

## From garnish to entrée

Centering BIPOC students in library programming via high impact practices

### **Catherine Fonseca**

Culture & Social Sciences Librarian WVU Libraries

## Session Outcomes



Recognize the value of race-conscious programming and its application for library outreach

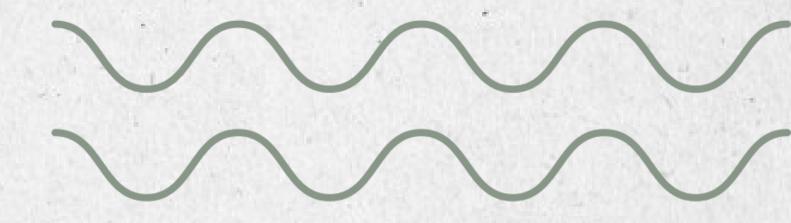


Identify High-Impact
Practices (HIPs) relevant
to co-curricular settings;
articulate their positive
effects on desired student
outcome measures



Incorporate HIPs in outreach planning in order to meaningfully engage BIPOC students in library events and programming

## Agenda



1. Personal & project background

2. The multicultural programming model

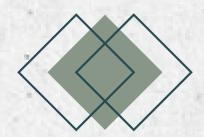
3. High Impact Practices in extracurricular settings

4. High Impact Practices for BIPOC students

5. Developing a framework for race-conscious, library programming

6. The framework in action

8. Question & Answer



## About Me

Former **Outreach & Inclusion Librarian** at a public, mid-sized liberal arts university

Developed **library programs**, **events**, **practices**, and **partnerships** designed to enhance the library's role in student life and learning

Also coordinated targeted efforts to reach underrepresented and underserved student groups and cultivate their use of library resources















Liked by justducky0423 and 44 others

lambdakappapi Our sisters enjoying an impromptu
ice cream date thanks to sundaes from @ssulibrary!

ice (

definition

## Library programming

An intentional service, observance, event, or event series developed by or in collaboration with an academic library designed to:

- enrich the social component of student's college experience (extracurriculum)
- complement classroom-based learning or interests (co-curriculum)

## Background



### **Data from campus conversations**

BIPOC students articulated a deep engagement disconnect during a series of campus conversations around university core values



### New position with little precedent

Nebulous roles, limited literature, lack of formal professional networks, and preponderance of early-career professionals all contribute to a steep learning curve for the typical Outreach or Student Engagement librarian

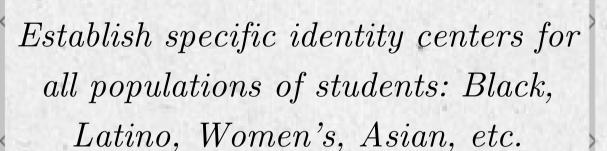


### **Frustrations**

Where do I start? What does effective, library outreach to BIPOC students *even* look like?



Connect diverse groups of students with each other through intentional events and other activities.



Keep and expand Cultural
[Heritage] Month celebrations to
make minority students feel
welcome

### Diversity programming via the multicultural approach



- A one-size-fits-all model of student engagement aiming to cultivate ethnocultural awareness and appreciation among a general campus audience
- Diversity is represented in the program subject matter, but not in its design
- Reaching students that identify as BIPOC can be an inadvertent outcome of broader programming efforts meant to widely connect with all students

	Multicultural model	Race-conscious model
PURPOSE	optimal for promoting cross-cultural engagement between majority-minority groups and reducing campus division along racial lines	optimal for providing support to minoritized students while educating the broader campus community; developing self-confidence, solidarity, and resilience among students of color
LIMITATIONS	accommodates comfort of white student majority; provides less space for students to critically engage issues of racial inequality and power dynamics at a deeper level; places burden of integration solely on students of color	white students sometimes preclude themselves from events/spaces and subsequently report feelings of alienation; perceptions among non-participants of balkanization, segregation, or creating racial divisions within the student body

(Warikoo & Deckman, 2014; Harpalani, 2017)

Extra-curricular programming models

## Racialized engagement gaps

### Involvement yields positive outcomes

Student participation in non-classroom, campus activities is linked to 8 significant, positive outcomes

(Simmons et al., 2017)

### Less involvement, less persistence

Students demonstrating the least amount of university-linked cocurricular engagement are at a higher risk of dropping out

(Astin 1984; Tinto 1993)

### Involvement augments classroom learning

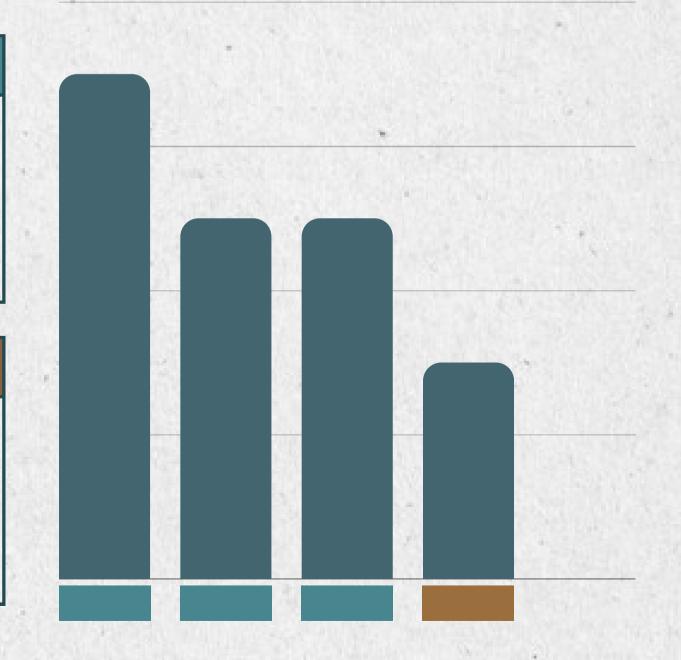
Campus involvement often complements and reinforces student learning taking place inside the classroom

(Mayhew et al., 2016)

#### Involvement is not race-neutral

Students of color are generally less likely to participate or have positive experiences in campus-affiliated events, thereby losing out on opportunities to build important resources & networks that could help them navigate college

(Silver 2020; Stuart et al., 2011)





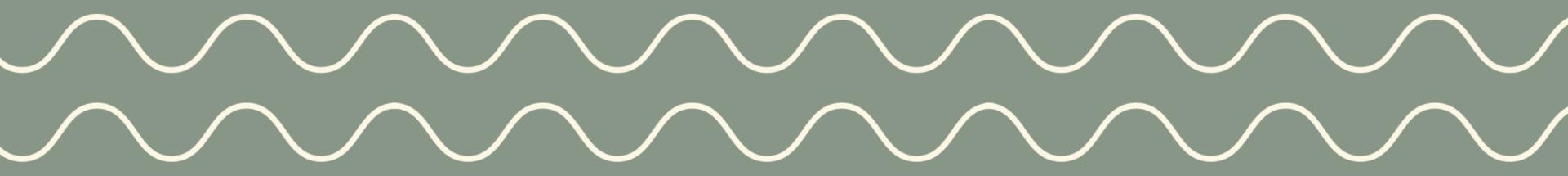
## Guiding questions



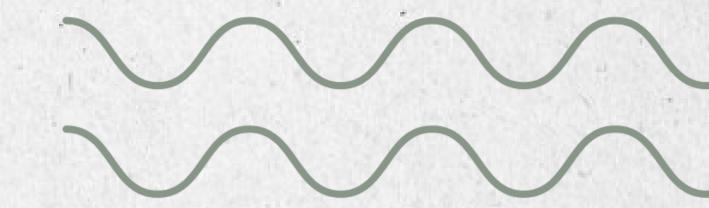
Are some programming initiatives more useful than others in satisfying the needs of BIPOC students?

What elements of diversity programming (if any) carry the potential for harm to BIPOC students?

What common characteristics make programming activities effective for reaching & empowering BIPOC students?



## 8 key elements of High Impact Practices (HIPs)





(Kuh and O'Donnell, 2013)

### **Performance Expectations**

Performance expectations are set at appropriately high levels

### **Significant investment**

Significant investment of effort by students over an extended period of time

### **Substantive interactions**

Interactions with faculty and peers about substantive matters

### **Encounters with diverse others**

Experiences with diversity, wherein students are exposed to and must contend with people and circumstances that differ from those with which students are familiar

### Receiving feedback

Frequent, timely, and constructive feedback

### Periodic reflection & integration

Periodic, structured opportunities to reflect and integrate learning

### **Demonstration of competence**

Public demonstration of competence

### Real-world relevance

Opportunities to discover relevance of learning through real-world applications



# High Impact Practices in Extra-Curricular Contexts

Substantive Interactions

- Real-world relevance
- Receiving feedback

**Encounters with diverse others** 

2 Significant investment

Sense of belonging

5 Purposefulness



### Characteristics of

# High Impact Practices for BIPOC Students

Performance expectations

- Real-world relevance
- Receiving feedback

- Periodic reflection & integration
- Demonstration of competence

- Making a difference for others
- Sense of belonging
- Agency & accomplishment

- **Encounters with diverse others**
- 2 Substantive interactions
- 2 Significant investment

(Kinzie, et al., 2021)

## Synthesis of high-impact practices across varying contexts and applications

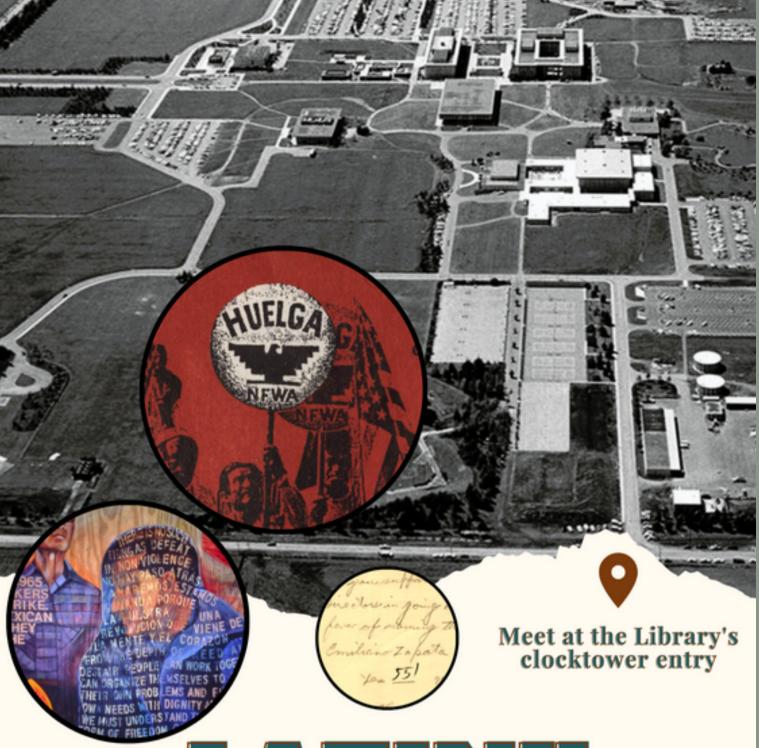
- O Study did not directly examine HIP characteristic
- ✓ Study measured and validated HIP characteristic

Part 1 Characteristics of High-Impact Practices	Relevance generally to co- curricular & curricular activities (Kuh & O'Donnel, 2013)	Relevance to extra- curricular activities only (Camerato et al., 2019)	Relevance to racially- minoritized students only (Kinzie et al., 2022)
High expectations for performance		0	
Significant investment of time & effort		*mixed results*	*mixed results*
Substantive interactions with faculty & peers*			*mixed results*
Encounters with diverse others		*mixed results*	*mixed results*
Frequent and constructive feedback			
Periodic, structured opportunities to reflect and integrate learning		0	

# Synthesis of high-impact practices across varying contexts and applications

- O Study did not directly examine HIP characteristic
- ✓ Study measured and validated HIP characteristic

Part 2 Characteristics of High-Impact Practices	Relevance generally to co- curricular & curricular activities (Kuh & O'Donnel. 2013)	Relevance to extra- curricular activities only (Camerato et al., 2019)	Relevance to racially- minoritized students only (Kinzie et al., 2022)
Real-world relevance & application			
Public demonstration of competence		0	
Sense of belonging	0		
Opportunities to make positive differences for others*	0		
Sense of agency or accomplishment	0	0	



# LATINX HISTORY

campus walking tour

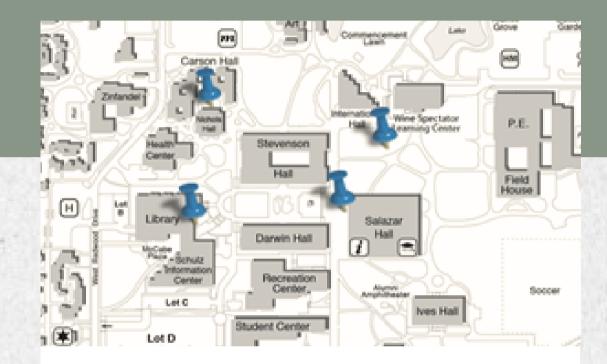
Wednesday, October 6 4:00 - 6:00 PM synthesized framework in action:

# A race-conscious library program

- Piloted an archives-based walking tour in Fall 2021 as part of a campus-wide Hispanic Heritage Month celebration.
- Drawing on materials from university archives, the event served to highlight Latin@/x historical points of interest across campus.
- Employed the newly developed High Impact Practices (HIPs) synthesis framework to design a meaningful, co-curricular, BIPOC-focused student event.

### Event implementation actions

mapped to HIPs synthesis framework for race-conscious programming



### **HIP characteristic:**

Sense of belonging

### **Implementation actions**:

Use place-based histories of Latin@/x figures to counteract perceptions of the campus environment as "chilly" and foster visual cues of cultural affiliation across campus.



### **HIP characteristic:**

Opportunities to make positive differences for others

### **Implementation actions**:

Introduce the concept of archival silences as related to BIPOC voices and stories.

Encourage participants to deposit personal or club materials via the Student Voices community archive initiative.



All images courtesy of Special Collections and University Archives.

Contribute directly to campus history at bit.ly/ssustudentvoices

#### University Library

Library Home

Research and Teaching

Service

Study Space

Collections

Blooks

DVDs and Sheaming Medic

Primary Source

Special Collections

Our Collections

Special Collections Collecting Statement

Special Projects

lade in Amacho

Mapping Our Community:Gays Lollaron and the Stories of Sanoma County

Student Volcou: An SSU Community Archive

Using Special Collections

Teaching with Special Collections

Contact Us

Flockronic Resources Usage Guidelines

Collection Dovolopment Policy

About the Library

My Library Account

Giving to the Library

### Student Voices: An SSU Community Archive

Library Home . Collections . Special Collection . Special Projects

We want you, our SSU students, to contribute to your own campus history!



Sonoma State's <u>University Archives</u> preserves representative examples of material about campus history since Sonoma State University's founding in 1961. These records document the history, growth, and development of the University and support campus memory.

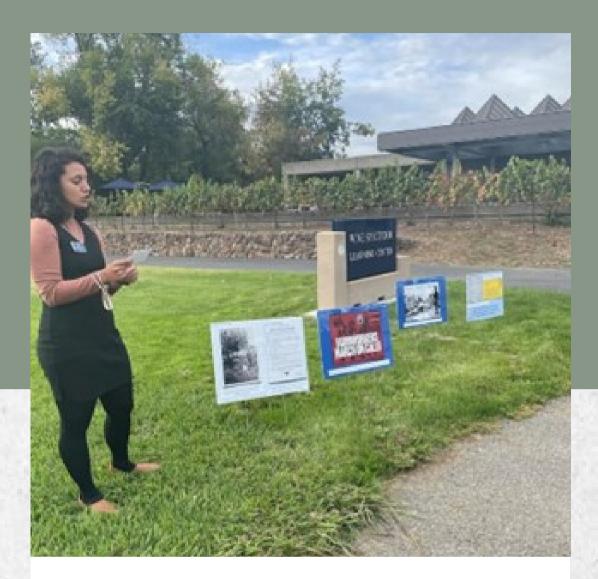
Campus yearbooks, catalogs, scrapbooks, student newspapers, photographs, student club publicity, and other material are documented and preserved for all to use.

However, archival practices have historically erased, marginalized, and ignored the records and stories of much of SSUs diverse student body.

To ensure greater representation and help document a more comprehensive Sonoma State history, we encourage all student submissions, including those from underrepresented student groups such as ethnic minority, LGBTGH, veteran, firstgeneration, economically disadvantaged, undocumented, and international students.

#### **Get the Details**

What are University Archives?	•
Where are they located?	•
What can I contribute?	•
How can I contribute?	•



### **HIP characteristic:**

Substantive interactions with faculty and peers

### **Implementation actions**:

Frame a Latina-identifying librarian as the face of the event and personalize certain tour aspects to her background.

Cultivate small-group and all-group discussions with prompts designed to share or broaden perspectives.

## Event implementation actions

mapped to HIPs synthesis framework for race-conscious programming



### **HIP characteristic:**

Periodic opportunities to reflect and integrate learning

### **Implementation actions**:

Weave active learning components and reflection activities at each tour site.



### **HIP characteristic:**

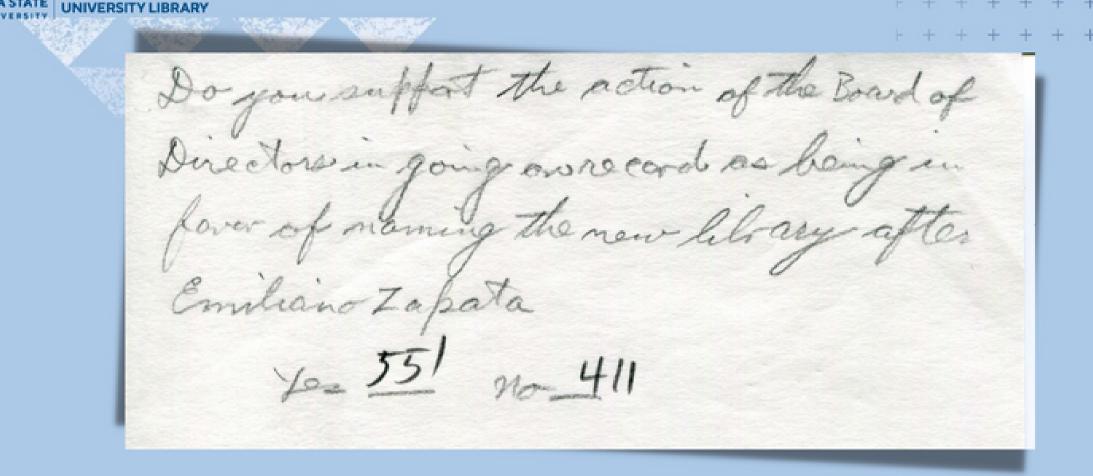
Real-world relevance and applications of learning

### **Implementation actions**:

Convey archival materials and pedagogy to campus contexts, outside the confines of the library building or Special Collections reading room.

# Discussion prompt:

"If a building was
being renamed on
campus today, whose
name and legacy
would you want to
pay tribute to and
why?"



Naming of the library, 1969. Record of a vote among Associated Students to name the library after Emiliano Zapata on May 21, 1969.

Do you support the action of the Board of Directors in going on record as being in favor of naming the new library after Emiliano Zapata

Yes: 551

No: 411

## Impact

Program reflected evidence-based elements to actionably entice, retain, and serve students of color at a library-hosted event

5 HIP conditions were used to define the archival walking tour as a high-impact co-curricular event for BIPOC students:

- Substantive interactions
- Reflective and integrative learning
- Real-world application
- Sense of belonging
- Transformative action for others.

I hope this becomes a staple to our heritage months lineup in future years

I'll look at campus differently now, thanks to this tour

This tour would be great to add to New
Student Orientation to let incoming
Latinx students know that they have a
rightful place on this campus



## Questions?

Thank you for your time and attention.

Use the QR code or shortened link to access today's slides.



• www.bit.ly/fon-loex23



• catherine.fonseca@mail.wvu.edu



@cathygoweeee



# Be on the lookout

Fonseca, C. (forthcoming 2023). Taking it to the Street: Designing Archival Walking Tours for Cultural Heritage Months. In Y. Tran, M. Aguilar, & A. Poo (Eds.), *Creating an Inclusive Library: Approaches for Increasing Outreach, Engagement, and Use with BIPOC Students*. ACRL Press.

Lee Rood, M. & Patterson, O. (Eds.). (forthcoming). Student Success Librarianship: Critical Perspectives on an Evolving Profession. ACRL Press.



### References



Astin, A. W. (1984). Student Involvement: A Developmental Theory for Higher Education. Journal of College Student Personnel, 25(4), 297–308. ERIC.

Baker, C. (2008). Under-represented college students and extracurricular involvement: The effects of various student organizations on academic performance. Social Psychology of Education, 11(3), 273–298.

Buttlar, L. (1994). Facilitating cultural diversity in college and university libraries. Journal of Academic Librarianship, 20(1), 10.

Camerato, K., Clift, A., Golden, M., Vivas, J. G., Rogers, P., & Strelecki, A. (2019). What does "high-impact" mean in extra-curricular experiences? Journal of Campus Activities Practice and Scholarship, 1(1), 60-67.

Everett, S. (2018). Visualizing the Silent Dialogue About Race: Diversity Outreach in an Academic Library. The Journal of Academic Librarianship, 44(4), 518-526.

Harpalani, V. (2017). "Safe Spaces" and the Educational Benefits of Diversity. Duke Journal of Constitutional Law & Public Policy, 117. https://doi.org/Available at SSRN:

Harper, S. R. (2009). Race-Conscious Student Engagement Practices and the Equitable Distribution of Enriching Educational Experiences. Liberal Education, 95(4),

Hatch, D. K., Crisp, G., & Wesley, K. (2016). What's in a Name? The Challenge and Utility of Defining Promising and High-Impact Practices. New Directions for

Hurtado, S., Carter, D. F., & Spuler, A. (1996). Latino student transition to college: Assessing difficulties and factors in successful college adjustment. Research in Higher Education, 37(2), 135–157. https://doi.org/10.1007/BF01730113

Kahn, P. E. (2014). Theorising student engagement in higher education. British Educational Research Journal, 40(6), 1005–1018. https://doi.org/10.1002/berj.3121

Kinzie, J., Silberstein, S., McCormick, A. C., Gonyea, R. M., & Dugan, B. (2021). Centering Racially Minoritized Student Voices in High-Impact Practices. Change, 53(4), 6–14. https://doi.org/10.1080/00091383.2021.1930976

### References

Kuh, G., & O'Donnell, K. (2013). Ensuring quality & taking high-impact practices to scale. Washington, DC: Association of American Colleges & Universities.

Maggio, L. M. D. (2019). An Analysis of the Connections Between Involvement in Study Abroad, Other High-Impact Practices, and Co-Curricular Activities. *Frontiers: The Interdisciplinary Journal of Study Abroad, 31*(1), Article 1. https://doi.org/10.36366/frontiers.v31i1.445

Masika, R., & Jones, J. (2016). Building student belonging and engagement: Insights into higher education students' experiences of participating and learning together. *Teaching in Higher Education, 21*(2), 138–150.

https://doi.org/10.1080/13562517.2015.1122585

Mayhew, M. J., Rockenbach, A. N., Bowman, N. A., Seifert, T. A. D., Wolniak, G. C., Pascarella, E. T., & Terenzini, P. T. (2016). *How College Affects Students: 21st Century Evidence that Higher Education Works*. (Vol. 3). John Wiley & Sons.

Millican, J., & Bourner, T. (2011). Student-community engagement and the changing role and context of higher education. *Education + Training*, *53*(2/3), 89–99. https://doi.org/10.1108/00400911111115645

Silver, B. R. (2020). Inequality in the Extracurriculum: How Class, Race, and Gender Shape College Involvement. *Sociological Forum*, *35*(4), 1290–1314. https://doi.org/10.1111/socf.12648

Simmons, D. R., Creamer, E. G., & Rongrong Yu. (2017). Involvement in Out-of-Class Activities: A Mixed Research Synthesis Examining Outcomes with a Focus on Engineering Students. *Journal of STEM Education: Innovations & Research, 18*(2), 10–16.

Stuart, M., Lido, C., Morgan, J., Solomon, L., & May, S. (2011). The impact of engagement with extracurricular activities on the student experience and graduate outcomes for widening participation populations. *Active Learning in Higher Education*, 12(3), 203–215. https://doi.org/10.1177/1469787411415081

Tinto, Vincent. (1993). Leaving college: Rethinking the causes and cures of student attrition (2nd ed.). University of Chicago Press.

Warikoo, N. K., & Deckman, S. L. (2014). Beyond the Numbers: Institutional Influences on Experiences With Diversity on Elite College Campuses. *Sociological Forum, 29*(4), 959–981. https://doi.org/10.1111/socf.12128