



# CONNECT

The Center to Mobilize Early Childhood Knowledge

## CONNECT Modules: An Evidence-Based Practice Approach to Professional Development

Pam Winton, & Dale Epstein (CONNECT)  
August 16 2012, 10:15 – 11:45 am



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# The CONNECT Team



Pam Winton  
University of  
North Carolina at  
Chapel Hill



Virginia Buysse  
University of  
North Carolina  
at Chapel Hill



Beth Rous  
University of  
Kentucky

Dawn Ellis,  
Project Officer



Chih-Ing Lim  
University of  
North Carolina at  
Chapel Hill



Dale Epstein  
University of  
North Carolina  
at Chapel Hill

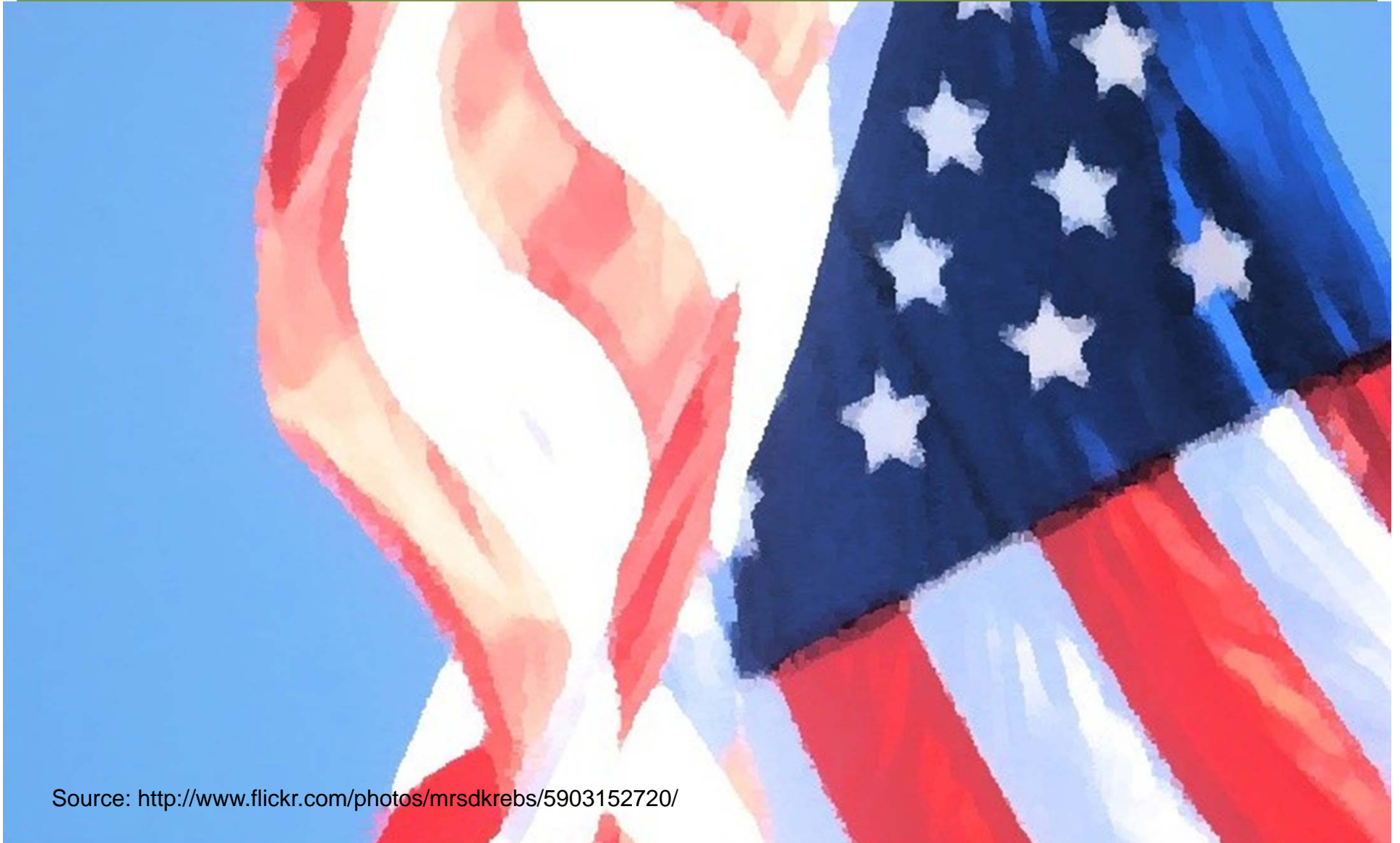


Cici Sidor  
University of  
North Carolina  
at Chapel Hill



Patti Singleton  
University of  
Kentucky

# Context: The Great American Workforce



Source: <http://www.flickr.com/photos/mrsdkrebs/5903152720/>



# Context: Increased Focus on High Needs Children





# Context: Focus on High Quality, Standards-Based PD



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Link between college degrees and high  
quality is not a given





# Teacher educators are not well-prepared in....



- **Disabilities and challenging behavior** (Chang et al., 2005; Early & Winton, 2001; Maxwell et al, 2006; Ray et al, 2006)
- **Cultural & linguistic diversity** (Maxwell et al, 2006; Ray et al, 2006)

# Context: Focus on Clinical Practice

**NCATE**

The Standard of Excellence  
in Teacher Preparation

TRANSFORMING  
TEACHER EDUCATION  
THROUGH  
CLINICAL PRACTICE:  
A NATIONAL STRATEGY  
TO PREPARE  
EFFECTIVE TEACHERS

Fall, 2010

Step 1:  
Dilemma

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Step 2:  
Question

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Step 3:  
Evidence

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Step 4:  
Decision

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Step 5:  
Evaluation

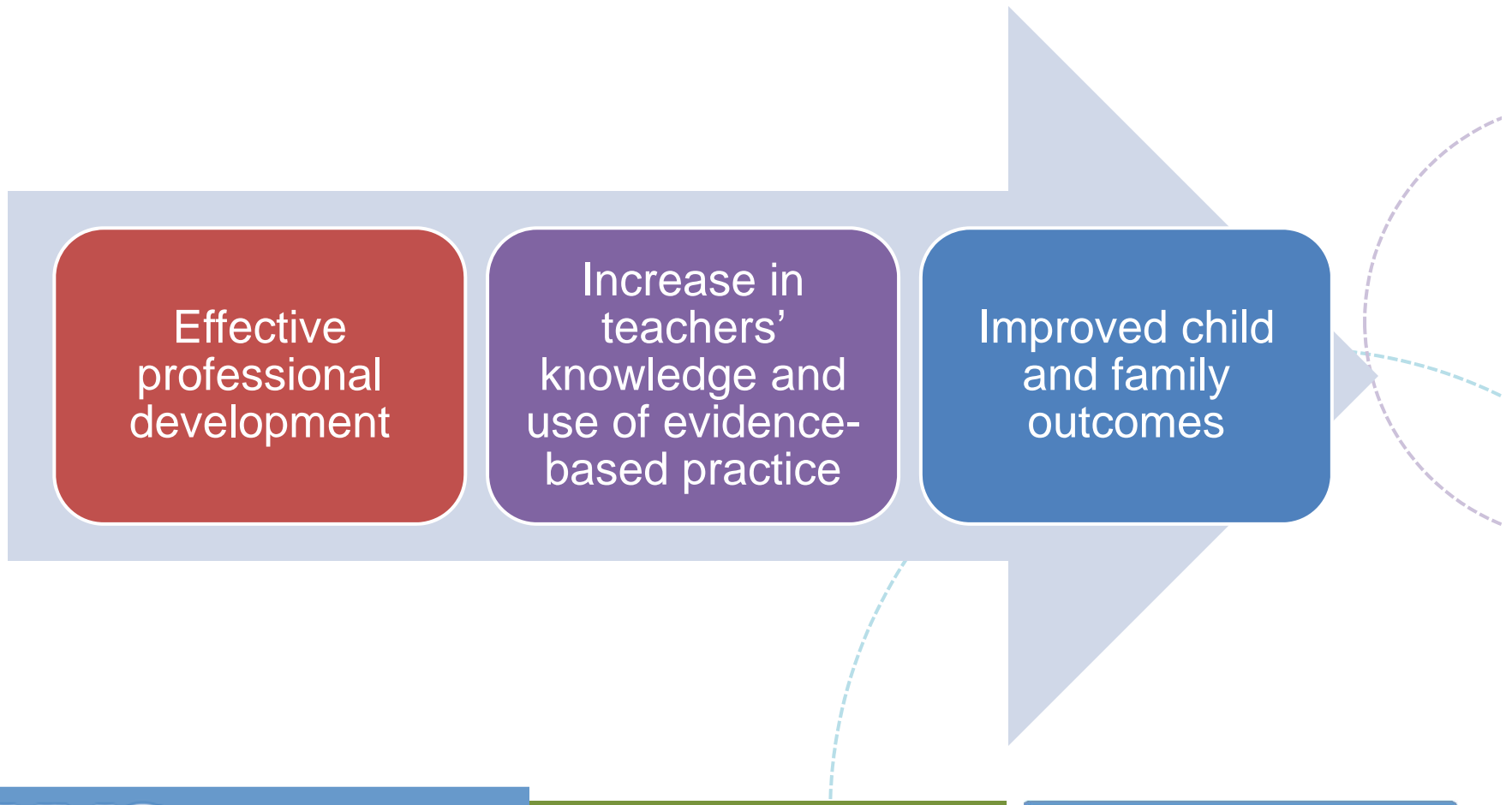


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# Increased Expectations & Theory of Change for PD



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# Context: Practitioners are Expected to Use Evidence-Based Practice





# Context: PD Providers are Expected to Incorporate EBP on Inclusion into PD



But what does that mean?



**Evidence-Based Practice is.....**

**identifying** **A decision-**  
**specific** **making process**  
**research-based** **that integrates** **the**  
**practices** **the best available research**  
**that have** **evidence with family &**  
**been validated through** **professional wisdom &**  
**rigorous review processes** **values**

Buyse & Wesley, 2006; Buyse, Wesley, Snyder, & Winton, 2006; Odom, Brantlinger, Gersten, Horner, Thompson, & Harris, 2005

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# Two Components of Evidence-Based Professional Development on Inclusion

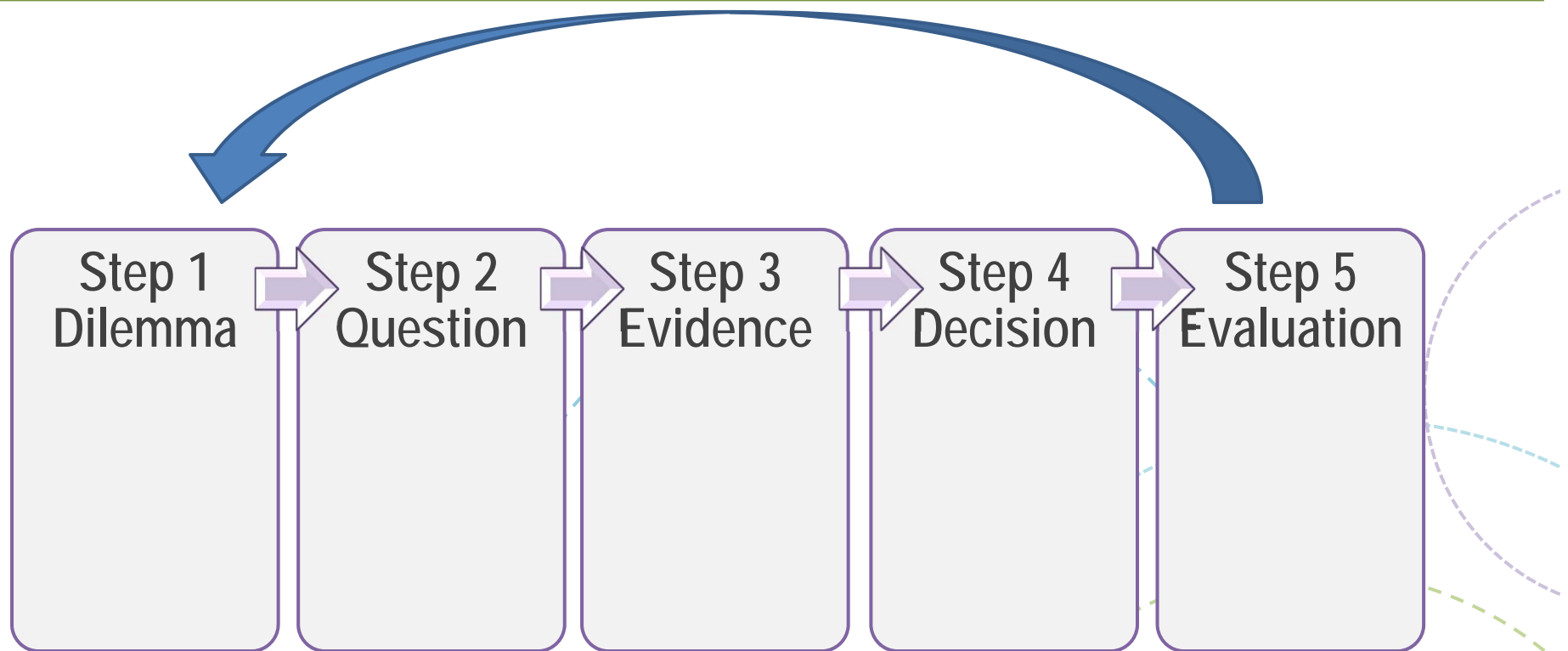
The PD **content** focuses on specific research-based teaching and intervening practices

The PD **delivery** focuses on evidence-based methods for building practitioners' knowledge and application of evidence-based practices

# CONNECT Modules: Practice-focused/ Technology-based



# Innovation: An Approach for Incorporating EBP into PD



**5 Step Learning Cycle™ - Process for Making Evidence-Based Practice Decisions**



# Our Target Audience

- 2-year and 4-year early childhood college faculty
- Other professional development providers (e.g., trainers, TA specialists, coaches)

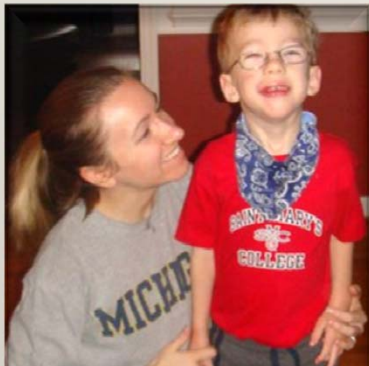


# What Faculty and PD Providers Want



- Short video clips that illustrate practice
- Activities
- 24/7 availability
- Flexibility & ease of use
- Free

# Available Modules



**Module 1: Embedded Interventions**



**Module 2: Transition**



**Module 3: Communication for Collaboration**



**Module 4: Family-Professional Partnerships**



**Module 5: Assistive Technology Interventions**



**Module 6: Dialogic Reading**



**Module 7: Tiered Instruction (Social emotional development & Academic learning)**

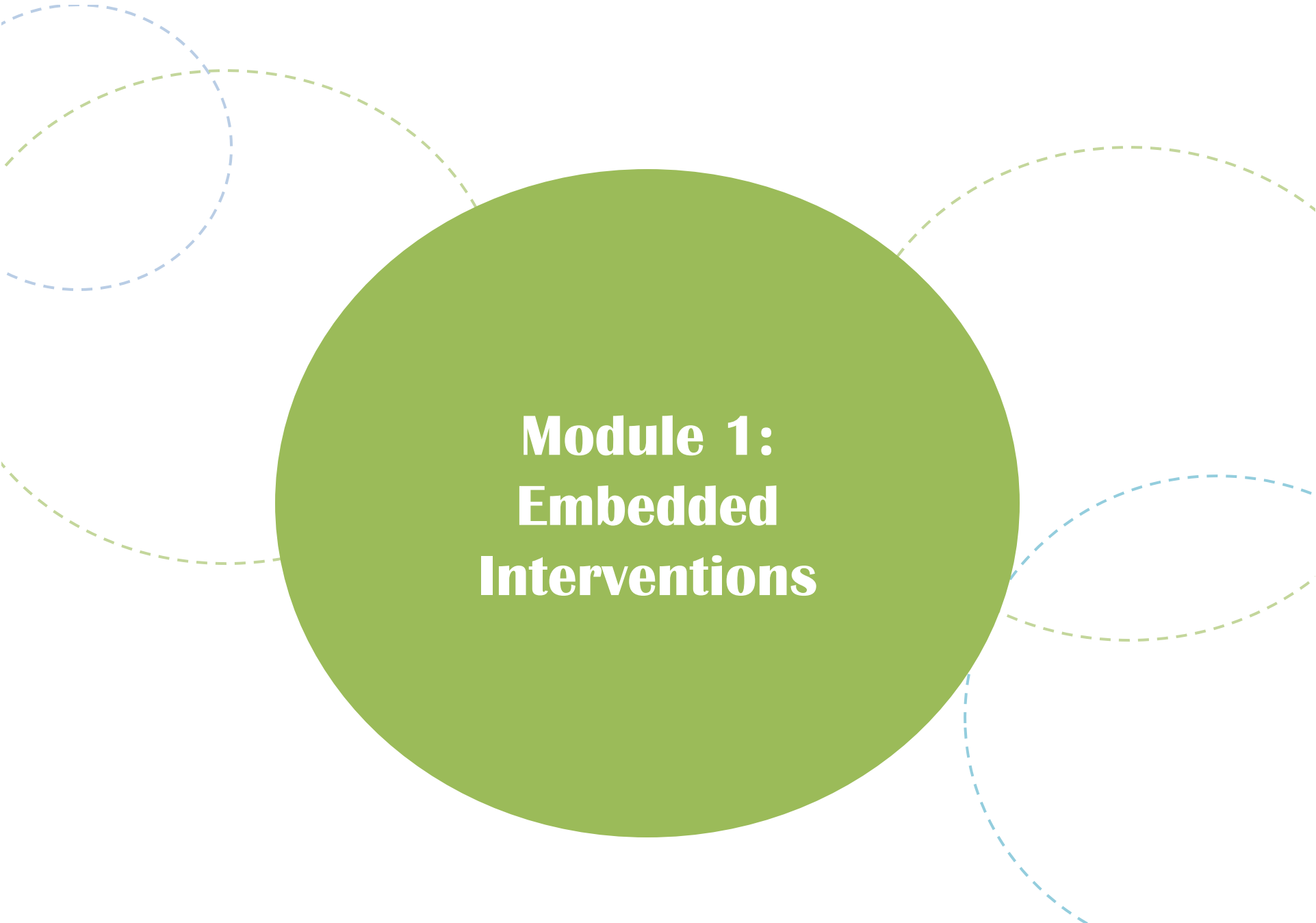
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# **Module 1: Embedded Interventions**

# Foundations of Inclusion Birth–Five

<http://community.fpg.unc.edu/connect>

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# Step 1: Dilemma



Teacher's Perspective (Jackie)



Family's Perspective (Christine)

Step 1: Dilemma > Step 2: Question > Step 3: Evidence > Step 4: Decision > Step 5: Evaluation



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## Step 2: Question



*For children who have developmental delays (P), are embedded interventions (I) effective in promoting learning in the areas of communication and social development (O)?*

Step 1:  
Dilemma



Step 2:  
Question



Step 3:  
Evidence



Step 4:  
Decision



Step 5:  
Evaluation



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# Step 3: Evidence

- Research
- Policies
- Experience-based knowledge

Evidence

Definition/  
Demonstration of  
Practice

Teaching  
Component

Step 1:  
Dilemma

Step 2:  
Question

Step 3:  
Evidence

Step 4:  
Decision

Step 5:  
Evaluation

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# Research

Handout 1.3



## Research Summary on Embedded Interventions

RESEARCHERS at the University of Florida analyzed 36 research studies on embedded interventions. They wanted to find out the following:

- how the practice was defined across different studies,
- who implemented the practice and in what type of settings,
- what the characteristics of the children were and
- whether the practice was beneficial for young children.

Here is what the researchers learned.

**How was the practice of embedding interventions defined?**  
Embedded interventions are teaching strategies that address a specific learning goal within the context of everyday activities, routines, and transitions at home, at school, or in the community. Terms such as routines-based interventions, embedded instruction, or embedded learning are used to mean the same thing.

**Who implemented embedded interventions and in what type of settings?**  
Almost half of the people implementing embedded interventions were pre-kindergarten teachers. Others were assistant teachers and graduate students. The interventions were implemented in a variety of early childhood settings including preschool classrooms, early childhood special education classrooms, community-based child care programs, and Head Start.

**What were the characteristics of the children who participated in the research?**  
About two-thirds of the children were boys. The children ranged in age from 2-7 years of age. About one-half of the children had some type of developmental delay. The remaining children had speech-language delays, Autism, or Down syndrome.

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<http://community.fpg.unc.edu/>

Page 1

Step 1:  
Dilemma



Step 2:  
Question



Step 3:  
Evidence



Step 4:  
Decision



Step 5:  
Evaluation



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# Policies

Handout 1.4



## Policy Advisory The Law on Inclusive Education

### INCLUSION

is the principle that supports the education of children with disabilities alongside their non-disabled peers rather than separately. Both the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) and Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act (Sec. 504) require schools and agencies to provide equal educational opportunities for children with disabilities. Ever since *Brown v. Board of Education* held that separate was not equal, inclusion has been part of this requirement to provide equal educational opportunities. But the primary source for the inclusion requirement is the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act or IDEA. IDEA not only supports equal educational opportunities, it specifically requires schools to support inclusion of children with disabilities through the least restrictive and natural environment mandates. For preschool and school age children (ages 3-21), IDEA requires that children with disabilities be educated in the "least restrictive environment" (§1412(a)(5) and §1413(a)(1)). For infants and toddlers (ages 0-3) with disabilities, IDEA promotes the use of "natural environments" for early intervention services (§1432(4)(G)).

#### Why does federal law support inclusion in schools and services?

While inclusion is justified as part of equal educational opportunities, in enacting IDEA (and in each subsequent revision of the law) Congress has also recognized the benefits of inclusion. Section §1400(5) of IDEA states:

"Almost 30 years of research and experience has demonstrated that the education of children with disabilities can be made more effective by... ensuring their access to the general education curriculum in the regular classroom to the maximum extent possible."

In addition to the academic benefits of inclusion, courts have long recognized that there are non-educational benefits to inclusion that are important to the quality of life of children with disabilities—such as the opportunity to make friends and increase acceptance among their peers (*Daniel R.R. v. State Bd. of Educ.*, 1989; *Sacramento City Sch. Dist. v. Rachel H.*, 1994). Federal law thus recognizes and supports inclusion because of the developmental,

educational, and social benefits that inclusion provides to children with disabilities.

#### How does federal law define inclusion and what does it involve?

Inclusion is not specifically defined in the law, but is supported through the equal opportunity, least restrictive and natural environment mandates. Together these requirements support inclusion in three areas: placement of the child with children who do not have disabilities, access to the standard educational or developmental curriculum, and participation in typical non-academic activities.

The Division for Early Childhood (DEC) and the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) have developed a joint position statement on early childhood inclusion. For more information on that definition and specifics on access, participation and supports for inclusion, visit <http://community.fpg.unc.edu>

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<http://community.fpg.unc.edu>

Page 1

Step 1:  
Dilemma



Step 2:  
Question



Step 3:  
Evidence



Step 4:  
Decision



Step 5:  
Evaluation



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# Definition and Demonstration of the Practice



Step 1:  
Dilemma



Step 2:  
Question



Step 3:  
Evidence



Step 4:  
Decision



Step 5:  
Evaluation



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# Definition and Demonstration of the Practice



Step 1:  
Dilemma

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Step 2:  
Question

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Step 3:  
Evidence

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Step 4:  
Decision

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Step 5:  
Evaluation



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# Definition and Demonstration of the Practice



Step 1:  
Dilemma

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>

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# Experience-based knowledge

Handout 1.6



## Parents Speak Out Partnering with Families on Embedded Interventions

In a conversation with Christine, a mother of a child with developmental delays, family leaders from across the nation provide their views on embedded interventions and building partnerships.

### Perceptions of Teachers That Some Parents Are Extremely Demanding

"Most of the [community college] students that I work with share the feeling of the teacher [Jackie] in this module. They have limited experience and education with working with children with special needs. They come to [my community college] class with many questions. They describe some of the parents to be extremely demanding with concerns for their children."

—Lisa Stein, parent & community college faculty

### Families' Perceptions About How to Get Their Idea Across

"After reading Lisa Stein's comments on her [community college] students talking about the 'extremely demanding' parents, it brought back concerns I had initially after my son was enrolled in his program. I immediately felt push-back from his teachers when I encouraged certain embedded interventions to be used in the classroom, or trying to explain that my son was ready to be challenged in new ways. I didn't want to be perceived as the demanding parent, and I wanted to develop a good relationship with his teachers."

"But it seemed like the expectations that I had for Luke and what the teachers had just didn't line up. They talked about things like what is 'developmentally appropriate,' while I talked about what Luke was actually doing and showing an interest in at home."

"I must confess that I haven't done anything to change the situation. If I get push back on ideas now, I generally nod my head, and then work on that skill with my son at home. For example, most recently, I shared that my son was expressing interest in the alphabet. I thought that encouraging letter recognition could help engage my son in a variety of activities, like reading, making verbal sounds, etc. I was told that it was too early to introduce letters, and that they'll do that next semester. So I worked on it at home. One month later my son knew all his letters. Daily we engage in verbal play attempting to make letter sounds. I can introduce new books easily (which was always a challenge) by pointing out the letters and sounding out words."

—Christine Lindauer

for the Education of Young Children (leading professional developmentally appropriate." The  
at is not possible. In just one month,  
—Cherie Takemoto

Step 1:  
Dilemma



Step 2:  
Question



Step 3:  
Evidence



Step 4:  
Decision



Step 5:  
Evaluation

Page 1



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# Step 4: Decision

Unique Perspectives & Contexts  
of the Dilemma

## Evidence

- Research
- Policies
- Experience-based knowledge

Integrate

Decision

- Plan for implementation
- Identify, review and select strategies

Step 1:  
Dilemma

Step 2:  
Question

Step 3:  
Evidence

Step 4:  
Decision

Step 5:  
Evaluation

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# Implementation Plan

Handout 1.12

## Child Activity N

Child: \_\_\_\_\_

Learning Goals

1.

2.

Daily Schedule	Learning Addressed

(EM = Environmental modification, PS = Peer support)

Daily Schedule	Embedded Interventions Addressing Goal #1	Embedded Interventions Addressing Goal #2
Arrival/Free Choice Play		Speech therapist engages peers to sing with gestures familiar songs with Luke (i.e., Itsy Bitsy Spider; Twinkle, Twinkle, etc. (PS)
Large group (e.g., circle or story time)		
Outdoor Play		
Small groups (e.g., activity centers)		
Lunch	Teacher encourages Luke's use of his SpringBoard to request more food and to communicate when he is finished. (EM)	

Adapted from: Sandall, S. R., & Swartz, I. S. (2008). *Building blocks for teaching preschoolers with special needs*. Baltimore: Brookes.

Step 1:  
Dilemma

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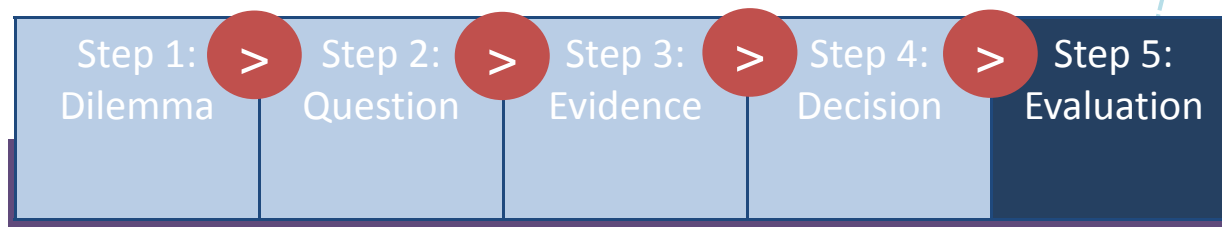
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# Step 5: Evaluation

Determine if the intervention was implemented?

Determine if the intervention was effective?

Summarize and use assessment results to determine if the goal(s) are met.



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## Observation Form

Child: Luke

Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Goal

Communication - Luke will use any means to communicate across a range of communication functions (requesting objects, actions and information, commenting, getting attention, acknowledging)

### Measurable Objectives

1. Luke will initiate interaction with familiar adults for requests and showing (commenting) using sounds, gestures and actions and his SpringBoard at least 3 times in each of 5 daily routines.
2. Luke will consistently acknowledge initiations by others with any communicative means (7 of ten times when his attention to the speaker is already established).
3. Luke will use his SpringBoard to engage in 3 conversational reciprocal turns (at least 3 times in each of 5 daily routines).
4. Luke will link 2 words through gesture, sign and SpringBoard to request and comment (at least 5 times in each of 5 daily routines).
5. Luke will use any communicative means to comment (3 times in each of 5 daily routines).

Objective	1 initiate	2 acknowledge	3 reciprocate	4 2 words	5 comment
Mealtime	I	III II		II	II
Free Play					
Circle		III			
Playground					
Notes Today I	Luke is still getting used to the classroom	Luke will generally acknowledge	Luke did use two reciprocal turns during	Luke was able to request milk on his device "I want more milk"	Luke struggled to remain engaged in Circle Time today. I will observe another day.

Step 1:  
Dilemma



Step 2:  
Question



Step 3:  
Evidence



Step 4:  
Decision



Step 5:  
Evaluation



## MODULES

These modules are designed for faculty and professional development providers to use in their professional development. Instructors, click on "For Instructors". Learners, click on "Go to Modules".

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#### Discussions

[CONNECT Module 5: Assistive Technology Interventions in an Online Course](#)

How have you engaged students to learn about effective practices in an online environment? Kathy Allen from Blue Ridge Community College shares her experience on using CONNECT Module 5 with her students. [Read more...](#)

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The CONNECT team enjoyed meeting everyone and hearing from people who have used the modules. What steps have you taken since our recent workshops to put your plans into action? Let's keep the conversation going! [Read more...](#)

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[CONNECT Module 6: Dialogic Reading Practices](#)

Meet Tenisha, a pre-K teacher who wants to maximize the benefits of storybook reading for the children in her class.

[Read more...](#)



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### Survey Question

Please take a moment to take a one question survey to let us know a little about you.

[Take the Survey](#)

## Describe peer support

### Objective(s)

Learners define and describe peer support.

### Description

In this activity, learners watch video clips and review a handout with examples of peer support in order to describe these embedded interventions.

### Required Materials/Resources

#### Learner Materials

- [Video 1.10: Routine in a program – water play](#)
- [Video 1.11: Routine in a program – singing a song](#)
- [Video 1.12: Routine in a program – rolling with friends](#)
- [Video 1.13: Routine in the community – playing at a park](#)
- [Handout 1.2: Examples of Peer Support](#)

### Detailed Facilitator Instructions

1. Provide access to videos or transcripts. Videos or transcripts can be viewed as a class or independently outside of class.
2. Provide access to Handout 1.2: Examples of Peer Support.
3. Ask learners to complete the tasks below:
  - a. Describe peer support in your own words.
  - b. In addition to the examples you just viewed in the videos and handout, list three more examples of peer support.
4. Provide feedback.

### Suggested Assessment

Hints provided to learner:

1. Peer support is enlisting peers to help children reach goals and participate fully and meaningfully in the classroom, home, or community.
2. Examples
  - a. If a child has trouble initiating interactions with others - arrange for the child to attend more social functions to provide opportunities to engage. Coordinate a play group at home or on a playground. Attend a parent-child class in the community, such as a music class or little gymnastics class.
  - b. If a child is learning how to request food by signing during snack time - make sure that the child is sitting at the table with children who know the signs for snack items.

This activity is part of Module 1: Embedded Interventions. To view the content related to this activity, go to [Step 3: Evidence](#).

**Instructional Method**  
[Discovery & Brainstorming](#)

**Level**  
Intermediate

**Estimated Time Needed**  
5 minutes for instructor preparation  
25-35 minutes for learner activity

**Learner Form**  
[Activity 1.4a](#)

Activity Guides

# Modules to Go

## CONNECT Modules

CONNECT: The Center to Mobilize Early Childhood Knowledge

[HOME](#)[5-STEP LEARNING CYCLE™](#)[MODULES](#)[FOR INSTRUCTORS](#)[INSTRUCTOR SUPPORTS](#)[RESOURCE LIBRARY](#)

You are here: [Home](#) → [Module 6: Dialogic Reading Practices](#) → [Module 6 To Go](#)

[enlarge text +](#)[reduce text -](#)


### Module 6: Dialogic Reading Practices




#### Introduction

[1 Step 1: Dilemma](#)[2 Step 2: Question](#)[3 Step 3: Evidence](#)[4 Step 4: Decision](#)[5 Step 5: Evaluation](#)[Summary and Wrap Up](#)[References and Credits](#)[Supplemental Materials](#)[Personnel Preparation](#)[Standards](#)[Module 6 To Go](#)[Glossary](#)[Return to Dashboard](#)

## Module 6 To Go

Modules-to-Go are downloadable versions of a module that can be printed or saved for your use. Each Module-to-Go includes a PowerPoint presentation of all of the online module content, along with PDF documents of all the activities, activity guides, and handouts from the module. In addition, there are also links to the list of videos and audio clips that you can download and save.

 **Module 6 To Go PowerPoint** : PowerPoint slides with all of the online module content for Module 6 that you can download and save or print.

-  **Activities** : A complete set of all of the activities in PDF format from Module 6. For activities in Word format, return to the Instructor Dashboard and click on Activities and Guides.
-  **Activity Guides** : A complete set of all the activities guides, as well as the alternate activities, from Module 6.
-  **Handouts** : A complete set of all the handouts from Module 6.
- **Videos** : A list of all the video clips that are available for Module 6. You can click on a video link to watch a video, or download it and save it.
- **Audio Clips** : A list of all audio clips that are available for Module 6. You can click on an audio link to listen to the clip, or download it and save it.



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# CONNECT Module Discussions

## Featured Discussions

### CONNECT Module 5: Assistive Technology Interventions in an Online Course

By Kathy Allen

How have you engaged students to learn about effective practices in an online environment? Kathy Allen from Blue Ridge Community College shares her experience on using CONNECT Module 5 with her students. Read about what she did and share your examples.



[Read More and Comment](#)

### NC B-K Consortium CONNECT Workshop Discussion Board

By CONNECT Team

The recent CONNECT workshop at the NC B-K consortium was a terrific way to dive deeper into using the modules. The CONNECT team so much enjoyed meeting everyone and hearing people who have used the modules share their experiences. Let's keep the conversation going!



[Read More and Comment](#)

## Discussions by CONNECT Module

Module 1 Embedded Interventions	Module 2 Transition	Module 3 Communication for Collaboration	Module 4 Family-Professional Partnership
<b>Embedding Module 1 into an In-Service Setting</b> by Sandy Ginther and Linda Robinson (10+ comments) <i>Setting:</i> In-Service <i>Primary discipline:</i> Early childhood special education <i>Format:</i> Face-to-Fac	<b>Transition and Therapy Services</b> by Christine Myers (10+ comments) <i>Setting:</i> 4-year IHE <i>Primary discipline:</i> Occupational Therap	<b>Communication - it's more than just words</b> by Hatice Dogan (20+ comments) <i>Setting:</i> Graduate <i>Primary discipline:</i> Early childhood <i>Course:</i> Families and Teams (Interdisciplinary) <i>Format:</i> Face-to-Face	<b>Using Module 4 Family-Professional Partnerships to Enhance Students' Understanding of Families and the NAEYC Professional Preparation Standards</b> by Nancy Grausam (30+ comments) <i>Setting:</i> 2-year IHE <i>Primary discipline:</i> Early childhood <i>Course:</i> Young Children with Special Needs <i>Format:</i> Face-to-Face





## Aligning CONNECT Modules with NAEYC and DEC Personnel Preparation Standards

Module 1: Embedded Interventions	
NAEYC Core Standards for Initial and Advanced Early Childhood Preparation Programs	CEC / DEC Initial Standards Knowledge and Skill Base for All Beginning Early Childhood Special Education/Early Intervention (Birth to Age 8) (CC= common core; EC = early childhood; K= knowledge; S= Skills)
<p><b>NAEYC Standard 1: Promoting Child Development and Learning</b> 1a: Knowing and understanding young children's characteristics and needs.</p> <p><b>NAEYC Standard 4: Using Developmentally Effective Approaches to Connect with Children and Families</b> 4b: Knowing and understanding effective strategies and tools for early education.</p> <p><b>NAEYC Standard 6: Becoming a Professional</b> 6c: Engaging in continuous, collaborative learning to inform practice 6d: Integrating knowledgeable, reflective, and critical perspectives on early education</p>	<p><b>CEC/DEC Standard 1: Foundations</b>—Know philosophies, evidence-based principles, laws, and diverse and historical points of view. CC1K4 – Rights and responsibilities of students, parents, teachers, and other professionals, and schools related to exceptional learning needs.</p> <p><b>CEC/DEC Standard 3: Individual Learning Differences</b>—Know evidence-based practices validated for certain characteristics of learners. Understand the influence of culture, primary language, and social and physical environments. EC3 S1 – Develop, implement, and evaluate learning experiences and strategies that respect the diversity of infants and young children, and their families. EC3 S2 – Develop and match learning experiences and strategies to characteristics of infants and young children.</p> <p><b>CEC/DEC Standard 4: Instructional Strategies</b>—Possess and use a repertoire of evidence-based instructional strategies that promote the success of children. CC4K1 – Evidence-based practices validated for specific characteristics of learners and settings. CC4 S2 – Use strategies to facilitate integration into various settings. CC4 S4 – Select, adapt, and use instructional strategies and materials according to characteristics of the individual with exceptional learning needs. EC4 S1 – Plan, implement, and evaluate developmentally appropriate curricula, instruction, and adaptations based on knowledge of individual children, the family, and the community. EC4 S2 – Facilitate child-initiated development and learning.</p> <p><b>CEC/DEC Standard 5: Learning Environments and Social Interactions</b>—Actively create learning environments that foster cultural understanding, safety, emotional well-being, positive social interactions, and active engagement. CC5 S4 – Design learning environments that encourage active participation in individual and group activities. EC5 S1 – Select, develop, and evaluate developmentally and functionally appropriate materials, equipment and environments. EC5 S2 – Organize space, time, materials, peers, and adults to maximize progress in natural and structured environments. EC5 S3 – Embed learning opportunities in everyday routines, relationships, activities, and places. EC5 S4 – Structure social environments, using peer models and proximity, and responsive adults, to promote interactions among peers, parents, and caregivers.</p> <p><b>CEC/DEC Standard 6: Language</b>—Understand typical and atypical language development and individualized strategies to enhance language and communication skills. CC6 S1 – Use strategies to support and enhance communication skills of individuals with exceptional learning needs.</p> <p><b>CEC/DEC Standard 7: Instructional Planning</b>—Develop long- and short-range goals. EC7 S6 – Develop individualized plans that support development and learning as well as caregiver responsiveness. EC7 S7 – Develop an individualized plan that supports the child's independent functioning in the child's natural environments. EC7 S8 – Make adaptations for the unique developmental and learning needs of children, including those from diverse backgrounds.</p> <p><b>CEC/DEC Standard 9: Professional and Ethical Practice</b> CC9 S13 – Demonstrate commitment to engage in evidence-based practices. EC9 S6 – Apply evidence-based and recommended practices for infants and young children including those from diverse backgrounds.</p>

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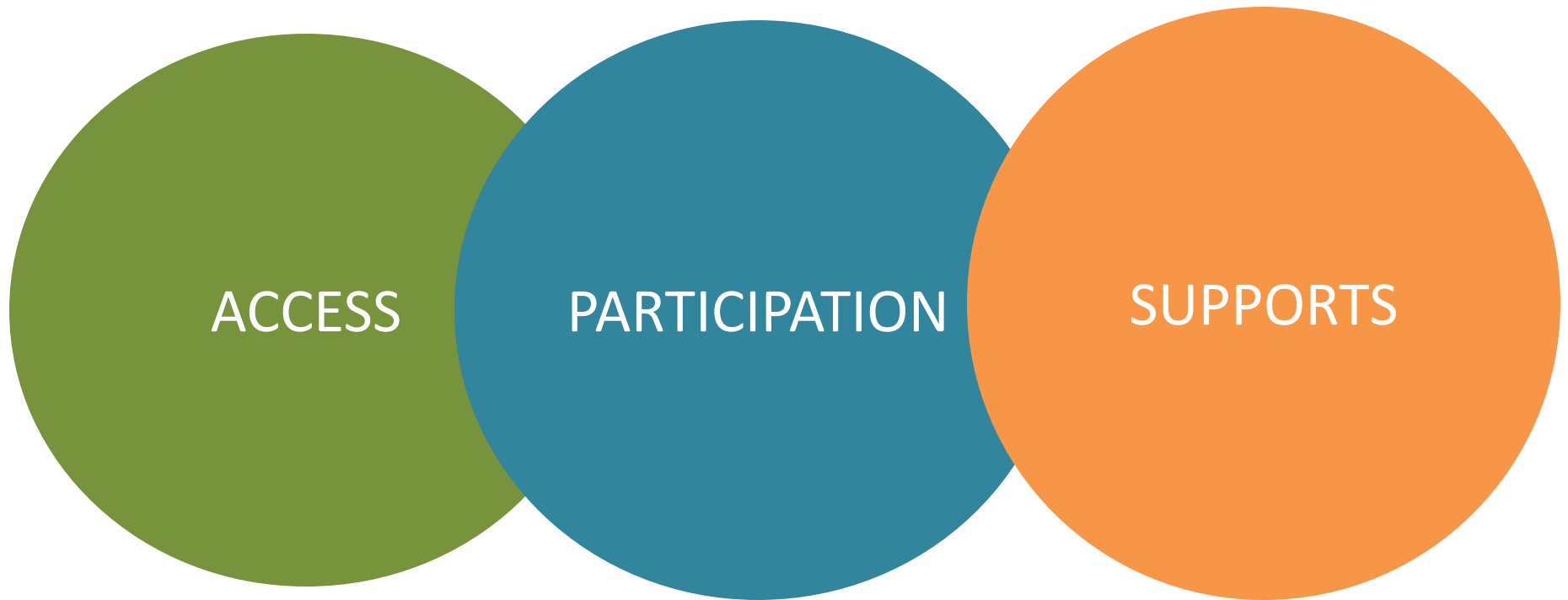


# Defining Inclusion

## Early Childhood Inclusion: A Joint Position Statement of DEC and NAEYC



## ... three defining features of inclusion



- *Early Childhood Inclusion: A Joint Position  
Statement of DEC and NAEYC, 2009*

National Professional Development Center on Inclusion  
Helping states achieve an integrated professional development system that supports high quality inclusion

## Research Synthesis Points on Quality Inclusive Practices



In April, 2009, two national organizations working on behalf of young children—the Division for Early Childhood of the Council for Exceptional Children (DEC) and the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)—completed two years of historic and collaborative work with the release of a joint position statement on inclusion<sup>1</sup>. This document provides brief descriptions and supporting references for the evidence-based and promising practices that support early childhood inclusion. These practices are organized into three major sections corresponding to the defining features of high quality early childhood inclusion as described in the joint position statement:

- Access**—removing physical barriers, providing a wide range of activities and environments, and making necessary adaptations to create optimal development and learning for individual children;
- Participation**—using a range of instructional and intervention approaches to promote engagement in play and learning activities, and a sense of belonging for every child; and
- Supports**—creating an infrastructure of systems-level supports for implementing high-quality inclusion.

Citations for each practice include best available research in the form of research reviews or syntheses or, when a summary of the research does not exist, the most recent and relevant individual studies evaluating specific practices. It should be noted that this document does not include an exhaustive list of existing research studies on every practice, nor do all promising practices have a supporting body of rigorous research evidence. This document may be used in a variety of contexts, including professional development, policy development, planning, advocacy, and grant writing.

<sup>1</sup> DEC/NAEYC. (2009). *Early childhood inclusion: A joint position statement of the Division for Early Childhood (DEC) and the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC)*. Chapel Hill: The University of North Carolina, FPG Child Development Institute.

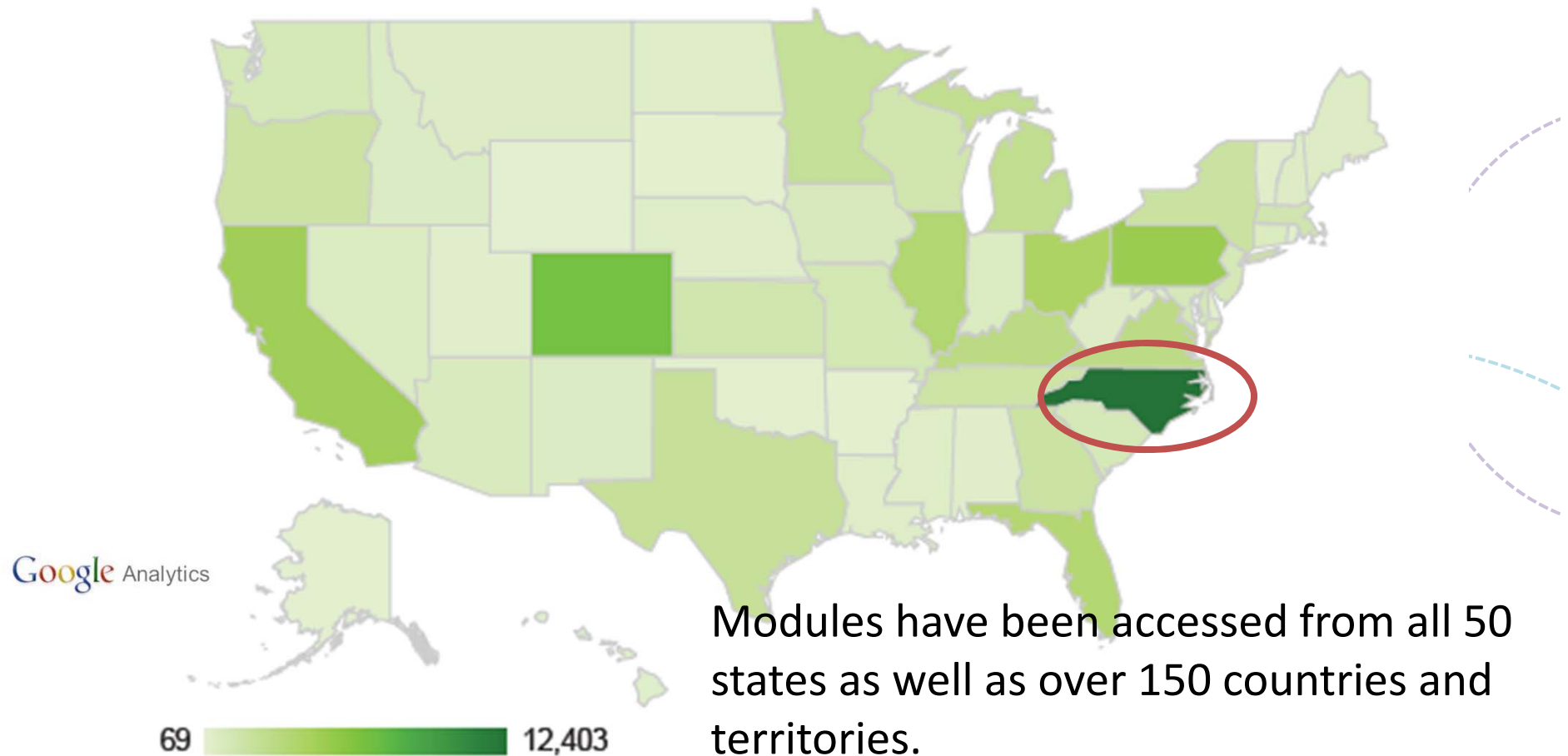
# Handout: Research Synthesis Points on Quality Inclusive Practices



# Connecting Policies, Research & Practice

Defining Feature of Inclusion	Evidence-Based Practice	CONNECT Modules
ACCESS	Assistive Technology	Module 5
PARTICIPATION	Embedded Interventions	Module 1
	Tiered Instruction	Module 7
SUPPORTS	Collaboration	Module 3
	Family-professional partnerships	Modules 2 and 4

# What We Learned: Our Reach



# Ways that Modules are used to Enhance Inservice PD

*“I’d like to mention that the CONNECT resources and modules are incredibly valuable for those of us who provide statewide in-service training and technical assistance to practicing EI professionals. The 5-Step Learning Cycle/problem solving framework supports group application of content. We plan to use this same framework in our Children with Complex Needs Initiative trainings and online coursework in 2012-13.”*

- Heidi Wettlaufer ( Pennsylvania Technical Assistance Network)



# B-K Consortium

OSEP-Funded Paraprofessional Preservice Program  
Improvement Projects



ACCEPT Project

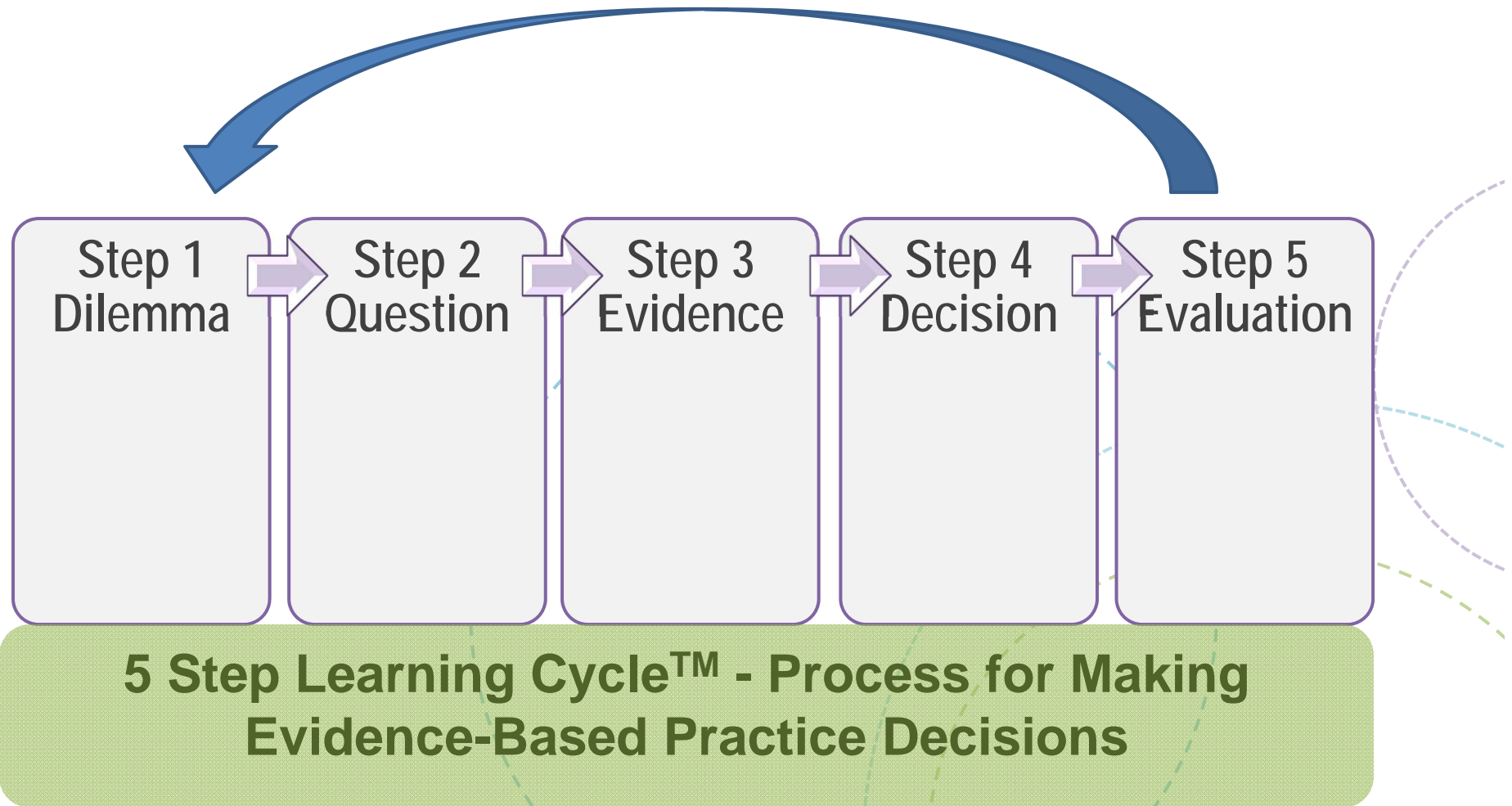


Reaching for Blue Skies | © Kelvin\_luffs

## Our Reach in North Carolina



# IMPACT on Learners' Decision-Making Skills



# Impact of CONNECT Modules on Learners



Changes in policies are being made in Portugal regarding the provision of adaptive playgrounds

# Pair-Share



- How do you envision using these resources?

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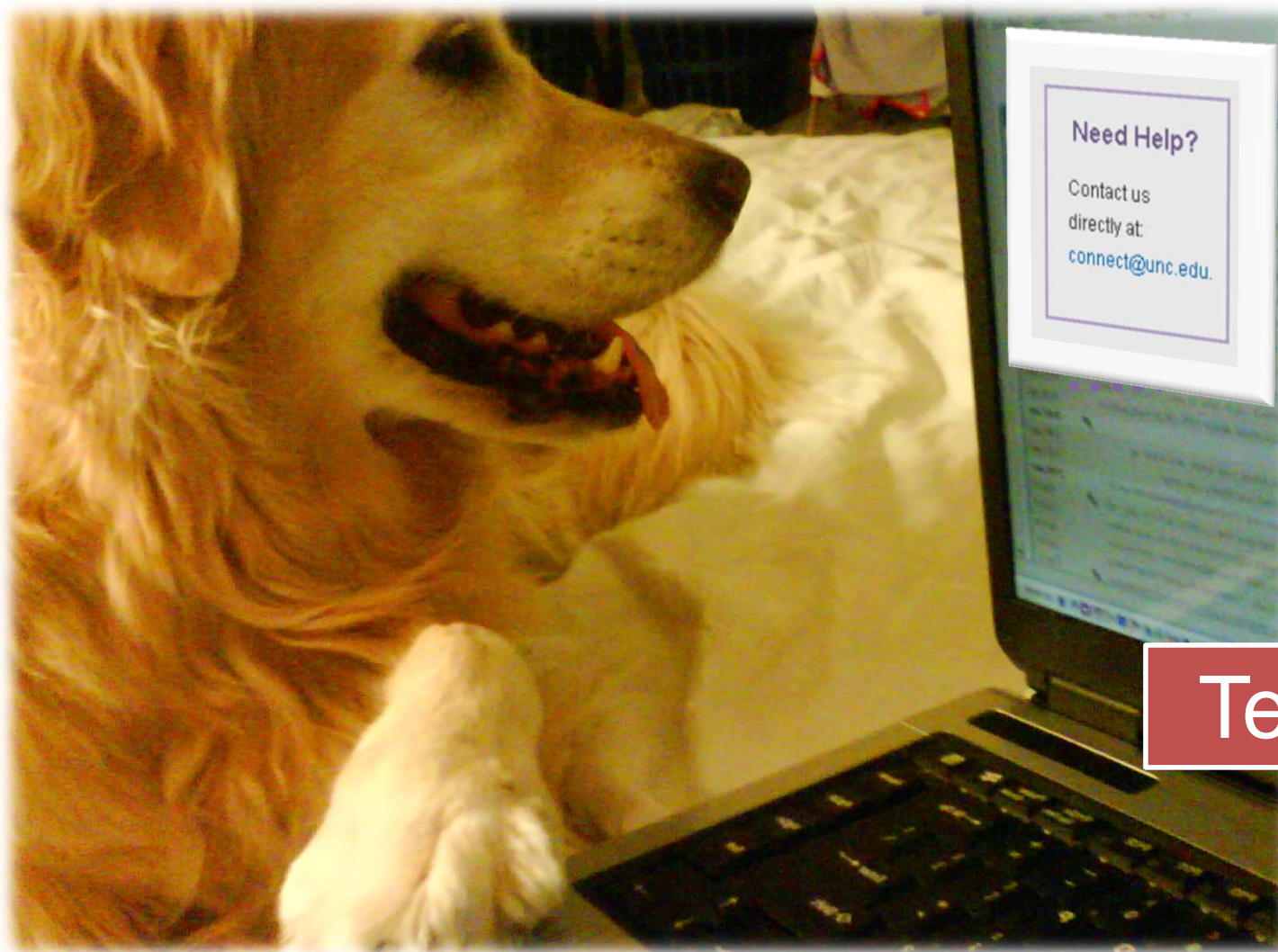
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# Dive Deeper into CONNECT Modules...



**2012 Division of Early Childhood  
Annual Conference  
Pre-Conference Workshop  
Minneapolis, MN  
Date: October, 28, 2012  
Time: 9:00 am – 4:00 pm**



*Save the date!*



Happening right  
here in Chapel Hill

*2013 National Early Childhood  
Inclusion Institute*  
**May 13–15**

