



Racial Socialization as Resistance to Racism

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The Plan for Tonight

- Laying the foundation
- Parent panel
- Q & A





Is it important to talk to young children about race and racism?

- Yes
- Depends on how young
- I'm not sure
- No

Children's Racial Awareness

Infant and Toddler

- Infants prefer same-race faces.

Preschool

- Preschoolers use race to categorize others' behaviors.

School Age

- Show evidence of societal messages affecting how they feel about self or group.



a conversation about race

Racial Socialization

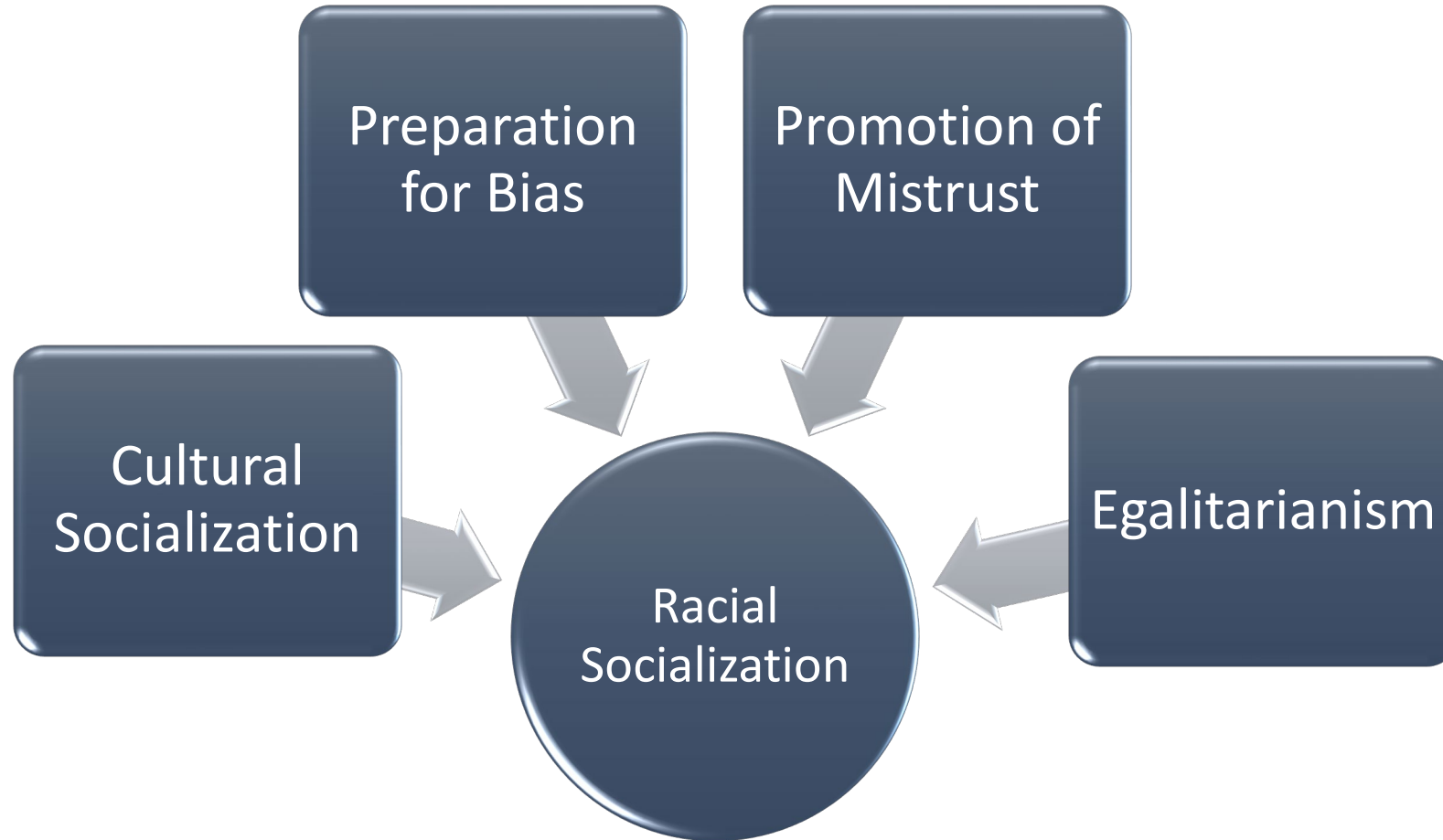


- Messages that convey implicit and explicit messages about the meaning of race and strategies to cope with racism.

Racial Socialization

- Practices are different for different families.
- Multiple Contexts
 - Home
 - School
 - Neighborhoods

Types of Racial Socialization



(Hughes & Chen, 1999; Hughes et al. 2006)



Cultural Socialization

- Practices used to teach children about their heritage, share customs and traditions, and emphasize racial pride.
- Parental Practices
 - Reading books about cultural history
 - Celebrations
- Educational Practices
 - Positive non-stereotypical roles
 - Afrocentric

Preparation for Bias

- Practices used to teach children about discrimination and bias while simultaneously introducing coping strategies to deal with racial prejudice.
- Parental Practices
 - Role playing
- Educational Practices
 - Challenging inequities

Promotion of Mistrust

- Practices used to warn or caution children to distance themselves from other ethnic or racial groups.
- Parental Practices
 - No explanation
 - No coping strategies
- Educational Practices
 - Special education vs. gifted classes

Egalitarianism

- Practices used to avoid any discussion about race, downplay the role of race in society, or emphasize individual traits over racial group membership.
- Parental Practices
 - Individual characteristics
 - Lack of focus on culture or group membership
- Educational Practices
 - Color-blind curriculum

The Parental Racial Socialization Process

- Communication is verbal and nonverbal
- Racial socialization goals that inform decisions
- Direct or indirect
- Proactive or reactive
- Bidirectional

Racial Socialization as a Protective Factor

Academic performance and engagement

Decreased behavior problems

Improved psychological well-being

Positive parent-child interactions

Positive racial identity

(Baker, 2014; Caughy & Owen, 2016)



Engaging in Racial Socialization

- Age-appropriate
- Space
 - What did you notice?
 - How did that make you feel?
- Competency over content
 - Skills
 - Confidence
 - Stress

(Anderson & Stevenson, 2019; Anderson et al., 2020)

