

Development of a Comprehensive Mentoring Model for Hispanic and Low-Income Students in STEM

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A Collaborative HSI TITLE III Project



USDOE Title III HSI Framework

Overarching Question

The presentation is part of a comprehensive Title III project that builds upon *evidenced-based learning theory and instructional strategies* to support Hispanic and Low-Income Students degree completion at the State College and their successful transfer to the University to complete a Bachelors Degree in Computer Science and Engineering.



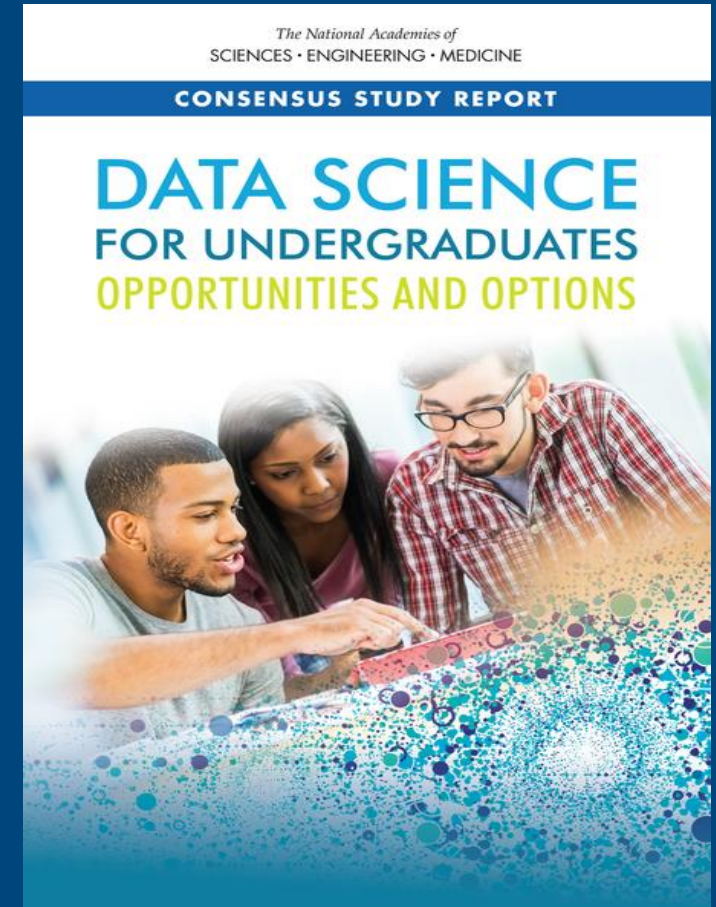
Presentation Focus

Multi-Institution Objectives

- Recruit more Hispanic and low-incomes students interested in computer science and engineering
- Ensure that their educational preparation and related experiences at the State College and University are aligned with the needs and hiring interests of business/industry, government, and national security job sectors ...given
 - the onset of ubiquitous and disruptive technologies
 - the blurring of boundaries among institutions, across departments
 - use of BIG DATA and data-analytics
 - the work-related trend of engaging with interdisciplinary teams
 - are aware of information technology trends

Information Technology Trends

- Cloud Computing
- 3D Technologies
- Augmented Reality
- High-Performance Computing
- Cyber Security
- Social Networks
- Mobile Systems and Applications
- Bioinformatics and Biotechnology
- Big Data and Data Analytics
- Artificial Intelligence and Deep Learning...



What do we know about Underrepresented Student Groups in STEM....

- Enrolled disproportionately in developmental math (and reading courses)
- Admitted as part of a FLDOE open-enrollment process and may not have prerequisite background knowledge and skills to succeed in college courses
- Research findings -
 - unable to enroll in a college level mathematics course
 - experience increased time to graduation
 - generally experience increased dropout rate from courses, programs, or from college

(Chen, 2009; Ganga, 2018; National Academy of Engineering [NAE], American Society of Engineering Education [ASEE], 2014; National Research Council [NRC], 2011; Xu, 2016)

What research tells us....

- Student achievement in college math
 - Undergraduates across all ethnicities continue to struggle with Gateway Mathematics Courses (Bailey, et al., 2010; Bressoud, 2014, 2015; Saxe & Braddy, 2015)
- Student under-preparedness for college
 - National Assessment of Educational Progress - K-12 (NAEP, 2016)
 - TIMSS (Martin, et al., 2016)
 - PISA (OECD) (Kastberg, 2016)
- Increasing job market needs that cannot be met
 - (see Eagan, et al, 2014; NAE/ASEE, 2014; NASEM, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019; NRC, 2011; PCAST, 2012)



Our Cloud
Computers

Who Are Our Mentors ?

- Upper level juniors and seniors enrolled in FAU's College of Engineering and Computer Science
- Have a high GPA and high interest in helping others
- May have been participants at the State College
- Have participated in mentor training sessions at FAU
- Have a strong background in mathematics



Mentoring Model - Roles and Responsibilities

Mentors – support HSI participant success

- serve in an academic/motivational support role
- are assigned to the State College campuses for 10 hrs/wk
 - support for gateway mathematics and computer science courses
- meet with participants to support math and computer science learning how to learn (e.g., studying, preparation for tests)
- provide guidance related to preparation for university transfer and upper level course work

Mentoring Model - Professional Development

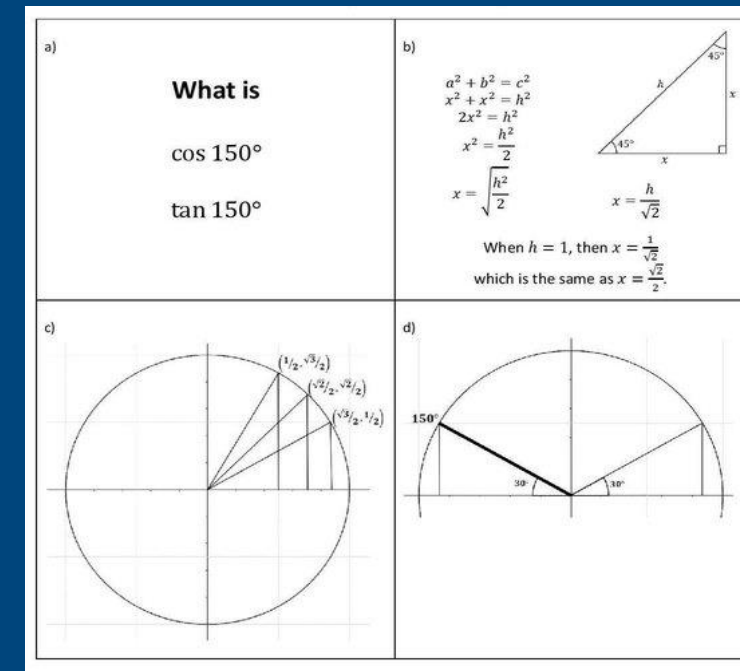
Roles and Responsibilities

- collaborate with Math Faculty
- Participate in monthly learning sessions to ensure consistency with the theme of **conceptual learning**
- share findings/approaches taken – group discussion regarding topics student-mentees find most difficult

Mentoring Model - Professional Development to – Increase Mentee success

Model thinking out loud to help develop new habits of mind

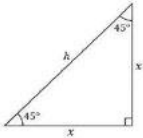
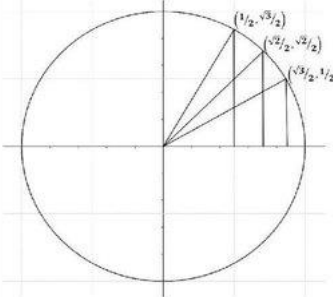
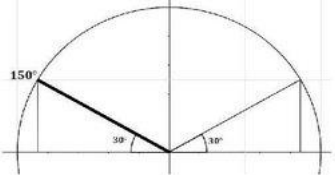
- analyze the problem—critical skill for success in any form of analytical or computational thinking
- reflect on prior knowledge – needed to solve the problem
- if they don't remember, begin with a review of what they have been learning ...(remind them that they know, i.e. mini-review)
- establish a **baseline** from which new learning can take place, then have them **continually** refer back to what they know, and engage often in cumulative review



Mentoring Model - Professional Development to – Increase Mentee Success

Model thinking out loud to help develop new habits of mind

- systematically guide mentees new learning by having them **explain step by step** what they are doing and WHY
(if necessary, mentor can display the strategies that an **expert** would use to develop new learning e.g., literature on expert problem-solving)
- ask the mentees to explain back (share) their **new thought processes** and understanding (i.e. a formative assessment)

| | |
|---|---|
| <p>a)</p> <p>What is</p> <p>$\cos 150^\circ$</p> <p>$\tan 150^\circ$</p> | <p>b)</p> $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ $x^2 + x^2 = h^2$ $2x^2 = h^2$ $x^2 = \frac{h^2}{2}$ $x = \sqrt{\frac{h^2}{2}}$ $x = \frac{h}{\sqrt{2}}$ <p>When $h = 1$, then $x = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$ which is the same as $x = \frac{\sqrt{2}}{2}$.</p>  |
| <p>c)</p>  | <p>d)</p>  |

Mentoring Model – Facilitating Mentor Training about Learning

Participate in Monthly Professional Development

- Receive 3 hrs/mo - job-embedded training in math teaching/learning and affective strategies to motivate students
- Demonstrate how to link their math and engineering backgrounds – reflect on how they come to understand and apply concepts
- Practice – the process of mentoring –including
 - group discussion and suggestions - using select math problems (e.g., final exam results in College Algebra)
 - solving progressively more sophisticated mathematics problems .. reflecting on depth of knowledge and ease of accessibility



Mentoring Model - Training - Learning

Mentors identify specific problems in explaining math concepts

- review habits of mind...analysis, prior knowledge, review, baseline understanding, new step by step learning, application
- articulate the practices of mathematics (e.g., draw pictures; show how relationships change; word problems).
- share and discuss their experiences as well as their challenges
- apply what they have learned to guide mentees on the big ideas in mathematics and how to use them when problem solving.



What Guides our Work

Theory of Learning – cognitive science perspective

- Bransford, et al., (2000). “How People Learn” (National Research Council)
 - three major findings
- David Ausubel – Joseph Novak – E.D. Hirsch – Anders Ericsson – Richard Duschl
 - address fundamentals of learning
- National Academy of Science (NAS) – Reports
 - Bressoud (2014). *Attracting and Retaining Students to Complete Two-and-Four Year Undergraduate Degrees in STEM: The Role of Undergraduate Mathematics Education*. Report prepared for Barriers and Opportunities in Completing 2-and-4 year STEM Degrees. Washington, DC: The National Academies Press.
- Mathematical Association of America (MAA)
 - Saxe & Braddy (2015). *A Common Vision for Undergraduate Mathematical Sciences programs in 2025*. MAA. Washington, DC.

What Guides our Work

Curricular Coherence in Gateway Courses

- Rethinking Conceptual Coherence - continued
 - determining what **pre-requisite knowledge** is needed for each course
 - determining if course outcomes are **sufficient for success in subsequent courses**
 - determining – **from a broader perspective** – the degree to which outcomes of ‘all’ mathematics courses are preparing students for a STEM degree (e.g., Electrical Engineering, Computer Engineering, Computer Science)

What Guides our Work

Curricular Coherence in Gateway Courses

- Curricular Framework Guide – A Fluid Document
 - detailing and agreeing upon – definition of **conceptual coherence**
 - identifying '**core**' concepts – within and across gateway courses
 - applying the core concept framework to determine what **concepts to expand upon** and possibly ones to delete

Handwritten notes on a piece of paper illustrating the concept of the definite integral. The central text reads: "Definite Integral of a function f continuous on $[a, b]$ ".

The notes include several diagrams and equations:

- Top Left:** A graph showing a shaded area under a curve $y=f(x)$ from $x=a$ to $x=b$. The area is labeled A . Below it, the equation is $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \text{area } A$.
- Top Right:** A graph showing a curve $y=f(x)$ approximated by several rectangles. The x-axis is labeled with points $a, a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_{n-1}, b$. Below it, the Riemann sum formula is given: $R_n = \sum_{i=1}^n f(a_i) \Delta x$ and $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} R_n$ (Riemann Sum).
- Middle Left:** A graph of the line $y=2x$ from $x=0$ to $x=2$. The area under the line is shaded. Below it, the calculation is $\int_0^2 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 2 \cdot 4 = 4$.
- Middle Right:** A graph of the parabola $y=x^2$ from $x=0$ to $x=3$. The area is approximated by three rectangles. Below it, the calculation is $\int_0^3 x^2 dx \approx R_3 = 1^2 \cdot 1 + 2^2 \cdot 1 + 3^2 \cdot 1 = 14$ and $\int_0^3 x^2 dx = \left[\frac{x^3}{3} \right]_0^3 = 9 - 0 = 9$.
- Bottom Left:** A graph of a curve $y=f(x)$ with two shaded regions, A and C, above the x-axis and one shaded region B below the x-axis. Below it, the equation is $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \text{area } A - \text{area } B + \text{area } C$.
- Bottom Center:** A graph of the line $y=2x$ from $x=-2$ to $x=1$. The area is shaded. Below it, the calculation is $\int_{-2}^1 2x dx = \frac{1}{2} \cdot 1^2 - \frac{1}{2} \cdot (-2)^2 = \frac{1}{2} - 2 = -\frac{3}{2}$.
- Bottom Right:** The text "Fundamental Theorem of Calculus" is written. Below it, it says "Let $F(x) = \int f(x) dx$: antiderivative of f " and "that is, $F'(x) = f(x)$ ". The final equation is $\int_a^b f(x) dx = \left[F(x) \right]_a^b = F(b) - F(a)$.

Title III Project Components - BC, PBSC, FAU

Curriculum Refinement and Alignment

Leadership and Collaboration – Mathematics
Faculty – BC-PBSC-FAU

Participant Support

- FAU Mentors
- Computer Science-Based Activities
- Learning Community
- Faculty Designated Math Sections
- Advisors and College Coordinators



The Goals....

Graduation –

- AA – State College
- BS- FAU in Computer Science, Computer Engineering, and Electrical Engineering



Career Pathways



Business – Industry - Government