



CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

All students are created equal but are not educated equitably.

Many communities are denied access to a quality education.

The outdated practices implemented by many educators and education systems are not meeting the needs of ALL STUDENTS.

The children are not "At-Risk"; They are "SCHOOL DEPENDENT" (Yvette Jackson)

OBJECTIVES OF THIS SEMINAR

Acknowledge the historical practices that have created the current environment.

2

Develop a mindset that all children have the capacity to achieve at high levels.

3

Identify "Best Practices" that will enable all students (regardless of race, socio-economic level, gender, etc.) to learn.

"AT-RISK" OR "SCHOOL DEPENDENT"?

At-Risk Student

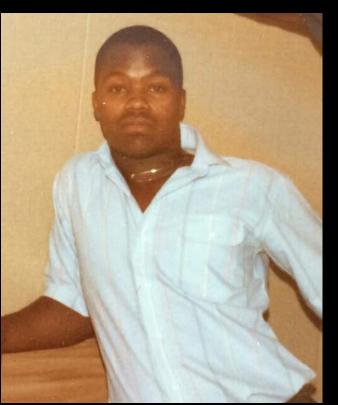
 The term at-risk is often used to describe students or groups of students who are considered to have a higher probability of failing academically or dropping out of school...due to homelessness, incarceration, teenage pregnancy, serious health issues, domestic violence, transiency, or other conditions, learning disabilities, low test scores, disciplinary problems, grade retentions, or other learning-related factors that could adversely affect the educational performance and attainment of some students. (www.edglossary.org)

School-Dependent Student

- Children who enroll in school and are "surviving" with social, economic, political, housing, and physical deficiencies and deficits.
- Children who receive services and interventions that will address these deficits and deficiencies at and from their schools.

(Pedagogy of Confidence, Yvette Jackson)





LET'S MEET JEFFREY

African-American Male Born in 1965 in Washington, DC

FAMILY-STRUCTURE

- Father Charles, born in Rocky Mount, NC, in 1937; Parents did not attend college; orphaned at 17 yrs. of age when parents died one month apart
 - Graduated from segregated Booker T. Washington HS
 - Working at the US Post Office as a clerk
- Mother Valerie, born in Washington, DC, in 1939; Her dad graduated Valedictorian from HS;
 Dishonorably discharged from Army for striking an officer who had called him a racially-charged term; Dad became dependent on alcohol; Raised by her mom
 - Chosen (one of 75) to integrate a DC public high school with an all-White student population of over 2000 (all-White administration and teaching staff)
 - 1 year of college
 - Housewife; Began working for the US Federal Government (GS-3) when Jeffrey was 18-months old.
- Sister, Pamela, is 3 years old
- Family lives in a 2-bedroom apartment in DC in a lower working-class neighborhood that has a majority African-American population.

WHAT IS YOUR STORY? EVERYONE HAS ONE.

Take 2 minutes to outline your story

- When were you born?
- To whom were you born?
 - What is their story?
- Do you have siblings? Who are they?
- Where did you live?

POLICIES IMPACTING JEFFREY'S EXPERIENCE

- Historically, education policy has been unable to adequately increase achievement levels in urban schools.
- Other policies (job, wage, housing, tax and transportation policies) continue high levels of poverty within urban areas, which ultimately create/maintain environments in which education policies meant to improve schools are insufficient.
- Attempted federal educational policies:
 - Vocational programs (Vocational Education Acts of 1963)
 - Policies to make more equitable education (Brown v. Board; Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965; Bilingual Act of 1968)

DATA WEAPONIZED: THE ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION PROCESSES

What is this process?

- Assessment is the process of documenting usually in measurable terms, knowledge, skills, attitudes, and beliefs.
- Evaluation refers to the process of making judgments, placing value, or deciding worth.

Problems with Evaluation

A lot of evidence suggests that certain groups of students are not assessed fairly, due to the predetermined notions primarily White, middle-class teachers have about what constitutes successful school performance.

"ANALYSIS HISTORICAL DATA" **CREATED** THE **NARRATIVE**

Assessment results were used to destroy potential and futures

Lack of belief in the capacity of poor, underachieving students

"The Real Gap" The at-risk
students gap
between their
potential and
their
achievement.

Prejudging of urban students continued to be insurmountable:

 73% of teachers are White or racially and culturally different

ADDITIONAL REFLECTIONS

How do policies and data impact your students?

Federal

State

District

Schoolwide

JEFFREY'S PATH

- **❖Parents enrolled him and his siblings in Private Catholic Schools.**
 - **❖**Exposed to complex texts and problem-solving activities
 - Engaged in discussions on content to which he had never been exposed
 - **❖**He participated in field experiences that exposed him to the content.
 - **❖Jeffrey learned to travel locally to access the content.**

"New Info" - Black males are chastised for being intelligent. Jeffrey had to defend himself going to and from school. He adopted an aggressive mindset.

ADULT JEFFREY'S MINDSET PHASES

- 1) African-American Male Raised in an Urban Environment More likely to be incarcerated or murdered than any other demographic in the USA
- 2) Educator and Education Leader
 High intellectual performance is innate and can be expressed in ALL humans under the appropriate circumstances (Reuven Feuerstein)

SCHOOLS ARE FAILING FOR PEOPLE LIKE JEFFREY: WHAT DO WE DO?

Professional Development

Teacher Evaluations

Curriculum Model and Content Control

Replace School Staff

Charter Takeover

Close and Combine

STEPS TO RAISE ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

Much is needed in order to change the outcomes for many scholars who are learning within the current school systems serving the nation's children. It is my belief that we are here at the Innovative School Summit to make dramatic progress in our planning to address the deficits and deficiencies that currently reside in our classrooms and hallways.

It also my belief, grounded in three decades of immersion in the field of urban education, that the following strategies will make significant inroads on this journey.



Make strong efforts to learn the children and their communities

Recognize their and their families' journeys Schedule home and neighborhood visits Have exploratory conversations with parents/ guardians

Review academic records from previous years Attend their outside-of-school games and activities



Incorporate their culture into your lesson planning, activities, and literature

These practices build important relationships that are key to getting the scholars to adopt your vision for them. They must trust and believe in you for them to follow you!

RELATIONSHIPS ARE KEY!

YOU NEED TO BE ABLE TO SIMULTANEOUSLY MOTIVATE AND HOLD PEOPLE ACCOUNTABLE

Build bonds with each group of stakeholders that you will be engaging:

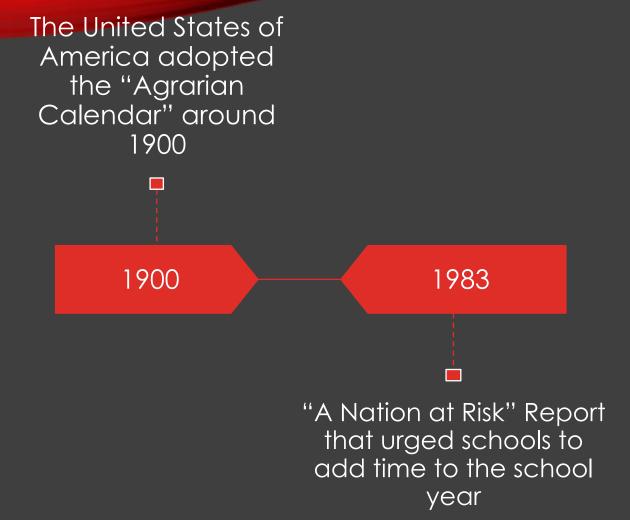
STUDENTS

STUDENTS' FAMILIES

STAFF MEMBERS GOVERNING BODIES

COMMUNITY
BUSINESSES AND
ORGANIZERS

SECOND: MAXIMIZE TIME ON TASK



Give the "Gift of Time"

- Every individual progresses at his/her own pace
- Create a schedule that allows students to take deep dives into the content.
- Create a schedule that will encourage cross-curricular collaboration between teachers.
- Plan lessons that have scholars exploring and discovering, not listening to teachers lecture.
- Plan lessons that have scholars sharing and instructing.

Monument Academy PCS Residential Model

THIRD: USE THE CALENDAR TO ADDRESS LEARNING LOSS

- Alternative Calendars can negate the learning loss that occurs over the long breaks (summer slide)
 - 45-15 Model
 - 45 days of instruction
 - 15 days for vacation/break
 - 60-20 Model
 - 60 days of instruction
 - 20 days for vacation/break

Monument Academy PCS

What do you do when you do not control the calendar?

- Incorporate extended-day programming that allows the scholars to explore their interests
- Create and/or implement a tutoring program that remediates student deficits.
- Create and/or implement weekend and summer programming that enriches and remediates for scholars

FOURTH: PROVIDE A ROBUST CURRICULUM FOR ALL LEARNERS

Access to and the utilization of a rigorous, comprehensive curriculum and the curriculum's resources will enable all students to learn.

- Language Immersion
- Montessori
- STEM / STEAM
- International Baccalaureate (IB)
- Thematic Planning
- Identifying scholars where they are academically before engaging them is the prerequisite for ensuring all students grow academically.
- Educators must take the time to learn their students by researching the children's communities, their culture, their families' situations, and their prior exposure to the content.
 - "The textbook dilemma" (Not a Curriculum)

What do you do when you do not control the curriculum?

(Compensate for lack of exposure)

- Constant and consistent exposure to the following:
 - Higher-order questioning and problemsolving
 - Stems: How, Why, What if…?
 - Utilization of Tier-2 and Tier-3 vocabulary words
 - Relevant field experiences connected to the content
 - Writing across the curriculum
 - Project-based learning
- Relevant content that can be applied to their current and future successes

THE REALITY OF THE MAJORITY OF AT-RISK SCHOLARS "SHAKESPEARE IN BATON ROUGE"

Sociocultural
Deprivation: The
Illusive Inhibitor
of Intellectual
Development
(Dr. Reuven
Feuerstein)



Missing links to one's own culture



Knowing one's own culture provides the anchor to past history and the adaptation tools needed to strive for the possibilities of one's future.



Culture is shared and elaborated through interactions specifically selected by a parent, relative, or teacher

FIFTH: ADDRESS CLASS SIZES TOO LARGE FOR ALL SCHOLARS TO LEARN

- Over-crowded classrooms prevent students from accessing the content with fidelity.
- Schools in lower socio-economic communities have historically been underfunded due to the decisionmaking of the national and local governments. Ultimately, this phenomenon is the direct result of voters choosing to elect officials who make these decisions.

What do you do when you do not control class sizes?

- Small group rotations
- Offer additional opportunities for engagement with the content (extended-day programming)
- Partner with parents and community partners to incorporate volunteers into the academic day

YOUR TASK: MODEL WHAT YOU EXPECT

Symbolic Interactionism (Max Weber and George Herbert Mead) • Symbolic interactionism theory assumes that people respond to elements of their environments according to the subjective meanings they attach to those elements, such as meanings being created and modified through social interaction involving symbolic communication with other people.

Proximal
Process (Urie
Bronfenbrenner)

- Enduring forms of interaction in the immediate environment
- Bioecological Model
- Processes (interactions with objects or people
- Person (personality, physical appearance, inherited IQ)
- Context (home, school, peer group, community)
- Time (time during a process, length of a process, or cultural and historical time period)

IN CLOSING...

"Perfect practice makes permanent"

"Inspect what we expect"

WHERE IS JEFFREY TODAY?

- 30-year Educator and Award-Winning Education Leader
- Four Degrees
 - Education Leadership and Policy Studies, EdD
 - Education Technology Leadership, M.A.
 - Political Science, B.A.
 - Philosophy, A.A.

Through the implementation of these strategies, he has accomplished the following:

- Successfully turned around 4 schools as a Principal
- Successfully turned around 2 schools as National Head of Schools
- Successfully opened 2 schools as National Head of Schools
- Successfully took over and turned around one school as CEO