A vision for the next ten years

Felicia Keesing
Bard College
A vision for science in general

A vision for future researchers, future citizens, and future professors

A vision building on a decade of progress
Why reform science education?
Why reform science education?
Why reform science education?
Why reform science education?

- Workforce quantity & quality
- Science literacy
- Professional excellence
What we know

Workforce preparedness

• Future of fields: multidisciplinary, computational, systems-oriented, collaborative, applied(?)
What we know

Workforce preparedness

- Future of fields: multidisciplinary, computational, systems-oriented, collaborative, applied?

- Quality
  - Core concepts and competencies
What we know
Workforce preparedness

Framework for Science Education Standards

Four concepts from each field
Generating and evaluating scientific evidence
Understanding development of scientific knowledge
Participating in scientific practices
What we know

Workforce preparedness

- Future of fields: multidisciplinary, computational, systems-oriented, collaborative, applied(?)
- Quality
  - Core concepts and competencies
  - Disciplinary integration (seminars, research, intro)
THIS IS AN INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM IN WHICH PHYSICS STUDENTS TRY TO HIT PSYCHOLOGY STUDENTS WITH PENDULUMS.

PROMISING!

MY PROFESSORS HAD AN ONGOING COMPETITION TO GET THE WEIRDEST THING TAKEN SERIOUSLY UNDER THE LABEL “INTERDISCIPLINARY PROGRAM.”
What we know

Workforce preparedness

• Future of fields: multidisciplinary, computational, systems-oriented, collaborative, applied(?)

• Quality
  – Core concepts and competencies
  – Disciplinary integration (seminars, research, intro)
  – Collaboration
  – Diversity

• Quantity
  – Introductory courses (better)
  – Hands-on research experiences (more & better)
What we know

Science literacy

• Global problems require informed citizenry
SO, WHAT'S THE BIG DEAL? WHAT COULD GO WRONG?!
Mammograms’ Value in Cancer Fight at Issue

A radiologist reviewing mammogram images at the Elizabeth Center for Cancer Detection in Los Angeles. Most health officials recommend the screenings, but experts disagree over their value.

By BINA KOLATA
Published: September 22, 2010
What we know

Science literacy

- Global problems require informed citizenry
- Number of courses
Table 3: Percent of Adults Qualified as Civic Scientifically Literate in 33 Countries, 2005.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>CSL</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sweden</td>
<td>35%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United States</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Norway</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Finland</td>
<td>22</td>
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<tr>
<td>Denmark</td>
<td>22</td>
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<td>Bulgaria</td>
<td>19</td>
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<tr>
<td>Iceland</td>
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<td>Belgium</td>
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<td>Germany</td>
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<tr>
<td>France</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Switzerland</td>
<td>17</td>
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<tr>
<td>Czech Republic</td>
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<tr>
<td>Luxembourg</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hungary</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Great Britain</td>
<td>14</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

What we know

Science literacy

• Global problems require informed citizenry
  – ?

• Number of courses

• Transfer
  – Core concepts and competencies (Miller)

• Undergraduate teaching has high leverage
  – Trains future K-12 teachers
  – Affects adult science literacy
  – Models effective pedagogy for future professors
What we know

Professional excellence

- Reward structures are a barrier
- Faculty training is a barrier
- Education is changing
Free online biology courses

Massachusetts Institute of Technology (mit.edu)
- Introductory Biology Course
- Molecular Biology Course
- Cell Biology Course

University of Utah (utah.edu)
- Principles of Biology Course
- Human Physiology Course

University of Massachusetts, Boston (umb.edu)
- General Biology I Course
- General Biology II Course

University of California, Berkeley (berkeley.edu)
- General Biology Course
- General Biology Laboratory
- General Biology Lecture

Carnegie Mellon University (cmu.edu)
- Modern Biology Course

University of Leeds (leeds.ac.uk)
- Human Biology Course
What we know

*Professional excellence*

- Reward structures are a barrier
- Faculty training is a barrier
- Education is changing
- Evidence works(?)
How do we effect change?

• Accumulate evidence of what works
  – E.g. how to teach collaboration, which core concepts, how to train multidisciplinary scientists
  – And how to use it

• And why
  – Value of science literacy to policy
  – Effect of pedagogical practices on student choices
How do we effect change?

- Improve pedagogy (where’s the leverage?)
  - (Re)train faculty (e.g. Wisconsin summer institute)
  - Provide resources
An “easy” way to start improving pedagogy?
Many resources available
Could case studies be a “gateway drug”?

You Are Not the Mother of Your Children

By
Stephen R. Cronin
Department of Biology and Chemistry
Ave Maria University, Ave Maria, FL
How do we effect change?

• Improve pedagogy (where’s the leverage?)
  – (Re)train faculty (e.g. Wisconsin summer institute)
  – Provide resources
    • BEN, HHMI “Cool Science”, Science Education Alliance, …, “Boogle”
    • Technology – clickers, sophisticated graders, vodcasts
    • Communities of teaching and learning
    • Provide evidence – syntheses of results of what works
      – NRC and WCER workshops 2008
  – Motivate faculty and administration
    • Provide evidence
    • Provide resources
Themes of Science 2020

• Keep doing what we have been doing
  – Improving pedagogy
  – Improving curricula
  – Improving training

• Use leverage
  – Introductory undergraduate classes
  – Case studies
  – Influential faculty members, dept. chairs
  – Strategic planning committees
Themes of Science 2020

- Focus on core concepts & competencies
  - For future scientists & engineers
  - For future citizens
  - For future faculty

- (Re)new focus on science literacy
  - Problem-oriented for concepts?
  - Approach-oriented for competencies?
    - Modeling, experiments, comparisons
  - Increase required courses for non-majors?
What is Science 2020?

• Focus on collection, evaluation, synthesis and dissemination of evidence

Assessment
Figure 3. The bar chart shows the percentage of respondents who reported their behavior in courses in their field after the completion of a summer undergraduate research experience. The three items were as follows: “I feel that I have become better able to think independently and formulate my own ideas”; “I feel that I have become more intrinsically motivated to learn”; and “I feel that I have become a more active learner.”

Lopatto 2007

CBE Life Sci Educ 6(4): 297-306
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Underrepresented group&lt;sup&gt;a&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
<th>Comparison group&lt;sup&gt;b&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ability to integrate theory and practice</td>
<td>3.84 ± 0.98</td>
<td>3.69 ± 0.99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding that scientific assertions require supporting evidence&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3.93 ± 1.1</td>
<td>3.57 ± 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to analyze data</td>
<td>3.91 ± 1.0</td>
<td>3.69 ± 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding science&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3.49 ± 1.2</td>
<td>2.99 ± 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning ethical conduct&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3.91 ± 1.0</td>
<td>3.49 ± 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning lab techniques</td>
<td>4.13 ± 1.1</td>
<td>3.92 ± 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ability to read primary literature</td>
<td>3.78 ± 1.0</td>
<td>3.48 ± 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill in how to give an effective oral presentation</td>
<td>3.70 ± 1.2</td>
<td>3.31 ± 1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skill in science writing</td>
<td>3.48 ± 1.1</td>
<td>3.05 ± 1.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Self-confidence</td>
<td>3.68 ± 1.1</td>
<td>3.46 ± 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Understanding of how scientists think&lt;sup&gt;c&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>3.71 ± 0.98</td>
<td>3.50 ± 1.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Learning to work independently</td>
<td>3.99 ± 1.0</td>
<td>3.74 ± 1.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Becoming part of a learning community</td>
<td>3.95 ± 1.0</td>
<td>3.67 ± 1.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sup>a</sup> Mean ± Standard Error

<sup>b</sup> Mean ± Standard Error

<sup>c</sup> Significant difference

Lopatto 2007

CBE Life Sci Educ 6(4): 297-306
Abstract

This meta-analysis has two aims: (a) to address the main effects of problem based learning on two categories of outcomes: knowledge and skills; and (b) to address potential moderators of the effect of problem based learning. We selected 43 articles that met the criteria for inclusion: empirical studies on problem based learning in tertiary education conducted in real-life classrooms. The review reveals that there is a robust positive effect from PBL on the skills of students. This is shown by the vote count, as well as by the combined effect size. Also no single study reported negative effects. A tendency to negative results is discerned when considering the effect of PBL on the knowledge of students. The combined effect size is significantly negative. However, this result is strongly influenced by two studies and the vote count does not reach a significant level. It is concluded that the combined effect size for the effect on knowledge is non-robust. As possible moderators of PBL effects, methodological factors, expertise-level of students, retention period and type of assessment method were investigated. This moderator analysis shows that both for knowledge- and skills-related outcomes the expertise-level of the student is associated with the variation in effect sizes. Nevertheless, the results for skills give a consistent positive picture. For knowledge-related outcomes the results suggest that the differences encountered in the first and the second year disappear later on. A last remarkable finding related to the retention period is that students in PBL gained slightly less knowledge, but remember more of the acquired knowledge.
TRANSFORMING SCIENCE EDUCATION FOR EVERYONE