# Reducing and Preventing Early Childhood Suspension and Expulsion

1.16.18 Equity Implementation Committee

Presentation by Dawn Barberis

# Why are doing this work?

- Concerns that some ECSE children being asked to leave and/or have reduced classroom services in Head Start and other programs
- National attention and new requirements re: Suspension/Expulsion in early learning
- Related training needs brought to light (OHA survey)



# What do exclusionary discipline practices look like in early childhood settings?

Examples of exclusionary practices in early childhood



### In-School Suspension could look like...

Disciplining a child by sending the child out of the classroom, such as to the director's office.



### **Out-of-School Suspension could look like...**

Asking a family to pick up their child early because of behavioral issues (e.g., biting, hitting, not following directions).



### **Expulsion could look like...**

Telling a family that they will need to find another care arrangement/center because the child is not a "good fit" for the program or that the program can 'no longer support' their toddler or preschooler.



### 'Soft' Expulsion could look like...

Asking the family repeatedly to pick their child up early because of behavior issues, requiring them to leave or miss work frequently.

#### Disrupting the Preschool To **Prison Pipeline** Lack of Child is Child School "zero Child is more Stressed As an adult processes & suspended or deprived of tolerance likely to child is more policies for teacher with expelled. valuable experience likely be Child is sent to mean that implicit biases learning and later incarcerated & expulsions thinks child is directors office educational child is more academic misbehaving experiences & likely to be failure in K-12 in voluntary (in-school child care & too much & set on be arrested & is doesn't know center asks disengaged suspended how to parents to pick from school trajectory. manage the child up early for minor dropping out. child's offenses in K-(out-of-school behavior. 12. suspension) or declares that the child is not a good fit

- Four-year-olds are expelled at a rate about 50% greater than 3-year-olds.
- Boys are expelled at a rate more than 4.5 times that of girls.
- Black children account for less than one-fifth of all preschoolers, but almost 50% of public preschool <u>suspensions</u>.
- Black children are also estimated to be 2 times as likely to be expelled as Latino and White children and more than 5 times as likely to be expelled as Asian-American children.

### Civil Rights Laws

A child care provider cannot discriminate on the basis of race, religion, color, national origin, or the marital status of the child's parent(s). For more information, go to the Civil Rights Division of the Bureau of Labor and Industries website at <a href="www.oregon.gov/BOLI/CRD">www.oregon.gov/BOLI/CRD</a>, or see blue pages of telephone book for local phone numbers.

### Americans with Disabilities Act

The federal Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) prohibit a child care provider from discriminating against any child because of a disability. A disability means "a physical or mental impairment that substantially limits one or more major life activities". Providers are required to take any actions that are not too difficult or expensive to make their homes accessible to children with disabilities. For more information on child care and ADA, go to <a href="http://www.ada.gov/childqanda.htm">http://www.ada.gov/childqanda.htm</a>.

#### **Beliefs:**

**We believe** that everyone has the ability to learn and that <u>we have an ethical</u> responsibility and a moral responsibility to ensure an education system that <u>provides optimal learning environments</u> that lead students to be prepared for their individual futures.

**We believe** that speaking a language other than English is an asset and that our education system must celebrate and enhance this ability alongside appropriate and culturally responsive support for English as a second language.

**We believe** students receiving special education services are an integral part of our educational responsibility and we must welcome the opportunity to be inclusive, make appropriate accommodations, and celebrate their assets. We must directly address the over-representation of children of color in special education and the under-representation in "talented and gifted."

**We believe** that the students who have previously been described as "at risk," "underperforming," "under-represented," or minority actually represent Oregon's best opportunity to improve overall educational outcomes......



**Education Investment Board: Equity Lens** 



## What do we want?



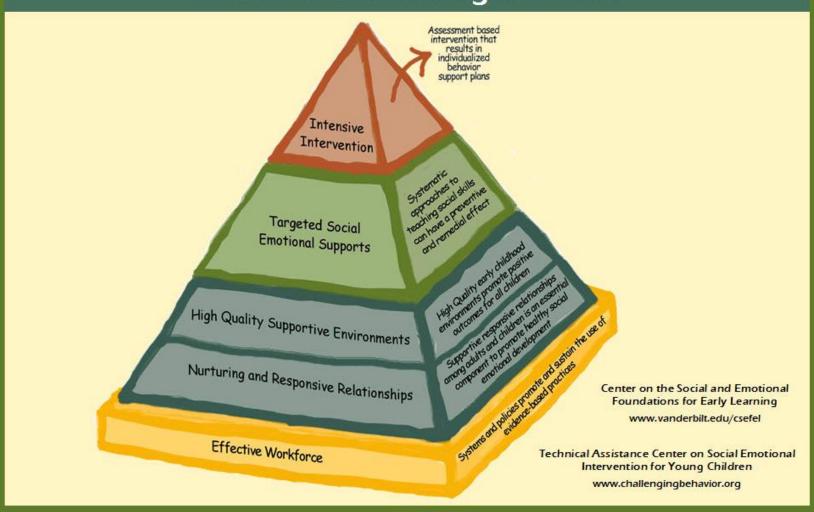
- \*Children successful in school and life
- \*Adults who have the knowledge, skills and abilities to support all children to be successful
- \*Robust resources and supports that can be quickly and efficiently deployed when children and adults need assistance
- \*Collaborative, coordinated and aligned systems of support that are strengths-based

# WHY DOESN'T THIS ALWAYS HAPPEN?

- Staff may feel concerned about the safety of the child or other children.
- Teachers may feel overwhelmed by a child's behavior or lack the skills to guide and respond to a child's challenging behavior.
- Work conditions, including low salaries, may contribute to teachers feeling stressed or depressed, which can affect their behavior management skills or tolerance for problem behaviors.
- Classroom conditions, such as high teacher to child ratios, may affect a teacher's ability to manage a classroom and deal effectively with children who display challenging behavior.
- Teachers may misunderstand a child's challenging behavior. A young child who has experienced trauma may engage in aggressive behaviors or use hurtful language; this behavior may be interpreted as willful or purposeful instead of a reaction to his experiences.
- Implicit bias (unconscious negative beliefs) may affect teachers response to some children and can lead to more harsh consequences.
- Early childhood programs may have limited resources and capacity to support staff who have difficulty with a child or family.

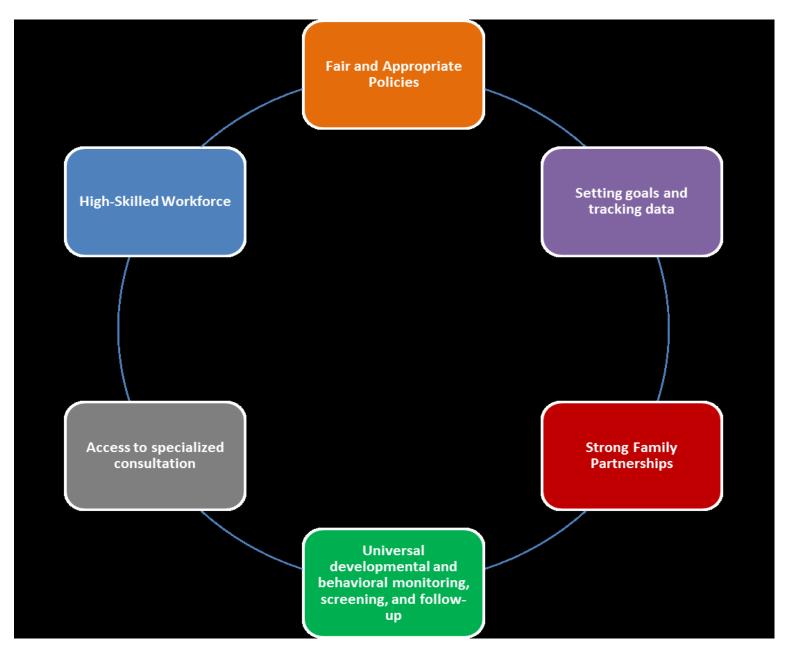
### **Pyramid Model**

# for Promoting Social Emotional Competence in Infants and Young Children



### What have we done to date?

- November 2016 "Children Asked to Leave Placements" (CATLP) work group
- January 2017 Social-Emotional Curricula work group
- February 2017 added CCDF Suspension/ Expulsion policy to CATLP agenda
- Winter-Summer 2017 research (literature review), environmental scan, white paper and logic model
- Fall 2017 updated Social-Emotional training modules and conducted Training of Trainers
- November 2017 provided training to ELD-OCC staff
- December 2017 began presentations to stakeholders and getting input on policy and strategies



https://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ecd/expulhttps://www.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/ecd/expulsion\_webinar\_1\_basic\_research\_slides\_21115.pdf

## Recommendations and Resources

### **System Alignment and Coordination**

- Relevant Policies and Guidance
- Data Systems

### **Highly Skilled Workforce**

- Understanding and Supporting Children's Social and Emotional Development
- Professional Development Systems and Strategies
- Staff Education and Certification
- Other Infrastructure and Workforce Supports

### **Early Identification of Children with Special Needs**

- Monitoring
- Screenings
- Evaluation

### **Access to Specialized Consultation**

- Early Intervention/Early Childhood Special Education
- Infant/Early Childhood Mental Health Consultation
- Other Specialized Supports

### **Strong Family Partnerships**

- Family Support Practices
- Resources for Families

