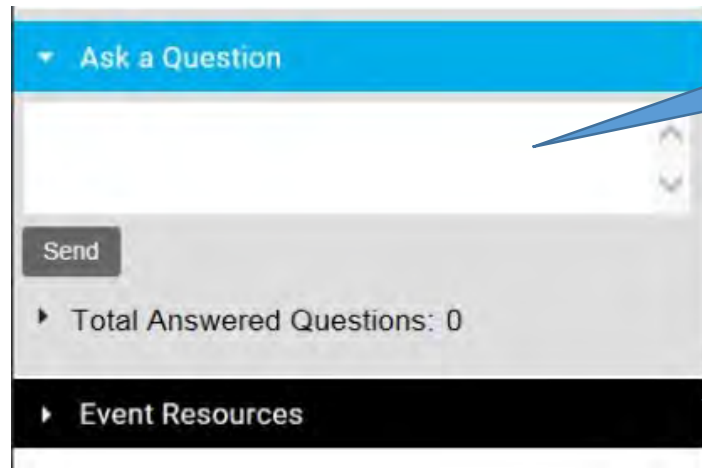


# Welcome!

While you wait for the webinar to begin, please:

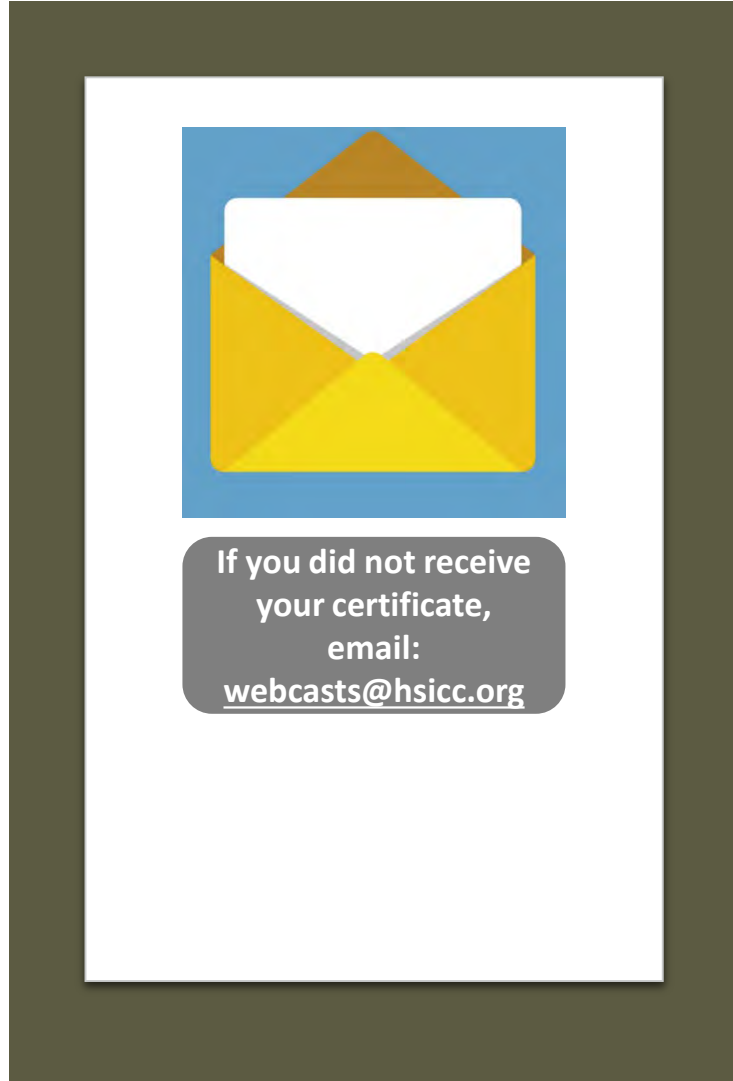
- ✓ Download the *Viewer's Guide* to take notes during the webinar, and
- ✓ **Tell us in the “ask a question” box:** What setting do you work in and how do you define an anti-bias learning environment?

**Please use the left side bar to ask questions, submit comments, or download handouts**



Ask your questions and submit your comments here

Download handouts from Event Resources



# Certificate of Attendance

- Emailed at the Conclusion of the Webcast.
  - From: [donotreply@webcasts.com](mailto:donotreply@webcasts.com)
- Participants **must** remain on live webcast or OnDemand recording until the end.
- Completion of surveys will not generate a Certificate of Attendance.



# Advancing Racial & Ethnic Equity in Head Start

Culture • Diversity • Inclusiveness • Anti-Bias



**September 10, 2020**

**3:00-4:30 p.m. ET**



**NATIONAL CENTER ON**

Early Childhood Development, Teaching and Learning

# Anti-bias Teaching and Learning Environments in Head Start and Early Head Start Programs

# Office of Head Start's Advancing Racial and Ethnic Equity Webinar Series

- Engaging in Conversations About Racial and Ethnic Equity, August 6, 2020
- Culture, Diversity, Inclusiveness, and Equity: Spotlight on Human Resource Systems, August 20, 2020
- **Anti-Bias Teaching and Learning Environments in Head Start and Early Head Start Programs, September 10, 2020**
- Health Disparities: Responding with a Lens on Race and Ethnicity, September 17, 2020



# Facilitators



**Treshawn Anderson**  
Senior Subject Matter Expert



**Jenille Morgan**  
Research Associate



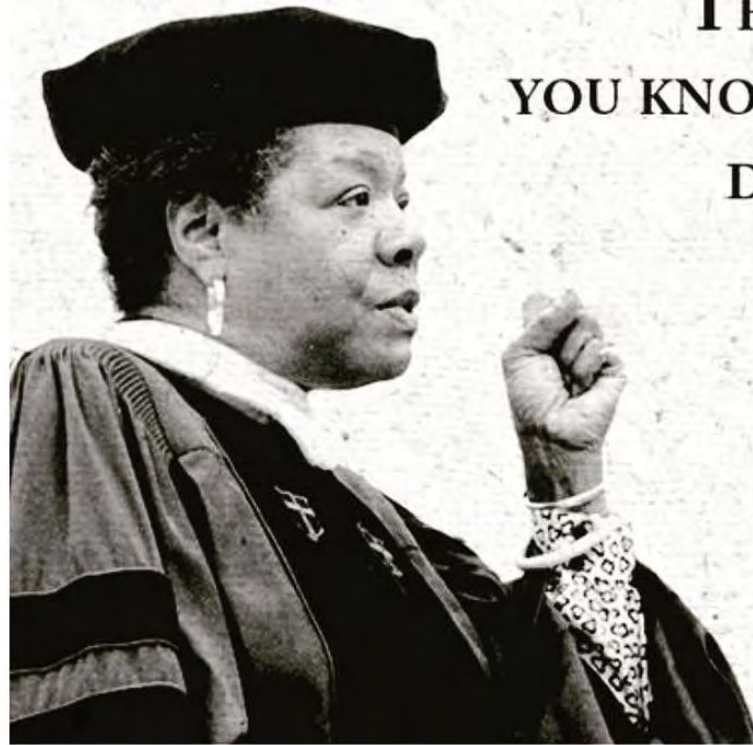
**Judi Stevenson-Garcia**  
Senior Manager, Content  
Development



**Jamie Sheehan**  
**Office of Head Start**

DO THE BEST  
YOU CAN UNTIL  
YOU KNOW BETTER.  
THEN, WHEN  
YOU KNOW BETTER,  
DO BETTER.

MAYA ANGELOU





# Racial Equity in Early Childhood Systems

## Four Levels of Change



### PERSONAL

The individual consistently works alone and with others, to understand their own values, beliefs, implicit biases, unconscious racism, actions and relative privileges that contribute to racial inequities and equity; the individual acts to advance racial equity.



### INTERPERSONAL

Individuals and groups are effective in relating to others not like themselves, actively include those typically excluded, share power, surface issues of racial inequality in interpersonal relationships, act to support positive change, and work to reduce interpersonal conflict.



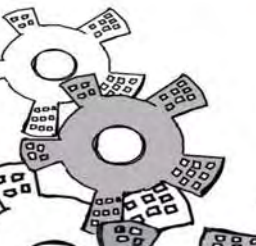
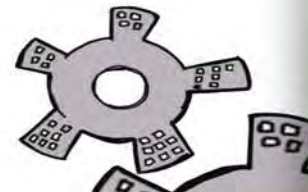
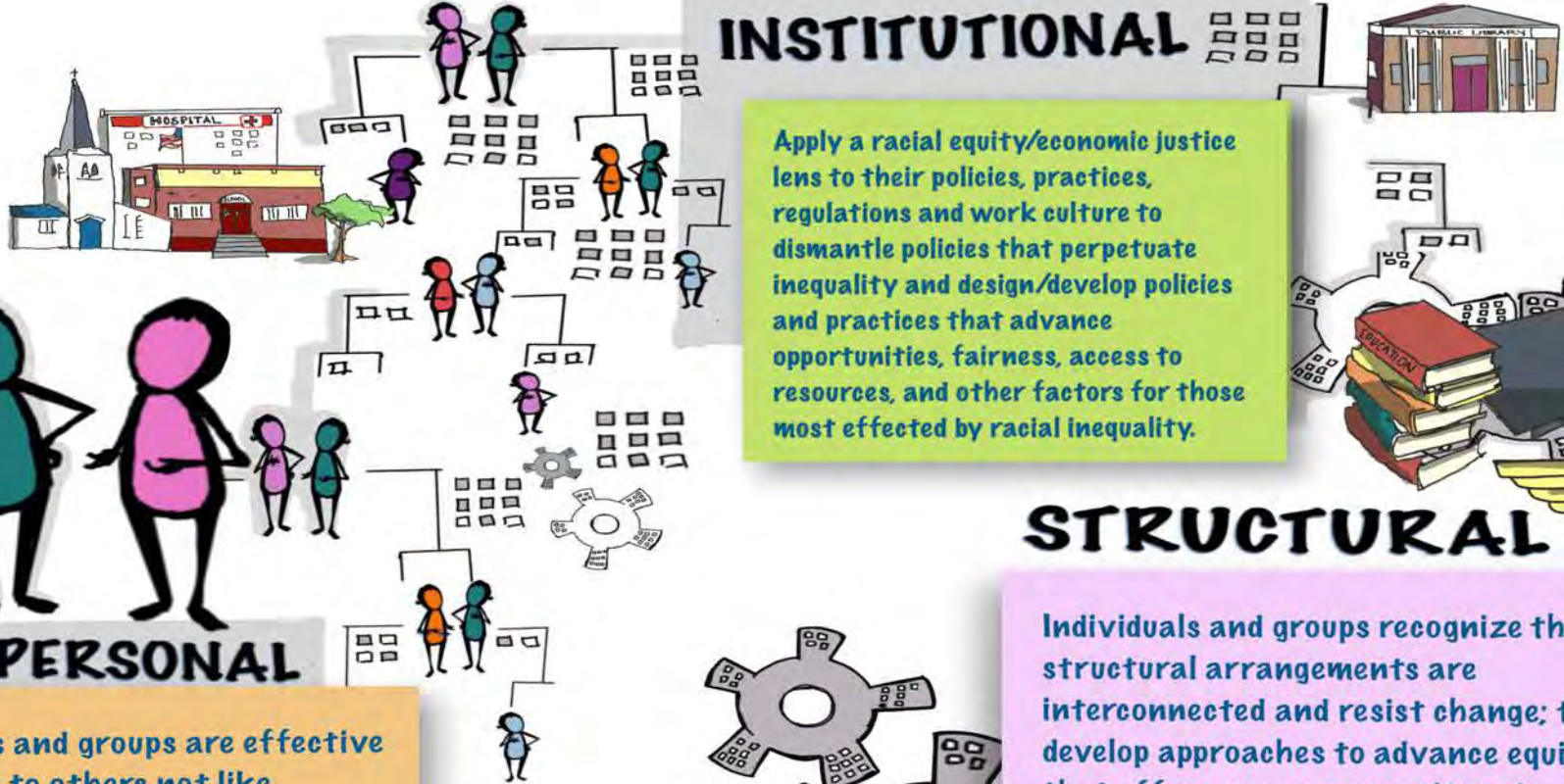
### INSTITUTIONAL

Apply a racial equity/economic justice lens to their policies, practices, regulations and work culture to dismantle policies that perpetuate inequality and design/develop policies and practices that advance opportunities, fairness, access to resources, and other factors for those most effected by racial inequality.

### STRUCTURAL

Individuals and groups recognize that structural arrangements are interconnected and resist change; they develop approaches to advance equity that offer new or reconstituted structural arrangements; they build shared leadership and collective power that leads to change.

Model adapted from Kirwan Institute. Illustration design by Chrissie Bonner and Montréal Morant, c 2017



# Equity in Early Childhood Systems

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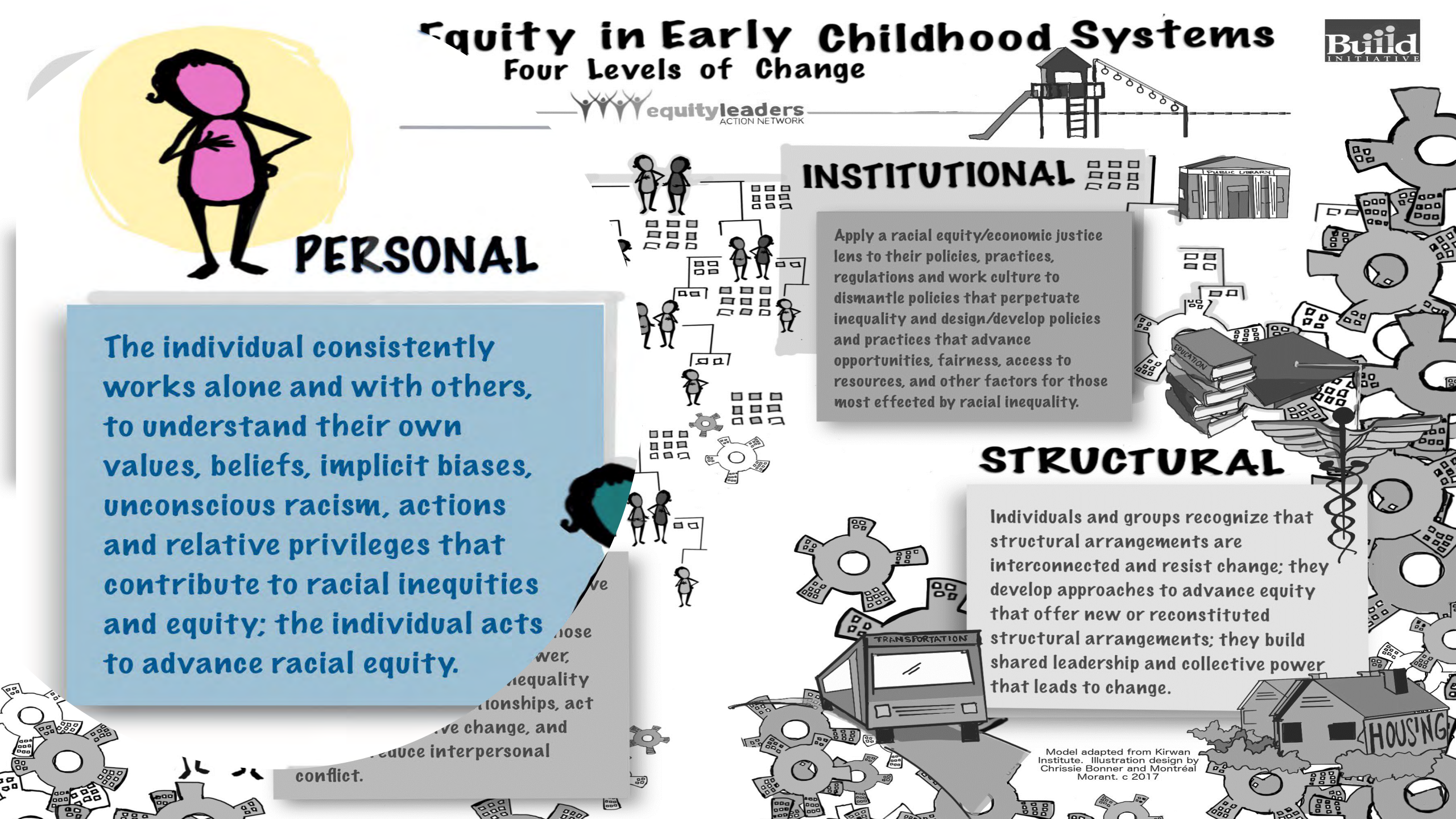
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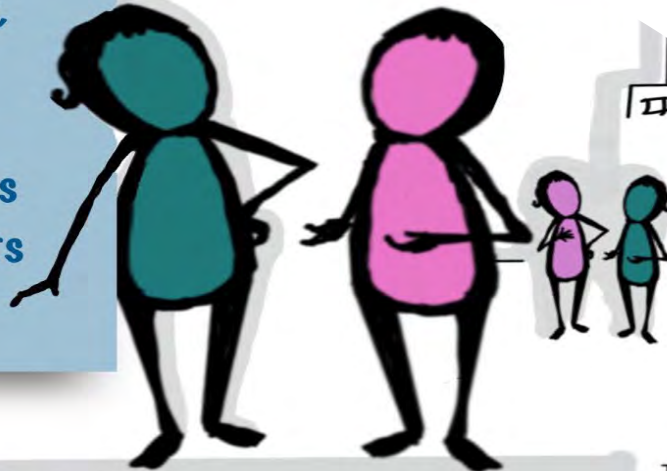


# Racial Equity in Early Childhood Systems

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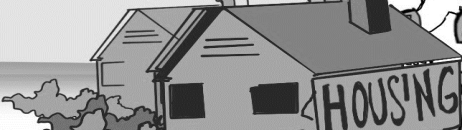
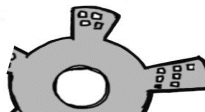
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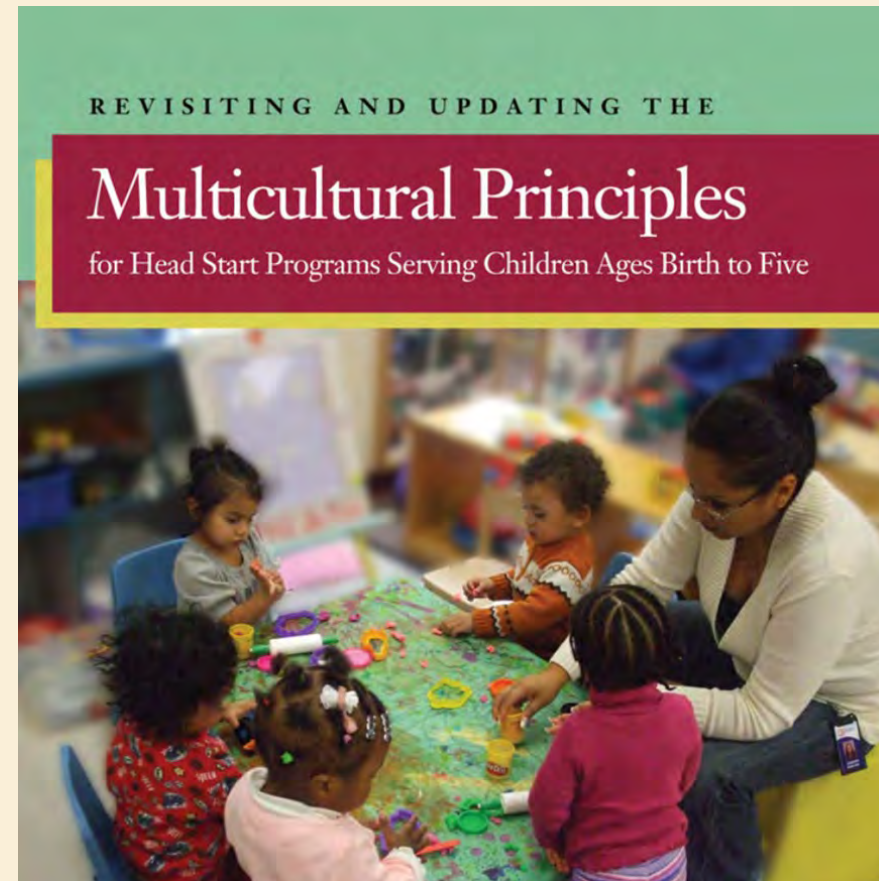
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# Multicultural Principles for Head Start Programs



# Effective Interactions & Child Outcomes

## The Framework for Effective Practice



- Providing nurturing, responsive, and effective interactions and engaging environments for children
- Choosing and implementing research-based curricula and teaching practices
- Using ongoing assessment of children's skills
- Individualizing teaching and learning
- Engaging parents and families

# Head Start Early Learning Outcomes Framework (ELOF)

	CENTRAL DOMAINS				
	APPROACHES TO LEARNING	SOCIAL AND EMOTIONAL DEVELOPMENT	LANGUAGE AND LITERACY	COGNITION	PERCEPTUAL, MOTOR, AND PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT
▲ INFANT/TODDLER DOMAINS	Approaches to Learning	Social and Emotional Development	Language and Communication	Cognition	Perceptual, Motor, and Physical Development
● PRESCHOOLER DOMAINS	Approaches to Learning	Social and Emotional Development	Language and Communication	Mathematics Development	Perceptual, Motor, and Physical Development
			Literacy	Scientific Reasoning	

## Preschooler Social and Emotional Development Sub-Domains

Relationships with Adults

Relationships with Other Children

Emotional Functioning

Sense of Identity and Belonging

### Goals for Sub-Domain: Sense of Identity and Belonging

Goal P-SE 9. Child recognizes self as a unique individual having own abilities, characteristics, emotions, and interests.

Goal P-SE 10. Child expresses confidence in own skills and positive feelings about self.

Goal P-SE 11. Child has sense of belonging to family, community, and other groups.



*Children's cultural backgrounds influence the ways that they demonstrate interests, imitate others, or engage in play situations. Some cultures encourage children to stand out as individuals, while other cultures emphasize group identity.*





## Today's Topics

What do children know & understand about individual differences?

---

Bias in early childhood & its impacts

---

Designing anti-bias learning environments

---

Supporting children's sense of identity & belonging



## **Implicit bias**

Unconscious beliefs, feelings, or behaviors that affect one's understanding, actions, and decisions

## **Prejudice**

Preconceived opinions that lead to preferential treatment for some people and unfavorable bias or hostility against others



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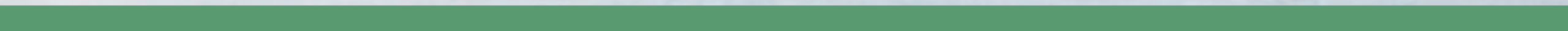








Myth: Children are colorblind. They don't see race.







Research shows:

At birth, babies look  
equally at faces of all  
races.

Race is one of the  
earliest emerging social  
categories.



Research shows:

By three months, children  
discriminate between  
faces by race.

Babies look more at faces  
that match the race of  
their caregivers.



Research shows:

By six months, babies  
can categorize people by  
gender and race.



Research shows:

Older toddlers use racial categories to reason about others and their behaviors.

By 30 months, children may use race to choose playmates.

Research shows:

Three- to five-year-olds  
use racial categories to  
identify themselves and  
others, to include or  
exclude, and to negotiate  
power.





Research shows:

By age five, some children express preference for their own race.

By kindergarten, children have learned many of the same racial attitudes as adults.



Research shows:

By age five, children show they understand how the world perceives them and others.



What  
surprised  
you?





A woman with dark hair, wearing a light pink t-shirt, is smiling and looking towards a baby. The baby is wearing a green t-shirt with a cartoon character and is looking up at the woman. The background shows a kitchen with white cabinets and a framed picture on the wall. The image has a decorative border at the top with orange, green, and yellow blocks, and a green bar at the bottom.

**Where do children get these ideas about race?**

A photograph of a woman and three children looking over a green metal fence in a park. The woman, on the right, has long dark hair and is wearing a black t-shirt. She is pointing towards the children. The children are a boy on the left in a grey t-shirt, a girl in the middle in a light blue tank top with a Disney character, and a boy on the right in a blue Spider-Man t-shirt. The background shows a grassy area, a tree, and parked cars. The top of the image has a decorative header with colored blocks (orange, green, orange, green, yellow).

## Home environments & family

A photograph of a woman and a young girl in a market setting. The woman, on the right, is wearing a white t-shirt and is holding a clear plastic jar filled with small, round, brown snacks. She is looking down at the jar with a focused expression. The young girl, on the left, is wearing a light pink t-shirt and is also looking down at the jar. The background is slightly blurred, showing other people and market stalls. The image is framed by a decorative border at the top with orange, green, and yellow segments, and a solid green bar at the bottom. A white rectangular box in the upper right corner contains the word "Community" in a green, sans-serif font.

**Community**



**Experiences & interactions with the world around them**









Listen to what children say.

Observe who children play with – and who they don't.

Listen for opportunities to ask questions or comment.



# Today's Topics

What do children know & understand about individual differences?

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Bias in early childhood & its impacts

---

Designing anti-bias learning environments

---

Supporting children's sense of identity & belonging

Anti-bias early learning environments begin with you!



Learning environments and relationships depend on us being open and honest about our own implicit biases.





*I don't have bias, because:*

*"I treat all children and families the same."*

*"I don't see color."*

*"I use lots of multicultural materials."*



Implicit biases lead to higher rates of suspensions and harsher discipline for Black and Latino children.

Removal from learning opportunities or being sent home contributes to the achievement gap and can set children on a negative school trajectory.



Who are the children you're most likely to discipline or label?

Who are the children whose parents you call the most?

Who receives your praise and how often?

Who do you provide with positive reinforcement?

Do you have high expectations for all children?

How do you express your high expectations?

# Five A's







## Today's Topics

What do children know & understand about individual differences?

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*“Anti-bias education is a way of teaching that supports children and their families as they develop a sense of identity in a diverse society.”*

NAEYC 2016

*“It helps children learn to be proud of themselves and their families, respect a range of human differences, recognize unfairness and bias, and speak up for the rights of others.”*

NAEYC 2016





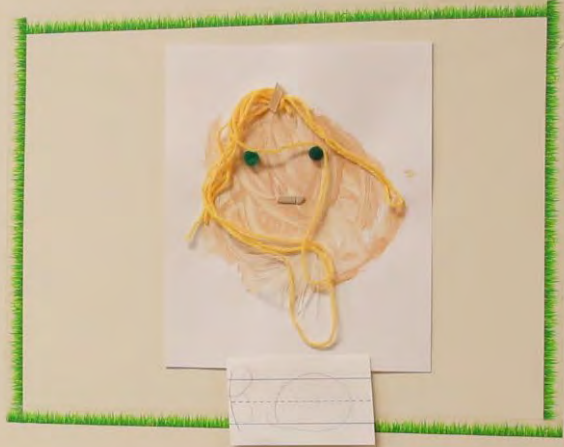
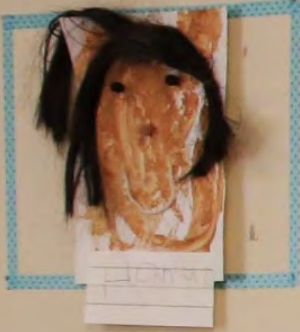
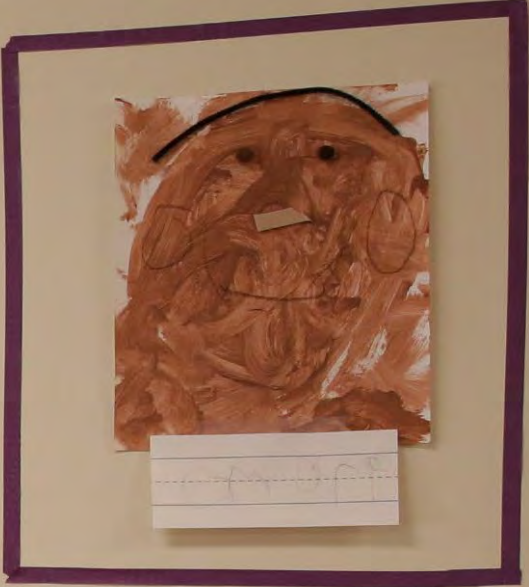
Anti-bias learning environments begin with safe, inclusive spaces that are inclusive of and represent all children.





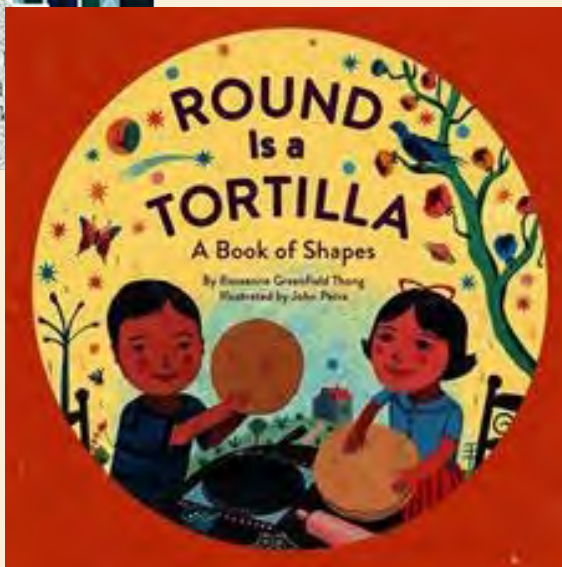
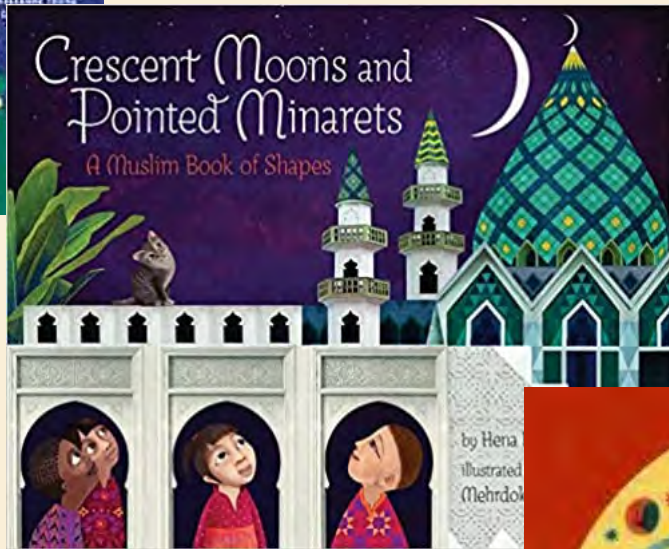
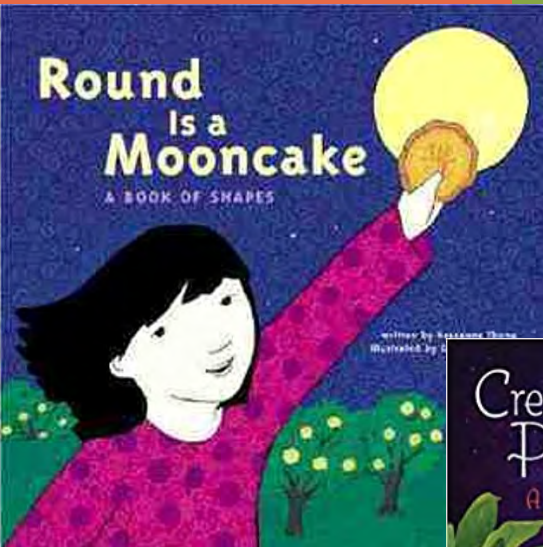
How do you ensure that children and their families are represented in their learning environments?











## Reviewing Books

Who are the authors?

Who are the characters?

How are they represented?

What are their roles?

What do they do/say?

# DIVERSITY IN CHILDREN'S BOOKS 2018

Percentage of books depicting characters from diverse backgrounds based on the 2018 publishing statistics compiled by the Cooperative Children's Book Center, School of Education, University of Wisconsin-Madison: [ccbc.education.wisc.edu/books/pcstats.asp](http://ccbc.education.wisc.edu/books/pcstats.asp)

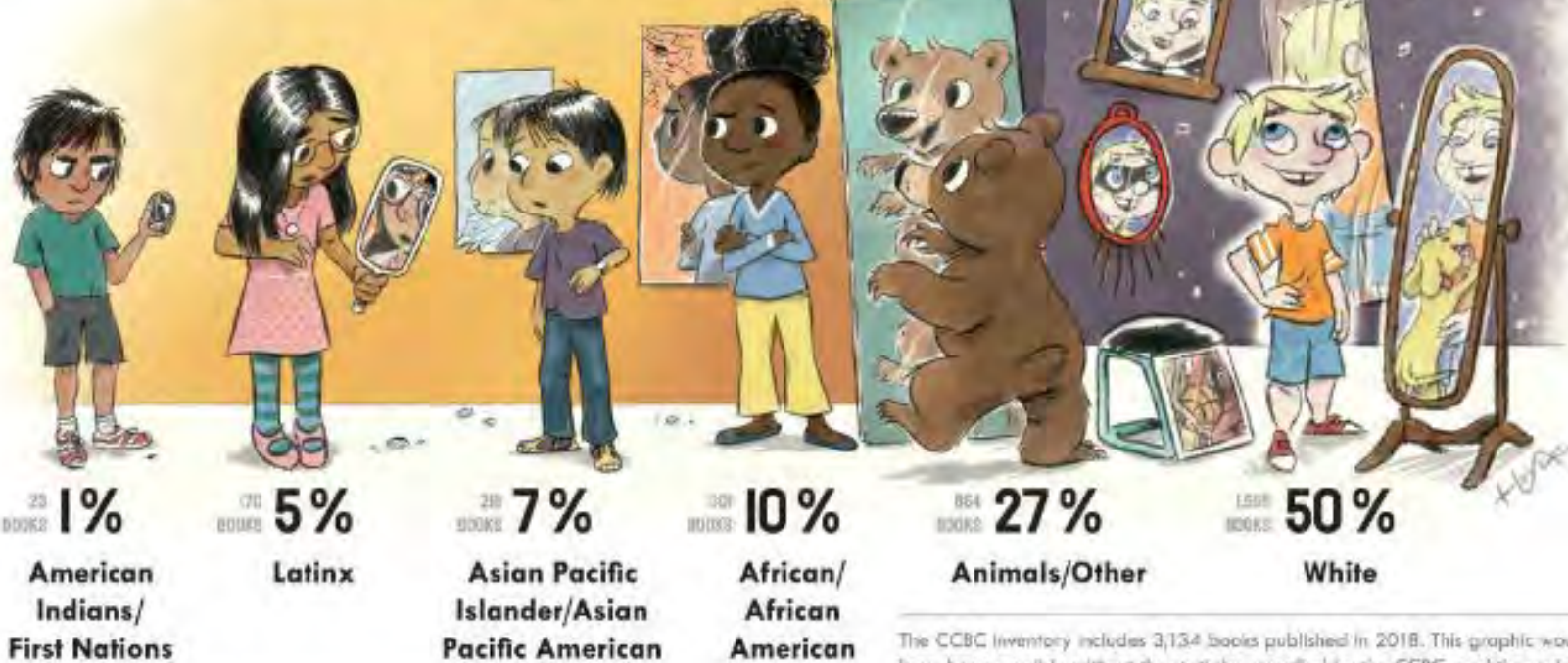


Illustration by David Huyck, in consultation with Sarah Park Doherty  
Released under a Creative Commons BY-SA license: <https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>

The CCBC inventory includes 3,134 books published in 2018. This graphic would not have been possible without the statistics compiled by the CCBC, and the review and feedback we received from Edlin Campbell, Molly Beth Griffin, K. T. Harring, Debbie Reese, Ebony Elizabeth Thomas, and Madeline Tyner. Many thanks.

How much do you think this has changed in the past two years?

# Four Core Goals of Anti-Bias Education



**Identity**



**Diversity**



**Justice**



**Activism**



## Identity

Helping children feel strong and proud of who they are and comfortable within their home culture and school culture.



## Diversity

Helping children recognize, celebrate, and have the words to describe how people are the same and how they are different.



## Justice

Helping children learn  
empathy and fairness and  
learn to solve problems.



## Activism

Helping children learn to speak up when they see things that are wrong.



## Planning

Do I have anti-bias goals?

Are my plans inclusive?

Are any children left out?





## Books

Are there any potential misunderstandings or stereotypes?

How will I find out and share accurate information?

What information do I need from families or to share with families?



## Interactions

How will I manage unexpected comments or questions from children?

What if children say things to each other that I don't know how to address?

	Entry points	Feeling	Thinking	Responding	Sharing
<b>Framework for Anti-Bias Teaching</b>					
What are teachers, families thinking about?	What are children, teachers, and families thinking about?	What feelings come up for you?	What might be meaningful to explore with the children?	How do you implement a curriculum that supports learning?	How do you share anti-bias learning by communicating process and outcomes?
<p>Consider</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See in play</li> <li>See in the news</li> <li>Hear families talking</li> <li>Think about yourself</li> <li>Need to listen carefully to children and families</li> <li>Might document to determine possible entry points</li> </ul>	<p>Consider what you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>See in children's play</li> <li>See in the news</li> <li>Hear families talking about</li> <li>Think about yourself</li> <li>Need to do to listen carefully to children and families</li> <li>Might document to determine possible entry points</li> </ul>	<p>Consider how you</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Feel initially</li> <li>React initially</li> <li>Respond based on your personal experiences</li> <li>Feel about discussing a topic with children or families</li> </ul>	<p>Consider planning</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individually</li> <li>With your team</li> <li>With colleagues</li> <li>By doing more research about a topic</li> <li>By analyzing and reviewing documentation</li> <li>Whether an issue feels appropriate to discuss with the program's children and families</li> </ul>	<p>Consider how you could</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Respond in the moment</li> <li>Respond long-term</li> <li>Revisit or expand on the issue with children</li> <li>Make topics accessible to children</li> </ul>	<p>Consider the ways you can share with</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Children</li> <li>Teachers (each other)</li> <li>Families</li> <li>Colleagues</li> <li>The early childhood education field</li> </ul>



*“We can start talking about race even if we don’t have all the answers. We can start talking about race even if we are afraid we will say the wrong thing. It is inevitable that we will make mistakes—that’s a part of the process.*

*But if we commit to collectively trying to talk about race with young children, we can lean on one another for support as we, together, envision a world where we actively challenge racism each and every day. It starts one conversation at a time.”*

Raceconscious.org



# myP MyPeers



# Office of Head Start's Advancing Racial and Ethnic Equity Webinar Series

- Health Disparities: Responding with a Lens on Race and Ethnicity, September 17, 2020

**Register here:**

- <https://eclkc.ohs.acf.hhs.gov/event/health-disparities-responding-lens-race-ethnicity>





NATIONAL CENTER ON  
Parent, Family and Community Engagement



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# Office of Head Start



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