

# A Research-Based Approach to Supporting Multilingual Learners



Contact **emerge@avid.org** for more information.

#### Introduction

Multilingual learners constitute a significant and growing demographic in U.S. schools. As recently as the fall of 2020, **the U.S. Department of Education estimated that there are 5 million English learners in public schools across the United States, making up 10% of the student population.** These multilingual learners face unique challenges in reaching high levels of academic achievement and college and career readiness.

Research shows that English learners lag behind their native English-speaking peers on key indicators of academic success. On the 2019 National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) reading assessment, 9% of English learners scored proficient or above, compared to 35% of non-ELs (NAEP, 2019). Additionally, English learners' high school graduation rate was 67% in 2016–17, markedly below the 85% national graduation rate (Sanchez, 2017).

#### Only 20% of English learners go on to enroll in college, versus 70% of all high school graduates (Kanno & Cromley, 2013).

These persistent opportunity and achievement gaps led AVID to develop **AVID Emerge** as part of its Advancing Multilingual Learner Suite. AVID Emerge provides research-based instructional strategies, differentiated routines, and professional learning to equip educators to effectively support their multilingual scholars.

We encourage schools to bring AVID Emerge into their classrooms and programs to provide multilingual learners with an equitable path to future success.

#### **Multilingual Learner College and Career Readiness**

A robust body of research has examined the factors that promote or hinder college and career readiness for multilingual learners. Key findings include:

- Access to advanced/honors courses Multilingual learners are often underrepresented in advanced high school courses that prepare students for college, particularly math, science, and English (Callahan, 2005; Kanno & Kangas, 2014). Lack of access limits the ability to develop college-ready academic skills.
- Impacts of tracking/remedial courses Placing multilingual learners in remedial or vocational tracks negatively impacts their academic outcomes and college-going (Callahan & Shifrer, 2016). This tracking results in less rigorous coursework.
- Importance of academic English skills Advanced academic English proficiency is essential for multilingual learners to access and succeed in college-prep curriculum (Bailey & Huang, 2011). Explicit English language instruction is needed to develop this proficiency.
- Guidance/support around college and careers Many multilingual learners lack understanding of college options, admissions, and financial aid due to language barriers and parents' limited educational experience (Núñez & Sparks, 2012). Targeted advising is important.
- **Potential of targeted interventions** Research points to the benefits of programs like AVID, which provide multilinguals with academic tutoring, college advising, and other supports to increase access and success in higher-level courses (Pugh et al., 2012; Watt et al., 2006).



## **Key Considerations**

Research highlights several key considerations for developing instructional resources and professional learning to equip educators to support multilingual scholars:



Provide scaffolding to support comprehension and language production across proficiency levels (Goldenberg, 2013)



Leverage students' home language skills to promote academic language development (August & Shanahan, 2006)



Focus on developing academic language needed to engage with complex text and tasks (Zwiers, 2008)



Create opportunities for substantive student-to-student discussion and collaboration (Saunders & Goldenberg, 2010)



Integrate language development with rigorous, grade-level content instruction (Echevarria, Vogt, & Short, 2017)



Provide explicit vocabulary instruction emphasizing word relationships and usage (Carlo et al., 2004)



Design culturally responsive lessons that tap into students' funds of knowledge and experience (Brown, 2007)

### AVID Emerge Engages and Empowers Multilingual Learners

The **AVID Emerge Digital Toolkit** provides diverse resources designed specifically for multilingual learners that align with the key considerations from research:

- Scaffolded routines to support comprehension and language production
- Academic language development opportunities focused on comprehension and production
- Structured speaking and collaboration routines (e.g., Think–Pair–Share)
- Culturally responsive and relevant lesson topics merging language and grade-level college and career topics
- Explicit vocabulary instruction with word relationship activities
- Authentic and relevant resources designed to strengthen family-school partnerships

**AVID Emerge Professional Learning** equips educators with knowledge and strategies aligned to the key considerations:

- Applying scaffolding techniques at various proficiency levels
- Leveraging home language skills and supports
- Identifying and teaching essential academic language
- Facilitating substantive student discussions
- Using content to facilitate language development
- Developing strategies for explicit aca demic vocabulary instruction



#### **Works Cited**

- August, D., & Shanahan, T. (2006). Developing literacy in second-language learners: Report of the National Literacy Panel on Language-Minority Children and Youth. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates.
- Bailey, A. L., & Huang, B. H. (2011). Do current English language development/proficiency standards reflect the English needed for success in school? Language Testing, 28(3), 343–365.
- Brown, M. R. (2007). Educating all students: Creating culturally responsive teachers, classrooms, and schools. Intervention in School and Clinic, 43(1), 57–62.
- Callahan, R. M. (2005). Tracking and high school English learners: Limiting opportunity to learn. American Educational Research Journal, 42(2), 305–328.
- Callahan, R., & Shifrer, D. (2016). Equitable access for secondary English learner students: Course taking as evidence of EL program effectiveness. Educational Administration Quarterly, 52(3), 463–496.
- Carlo, M. S., August, D., McLaughlin, B., Snow, C. E., Dressler, C., Lippman, D. N., Lively, T. J., & White, C. E. (2004). Closing the gap: Addressing the vocabulary needs of English-language learners in bilingual and mainstream classrooms. Reading Research Quarterly, 39(2), 188–215.
- Echevarria, J., Vogt, M., & Short, D. (2017). Making content comprehensible for English learners: The SIOP model. Pearson.
- Goldenberg, C. (2013). Unlocking the research on English learners: What we know and don't yet know about effective instruction. American Educator, 37(2), 4–11.
- Kanno, Y., & Cromley, J. G. (2013). English language learners' access to and attainment in postsecondary education. TESOL Quarterly, 47(1), 89–121.
- Kanno, Y., & Kangas, S.E.N. (2014). "I'm not going to be, like, for the AP": English language learners' limited access to advanced college-preparatory courses in high school. American Educational Research Journal, 51(5), 848–878.
- National Assessment of Educational Progress. (2019). NAEP Report Card: 2019 NAEP Reading Assessment. https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/highlights/reading/2019/
- Núñez, A. M., & Sparks, P. J. (2012). Who are linguistic minority students in higher education? An analysis of the Beginning Postsecondary Students Study 2004. In Y. Kanno & L. Harklau (Eds.), Linguistic minority students go to college: Preparation, access, and persistence (pp. 110–129). Routledge.
- Pugh, K. J., Bergstrom, C. M., Heddy, B. C., & Krob, K. E. (2017). Supporting deep engagement: The teaching for transformative experiences in science (TTES) model. The Journal of Experimental Education, 85(4), 629–657.
- Sanchez, C. (2017, April 4). English language learners: How your state is doing. NPR. https://www.npr.org/sections/ ed/2017/02/23/512451228/5-million-english-language-learners-a-vast-pool-of-talent-at-risk
- Saunders, W. M., & Goldenberg, C. (2010). Research to guide English language development instruction. In Improving education for English learners: Research-based approaches (pp. 21-81). Sacramento, CA: California Department of Education.
- Watt, K. M., Huerta, J., & Lozano, A. (2007). A comparison study of AVID and GEAR UP 10th-grade students in two high schools in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. Journal of Education for Students Placed at Risk, 12(2), 185–212.
- Zwiers, J. (2008). Building academic language: Essential practices for content classrooms. John Wiley & Sons.



www.avid.org