

Workshop #4: Community Voices: Partnering for Accessibility and Inclusion in Library Planning

Handout #6



Analyzing Data

Ask Yourself:

1. What do we want to do with the information collected?
2. For whom is this information intended?
3. Do any common trends appear?
4. What is working (and what isn't)?

Tools to Analyze Data:

1. Bar Charts - Number values are represented by either height or length in a graph.
2. Data Points - Single measurement in a set of numbers.
3. Pareto Chart - Bar chart where the bars are sorted by size order with the highest bar on the left of the graph.
4. Pie Chart - Way of showing shares.
5. Radar Chart - Demonstrates the size among gaps.
6. Run Chart - Displays variation of data over time.
7. Scatter Chart - Show the influence one variable has on the data set as a whole.

Quantitative measurements: (typically numerical) collect data that can be measured. So, for example, how many patrons attend your outreach program or use your service? How many patrons with disabilities participated in your new program or service? How many patrons with disabilities also checked out materials while they were at the library?

Qualitative measurements: collect the experience of a person (typically stated verbally). So, for example, a patron with a disability tells a Clerk or a Librarian that they enjoyed the outreach program/service at the library, or a parent mentions how much a particular program meant to their child with a disability.