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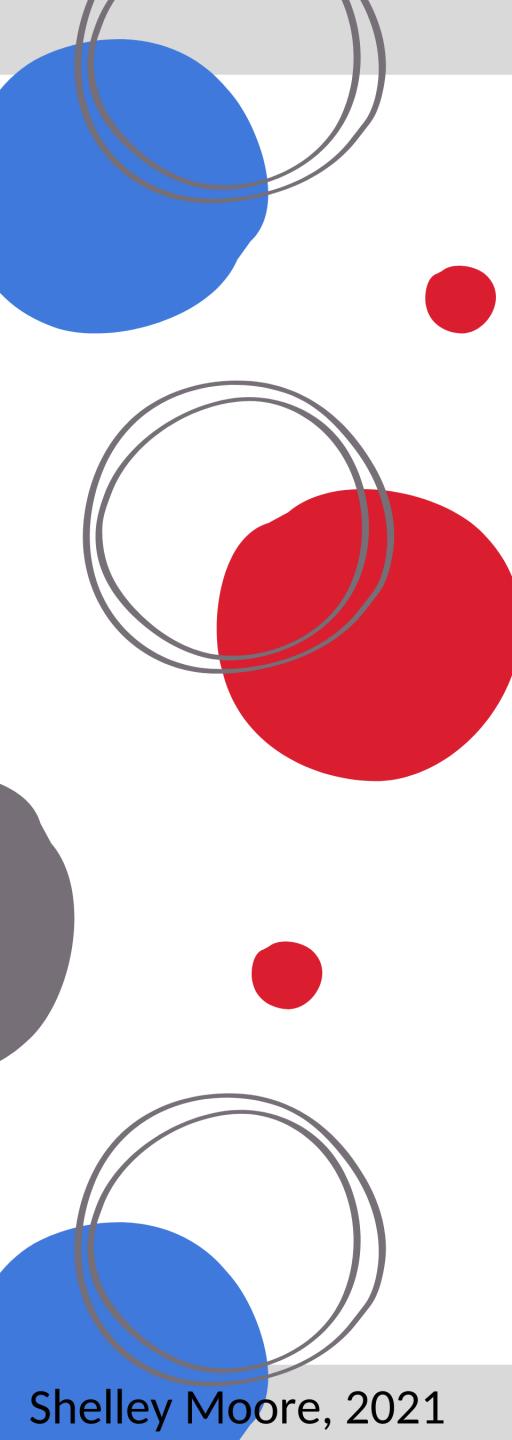
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NEXWL éLEXM (BOWEN ISLAND)

- 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.





Presuming competence is...

What Does Research Say?

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

are **PRESUMED** competent and as having **POTENTIAL**

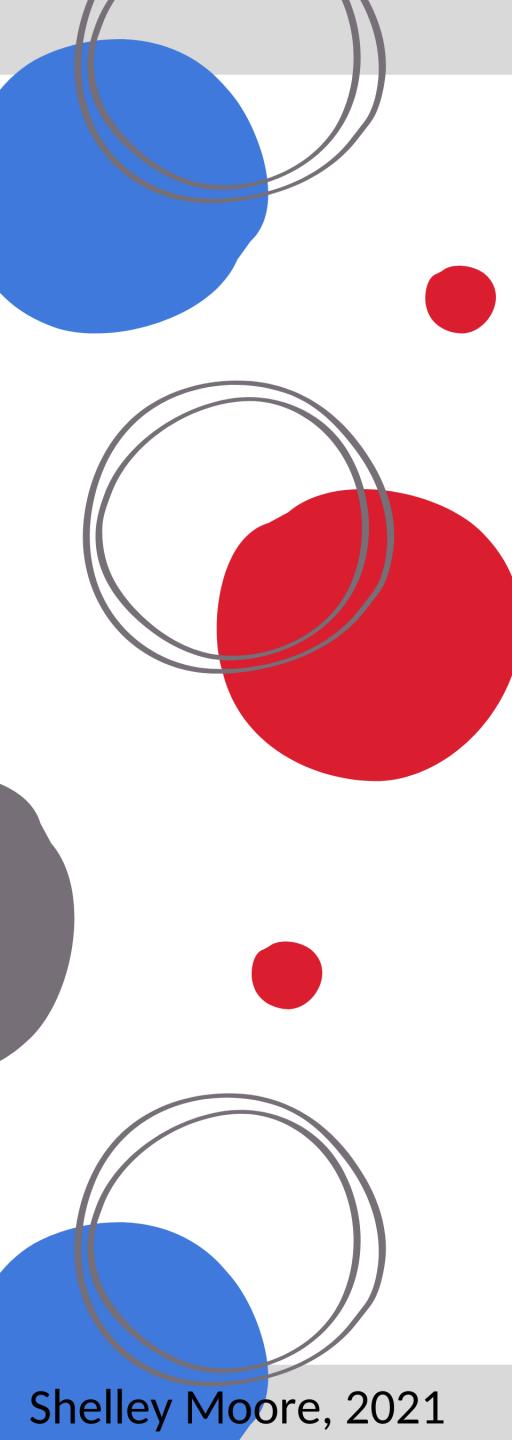
are **PLACED** in and attending inclusive programs

are in **PROXIMITY** to and **PARTICIPATING** in learning with **PEERS**

have **PURPOSEFUL** roles and responsibilities

are **PLANNED** for

Mr. W Commercial



pre·sume com·pe·tence

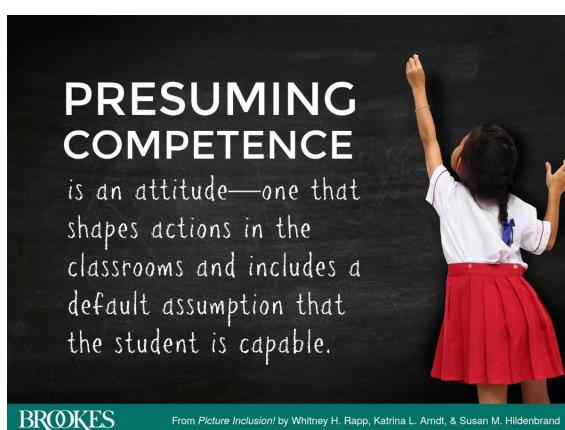
prɪ'zūm/ /'kämpətəns/

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](https://www.facebook.com/AutismWomensNetwork)

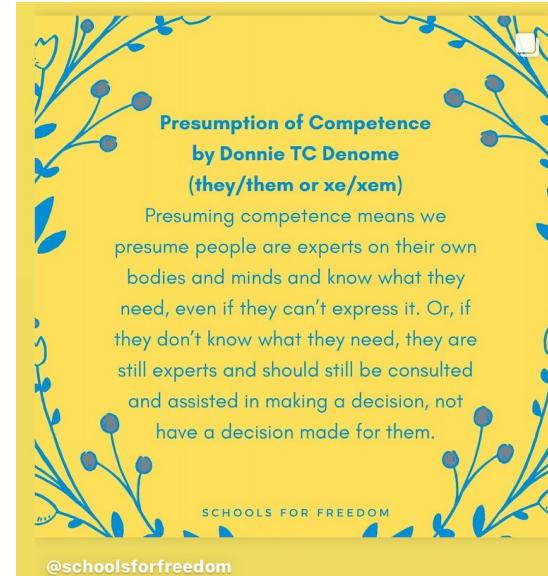


PRESUMING COMPETENCE

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



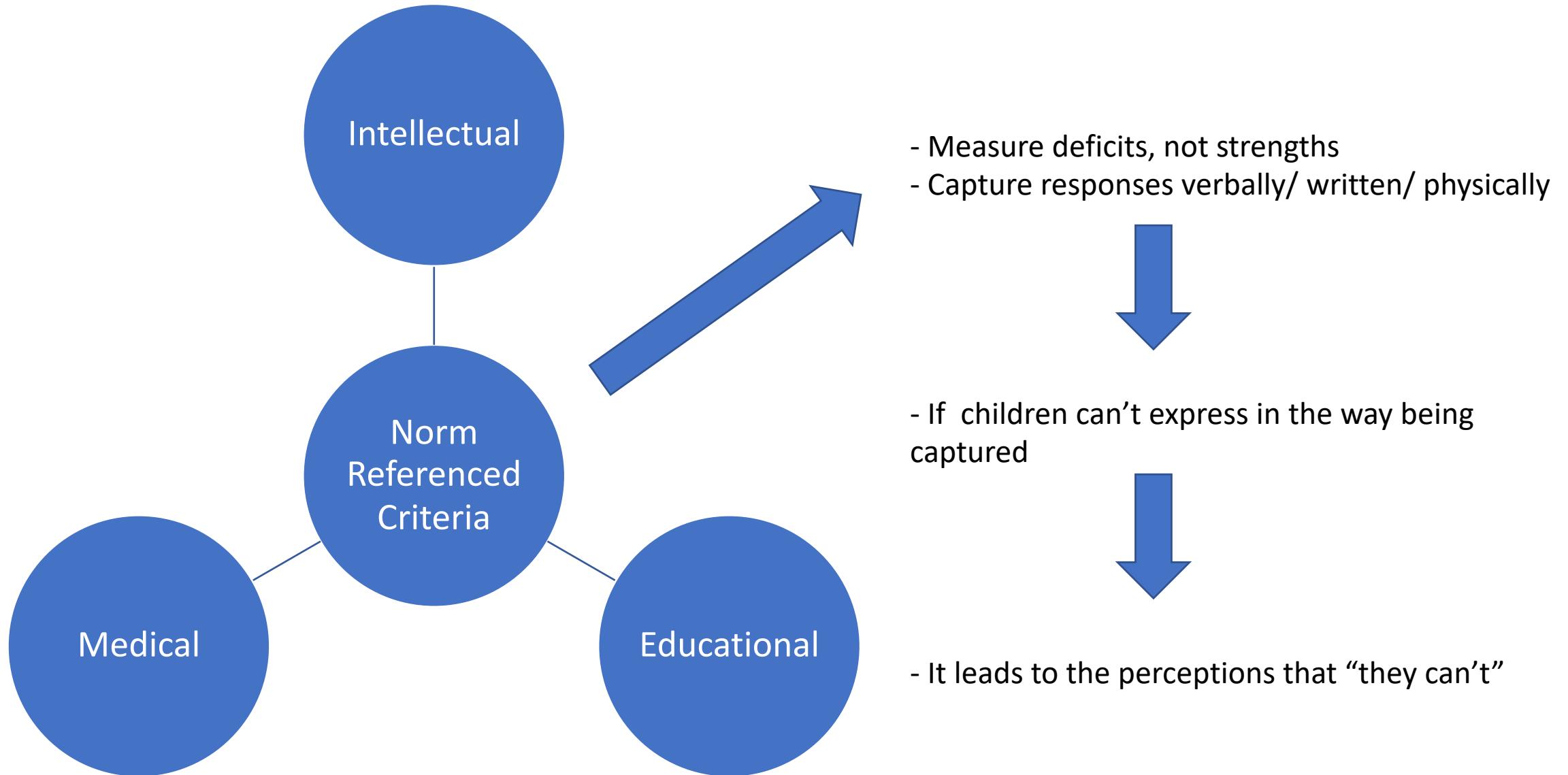
Presuming competence is nothing less than a Hippocratic oath for educators.

Douglas Biklen

olliebean

What is Presuming Competence?

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



Down syndrome



Has a laugh that will
make you laugh

Knows strength
and determination

Finds his joy and doesn't
care what others think

Has great rhythm with an
awesome booty shake

Will make you see the
beauty in difference

Will always greet you like he
hasn't seen you in years

Makes you want to be
a better person

Sassy, funny, sassy, kind,
sassy, empathetic, sassy



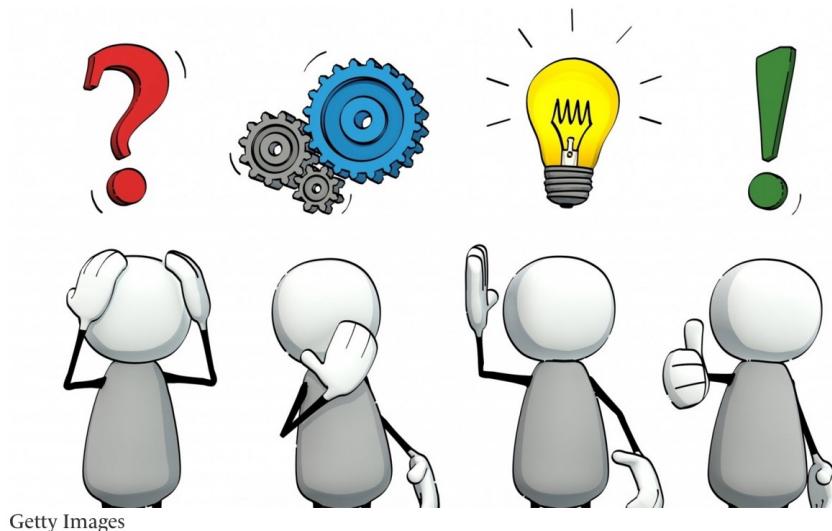
What happens when there is a perception that a child “can’t”

We **assume** that children with disabilities **will not benefit** from being in **community programs** with their peers

We **assume** that students with disabilities **are unable to** be successful in community programming

So we put students with disabilities into **programs outside** of community programs learning “**skills**”

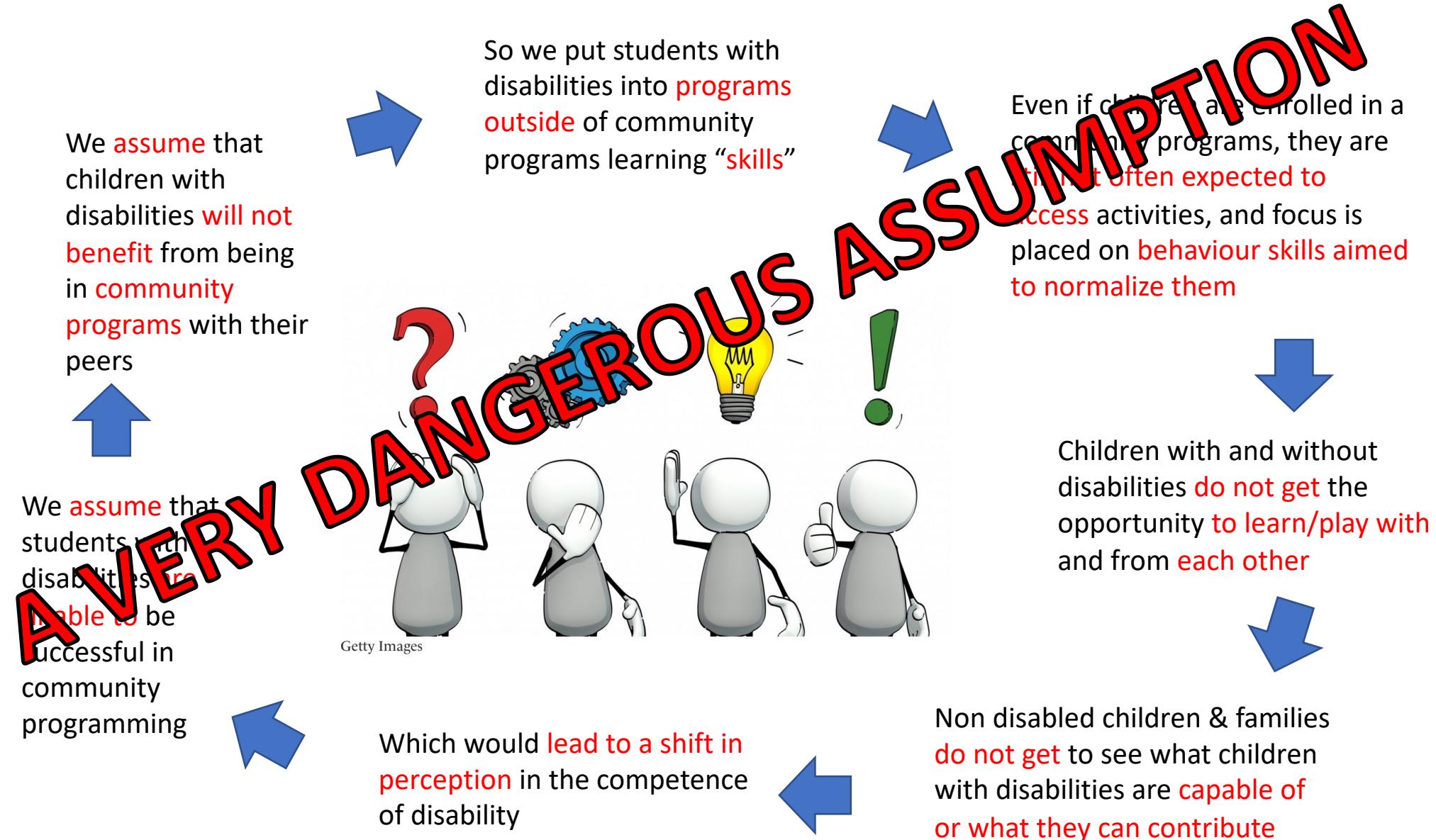
Even if children are enrolled in a community programs, they are **still not often expected to access** activities, and focus is placed on **behaviour skills aimed to normalize them**



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

Non disabled children & families **do not get** to see what children with disabilities are **capable of or what they can contribute**

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



Why is Presuming Competence Important?

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

Access to inclusive community programs, promotes learning, inclusion, achievement and quality of life after schooling, for both children with and without disabilities.

Why is Presuming Competence Important?

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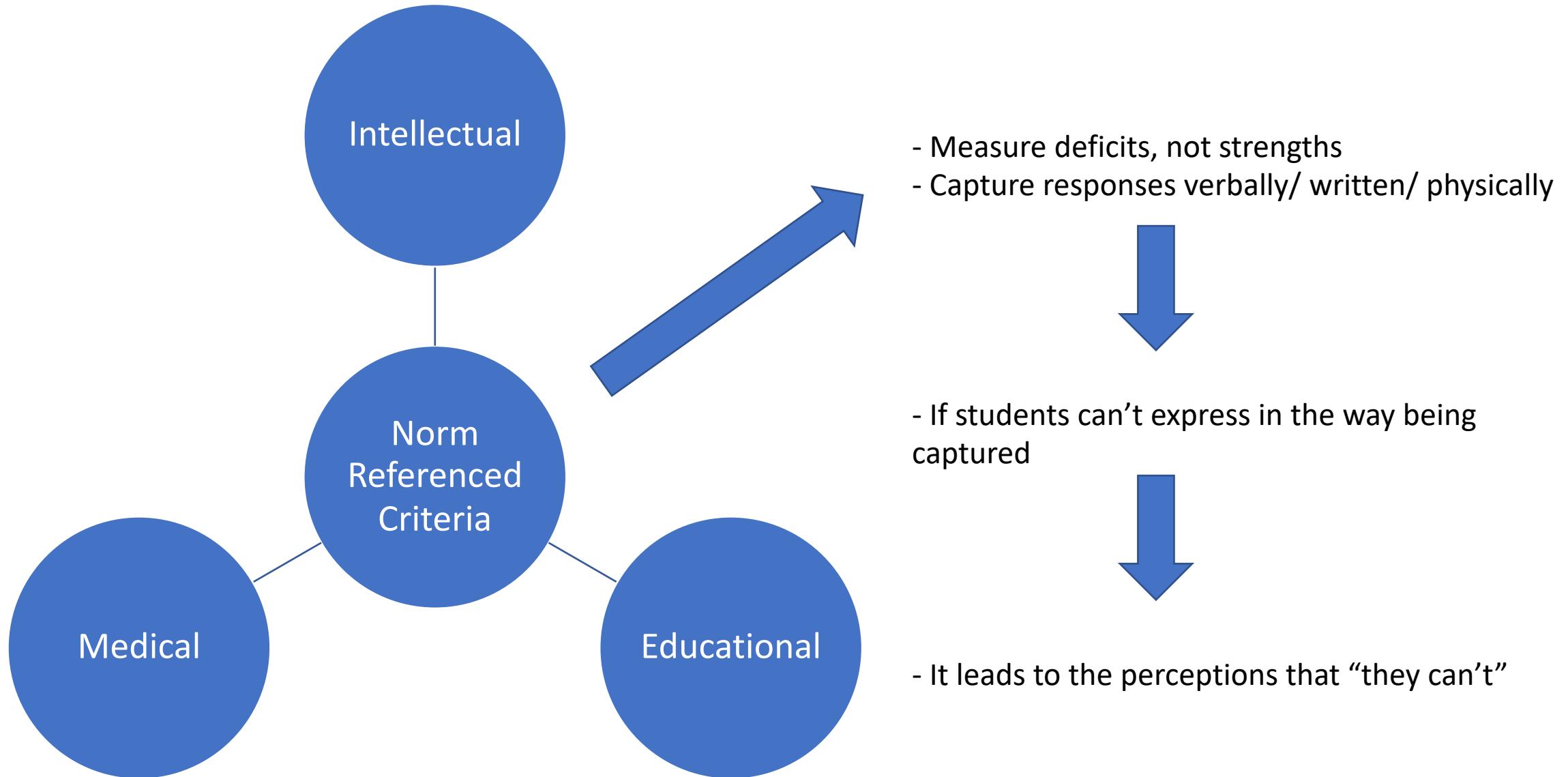
THE LEAST DANGEROUS ASSUMPTION
Access to inclusive community programs, promotes learning, inclusion, achievement and quality of life after schooling, for both children with and without disabilities.

Why is Presuming Competence Important?

Even if **we are wrong** about a child's **capability** to have access inclusive community programs with their peers, **the consequences** of that presumption **being wrong** are **not as dangerous** as the **alternative**.

Cheryl Jorgenson

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



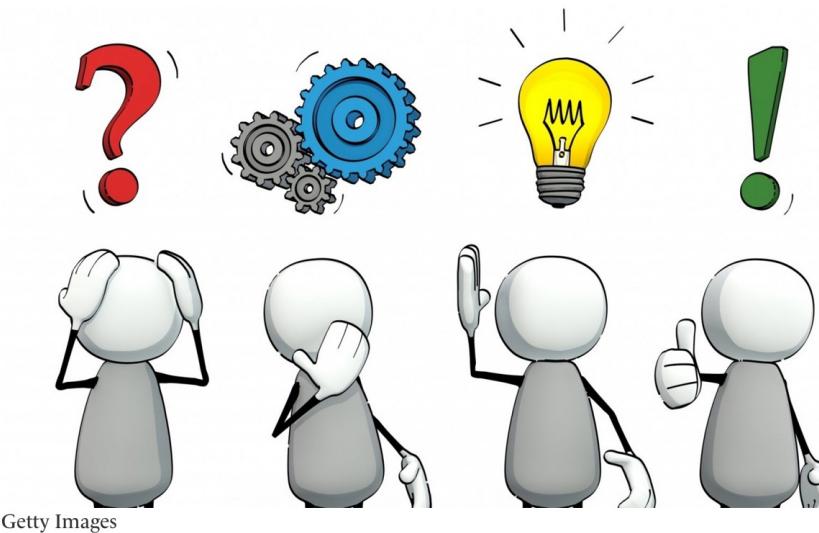
What happens when there is a perception that students “can’t”

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

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

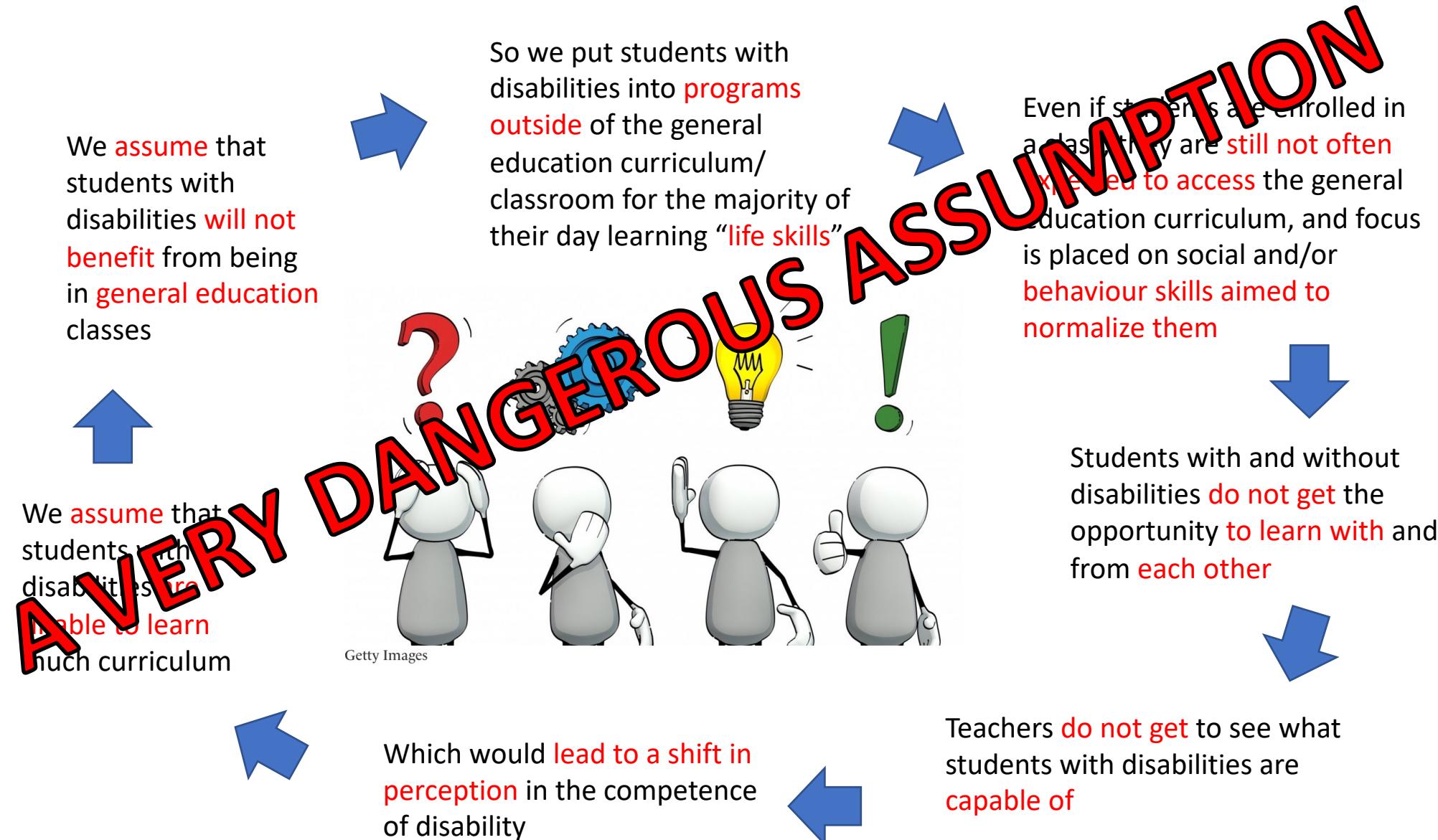
We assume that students with disabilities are unable to learn much curriculum



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

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

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



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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“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

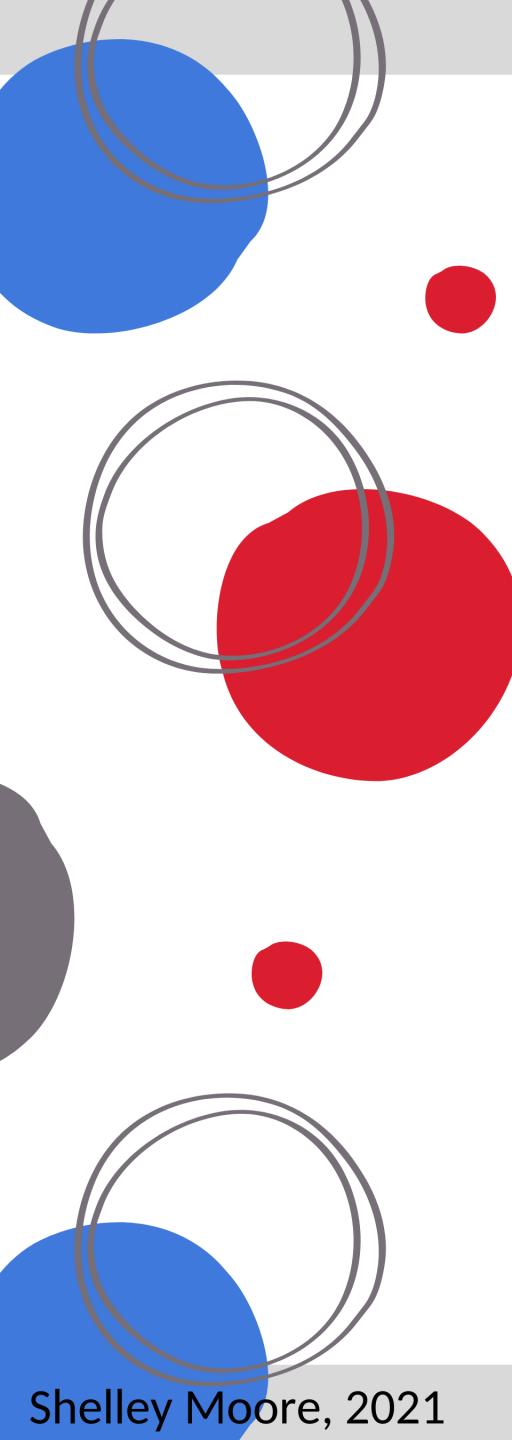
5 reasons to PRESUME the COMPETENCE of all learners

- 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

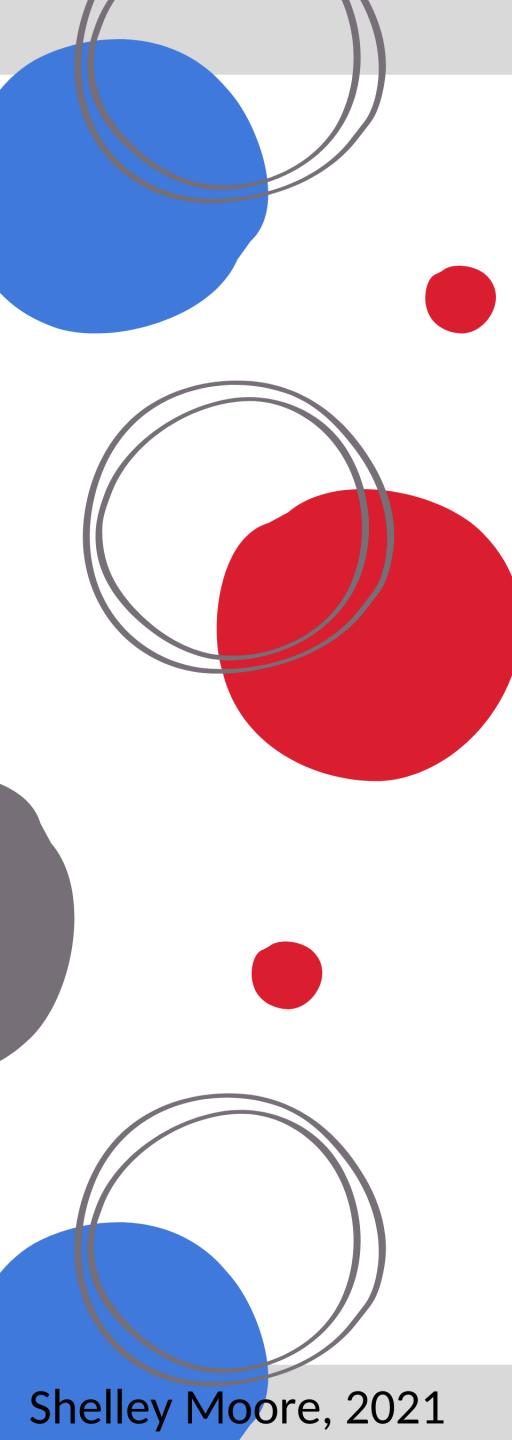
BROOKES
PUBLISHING CO.

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



How can we Presuming Competence?

- Children with disabilities so often **need** to “**prove**” that they can behave **before given access** to community programming
- Biklen & Burke suggest:
 - Rather than proving their ability, presuming competence is **assuming that all** children 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 children with a **means to communicate** other than words (visuals, gestures, voice)

Jorgenson, McSheehan & Sonnenmeier



How can we Presuming Competence?

- What Self Advocates say:

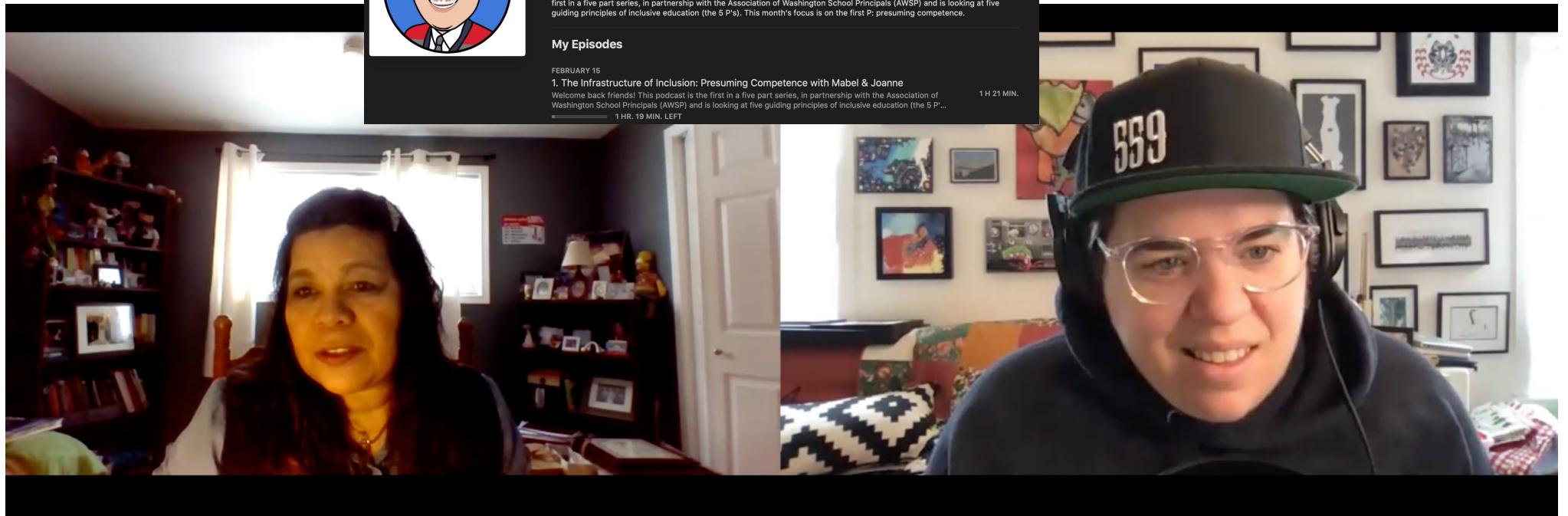
- Talk to me, not my support dog, or my support staff, or my parents
- Do not call me “low functioning” or refer to me as a developmental age, E.g., “like a 2-year-old”
- Use age-appropriate tone of voice, inflection, vocabulary, and conversation topics when interacting with me
- Respect my privacy when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

Presuming Protentional

“I thought I would explain that I will be using the term **presume potential** instead of presume competence. I will quote AAC specialist Kate Ahern as she does an amazing job of explaining that this small wording difference can change the outcome for many students. When we say presume competence people might give someone an AAC system and expect them to magically use it, without any real teaching. But when we say **presume potential** we don’t give a pass to others, we are saying, like all people, this person has the capacity to learn and grow, they aren’t static and they won’t magically know how to do things they haven’t learned or been taught. **Presume potential** puts the onus of teaching/learning on the teachers, therapists and caregivers instead of expecting the disabled individual to already know how to do things without education. **Presume potential** is inclusion in the expectation of learning we place on ALL people. **Presume potential** means we don’t dismiss anyone because we think their diagnosis means they can’t learn or because we think they are low. Instead we believe that just like all children and adults their brains are plastic and they have boundless potential with the right teaching, supports and high expectations.”



You Tube



Shelley Moore, 2021

Resources

- Articles:

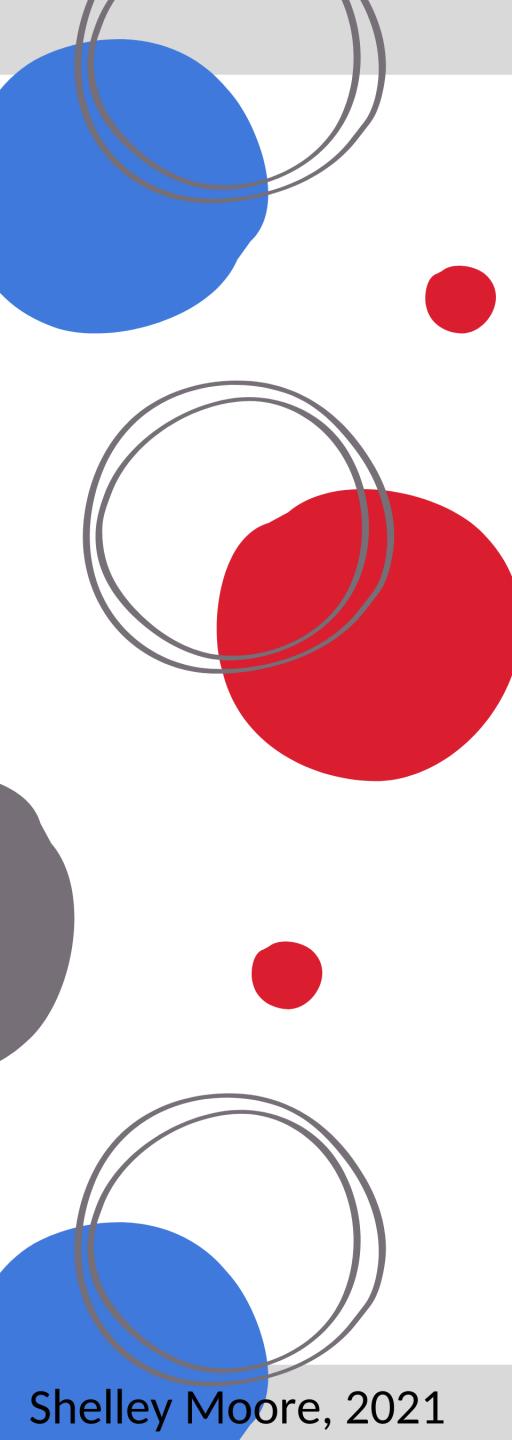
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- Douglas Biklen & Jamie Burke (2006) Presuming Competence, Equity & Excellence in Education, 39:2,166-175.
- Biklen, D. Presuming competence, belonging, and the promise of inclusion: The US experience. *Prospects* 49, 233–247 (2020).

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=JnyIM1hI2jc>

Research & Literature that Supports this Session:

- Biklen, D., & Burke, J. (2006). Presuming competence. *Equity & Excellence in Education*, 39, 166– 175.
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- 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.



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

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