News Literacy: Teaching Students to Be Informed Citizens

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News Literacy: Teaching Students to Be Informed Citizens

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Quasicon • Saturday, March 11, 2017, 9:30 a.m. - 10:30 a.m.
Today

1. Background
2. 15-minute instruction session
3. LibGuide tour
4. Future plans
5. Discussion

Link to slides: http://bit.ly/2ngfVLv
“Many assume that because young people are fluent in social media they are equally savvy about what they find there. Our work shows the opposite.”
(p. 7, Stanford Study, Executive Summary)

“Our ‘digital natives’ may be able to flit between Facebook and Twitter while simultaneously uploading a selfie to Instagram and texting a friend. But when it comes to evaluating information that flows through social media channels, they are easily duped.”
(p. 4, Stanford Study Executive Summary)
Project timeline

November/December 2016
- Identify need
- Identify LibGuide to revise

January 2017
- Create new guide
- Create tabs
- Create content

February 2017
- Launch LibGuide
- Launch 15-min. class sessions

March 2017
- Make evaluation infographics
Books, magazines, journals, and newspapers - whether in print or electronic form - have been the backbone of research papers for decades. Now, however, the internet has opened up many sources of information that fall outside those basics. Explore this research guide to discover some different ways of finding information for your papers and projects.
Information Resources for the Twenty-First Century: News Sources on the Web

**News Directories, Aggregators and Search Engines**

- **ABYZ News Links**
  A portal to online news sources from around the world.

- **Google News**
  For a quick look at the day's happenings.

- **Newsmap**
  Newsmap offers a visual representation of content from the Google News aggregator.

- **World Newspapers and News Magazines in English**
  News and Newspapers from the University of Texas, an index of newspapers and news sources, organized by region and topic.

- **USPLX: US Newspapers**
  Index of online news sources organized by region. Includes radio and television stations.

**World News**

- **Al Jazeera**

- **Asia Times Online**
  Reporting and analysis of geopolitical, political, economic and business issues, from an Asian perspective.

- **Associated Press**
  Associated Press

- **BBC News**
  **BBC News Country Profiles**
  The Christian Science Monitor

- **The Economist**
  France Presse Global News (APF)

- **The Globe and Mail**
  Canadian English-language daily newspaper based in Toronto.

- **Guardian UK World News Guide**
  International New York Times

- **The Jerusalem Post**
  Latinamericana Press

**National Newspapers and Television Networks**

- **The Boston Globe**
  Chicago Sun-Times

- **Los Angeles Times**
  The New York Times

- **The Wall Street Journal**
  The Washington Post

- **ABC News**
  CBS News

- **CNN News**
  Fox News

- **NBC News**

**News for Special Populations**

- **Stars & Stripes**
  An independent news source serving the U.S. military. Does not reflect the views of the Department Of Defense.

**Counterculture (Alternative) Press**

- **Alternative News Sources**
  Collection of alternative news links from the Electronic Policy Network.

- **Alternative Press Center**
  A non-profit collective dedicated to providing access to and increasing public awareness of the alternative press.

- **AlterNet**
  An award-winning news magazine and online community that creates original journalism and amplifies the best of hundreds of other independent media sources.

- **AltWeeeklies.com**
  News and features published in the 110 papers that belong to the Association of Alternative Newsweeklies.

**Newspaper Databases**

- **America's News**
  Search over 1,600 American and Michigan news sources covering print and online newspapers, blogs, journals, newswires, broadcast transcripts and videos.

- **Infotrac Newsstand**
  Find full-text articles from U.S. and foreign newspapers, including the New York Times, dated from 1880.

- **Lexis Nexis Academic Universe**
  Find newspaper and magazine articles, TV and radio transcripts, opinion polls, case law, federal and state codes, company annual reports, and much more.

- **New York Times**
  Find full text articles from 1854.

- **New York Times**
  Find full text articles from 1965.
15-Minute Instruction Session for Classes

http://libguides.wccnet.edu/newsliteracy

http://graphics.wsj.com/blue-feed-red-feed/
Tour of the Guide

● “Get News” tab
● “Recognize Bias” tab
● “Spot Fake News” tab
● “Teach News Literacy” tab
● Forthcoming: “Evaluate News” tab

http://libguides.wccnet.edu/newsliteracy
This article shows a copyright date of 2009 on the Smoke Screens website. The original article was published in a journal in 1999. Bolding, underlining, and different colors of text influence objectivity. It plays on emotions. A credible article would have plain text. The only color would be from hyperlinks, which help back up claims.

The domain is .org, which indicates a nonprofit. Just because it's a nonprofit doesn't mean you don't need to do your research on what it is and who they are.

Correlation and causation are not the same. However, this article is inflammatory and contains questionable evidence.

What is the purpose of this article? It's not stated here, but this article is an editorial or opinion piece.

The text has footnotes, and there are references at the end. It is up to the reader to verify the information.

The author's name and medical degree are listed, but no other information about his credentials is provided. A Google search showed that he is a general practitioner, not a specialist or researcher.

Smoking Does Not Cause Lung Cancer

(According to WHO/CDC Data)

By: James P. Siepmann, MD

Yes, it is true, smoking does not cause lung cancer. It is only one of many risk factors for lung cancer. I initially was going to write an article on how the professional literature and publications misuse the language by saying "smoking causes lung cancer," but the more I looked into how biased the literature, professional organizations, and the media are, I modified this article to one on trying to put the relationship between smoking and cancer into perspective. (No, I did not get paid off by the tobacco companies, or anything else like that.)

When the tobacco executives testified to Congress that they did not believe that smoking caused cancer, their answers were probably truthful and I agree with that statement. Now, if they were asked if smoking increases the risk of getting lung cancer, then their answer based upon current evidence should have been "yes." But even so, the risk of a smoker getting lung cancer is much less than anyone would suspect. Based upon what the media and anti-tobacco organizations say, one would think that if you smoke, you get lung cancer (a 100% correlation) or at least expect a 50% occurrence before someone uses the word "cancer."
Discussion

How do you identify fake news?

Why is it important to teach news literacy?

What are challenges that you see in teaching news literacy to students?

What is at risk when reading fake news?

Where do you go to get news? What tips do you give students?

What are ways that you burst out of your filter bubble?

What news literacy resources do you find helpful?

How do you identify fake news?
Questions?

Comments?

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