Project C.R.U.I.S.E.

Culturally Responsive Understanding in Safety Education

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- State and Public School Demographics
- Why Address this Issue?
- Multicultural Education Principles
- Curriculum Transformation
- Cruise Best Practices

Overview

• Can you name three of my favorite people born in Kansas?

Neil

My Father - Goodland

Alvin

My Brother - Topeka

Nelle

My Sister - Goodland

Trivia

• Language(s) used at this conference?

Communication

	Texas	Public Schools	Kansas	Public Schools
European American	44.5%	30.%	77.1%	67.4%
Latinos	38.2%	51.3%	11.2%	17.2%
African American	12.3%	12.7%	6.2%	7.3%
Asian/Pacific Islander	4.3%	3.7%	4%	3.8%
Multiracial	1.7%	1.8%	2.7	4.3%
Females	50.3%	48.7%	50.2%	47.3%
Males	49.7%	51.3%	48.2%	52.7%

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Other Texas Demographics

- Language Other Than English Spoken at Home*-34.6%
- Bilingual or English as a Second Language** 46.9%
- Children Living in Poverty** 60.3%

* United States Census (http://quickfacts.census.gov/qfd/states/48000.html)

** Enrollment in Texas Public Schools 2012-2013 Report, Texas Education Agency (http://www.tea.state.tx.us/acctres/enroll_index.html)

Demographics

- As public schools embrace diversity within curriculum instructional delivery (Larke, 1992; Gay, 2000).
- Changes in state demographics, which **create language barriers** and a variety of cultural behaviors, combined with young driver high-risk behaviors **could affect traffic safety** (NHTSA & ADTSEA 2007).

- Driver education instructors must be prepared to address a culturally diverse student clientele and address young driver high-risk behaviors with "programs that reflect multicultural education principles and are free of bias" (USDOT, 2009).
- "I firmly believe that an **effective driver education program** along with proven safety legislation, active law enforcement and positive engagement of parents, schools and other community members is an important element in a program to protect these young drivers" (David L. Strickland, NHTSA Administrator, 2012).

- Teachers instruct students in this program through a combination of classroom and in-car (actual or simulated) culturally responsive instructional techniques that include modeling, knowledge assessment, skill assessment, guided observation, and parental/mentor involvement (TEA, 2009).
- **Highest level of instruction** that can be attained so that as people learn to drive in the United States they will pose the least risk possible to themselves and others and to help them remain crash- and violation-free in their driving careers (Curriculum Content Standards, DSAA, 2010).

- Novice Teen Driver Education and Training Administrative Standards that guide all novice and teen driver education and training programs: **1.1.9 ensure that programs reflect multicultural education principles and are free of bias** (US DOT, 2009.
- People of color were affected disproportionately in motor vehicle crashes (CDC, 2011)
- Racial/ethnic groups with the highest death rates also have higher proportions of risky motor vehicle behaviors, including seat belt non-use and alcohol-impaired driving (CDC, 2011)

- **Critical** Helps student to look at knowledge/driving from various perspectives.
- **Intentional** Realizes that values and cultures are different and should be shared.
- Transformational Changes the views of the world and society. Finds ways to promote risk reduction efforts.

 Involves changes in the personal as well as professional.

- Is Antiracist Education -paying attention to all discriminatory practices (curriculum, choices, relationships)
- Is Basic Education It is the cannon, central to the curriculum
- Is Important for ALL Students Not just for students of color but for everyone

- Is Pervasive It permeates the entire curriculum, not a subject, month, or something to be covered
- Is Education for Social Justice Learning how to think and behave in ways the ensure fairness and that people have the power to make changes

- Is a Process It is ongoing and dynamic. No one stops becoming
- Is Critical Pedagogy Includes transformative process to think in multiple ways that leads to action

Invisibility - Include:

- All types of vehicles (cars, trucks, pickup trucks, motorcycles, SUVs, bicycles, large trucks, RV, etc.)
- Both female and male drivers included in curriculum
- Many student cultures/demographics
- Many types of neighborhoods
- Different traffic environments



Stereotyping - Remove any words that indicate stereotyping to one specific gender, race, religion or country.

Selectivity and Imbalance – Describe all types of vehicles, neighborhoods, and traffic environments so that one does not have more importance than another.

- Fragmentation and Isolation Include many cultures and religious groups and remove any description or illustrations that may imply superiority or inferiority to one specific group.
- Improper Linguistic Describe people, places and things with the proper terms and not slang. Also, remove all sexist and racist tenants.

- Loaded Words Use words such as law enforcement, police officer, mail carrier, etc.
- Activity Bias Use images or illustrations that does not indicate that only one culture is the authority figures or only females as authority figures over males or vice versa.

- **Tokenism** To remove tokenism from the curriculum, use images and descriptions that accurately portray the culture and not just be a retouched picture of "Europeans" with added color or tint.
- Role of Women To ensure the role of women is illustrate in the curriculum, illustrate women in roles of law enforcement, maintenance workers, or truck drivers, etc.

- Connect to student learning
- Relate to all students
- Utilize multicultural principles and align with standards
- Instruct with culturally responsive teaching
- Select appropriate materials and culturally responsive, media and technology for instruction
- Evaluate critically assessments and instruction

C.R.U.I.S.E. Best Practices

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