As California (CA) strives to support the educational success of each and every student, local educational agencies are poised to create learning environments that are universally designed, rigorous, and inclusive of all learners. Although CA has seen gains for its overall student population, schools are still challenged with attaining the same level of improvement for students with disabilities.

To support LEAs in addressing the needs of CA’s diverse learners, a set of instructional resources have been gathered to assist them. These resources are organized into four focus areas identified through research as critical for improving outcomes for students with disabilities. Research supports that students with disabilities who begin their earliest educational experience in the most inclusive learning environment, and whose social emotional well-being and language-literacy skills are met and developed, attain better educational outcomes.
WHAT IS LITERACY?

The California English Language Arts/English Language Development Framework (2015) defines literacy as reading, writing, speaking, listening, and using language to make meaning and demonstrate understanding. Development of literacy skills involves access to a variety of literature types that represent different identities and perspectives, are culturally and linguistically diverse, and across the disciplines.

CALIFORNIA FOR ALL

Literacy skills are fundamental to accessing instructional content across disciplines, and essential for meeting expectations for students in preparation for college and the workforce. Literacy skills demonstrate student communication, social interactions, and problem solving. And Universal Design for Learning (UDL), literacy goals can be met.

In California for All, each and every student has the ability to grow literacy skills and meet proficiency levels, including those articulated in Individualized Education Programs (IEP).

LITERACY’S IMPACT ON STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES (SWD)

Based on the California School Dashboard, students with disabilities perform lower than their peers in English Language Arts and Mathematics. In addition, other indicators such as graduation rate and college or career outcomes affirm that students with disabilities are not experiencing the same success as their peers.

An even more drastic gap exists in Math where all students score -33.5 points below standard and Students with Disabilities score -119.4 points below standard. Considering the impact of literacy among students with disabilities, especially across content and as necessary for communication, reconceptualizing literacy opportunities and materials is also necessary (Kliewer, 1998). Explicit instruction in reading is a key aspect of high leverage instructional practices, such as collaborative strategic reading, and is known to support struggling readers to become more effective readers.¹

21ST CENTURY ACCESS FOR ALL

Literacy for all is supported in the CA Standards for Career Ready Practices, namely Practice #2: Communicate clearly, effectively, and with reason. This expectation is for successful matriculation into the career market (after high school or following additional formal education/training/certification). Supporting high levels of literacy for SWD supports the CA expectation for a skilled and prepared workforce.
CLOSING THE ACCESS/OPPORTUNITY GAP

CONNECTING THE DOTS

All students, regardless of age, race, zip code, language, physical challenge, intellectual ability, capacity, or competency are to be provided with the most inclusive learning environment. This ensures that all students have the opportunity to participate in the general education curriculum, instruction, and activities of their grade level peers. Promoting the maxim “All Means All,” ensures LEAs and schools successfully implement efforts to meet the needs of each and every student.

California’s Multi-Tiered System of Support includes 3 important features of equal value:

- Inclusive Academic
- Behavior
- Social/emotional Instruction

When considering the needs of the whole child, educators may provide increasing levels of support and interventions. Advanced tier interventions are available, regardless of eligibility for other supports and services. All students have access to a universal core curricula for content areas that are research-based and aligned to content standards and frameworks.

Educators differentiate instruction and intentionally design lesson plans using the principles of Universal Design for Learning. In addition, flexible grouping of students maximizes student engagement and participation.

ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

- Guide to Understanding California MTSS
- English Language Arts/English Language Development Framework for California Public Schools: K-12
- CCSS Literacy Resources CDE Dyslexia Guidelines
- California Practitioners’ Guide for Educating English Learners with Disabilities

RESEARCH

- American Institute for Research
- International Literacy Association
- Literacy Leadership Brief: Meeting the Challenges of Early Literacy Phonics Instruction
- Literacy Instruction for Students with Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities
- Adolescent Literacy and Older Students with Learning Disabilities

1(Kamil et al., 2008; Klingner, J. K., Vaughn, S., Board
INCLUSIVE ENVIRONMENTS
CLOSING THE ACCESS/OPPORTUNITY GAP

WHY INCLUSIVE EDUCATION?
“Because special education is a service, not a place.”

EDUCATIONAL EQUITY DEFINED:
The educational policies, practices, and programs necessary to: (a) eliminate educational barriers based on gender, race/ethnicity, national origin, color, disability, age, or other protected status; and (b) provide equitable educational opportunities to ensure that historically underserved or underrepresented populations meet the same rigorous standards for academic performance expected of all children and youth (Bitters, 1997).

BENEFITS OF INCLUSION FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES:
- Greater Gains in Math and Reading
- Reduced Fear of Differences
- Empathy Increased Across Peers and Stakeholders
- Improved Self-Concept
- Increased Social Cognition
- Better Ethical Principles

BENEFITS OF INCLUSION FOR STUDENTS WITHOUT DISABILITIES:
- Greater Gains in Math and Reading
- Reduced Fear of Differences
- Empathy Increased Across Peers and Stakeholders
- Improved Self-Concept
- Increased Social Cognition
- Better Ethical Principles

RESOURCES
- www.sipinclusion.org
- Multi-Tiered System of Support
- CAPTAIN
- PBIS Coalition
- Inclusive Schools Network
**How to Create Inclusive Education Environments**

Building sustainable inclusive environments involves intentional re/design of culture, policies, and practices driven by cohesive leadership teams [Booth & Ainscow, 2002].

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### Supporting Inclusive Practices (SIP)

**Blueprint for Inclusion**

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**Progress Monitoring and Continuous Improvement**

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**Policy**

**Practice**

**Culture of Inclusion**
IF WE ENSURE YOUNG CHILDREN ARE INCLUDED SO THEY WILL LEARN AND THRIVE THEN WE...

- Create a culture of inclusion beginning in the very earliest learning and care settings so children and families continue to foster acceptance and belonging by honoring diversity.
- Set each and every child up for success by promoting early language acquisition and communication competencies, positive social-emotional skills, and foundational skills for lifelong learning.
- Develop a sense of shared commitment among educators, families and caregivers to create a community of inclusion.

INCLUSIVE EARLY LEARNING AND CARE

- All children have access to classrooms and programs in our educational systems that address their unique range of needs.
- Universally designed environments, classrooms and instruction so all kids have access.
- Supports, resources, and professional learning available so providers feel confident and capable of meeting the needs of children.
- Families are meaningfully engaged.
- Co-teaching and shared responsibility for learning of children in classrooms and programs.

The U.S. Department of Education (ED) and US Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) 2015 policy statement on inclusion in early childhood programs states that, “children with disabilities who spend more time in general education classes tend to be absent fewer days and have higher test scores in reading and math than those who spend less time in general education classes; spending more time in general education classes was related to a higher probability of employment and higher earnings; desired outcomes are achieved only when young children with disabilities are included in social and learning opportunities with typically developing peers several days per week; and inclusion in early childhood settings followed by inclusion in elementary school can sustain these developmental gains.”

Read the full policy statement
CLOSING THE ACCESS/OPPORTUNITY GAP

INCLUSIVE EARLY LEARNING

EARLY CHILDHOOD INCLUSIVE MINDSET

ACCESS • PARTICIPATION • SUPPORTS

Embodies the values, policies, and practices that support the right of every infant and young child and his or her family, regardless of ability, to participate in a broad range of activities and contexts as full members of families, communities, and society.

• Sense of belonging and membership.
• Positive social relationships and friendships.
• Development and learning to reach their full potential.
• The defining features of inclusion that can be used to identify high quality early childhood programs and services are access, participation, and supports.

RESOURCES

- Supporting Inclusive Early Learning
- Teaching Pyramid
- Supporting Inclusive Practices (SIP)
- CA Inclusion & Behavior Consultation (CIBC)
- Map to Inclusive Child Care Project
- California Early Childhood Online (CECO)
- Family Partnerships and Culture Document
- California Early Start Neighborhood
- Preventing Suspension & Expulsion of Young Children
- Inclusion Works
- PITC Infant/Toddler Caregiving Guides
- Zero to Three
- Seeds of Partnership
- CDC’s Milestone Tracker
- Desired Results Access Project
- Early Learning & Care Division Resources
- Preschool English Learner

When Schools build relationships and conduct short-term planning with partner agencies & private preschools to eliminate, to every extent possible, segregated settings for young children.

When Teachers support child care providers by sharing expertise and facilitating access to high quality early learning opportunities for each and every child.

When Parents advocate for their child’s access to and participation in inclusive preschool programs.

Then students with disabilities will enjoy friends who are of the same age and will be included as members of the larger community of learners.
WHAT ARE POSITIVE BEHAVIOR SUPPORTS (PBS) & POSITIVE BEHAVIOR INTERVENTIONS & SUPPORTS (PBIS)?

PBS
A set of research-based practices used to increase quality of life and decrease problem behavior by teaching new skills and making changes in a person’s environment.

PBIS
A multitiered framework for enhancing the adoption and implementation of a continuum of evidence-based interventions to achieve academically and behaviorally important outcomes for all students (Sugai et al., 2000). PBS may be implemented with individual students and/or they can be implemented at a school-wide level using a multi-tiered systems framework.

WHY CONSIDER POSITIVE BEHAVIOR SUPPORTS?

• Problem behaviors are the number one reason why students with disabilities are excluded from academic and social opportunities.

• Students with disabilities lose an average of 22 more days of instruction compared to students without disabilities and black students with disabilities lose 49 more days than white students with disabilities as a result of out of school suspensions.

• Exclusionary discipline practices have been found to be highly ineffective and are associated with decreased school engagement and academic achievement1 and increased rates of future behavior incidents,2 school dropout 3 and arrests.4

• Use of PBS can improve outcomes and reduce the need for more restrictive placements, exclusionary discipline practices and potentially the use of emergency interventions such as restraint or seclusion.

• In schools where PBIS is being implemented with fidelity, improvements were found in office discipline referrals, suspensions, school safety and climate, academic achievement, and bullying.5

• Positive behavior supports build educator skills and reduce teacher burnout resulting in increased teacher retention.

RESOURCES

- California PBIS Coalition
- Positive Environments Network of Trainers (PENT)
- CAPTAIN
- MTSS / SUMS Initiative
EFFECTIVELY IMPLEMENTING POSITIVE BEHAVIOR SUPPORTS

- Systems outlined within the PBIS framework are needed to create a context for positive behavior supports to be used effectively and efficiently.
- High quality preservice and in-service professional learning opportunities are the most efficient manner to disseminate the knowledge and skills needed for implementation of PBS.
- Behavioral expertise is needed on school teams to support all students, including those with IEPs who need PBS.
- Paraeducators are being increasingly relied on to work with higher needs students therefore, training and coaching in PBS is needed as part of paraeducator preparation.
- Creating a culture and climate that supports variations in behavior and social competency is a fundamental goal of PBS so that peers are able to respond to the range of needs appropriately.
- Families who have children experiencing challenging behavior may feel isolated and unsupported therefore parent education, resource and referral are necessary to create positive and sustained relationships.

FOOTNOTES

1Arcia, 2006; Cholewa, Hull, Babcock, & Smith, 2018; Losen, Hodson, Keith, Morrison, & Belway, 2015; Morris & Perry, 2016; Noltemeyer, Ward, & McLoughlin, 2015
2Theriot, Craun, & Dupper, 2010
3Rumberger & Losen, 2016
4Fabelo et al., 2011; Mowen & Brent, 2016; Noltemeyer et al., 2015
5Bradshaw, Koth, Thornton, & Leaf, 2009; Bradshaw, Mitchell, & Leaf, 2010; Childs, Kincaid, George, & Gage, 2016; Gage, Leite, Childs, & Kincaid, 2017; Horner, Sugai, & Anderson, 2010; Sadler & Sugai, 2009; Simonsen et al., 2012; Waasdorp, Bradshaw, & Leaf, 2012