Evaluating Partnerships in Climate Change Education: Lessons from CLiPSE

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What is CLiPSE?

- Climate Literacy Partnership in the SouthEast
- NSF-funded CCEP Phase I project
- Climate change education addressing unique regional demographic, cultural, values context
 - Religion and faith
 - Race and ethnicity
 - Economic factors (agriculture, fossil fuels)
 - Leisure activities





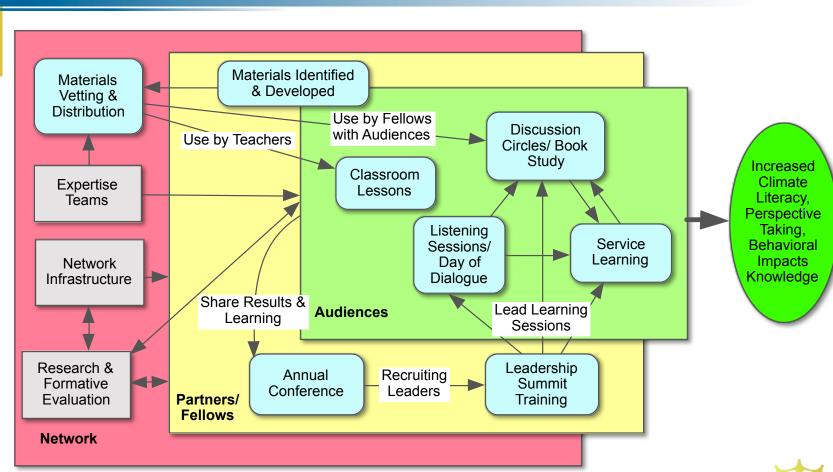
What is CLiPSE?

- Network of organizations
- Develop climate education leaders
 - Bank of climate education resources
 - Regular training
- Community education events
 - Dialog sessions
 - Book or study groups
 - Service learning





What is CLiPSE?







Opportunities & Barriers

Opportunities

- K-12 and Higher Ed contexts, but more
- Meet people where they already are E.g., community groups, church groups
- Relationships matter
- Barriers
 - Difficulty/ time to build trust in relationships
 - Different assumptions about need for evidence and what counts as evidence





Intersecting Levels of Analysis

- Organizational Partnerships...
 - ... are made of Individual relationships
- Individual Values/ Capacities...
 ... create Organizational values/capacities...
 ...which affect Individual behaviors
- Organizational activities...

...impact larger Communities...

...and increase Organizational membership





Partner Outcomes

• For Partners

- Robust, growing, self-sustaining network
- Increased collaboration/ synergistic exchange
- Increased capacity to reach the public
- Increased capacity to produce resources
- Resources used by broader community
- What evidence needed to demonstrate these outcomes?
 - Change requires longitudinal data





Audience Outcomes

- For Target Audiences
 - Engagement/ interest in climate change
 - Deeper understanding of climate change and its impacts
 - Increased critical thinking
 - Understanding of others' perspectives
 - Change in attitudes or beliefs or actions
- What evidence needed to demonstrate these outcomes?
 - Change requires longitudinal data





Impact: Distant or Indirect Outcomes

- Looking for evidence of CLiPSE's impact beyond those directly reached
 - Who else do participants talk to? How are they affected?
 - How do CLiPSE events affect the ongoing conversation in groups reached and their non-CLiPSE associates?
 - How does public understanding of climate change and its impacts change in SE US?
 - Other impacts?





Network Focus: Many Approaches/ Metrics

For Phase I & II

- Commitment to the partnership
- Partner connections (Social Network Analysis)
- Vibrancy/ participation
- Sector dispersion
- Geographic dispersion
- Beliefs about organizational integration
- For Phase II
 - Demographic representativeness
 - Level of climate education activities
 - Self-sustaining





Knowledge & Commitment

Participants became more committed

Item	Kick-off (N=37)	Spring 2012 (N=28)
I understand what CLiPSE is	4.11 (.614)	4.57 (.414)
I know how I can be a part of CLiPSE	3.97 (.897)	4.45 (.680)
I feel ready to participate in CLiPSE	4.19 (.967)	4.52 (.598)
I am excited about participating in CLiPSE	4.41 (.762)	4.59 (.492)
I believe CLiPSE can make a difference	4.14 (.855)	4.52 (.625)

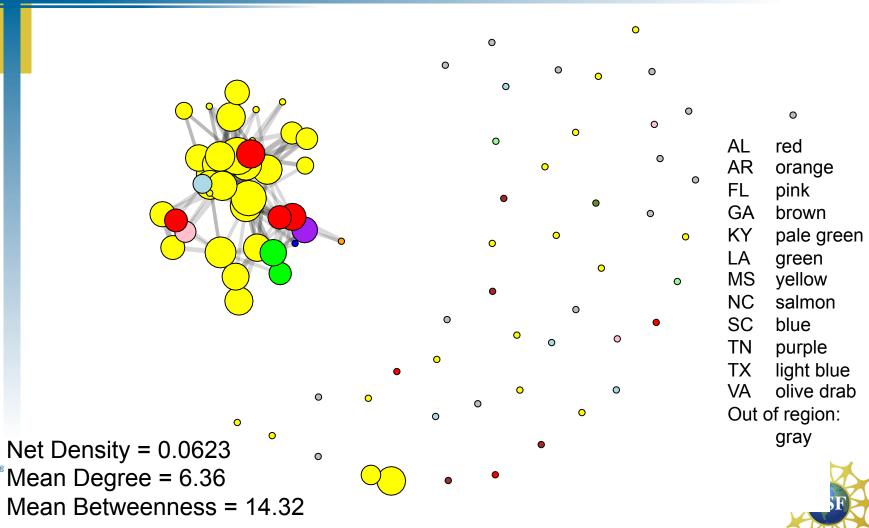
Note: Scores on a 5 point scale. All differences statistically significant at p<0.005.

- Organizational commitment (Spring '12)
 - Ratings of 4.72 on 5 point scale



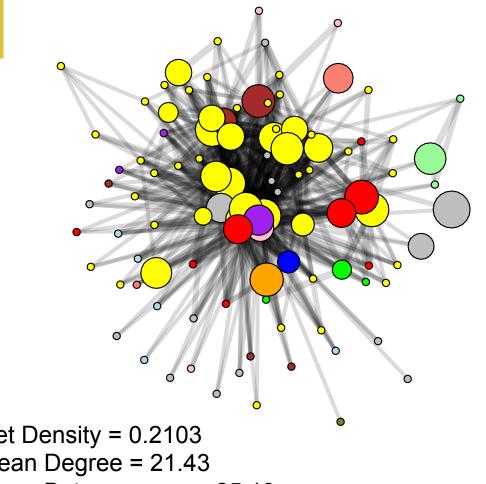


SNA: Feb 2011 Network





SNA: Feb 2012 Network



- AL red
- AR orange
- FL pink
- GA brown
- KY pale green
- LA green
- MS yellow
- NC salmon
- SC blue
- TN purple
- light blue ΤX
- VA olive drab
- Out of region:

gray



Net Density = 0.2103Mean Degree = 21.43 Mean Betweenness = 25.13

TERC

Network Vibrancy

CLiPSE held 7 webinars & 2 workshops

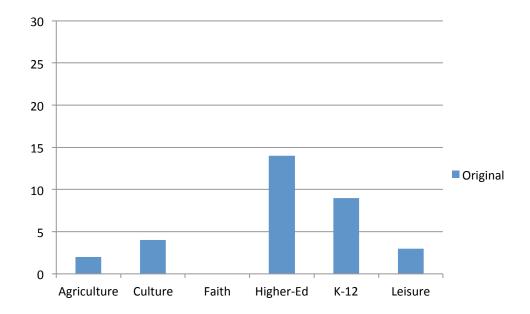
- Average of 9 partners attend webinars
- Average of 35 partners attend workshops
- High participation
 - 62% of partners attend 1 or more webinars
 - 85% of partners attend 1 or more workshops
- Online network community
 - 60 members
 - Online book study group
 - Not much other regular activity





Network Sector Dispersion

Increase from 32…

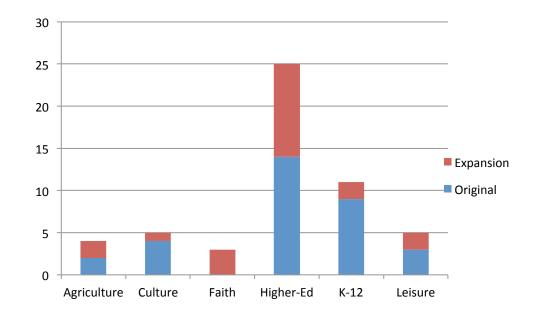






Network Sector Dispersion

Increase from 32...to 53 partners



- New Faith communities
- Still disproportionately Higher Ed

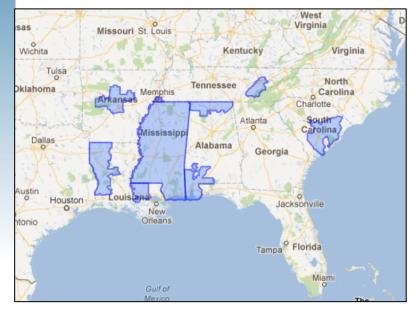




Geographical Dispersion

 Percent of 133 SE Congressional Districts with at least 1 CLiPSE partner

Increased from 13…







Geographical Dispersion

 Percent of 133 SE Congressional Districts with at least 1 CLiPSE partner
 Increased from 13...to 22





Organizational Integration

- Using Strategic Alliance Formative Assessment Rubric (SAFAR)
 - 1 Networking
 - 2 Cooperating
 - 3 Partnering
 - 4 Merging
 - 5 Unifying
- Participants asked (Spring, 2012) to assess *Current* and *Ideal* level of organizational integration





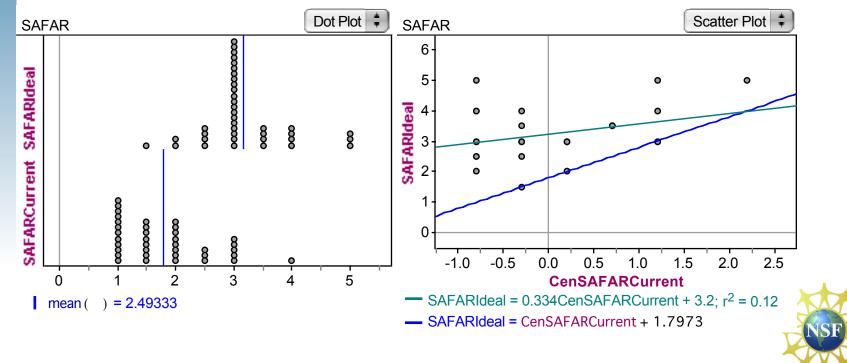
Strategic Alliance Formative Assessment Rubric (SAFAR)

Level of			Leadership & Decision-	Interpersonal &
Integration	Purpose	Strategies & Tasks	Making	Communication
1 Networking	 Create a web of communication Identify and create a base of support Explore interests 	 Loose or no structure Flexible, roles not defined Few if any defined tasks 	 Non-hierarchical Flexible Minimal or no group decision making 	 Very little interpersonal conflict Communication among all members infrequent or absent
2 Cooperating	 Work together to ensure tasks are done Leverage or raise money Identify mutual needs, but maintain separate identities 	 Member links are advisory Minimal structure Some strategies and tasks identified 	 Non-hierarchical, decisions tend to be low stakes Facilitative leaders, usually voluntary Several people form "go- to" hub 	 Some degree of personal commitment and investment Minimal interpersonal conflict Communication among members clear, but may be informal
3 Partnering	 Share resources to address common issues Organizations remain autonomous but support something new to reach mutual goals together 	 Strategies and tasks are developed and maintained Central body of people, who have specific tasks 	 Autonomous leadership Alliance members share equally in the decision making Decision making mechanisms are in place 	 Some interpersonal conflict Communication system and formal information channels developed Evidence of problem solving and productivity
4 Merging	 Merge resources to create or support something new Extract money from existing systems/ members Commitment for a long period of time to achieve short and long-term outcomes 	 Formal structure to support strategies and tasks is apparent Specific and complex strategies and tasks identified Committees and sub- committees formed 	 Strong, visible leadership Sharing and delegation of roles and responsibilities Leadership capitalizes upon diversity and organizational strengths 	 High degree of commitment and investment Possibility of interpersonal conflict high Communication is clear, frequent, and prioritized High degree of problem solving and productivity
5 Unifying	 Unification or acquisition to form a single structure Relinquishment of autonomy to support surviving organization 	 Highly formal, legally complex Permanent reorganization of strategies and tasks 	 Central, typically hierarchical leadership Leadership capitalizes on diversity and organizational strengths 	 Possibility of interpersonal conflict very high Communication is clear, frequent, prioritized, formal and informal

Gajda, Rebecca. (2004). Utilizing Collaboration Theory to Evaluate Strategic Alliances. *American Journal of Evaluation*, 25(1), 65-77, doi: 10.1177/109821400402500105, p. 71.

SAFAR Results

- Current: 1.8; Ideal: 3.2 Avg diff = 1.4 (t_{diff}=9.6, df=36, p<.0001)
- All want same or more integration; r=.35





Other Network Issues

Online network

- Didn't take off as a vibrant community
- Online book study had similar issues
- Design of website to facilitate community
- Ongoing social community-building
- Moving beyond existing relationships
 - Takes concerted effort and time
 - Especially across differences





Network – Audience Impact

- Logic of Change: Network expansion supports broader impacts
 - Need evidence from both to test
- Direct effect on target audiences
 - Participation easier to assess
 - E.g. online resource access, event attendance
 - Change in knowledge/ attitudes harder
- Population impact measures much more difficult





