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English Learners' College Persistence and Completion: Paths to Success

Text Sets in the ESOL Classroom

Exploring the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Social Justice Writing Prompts for Students of Advanced English

Social Emotional Learning in the Classroom

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Feature Article

English Learners' College Persistence and Completion: Paths to Success

Jen Sacklin & Kelsey Daniels, Lane Community College

Abstract

Research has largely been silent on English Learner (EL) persistence and completion in U.S. community colleges, yet studies conducted across higher education report that only one in eight ELs completes a bachelor's degree (Kanno & Cromley, 2013). Many interventions have been proposed to improve college student persistence and completion. This paper examines two such interventions at one Oregon community college: ESL Bridge to College (an academic contextualized model of developmental education) and PASS Lane (a career contextualized model). Using descriptive statistics, we tabulated EL participants' persistence and completion rates. Results show that average persistence and completion rates are higher for participants of these two programs compared to the general student population and to former ELs who were enrolled prior to the creation of the PASS Lane and Bridge programs. More research is needed that controls for participants' background characteristics like academic ability, motivation, socioeconomic status, prior education, and external commitments to determine whether the programs themselves caused this increase in EL persistence and completion.

Key Words: *English learner, persistence, completion, developmental education, remedial education, community college, academic contextualized model, career contextualized model, ESL student success*

Introduction

Data on English Learner (EL) success in U.S. community colleges is sparse (cf. Almon, 2012; Núñez et al., 2016), but the little information that does exist about ELs' persistence and completion in U.S. higher education does not paint a rosy picture. For example, Kanno & Cromley (2013) analyzed nationally representative data of students who began eighth grade in 1988 and found that only one in eight (12%) of ELs in the study completed a bachelor's degree by the time the study concluded in 2000. In comparison,

32% of monolingual English students in the study completed a bachelor's degree or higher. A more recent study of students at all California community colleges showed that 9% of former ESL students who started down the path of degree attainment graduated with a degree within 3 years of enrolling in the California community college system (19% within 6 years of enrollment), and 1% transferred to a 4-year university within 3 years (10% within 6 years) (Rodriguez et al., 2019).

Our study examines EL persistence and completion rates in two programs at one community college in Oregon: Lane Community College (LCC): ESL Bridge to College (an academic contextualized model of developmental education) and PASS Lane (a career contextualized model of developmental education). This paper is not designed as a causal analysis of the factors affecting success rates, but rather as a snapshot of two LCC programs that focus on helping ELs persist and complete their education. Both ESL Bridge to College and PASS Lane were created to help ELs transition into and succeed in credit courses at LCC. Prior to these programs' creation, only 22% of former ESL students successfully graduated with a certificate or degree or transferred within three years of starting in credit classes (LCC's office of Institutional Research; cohorts from Summer 2009 - Winter 2013). In comparison, 53% of the most recent cohort of former ESL students successfully completed (LCC's office of Institutional Research; Fall 2017 cohort).

In this paper, we first survey the literature on factors affecting EL persistence and completion before reviewing policy interventions, focusing on corequisite models of developmental education and comprehensive, wraparound support models. We then present data on EL persistence and success in two LCC programs: ESL Bridge to College and PASS Lane.

Literature Review

Factors Affecting EL Persistence and Completion

A number of factors contribute to English learners' low college persistence and completion rates. One reason for the high rate of attrition may be lower levels of prior educational attainment or academic preparation (Condelli & Wrigley, 2008). Lower levels of educational attainment may result from a lack of access to education in ELs' home countries or from their experience in the U.S. K-12 system. For example, English-only policies in K-12 schools can interrupt EL students' learning and cause them to be tracked into lower levels of coursework or barred from college preparatory coursework altogether (Flores & Drake, 2014; Ortiz & Hernandez, 2011). In cases like these, students

are often required to take a placement test to determine the level at which they must begin taking “remedial coursework” before being allowed to enroll in college-level coursework. Improper placement into such remedial coursework is another factor that affects ELs’ persistence (Hodara, 2015; Raufman et al., 2019). A single placement test is not an effective means of identifying how many extra terms of coursework students may need before enrolling in credit coursework, and many students arrive at community colleges unsure of whether they should take the ESL placement test or the general placement test (Raufman et al., 2019). Consequently, some may underperform on this exam causing them to start at lower levels than their actual proficiency and resulting in discouragement and lack of motivation. In fact, scholars have noted that students who are placed in the lowest levels of ESL coursework dropout at higher rates (Almon, 2012; Núñez et al., 2016; Park, 2019).

Non-academic factors, including age, sex, and financial aid, also play a role in EL persistence. Almon (2012) found that traditional-age ELs at a community college in the Northeast performed .43 GPA points better than non-traditional ELs. This could be because older students often have more responsibilities such as work and children which hinder them from spending as much time as traditional-age students on their school work (cf. Braxton et al., 2013; Janis, 2013). Female ELs also consistently outperform men (Almon, 2012; Flores & Drake, 2014); however, their higher grades do not always translate to higher persistence and graduation rates (Almon, 2012), perhaps due to cultural expectations that place more family commitments on women (cf. Braxton et al., 2013; Ortiz & Hernandez, 2011). While ELs who are able to enroll full-time perform better academically (Almon, 2012; Kanno & Cromley, 2013), ELs are overrepresented in the lowest income brackets making it difficult to enroll full-time due to work commitments (Kanno & Cromley, 2013; Kanno & Harklau, 2012; Núñez et al., 2016). However, those who receive financial aid such as Pell grants persist longer than those who receive no aid (Almon, 2012). Intensive, case-management advising is one method of helping students access financial aid, plan their coursework, and manage external commitments (Evans et al., 2020).

Students’ identities, sense of belonging, and support networks can impact their persistence as well (Kanno & Harklau, 2012; Núñez et al., 2016; Raufman et al., 2019). Those who see themselves as deficient or less capable than expert speakers or those who believe they cannot go to college because they are ELs may persist less readily than those with more agency and self-efficacy (cf. Kanno & Harklau, 2012). Students’ linguistic and academic identities as well as cultural and racial identities can affect their sense of belonging in the classroom (Núñez et al., 2016) as racism and stereotype threat are significant issues that ELs regularly face on campus (Ortiz & Hernandez, 2011; Steele,

2011). Nevertheless, ELs who have a strong network of supportive family members, friends, and on-campus advocates persist longer than those without these networks (Janis, 2013; Kanno & Harklau, 2012).

Policy Interventions

A number of policy interventions have been proposed to mitigate the factors that negatively influence students' college persistence and completion and support those that positively influence them. Most of these interventions have not been targeted specifically to English learners given that many colleges do not even collect data on which students are English learners (Bergey et al., 2018). In fact, Lane Community College (the school where this study was conducted) only began collecting data about students' language backgrounds in 2017, and Kanno and Harklau (2012) highlight that within the higher education sector, language proficiency has been almost an "invisible variable" affecting college student persistence. Thus, the following policy interventions have been proposed to increase college student persistence generally by providing targeted support for any students (not just ELs) who may be underprepared for college-level coursework. Following the literature and funding entities, we refer to classes that are offered to support underprepared college students in enrolling in credit-level courses as "remedial" or "developmental."¹

Corequisite models

Corequisite models of developmental education allow students to enroll directly in mainstream, for-credit coursework while simultaneously enrolling in a support course that helps them acquire the skills necessary for college success (Bailey et al., 2016; Rutschow & Schneider, 2011). Advising is also a strong component of some corequisite programs (Daugherty et al., 2018). Corequisite models alleviate the time that could be lost in long sequences of remedial coursework by enrolling students in credit-level coursework sooner. This structure is believed to increase student motivation by giving them a relevant context in which to apply the developmental skills they are learning and by reducing demands on their time and access to financial aid. We examine two corequisite models below in more detail: career contextualized models and academic contextualized models.

Career contextualized models. Career contextualized models of developmental education give students the opportunity to enroll in college-level courses focused on their

¹ The terms "remedial" and "developmental" are used interchangeably throughout this paper.

career or technical interests while also receiving extra developmental-level support through additional instructors or corequisite courses (Rutschow & Schneider, 2011). Washington’s Professional/Technical Integrated Basic Education and Skills Training (Professional/Technical I-BEST) program is a canonical example of this model (Bailey et al., 2016; Rutschow & Schneider, 2011). The I-BEST model was created with a two-part theory of change: 1) *integration* between developmental-level and college-level coursework is achieved through a team teaching model and 2) *contextualization* of developmental skills within a transfer-level course is achieved through the corequisite structure (Emory et al., 2016). Jenkins, Zeidenberg, and Kienz (2009) report that students who enrolled in the I-BEST program earned more credits, persisted for more terms, and completed more awards than their similarly situated students who did not enroll in the I-BEST program. LCC’s PASS Lane program is an example of a career contextualized model of developmental education (see program description in Methodology).

Academic contextualized models. Based on the success of the career contextualized model, academic contextualized models of remedial education were created to allow students to enroll in transfer-level coursework focused on their *academic* interests while simultaneously receiving developmental-level support through additional instructors and/or a corequisite course (Emory et al., 2016). Washington state’s Academic I-BEST program is an example of this model (Emory et al., 2016). Preliminary results from the Academic I-BEST program suggest that those enrolled in the program had higher average GPAs in Interpersonal Communication (CMST 210), Introduction to Writing (ENGL 99), and College Writing (ENGL 101) compared to those not in the program and spent roughly two fewer terms in developmental sequences of education (Emory et al., 2016, pp. 47–48). Because this model is newer than its counterpart, the effects of the model on students’ persistence and completion rates have not been as rigorously examined. LCC’s ESL Bridge to College program can be classified as an academic contextualized model of developmental education (see program description in Methodology).

Comprehensive, long-term wraparound supports

The City University of New York’s Accelerated Study in Associate Programs’ (CUNY ASAP) approach to supporting underprepared, low-income college students integrates and incentivizes many other support structures (e.g. advising, tutoring, developmental education courses, student success courses) via funding (which covers tuition, books, and metro cards) throughout students’ college experience (Bailey et al., 2016; Schak et al., 2017; Scrivener & Weiss, 2013). This integrated approach to providing wraparound support for students has been the most successful persistence and completion policy intervention to date. “[T]he program increased the proportion of students who graduated

within two years by almost 6 percentage points — a 66 percent increase over the control group’s graduation rate” (Scrivener & Weiss, 2013, p. 9). The fact that this approach addresses many of the factors that affect student persistence (e.g. background levels of education, financial aid, advising, and other support networks) in one integrated model may explain its higher levels of success. All community colleges in Oregon, including LCC, have a SNAP Training and Employment Partnership (STEP) program that shares some similarities with CUNY ASAP. The STEP program at LCC is too new for us to examine in depth in this paper, but it holds promise, and we include it briefly in the Discussion.

Research Questions

Based on the reported success of the above interventions, we sought to examine the influence of career and academic contextualized models of developmental education at LCC. To do this, we formulated the following research questions.

1. Career Contextualized Model (PASS Lane at LCC):

- a. To what extent do ELs enrolled in a career contextualized model of developmental education (PASS Lane at LCC) *persist* to a second term of credit classes?
- b. To what extent do ELs enrolled in a career contextualized model of developmental education (PASS Lane at LCC) *graduate*² from LCC with a certificate or degree within 3 years of starting credit classes?

2. Academic Contextualized Model (ESL Bridge to College at LCC):

- a. To what extent do ELs enrolled in an academic contextualized model of developmental education (ESL Bridge to College at LCC) *persist* to a second term of credit classes?
- b. To what extent do ELs enrolled in an academic contextualized model of developmental education (ESL Bridge to College at LCC) *graduate* from

² Research Question #2 asks whether Bridge students *graduated* or *transferred*, but we were unable to obtain transfer data for PASS Lane students due to a lack of resources in LCC’s office of Institutional Research, so we use only graduation rates for PASS Lane (Research Question #1). Given that the goal of PASS Lane is to help students finish Career Pathway Certificates, which only exist at LCC, it would be surprising if any PASS Lane students transferred to other institutions.

LCC with a certificate or degree or *transfer* to another college within 3 years of starting credit classes?

Methodology

Site

Lane Community College (LCC) is a public institution with multiple campuses in Lane County, Oregon. LCC uses the quarter system, and students can start taking classes in any term. Enrollments vary from term to term; a snapshot from Fall 2017 shows that there were 13,500 students enrolled in a wide range of programs, including classes designed to transfer to 4-year colleges (e.g., Biology), career/technical programs (e.g., Welding), professional development classes (e.g., Massage Therapy), personal enrichment classes (e.g., Personal Finance), early college (students concurrently enrolled in high school & college), and skills development classes (ESL & Adult Basic and Secondary Education) (data from LCC's office of Institutional Research).

Target Population: English Learners in PASS Lane and ESL Bridge to College

PASS Lane and ESL Bridge to College are two LCC-specific programs created to help students in non-credit ESL classes transition into and succeed in credit classes. This paper focuses on the persistence and completion rates of ELs in these two programs.

PASS Lane

PASS (Pathways, Academic Skills, and Services) Lane is a career-contextualized model of developmental education that started in Spring 2013 after an internal review of ESL student success found that very few ESL students transitioned to credit, and of those who transitioned, very few transferred or graduated with any certificates or degrees (Rosa Lopez, personal communication, March 2, 2021). Specifically addressing graduation and transfer rates: in the 5-year period of time before PASS Lane started (Summer 2009 - Winter 2013), 350 ESL students transitioned into credit, and only 22% (78 former ESL students) graduated or transferred within 3 years of starting their first credit class, compared to 31% of non-former-ESL students in the same time period (LCC Office of Institutional Research).

Students in PASS Lane take free, non-credit basic skills classes that are contextualized in specific career-technical education (CTE) programs that have Career Pathway Certificates. Career Pathway Certificates are short-term (less than one year) certificates that are embedded into larger CTE certificates or degrees at LCC. They are designed to

help students quickly gain skills to enter the workforce. The specific Career Pathway Certificates supported by PASS Lane have changed slightly over time, but fields have included Early Childhood Education, Health Professions, Culinary, Industrial Trades, and Business. Some PASS Lane programs start with a free, non-credit class designed to help students explore careers in the field and prepare for rigorous credit-level classes the following term, and some PASS Lane programs have co-requisite classes in which students take a gateway credit class required for a Career Pathway Certificate while also taking a free, non-credit PASS Lane class. Most PASS Lane classes focus on reading, writing, and study skills and are taught by ESL instructors; one series of PASS Lane classes focuses on culinary math and is taught by a math instructor.

PASS Lane is open to students of all language backgrounds (including speakers of English as a first language) who are in developmental levels of education. In this paper, we only focus on the persistence and completion rates of the 127 ELs in PASS³ Lane. 66% of the ELs (84 students) took ESL classes at LCC prior to starting in PASS Lane and 34% of the ELs (43 students) never took ESL classes at LCC but were identified as ELs by the PASS Lane advisor. One EL was an international student (a student studying at LCC with an international student visa), and the remaining 126 ELs were resident students (those living in Oregon without an international student visa).

ESL Bridge to College

ESL Bridge to College (shortened to “Bridge”) is an academic contextualized model of developmental education that started in Fall 2017 to help ESL students “jumpstart their college credit work while continuing to receive ESL support” (*ESL to Credit Bridge Program*, n.d.). LCC’s intensive ESL program has six levels, and students at the top two levels can choose between the regular ESL classes and Bridge classes. Students in Bridge take a package of two ESL classes (Reading & Writing and Oral Skills) and specific co-requisite credit-level classes that are required for many Associate’s Degrees and that are transferable to 4-year schools. The co-requisite for the second-highest ESL level is Intercultural Communication. The co-requisite for the highest ESL level started as Historical Racial & Ethnic issues for Fall 2017 before changing to Writing 121 (Academic Composition) for subsequent terms. 140 students participated in Bridge from Fall 2017 - Spring 2020 (Bridge has been on hiatus since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic); 14% (19 out of 140) were resident students and 86% (121 out of 140) were international students. It is important to note that LCC’s International Programs office

³ 156 total students (127 ELs and 29 English L1 speakers) participated in PASS Lane from Spring 2013 - Fall 2020.

uses the Bridge program as a recruiting tool, and it is presumable that many international students came to LCC specifically to attend Bridge; therefore, selection bias must be kept in mind while reviewing Bridge student success results.

Data Collection & Analysis

Descriptive statistics about persistence and completion were collected and tabulated from student transcripts, from the office of International Programs at LCC and from LCC's office of Institutional Research. Because of variations among records from each program office and between research questions, data collection for each research question differed slightly.

Research Question #1: Career Contextualized Model (PASS Lane at LCC). We used students' transcripts to show if the student *persisted*⁴ to a second term of credit classes and *graduated* with a certificate or degree within three years *after* their first term of credit classes *that was either concurrent to or after their first term in PASS Lane*. In other words, some students took credit-level classes *prior* to enrolling in PASS Lane, but we chose to ignore any credit classes that students may have taken prior to PASS Lane when looking at data for the program. Data for this program are from students who began credit classes between Spring 2013 (PASS Lane's first term) and Fall 2020.

Research Question #2: Academic Contextualized Model (ESL Bridge to College at LCC). We used students' transcripts to show if the student *persisted* to a second term of credit classes and/or *graduated* with a certificate or degree within three years *after* their first term of Bridge classes. Data for this program are from Fall 2017 (Bridge's first term) to Spring 2020. LCC's International Programs provided transfer data for the 121 international students enrolled in Bridge, and Institutional Research provided transfer data for the 19 resident Bridge students Course.

Results

Persistence and completion rates for both programs are shown below. Data for students in PASS Lane are presented in Table 1, and data for students in ESL Bridge to College are presented in Table 2. In each table, the Mean is the proportion of the population that persisted/graduated/transferred. 88% of PASS Lane students persisted, 55% of PASS

⁴ 156 total students (127 ELs and 29 English L1 speakers) participated in PASS Lane from Spring 2013 - Fall 2020.

Lane students graduated, 91% of Bridge students persisted, and 72% of Bridge students graduated and/or transferred.

Table 1

Persistence and Completion Rates for PASS Lane Students

| PASS Lane Students | | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|--------------|
| Characteristic | Mean | SD | Total Number |
| Persistence to 2nd Term in Credit (1st term in credit Spring 2013 - Fall 2020) | .881 | .323 | 118 |
| Graduation within 3 Years of 1st Credit Class (1st term in credit Spring 2013 - Winter 2018) | .552 | .497 | 58 |

127 ELs took PASS Lane classes from Spring 2013 - Fall 2020. Nine of those students took only a non-credit PASS Lane class and have so far not continued to credit; they are not included in our results.

Of the 118 students who continued to credit, 104 students (88%) persisted to a second term of credit classes after their first term of credit classes that was either concurrent with or after their first term in PASS Lane.

Of the 58 students who started in PASS Lane in Winter 2018 or earlier⁵, 32 students (55%) graduated within three years of their first term of credit classes that was either concurrent with or after their first term in PASS Lane.

Table 2

Persistence and Completion Rates for ESL Bridge to College Students

| ESL Bridge to College Students | | | |
|--------------------------------|------|----|--------------|
| Characteristic | Mean | SD | Total Number |

⁵ Our data collection & analysis were performed in Spring 2021, so 3-year completion data could only be used for students who started in Winter 2018 or earlier.

| | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|-----|
| Persistence to 2nd term in credit (1st term in credit Fall 2017 - Spring 2020): | .914 | .280 | 140 |
| Graduation within 3 Years of 1st Credit Class (1st term in credit Fall 2017 - Winter 2018): | .721 | .449 | 43 |

140 ELs took ESL Bridge to College classes from Fall 2017 - Spring 2020. 128 of 140 students (91%) persisted to a second term after their first term of Bridge classes. 31 of the 43 students (72%) who started Bridge in Winter 2018 or earlier graduated or transferred within three years of their first term of Bridge classes.

Discussion

The results of our study revealed that roughly 90% of students in both the PASS Lane and Bridge programs persisted to their second term of credit classes. In addition, Bridge students graduated or transferred within three years of their first credit class at 72% and PASS Lane students graduated within three years at 55%. As a point of comparison, prior to the creation of the PASS Lane and Bridge programs, approximately 74% of former ESL students who were enrolled in credit classes persisted to the second term, and only 22% of these students graduated or transferred within three years (Summer 2009 - Winter 2013, office of Institutional Research at LCC). Thus, students in both the PASS Lane and Bridge programs are persisting and graduating or transferring at higher rates than former ESL students who were enrolled at LCC prior to the creation of PASS Lane and Bridge programs.

However, it is important to note here that these improved persistence and graduation/transfer rates included in this descriptive study cannot be attributed solely to the PASS Lane or Bridge programs. Further research focusing on other variables that could influence EL outcomes is needed. It is also important to point out that completion rates for all students have been increasing across the college over the last eight years. From Summer 2009 - Winter 2013, the three-year graduation or transfer rate for non-former ESL students was 31%, but from Spring 2013 - Summer 2017 this rate increased to 37%, and the Fall 2017 non-former ESL cohort had a graduation/transfer rate of 40%.

We cannot conclude based on this study that the PASS Lane or Bridge programs are increasing students' persistence and completion rates. The primary reason that we cannot draw these conclusions is the problem of selection bias. Because students are not randomly selected into either the PASS Lane or the Bridge program, they may differ from those who did not opt in to these programs in important background characteristics like academic ability, motivation, socioeconomic status, prior education, and external

commitments. If we compared the results of PASS Lane and Bridge students to the results of cohorts before the programs existed or to the results of cohorts who chose not to participate, it is likely that these unobserved background characteristics would act as confounding variables skewing the results. Unfortunately, however, LCC has not yet collected data on these characteristics. Without being able to control for these variables, it is not possible to determine whether these factors have influenced the higher persistence and completion rates among these cohorts or whether it was the programs themselves. We expect that the programs themselves are contributing to these outcomes at least in part based on the literature (Emory et al., 2016; Jenkins et al., 2009), but identifying the influence of the programs themselves must await further research.

We would also like to emphasize that these persistence and completion data should *not* be used to compare the Bridge & PASS Lane programs with each other. Bridge and PASS Lane generally serve mutually exclusive populations of students (although one student took one non-credit PASS Lane class before switching to Bridge) that self-select into each program based on their needs and goals. Anecdotal evidence from PASS Lane & Bridge advisors and teachers suggests that the students enrolled in each program differ significantly in background characteristics such as socioeconomic status, prior education, and external commitments.

By collecting EL persistence and completion data disaggregated by students' background characteristics, more rigorous studies could be conducted to determine the extent to which programs like PASS Lane and Bridge have influenced student outcomes. Additionally, similar data should be collected for students in STEP at LCC. As we described in our Literature Review, STEP provides comprehensive, long-term wraparound support for students but is too new to be examined in this paper. Given the high levels of success of the CUNY ASAP model, we believe investigating the influence of STEP on student persistence and completion should be a high priority.

Conclusion

This paper has examined the persistence and completion rates of ELs enrolled in two different programs at Lane Community College (LCC): PASS Lane and ESL Bridge to College. Using data gathered from student transcripts, from the office of International Programs at LCC, and from LCC's office of Institutional Research, we presented descriptive statistics about PASS Lane and Bridge ELs' persistence and completion. Our study found that roughly 90% of students from both programs persisted to the second term of credit classes, 72% of Bridge students graduated or transferred within three years, and 55% of PASS Lane students graduated within three years. These persistence and completion rates are higher than overall average persistence and completion rates at LCC

and higher than the average persistence and completion of former ELs who were enrolled at LCC prior to the creation of the PASS Lane and Bridge programs. While these increased persistence and completion rates are not sufficient evidence to conclude that the programs themselves caused these results, we do believe the PASS Lane and ESL Bridge to College programs as well as STEP hold promise and warrant further research that controls for participants' background characteristics like academic ability, motivation, socioeconomic status, prior education, and external commitments.

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Authors

Jen Sacklin is an Instructional Designer and a faculty member in the Career Pathways, English as a Second Language, and Adult Basic and Secondary Education departments at Lane Community College in Eugene, OR. She holds an M.A. TESOL from Portland State University.

Kelsey Daniels Ed.D is a part-time faculty member in the English as a Second Language department at Lane Community College in Eugene, OR, and the Monitoring and Evaluation Manager for International Literacy and Development. She holds an M.A. in Applied Linguistics from the Graduate Institute of Applied Linguistics and an Ed.D. from Vanderbilt University.

Special Extended Teaching Note

Text Sets in the ESOL classroom

Maureen Ray Ed.D, Lewis and Clark College

Abstract

National and state-wide assessments indicate that approximately 60% of k-12 English Learners' reading comprehension is below grade level. Research indicates that reading comprehension and vocabulary are developed up to four times faster by spending extended time on reading and listening to texts on the same topic. The use of Text Sets in the ESOL classroom appear to be an effective strategy for increasing Els reading comprehension.

Introduction

Throughout the United States, English Learners (EL) are reading significantly below their native English-speaking peers in the three grade levels tested nationally by the National Assessment for Academic Progress: 4th, 8th, 12th, (NAEP 2019), a phenomenon I observed in my (ELD) classroom. This is concerning for ELs, as their struggles with reading will be compounded as they enter high school and are expected to be able to learn through reading and can impact their post high school options. Proficient level reading comprehension for all ELs is critical for their academic and future success.

One of the most persistent findings in reading research is that students' oral vocabulary knowledge relates strongly to their reading comprehension and to their overall academic success (Beck, I. L., McKeown, M. G., & Kucan, L. 2013; Carlo, M. S., August, D., & Snow, C. E. 2005; Calderón, M., et al ,2004; Cervette, G.N., et al 2016; Graves, 2006). An effective approach to building students' oral and reading vocabulary and their background knowledge about the world in my classroom has been utilizing "text sets" as a core component of curricula.

Text sets are collections of texts, and other media, focused on a specific topic or theme that are presented in an increasingly complex order with a focus on building vocabulary and background knowledge through class discussion and writing activities that incorporate the texts vocabulary. Research indicates that reading comprehension and vocabulary are developed up to four times faster by spending extended time on reading, and listening to texts on the same topic, and discussing the facts and ideas in them (NRP, 2000; Shanahan, Fisher, and Frey, 2012).

Design and implementation of text sets

The practice of using text sets begins with students reading a series of 3-5 articles on a topic of interest. Vocabulary is explicitly pre-taught and used with each article, which provides repeated exposure and use of new vocabulary in context with each successively more complex article. Accompanied with building a student's knowledge base through the use of articles, videos, news clips, and other media. Students use their new vocabulary each day in discussions, reading, writing, and listening.

To implement a text set unit, choose topics that are of high interest to English Learners, as you students engaged in whole class, group, and partner discussions. For example, a unit on Immigration. NewsELA, ReadWorks and Scholastic magazines are great sources for articles, as their articles' Lexile levels can be adjusted to the students/class' Lexile range. Choose three articles on immigration, each article's Lexile level successively increasing, and for each article select five to seven vocabulary words to explicitly teach. In successive articles students will usually come upon the vocabulary words learned in prior articles. Students learn a little from the first encounter with a word and then more and more about a word's meaning as they meet and use it in new and different contexts. (Carrell, P. L. ,1984; Graves, 2006).

The first day of a text set unit is a focus on building background knowledge, vocabulary, student interest, and eliciting what students already know. Units start with a class conversation about the topic. Students engage in think/pair/share discussions then share out as a class. Using immigration as an example, present news clips on immigration issues occurring at the Mexican/USA border and then discuss the news clips. Provide students with a vocabulary graphic organizer in a table format with three columns and 6 rows. Each row has a vocabulary word, the definition, and a column for students to draw an image of what the vocabulary word means/represents. Arwood and Kaulitz's research into the neuroscience of reading and writing (2007) indicates that when students can draw an image of the meaning of a word, they own the meaning of the word. The graphic organizer is used as a vocabulary slideshow is presented, and it then gets pasted in the vocabulary section of their notebooks.

Each slide in the vocabulary slideshow contains one vocabulary word, the part of speech, images associated with the meaning of the word, and a sentence or two using the word. After each slide students are given a moment to think about the image they want to use, then students turn and share with a partner what they are going to draw and why. Once the 5-7 words for the week have been selected, ensure they are each the focus of attention, especially oral language, at least 10 times during the week (Beck, I. L., McKeown, M. G., & Kucan, L.,2013). You can have students do oral vocabulary drills in partners, create word walls, class spelling bees, warm-ups where they write sentences

using the vocabulary words, play kahoots and other strategies for students to use their new vocabulary in the four modalities.

The second day, review vocabulary and start reading the first article. Incorporate clozed reading. Read out loud, and in each paragraph, choose one word to stop before and the whole class has to say the word--this ensured students are paying attention. As you read, stop after each section and discuss what was read. Depending on the functions being practiced i.e. cause/effect, explain/describe, discuss what were the facts, what were causes and effects; what claims were made and how they were supported incorporating the target vocabulary into the discussions.

The third day the students reread the article on their own and perform an activity like hi-lite facts or look for cause/effects in each section or answer comprehension questions, orally in group activities, and in writing, incorporating targeted vocabulary. Have students do vocabulary drills with partners and then have a short vocabulary quiz afterwards.

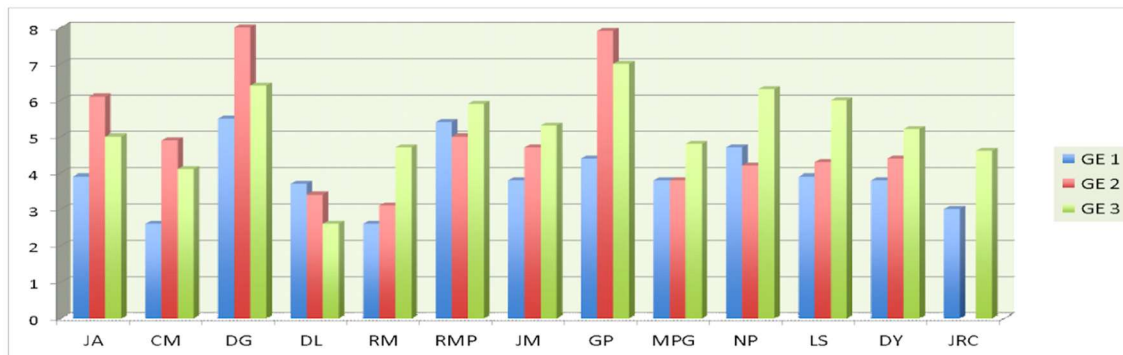
The fourth day students write sentences using the studied vocabulary words. The last day of the week they write a summary of the article using all five-seven vocabulary words studied and read their summaries to partners. Repeat this process for the next two or more articles changing some of the interaction strategies. At the end of a text set unit, have a summative activity that involves the topic studied, such as a Socratic Circle, a debate. or writing an informative pamphlet.

Results

I used text sets throughout the year as the main curricula, interspersed with mini units on grammar and writing, with various topics such as food, natural disasters, and sports. During this time period students were explicitly taught and interacted with, through oral and written activities, close to two hundred new vocabulary words. Throughout the year students in the class took the STAR reading assessment three times, and by spring term most of the students' reading comprehension scores increased significantly. Figure 1 shows the result of three testing events between October and March of the school year for the thirteen students in a 7th/8th grade high intermediate ELD class. The x-axis are students' grade equivalent scores. The y-axis represents grade level. The first column on the graph is the first test, then the second test, and third test scores for reading comprehension per student; GE in the key stands for "Grade Equivalent" All but one student, a student with a reading disability, experienced growth in their reading comprehension equivalent to a years' growth in their reading scores within a five-and-a-half-month period.

This class was one of six classes a day that students took, hence it is not possible to broadly claim that their increase in reading proficiency is solely due to the use of text set units. However, according to their prior school records from middle and elementary school, their reading scores had stagnated for several years. The increase in reading scores was experienced by students in other classes that I taught as well. It appears that having intensive and explicit oral and written instruction in new vocabulary, and building students' knowledge about world topics made a significant contribution to an increase in students' reading comprehension

Figure 1.
STAR reading scores Grade Equivalent



There is a dearth of research on the impact of using text sets in ESOL classrooms as a vehicle to increase ELs' oral vocabulary and reading comprehension. Considering that throughout the U.S over 60% of ELs' reading comprehension is below grade level, as teachers we need to be explicit and intentional in building vocabulary and knowledge to support students' reading comprehension. Text sets appear to be an impactful tool to accomplish this goal in the ESOL classroom.

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Author

Maureen Ray Ed.D is a retired ESOL teacher with 20 years teaching experience. She is currently an adjunct at Lewis and Clark’s Graduate School of Education and a tutor for students with reading disabilities at AccessReadingSuccess.com.

Teaching Note

Exploring the Universal Declaration of Human Rights: Social Justice Writing Prompts for Students of Advanced English

Tim Krause, Portland Community College

Introduction

Balancing linguistic learning objectives and social justice goals can be challenging for instructors who already feel stretched for time and resources. Communication skills are essential, but issues like dignity, liberty, and equality are prominent in the lives of immigrant, refugee, and international learners. One solution for upper-level student writing is to contextualize the course within the United Nations' Universal Declaration of Human Rights. This nearly 75-year-old document still resonates with students, and a recently published collection of social justice writing prompts offers students a path from informal and subjective personal reflections to objective and academic analysis supported by credible sources.

Using the UDHR as a writing course theme offers additional advantages:

1. Its contents are relevant to both individual experiences and current global events.
2. It can be instructive to study the same message expressed in parallel forms.
3. It provides a unique structure in which to compare cultural norms and personal philosophies.
4. Because it was written in 1948, students have room to consider shifts in world culture over time and imagine what could be changed or added.
5. Its scope is large enough to accommodate individuality within a common theme while providing multiple ways to engage through different rhetorical styles.

Process

This coursework was piloted in an upper-level writing class at Portland Community College during summer 2020. There were 19 students from nearly as many countries, and the course was delivered remotely using Zoom. In lieu of textbooks, a combination of free original and open educational resources (OER) were provided via D2L/Brightspace.

Two-week units focused on different rhetorical styles. Writing prompts inspired by the UDHR were paired with related grammar, vocabulary, composition, and critical thinking lessons. Students first brainstormed with informal discussions on Padlet before moving to Google Docs to write paragraphs which they later used as outlines for essays. Each step included personalized instructor feedback, and students received extra credit for visiting tutors.

The rhetorical styles included:

- **Definition:** Students chose abstract words or concepts, such as *liberty* or *security*, to explore using various definition strategies while incorporating adjective and adverb clauses
- **Cause-and-effect:** Students chose issues, such as *slavery* or *freedom of thought*, to explore through research into their causes and effects while practicing noun clauses and passive voice
- **Discussion/argument:** Students identified a human right missing from the UDHR or one that should be changed, such as *digital privacy*; they discussed its pros and cons while learning more about modal verbs and hedging.

Results

Students successfully demonstrated skills to brainstorm appropriate topics, prepare a basic thesis, and support their thesis with a logical set of main points. Students organized this information into a standard academic essay structure while utilizing clear grammar, appropriate vocabulary, and standard mechanics. Students also began to incorporate outside information with simple acknowledgment of sources.

Areas requiring further development were typical of ESOL writers at this level: occasional lack of focus or direct flow; lack of succinct and specific supporting details; unfamiliarity with research methods; and difficulty shifting to a formal tone. These were not surprising and are part of the normal learning process at this level. Interestingly, however, some students created higher-level work, such as using cause-and-effect strategies to argue a particular viewpoint.

Feedback from students was positive. Although some topics were challenging to address with limited language, students expressed appreciation for the opportunity to write about real-world issues relevant to their lives instead of artificial prompts that serve only to demonstrate grammar and composition abilities. In the process, students gained transferable skills to use in future classes and their day-to-day lives.

Resources

The complete set of prompts, as well as a Padlet with additional materials and sample student work, are available from <https://tinyurl.com/UDHRwriting>

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Author

Tim Krause teaches ESOL for Portland Community College and the Open University of Catalonia. He writes and publishes [ESOL News Oregon](#) and has authored several [OER textbooks and novels for ESOL students](#). This UDHR project was funded in part by a grant from PCC's Internationalization Committee.

Book Review

Social-emotional Learning in the English Language Classroom: Fostering Growth, Self-care, and Independence

Laura O. Foster, Beaverton Literacy Council in Oregon

Pentón Herrera, L. J., & Martínez-Alba, G. (2021). *Social-emotional learning in the English language classroom: Fostering growth, self-care, and independence*. TESOL Press.

Editors' Note: ORTESOL would like to thank TESOL Press for providing this book free of charge.

“Stress is a language learning killer,” notes one longtime ESL educator in *Social-Emotional Learning in the English Language Classroom*. In this slim book, educators Pentón Herrera and Martínez-Alba take a deep dive into methods language teachers can use to address affective factors, such as stress, that impact language learning. Through teacher and student vignettes as well as activities that can be tailored to various learning contexts, the authors effectively illustrate how social-emotional learning (SEL) practices can acknowledge, address, and help alleviate language learners’ stress, and thus enhance learning. And, beyond stress relief, SEL techniques can equip students with the social-emotional skills to succeed beyond the classroom, such as adopting a growth mindset and engaging in emotional management.

The authors bring complementary and broad experience to the book. Gilda Martinez-Alba is Provost Fellow for Diversity and Inclusion, and Director of the Graduate Reading Program at Towson University. Luis Javier Pentón Herrera has taught Spanish and ESOL at the K-12 and university levels. He serves as Adjunct Professor at University of Maryland, Global Campus, and the George Washington University.

To be effective English language teachers, Pentón Herrera and Martínez-Alba argue that our focus must broaden beyond syntax, grammar, and vocabulary. Reflecting on his first year as an educator, Pentón Herrera writes:

Witnessing my students' social-emotional struggles made me realize that academics were only one part of the equation for their success. In many instances, my students were not able to fully participate or were not mentally present because of social-emotional conflicts they were battling alone. I began to make shifts in my teaching practices. I started to incorporate activities in our daily routines where we could explore essential topics such as feelings, emotions and human relationships, all while learning language and literacy. (4)

Some social-emotional learning practices, such as mindfulness, date back centuries. It wasn't until 1994, however, that these practices were codified by the Collaborative for Social, Academic, and Emotional Learning (CASEL.org). It describes SEL's five core competencies: 1) self-awareness, 2) self-management, 3) social awareness, 4) relationship skills, and 5) responsible decision-making.

In the first half of the book, Pentón Herrera and Martínez-Alba make the case for addressing these competencies in English language teaching at all levels and in all contexts. Because SEL competencies are culture-specific, an English language class is an excellent venue for giving learners a safe space to learn about what the authors call "the unwritten social-emotional practices of their new host country" (8). Six considerations for implementing SEL practices into a classroom are presented, such as creating an intentional space, and using student input to build classroom values and procedures.

The book also advocates for incorporating evidence-based SEL training in TESOL teacher training programs. Nine SEL frameworks are introduced, such as the University of Chicago's Consortium framework and the Forum for Youth Investment framework. Each focuses on different audiences and teaching contexts. The book argues that these tools and others, such as CASEL's "Measuring SEL" page, are vital resources every practitioner of language teaching should be aware of in order to address affective factors that impact language learning.

One prescriptive chapter describes eight self-care activities teachers can take for their own well-being. Many can be used to connect with students or model behavior for them. They can even be a springboard for language learning. For example, you might ask students as they arrive in class (via chat for a Zoom class) to share one self-care activity they do. In one classroom, a student responded, "birdwatching" and that led to conversations about birdwatching, connections with other birdwatching classmates, and language lessons based on birding websites.

The book's second half, *Practical Applications of Social-Emotional Learning*, devotes a chapter each to mindfulness, peace education, and restorative practices. It provides three lessons for each practice, noting that they are modifiable to any learning context and age group.

Social-emotional learning practices can help address affective factors that can impact learning. While they don't serve to (or seek to) turn teachers into counsellors, training in implementing SEL practices into the classroom is vital. Effective SEL practices respect not only the age of your students and context of your class, but also students' comfort levels with sharing information beyond the academic subject. This book provides sensitive yet detailed tools and evidence for incorporating such practices in a way that can benefit language learners, not only linguistically but wholistically.

Author

Laura O. Foster is a MA TESOL candidate at Portland State University and teaches adult English language learners at Beaverton Literacy Council in Oregon.

The ORTESOL Journal Editorial Policy and Submission Guidelines

ORTESOL Journal, a professional, refereed publication, encourages the submission of previously unpublished articles on topics of significance to individuals concerned with the teaching of English as a second or foreign language, especially in elementary and secondary education, and in higher education, adult education, and bilingual education. As a publication that represents a variety of cross-disciplinary interests, both theoretical and practical, the Journal invites manuscripts on a wide range of topics. The following areas are of special interest:

- | | |
|-----------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
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The *Journal* particularly welcomes submissions which draw on relevant research with a focus on direct application in the classroom (methods, materials, techniques and activities) at all levels of instruction. *Journal* articles should be written in a style that is reader-friendly and therefore accessible to classroom teachers, while following the conventions of academic style. While maintaining a practical focus, the articles should, nevertheless, be well founded in research and include references to the appropriate literature. All manuscripts receive a blind review.

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ORTESOL Journal invites submissions in three categories: Full-length Feature Articles Manuscripts should be between 2,000 and 4,500 words. In addition, include a title of 12 words or less, an abstract of 140-160 words and a list of 4-9 key words.

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The *Journal* invites brief descriptions of successful teaching projects, practices, activities or techniques that may be adapted and applied by other teachers in a variety of classroom settings. Manuscripts should be no more than 750 words. Notes should specify guidelines that other professionals can follow and include objectives, class and preparation time, target audience level, implementation techniques and suggestions for alternatives.

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The *Journal* invites reviews of book about scholarly works (not teaching materials) that have been published in the last 3 years. Each review must include complete bibliographic information, a description of the book/material, the audience for whom it is designed, and how well it accomplishes its purpose(s). Manuscripts should be no more than 750 words.

General Submission Guidelines

Please submit the manuscript as an electronic file (.rtf or .doc). Do not include identifying information about the author or the author's institution in the manuscript, but instead include, in a separate electronic file (.rtf or .doc) the author's name, full mailing address, daytime and evening telephone numbers, email address, institutional affiliation and short (50 words) bio-data. Images may be incorporated into the manuscript for review, but should also be available as separate files (as .jpeg or .pdf). All feature-length articles and teaching notes must include a 100-120 word abstract.

Submissions must not have been previously published and should not be under consideration for publication elsewhere.

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