Put name on document here

**Five types of data found on the websites**

**Part 1:**

**College Navigator**

Here you can easily find any information about any college in the United States. It has general information, fees, graduation rates, how much it costs to attend, data about campus security, and much more. This is very useful for those who have students who need suggestions and have questions about colleges/universities.

**Early Childhood Program Participation, From the National Household Education Surveys Program of 2012**

This data has gathered information on children's participation in home based by family member care, non-family member care, and daycare engagements. It also includes data about the key purposes why parents choose particular care, important elements for choosing the arrangement, and parents’ contribution in different educational activities with their children.

**Comparative Indicators of Education in the United States and Other G-20 Countries: 2015**

This data compares education in the United States with other 20 countries such as Canada, China, France, Germany, India etc. The 20 countries who are part of this comparative indicators are the countries that are some of the United States’ biggest financial allies. The main covered topics are population and school enrollment, academic performance, contexts for learning, expenditure for education, and educational attainment and income.

**Teaching Vacancies and Difficult-to-Staff Teaching Positions in Public Schools: 2015**

The figures in short refers to the percentages of public schools that reported that they had teaching vacancies and subject areas with difficult-to-staff teaching positions in the 1999–2000, 2003–04, 2007–08, and 2011–12 school years. It covers elementary, middle and high school. Some of the key findings in the report shows that in the 1999–2000, 2003–04, 2007–08, and 2011–12 school years, a greater percentage of high-minority than low-minority public high schools had two or more subject areas with difficult-to-staff teaching positions.

**Parent and Family Involvement in Education (PFI) public-use data file of the National Household Education Surveys Program: 2012**

Here you can find statistics on students in the United States attending kindergarten through grade 12. As by the name of title, the report focuses on parent and family participation in the students’ education during the 2011–12 school year. For students who are homeschooled, the study inquires questions linked to their homeschooling experiences, the sources of the set of courses, and why they’re being homeschooled.

**500 Word Summary of an Article found on the websites**

**Part 2:** Summary of article “Comparative Indicators of Education in the United States and Other G-20 Countries: 2015”

This data compares education in the United States with other G-20 countries such as Canada, United Kingdom, France, India etc. The 20 countries who are part of this comparative indicators are the countries that are some of the United States’ biggest financial allies. The main covered topics are population and school enrollment, academic performance, contexts for learning, expenditure for education, and educational attainment and income. According to the article by Institute of Education Sciences, the data is collected by most current information about education from the International Indicators of Education Systems (INES) project at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) (Stephens, M., Warren, L. K., Harner, A. L., Owen, E. 2015).

Population and School Enrollment data has been collected from the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 2013. In the year of 2012, the 34% of the United States’ population were enrolled in school between ages 5-29. The article states that “the other G-20 countries, the school-age population ranged from 25 percent of the total population in Italy and Japan to 50 percent in Saudi Arabia and South Africa” (Stephens, M., Warren, L. K., Harner, A. L., Owen, E. 2015. Enrollment in formal education had some variances between the countries including United States. For example, according to the article by Institute of Education Sciences, at least 90 percent of the population in the United States was registered in formal education and this was not until the age of 6. At ages 15–19, participation in formal education varied from 34 percent in China to 92 percent in Germany, with U.S. participation at 80 percent—which may reflect diverse policies in regards to the age at which required education ends (Stephens, M., Warren, L. K., Harner, A. L., Owen, E. 2015).

Academic Performance results come from four international assessments; PIRLS, TIMSS, PISA, and PIAAC. In overall, almost all the countries have showed increased percentages to the previous years when they were assessed on reading, mathematics, and science. According to the article by Institute of Education Sciences, the calculation of understudies in the United States and the Russian Federation getting to the advanced benchmark was bigger than the rate in most other partaking G-20 countries and the rate reaching only the Low benchmark was lesser (Stephens, M., Warren, L. K., Harner, A. L., Owen, E. 2015).

In the Contexts for Learning data has been collected from the most recent administrations of the international student assessments (i.e., PIRLS, TIMSS, and PISA). The students’ attitudes toward reading, mathematics, and science were measured by these assessments. For example, according to TIMSS 2011 data, there weren’t differences in five countries, including the United States, between the percentages of male and female fourth-graders who liked learning science. The contexts for learning also has significant amount of data about Teachers’ Instructional Practices, Participation in Professional Development, and Career Satisfaction. One of the facts that stood out for me about the career satisfaction is that the satisfaction rates for reading teachers across all participating G-20 countries except France were less than 10 percent of fourth-graders who had teachers with low career satisfaction in 2011 (Stephens, M., Warren, L. K., Harner, A. L., Owen, E. 2015).

Out of 14 of the 20 countries who reported public school teachers’ salaries in 2011, Germany had the highest pay rate followed by the United States. It also stated in the most of those 20 countries, Germany and Turkey being exception, public school teachers’ made less than the average salaries at the beginning of their teaching career. According to article by Institute of Education Sciences, “in 2010, the total expenditures per student and the portion of these expenditures devoted to core education services were higher in the United States than in all other reporting G-20 countries at both the combined primary and secondary education levels and the higher education level” (Stephens, M., Warren, L. K., Harner, A. L., Owen, E. 2015).

Education Returns: Educational Attainment and Income data covers facts about graduation rates and educational attainment, first university degrees, employment rates, and distribution of population by education and income. Here’s some facts that stands out: graduation levels from upper secondary education in 2011 were 90 percent in four countries; Japan, the Republic of Korea, the United Kingdom, and Germany. The facts among the first university degrees, Germany and the Republic of Korea had the top percentage of their degrees in the field of mathematics, science, and engineering in 2011 (Stephens, M., Warren, L. K., Harner, A. L., Owen, E. 2015).

**How I could use this data in my classroom**

**Part 3:**

The statistics, data, and facts these sites deliver to its readers is useful in education and teaching. As teachers and even as parents, we need to be kept educated and be able to find information to improve the need of proper education for children. For example, I am a believer in early childhood education. I myself did not attend a daycare or kindergarten; it wasn’t required back in Turkey at that time. By reading the facts about the attendance of early childhood education rates and how they affect children in their school years is amazing. Not every parent have the time or knowledge to teach a three year old child the letters, numbers, songs, or read stories. If parents can’t do it, educators in daycares/kindergarten do it and they encourage parents to continue doing it at home. Teaching children the importance of education relies within these kind of sites. We have to educate ourselves and parents before we educate children. Also the availability of easy finding information about colleges/universities is very helpful for our students so we give them guidance of schools they deserve to attend.

**Reference**

Stephens, M., Warren, L. K., Harner, A. L., Owen, E. (December 2015)*. “Comparative Indicators of Education in the United States and Other G-20 Countries: 2015”* Retrieved on January 22, 2016 from <http://nces.ed.gov/pubs2016/2016100.pdf>