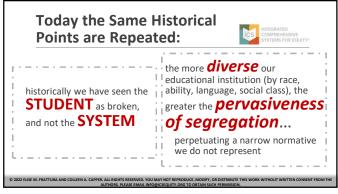


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Discuss your own school experiences related to separate programs, grouping and other experiences?

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

17 18

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





21

Claude Steele: Stereotype Threat

22

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? why did it occur?
 - 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.

23 24



Results of Systemic Marginalization



- -Who is and who is not in defined as gifted, eligible for special education, MTSS, etc.
- -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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25



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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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 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

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Equity Not a Zero-Sum Game
Advances Learning for All

Zero Sum Game

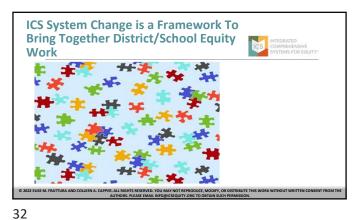
Winners

Losers

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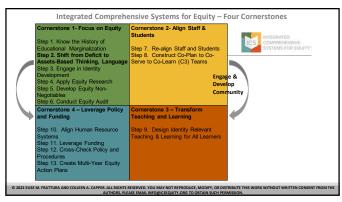




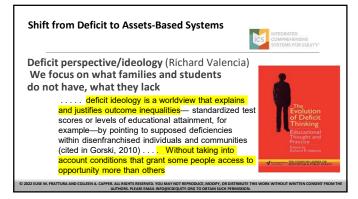


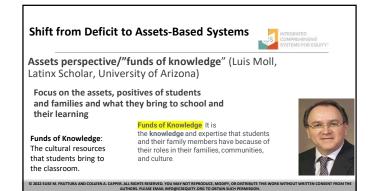
Important Aspects of Equity System Change A proactive framework and process – not an initiative or piecemeal Must Develop Collective Equity Capacity Researched Based – Across all disciplines –Interdisciplinary Alignment with the community, school board, district administration, and Coordinated -Bottom up and top down in all institutions to combat acts of institutional 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".

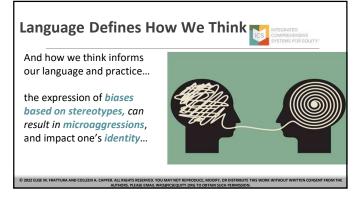
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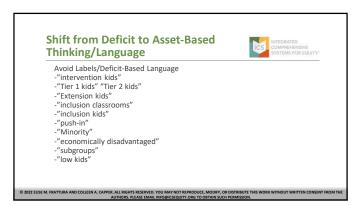


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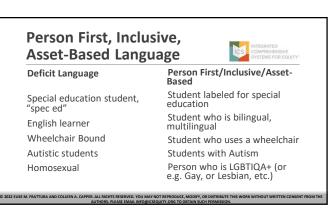






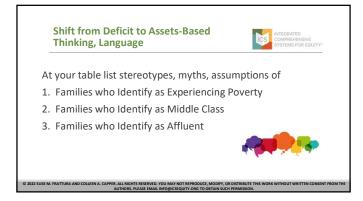
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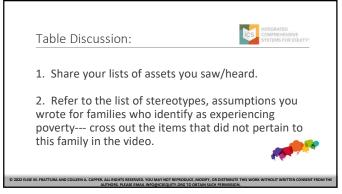


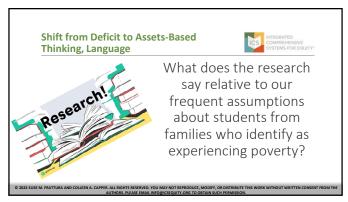




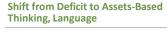


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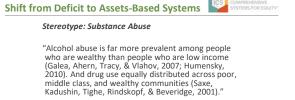
"Low Income Stereotype: Laziness

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)

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)

49



Stereotypes Are Us (Gorski, 2018)

Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based **Systems**

50

52



Stereotype: Crime and Violence

"People who are low income do not commit more crime than people who are wealthy—they only commit *more* visible crime (Dunaway et al, 2000). Furthermore, white collar crime results in much greater economic (and life) losses than so-called "violent" crime.

Stereotypes Are Us (Gorski, 2018)

51

Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based



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)

Shift from Deficit to Assets-Based Systems

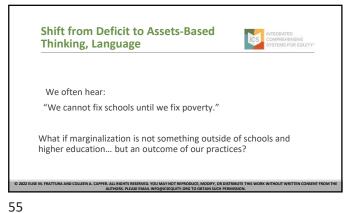


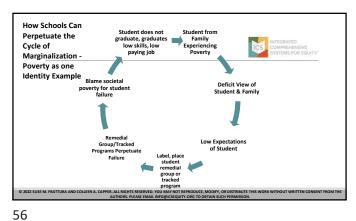
Stereotype: Bad Parents

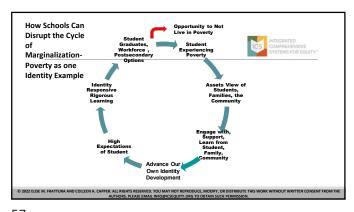
"Research has continued to show that parents who are low income care just as much about their children, and work just has hard—or harder-to advocate for their children, as parents who are wealthier.'

Stereotypes Are Us (Gorski, 2018)

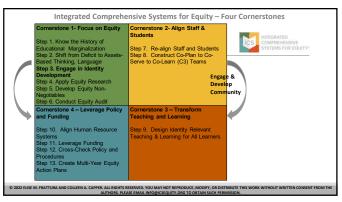
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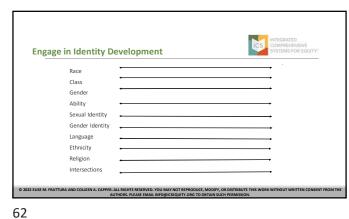


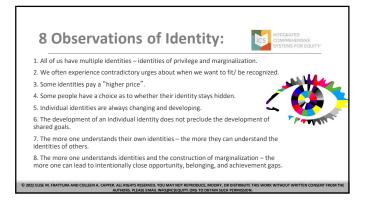


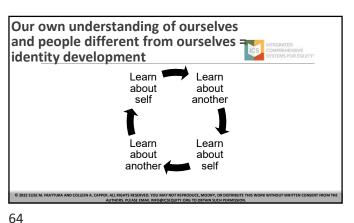




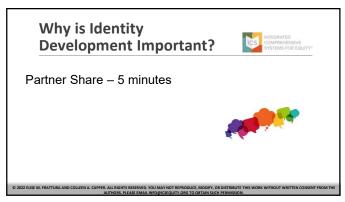


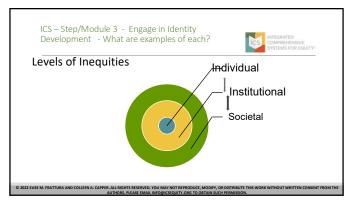




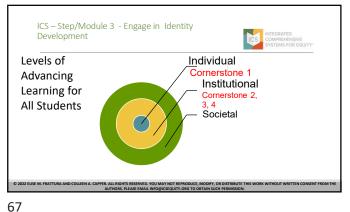


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65 66



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.)

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...

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 Development - Painfully SLOW! VERY DIFFICULT to see the slow pace if you are a person of a marginalized identity





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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.

- 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.

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

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

 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.

I = Kepusion or rear labeling 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.

73

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 particular identities 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

76

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.

75

Process



Complete the Inventory including the last two questions (10-12 minutes

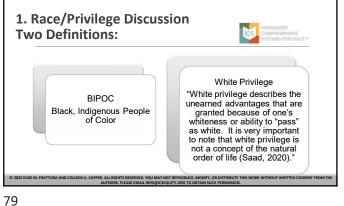
Partner or small group of 2-3 – share what you feel comfortable sharing about what you learned about yourself in completing the Inventory (12 minutes).

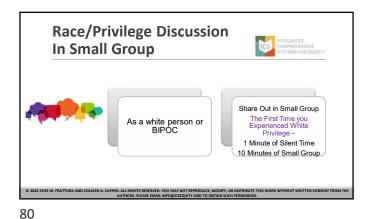
Large group share out – Share what you feel comfortable sharing about what you learned about completing the Inventory or from your small group discussion.

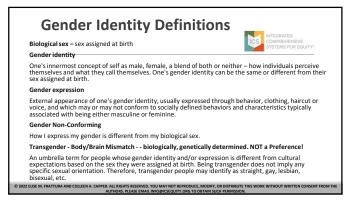
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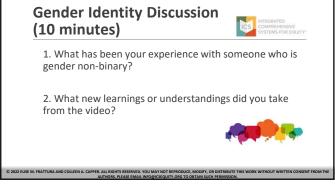
Two Examples of Identity Work 1. Race/Privilege Discussion 2. Gender Identity Discussion A GENDER NON-CONFORMING PERSON

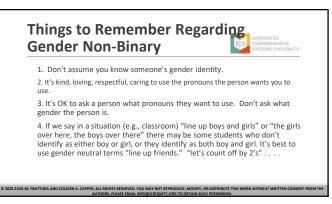




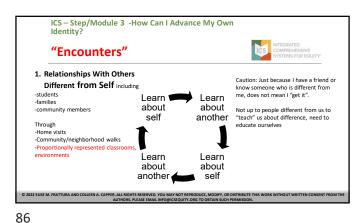


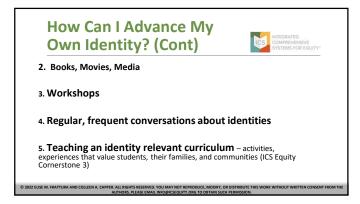
Kids Meet a Gender Non-**Conforming Person (7 min**

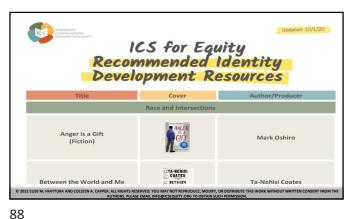


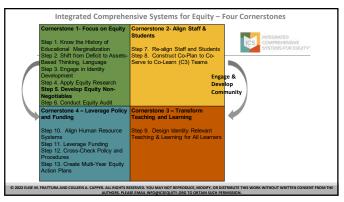


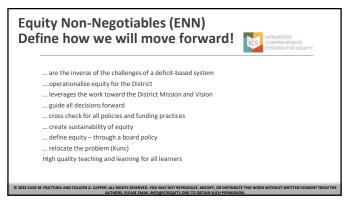




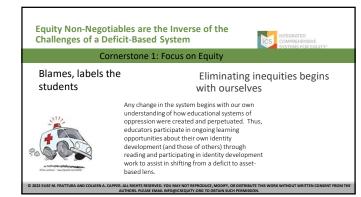




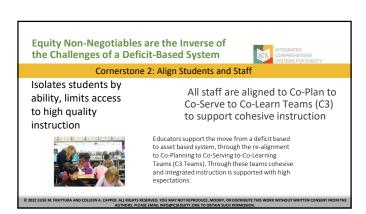


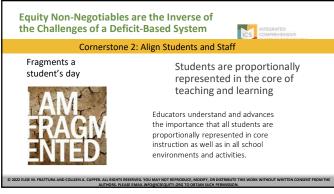


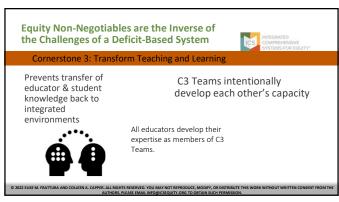


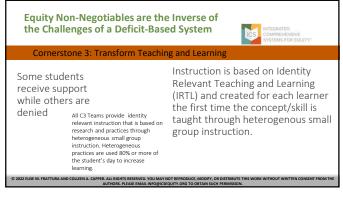












Equity Non-Negotiables are the Inverse of the Challenges of a Deficit-Based System

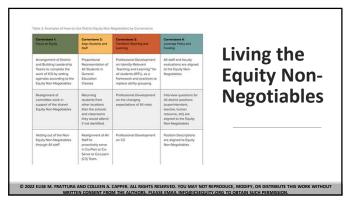
Cornerstone 4: Leverage Policy and Funding

Policies and funding often are aligned with these Equity Non-negotiables

result in mixed 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.

97 98



MCPASD Equity Non-Negotiables
2019-20 DRAFT

Our District Language

Based on the ICS Model Lang
Self Identity Work

Self Identity Work

I Changing the system to eliminate inequities begins with emploring our own identities.

I Changing the system to ourselves

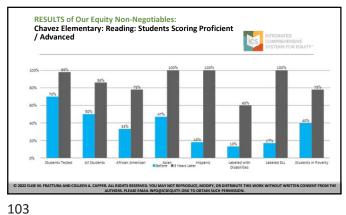
A Reflecting on how you identity the way you have been privilege in the system to ourselve in the properties begins with employing our own identities.

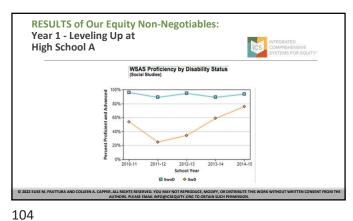
A personal example might involve understanding one is habit of the specific or insufficient of the specific or insufficient or insuff

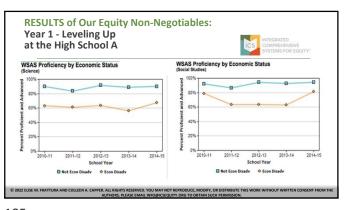
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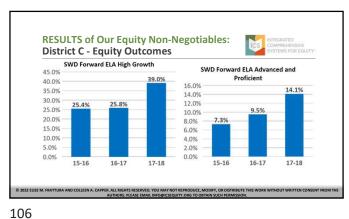
Equity Non-Negotiables	ICS INTEGRATED COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEMS FOR EQUIT
How would the development of Negotiables impact your ability t system change toward equity?	
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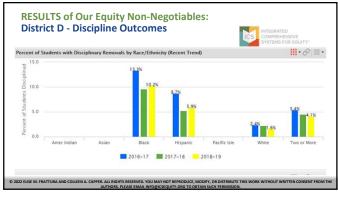
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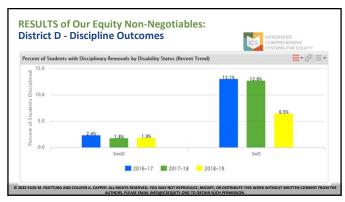


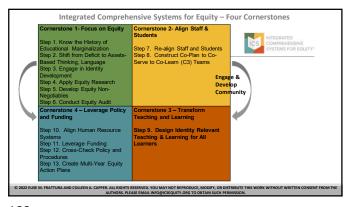


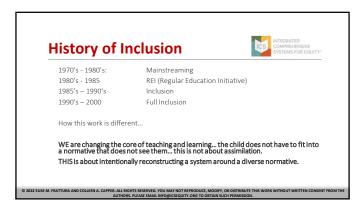








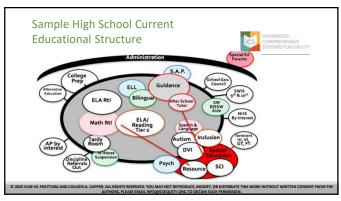






Co-Plan to Co-Serve vs. Co-**Teaching** CO-TEACHING (REACTIVE) CO-PLAN TO CO-SERVE (PRO-ACTIVE) 1. Typically about special education, not all students 1. About all students 2. "Pairing" a special education teacher with another teacher, course, or classroom 2. About all staff- All staff can teach all students. Match staff expertise with student need. 3. Goal – support students, mostly with IEP's, not build general education teacher capacity. 3. Goal – meet learning needs of all students, share staff expertise to develop all staff capacity 4. Results in over-representation of students with IEP's in particular classrooms/courses 4. Supports proportional representation of students across settings. 5. General education teacher, dependent on special education teacher 5. All staff share and further develop each other's expertise. 6. Accommodations after planning vs planning together 6. Co-plan and co-serve together © 2022 EUSE M. FRATTURA AND COLLEEN A. CAPPER. ALL RIGHTS RESERVED. YOU MAY NOT REPRODUCE, MODIFY, OR DISTRIBUTE THIS WORK WIT AUTHORS, PLEASE EMAIL INFO@ICSEQUITY.ORG TO OBTAIN SUCH PERMISSION.

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General Education

General Education

General Education

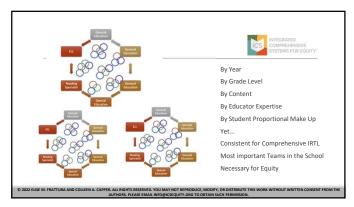
General Education

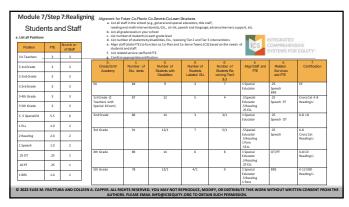
General Education

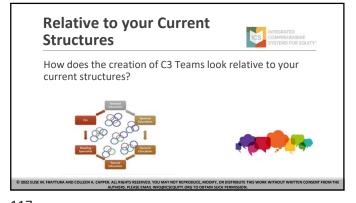
General Education

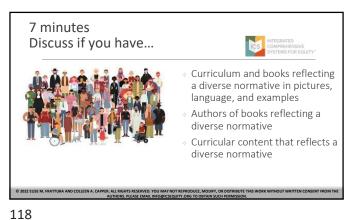
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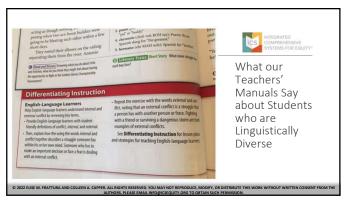








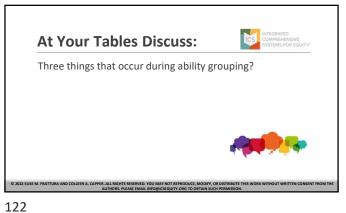
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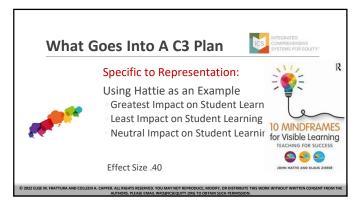




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Hattie's Strategies	ES	Hattie's Strategies	E
Problem solving teaching	.68	Positive peer influences	.53
Tracking/streaming or grouping by ability	.12	Technology and distant education	.01
Classroom discussion	.82	Summarization	.79
Performance goals	01	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

