



Broadening Participation:

How Gender & Race Theory Inform Our Work

Gina Greenidge, PhD
LaToya Chandler, M.Ed.



Introductions:

Gina Greenidge

Director of Watson Center & Andrews Center, Santa Fe College

Latoya Chandler

Interdisciplinary Studies Faculty & Lead Faculty GRRATE Program, Santa Fe College

Topics for Today

What we'll be discussing



Where We Work

What We Do

Diversity

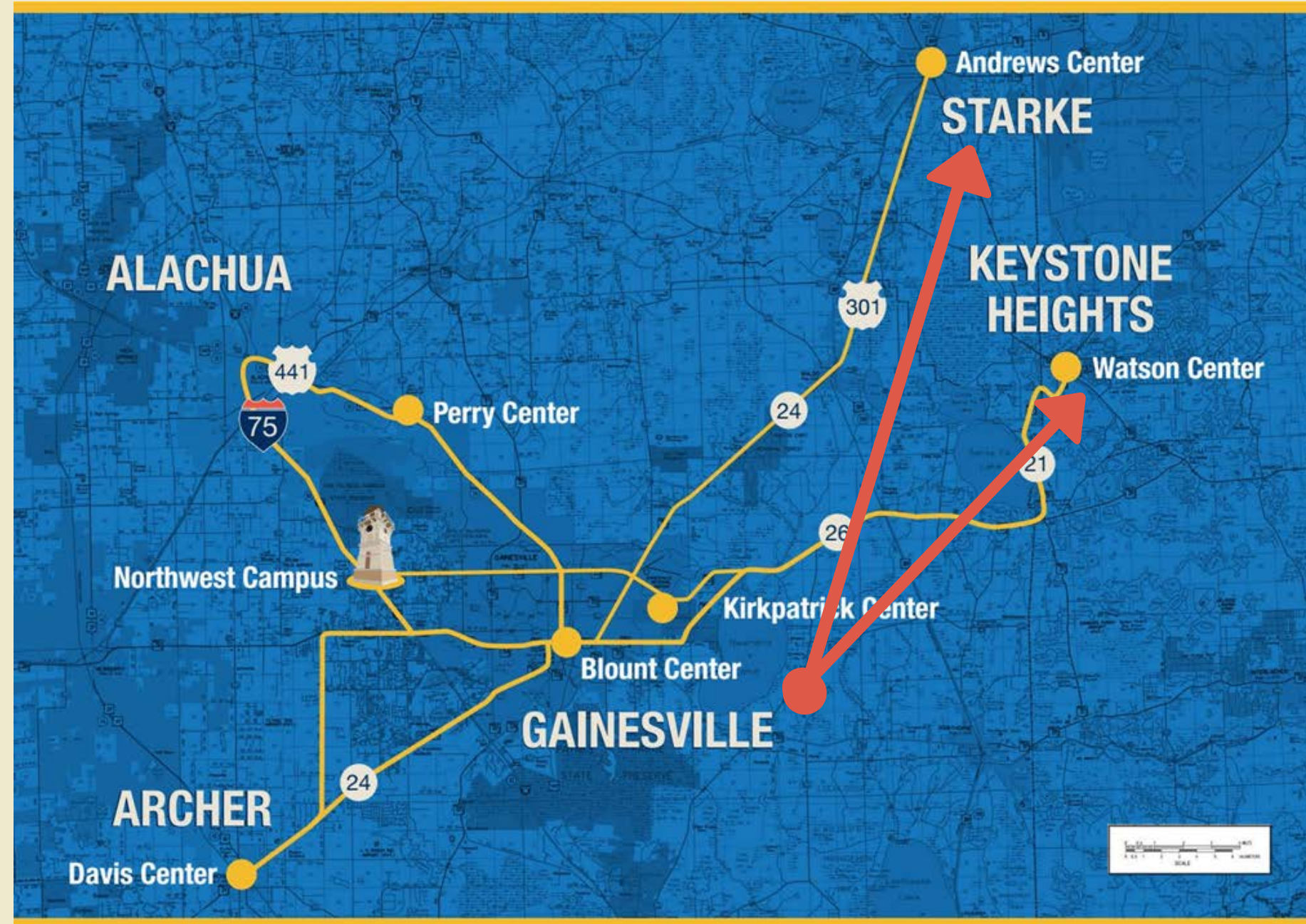
Race Theory

Gender Theory

Intersectionality

Informing Our Work

Where we WORK



What we DO

Professional Development



Dissimination & Recruitment



Instruction



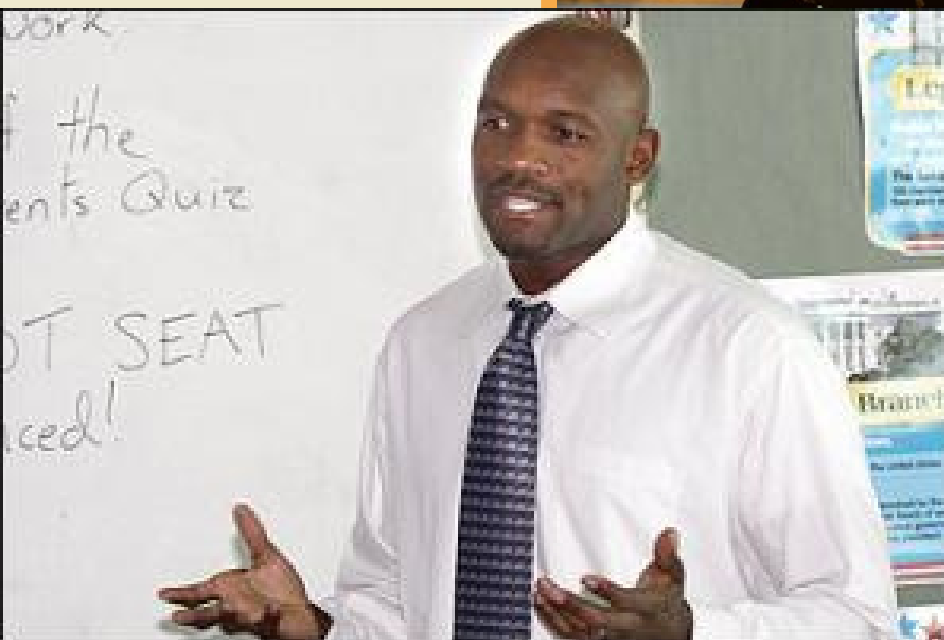
What is diversity...



DIVERSITY

the inclusion of individuals representing more than one national origin, color, religion, socioeconomic stratum, sexual orientation, etc.

Source: <http://www.dictionary.com/browse/diversity>





WHY DOES IT MATTER?

INCREASED SATISFACTION AT WORK, SCHOOL, ORGANIZATIONS

REDUCES GROUPTHINK & ENHANCES DECISION MAKING AMONGST A LARGER GROUP

MANAGEMENT OF CONFLICT

MAXIMIZE CREATIVITY

CULTIVATES DIVERSITY MINDSETS

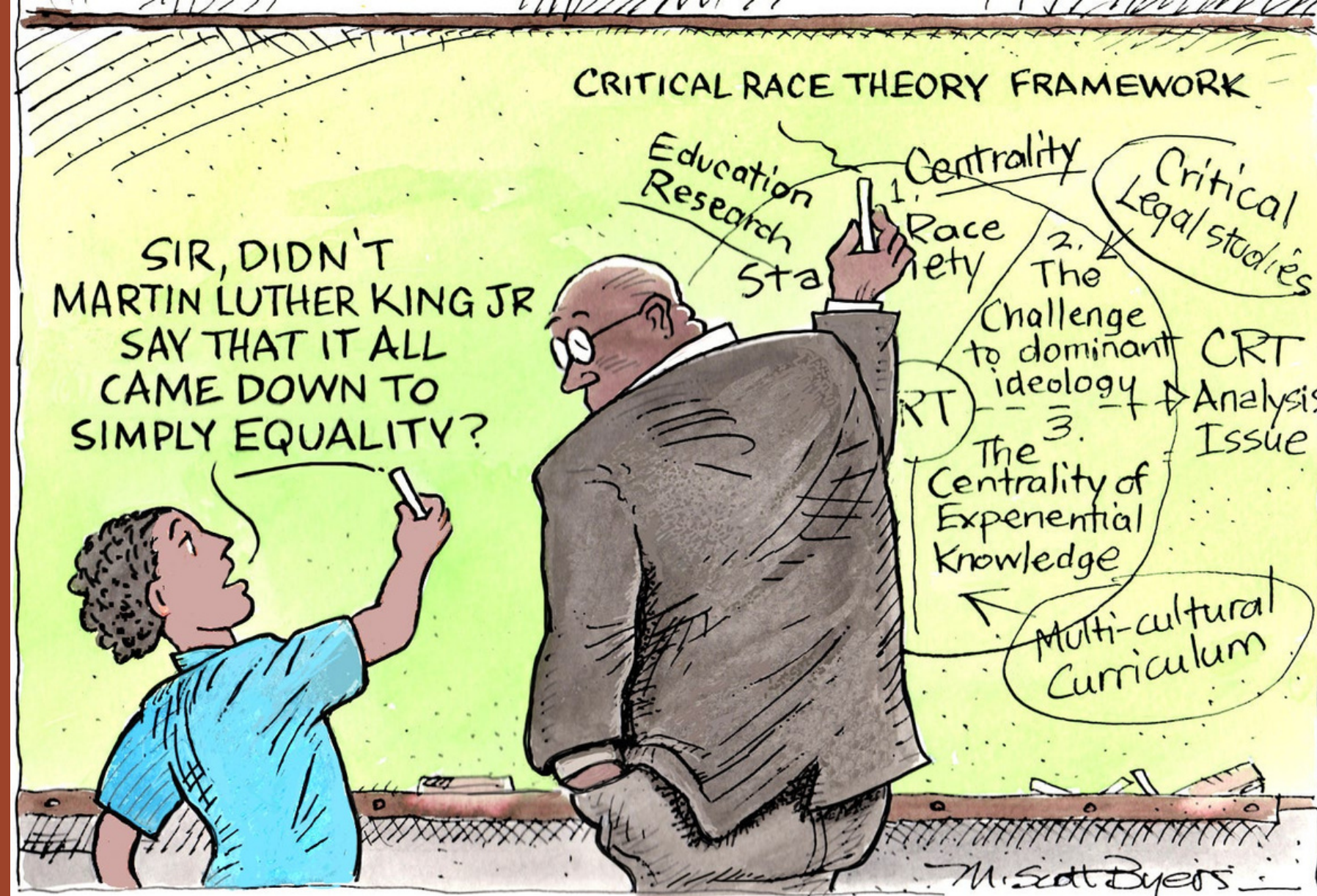


Illustration by M. Scott Byers

Race Theory

Critical race theory (sometimes abbreviated to CRT) is an intellectual approach to looking at U.S. society with a belief that racism is at the core of its laws and institutions.

Gender Theory

the study of what is understood as masculine and/or feminine and/or queer behavior in any given context, community, society, or field of study



...with family

...at work

...in education

How have stereotypes influenced gender roles in your life?

How have gender roles changed over time?

How have you challenged the stereotyping in gender roles?





Patricia Hill Collins



Oppressed groups are frequently placed in the situation of being listened to only if we frame our ideas in the language that is familiar to and comfortable for a dominant group. This requirement often changes the meaning of our ideas and works to elevate the ideas of dominant groups.

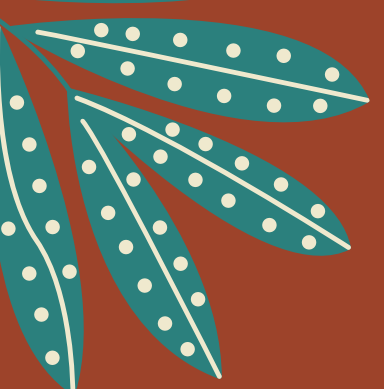
— Patricia Hill Collins —

AZ QUOTES



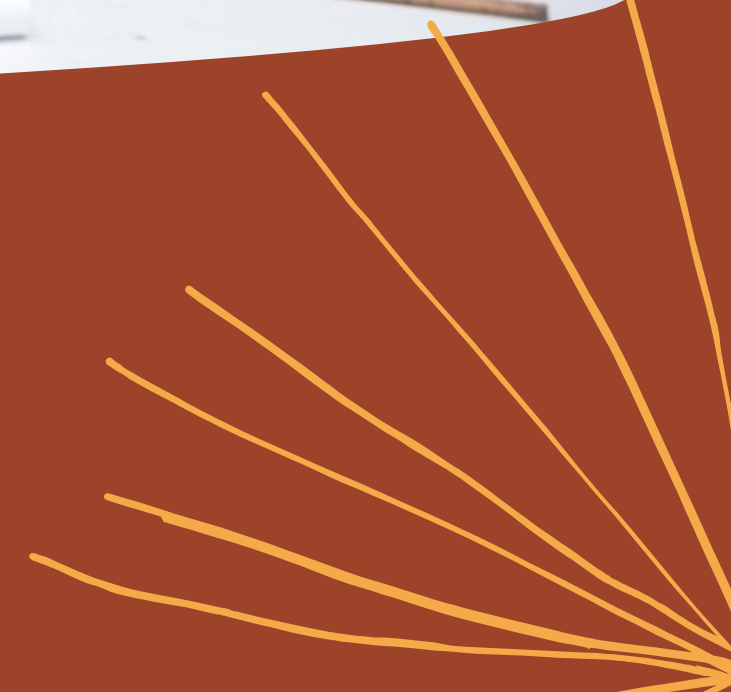
Intersectionality





How does race & gender inform our work?

- 1. Curriculum
- 2. Community
- 3. Culture
- 4. Collaboration



Project-Based Learning (PBL)

Active Participatory Approach

Flipped Classrooms

Negotiating Strategy

Collaborative Artifacts

Critical Reflection

Interactive Polls

Showcasing Products

Sharing Ideas

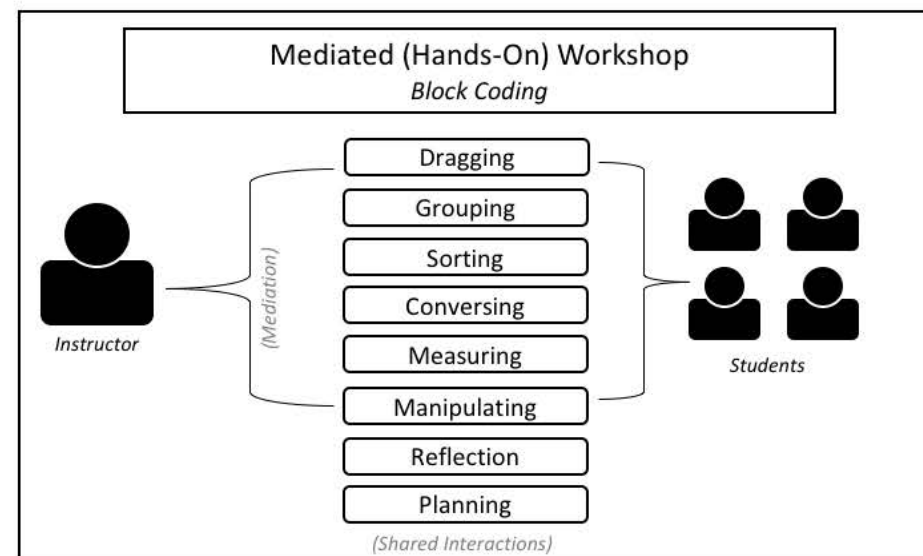
Giving Critical Feedback



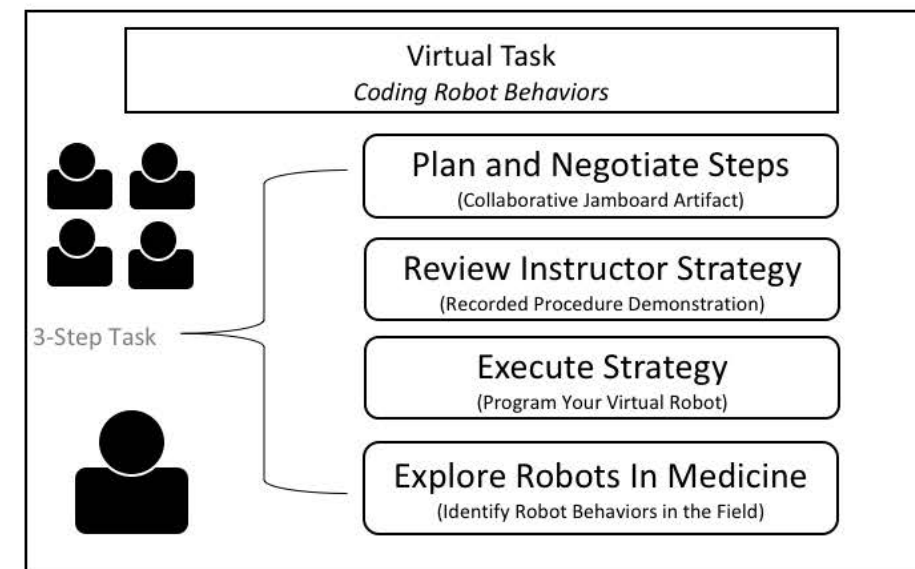
How does race & gender inform our work?

Project Based Learning: Hands-On Social Experience

- PBL Preferred Over Lecture-Based Instruction
- Social Obstacles are embedded in the Learning Community
- Student Identities Influence Participatory Experience (Steele et al., 2002)
- Gender, Ethnicity & Socio-Economic Background



Supported Student Interactions



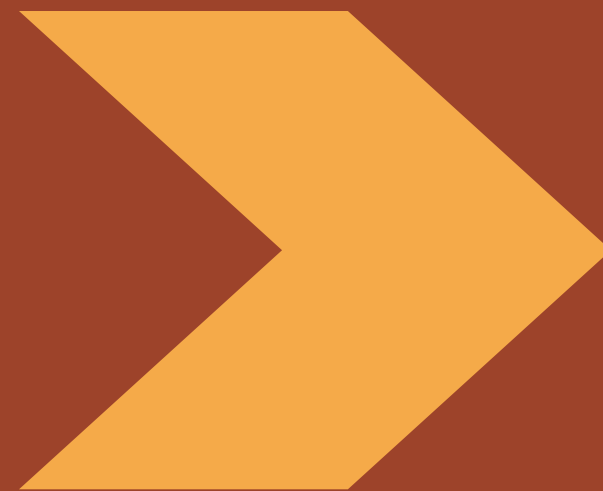
How does race & gender inform our work?

PBL Culture: Gender & Racial Stereotypes



- Gender & Racial Stereotypes Clash the Culture
- Influence the Process and Outcomes of PBL Experience
- Stereotypes are Commonly Upheld in Community Settings

STEREOTYPE
THREAT



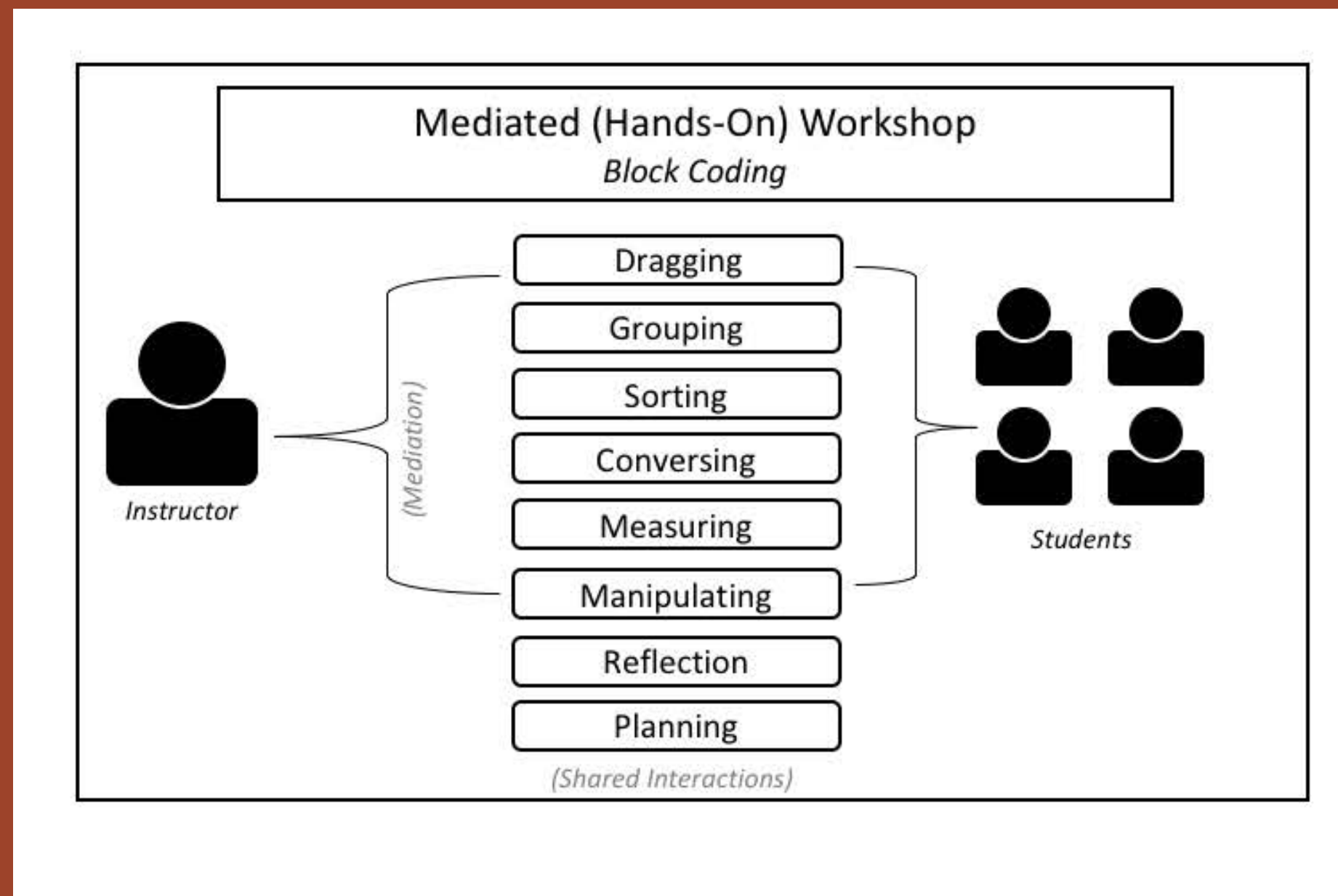
Hinders Participation from Students with Specific Identities.

(Steele et al., 2002)

How does race & gender inform our work?

PBL: Social Experience Is Influenced by Dominant Culture

Student Social Interactions



- Climate at Predominantly White Institutions can Saturate the Science Classroom.

Cabrera et al. (2001)

- When encountered with the climate, Minorities are Hesitant to Engage in Active Learning Environments.

•
Cabrera et al. (2001)

Project-Based Learning Community

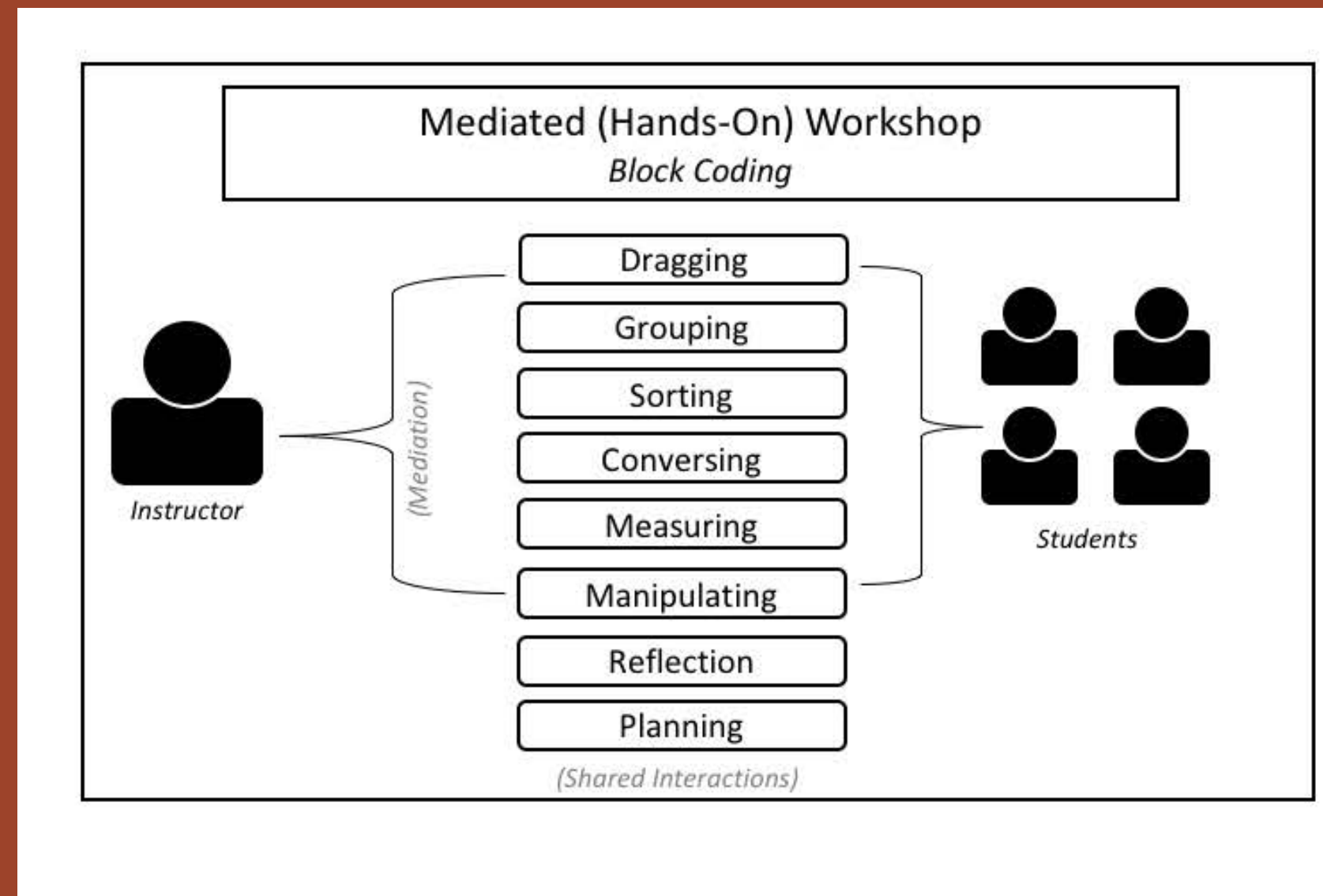
PBL: Instructor's Role in Building Community Culture

Race and Gender Differences in Perceived Professor Care (Study)

(Rainey et al., 2019)

The Impact of Professor Care on Student Interaction and Sense of Belonging:

- Women of Color Reported Perceiving the Least Amount of Professor Care.
- Different Response in Reasoning



Coach

Model

Manage Interactions

Facilitate

Give Feedback

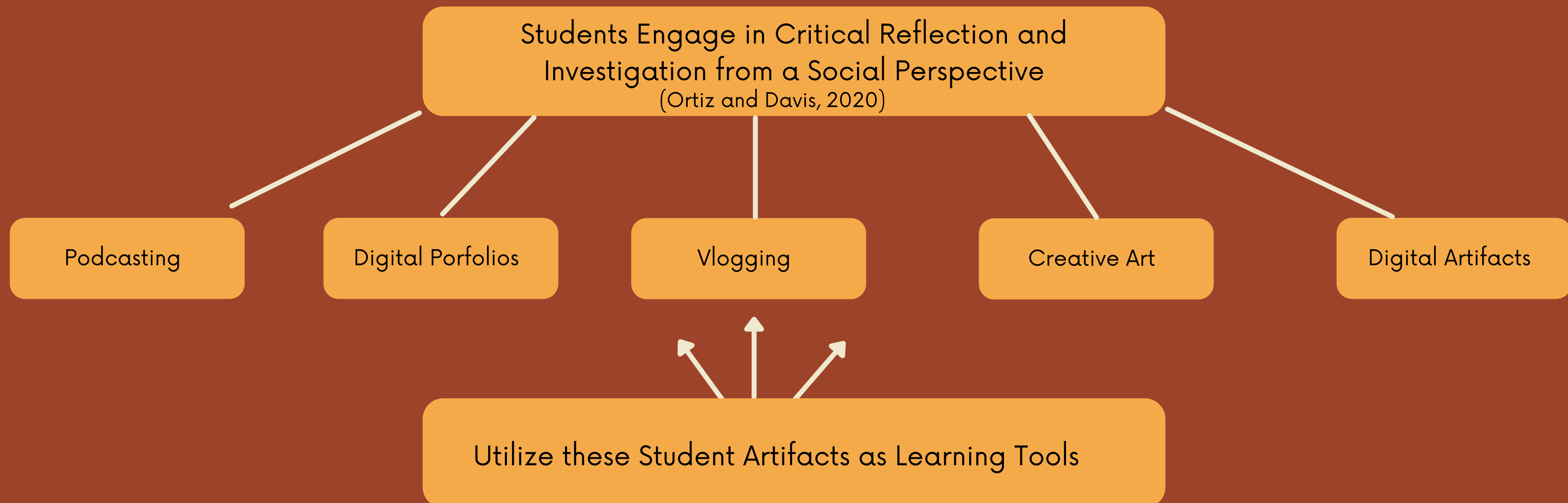
Plan Critical Reflections

Create Relevant Assets

Informing The Curriculum

Elements of Culturally Responsive Pedagogy

- Intentionally Plan Identity Connections to STEM Curriculum
- Reduce Barriers to STEM Learning Environment
- Broaden Relevant Pathways to STEM



References:

Cabrera, A. F., Colbeck, C. L., & Terenzini, P. T. (2001). Developing performance indicators for assessing classroom teaching practices and student learning. *Research in Higher Education*, 42(3), 327–352

Ortiz, A. and Davis, T. (2020) Gladys's Lesson Plan: A Culturally Relevant Exemplar. *Mathematics Teacher: Learning and Teaching PK-12*. National Council of Teachers of Mathematics. 113(8). Pp. 651-657. <https://doi.org/10.5951/MTLT.2019.0053>

Retrieved from <https://pubs.nctm.org/view/journals/mtlt/113/8/article-p651.xml>

Rainey, K., Dancy, M., Mickelson, R. Stearns, E., Moller, S. (2019) A descriptive study of race and gender differences in how instructional style and perceived professor care influence decisions to major in STEM. *IJ STEM Ed* 6 (6) <https://doi.org/10.1186/s40594-019-0159-2>

Steele, C. M., Spencer, S. J., & Aronson, J. (2002). Contending with group image: the psychology of stereotype and social identity threat. In *Advances in experimental social psychology* (Vol. 34, pp. 379–440). Academic Press

Cara C. Maurer and Israr Qureshi, "Not Just Good for Her: A Temporal Analysis of the Dynamic Relationship Between Representation of Women and Collective Employee Turnover," *Organization Studies* (2019).

Sean McCallaghan, Leon T.B. Jackson, and Marita M. Heyns, "Examining the Mediating Effect of Diversity Climate on the Relationship Between Destructive Leadership and Employee Attitudes," *Journal of Psychology in Africa*, vol. 29, no. 6 (2019): p. 563-569; Elissa L. Perry and Aitong Li, "Diversity Climate in Organizations," in *Oxford Research Encyclopedia of Business and Management* (Oxford University Press, 2020).

Sarah E. Gaither, Evan P. Apfelbaum, Hannah J. Birnbaum, Laura G. Babbitt, and Samuel R. Sommers, "Mere Membership in Racially Diverse Groups Reduces Conformity," *Social Psychology and Personality Science*, vol. 9, no. 4 (2018): p. 402-410; Astrid C. Homan, "Dealing with Diversity in Workgroups: Preventing Problems and Promoting Potential," *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, vol. 13, no. 5 (2019).

The American Psychological Association defines groupthink as "a strong concurrence-seeking tendency that interferes with effective group decision making. Symptoms include apparent unanimity, illusions of invulnerability and moral correctness, biased perceptions of the outgroup, interpersonal pressure, self-censorship, and defective decision-making strategies. Causes are thought to include group cohesion and isolation, poor leadership, and the stress involved in making decisions." American Psychological Association, "Groupthink," *APA Dictionary of Psychology* (2020); Sarah E. Gaither, Evan P. Apfelbaum, Hannah J. Birnbaum, Laura G. Babbitt, and Samuel R. Sommers, "Mere Membership in Racially Diverse Groups Reduces Conformity," *Social Psychology and Personality Science*, vol. 9, no. 4 (2018): p. 402-410.

Alison Reynolds and David Lewis, "Teams Solve Problems Faster When They're More Cognitively Diverse," *Harvard Business Review* (March 30, 2017).

Matthew Corritore, Amir Goldberg, and Sameer B. Srivastava, "The New Analytics of Culture," *Harvard Business Review* (January-February 2020).

Dnika J. Travis, Emily Shaffer, and Jennifer Thorpe-Moscon, *Getting Real About Inclusive Leadership: Why Change Starts With You* (Catalyst, 2019).

Astrid C. Homan, "Dealing with Diversity in Workgroups: Preventing Problems and Promoting Potential," *Social and Personality Psychology Compass*, vol. 13, no. 5 (2019).