Task Force on **English Learners** and Bilingual Education

October 25, 2023



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# Welcome

- Introductions
- Task Force Members
  - Jesus Jara, Clark County Superintendent (Chair)
  - Jerry Almendarez, Santa Ana Supérintendent
  - Sabrina Bazzo, San Diego School
  - Lewis Ferebee, Washington D.C. Chancellor
  - Stacey Woolley, Tulsa School Board
- · Council Staff



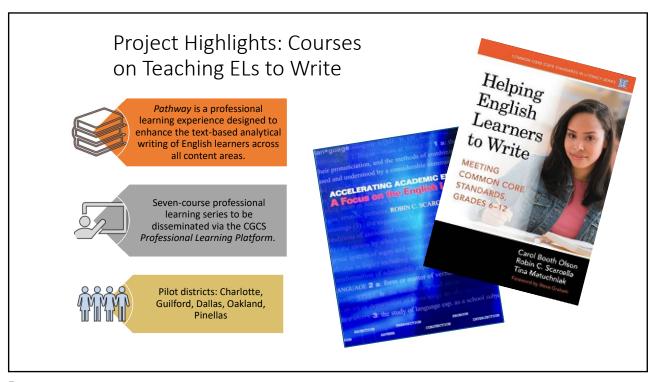


# Agenda

- I. Writing Courses Pilot
- II. Foundational Literacy Skills Instruction for ELs
- III. EL Enrollment Trends Pre- and Post-COVID
- IV. Newcomers in Great City Schools
- V. Bilingual, Immigrant, and Refugee Education Meeting— May 6-11, 2024 Royal Sonesta Minneapolis Downtown
- VII. New Business

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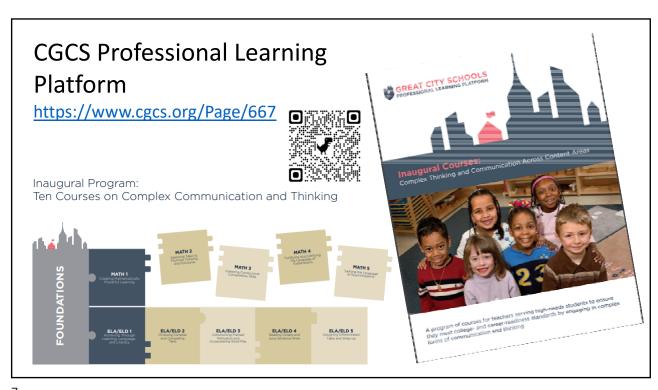




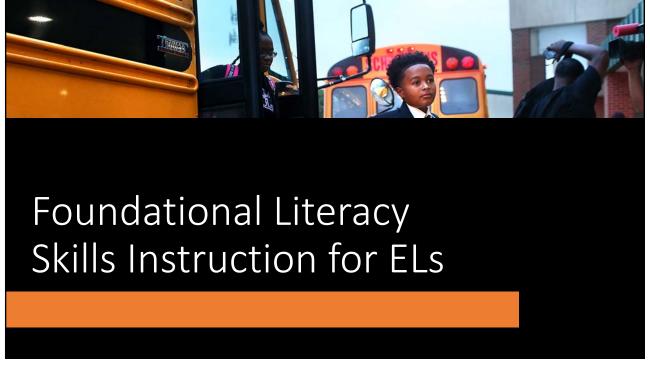
# Writing Course Update

- Writing Course Pilot (Feb-June '23)
  - Charlotte-Mecklenburg
  - Dallas
  - Guilford County
  - Oakland
  - Pinellas County
- Ongoing course development total of 7 courses
  - Classroom videos
  - · Additional facilitation support
  - Training for pacing and facilitation
- Completion Target Date
   End of 2024





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# Survey Takeaways (SY 2019-20)



Abundance of curricular materials being used across districts for Foundational Skills instruction for both Gen Ed students and ELs; few used across more than two districts



Overall lower district responses for materials for Secondary Grades (6-12); few materials in common across districts



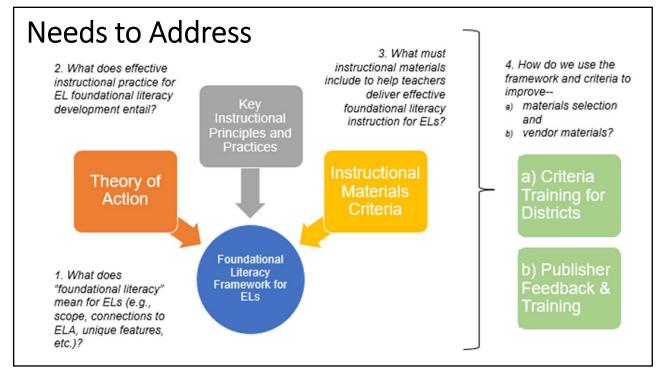
Fewest districts reported materials for SIFE

Publishers *not likely* to develop or improve materials for SIFE-- too small of an already segmented market

We do not want SIFE to be learning in a separate universe, from entirely separate materials

Important to build capacity and tools to help educators meet SIFE needs with existing EL and gen ed materials

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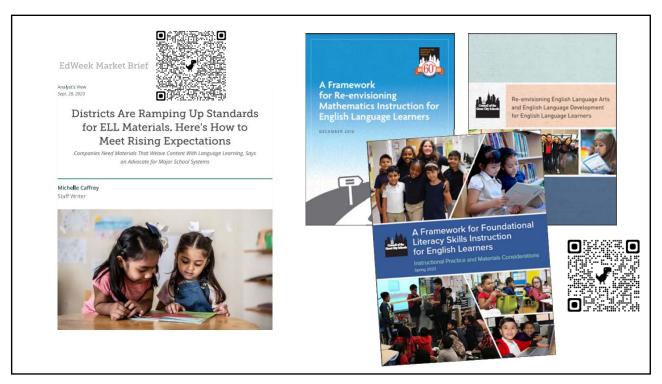
# New Publication on Foundational Skills for ELs

#### • Timeline

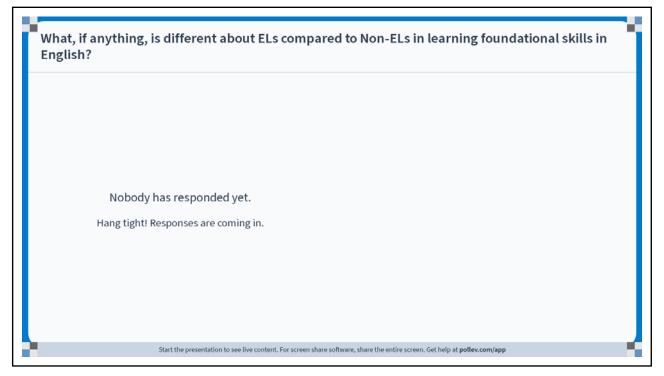
- BIRE 2022: Feedback from EL program directors and publishers
- November 2022: Draft to working group & experts
- January-March 2023: Finalize
- BIRE 2023: Publication debut and training
- June 2023: Test drive
- Working Group: Clark County, Dallas, Los Angeles, New York City, Omaha, San Antonio, Tulsa



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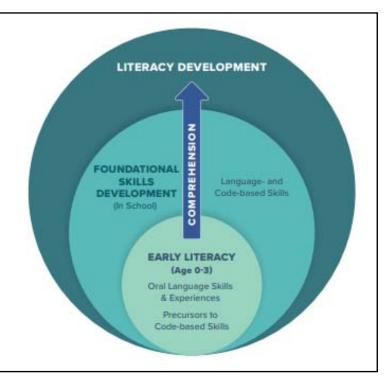




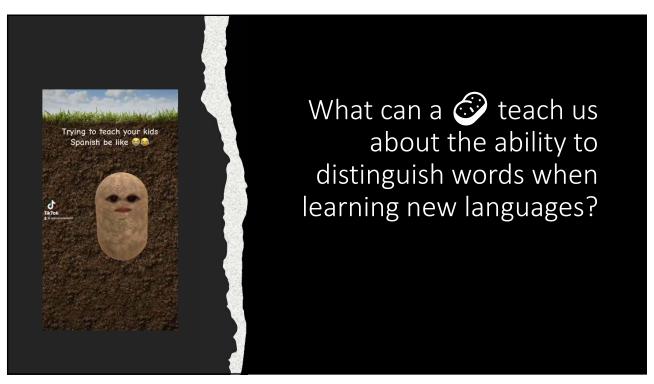


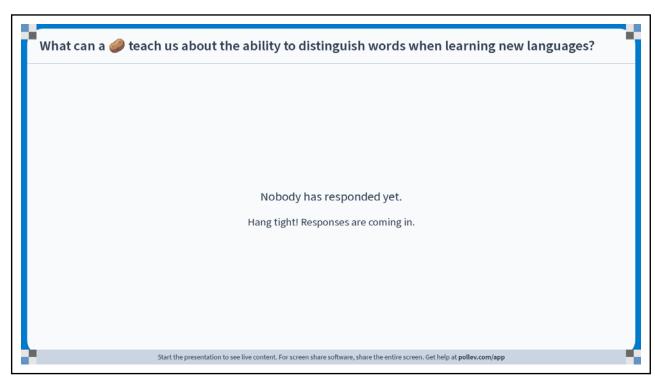
# Pathway to Literacy

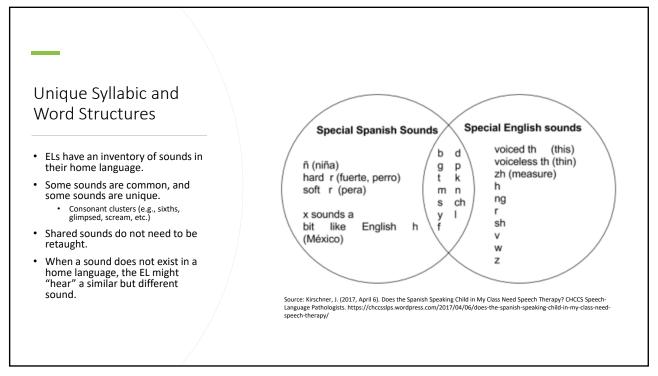
- English-speaking children: Greater concordance between the oral language skills they possess and the language of instruction
- English learners: Non-concordance, making the transfer of their existing oral language skills less straightforward in supporting foundational literacy skill development in English

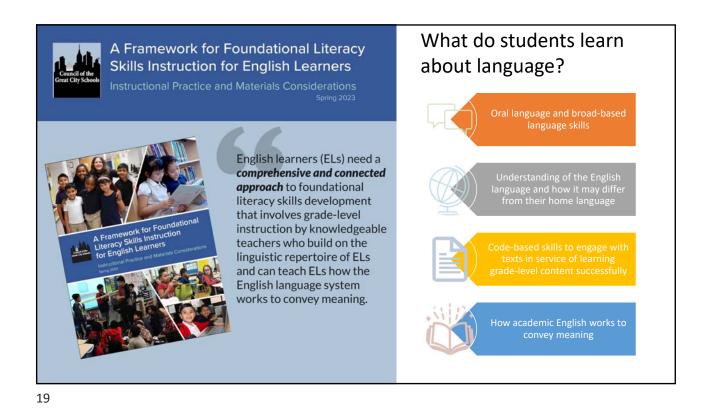


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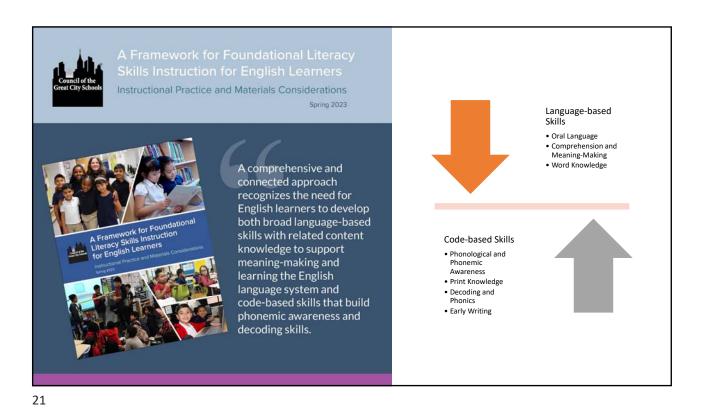




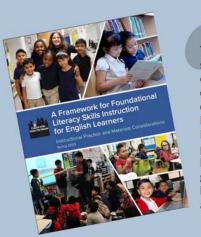




Theory of ENVISIONED TEACHER LEARNING EXPERIENCE KNOWLEDGE Action When teachers value and leverage the linguistic DISTRICT SUPPORT: repertoires that ELs bring to school and teachers are equipped with knowledge about-(a) How the English language system works, How ELs develop English as a new language, and Comprehensive approaches to literacy, teachers can create learning experiences that build content knowledge and foundational skills instruction that supports student understanding for how academic English works. **EL LITERACY DEVELOPMENT** 



A Framework for Foundational Literacy
Skills Instruction for English Learners



The Framework presents six principles that enable a comprehensive and connected approach as a critical component of Tier I literacy instruction for English learners. The principles address English learners' unique age- and grade- level needs and honor their linguistic assets.



The linguistic repertoire of ELs and registers of English are valued and leveraged.



Grade-level content serves as the anchor for foundational literacy skills development in service of mastering spoken and written academic language.



Meaning-making and comprehension are prioritized.



Mastery of academic English expands student linguistic identities.



Language-based and code-based skills are developed simultaneously.



Comprehension of text is signaled by students' ability to read with the proper expression to convey meaning, not solely speed and accuracy.



# Review of Instructional Materials

- Reviewers: 28 representing 13 member districts (Atlanta, Baltimore City, Denver, Kansas City, Long Beach Unified, Los Angeles Unified, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Newark, New York City, Omaha, Philadelphia, and St. Paul)
- Materials: Heggerty, Lexia, Get Ready! by Vista Higher Learning, and Lift by Cengage







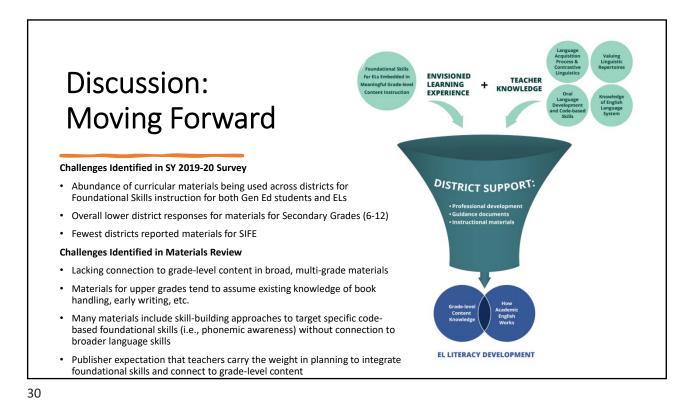
# Professional Learning Sessions

- Florida Sanibel Leadership Conference (June 2023)
- FABE Conference 2023
- CGCS Fall Conference 2023
- CABE Conference 2024
- Upcoming Virtual Session with Council Job-alike Groups



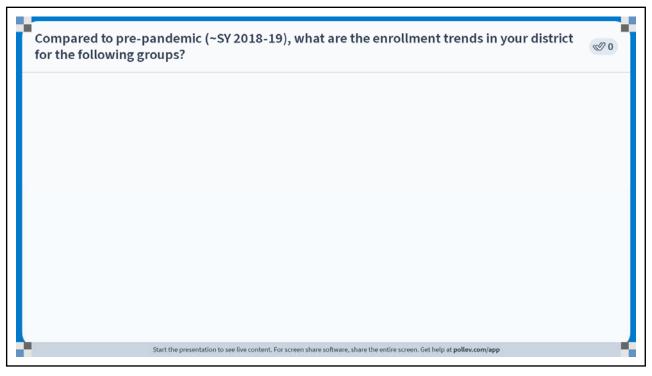
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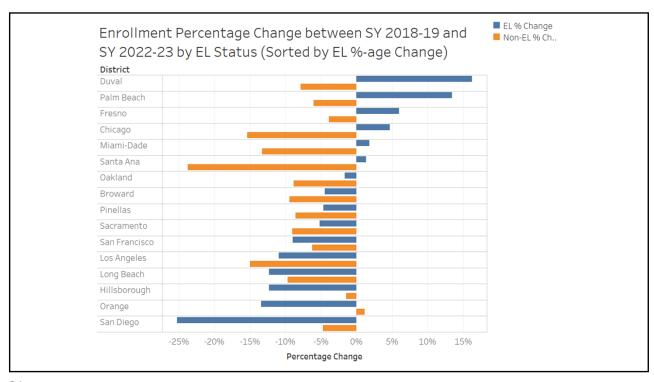


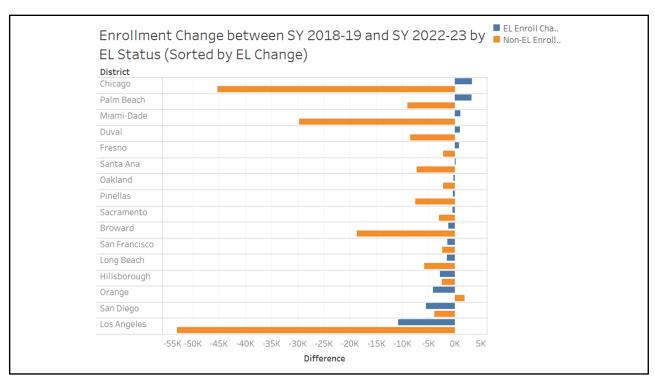




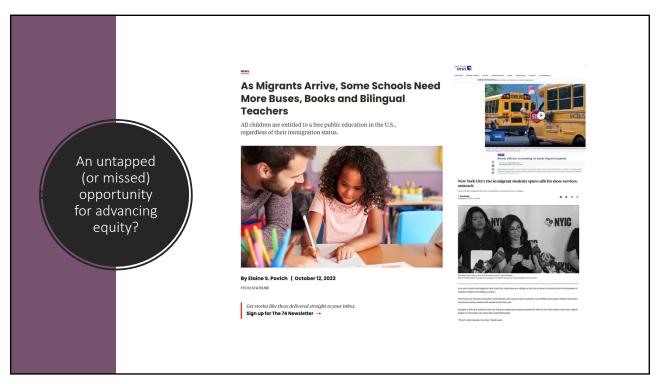












# Feedback and Implications

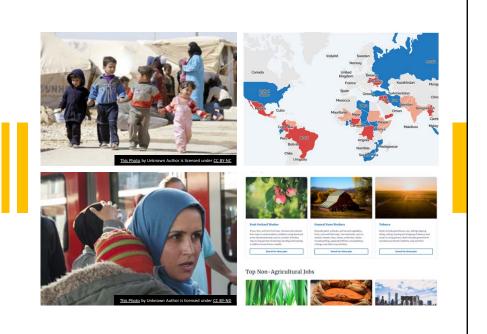
#### Changing demographics→

- · Test existing systems
  - Evolve them and/or
  - · Developing new ones
- Identify the new and different needs
  - For ALL staff to meet, not solely the EL office
  - Shared responsibility



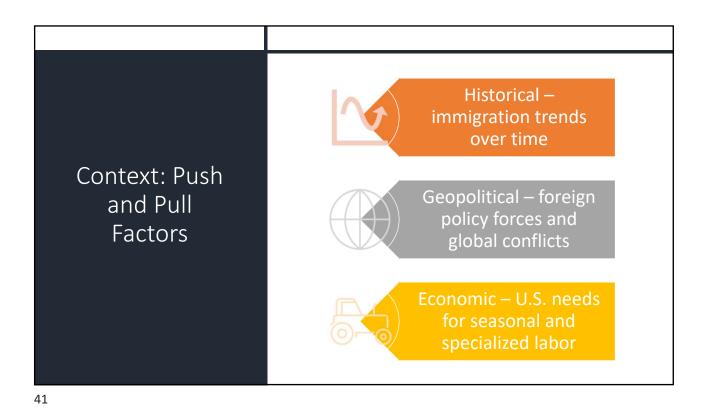
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Global Context to Linguistic Diversity in Schools



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Council of the Great City Schools www.cgcs.org



**Historical Context:** Immigrants' Share of U.S. Population Near Historic High We've been here Immigration Act of 1924 Immigration and Nationality Act of 1965 before... 15% 13.6% • In 1890 and 1910, immigrants represented about 15% of the U.S. population. 5% • In 2020, immigrants represent 13.6% of the U.S. population. 1880 1980 2000 2020 COUNCIL OF FOREIGN RELATIONS Source: Migration Policy Institute.





# 1880s – Arriving to Ellis Island

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# 1880s – Building the Transcontinental Railroad



1867– Ging Cui, Wong Fook, and Lee Shao are three of the eight Chinese workers who put the last rail in place.

- Thousands of migrant workers, including Chinese, Irish, and Mormons
- In Western portion, 90% of the backbreaking work done by Chinese immigrants
- Majority of Chinese workers came from the province of Guangdong (Southern China)

#### Undervalued and Underpaid

Majority of Chinese railroad were recruited through a vast network of small firms and labor contractors that met the demand of U.S. railroad companies.

- Chinese workers were seen as racially inferior to white workers.
- Chinese workers were paid less and were assigned the most undesirable jobs.

Source: National Museum of American History. https://americanhistory.si.edu/american-enterprise/new-perspectives/forgotten-workers

## 1910 – Industrial Growth Continues



Women Garment Workers, NYC, ~1900



Young Italian Garment Worker, NYC, 1910

- Between 1900 and 1915, more than 15 million immigrants arrived in the U.S., mostly from non-English speaking European countries.
- In 1910, three-fourths of NYC's population were either immigrants or 1<sup>st</sup> generation Americans.

Source: National Museum of American History and Library of Congress

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# 1910 – Indu



Women Garment Workers, NYC

-1-DUST.

Jacob Saranoff worked in a rag-shop near Hull-House. He had come to Chicago from Russia in 1902, bringing his wife and two children with him. The family was met at the train by a relative who helped to find a home for them. They rented four rooms in a rear tenement on Halsted Street. After visiting several second hand furniture stores, the Saranoffs bought two second hand beds, a kitchen stove, a kitchen table and four chairs. They unpacked the bedding that they had brought with them from Russia and spent their first night in their first American home.

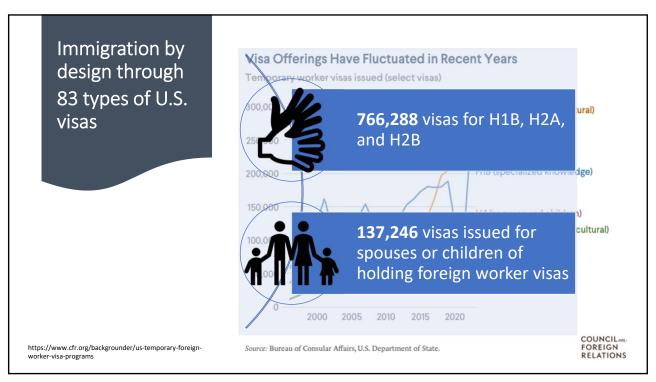
The next morning the children were enrolled in the public school. The first great ambition of Jacob and Sarah Saranoff had been realized. Their children were in school.

Source: National Museum of American History and Library of Congress

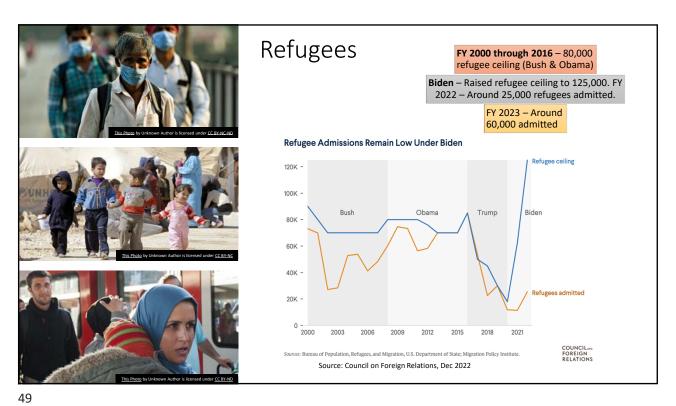
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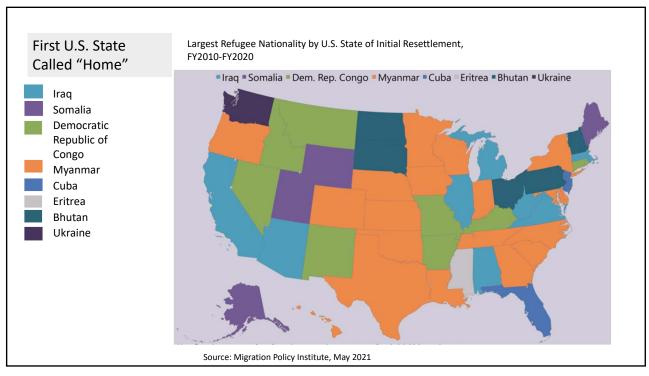
Joe three-fourths of population were immigrants or 1st tion Americans.

First Great Ambition: Children in SCHOOL!!



Visa Symbol & Class (selected)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
H1B, H2A, H2B	470,657	616,549	466,565	469,964	766,228
H4 Spouse or CHILD of H1B, H2A, H2B	130,814	125,999	66,323	55,444	137,246
F1 (student)	362,929	364,204	111,387	357,839	411,131
F2 (CHILD of F1)	26,650	24,635	9,818	19,820	25,887
O1 Person w/extraordinary ability in sciences, art, ed, business, athletics & O2 their assistant	25,336	26,493	12,757	10,164	30,688
O3 Spouse or CHILD of O1 and O2	4,923	5,337	2,658	2,838	6,234
P1 Int'lly recognized athlete or member of int'lly recognized entertainment group	24,320	25,601	11,710	8,825	20,287
P2/P3 Artist or entertainer in a culturally unique program or an exchange program	10,399	9,955	3,633	756	5,353
P4 Spouse or CHILD of P1, P2, or P3	1,386	1,401	968	972	1,717
▼ FY 2018-2022	▼	▼	▼	▼	▼
TOTAL Nonimmigrant Visas Issued	<mark>9,028,026</mark>	8,742,068	4,013,210	2,792,082	<mark>6,815,120</mark>



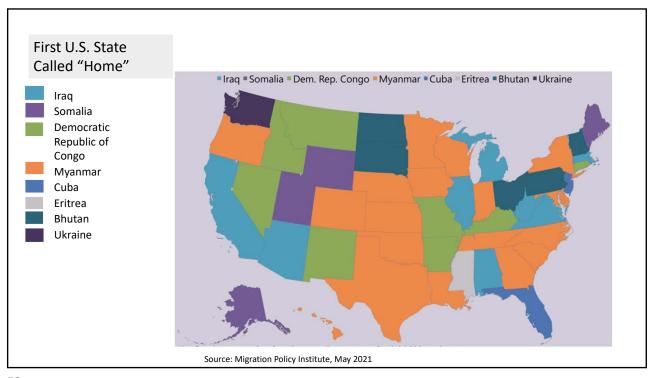


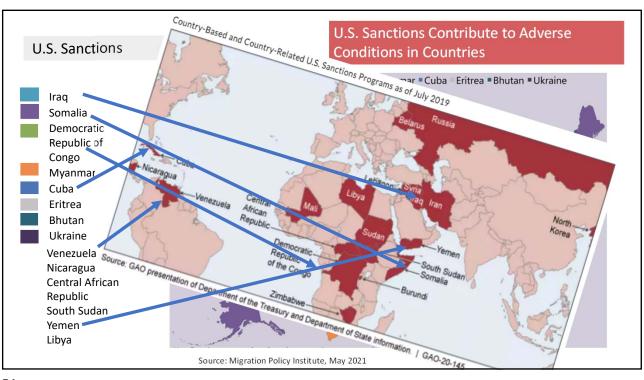


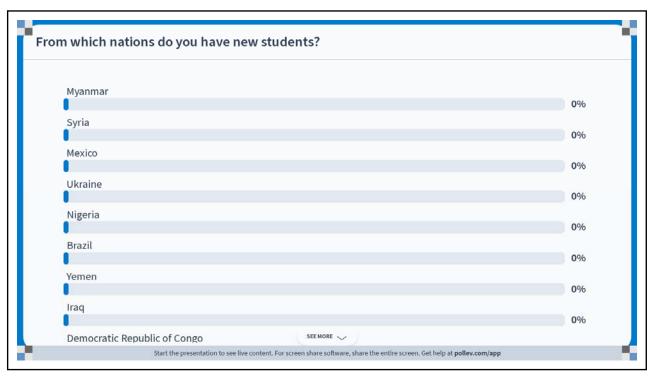
# U.S. Sanctions - Over 30 Active Sanctions

- Congress and the President use sanctions as tools to alter or deter the behavior of a foreign government, individual, or entity in furtherance of U.S. national security or foreign policy objectives.
- Sanctions may include actions such as limiting trade; blocking assets subject to U.S. jurisdiction; limiting access to the U.S. financial system; restricting private and government loans, investments, insurance, and underwriting; and denying foreign assistance and government procurement contracts.
- Comprehensive sanctions. Generally, include broad-based trade restrictions and prohibit commercial activity with an entire country (e.g., Iran, Cuba, Syria, Russia, N. Korea).
- Targeted sanctions. Targeted sanctions restrict transactions of and with specific persons or entities.

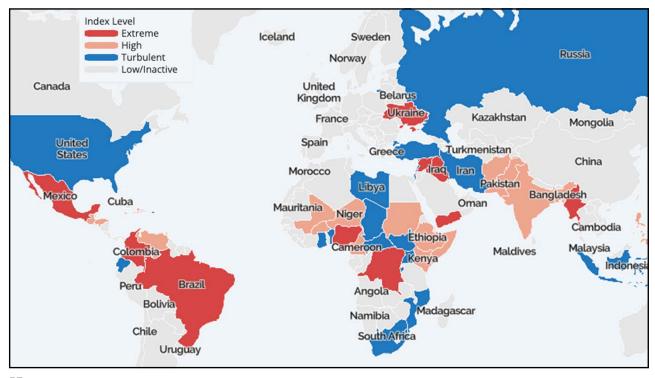
Source: Report to Congressional Requestors. Economic Sanctions GAO-20-145 October 2019 U.S. GAO https://www.gao.gov/assets/gao-20-145.pdf



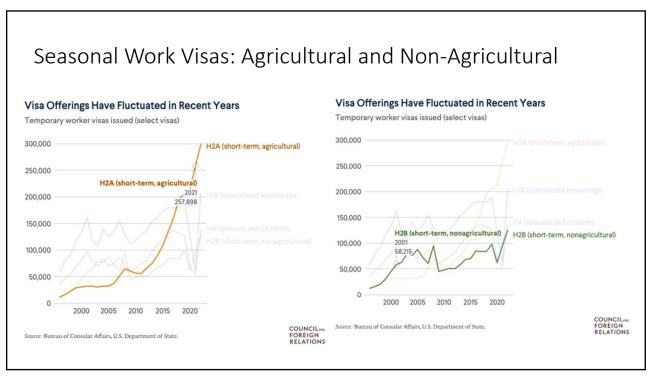




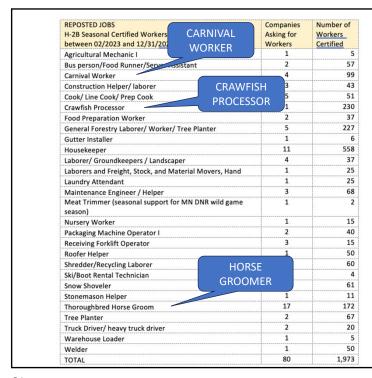












Reposted Temporary or Seasonal Job Opportunities Fiscal Year (FY) 2023 Supplemental H-2B Visa Cap Final Rule



80 companies requesting 1,973 workers

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# Who's hiring in your state....

#### **H-1B Employers**

https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-and-studies/h-1b-employer-data-hub



# H-2A Employers (Agricultural)

https://www.uscis.gov/tools/reports-and-studies/h-2a-employer-data-hub

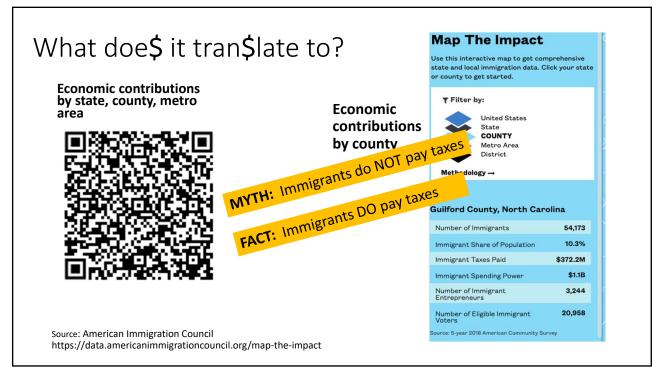


# H-2B Employers (Non-agricultural)

https://www.uscis.gov/tools/repo rts-and-studies/h-2b-employerdata-hub







## National and Global Forces

#### **PUSH FACTORS**

- Over 139,000 political violence events recorded worldwide (Jan to July 2023)
- 167 countries with at least one incident of political violence in this period

#### **PULL FACTORS**

- 83 types of visas
- U.S. employers seeking over 400,000 seasonal workers
- 125,000 ceiling for refugees

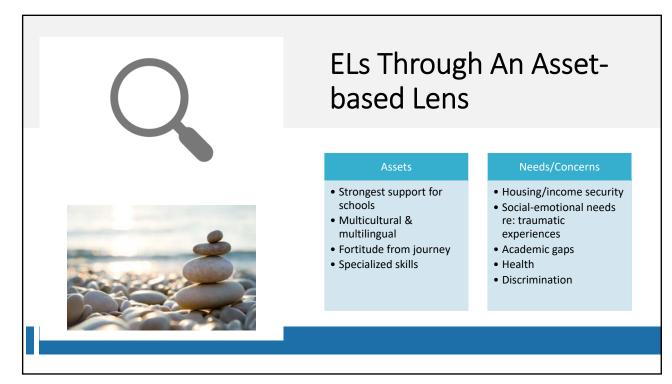


Families include multi-lingual and English learners of school-age

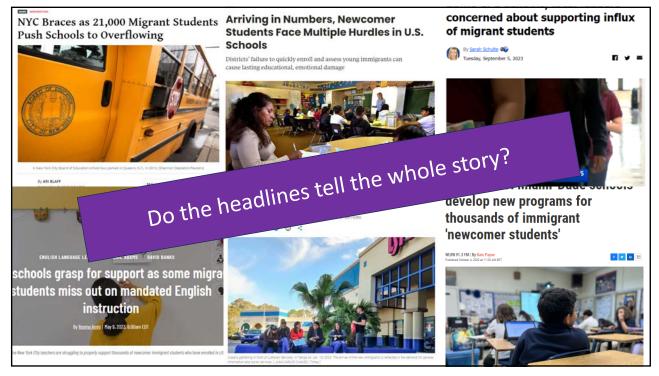




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# Estimating Enrollment of Newcomers

Arrivals of refugee families, asylum seekers, visa holders, TPS, and undocumented—

- Year-round
- Unpredictable
- Managed by non-education agencies (State, DHS, HHS)

#### **School Enrollment Information**

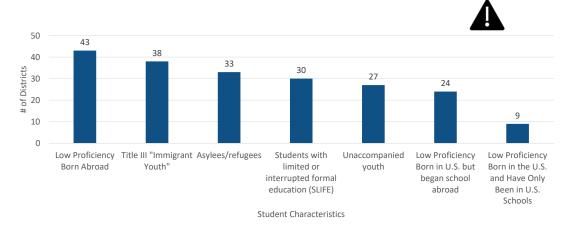
- Districts might not have data collection or enrollment protocols that collect information about students new to U.S. schools
- Districts that do collect information about newcomer enrollment use a wide range of definitions



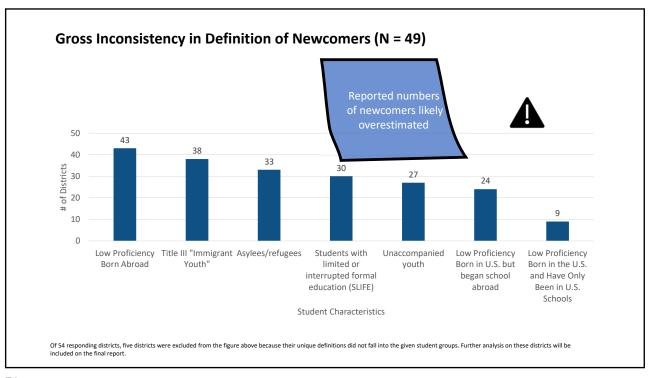
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#### Types of Student Groups Included in District Definition of Newcomers (N = 49)

The top three student characteristics--as reported by 54 districts, used to define a newcomer are: 1) students who were born abroad and have low English proficiency; 2) Title III (ESEA); and 3) asylees/refugees.



Of 54 responding districts, five districts were excluded from the figure above because their unique definitions did not fall into the given student groups. Further analysis on these districts will be included on the final report.



Unaccompanied Minors (UM) as a proxy for verifying trends in newcomer enrollment

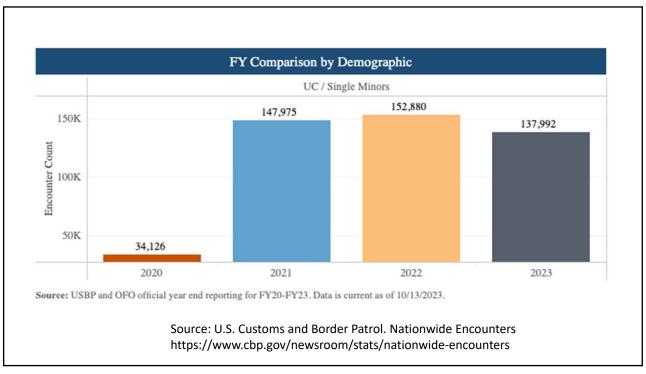
#### Rationale

- Not all "newcomers" are unaccompanied minors.
- All unaccompanied minors can be considered "newcomers."
- Unaccompanied minors are the only "newcomer" group for which clear definitions exist (ORR, HHS) and data are publicly available.

#### Question

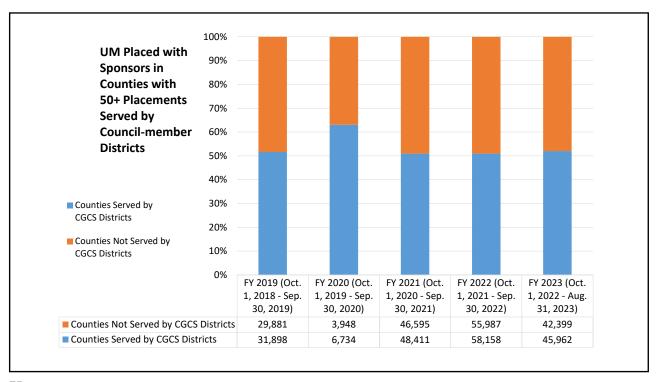
 Do the arrivals of UM mirror trends reported by districts and the media concerning newcomer arrivals?





# Total Unaccompanied Minors Placed with Sponsors & in Counties with 50+ Placements

Year	Counties where 50+ Placed w/Sponsor	All Counties
FY 2019 (Oct. 1, 2018 – Sep. 30, 2019)	61,779	72,593
FY 2020 (Oct. 1, 2019 – Sep. 30, 2020)	10,682	16,837
FY 2021 (Oct. 1, 2020 – Sep. 30, 2021)	95,006	107,686
FY 2022 (Oct. 1, 2021 – Sep. 30, 2022)	114,145	127,447
FY 2023 (Partial) (Oct. 1, 2022 – Aug. 31, 2023)	88,361	101,871

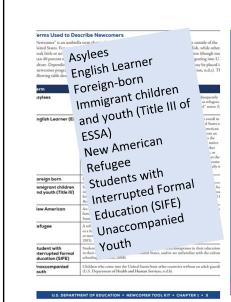


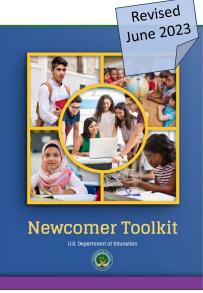


All children living in U.S. are entitled to enroll in U.S. public schools, regardless of immigration status (Plyler v. Doe). 0 Lack of clear definition for newcomer Newcomer student. District screening process for identifying **Enrollment:** newcomers, their knowledge, and needs. Addressing Guidance for program placement to address both academic needs and provide social-emotional supports. Concerns D. Understanding concerns— • Type of need: academic, socialemotional, resource-related Student-facing v. adult-related: instruction, professional development for educators and administrators

A. Defining who are newcomers: For e.g., 10 districts use ONE criterion, 18 use TWO, and other use THREE criteria. Time from arrival Time of arrival & Age, time from © Time of a HE Grade, time from arrival, ELP from arrival (10): ► Less than 1 yr Foreign-born & Grade, time from ➤ Less than 12 mos. time from arrival (4) ➤ Enrolled under 2 yrs. Foreign-born, time ➤ Enrolled 3 yrs. SLIFE & ELP (1) from arrival, ELP Less than 36 mos.

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### Non-Statutory "Defining" Newcomers

Newcomers are defined as K-12 students born outside the United States who have <u>arrived in the</u> <u>country in the last three</u> <u>years</u> and are <u>still</u> <u>learning English</u>. (p.25)

This description adds:

- an element of **TIME** (last 3 years) and
- an element of **EL STATUS** (still learning English).

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# Which terms and for what purpose?



**Designing targeted programs** or support services



State or federal agency data collection and reporting



**Evaluating** targeted programs or support services



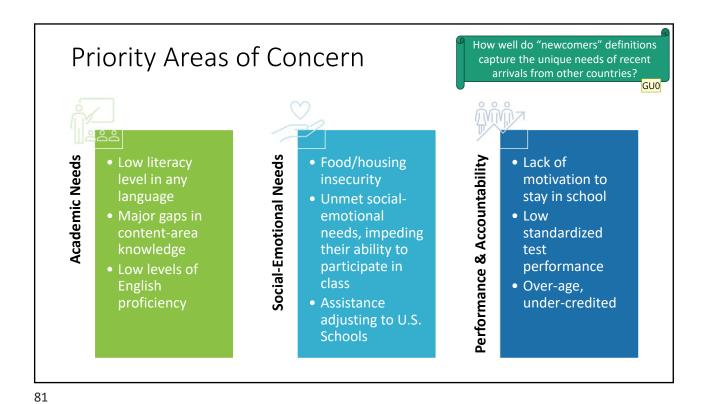
Intra-district data collection and reporting (e.g., monitoring and projecting enrollment)



Seeking governmental grants/funding (e.g., Title III)



Seeking nongovernmental grants/funding (e.g., non-profits, foundations, universities)



GU0 **Educational Background** Help educators ascertain students' educational background for purposes of making programming and instructional decisions using an asset-based approach that accounts for the diverse Questionnaire (EBQ) range of skills, abilities, and educational experiences students bring with them to the United States Components of the Draft Questionnaire Document Jointly developed by CGCS and the Research Institute for the Study of Language in Urban Society (RISLUS) from the City University of New York (CUNY) I. Introduction and Background a. Newcomers: Trends and Issues b. Purpose of Guidance II. Administering the EBQ a. District Context Council working group, composed of staff from Councilb. Purpose of Identification member districts, created to provide feedback and pilot the c. Logistical Considerations d. Interpretation and Program/Service Considerations draft questionnaire III. Questionnaire Section 1: Introduction Section 2: Language Background · Section 3: Experience with English Questionnaire and related guidance will be made freely Section 4: Educational History available on the websites of both respective organizations • Section 5: Out-of-School Time Activities/Responsibilities · Section 6: Technology

**GUO** [@David Lai] feel free to modify graphic. The speech bubble might not convey what we mean. Gabriela Uro, 2023-10-20T17:43:41.617

Slide 82

[@David Lai] Can you please add a nice slide? Gabriela Uro, 2023-10-17T18:45:02.996 GU0

#### District Rationale for Identifying Newcomers **Purpose Considerations Definitions for state ACCOUNTABILITY** ESSA definition and/or state definition purposes FUNDING for immigrant and/or newcomer Relevant definitions to determine eligible students students funding District-designed, dedicated Identify educational needs, staffing **INSTRUCTIONAL PROGRAMS** requirements, program placement, instructional support, access to educational opportunities, etc. District-designed, RESPONSIVE SUPPORTS Determine what are culturally responsive & (mental health, socio-eco., legal, etc.) appropriate services, staffing, location of services, wrap-around support (e.g., transportation needs), etc. District DATA COLLECTION for funding Federal, state, funder definitions to apply for advocacy, enrollment projections and evaluation. Develop SIS that includes fields to allow valid evaluation of programs and staff who are knowledgeable of EL-related student groups, etc.

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## Identifying Student Needs: Home Language Literacy Assessment

- Understanding what students know and what they don't know is crucial for providing appropriate academic support.
  - But if they don't speak English, how do you know what they know?
- CUNY is developing a literacy assessment tool modeled after the existing Multilingual Literacy Screener (MLS) developed for NY State that would be available to districts beyond New York.

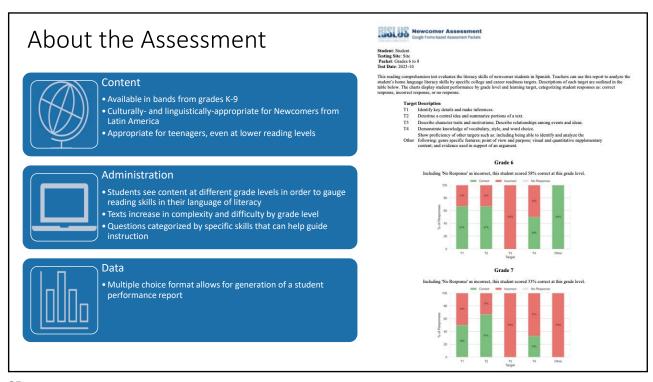














# **RE-FOCUS: Newcomer Report**

### **Ongoing Challenges**

Bigger Picture and Pre-existing Unmet Needs

staffing shortages | teacher working conditions | demographic shifts | growing number of long-term ELs | greater concentration of children in poverty

#### Challenges re: Newcomers

#### Student-facing

- Instruction
- Materials
- Supports
- Social-emotional

#### Adult-facing

- · Professional development
- Supporting teachers
- · Funding & staffing
- Engaging with newcomer families

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