Exploring the Ideology of Success for Black Nova Scotian Students in High School Science

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A Little About Me

- 15 years teaching with Halifax Regional Centre for Education (HRCE)
- Primarily teaching Physics 11, 12, and the IB Physics Curriculum
- Year 2 of the Inter-University Doctoral PhD Program (StFX)
- MEd Thesis:
 - A Teachers Autoethnography of Grit and Student Success in a High School Physics Classroom
- MEd in Educational Leadership and Administration (StFX)
- MEd in Curriculum and Instruction (StFX)

Methodological Approach: Autoethnography

Research Interest: Grit, student success, equity, STEM inclusion

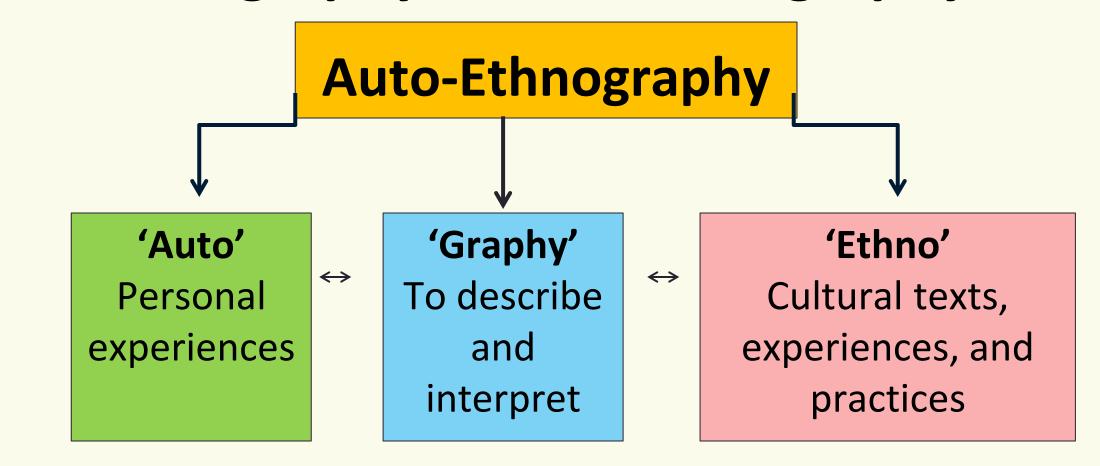


WELCOME

What is Autoethnography?



Auto-Ethnography is an intersection between an autobiography and an ethnography



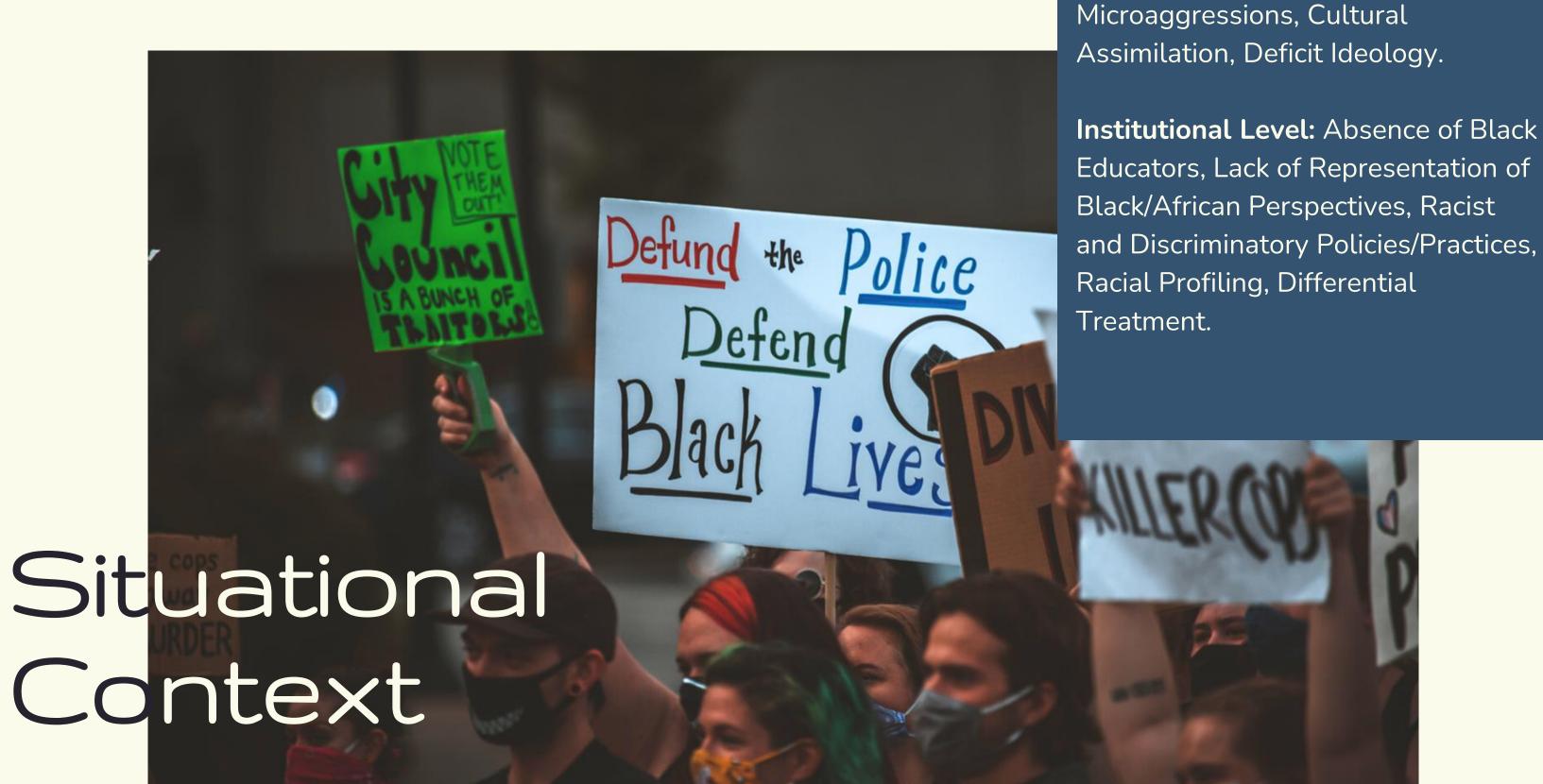
Rationale &

Significance of the Study



In Canadian society, direct and overt racism is present at the individual, cultural and institutional level (Finlayson, 2013; Fletcher & Hernandez-Gantes, 2021; Malinen & Roberts-Jeffers, 2021). Because racial prejudice is normalized in everyday societal practices (Fletcher & Hernandez-Gantes, 2021), educational practices for Black learners have not been prioritized in the mainstream Canadian education system (Codjoe, 2006).

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Individual Level: Prejudice, Labelling,

Since racism occurs in society, it also exists in schools (Black Learners Advisory Committee, 1994)



Early Literature Review

The Language and Ideology of Success

Factors: Ideology of success; deficit, structural and grit ideology

Individual Factors and Circumstances

Sociocultural Factors and Circumstances

Systemic and Institutional Factors and Practices

Factors: Labeling; stereotypes; streaming; targeted microaggressions; loneliness; familial supports; supports from role models and the community; cultural identity, assimilation and deculturalization **Factors:** Deficit-oriented perceptions of parental engagement; teacher positionality and understanding Black students and their families; teacher-parent interactions and relationships; color-blindness; teacher-student interactions and relationships

Factors: Developing and sustaining welcoming schools for families; teacher training and recruitment; curriculum and school functions

While the intention for this chapter was not to dichotomize these factors into separate categories, as an individual who do not belong within the Black community, I interpreted the literature as a stacked deck of cards, of multiple layers affecting Black learners in today's schooling practices.

Ideology of Success





Deficit Ideology

Deficit ideology is the believe that people's shortcomings (e.g., difficulty reaching success) is through an individual's decisions, motivations and actions (Gorski, 2016, 2018). Consequently, in an educational context, an educator who subscribes to deficit ideology tend to believe that students can change their trajectory of success by adjusting their behaviour, attitudes, cultural perspective and mindsets (Gorski, 2016, 2018). This may appear in our voice and actions.

Grit Ideology

Grit is coined by Duckworth et al. (2007) as perseverance and passion for long-term goals. As these scholars claim, for individuals who have a high degree of grit, such individuals have the immense ability to be persistent at their goals despite significant obstacles and barriers.

Structural Ideology

Individuals who subscribe to structural ideology believe that the disparity in education is due to the inequitable distribution of access and opportunities including variables such as poverty, socioeconomic status, family structure, gender, race and inequity in school policies and resources (Gorski, 2016, 2018). There are likely many more structural variables that impact the learning of individual students.

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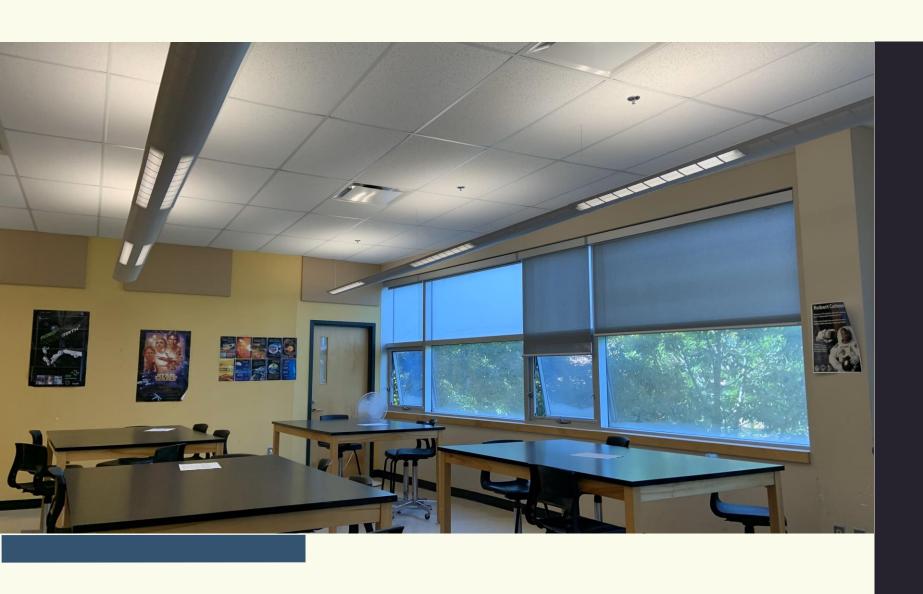
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Thank You!







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