Systematic Literature Review: S-STEM Programs in Engineering and Computer Science

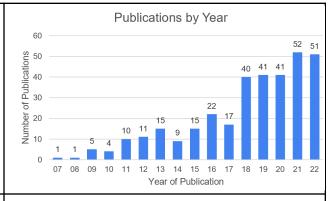
ROPES Hub, October 2024

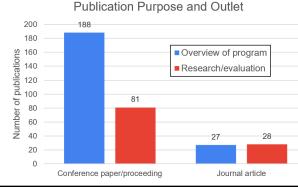
Background:

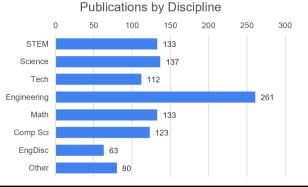
In collaboration with the staff at Virginia Tech Libraries, we conducted a systematic literature review (SLR) to examine publications related to the S-STEM program since it began in 1998, with a focus on engineering and computer science. We used a comprehensive search strategy that included relevant terms and award numbers. This initial search yielded 12,952 potential matches. After screening the titles and abstracts, we performed a full-text review on 643 items. From these, 335 publications met our inclusion criteria, and we extracted relevant information from these selected works.

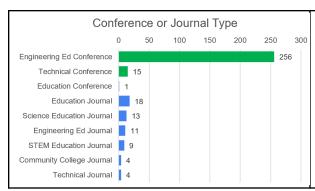
Characteristics of the publications:

The data revealed a significant increase in the number of S-STEM-related publications over time, indicating growing interest and research in this area. Conference papers and proceedings were the main outlet for overviews of the S-STEM program; research and evaluation papers were split between conferences and journal articles.









Top Conferences:

ASEE Annual Conference & Exposition (N=232) IEEE Frontiers in Education Conference (N=20) ACM technical symposium on CS education (N=8)

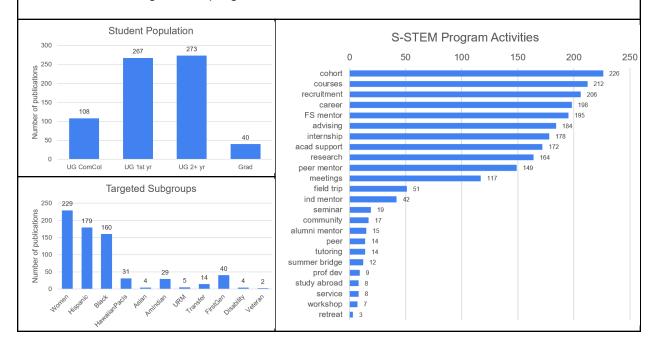
Top Journals:

Journal of STEM Education: Innovations & Research (N=9)

CBE Life Sciences Education (N=4)

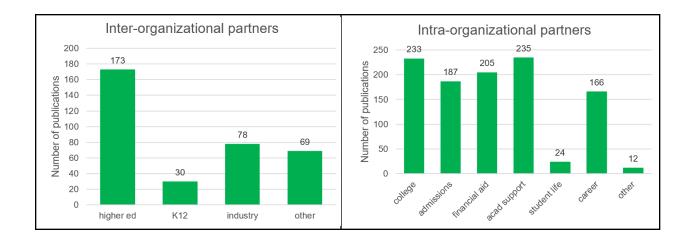
S-STEM program characteristics:

Most of the publications in our review focused on undergraduate students. Besides targeting low-income students, many of the S-STEM programs also aimed to attract female, Hispanic, and Black students. These programs included a variety of activities, with cohort-building activities, specialized courses for S-STEM students, and recruitment events being the most common. On average, each program offered 6.7 different activities.

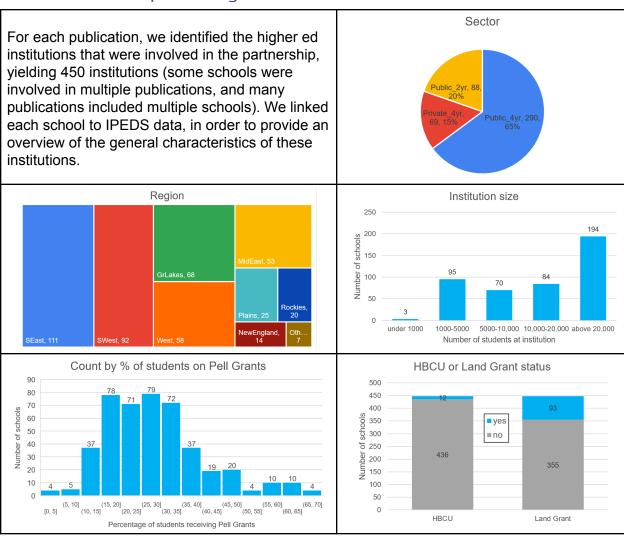


Partnerships:

Partnerships played a crucial role in these S-STEM programs. Twenty-two percent of the publications focused specifically on partnerships, and 98% mentioned at least one partnership. Other higher-education institutions were the most common inter-organizational partners. Additionally, the programs often included intra-organizational partnerships across various areas of the college or university. On average, each publication referenced 4.4 partnerships.



Characteristics of partnering institutions:



Data and framework used in research/evaluation publications:

For the 111 papers focused on research or evaluation, the most commonly reported data types were from surveys and student interviews. Relatively few of these papers identified a theoretical framework, but student-focused theories dominated the list.

