How to Reach the

(sometimes) Hard-to-Reach

Practical Classroom Strategies for Educators





Dr. William T. Noel, Sr.

Education Consultant & National Speaker

PlanE

The two most important days of your life are the day you are born, and the day you find out why.



Topics



- Old Approach vs. New Approach
- Relationships
- Discipline, Not Punishment
- Emotions & Feelings
- Our Mindset
- Cultural Responsiveness
- What Motivates Students?



Old Approach vs. New Approach

Old Approach

New Approach



Reactive

Proactive

Zero Tolerance

Equitable Discipline

Traditional Mindset (Punishment)

Instructional Mindset (Discipline)

Teaching behavior as relentlessly as we teach reading or other academic content is the ultimate act of prevention, promise, and power underlying preventative interventions in America's schools.

When a child...

- does not know how to read we Teach!
- does not know how to multiply we Teach!
- does not know how to write we Teach!
- does not know how to behave we Texch!

Change Seats Reassign Suspend Expel



Relationships



No significant learning occurs without a significant relationship.

Show me a school where relationships do not exist and I'll show you an underperforming school.

It is still incumbent upon you to take the initiative to learn about your students' lives outside of school, as it has direct implications for what they do inside of school.





Connect Through Relationships

Some educators have **IT**, that ability to create relationships that lead to a welcoming & equitable learning environment.

How do we reproduce **IT**, so other educators can recreate that learning environment?

How to get the IT-ability!!





Be a "Popular" Teacher

Teachers become "popular" when they establish genuine relationships by:

- treating students with respect;
- not talking down to, or lecturing students;
- offering positive reinforcement;
- listening;
- PASIYV & smiling.



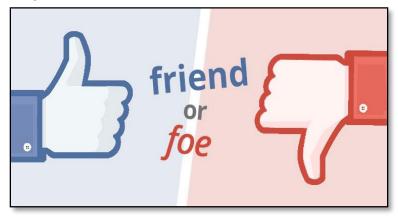
5 Tips for Better Relationships With Your Students Dave Foley



Know Your Students

As Individuals

- discover & discuss students' out-of-school interests;
- when we show interest in our students, they begin to view us less as one of "them" and more as someone who genuinely cares.



Protect Students' Self-Esteem

Despite the façade, students are fragile & emotional beings with many insecurities.

Acceptance by peers is key to a their self-esteem; so some students may "go down swinging" in order to save face in front of their friends.

A number of our male students seem *hard-to-reach* because of *the mask they live in* due to society's archaic definition of what it means to be a man.



Listen to Students

Students like to feel valued, and want to have some "say" about what goes on in class and/or school.



Listening to students contribute to:

- rich, two-way dialogue;
- trust and respect between students & educators;
- an environment that fosters teaching & learning.



Be Transparent

Share some of the *GOOD*, the *BAD* and the *UGLY* about our past.

Discuss our own failures to show students that we fail, and so can they . . .



Failure Should Be Our Teacher, Not Our Undertaker.



Failure Is Delay, Not Defeat.



Failure Is A Detour, Not A Dead End.





Discipline is the bridge between goals and accomplishment.

Jim Rohn

Punishment...

- inflicts discomfort, disapproval, and humiliation.
- causes student to focus anger on an unfair adult, and not on learning to be responsible.
- creates a final consequence with the adult acting as *judge*, *jury* and *executioner*.
- leaves student feeling emotionally abandoned.

Discipline . . .

- teaches students how to self-regulate, and deal intelligently with their emotions & feelings.
- teaches students to learn from their mistakes and find better ways to problem solve in the future.

Discipline . . .

- teaches students how to self-regulate, and deal intelligently with their emotions & feelings.
- teaches students to learn from their decisions and find better ways to problem solve in the future.
- creates open & meaningful dialogue between students and teacher.

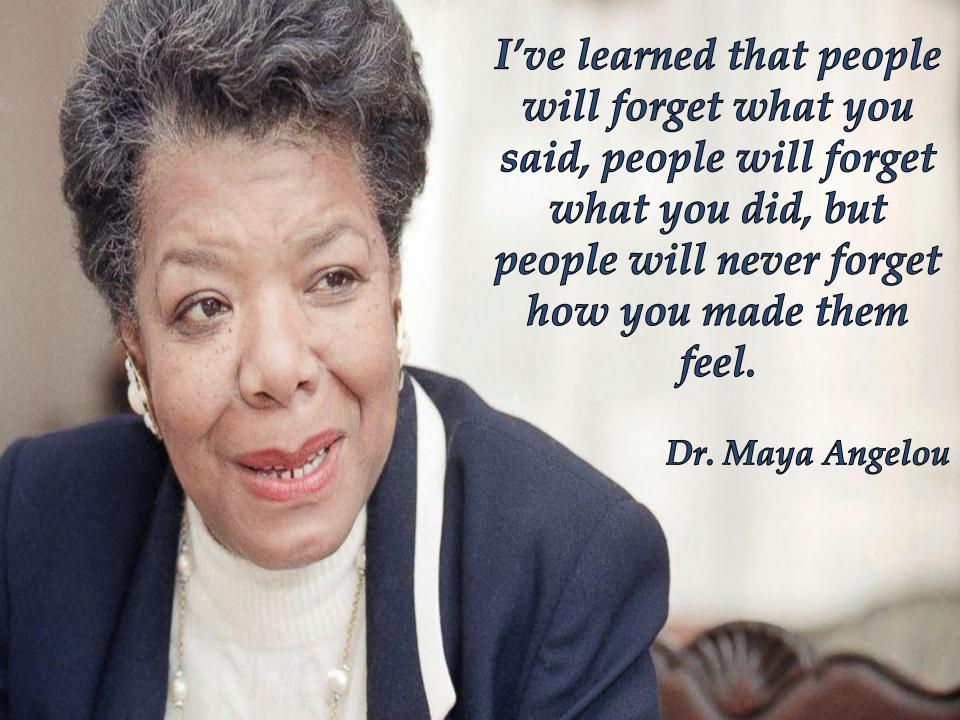
Emotions & Feelings



A person who feels appreciated will always do more than what is expected.

The more socially intelligent you are, the happier, more robust and more enjoyable your relationships will be.

Emotional intelligence begins to develop in the earliest years - all the small exchanges children have with their parents, teachers, and with each other carry emotional messages.





Why are Emotions & Feelings Important?





Emotions & Feelings

Emotionally intelligent students are better prepared to manage their emotional lives.



Develop an *emotional awareness* of our students' needs and especially, their "story".





"IF YOU HAD KNOWLEDGE OF THEIR EXPERIENCES"

Emotions & Feelings

How students feel impact their learning, how they treat others & their ability to make wise decisions.

Emotional Intelligence, the ability to monitor our own emotions, and that of others.

Our mindset will have a negative or positive impact on the emotions & feelings of our students.





Why Our Mindset?

"Failure is an opportunity to grow"

GROWTH MINDSET

"I can learn to do anything I want"

"Challenges help me to grow"

"My effort and attitude determine my abilities"

"Feedback is constructive"

"I am inspired by the success of others"

"I like to try new things" "Failure is the limit of my abilities"

FIXED MINDSET

"I'm either good at it or I'm not"

"My abilities are unchanging"

"I don't like "I can either do it, to be challenged" or I can't"

"My potential is predetermined"

"When I'm frustrated, I give up"

> "Feedback and criticism are personal

"I stick to what I know"

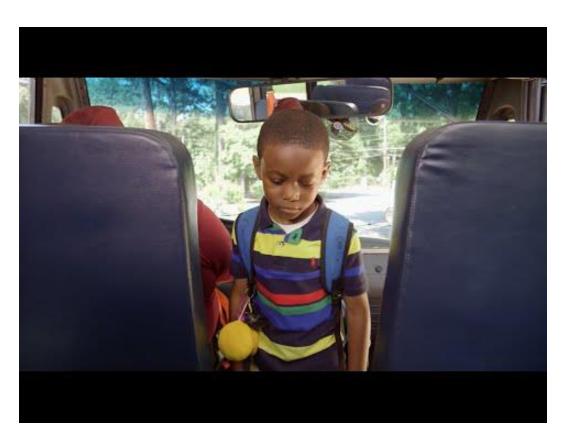
Deficit thinking results in educational practices that deter some students from receiving an equal and equitable education (Ladson-Billings, 2007).

The single most important factor in the academic achievement of minority students is the explicit rejection of deficit thinking by the school-based administrator (Wagstaff & Fusarelli, 1999).

A transformative leader is rooted in moral and ethical values . . . their approach enhances equity, social change and quality of life for students who are marginalized

(Astin & Astin, 2000; Shields, 2010).

Our mindset can make everything possible or make everything impossible.



Why Our Mindset?

Students who are suspended just once are...

- 3 times more likely to have contact with the juvenile justice system.
- 5 times more likely to drop out of school; &
- 6 times more likely to repeat a grade.



The Achievement Gap and Discipline Gap: Two sides of the Same Coin?

Why Our Mindset?

Because . . .

- 1.2 million African-American students were suspended in a single academic year.
- African-American students are suspended more than three (3) times the rate of Caucasian students.

Criminalized Discipline: punitive-based measures like suspension, expulsion, or referral to law enforcement.

Medicalized Discipline: solution-based measures like medical attention and/or psychological intervention.



Why Our Mindset?

Violations by minority students are viewed as conditions that warrant *Criminalized Discipline*.

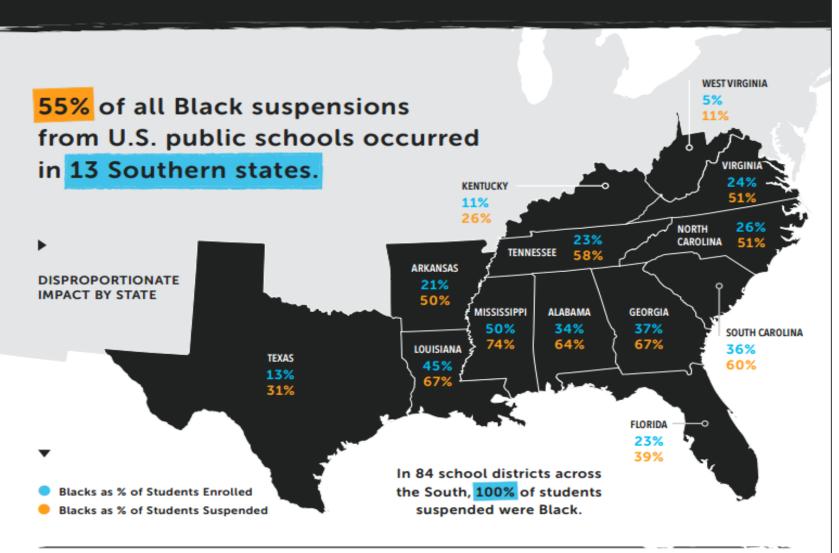
Violations by non-minority students are viewed as conditions that warrant *Medicalized Discipline*.

School-to-Prison Pipeline - a system that pushes minority students out of school & into the criminal justice system.



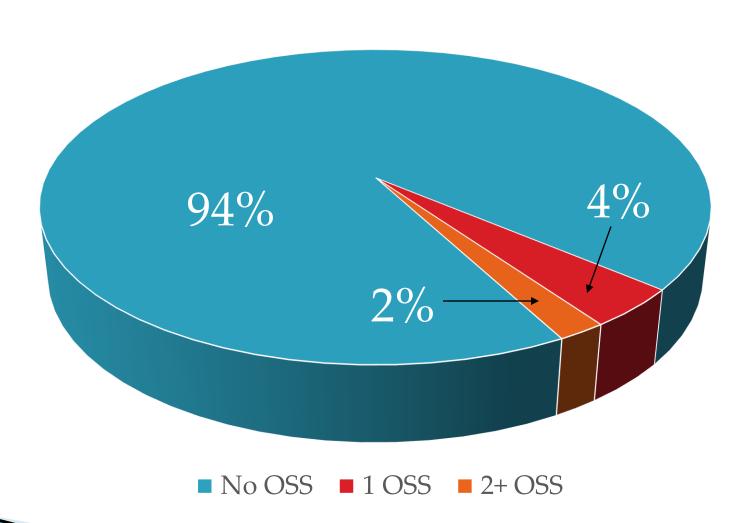
BLACK STUDENT SUSPENSION RATES IN THE AMERICAN SOUTH

BASED ON A REPORT BY EDWARD J. SMITH AND SHAUN R. HARPER





OSS Data





2017 Magna Award



Over 20,000 Enrollment

Rethinking Discipline

Henrico County Public Schools, Henrico, Virginia





administrators more flexibility to take into consideration students' behavioral history and other circumstances. The goal is to help students learn to meet the school division's behavioral expectations.

The Code of Student Conduct is the guiding document for behavioral expectations. Students, parents, and guardians sign the Code annually, signifying that they have read and understand it. HCPS began a two-year conversation with the community about improving the document. This involved public input sessions in each of Henrico County's five magisterial districts, hosted by various board members and HCPS staff members. The Student Support and Disciplinary Review Office, along with the Department of Instructional Support, played control roles in greating the document's

THE BOARD'S INVOLVEMENT

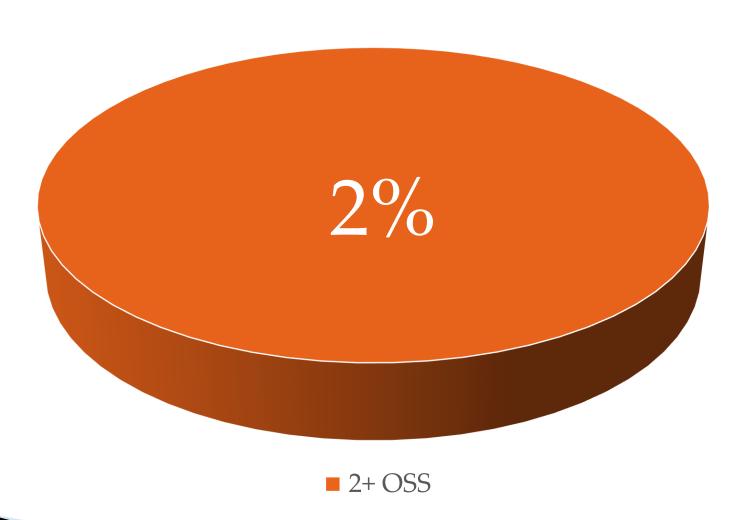
The HCPS School Board has been instrumental in guiding and supporting the new philosophy of student behavior. Remaking the Code of Student Conduct required consistent leadership over several years. Board members attended public input sessions throughout the county to solicit stakeholder feedback. They then worked with HCPS staff members to continually revise the proposed Code as they processed community feedback. From the start of the process, the board has worked to solicit recommendations for behavioral supports and interventions from staff members, and to find funding for those proposals.

RESULTS

HCPS is seeing some encouraging signs



OSS Data



Why Our Mindset?

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- African-American students are suspended more than three (3) times the rate of Caucasian students.

• "D-Code" offenses are the most subjective; yet the most common cause of

suspensions, & the only code that shows a significant disparity.

Competing Mindsets

- Blind vs. Aware
- Equality vs. Equity
- A-Contextual vs. Socio-Cultural
- Categorical vs. Inter-Sectional
- Deficit vs. Asset

The Choice Is Yours

Blind vs. Aware

Blind Mindset

• Acknowledging the ethnic background of students might offend others.

• Educators blindly operate without considering how ethnically diverse students experience school.

Blind vs. Aware

Aware Mindset

- It is important to understand how the background of students & teachers influences teaching & learning.
- Educators are able to understand the educational journey from multiple & varied perspectives.



Equality vs. Equity

Equality Mindset

- Academic achievement is **not** related to broader social realities or societal arrangements.
- Educators do not consider ways that a system disadvantages some, while privileging others.



Equality vs. Equity

Equity Mindset

 Academic achievement must be viewed in relation to broader social realities.

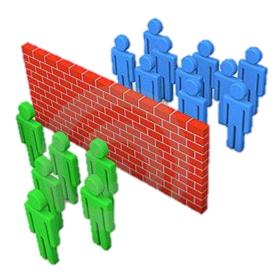
• Educators consider larger issues in society to help address low student academic performance.



A-Contextual vs. Socio-Cultural

A-Contextual Mindset

• Educators do not need to understand parents or the community in order to educate children.



• Educators miss opportunities to build partnerships and make lessons meaningful for students.

A-Contextual vs. Socio-Cultural

Socio-Cultural Mindset

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- What happens outside of school is directly related to the learning experiences inside of school.
- Educators seek to build bridges between the school and the community in order to make content meaningful & relevant.

Categorical vs. Inter-Sectional

Categorical Mindset

- It is easy to predict a student's academic performance once we know a little bit about them.
- Educators primarily think of ethnic origin or socioeconomic class, as "cultures" that impact academic achievement.



Categorical vs. Inter-Sectional

Inter-Sectional Mindset

- Each student is complex, with a mixture of many types & layers of different cultures & influences.
- Focus on how students may resist certain educators, but not reject education or learning in broad sense.



Deficit vs. Asset

Deficit Mindset

- All students must conform to traditional school culture & teaching approaches.
- Students who do not conform are excessively referred for disciplinary action and/or ExEd.



Deficit vs. Asset

Asset Mindset

• Successful teachers find ways to draw on students' home culture & language assets.



• Reduces the number of students from marginalized groups, who are referred for disciplinary actions and/or ExEd.

"Disparity in achievement mirrors the disparity in discipline... because we disproportionately punish the kids with the greatest need."

Dr. Pedro Noguera



Consider & Ask

Relationship with Students

• Do I know them?

Environment for Learning

• Do I provide a learning environment of excellence?

Compassion for Students

• Do I care about them?

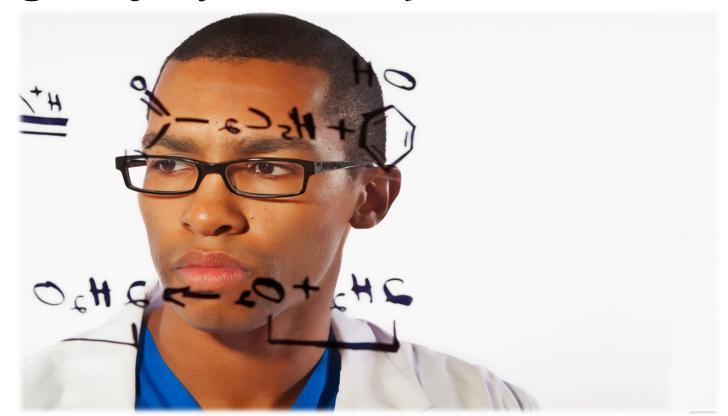
Attitude toward Students

• Do I believe in them?



Principal Baruti Kafele, Closing The Attitude Gap

A major obstacle in reaching & teaching the Hard-to-Reach or disadvantaged student, is the "soft bigotry of low expectations".



Cultural Responsiveness

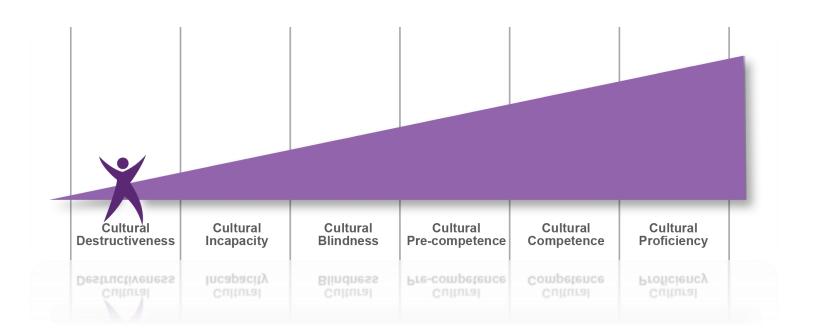


"As teachers of culturally diverse students, we need to educate ourselves about the realities of structural racialization in society and recognizing how colorblindness is just another a form of implicit bias."

- Zaretta Hammond in Education Week Teacher

Cultural Competency is a Journey for All Educators

- Cultural Competency Continuum vs. Diversity Training
- Obtain Knowledge of Cultural Competent Language
- Identify Your Social Construct
- Define or Not Race, Gender & Culture

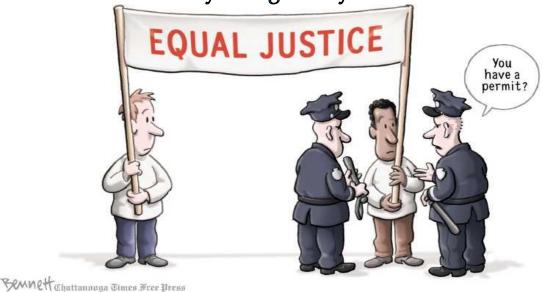


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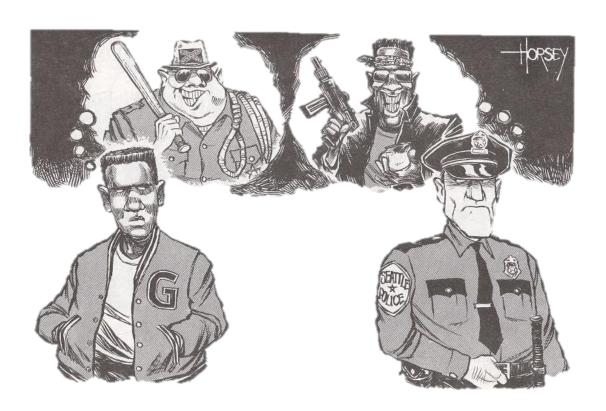
Hierarchy of Privilege & Power Requires Reflection

- Understand the Manifestations of Privilege
- Acknowledge Privilege & Power in Schools
- Address the Manifestations of Power & Privilege
- Reflect on Authority & Legitimacy in the Context of Culture



Assessing the Impact of Bias in our Schools

- Identification of Implicit Bias
- Understand the Impact of Bias on the Brain
- Widen Your Interpretation Aperture
- Listen to and Learn from Others
- What Do I Do Now that I Know?



KNowing Societal Factors that Impact Students

- Understand that Poverty is not a Culture
- Recognizing the Structure of Opportunity
- Acknowledge Differences due to Deficits & Assets
- Recognize the Implicit Power of Media
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Garnering the Cultural "Know-How" to defeat Deficit Mindset

- Validate Lived Experience: Recognize & Nurture Personal Resilience
- Recognize Deficit Dialogue
- Build on their Strengths "Become Strength-Finders"
- Use Deliberate Dialogue as a Critical Tool for Change
- Use Agency as a Tool for Balancing Power









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Engaging in Culturally Responsive Teaching Practices

- Recognize the Importance of Including
- Changing Consciousness about Student Motivation
- Know the Four Conditions Necessary for Culturally Responsive Teaching
- Working in Tandem with Families to Build & Strengthen Students Ableness









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Strengthening Student Engagement is a Never-Ending Journey

- Identification of the Map for the Journey: Ethnographic Interviewing,
 Learning Style Assessment, Archetype Identification
- Identification of the Tools Needed to be Successful on the Journey:
 Differentiated Lessons, Culturally Relevant Tools & Material
- Identification of Progress on the Journey: Culturally Competent Practice Check-Ins & Look-For Sheets



The "Carrot-on-a-Stick" no longer motivates students to engage in meaningful work.



Students' motivation is not reward; but rather *Autonomy*, *Mastery & Purpose*.

Autonomy gives students ownership to make some educational choices about the lesson's assessment.

 Provide students options for how they demonstrate learning & understanding.





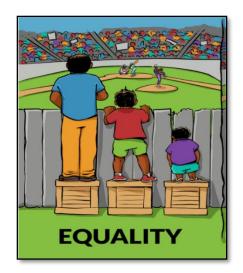


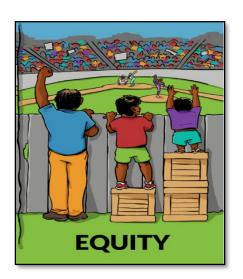




Mastery means the student has a complete understanding of the lesson.

- Students must be able to demonstrate learning through a variety of assessments.
- Not every student will master the lesson at the same pace *EQUITY over equality*.





Purpose - Why do I have to do this? When am I ever going to use this? How is this going to help me?

- Educators must be *intentional* in showing students how the lesson *connects* to their current & future lives.
- <u>CONNECT</u> learning to *what matters* and/or to *what makes* sense to our hard-to-reach students (relate poetry to popular music, and history to social movements, etc.).







Some of us look at the Negro community in the South and say that these kids have no capacity to manipulate language. Well, these are not the Negroes I know. Because I know that the wordplay of Negro kids in the South would make the experimental poets, the modern poets, green with envy. I don't mean that these kids possess broad dictionary knowledge, but within the bounds of their familiar environment and within the bounds of their rich oral culture, they possess a great virtuosity with the music and poetry of words. The question is how can you get this skill into the mainstream of the language,



