

The Mathematical and Theoretical Biology Institute Community Learning Model

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What is MTBI?

- Mathematical and Theoretical Biology Institute
 - Summer REU began 1997
 - Recruit and retain underrepresented minority (URM) graduate students
- Since 2005
 - More than 10 MTBI alumni earn PhDs per year
 - More than 8 URM PhDs per year
 - 50% of Latino/a PhDs in Math Bio

Who Participates?

- ≥ 22 new undergraduates
- ≥ 4 returning undergraduates
- ≥ 12 graduate students
- ≥ 6 faculty/postdocs
- Guest lecturers

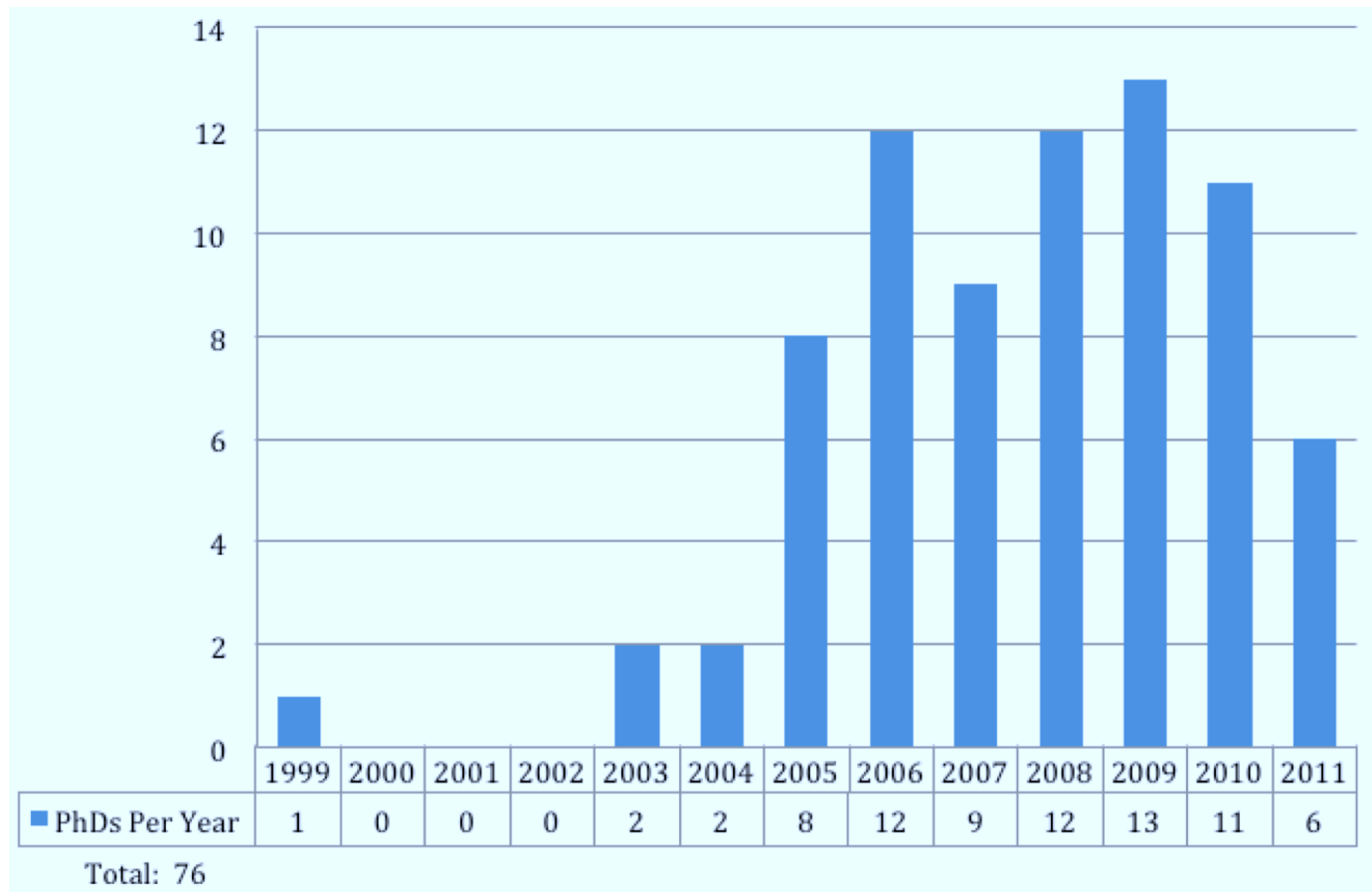
What do they do?

- Eight week summer program
 - First half lecture & homework
 - Second half student driven research projects
- Students return for multiple summers as peer mentors, graduate mentors, and faculty

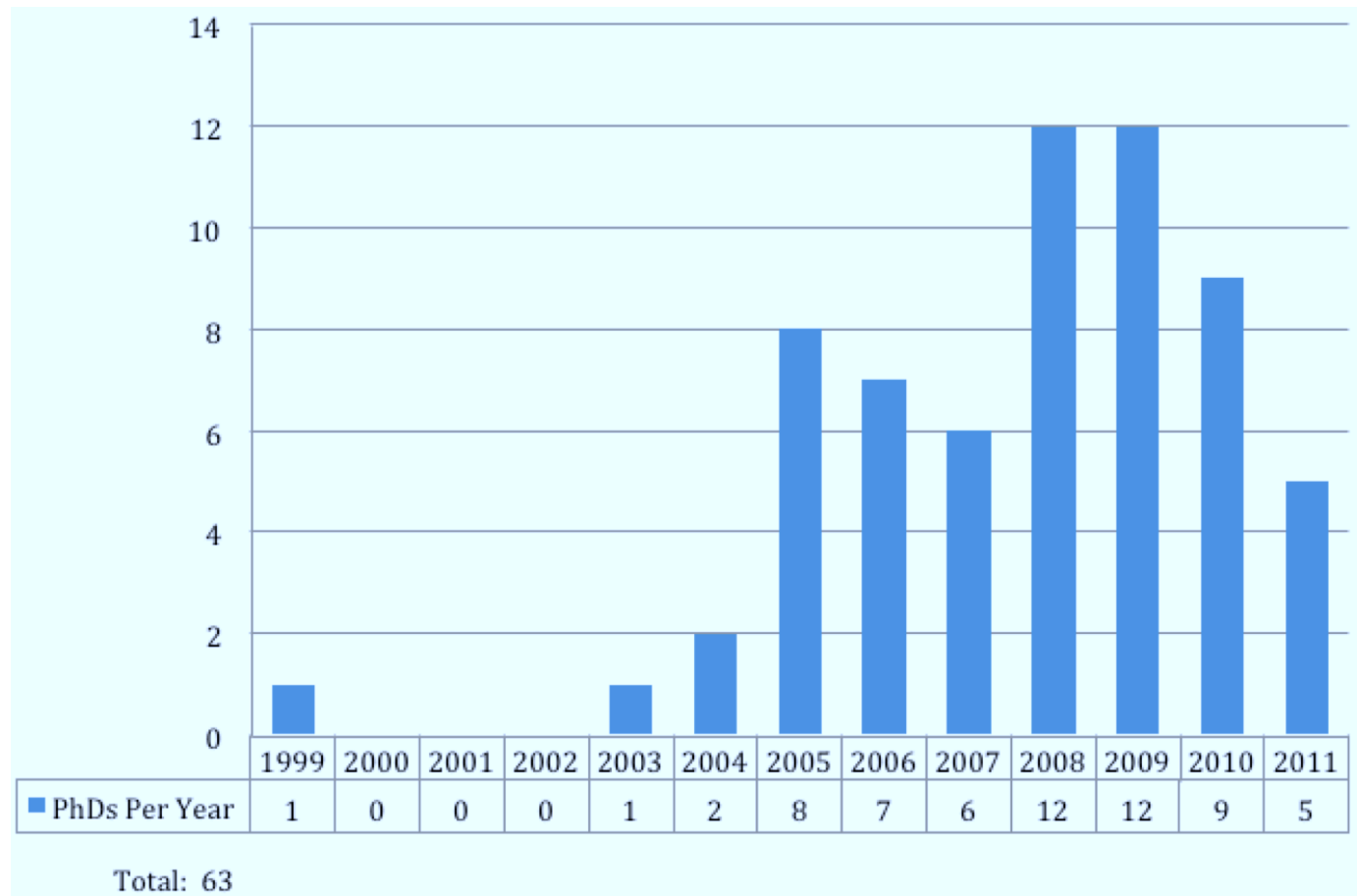
Does it work?

- 340 students, 62 returning students
 - 73% enrolled in a graduate program
 - 73% of these URM

Total PhDs (mid 2011)



US URM PhDs (mid 2011)



Some Research

- 144 technical reports as of 2010
- Award winning presentations
- Many refereed publications including:
 - Crisosto, Kribs-Zaleta, Castillo-Chavez, & Wirkus, 2010. *Community resilience in collaborative learning.*

Why does it work?

We don't know

- MTBI is designed for education in research, *not* research in education
 - Ability to change the model is very limited
 - Future work: anthropological, collaborative
- ...but we have some guesses:

Piaget, Vygotsky, Bandura

- Three perspectives
 - Development of concept in the individual
 - Development of individual in society
 - Alteration of individual attitudes and behavior
- Not incompatible. Different units of analysis

Piaget

- Evolution of schemes of mental actions (understandings) through biological metaphor
 - Learning is a complex adaptive system
 - Dynamic equilibrium
 - Assimilation of stimuli to schema
 - Accommodation of schema to stimuli
 - Reflection on action generates new abstractions

Vygotsky

- Learning through social assimilation
 - Students grow to join an intellectual society
 - Communication becomes internalized
 - Zone of Proximal Development (ZPD)

Bandura

- Primarily concerned with behavioral change
 - Academic success
 - Graduate school recruitment and retention
 - Self-efficacy
 - Pro-socialness

Genuinely Collaborative Problems

- Assignments and research projects are too long and too difficult for one student, but can be accomplished by 3-5 (ZPD)
- Collaboration becomes genuine rather than assigned (pro-social)
- Faculty and students live, work, and eat together

Student Driven Research

- Students are the experts
- Faculty become genuine collaborators (ZPD)
- Students have set challenging goals and succeed (self-efficacy)
- Genuine research experience (self-efficacy)

Diversity

- Students come from many different cultural, economic, and educational backgrounds
- Students choose meaningful topics (motivation, self-efficacy)
- Chagas disease, bulimia, three-strikes law, high school drop out rates, gang recruitment, SB 1070 & TB, infant addiction, raves & ecstasy, bipolar disorder, ADHD, beauty culture & depression, obesity, diabetes, gulf oil spill, smog in LA, border vaccination policy, MTBI

Diversity

- Students come from many different cultural, economic, and educational backgrounds
 - Researchers like me (self-efficacy)
 - Academic & cultural experience broadens ZPD
 - Opportunities for conflicting understandings (Assimilation, reflection)

Returning Students

- Crisosto, Kribs-Zaleta, Castillo-Chavez, & Wirkus, 2010
 - Peer-recruitment generates a backward bifurcation
 - Requires more energy to start a collaborative learning community than to keep one going
 - Returning students make the community (pro-socialness) highly resilient
- Role models & peer pressure to complete grad school (self-efficacy)

Is it replicable?

- Replicated and reformulated at University of Puerto Rico, Loyola Marymount, Miami University in Ohio
- Requires a lot more energy to start a community than to run one.

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