced with a short clip from Better Off Dead
- I did a pilot observation with staff, revised our tool
- We addressed issues as we did the project

# KATIE: SCHEDULING AND OTHER LOGISTICS

- When?
- We observed the same participant more than once
- Preferably with a different observer
- How?
- Observing and interpreting didn't work great
- Learned our lesson the second time around

# ALISON: SCHEDULING AND OTHER LOGISTICS

- When are you going to observe?
  - Are there any challenges with doing multiple locations at the same time?
  - What if the people you've trained to observe aren't scheduled that day?
- How will the observer record their data?
- Paper? Tablet? How much data will each observer record?

ANALYZING OBSERVATION DATA

# ANALYZING OBSERVATION DATA Observations can yield 3 types of data Numeric data Categorical data Qualitative data Videos on analyzing each type of data: www.libraryeval.org/library-evaluation-101 Categorical Data Acadysis

#### ANALYZING NUMERICAL DATA

- Numerical data from observations include:
  - Counts of people, activities, or behavior
  - Length of time
- Examine how spread out the data are
  - Range (largest value minus smallest value)
- Find the **center point** of the dataset
  - Mean (or average)
  - Median (or middle value)

#### ANALYZING CATEGORICAL DATA

- Categorical data from observations include:
  - Rating scale data
  - Checklist data
- Examine how often each rating or checklist item was selected
- Frequencies
- Compare subgroups
  - Crosstabs

# ANALYZING QUALITATIVE DATA

- Qualitative data are captured in the form of words and include:
- Descriptions of what you see and hear
- Identify themes, patterns, similarities, and differences
  - Read and highlight key sections of text
  - Code the highlighted sections (add labels to summarize)
  - Compare coded sections and/or count codes

#### KATIE: ANALYZING QUALITATIVE DATA

- Coding the data was really hard in both cases.
- Worth the effort, but took a lot of time.
- We observed one of the younger children stacking chairs and we could never decide if that behavior meant anything or not.
- There is so much room for interpretation!
- Having long conversations about if eye contact is a part of communication is not for everyone.

Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 4	Level 5
$\longrightarrow$				
	Impulse control/	Dis-engagement	Playing together - off task	Negative
	Self-discipline		Distraction	Negative
			Interrupting	Neutral
			Ran out of time	Negative
Self- Management			Passivity (just there, not engaged or distracted)	Negative
			Not responsive to directions	Negative
		Engagement (listening, responsive, on-task, follows	Listening	Positive
			On-task	Positive
		directions)	Task Completion	Positive
			Observing (peers or teachers)	Positive
			Responsive to directions	Positive
	Self-motivation	Initiative/creativity		Positive
		Taking responsibility for self		Positive
		Not taking responsibility for self		Negative

Average Percentages for All Types of Observed Behavior										
Activities	Self-Management		Relationship Skills		Problem-Solving		Total*			
	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Positive	Negative	Neutral	
Button Tree 4 participants	46%	38%	3%	5%	0%	5%	49%	48%	3%	
Leaf Imprints 4 participants	70%	1%	17%	4%	6%	0%	93%	5%	2%	
Slime 3 participants	59%	7%	22%	3%	3%	0%	84%	9%	6%	
Paper Circuit 8 participants	30%	36%	10%	4%	16%	1%	56%	41%	3%	
Solar Jitterbug 8 participants	29%	28%	4%	11%	14%	3%	47%	42%	12%	

















