♣ PRESENTERS: Patton O. Garriott Shao-Jung "Stella" Ko, Mackenzie Jessen, Joey Hsiao, Lily Clark, Anne Neuweiler

## INTRODUCTION

- The critical cultural wealth model of career development (CCWM, see Figure 2) was developed to advance use of career theory with marginalized college students.
- Within the CCWM, social-emotional crossroads are positioned as a key explanatory variable (Garriott, 2019).
- Social-emotional crossroads capture tensions students may experience between their family, home, and academic communities.

### **METHODS**

- 1. A sample (N = 704) of undergraduate students at a four-year public university completed an online survey.
- 2. The model was tested using bias-corrected bootstrapping in the PROCESS macro for SPSS.
- 3. 10,000 bootstrap samples with 95% bias-corrected confidence intervals were requested.

## **RESULTS**

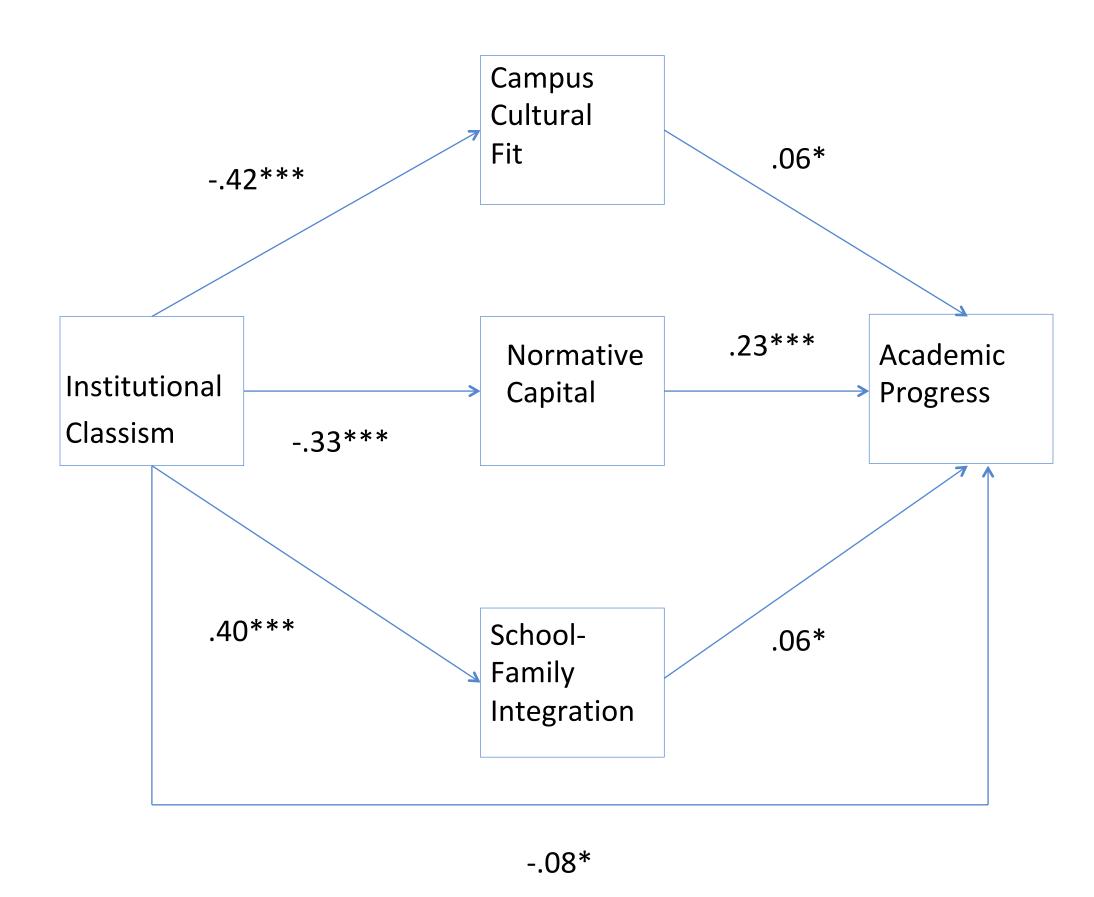
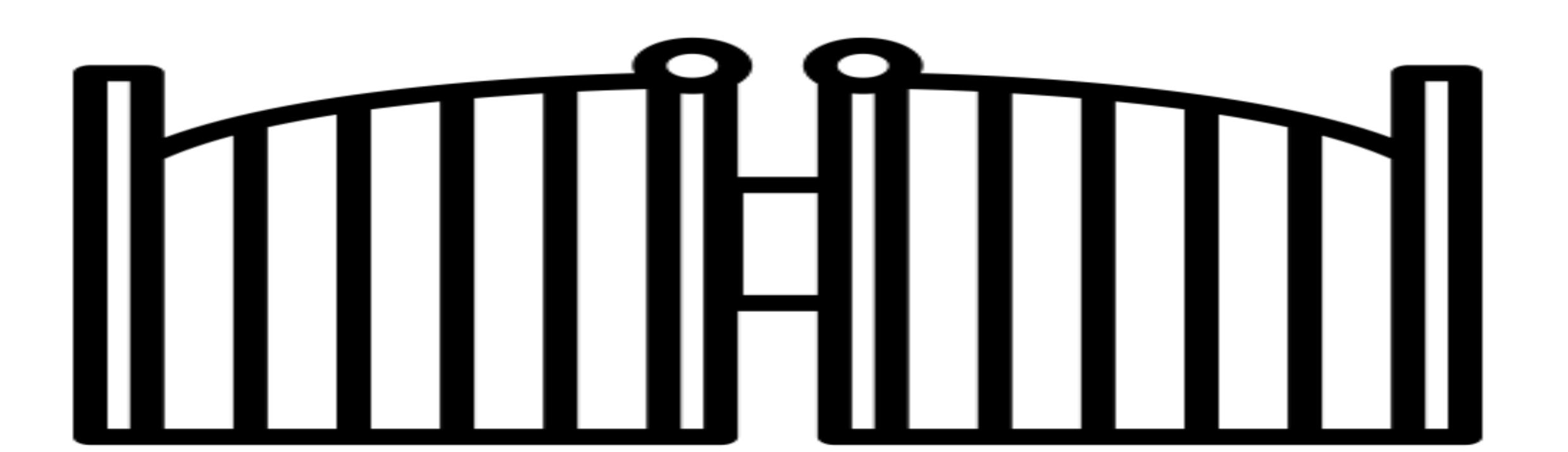


Figure 1. Results of PROCESS model.

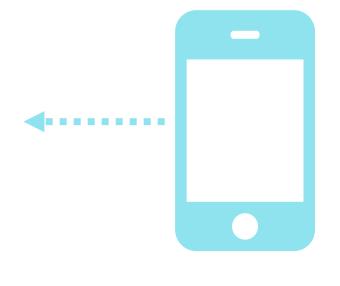
## DISCUSSION

- Results from this study support key propositions of the CCWM.
- Mediation cannot be inferred, as this study was cross-sectional.
- Students in this study all attended the same institution.

Institutional classism in college impedes academic progress because it is associated with students feeling they are:
unwelcomed and undervalued by their insitution, less familiar with campus norms and resources, and experience heightened tensions between school and family.





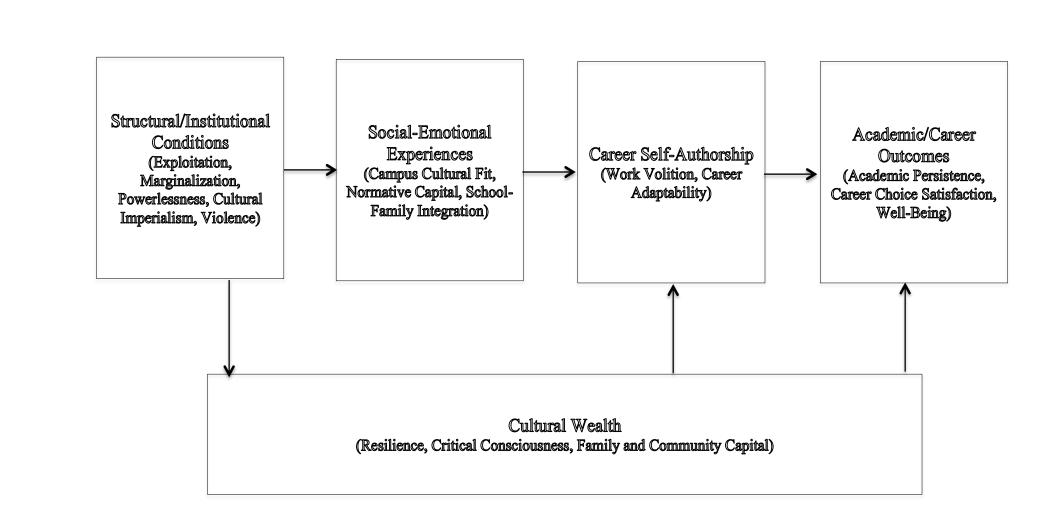


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# Title: Testing the Critical Cultural Wealth Model of Career Development

Patton O. Garriott, Rebecca Gaines, Shao-Jung "Stella" Ko, Jeremy Coleman, Mackenzie Jessen, Joey Hsiao, Lily Clark, Aleis Pugia, Ree Ae Jordan, Danielle Ledesma, Claire Furtado, Greg Arbogast, Anne Neuweiler, Mia Kosmiki, Carly Ball

#### The Critical Cultural Wealth Model (Figure 2)



#### <u>Variables</u>

Institutional classism: Policies and procedures that exclude based on social class status.

Campus cultural fit: Degree to which a student feels welcomed, valued, and part of a group.

Normative capital: Perceived ability to navigate structures and norms of an institution.

School-family integration: Degree to which a student feels family and school lives are compatible.

Academic progress: Perceived progress toward academic goals.

Effect	Estimate	95% C.I.
Classism → Progress (Total indirect effect)	<i>b</i> = .07	(.02, .13)
Classism → CCF → Progress	<i>b</i> = .02	(.009, .05)
Classism → NC → Progress	b = .07	(.03, .12)
Classism →SFI → Progress	<i>b</i> =02	(05,002)





gates by Edwin PM from the Noun Project