TWO-WAY IMMERSION/DUAL LANGUAGE PROGRAMS

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Expanding and Improving an Effective Approach for English Learners (and Native English Students)

Presentation to the State Board of Education August 20, 2014

PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- What is Two-Way Immersion (TWI)/Dual Language
- Goals and Popularity of TWI
- Research on TWI Outcomes
- Oregon's Dual Language/Two-Way Bilingual Grant
 - Design
 - Preliminary Findings from Year 1
- Challenges to Successful Implementation and Future Expansion

WHAT IS TWO-WAY IMMERSION (AKA: DUAL LANGUAGE)?

- Program that enrolls students from **two language groups** (most commonly, native English and native Spanish speakers)
- Provides academic instruction through both languages
- Emphasizes an **immersion approach** in the use of both languages
- Typically **begins in Kindergarten** (or 1st grade) and **lasts through the elementary grades** at least and **sometimes through high school**

GOALS AND POPULARITY OF TWO-WAY IMMERSION

GOALS

- Bilingualism: Oral proficiency in two languages
- Biliteracy: Grade-level reading and writing in two languages
- Academic Achievement At or Above Grade Level
- Multicultural Competence

POPULARITY

- Over 330 programs nationally (CAL* directory. Actual number is probably much higher)
- Over 70 programs in Oregon (CAL directory lists 12)
- Over 200 in California (CAL directory lists approx. 100)
 - *Center for Applied Linguistics

TWI RESEARCH FINDINGS: ACADEMIC ASSESSMENTS

• By late elementary or middle school:

- Students from both language groups in TWI achieve at levels comparable to or higher than their peers in English only programs
- Achievement gaps between ELs in TWI and their native English peers (in TWI or not) are closed
- These results have been replicated with programs that:
 - teach Spanish, Chinese, Korean and French as the partner language with English
 - Enroll students of varying SES and different ethnicities, and with special needs (i.e., Special Education and TAG)

TWI RESEARCH FINDINGS: HIGH SCHOOL Outcomes

- TWI students achieve at or above grade level in math
- TWI students tended to enroll in higher level math courses than their non-TWI peers
- More TWI students than non-TWI students in the district passed the high school exit exam
- Most TWI students indicate they:
 - Want to attend a four-year college after high school
 - Believe that getting good grades is important
 - Will not drop out of school

TWI RESEARCH FINDINGS: MULTICULTURAL COMPETENCE

- Studies typically examine student attitudes and beliefs
- TWI students typically:
 - Have very positive attitudes toward:
 - Other languages
 - Other ethnic groups
 - Rate themselves as bilingual and bicultural
 - Feel comfortable interacting with students of other ethnic/language groups

DO ALL TWI PROGRAMS SHOW SIMILAR RESULTS?

- Higher quality TWI programs produce higher outcomes.
- Average quality TWI programs can produce outcomes that are at least comparable to average non-TWI programs.
- Weak TWI programs, like other weak instructional programs, can yield weak or negative student outcomes.
- Key to high quality programs are the qualifications/expertise of teachers and the alignment of the curriculum and instruction with rigorous academic and literacy standards.

TWI RESEARCH RESOURCES

- Genessee, F., Lindholm-Leary, K., Saunders, B., & Christian, D. (2006). *Educating English Language Learners: A Synthesis of Research Evidence*. New York: Cambridge University Press.
- Howard, E. R., Sugarman, J., & Christian, D. (2003). *Trends in two-way immersion education: A review of the research. (Rep. No. 63).* Baltimore, MD: Johns Hopkins University, Center for Research on the Education of Students Placed at Risk (CRESPAR).
- Thomas, W., & Collier, V. (2002). A national study of school effectiveness for language minority students' long-term academic achievement. Santa Cruz, CA and Washington, DC: Center for Research on Education, Diversity & Excellence.
- Dr. Kathryn Lindholm-Leary's website: <u>http://www.lindholm-leary.com/</u>



OREGON'S DUAL LANGUAGE/TWO-WAY BILINGUAL GRANT

PURPOSE OF THE GRANT

To support school districts, consortia of school districts or charter schools to design, implement and improve Dual-Language/Two-Way bilingual programs in Oregon. These programs assist students in becoming academically proficient in two languages.

GRANT RECIPIENTS

\$120,000 Awarded to:

- Bend La-Pine School District
- Hood River County School District
- Jackson County (Central Point) School District 6
- Newberg School District
- Portland Public Schools
- Springfield School District

\$160,000 Awarded to:

• Nyssa School District in partnership with Four Rivers Community School (Charter School in Ontario)

<u>http://batchgeo.com/map/af2ef17d1d64009f2d41d6458b6</u> 2261a

GRANT CONSULTANTS: EXPERT COACHING AND RESEARCH SUPPORT

Rosa Molina Executive Director, Association for Two-Way and Dual Language Education (ATDLE)	Dr. Kathryn Lindholm-Leary ATDLE consultant & Professor Emerita of Child and Adolescent Development at San Jose State University
 35 years experience as K-12	 Over 30 years experience working
bilingual educator Led one of the first Two-Way	with TWI, Dual Language and
Immersion (TWI) programs in	other bilingual programs Evaluated over 40 bilingual
California Awarded a National Academic	programs and helped establish or
Excellence grant to disseminate the	improve these programs in over 60
TWI model across the U.S.	school districts in 15 states

GRANT CONSULTANT RESPONSIBILITIES

Rosa Molina

- Program Development and Alignment
- Professional Development
- Family and Community Engagement
- Capacity Building

Dr. Lindholm-Leary

- Program Evaluation
- Data Collection
- Reporting on Site Specific and Overall Grant Progress and Outcomes

GRANT DURATION AND FUNDED ACTIVITIES

- Grant awards cover planning and implementation activities at all sites through June 2016.
- Consultants funded to support sites and evaluate grant project through June 2015.
- Grant recipients expected to maintain the same level of Dual Language/Two-Way Immersion program services at least through June 2018.
- Pending additional funding in 2015-17 biennium, a more complete evaluation of grant activities would occur in 2016 or 2017.

EVALUATION FINDINGS YEAR 1





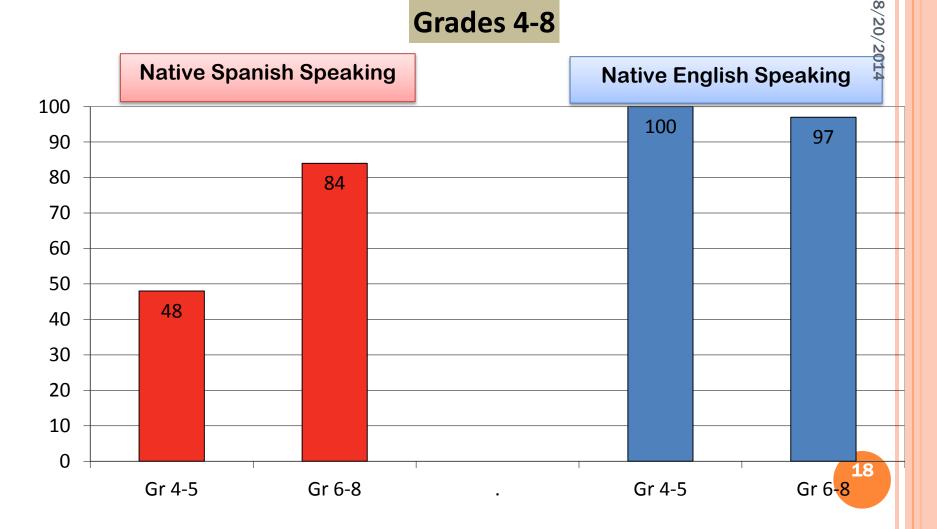
Dr. Kathryn Lindholm-Leary Technical Consultant, ATDLE

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS PROFICIENT IN **ENGLISH** BY GRADE LEVEL & STUDENT LANGUAGE BACKGROUND

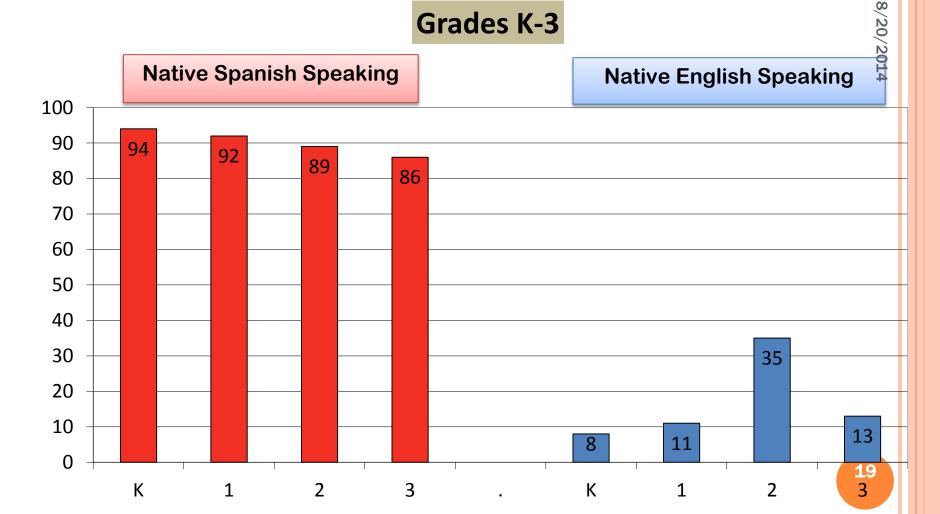
8/20/2014 **Native Spanish Speaking Native English Speaking** 3 К Κ

Grades K-3

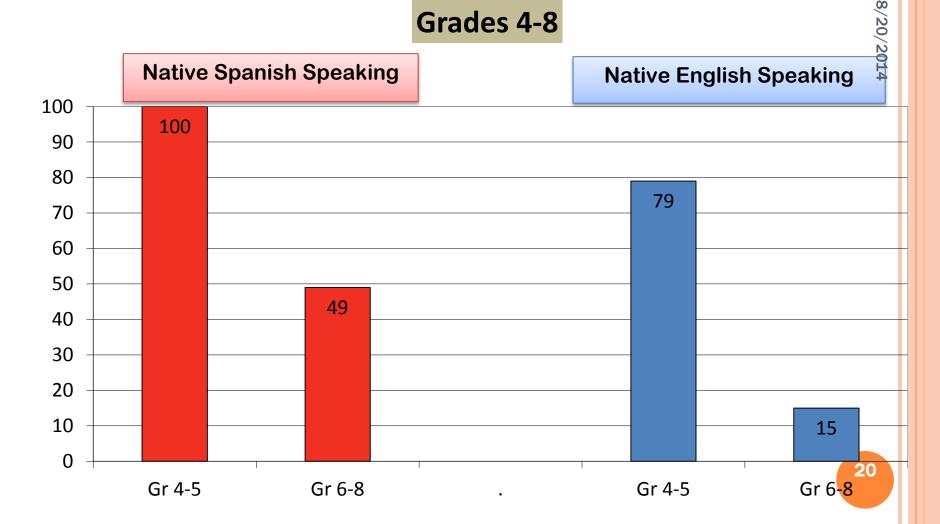
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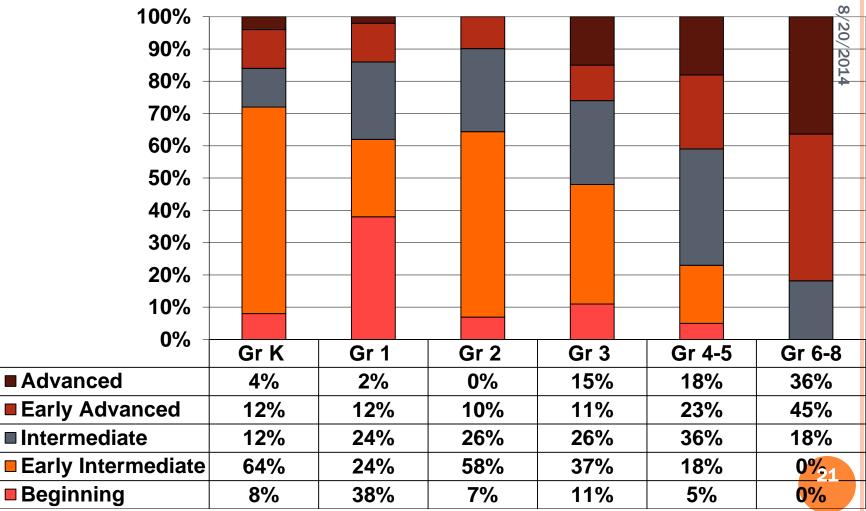
PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS PROFICIENT IN **SPANISH** BY GRADE LEVEL & STUDENT LANGUAGE BACKGROUND



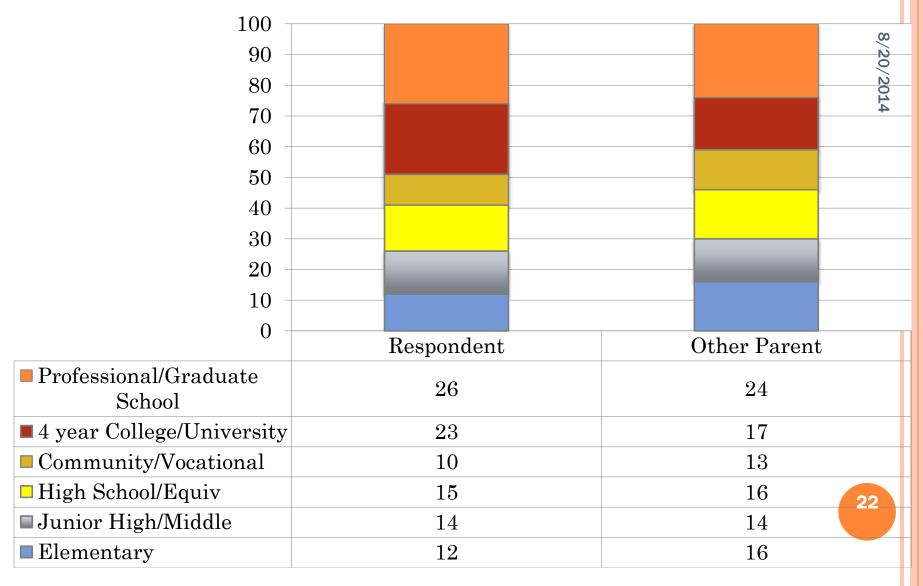
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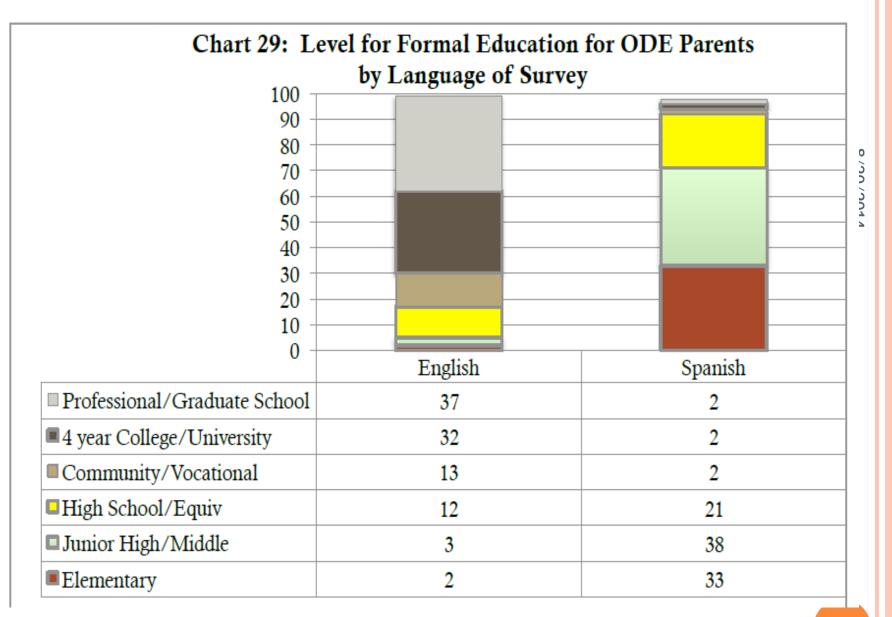


PERCENTAGE OF STUDENTS AT EACH LEVEL OF ELPA BY GRADE LEVEL – OVERALL PROFICIENCY



LEVEL OF PARENT FORMAL EDUCATION

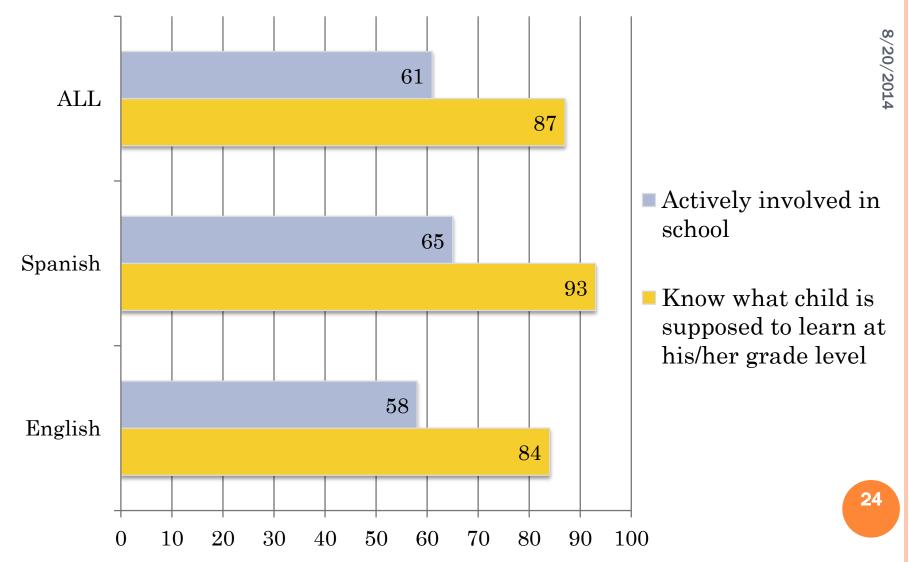




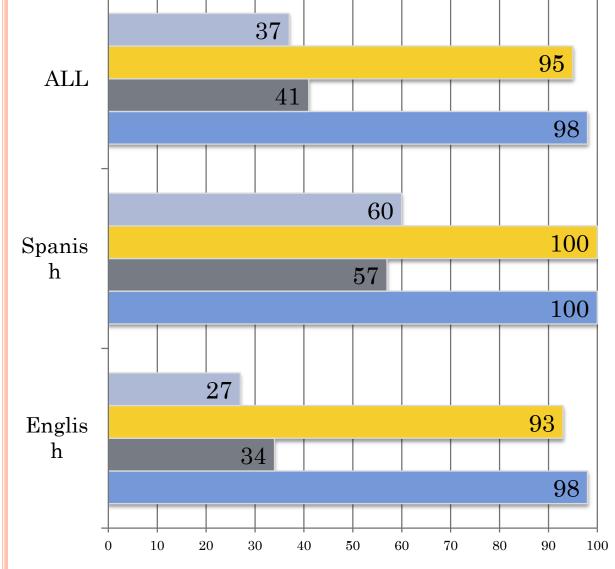
About 70% of Spanish language respondents had middle school or less education, while 69% of English language parents had at least a four year degree.

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PARENT ENGAGEMENT PERCENTAGE WHO AGREE OR STRONGLY AGREE



PARENT ENGAGEMENT WITH CHILDREN FREQUENCY OF PARTICIPATION AT LEAST 1-2 TIMES/WEEK



- We attend cultural events that celebrate the partner language and culture
- We help our child with his/her homework
- We check out library books or buy books in the partner language
- We read with our child in the partner language or English

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IMPLEMENTATION AND EXPANSION CHALLENGES

CHALLENGE #1: QUALIFIED AND CERTIFIED TEACHERS

- Considerable difficulty finding teachers with high levels of oral proficiency and literacy in the partner language (Spanish, Vietnamese, Russian)
- Once found, these individuals are typically new to teaching or new to teaching in Oregon and lack the proper Oregon certification to teach AND
- These candidates/new hires typically have considerable difficulty getting properly certified in Oregon, primarily because of TSPC testing requirements
- More information on extent of problem and potential solutions presented to State Board in October or December

CHALLENGE #2: MONITORING AND EVALUATING PROFICIENCY AND LITERACY IN THE PARTNER LANGUAGE

- Summative and Formative Assessments in Partner Language Rarely Used Currently
- Assessment Options are Limited
- Unclear Which Standards (Academic or Proficiency) Are Most Appropriate
- Existing Assessments are not Aligned to Most Current Academic or Proficiency Standards
- Proposed Solutions:
 - Short Term: Use high quality commercial Spanish test
 - Longer Term: Identify promising new Spanish test in development **or** Develop own test (with other states?)

CHALLENGE #3: STAYING THE COURSE



- TWI programs, especially high quality programs, take many years to develop, properly staff, and sustain.
- Full impact of programs aren't measurable for 5-6 years.
- Only 1 grant site is fully operational. Most are new.

CHALLENGE #4: UNDERSTANDING THE LIMITS OF TWI

- Requires specific student demographics not present in all Oregon communities. Demographic analyses should precede TWI implementation.
- Biliterate teachers are essential and hard to find. Demand will only grow.
- Launching, Developing and Sustaining high quality programs is highly dependent on:
 - School/District Leadership
 - Broad parent/community support
- Additional high quality programs for ELs and non-ELs are essential and, unlike TWI, **feasible in all communities** regardless of student demographics

QUESTIONS?

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