FAHRENHEIT 2024: Censorship, Education, and Immigrant Youth in Texas



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Introduction

How does censorship in education, Senate Bill 3 and Book Bans, impact immigrant youth in public K-12 education?

Implementation and rise of censorship perpetuates "cruel optimism" toward immigrants

A call for a systematic change in the inclusion of silenced voices in Texas K-12 curricula

Quant. Results

• 34.29% Mexico

• 8.57% from India

• 5.71% from Syria

8.57% from Colombia

• 5.71% from Venezuela

• 2.86% from: Argentina, Canada,

England, Guyana, Nepal, Peru,

Philippines, Scotland, South Africa,

Sweden, Thailand, Ukraine, and Kenya.

- 50 responses, 43 fully completed
- Demographics
 - 62.5% female
 - 18.75% male
 - 6.25% rather not say
 - 4.17% non-binary
 - 4.17% were genderfluid
 - 2.08% were transgender
 - 2.08% were genderqueer

Lit. Review

- Optimism Hypothesis
 - Early immigrants have a generally optimistic outlook on the facets and promise of upward mobility in the U.S.
- Cruel Optimism
 - "A relation of cruel optimism exists when something you desire is actually an obstacle to your flourishing" (Berlant 2011)
- Critical Awareness
 - Immigrant youth develop a "critical awareness of disparities and inequalities in material conditions, opportunities, and access to rights" (Dyrness 2019, 169)
- Structural Violence
 - "That which increases the distance between the potential and the actual, and that which *impedes* the decrease of this distance" (Galtung 1969, 168)

Background

Book Bans

- 2022-2023 academic school year
 - 625 banned books in Texas
 - 3,362 banned books across the United States
 - **30**% subject matter was characters of color or themes of race and racism
- How books are banned in schools
 - Representative (school/state) challenge books
 - Matt Krause's Letter
 - Parents challenge the books
 - Frisco ISD

Senate Bill 3 87(1)

- House Bill 3979 Revision
- September 2021
 - Author: Senator Bryan Hughes
- SB3
 - "updates civics and social studies curriculum and instruction and prohibits the teaching of Critical Race Theory and its elements" (Hughes 2021)
 - restricts classroom conversations on current events

with social or public policy advocacy

 restricts educator peer training about systemic racism and oppression restricts extra credit for volunteering

- Methods
- Mixed Methodology
 - Online Survey In-depth semi-structure
 - Policy Analysis

interviews

- 18 years or older
- First and/or secondgeneration immigrant
- Has been previously or currently enrolled in any amount of K-12 public education in the state of Texas
- And/or the primary caretaker of the student

Qualt. Results

- Surveys
 - Optional elaborations
- Interviews
 - 4 participants
- Participants' experience in education was that "for the most part, it was okay," but they did not realize the lack of representation until they left high school.
- Several participants expressed that they felt hidden, that they had "to accept that [they] was less than; that [them] and [their] people, [their] religion, and [their] history did not matter or were just not as important."
- There was worry for the next generation of immigrants for what they have to go through and that it would be even "worse" than their personal experiences.
- Some participants felt neutral or leaned on the side of supporting the censorship

"Frustrated"

"Ignored"

"Underrepresented"

"Disappointed"

"Unwanted"



Discussion

- Overall consensus
 - Majority of participants disagree with censorship
 - Implementation of censorship promotes marginalization
- Knowledge gap
- Producers and consumers of knowledge
- Call for diverse histories and perspectives in classrooms
- Systematic change in the Texas education system to uphold its promise of <u>upward mobility and equality</u>
- The political and social climate surrounding education in Texas causes <u>perpetual "cruel optimism"</u> for immigrants

