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Examining Perspectives of Immigrant Working Learners & Education Providers: CRT as Analytical Framework

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Vanek, Jen; Harris, Kathy; Jacobs, Gloria E.; and Castek, Jill, "Examining Perspectives of Immigrant Working Learners & Education Providers: CRT as Analytical Framework" (2022). *21CLEO Presentations and Publications*. 7.

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Examining Perspectives of Immigrant Working Learners & Education Providers

CRT as Analytical Framework

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Literacy Language & Technology Research

https://edtech.worlded.org/our-work/projects/21learning

The 21 CLEO research is supported by a generous grant from the <u>Walmart</u> Foundation. The opinions and ideas expressed on this website are those of the authors alone and do not necessarily reflect the opinions of the funders.





Overview



Context

Frontline service workers in the US

Theoretical Frame

From sociocultural to critical theory



Methodology

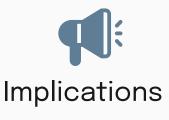
CRT a priori codes to better see





Findings

Tensions revealed



Relationships matter

Based on a subset of the data reported on in Higher Ed, Skills, and Work-Based Learning article: https://doi.org/10.1108/HESWBL-08-2021-0158



Context

Frontline workers in the US

Who are frontline service workers in the US?



Constantakes, P., & Noakes, S. (2019). Tapping data for frontline talent development. https://digitalpromise.org/tapping-data-frontline-talent-development/#current-ecosystem

Race in the workplace : The frontline experience. (2022). https://www.mckinsey.com/featured-insights/diversity-and-inclusion/race-in-the-workplace-the-frontline-experience

The Issue





Frontline Workers

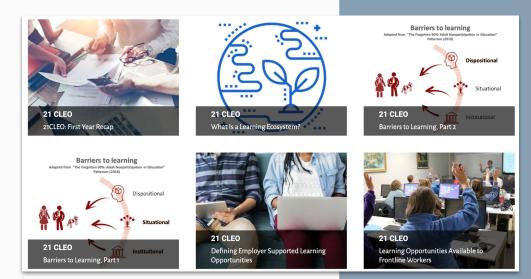
Employers

Literature review

We read into....

- Workforce development/ employer-oriented viewpoints
- Mal-employment
- Structural barriers to education
- Racialized systems and exclusion
- SLA literature centering identity & equity (for example, Darvin & Norton, 2021; Flores & Rosa, 2019; Nelson & Flores, 2019)







Research Questions

What supports English learners' participation and engagement in workplace learning?

Who gets access to learning opportunities?

Whose workplace learning leads to advancement?

What do the perspectives of adult working learners reveal about their education and training when viewed through a CRT lens?





Theoretical Lens

Shift to CRT

Iterative Research: Two Approaches

Sociocultural Theory

(Activity Theory - Engström)

Critical Race Theory

(Crenshaw, 1991; Solorzano, 1997; Bell, 1980; Yosso, 2005; Gotanda, 1991; Closson, 2010)

Sociocultural frame showed that learners...



Are agentic

Though lit refers to them as passive participants







Based on a subset of the data reported on in Higher Ed, Skills, and Work-Based Learning article: https://doi.org/10.1108/HESWBL-08-2021-0158

Why draw on CRT for adult education research?

Race - a construct shaping experience **+** in the US

Embedded into institutional practices and policy Race intersects with other aspects of identity

Compounds other inequalities: gender, orientation, economic exclusion, language discrimination Eliminating structural oppression benefits everyone

Recognizing the impact of structural racism and endeavoring to understand how it impacts learners can help us work to mitigate its impact.

(Bell, 1980; Closson, 2010; Crenshaw, 1991; Gotanda, 1991; Solorzano, 1997; Yosso, 2005)





Methodology

Qualitative coding: 2 ways

Our Participants

Frontline service workers engaged in employer supported education and training

45 first interviews: learners, teachers, supervisors, career navigators

10 follow-up interviews with focal participants who responded to a questionnaire

3 convenings with workforce development advisors, educators, & participant learners



Selected Focal Participants



ljakoo



Ombeni

- Multilingual (Somali, English)
- BA in Economics
- Job in retail
- Workplace English class
- Single parent of 2 children

- Multilingual
- MA in Management
- Job in computer recycling center
- English class, Bookkeeping, Excel
- Family with 6 children



Muhazzim

- Multilingual
- MA in Business Administration
- Job in retail pharmacy
- Management Certificate
- Part-time father of two children

Qualitative Approach

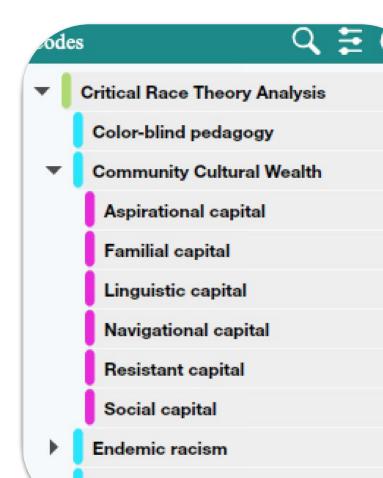
Grounded Theory

Open coding of interview data for finding themes, then more focused inductive coding to better understand them

Shift to CRT

CRT: Building a priori codes

Reviewed seminal CRT literature; pulled salient themes; applied a priori codes to data



Experiential knowledge

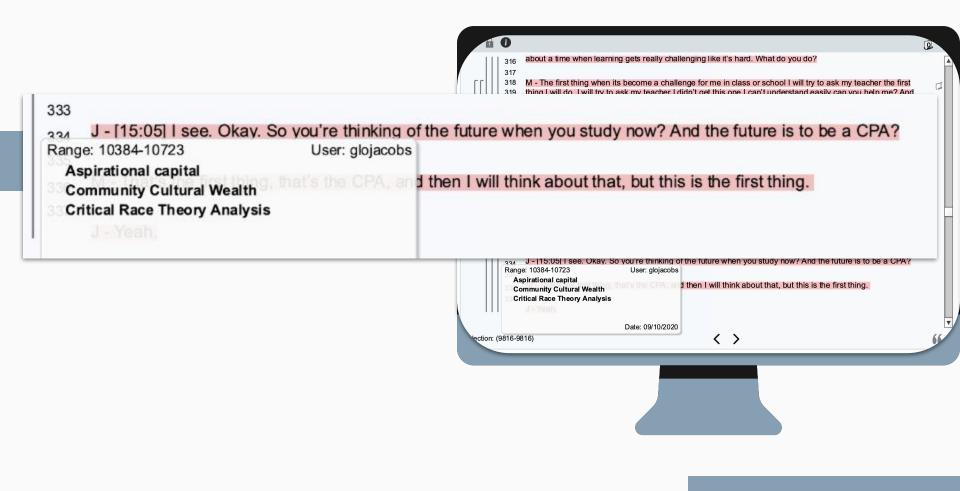
Bell, 1980; Closson, 2010; Crenshaw, 1991; Gotanda, 1991; Solórzano, 1997; Yosso, 2005

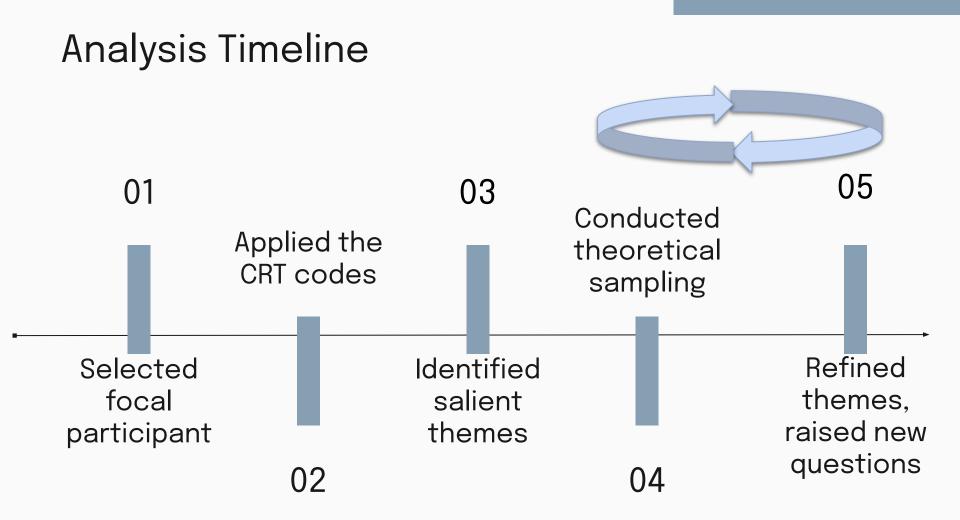




Analysis

Applying a priori codes









Findings & Discussion

Better understanding of learner experience



Findings & Discussion

Malemployment

Getting noticed matters

Provision of mediated support

Access to social capital

Who gets noticed can be a site for race, gender, and language discrimination



- From Somalia
- Somali
- Bachelors in Economics
- Currently working in retail
- Learning English
- Hopes to work in software development or IT

Ijakoo

Not recognized or visible

"I used to work [as] a cashier and the schedule and the pay is, it wasn't good so and also I don't see any future on that, that's why I just wanted switch."



- From Democratic Republic of Congo
- Speaks French, Swahili, Lingala, Kinyarwanda, Kirundi, learning English
- Master's in Management
- Worked for 20 years in accounting and finance
- Currently working in a computer recycling center
- Finished bookkeeping, Excel, ESL, will start tax preparation classes

Ombeni

Waits to be noticed

Researcher: Would you ask about the position if someone quit, a supervisor quit, would you ask, to see "Oh, I would like to be a supervisor"

Ombeni: No ((chuckle)), I [couldn't] ask. .. I prefer them to choose me.



- From Pakistan
- Urdu, Punjabi, Hindi as a first languages, English since age 5
- Master's in Business
 Administration
- Currently working in a drugstore chain as a database support
- Has completed a retail supervisor certificate
- Hopes to go into management

Muhazzim

Seen as having potential

"I keep asking and even, you know, in every evaluation my supervisor commends for me. He said, like, hey, he's the one who will question most of the time, and I love it. He said he literally said, he said, I love it, how much questions you ask, and that's, that's a lot of learning."

A. Not identifying an issue

B. Identifying an issue but not problematizing

C. Identifying an issue and taking action

Perpetuation white supremacy though not named as such.

Codes (Closson, 2010): Endemic racism, color-blindness

- Ex. Ralph "what are you doing that you can't afford a couple hours a day, or, or, you know, half of your Saturday or four hours one evening to, to help further your career?"
- Matthew; failed to notice race at play in identification of jobs available for BIPOC students

Willingness to create opportunities, but not questioning limitations of a course set up for the benefit of the employer

Codes (Closson, 2010): Color blindness, Interest convergence

- Lynn noted: location of class in the workplace benefited both the employer setting and the learners.
- Carmen noted: workers needed "understanding [of soft skills] how to be, how to be someone that the companies would want to hire…"

Recognition of potential perpetuation of white supremacy AND description of how they work to mitigate problem.

Codes (Closson, 2010): Social Justice Orientation

- Leslie advocated for changes in curriculum and HR training resources to make them more accessible
- Matthew allowed students to bring children to class





Implications

So what?



Practical

Theoretical/Analytical

Training as "opportunity" ???

Mediating scaffolding as nourishment

CRT as beneficial in SLA research

You have to learn how to see it.

Read more about it.

Jacobs, G.E., Castek, J., Harris, K. and Vanek, J. (2022), "Examining the perspectives of adult working learners and key stakeholders using critical race theory", *Higher Education, Skills and Work-Based Learning*, https://doi.org/10.1108/HESWBL-08-2021-0158

Thanks!

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