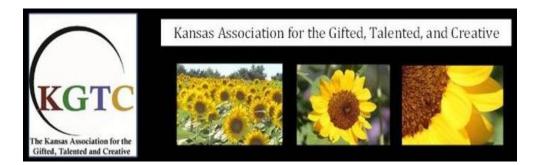
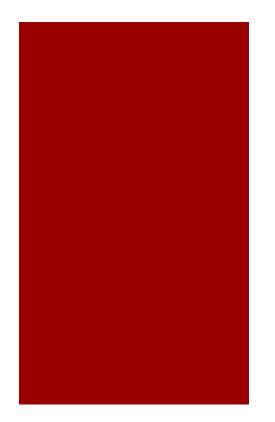
STRATEGIES FOR EFFECTIVE ADVOCACY FOR GIFTED AND TALENTED STUDENTS

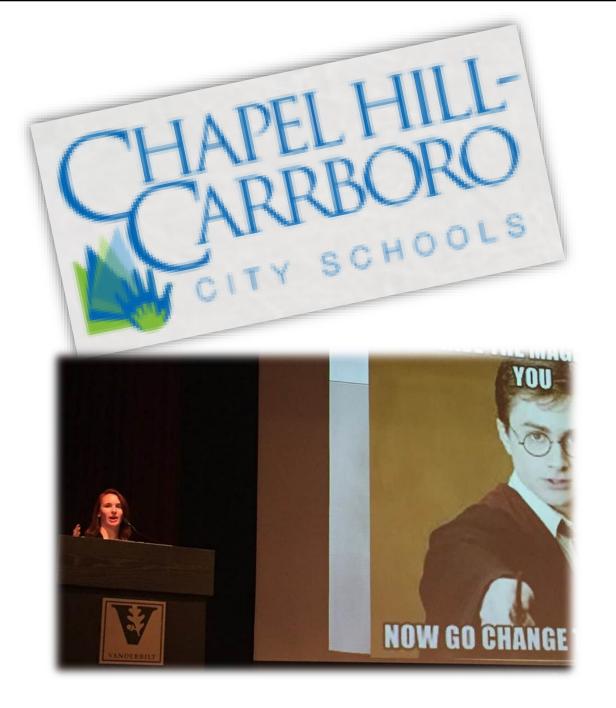




Richard D. Courtright, Ph.D. Consultant in Gifted & Special Education Chapel Hill, NC

ADVOCACY for the **GIFTED & TALENTED:** Who they are, What they need, Why they don't have it, and What we can do about it.





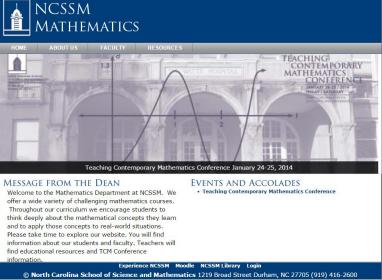


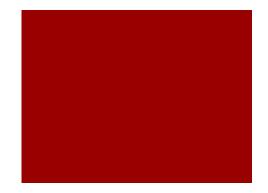
NORTH CAROLINA'S EFFORTS

- Creech Amendment to P.L. 94-142
- NC Governor's School
- UNC School of the Arts
- NC School of Science & Mathematics
- Article 9B









Gifted & Talented Programs

North Carolina's Governor's School

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF NORTH CAROLINA State Board of Education | Department of Public Instruction



GOVERNOR'S SCHOOL OF NORTH CAROLINA

IMAGINE ... A Summer Program

... where students who are among the best and brightest gather for the love of learning and the joy of creativity

... where teachers and students form a community while searching together for answers to challenging questions

... where there are no grades or tests

... where a synergy of intellectual curiosity fuels the exploration of the latest ideas in various disciplines

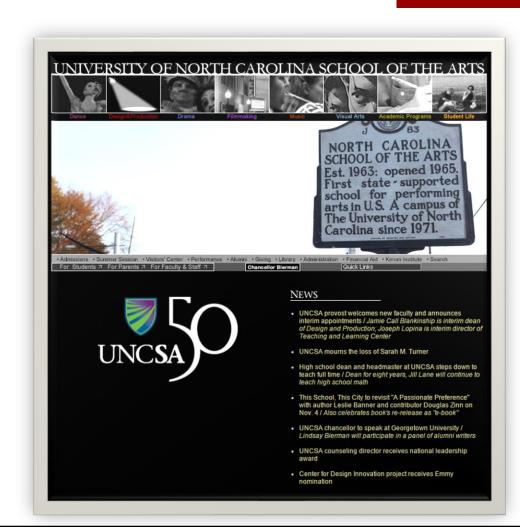
curiosity fuels the arious disciplines

This is the Governor's School of North Carolina ... Two campuses. One vision. Over fifty years of experience.



Gifted & Talented Programs

University of North Carolina **School of the Arts**



Gifted & Talented Programs

North Carolina School of Science & Mathematics



PART I: THE GIFTED CHILD

Patterns, Potential & Predelictions **GIFTED & TALENTED –** *WHO* **ARE OUR KIDS?**

"GIFTEDNESS IS

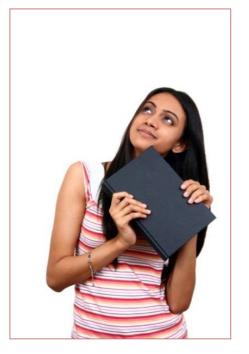


A GREATER AWARENESS, A GREATER SENSITIVITY, AND **A GREATER ABILITY TO UNDERSTAND AND TRANSFORM PERCEPTIONS INTO INTELLECTUAL AND EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCES.**" -- Annemarie Roeper

Essential Questions: Who are the Gifted?

Intellectual giftedness generally consists of early and rapid development of memory, classification, and reasoning abilities that are shared by all children.

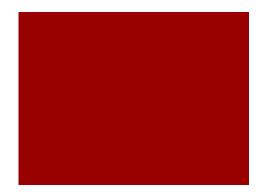


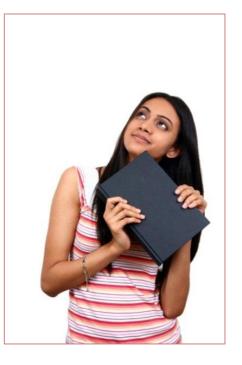


Essential Questions: Who are the Gifted?

Children with a high amount of intellectual giftedness usually display positive features such as favorable personality, fewer health problems, effective coping skills, etc..



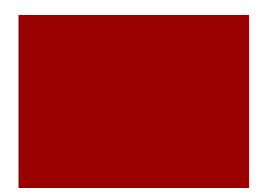




Essential Questions: Who are the Gifted?

There are numerous subpopulations of gifted students such as underachievers, minority group gifted, performing arts gifted, etc., that each require careful identification and sustained special programming to potential talents can be realized.





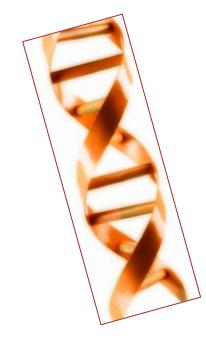


A Matter of Degree, Not Kind

- There is no "golden gene" of giftedness separating the gifted from the average person.
- Gifted students are not categorically different from typically-developing students.
- They have **more** or **less** of characteristics shared by all children.







"Every child is gifted and talented. So let's stop distinguishing which children are gifted and start celebrating our children's unique gifts. How is your child gifted."

> Farrah Alexander Huffington Post 8/23/2016

"I'm sad because the misconception of giftedness is so rampant. I'm sad because giftedness continues to be thought of only in terms of education and intellect, when in truth, it has very little to do with education. It has to do with living and experiencing life more intensely. It has to do with being wired differently. Which, trust me, has some great benefits and some great disadvantages."

> Heather Boorman Cited by Scott Barry Kaufman Scientific American 8/26/2016

The Intensity of the Gifted

"Gifted children and adults see the world differently because of their complex thought processes and their emotional intensity.

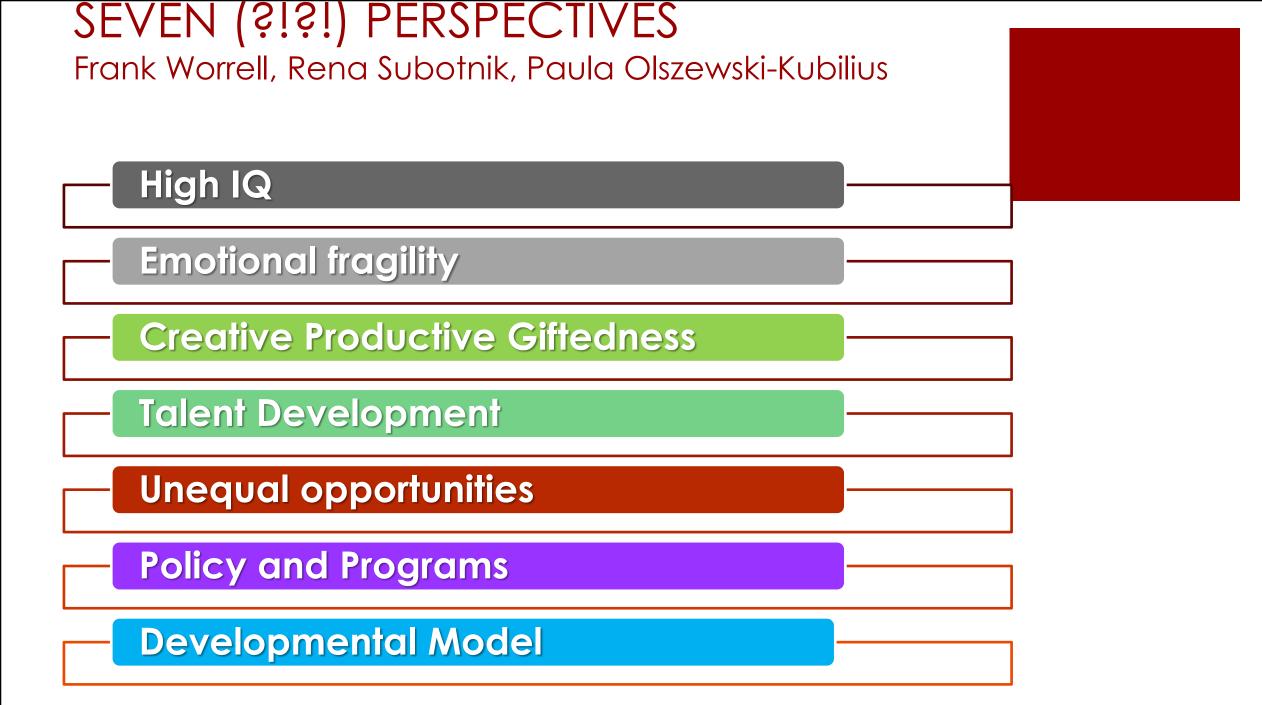
The gifted often hear:

- "Why do you make everything so complicated?"
- "Why do you take everything so seriously?"
- "Why is everything so important to you?"



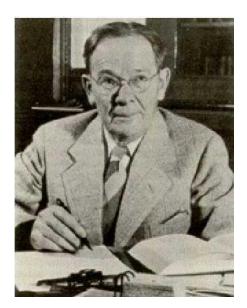
too sensitive, too intense, too driven, too honest, too idealistic, too moral, too perfectionistic, too much for other people! ...





Statistical Definition

Lewis Terman



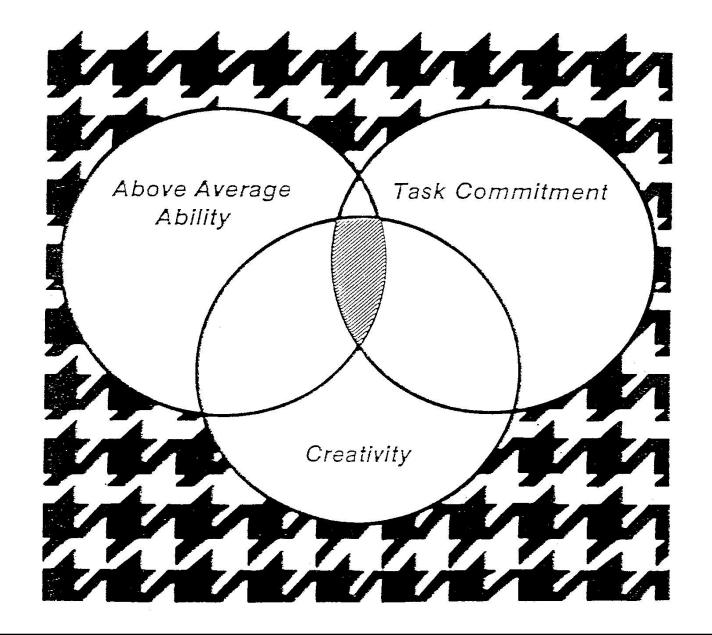
							-
Standard Deviation Units	-3.00	<u>2%</u> 1 -2.00	<u>4% 34</u> -1.00	% <u>3</u> 0.00	4% 14 +1.00	<u>% 2%</u> +2.00	+3.00
GRE Type Scores	200	300	400	500	600	700	800
T Scores	20	30	40	50	60	70	80
Deviation IQ Scores	55	70	85	100	115	130	145
Percentile Rank	.1	2	16	50	84	98	99.9

Educational Definition



Joseph Renzulli

WHAT MAKES GIFTEDNESS



The Asynchrony of the Gifted

"Giftedness is asynchronous development in which advanced cognitive abilities and heightened intensity combine to create inner experiences and awareness that are qualitatively different from the norm..."

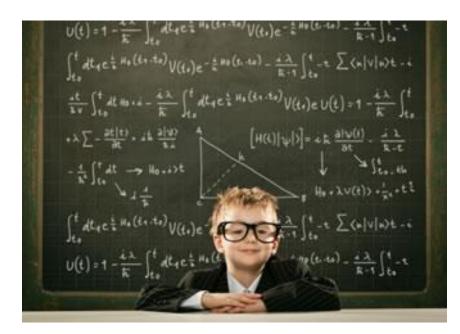




Many synonyms?!?

Often policymakers are confused by the many terms used in referring to the gifted child:

- Genius
- Talented
- Prodigy
- Precocious
- Superior
- High IQ
- Rapid learner
- Exceptional



PART II: THE SCHOOL

Programs, Procedures & Provisions

PART II: THE SCHOOL

The extraordinary range of ability, achievement, and interests that one finds in the public school system in the United States places a special burden on teachers to provide a stimulating program for such students.



PART II: THE SCHOOL

Children with high levels of ability, compared to their age peers, often show less than optimum performance in school. They are often bored and disgusted with the slow pace. Unless special steps are taken, there will be a sharp loss in individual potential and societal contribution.



PART II: THE SCHOOL

Schools have many different learning environment changes that they can make for gifted students. Most of these involve getting these youngsters together for instruction for a period of time with a specially trained teacher. The choice of such environmental settings is often determined by local conditions.

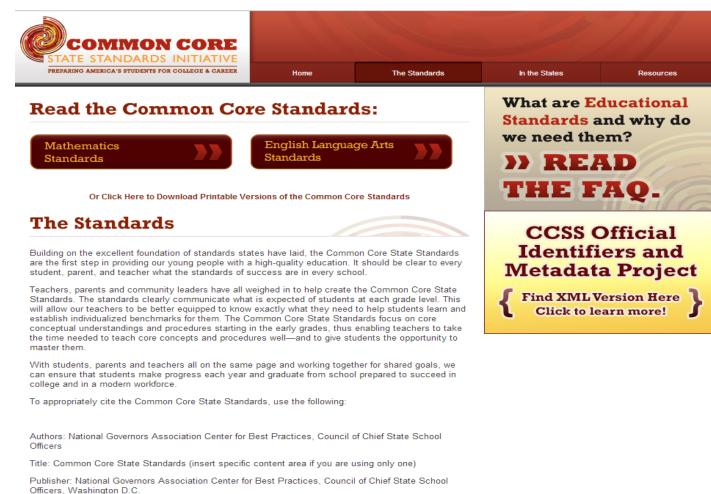


The goal of education is not to increase the amount of knowledge but to create possibilities for a child to invent and discover, to create people who are capable of doing new things.



-- Jean Piaget

COMMON CORE STATE STANDARDS INITIATIVE



Copyright Date: 2010

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What is <u>not</u> covered by the Standards?

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FOR

AMERIC.

REPARING

- "The Standards define what all students are expected to know and be able to do, not how teachers should teach... they do not—indeed, cannot—enumerate all or even most of the content that students should learn."
- "While the Standards focus on what is most essential, they do not describe all that can or should be taught."
- "The Standards do not define the nature of advanced work for students who meet the Standards prior to the end of high school. For those students, advanced work in such areas as literature, composition, language, and journalism should be available."

CAREE COLLEGE FOR AMERICA REPARING

What is <u>not</u> covered by the Standards?

The Standards set grade-specific standards but do not define the intervention methods or materials necessary to support students who are well below or well above grade-over expectations. No set of grade-specific standards (2010) reflect the great variety in abilities preses, learning rates, and as the mentiovels of students in any given classroom.



"Standards imply quality. Standardization connotes uniformity and sameness."

-- Irving Sato

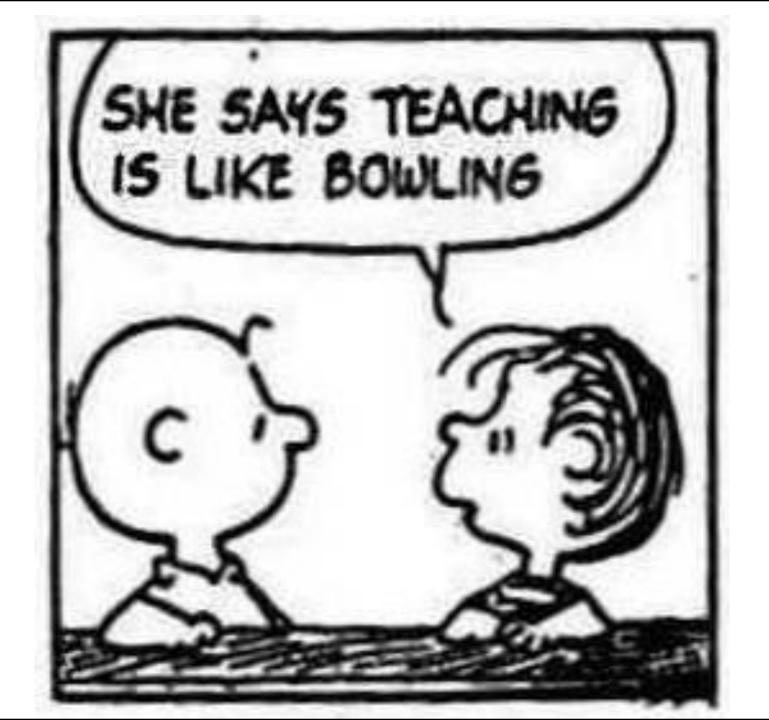
"What was educationally significant and hard to measure has been replaced by what is educationally insignificant and easy to measure.

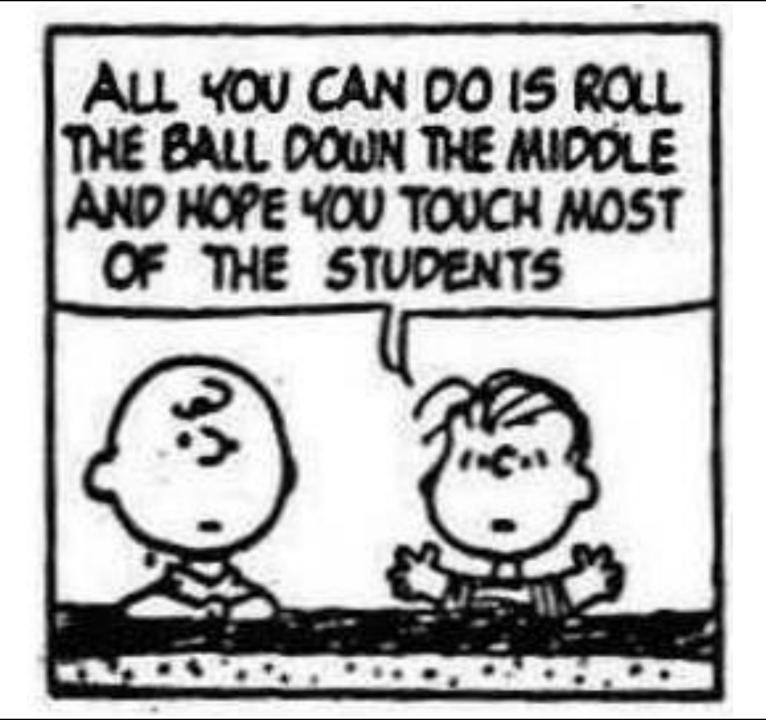
So now we measure how well we taught something that isn't worth learning."



--Art Costa





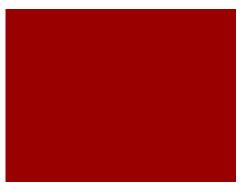






Differentiated Education for Gifted Learners: What is the current situation?

- 14 states provided no funding to local districts for gifted education.
- Of the 25 states that **did** provide funds to districts:
 - Only 17 states provided over \$1 million to school districts for gifted
 - 6 states made *cuts* in state funding since 2010
- Only 9 states have policies permitting acceleration of students; 22 states leave the decision to school districts; 19 have no provision whatsoever.
- 16 states prohibit students from starting Kindergarten early...



Differentiated Education for Gifted Learners: What is the current situation?

- 3 states prohibit dual enrollment in which middle school students are also enrolled in high school.
- 17 states do not collect demographic data about the gifted student population.
- 41 states do not report on the academic performance and/or learning growth of gifted students as a separate group on state report cards or other accountability measures.
- 35 states do not include the number of identified gifted students on district report cards"

-- (NAGC State of the Nation in Gifted Education: Work to be done)

PART III: THE SOCIETY

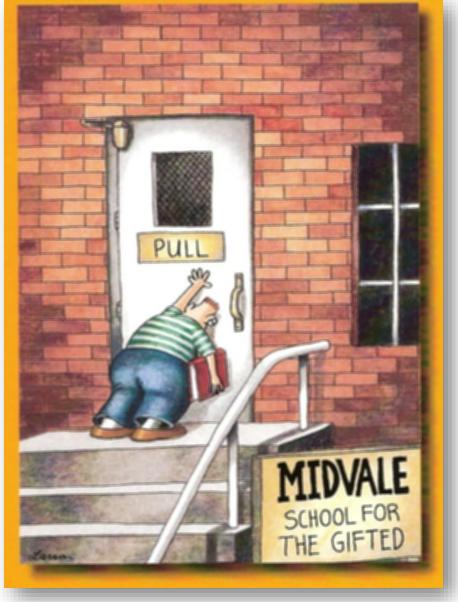
Problems, Policies & Possibilities

PART III: THE SOCIETY



There is a love/hate relationship apparent between the American culture and the gifted individual. We love the products of their brilliance but envy those individuals who create the products. Such an attitude causes ambivalent support for special programs for the gifted during the elementary and secondary school years and makes it necessary to have organized efforts at advocacy to ensure necessary support.

PART III: THE SOCIETY

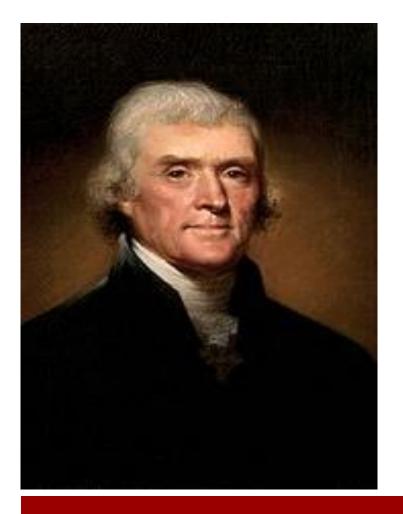




ANTI-INTELLECTUALISM IN AMERICA



"NO COURSE SHOULD BE TAUGHT AT A UNIVERSITY THAT **DOESN'T** LEAD TO A **JOB.**" -- NC GOVERNOR PAT MCRORY



"There is nothing so unequal as the equal treatment of unequals."

-- Thomas Jefferson



"The needs of the many outweigh the needs of the one."

-- Mr. Spock

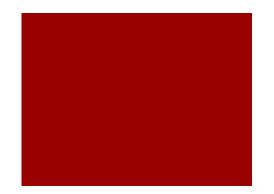
HOMŚ

PART IV: ADVOCACY

Politics, Perseverance

& Perspective

THE VOCABULARY OF ADVOCACY



ADVOCACY is active support of a cause
ADVOCATE is to speak in favor of
ADVOCATE is one who argues for a cause, supports or defends, pleads on another's behalf, is an intercessor.

LOBBYing is a form of advocacy directed at a specific item of legislation.

TWO KINDS OF ADVOCACY

MICROadvocacy

8

MACROadvocacy





MICROADVOCACY

- Microadvocacy is about enhanced parental involvement with the people at their child's school to improve the relationships and the conditions of (and ultimately the learning outcomes for) their child. The issues, concerns or questions to be addressed are all problems related to the individual student.
- Being an advocate for your child suggests that you want to affect the attitudes, decisions and/or practices that currently exist in your child's school. It is called microadvocacy because it is at the level of the individual. As a first step it is always appropriate—and is the best political strategy—to begin with your child's teacher.



MICROADVOCACY -

Things to keep in mind in talking with the teacher!...

- The teacher must equitably address the needs of all of her students.
- Offer your compliments about the positive aspects of the circumstances.
- Begin with what you are willing and planning to do as the parent to support your child.
- For students who are in the upper grades, include them in the conversation.



MICROADVOCACY -

Things to keep in mind in talking with the teacher!...

- Develop specific strategies you would like to see implemented or goals that you want to see accomplished.
- Do **your** homework prior to the meeting.
- Keep the conversation about your child only.
- Treat the teacher as a professional.



MICROADVOCACY -

The **teacher** should be expected...

To be knowledgeable of the rules about how one qualifies for services as gifted.

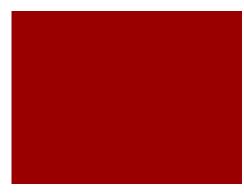
- To have the knowledge of tests and measures to understand the implications of evaluation results for a student.
- To have access to and control of resources so that appropriate differentiated instruction can be provided to the student.



MICROADVOCACY – Begin with your child's **TEACHER**!

Advocacy is about building relationships.

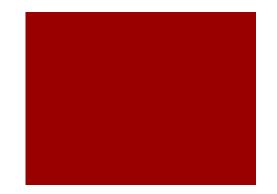
- It doesn't serve to give the appearance of "going over her head."
- The teacher knows your child better than anyone in the school setting.
- The teacher will be more focused on you and your child.
- The teacher has sufficient knowledge of what programming options exist.
- Because more of the student's time is spent with the classroom teacher than with anyone else



MACROADVOCACY

- Even with the best of intentions and the most effective strategies in place, there may be no satisfactory resolution to the problem that emerges from working with the teacher. If so, working with someone at a higher level, who may not know your child as well, but who knows and understands policy and expectations, has access to a wider range of resources, and can help leverage a resolution to the problem or issue at hand may be necessary to bring about change.
- This form of advocacy occurs at the district, state and national levels – a macro level.





POLICY is: the product of politics

POLITICS is: the allocation of scarce resources to unlimited needs.

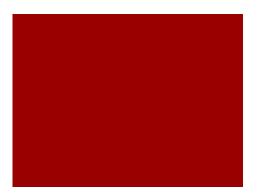
Through the budget, we identify where our priorities are. Children are not a high priority.

"The Principle of Vertical Equity"

"The UNequal Treatment of UNequals in order to make them more equal.



✓ KNOW THE PROCESS ✓ KNOW THE HISTORY ✓ KNOW WHAT WORKS ✓ KNOW YOUR RIGHTS ✓ KNOW WHAT YOU WANT ✓ KNOW WHO'S INVOLVED



A MODEL FOR ADVOCACY

-- JAMES J. GALLAGHER

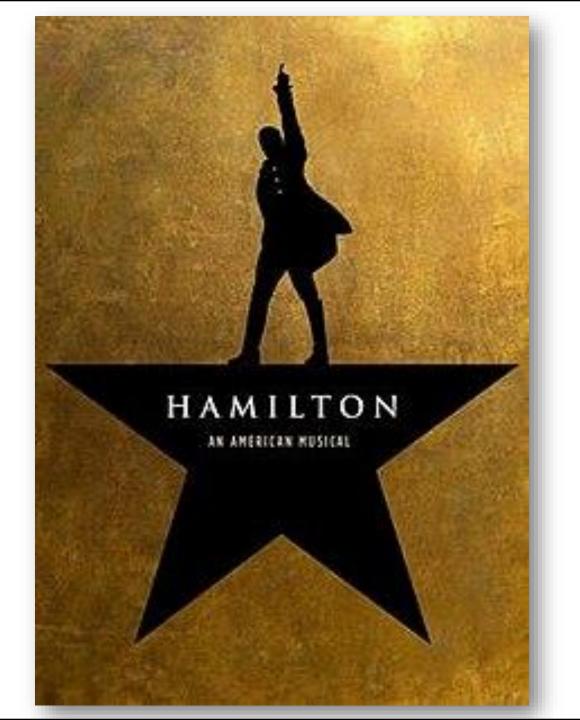
- **GOAL** -- What do you want to accomplish?
- **TARGET** -- find out where the powerbase is, and target that.
- KNOWLEDGE -- Knowledge of the problem; one must see both sides of the coin.
- MESSAGE -- Craft the message to match the designated receiver.
- DELIVERY MODE -- Be able to summarize your goal in thirty seconds or less.
- EVALUATION -- You have to be able to determine whether and when/how you achieved your goal.



✓ACT

1. Be in the room.







One parent = A Fruitcake Two parents = A Fruitcake and a Friend Three parents = Troublemakers Five parents =Let's have a meeting Ten parents = We'd better listen Thirty parents = Our dear friendsFifty parents = A powerful movement

Thank you and a tip of the hat to **David Welch**, former Missouri GT director

ADVOC ✓ACT 1. Be in 2. Tell th 3. Tell th 4. Tell th 5. Tell th



The House Education Committee will hear Senate Bill 152, sponsored by Senator Denny Hoskins, which contains the gifted education language. The hearing is scheduled for Tuesday, April 13, at 8:00 a.m., in House Hearing Room 7, at the State Capitol.

You can submit written testimony online in support of gifted education for gifted students in ALL Missouri schools: <u>https://www.house.mo.gov/WitnessForm/Default.aspx?noticeid=6080</u>

You can listen to the hearing online if you want by clicking here: <u>https://www.house.mo.gov/</u> <u>AllHearings.aspx?nid=6080</u>

On Wednesday of last week, the entire House of Representatives unanimously approved the House version of the legislation - House Bill 306, sponsored by Rep. Griesheimer, by a vote of 145 - zero!!

If you have any questions, please contact me at kynaiman@earthlink.net

SAMPLE TESTIMONY:

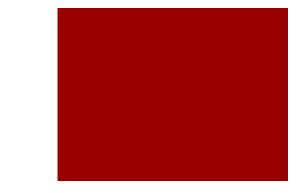
My name is_____, and I want to go on record in support of Senate Bill 152, to provide educational programs and services for students who have been identified as gifted in our schools.

www.mogam.org

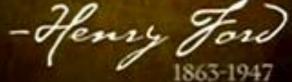




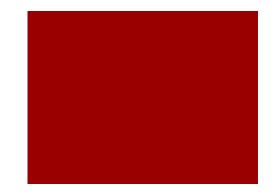
Myths of Advocacy



"WHETHER YOU THINK YOU CAN OR YOU CAN'T EITHER WAY YOU ARE RIGHT."



http://omy-way.blogspot.com/2012/07/ henryford-quotes.html



Myths of Advocacy

I DON'T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY.

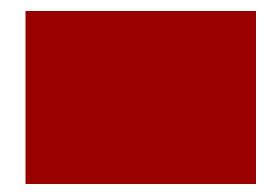
AM HELPLESS.



Advocacy for Change



Indeed, it's the only thing that ever has." - Margaret Mead



Myths of Advocacy

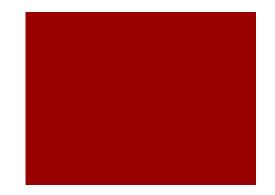
- I DON'T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY.
- AM HELPLESS.
- I TRIED AND NOTHING HAPPENED.





-- Yoda





Myths of Advocacy

- I DON'T HAVE ENOUGH MONEY.
- AM HELPLESS.
- I TRIED AND NOTHING HAPPENED.
- I'M NOT AN EXPERT.

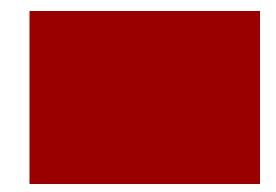
ADVOCACY

OUTCOMES OF ADVOCACY

"You don't get what you deserve, you get what you negotiate."

Addressing the issues in the process of change (Michael Fullen)

- 1. You can't mandate what happens.
- 2. Change is a journey, not a destination.
- 3. Problems are our friends.
- 4. To start with **a** vision may be a waste of energy.
- 5. Affirm both sides of the paradox: individual and group goals.
- 6. Neither centralization nor decentralization will work.
- 7. Connections with the outside world are critical
- 8. Every person needs to be a change agent.

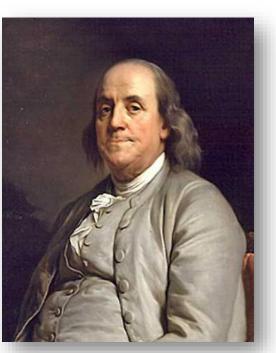




"Lead, Follow, or Get Out of the Way." - Lee lacocca

EXPECTATIONS AND STANDARDS

"If you would persuade, you must appeal to interest rather than intellect."

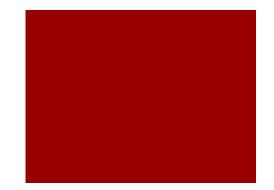


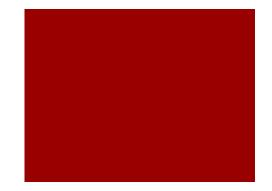
--Benjamin Franklin

Mr. Palcuzzi's Proposal

Program Elements:

- Students will be selected by ability, not age.
- Students will be grouped by ability, with a pre-set, limited number permitted to participate.
- Activities and roles will be highly specialized, leading potentially to highly-paid professional careers for some.
- Specialized equipment will be available for the exclusive use of the students in the program.
- Transportation will be provided to allow students to engage with students in similar programs at other schools.
- Staff will trained, specially-certified, and provided extra pay.





Mr. Palcuzzi's Proposal

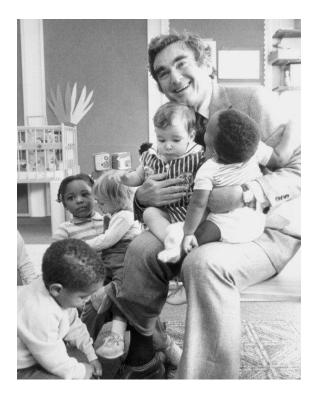
WHEN THE OUTCOME IS SEEN AS DESIRABLE, ANY AND ALL OBJECTIONS RAISED TO THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE IDEA WILL BE DISREGARDED AS TRIVIAL OR INSIGNIFICANT IN LIGHT OF THE PERCEIVED BENEFITS TO BE REALIZED IN THE PROCESS.

-- JAMES J. GALLAGHER

JAMES J. GALLAGHER

"Failure to help the handicapped child reach his potential is a personal failure for him and his family.

Failure to help the gifted child reach his potential is a societal tragedy, the extent of which is difficult to measure but which is surely great. How can we measure the sonata unwritten, the curative drug undiscovered, the absence of political insight? They are the difference between what we are and what we could be as a society."



Teaching the Gifted Child, 1975

RICK COURTRIGHT Consultant, Gifted & Special Education

Phone: (919) 815-0953

Email: DrRickCourtright@gmail.com