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- \* There is interaction and interdependence between and among living and nonliving components of systems.

#### Fifth – Life Science Standards

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# **Measuring Results in Education Projects**

Karen Hollweg

5th Annual Sustaining Colorado Watersheds Conference  
Tuesday, Oct 5, 2010  
Vail Cascade Resort

# Measuring Results in Education Projects

Karen Hollweg

I. Background/Context – My experiences

II. A Specific Example – Using drawings

III. My recommendations – Take-home messages

# **Denver Audubon Urban Educ. Project**

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# Denver Audubon Urban Educ. Project

To provide children (8 – 11 year-olds) growing up in cities with enjoyable neighborhood experiences that heighten their awareness, expand their knowledge, and develop their respect for the plants & animals living in their urban world.

- **Explore their local natural environment**, ... the plants & animals & ecological interactions.
- **Interact with adults** who demonstrate interest in & **share enthusiasm** for investigating nature
- **Develop the skills** necessary to observe, use scientific tools, record, compare, quantify & analyze data, and apply critical thinking to reach conclusions.

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- Evaluations that begin with clearly articulated objectives and expectations run more smoothly.



## Questions we asked and things we learned:

- **Who** are we reaching?
- Are we providing participants with **new and different experiences**?
- How **satisfied** with the program are participants, their parents, teachers and volunteer leaders?
- What does the program **cost**?
- Is the program being **implemented as intended**?
- What is the program's **impact on participating students**?
- Who are the **teachers** we work with? Does the program influence them?

## One Example:

**“Students Learned Something New ?”**

|                 | <b>Yes</b>      | <b>Somewhat</b> | <b>No</b>      |
|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|----------------|
| <b>Students</b> | <b>72 – 74</b>  | <b>20 - 18%</b> | <b>6 – 10%</b> |
| <b>Teachers</b> | <b>89 – 93%</b> | <b>11 – 7%</b>  | <b>0%</b>      |

**...How do you know?**

So, to try to gain insights into *WHAT* it was that students had learned, ...

Asked students to “draw and label what they had seen living in their schoolyard, locating the things in the places where they had seen them.”

students - enjoyed

teachers and program coordinators – easy,  
straightforward, visual

Enhanced initial trial usage by...



Pre-code F2c-15

Ant  
butterfly  
Spider

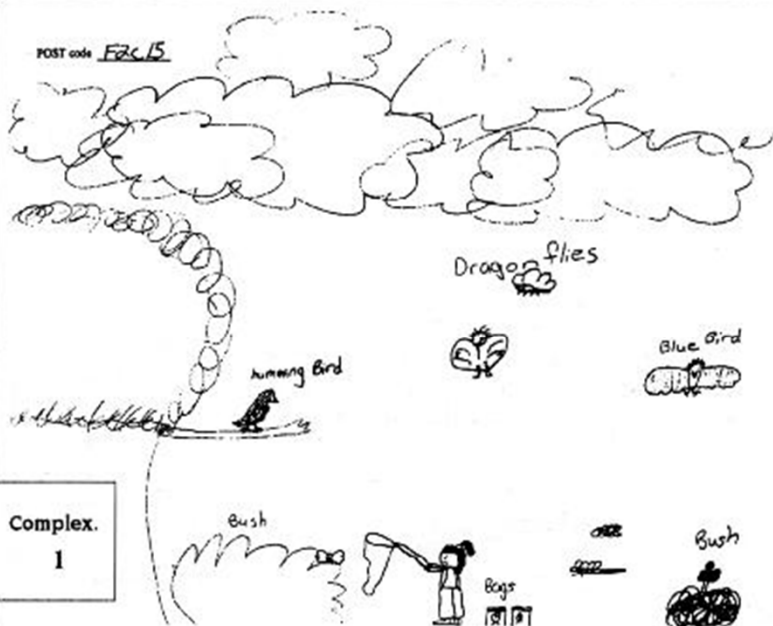
Lizard  
Caterpillars  
Birds

bugs

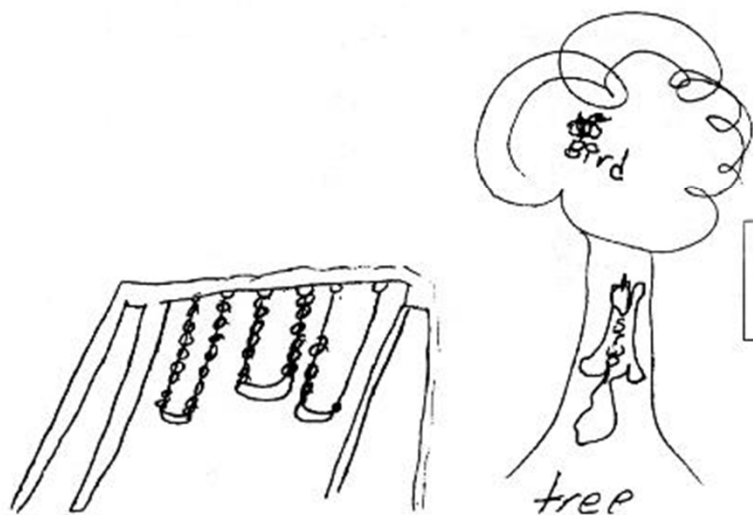
Warm

Appl. Context Complex.  
1 3 1

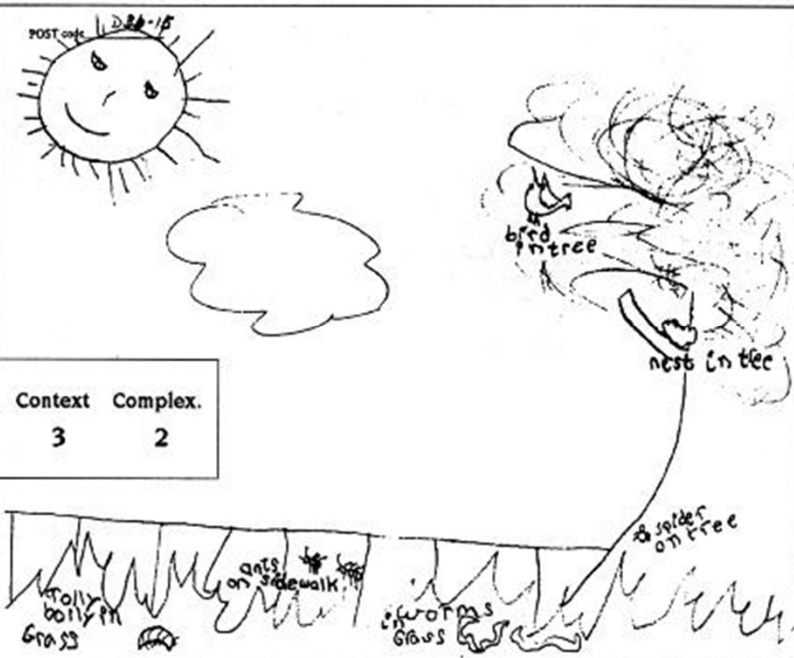
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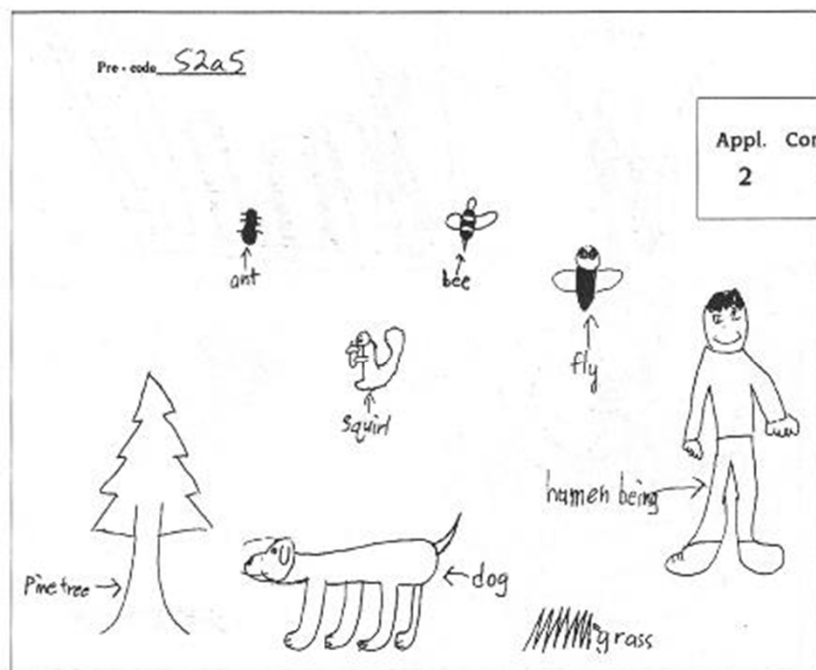


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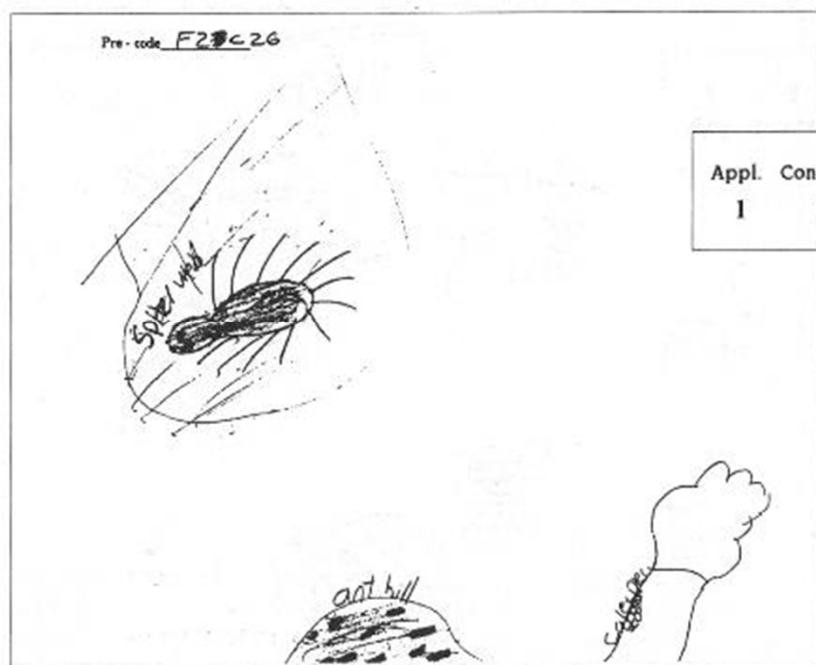
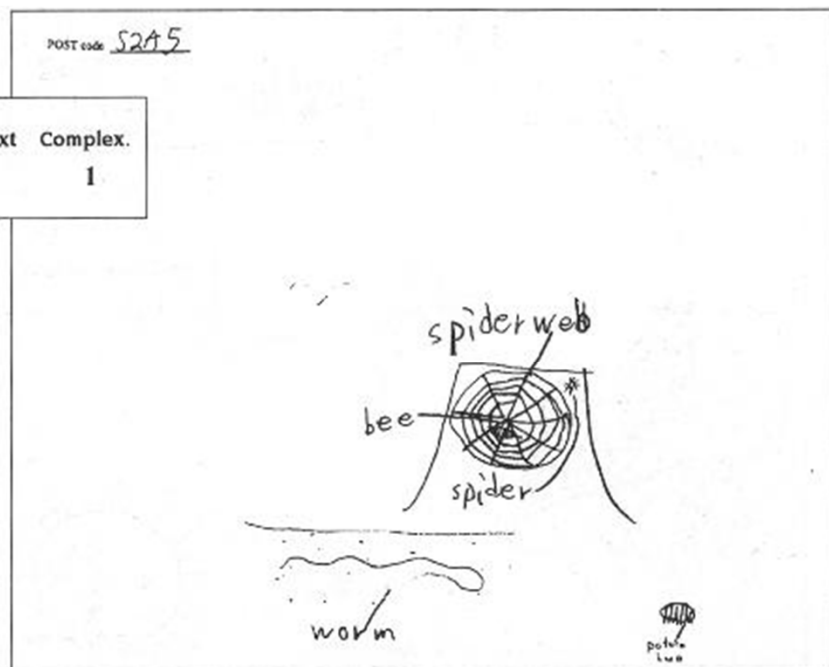


Appl. Context Complex.  
3 3 2

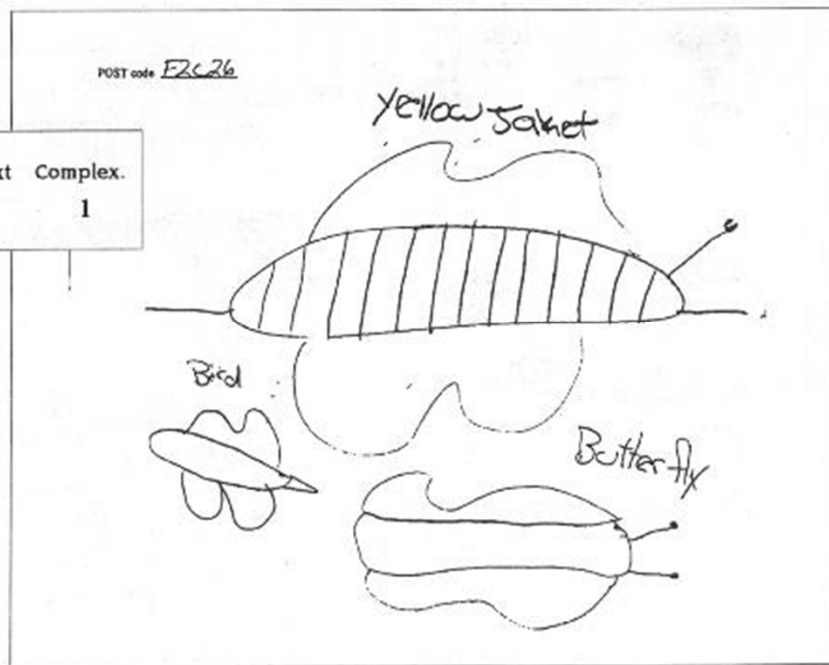




| Appl. | Context | Complex. |
|-------|---------|----------|
| 2     | 2       | 1        |



| Appl. | Context | Complex. |
|-------|---------|----------|
| 1     | 1       | 1        |



## **2<sup>nd</sup> year, 3 cities, a random sample of drawings showed:**

% of drawings showing pre – post change

- Application 75%
- Organization or Context 47%
- Complexity 40%

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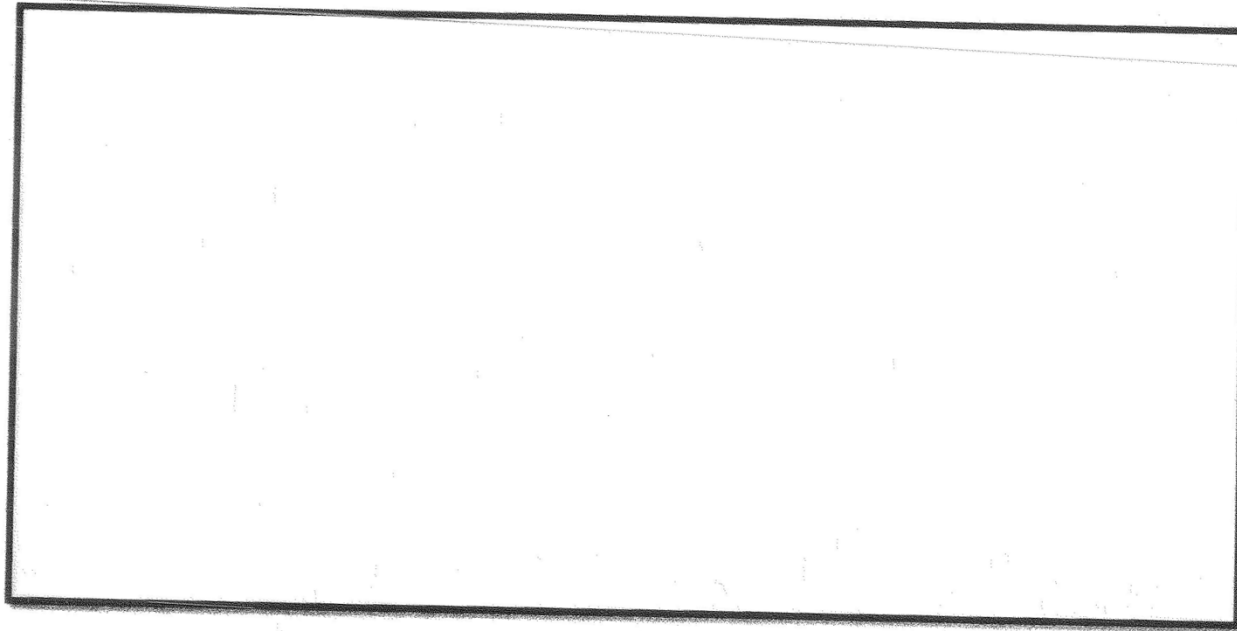
**What we could have done better... would do differently:**

## **Additional suggestions:**

- **Read about others who have used drawings.  
(Hein & Price; Covitt, Gunckel, & Anderson)**
- **Base your rubric on learning progressions for your major concept.**
- **Get students to write or talk about their drawings – to explain them – and gain insights into their conceptual understandings/concept development.**



We get water out of the ground using a well. Draw a picture of what it looks like under the ground where there is water. Label the things that you draw. Also, draw how we get water out of the ground.



Ladue, MSU

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