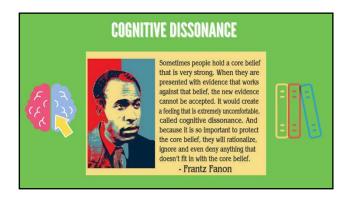


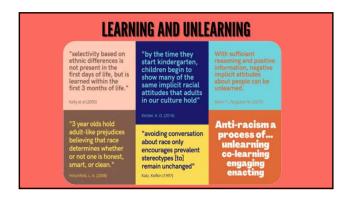


Implicit bias in early childhood educational settings is discouraging. Discouragement is at the root of perceived misbehavior.

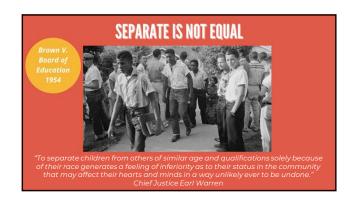


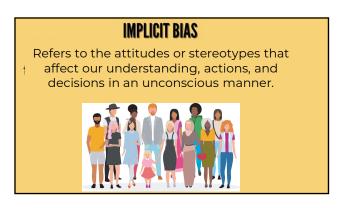






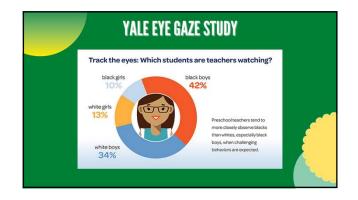
EXPLICIT BIAS Attitudes and beliefs we have about a person or group on a conscious level.





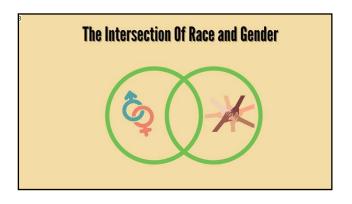
WHAT IS BIAS? 1. Prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair. 2. Cause to feel or show inclination or prejudice for or against someone or something.

RACIAL BIAS A form of implicit bias that is more specific to the attitudes or stereotypes that affect our understanding, actions, and decisions based on race.

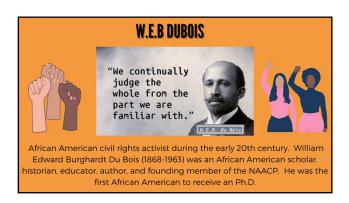


SO WHAT?

Bias in action that creates othering, shaming and exclusion negatively impacts the social emotional wellbeing and behavioral presentation of young children.



IMPLICIT BIAS IN THE EARLY CHILDHOOD CLASSROOM Teacher's lack of knowledge (cultural competence) regarding culture can fuel the development of biased beliefs and expectations. Teaching is contextual and situational process and is most effective when ecological factors, such as prior experiences, community settings, cultural backgrounds and ethnic identities of teachers and students are included in its implementation. (Gay. 2002) "Do Early Educators' Implicit Bias Regarding Sex and Race Relate to Behavior Expectations and Recommendations of Preschool Expulsion and Suspensions?" - Yale University Child Study Center. September 2016.

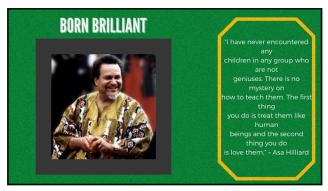


WHAT IS THE 'PRESCHOOL TO PRISON PIPELINE?'

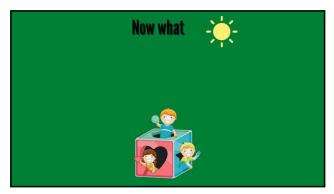
The Preschool to Prison Pipeline is a metaphor used to describe the progression of early school removal practices into the correctional system (Adamu & Hogan 2015)

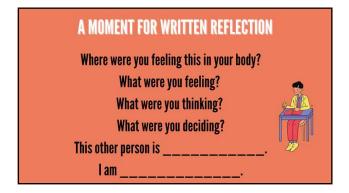
conceptualized as a series of roadblocks and obstacles that hinder black children from academic success but funnel them into the criminal justice system



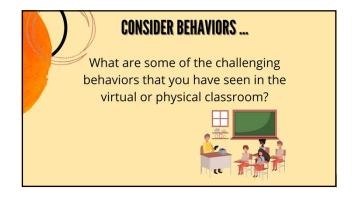


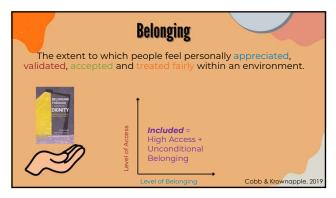


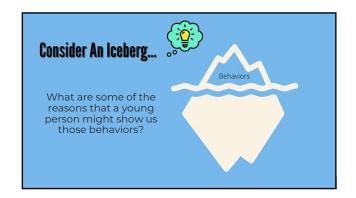






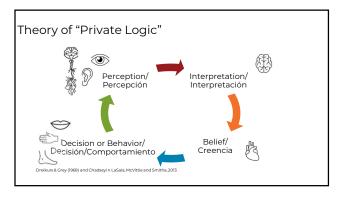


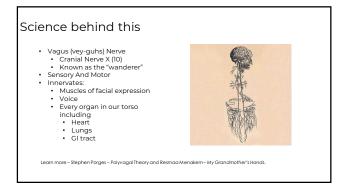


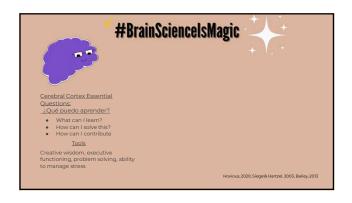




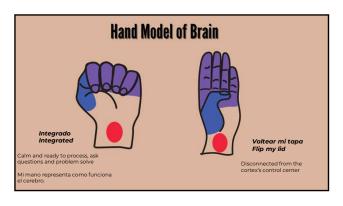


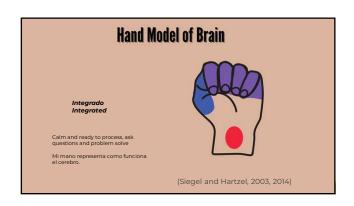


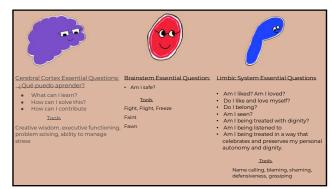


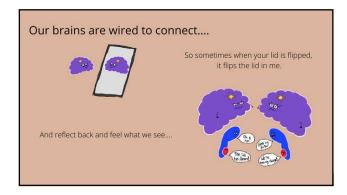


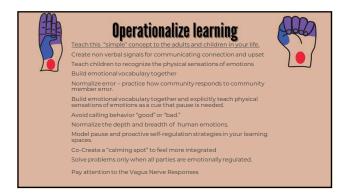








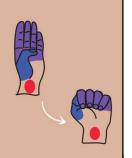




Reflection

What are some of the physical sensations I have when I am emotionally dysregulated?

What actions help me return to regulation?



Consider looking at behavior as communication & with curiosity

- What skill is missing?
- · How could this student be encouraged – look for strengths?
- Where can intentional action be made toward intentional creation of belonging and other actions to increase sense of safety and belonging?

• What is interesting/new/helpful in this learning for me?

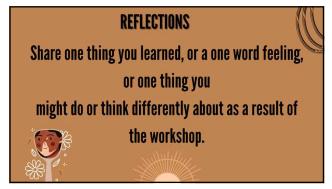
• How might I use this learning with others in my care?

Reflection











It is our responsibility to give every child a culturally responsive, trauma informed and equitable academic experience in their early learning environment.

After attending this session I hope that each of us takes the time to reflect on our own biases before ever considering excluding a child from valuable learning opportunities. When we isolate children, we limit their ability to play and make friends. As we have briefly touched on in this workshop, children learn through play and relationships the necessary skills needed to form positive identities of themselves and others. I implore you to check your biases before making an emotional decision that may impact the life of a child and put them on them on the "preschool to prison pipeline".

