Partnership to Improve Student Achievement in Physical Science: Integrating STEM Approaches (PISA²)



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Instruments

considered to have worked

well during the school year



STUDENT SUCCESS

PISA² aims to increase the academic achievement & 21st century skills of elementary & middle school students in science & engineering by enhancing science content knowledge, pedagogical content knowledge & attitudes & beliefs of teachers about STEM subjects.



Teachers learning concepts of electricity

PARTNERS, ROLES

Stevens Institute of Technology - Faculty from the Stevens Schaefer School of Engineering & Sciences working collaboratively with representatives of the Center for Innovation in Engineering & Science Education (CIESE)

- ✓ Conceptualize & develop graduate certificate program consisting of 5 science courses (15 graduate credits) in science
- ✓ CIESE provides 2 professional development (PD) days per year & monthly classroom coaching visits to support implementation of program activities
- ✓ Courses , PD & classroom support visits aim to improve teachers' content & pedagogical knowledge & consequently improve grade 3-8 students' content knowledge & experiences in science & engineering
- ✓ Institutionalize new programs at the lead IHE such that graduate teacher education programs, the number of faculty involved in K-12 STEM programs, the number of S&E undergraduates who pursue teaching certifications & the use of research-based instructional strategies in university-level coursework increase

Partner Schools

- Recruit teachers & comparison classrooms for the program & research
- Support teachers in implementation of PISA² activities
- ✓ Co-design the PD programs for teachers
- ✓ Provide data to support students' achievement in science

Participate in the graduate courses & PD programs

- Implement program activities with students
- ✓ Provide input in the design of program
- Monitor students' success & experiences in science & engineering

Provide graduate level education courses to increase the number of science & engineering undergraduates who pursue teaching certifications

National Science Resources Center (NSRC)

✓ Help build leadership capacity among partner school & district administrators to implement a strategic & sustained science education reform agenda

New Jersey Department of Education

Provide support & assistance to schools & teachers to implement a strategic & sustained science education reform agenda

Education Development Center, External Evaluator

Conduct & monitor evaluation & research activities Contribute to new knowledge on the impact of an integrated STEM approach on teacher & student science learning; motivation & self-

efficacy; & on students' acquisition of 21st century skills Columbia University, Research Partner

✓ Employ & assess a methodology, limiting factor analysis, to gauge the program's effectiveness in meeting its long-term objectives in participating districts; this includes looking at the factors that limit or facilitate successes of teachers in changing classroom practice to help students learn

PARTNER SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Bayonne Board of Education Camden City Public Schools** **Hoboken Public Schools Jersey City Public Schools Lakewood School District** Margate City School District Morris School District** **Mustard Seed School (private)** Princeton Regional Schools Red Bank Borough Public Schools Saddle Brook School District West New York School District

IHE PARTNERS

Columbia University/Teachers College† Stevens Institute of Technology* St. Peter's College (School of Education) **OTHER PARTNERS**

National Science Resources Center (NSRC)

NJ Department of Education **Education Development Center (EDC)**†

**Core Partner, †Evaluation Partner, *Lead Agency

CHALLENGES

- Accelerated start-up led to time constraints in course development
- Different pedagogical approaches, teaching philosophy & expectations among STEM faculty & CIESE
- Uneven mathematics & computer technology preparation of teachers grades 3-8
- Varying science curricula, pacing charts, pedagogical focus of participating 12 districts
- Contextualizing engineering within varied science curricula/programs • Vacancy in co-PI position due to changes at NJ Department of Education Transition to new external evaluator in Year 1

In the Physics Laboratory

RESEARCH DESIGN

PISA (Predecessor USED Project)

TEACHERS: 47 teachers attended the PISA teacher institute held in summer 2009 (21 in July, 26 in August) (Year 3 of 3-year program)

Summary of Results

- Pre/Post Tests (25 questions; The PISA teachers' post-test scores improved significantly more than the comparison teachers' post-test scores, even after their slightly 20 relating to science & science-related mathematics & higher pre-test scores were taken into account
- The greatest number of activities used by any PISA teacher was 5 relating to engineering) 21, or 81% of the total number of activities; of the 26 activities, The second instrument was a 21 were science & 5 were engineering; teachers implemented an survey to capture the lessons that teachers in the treatment average of 14 of the 26 activities. group implemented &
 - Since all teachers were exposed to the same lessons in the workshops, implementing these lessons in their classroom played a major role in the increased post-test results
 - Teachers' content knowledge had an effect on students' post-test scores in science & engineering
 - The number of engineering activities to which the students were exposed in the classroom was a significant predictor of their science post-test scores
 - Teachers mentioned in the survey that the science & engineering lessons promoted problem solving, critical thinking, collaboration & communication in their classrooms, which are crucial skills for students who will compete in the global economy of the 21st

STUDENTS: A total of 1,565 students (796 PISA students & 769 comparison students) took the pre-test at the beginning of the school year (September 2009). All 39 lead PISA teachers & 36 of the 38 comparison teachers returned both tests; therefore, the total number of student tests that could be matched (pre with post) was 1,179 (638 PISA students & 541 comparison students).

comparison students (M=8.282)

Instruments

Pre/Post Tests (19 question; 14 science & science-related mathematics & 5 engineering; he science questions were taken from the 4th or 5th grade level questions published online by the TIMSS, MOSART & A Private Jniverse Project; engineering questions were selected from the EiE evaluation questions

developed by the Museum of

Science, Boston

Summary of Results PISA students improved significantly more than comparison students did when their slightly lower pre-test scores were taken into account; when the students' pre-test scores were held constant, the

treatment students had higher post-test scores (M=9.869) than the

- If 2 teachers (1 treatment, 1 comparison) had equal post-test scores, the treatment teachers' students were more likely to do well than the comparison teachers' students
- The number of activities students were exposed to in the classroom was a statistically significant predictor of their post-test scores
- The more activities a teacher performed, the higher the students' post-test scores



SUMMARY		
Key Features	PISA	PISA ²
Funding Agency	USED MSP	NSF MSP
Funding Years	2007-2010	2010-2015
Participants	50 Teachers	400 Teachers
	~ 700 Grade 3-5 Students	~ 87,500 Grade 3-8 Students
Partner Schools	21 schools in Northern NJ	40 schools in NJ
Research Studies	Quasi-experimental	Quasi-experimental
Components of the PD program	 80-hour summer institute 3 PD days (per school year) monthly classroom support visits 124 hours total PD hours 	 15-credit hours of graduate coursework 2 PD days (per school year) monthly classroom support visits
Goals	 improve teachers' content knowledge & pedagogical content knowledge in science & engineering improve students' content knowledge in science & engineering develop students' 21st century skills 	 improve teachers' content knowledge & pedagogical content knowledge in science & engineering foster improved teacher attitudes & beliefs towards teaching science & engineering improve students' content knowledge in science & engineering develop students' 21st century skills foster students' positive attitudes & beliefs towards science & engineering subjects/careers promote institutionalization & sustainability

PISA² RESEARCH QUESTIONS

Teachers:

- Does a project which uses scientific inquiry & the engineering design process (EDP) contribute to an increase in teachers' content knowledge of science & engineering?
- 2. To what extent do teachers' beliefs & attitudes towards teaching science & engineering change over time?
- 3. What are teachers' conceptions of 21st Century Skills as they apply to teaching & learning? To what extent do they change over time as a result of instructional interventions?
- 4. What immediate & contextual factors limit or facilitate a teacher's success in changing classroom practice?

Students:

- Does a project which uses scientific inquiry & the EDP contribute to an increase in students' content knowledge of science & engineering?
- 2. Do students improve their 21st Century Skills as a result of the program?

All Partners:

To what extent did the program promote an increase in collaboration & shared vision among partners? (University Faculty; District & Schools; Administrators; Teachers; Students; Parents)

COURSES

- Course 1: Fundamental Principles of Physical Science
- Course 2: Fundamental Principles of Earth Science
- Course 3: Energy Production & Consumption
- Course 4: Understanding Global Change
- Course 5: Engineering Solutions to the Challenges of Energy & Global Change



Designing rubber band powered cars





Designing rollercoaster ride





Designing alarm circuits

Designing houses for the 3 little pigs