

Illinois State Board of Education

Introduction to English Learner Placement and Programming

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Equity • Quality • Collaboration • Community



- General placement information requirements based on number of English learners (ELs)
- Transitional Bilingual Education (TBE) vs.
 Transitional Program of Instruction (TPI)
- Instructional Designs
- Questions



General Placement Info

- Parents/guardians of all students enrolling in a district complete a Home Language Survey (HLS).
- If "yes" is answered on either or both of the HLS questions, the student must be screened.
- If the student qualifies for EL services, the district must determine the appropriate placement and programming.



TBE vs. TPI

Transitional Bilingual Education vs. Transitional Program of Instruction

TBE requirements:

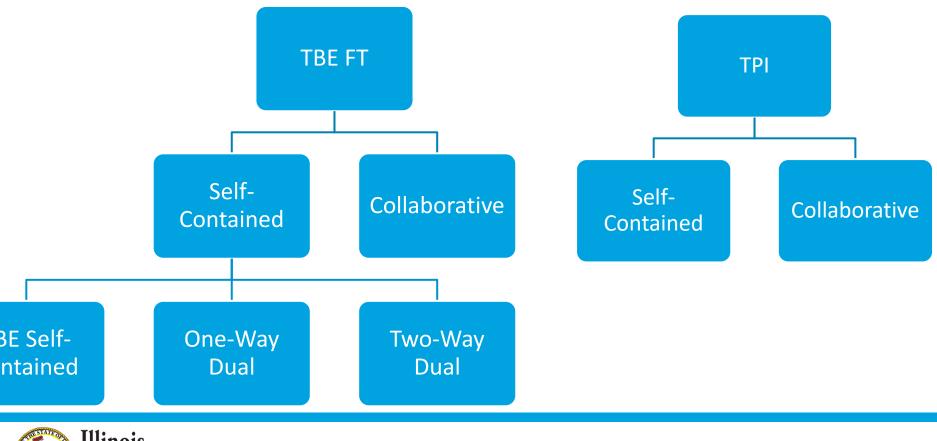
- Attendance center that enrolls 20 or more ELs of the same home language.
- This includes instruction in the home language and English as a Second Language (ESL).

TPI requirements:

- Attendance center that enrolls 19 or fewer ELs of the same home language.
- This includes ESL
- It can include native language instruction/support, if needed.

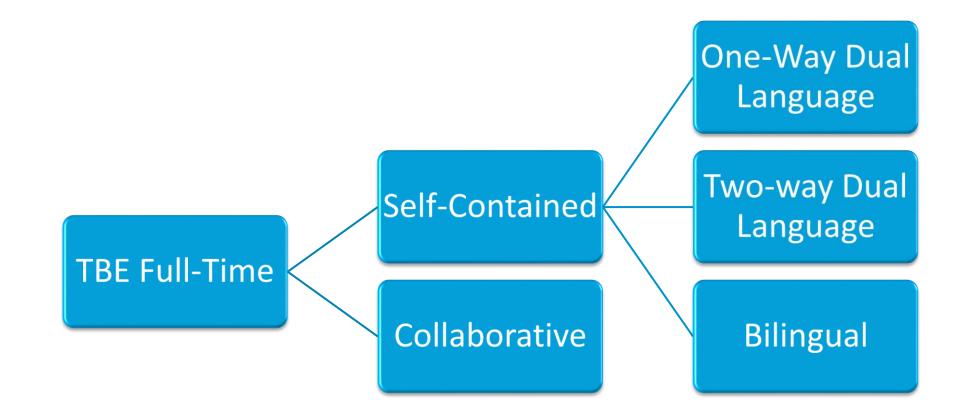


All TBE and TPI Programming Options





Transitional Bilingual Education (TBE FT)





TBE Self-Contained

- Instruction that is only for English learners from the same language background in a self-contained classroom with the goal of English proficiency.
- Core academic subjects are initially taught in the home language of the English learners and in English with a gradual shift to instruction in English only.
- The goal is to assist students in English language development through connections and continuing development of the home language.



One-Way Dual Language

- One-way dual language serves only English learners from the same language background in a self-contained classroom with the goal of bilingualism and biliteracy.
- Core academic subjects are taught in both English and the home language of the English learners.
- ESL instruction is provided.



Two-Way Dual Language

- Two-way dual language serves both English learners from the same language background and English proficient students in a self-contained classroom with the goal of bilingualism and biliteracy.
- Core academic subjects are taught in both English and the home language of the students.
- ESL instruction is provided.

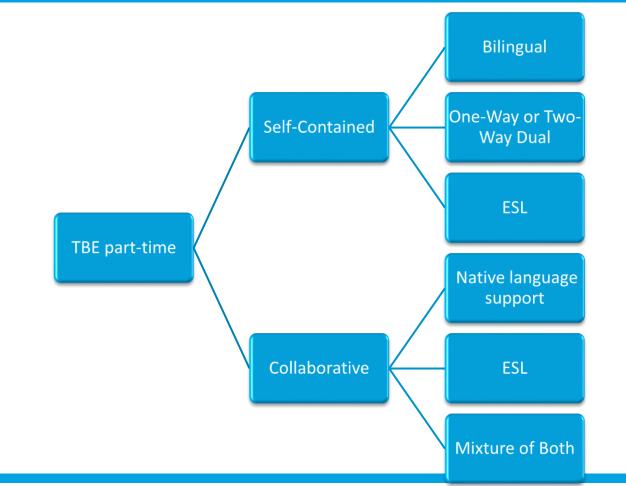


TBE Collaborative

- Serves English learners from the same language background placed in classes with non-ELs and/or ELs from various language backgrounds.
- Core academic subjects are initially taught in the home language of English learners and in English through a co-teaching or pull-out model with a gradual shift to instruction in English only.
- Intentional and meaningful collaboration between teachers serving the English learners is required.



TBE Part-Time





TBE Part-time

Part-Time Transitional Bilingual Education (TBE) Placement Rationale

Current Grade

Date

t-time	<u>Criteria</u>			<u>Check (√)</u> if used	Evidence
	Minimum English Language Proficiency Score	K – 1st semester	4.0 and above oral language composite proficiency level on the WIDA Screener for Kindergarten or MODEL™, but not English proficient*		
		K – 2nd semester through First Grade – 1st semester	3.5 and above literacy composite proficiency level on the WIDA Screener for Kindergarten, MODEL ¹¹⁰ or the ACCESS for ELLs® but not English proficient**		
		First Grade – 2 nd semester through 12 th Grade	3.5 and above literacy composite proficiency level on the WIDA Screener or the ACCESS for ELLs* but not English proficient**		
ement		If the student's score either on the screener or on the ACCESS for ELLs® is below the minimum identified above, part-time placement for the student is allowed only if at least one of the following conditions is met.			
	Native Language Proficiency	A native language proficiency test documents that the student has minimal or no proficiency in the home language and a parent provides written confirmation that English is the primary language spoken in the home.			
	Academic Performance in Subjects Taught in English	recommendations a the previous school performed at or ab subject areas (i.e., r	student grades, teacher and State or local assessment results in I year indicate that the student has ove grade level in one or more core reading, English language arts, ical sciences, social sciences) that were n English.		
Performat	Academic Performance	grades, teacher rec assessment results the student has per least two core subje	partmentalized setting whose student ommendations and State or local in the previous school year indicate that formed at or above grade level in at ect areas that were taught in a U.S. nt's native language or via sheltered sh.		
	Students with Disabilities	Education Program Adm. Code 226.Sub	disability whose Individualized developed in accordance with 23 III. ypart C identifies a part-time transitional program as the least restrictive e student.		
	Limited Native Language Instruction	The limited use of r for a student whose component or one are not available. O	native language instruction is permissible e native language has no written for which written instructional materials iral native language instruction or provided based on the student's needs.		
	Parental	The parents have cl	learly indicated in writing that they are BE components for their child, and		

Student Name:

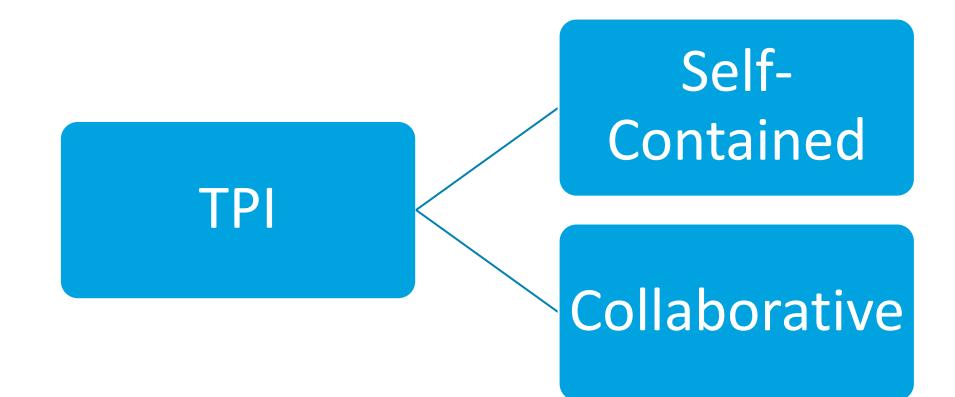


TBE Part-Time

- Programming for TBE part-time is based on the needs of the student.
- Any combination of programming is allowable within TBE part-time.
- For deeper understanding of TBE part-time, please contact your principal consultant.



Transitional Program of Instruction (TPI)





TPI Self-Contained

- All students in a self-contained classroom have qualified for EL services.
- Multiple languages could be represented in one room.
- Teacher is endorsed in ESL.
- Instruction is given in English and can be provided in the home language (based on the needs of the student).
- A component of ESL is incorporated.



TPI Collaborative

- EL students are in mainstream classrooms.
- ESL teachers collaborate with classroom teachers to meet the needs of the students.
- EL students receive ESL instruction:
 - Push-in
 - Pull-out
 - Co-teaching
- Most common type of TPI.



Final Thoughts

- Each school district will have its own specific situations.
- Meeting individual student's needs is the most important piece of EL programming.
- Further explanation and exploration can be done with your assigned <u>principal consultant</u>.





