# Media literacy of communities and the role of cultural institutions

Agnese Dāvidsone, PhD Cēsis, August 28, 2023





### About me:

- PhD in Communication and Media (Tartu University, 2017);
- Associated professor, Lead reseracher, rector (since 2022) of Vidzeme University of Applied Sciences
- Developer and director of MA programme «Media and information literacy»
- Head of UNESCO Chair in Media and information literacy and Scientific literacy
- Media literacy trainer since 2016 (projects with CEPA, IREX etc.)



Media Literacy
is an Expanded
Conceptualization of
Literacy

...the ability to access, analyze, evaluate and communicate messages in a wide variety of forms.

is all the technical, cognitive, social, civic and creative capacities

to access and have a critical understanding of and interact

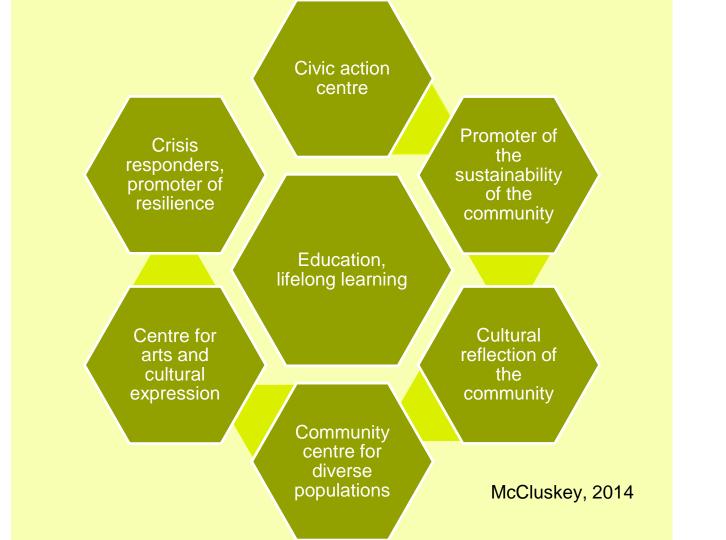
with both traditional and new forms of media

--Aspen Institute Leadership Forum on Media Literacy, Washington DC (1993)

Council of the European Union (2016)

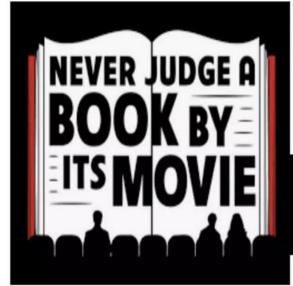
### **Public libraries are important because:**

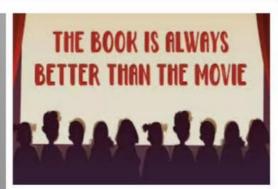
- Public libraries are transforming from a place for reading and borrowing books to **all-round media and information-rich learning environments**;
- Moving away from protectionist approaches to empowering approaches in promoting media literacy: assist people in improving their skills, knowledge and support their creative talents;
- A gradual change is happening in perspective on the role of the public library in the community, from uniquely offering access to information towards a philosophy and culture of sharing of information and knowledge, promoting citizenship (European Commission, 2014)
- Libraries as one of the most important «third spaces», especially outside of big cities



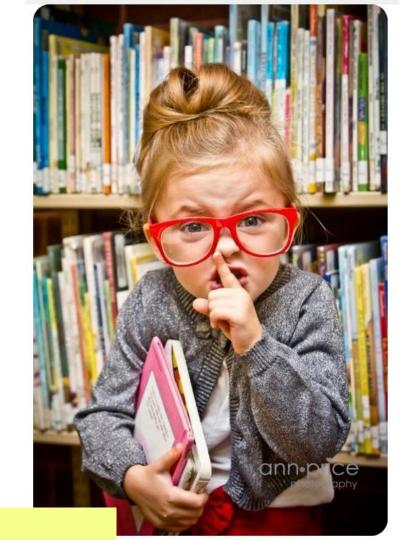
What do you see here?









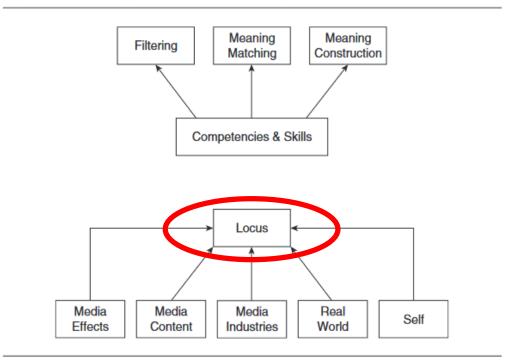


Media literacy: the Cognitive model

•Potter (2004, p.58-59): media literacy is "the set of perspectives from which we expose ourselves to the media and interpret the meaning of the messages we encounter."

## Potter (2004): The Cognitive model of media literacy

Figure 3.1 The Cognitive Model of Media Literacy



https://www.sagepub.com/sites/default/files/upm-binaries/4889\_Potter\_Chapter\_3\_Media\_Literacy\_Model.pdf

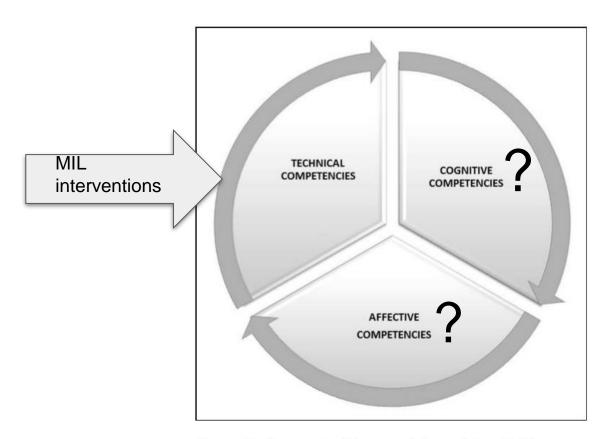


Figure 1. A conceptual framework for social media literacy.

#### People Generally People Are Able To: Remember: (Learning Outcomes) 10% of what they Read Read Define Describe List Explain 20% of what they Hear Hear View Images 30% of what they See Demonstrate Watch Video Apply 50% of what they hear Attend Exibit/Sites Practice and see Watch A Demonstration Analyze Participate in Hands-On Workshop 70% of what they Design say and write Create Design Collaborative Lessons Evaluate Simulate or Model a Real Experience 90% of what they do Design/Perform a Presentation - Do The Real Thing

Figure 1. Dale's Cone of Experience

Dominant intervention styles in MIL development

Teaching "from the front" (EI)

Advising/restricting/instructing (NI; EI)

Co-viewing (NI, EI)

Co-exploring (NI; EI)

Co-creating (EI)

Co-designing (EI)

TEACHING/LEARNING TRADITION

## Media literacy and other literacies

Political literacy

Health literacy

Financial literacy

Scientific literacy

Cultural literacy

Civic literacy

. . . .



## "Literacy is a bridge from misery to hope."

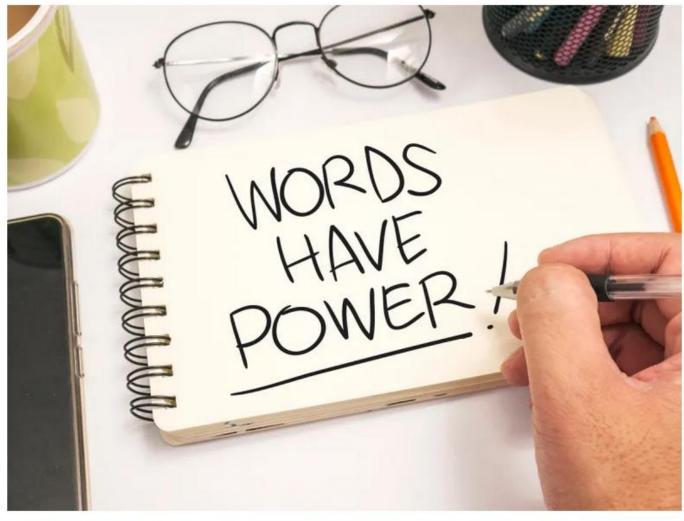
Kofi Annan Fmr United Nations Secretary-General

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