

It's vital to have opportunities, methods, and habits for continuing to learn because student needs evolve and educators' positions change.

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HERE WE GO Suzanne Bouffard

WHEN IT COMES TO UNDERSTANDING STUDENTS, WE ARE ALWAYS LEARNERS

he great promise of public schools is that they serve all children equitably and effectively. Doing so is essential and complex because students' needs are so diverse. Ideally, educators have a broad knowledge base and skill set for meeting learners' needs from Day One in the classroom. But it's also vital to have opportunities, methods, and habits for continuing to learn because student needs evolve and educators' positions change.

This issue of *The Learning Professional* focuses on students with complex learning needs that have not always been met fully. We spotlight students with a range of disabilities, diagnoses, and learning needs. While the articles don't represent the full spectrum of diverse learning needs that students bring to school, the professional learning lessons within them can be applied to many situations.

The term "learners," rather than "students," is intentional because all *teachers* need support to reach all *students*. Both special education teachers and general education teachers need opportunities to increase their knowledge about and practices for helping students with disabilities succeed. Special educators tell us they want more professional learning tailored to their roles and their students and more time to share their expertise with and co-plan with general education teachers. We know that many general education teachers have little background in working with students with disabilities, yet two-thirds of those students spend 80% or more of their time in general education classrooms (National Center for Education Statistics, 2023).

This issue includes articles about professional learning for educators in both of those roles. For example, Alexa Quinn and colleagues write about a project that helped general education teachers use research-backed practices for students with math disabilities, and Amanda Morin and Emily Kircher-Morris share recommendations for making all classrooms welcoming to neurodiverse students. Homing in on special education teachers' needs, Denise Heppner reports on preservice special educators' areas of interest and need, and Dana Curton and Laura Hess share how their district has bolstered the skills of novice special education teachers enrolled in alternative certification pathways.

A note about terminology: Authors in this issue use different terms to refer to focal students and teachers. As we have done with other topics, *The Learning Professional* honors authors' expertise, and we acknowledge that they write about a range of contexts and from varying positionality. For example, many authors use the term students with disabilities, as we do in our own writing for this issue, in accordance with guidance from the National Center on Disability and Journalism (2021). But the issue also uses terms like special education and special educators, in keeping with the terminology used in many schools and by the U.S. Department of Education.

The strategies and recommendations in this issue are meant to be part of a comprehensive professional learning approach. Such an approach can bring together the instructional, relational, and environmental factors it takes for all teachers to support all students. As Frederick Brown, Learning Forward CEO, writes on p. 8, "A systemwide commitment to high-quality professional learning is the best route to ensure educational equity for students with disabilities and all students."

REFERENCES

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