

# Innovating an in-person evaluation design during a[n indefinite] period of physical distancing

Cathy S. Hearn & Riley M. Stone

More Information and Resources:  
[http://bit.ly/remote\\_eval\\_20](http://bit.ly/remote_eval_20)

## BACKGROUND

The case study presented in this poster was conducted by staff at the Center for Education Design, Evaluation, and Research (CEDER).

CEDER advances **equity and excellence** in education by **providing access** to high quality design, evaluation, and research services through **collaborations** with university, school, and community partners.



The activities described in relate to CEDER's evaluation of the BEST Teacher Grant Program.

The Bosch Eco+STEM Teacher (BEST) Grant Program advances **sustainability** and **STEM education** in ways that **inspire, excite, and engage**.

The CEDER team is responsible for program **development, management, evaluation** and **improvement**, in partnership with the Bosch Community Fund, which owns and funds the program.



The BEST Program operates on an annual grant cycle.

The focus of the evaluation activities that we describe in this presentation was the **review period**. The review period takes place between the application deadline and grantee notification. Specifically, our design focused on the **rubric** that reviewers used to score 2019 applications

BEST Teacher Grant Program Rubric					
	5 EXCEEDS REQUIREMENTS	4 MEETS REQUIREMENTS	3 APPROACHING REQUIREMENTS	2 DEVELOPING	1 UNACCEPTABLE
<b>Q12 - PROJECT DESCRIPTION &amp; DESIGN</b>	Exceeds requirements in score 4.	Strong and innovative project design with clearly defined learning activities that link to project goals.	Project description lacks clarity in some places and/or learning activities are unclear and/or are weakly linked to project goals.	Project description is unclear, may not have learning activities, or activities are vague and do not align with goals.	Not present.
<b>Q13/14 - STEM CONCEPTS &amp; LEARNING OBJECTIVES</b>	Exceeds requirements in score 4.	Clearly articulates the STEM concept/s and learning objectives.	STEM concept/s and learning objective/s are vague.	STEM concept/s and/or learning objective/s are missing or weak.	Not present.
<b>Q15 - DEMONSTRATION &amp; ASSESSMENT OF LEARNING</b>	Exceeds requirements in score 4.	Clearly articulates how learning will be demonstrated.	Demonstration of learning is vague.	Demonstration of learning is missing or weak.	Not present.
<b>Q16 - USE OF INQUIRY/PROJECT-BASED LEARNING</b>	Exceeds requirements in score 4.	Project has a clear inquiry frame and makes use of project-based learning.	Project is missing a clear inquiry frame and/or makes partial or limited use of project-based learning.	Project is missing a clear inquiry frame and does not use project-based learning.	Not present.
<b>Q17/18 - CURRICULUM FRAMEWORK/STANDARDS</b>	Exceeds requirements in score 4.	Project is aligned with explicitly stated standard(s).	Project may state or allude to standard(s) but relevance is not clear.	Project makes weak or little reference to standard(s).	Not present.
<b>BUDGET</b>	Exceeds requirements in score 4.	Provides a complete project budget with a total amount and an itemized list with unit prices. All requested items clearly align with project description and goals.	Mismatch between total amount and itemized list, or itemized list incomplete. Requested items may not clearly align with project description or goals.	Total budget and/or itemized list missing. Many requested items do not clearly align with project description or goals.	Not present.
<b>OVERALL: ALIGNMENT WITH BEST TEACHER GRANT PROGRAM MISSION</b>	Exceeds requirements in score 4.	Project engages students in a high-interest, academically rigorous interactive STEM learning experience.	Project addresses a STEM-topic but provides a weak interactive experience.	Project does not address a STEM-topic and/or does not provide an interactive learning experience.	Not present.

Score: \_\_\_\_\_ /35 pts

## EVALUATION PROBLEM & QUESTION

We identified the need to improve the BEST Program review rubric.

Informed by evaluation activities such as surveys and focus groups with applicants and reviewers, and by internal conversations among the BEST Program team, we had identified two key issues with the 2019 rubric.

- Issue 1: The rubric did not make it clear what an applicant would need to do to score a "5" in each category.**
- Issue 2: There was some misalignment between the application form and the rubric.**

Based on these issues, we formulated the following evaluation question:

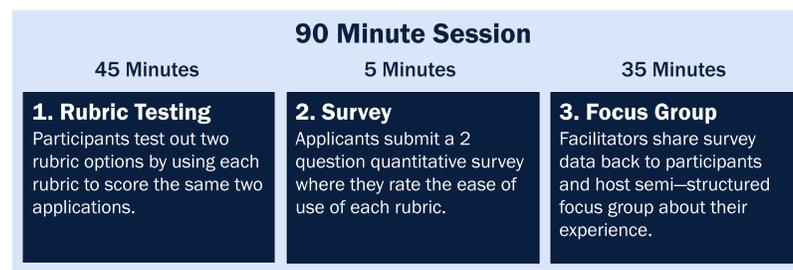
- How can we improve the rubric used to score BEST Teacher Grant applications so that the process is
- fair** for applicants?
  - straightforward** for reviewers?

## PRE-COVID EVALUATION DESIGN

In early March 2020, we created two draft rubrics to test out. We refer to these these as rubric A and rubric B.

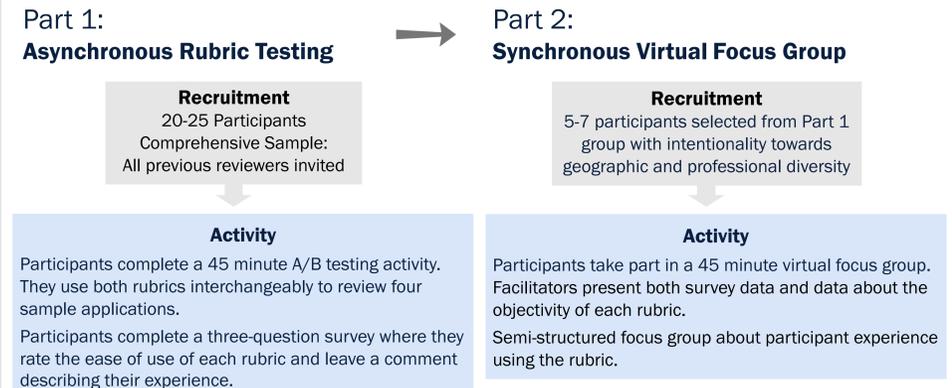
**Rubric A** (left) and **Rubric B** (right) are shown side-by-side. Rubric A has a '2 - DEVELOPING' column, while Rubric B has columns for '2 - NEEDS IMPROVEMENT', '3 - NEEDS IMPROVEMENT', and '4 - MEETS REQUIREMENTS'. Both rubrics include a 'MISSION' statement and a 'BENEFITS' section.

Our plan was to host an in-person Mixed-Methods focus group.



## REMOTE EVALUATION DESIGN

We were compelled to reimagine our design for the online environment when Michigan (and most of the Western Hemisphere) went into lockdown in mid-March and the CEDER team went remote.



Our new design combined asynchronous A/B Testing, with a synchronous virtual focus group. Recruiting more participants to test the rubrics allowed us to split the them two groups to **control for differences** between our sample applications.

How we set up Zoom for the virtual focus group:

- We preset our meeting to **record automatically**.
- We used a **waiting room** to control who entered the focus group and when.
- We asked participants to **mute their microphone** when not speaking.
- In our email instructions, we asked participants to **join using their computer** and **keep their video on** (if they felt comfortable) to watch for non-verbal cues.
- We asked participants to use the **chat window** for issues and questions.
- We **posted our interview questions** and resources in the chat.
- We took it in turns to **monitor participants** and the chat window while the other person was facilitating.

Benefits of our remote design:

- We engaged a higher number of participants which helped us generate more **robust quantitative data** and engage a **representative sample**.
- We had time to design a **data handout** based on Part 1 data. Screen share allowed us to **share our handout** easily.
- The chat function was helpful for **expressing agreement** without interruptions, **one-to-one support** through private messages, and sharing **links to resources**.
- The Zoom record function is a reliable option and **aided transcription**.

Challenges presented by our remote design:

- The adapted design was more **complex** and took **longer to administer**.
- It was more difficult to **observe body language**.
- Initially, there were some **privacy concerns** about using Zoom. This is especially worth considering if you are collecting more sensitive data.
- Online focus groups raise access and equity concerns, including finding a **quiet and presentable space, access to technology, and familiarity with technology**.