

Exploring the Quality of Experiences at Historically Black Colleges and Universities (HBCU)s for Black Women Deans

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Research question

What are the motivations of Black women deans to work at an HBCU?

Sub-Question

How does intersectionality impact the motivations of Black women deans at HBCUs?

Importance of Study

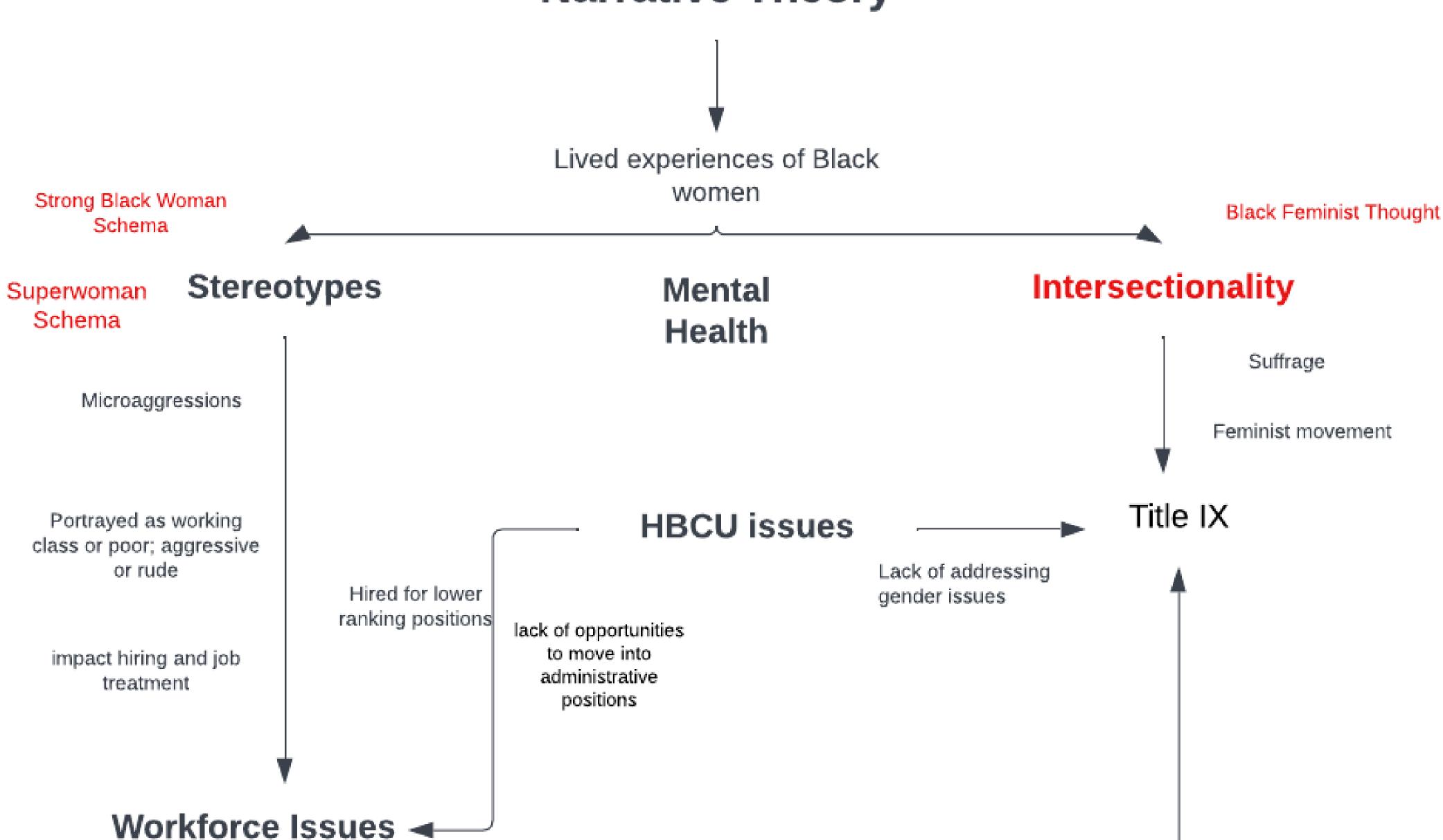
Black women are underrepresented at the administrative levels of HBCUs. Even though Black women are the highest population of students attending HBCUs, they are the lowest population represented in administration at HBCUs (Tracking Gender Gap, 2022). This disproportional representation allows for Black women to be overlooked and excluded regarding mental health resources, workplace opportunities, and policies and laws (Smith, 2017; Williams et al., 2021). Black women must endure the covert and overt stereotypes and microaggressions of their working environment as well (Williams et al., 2021). Discussing the positive and negative experiences these Black women face are key to discovering how Black women endure and are resilient to discrimination.

Theory Development

Narrative Theory



Sample size will be 6-7 Black women



currently serving in different departments as deans at Motivating Educational Journeys University, one of the largest HBCUs in North Carolina. All participants will be asked the same

questions and allotted plenty time to engage in conversation and tell their stories.

Storytelling (narratives) has been utilizing by Black people as a method of understanding and describing our pain and triumphs (Goodale & Godsil, 2013).



Policies/Laws

Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964

Dismantling of Affirmative Action

Problem Statement

This qualitative study seeks to interview Black women serving as deans at Motivating

Educational Journeys University (an HBCU in North Carolina) in order to discover what

motivated them to work at an HBCU, what motivated them to remain at an HBCU, and how

intersectionality has impacted their experiences.

Narrative interviews utilizing open-ended

questions will be conducted virtually.

Interviews will be recorded to allow for

natural conversation initially and the

ability to revisit and note take following

the interview.

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References: Goodale & Godsil, 2013; Smith, 2017; Tracking Gender Gap, 2022; Williams et al., 2021