iStronG Post-Survey 2022

program curriculums that you have experienced?

O Much better

O Somewhat better

Dear Upward Bound Students:

Thank you for participating in iStronG. We now ask you to complete this survey, which will take about 30 minutes to complete. This survey is not a test, and your responses will not affect your academic and program standing. The results will be compared to those from other individuals who have participated in the iStronG curriculum to gain a better picture of its impact and will help us to improve the curriculum.

Your participation in the survey is voluntary. Surveys will be processed someone other than your Upward Bound instructor. Thank you very much for participating.

bound instructor. Thank you very much for participating.
Overthern Alberta Ver
Questions About You
1. Name
2. Program
○ KU
○ FCEA
○ Univ of GA
O UMB
O Rutgers University
○ Weatherford
○ Georgia State University
O If other, please indicate your institution:
3. Are you planning on majoring in Science, Technology, Engineering, or Mathematics in college?
○ Yes
○ No
O Haven't decided
▲ 1/2 ▼
Questions About iStronG Overall
10. Thinking about the iStronG curriculum as a whole, how <u>enjoyable</u> was it compared to other Upward Bound

O About the same
○ Somewhat worse
O Much worse
11. Thinking about the iStronG curriculum as a whole, how <u>valuable</u> was it compared to other Upward Bound program curriculums that you have experienced?
O Much better
○ Somewhat better
O About the same
○ Somewhat worse
O Much worse
12. If you thought it was better or worse than other Upward Bound curriculums, how so?
13. How well did the units in the iStronG curriculum work together?
○ Very well
○ Somewhat well
○ Neutral
○ Somewhat poorly
○ Very poorly
14. Overall, what was the most important thing you learned from iStronG?
15 What was the hest part of the iCtronC arrestants
15. What was the best part of the iStronG curriculum?

16. What, if anything, didn't work as well as it should have with the iStronG curriculum?
16. What, if anything, draft work as well as it should have with the 15th one curricularit.
17. How could the iStronG curriculum be improved?
▲ 2/3 ▼
Questions About Climate Change
4
40 Harrison Indiana In
18. How much do you know about climate change, now that you have completed iStronG?
O I have almost no knowledge of climate change.
O I have limited knowledge. I have heard about it, but I am not aware of the facts.
O I have gathered some information about climate change.
O I have studied climate change a lot or heard a lot about.
O I am very knowledgeable about climate change. Other people look to me as a source of knowledge.
19. Do you think that climate change is happening?
○ Yes, I am extremely sure
○ Yes, I am very sure
O Yes, I am somewhat sure
O Yes, I am not at all sure
O No, I am extremely sure
○ No. I am verv sure
○ No, I am very sure
○ No, I am somewhat sure
○ No, I am somewhat sure○ No, I am not at all sure
○ No, I am somewhat sure
○ No, I am somewhat sure○ No, I am not at all sure○ Don't know
○ No, I am somewhat sure○ No, I am not at all sure

Caused equally by both							
O Don't know							
21. How important is the issue of clin	nate change to you person	ally?					
O Extremely important							
O Very important							
○ Somewhat important							
O Not too important							
O Not at all important							
22. How worried are you about clima	te change?						
O Very worried							
O Somewhat worried							
O Not very worried							
O Not at all worried							
23. Please rate how you feel about cli	-	ıbble b	etweer	n each s			
	1 - Most like the left option	2	3	4	5 - Most like the right option		
Hopeless (1) to Hopeful (5)	0	0	0	\circ	0		
Discouraged (1) to Empowered (5)	0	0	0	\circ	0		
Indifferent (1) to Engaged (5)	0	0	0	0	0		
Not Guilty (1) to Guilty (5)	0	0	0	0	0		
Calm (1) to Outraged/Angry (5)	0	0	0	0	0		
Unconcerned (1) to Alarmed (5)	0	0	0	0	0		
Not afraid at all (1) to Very afraid (5)	0	0	0	0	0		
	▲ 3/4 ▼						
24. To what extent have you learned a school, or community?	about and discussed climate	te solut	ions th	nat can	be taken by your family,		
○ A lot							
○ Somewhat							
○ A little							
○ Not at all							
25. To what extent do you think there	e are actions that you could	l take r	now to	addres	s climate issues?		
○ There are a lot of available actions	s I could take						
○ There are a moderate number of a	vailable actions I could tal	ке					
There only a very small number of	actions I could take						

26. To what extent do you have an interest in r work on solutions to climate issues?	naking educati	onal choices th	at will ma	ike you be	tter prep	ared to
○ A lot						
○ Somewhat						
○ A little						
○ Not at all						
27. How likely are you to do the following?						
						Will
			Very S likely	Somewhat likely	: Unlikel	not do
Take action to reduce your personal carbon for more, turn off lights when they are not neede energy sources if available from your utility, or the sources is a source of the source of	d, purchase re		0	0	0	0
Discuss climate change with your family and	friends.		0	0	0	0
Discuss climate change with your peers.			0	0	0	0
Take some form of political action (e.g., write to your government officials, sign a petition, participate in a town hall meeting or rally) in support of climate change policy.				0	0	0
	4/5					
28. Assuming climate change is happening, wh	Extremely likely	Somewhat likely	er the nex Somew unlike	hat N	Not I	don't
Increased temperatures globally.	0	0	0		0	0
Decreased temperatures globally.	0	0	0		0	0
An overall increase in clean, potable water globally.	0	0	0		0	0
An overall decrease in clean, potable water globally.	0	0	0		0	0
Increased incidence and intensity of heat waves.	0	0	0		0	0
Increased rates of extinction of plant and animal species.	0	0	0		0	0
An overall decrease in global food production.	0	0	0		0	0
An overall increase in global food production.	0	0	0		0	0
Increased global sea level.	0	0	0		0	0
Increased intensity of storms across many regions.	0	0	0		0	0
No changes beyond natural variability in	0	0	0		0	\bigcirc

 $\bigcirc \ \mathsf{Nothing} \ \mathsf{I} \ \mathsf{could} \ \mathsf{do} \ \mathsf{would} \ \mathsf{make} \ \mathsf{any} \ \mathsf{difference}$

29. To what extent do you agree with the following statements?

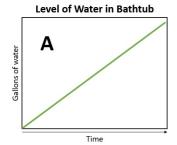
	Strongly agree	Moderately agree	Neither agree nor disagree	Moderately disagree	Strongly disagree
I am interested in climate and sustainability.	0	0	0	0	0
I am interested in taking courses related to climate and sustainability.	0	0	0	0	0
I am interested in pursuing a minor or major related to climate and sustainability.	0	0	0	0	0
I am interested in pursuing a career related to climate and sustainability.	0	0	0	0	0
I am interested in, or already have, joined a local, state, or national environmental club or organization.	0	0	0	0	0
In order for a society to be sustainable, it should be able to meet the needs of the present generation without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	0	0	0	0	0
Social, economic, and environmental systems are interconnected and interdependent.	0	0	0	0	0
With the current rate of heat-trapping/ greenhouse gas emissions, CO2 levels will continue to increase because emission rates are higher than the rate at which CO2 is being taken out of the atmosphere.	0	0	0	0	0

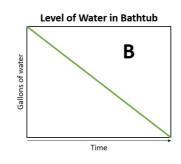
▲ 5/6 ▼

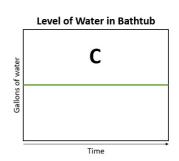
Questions about Systems

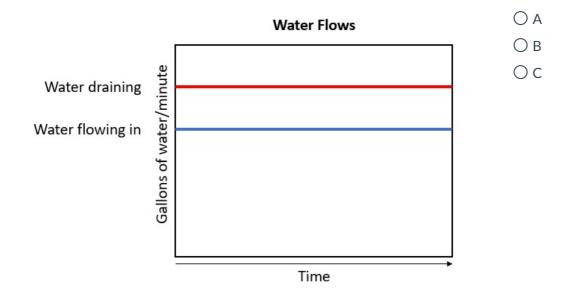
Before answering the following three questions, imagine a bathtub with a faucet and a drain. The faucet adds water to the tub, where water accumulates, and the drain empties water from the tub. Both the faucet and the drain can be adjusted to allow different rates of water flow.

For the three questions, the graph shows the water flow rates of both the faucet (in blue) and drain (in red). Given what you know about the relationship between these two flows and the level of water in the bathtub, match each flow graph with the corresponding "Level of Water in Bathtub" graph below to show how you think the water in the bathtub will change over time (green line).

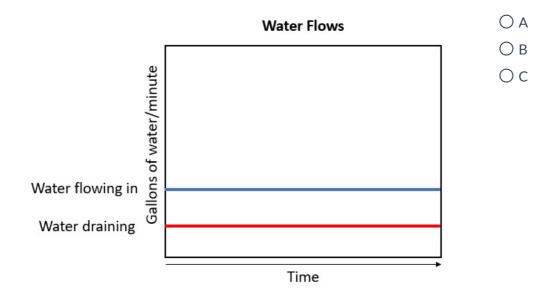




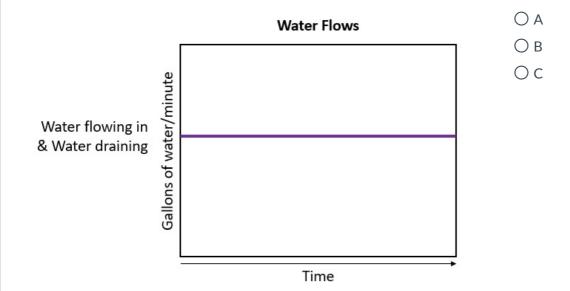




19. Faucet and Drain 2

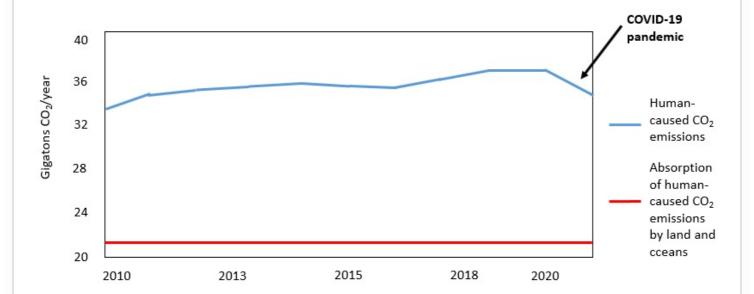


20. Faucet and Drain 3



The graph below displays human-caused CO_2 emissions and the absorption of human-caused CO_2 emissions by land and oceans from the years 2010 – 2020. As you can see towards the end of the timeline, global CO_2 emissions fell in 2020 due to reduced travel and economic activity during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Global CO2 emissions and absorption



21. Assuming that the absorption of human-caused CO_2 emissions by land and oceans remained the same (shown in red), did this decline in human-caused CO_2 emissions cause a decrease in the amount of CO_2 in the atmosphere?

()	Υ	e	9
_	_		_	-

O No

22. Why or why not?

23. Currently, climate-polluting fossil fuels power most of the global electricity supply. Every year about 3% of power plants become too old and need to be shut down. At the same time, new power plants equivalent to about
6% of the global supply are added every year. If 50% of all new power plants rely on clean energy such as solar or
wind, how do you expect the global electricity supply to change over the next ten years?

- O The proportion of clean energy and fossil fuel-based energy will stay the same over time.
- O The proportion of clean energy will grow, but but the amount of fossil fuel-based energy supply will stay the same
- O The proportion of clean energy will decline, while the proportion of fossil fuel-based energy will grow over time.

O Not enough information.		
▲ 7/8 ▼		
24. You might have studied the concepts of systems and systems thinking in your classes, for examps tudied the human body or the solar system. The following questions concern certain concepts that multiple systems. Thinking generally about systems, which of the following statements are true or form	t can a	-
	True	False
Systems that are in equilibrium never change over time.	0	0
All systems have function or purpose and in reality no single part of a system can achieve anything alone.	0	0
Each system has discrete pieces within the system that are called elements. These elements must be material objects.	0	0
Models of systems are always limited and imperfect representations.	0	\circ
To be an identified system there must be more than one element that is interconnected with another element in an organized way.	0	0
System dynamics has shown that cause and effect are always closely related in time.	0	\circ
If the in-flow to a system is greater than the out-flow over time, then the stock may or may not increase over time.	0	0
In systems modeling, a "stock" is often referred to as the "noun" and the "flow" as the "verb." Although the flow rates usually determine the amount of the stock, sometimes the stock amount may change without a change in the flow.	0	0
System dynamics research has shown that small actions, even those that leverage existing systems structures, cannot result in large impacts.	0	0
A system's structure generates its behavior.	0	\circ
Because of the known facts about accumulations over time, a reduction in the in-flow should generate immediate change in the stock.	0	0
Systems modeling can be a tool to allow an increase in empathetic inquiry or changing one's perspective to stand in another's shoes.	0	0
In systems language, a Reinforcing Loop counters change in one direction with change in the opposite direction.	0	0
Systems thinkers speak of Unintended Consequences as unplanned and typically undesirable side effects of well-meaning intentions and actions, often occurring after a time delay.	0	0
▲ 8/9 ▼		
The next series of questions are about facts that scientists have found in their study of the Climate. adapted from the NASA Earth Observing Website, the Penn State CLEAN project, and Project Drav		
25. What proportion of climate scientists has concluded that humans are the primary driver of toda warming?	ay's cli	mate
O 34 percent		
○ 59 percent		
○ 76 percent		
O 97 percent		

26. If we stopped burning fossil fuels today, what would happen to the climate?
O Earth's average temperature would immediately cool.
O Temperatures would slowly cool over the next 5 years.
O Temperatures would fluctuate, but stay the same on average
O Temperatures would continue to rise for at least 10 years, and then would level off
27. Which country has emitted the most CO_2 over time? In other words, which nation has the most responsibility for the greenhouse gases that are currently residing in the atmosphere?
○ China
○ USA
○ Russia
O Saudi Arabia
O European Union
28. How has the global average temperature changed since the Industrial Revolution?
○ Cooler by 0.1 degree C (0.2 degree F)
O The temperature has gone up and down, but remains overall the same
○ Warmer by 0.1 degree C (0.2 degree F)
O Warmer by more than 1 degree C (2.07 degrees F)
O Warmer by almost 2 degrees C (3.6 degrees F)
29. Modern instruments have only been around for a little over 100 years. So how do we know what greenhouse gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past?
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past?
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? O Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past.
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? O Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. O Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. O Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant
 gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant populations are associated with different types of climates.
 gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant populations are associated with different types of climates. Tree rings show the history of drought, fire, and other environmental variations.
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant populations are associated with different types of climates. Tree rings show the history of drought, fire, and other environmental variations. Glacial moraines show when and where previous episodes of glaciation occurred.
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant populations are associated with different types of climates. Tree rings show the history of drought, fire, and other environmental variations. Glacial moraines show when and where previous episodes of glaciation occurred.
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant populations are associated with different types of climates. Tree rings show the history of drought, fire, and other environmental variations. Glacial moraines show when and where previous episodes of glaciation occurred. All of the above
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant populations are associated with different types of climates. Tree rings show the history of drought, fire, and other environmental variations. Glacial moraines show when and where previous episodes of glaciation occurred. All of the above
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant populations are associated with different types of climates. Tree rings show the history of drought, fire, and other environmental variations. Glacial moraines show when and where previous episodes of glaciation occurred. All of the above 30. How does the rate of today's warming compare to previous episodes of rapid climate change on Earth? Today's climate warming is about as fast as the temperature swings that have happened in Earth's past.
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant populations are associated with different types of climates. Tree rings show the history of drought, fire, and other environmental variations. Glacial moraines show when and where previous episodes of glaciation occurred. All of the above 30. How does the rate of today's warming compare to previous episodes of rapid climate change on Earth? Today's climate warming is about as fast as the temperature swings that have happened in Earth's past. Past changes in the climate have been faster than the changes we're seeing today.
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant populations are associated with different types of climates. Tree rings show the history of drought, fire, and other environmental variations. Glacial moraines show when and where previous episodes of glaciation occurred. All of the above 30. How does the rate of today's warming compare to previous episodes of rapid climate change on Earth? Today's climate warming is about as fast as the temperature swings that have happened in Earth's past. Past changes in the climate have been faster than the changes we're seeing today.
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant populations are associated with different types of climates. Tree rings show the history of drought, fire, and other environmental variations. Glacial moraines show when and where previous episodes of glaciation occurred. All of the above 30. How does the rate of today's warming compare to previous episodes of rapid climate change on Earth? Today's climate warming is about as fast as the temperature swings that have happened in Earth's past. Past changes in the climate have been faster than the changes we're seeing today. Today, the Earth's climate is changing much faster than it has changed in the past.
gas concentrations (and temperature) were in Earth's past? Air bubbles trapped in ice cores provide detailed records of what the atmosphere was like in the past. Examining organisms in marine sediments can tell us what the temperature was like in the past. Pollen in lake beds shows what plant species have lived there during different times. Different plant populations are associated with different types of climates. Tree rings show the history of drought, fire, and other environmental variations. Glacial moraines show when and where previous episodes of glaciation occurred. All of the above 30. How does the rate of today's warming compare to previous episodes of rapid climate change on Earth? Today's climate warming is about as fast as the temperature swings that have happened in Earth's past. Past changes in the climate have been faster than the changes we're seeing today. Today, the Earth's climate is changing much faster than it has changed in the past. 31. How much has CO ₂ in the atmosphere increased since the Industrial Revolution? In the 10,000 years before the Industrial Revolution in 1751, carbon dioxide levels rose less than 1 percent. Since then, they've risen by:

	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	as it is now:
	is is the highest it's ever been	
_	O2 was at least this high during the warm periods between th	ne ice ages
_	O2 has not been this high for almost one million years.	
○ The	e last time CO2 was this high was 3 million years ago.	
CO Concentration (ppm)	Mauna Loa Observatory, Hawaii Monthly Average Carbon Dioxide Concentration Data from Scripps CO ₂ Program Last updated February 2020 420 330 340 340 340 340 340	ured since 1958. There are two patterns in this annual up and down seasonal variation. What
O Oil	I refineries are shut down periodically in the summer	
O Dui	uring the Southern hemisphere's winter, strong winds circula	ate CO2 down into the Southern Hemisphere
34. Lis	st five actions that can be taken to avoid worst-case climate o	change scenarios.

35. A popular resource among climate scientists entitled Project Drawdown calculates and ranks the positive impacts of currently-available global climate solutions. Select the statement below that expresses a widely held

belief about solving climate change:

O If we only reduced food waste, ate plant-based diets, better managand increased the use of wind turbines, we would meet internation	
O While some solutions have a stronger climate impact, we need to solutions in order to meet international climate goals.	implement a combination of many
O We could meet international climate goals if each person made in carbon footprint.	ndividual lifestyle changes to reduce their
O If only China, India, and other developing countries reduce their eclimate goals.	emissions, we would meet international
36. The primary source of energy in the Earth's Climate is	
O Industrial activity	
○ Geothermal activity	
○ The sun	
○ Weather	
37. Burning fossil fuels is the major source of human induced climate	e change. What is the second largest source?
○ Deforestation	
O Volcanic Activity	
O Cow Belching	
38. Most scientists believe	
O There is more than enough energy from the sun to power the enti	re USA.
While solar power is useful it cannot power large areas.	
O The price of solar energy is likely to remain too expensive to use.	
O In this country we already use all of the available solar energy.	
▲ 9/10 ▼	
39. Please respond as honestly as possible. There are no right or wron	ng answers!
	rongly Not Strongly gree Agree certain Disagree disagree

Strongly agree	Agree	Not certain	Disagree	Strongly disagree
0	\circ	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0
	agree	agree Agree	agree Agree certain O O O O O O O O O O O	agree Agree certain Disagree O

At times I feel that I'm not good at anything at school.	0	\bigcirc	\circ	\circ	\circ
When I try hard, I do well on my schoolwork.	0	0	0	0	0
I try to learn as much from my schoolwork as I can.	0	0	0	0	0
School is usually boring.	0	0	0	0	0
I feel I always need help with difficult schoolwork.	0	0	0	0	0
It doesn't matter how much effort I put into my schoolwork, because I get the same grades whether I try hard or not.	0	0	0	0	0
I do not want to learn a lot of different things in school. I just want to learn what I need to get a good job.	0	0	0	0	0
I'm usually interested in what I'm learning at school.	0	0	\circ	0	\circ
I feel good about my ability to do schoolwork.	0	0	0	0	0
At school, I have many questions I don't get to ask.	0	0	0	0	0
I do my schoolwork so my teachers or parents don't get mad at me.	0	0	0	0	0
Going to school is a waste of time.	0	0	0	0	0

▲ 10 / 11 ▼



Outcomes of Participation

39. To what extent have the following changed because of your participation in iStronG?

	Increased a lot	Increased a little	No change, stayed high	No change, stayed low	Increased a little	Increased a lot
Knowledge about climate change and sustainability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Understanding of what it will take to address climate change and sustainability issues	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desire to learn more about leading or effecting change in the area of climate change	0	0	0	0	0	0
Sense that you have the power to help address climate change and sustainability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motivation to take action to address climate change and sustainability	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knowledge about Green STEM	0	0	0	0	0	0
Knowledge about the jobs available in your local area related to Green STEM	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest in pursuing a major in college that is related to Green STEM	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interest in having a career in Green STEM	0	0	0	0	0	0

	More interested	No change	Less interested
The science of climate change	0	0	0
Potential solutions for mitigating the effects of climate change	0	0	0
Politics as it relates to climate change	0	0	0
Economics as it relates to climate change	0	0	0
Energy policies as they relate to climate change	0	0	0