TESOL 2017 Dialoque:

Supporting Students with Limited or InterruptedFormal Education (SLIFE) Maria Konkel | MKonkel@ETS.org Jill Kester | jill@getsupported.net

Background

- 9% of primary school aged children (roughly 58 million) and 17% of adolescents (roughly 63 million) are out of school (UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) and UNICEF 2015)
- While the number of children out of school has decreased substantially from 1990-2012, we would need another 200 years to reach 0% based on the current statistical trend (UNESCO Institute for Statistics (UIS) and UNICEF 2015)
- In New York City, SLIFE account for 9.8% of the total ELL population (Office of English Language Learners 2013)
- Several major factors contributing to the incidence of SLIFE include (WIDA 2015):
 - Refugee and/or migrant status
 - Unaccompanied minors
 - Poverty
 - Living in isolated geographic locales
 - Societal expectations for school attendance
 - The need to enter the workforce at a young age
 - Natural disaster, war, and/or violence
 - Varying number of years of compulsory education
- Several key challenges facing SLIFE include (Robertson & Lafond, WIDA 2015):
 - Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD)
 - Frustration
 - Low literacy in the first language (L1)
 - High dropout rates
 - Lower socio-economic status
 - Poor performance in content areas
- Several challenges for educators include (Decapua & Marshall, 2011):
 - How to take SLIFE's knowledge and build on it to help them succeed in U.S. mainstream education
 - How to address cultural dissonance
 - How to ensure that basic, psychological, and emotional needs are met
- Helpful program models include (Tuchman, 2010):
 - Newcomer programs
 - Non-credit bearing after-school/weekend programs
- Assessments can provide useful data for educators as they shape an instructional plan:
 - Intake forms and/or procedures
 - Literacy assessments, e.g., Abecedarian test, LaRue reading skills (for pre-literate ELLs), DIBELs
 - Classroom-based assessment
- Several approaches that target literacy include:
 - The Mutually Adaptive Learning Paradigm (MALP) (Decapua & Marshall, 2011)
 - Developmentally appropriate reading guide (Montero, Newmaster, & Ledger, 2014)
 - Language Experience Approach

Planning Framework

| Discussion Points for Supporting SLIFE | Recommendations and Ideas |
|--|---------------------------|
| Your SLIFE population Where do your SLIFE come from? What is the age and grade level placement of your SLIFE? What factors are influencing your SLIFE's ability to adapt to school (academically and socially)? How can you effectively communicate with the parents of your SLIFE? | |
| Your district and community What type of English-language program is offered? What supports are available to SLIFE outside of the English-language program? What types of community programs are available to SLIFE and their families, and how do you build partnerships with these programs? | |
| Your instructional practice How do you help your SLIFE adapt to your school environment? How do you address social, emotional, cultural needs? How do you connect the importance of school to SLIFE's futures? How do you address building literacy and numeracy skills? How do you select and develop differentiated materials that are developmentally and age appropriate? What approaches do you use to teach SLIFE? How do you address students' oral traditions and interconnectedness in learning? | |
| Your assessments How useful is standardized assessment data when measuring the progress or current abilities of your SLIFE? What classroom-based assessments are you using to develop effective instructional plans for your SLIFE? What support or scaffolds are you implementing in order to assist SLIFE during assessment? | |

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