

Adult Basic Education and Literacy

Virginia - High School Completion	Number	Percent (%) of Age Group
Population age 18 - 24, less than high school graduate	105,560	13.7
Population age 25 and over, less than high school graduate	730,489	14.3
Total population	836,049	14.2

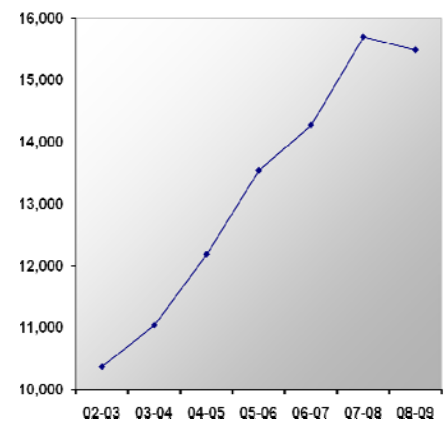
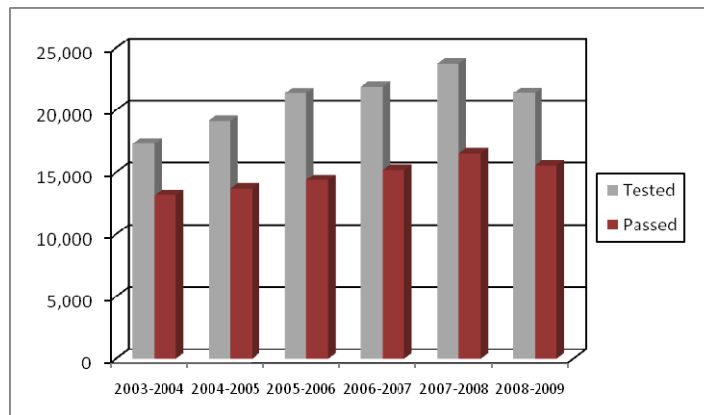
U.S. Census, 2006-2008 American Community Survey

GED Passers 2002-2009 A 50% increase over pre-Race to GED



Increases in GED Test and Pass Rates

Virginia Department of Education, OAEL



	Percentage Change in Overall GED Graduates		Programs meeting GED Pass Rate Targets (set in 2003)
	Pre-Race to GED Years 1999/2000–2002/2003	Race to GED Years 2003/2004–2008/2009	
Race to GED Grantees	2.8%	8%	36.3%
Non-Grantees	2.4%	1.9%	7.7%

Economic Impact

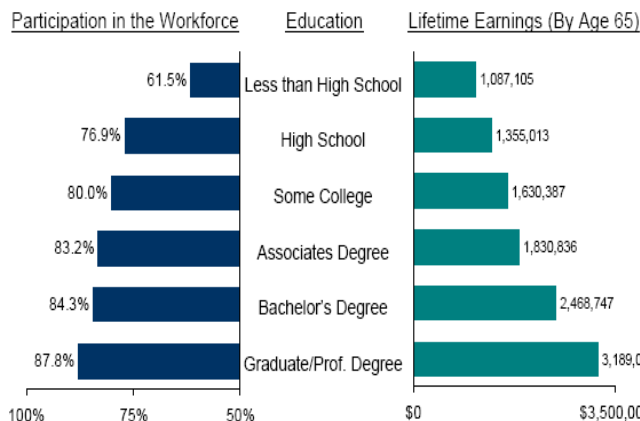
Poverty in Virginia

Working-age residents with college degrees are 37% more likely to participate in the workforce than those with less than a high school diploma.

And their earnings over a lifetime are twice as much—a substantial personal benefit as well as a benefit to the state with respect to more taxable resources, fewer health problems, lower rates of crime, and greater levels of civic engagement.

Council for Adult and Experiential Learning (CAEL)

How Does Education Pay Off for Virginia?



Over 20,000 (23%) of Virginia families with single mothers live in poverty. 43% of adults with very low literacy live in poverty. 70% of adult welfare recipients have lower-level literacy skills. 25-34 year-olds who dropped out of high school are more than 3 times as likely to receive public assistance. Children are 5 times more likely to drop out of high school if their parents are unemployed and lack a high school diploma.

National Institute for Literacy (NIFL)

English for Speakers of Other Languages

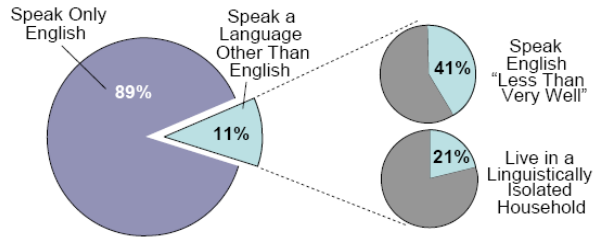
Virginia's Foreign-Born Population

- 10.3% (794,246) of Virginia's 2007 population
- 13.6 percent of Virginia's 2007 civilian employed workforce
- Virginia ranks 11th in the nation
- More than 43% are U.S. citizens
- The foreign-born, limited English proficient (LEP) population age 5 and older in Virginia increased by 41.2% between 2000 and 2007.

Migration Policy Institute

English Proficiency of Virginia Residents

Of 6.6 Million Virginia Residents
Ages Five and Older



JALRC 2007

Effectiveness of Adult Education

From 2002 -2004, Adult Education **exceeded** all other WIA programs in number of high school completions among participants and did it at a **significantly cheaper** cost.

<i>Program</i>	<i>HS Completion Rate</i>	<i>Federal Cost / Participant</i>	<i>Federal Cost/ Completion</i>
AEFLA	51%	\$217	\$3,081
Title I Youth	36%	\$2,920	\$13,291
Job Corps	48%	\$26,036	\$73,212
YouthBuild	33%	\$17,431	\$60,024

How Much Does a High School Dropout Cost?

Researchers have started to examine various annual and lifetime costs associated with high school dropouts.

- The United States could save between \$7.9 and \$10.8 billion annually by improving educational attainment among all recipients of Temporary Assistance to Needy Families, food stamps, and housing assistance (Garfinkel et al., 2005).
- A high school dropout contributes about \$60,000 less in taxes over a lifetime (Rouse, 2005).
- If the male graduation rate were increased by only 5 percent, the nation would see an annual savings of \$4.9 billion in crime-related costs (Alliance for Excellent Education, 2006b).
- America could save more than \$17 billion in Medicaid and expenditures for health care for the uninsured by graduating all students (Alliance for Excellent Education, 2006a).

Alliance for Excellent Education, 2007

From: *Addressing the Education, Skill, & Workforce Needs of Adults Without a High School Diploma or Equivalent: Report of the Virginia Adult Learning Panel.*

Report to the Governor, September 2008.

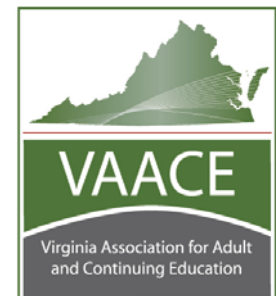
<http://www.education.virginia.gov/documents/FINALAdultLearningPanelReport.pdf>

"... as of 2006, national enrollment in adult education programs had declined to only 2.4 million, a decline of nearly 10 percent from 2001. The United States is also the only democratic, industrialized country where young adults are less educated than the previous generation, ranking 11th in the percentage of adults with a high school diploma." (pp. 3-4)

"Virginia ranks 37th nationally in state expenditure for adult education and literacy." (p. 8)

"Virginia exceeds the required minimum 25% state match with a match of 51% of federal funds. However, this match pales in comparison to the contributions of other states. At the same time, many localities across the Commonwealth understand the need and exceed the 15% [localities] match." (pp. 9-10)

"It is not simply a matter of money but Virginia's 51 percent state match to federal adult education grants will not get it done; twenty-eight states and the District of Columbia exceed the federal grant and many of them by several times the grant amount. In the final analysis, more funding and innovative, collaborative programs and approaches are required in order to reach a much larger number of under-educated adults in the Commonwealth." (p. 27)



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