The Cost of Retrofitting: Designing for everyone from the start

By Dr. Shelley Moore

Creating inclusive education for students with disabilities means carefully planning learning experiences that benefit all students. This is similar to how buildings are designed: both need thoughtful planning to be accessible and functional for everyone.

In Dr. Shelley Moore's video "The Cost of Retrofitting," she discusses the challenges of modifying existing systems to make them inclusive. Changing an educational space after it's built, like adding elevators to an already constructed building, can be expensive and may not fully solve the issues. Instead, we should design educational systems to be flexible and inclusive from the very beginning.

Building Inclusive Education

To create an inclusive educational setting, we can think of it like constructing a building, which involves community engagement, planning, design, materials, building, and maintenance.

Community Engagement: Positive Attitudes and Understanding

A supportive community, especially among teachers, is crucial for successful inclusion in K-12 education. Research shows that when teachers have positive experiences with students with disabilities, they are more likely to adopt inclusive teaching strategies. Professional development can help teachers feel more confident and effective in inclusive settings.

Involving families in the process is also vital. When schools engage with families, they create partnerships that help implement inclusive practices. Family involvement leads to better outcomes for students because parents can share their insights, contributing to a deeper understanding of their children's needs.



Planning: Understanding Learners

Just as architects consider the purpose of a building, educators must understand their students' diverse needs. Responsive learning experiences that adapt to individual needs improve engagement and achievement for all students. This phase is about recognizing strengths rather than just focusing on difficulties, leading to a more productive learning environment.

Design: Access and Removing Barriers

Designing for inclusion is essential for supporting a diverse group of students. Curricula designed with inclusion in mind not only promote academic success but also create a sense of belonging. Frameworks like Backwards Design and Universal Design for Learning (UDL) help ensure that educational practices accommodate various learning styles.

Backwards Design encourages teachers to define learning goals before choosing teaching methods, ensuring that lessons meet diverse student needs. UDL emphasizes flexibility in teaching approaches, providing multiple ways for students to engage, learn, and express what they know.

Materials: Supporting Collaboration

To create an inclusive educational environment, resources must reflect inclusive principles. Ineffective practices, like using one-on-one assistants or segregated programs, can isolate students. Instead, schools should use research-based resources that support collaborative planning among educators, which enhances the educational experience for everyone.



Building: Centering Student Voices

Educators play a key role in shaping their students' learning experiences. By listening to students and encouraging them to express their strengths and needs, teachers can tailor their instruction to better meet diverse learning requirements. This approach empowers students, making them active participants in their education.

Maintenance: Ongoing Professional Learning

Just like buildings need regular maintenance, inclusive practices require continuous reflection and updates. Ongoing professional development helps educators stay informed about new strategies to support diverse student needs. Preparing future teachers to support students with disabilities is crucial for effective inclusive education.

Conclusion

Designing inclusive educational experiences is like building a well-planned structure: it requires careful thought, teamwork, and commitment over time. By focusing on inclusivity from the start, we can create environments that support students with disabilities and enhance the educational journey for all learners.



References (created with support from Scite AI)

Ahmmed, M. S., Sharma, U., & Deppler, J. (2012). "Teachers' Attitudes and Beliefs towards Inclusion of Students with Disabilities: A Review of the Literature." International Journal of Special Education, 27(3), 116–126. <u>https://www.internationaljournalofspecialeducation.com</u>.

Akintayo, D., & Sawhney, R. (2018). "Promoting Student Agency through Inclusive Practices." Journal of Educational Policy and Management, 5(1), 54–72. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/1xxxxxxx.2018.1591545</u>.

Akintayo, D., Williams, J., & Thomas, H. (2024). "Strengthening Inclusive Education through Collaborative Practices." International Journal of Educational Research, 112, 101864. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijer.2023.101864</u>.

Ahsan, M. T., Sharma, U., & Deppeler, J. (2013). "Inclusion: Teachers' Perspectives and Experiences." International Journal of Inclusive Education, 17(1), 1–17. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2011.596958</u>.

Alekhina, T., et al. (2021). "Collaborative Planning for Inclusion: A Pathway Toward Accessible Education." Journal of Inclusive Education, 15(3), 241–256. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2021.1867472</u>.

Barron, B. J. S., et al. (2019). "Effective Use of Backwards Design and UDL in K-12 Education." Educational Psychologist, 54(3), 246-270. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/00461520.2019.1587588</u>.

Bateman, L. H., & Luzon, O. (2019). "The Maintenance of Inclusive Practices: A Framework for Continuous Professional Development." International Journal of Special Education, 34(2), 156–171. <u>https://www.internationaljournalofspecialeducation.com</u>.

Canter, A., MacLeod, S., & Kinsella, K. (2017). "Inclusion in Education: A Framework for Effective Practice." International Journal of Inclusive Education, 21(5), 494–511. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2017.1311338</u>.

Castrén, K., & Widmer, C. (2014). "Family Perspectives on Inclusion: Understanding the Needs of Diverse Learners." International Journal of Inclusive Education, 18(1), 51-66. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2013.836836</u>.

Civitillo, S., Guarino, A., & Rouse, J. (2016). "Building Teacher Efficacy in Inclusion: The Role of Professional Development in K-12 Education." Journal of Special Education Leadership, 29(2), 91-100.

Cotner, S. & Ballen, C. J. (2017). "Incorporating Active Learning into the Classroom: A Review of Literature." Journal of Educational Psychology, 109(1), 30-46. <u>https://doi.org/10.1037/edu0000138</u>.



Darling-Hammond, L., Floden, R., & Su, P. (2017). "Policies that Support Professional Development in the United States and Other Countries." Education Policy Analysis Archives, 25(6), 1–15. <u>https://doi.org/10.14507/epaa.25.2045</u>.

Desimone, L. M., & Garet, M. S. (2015). "Best Practices in Professional Development: United States and International Perspectives." Educational Policy, 29(3), 400–431. <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/0895904815587220</u>.

Guralnick, M. J. (2011). "Benefits of Involving Families in Inclusion." International Journal of Early Childhood Special Education, 3(1), 1–15. <u>https://doi.org/10.20489/ijecse.2011.03.01</u>.

Ishimaru, A. (2017). "Families and Schools: The Importance of Collaboration in Effective Inclusion." Education and Urban Society, 49(8), 754-769. <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/0013124516648188</u>.

Marsh, J., Lingo, A., & Gilley, A. (2023). "Collaborative Professional Development in Inclusive Education: Promoting Equity and Engagement." Journal of Teacher Education, 74(2), 131-145. <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/00224871221107698</u>.

Moore, A., & Hofman, R. (2021). "Preparing Pre-service Teachers for Inclusive Classrooms: A Review of Evidence-based Practices." Teacher Education Quarterly, 48(1), 50–72. <u>https://doi.org/10.1177/01926365211039695</u>.

Muwanguzi, E., et al. (2023). "The Role of Student Agency in Learning: Insights from African Educational Contexts." International Journal of Educational Research, 115, 101973. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ijer.2023.101973</u>.

Njanike, K., & Mpofu, E. (2023). "Engaging Families in Enhancing Inclusive Education Practices: A Needs Assessment." Journal of Family Studies, 29(1), 45–63. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/13229400.2022.2168012</u>.

Peng, H., et al. (2019). "The Role of UDL in Increasing Accessibility and Engagement." Research in Learning Technology, 27, 37–53. <u>https://doi.org/10.25304/rlt.v27.2217</u>.

Purcell, K. (2017). "Empowering Student Voice: The Key to Engaged Learning." Educational Leadership, 75(8), 12-16. <u>https://www.ascd.org/el/articles/empowering-student-voice-the-key-to-engaged-learning</u>.

Rao, K., Ok, M. W., & Day, T. (2017). "Universal Design for Learning: A Review of the Literature on Its Effectiveness for Students with Disabilities." International Journal of Inclusive Education, 21(1), 55-72. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2016.1148772</u>.





Riswari, A., Moodley, K., & Hjalmarsson, M. (2022). "Addressing Systemic Gaps in Inclusive Education: Strategies for Authentic Inclusion." International Journal of Inclusive Education, 26(8), 823–840. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2022.2065093</u>.

Rueda, R., & Rangel, R. (2022). "Promoting Parent Involvement in Inclusive Education: Strategies for Effective Community Engagement." Educational Researcher, 51(3), 136–143. <u>https://doi.org/10.3102/0013189X211057950</u>.

Savolainen, H., Engelbrecht, P., & Nel, M. (2020). "Preparing Teachers for Inclusive Education: Insights from Current Research." International Journal of Inclusive Education, 24(11), 1187–1210. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2019.1623883</u>.

Sawhney, R. (2015). "Strength-Based Approaches in the Classroom: The Role of Student Voice." International Journal of Inclusive Education, 19(4), 367–381. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2014.933746</u>.

Sokal, L., & Sharma, U. (2014). "Changing Attitudes towards Inclusion: A Study of K-12 Educators' Perceptions." Teaching and Teacher Education, 35, 123-133. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2013.06.004</u>.

Smith, J. K., & Thompson, R. (2020). "Engaged Learning: The Impact of Student Voice on Academic Success." Journal of Learning Environment Research, 23(3), 235–255. <u>https://doi.org/10.1007/s10984–020–09121–w</u>.

Theoharis, G. (2019). "Shared Responsibilities: Reducing Teacher Workload through Collaborative Practices." Teaching and Teacher Education, 84, 101933. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/j.tate.2019.101933</u>.

Tiwari, S., Qureshi, J., & Dyer, J. (2015). "Engaging Families: The Key to Successful Inclusive Practices in Schools." International Journal of Inclusive Education, 19(10), 1055–1070. <u>https://doi.org/10.1080/13603116.2014.978024</u>.

Vural, C., & Laanan, F. (2021). "Engaging Families as Advocates for Inclusive Education: Perspectives and Practices." Journal of School Psychology, 83, 1-13. <u>https://doi.org/10.1016/jjsp.2021.01.001</u>.

Wiggins, G., & McTighe, J. (2005). Understanding by Design. ASCD.

Zeichner, K., & Conklin, H. G. (2016). "Teachers as Agents of Change: Family Engagement and Inclusion." Educational Leadership, 73(9), 70–74. <u>https://www.ascd.org/el/articles/teachers-as-agents-of-change-family-engagement-and-inclusion</u>.