# What leads to better outcomes in environmental education?











Marc J. Stern, Professor, Virginia Tech Robert B. Powell, Professor, Clemson University B. Troy Frensley, Assistant Professor, UNC-Wilmington



#### Best Practices



# Systematic literature review



Stern et al. 2014. Environmental education program evaluation in the new millennium: what do we measure and what have we learned? *Environmental Education Research* 20(5): 581-611

Skibins, J.C., Powell, R.B., and M.J. Stern 2012. Exploring empirical support for interpretation's best practices. *Journal of Interpretation Research* 17(1): 25-44.

# Empirical study of live interpretive programs in the Parks

- 24 park units
- 376 live interpretive programs
- 3,603 retrospective visitor surveys
- 56 program characteristics

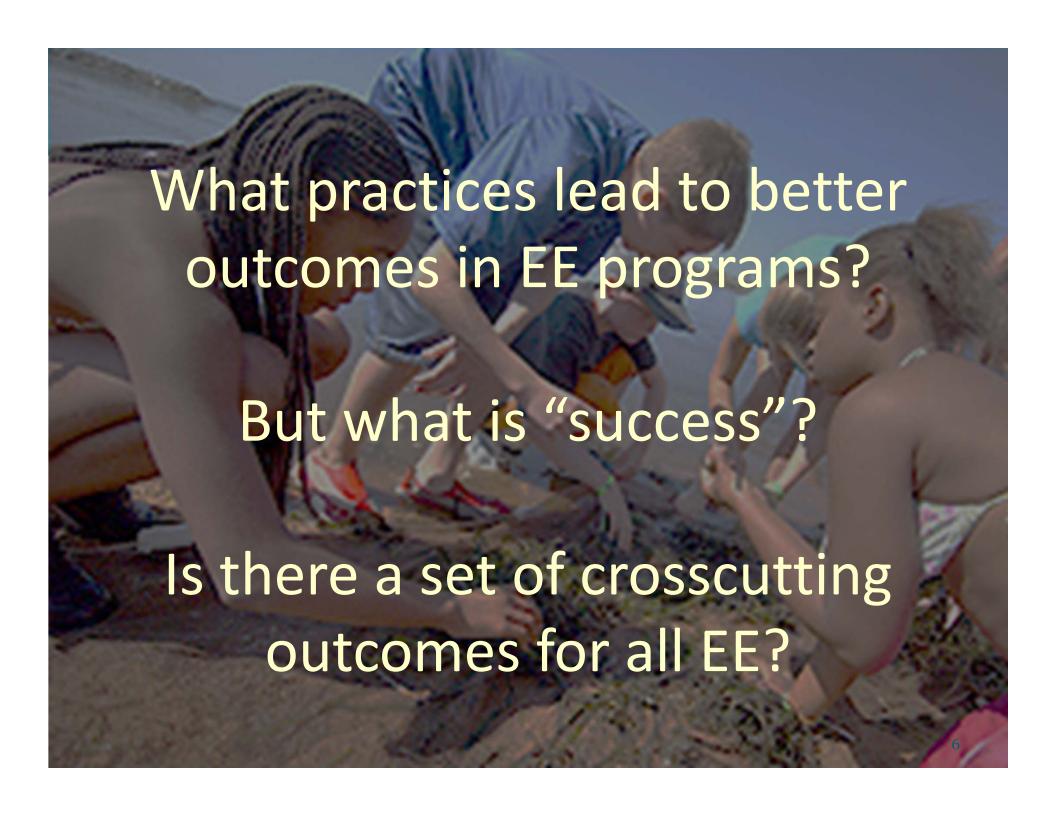


### Lesson learned

- Reliable observation is possible
- 15 factors emerged that were most linked to positive outcomes
  - Confidence of the Interpreter
  - Authenticity of the interpreter
  - Organization of the story
  - Relevance, responsiveness
  - Not focusing on just the facts!

Stern and Powell 2013. Journal of Interpretation Research. 18(2)





Environmental literacy

- Knowledge
- Dispositions
- Attitudes
- Skills
- Behaviors

Tbilisi Declaration, Hungerford, Volk, McBeth, NELA, and many others



#### **Educational standards**



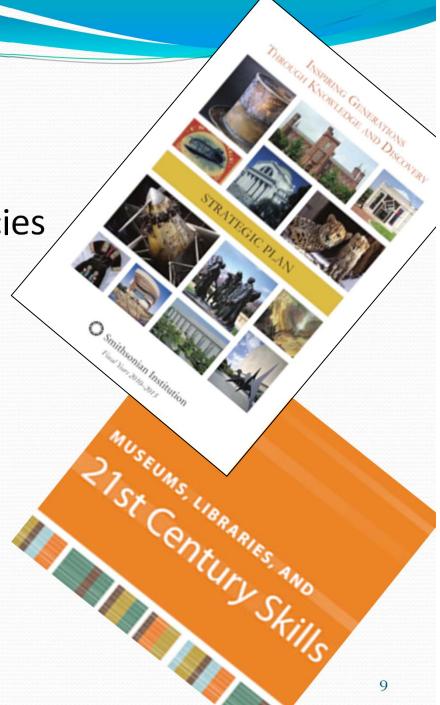




21st Century Skills

A broad list of societal literacies

- Critical thinking
- Communication
- Collaboration
- Creativity



# Positive youth development

- Emotional/social Intelligence
- Five Cs
  - Competence, confidence, character, connection, caring
- Twelve student strengths-
  - Mind (Curiosity, Self-control, Zest)
  - Heart (Purpose, Social/emotional Intelligence, Gratitude)
  - Will (Grit, Growth, Optimism)









# Crosscutting Outcomes for EE: The potential to be transformational



# Big Challenges

- 1. Defining Aspirational "Success"
- 2. Crosscutting (Relevant)
- 3. Measuring Outcomes:
  - Variability and sensitivity
  - Addressing skew and social desirability bias



# Defining "Success"

- NPS Advisory Board Education Committee
- NAAEE Advisory Group
- Clark, Heimlich, Ardoin, & Braus Delphi Study
- National Park Foundation Learning Alliance
- ANCA: Association of Nature Center Administrators





#### **EE21 outcomes**

Participatory process

Enjoyment

Behavior change

Selfefficacy

Learning

Env. attitudes

Interest/ motivation

21<sup>st</sup> Century skills Connection to place

Env. behaviors

Meaning

Cooperation

School behaviors

#### **Pilot Studies**



**Great Smoky Mtns** 



**Everglades NP** 



**NC Natural Science** 



**USFS Snorkeling** 



Glen Helen, OH



NorthBay, MD



Cuyahoga NP



Oregon outdoor schools

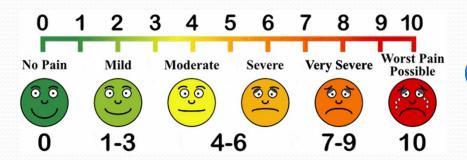
# Psychometric Testing: Statistical fit!

- Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA)
  - Consistent 10 factor model for each sample
  - Measurement invariance: configural, metric, structural
  - Moderate skew (M=6-7) on 11 point scales!
- Revised survey
  - 8-10 minutes
  - 2-5 items per construct
- Logistical
  - Retrospective only for national study

	S-BX2	df	CFI	SRMR	MSEA*	
Great Smoky Mountains National Park-Appalachian Highlands Science Learning Center Rho=.974; Chronbach's Alpha=.950	529.8964	419	.980	.040	.029	.020036
Everglades National Park- Rho=.928; Chronbach's Alpha =.898	480.8516	414	.918	.058	.032	.016044
NC SCIENCE MUSEUM Rho=.977 Chronbach's Alpha=.960	581.2041	418	.945	.051	.051	.041061
NorthBay Rho=.985; Chronbach's Alpha =.966	519.4756	419	.978	.036	.031	.021040
Multnomah Education Service District Outdoor School Rho=.975; Chronbach's Alpha =.959	529.3274	418	.941	.050	.044	.031054
Glen Helen Rho=.973 Chronbach's Alpha =.951	476.2794	416	.943	.060	.031	.013044
**Cuyahoga Valley Environmental Education Center Rho=.964 Chronbach's Alpha=.942	497.1663	407	.909	.064	.045	.029058

#### **EE21 outcomes**

- 12 Outcomes
- 2 Single Items and 10 Scales
- 11 point scales
- Administrative Script



Enjoyment

Behavior change

Selfefficacy

Learning

Env. attitudes

Interest/ motivation

21<sup>st</sup> Century skills Connection to place

Env. behaviors

Meaning

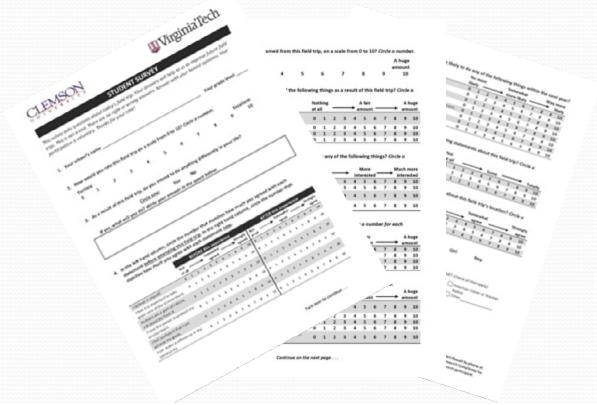
Cooperation

School behaviors

## EE21: Available for your use

- Retrospective for shorter programs
- Pre-Post for longer programs
- Powell, R.B., Stern, M. J., Frensley, B.T., & Moore, D. (2019) Identifying and developing crosscutting environmental education outcomes for adolescents in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century (EE21). *Environmental Education Research*. DOI: 10.1080/13504622.2019.1607259





#### What leads to better outcomes?

- Systematic observation of 334 EE programs in 24 states (plus DC) by 90 unique program providers
  - Day field trip programs
  - Middle school kids (grades 5-8)

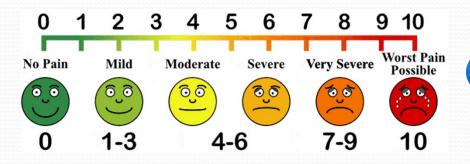


 What program characteristics are most powerfully linked to outcomes across a range of contexts?



#### **EE21 outcomes**

- Participatory process
- Extensive pilot testing
- Statistical validation
- Blue = EE21 scale



Enjoyment

Behavior change

Selfefficacy

Learning

Env. attitudes

Interest/ motivation

21<sup>st</sup> Century skills Connection to place

Env. behaviors

Meaning

Cooperation

School behaviors

## Program variables

- Educator characteristics
  - Passion, comfort, apparent knowledge . . .
- Pedagogical approaches
  - Investigation-focused, play-based, personal relevance, issue-based, reflection, storytelling, central message, social-ecological connections . . .
- Contextual factors
  - Group size, environmental context, weather, role of visiting teachers and chaperones . . .

				P	RO	GRAM LEVEL S	HEET		Program name:
Date:	Prov	vider:						1	Visiting teacher role:
Program name:								o	Prof. appearance
_								_	Gender match
Number of lead in	structo	ors _	_	Tot	al tin	ne on-site(min.)	Nu	umber o	Educator comfort
Weather 1 2 3	Desc	riptio	n of w	eath	er:				Apparent knowledge Instructional clarity
Critical event -1	0 1	Descr	iption	of ev	ent:				Content clarity
Visiting teacher ro	lo-	Char	neron.	e Ina	ccino	) Participant	Sun	nort	Eloquence Audibility
Visiting redefici to		Cild	2010	- (be	33140	rancipani		poit -	Visibility
Disciplinarian	ı	Othe	er Exp	lain:		G	roup size: _	s	Humor quality
								_	Humor quantity
Program type (check of Stations (same ins	that	opply):	Ctat	one le	mudt i	nstructors)Tra	ditional immer	rrive	Sarcasm
Recreation focus		_			cus		focus		Passion
Recreation focus Citizen science			Serv	ice pr	ogram		her Explain:		Sincerity
				_				=	Personal sharing
Short description (shot	summa	ry of se	tting, a	ctiviti	es. in-	between activity time.	central messa	ce(s), uns	Formality
									Affinity-seeking
								- 1	Emotional support
								- 1	Responsiveness
								- 1	Negative climate
								- 1	Disrespect
								- 1	Inequity
									Inattentiveness
	-							_	Impatience
Instructors' intended	goals (c	heck all	that a	pply):				- 1	Advocacy bias
Knowledg		_	Attit	udes		PY			Identity of lead instructor
Develop : Interest		_	Plac	e conr	rectio	nEnt	tertainment/er her (write in sp	njoyment	☐ Friend ☐ A
interest		-	Ince	ncions	/ Dena	worsOti	ner (write in sp	acej	Coach/Facil.
								_	Encyclopedia E
						Full day variable			
Staging		1	2	3		ruii day variable.	2 Transit	ions	Physical comfort
Intro Quality			2		4		Sequer		Physical exertion
Conclusion O			2					messa	Student disruptions
Intro/Concl. I			2					ential cv	Class management
		_	_			we're going to be s			False audience assumption
Instructor identitie	·e					line se	imals	1	Appropriate logistics Time management
0 = not present	3						0 1	No	
1 = at least one, bu	t not a	محما ال	linete	uctor	•	Control of the second	(s):	140	T/C Engagement
Friend	0		moul	SCIO	-	Aimild	(-/-	_	Student autonomy
Coach/Facilitator						Mogatio	ve climate v	ariables	Free exploration
Encyclopedia	0						ver 1 = seld		Free time on-task
Authority	0					Disresp		Olli Ol II	Affective messaging
Submissive	0					Inequit		- 1	Role play
Bare minimum	0						tiveness	- 1	Story-telling
Other	0					Impatie		- 1	Hands-on
Write in:	•						0 = no; 1 = v	/ague/u	Sensory
Trine III.							ecy bias	- Buel a	Play-based
						MUVUL	L' Dias		

#### ACTIVITY REVIEW

					ACTIV	ITY REVIEW								
Program name:								Obse	rver(	s): _				
Visiting teacher role:	No role Participant _		Support	Disciplinaria	an .		o-te	eachi	aching Prima		Primary			
Prof. appearance	0	1				Group work		1	2	3	4			
Gender match	0	1	NA			Verbal engager	ment	1	2	3	4			
Educator comfort	1	2	3	4		Question quali	ty	1	2	3	4			
Apparent knowledge	1	2	3	4	NA	Inaccuracy		0	1					
Instructional clarity	1	2	3	4		Discussion-bas	ed	1	2	3	4			
Content clarity	1	2	3	4		Multiple viewp	points	1	2	3	4			
Eloquence	1	2	3	4		Traditional lect	ture	1	2	3	4			
Audibility	1	2	3	4		Just the facts		1	2	3	4			
Visibility	1	2	3	4		Relevance		1	2	3	4			
Humor quality	1	2	3	4		Group reflection	on	1	2	3	4			
Humor quantity	1	2	3	4		Individual refle	ection	1	2	3	4			
Sarcasm	1	2	3	4		21st Century sk	tills	1	2	3	4			
Passion	1	2	3	4		Issue-based		1	2	3	4			
Sincerity	1	2	3	4		Systems thinking	ng	1	2	3	4			
Personal sharing	1	2	3	4		Place-based		1	2	3	4			
Formality	1	2	3	4		Experiential cy	cle	0	1					
Affinity-seeking	1	2	3	4		Inquiry-based		1	2	3	4			
Emotional support	1	2	3	4		Investigation-fo	ocused	1	2	3	4			
Responsiveness	1	2	3	4		Circle appropriate a								
Negative climate						Clear research ques Hypotheses are for		Yes						tructor
Disrespect	0	1	2			Data is collected		Yes						tructor
Inequity	0	1	2			Data collection clea				th?	Yes/			
Inattentiveness	0	1	2			Hypotheses are test Valid conclusions ar		Yes	/no /no					structor
Impatience	0	1	2			Any clear flaws in re						no N		
Advocacy bias	0	1	2			Organization								
						Technical diffic	ulty	1	2	3	4			
Identity of lead instructor				_		Quality of intro	,	1	2	3	4			
	thorit			(	Other:	Quality of cond		1	2	3	4			
	bmissi					Intro/conclusio	on linkage	1	2	3	4			
Encyclopedia E Bar	re min	imu	m			Transitions		1	2	3	4			
Ob wisel secure		-	_			Sequence		1	2	3	4			
Physical comfort	1	2	3			Unrelated cont	tent	1	2	3	4			
Physical exertion	1	2	3	4		Central messag	ge(s):	1	2	3	4			
Student disruptions	1	2	3	4										
Class management	1	2	3	4										
False audience assumption Appropriate logistics	1	2	3	4		Quality		0	1 2	3	4 5	6 7	8	9 10
Time management	1	2	3	4		Student group	characteristic	cs						
Pace	-1	0	1	2		Morale		1	2	3	4			
T/C Engagement	1	2	3	4		Baseline know	ledge	1	2	3	4			
Student autonomy	1	2	3	4		Participation	-	1	2	3	4			
Free exploration	î	2	3	4		Overall positive	e engagemen	t 1	2	3	4			
Free time on-task	î	2	3	4		Context charac								
Affective messaging	1	2	3	4		Novelty of sett		1	2	3	4		Anin	nals
Role play		2	3	4		Immersion	6	1	2	3	4	-1	A IIII	
	1	2		4		Beauty		1	2	3				
Story-telling Hands-on	1	2	3			Perceived thre	at	1	2	3				
Sensory	1	2		4		Naturalness	o.	1	2	3				
Play-based	1	2	3	4		Outdoors		1	2	3	4	- [		
riay-baseu	1	2	3	4		Live animals	2 2	_	aptiv			on-ca	ntive	
						Live dilitingis		-	optiv	· _		011-0	PLIVE	

Variable	Definition	Scores							
Passion	The educator's apparent level of enthusiasm for the lesson content and the overall authentic emotional connection with which the material is delivered	1 Educator seems completely detached/ disinterested from the lesson	2 Educator shows low levels of passion overall	3 Educator shows moderate levels or sporadic instances of high passion	4 Educator seems extremely passionate about the lesson				
Free Exploration	Degree to which students were encouraged to explore the environment in their own way	1 No efforts made to incorporate free exploration	2 Minimal efforts to incorporate free exploration	3 Moderate efforts to incorporate free exploration	4 Major efforts to incorporate free exploration for most of the program				
Relevance	Degree to which the lesson content references or makes explicit connections to the students' experience outside the realm of the instruction.	1 No efforts made to create relevance	2 Minimal efforts to create linkage to students' lives, perhaps just through simple analogy.	3 Moderate efforts to create direct relevance to students' lives	4 Major efforts to link the experience directly to students' personal lives at home				
Central message(s)	There is a clearly communicated central message (or messages) that demonstrates why what they learned should matter to them.	No effort or not present.	Some effort made but unclear, ambiguous, or difficult to discern actual central message.	Easy to detect central message but not fully developed or not clearly meaningful.	Clearly communicated and well-developed central message.				
Play-based	Degree to which the lesson actively engages students in games or competition as an intentional teaching technique.	1 No efforts made to incorporate play-based learning	2 Minimal efforts to incorporate play-based learning – possibly a short game.	3 Moderate efforts to incorporate play-based learning. A game(s) made up a meaningful portion of the program.	4 Most of the program was play-based.				



- Systematic observations of programs
- Immediate post-experience surveys with participants
- Surveys with teachers
- Interviews with educators

#### What leads to better outcomes?



# Preliminary findings

- The findings that follow are based on ongoing analyses
- Just because some elements are not shared here, does not mean they are not also important to program success (they may not have varied in our observations, or we may not have measured them!)

### Demographic considerations

- Strong effects of grade level, race, and socioeconomic context
  - Lower grades 

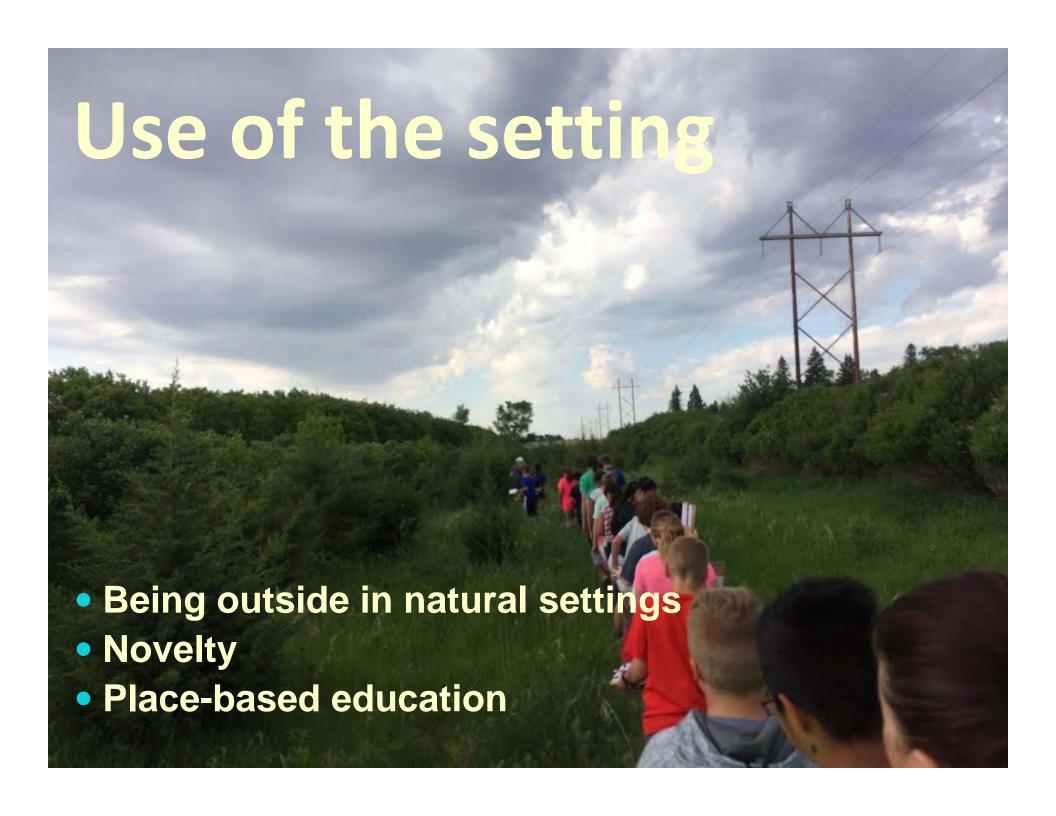
    more positive outcomes

  - Lower economic classes → more positive outcomes









#### Instructor behaviors

- Emotional support
  - Passion, sincerity, affinity-seeking, positive communications
- Responsiveness
- Confidence & clarity
  - Apparent comfort and knowledge, instructional clarity, content clarity
- Opportunism



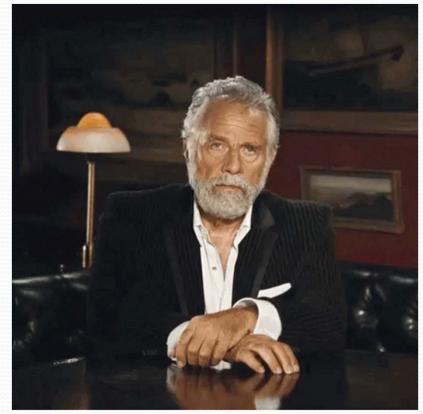
# Quality communication

- Verbal engagement
- Question quality
- Effective class management
- Effective transitions
- Quality conclusions



# What about lecture-focused programs?

No, my friend . . .



# Aiming for behavior change?

- Systems focus
- •Identification as "scientists"
- Advocacy
- Fact focus (neg.)



### Strongest relationships

(Relative Importance Analysis)

#### **EE21**

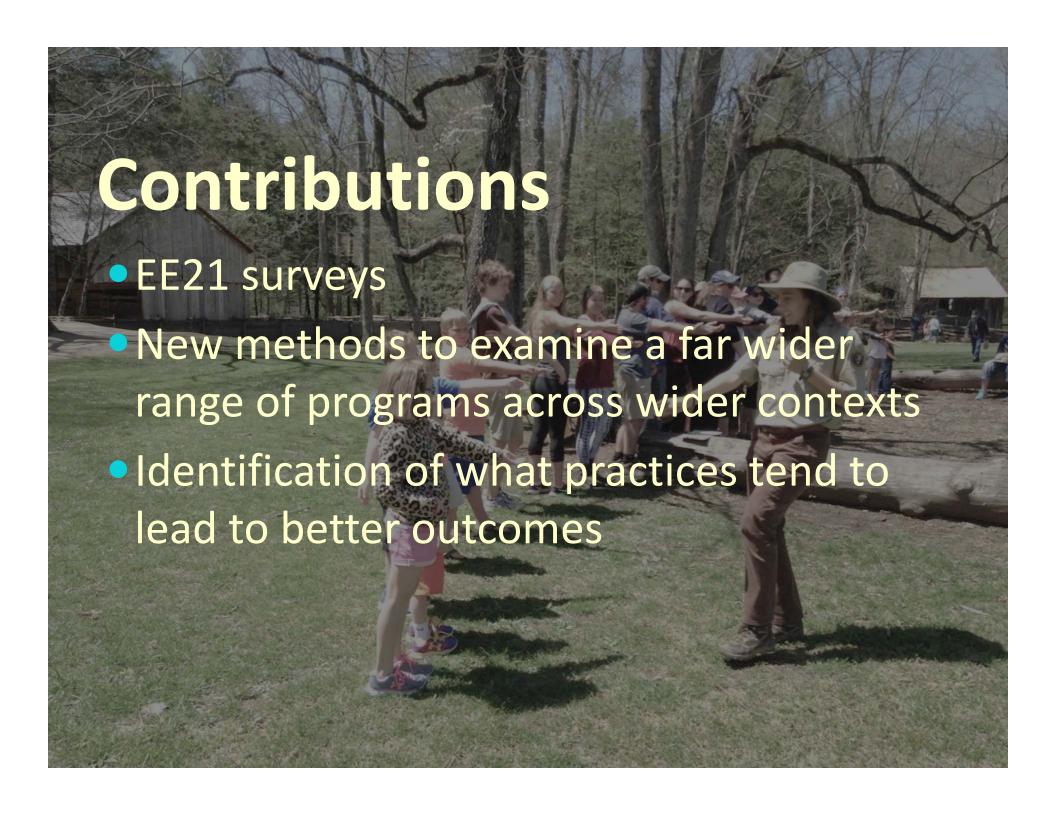
- Transitions
- Group size (negative)
- Novelty
- Conclusion quality
- Natural settings

#### **Behavioral intentions**

Advocacy







### What's next

#### **Expanding the sample**

- Fall 2020 and Spring 2021
- Effective sets of practices in different contexts and diverse audiences

# Establishing evidence-based EE21 learning networks

 Using EE21 to learn from each other, enhance programs, and evaluate the results











