Webinar: CREATE Education, A Framework to Increase Student Belonging

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Indigenous People's Day



Maricopa Community Colleges acknowledges the land on which we are situated today as the land and home of the O'odham, Piipaash, and Yavapai. We take this opportunity to thank the original caretakers of this land, the Huhugam, and we offer our respect to all tribal nations of the past, present, and future.

Outcomes for today's webinar:

I will share the CREATE Education framework I developed with the outcomes for participants to:

- Apply the framework in their educational contexts
- Recognize opportunities to enhance empathy with students
- Discuss culturally responsive teaching and Diversity, Equity, and Inclusion efforts in higher education, and how to promote informed discourse and advocacy

Goals for today's webinar:

- What are you hoping to get out of today's webinar?
- Did you come with specific questions or goals in mind?
- Please share at this poll! \rightarrow
- Also, if you're willing, I'll ask some questions about y'all



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Dissertation 01. background & definitions

02. Select Findings

03. How was the framework created?

04. Discussion

Positionality

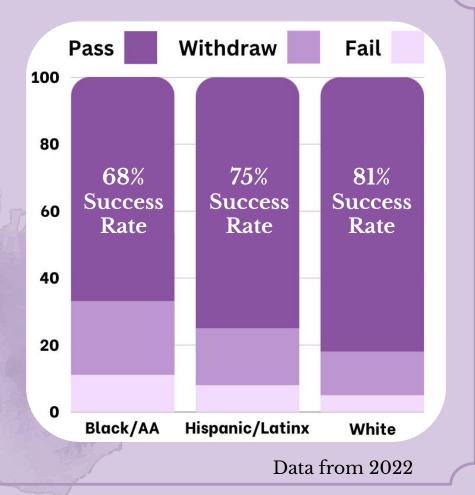






Problem of Practice

Equity gaps for students of color at EMCC



Prior Relevant Work

- Title V Student Experience Study, Cantú, Manning, and Wager, 2022
- Cycle 0: Landscape Study
- Cycle 1: Culturally Relevant Curriculum Toolbox Study Toolbox developed by Dr. Davis-Ragland

Using the literature to help narrow my focus and create an intervention

Equity gaps explored through the lenses of Critical Race Theory & student belonging **1**• research

(Crenshaw, 1989; Bell, 1995; Sólorzano, 1998) (Ackerman-Barger, 2015; Yasso et al., 2009)

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(Crenshaw, 1989; Bell, 1995; Sólorzano, 1998) (Ackerman-Barger, 2015; Yasso et al., 2009) Theoretical framework for increasing student belonging: 2 <u>Culturally</u> <u>Responsive</u> <u>Teaching</u>

> (Gay, 2010 & 2013; Ladson-Billings, 1995; Paris, 2013; Warren, 2018)

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Possible mechanism for change: Community of Practice to learn about CRTeaching: Book Study (Lave & Wenger, 1998) (Flood et al., 1994) Theoretical framework for increasing student belonging: 2 <u>Culturally</u> <u>Responsive</u> <u>Teaching</u>

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Possible mechanism for change: Community of Practice to learn about **3** CRTeaching: Book Study

(Lave & Wenger, 1998) (Flood et al., 1994)



Theoretical framework for increasing student belonging: 2 <u>Culturally</u> <u>Responsive</u> <u>Teaching</u>

> (Gay, 2010 & 2013; Ladson-Billings, 1995; Paris, 2013; Warren, 2018)

Aimed to increase educator selfefficacy for CRTeaching, empathy, and student belonging

What is culturally responsive?

"Culturally responsive pedagogy is an approach to teaching that incorporates attributes and characteristics of, as well as knowledge from, students' cultural background into instructional strategies and course content to improve their academic achievement. A primary aim of culturally responsive pedagogy is to create learning environments that allow students to use cultural elements, cultural capital, and other recognizable knowledge from their experiences to learn new content and information to enhance their schooling experience and academic success."

> From the U of A Library, linked in the HSI Consortium website. Original ref: Howard, T. (2012)

What is culturally responsive?

Based on the previous definition, do you think you are culturally responsive in your role? How so?



Culturally responsive instruction values students' languages, cultures, and backgrounds



Culturally responsive instruction **places students at the center of the learning**



Culturally responsive instruction simultaneously challenges and supports students

Snyder, S. (2018)

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Mixed-Methods Measures



Quantitative

Educator Survey

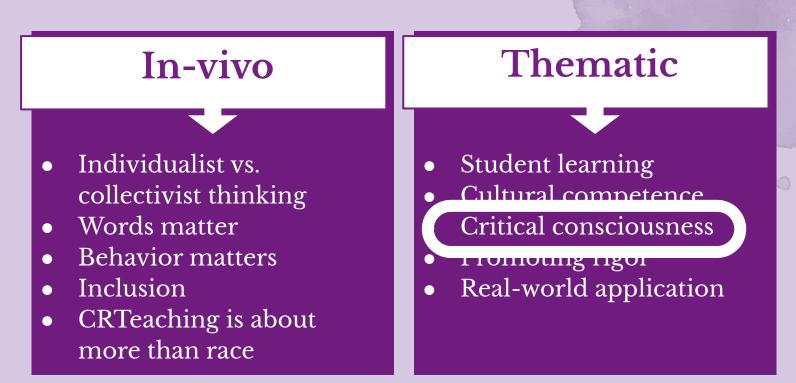
Student Survey

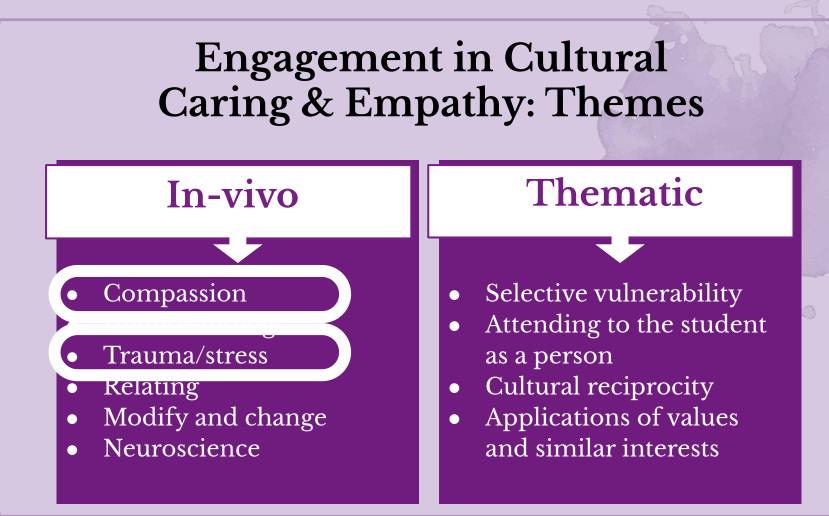
Qualitative Semi-structured Interviews

•••

Open-ended questions on both surveys

Self-efficacy for Culturally responsive Teaching: Themes





Qualitative findings from student surveys

Hundreds of responses in Spring and Fall '23 Four major themes uncovered from 66 in-vivo codes No codes for exclusion

Ways that educators promote inclusion and belonging

Student Survey Results

Four major themes

Responsive and Gives Feedback

Ways that educators promote inclusion and belonging

Student Survey Results

Four major themes

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Ways that educators promote inclusion and belonging

Empathetic and Understanding

Student Survey Results

Four major themes

Responsive and Gives Feedback

Warm and Welcoming Ways that educators promote inclusion and belonging

Empathetic and Understanding

Collaborative and Active

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Creating the CREATE Education Framework

- After the book study, educators' self-efficacy for culturally responsive teaching, cultural care and empathy improved and students inclusion and belonging improved qualitatively
- I used the qualitative themes to develop the CREATE Education framework

CULTURALLY RESPONSIVE, **EMPATHETIC**, **ACTION-oriented**, **THOUGHTFUL**, and **EMPOWERING** (CREATE) Education

Wager, E. (2024). Effects of a Book Study on Culturally Responsive Teaching, Cultural Care, and Empathy: Empowering Educators to Empower Students. Arizona State University.

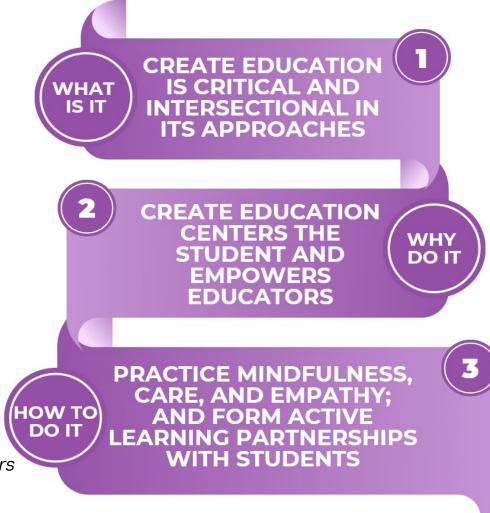


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Discussion topics

• How can you apply the CREATE Education framework in your educational contexts?



 How can you have more empathy for students (e.g., in curriculum development, advising, teaching/grading, use of ai... etc)?



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Thank You!

erica.wager@estrellamountain.edu for questions or references :)



References

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Practices in culturally responsive teaching covered by the google form

Learn and correctly pronounce all student names

Allow students to choose assignment topics that connect to their cultural experiences

Create opportunities for students to share their experiences and perspectives

Use examples that reflect the diversity of your student population

Incorporate different communication styles in one-on-one or group discussions

Establish group agreements for respectful discussion of diverse perspectives

Address microaggressions promptly and educationally

Use inclusive language in all communications

Review attendance and other policies for cultural sensitivity

Create flexible deadlines when possible

Allow students to work in self-selected groups occasionally

Provide alternatives to high-stakes exams/presentations

Include a diversity statement in your syllabus or any student facing materials

Allow students to demonstrate knowledge in various and diverse ways

Create study groups that promote cross-cultural interaction

Review materials for potential bias or exclusive language

Provide instructions for assignments (or tasks) in multiple formats

Give feedback that considers cultural communication styles

Create rubrics that value diverse perspectives and approaches