# External Curriculum Review Project Impact

===== July 11, 2014 =====

For the Project: Innovations Moving People to Achieve Certified Training



External Review Lead Facilitator: Neal Grandgenett, Ph.D. Haddix Community Chair of STEM Education University of Nebraska at Omaha; Omaha, NE 68182 (402) 554-2690; <u>ngrandgenett@unomaha.edu</u>

External Review Lead Facilitator: Elliott Ostler, Ed.D. Professor of STEM Education University of Nebraska at Omaha; Omaha NE 68182 (402) 554-3486; <u>elliottostler@unomaha.edu</u>



# **Evaluation Process**

1. Introduction and Project Context	Page 3
2. The External Facilitators	Page 4
3. Full Curriculum Review Focus Group Team	Page 5
4. Agenda Used for the Curriculum Review Focus Group	Page 6

# Feedback on the Curriculum

Page 7
Page 7
Page 9
Page 11
Page 12

# **Report Appendices**

Appendix 1: Curriculum Review Process Definitions (ISU)	Page 14
Appendix 2: Curriculum Review Checklist (ISU)	Page 15
Appendix 3: Curriculum Related Review Process References	Page 16

# ====== Curriculum Review Report =====

# 1. Introduction and Project Context:

This document is an external evaluation report that summarizes the formative evaluation review of the curriculum to date for Project IMPACT. Project IMPACT aims to increase the achievement of certifications, credentials, diplomas, and degrees through blended learning combined with experienced instructors, advanced labs, and modern technology in the context of a new Diversified Manufacturing Technology Certificate. Central Community College (CCC) is leading a partnership of five Nebraska community colleges including Metropolitan Community College (MCC), Southeast Community College (SCC), Northeast Community College (Northeast), and Western Nebraska Community College (WNCC) to expand and improve their abilities to deliver education and career training programs to U.S. Trade Adjustment Assistance (TAA) eligible workers, veterans, unemployed and underemployed workers, and traditional students.

The focus of this curriculum-related formative review process was to help the Project IMPACT team in the refinement of a four-course curriculum, by providing systematic external expert review, partner input, and staff reflection. As described in the project documentation available on the OneDrive for Project IMPACT, and its project website at <u>www.impactnebraska.org</u>, the Nebraska Diversified Manufacturing Technology Certificate offers the four courses with an intent to align with the nationally-

recognized Manufacturing Skill Standards Council (MSSC) Certified Production Technician (CPT) credential which features:



- Introduction to Industrial Safety
- Introduction to Quality and Continuous Improvement
- Introduction to Manufacturing Technology
- Introduction to Maintenance Technology

Project IMPACT uses a blended learning approach in the courses, including 3D/4D graphic simulations of manufacturing equipment and industrial environments, a traditional classroom experience, and online coursework. Mathematics remediation, reading comprehension, and writing are also covered in the context of the certificate courses for those needing a refresher.

Although only the curriculum materials are reviewed here in this report, and as described in project documentation, the project also assists students through a participant coach, whose goal is to support students both academically and personally in their individual endeavors. Those services include academic advising, one-on-one personal coaching, and opportunities hosted throughout the year to help students to obtain skills across a wide variety of topics such as financial planning, goal-setting, resume writing, interviewing, problem-solving, conflict resolution, leading a balanced life, stress management, teamwork, and being a successful employee. Cognitive and physical assessments in Project Impact are available as part of the support program, that

introduces them to thinking about their goals by discussing their past successes and how they were achieved, walking through potential barriers that could arise, and finally creating a plan to reach their ultimate goals.

Another distinctive element of Project IMPACT is that students can take advantage of the ERGOS assessment, where the student will perform a series of everyday tasks that would be similar to their job functions in industry. After the tasks are complete, the students will receive a report discussing the strengths and weaknesses that were found and how that will affect them in their chosen field of study. In addition, Second Life<sup>®</sup> is also a part of Project IMPACT, and is a Virtual 3D environment in which a virtual island will house several virtual manufacturing facilities. Students will eventually be able to tour the island and participate in activities that align with their classes in the Diversified Manufacturing Technology Certificate. Examples of these activities include exploring potential jobs in manufacturing related careers and interactive quizzes, lectures, workshops, study groups, and other socialization focused curricular enhancements. It is important to note that the Second Life component of Project IMPACT was not examined by this review team, but instead delayed until when the project is ready for such review, and the appropriate educational technology experts can be added to the curriculum review team to evaluate this fairly specialized component.

Thus, the evaluation process described in this report is related to an expert review within the context of a purposeful focus group that included specialists as described in the next section. The review team was given prior access to an electronic folder and full login privileges, as would be viewed by the instructors and students. In addition, resources, such as course syllabi, were also reviewed. Feedback from the focus group, as well as the prior review of the IMPACT documents, was then the basis of this report.

# 2. The External Facilitators:

The external facilitators for the curriculum review process consisted of two experienced curriculum evaluation consultants, Dr. Neal Grandgenett and Dr. Elliott Ostler, each of the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Together, Drs. Grandgenett and Ostler have 45 years of curriculum development and evaluation work, in many federally funded projects. Dr. Grandgenett was the lead review facilitator and Dr. Ostler assisted him in the review process related to the evolving IMPACT curriculum. The evaluation team worked closely with the participants of the curriculum review focus group to help to ensure that the feedback contributed to overall curriculum investigation, refinement and improvement. The background of each of the two lead facilitators is now described.

<u>Dr. Neal Grandgenett:</u> Dr. Neal Grandgenett is the Dr. George and Sally Haddix Community Chair of STEM Education at UNO, where he coordinates the campus STEM priority and teaches courses in interdisciplinary STEM learning, research and evaluation. He has authored over 130 STEM-related publications and is a frequent project evaluator having evaluated nearly 30 different large-scale projects for the U.S. Department of



Education, NSF, the National Academy of Sciences, and various other national, state, and private agencies. He is also a review editor for the

international journal, Mathematics and Computer Education (MACE). Dr. Grandgenett has received various awards for his work, including the UNO Chancellor's Medal, the Alumni Teaching Award, the Distinguished Research and Creativity Award, the Nebraska Technology Professor of the Year, and the NASA Mission Home Award. He has also presented at numerous national and international conferences related to STEM Education and Project Evaluation.

<u>Dr. Elliott Ostler</u>: Dr. Ostler is a Professor of STEM Education in the College of Education at UNO, where he teaches courses in curriculum design, interdisciplinary STEM instruction and research. He is a well-respected curriculum and evaluation expert who is on the College Board National Consultant Advisory Panel and is College Board Trainer for Pre-AP Vertical Teams in Mathematics and AP Assessment. He has published nearly 100 journal articles and papers



related to STEM curriculum, including four textbook resource publications. He also holds a United States Patent (#D506938) for an *Improved Ruler Set* for Mathematics Instruction, which is an original Invention for middle and secondary level mathematics education. He is a frequent NASA product review consultant for NASA education products in the *Institute for Global Environmental Strategies* (IGES) and a periodic reviewer of National Science Foundation curriculum-based grants.

### **3. Full Curriculum Review Focus Group Team:**

The curriculum review process included the following team members whom provided both an external perspective, as well as an internal source of curriculum explanation and questions. The review team included the following members.

#### **Present at Focus Group:**

Dr. Neal Grandgenett, Facilitator UNO, Haddix Community Chair of STEM Education

Dr. Elliott Ostler, Co-Facilitator UNO, Professor of STEM Education

Dr. Mike Shain, External Evaluator Project IMPACT President, Shain Evaluation and Consulting, Inc.

Mr. Dan Davidchik, Project IMPACT Manager Central Community College, Columbus, Nebraska

Ms. Jamey Peterson-Jones, Project IMPACT Curriculum Designer Central Community College, Columbus, Nebraska

Ms. Beth Vavrina, TAA Project IMPACT Site Coordinator Southeast Community College, Lincoln, Nebraska Ms. Shannon Okray, Job Training Program Coordinator State of Nebraska Department of Labor

Mr. Dwayne Probyn, Executive Director Nebraska Advanced Manufacturing Coalition

#### Not Available for Group, but Provided Input:

Ms. Erika Volker, Administrative Director Partnerships for Innovation, Nebraska

Ms. Whitney Baumgarner, Advisory Council Coordinator Nebraska Department of Economic Development

Mr. Tony Glenn, Skilled and Technical Sciences Career Field Specialist Nebraska Department of Education

# 4. Agenda Used for the Curriculum Review Focus Group:

As mentioned, the curriculum review process used a focus group process to step through the IMPACT curriculum, and to acknowledge where the curriculum appeared strong, as well as where it might be improved. The agenda used for this process follows.

	Agenda for IMPACT Curriculum Review June 1, 2014; Lincoln, Nebraska
9:00 am 9:10 am 9:15 am	Introductions of Participants (All) Intent of the Curriculum Review Process (Mike, Neal, Dan) Introduction of Curriculum and Review Constructs (Neal, Elliott)
	<u>Curriculum</u> : A group of planned educational offerings including materials, exercises, and activities intended to create a change in knowledge, behavior, or action (ISU)
	<u>Curriculum Review</u> : Evaluation of educational offerings, delivery, and evaluation of those activities designed for a specific audience to maintain consistent standards of quality and credibility (ISU)
9:30 am 10:00 am 11:00 am 12:00 Noon 1:00 PM 2:00 PM 2:30 PM 3:00 PM	Reminders of the Intent of the Curriculum for IMPACT (all) A Structural Look at the Four Courses Reflecting on Materials, Exercises and Activities Lunch and Further Conversation (On-Site) Considering Curriculum Strengths and Areas of Potential Improvement Reviewing Key Points to Make in the Report Report Next Steps and Strategies for Engaging Others Adjourn

# ====== Feedback on the Curriculum ======

## 5. Process:

The process related to the focus group for feedback on the IMPACT curriculum was purposefully structured to be very candid, reflective and with fully open dialogue. Generally, the review conversation started with a walk through selected curriculum elements by either the IMPACT Project Coordinator, or the IMPACT Project Director. Following a typical curriculum review format, the strengths observed were then acknowledged. After that acknowledgement, the conversation was then steered toward areas of potential improvement. Questions were asked at any time. The facilitators ensured that the conversation moved along efficiently. In addition, a set of curriculum definitions, and a curriculum review rubric were available and used by the team, as developed by Iowa State University, and that is included in the appendix of this report.

# 6. Strengths of the IMPACT Curriculum:

The following comments surfaced related to the perceived strengths of the curriculum, as the review focus group progressed over the day of discussion. Overall, the team had lots of very positive comments about the structure, strategy and progress of the curriculum, and was generally quite impressed with the IMPACT curriculum to this point in time. The following are some comments that surfaced.

 It was first acknowledged that organizing a functional curriculum of four shared courses, and a related certificate, across five community colleges is indeed a daunting curriculum-related task, and the project was commended for having operationalized a collaborative structure for such an extensive curricular endeavor.

DOWNL.	DAD SHARE - DATA - FIND	COMMENTS	
Degree/Diploma		Manut	acturing Generalist
Course			
Session 1	Lesson Plan for:	Manufacturing Opportunities	
	Session Summary:	This session introduces students to manufacturing as a co	areer, including related rewards, challenges, and
	Objectives:	Describe the growth of manufacturing and career opport Explains support industries within manufacturing Describe the importance of frontline production workers Explain the need and advantages of cross-training emploi Identify challenges and benefits of a diverse workforce.	
	Description	Delivery Method	Activity
Learning	ToolingU Reading Assignment	Online learning	Supervisor Essentials - Managing a 10.
	Discuss manufacturing related historical issues, sub-industries, and potential opportunities.	Ledum/Lab	Invite local manufacturing business
	Discuss responsibilities, challenges, opportunities and rewards for diversity in the workplace.	Web-Enhanced Lecture	Read/Review ToolingU Managing a 16

- The curriculum itself is quite extensive, and includes interrelated instructional support mechanisms such as: the four courses, the certificate, syllabi, course lessons, Tooling U, One Drive access, coaching support by advisors, IMPACT lead instructor professional development, and various integrated activities and assessments.
- Tooling U is used as a well-integrated and customized instructional resource in the curriculum, which appears to support both



sustainability and cost effectiveness, as an "80% solution" to the student interaction and support that also provides automatic documentation of the completion of various curriculum elements. It also provides some potentially useful reporting components such as completed classes, time spent in class, exams, note taking, print capabilities and student log in histories. The variety of Tooling U assessments (true-false, matching, multiple choice, etc.) is also a curricular strength.

- 4) Overall, there appears to be a useful blend of basic and higher order instructional strategies within the curriculum activities, as well as individual sessions, providing some instructional flexibility for instructors and institutions.
- 5) The four courses, as defined by carefully organized syllabi, appear to align well into "stackable achievements" for students that provide a convenient student pathway into a certificate, to a diploma, and ultimately to a degree.
- Contextual remediation is integrated into the curriculum and support mechanisms, allowing possible student remediation within the context of mathematics, reading, and writing.
- <text><text><text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item><text><text><list-item><list-item><list-item><list-item>
- The organizing of the four course structures into small "session units" appears to work
  Medicate the two events well for establishing convenient units of focused instruction.
- 8) There is a well-organized spreadsheet overview of the course content, covering 30 sessions and providing content flexibility by college as well as structural guidance and assistance to instructors.
- 9) The ongoing attempts to align the curriculum with business and industry perspectives as well as national certificates, through the strategic use of an advisory council, partnership meetings and personalized conversations with business and industry representatives appears to a useful strategy to directly support both the ongoing

relevance and sustainability of the curriculum.

10) The four courses, and their appear to allow good instructor flexibility in the learning process, while keeping content as stable as possible. The curriculum also appears to be aligning well with the instructional resources and expertise as provided by the five partner community colleges and the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.



# 7. Areas of Potential Improvement:

It is important to note that focus group team was generally quite impressed with the efforts to date, and that the project is still relatively early in the five-year timeline. As the purpose of the focus group was generally to provide curriculum suggestions, the majority of the time was spent in discussing potential curriculum refinements. Naturally, some of these potential refinements may or may not be seen as useful once they are considered in more depth by the development team, and in addition, some insights may no longer apply as the IMPACT curriculum continues to be refined with use.

- The careful attention and monitoring of the various electronic curriculum structures by Ms. Peterson-Jones (IMPACT Curriculum Designer), is truly an outstanding support mechanism. However, it was unclear how the curriculum would continue to grow and to be supported if Ms. Peterson-Jones were not available. Her ongoing expertise, or someone of equal abilities and technical capabilities, would seem to be critical to a successful future use of the curriculum. It would also seem that an "IMPACT Instructor Guide" or "IMPACT Curriculum Guide" would also be useful for capturing the organizational knowledge for the ongoing use of the curriculum.
- 2) Although the courses can currently be taken in order, it would appear that some encouragement mechanism would be useful for taking the safety course first.
- Later potential expansions of IMPACT curriculum use beyond Nebraska may need to be considered by the planning team, since such extensive federally funded curriculums often receive inquiries from other states.
- 4) It was somewhat surprising that everyone entering into the IMPACT instructional system had full access to the editing and modification structures (with some protections in place). It seemed important for higher levels of security features for editing privileges, in order to prevent inadvertent changes by curriculum users.
- 5) The extensiveness of the curriculum support features are a strength, but instructors may need a 1-page logic model or conceptual overview, to help them to understand how all features interact and support each other for the delivery of the curriculum.
- 6) Course and session titles have been good but may need additional revisions to support the content listed within the aligned lessons.
- 7) There appeared to be a very wide range of readability levels across the various curriculum pieces, ranging from 4<sup>th</sup> grade levels to well above grade 16 levels. Typically, reading comprehension levels should strive for a lower high school level when possible. The readability level of text can be checked using various websites or by using the features of MSWord. See the following website for MSWord steps: http://www.internet4classrooms.com/technology\_tutorials/msword\_readability.htm
- 8) Curriculums in areas such as Manufacturing often need periodic reviews and updating as standards change, particularly within the context of problem-based

learning strategies. Developing an action plan for future curriculum updates, as standards change, might be helpful to the IMPACT project.

- 9) The use of image copyright is an important consideration in national curriculums, and although there did not seem to be any images in need of change, it might be important for someone to check the remaining work, to ensure that all images used are either cited with permission or come from an open source such as creative commons. In addition, any person identifiable in the pictures (such as an instructor or student) should have a permission form on file for use of the image.
- 10) It was brought up during the focus group conversations, that some instructors were being asked to teach the course based upon the need for load, rather than having a full expertise within the specific course context. This can be a problem for the utility of the curriculum, and especially for the "fidelity" or consistency of the instruction. Fidelity of the curriculum is an essential element on whether a course might transfer effectively both within and outside of the five-college consortium. It was also identified that some instructors, particularly new ones, may need some initial assistance to get started. A well packaged "training" for all instructors would also seem important for maintaining course fidelity. Ideas such as a video "glimpses" of instructors interacting with students were mentioned in the focus group discussions.
- 11) Maintaining the fidelity (consistency) of a large scale, multi-partner curriculum is always a typical problem for large curriculum efforts, and usually works best by keeping the conversation going at the instructor level, with an institutional acknowledgement of the importance of general curriculum fidelity for transfer and replication purposes. If there is a purposeful deviation from the common curriculum lessons or support strategies by a partner, it really helps to have that deviation recognized by all partners, in a periodic disclosure process.
- 12) It can be useful to continue the official "letters of intent" process from key partners on large-scale projects. For example in Project IMPACT, a letter of intent from each college could be provided stating the extent and use of course curriculum, and how they plan to award student accreditation for completion of an intended track(s).
- 13) Short meetings with each of the instructors that will be teaching the course, before they actually teach the course, and perhaps quarterly there after, would appear to be relatively critical for this set of courses. Strategies for instructor training surfaced in the focus group discussions, and included a potential "Show on the Road" strategy, as well as perhaps some sort of online training component, with video samples.
- 14) It would help to capture common instructor and student questions in a short Frequently Asked Questions (FAQ) resource that users of the curriculum could access or have ahead of time as a supporting document. In addition, it might help to have a team establish a documented mapping of the activities between the syllabi.
- 15) The focus group participants talked about the ongoing need to ensure that there is a good media presence for the IMPACT curriculum, such as downloadable flyers and brochures. Such media resources are typically relatively critical for new curriculum efforts, and the course contexts, benefits, requirements and certificate options may

Page 10

Page 11 need to be fully identified for the students, instructors and institutions that are helping to recruit for the program.

- 16) In most places of the curriculum, it appeared that the fictional names of persons mentioned, were relatively "white/Caucasian" and it seemed that the project might diversify a bit more in the use of fictional names. This is a common review notation for many first reviews of a curriculum.
- 17) A suggested format for assignments that request a student report or open-ended response might be a useful resource to include in the curriculum. For example, reinforcing to student respondents the utility of an introduction-body-conclusion approach when asking for an open-ended response would seem to be useful for enhancing the quality of student responses. Such student suggestions might also be given (or provided by a link) when they are asked to provide a business letter or other professional document as part of their response.
- 18) It was noted that it might be better to not limit the length of student response options, since this is often considered an ADA issue, in that some people write more or less extensively because of hand-eye coordination or eyesight.
- 19) It was noted that in some locations in the curriculum, there was some relatively dense text that increased both its readability, and also potential problems for ensuring full access within the curriculum as identified in ADA guidelines.
- 20) It would seem important to ensure that all pictures are also examined carefully to ensure that people captured within the images are following safety practices, such as wearing safety glasses near machinery, not being distractive around machinery, not wearing watches or bracelets when working at machinery, etc.

# 8. Other Thoughts or Comments that Surfaced:

In addition to the strengths and potential areas of potential improvement, some additional thoughts or comments surfaced that did not fit into either of those two sections, but that might still be of use to consider by the IMPACT staff in future updates of the curriculum. These thoughts are identified in the next section, with the caveat that they might or might not be helpful suggestions, depending on the context.

- 1) It seemed that a standard list of prerequisites at the beginning of each module might be useful, but it was unclear whether this would be a good idea or not, and whether it would instead be best left to individual institutions to provide that information so as to permit a closer alignment with the local courses and context of each college.
- 2) It was acknowledged that the instructional objectives had been rewritten in last few weeks before the focus group meeting, and that some components of the course structures would need to be adjusted to more closely parallel the new instructional objectives as the course is continued to be reviewed.
- 3) It was acknowledged that there will also be hybrid coursework options (part in person and part online) or even online course options in the future, and that some training on such delivery strategies would be needed, as new formats are embraced by individual

Page 12

institutions for the IMPACT course sequence. It appeared that hybrid or online formats would provide some excellent opportunities for both the fidelity of some curriculum elements, as well some additional flexibility for other components.

4) It was acknowledged that although the evolving 2<sup>nd</sup> Life components were not reviewed at this particular focus group, that 2<sup>nd</sup> Life might indeed have some utility in future features of the curriculum, such as for recruiting students, holding student and instructor meetings, demonstrations, questioning, and enhanced coaching. Opportunities for looking at virtual manufacturing tours, interview practicing, and socialization of students with manufacturing professionals seemed



clearly a potential value added with  $2^{nd}$  Life s well. However, it was also recognized that there could be lots of challenges in operationalizing a  $2^{nd}$  Life instructional environment, to make it a true value added in the context of IMPACT instruction. It seemed important that the review of this component include university and curriculum specialists in  $2^{nd}$  Life and its ability to potentially maximize the effectiveness of specific curriculum elements.

- 5) It was acknowledged by the focus group participants, that the curriculum would generally benefit from a periodic examination of the writing assignments required of students to ensure that they would mimic or mirror the reports required for the jobs.
- 6) It seemed that it might help to have a more consistent format of assignments that were required of students, or at least for Project IMPACT to consider that potential.
- 7) Some referenced employee activities in the curriculum, such as the use of timecards, might benefit from an acknowledgement of newer technologies, and perhaps a reflection or consideration as to whether these activities fit with the particular job being showcased or highlighted in the lesson, session, or course.
- 8) It was discussed that most of the media branding appeared to generally reinforce the IMPACT project rather than the five individual colleges. The team wondered whether it might be helpful in the future to consider a branding process that highlights the colleges as well as the project. Just a thought for consideration.
- 9) It might be helpful to the complete success of Project IMPACT to engage Chief Instructional Officers (CIO's) in providing additional strategies and impetus to full adoption of the program.

# 9. Final Comments and Thoughts:

Although it is still relatively early in the curriculum development, refinement, and implementation process for Project IMPACT, it appears that a strong and conceptually

Page 13

appropriate curriculum is indeed being created. A broad range of experienced professionals are providing a strong foundation of expertise and enthusiasm, and seem to be motivated to create a truly innovative manufacturing curriculum, including a certificate, courses, activities, and support strategies that will be both effective and engaging. The five community colleges, partners and stakeholders appear to be working together relatively well, and that Project IMPACT is well underway to achieving its curriculumrelated objectives. There are of course



many ongoing challenges in such a large scale and diverse curriculum project, but the IMPACT curriculum appears to be steadily growing, becoming more refined, and will increasingly improve as the project implements and refines its four coursework sequence.

It is thus believed by the facilitators of this recent curriculum review process that the IMPACT project curriculum development and refinement process is well on track for becoming a promising national model. Progress to date on this challenging curriculum has been encouraging. The external facilitators applaud the strong curriculum efforts underway in the project, and look forward to continuing to assist in the formative evaluation of this important and innovative curriculum development effort.

<u>Submitted by</u>: Dr. Neal Grandgenett Dr. Elliott Ostler

# **Appendices:**

As detailed in the report, several appendices are included for reference. These appendices include the following:

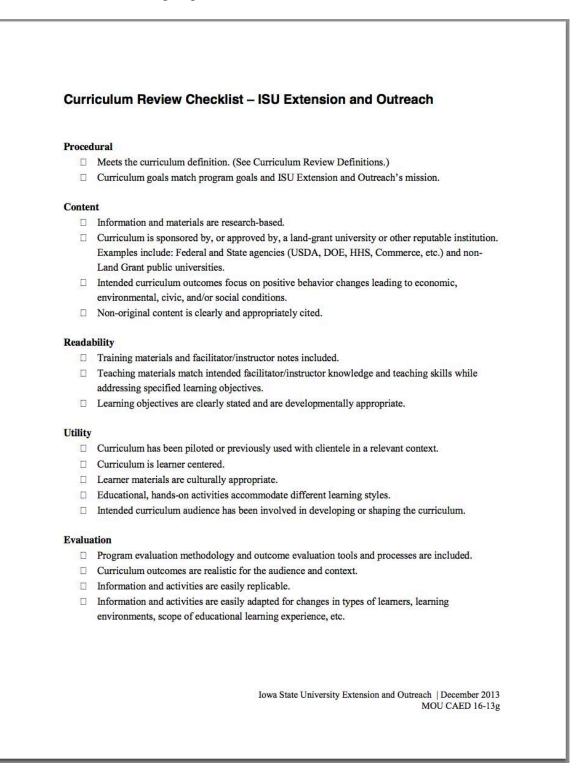
- Appendix 1: Curriculum Review Definitions
- Appendix 2: Curriculum Review Checklist
- Appendix 3: Curriculum Review References

Appendix 1: Curriculum Review Process Definitions (From Iowa State) The following is the curriculum definitions, which were developed by Iowa State University, and used to support the IMPACT curriculum review process.

Program	n-
A coord continut	inated set of learning experiences designed to achieve predetermined outcomes. Programs follow a m – starting with an initial environmental scanning, followed by application of the learning experiences, lting in changes in knowledge, behavior, and condition (as stated in the ISUEO program development
Program	n Review:
	ssment of the program environmental scanning process, program development, and reporting impacts. A ncludes an assessment of how the program will be evaluated to determine what it has achieved.
Curricu	lum:
-	of planned educational offerings including materials, exercises, and activities intended to create a change ledge, behavior, or action
Curricu	lum Review:
	on of educational offerings, delivery, and evaluation of those activities designed for a specific audience to consistent standards of quality and credibility
Peer Re	view:
	ss conducted by colleagues knowledgeable in the content and educational practices to assess subject and curriculum or program quality
Evidenc	e-Based:
	s that have been found to be effective based on the results of rigorous evaluations (What Works, in, Small et al.)
Evidenc	e-Informed:
Research Connor)	a-based principles of program effectiveness are incorporated into current programs (Small, Cooney and
Best Pra	actices:
Activitie	s and behaviors that work most effectively, informed by research and experience
Researc	h-Based:
Careful	study of a given subject, field, or problem undertaken to discover facts or principles
Informa	tion:
The com	munication of facts, data, or evidence
Informa	tion Checking:
	ng documents for errors, accuracy, and format of data being presented
	Iowa State University Extension and Outreach   December 2013

# **Appendix 2: Curriculum Review Checklist**

The following curriculum review checklist, as developed by Iowa State University, was the basis of the focus group conversation on the IMPACT curriculum.



# **Appendix 3: Curriculum-Related Review Process References**

- Albanese, M. A., & Mitchell, S. (1993). Problem-based learning: a review of literature on its outcomes and implementation issues. *Academic Medicine*, *68*(1), 52-80.
- Astin A. (1993). What matters in college? Four critical years revisited. San Francisco, CA: Jossey-Bass.
- Barrows, H. (1996). *What your tutor may never tell you, springfield*. Springfield SIU School of Medicine.
- Berryman, M., SooHoo, S., Nevin, A. (2013). Culturally Responsive Methodologies. Emerald Group Publishing Limited. London, England. ISBN Print 9781780528144.
- Bond, L. P. (2004, January). Using contextual instruction to make abstract learning concrete. *Techniques: Connecting Education and Careers*, Association for Career and Technical Education, 79(1), 30-33.
- Carnevale AP, Smith N, & Stoll J. (2010). *Help wanted: projections of jobs and education requirements through 2018*. Available from the Georgetown University Center on Education and the Workforce website: http://cew.georgetown.edu/jobs2018/.
- Chambers, J., & Carbonaro, M. (2003). Designing, developing, and implementing a course on LEGO robotics for technology teachers education. *Journal of Technology and Teacher Education*, 11(2), 209-241.
- Dede C, Honan JP, Peters LC. (2005). Scaling up success: lessons from technology-based educational improvement. Josey-Bass: San Francisco, CA.
- Deen, M. Y., Bailey, S. J., & Parker, L. (2001). View Life Skills. Life Skills Evaluation System Retrieved May, 11, 2006, from http://www2.montana.edu/lifeskills/viewlife.asp.
- Frechtling, J. (2002). The User Friendly Handbook for Project Evaluation, National Science Foundation, 1-159. Retrieved July 11, 2013: http://www.westat.com/westat/pdf/news/ufhb.pdf.
- Hmelo, C. E., Gotterer, G. S., & Bransford, J. D. (1997). Theory-driven approach to assessing the cognitive effects of PBL. *Instructional Science*, 25(6), 387-408.
- Husain A. (2011). *Problem-based learning: a current model of education*. Oman Medical J 26:295.
- Kolb, D. A. (1984). *Experiential learning : experience as the source of learning and development*. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice-Hall.
- Labor, U. S. D. o. (1992). *Learning for living: A blueprint for high performance*. Washington, D.C.
- Mathematics, N. C. o. T. o. (1999). Constructivist Views on the Teaching and Learning of Mathematics. In R. Davis, C. Maher & N. Noddings (Eds.), *Monograph Number 4, Journal for Research in Education*. Reston, VA: NCTM.
- Mossuto, M. (2009). *Problem-based learning: Student engagement, learning and contextualized problem-solving*. National Centre for Vocational Education Research, 1-43. Retrieved July 30,2013: http://www.neuor.edu.eu/au/lioetiong/2108.html

http://www.ncver.edu.au/publications/2198.html.

Norman, G. R., & Schmidt, H. G. (1992). The psychological basis of problem-based learning: a review of the evidence. *Academic Medicine*, 67(9), 557-565.

- Perin, D. (2011). Facilitating Student Learning Through Contextualization. CCRC Working Paper No. 29. 1-62. Retrieved July 10, 2013: <u>http://ccrc.tc.columbia.edu/media/k2/attachments/facilitating-learning-</u> contextualization-working-paper.pdf.
- Predmore, S. R. (2005). Putting it into context. *Techniques: Connecting Education and Careers*, 80(1), 22-25.
- Pressley, M., Hogan, K., Wharton-McDonald, R., Misretta, J., & Ettenberger, S. (1996). The challenges of instructional scaffolding: The challenges of instruction that supports students thinking. *Learning Disabilities Research and Practice*, 11(3), 138-146.
- Sharp L, Kleiner B, Frechtling, J. (2000). A description and analysis of best practice findings of programs promoting participation of underrepresented undergraduate students in science, mathematics, engineering, and technology fields. *Report No. NSF 01-31*. Arlington VA: National Science Foundation.
- Slavin, R. E. (2006). *Educational psychology : theory and practice* (8th ed.). Boston: Pearson/Allyn & Bacon.
- US Innovations (2011). *Nebraska's K-12 STEM report card 2011*. Prepared by the Alliance for Science and Technology Research in America. Available from the STEMconnector website: <u>http://www.stemconnector.org/state-by-state/nebraska</u>.
- Thompson T., Heer, D., Brown, S., Traylor R., and Fiez, T.S. (2004). Educational Design, Evaluation and Development of Platforms for Learning, Proceedings of the Frontiers in Education 34th Annual Conference, Savannah, Georgia, October 2004, (1)T3E/1-T3E/4.
- Wiznia D, Korom R, Marzuk P, Safdieh J, Grafstein B. (2012). PBL 2.0: enhancing problem-based learning through increased student participation. *Med Educ Online* 17:17375. doi: 10.3402/meo.v17i0.17375
- Woffinden, S., & Packham, J. (2001). Experiential learning, just do it! . *The Agriculture Education Magazine*. 76(6), 8-9.