

Strategies For Teaching Children Of Poverty

TEACHING CHILDREN OF POVERTY

Francis Marion University School of Education
Center of Excellence to Prepare Teachers of Children of Poverty

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HIGHLIGHTS:

- ❖ Life in poverty can have a significant negative impact on brain development and school achievement.
- ❖ But...brains can and do change every day.
- ❖ Schools can make the difference in how brains develop and how successful children of poverty can be.

➤ How? Develop high-quality, meaningful relationships.

1. Build relationships.
2. Decrease stress.
3. Increase status.
4. Instill a sense of hope.
5. Use effective proactive guidance strategies.
6. Employ 'ME-oriented' best practices all day every day.
7. Understand the goals of student behaviors.

➤ How? Understand and support the health needs of students.

8. Support health needs with enrichment maximizers.

➤ How? Cultivate family and community partnerships.

9. Implement a results-driven partnership plan.

➤ How? Align classroom instruction and assessment with required, tested standards.

10. Use the RBT or Webb's DOK to unpack standards and to align instruction.

➤ How? Motivate students' interest in learning.

11. Motivate the unmotivated – Increase value and expectancy of success.
12. Promote a growth mindset rather than a fixed mindset.

➤ How? Build background knowledge.

13. Build background knowledge in all content areas.
14. Cultivate prefrontal cortex skills.
15. Build memory trace.
16. Teach soft skills and cultivate healthy emotional brains.
17. Teach the hidden rules of school.

➤ How? Design and deliver purposeful instruction.

18. Purposefully teach – know the goal and reach rigor through active, deep and engaging activities.
19. Explicitly teach specific skills—use formats, templates, models, and rubrics.
20. Make learning fun; capitalize on the power of dopamine.
21. Accommodate.
22. Include the ARTS.
23. Use (formative) feedback and data to drive instruction.
25. Hold high expectations for all students – all means ALL!

➤ How? Benefit from strong and supportive school leadership.

24. Be a leader (or a follower).

FINAL THOUGHTS:

- ❖ Kids from poverty (or any kids) are not stuck the way they are.
- ❖ Everyone who works with low SES kids needs to be on the same page.
- ❖ The brain is designed to change and to adapt to experiences.
- ❖ Change the experience and you'll change the brain.

A teacher affects eternity; he can never tell where his influence stops. Henry Adams

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STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING CHILDREN OF POVERTY REQUIRE A MULTIFACETED APPROACH THAT RECOGNIZES THE UNIQUE CHALLENGES THESE STUDENTS FACE. CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY OFTEN ENCOUNTER SIGNIFICANT BARRIERS TO LEARNING, INCLUDING LIMITED ACCESS TO RESOURCES, UNSTABLE HOME ENVIRONMENTS, AND A LACK OF SUPPORTIVE EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES. AS EDUCATORS, IT IS IMPERATIVE TO IMPLEMENT TARGETED STRATEGIES THAT NOT ONLY ADDRESS THESE CHALLENGES BUT ALSO EMPOWER CHILDREN TO SUCCEED ACADEMICALLY AND SOCIALLY. THIS ARTICLE OUTLINES EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING CHILDREN OF POVERTY, EMPHASIZING THE IMPORTANCE OF BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS, CREATING A SUPPORTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT, AND FOSTERING RESILIENCE.

UNDERSTANDING THE CONTEXT OF POVERTY

BEFORE IMPLEMENTING STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING CHILDREN OF POVERTY, IT IS CRUCIAL TO UNDERSTAND THE CONTEXT IN WHICH THESE STUDENTS LIVE. POVERTY CAN IMPACT CHILDREN IN VARIOUS WAYS, INFLUENCING THEIR COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT, EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING, AND OVERALL ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE.

1. THE IMPACT OF POVERTY ON LEARNING

CHILDREN FROM LOW-INCOME FAMILIES MAY EXPERIENCE:

- LIMITED ACCESS TO EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES: MANY FAMILIES CANNOT AFFORD BOOKS, COMPUTERS, OR SUPPLEMENTAL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAMS.
- FOOD INSECURITY: HUNGER CAN SIGNIFICANTLY AFFECT CONCENTRATION AND COGNITIVE FUNCTION.
- UNSTABLE HOME ENVIRONMENTS: FREQUENT MOVES, PARENTAL JOB LOSS, OR FAMILY DISRUPTIONS CAN LEAD TO EMOTIONAL INSTABILITY.
- HEALTH ISSUES: POOR HEALTH DUE TO LACK OF ACCESS TO HEALTHCARE CAN AFFECT ATTENDANCE AND PARTICIPATION IN SCHOOL.

2. THE IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL COMPETENCE

EDUCATORS MUST RECOGNIZE AND RESPECT THE CULTURAL BACKGROUNDS OF THEIR STUDENTS. CULTURAL COMPETENCE INVOLVES UNDERSTANDING HOW A STUDENT'S BACKGROUND INFLUENCES THEIR LEARNING EXPERIENCE. THIS UNDERSTANDING CAN GUIDE TEACHING PRACTICES AND HELP FOSTER A MORE INCLUSIVE CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT.

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS

ESTABLISHING STRONG, TRUSTING RELATIONSHIPS WITH STUDENTS IS A FUNDAMENTAL STRATEGY FOR TEACHING CHILDREN OF POVERTY. BUILDING RAPPORT CAN HELP EDUCATORS UNDERSTAND STUDENTS' INDIVIDUAL NEEDS AND CREATE A SENSE OF BELONGING IN THE CLASSROOM.

1. ESTABLISHING TRUST

TO BUILD TRUST:

- BE PRESENT: SHOW GENUINE INTEREST IN STUDENTS' LIVES BY ENGAGING IN CONVERSATIONS AND ATTENDING SCHOOL EVENTS.
- LISTEN ACTIVELY: MAKE AN EFFORT TO LISTEN TO STUDENTS' CONCERNS AND VALIDATE THEIR FEELINGS.
- BE CONSISTENT: MAINTAIN A PREDICTABLE ROUTINE AND SET CLEAR EXPECTATIONS, WHICH CAN PROVIDE STABILITY.

2. ENCOURAGING OPEN COMMUNICATION

CREATING AN ENVIRONMENT WHERE STUDENTS FEEL COMFORTABLE SHARING THEIR THOUGHTS AND EXPERIENCES IS ESSENTIAL. STRATEGIES INCLUDE:

- USING OPEN-ENDED QUESTIONS: ENCOURAGE STUDENTS TO EXPRESS THEMSELVES BY ASKING QUESTIONS THAT REQUIRE MORE THAN A YES OR NO ANSWER.
- ESTABLISHING CLASSROOM NORMS: CREATE A CULTURE WHERE STUDENTS FEEL SAFE TO SPEAK WITHOUT FEAR OF JUDGMENT.
- REGULAR CHECK-INS: IMPLEMENT REGULAR ONE-ON-ONE MEETINGS TO DISCUSS ACADEMIC PROGRESS AND PERSONAL CHALLENGES.

CREATING A SUPPORTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT

A SUPPORTIVE LEARNING ENVIRONMENT IS CRITICAL FOR STUDENTS FROM LOW-INCOME BACKGROUNDS. THIS INCLUDES BOTH THE PHYSICAL CLASSROOM SETUP AND THE EMOTIONAL CLIMATE.

1. PROVIDING BASIC NEEDS

ENSURE THAT BASIC NEEDS ARE MET FOR ALL STUDENTS, AS THIS DIRECTLY IMPACTS THEIR ABILITY TO LEARN. CONSIDER THE FOLLOWING:

- SNACK AND MEAL PROGRAMS: IMPLEMENT PROGRAMS THAT PROVIDE FOOD DURING AND AFTER SCHOOL.
- SUPPLIES AND RESOURCES: OFFER SCHOOL SUPPLIES, CLOTHING, AND TECHNOLOGY TO STUDENTS IN NEED.
- ACCESS TO COUNSELING SERVICES: PROVIDE MENTAL HEALTH SUPPORT TO ADDRESS TRAUMA AND EMOTIONAL CHALLENGES.

2. DIFFERENTIATED INSTRUCTION

TAILORING INSTRUCTION TO MEET THE DIVERSE NEEDS OF STUDENTS IS CRUCIAL FOR ENGAGEMENT AND UNDERSTANDING. STRATEGIES INCLUDE:

- FLEXIBLE GROUPING: USE SMALL GROUPS OR PARTNER WORK TO CATER TO DIFFERENT LEARNING STYLES AND LEVELS.
- VARIED INSTRUCTIONAL METHODS: INCORPORATE VISUAL, AUDITORY, AND KINESTHETIC LEARNING ACTIVITIES TO REACH ALL LEARNERS.
- SCAFFOLDING: BREAK DOWN COMPLEX TASKS INTO MANAGEABLE STEPS AND PROVIDE SUPPORT AS NEEDED.

FOSTERING RESILIENCE AND GROWTH MINDSET

TEACHING CHILDREN OF POVERTY TO DEVELOP RESILIENCE AND A GROWTH MINDSET IS ESSENTIAL FOR THEIR LONG-TERM SUCCESS. RESILIENCE ENABLES STUDENTS TO OVERCOME OBSTACLES, WHILE A GROWTH MINDSET ENCOURAGES THEM TO VIEW CHALLENGES AS OPPORTUNITIES FOR GROWTH.

1. TEACHING PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS

ENCOURAGE STUDENTS TO DEVELOP PROBLEM-SOLVING SKILLS THROUGH:

- REAL-LIFE SCENARIOS: USE CASE STUDIES OR ROLE-PLAYING TO HELP STUDENTS PRACTICE DECISION-MAKING.
- COLLABORATIVE PROJECTS: ALLOW STUDENTS TO WORK TOGETHER TO SOLVE PROBLEMS, FOSTERING TEAMWORK AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS.
- REFLECTIVE PRACTICES: ENCOURAGE STUDENTS TO REFLECT ON THEIR EXPERIENCES AND LEARN FROM MISTAKES.

2. CELEBRATING SUCCESSES

RECOGNIZING AND CELEBRATING ACHIEVEMENTS, NO MATTER HOW SMALL, CAN BOOST STUDENTS' SELF-ESTEEM. METHODS INCLUDE:

- POSITIVE REINFORCEMENT: USE PRAISE AND REWARDS TO ACKNOWLEDGE EFFORT AND IMPROVEMENT.
- SHOWCASING WORK: DISPLAY STUDENTS' WORK IN THE CLASSROOM OR SCHOOL TO HIGHLIGHT THEIR ACCOMPLISHMENTS.
- CREATING A GROWTH PORTFOLIO: HELP STUDENTS MAINTAIN A PORTFOLIO THAT REFLECTS THEIR PROGRESS OVER TIME.

ENGAGING FAMILIES AND THE COMMUNITY

COLLABORATION WITH FAMILIES AND THE COMMUNITY IS VITAL IN SUPPORTING CHILDREN OF POVERTY. ENGAGING PARENTS AND GUARDIANS CAN ENHANCE STUDENTS' EDUCATIONAL EXPERIENCES AND CREATE A NETWORK OF SUPPORT.

1. BUILDING STRONG HOME-SCHOOL CONNECTIONS

TO FOSTER STRONG RELATIONSHIPS WITH FAMILIES:

- REGULAR COMMUNICATION: USE NEWSLETTERS, PHONE CALLS, OR EMAILS TO KEEP PARENTS INFORMED ABOUT THEIR CHILD'S PROGRESS.
- FAMILY EVENTS: ORGANIZE WORKSHOPS OR SOCIAL EVENTS TO ENGAGE FAMILIES IN THE SCHOOL COMMUNITY.
- PARENT-TEACHER CONFERENCES: SCHEDULE REGULAR MEETINGS TO DISCUSS GOALS AND STRATEGIES FOR STUDENT SUCCESS.

2. COMMUNITY PARTNERSHIPS

COLLABORATING WITH LOCAL ORGANIZATIONS CAN PROVIDE ADDITIONAL RESOURCES AND SUPPORT FOR STUDENTS. CONSIDER:

- MENTORSHIP PROGRAMS: PARTNER WITH LOCAL BUSINESSES OR ORGANIZATIONS TO CREATE MENTORSHIP OPPORTUNITIES FOR STUDENTS.
- AFTER-SCHOOL PROGRAMS: WORK WITH COMMUNITY ORGANIZATIONS TO OFFER ENRICHMENT ACTIVITIES THAT ENHANCE LEARNING OUTSIDE OF SCHOOL HOURS.
- RESOURCE SHARING: COLLABORATE WITH LOCAL NONPROFITS TO PROVIDE FAMILIES WITH ACCESS TO FOOD, CLOTHING, AND EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES.

CONCLUSION

IMPLEMENTING EFFECTIVE STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING CHILDREN OF POVERTY REQUIRES AN UNDERSTANDING OF THEIR UNIQUE CIRCUMSTANCES, ALONG WITH A COMMITMENT TO BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS, CREATING SUPPORTIVE ENVIRONMENTS, AND FOSTERING RESILIENCE. BY ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES THESE STUDENTS FACE AND ENGAGING FAMILIES AND COMMUNITIES, EDUCATORS CAN HELP LEVEL THE PLAYING FIELD AND EMPOWER CHILDREN LIVING IN POVERTY TO ACHIEVE THEIR FULL POTENTIAL. THROUGH THESE TARGETED STRATEGIES, WE CAN CREATE A MORE EQUITABLE EDUCATIONAL LANDSCAPE WHERE ALL STUDENTS CAN THRIVE.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

WHAT ARE EFFECTIVE CLASSROOM STRATEGIES TO ENGAGE CHILDREN FROM LOW-INCOME BACKGROUNDS?

UTILIZING CULTURALLY RELEVANT PEDAGOGY, HANDS-ON LEARNING ACTIVITIES, AND BUILDING STRONG RELATIONSHIPS WITH STUDENTS CAN SIGNIFICANTLY ENHANCE ENGAGEMENT.

HOW CAN TEACHERS BUILD TRUST WITH STUDENTS LIVING IN POVERTY?

TEACHERS CAN BUILD TRUST BY BEING CONSISTENT, SHOWING EMPATHY, ACTIVELY LISTENING, AND CREATING A SAFE AND SUPPORTIVE CLASSROOM ENVIRONMENT.

WHAT ROLE DOES FAMILY INVOLVEMENT PLAY IN THE EDUCATION OF CHILDREN FROM IMPOVERISHED BACKGROUNDS?

FAMILY INVOLVEMENT IS CRUCIAL; IT CAN LEAD TO BETTER ACADEMIC OUTCOMES, IMPROVED BEHAVIOR, AND GREATER STUDENT MOTIVATION WHEN FAMILIES ARE ENGAGED IN THEIR CHILD'S EDUCATION.

How can teachers address the trauma experienced by children in poverty?

Teachers can implement trauma-informed practices, such as creating a predictable routine, providing emotional support, and fostering a sense of community in the classroom.

What are some strategies to improve literacy among children of poverty?

Implementing daily reading routines, providing access to diverse reading materials, and using interactive reading strategies can enhance literacy skills.

How can teachers incorporate social-emotional learning (SEL) for students in poverty?

Teachers can integrate SEL by teaching emotional regulation, resilience skills, and fostering a sense of belonging through group activities and discussions.

What community resources can support the education of children from low-income families?

Local food banks, mentoring programs, after-school tutoring, and community centers can provide essential support and resources to enhance educational opportunities.

How can technology be leveraged to aid learning for children in poverty?

Providing access to educational technology and online resources can bridge learning gaps, especially if paired with guidance and support from educators.

What are the benefits of differentiated instruction for students from impoverished backgrounds?

Differentiated instruction allows teachers to tailor learning experiences to meet diverse needs, helping to ensure that all students can succeed regardless of their background.

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