Inclusion and the Evidence-Based Practice Movement

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Disability: Past to Present



Early 1800s



Poorhouse

Mid 1800s



- first institutions
- training schools
- specialized schools for the deaf, the blind
- first kindergartens
- Public sentiment = Protect the handicapped

Mid 1800s



- institutions isolated, overcrowded, understaffed
- residents institutionalized for life
- community apathy, fear, distrust new Binet IQ test

Early 1900s



- xenophobic hysteria
- feeble-minded are immoral, dangerous, a threat to the gene pool
 eugenics movement

Early Theorists







Montessori (1870-1952)

Mid 1900s



1940–1970



Doctors give parents mixed messages.

1940–1970





Listen to Audio Clip Governor Youngdahl (Minnesota, 1950)

The point is this, ladies and gentlemen, the retarded child is a human being ... And for reasons for which neither he nor his family are responsible, he is retarded. He has the same rights that children everywhere have. He has the same right to happiness, the same right to play, the right to companionship, the right to be respected, the right to develop to the fullest extent within his capacities, and the right to love and affection ... We cannot discriminate against this child, deny to this child the rights other children have because of the one thing that neither he nor his family can help, because he is retarded ... He has a right to these things and his parents have a right to know that he has these rights. For they, too, are entitled to peace of mind about what is happening to a retarded child separated from them.

A Journey Toward Inclusion









Willowbrook State School

Institution Reform



Normalization Principles

- A normal rhythm of the day (eating, sleeping)
- A normal routine (living, work, school)
- A normal rhythm of year (holidays)
- Normal developmental experiences

Normalization Principles

- The chance to make choices
- The right to live heterosexually (not segregated by gender)
- A normal economic standard
- The right to live, work and play in normal communities

~ Bengt Nirje

Person-First Language

Instead of ...

Say ...

- Down syndrome child
- Crippled person
- Cerebral palsied child
- Wheelchair child
- Behavior problem
- Handicapped infant

- Child with Down syndrome
- Person with orthopedic challenges
- Child with cerebral palsy
- Child who uses a wheelchair
- Child with challenging behaviors
- Infant with special needs



Stereotypic Perceptions

- Angelic
- Pitiable
- Laughable, foolish
- Eternal children
- Evil, sinister
- Exotica, atmosphere
- Super Crip



Maslow's Theory



Maslow Inverted









What is **Disability**?

• a characteristic of a person?

or

• a functional impairment that arises when the environment is inaccessible?

What Do We Mean By Inclusion?



www.inclusion-international.org

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How do we define inclusion?



Key Components A Blueprint for High Quality Inclusive Practices

Desired Results
Access
Participation
Supports

Institute	e of Education Sciences	U.S. Department	of Education	N	ewsFlash Contact	Site Index	Help	
ies	WHAT WOR CLEARINGH	KS IOUSE		Qse	earch		Go	
Overview	Intervention/ Topic Reports	Practice Guides	Technical Assistance	Research to Review	Technical Working Papers	What's No	ew	

Welcome to MC

The What Works Clearinghouse (WWC) collects, screens, and identifies studies of effectiveness of educational interventions (programs, products, practices, and policies). The WWC regularly updates the WWC Technical Standards and their application to take account of new considerations brought forth by experts and users. Such changes may result in re-appraisals of studies and/or interventions previously reviewed and rated. The current VWVC Standards offer quidance for those planning or carrying out studies, not only in the design considerations but the analysis and reporting stages as well. The VWVC Standards, however, may not pertain to every situation, context, or purpose of a study and will evolve.

What's New?

NCER Releases Two New Practice Guides: Sep 28 Encouraging Girls in Math and Science and Organizing Instruction and Study to Improve Student Learning

Encouraging Girls in Math and Science is the second in a series of IES guides in education; Organizing Instruction and Study to Improve Student Learning is the third IES Practice Guide. (more info)

WWC Releases New Intervention Report -Aug 13 Success for All

Success for All (SFA)® is a comprehensive school reform model that includes a reading, writing, and oral language development program for students in pre-kindergarten through grade eight. (more info)

WWC Releases New Intervention Report -Aug 13 Ladders to Literacy for Kindergarten Students

-Customer Window-Provide feedback on additional topics for the What Works Clearinghouse

URRENT TOPICS



Beginning Reading. This review focuses on reading interventions that address student outcomes for students in grades K-3 in four domains.



Character Education. This review focuses on programs designed to increase student outcomes related to positive character development, prosocial behavior, and academic performance.



Dropout Prevention. This review focuses on interventions in middle school, junior high school, or high school designed to increase high school completion, including techniques

Research Synthesis Point #1 Inclusion takes many different forms



Research Synthesis Point #2 Universal access to inclusive programs for children with disabilities is far from a reality



Research Synthesis Point #3

Inclusion can benefit children with & without disabilities, particularly in the area of social competence with peers



Research Synthesis Point #4

Factors such as policies, resources, and attitudes influence the acceptance and implementation of inclusion


Research Synthesis Point #5 The use of specialized instructional strategies in inclusive programs positively affects child outcomes



Research Synthesis Point #6 Collaboration among parents, teachers, and specialists is a cornerstone of high quality inclusion



Research Synthesis Point #7



Families of children with disabilities generally view inclusion favorably, although some express concern about the quality of early childhood programs and services.

Research Synthesis Point #8

The quality of early childhood programs that enroll children with disabilities is as good as, or slightly better, than the quality of programs that do no enroll these children.



Research Synthesis Point #9

Early childhood professionals may not be adequately prepared to serve young children with disabilities and their families enrolled in inclusive programs.



Where do we go from here?



Promising practices to support high quality inclusion

Promising Practice High quality inclusion in a diverse society



Promising Practice Universal design





Tiered Models in Early Intervention



Recognition & Response



Teaching Pyramid



Promising Practice Evidence-Based Practice to support sound decision-making



What is Evidence-Based Practice?

a decision-making process that integrates the best available research evidence with family & professional wisdom & values

— Buysse & Wesley, 2006

Consider a 5-step Process

Adapted from Evidence-Based Medicine

- 1. Pose an answerable question.
- 2. Find best available research evidence. *(Where?)*
- 3. Appraise evidence quality & relevance. *(Who? How?)*
- 4. Integrate the research evidence with professional and family wisdom & values. *(How?)*
- 5. Evaluate effectiveness of steps 1-4. *(How?)*

Including Samuel



<u>Photojournalist Dan Habib</u> rarely thought about inclusion before he had his son Samuel seven years ago. Now he thinks about inclusion every day. Habib's documentary film <u>Including Samuel</u> examines the educational and social inclusion of youth with disabilities as a civil rights issue.

Including Samuel

View Video Clip