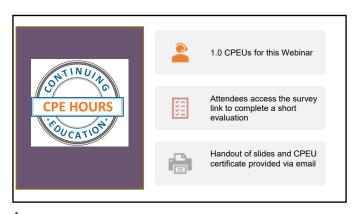


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Help all Students to Thrive: An Introduction to Culturally Sustaining Teaching

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Disclosures

• Diversify Dietetics, Inc Co-Founder and Executive Director

Session Objectives

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- Define the elements of Culturally Responsive Teaching pedagogy.
- Describe the difference between deficit, difference and asset-based teaching beliefs.
- Identify opportunities for implementing CRT strategies in nutrition and dietetics courses.

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Chiricahua Apache Students- Carlisle Indian School, PA







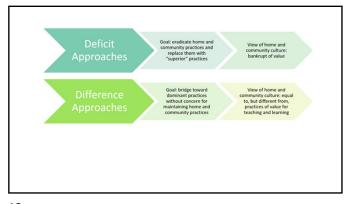


Four Months Later

BIPOC students are portrayed as...

- . At-risk
- . Disadvantaged
- . Underachievers
- · Low SES
- First generation college
- · ESL
- Challenging family structure

DEFICIT



Difference Approach

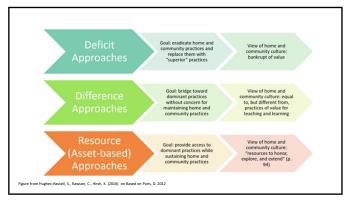
Example: Food and Cultures class

- Present other cultures' foods as different
- Little to no further exploration, but instead focuses counseling to bridging to dominant culture



Tible by <u>earner reen</u> on <u>enapse</u>

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Culturally Sustaining Teaching¹ a.k.a.

Culturally Responsive Teaching 2.02

1 Paris,D. 2012 2 Ladson-Billings G. 2014

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Culture Affects Communication¹

- Sending and receiving messages
- Thinking processes of individuals and learners



Lost in Translation- From Kale to Cars

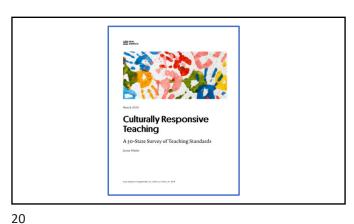


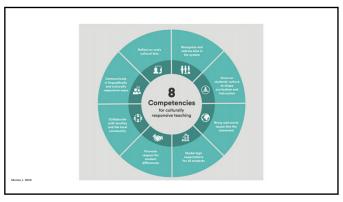


Photo by <u>Kiona Lee</u> on <u>Unsplash</u> Photo by <u>Grahame Jenkins</u> on <u>Unsplash</u>

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Competency 1: Reflect on one's culture lens

- Routinely reflect on own life experiences and membership in various identity groups
- Examine how those factors influence beliefs and actions
- CRT: A Reflection Guide
- Diversify Dietetics Self-Study: Supporting Diverse, Inclusive and Equitable Educational Spaces in Dietetics

Photo by Omar Lopez on Unsplash



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Competency 2: Recognize and Address Bias

- Understand personal bias vs. institutional or systemic bias
- Seek to understand how identity markers (race, ethnicity, ability, gender, etc.) influence educational opportunities
- Not all learners are equally rewarded for hard work
- Poorly informed educators may blame learners for perceived deficiencies



Photo by Sam Balve on Unsplash

Competency 3:Draw on Students' Culture

- Student's cultural background and existing knowledge can bridge new learning
- Employ cultural scaffolding
- Combat stereotypes
- What this is NOT: calling out diverse students to represent their culture



Photo by Jeswin Thomas on Unsplash

Competency 4: Bring Real-world issues into the classroom

- An example Topic- Veganism:
 Introduces ALL students to sociopolitical influences on food and nutrition
 Possible instructional strategies

 - Assign article reading Facilitated class discussion
 - Think-pair-share

Why this works:
• Relevant Topic

Varied instructional strategies



Competency 5: Model high expectations for all students

- Stereotypes can lead to unconscious biases in pedagogical choices and expectations of students
- · These influence students' perceptions about their own abilities
- · Believe that students can meet high expectations with support and scaffolding

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Competency 6: Promote respect for student differences

- Foster respectful, inclusive, affirming learning environments
- · Assess how learners from different backgrounds might experience the environment
- Encourage students to reflect on their own experience bias
- Extends to preceptors



Competency 7: Collaborate with families and local community

- Seek to learn more about local community and families' cultures, values and expectations for their child's education
- This is still important in higher ed

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Competency 8: Communicate in Linguistically and Culturally Responsive Ways

- Cultural communication: nonverbal
- Linguistic communication: verbal
- White teachers may value passive and indirect styles of communication
- Example: Loud Black students



This is process. Give yourself grace.







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