

Data for Equity & Disproportionality: Session 4

Dr. Jenna Mancini Rufo

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Format



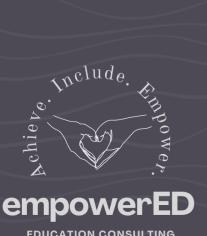
- Interactive
- Questions
- Tech
- www.jennarufo.com/data4equity

Password: dispro

Numbered activities

- Application Work Session
- No reason to finish an activity early!
- Transitions

Today's Objectives



- To apply our understanding of the bias-based beliefs and practices that contribute to disproportionality to root cause analysis and action planning
- To analyze data and organize for collaborative work
- To identify root cause, drivers that contribute to the problem, and develop an action plan
- To identify root cause, drivers that contribute to the problem, and develop change ideas
- To begin the development of an action plan so that you can lead for equity



Root Cause Analysis

Thinking back to Session 2...



Changing Culture

- Educating about bias
- Engaging in challenging conversations
- Changing mindsets
- Counteracting ableism
- Speaking truth without being misunderstood

Changing Practice

- Using data
- Improving identification process and lowering referrals
- Changing disciplinary practices
- Better equipping general education teachers

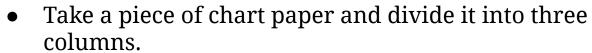


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12:00

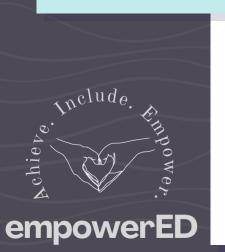
Uncovering the Bias-Based Beliefs in Your System



- Label each column Deficit Thinking, Colorblindess, Poverty Disciplining
- Each person places their post-its in the appropriate column.
- Once post-its are placed, discuss...
 - Are there any columns that have more post-its than others?
 - What themes are evident?
 - Now that you have uncovered some of the prevalent beliefs, what will you do?



Five Keys to Challenging Implicit Bias



 Become aware of your biases and those your staff may hold in order to interrupt them.

• Study, teach, and provide training on bias-based beliefs and implicit bias.

• Pay attention to gap-closing teachers.

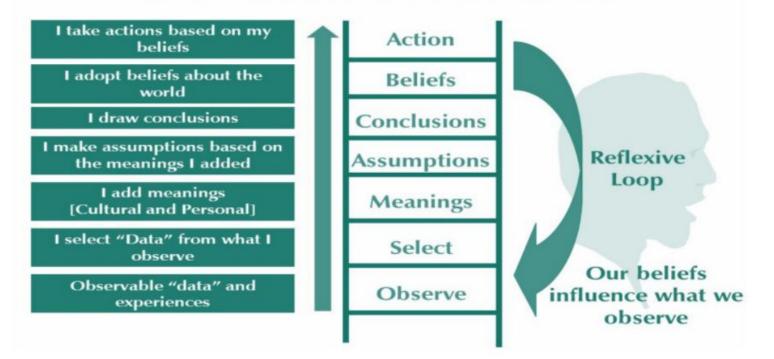
 Stop "tone policing" - pay attention to message content, not just tone.

Be an ally and actively address.

edut.to/3XUXCel

(Safir, 2016)

The Ladder of Inference



Stay low on the ladder before take action.

Thinking back to Session 2...





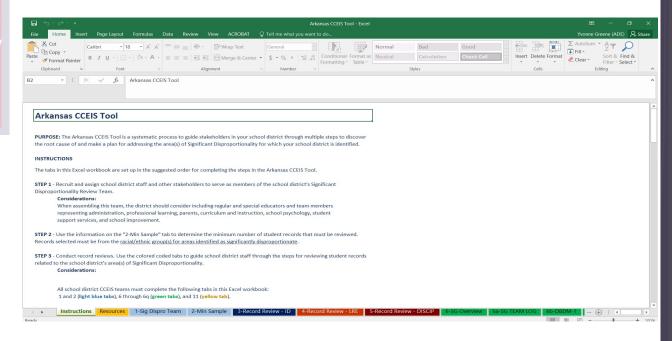
Changing Culture

- Educating about bias
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Changing Practice

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Comprehensive Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CCEIS) Tool



CCEIS Application

Arkansas CCEIS Application

A school district must use fifteen percent of the local need, as defined in § 613(f) of the IDEA U.S.C. § 1413(f) and the regulations in 34 CFR § 300.226(b), to develop and implement Comprehensive Coordinated Early Intervening Services (CCEIS). CCEIS may be provided to students in prekindergarten through grade twelve who are at risk for special education services or are currently eligible for special education and related services pursuant to AR Reqs 6.06.

Contact email		
s been identified as having significant		
☐ Educational environment		
☐ Less than 40% of the day in the regular		
classroom		
☐ Day School		
☐ Disciplinary actions		
☐ ISS ≤ 10 days		
☐ ISS > 10 days		
☐ OSS ≤ 10 days		
☐ OSS > 10 days		
☐ Total Removals		
ors and key root causes the LEA has identified as ne information you have ascertained in your root include the information entered in the required ion you reviewed, and should look closely at n in each area indicated above.		

CCEIS Application-Budget

The link to the chart with the required amounts to be budgeted in the application is <u>located here</u>.

			FIN-23-003	FIN-23-003		PRELIMINARY
			PRELIMINARY	PRELIMINARY		22-23 CCEIS
LEA#	UEI	DISTRICT	IDEA 611	Preschool 619	TOTAL	15% MAX
	r		-		4	1121

eSchool Requirements

Required LEAs must mark the Disproportionality flag in eSchool

The LEA must track ALL students who receive CCEIS services in eSchool.

The Disproportionality flag allows for both sets of students (those without and with disabilities) to be entered into the system.

Common Errors in Applications

- Failure to address root cause
- Not spending money on non-disabled students
- Programs selected :
 - must address root cause
 - must align with the intended outcomes of the program

Common Errors in Applications

- Not being specific in the data requested on the application
- ▶ Focus on what you **CAN** fix.

Program Considerations

- Culturally responsive practices
- Universal Design for Learning
- Restorative Justice

Guidance on Funds

- All expenses must align to the root cause and support the approved program(s)/intervention(s).
- The cost should be reasonable and necessary for the program(s)/ intervention(s).

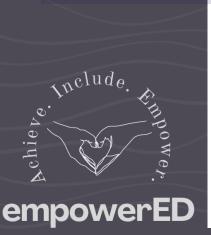
Guidance on Funds

- Funds used for CCEIS must comply with IDEA regulations around CCEIS, such as supplement vs. supplant.
- Set-aside funds for CCEIS may not be re-allocated at any time. They must be used for the sole purpose of programs/intervention(s) even if the LEA is no longer identified with significant disproportionality.



How To Conduct A Root Cause Analysis

Collect the data and organize for collaborative work

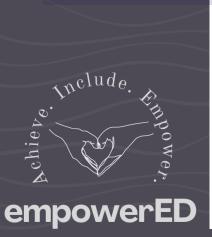


Collect the data

- What data do you need to collect to uncover root cause?
- May take the form of...
 - Outcomes Data in traditional sense (scores, attendance, enrollment, discipline, etc.)
 - Process Policies and procedures
 - Qualitative observational notes, surveys, feedback

CCEIS Tool

Tab 6 of the CCEIS tool requires you to complete a self-assessment containing evidence related to disproportionality



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1. Data-based Decision Making

Indicator 1 Rating Scale

icator .	r Rating Scale
1	Planning: Decisions about the school curriculum, instructional programs, academic and behavioral supports and school improvement initiatives are rarely based on systematic data.
2	Partially Implemented: Some teachers and programs consistently use systematic valid and reliable data to inform decisions about curriculum, instructional programs, academic and behavioral supports, and school improvement initiatives.
3	Implemented: The data used are valid and reliable. A school wide formalized and systematic process is in place to monitor and reinforce the continuous improvement of individual learners, subgroups of learners, initiatives, and programs within the school. It is implemented by some but not all staff.
4	Exemplary: The data used are valid and reliable. The school wide process for data-based decision making is implemented and evident for all students and subgroups of students, in all classrooms, and is used in decisions about school initiatives or programs, as well.

			Rat	ing	Priority
		ut the school curriculum, instructional programs, academic and school improvement initiatives are based on data			
1.1	The district identifies data elements/quality indicators that are tracked over time to measure school effectiveness.		Flement		
Evidence	Policy				
	Procedure		Rating:		
	Practice				
1.2	The district n	nakes decisions about school curriculum based on data.			
Evidence	Policy		Element		
	Policy		Rating:		
	Policy				
1.3	The district n	nakes decisions about instructional programs based on data.			
Evidence	Policy	X	Element		
	Procedure		Rating:		
	Practice				
1.4	The district n	nakes decisions about behavioral supports based on data.			
Evidence	Policy	1000	Element		
	Procedure		Rating:		
	Practice				
1.5	The district n	nakes decisions about school improvements initiatives based on data.			
Evidence	Policy		Element		
	Procedure		Rating:		
	Practice				
1.6	Data are used to make policy decisions.				
Evidence	Policy		Element		
	Procedure		Rating:		
	Practice				





At your table groups...

Each participant shares exit ticket/ homework from Session 3 - Preparing to **Uncover** Root Cause in Policy and Practice

Weak or inconsistent prereferral and referral processes

Exclusionary discipline



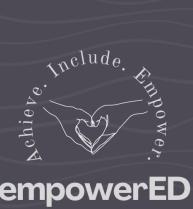
Preparing to Uncover Root Causes in Policy and Practice			
	What data do I currently have related to this concern? (Data may be data in the traditional sense of numbers. It may also be written policies and procedures.)	What data do I need to collect related to this concern?	
Segregated special education programming			
Weak core curriculum			
Ineffective systems of intervention			

What data did you bring today?





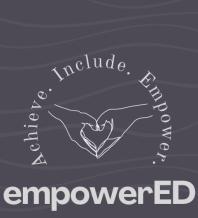




Sort Your Data

- CCEIS Tab 6 requires you to classify data as "policy," "procedure," or "practice."
- Recorder for the group, complete the worksheet regarding data you have for each area.
- Later, you can come back to this worksheet as a team to guide your self-assessment decision-making
- Fast finishers start planning when you will complete the assessment tool
- BREAK

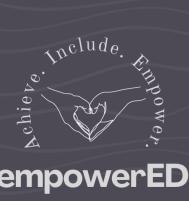
Analyze the Data



Review the Data

- Before you start...are you looking at the proper data set?
- Spend time organizing your data
- Complete an in-depth analysis of your data
- The ladder of inference
- Notice and wonder





- As a team, review <u>one</u> set of data you brought related to your area of disproportionality.

 (Make it a good one because this will guide future activities!)
- Create a "notice" and "wonder" list. Participants share noticings and wonderings in round robin order without jumping to solutions or hypothesizing as to why this might be.
- Next, determine what information you need to answer your wonderings.

Name the Problem

- What is the problem you are trying to solve?
- Use objective language and clear data and evidence.



Example Problem Statements:

Problem:

Black students receive suspensions at 2.4 times the rate of the general population.



English Learners are overrepresented in special education with a risk ratio of 3 (three times more likely to be identified).

Hispanic students are 3.5 times more likely to be identified as "Other Health Impaired" than other students.

Non-Example Problem Statements:

Problem:



We are in significant disproportionality for discipline.

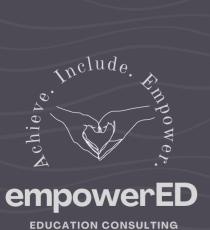
Teachers refer too many kids to special ed because they don't have training

High on the ladder of inference

We need more culturally-responsive teaching practices.



A potential solution not a problem identified by data



05:00

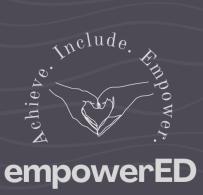
Name the Problem

- What is the problem you are trying to solve?
- Use objective language and clear data and evidence.
 - Avoid overly broad statements
 - Stay low on the ladder of inference
 - Avoid jumping to solutions
- Get clear on the problem important step.
- When you have consensus on your problem, write it on a post-it note and bring it to the front of the room.



We have the problem...

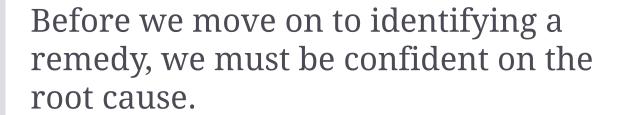




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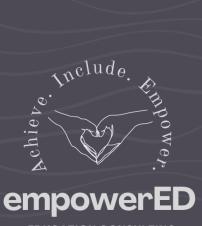
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Identify root cause

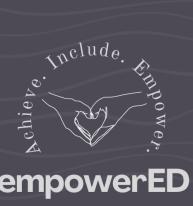


Common possibilities we discussed in prior sessions:

- Lack of a clearly articulated curriculum or solid tier one instruction
- Ineffective systems of intervention or too many interventions
- Weak or inconsistent prereferral/referral processes
- Exclusionary discipline







Return to the data you reviewed in Activity 12.

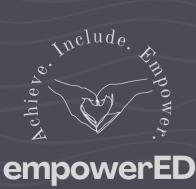
Which of these areas do you want to explore further as possible root cause of your problem?

- Lack of a clearly articulated curriculum or solid tier one instruction
- Ineffective systems of intervention or too many interventions
- Weak or inconsistent prereferral/ referral processes
- Exclusionary discipline

As a team, complete the corresponding chart to support a root cause determination.







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Now that you have dug into these areas, complete the self-assessment on the CCEIS tool related to the area you chose.

- Lack of a clearly articulated curriculum or solid tier one instruction → Tab 6f-CIP-3a
- Ineffective systems of intervention or too many interventions → Tab 6m-Is-5a
- Weak or inconsistent prereferral/ referral processes
 → Tab 6m-Is-5a
- Exclusionary discipline → Tab 9

08:00



Questions



- What if all of these areas are root cause?
 - o One or two highest leverage areas
 - Where will you get the most "bang for your buck?"
 - Capacity of system

Identify Root Cause



Problem:

Black students receive suspensions at 2.4 times the rate of the general population.



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EXAMPLES

- There is a mismatch between the dominant race of teachers in the school versus students in the school which may create a mismatch in cultural norms and expectations.
- Students are disproportionately represented in MINOR infractions such as cell phone use and lateness to class which could be the result of unconscious bias.

 Teachers refer black students to the office more for minor infractions without implementing classroom interventions first.

NON-EXAMPLES

High on the ladder of inference

- Students do not care about school rules.
- Families do not teach students the importance of school and following the rules.
- Students cannot handle themselves during unstructured times.

Teachers need classroom management training.

A change idea, not what is causing the problem

Problem: Black students receive suspensions at 2.4 times the rate of the general population -

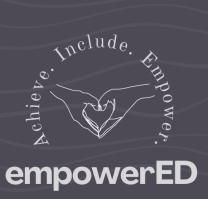
Hypothesize WHY based on your data and stay low on the ladder.

Create an Aim Statement

Creating an Aim Statement

The aim statement answers the first essential question of improvement: What specifically are we trying to accomplish?

It is a succinct statement of what the improvement community has joined together to achieve.



(Carnegie Foundation, 2018)

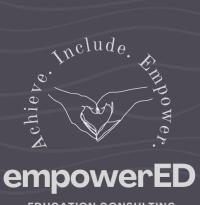
Aim Statements



Useful aim statements clearly define success for the improvement effort by specifying:

- What will be improved? (clear, operational definitions)
- How much? (measureable, specific numerical goals)
- By when? (time frame)
- For whom? (target population)

(Carnegie Foundation, 2018)



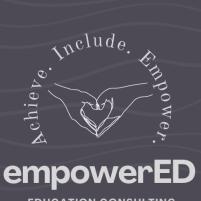
Problem:

Black students receive suspensions at 2.4 times the rate of the general population.



What will be improved?

Aim Statement



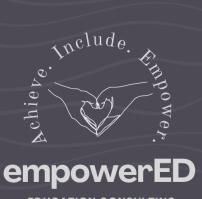
Problem:

Black students receive suspensions at 2.4 times the rate of the general population.



How much?

Aim Statement



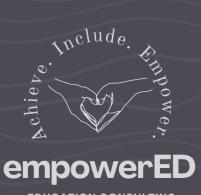
Problem:

Black students receive suspensions at 2.4 times the rate of the general population.



By when?

Aim Statement



Problem:

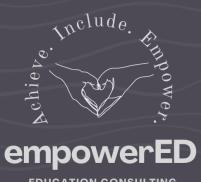
Black students receive suspensions at 2.4 times the rate of the general population.



For whom?

Aim Statement





Turn your problem

Into an Aim Statement

Include: What will be improved?

How much?

By when?

For whom?





Visit Activity
15 on the
Resource
Page.

Complete the Problem and Aim Statement Box.

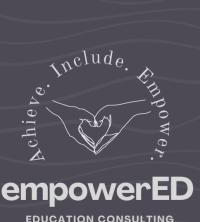
05:00



Root Cause Analysis and Theory of Improvement Turning Lead Into Gold

PROBLEM AND AIM STATEMENT			
Problem Name the problem you want to solve. Be objective, specific, and use evidence.	Aim Statement Turn the problem into an aim statement. State what will be improved, how much, by when, and for whom.		

Drivers



- What DRIVES, or contributes to, the achievement of the aim
- Shows the relationship between the aim statement (overall goal) and the drivers (things that relate to achieving the goal)
- It is important to know the drivers and root cause so you develop appropriate change ideas (potential solutions).

(Carnegie Foundation, 2018)

There is a mismatch between the dominant race of teachers in the school versus students in the school which may create a mismatch in cultural norms and expectations.

Students are disproportionately represented in MINOR infractions such as cell phone use and lateness to class which could be the result of unconscious bias.

Teachers refer black students to the office more for minor infractions without implementing classroom interventions first.

By the end of the 2023-2024 school year, the risk ratio of suspension for Black students will be no greater than 1.5.

Misguided Solution...

An assembly will be held to review rules and expectations for behavior with all students.

What are some problems with implementing this remedy before investigating root cause?

Drivers



By the end of the 2023-2024 school year, the risk ratio of suspension for Black students will be no greater than 1.5.

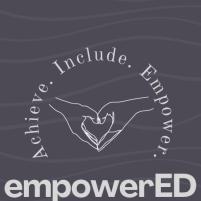
Drivers -

things that will contribute to achieving the aim



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Drivers



Aim Statement

By the end of the 2023-2024 school year, the risk ratio of suspension for Black students will be no greater than 1.5.

<u> Drivers -</u>

If we know the root causes, we also know what will drive improvement

There is a mismatch between the dominant race of teachers in the school versus students in the school which may create a mismatch in cultural norms and expectations.

Students are disproportionately represented in MINOR infractions such as cell phone use and lateness to class which could be the result of implicit bias.

Teachers refer black students to the office more for minor infractions without implementing classroom interventions first.

Change the root causes of the problem into broad drivers, or leverage points in the system that will help you achieve your aim.

Hiring practices

Belief systems

Discipline code

Implicit bias

Classroom management procedures

Discipline code

Student/teacher relationships

Cultural responsiveness



Share your document with jenna@jennarufo.com.

15:00

Continue completing <u>Activity 15</u>.

Identify the root causes of your problem based on your work this morning.

Then turn the root causes into drivers.

Complete first two columns only.



	ROOT CAUSE		
Root Cause Identify the root cause(s) of the problem based on data.	Drivers Turn the root causes into broad drivers - leverage points in the system that will help you achieve your goal.	Change Idea Create a change idea based on the drivers. A change idea is A small-scale, actionable task that car be easily tested and has the potential to lead to improvement.	



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Need Identified By Data

Black students receive suspensions at 2.4 times the rate of the general population.

Potential Root Cause

There is a mismatch between the dominant race of teachers in the school versus students in the school which may create a mismatch in cultural norms and expectations.

Students are disproportionately represented in MINOR infractions such as cell phone use and lateness to class which could be the result of unconscious bias.

Teachers refer black students to the office more for minor infractions without implementing classroom interventions first.

Remedies Aligned To Root Cause

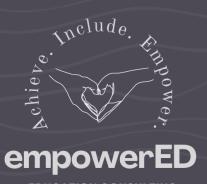
Strengthen hiring practices to recruit and retain a more diverse workforce.

Uncover the bias-based beliefs that may be leading to over-referral and engage in ongoing dialogue.

Provide professional development on disproportionality, bias-based beliefs and culturally-responsive teaching practices.

Example of Remedy Aligned to Root Cause

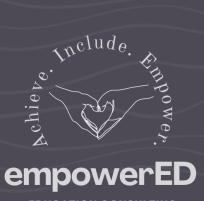
Change Ideas





Change Ideas

(or at least develop a change idea.)



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Identify a Remedy

Identify A Remedy

- Once you have determined the cause, based on data, identify a remedy.
- Directly link to the cause



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Change Concepts and Change Ideas



Change Concept

- A general notion or approach to change
- Can be helpful in developing more specific ideas

Have students co-develop behavioral expectations.

Change Idea

- A small-scale, actionable task that can be easily tested
- Has the potential to lead to improvement

Have students co-develop behavioral expectations, provide direct teaching of the behavioral expectations, AND track office referrals to monitor for reductions.

Activities versus Indicators

Tuchier.

ACTIVITY:

- Completion of a workshop
- Creating PBIS posters
- Talking to students about discipline

INDICATOR:

- 10% increase in scores on an assessment
- Reduction in office referrals by 20%
- Proactively teaching expected behaviors and monitoring implementation through walkthroughs

empowerED

There is a mismatch between the dominant race of teachers in the school versus students in the school which may create a mismatch in cultural norms and expectations.

Students are disproportionately represented in MINOR infractions such as cell phone use and lateness to class which could be the result of unconscious bias.

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Misguided Solution...

An assembly will be held to review rules and expectations for behavior with all students.

What are some problems with implementing this solution?

There is a mismatch between the dominant race of teachers in the school versus students in the school which may create a mismatch in cultural norms and expectations.

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Change the root causes of the problem into broad drivers, or leverage points in the system that will help you achieve your aim.

Hiring practices

Belief systems

Discipline code

Implicit bias

Classroom management procedures

Discipline code

Student/teacher relationships

Develop your change ideas based on the drivers.

Cultural responsiveness

Need Identified By Data

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Remedies Aligned To Root Cause

Strengthen hiring practices to recruit and retain a more diverse workforce.

Uncover the bias-based beliefs that may be leading to over-referral and engage in ongoing dialogue.

Provide professional development on disproportionality, bias-based beliefs and culturally-responsive teaching practices.

Example of Remedy Aligned to Root Cause



Continue completing Activity 15.

Develop a continue

Develop a change idea based on the driver.

It should be small-scale, testable, actionable, and have the potential to lead to improvement.

25:00

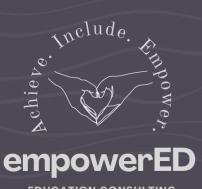


ROOT CAUSE					
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Action Plan



Create an action plan.

- Include your aim statements and change ideas (all aligned to root cause!)
- Identify timeline for implementation.
- Identify responsible individuals.
- Monitor progress and adjust as necessary.

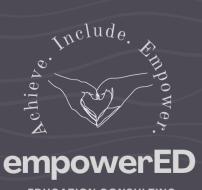
Goal 2:

Ensure proportionality of diverse student populations represented within gifted programming and reduce the number of Black, Hispanic, and Multiracial students who are disproportionately represented in special education programs and disproportionately suspended from school so that the risk ratio for these subgroups is no greater than 1.5 times more likely.

Action Item	Person(s) Responsible	Timeline	Measures of Implementation	Progress Notes	
A. Communicate data trends in disproportionality to school psychologists, MTSS teams, and Child Study teams to increase awareness with referral patterns and over-identification.	Elementary, Middle School, and High School representatives	February- July 2019 Yearly Pull data in January 2019	Checklist that MTSS Core Team reviewed the data and further analyzed the data QFT protocol document responses	Met with the core team on 10/29/2018. Developed action plan around this item to begin tocompile the data for teams to review in buildings, use of the QFT protocol document was determined but working on developing this for teams and how it will be communicated. 11/14/2018met as team and will revisit	

B. Analyze current testing procedures and protocols used to assess students for special education and determine if they are culturally and linguistically sensitive tools. Make recommendations for revisions if needed.	School Psychologist, Inclusion Facilitator, Speech Therapist, English Language Development representative	May 2019-November 2019 Yearly and ongoing	Checklist document which looks at data from action item A and look at the culturally diverse students tested; what tools they used to test, review of protocols administered to these subgroups and then determine if qualified or not and under what disability category. -Review of rating scales around culturally and linguistic sensitive tools.	Potential gifted screening tool to discuss with the psychs. Used in Lower Merion Psych team meeting occurred on May 29, 2019- Psychologists currently looking at three year trends for referrals of all students for their buildings at this time; will be able to narrow trends for race in the fall. -Psychologists and speech therapists will review rating scales and testing protocols in the fall.
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Action Plan -Your Turn



Create an action plan.

- Include your aim statements and change ideas (all aligned to root cause!)
- Identify timeline for implementation.
- Identify responsible individuals.
- Monitor progress and adjust as necessary.



Leading for Equity

Managing Complex Change

VISION +	CONSENSUS +	SKILLS +	INCENTIVES +	RESOURCES +	ACTION PLAN =	CHANGE
	CONSENSUS +	SKILLS +	INCENTIVES +	RESOURCES +	ACTION PLAN =	CONFUSION
VISION +		SKILLS +	INCENTIVES +	RESOURCES +	ACTION PLAN =	SABOTAGE
VISION +	CONSENSUS +		INCENTIVES +	RESOURCES +	ACTION PLAN =	ANXIETY
VISION +	CONSENSUS +	SKILLS +		RESOURCES +	ACTION PLAN =	RESISTANCE
VISION +	CONSENSUS +	SKILLS +	INCENTIVES +		ACTION PLAN =	FRUSTRATION
VISION +	CONSENSUS +	SKILLS +	INCENTIVES +	RESOURCES +	=	TREADMILL

Adapted from Knoster, T. (1991) Presentation at TASH Conference, Washington, DC.

Vision



- Involves a shared understanding
- Creates the big picture
- Shows where we want to go
- Must generate action
- Involves change
- Must involve shared ownership
- Describe what the vision looks like
- Connect the vision to the other work

Absence of Vision = Confusion

Consensus

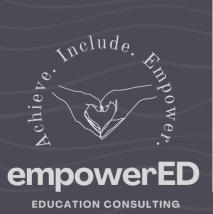
 A shared understanding and agreement based upon collaboration, collegiality, cooperation

Absence of Consensus = Sabotage

- The unwilling or unconvinced actively work against the willing
- Negativity drags everyone down



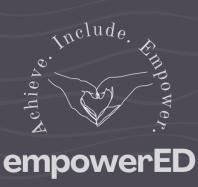
Building consensus



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- Find and grow your leaders
- Make friends and allies, including parents and the community
- Reach the tipping point

Building skills



- Provide training to build skills and shift beliefs
- Ongoing, job-embedded professional development
- No magic fairy dust accept and expect non-closure
- Start skill-building at the top

Resources



- Items necessary to make the required change (human, physical or skills)
- Requires training, support, planning time, reflection

Absence of Resources = Frustration

- Allocate resources wisely.
- Beware of oversupporting.

Incentives



- Reason for the change
- What's in it for me?
- Appeal to the Why

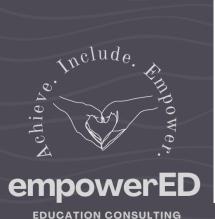
Absence of Incentives = Resistance

Incentives



- What type of incentive might be appropriate...
 - Data
 - Emotional appeal
 - Leadership in implementation
 - Voice in shaping the plan
 - More tangible guaranteed planning time with co-teacher

Action Plan



- How is this all going to work?
- Detailed
- Time-bound
- Responsibilities delineated

Absence of Incentives = Resistance

Task Force/ Steering Committee Structure

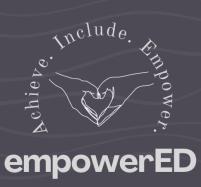


Subgroups underneath



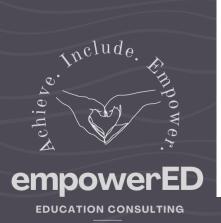
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Task Force/ Steering Committee Structure



- A large steering committee
- Subgroups underneath
- <u>Example</u>

Historical Amnesia



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Omitting or forgetting events of the past that could help shape the future

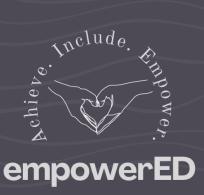
- What goals or initiatives have been implemented in recent history? To what was their success or failure due?
- How were students with disabilities viewed in the context of these reforms?
- What attitudes and beliefs about special education are prevalent now or in the past?

When you have attempted to implement equity work, what reaction in the far right column have you been met with? What was "missing" that caused this reaction? How can you work towards changing the culture?

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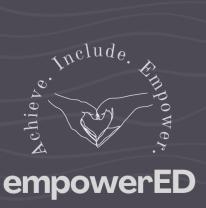
In our disproportionality series...



Session 1 -

- Gained a foundational understanding of the concept of disproportionality
- Learned how to calculate risk and risk ratios
- Developed a common understanding and working definition of equity

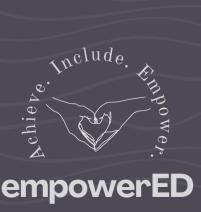
In our disproportionality series...



Session 2 -

- Learned about the bias-based beliefs contributing to disproportionate outcomes
 - Deficit thinking
 - Colorblindness
 - Poverty disciplining
- "Re-storied" a student
- Recognized that we cannot shift our practices without shifting our culture

In our disproportionality series...



Session 3 -

- Learned about the practices that contribute to disproportionality
 - Weak core curriculum or instruction
 - Segregated special education programs (racism + ableism = transposition)
 - Ineffective systems of intervention
 - Inconsistent or weak pre-referral and referral systems
 - Exclusionary discipline and punitive behavior management





Today we -

- Applied our understanding of the bias-based beliefs and the practices, policies, and procedures that lead to disproportionality
- Developed a problem statement, identified root cause, and began action planning



The Four Agreements



Stay Engaged.



Speak Your Truth.



Experience Discomfort.



Experience/Accept Non-Closure





But I'm only...

But I'm only...a teacher.

But I'm only...a psychologist.

But I'm only...a principal.

But I'm only...a special ed director.

But I'm only...a superintendent.

NO MORE BUTS!



Thank you!





Dr. Jenna Mancini Rufo

You can find me at www.jennarufo.com or on Twitter @JennaMRufo .

REIMAGINING SPECIAL EDUCATION

Using Inclusion as a Framework to Build Equity and Support All Students



JENNA MANCINI RUFO JULIE CAUSTON

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