Integrated Comprehensive Systems for Equity Overview



ELIMINATE INEQUITIES FOR ALL STUDENTS



DR. SAM COLEMAN

DR. ELISE M. FRATTURA (she/her/hers)

DR. COLLEEN A. CAPPER (she/her/hers)

Questions to guide our reflection COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEMS FOR EQUITY

- 1. In what ways does your understanding about proactively eliminating systemic inequities inform how you can lead and support equity teams in school buildings to facilitate open and respectful discussions about race, privilege, racism, systemic racism and bias with staff, students, and families?
- 1. How can you leverage your current understanding about the history of educational marginalization to communicate factual information about identity-based inequality and dispel myths about CRT?
- 1. What is one example of how you can work with administrators and educators to ensure robust engagement and communication about the importance of racial equity, identity affirming education, and culturally responsive teaching and services?
- 1. Thinking from a proactive perspective, why is it important for school psychologists to participate on school and district teams to identify and remedy disparities?
- 1. What is one example of how you can leverage your understanding about collective equity capacity to help shift thinking, practices, and systems from reactive to proactive in your current setting?

4 Agreements of Courageous Conversations (Singleton, 2022)

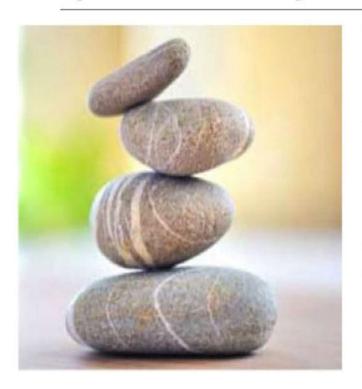




- Experience discomfort
- Stay engaged
- Speak your truth
- Expect and accept non- closure

Community Agreements (Continued)





No blame, shame, judgment.

Equity work life-long, never ending, at individual & organizational level.

"Collective Equity Capacity" we are in this with you - mutual learning, challenging, growing together.

Equity is:



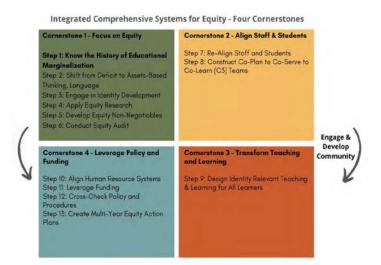
HIGH QUALITY TEACHING AND LEARNING

ABSENT ANY EXPERIENCE OF MARGINALIZATION OR OPPRESSION:

PERCEPTUAL CURRICULAR

STRUCTURAL PROCEDURAL

INSTRUCTIONAL FINANCIAL



Integrated Comprehensive Systems for Equity - Four Cornerstones

Cornerstone 1 - Focus on Equity

Step 1: Know the History of Educational Marginalization

Step 2: Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based

Thinking, Language

Step 3: Engage in Identity Development

Step 4: Apply Equity Research

Step 5: Develop Equity Non-Negotiables

Step 6: Conduct Equity Audit

Cornerstone 2 - Align Staff & Students

Step 7: Re-Align Staff and Students

Step 8: Construct Co-Plan to Co-Serve to

Co-Learn (C3) Teams



Cornerstone 4 - Leverage Policy and Funding

Step 10: Align Human Resource Systems

Step 11: Leverage Funding

Step 12: Cross-Check Policy and

Procedures

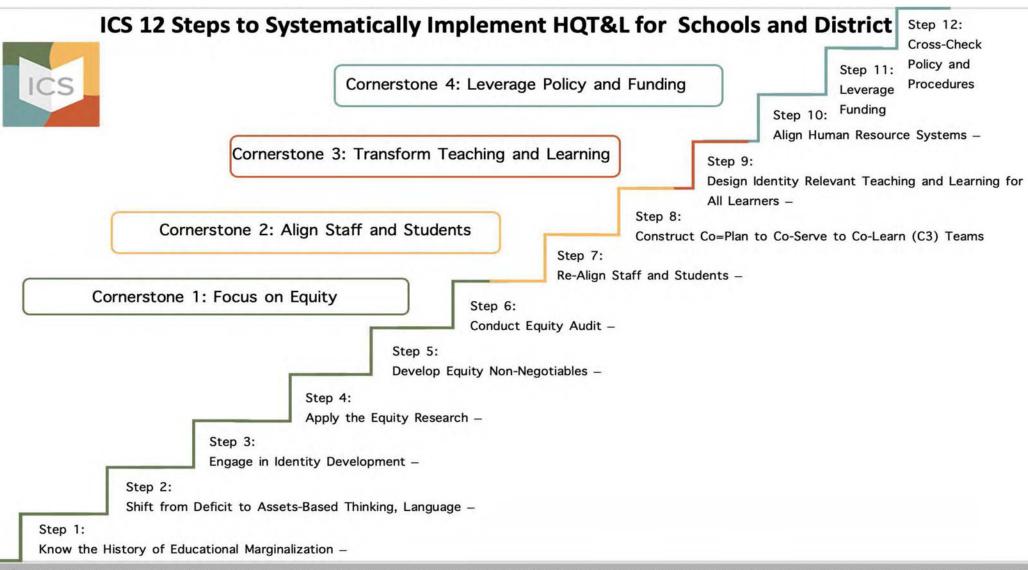
Step 13: Create Multi-Year Equity Action

Plans

Cornerstone 3 - Transform Teaching and Learning

Step 9: Design Identity Relevant Teaching & Learning for All Learners

Engage & Develop Community



The Reality Persistent Inequities





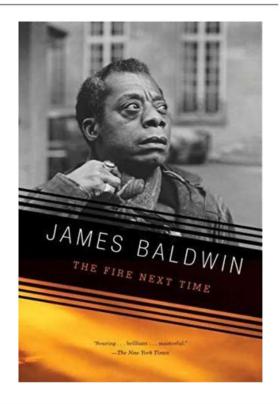
Schools have a culture of *Marginalization*.

- Race
- Disability
- Language
- Social class
- Religion
- Gender
- Sexual/Gender Identity
- And their intersections

How Does Our Educational History Relate to James Baldwin Quote Systems FOR EQUITY

"An invented past can never be used; it cracks and crumbles under the pressures of life like clay in a season of drought."

(1963)



The Fire THIS Time



- Students who have historically been marginalized are now enduring more intense (visible and documented) oppression in schools and in society
- More schools and communities are responding to the moral imperatives of inequity and showing up ill-prepared
- Piecemeal approaches to address racial inequities continue to fall short;
 resulting in more harm being done
- o Inequitable systems remain intact while "safe tweaks" occur on the margins

Historically Speaking

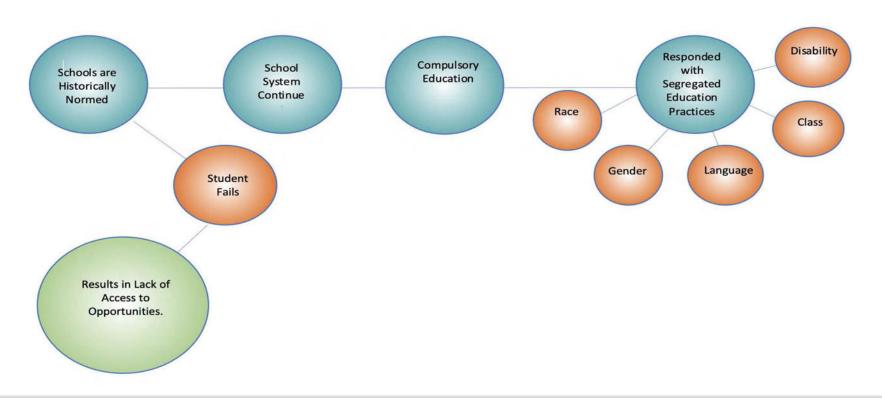


Discuss:

- 1. Beginning in 1635 (Boston Latin School), which students were educated in U.S. public schools by: race, class, ability, gender, religion?
- 2. Who was not?
- 3. How did compulsory education in the early to mid 1800's change that, or did it?



History of Educational Marginalization



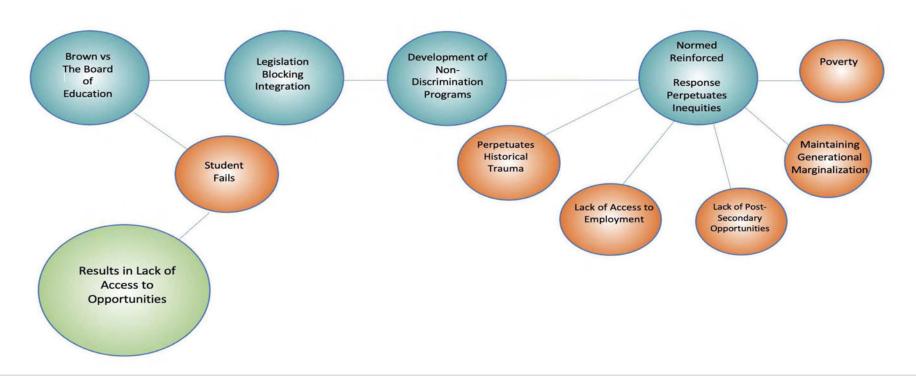
Brown vs. the Board of Education TEMPS FOR EQUITY

What were the actual results of Brown vs. the Board of Education?





History of Educational Marginalization (Continued) (Continued)



Two Consistent Factors Over 400 Years, Creates and Maintains Institutional Marginalization



We see the student as needing to be fixed

We respond through segregated practices

When we reinforce or develop such practices, we become complicit in institutional marginalization.



Where Students Learn Matters

- Students who are pulled-out, ability grouped, or segregated from other students for instruction are taught that they do not belong.
- Students who remain are taught:
 - owho belongs and who does not.
 - owho is capable and who is not.

What We Now Know





Students who leave the general education classroom receive the most fragmented, least cohesive education.

Students with the most needs, are expected to synthesize information across the the most adults and most environments.

Limits transfer of both educator and student knowledge back to the core of teaching and learning

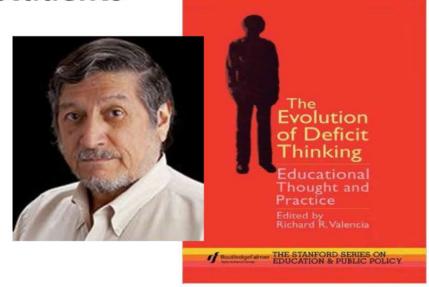
Cornerstone 1 – Focus on Equity Step 2 – Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based Thinking, Language



Deficit Perspective/Ideology: We focus on what families and students do not have, what they lack.

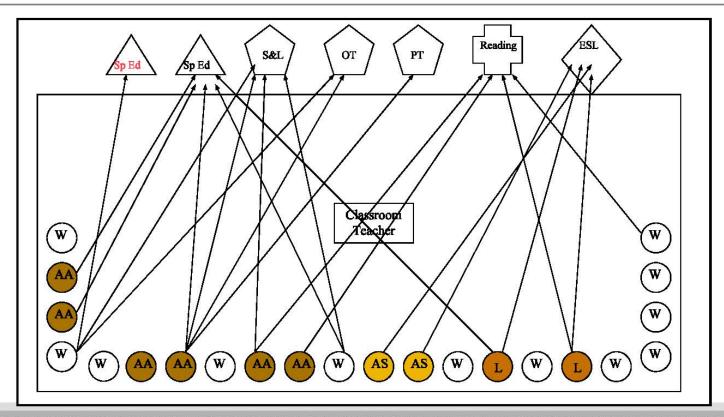
(Richard Valencia)

... deficit ideology is a worldview that explains and justifies outcome inequalities — standardized test scores or levels of educational attainment, for example — by pointing to supposed deficiencies within disenfranchised individuals and communities (cited in Gorski, 2010)... Without taking into account conditions that grant some people access to opportunity more than others.



Elementary Classroom - Disrupted by Pullout (Theoharis, 2007)





What Our Educational History Has Taught Us



Such practices blame and label the students and provides less rigor by isolating students through the ineffective practice of grouping by ability and limiting access to high quality instruction.

Some students receive support – while others are denied.

Cornerstone 1 – Focus on Equity Step 2 – Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based Thinking, Language



Assets-based perspective/"funds of knowledge":

Focus on the assets, positives of students and families and what they bring to school and their learning.

Funds of Knowledge: The cultural resources that students bring to the classroom.

Funds of Knowledge: It is the **knowledge** and expertise that students and their family members have because of their roles in their families, communities, and culture.

(Luis Moll, Latinx Scholar, University of Arizona)



Perceptions Matter



Stereotype threat – lowers performance when their marginalized identity is reinforced, and cues can harm performance

Stereotype lift – increases performance when others are informed of a negative stereotype of another group

Stereotype lift and threat occurs every day in every school perpetuating societal marginalization...

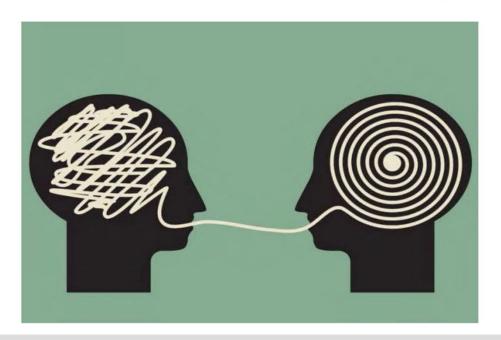
(Steele & Aronson, 1994)



Language Defines How We Think



And how we think informs our practice!



How Schools Can Perpetuate Poverty



Student does not graduate, graduates low skills, low paying job

Student Experiencing Poverty



Blame societal poverty for student fallure



Deficit View of Student & Family



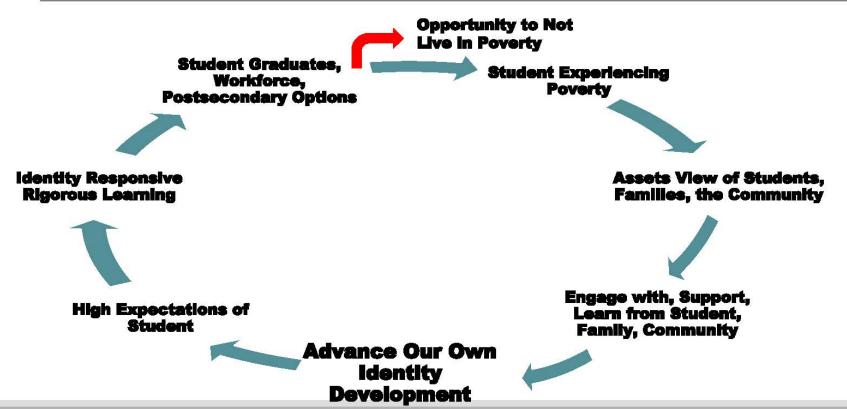
Remedial
Group/Tracked Programs
Perpetuate Failure



Low Expectations of Student

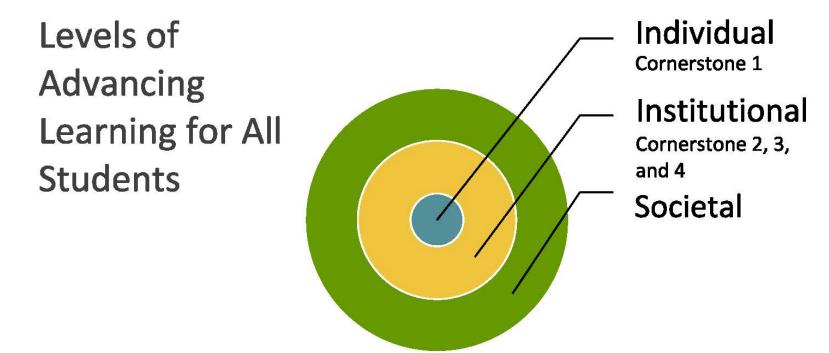


How Schools Can Disrupt Povert COMPREHENSIVE





Engage in Identity Development



ICS Equity Digital Module 3/Step 3 - Engage in Identity Development



Race	←	-
Class	4	-
Gender		-
Ability	←	-
Sexual Identity	◄	-
Gender Identity	◄	-
Language	←	>
Ethnicity	*	-
Religion	-	-
Intersections	₹	-

8 Observations of Identity:

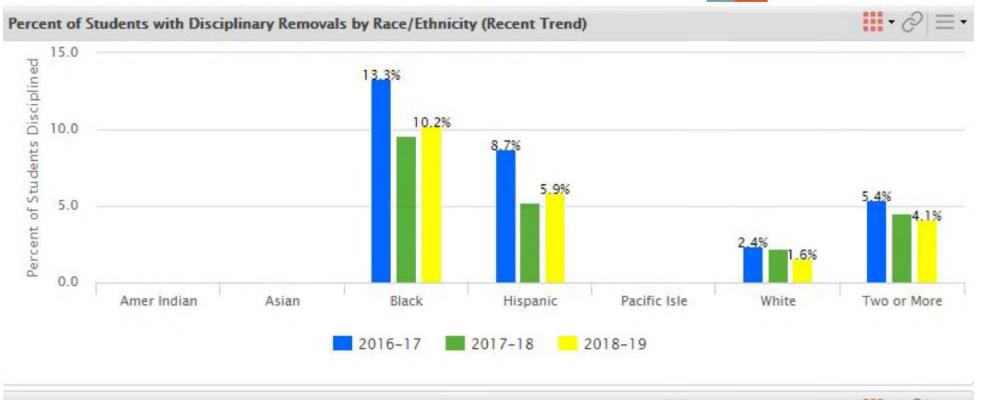


- 1. All of us have multiple identities identities of privilege and marginalization
- 2. We often experience contradictory urges about when we want to fit/be recognized.
- 3. Some identities pay a "higher price".
- 4. Some people have a choice as to whether their identity stays hidden.
- 5. Individual identities are always changing and developing.
- 6. The development of an individual identity does not preclude the development of shared goals.
- 7. The more one understands their own identities the more they can understand the identities of others.
- 8. The more one understands identities and the construction of marginalization the more one can lead to intentionally close opportunity, belonging, and access gaps.



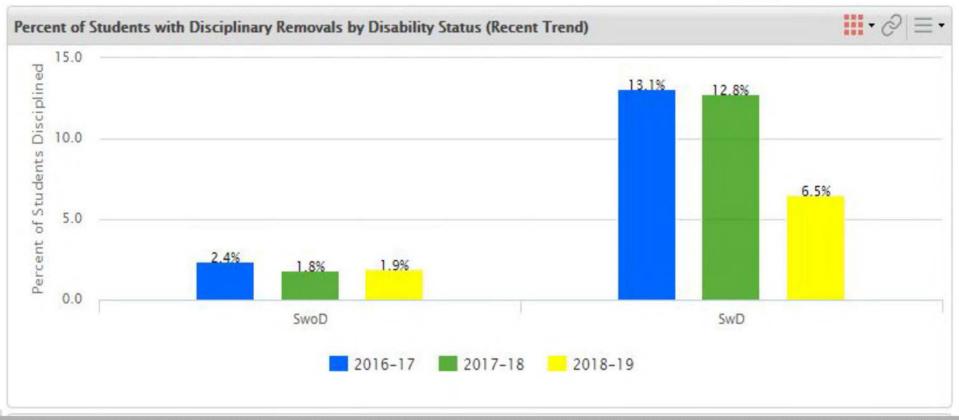
District D - Discipline Outcomes





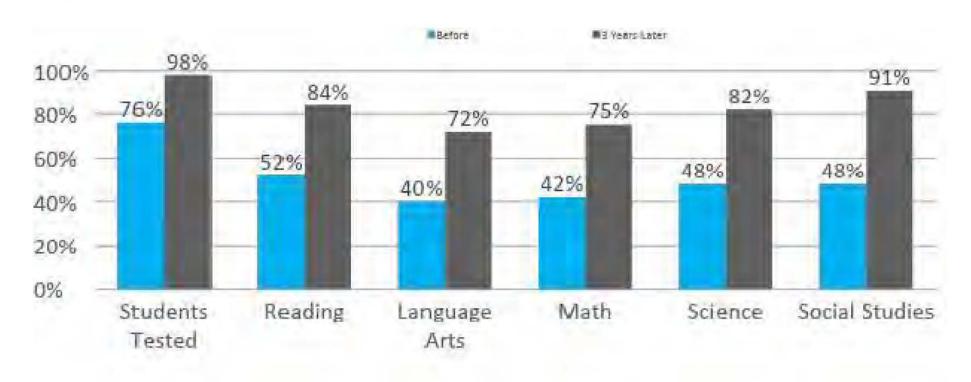
District D - Discipline Outcomes





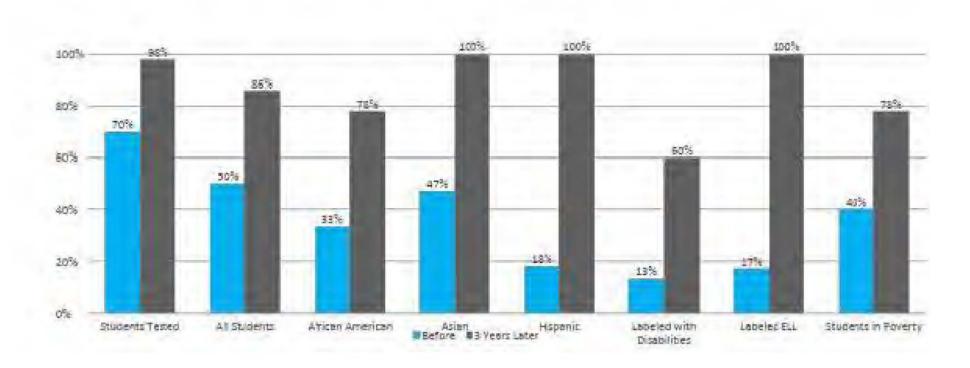
Chavez Elementary: 4th Grade Assessment Data Students Scoring Proficient/Advanced





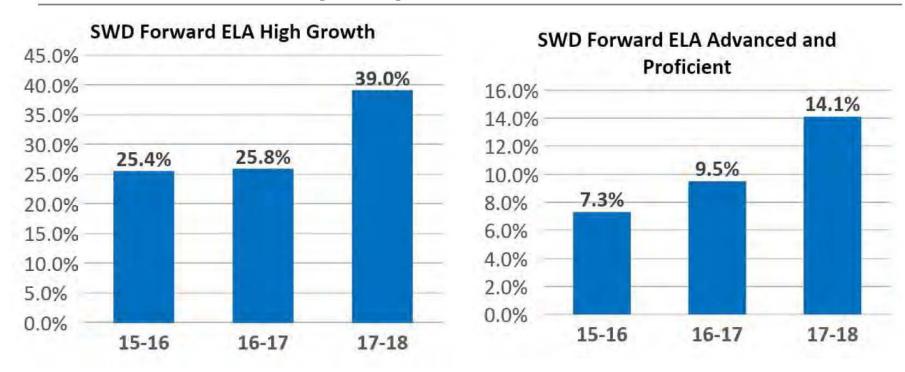
Chavez Elementary: Reading: Students Scoring Proficient/Advanced





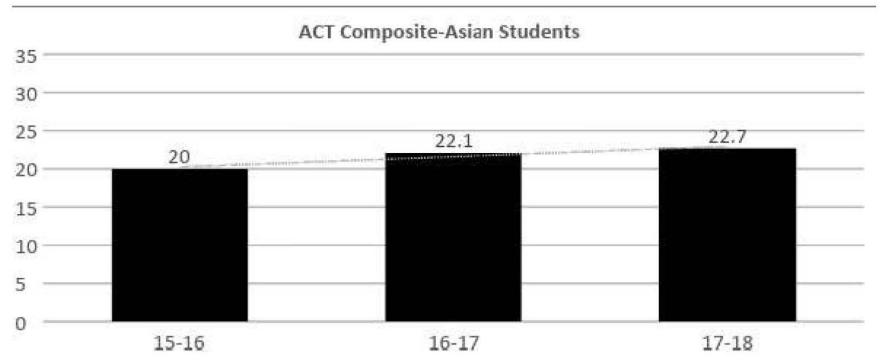
District C - Equity Outcomes





Equity Outcome: Positive Equity Change in ACT Test Data Across Race





Integrated Comprehensive Systems for Equity - Four Cornerstones

Students

Co-Learn (C3) Teams

Cornerstone 1 - Focus on Equity

Step 1: Know the History of Educational Marginalization

Step 2: Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based

Thinking, Language

Step 3: Engage in Identity Development

Cornerstone 4 - Leverage Policy and

Step 10: Alian Human Resource Systems

Step 13: Create Multi-Year Equity Action

Step 4: Apply Equity Research

Step 5: Develop Equity Non-

Negotiables

Funding

Procedures

Plans

Step 6: Conduct Equity Audit

Step 11: Leverage Funding

Step 12: Cross-Check Policy and

Cornerstone 3 - Transform Teaching

Cornerstone 2 - Align Staff and

Step 7: Re-Align Staff and Students

Step 8: Construct Co-Plan to Co-Serve to

Step 9: Design Identity Relevant Teaching

and Learning

& Learning for All Learners





To Interrupt the Cycle of Marginalization... We Create Equity Non-Negotiables to Define Our Work in K-12 and Higher Education







Cornerstone 1: Focus on Equity

Blames/labels the students

Eliminating inequities begins with ourselves



Any change in the system begins with our own understanding of how educational systems of oppression were created and perpetuated.

Thus, educators participate in ongoing learning opportunities about their own identity development (and those of others) through reading and participating in identity development work to assist in shifting from a deficit to asset-based lens

Equity Non-Negotiables (ENN) Define How we Will Move Forward



- Inverse of our current challenges
- Operationalize equity for the District
- Leverages the work toward the District Mission and Vision
- Guide all decisions forward
- Cross check for all policies and funding practices
- Create sustainability of equity
- Define equity through a board policy
- Relocate the problem (Kunc)
- OHigh quality teaching and learning for all learners

© 2023 ELISE M. FRATTURA AND COLLEEN A. CAPPER. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. YOU MAY NOT REPRODUCE, MODIFY, OR DISTRIBUTE THIS WORK WITHOUT WRITTEN CONSENT



Cornerstone 1: Focus on Equity

Tracks & marginalizes students of color, poverty, language, disability, and ability

The system is responsible for the prevention of student failure.



Based on the understanding that educational systems of oppression have been historically created – the educators understand how such systems can perpetuate student failure. Example, tracking and low ability grouping, low expectations, clustered classrooms, etc.



Cornerstone 2: Align Students and Staff

Isolates students by ability, limits access to high quality instruction

All staff are aligned to Co-Plan to Co-Serve to Co-Learn Teams (C3) to support cohesive instruction



Educators support the move from a deficit based to asset based system, through the re-alignment to Co-Planning to Co-Serving to-Co-Learning Teams (C3 Teams). Through these teams cohesive and integrated instruction is supported with high expectations.



Cornerstone 2: Align Students and Staff

Fragments a student's day



Students are proportionally represented in the core of teaching and learning

Educators understand and advance the importance that all students are proportionally represented in core instruction as well as in all school environments and activities.



Cornerstone 3: Transform Teaching and Learning

Prevents transfer of educator & student knowledge back to integrated environments

C3 Teams intentionally develop each other's capacity



All educators develop their expertise as members of C3 Teams.



Cornerstone 3: Transform Teaching and Learning

Some students receive support while others are denied

Instruction is based on Identity Relevant Teaching and Learning (IRTL) and created for each learner the first time the concept/skill is taught through heterogenous small group instruction.

All C3 Teams provide identity relevant instruction that is based on research and practices through heterogeneous small group instruction. Heterogeneous practices are used 80% or more of the student's day to increase learning.



Cornerstone 4: Leverage Policy and Funding

Policies and funding often result in mixed messages

All district policies, and funding are aligned with these Equity Non-negotiables



All school policies and procedures and funding are cross-checked with the above Equity Non-Negotiables (ENN) to sustain the work of the system from a deficit based to asset-based system. Specifically, if funding was being used for professional development that supported low segregated ability grouping, such expenditures would be challenged.

Lessons and Insights



- Ongoing communication and transparency about the process and progress is key
- Equity work is an urgent and ongoing marathon, there are no "quick fixes"
- Equity work must be prioritized in meaningful ways (meeting agendas, professional learning, etc.)
- This work must be lead collectively, not by a "lone ranger" or the charismatic "hero"
- This work pushes against the status quo

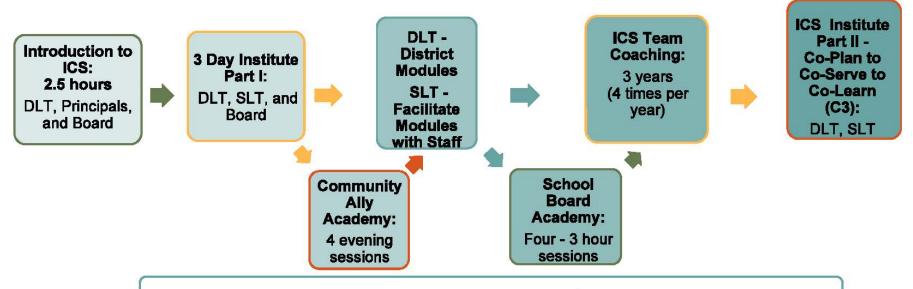
Preventing the "fire" next time



- Systems, mindest, practices, and policies are leveraged to proactively serve all students so that all students, and students who have historically been marginalized, will thrive schools and in society
- Schools and communities collectively commit to the ongoing work of eliminating inequities. Administrators, psychologists, and educators are be better prepared to collectively and systematically engage in equity work.
- Sequential and comprehensive approaches to address inequities are leveraged to guide the work of school and districts overtime in practical and measurable ways.
- Systems, practices, and ways of thinking that contribute to inequities are transformed or replaced with proactive and equitable systems, practices, and ways of thinking

ICS Equity Implementation Process – Implementation Science





Additional Professional Development as Needed (e.g., students with significant disabilities, students with challenging behaviors, new staff orientation, etc.)





WHEN:

3-Day Virtual Institute from July 25 - 27, 2023, virtually from 8 a.m. - 3 p.m. CDT each day.

WHAT:

Each School/District Leadership Team (of 8-10 people per team) will:

- a. strengthen your understanding and implementation of the framework and process of Integrated Comprehensive Systems for Equity;
- b. engage in plentiful team time throughout the event to engage in a deep equity analysis of your setting;
- c. complete an Equity Action Plan for your school, district, region, or state to advance equity systems change for all.

HOW TO REGISTER:

Visit www.icsequity.org to register and for information.

Scan this QR code with your phone to go directly to icsequity.org.

