

Creating Math Pathways for Equity



November 17, 2023

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— Equity — Access — Excellence —

Who We Are

Our Mission

At the Charles A. Dana Center, we envision a future where **every student**, regardless of their background or zip code, can experience the power and joy of **mathematics, science, and literacy** in ways that are **meaningful and relevant to their futures**.



Who is in the room?

Please introduce yourself, including

- Name
- Campus/district/institution

Launch Years Initiative

The Launch Years Initiative supports the scaling of mathematics pathways aligned to students' goals and aspirations, from high school through postsecondary education and into the workplace.

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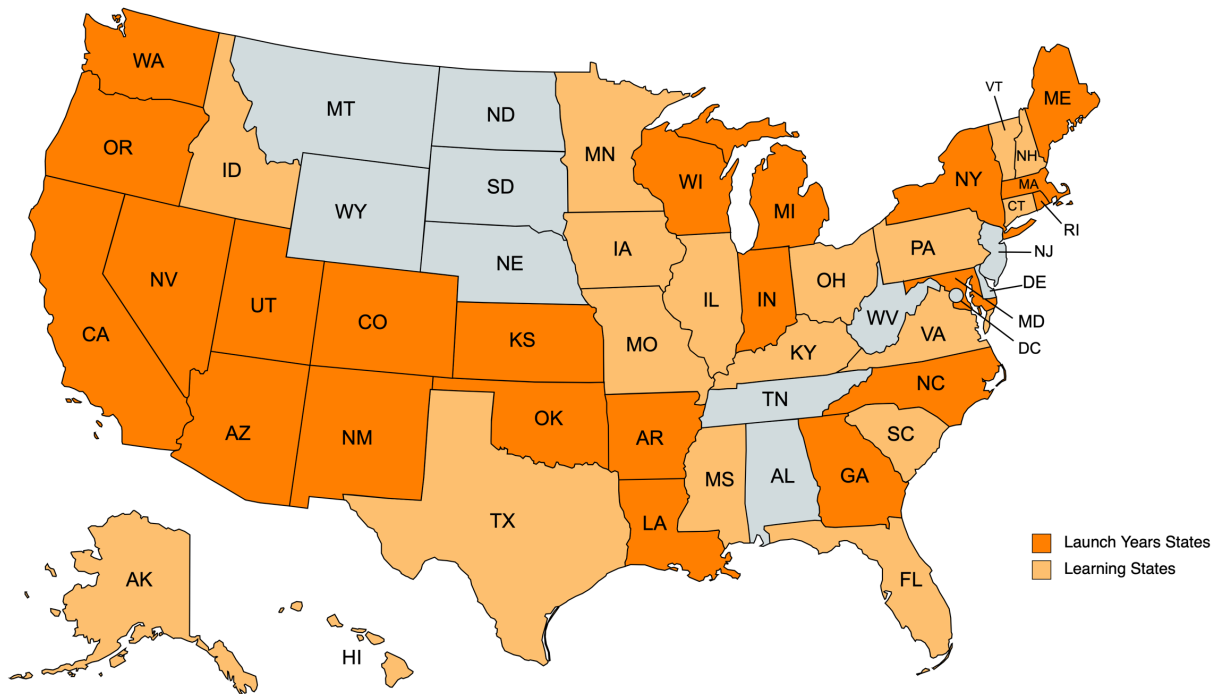
States working through the Launch Years Initiative, plus national organizations and leaders in math education and educational equity.

The Launch Years Initiative is run by:



The University of Texas at Austin
Charles A. Dana Center





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Launch Years State Cohorts

Cohort 1

- Arizona
- California
- Kansas
- Louisiana
- New York
- Nevada
- New Mexico

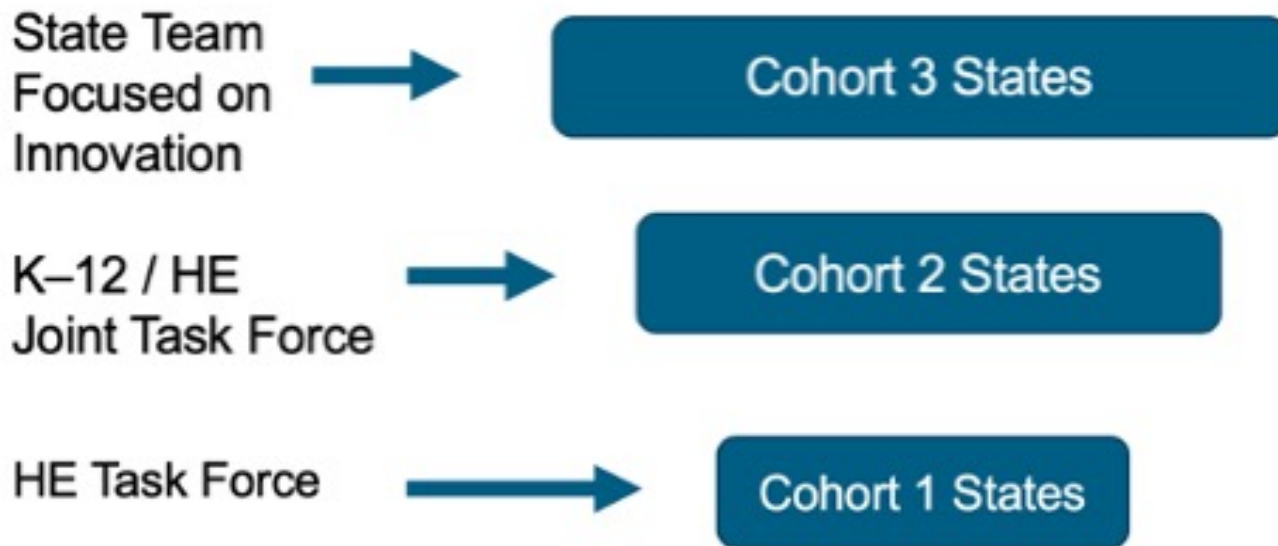
Cohort 2

- Colorado
- Maine
- Maryland
- Michigan
- North Carolina
- Oklahoma
- Rhode Island

Cohort 3

- Arkansas
- Georgia
- Indiana
- Massachusetts
- Oregon
- Utah
- Washington
- Wisconsin

Launch Years State Cohorts



Launch Years Initiative Goal:

Students in transition math courses

- Aligned with aspirations
- With supports to succeed
- Equitable access and success
- Smooth transitions



Areas of Work

State Leadership

Policy Change

Defining Modern Math Pathway

State, Regional, and District Leadership
Development

Modern Math Content and Instructional
Materials

Counseling and Advising

Centering the Experiences of Black and
Latino Students, and Those Experiencing
Poverty

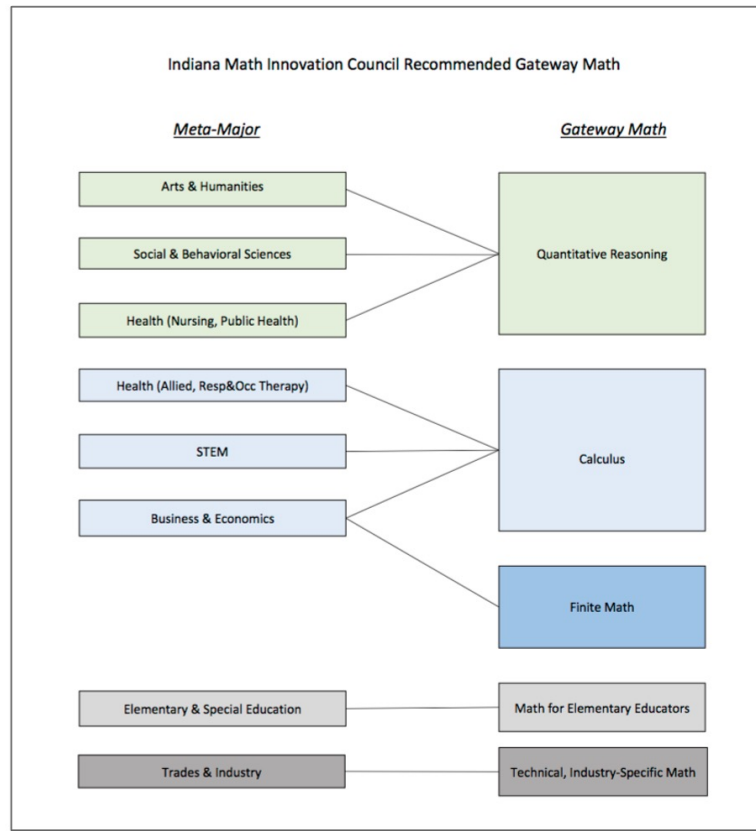
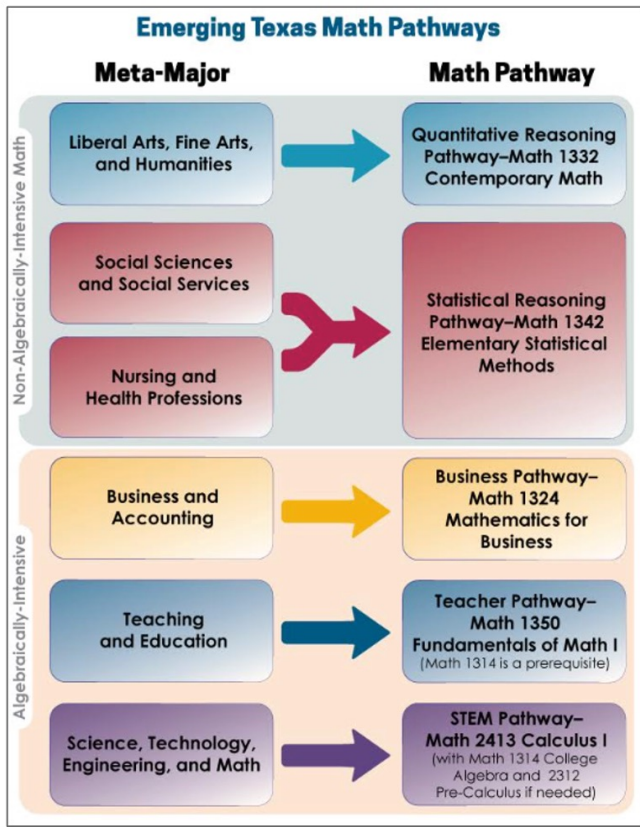
Equitable Impact and Continuous
Improvement

Strategic Communications

Math Pathways

Math pathways are a rapidly growing national movement in colleges and universities that better support student learning and success. Our goal is for ALL students to have access to high-quality mathematics pathways that:

- Are aligned to students' goals;
- Accelerate student progress toward completion;
- Integrate student learning supports;
- Use evidence-based curriculum and pedagogy.



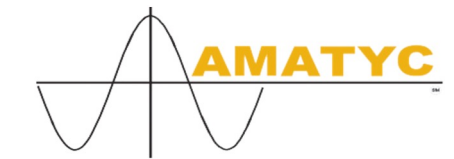
The LY Organizations Leadership Network

What does the LY Math-LN do?

LY Math Math-LN leverages the collective power of the organizations and their members to advocate for policies, practices, and structures that enable students to make seamless transitions throughout their educational careers.

Who is the LY Math-LN?

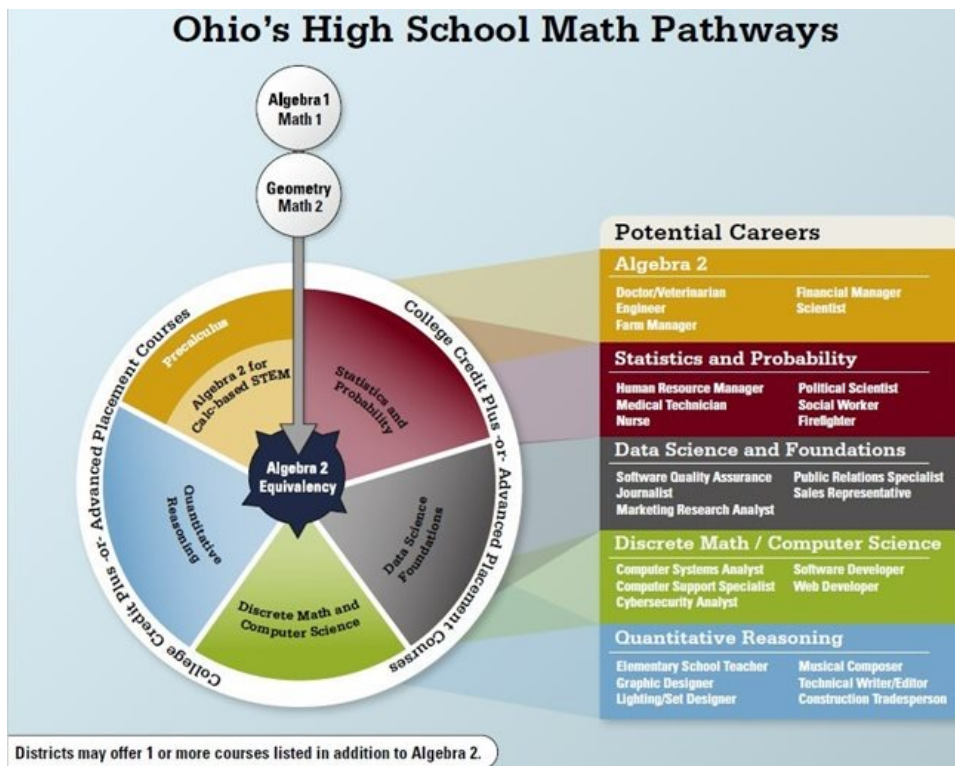
The LY Math Math-LN is comprised of Mathematics, statistics, and related organizations that have a genuine interest in collaborating to improve the transition from the last two years of high school to the first two years of postsecondary.



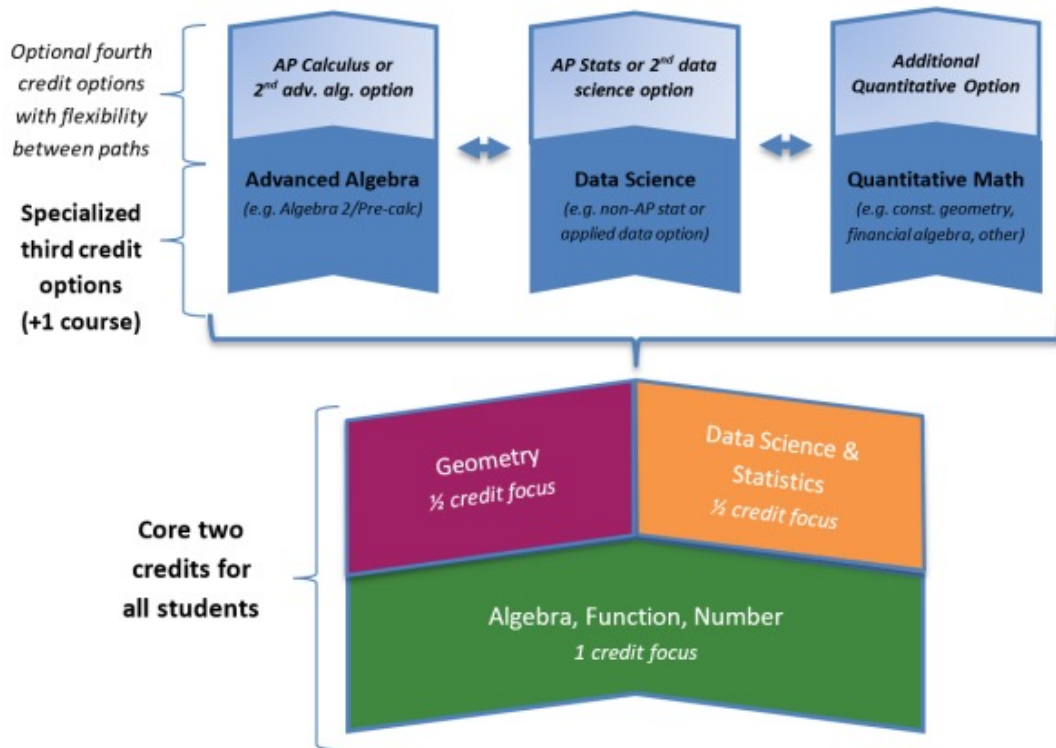
Mission of the LY Math-LN

The **mission** of the LY Math-LN is to create a more seamless transition for students in their critical “launch years” in order to foster equitable outcomes for all students.

Ohio Math Pathways



Oregon 2+1 Model

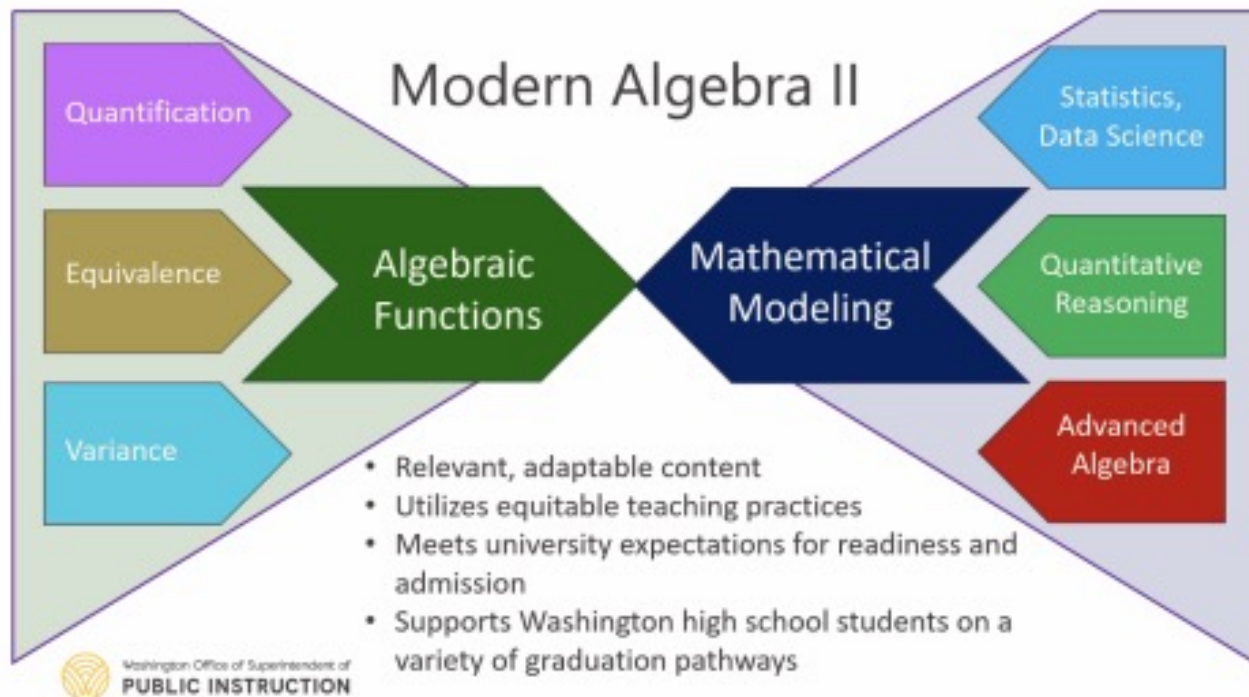


Georgia Advanced Algebra

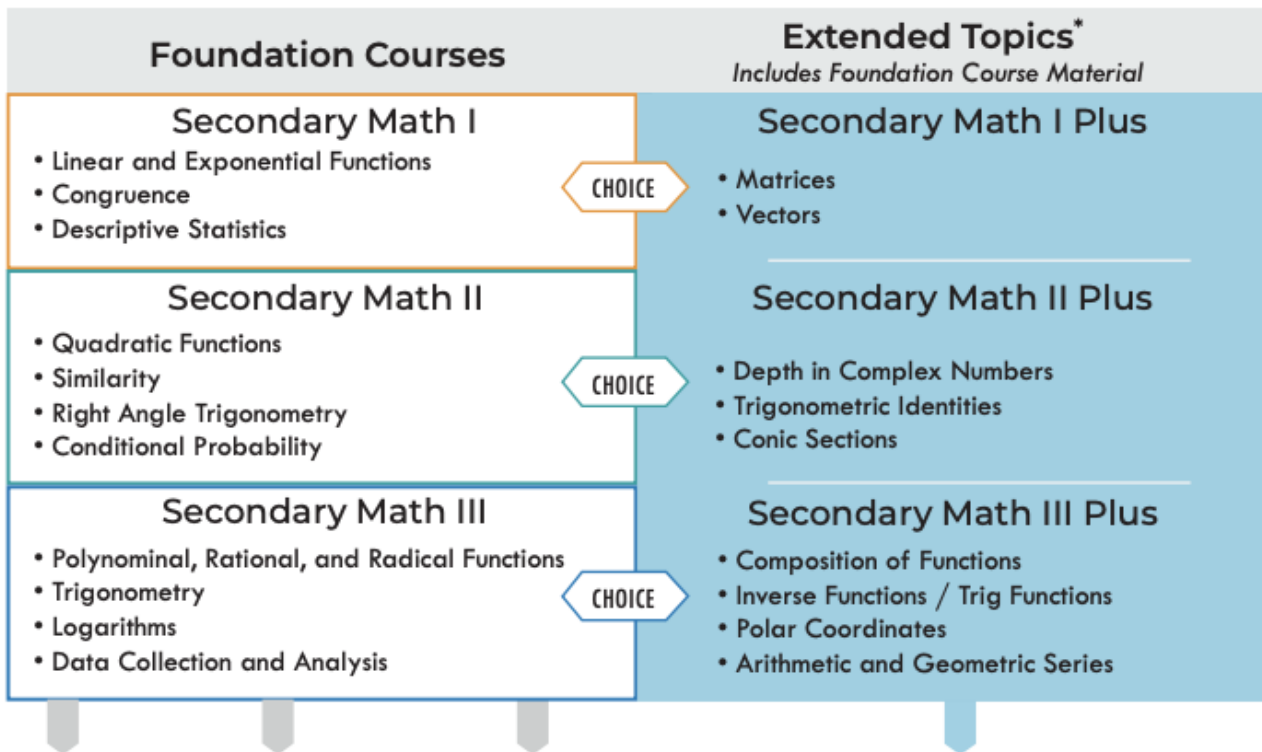
DATA & STATISTICAL REASONING – descriptive and inferential statistics				
AA.DSR.2: Communicate descriptive and inferential statistics by collecting, critiquing, analyzing, and interpreting real-world data.				
Expectations		Evidence of Student Learning (not all inclusive; see Grade Level Overview for more details)		
AA.DSR.2.1	Recognize the purposes of and differences among sample surveys, experiments, and observational studies; explain how randomization relates to each. Distinguish between primary and secondary data and how it affects the types of conclusions that can be drawn.	Strategies and Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students should be provided opportunities to collect data of their own design (primary) and/or use data that already exists (secondary). Students should be able to critique studies of different design types and explain how randomization relates to each style of investigation. 	Example <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students might design and carry out a study with a recognition of error in the design of the study. Students might evaluate a research study and critique the investigative measures and/or conclusions drawn from the data. 	
AA.DSR.2.2	When collecting and considering data, critically evaluate ethics, privacy, potential bias, and confounding variables along with their implications for interpretation in answering a statistical investigative question. Implement strategies for organizing and preparing big data sets.	Fundamentals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students should be able to question how data were collected, rationale for the study, positionality of the researcher, subjectivity of human decision making, etc. Students should be able to recognize bias and describe its potential effects. They do not need to memorize definitions of types of bias. 	Examples <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students might be provided opportunities to search for data on the internet and prepare it by implementing strategies for dealing with messy data. Students might be provided opportunities to search for data on the internet and then provide a critical evaluation of the methods used to collect, organize and communicate that data to the public." 	Terminology <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Messy data includes missing values, incorrect inputs, lack of representativeness, difficult formatting, etc.
AA.DSR.2.3	Distinguish between population distributions, sample data distributions, and sampling distributions. Use sample statistics to make inferences about population parameters based on a random sample from that population and to communicate conclusions using appropriate statistical language.	Fundamentals <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students should recognize that it is most often not feasible to study an entire population distribution. Therefore, students should have opportunities to explore representative samples from the population to make inferences concerning the population. Students should demonstrate understanding of how sampling distributions developed through simulation are used to describe the sample-to-sample variability of sample statistics. Students should summarize results from statistical analyses using appropriate statistical justifications that indicate an understanding of the statistics. 	Strategies and Methods <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Students should have many opportunities to communicate quantitative information using statistical language in oral, written, and graphical form to build data fluency. 	



Washington Modern Algebra 2



Utah Integrated Math



CHOICE

CHOICE

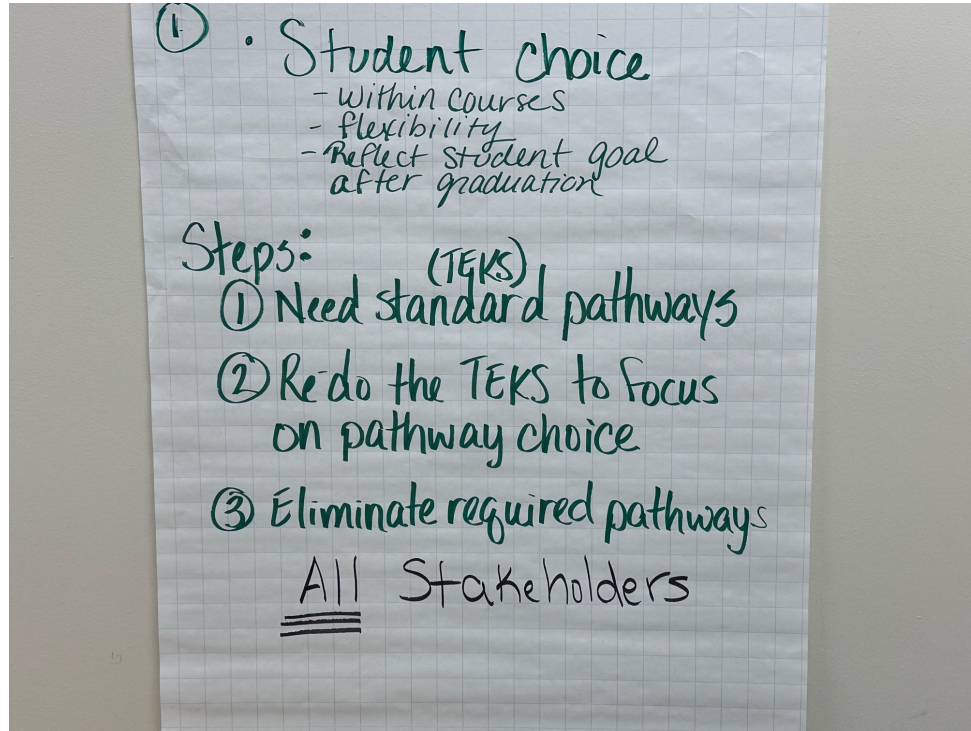
CHOICE

Activity

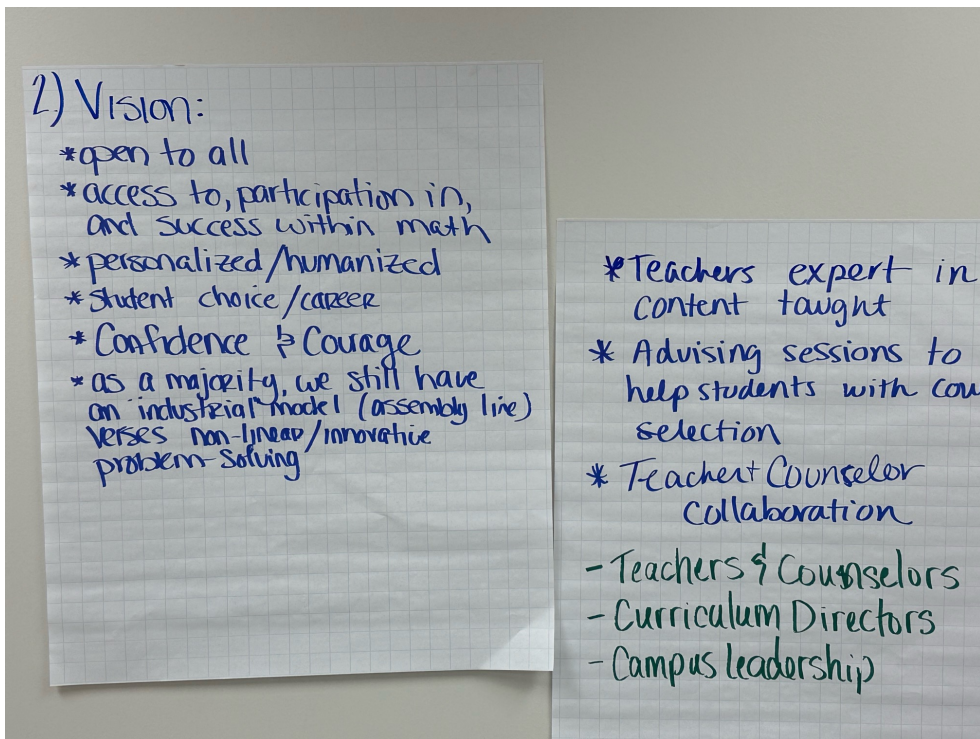
What is your vision for Texas students?

What if there were no limitations or
barriers?

Activity Product Group 1



Activity Product Group 2



Activity Product Group 3

VISION:
Develop a personalized pathway for EVERY child that will help them for future success (college, career, military).

(Proactive) Steps to become Reality

- * focus on student/human verses data only (humanize the stats)
- * What data will be used to (or assessment) personalized?
- * How (often)/when * Teachers/Staff need resources to learn how to personalize (without teacher burnout)
- * Start with multiple pathways
 - what do they look like theoretically vs Realistically

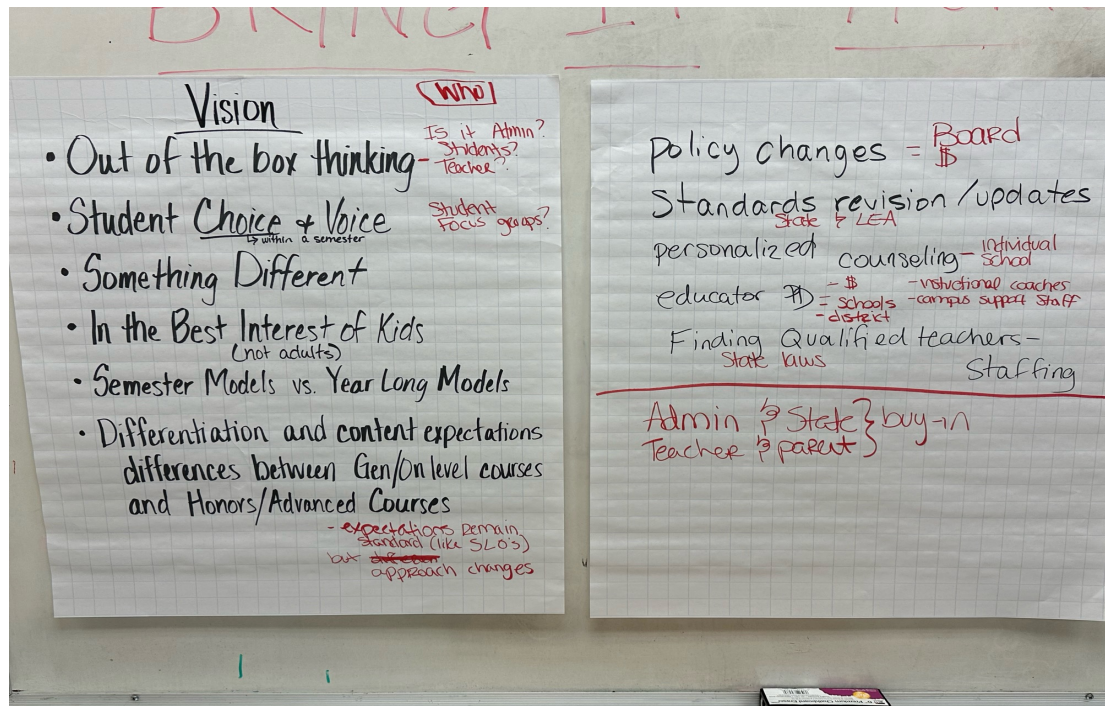
Question: When students choose a pathway, are they "locked" into it from middle school to college?

Who?

- Counselors
- Teachers
- Legislation & Funding
- School Boards
- Communities
- Students/parents



Activity Product Group 4





“

Math and science are central to **student success**, social mobility, and economic security. As we work to improve public education at scale, we are preparing a STEM-ready population that looks like America.”

—Uri Treisman

Founder, Charles A. Dana Center

Stay in Touch...

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