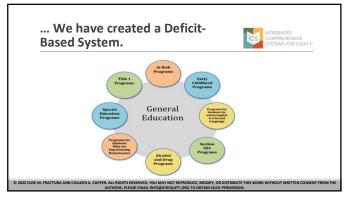
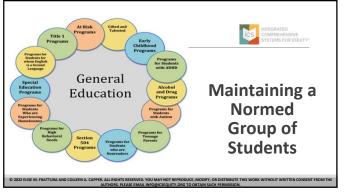
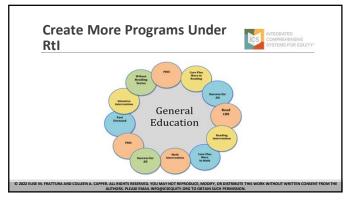


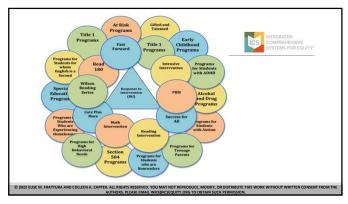
See the student as needing to be fixed Creates and Maintains Institutional Marginalization in the K-12 System and Higher Education

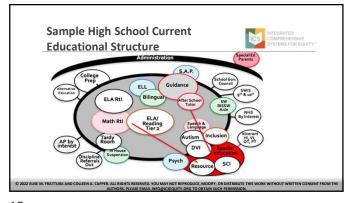


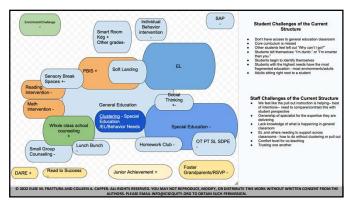


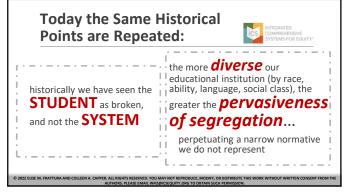












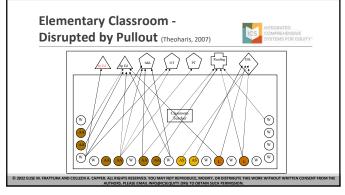
Discuss your own school experiences related to separate programs, grouping and other experiences? a. Make a list on large paper of the different types of grouping and programing b. What is proactive and reactive -/+ c. What are the challenges for students in such a model

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:
 - who belongs and who does not.
 - who is capable and who is not.

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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)





Where Have you Experienced a **Stereotype Threat or Lift**



In your small group, think about and then if you feel comfortable share about when you experienced a Stereotype Threat or Lift.

If you experienced a Stereotype threat –

- what was the setting?
- why did it occur?
- who experienced the Stereotype Lift?

If you experienced a stereotype Lift –

- what was the setting?
- who experienced the Stereotype threat?

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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.

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

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Results of Systemic Marginalization



education, MTSS, etc.

-Who is and who is not in defined as gifted, eligible for special

- -Who is and who is not in our advanced placement classes
- -Who is and who is not in our graduation classes
- -Who is and is not reflected in the access gap
- -Who is and is not in our higher educational programs
- -Who is and who is not part of our teaching staff
- -Who is and who is not... in our communities, neighborhoods, etc.

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"Do I really want to be integrated into a burning house?"

James Baldwin: The Fire Next Time

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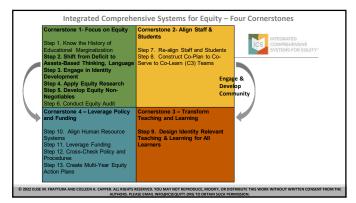
The Fire THIS Time



- 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 continue to fall short; resulting in more harm being done
- Inequitable systems remain intact while "safe tweaks" occur on the margins

Sam Coleman, Director of Curriculum and Instruction

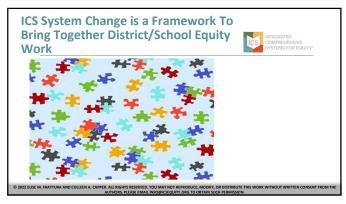
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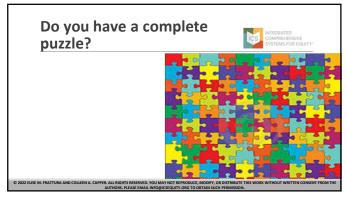




At your Tables Discuss:

What efforts has your district/school engaged in to address inequities?

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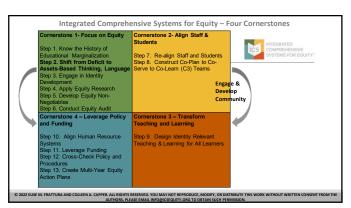


Important Aspects of Equity System Change



- o A proactive framework and process not an initiative or piecemeal
- o Must Develop Collective Equity Capacity
- Researched Based Across all disciplines –Interdisciplinary
- Alignment with the community, school board, district administration, and teachers, high education
- Coordinated -Bottom up and top down in all institutions to combat acts of $% \left\{ 1,2,\ldots ,n\right\}$ $in stitution al\ marginalization$
- Accountability: a) Equity audit data b)Up-dated annually c)Expect measurable progress to eliminate inequities – No single hero
- Equity is framed as "high-quality teaching and learning for all students".
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Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based Systems



Deficit perspective/ideology (Richard Valencia) We focus on what families and students do not have, what they lack

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



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Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based Systems



Assets perspective/"funds of knowledge" (Luis Moll, Latinx Scholar, University of Arizona)

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.



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Language Defines How We Think



And how we think informs our language and practice...

the expression of biases based on stereotypes, can result in microaggressions, and impact one's identity...



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Shift from Deficit to Asset-Based Thinking/Language Avoid Labels/Deficit-Based Language -"intervention kids" -"Tier 1 kids" "Tier 2 kids" -"Extension kids" -"inclusion classrooms" -"inclusion kids" -"push-in" -"Minority" -"economically disadvantaged" -"subgroups" -"low kids"

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Person First, Inclusive, **Asset-Based Language Deficit Language** Person First/Inclusive/Asset-Student labeled for special Special education student, education "spec ed" Student who is bilingual, English learner multilingual Wheelchair Bound Student who uses a wheelchair Autistic students Students with Autism Person who is LGBTIQA+ (or e.g. Gay, or Lesbian, etc.) Homosexual



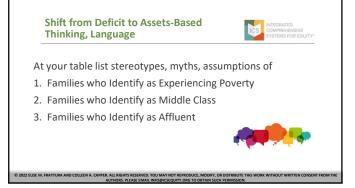






Table Discussion:



- 1. Share your lists of assets you saw/heard.
- 2. Refer to the list of stereotypes, assumptions you wrote for families who identify as experiencing poverty--- cross out the items that did not pertain to this family in the video.

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Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based Thinking, Language





What does the research say relative to our frequent assumptions about students from families who identify as experiencing poverty?

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Shift from	Deficit to	ວ Assets-	Based
Thinking, l	.anguage	<u> </u>	



"Low Income Stereotype: Laziness

A vast majority of people who are poor do work (CDF, 2008). According to the Economic Policy Institute (2002), adults who are poor and working *spend more hours working per week on average* than their wealthier counterparts."

(Stereotypes Are Us , Gorski, 2018)

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Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based Systems



Stereotype: Don't Value Education

"Parents who are low income have the exact same attitudes about education as parents who are wealthy (Compton-Lilly, 2003; Lareau & Horvat, 1999; Li, 2010; Leichter, 1978; Varenne & McDermott, 1986)."

(Stereotypes Are Us , Gorski, 2018)

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Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based Systems



Stereotype: Substance Abuse

"Alcohol abuse is far more prevalent among people who are wealthy than people who are low income (Galea, Ahern, Tracy, & Vlahov, 2007; Humensky, 2010). And drug use equally distributed across poor, middle class, and wealthy communities (Saxe, Kadushin, Tighe, Rindskopf, & Beveridge, 2001)."

Stereotypes Are Us (Gorski, 2018)

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St	ereotype: Crime and Violence
th vi w	eople who are low income do not commit <i>more crime</i> nan people who are wealthy—they only commit <i>more sible crime</i> (Dunaway et al, 2000). Furthermore, hite collar crime results in much greater economic nd life) losses than so-called "violent" crime."
	ereotypes Are Us (Gorski, 2018)

Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based Systems



Stereotype: Language Deficient

"Linguists have known for decades that all varieties of English (such as "Black English vernacular" or Appalachian varieties) are equally complex in structure and grammar (Gee, 2004; Hess, 1974; Miller, Cho, & Bracey, 2005; Terry et al, 2010)."

Stereotypes Are Us (Gorski, 2018)

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Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based Systems



Stereotype: Bad Parents

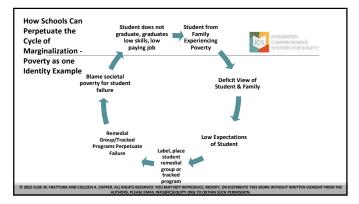
"Research has continued to show that parents who are low income care just as much about their children, and work just has hard—or harder—to advocate for their children, as parents who are wealthier."

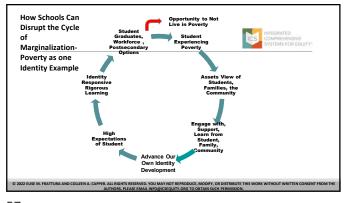
Stereotypes Are Us (Gorski, 2018)

Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based Thinking, Language

We often hear:
"We cannot fix schools until we fix poverty."

What if marginalization is not something outside of schools and higher education... but an outcome of our practices?





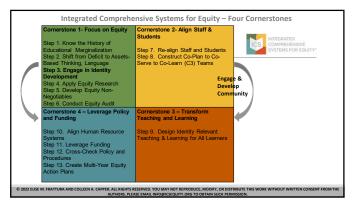
Shift from Deficits to Assets-Based Thinking/Language



As we discussed on Friday:

- 1. What aspects of our current institutions are reactive and thus could be perpetuating the cycle of poverty?
- 2. What aspects are proactive and thus provide opportunity to disrupt the cycle of poverty?

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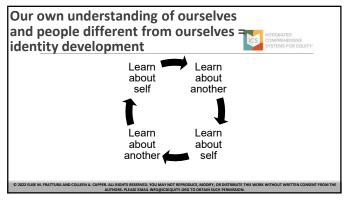
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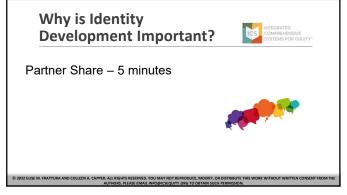


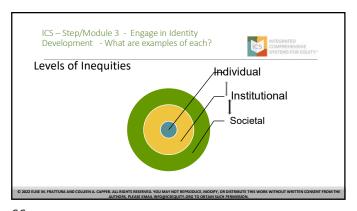


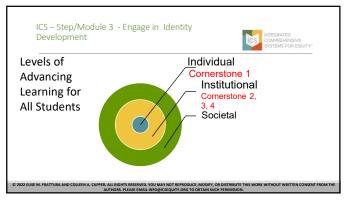
ngage in Identity	Development	ICS COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEMS FOR EQUITY
.8-8		
Race	•	
Class	•	
Gender		
Ability	•	•
Sexual Identity		
Gender Identif	y +	
Language	+	
Ethnicity	+	
Religion	•	
Intersections		
	•	

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 achievement gaps.









Nearly all of us have identities that are marginalizing and of privilege...



Think about the identities that you have, if any, for which you may experience privilege at times (related, to gender, social class, language, sexual identity, etc.)

Think about the identities that you have, if any, for which you may experience a marginalization at times (related, to gender, social class, language, sexual identity, etc.)

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We all have multiple, or intersecting identities (e.g., race, social class, gender, etc.)



Think about the multiple or intersecting identities that you have.

And these intersecting identities can impact the marginalization and privilege that we experience in different spaces...

depending on who those spaces were created for...

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All identities can go through a process of identity development because of societal socialization



E.g., just because I identify with a disability, does not mean that I do not have more learning and growing to do around my disability identity.

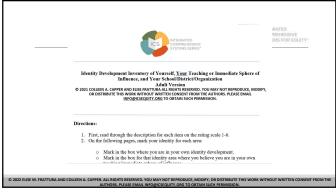
Another example, all races go through a process of racial identity development.

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Identity Developme Inf		Your Sc	systems serie rself, Your Te hool/District/C t Version	aching/Imme	diate Sphere	of
	1 Repulsion/ Fear	2 Pity	3 Neutrality	4 Acceptance	5 Admiration	6 Ally
Race						
My view of persons of color						
My view of white persons						
How I address race in my teaching/immediate sphere of influence						
How race is addressed in my school/district/organization						
Social Class						
My view of individuals of poverty						
How I address poverty in	I					

/	-

- O Mark in the box where you are in your own identity development.
 Mark in the box for that identity area where you believe you are in your own teaching/immediate sphere of influence
 Mark in the box for that identity area where you believe your school/district/agency to be in its own identity development.

- 1. This scale measures only one identity at a time, such as race, gender, ability, etc. Yet, all of us are comprised of multiple identities based on our gender, race, social class, ability, sexual identity, gender identity, language, and their intersections. Thus, for example, we may be further along the identity development scale for race, yet may not be as far along the identity development scale for African American transgender females. Thus, though the scale only measures one identity at a time, it may be possible to also consider our identity development along intersecting identities by combining identities on the scale.

 2. As noted in Module 3, nearly all of us have identities of advantage and of disadvantage.

 3. Just because we are of a particular identity does not mean we are automatically an ally to that identity

 4. To be an ally is not something that we name ourselves. Allyship is conferred to us by someone of a marginalized identity. Thus, please only mark yourself an Ally on the scale only if someone of that marginalized identity has named you as such.

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1 = Repulsion or Fear
Identity is seen as a crime against nature. For example, someone who is gender non-conforming or transgender is considered sick, crazy, immoral, sinful, psychologically unstable. There is a level of fear at times with this identity based on stereotypes (e.g., fear of Black males), fear/discomfort interacting with someone with a significant intellectual disability, etc.

Δ = 1 N This identity is to be pitied and felt sorry for. Education is viewed as charity. For example, students experiencing poverty are considered less fortunate and to be felt sorry for. Students with physical disabilities are pitied or felt sorry for, seen as weak. A focus on deficits and lower expectations

3 = Neutrality/Ambivalence
Not repulsion, fear, or pity. A feeling of distance from this identity, that it does not really have anything to do with you. Live and let live. Do the best you can. Treat all the same. All are equal. All are human.

4 = Acceptance
A respect and celebration of differences/diversity. The "it's a small world after all" view.
Emphasis on getting along. Still implies that there is something to accept. The existing societal history and systems of inequities are ignored or believe there is nothing really that can be done about these systems. This view ensures the comfort of someone in the majority.

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It is acknowledged that being any of the <u>particular identities</u> and their intersections takes strength. People at this level are willing to examine their own conscious or unconscious biases, stereotypes, or assumptions, yet unsure at times how to make a difference or question their ability to do so. Easy to fall back into comfort of any of our identities that give us advantages at times and timid about taking on the task of making a difference for all students by shifting from deficit to proactive practices. Not a sense of urgency.

6 = Ally

Understand that one can never fully stop work on their biases, stereotypes, assumptions, and behaviors, that it is a life-long task. Diligently and urgently work as an ally with typically marginalized individuals toward equity for all. Do whatever it takes to work toward shifting from a deficit to assets-based system. Clear at the core of being about the critical importance of making the world a better place and one's role in it.

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Process



Complete the Inventory including the last two questions (10-12 minutes) $\,$

Partner or small group of 2-3 – share what you feel comfortable sharing about what you learned about yourself in completing the Inventory (12 minutes).

Large group share out – Share what you feel comfortable sharing about what you learned about completing the Inventory or from your small group discussion.

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Two Examples of Identity Work

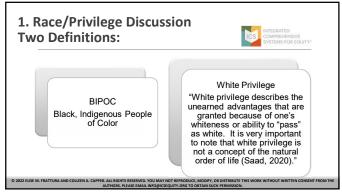


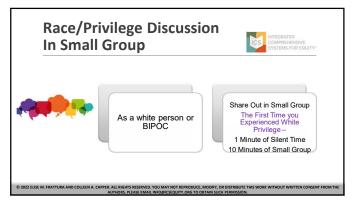


2. Gender Identity Discussion



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Gender Identity Definitions Biological sex – sex assigned at birth Gender identity One's innermost concept of self as male, female, a blend of both or neither – how individuals perceive themselves and what they call themselves. One's gender identity can be the same or different from their sex assigned at birth. Gender expression External appearance of one's gender identity, usually expressed through behavior, clothing, haircut or voice, and which may or may not conform to socially defined behaviors and characteristics typically associated with being either masculine or feminine. Gender Non-Conforming How I express my gender is different from my biological sex. Transgender - Body/Brain Mismatch - - biologically, genetically determined. NOT a Preference! An umbrella term for people whose gender identity and/or expression is different from cultural expectations based on the sex they were assigned at birth. Being transgender does not imply any specific sexual orientation. Therefore, transgender people may identify as straight, gay, lesbian, bisexual, etc.



Gender Identity Discussion (10 minutes)



- 1. What has been your experience with someone who is gender non-binary?
- 2. What new learnings or understandings did you take from the video?



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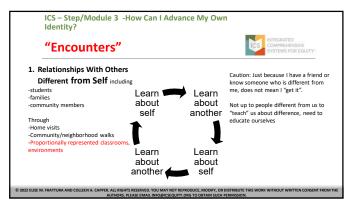
Things to Remember Regarding Gender Non-Binary



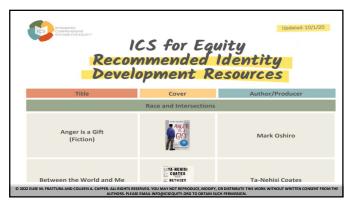
- 1. Don't assume you know someone's gender identity.
- 2. It's kind, loving, respectful, caring to use the pronouns the person wants you to use.
- 3. It's OK to ask a person what pronouns they want to use. Don't ask what gender the person is.
- 4. If we say in a situation (e.g., classroom) "line up boys and girls" or "the girls over here, the boys over there" there may be some students who don't identify as either boy or girl, or they identify as both boy and girl. It's best to use gender neutral terms "line up friends." "let's count off by 2's"

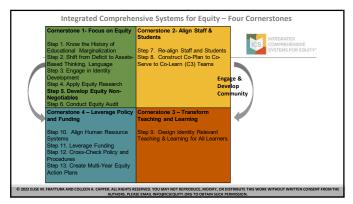
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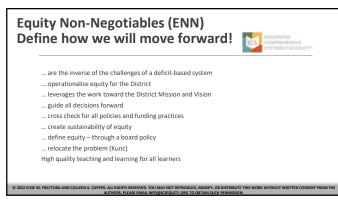


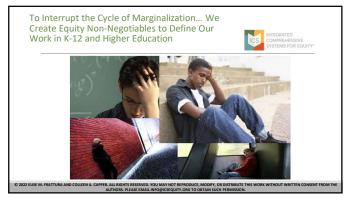


How Can I Advance My Own Identity? (Cont) 2. Books, Movies, Media 3. Workshops 4. Regular, frequent conversations about identities 5. Teaching an identity relevant curriculum – activities, experiences that value students, their families, and communities (ICS Equity Cornerstone 3)













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 assetbased lens.

bused terms.

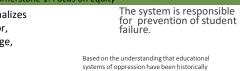
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Equity Non-Negotiables are the Inverse of the Challenges of a Deficit-Based System



Cornerstone 1: Focus on Equity

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





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.

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the Challeng	es of a D	eficit-Ba	ased	System



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.

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Equity Non-Negotiables are the Inverse of the Challenges of a Deficit-Based System



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

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Equity Non-Negotiables are the Inverse of the Challenges of a Deficit-Based System



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.

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Equity Non-Negotiables are the Inverse of the Challenges of a Deficit-Based System



Cornerstone 3: Transform Teaching and Learning

Some students receive support while others are denied

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.

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.

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Equity Non-Negotiables are the Inverse of the Challenges of a Deficit-Based System



Cornerstone 4: Leverage Policy and Funding

Policies and funding often result in mixed messages

Policy

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

All school policies and procedures and funding are

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.

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Table 2 Exemptor of Nove to Use Course Egyly Non-Negotiations by Contentions Contention 2 Arrangement of Direct Comments Beatings Esturing Esturing Esturing Esturing Esturing Esturing Esturing Esturing From telescent of Direct Esturing Esturing From telescent of Direct Esturing From telescent of Direct Non-Negotiales Non-Negotiales Non-Negotiales Coll Serve Excellent of Direct Non-Negotiales Non-Negotiales Non-Negotiales Total Serve Telescent of Direct Non-Negotiales Telescent of Direct Non-Negotia

Living the Equity Non-Negotiables

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Our District Language	Based on the ICS Model Lang	Examples	Non-Examples
Self Identity Work 1. Changing our system to eliminate inequities begins with exploring our own identities.	Changing the system to eliminate inequities begins with ourselves	Reflecting on how your identity has been shaped by the way you have been privileged and disadvantaged and how your implicit bias has developed as a result before looking at others. A personal example might involve understanding one's habit of following rules (as they relate to one's values, e.g. being on time, wearing a hat.	Blaming others or blaming the system; ignoring one's role within the system. Telling students to follow a rule just because it's a rule or because I said so, without considering who made the rule and for whom. Accepting a rule because "we've always done it that way."
Responsibility 2. The responsibility for learner success (and failure) lies with all (or every?) adults in our system.	System is responsible for prevention of student failure	Standing up, speaking up when you notice an inequitable practice takes place (or policy's is in place). T see you!"-Ensuring students feel seen in buildings. A bus driver greets every student with a smile and their name every morning.	Being aware of a problem and not saying anything, letting the saying anything, letting the saying and saying and saying and seacher hears it but does not address it.) The classroom teacher expects the interventionist, specialist, or coach to work with some students in the classroom and does not co-serve

Equity Non-Negotiables

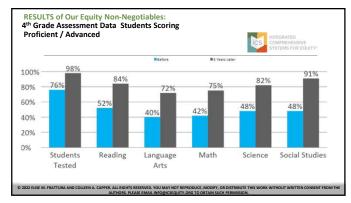


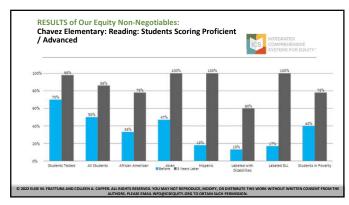
How would the development of Equity Non-Negotiables impact your ability to create systemic system change toward equity?

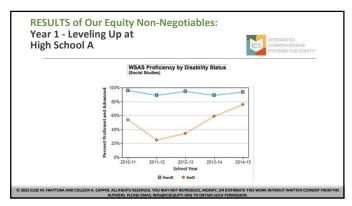


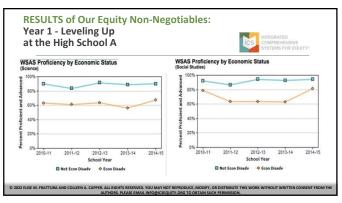
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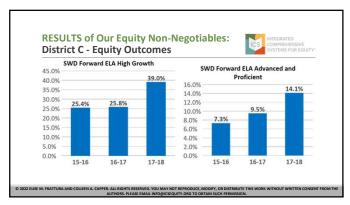
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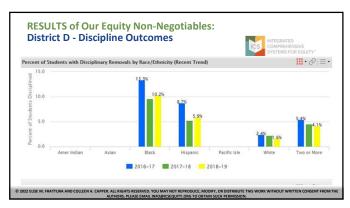


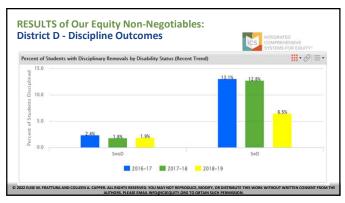


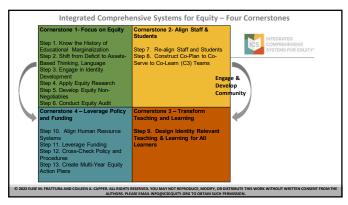


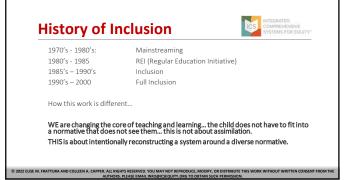












Why Realign: Current structures perpetuate ability grouping and low tracked classrooms and stereotype threats. To dismantle educational segregation. Understanding and discourse specific to systemic inequities (cornerstone 1) will not alone create equity. Our equity data does not tell us our current structures are effective. WE cannot develop our collective equity capacity to lift all students up in our current structures that perpetuate segregation and fragmentation.

Co-Plan to Co-Serve vs. Co-**Teaching**



CO-TEACHING (REACTIVE)

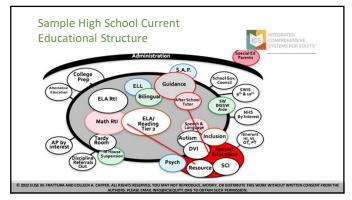
1. Typically about special education, not all students

- 2. "Pairing" a special education teacher with another teacher, course, or classroom 3. Goal – support students, mostly with IEP's, not build general education teacher capacity.
- 4. Results in over-representation of students with IEP's in particular classrooms/courses
- 5. General education teacher, dependent on special education teacher
- 6. Accommodations after planning vs planning together

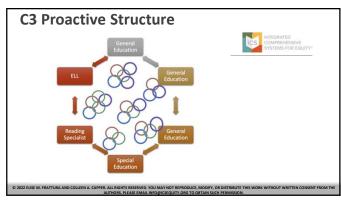
CO-PLAN TO CO-SERVE (PRO-ACTIVE)

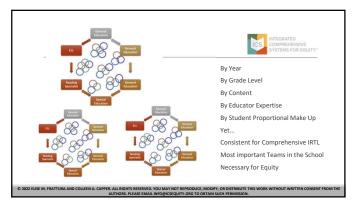
- 1. About all students
- 2. About all staff- All staff can teach all students. Match staff expertise with student need.
- 3. Goal meet learning needs of all students, share staff expertise to develop all staff capacity
- 4. Supports proportional representation of students across settings.
- 5. All staff share and further develop each other's expertise.
- 6. Co-plan and co-serve together

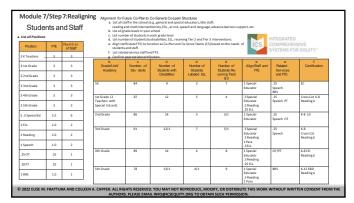
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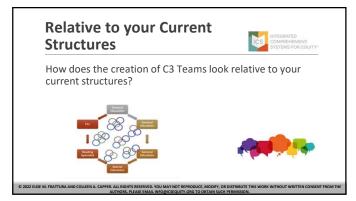


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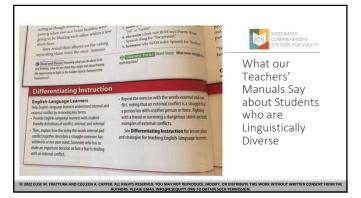


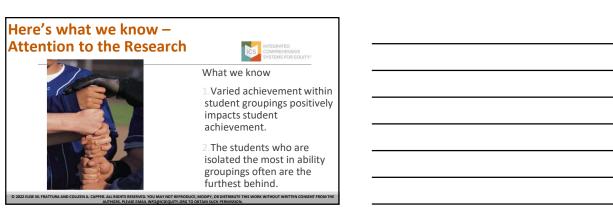






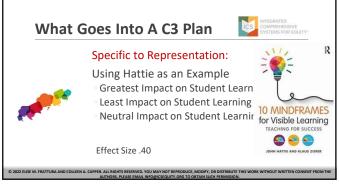












Hattie's Strategies	ES	Hattie's Strategies	E
Problem solving teaching	.68	Positive peer influences	.53
Tracking/streaming or grouping by ability	.12	Technology and distant education	.01
Classroom discussion	.82	Summarization	.79
Performance goals	01	Co or team-Teaching	.19
Collective teacher efficacy	1.57	Concentration, persistence, engagement	.56
Boredom	49	Individualized instruction	.23
Setting standards for self judgement	.62	Underlining and highlighting	.50
Mindfulness	.29	Reciprocal teaching	.74
Integrated with prior knowledge	.93	Ability grouping for advanced learners	.30
Homework	.29	Concept mapping	.64
Transfer strategies	.86	Teaching communication skills	.43
Competitive vs. Individualistic learning	.24	Self-reporting grades	1.33
Cooperative learning	.40	1:1 laptop	.16
Cognitive task analysis	1.29	Principals/school leaders	.32
Teaching test taking/coaching	.30	Feedback	.70

