



### **Research Summary**

June 2013

## Why Do We Conduct Research on AVID?



- To inform the work of AVID Center staff in curriculum, professional development, and support structures
- To assist our clients to faithfully implement, refine, and expand AVID's system
- To retain the focus on AVID's mission connected to college readiness, equity, and rigorous opportunities for all students



# What Have We Learned From the Research?



- □ Time in the AVID elective class makes a difference. (1, 2, 3, 4, 5)
- □ Socioeconomic status doesn't matter if students remain in AVID. (1, 2, 3, 6, 7)
- 1. Mehan, H., Villanueva, I., Hubbard, L., & Lintz, A. (1996). Constructing school success: The consequences of untracking low-achieving students. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- 2. Watt, K., Yanez, D., & Cossio, G. (2002). AVID: A comprehensive school reform model for Texas. *National Forum of Educational Administration and Supervision Journal*, 19 (3), 43-59.
- 3. Guthrie, L., & Guthrie, G. (2000). Longitudinal research on AVID 1999–2000: Results from the third follow-up data collection.
- 4. Black, A.C., Little, C.A., McCoach, D.B., Purcell, J.H., & Siegle, D. (2008). Advancement Via Individual Determination: Method Selection in Conclusions About Program Effectiveness. *The Journal of Educational Research*, 102 (2), 111-124.
- 5. Huerta, J.J., Watt, K.M., & Butcher, J.T. (2013). Examining Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) and its Impact on Middle School Rigor and Student Preparedness. *American Secondary Education*, 41 (2), 24-37.
- 6. Watt, K.M., Huerta, J., & Alkan, E. (2011). Identifying predictors of college success through an examination of AVID graduates' college preparatory achievements. *Journal of Hispanics in Higher Education*. 10 (2), 120-133.
- 7. Watt, K.M., Huerta, J., & Reyes, P. (2013). An Examination of AVID Graduates' College Preparatory Postsecondary Progress: Community College Versus 4-year University Students. *Journal of Hispanic Higher Education*, 12 (1), 86-101.



#### AVID students outperform peers on:

- State-mandated exams
- Grade point averages
- Various standardized tests (2, 8)

#### AVID middle school students improve:

- English and Language arts
- Writing (4)

- 2. Watt, K., Yanez, D., & Cossio, G. (2002). AVID: A comprehensive school reform model for Texas. *National Forum of Educational Administration and Supervision Journal*, 19 (3), 43-59.
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- 8. Watt, K.M., Powell, C.A, & Mendiola, I.D. (2004). Implications of one comprehensive school reform model for secondary school students underrepresented in higher education. *Journal of Education for Students Placed At Risk,* 9 (3), 241-259.



- AVID students' attendance rates improve and surpass the general population. (2, 4, 8)
- AVID students change their postsecondary aspirations from 2-year to 4-year colleges. (9)

- 2. Watt, K., Yanez, D., & Cossio, G. (2002). AVID: A comprehensive school reform model for Texas. *National Forum of Educational Administration and Supervision Journal*, 19 (3), 43-59.
- 4. Black, A.C., Little, C.A., McCoach, D.B., Purcell, J.H., & Siegle, D. (2008). Advancement Via Individual Determination: Method Selection in Conclusions About Program Effectiveness. *The Journal of Educational Research*, 102 (2), 111-124.
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- 9. Lozano, A., Watt, K.M., & Huerta, J. (2009). A comparison study of 12th grade Hispanic students' college anticipations, aspirations, and college preparatory measures. *American Secondary Education*, 38 (1), 92-110.



- AVID elective teachers make a key difference for AVID students as mediators and academic trainers. (1, 3)
- Students need different kinds of support and scaffolding. (1)

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- Design of the AVID class plays a critical role in student success. (1, 3)
- Trained college tutors provide key academic and personal support. (1)

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- The AVID recruitment process should be followed explicitly. (1, 3)
- AVID seniors are retained in the program if they have a strong personal bond with their AVID teacher and are in a program with a "family-like" atmosphere. (13, 14)

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- 13. Mendiola, I.D., Watt, K. M., Huerta, J. (2010). The impact of Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) on Mexican American students enrolled in a four-year university. *Journal of Hispanics in Higher Education*, 9 (3), 209-220.
- 14. Watt, K.M., Johnston, D., Huerta, J., Mendiola., I.D., & Alkan, E. (2008). Retention of first-generation college-going seniors in the college preparatory program AVID. *American Secondary Education*, 37 (1), 17-40.



#### Once in college...

- More AVID graduates are on-track to graduate. (6, 8)
- AVID graduates are more well-prepared than peers. (7, 10, 13)
- □ AVID graduates have higher retention rates. (6)
- 6. Watt, K.M., Huerta, J., & Alkan, E. (2011). Identifying predictors of college success through an examination of AVID graduates' college preparatory achievements. *Journal of Hispanics in Higher Education*. 10 (2), 120-133.
- 7. Watt, K.M., Huerta, J., & Reyes, P. (2013). An Examination of AVID Graduates' College Preparatory Postsecondary Progress: Community College Versus 4-year University Students. *Journal of Hispanic Higher Education*, 12 (1), 86-101.
- 8. Watt, K.M., Powell, C.A, & Mendiola, I.D. (2004). Implications of one comprehensive school reform model for secondary school students underrepresented in higher education. *Journal of Education for Students Placed At Risk*, 9 (3), 241-259.
- 10. Watt, K.M., Huerta, J., & Lozano, A. (2007). A comparison study of AVID and GEAR UP 10th-grade students in two high schools in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. *Journal of Education for Students Placed at Risk*, 12 (2), 1-29.
- 13. Mendiola, I.D., Watt, K. M., Huerta, J. (2010). The impact of Advancement Via Individual Determination (AVID) on Mexican American students enrolled in a four-year university. *Journal of Hispanics in Higher Education*, 9 (3), 209-220.

#### For Teachers...



- □ AVID's professional development makes a key difference for AVID elective teachers. (1, 2, 3, 11, 12)
- Ongoing professional development is critical to AVID's school-wide success. (1, 3)
- Teachers need at least two additional trainings led by district AVID director. (12)
- 1. Mehan, H., Villanueva, I., Hubbard, L., & Lintz, A. (1996). Constructing school success: The consequences of untracking low-achieving students. New York, NY: Cambridge University Press.
- 2. Watt, K., Yanez, D., & Cossio, G. (2002). AVID: A comprehensive school reform model for Texas. *National Forum of Educational Administration and Supervision Journal*, 19 (3), 43-59.
- 3. Guthrie, L., & Guthrie, G. (2000). Longitudinal research on AVID 1999–2000: Results from the third follow-up data collection.
- 11. Watt, K.M., Huerta, J.J., & Mills, S.J. (2010). The Impact of AVID professional development on teacher perceptions of school culture and climate in the United States. *International Journal of Educational Reform*, 19 (3), 172-184.
- 12. Huerta, J., Watt, K.M., & Alkan, E. (2008). Exploring the relationship between AVID professional development and teacher leadership. *Academic Leadership*, 6 (1).

#### For Teachers...



- The AVID coordinator should be a veteran with appropriate knowledge and skills. (1, 2, 3)
- Principals play a key role in successful AVID implementation and should view AVID elective teachers as leaders. (1)

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#### For AVID Sites...



- Schools implementing AVID at the highest levels of fidelity evidenced significantly higher student achievement across all academic and course enrollment outcomes. (13)
- If AVID is implemented properly, AVID strategies spread quickly across campuses. (1, 2, 3)
- AVID site teams use data to inform instruction. (3)
- Commitment vs. compliance, as well as stated equity goals connected to AVID, increase the likelihood of schoolwide success. (1)
- AVID sites have improved culture and climate. (11)
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#### For AVID Sites...



- □ The success of AVID students increases opportunities for all students. (1, 3)
- Schools with AVID expand their offerings of rigorous courses and improve course content, critical thinking techniques, and rigor in existing courses. (5)
- All the AVID Essentials are critical to implementation, refinement, and expansion. (3)

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#### For AVID Sites...



- □ AVID schools increase enrollment in Advanced
  Placement and other high rigor courses. (8, 16)
- AVID schools prepare more underrepresented students college and enroll more into classes of high rigor. (2, 8, 10)
- AVID schools and districts increase graduation and completion rates compared to Non-AVID schools and districts. (16)
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- 8. Watt, K.M., Powell, C.A, & Mendiola, I.D. (2004). Implications of one comprehensive school reform model for secondary school students underrepresented in higher education. *Journal of Education for Students Placed At Risk*, 9 (3), 241-259.
- 10. Watt, K.M., Huerta, J., & Lozano, A. (2007). A comparison study of AVID and GEAR UP 10th-grade students in two high schools in the Rio Grande Valley of Texas. *Journal of Education for Students Placed at Risk*, 12 (2), 1-29.
- 16. Watt, K.M., Powell, C.A., Mendiola, I.D. & Cossio G. (2006). Schoolwide impact and AVID: How have selected Texas high schools addressed the new accountability measures? *Journal of Education for Students Placed At Risk,* 11 (1), 55-73.

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