

! !

A ▶ ▶

1, 2, 3

The University of Arizona

CONTENTS

'1 T=OŁ UfiT'O1	1
=ł ; O=T >T=UfiTU=ł	
▸ T _i ————— IF ▸ A	
=e@ōa² t Telúms a² d Usage	
=ł fiOO Oł ł AT'O1 >/J T&ł Oł A1 Ł fi='T'fiA. \$OfiU> A=ł A	4
Adōēgnme² tŃŃ gna² d ²ŃŃ ;academĉ supŃŃł Ństems	4
>Tł O academĉ stŃctulē a² d Ńē@ted supŃŃł Ństems	7
ł Ńde²ce / ased ; edagŃŃges	1
ł Ń Ńtanĉ ŃelŃta² d fiuĉŃŃŃ =espŃŃ² sĉē ; Ńctces	1
=esealĉ Ĩ -pelŃ² ces a² d &Ńh 'mpact ; Ńctces	1
>elŃēg & Ńpa² ĉ >tude² ts at &'s	1
=ł \$ł =ł ł fił > fi'Tł Ł	1
A ; ł ł Ł 'l A	

INTRODUCTION

The *Washington Post* published a report on the state of higher education in Washington state in 2014. The report highlights the state's efforts to improve higher education and the challenges it faces. The report also discusses the state's efforts to improve higher education and the challenges it faces. The report also discusses the state's efforts to improve higher education and the challenges it faces.



REPORT STRUCTURE

The report is organized into 13 critical focus areas, each with a corresponding theme. The themes are defined by the critical focus areas and are organized into three main sections: the first section covers the themes of advising and mentoring systems, non-academic support systems, and the role of family and community; the second section covers the themes of equitable STEM success, and the role of equity and access; and the third section covers the themes of equitable STEM success, and the role of equity and access. The report is organized into three main sections: the first section covers the themes of advising and mentoring systems, non-academic support systems, and the role of family and community; the second section covers the themes of equitable STEM success, and the role of equity and access; and the third section covers the themes of equitable STEM success, and the role of equity and access.

Summary of Themes and Critical Focus Areas

The following table summarizes the themes and critical focus areas identified in the report.

1. Advising and mentoring systems are haphazard in focus and goals, and lack alignment with student needs
2. Non-academic support systems focused on family and community are key for equitable STEM success, yet severely underdeveloped
- 3.

7. Culturally Responsive Practices (CRPs), known to enable and sustain academic interest and access for the students HSIs aim to serve, are inconsistently understood and practiced at HSIs
8. **P** **C** , **E** **M**
9. CRPs are commonly viewed as tangential to the core academic mission
10. **P** **P** **I** **)** **H** **I** **H** **H**
11. Resources at Research 1 (R1) HSIs are mostly inward-facing and not purposefully shared among co-located institutions and communities
12. Extramurally funded STEM programs are underutilized by the students HSIs seek to serve
13. Retention, persistence, and success are core charges of HSIs and their faculties, not just student responsibilities

Relevant Terms and Usage

'2 the secto² n^oe desc^obe ¹u^ousage ¹%e^ola^otel^oms ^o the ^oep^ol^oit^o e^o l^oc^og^oze s^oime ¹%these tel^oms ma^o be used d^ole^o t^o ^oeg^om^ol^oe b^ol^oad^oe^o ^othe^ol^oc^o t^oe^o-t^os^oa^od that ^ole^ode^ol^os ma^o be ^oam^oo^o ^oh^o a^oel^oate de^os^o ^ol^os^o H e d^o ²l^ot^o a^om^o t^ol^o p^ol^oce^o de^os^oe tel^oms ^oge^oe^ol^o ^ol^ol^o ^ouest^o ^oa^oel^oate de^os^o ^ol^os^o but t^ol^o ^ol^ol^oat^o ^oa^o desc^obe the ^ousage ^o the ^ol^o t^oe^o-t^o ^othe ^oep^ol^o t^ol^o st^oeam^o ^oe^o le^oad^oab^o ^oh^o e^o ^oe^ol^oapp^ol^ol^oaten^oe ^oc^ode m^ol^ol^o spec^o ^ol^otes ^ol^ogal^o ^og^ol^omm^o ^oa^od ^ol^ose^o t^o ^ouse^oas ^oe^oas ^op^ol^ote^o t^o ^ol^osect^o ^oa^o ^ol^otel^oms^onas ^oapp^ol^ol^oate^o

1.

IMPROVE TIMELINESS AND FREQUENCY OF MENTORING

'2 put suggests me2 tñlúg seems tñ happe2 tñ qñ @te qñú2 tñt at a tñna2 d qñ%a2 e %bñ ue2 tñ e2 qñugh tñ pñúòde tñpact%a2suppñlúEñ %ñúts shñu@ qñcus qñ2 pñúòd e g e te2 tñ2 a qñlégu@úme2 tñlúshp e qñt ñust adòs e g E

suppñlú at clúcca@stages qñ%stude2 ts' cñ@ge caléelñE fiñmpet@e pñúppñsa@ mað deöe qñpnñúñ theú ñe eöelágenöelúcca@ e teglúted me2 tñúa2 d peelú

2. Non-academic support systems focused on family and community are key for equitable STEM success yet severely underdeveloped.

Oppñlútu2 tñes alé 2 eeded tñ qñ ÆEe+te2 d a2 d dñelñ%a2 qñ2 academ@ suppñlú sòstems that e öññe palé2 tsñ%am@na2 d cu@ulé e ñaman2011ñna2 d e E eöeláge stude2 ts' cñmmu2 tñ qñúe2 ted e telésts tñö alúts e teglúte g >Tñ O cñúbes a2 d deglúe pñúglúms ö th qñca@ñúlé gñ2 a eeds E

ESTABLISH FAMILY-BASED SUPPORT SYSTEMS

'2 putsñpalúcu@úu2 delúáduate & spa2 c stude2 ts' cñmme2 tsñsuggest palé2 ts a2 d %am@es pelúbas e ö öeö sñcñcu@ulé@ d me2 sñ2 s qñ%a stude2 ts eöeññ %am@e qñb@atñ2 sEas at eást eí ua@e tñpñlúa2 ce

DEVELOP COMMUNITY-BASED STEM IDENTITIES

>tude2 t palúcca2 ts cealú de2 tñed the pñúspect qñ% gñe g bacñ tñ theúcñmmu2 tñ eññtñeate g dñeasesñ e2 öññ me2 ta@cñ2 ceú sEas a palúcu@ú d me2 sñ2 qñ% theúpelññ2 a@de2 tñ a2 d a2 tñpñlúa2 t mñtñatñú

pelúceptñ2 s a2 d lé@ted qñb@atñ2 snññted stñú2 g e qñ2 qñ2 gñsta2 d e g cu@ulé@de2 tñes a2 d cñmmu2 tñ öa@esñsta2 d e cñ2 tñt ö th the pñssñ@ññ qñ%assum e g a2 qñ%a2 cu@ulé%ñe >Tñ O stude2 tñ de2 tñeöe2

añ2012Eñ %ñúts shñu@ qñcus qñ2 lúe e g e stñtñ2 a@ academ@ lésññ2 sñ@ñes qñú & spa2 c >Tñ O stude2 ts a2 d cléate g qññbust suppñlú sòstems that addléss the te2 sñ2 specñca@ a2 d success%@ññ %ñúts shñu@ a qñ %ñcus qñ2 eöelá g e g stñú2 g %am@e cñmmu2 tñ tñes tñ lúe g lúeateú e telést e >Tñ O Eññmpet@e pñúppñsa@ mað descñbe stñáteg es qñúe2 ab e g the deöe qñpme2 t qñ%Tñ O de2 tñes that e teglúte ö thññ theútha2 cha@eñstude2 ts' sñcñcu@ulé@de2 tñesEñ ñamp@es qñ%ñmpet@e pñúppñsa@ mað e cñde ealú >Tñ O lúeclúñme2 t eñññ qñ%the ö hññe %am@e pññlúññ cñ@ge admñssñ2 na2 d the deöe qñpme2 t qñ%ñpelññ2 nñtñuañ qñúòdeññ;based palé2 ts;ññpalé2 ts cñmmu2 tñes e the ealú cñ@ge ealúñE

STEM Academic Structure and Related Support Systems

AUCU@t@² agl@eme² ts betö ee² 2; a²d 4;øeaÜsch¶¶@ a²d gu@led pathö aø pÜ¶gl@ms Ç a@en, aggalÜ & , e²" Ç sn201< Èe%actöe@ c¶² tÜbute ¶¶ Üeduc@g tme; ¶¶; degl@e a²d @ cl@as@g Üete² t¶² a²d degl@e c¶mp@t¶² ÜatesÈTh¶¶ugh @ cl@as@g @ ö @despl@adnsuch @ @atöes al@ ²¶¶t @ p@ce eöelbö hel@ÈH hel@ theø e-@stna d¶¶m@² t ¶¶cus ¶¶² alücu@t¶² agl@eme² ts a²d gu@led pathö aø as a s¶¶¶t¶² ¶¶¶stüam@ @g tÜ² st¶¶² s a²d @ cl@as@g Üete² t¶² @ @m@ @g @ at @ast tö ¶¶ ö aøÈ\$Üstnpathö aø pÜ¶gl@ms be² eSt pÜ¶malÜ@ %@¶tme stude² ts ö h¶¶ ca² adapt ¶¶ ¶¶@² Üg@ pÜ¶gl@am stüctul@nsuch as atte² d@g c@sses ¶¶¶Üed a²d desq² ed ö @h tÜad@¶² a@%@¶ tme stude² ts' aöa@ab@ö @ m@dÈ>ec¶² dnb¶¶th agl@eme² ts a²d gu@led pathö aø al@ t@p ca@ö b@d ¶¶ the he@hte² ed c¶¶g² @öe academ@c dema² ds stude² ts e-¶el@² ce a%@ÜtÜ² s%@Ü@¶g¶ngl@ateÜÜg¶¶¶p¶¶b@em s¶¶@¶gn a²d c¶¶ceptuaÜ@as¶¶² @g ab@öes e-¶pectat¶² s¶¶p@ücu@Ü@ @ mathematics a²d ï ua² t@töe >T¶ O c¶¶ul@sesÈ A @h¶¶ugh the stude² ts &>'s see" ¶¶ sel@e maø haöe ge² u@e a²d susta@d @ tel@st @ >T¶ O duÜ@g c¶¶@gen cha@ö² ges ass¶¶cated ö @h theÜab@ö ¶¶ pÜ¶gl@ssöe @ succeed @ theÜsel ue² c@g ¶¶math c¶¶ul@ses te² ds ¶¶ Üeduc@ Üete² t¶² ö @h@ >T¶ O ma¶¶ÜÜ c¶¶² s@d@lab @È

12 Please go ahead to add access to academic support systems both inside the classroom and online. Some targeted tutoring is also

Evidence Based Pedagogies

A meta-analysis of 225 studies has shown that evidence-based pedagogies (EBPs) are more effective than traditional lecture-based methods. EBPs include active learning, collaborative learning, and inquiry-based learning. These methods have been shown to improve student learning outcomes, including knowledge, skills, and attitudes. The use of EBPs is supported by a growing body of research, including a 2014 report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. This report found that EBPs are more effective than traditional methods for improving student learning outcomes. The report also found that EBPs are more cost-effective than traditional methods. The use of EBPs is supported by a growing body of research, including a 2014 report from the National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine. This report found that EBPs are more effective than traditional methods for improving student learning outcomes. The report also found that EBPs are more cost-effective than traditional methods.

6. Where diverse EBPs are deployed in good numbers, scalability is behind. Opportunities are needed to evaluate the effectiveness of EBPs in the context of the current academic environment and to determine the best practices for scaling EBPs.

RECOMMENDATIONS

ELEVATE KNOWLEDGE ABOUT LOCALLY AVAILABLE EBP-BASED INITIATIVES AMONG FACULTY AND STUDENTS

At the same time, it is important to ensure that faculty and students are aware of the locally available EBP-based initiatives. This can be achieved through a variety of means, including:

- Providing training and professional development opportunities for faculty and students.
- Creating a culture of openness and transparency around EBPs.
- Encouraging faculty and students to share their experiences and best practices.
- Establishing a network of EBP practitioners to provide support and resources.
- Conducting regular assessments and evaluations of EBP-based initiatives.

SCALE EBPs ACROSS AND WITHIN DISCIPLINES

Scaling EBPs across and within disciplines is a complex task that requires careful planning and implementation. Key considerations include:

- Identifying the most effective EBPs for scaling.
- Developing a clear strategy for scaling EBPs.
- Allocating resources for scaling EBPs.
- Monitoring and evaluating the impact of scaled EBPs.

DEEPEN KNOWLEDGE ABOUT SYSTEMIC IMPACT OF EBPs AT HSIs

Understanding the systemic impact of EBPs at HSIs is essential for maximizing their effectiveness. This requires a focus on:

- Data collection and analysis to measure the impact of EBPs.
- Identifying systemic barriers to EBP implementation.
- Developing strategies to address these barriers.
- Promoting a culture of continuous improvement and innovation.

Equity, Diversity, and Culturally Responsive Practices

The following section of the report characterizes the term 'culturally responsive' as a practice that is based on the understanding that all students bring their own experiences and knowledge to the classroom. It is a practice that is based on the understanding that all students are capable of learning and that all students deserve to have a high-quality education. This section discusses the importance of equity, diversity, and culturally responsive practices in education and provides examples of how these practices can be implemented in the classroom.

the spectrum of CRPs that are implemented at these institutions may vary. Some institutions may have a dedicated CRP for STEM students, while others may have a more general CRP that includes STEM students. The effectiveness of these programs will depend on the quality of the support provided and the extent to which the programs are integrated into the academic experience.

ESTABLISH NON-ACADEMIC CRP-BASED SUPPORT SYSTEMS FOR STEM STUDENTS

Research suggests that non-academic support systems for STEM students can be effective in addressing their needs and improving their academic performance.

Key findings from the literature include:

- Non-academic support systems can help reduce the stress and anxiety associated with STEM education.
- These systems can provide students with the resources and support they need to succeed in their coursework.
- They can also help students develop the skills and competencies that are essential for success in the STEM workforce.

By providing students with the support they need, institutions can help them overcome the challenges of STEM education and achieve their academic goals. This is particularly important for students who are underrepresented in STEM fields, as they may face additional barriers to success. Institutions should consider the needs of all students and develop support systems that are inclusive and effective.

9. CRPs are commonly viewed as tangential to the core academic mission. However, CRPs can play a critical role in supporting the academic mission of institutions. By providing students with the support they need, CRPs can help them stay on track and complete their degrees. This is especially true for students who are struggling with their coursework or who are facing other challenges that may interfere with their studies.

RECOMMENDATIONS

LINK CRPs TO CORE ACADEMIC MISSIONS

Institutions should ensure that their CRPs are closely linked to their core academic missions. This can be done by:

- Identifying the specific needs of students and designing CRPs that address those needs.
- Integrating CRPs into the academic experience, such as through co-requisite courses or integrated advising.
- Measuring the effectiveness of CRPs and using the data to inform program improvements.

SCALE CRPs WITHIN AND ACROSS INSTITUTIONS

Institutions should consider scaling their CRPs within and across institutions. This can be done by:

- Sharing best practices and resources with other institutions.
- Developing partnerships and collaborations to support the scaling of CRPs.
- Investing in the infrastructure and personnel needed to support large-scale CRPs.

10.

Serving Hispanic Students at HSIs

With the growing number of students and dedicated efforts to support them, the success of secular goals might be significantly affected in a student's commitment to the self & space students should admit them to success to high number

»

SSC

12.

12

13

/ a@nTÉ=ñ, aggalún>É& , e²··e sn; ÉL ÉQ201< ÆH hat H e - ²¶ö Ab¶ut %ucl ed ; athö aasÉfi¶¶@mb@ U² @elú@
Academ@ fi¶¶mm¶¶² snTeachelú fi¶¶@geÉ

/ a² elúGE. É& %ú%? n- ÉAÉQ2010Æ/ e¶¶² d me² ¶¶úg a² d adó@ gm¶¶ö alú u² delústa² d@g the ú¶@ ¶¶%acu@
Óde@¶¶pelú@ @ stude² t successÉAb¶¶ut fiampusn14@ñ2;8É

fiúspn%É& fiúzn'ÉQ2003 ÆO e² ¶¶úg c¶¶@ge stude² tsmA clúca@é@ö ¶¶%he @telú@ulé betö ee² 1³³ O a² d 200áÉ
=esealúh @ & @heú¶ ducat¶¶² n< O@ñ< 2< j< 4< É

¶ alúen, ñO a@alúñ=ñ1 e@ñ=Éfiñ¶ ast¶¶² n, É< ñ\$elú@ @O u² d@ñ, ñA @ú¶¶ñ É& H @ telú>ÉQ2013Æfi¶¶mm¶¶²
gude@es ¶¶@educat¶¶² úesealúh a² d de@e¶¶pme² tÉH ash@g¶¶² nL fim¶ >nL O¶ na² d 1 >\$É

¶ dd@>É. É& & ¶¶ga² n- ÉAÉQ2014Æ%ett@g u² deúthe h¶¶¶dm&¶¶ö a² d ¶¶@h¶¶m d¶¶es @ cléas@g c¶¶úúse stúctulé
ö¶¶ú@¶¶fie@¶¶ ¶¶¶¶g@A A c

The Southwest Conference on Transforming STEM Education in Hispanic Serving Institutions

Health support from the 1st and 2nd vice presidents of the University of Arizona and the University of Texas at El Paso. The conference was held at the University of Arizona on November 18, 2014. The conference brought together 100 educators from 40 states and the District of Columbia. The conference was structured as follows:

1. Introduction and Welcome

Conference Chair:

The following participants contributed to the development of the above summaries and discuss their work from the conference titled "American Mathematical Society's 50th Anniversary" (2000).

J. V. (unclear) funded the first five years of the program.

Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

Guada Lozano Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

Kimberly Sierra-Cajas Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

Cindy Wyels; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

Gary Smith Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

Sara Koblik; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

Amelito Enriquez; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

Rudy McCormick; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

In the first five years of the program, the program has been successful in the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

Caroline VanIngen-Dunn; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

Anna O'Leary Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years; Associate Executive Director of the first five years.

