

EDUCATION WITHOUT BARRIERS



May 2019

Addressing the Needs of North Carolina's *English Learning Students*

By SARAH E. MONTGOMERY, POLICY ADVOCATE

A BRIEF FROM

NCJC  ED LAW
EDUCATION & LAW PROJECT



For nearly a decade, North Carolina has seen a steep decline in its public education funding commitments resulting in declining student academic performance. The state is ranked 42nd for per-pupil spending, over \$3000 less than the national average.¹ North Carolina's National Assessment of Educational Progress (NAEP) scores reveal that student achievement has stagnated across all subjects after decades of improvement.² Additionally, the state continues to see growing achievement gaps between white students and students of color.³ The harm of inadequate funding is disproportionately severe for English Learning

students who face additional barriers to opportunity.⁴

Despite these obstacles, there are countless examples across the state that point to promising interventions that can help ensure more equitable outcomes for English learners. As children of immigrant families become increasingly central to our social and economic future, North Carolina has the opportunity to create inclusive, academically high performing learning environments for all children.

This brief provides an overview of the state's obligation to meet the needs of English learners, how limited funding exacerbates the opportunity gap,⁵ and highlights practices and policies that can ensure every child receive an education free from barriers to academic achievement.



Supporting English Learning students is not just a good idea: it's the law

State and federal laws require school districts to ensure all children, regardless of their native language, have the opportunity to succeed.

FEDERAL LAWS PROTECT ENGLISH LEARNERS AND THEIR FAMILIES

At the federal level, Title VI of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, the 1965 Elementary and Secondary Education Act, and the Bilingual Education Act of 1968 secure basic education rights for English learners. These federal statutes create obligations for state and local entities to ensure English learners receive adequate resources and services to overcome language-based barriers to a sound education.

More recently, the federal Every Student Succeeds Act of 2015 requires states to report more information about English learners' academic progress and to demonstrate efforts to advance local stakeholder engagement on behalf of these students.⁶

Legal precedent has been set throughout the past several decades requiring that English learners be offered a range of rights, services and accommodations, including:

- **Segregation prohibited:** *Menendez v. Westminster* (1946) held that the practice of segregating English learner students into separate schools was unconstitutional.
- **Language access required:** *Lau v. Nichols* (1974) held that school districts must take steps to guarantee English learners can comprehend the material and curricula being taught. This ruling led to the creation of guidelines for teaching English learners, including the requirement that instruction be offered in languages that they can comprehend.
- **High-Quality language acquisition programs required:** *Castaneda v. Pickard* (1978) required school districts to offer evaluated and proven English language acquisition programs.
- **Undocumented students have the right to an education:** *Plyler v. Doe* (1982) held that all children residing in the United States, regardless of immigration status, have the right to free elementary and secondary education.⁷

STATE OBLIGATIONS UNDER *LEANDRO V. STATE*

The North Carolina Supreme Court's landmark ruling in *Leandro v. State* sets out the constitutional obligations for educating all students. This ruling establishes that all children residing in the state have a fundamental right to the "opportunity to receive a sound basic education" and that the responsibility for guaranteeing that right lies with the State of North Carolina rather than with local school districts. Funding gaps and entrenched economic disparities across communities create inequalities that deny opportunities to certain students, inequalities that the state is responsible for remedying. Leandro defines subgroups of "at-risk" students by having any of six distinct characteristics,⁸ including limited proficiency in English.



North Carolina Is Failing Its Obligations to English Learners

Despite the state's constitutional obligation to ensure an equal education to all students, funding and support for effective educational programming has been inadequate and inequitable.⁹ Local school districts receive the majority of their funding through the state's allotment system, primarily through three central sources:

- "Base funding" amounts which provide a set amount to support all students
- "Student characteristic" funding, which provides additional amounts to support a school district's specific student needs such as Exceptional Children, students with low incomes, and English Learning students
- Additionally, districts can access "district-based" funding, which is primarily directed at low-wealth districts where adequate local revenue sources are absent¹⁰

Schools use a combination of these funds (as well as local and federal funding) to provide services and supports for English learners. However, the main source of direct state support for English learners is a specific "student characteristic" allotment known as the Limited English Proficiency (LEP) allotment. Many of the specific allotments addressing "student characteristic" needs were devised and capped without being adjusted to reflect population growth, linguistic diversity or evolving student needs. Rural school districts tend to rely more heavily on state and federal funding given the limitations on local revenue capacity,¹¹ making it even more difficult to provide needed supports and services.

The LEP allotment stands out from other funding streams in that a district must have at least 20 ELs, or at least 2.5 percent of their students, to be eligible. The LEP allotment is the only student characteristic allotment that contains such a minimum eligibility threshold. As a result, five school districts were denied any supplemental funding for English learners in FY 2017-2018.¹² In addition to the threshold, the allotment funding is capped at 10.6 percent of a district's total student headcount. Due to the cap, another 13 school districts have a greater concentration of EL students than the formula captures, resulting in LEP funding that does not match the level of need in these districts. Each district with at least 20 English learners receives the dollar equivalent of one teacher assistant position. Any remaining funds are allocated 50 percent the number of English learners and 50 percent of the concentration of English learners.¹³ Unfortunately, the current state budget for education reflects an inconsistent and incomplete investment in the LEP allotment.



Adding to the barrier of insufficient funding support available via the LEP allotment is the state's overall trend in declining per-pupil investment, which contributes to a larger funding shortfall of \$994 million affecting spending on total allotments since 2009.¹⁴

In guaranteeing a sound, basic education for all children, the state must adequately fund the LEP allotment in order to meet the needs of a growing and linguistically diverse student population. The



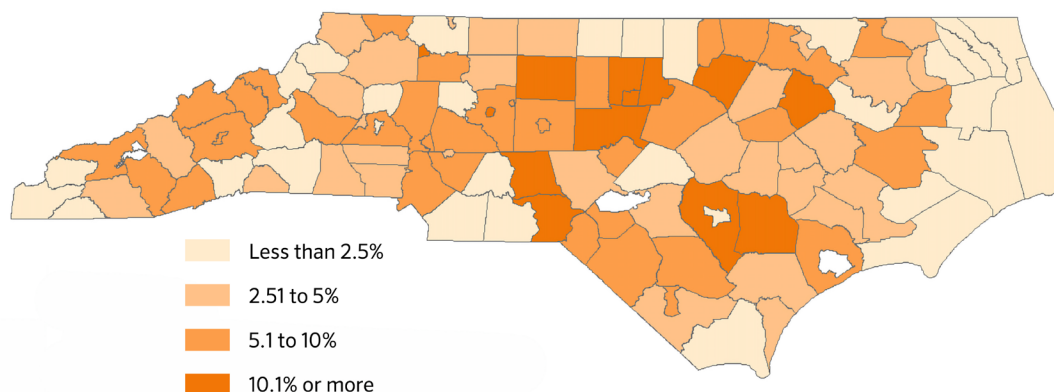
EDUCATION WITHOUT BARRIERS:

Addressing the Needs of North Carolina's *English Learning Students*

arbitrary cap must be lifted and the funding formula itself be evaluated. Additionally, the LEP allotment could be a strategic tool in addressing the state's teacher diversity problem by allowing districts to provide salary supplements to attract and retain bilingual teachers.¹⁵

FIGURE 1: English Learners Are in Every School District -- Urban and Rural

English Learners as Percent of Average Daily Membership, By School District, 2017-18



13 DISTRICTS ARE OVER THE FUNDING THRESHOLD:

Hickory City
Lexington City
Thomasville City
Duplin County
Durham County
Forsyth County
Greene County
Lee County
Mecklenburg County
Montgomery County
Chapel Hill-Carrboro
Asheboro City
Sampson County

THESE DISTRICTS HAVE NO FUNDING:

Camden County
Gates County
Weldon City
Pamlico County
Swain County

English learners' academic outcomes are reflective of their unmet academic as well as social-emotional needs, as seen in cuts to per-pupil spending as well as supports and services such as Teachers Assistants, certified counselors, psychologists, nurses, social workers and librarians, classroom materials, instructional aids, and professional development training.

PROGRESS IS POSSIBLE: *The Experience of Exceptional Children*

There is growing acceptance of the importance of children learning together in an inclusive environment that attributes equal value to each student's unique needs and contributions. This profound shift is rooted in a recognition that inclusive practices benefit all children, regardless of whether they have special learning needs or not.

Since the 1975 implementation of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA), federal law has required states to allocate the appropriate funding to meet the needs of students with special needs. Just 10 years before this landmark decision, like many states during this time, North Carolina's General Assembly passed legislation that

sought to prevent children with disabilities from attending public schools.* Since IDEA (and Section 504 and the Americans with Disabilities Act), states like North Carolina have been involved with an enormous range of litigation as they strive to ensure the state provides an education designed to meet the unique needs of every child with a special need. While the state support for these students also falls short of meeting federally-mandated goals, increased funding and bipartisan support for Exceptional Children has outpaced similarly needed supports and investments for English learners.

*1965 N.C. Sess. Laws ch. 584, § 17, <https://www.ncleg.net/EnactedLegislation/SessionLaws/HTML/1965-1966/SL1965-584.html>



THE SCHOOL INSTRUCTIONAL SUPPORT STAFF FUNDING CRISIS AND ITS EFFECT ON ENGLISH LEARNERS

Over the last decade, state investment has fallen for instructional support staff by over 9 percent.

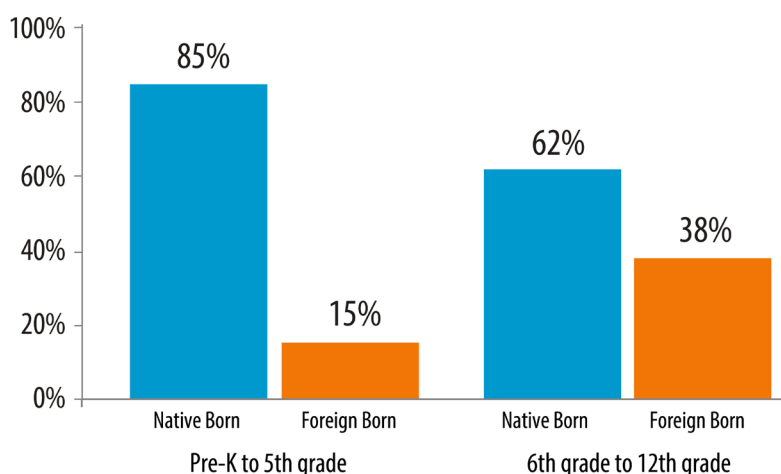
- The National Association of School Psychologists recommends school districts employ one psychologist for every 500 to 700 students; in North Carolina, current funding allows for just one psychologist for every 2,008 students
- The recommended ratio for School Counselors is one for every 250 students; North Carolina employs one counselor for every 367 students
- North Carolina nurses serve an average of 1,112 students, 48 percent more students than the federally recommended ratio of 1 nurse per 750 students.¹⁶
- The recommendation for School Social Workers is one for every 250 students; North Carolina's ratio is one for every 2,000 students¹⁷

Considering the unique mental health needs of children of immigrants and their families, the harm caused by inadequate school support staff funding is disproportionately severe. Research around childhood trauma, known as Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs), is increasingly informing the way school systems understand their students' mental health needs; however, they are limited by severe staffing shortages, particularly a shortage of bilingual and culturally competent school staff. ACEs are traumatic events that can have long-term negative effects on health and well-being. Examples of ACEs that may be prevalent among children of immigrants include economic insecurity and family separation.¹⁸

The full estimated amount of necessary funding to bring North Carolina school support staffing up to at least the nationally recognized industry standards would require doubling the state's existing funding levels.¹⁹ This does not account for the need for bilingual support staff or cultural competency training.

NORTH CAROLINA'S ENDURING EDUCATIONAL OPPORTUNITY GAP

FIGURE 2: Most English Learners Were Born in the United States



SOURCE: Migration Policy Institute

The vast majority of the 100,000 English learners in North Carolina are native born.²⁰ North Carolina has one of the 10 largest English learner populations nationwide²¹ and was among five states that experienced the greatest growth in English learners between 2000-2014.²² Despite such growth, the state has not kept pace with the need to support and prepare school systems to ensure academic success for English learners.

North Carolina is failing to close the gap between English learners and



their peers. In the 2016-2017 school year, only 28.7 percent of English learners achieved proficiency on the State Reading/Language Arts assessment by 3rd grade. English learners also faced unique barriers in achieving proficiency in third grade Mathematics, with just 48 percent proficient.²³

English learners are also under-represented in Advanced and Intellectually Gifted (AIG) programs, largely due to language barriers and the lack of academic assessments offered in native languages.²⁴ In North Carolina, less than 1 percent of English learners are enrolled in AIG programs, compared to 11 percent of non-English learning students.²⁵

These disparities along the educational path lead to disturbingly glaring gaps in graduation rates. The graduation rate for English learners in North Carolina is among the worst in the country with just 58 percent of English learners graduating compared to the state's total graduation rate of 86.5 percent.²⁶

Many studies point to the positive correlation between teacher diversity and higher academic achievement for students of color.²⁷ North Carolina's teacher workforce, similar to the national teacher profile, is predominately female and white. In a state where students of color make up 52 percent of the traditional school population, over 80 percent of its teachers are white. Unsurprisingly, many teachers lack the language skills and cultural competency to address diverse students' needs, which can lead to additional barriers to full participation for both the student and family.

FIGURE 3: 2017 EL Graduation Rate Compared to Total Student Graduation Rate

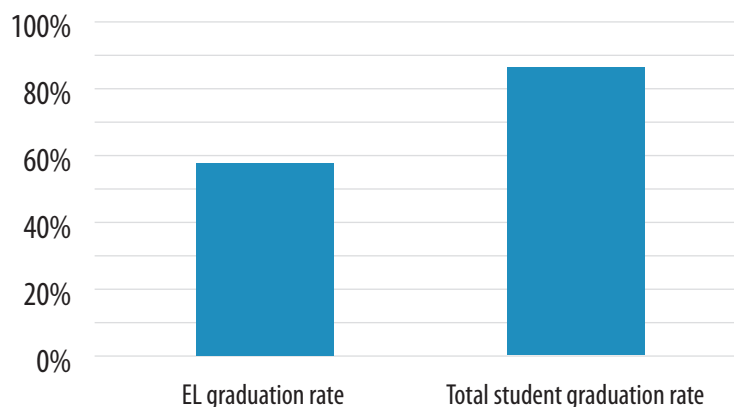
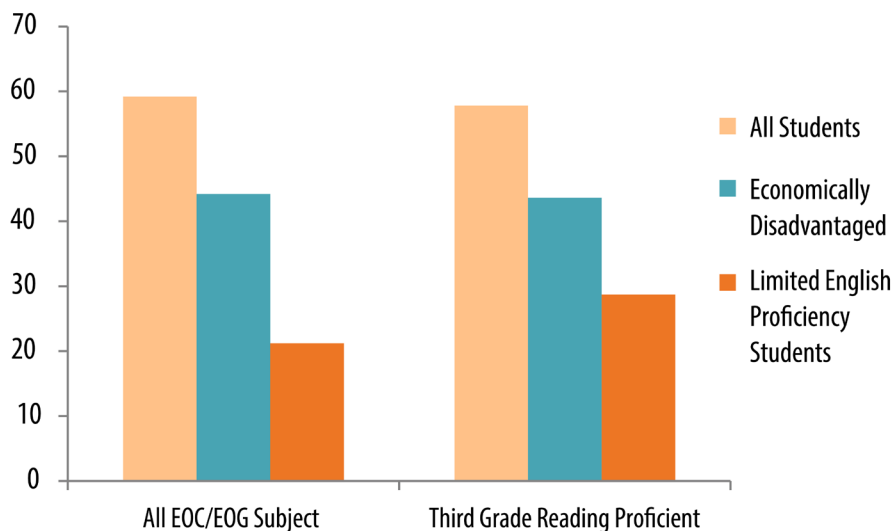


FIGURE 4: EL Proficiency Compared to Other Groups



SOURCE: NC Department of Public Instruction, Accountability and Testing Results, 2016-2017 and NC Department of Public Instruction, Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate.

With inadequate funding available to support the needs of English learners, it should come as no surprise that they face unique challenges to academic achievement. In a context of insufficient state funding perpetuating achievement gaps, some school districts are taking steps to address the needs of their English learners and to break down academic barriers that undermine the educational experience for everyone, native English-speaking and English learners alike.



Practices Promoting Academic Achievement

Adequate funding is necessary but insufficient to ensure the success of all students. Closing achievement gaps requires the implementation of evidence-based practices that create inclusive educational environments that benefit all students, regardless of their native language. This section reviews practices that can support better academic outcomes for all students.

BEST PRACTICES IN ENGLISH LEARNING PROGRAMS

Federal law requires that districts identify English learners in a timely manner to ensure that schools are taking “appropriate action”²⁸ to address student needs. Timely identification of English learners is the basis of a three-pronged test referred to as the Castañeda Standard, the result of a ruling outlining how schools must meet the requirements of the Equal Educational Opportunities Act of 1974 (EEOA) as it pertains to English learners. This test is the basis for assessing whether a school district’s English Learning program complies with federal law.

School districts identify English learners when it is determined that a language other than English is spoken in their homes. The district will then administer the Home Language Survey and, based on that result, the WIDA Screener assessment. The school will then determine the appropriate instructional delivery method.

While methods differ across districts and from school to school, we can assess them based on a range of practices known to either impede or advance inclusion. Most English learners in North Carolina receive traditional ‘pull-out’ English as a Second Language instruction (typically happening outside the traditional classroom) but spend the majority of the day in a classroom led by a general education teacher who has likely not received the necessary training to address their needs. While programs vary widely even within a school district, a common challenge is inadequate instructional support to complement the ESL program. Structured English Immersion (SEI) is a program seeking to ease the transition into an English-only speaking classroom where a trained instructor is prepared to meet the unique needs of the English learners.

While ESL programs are the most common form of instruction in North Carolina, evidence from the state’s well-implemented and structured **dual language immersion education programs (DL/Is)** demonstrate this method as being the single most effective form of foreign language instruction for K-12 students. According to the NC Department of Instruction, there are currently more than 170 DL/I

Key findings from North Carolina

Wayne P. Thomas and Virginia P. Collier’s five-year long longitudinal study of dual language education across seven school districts in North Carolina found it to be the single most effective form of foreign language instruction for K-12 students. They found the well-implemented and structured program was the only method allowing students to develop both deep academic proficiency in two languages while also allowing English learners to close fully the achievement gap with native English speaking students. Additionally, historically low-performing groups, such as African-Americans and students with low socioeconomic status who were enrolled in a dual language classroom, also outperformed non-enrolled students in End-of Grade (EOG) Reading and Math Achievement tests.*

*Thomas, W. P. & Collier, V.P. “Astounding Effectiveness—The North Carolina Story,” from *Dual Language Education for a Transformed World* (2012).

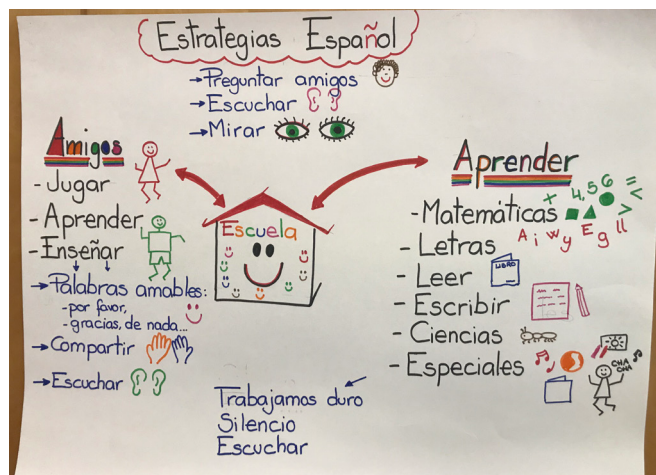


EDUCATION WITHOUT BARRIERS:

Addressing the Needs of North Carolina's *English Learning Students*

programs across all eight state regions, in 42 districts and six charter schools.²⁹ North Carolina is an exemplary model of the academic benefits achieved by English Speaking and English Learning students enrolled in well-implemented, two-way dual language instruction programs. Such programs can be twice as effective in improving outcomes as reducing the size of traditional bilingual classes for English learners.

The collective findings from the 32-year, large-scale, longitudinal Thomas and Collier study³⁰ reveal that dual-language programs are incredibly successful. Highlighted in their work is the case study from North Carolina



Dual-immersion classroom at Southwest Elementary, Durham Public Schools. Photo taken with permission by author.

Some common programs for learning English that are considered educationally sound in theory under Castañeda's first prong include:

- **English as a Second Language (ESL)**, also known as English Language Development (ELD), is a program of techniques, methodology, and special curriculum designed to teach English learners explicitly about the English language, including the academic vocabulary needed to access content instruction, and to develop their English language proficiency in all four language domains (i.e., speaking, listening, reading, and writing). ESL instruction is usually in English with little use of the English learning students' primary language(s).
- **Structured English Immersion (SEI)** is a program designed to impart English language skills so that the English learner can transition and succeed in an English-only mainstream classroom once proficient. All instruction in an immersion strategy program is in English.

Teachers have specialized training in meeting the needs of EL students (e.g., an ESL teaching credential and/or SEI training), and have demonstrated strong skills in promoting ELD and SEI strategies for ensuring EL students' access to content

- **Dual Language Program**, also known as two-way or developmental, is a bilingual program where the goal is for students to develop language proficiency in two languages by receiving instruction in English and another language in a classroom that is usually comprised of half primary-English speakers and half primary speakers of the other language.

Castañeda, 648 F.2d at 1009-10.

U.S. Department of Education, Office for Civil Rights: Dear Colleague Letter: English Learner Students and Limited English Proficient Parents (2015)



EDUCATION WITHOUT BARRIERS:

Addressing the Needs of North Carolina's *English Learning Students*

which demonstrates that DL/Is are advancing academic outcomes for English learners as well as closing the achievement gap. The programs studied in North Carolina had been operating for at least four years and were part of six school districts: Chapel Hill-Carrboro City, Charlotte-Mecklenburg, Chatham County, Durham County, Greene County, and Winston-Salem/Forsyth County Schools. The study demonstrated that, overall, “Reading and Math scores of students in two-way dual language education are higher for all students regardless of race/ethnicity, socioeconomic, LEP or special education status. In most cases, by middle school, two-way dual language students, regardless of subgroup, are at least a grade ahead in Reading and Math achievement compared to non-dual language students.”³¹

Building upon the effectiveness of the state’s dual language education and the documented academic gains from DL/I programs,³² North Carolina can expand such opportunities by investing additional resources to current programs, and by encouraging programs to expand to include middle and high school offerings. While number of DL/I programs has grown in recent years, they still represent less than 7 percent of the state’s traditional public schools. The opening of the state’s first Urdu-English dual-language immersion program in Guilford County is a promising example of a community’s culturally responsive leadership in addressing the growing student population’s needs.³³



Language Access and Culturally Competent Approaches to Encourage Equitable Family Engagement

Strong school-family-community involvement is a critical component to a child’s academic and personal success,³⁴ while creating and maintaining positive, inclusive school cultures is integral in ensuring consistent, active family engagement. Fostering a set of shared values is essential in demonstrating that the school community is committed to providing a welcoming and tolerant environment for all families, regardless of a family’s formal education, socioeconomic status, immigration status or native language. Linguistically diverse families are often barred entry to meaningful opportunities to engage with their child’s school due to language access barriers, racial, and cultural bias.³⁵ There are numerous examples of successful and equitable family engagement across North Carolina. Rather than seeing a growing, diverse student and family population through a deficit³⁶ mindset, such school communities are embracing inclusive strategies. Emphasizing culturally appropriate language access and positive



school-family relationships that honor, welcome, and celebrate diversity are strategies to ensure academic success for all children.³⁷

COMMUNITY SCHOOLS

The Community Schools approach³⁸ seeks to reimagine the relationship between a school and its surrounding community, transforming schools from providers of education into tools for addressing the full range of social and family conditions that influence students' prospects. Research-based strategies are key components of the model:

- Engaging, culturally relevant, and challenging curricula
- An emphasis on high-quality teaching instead of high-stakes testing
- Wrap-around supports and opportunities
- Positive discipline practices, such as restorative justice
- Authentic parent and community engagement
- Inclusive school leadership³⁹

The Community Schools model is rooted in four mechanisms for addressing the barriers that can stand in the way of student success: as asset and needs assessment, the development of a strategic plan, engagement of key stakeholders and partners, and the placement of a Community Schools Coordinator.⁴⁰



With this model, strategic partnerships are developed to integrate the needs and resources in both the school and greater community. When communities see schools as learning centers and responsively addressing the needs of its members, there will be more opportunities to transform deeply rooted challenges. Using this model, the school might be accessible to parents and family members seeking workforce development trainings, ESL classes, and counseling. The school may also house medical, dental, and mental-health services in order to eliminate barriers to care and improve academic outcomes for all students.

Additionally, the Community Schools model may include a focus on trauma-informed school practices, a strategy with heightened importance under an immigration policy climate that disproportionately targets the families of English learners. This is particularly important given the current funding shortfalls of school support staff, such as social



workers, counselors, and nurses, as well as the additional needs of staffing bilingual support staff. With an increase in trauma-informed school practices,⁴¹ needs can be identified and appropriately addressed in a caring and inclusive environment.⁴²

The Community School model presents a uniquely promising strategy to combine many of the practices known to improve academic outcomes for English learners. Part of the fundamental components of a well-designed and implemented Community Schools partnership include family and community engagement and culturally responsive delivery models. Evidence backed research is also demonstrating that, similar to the encouraging results from the dual-language programs in North Carolina, a well-implemented Community Schools model can both improve student outcomes and help close achievement gaps.⁴³

Two Community Schools initiatives⁴⁴ in North Carolina may offer models for other districts: Asheville-Buncombe Middle Grades Network⁴⁵ and the Bull City Community Schools Partnership⁴⁶ in Durham Public Schools.⁴⁷ Both seek to increase equity and inclusion as well as close the achievement gap.

One of the schools chosen to participate in Durham's pilot year program⁴⁸ is Southwest Elementary. Southwest's DL/I programs has existed for over a decade and currently follows a 90/10 model. With this model, 90 percent of core instruction is in Spanish at the kindergarten level with the percentage of English language instruction increasing each year until it is a 50 percent English/50 percent Spanish balance by 3rd grade. Southwest has demonstrated consistent academic success with participating students outperforming their district counterparts in Math and Reading End-of-Grade (EOG) tests. In addition to academic achievement, the program incorporates a parent-to-parent paring initiative, which matches each English-speaking parent with a Spanish-speaking parent. This fosters a school-wide culture of inclusion and integration. Regular communication and language exchange is encouraged and facilitated via bilingual community meetings and cultural events at the school.

Outcomes from Southwest's DL/I Program:

- mCLASS scores indicate that students in two-way immersion classes are reading, on average, as well as peers in other classes and meeting grade level expectations by the end of 3rd grade.
- EOG scores show Hispanic males and females are outperforming other Hispanic students in the district with the proficiency of Hispanic males significantly higher at 61.1 percent, 30.9 percent more than the district as a whole.
- EOG scores indicate a narrowing of the gap in math achievement between Spanish-speaking and English-speaking students in dual language classes, and between Hispanic and White students school-wide.

*data provided by school principal, Nicholas Rotosky and was compiled for School Board proposal seeking Durham Public School's support (March 2018)



ESL PARENT LIAISON AND FAMILY ENGAGEMENT STAFF

Districts that employ an ESL Parent Liaison or comparable support staff are well positioned to address the specific needs of diverse families and English learners. Having a trained, bilingual liaison can help bridge the gap in communication between the school and home, and serve as an essential navigator to assist parents in understanding the system and ensuring their children have the opportunity to succeed.. Additionally, districts can bolster meaningful and active family engagement by providing consistent, high quality interpretation and translation at school events, parent meetings, and School Board meetings.

Districts employing an ESL Parent Liaison can help build a strong and resilient extended school community by explicitly welcoming all families and ensuring their equal access to opportunity and fair treatment.⁴⁹ All students, regardless of immigration status, have the right to enroll in any public school free from discrimination. Alarming, a Duke Children's Law Clinic report revealed that about 60 percent of public school districts in North Carolina inhibited enrollment for immigrant students by requiring non-essential documentation and failing to make enrollment requirements accessible.⁵⁰ Advocates rely on trusted parent-school liaisons to help report such violations, intervene on a student's behalf, and educate district staff on the law and relevant rules and procedures.

Other programs that help foster inclusion and a positive integration into the school system are new family welcome orientations and Newcomer programs. The Doris Henderson Newcomers School in Greensboro helps ease the transition to an English-only traditional school by integrating content area subjects into ESL instruction.⁵¹

Conclusion

Progress requires holding leaders accountable for upholding the state constitutional obligation to provide a sound, basic education to all of our children. Through adequate funding, well designed and implemented instructional programs, and practices that foster equitable family engagement, North Carolina can remove academic barriers to education and meet the needs of its English learning students. ■



ACTION FOR ADVOCATES

Develop Strategies for Equitable Family Engagement

- ✓ Identify opportunities to provide meaningful community and parent feedback to advance academic outcomes for English learners.
- ✓ Help develop engagement strategies to increase involvement of English learning students and their families in your local school or district.
- ✓ Help build knowledge and understanding of school supports and services and the right to enrollment, language access, and appropriate interventions.

Advocate for Equitable Funding

- ✓ Advocate for adequate LEP allotments.
- ✓ Get involved in the development of your local school district's budget, demonstrate need, and request adequate funding.
- ✓ Advocate for increased funding for the staffing, supports and services English learners need to achieve academic success, including cultural competency, language training, and Professional Development opportunities for educators.
- ✓ Advocate for more funding for early childhood opportunities that include bilingual programs and bilingual teacher training.
- ✓ Advocate for expanded opportunities to attend well-designed after-school programs with properly trained instructors to promote literacy achievement and academic reinforcement.
- ✓ Advocate for expanded funding for Dual Language/Immersion and Newcomers Programs.
- ✓ Demand increased per-pupil funding and efforts to improve the competitiveness of NC teacher pay.

Develop Programs Tailored to Local Needs

- ✓ Partner with your local Dual Language/Immersion programs to identify needs and opportunities for community collaboration.
- ✓ Communicate program successes and challenges to your local School Board.
- ✓ Identify budgetary barriers preventing implementation of Dual Language/Immersion programs in your school district.
- ✓ Learn more about the Community Schools model and inquire about local efforts underway in your school community (such as wrap around support services and community partnerships) and opportunities for alignment with this approach and statewide network of practitioners.
- ✓ Schedule a tour with your local school or district leaders of a Dual Language/Immersion program near you to learn more.
- ✓ Replicate the English-speaking parent-to ESL-speaking parent model at your local school.
- ✓ Ensure local districts can provide a continuum of Dual Language/Immersion programs throughout K-5, middle, and high school by advocating for program investments and expansions.



Endnotes

1. National Education Association, "Rankings of the States 2017 & Estimates of School Statistics 2018." http://www.nea.org/assets/docs/2019%20Rankings%20and%20Estimates%20Report.pdf?_ga=2.11734644.150710434.1555261732-1201080585.1552276206
2. <https://www.nationsreportcard.gov/profiles/stateprofile/overview/NC>
3. <https://hechingerreport.org/national-test-scores-reveal-a-decade-of-educational-stagnation/>
4. Referred to as Limited English Proficient Students under US DOE Title IX:
See U.S. Department of Education Title IX- General Provisions (20 U.S.C. § 7801 et seq.) LIMITED ENGLISH PROFICIENT- The term limited English proficient', when used with respect to an individual, means an individual —
(A) who is aged 3 through 21;
(B) who is enrolled or preparing to enroll in an elementary school or secondary school;
(C)(i) who was not born in the United States or whose native language is a language other than English;
(ii)(I) who is a Native American or Alaska Native, or a native resident of the outlying areas; and
(II) who comes from an environment where a language other than English has had a significant impact on the individual's level of English language proficiency; or
(iii) who is migratory, whose native language is a language other than English, and who comes from an environment where a language other than English is dominant; and
(D) whose difficulties in speaking, reading, writing, or understanding the English language may be sufficient to deny the individual —
(i) the ability to meet the State's proficient level of achievement on State assessments described in section 1111(b)(3);
(ii) the ability to successfully achieve in classrooms where the language of instruction is English; or
(iii) the opportunity to participate fully in society.
5. <http://schottfoundation.org/issues/opportunity-gap/talking-points>
6. For more, see: <https://edtrust.org/students-cant-wait/english-language-proficiency/>
7. National Education Association, "All In! How Educators Can Advocate for English Language Learners" 2015. https://www.nea.org/assets/docs/ADV104_DODSON_All_In_How_Educators_Can_Advocate_for_ELLs.pdf
8. The Court defined "at-risk" as students who: [are from] a low-income family; participate in free or reduced-cost lunch programs; have parents with low-level education; show limited proficiency in English; are a member of racial or ethnic minority group; or live in a home headed by a single parent or guardian. Hoke County Board of Education v. State, 358 N.C. 605, 632, 637 (2004) ("Leandro II")
9. <http://www.newsobserver.com/news/local/education/article204118229.html>
10. For more detailed explanation, see Kris Nordstrom's "Financing Education in North Carolina: a Budget and Tax Guide" <https://www.ncjustice.org/publications/financing-education-in-north-carolina/>
11. <https://www.ncforum.org/2019-local-school-finance-study/>
12. For FY 2016-2017 the following counties did not receive any LEP allotment funding: Camden County, Gates County, Weldon City, Pamlico County and Swain County. https://www.ncleg.gov/documents/sites/committees/BCCI-6685/Committee%20Meetings/1-31-18/NCASA_NCSchoolFundingFormulaReport.pdf
13. Education Commission of the States, <http://ecs.force.com/mbdata/mbstcprofexc?Rep=ELP14&st=North%20Carolina> November 2014.
14. <http://pulse.ncpolicywatch.org/2018/05/30/legislatures-education-budget-highlights-continued-under-investment-in-public-schools/>
15. Kris Nordstrom, "Effective and Equitable: Creating a Shared Vision for North Carolina Schools," as found at: <https://www.ncjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/EFFECTIVE-and-EQUITABLE-Shared-Vision-for-NC-SchoolsWEB.pdf#page=14>
16. <https://publichealth.nc.gov/wch/aboutus/schoolnurses.htm>
17. <https://governor.nc.gov/news/events/2019/01/17/january-17-2019-commission-access-sound-basic-education/january-17-2019>
18. Sacks, Vanessa, David Murphey and Kristin Moore, July 2014. Adverse Childhood Experiences: National and State Level Practice. Child Trends, Washington, DC. https://www.childtrends.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/07/Brief-adverse-childhood-experiences_FINAL.pdf
19. Kris Nordstrom, "Effective and Equitable: Creating a Shared Vision for North Carolina Schools," as found at: <https://www.ncjustice.org/wp-content/uploads/2019/04/EFFECTIVE-and-EQUITABLE-Shared-Vision-for-NC-SchoolsWEB.pdf#page=9>
20. Sugarman, Julie and Kevin Lee, "Facts about English Learners and NCLB/ESSA Transition in North Carolina," Migration Policy Institute, March 2017. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/facts-about-english-learners-and-nclb-essa-transition-select-states>
21. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/states-and-districts-highest-number-and-share-english-language-learners>
22. <https://www.migrationpolicy.org/programs/ell-information-center>
23. NC Department of Public Instruction, Accountability and Testing Results, 2016-2017 and NC Department of Public Instruction, Four Year Cohort Graduation Rate. <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/accountability/reporting/>
24. No assessments offered in native language. Consolidated State Performance Report: Parts I and II, North Carolina Department of Education: For reporting on School Year 2016-2017. <http://www.ncpublicschools.org/docs/data/management/federal-reports/cspr/2016-17/part2.pdf>



EDUCATION WITHOUT BARRIERS:

Addressing the Needs of North Carolina's *English Learning Students*

25. NPR analysis of Department of Education data Credit: Brittany Mayes and Lisa Charlotte Rost/NPR
<https://www.npr.org/sections/ed/2017/02/23/512451228/5-million-english-language-learners-a-vast-pool-of-talent-at-risk>
26. Source: NC DPI, Cohort Graduation Rate. Available at <http://accrpt.ncpublicschools.org/app/2017/cgr/>
27. See Ford, James E. "Teaching-in-Color" series as found at: <https://www.ednc.org/2018/03/26/teaching-in-color-teachers-telling-their-own-stories/>
28. "appropriate action" as required by *Castañeda v. Pickard* §1703(f) requires that a school district's language plan: 1. *must be based on (a) a sound educational theory that is (b) supported by some qualified experts*; 2. *must be provided with sufficient resources and personnel to be implemented effectively*; and 3. *after a trial period, students must actually be learning English and, to some extent, subject matter content*.
29. "2018-2019 list of DL/I programs in North Carolina: <https://sites.google.com/dpi.nc.gov/ncdli>
30. [http://www.thomasandcollier.com/assets/aral-2017-\(typed\).pdf](http://www.thomasandcollier.com/assets/aral-2017-(typed).pdf)
31. Thomas, W. P. & Collier, V.P. "English Learners in North Carolina, 2010," George Mason University. <https://sites.google.com/dpi.nc.gov/ncdli/resources/thomas-collier-research>
32. <https://www.edweek.org/ew/section/multimedia/dual-language-test-scores.html>
33. <http://wunc.org/post/guilford-county-schools-offer-urdu-english-and-spanish-english-dual-language-programs#stream/0>
34. "Parent, Family, Community Involvement in Education." An NEA policy brief, 2008. http://www.nea.org/assets/docs/PB11_ParentInvolvement08.pdf
35. Teaching Tolerance, "Critical Practices for Anti-bias Education," as found at: <https://www.tolerance.org/magazine/publications/critical-practices-for-antibias-education>
36. Shernaz B. Garcia, Patricia L. Guerra, "Deconstructing Deficit Thinking: Working with Educators to Create More Equitable Learning Environments," Feb. 2004, as found at: <http://citeseerx.ist.psu.edu/viewdoc/download?doi=10.1.1.923.2705&rep=rep1&type=pdf>
37. State Support Network, "Strategies for Equitable Family Engagement," Dec 2018, as found at: https://statesupportnetwork.ed.gov/system/files/equitable_family_engag_508.pdf
38. <http://www.communityschools.org/assets/1/Page/Community-School%20Standards-2017.pdf>
39. "Community Schools: Transforming Struggling Schools into Thriving Schools," The Center for Popular Democracy, Coalition for Community Schools, Southern Education Foundation: February 2016. https://populardemocracy.org/sites/default/files/Community-Schools-Layout_e.pdf
40. For more information, see: <http://www.communityschools.org/assets/1/AssetManager/Community%20School%20Models2009.pdf> and <https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/product/community-schools-effective-school-improvement-brief>
41. <https://www.ncforum.org/committee-on-trauma-learning/>
42. For more background and context, see Alexandra Sirota's "The ACE of ICE" <https://www.ncjustice.org/publications/the-ace-of-ice-how-current-immigration-enforcement-and-deportation-hurts-children/>
43. Maier, A, Daniel, J., Oakes, J. & Lam, L. (2017). *Community schools as an effective school improvement strategy: A review of the evidence*. Palo Alto, CA: Learning Policy Institute. https://learningpolicyinstitute.org/sites/default/files/product-files/Community_Schools_Effective_REPORT.pdf
44. While the Community Schools model mirrors many of the same goals and approaches as the network of "Communities in Schools" non-profits, it is important to note that they are different initiatives.
45. <https://www.unitedwayabc.org/community-schools-asheville>
46. <https://bccsp.org/>
47. <https://daenc.com/2018/04/04/community-schools-defend-and-transform-in-practice/>
48. <https://www.dpsnc.net/cms/lib/NC01911152/Centricity/Domain/77/Resolution%20in%20Support%20of%20Community%20Schools%20Initiative%20in%20Durham--Final%20approved%203.8.18.pdf>
49. For more background and recommendations, see Tyler Whittenberg's "Language Barrier: Overcoming Obstacles for English Language Learners in North Carolina" <https://www.ncjustice.org/publications/language-barrier-overcoming-obstacles-for-english-language-learners/>
50. Children's Law Clinic, Duke University School of Law "Welcoming Immigrant Children to School: A Report of North Carolina School Districts," August 2017. https://law.duke.edu/childedlaw/docs/Immigration_Report_NC.pdf
51. https://ncela.ed.gov/files/feature_topics/newcomers/ElevatingELs_ProgramsForNewcomerStudents.pdf

EDUCATION **WITHOUT** BARRIERS

Addressing the Needs of North Carolina's *English Learning Students*

A BRIEF FROM



By SARAH E. MONTGOMERY, POLICY ADVOCATE

919/856-3194

SarahM@ncjustice.org

NORTH CAROLINA JUSTICE CENTER
224 S. Dawson Street, Raleigh, NC 27601
www.ncjustice.org

© COPYRIGHT 2019

NO PORTION OF THIS DOCUMENT MAY BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT PERMISSION.

