

SHELLEY MOORE



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www.fivemooreminutes.com

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NEXWLÉLEXM (BOWEN ISLAND)

- The Islands Trust council acknowledges that the lands and waters that encompass the Islands Trust Area have been **home to Indigenous peoples** since **time immemorial** and honours the **rich history, stewardship, and cultural heritage** that embody this place we all call home.
- The Islands Trust council is committed to establishing and maintaining mutually **respectful relationships** between Indigenous and non-Indigenous peoples. Islands Trust states a **commitment to Reconciliation** with the understanding that this commitment is a **long-term relationship-building and healing process**.
- The Islands Trust council will strive to **create opportunities for knowledge-sharing** and understanding as people come together to **preserve and protect** the special nature of the islands within the **Salish Sea**.



Virtual Learning Protocols



Chat Box

- Anytime! All the time!
- Respond to specific questions
- Waterfall

Break Out Groups

- Popcorn conversations

The Chat Box – Waterfall

- I will show you a prompt on the screen
- Type your response in the chat box BUT DO NOT press send
- I will do a 3-2-1 “Go” countdown
- Everyone will press send at the same time when I say “GO!”

Waterfall

What stands out from
the last session?

Break Out Groups – Popcorn

- In break out groups, everyone is a kernel
- You will have 3 minutes to pop - Everyone needs to pop!
- You pop by sharing a thought or a response, or asking a question to the group
- How can you support each other to make sure everyone pops in the time allowed?

3 Minutes

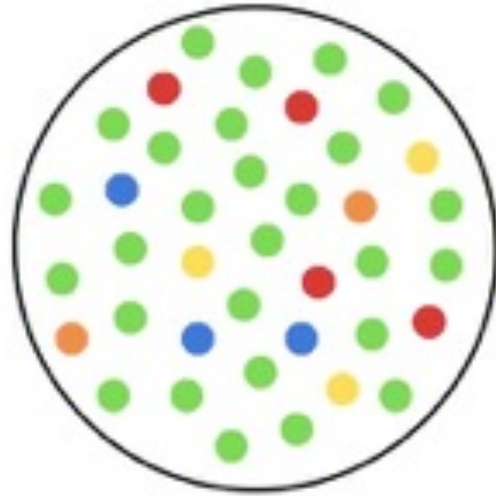
Popcorn!

What is an example of
inclusion in your context
that you are proud of?

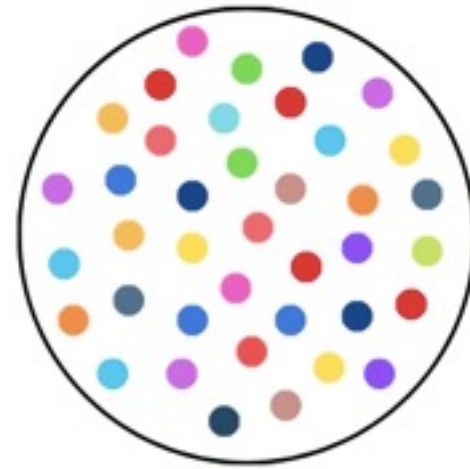
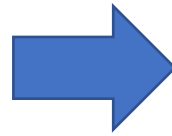


WHAT DOES INCLUSION MEAN?

What is inclusion?



How do we include
people with
disabilities



How do we teach &
respond to
to diversity?

- How do we do inclusion?
How do we make it manageable?



INFRASTRUCTURE!

What does the Research Say?

1. Guiding conditions of inclusion describe that all students...

are presumed
competent

are enrolled in
and attending
curricular classes

are in proximity to
and participating
in learning with
peers

have purposeful
roles and
responsibilities

are planned for



Student Infrastructure

What does the Research Say?

1. Guiding conditions of inclusion describe that all students...

are presumed competent

are enrolled in and attending curricular classes

are in proximity to and participating in learning with peers

have purposeful roles and responsibilities

are planned for

2. Teacher professional development that...

supports collaboration and the changing roles of educators & support staff

is situated, ongoing and inquiry based



Teacher & Staffing Infrastructure

Student Infrastructure

Celebration of Learning

- Your Team will have the opportunity to share your learning journey:
 - Where did we start?
 - What did we try?
 - What did we notice?
 - What did we learn?
 - What is our next step?
- Collecting Ongoing Evidence of Learning
 - Products (student samples, planning documents, photos, videos, google forms, etc.)
 - Observations (visits, reflections from observations, videos etc.)
 - Conversations (recordings, reflections from conversations, emails etc.)

**Presuming
Competence**



1



**5 MM Video
5 MM Podcast**

**Connecting to
Place**



2



**5 MM Video
5 MM Podcast**

**Proximity &
Participation
with Peers**



3



**5 MM Video
5 MM Podcast**

Purposeful



4



**5 MM Video
5 MM Podcast**

Planned For



5



**5 MM Video
5 MM Podcast**

6



**Celebration
of Learning**



The Five Moore Minutes' Podcast
Shelley Moore

▶ Resume Episode

✓ SUBSCRIBED

1. The Infrastructure of Inclusion: Presuming Competence with Mabel & Joanne: Welcome back friends! This podcast is the first in a five part series, in partnership with the Association of Washington School Principals (AWSP) and is looking at five guiding principles of inclusive education (the 5 P's). This month's focus is on the first P: presuming competence.

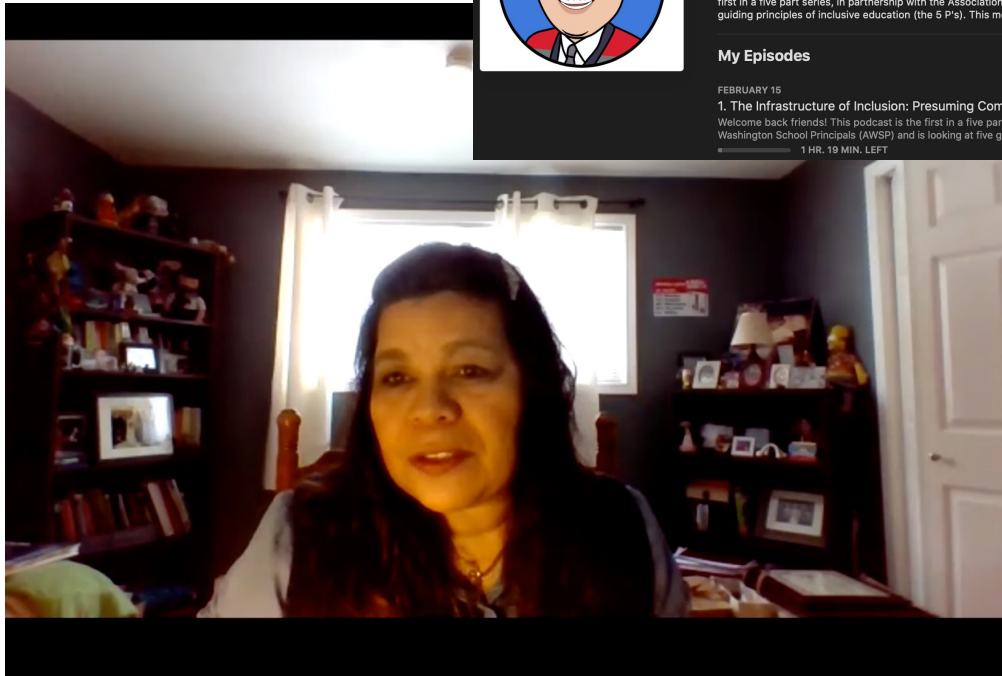
My Episodes

FEBRUARY 15

1. The Infrastructure of Inclusion: Presuming Competence with Mabel & Joanne

Welcome back friends! This podcast is the first in a five part series, in partnership with the Association of Washington School Principals (AWSP) and is looking at five guiding principles of inclusive education (the 5 P's)... 1 HR, 19 MIN. LEFT

1 H 21 MIN.



Shelley Moore, 2021



Type in the Chat Box:

Finish this statement:

Presuming Competence is...



Mr. W Commercial

pre·sume com·petence

pri' zōōm/ 'kämpetens/

To presume competence is to acknowledge that all individuals have the ability to learn, to communicate, to participate in their own way. It means that we provide opportunities by creating accessible & inclusive spaces.

To presume competence is to respect the value of human diversity.

Not presuming competence is to actively harm.

facebook.com/AutismWomensNetwork

PRESUMING COMPETENCE

is an attitude—one that shapes actions in the classrooms and includes a default assumption that the student is capable.



BROOKES

From *Picture Inclusion!* by Whitney H. Rapp, Katrina L. Arndt, & Susan M. Hildenbrand

Presumption of Competence

by Donnie TC Denome

(they/them or xe/xem)

Presuming competence means we presume people are experts on their own bodies and minds and know what they need, even if they can't express it. Or, if they don't know what they need, they are still experts and should still be consulted and assisted in making a decision, not have a decision made for them.

SCHOOLS FOR FREEDOM

@schoolsforfreedom

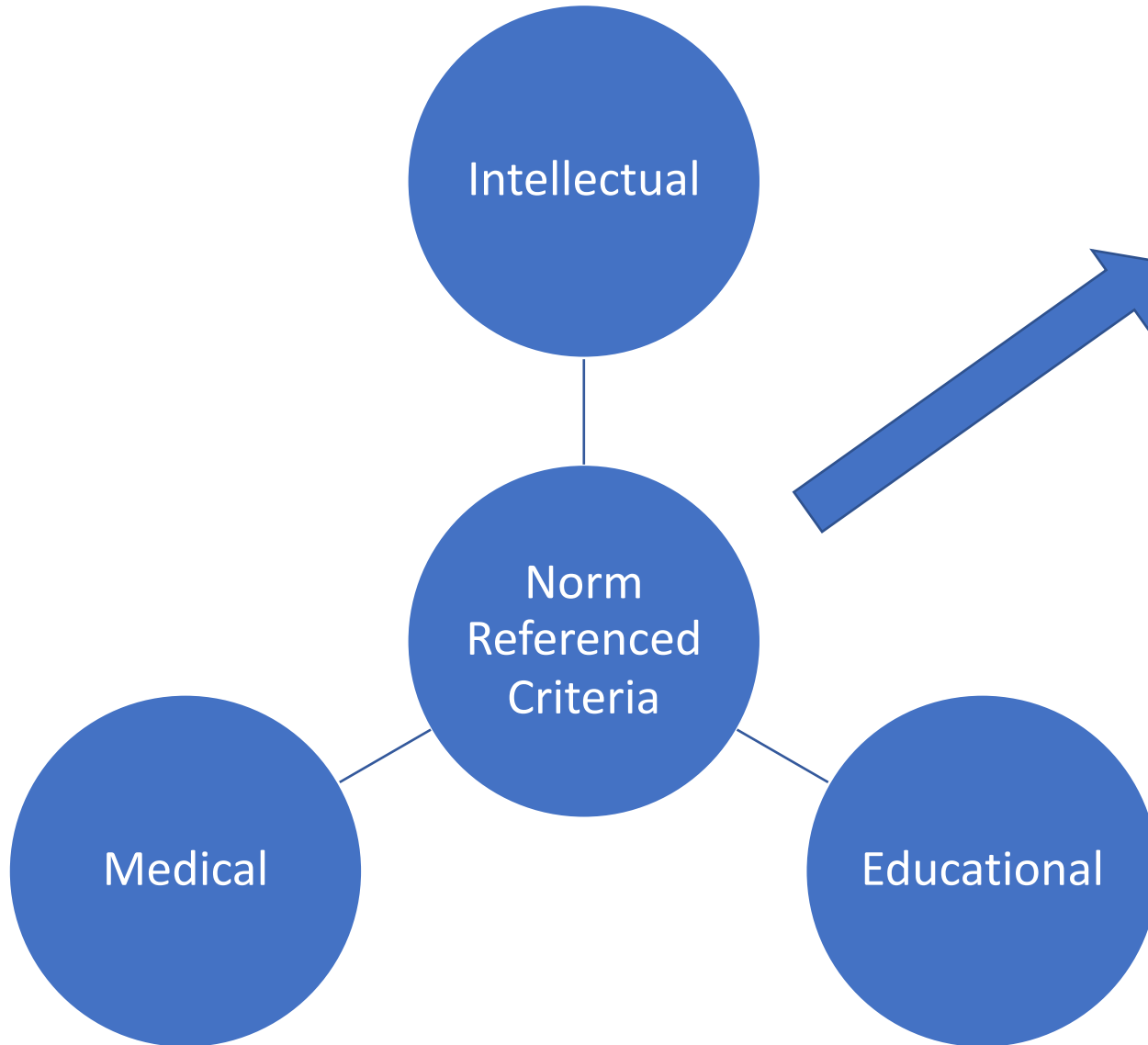
Presuming competence is nothing less than a Hippocratic oath for educators.

Douglas Biklen

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What is Presuming Competence?

What do we think when we think of someone with a disability?



- Measure deficits, not strengths
- Capture responses verbally/ written/ physically



- If students can't express in the way being captured



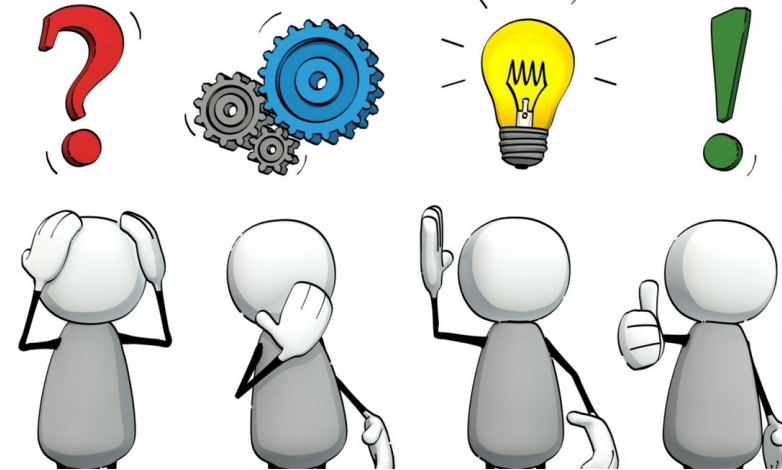
- It leads to the perceptions that "they can't"

What happens when there is a perception that students “can’t”

We **assume** that students with disabilities **will not benefit** from being in **general education** classes



We **assume** that students with disabilities **are unable to learn** much curriculum



Getty Images

Which would **lead to a shift in perception** in the competence of disability



So we put students with disabilities into **programs outside** of the general education curriculum/classroom for the majority of their day learning “**life skills**”



Even if students are enrolled in a class, they are **still not often expected to access** the general education curriculum, and focus is placed on social and/or **behaviour skills aimed to normalize them**

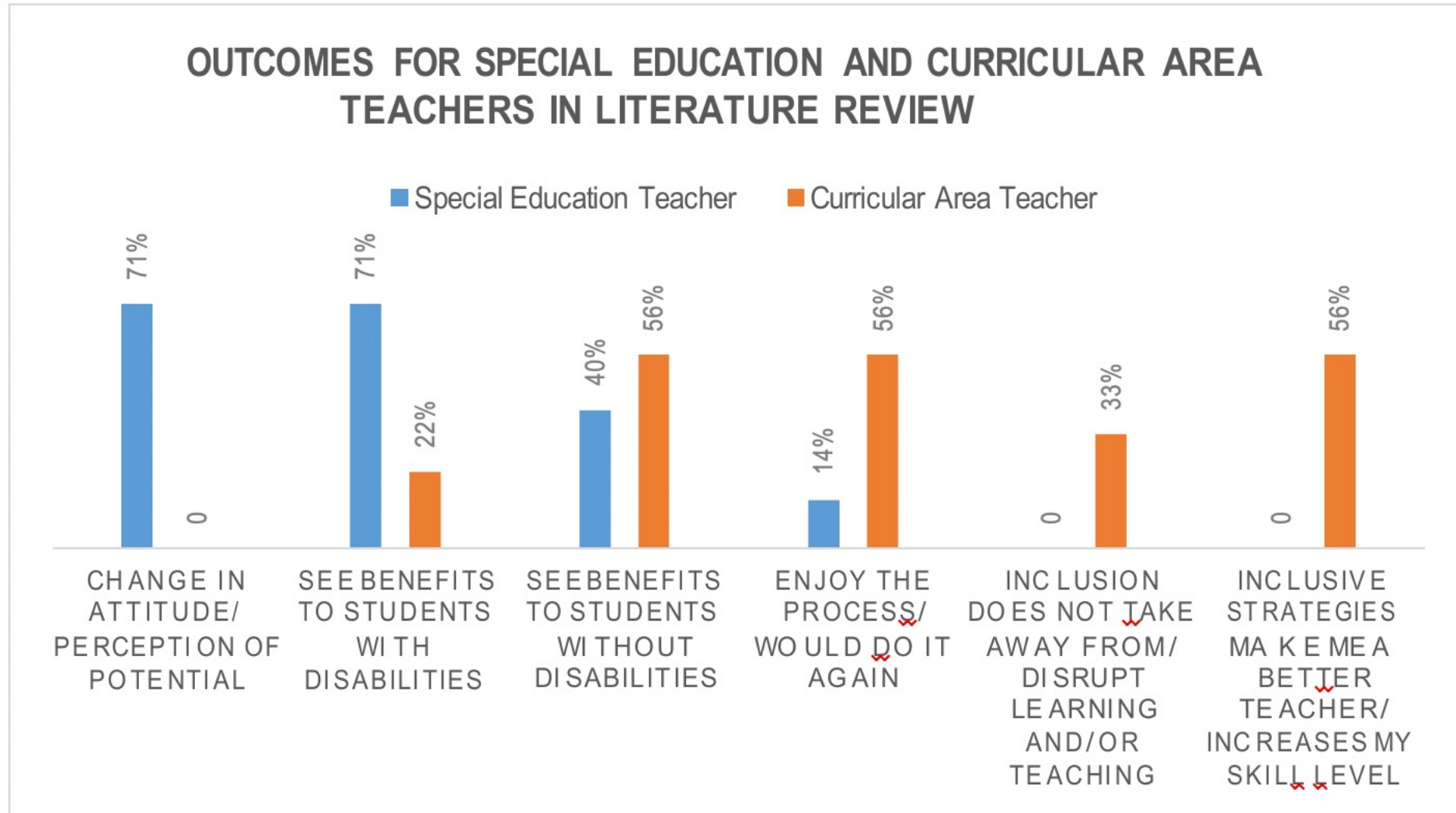


Students with and without disabilities **do not get** the opportunity **to learn with** and from **each other**



Teachers **do not get** to see what students with disabilities are **capable of**

The Power of Perception (Moore, Butler & Schnellert 2018)



What happens when there is a perception that students “can’t”

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A VERY DANGEROUS ASSUMPTION



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Students with and without disabilities **do not get** the opportunity **to learn with** and from **each other**



Teachers **do not get** to see what students with disabilities are **capable of**



Which would **lead to a shift in perception** in the competence of disability



Getty Images



Why is Presuming Competence Important?

Changing our mindset about disability will change how we respond and make decisions about educational programming.

Access to general education curriculum, general education peers and general education classrooms promote student learning, inclusion, achievement and quality of life after school.

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THE LEAST DANGEROUS ASSUMPTION

Why is Presuming Competence Important?

“Even if **we are wrong** about a students’ **capabilities** to learn general education curriculum with their peers, **the consequences** of that presumption **being wrong** are **not as dangerous** as the **alternative.**”

Cheryl Jorgenson



Why is Presuming Competence Important?

Shelley Moore, 2021

5 reasons to PRESUME THE COMPETENCE of all learners

- ➔ Intelligence is multifaceted. Using a test as a sole measure of intelligence doesn't really capture the full picture of a student's capacity for learning.
- ➔ For students who have complex communication needs and movement challenges, it's difficult to accurately assess IQ scores.
- ➔ When people with intellectual disability have high-quality instruction and an effective way to communicate, many demonstrate that they're much more capable than originally presumed.
- ➔ Presuming incompetence could result in harm to students if we wrongly assume they aren't capable.
- ➔ If it turns out a student doesn't have the ability to learn the same content their peers are learning—it's okay, because we haven't harmed the student by presuming competence (that's why it's called "the least dangerous assumption"). The potential consequences of NOT presuming competence are much more dangerous to the student.

www.brookesinclusionlab.com

BROOKES
PUBLISHING CO.

Adapted from *The Beyond Access Model*,
by Cheryl Jorgensen, Michael McSheehan, & Rae M. Sonnenmeier

re

How can we Presuming Competence?

- Students with disabilities so often **need** to “**prove**” that they can learn **before given access** to general education
- Biklen & Burke suggest:
 - Rather than proving their ability, presuming competence is **assuming that all** students have **ability** in any and **all places**

How can we Presuming Competence?

What the literature says:

- Focus more on **strengths, interests, abilities** and **need** and less on deficits
- Provide students with a **means to communicate** other than words (visuals, gestures, voice)
- Include **academic curricular goals** on student IEPs that reflect their enrolled courses and subjects areas **similar to their peers**

How can we Presuming Competence?

- What Self Advocates say:
 - **Talk to me**, not my support dog, or my support staff, or my parents
 - **Do not** call me “**low functioning**” or refer to me as a developmental age, E.g., “**like a 2-year-old**”
 - Use **age-appropriate** tone of voice, inflection, vocabulary, and conversation topics when **interacting** with me
 - **Respect my privacy** when talking about my personal care, medical needs and/or personal and sensitive information



Is Presuming Competence Enough?

- Nope!
- Now we need to **focus** on the **decisions** that we make that are **based on our perceptions** and assumptions about students



Next Steps

- How do we start to make more inclusive decisions about the **places** where students learn?

BUT FIRST...

Taking Action: Choose your Challenge

- Your team:

Everyone

- **Needs** watch the 5MM video (Feb 1.) and have a conversation with your team about your reflections
- **Must:** choose an article or a video from the resource list. As a team eat lunch together one day and have a discussion about what you are learning

Choose your challenge

- **Can:** choose another resource and talk to someone not on your team about what you are learning
- **Could:** to share a summary of what your team learned with your staff at a staff meeting or a professional development session
- **Can try** go and visit a specialized program or site and reflect on what you notice about what students can do
- **Have another idea?** Let me know in your google form



- How to Create an Inquiry Statement

How can we _____ by _____,
(goal) (actions)

And we will try to capture our learning by _____.
(evidence)

Example

How can we **move forward in our inclusive journey** by **reviewing our current school structures** and we will try to capture our learning by **making a list of the strengths and stretches of our context?**

Goal

Action

Evidence

Example

How can we **build capacity in our school** by **sharing our learning with others** and we will try to capture our learning by **taking a picture of us meeting with a new teacher or group of teachers?**

Goal

Action

Evidence

Example

How can we **challenge our biases and assumptions** by **visiting a specialized classroom or program** and **noticing what students can do** and **reading an article about presuming competence** and we will try to capture our learning by **writing a reflection about what I noticed?**

Goal

Action

Evidence

Google Form

<https://forms.gle/ywJKMqa8egUu7b7A7>

- A link will be shared with you that will take you to a google form
- Each session you will be prompted to respond to four questions with your team in a breakout group
- One Google doc/ team
- You have until the end of the session to submit your responses



Resources

- Articles:

- Abbott, A. C. (2020). Presuming competence and capability. In A. C. Abbott, A. Bourdeau, R. Seidman & E. Cruz-Torres (Eds.), (1st ed., pp. 14-31) Routledge.
- Douglas Biklen & Jamie Burke (2006) Presuming Competence, Equity & Excellence in Education, 39:2,166-175.
- Biklen, D. Presuming competence, belonging, and the promise of inclusion: The US experience. *Prospects* **49**, 233–247 (2020).

Resources

- Website Commentaries
 - Presuming Competence: What it is, and what it looks like
 - <https://blog.brookespublishing.com/presuming-competence-what-it-is-what-it-looks-like/>
 - 21 Tips for Presuming Competence
 - <https://the-art-of-autism.com/21-tips-for-presuming-competence/>
- Videos:
 - **Under the Table - Shelley Moore**
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AGptAXTV7m0>
 - **Disabling Segregation – Dan Habib**
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=izkN5vLbnw8>
 - **Presume Competence! – Nate Trainor & Jean Trainor**
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6qMdNsYVpVI>
 - **In my language**
 - <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=JnylM1hI2jc>

Research & Literature that Supports this Session:

- Biklen, D., & Burke, J. (2006). Presuming competence. *Equity & Excellence in Education*, 39, 166–175.
- Carter, E. W., Sisco, L. G., Melekoglu, M. A., & Kurkowski, C. (2007). Peer supports as an alternative to individually assigned paraprofessionals in inclusive high school classrooms. *Research and Practice for Persons with Severe Disabilities*, 32(4), 213-227.
- Donnellan A. The criterion of the least dangerous assumption. *Behavioral Disorders* 1984; 9: 141–150
- Fisher, D., & Frey, N. (2001). Access to the core curriculum: Critical ingredients for student success. *Remedial and Special education*, 22(3), 148-157.
- Giangreco M. F., Dennis R., Cloninger C., Edelman S., Schattman R. "I've counted Jon": Transformational experiences of teachers educating students with disabilities. *Exceptional Children* 1993; 59(4)359–372
- Harrower, J. K. (1999). Educational inclusion of children with severe disabilities. *Journal of Positive Behavior Interventions*, 1(4), 215-230.
- Halvorson, A. T., & Sailor, W. (1990). Integration with students with severe and profound disabilities: A review of research. *Journal of Special Education*, 24(1), 1-10.
- Jorgensen, C., Michael McSheehan & Rae M. Sonnenmeier (2007) Presumed competence reflected in the educational programs of students with IDD before and after the Beyond Access professional development intervention, *Journal of Intellectual & Developmental Disability*, 32:4, 248-262
- Jorgensen, C. M., McSheehan, M., Sonnenmeier, R. M., & Miranda, P. (2010). *The Beyond Access model: Promoting membership, participation, and learning for students with disabilities in the general education classroom*. Baltimore: Paul H. Brookes Pub.
- Kliewer C., Biklen D., Kasa-Hendrickson C. Who may be literate? Disability and resistance to the cultural denial of competence. *American Educational Research Journal* 2006; 43(2)163–192
- Kunc, N. (1992). The need to belong: Rediscovering Maslow's hierarchy of needs. *Restructuring for caring and effective education: An administrative guide to creating heterogeneous schools*, 25-39.
- Maras, P., & Brown, R. (1996). Effects of contact on children's attitudes toward disability: A longitudinal study. *Journal of Applied Social Psychology*, 26, 2113- 2134.
- Thousand, J. S., & Villa, R. A. (1995). Managing complex change toward inclusive schooling. *Creating an inclusive school*, 51-79. Thousand, J., Rosenberg, R. L., Bishop, K. D., & Villa, R. A. (1997). The evolution of secondary inclusion. *Journal for Special Educators*, 18(5), 270-284.

**Presuming
Competence**



1



**5 MM Video
5 MM Podcast**

**Connecting to
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2



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**Proximity &
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