



youinspire

2023 GED CONFERENCE

**California Department of Corrections & Rehabilitation
(CDCR)**


**From Grade School to Grad School:
From GED® Preparation to Higher Education**

Shannon Swain, Superintendent
Office of Correctional Education



Raise Your Hand if...

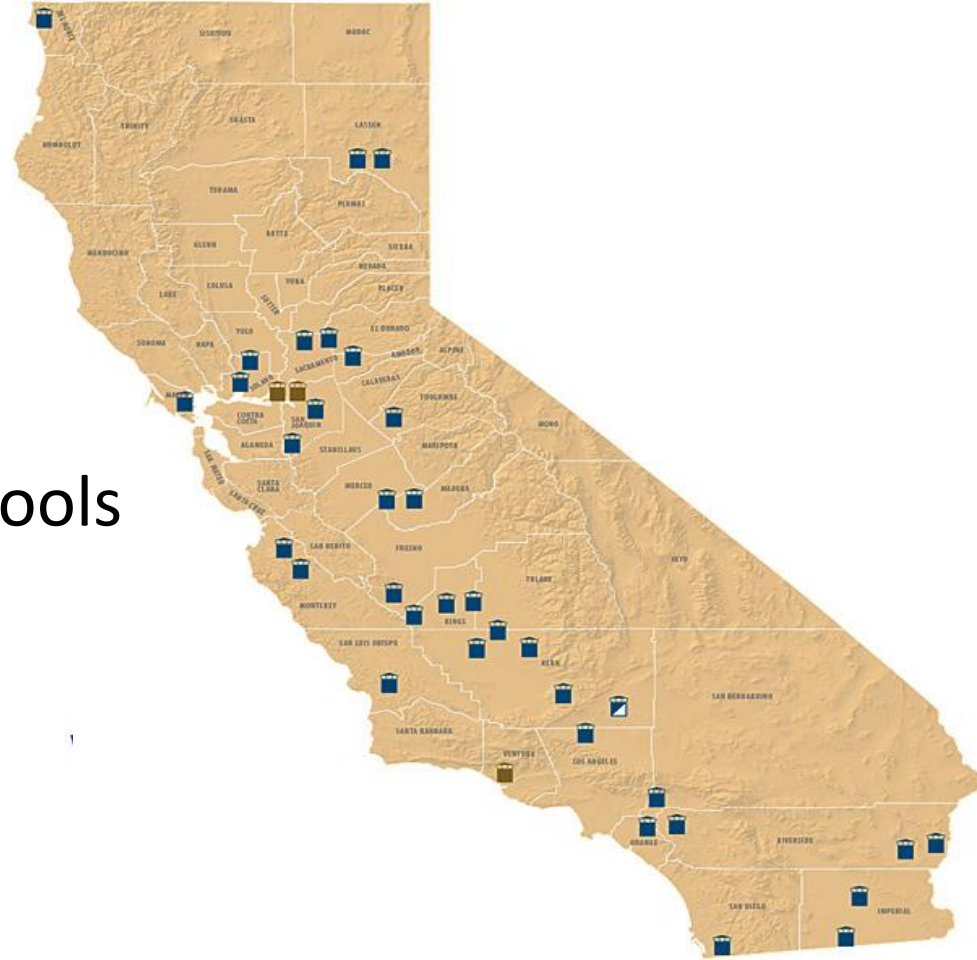
1. You are or have ever been a teacher.
2. You have held some other position in the field of education.
3. You ever attended an adult school as a student.
4. You know someone who is currently incarcerated in jail or prison.

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- 33 adult prisons
 - 93,225 inmates
 - \$106,000 annual cost
 - 43 fire camps
 - 60,000 employee

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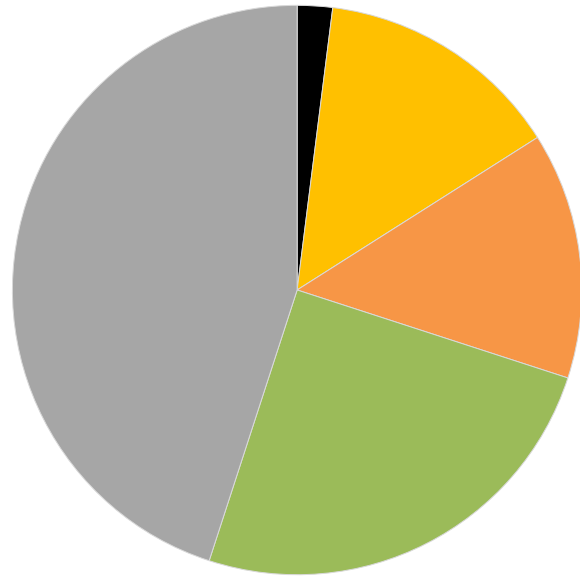
Office of Correctional Education (OCE)

- 33 Accredited Adult Schools
- 100 Administrators
- 1535 Staff and Teachers
- 52,000 Students
- 41 Headquarters Staff





Whom We Serve

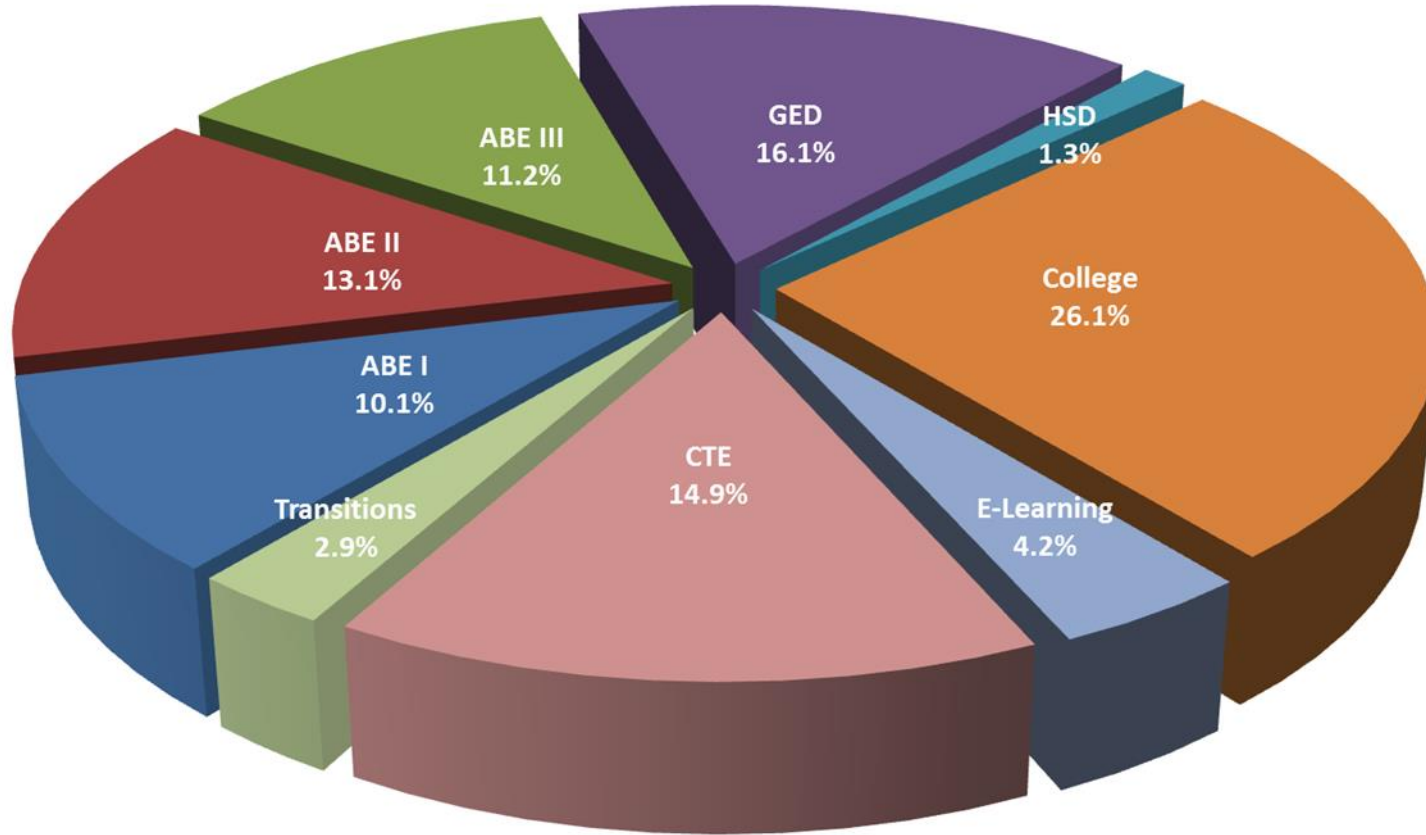


- 2% - High School Enrolled
- 14% - High School Equivalency Enrolled
- 14% - CTE Enrolled
- 25% - College Enrolled
- 45% - ABE Enrolled

OCE has the daily capacity to serve over 60,000 students (73,000 if Peer Literacy Mentors are included)



Incarcerated Student Population



Key Findings

- Correctional education recidivism (not returning to prison after new conviction).
- Increases college and career readiness.
- It improves chances of obtaining employment after release.
- Students exposed to computer-assisted instruction learn more in reading and substantially more in math in the same amount of instructional time.
- Providing correctional education can be cost-effective when it comes to reducing recidivism.





Academics Offered

- Adult Basic Education
- High School Equivalency
 - (High School Diploma, GED)
- College
 - Face-to-Face classes
 - Correspondence





Academic Outcomes & Expansion

Number and Percentage of the In-Custody Population with a:

- Verified High School Diploma (HSD)
- High School Equivalency (HSE)/ GED Earned While the Offender was Incarcerated

Fiscal Year	In-Custody Population	Inmates with HSD/HSE/GED	% of In-Custody Population with a HSD/HSE/GED
2013-2014	172,698	6,160	3.6%
2014-2015	172,105	7,518	4.4%
2015-2016	165,749	8,784	5.3%
2016-2017	166,148	10,998	6.6%
2017-2018	168,342	13,210	7.8%
2018-2019	165,283	13,447	8.1%
2019-2020	151,844	12,792	8.4%
2020-2021	132,145	11,565	8.8%
2021-2022	129,907	11,846	9.1%
2022-2023	128,400	12,520	9.8%













...the ...
...of ...
...the ...
...of ...

A Place to Stand
A Place to Stand



CERTIFICATE of RECOGNITION
THIS AWARD RECOGNIZES THAT
Gilbert Garcia
HAS SUCCESSFULLY COMPLETED A COURSE AND A COMBINATION OF C.P.E. OF 45 HRS IN THE
IMPERIAL VALLEY COLLEGE
PRISON EDUCATION PROGRAM
Marie Garcia
Marie Garcia, Ed.D., Vice President of Student Services
JULY 26, 2017



Career Technical Education













Difficulties,
ve birth
cles.

greatest achievements
and

Know thy self

look into
my eyes

Set the
Positive Goal of Life

6
DIPPER

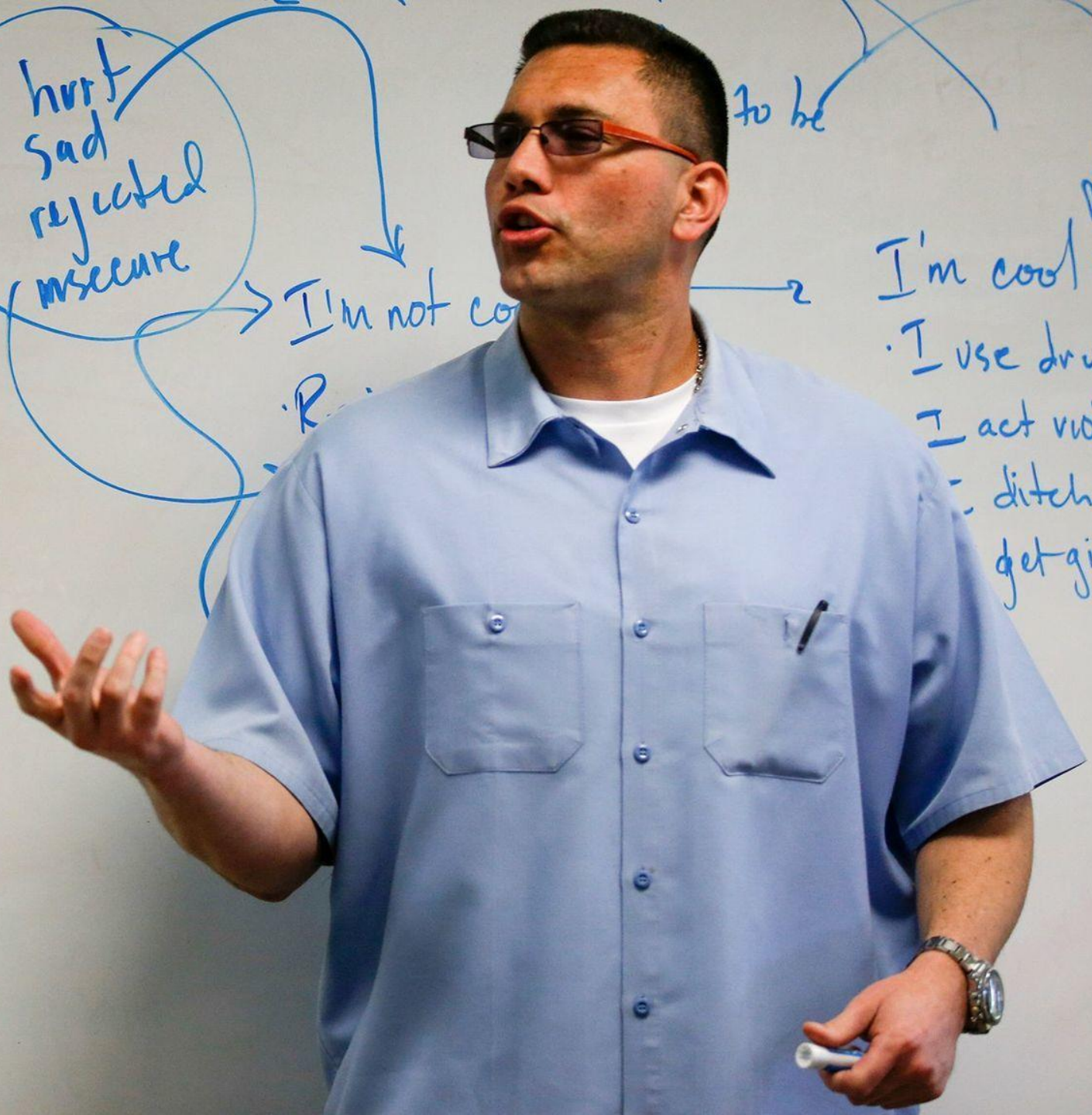








Violence
Drugs
Women
Money
Guns / Knives
Crime → Robbery
Murder

































The Number of Tests Given and Test-Takers

- 2013-14 was the transition from paper version of GED to the introduction of Computer Based Testing in January 2014
- 2018-19 was the last “normal” year prior to the pandemic
- 2022-23 is encouraging as we are returning to levels prior to the pandemic

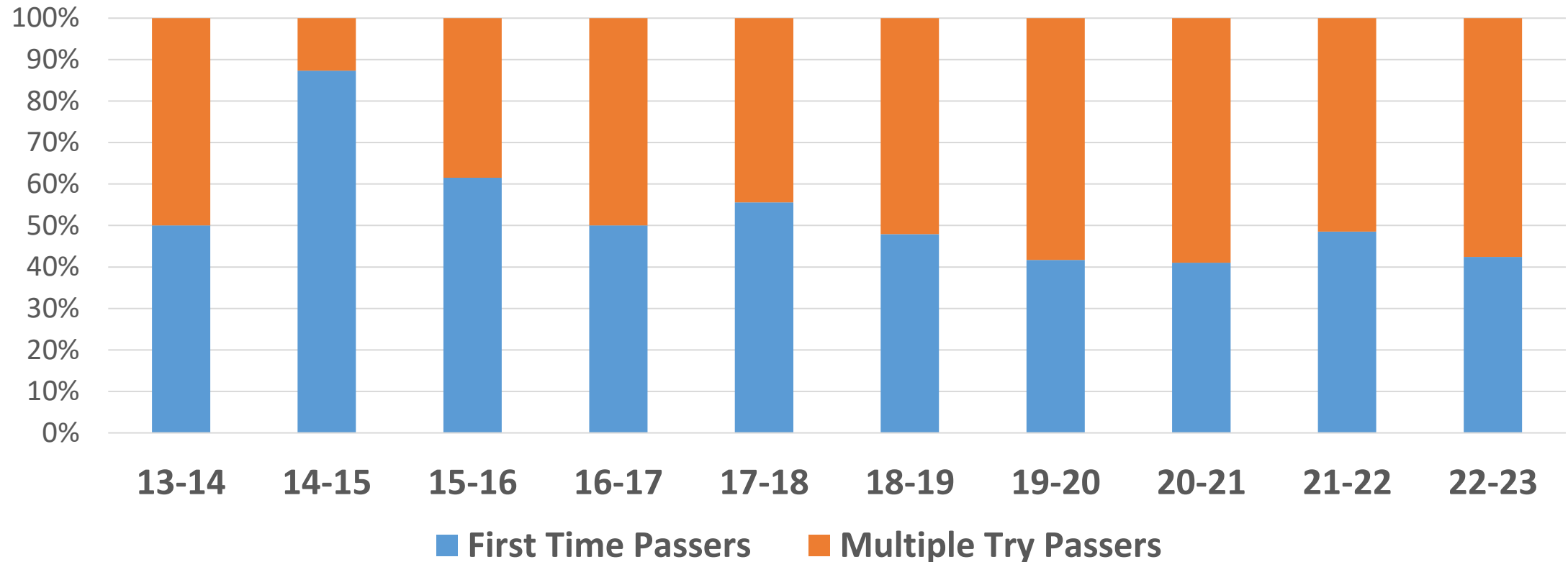
July 1— June 30	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Tests	271	4,658	14,846	19,382	18,708	17,819	773	4,448	9,361	14,832
Test Takers	92	1,156	3,603	4,971	5,468	5,276	4,180	1,736	3,071	4,271

Focus on Success

- We celebrate the passers, with the goal of students to be **FIRST TIME** passers in all four content areas
- 47-50% was the average prior to the pandemic; we are slightly below that now, but steadily improving to return to pre-pandemic levels

July 1— June 30	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
Passers	16	315	1,777	2,498	2,656	2,652	1,855	580	1,360	2,081
1 st Time Passers	8	275	1,093	1,250	1,329	1,271	773	238	660	883

First Time Test Passers vs. Multiple Try Passers



CDCR's GED Data

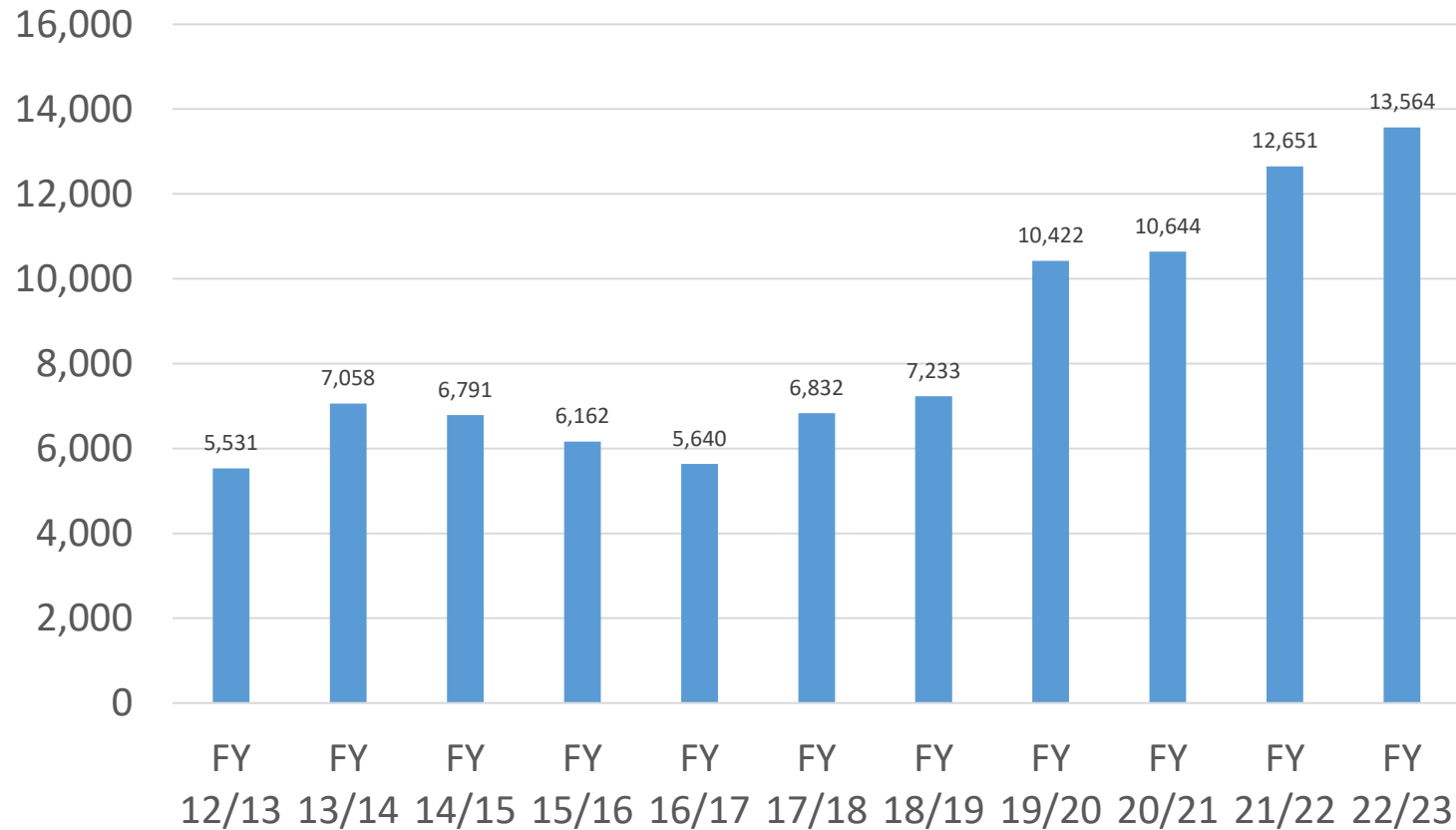


Fiscal Year	GEDs Completed	GED Subtests Completed	Unique GED Enrollment
FY 12/13	3108	15383	5531
FY 13/14	4444	22469	7058
FY 14/15	4666	14183	6791
FY 15/16	1912	8406	6162
FY 16/17	4006	12470	5640
FY 17/18	3178	8782	6832
FY 18/19	2952	3007	7233
FY 19/20	1716	1832	10422
FY 20/21	567	445	10644
FY 21/22	1111	1406	12651
FY 22/23	1997	2741	13564

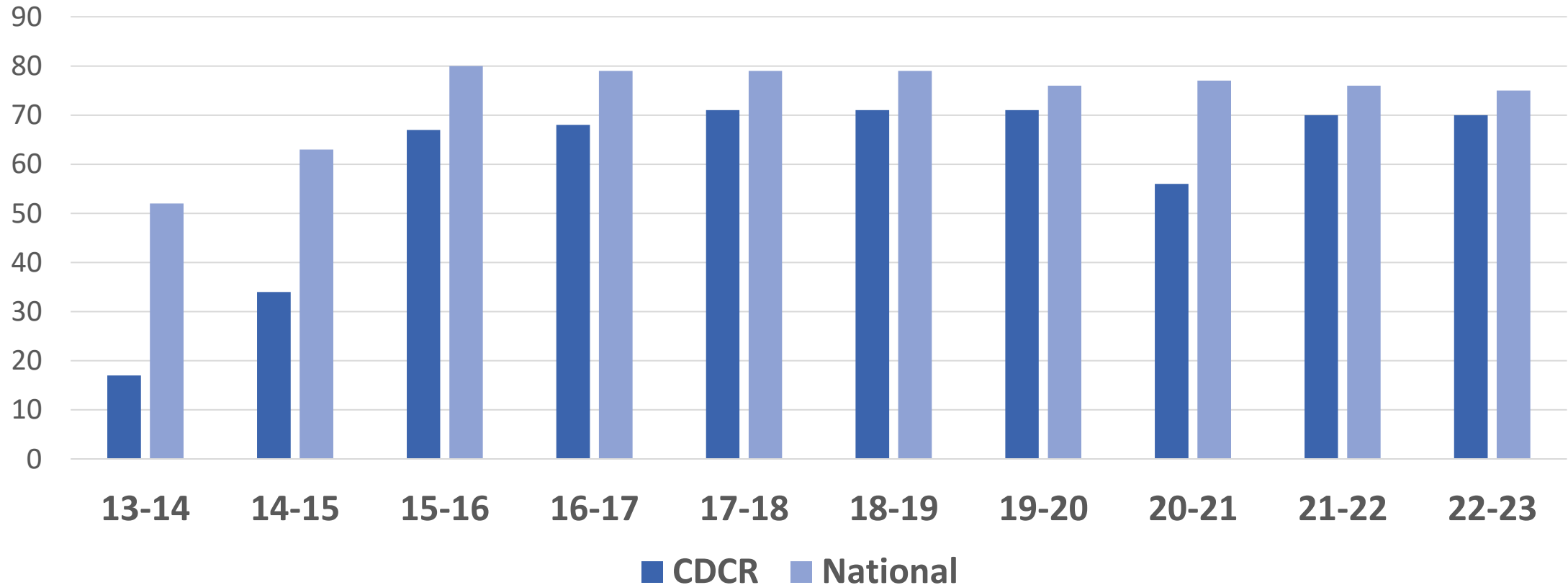
GED Enrollment at CDCR



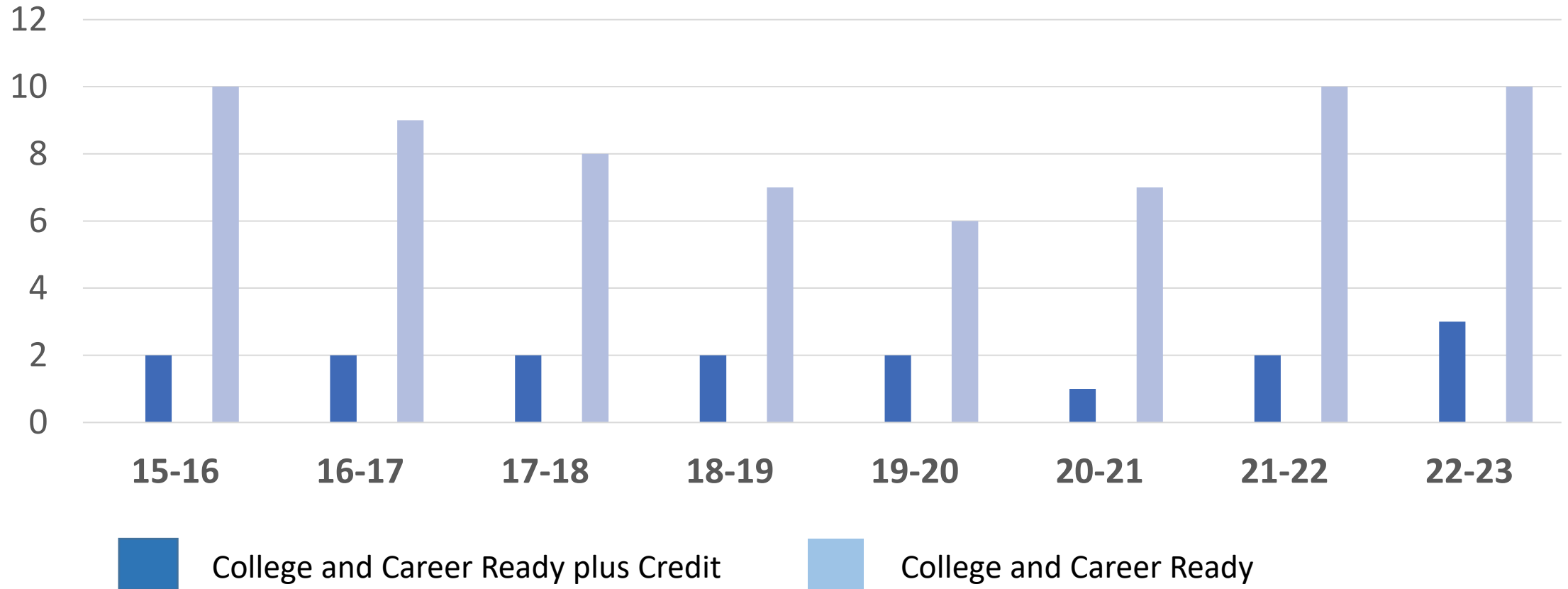
Unique GED Enrollment



GED Pass Rate Percentage



Percent of test takers who score at CCR and CCR+Credit Level

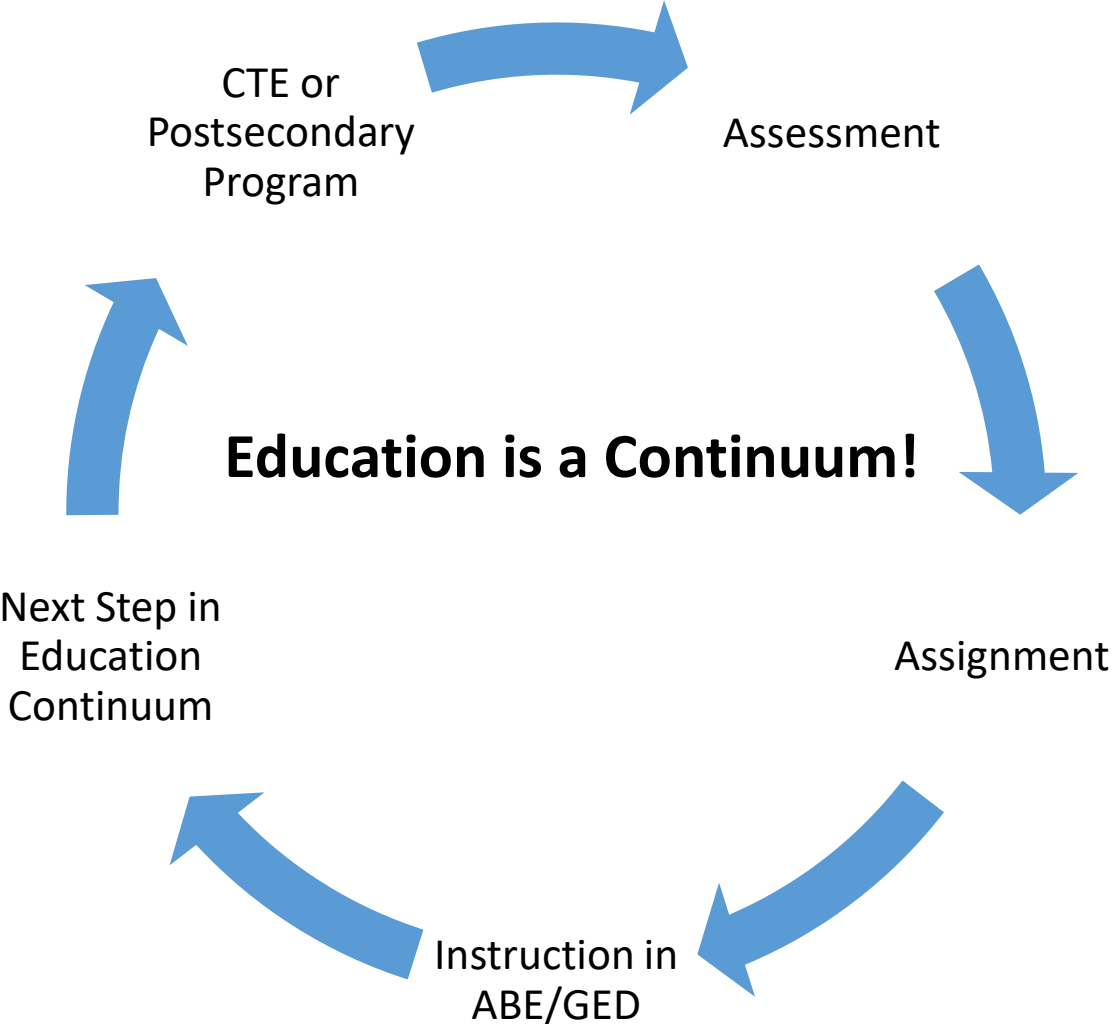


Why Introduce Postsecondary Programs?

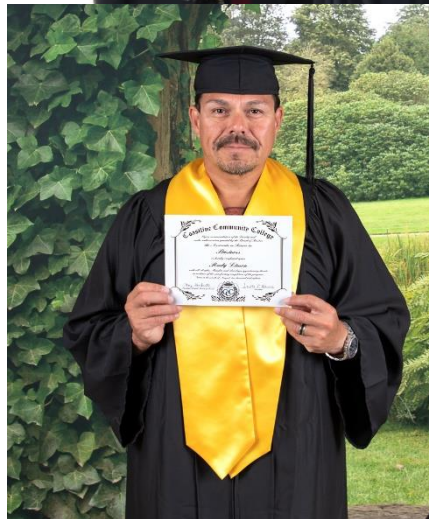
- Test takers consistently score at levels similar to the public sites for the college and career ready higher performance levels
- **Education must continue beyond the GED or High School Diploma**

July 1— June 30	13-14	14-15	15-16	16-17	17-18	18-19	19-20	20-21	21-22	22-23
% who are College and Career Ready	N/A	N/A	10%	9%	8%	7%	6%	7%	10%	10%
% who are College and Career Ready Plus Credit	N/A	N/A	2%	2%	2%	2%	2%	1%	2%	3%

LEARNING NEVER ENDS!



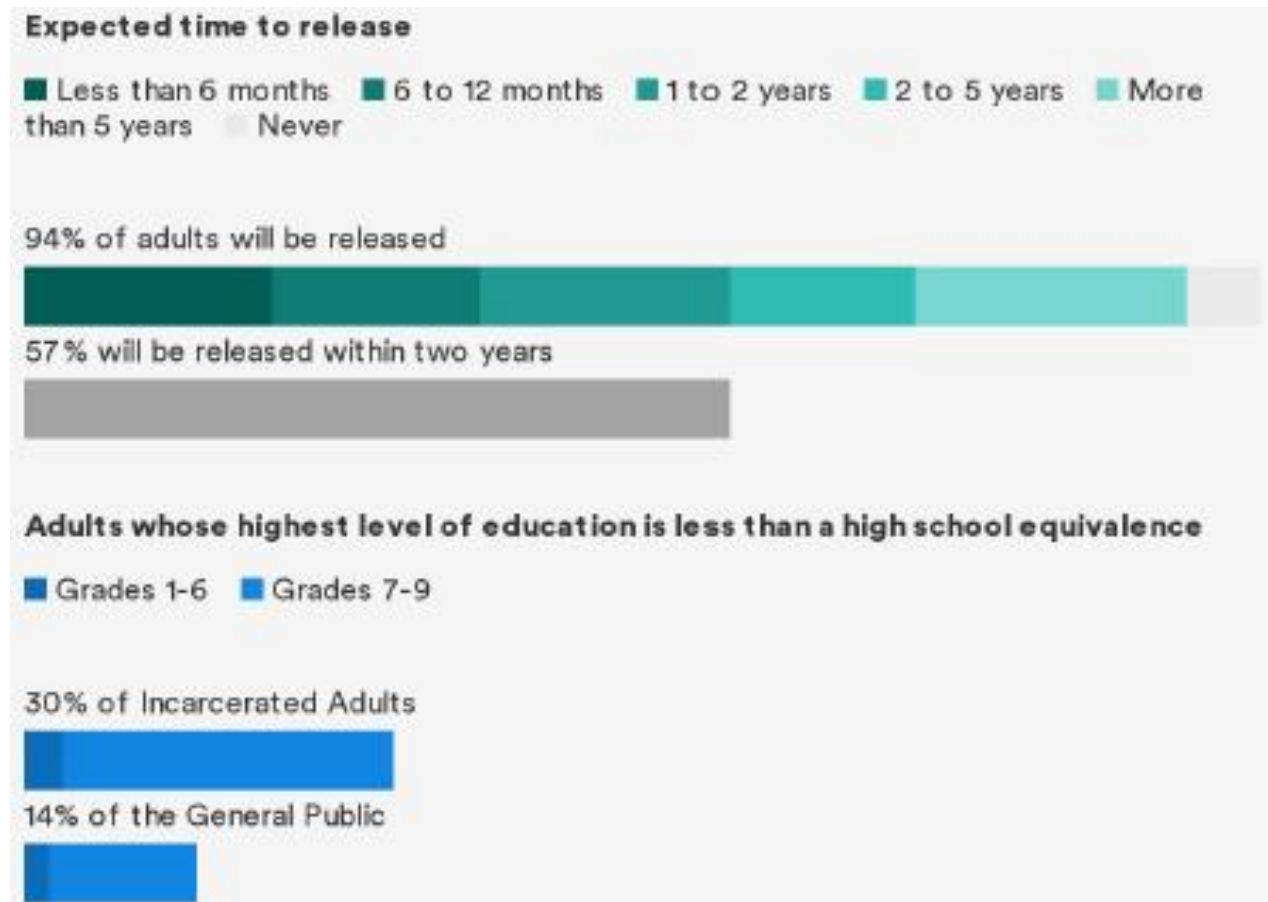
College



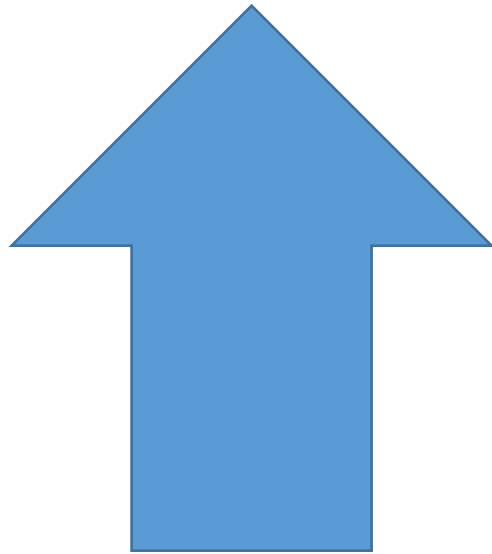
Equipping Individuals for Life Beyond Bars: *The Promise of Higher Education and Job Training in Closing the Gap in Skills for Incarcerated Adults*

Source: New America Analysis of US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, US Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIACC) US National Supplement: Prison Study 2014 (Public Use File)

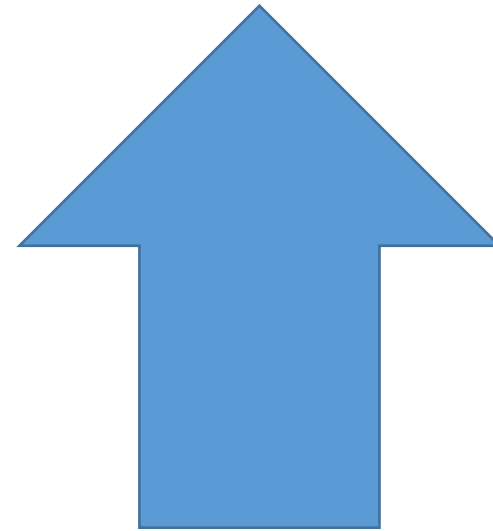
While an overwhelming majority of those in federal and state prisons will rejoin society, many are released without the necessary education and skills to obtain gainful employment upon reentry.



Completing a postsecondary credential while incarcerated significantly reduces and even eliminates the gap in skills.



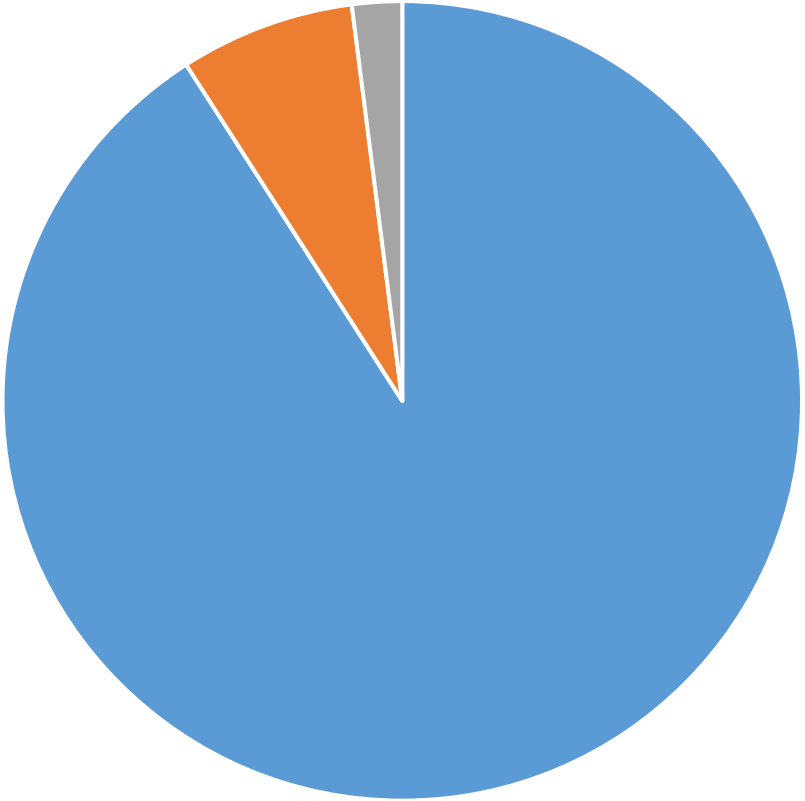
26%
Points
Higher
for
Literacy



38%
Points
Higher
for
Numeracy

Source: New America Analysis of US Department of Education, National Center for Education Statistics, US Program for the International Assessment of Adult Competencies (PIACC) US National Supplement: Prison Study 2014 (Public Use File)

Although postsecondary education equips adults with the critical skills necessary for employment, fewer than 1-% complete a postsecondary credential while in prison.



■ No PostSecondary Credential ■ Certificate ■ AA Degree ■



Higher Education (College) in CDCR

What Research show us about Higher Education in Prison

Providing access to college education for incarcerated adults can help reduce the nation's substantial recidivism rates

- For successful reentry, the educational and skills deficits of incarcerated individuals need to be addressed.
- Correctional education and postsecondary programs are effective in reducing recidivism.

- Correctional education is also cost-effective.
- There are a number of challenges to implementing prison education programs (in CA we mostly have it figured out!)
- Restoring access to Pell Grants will help address some, but not all, of the funding support needed for in-prison college programs.

Higher Education in CDCR

- Education is a continuum: We meet incarcerated folks where they are and help them go as far as they want to go! Adult Basic Education, GED and High School Diploma students are motivated by the opportunity to go to the next level in terms of their growth, be that a CTE program or College
- CDCR has 13,000 college students every semester; 13.5% of the entire incarcerated population

- CDCR community college programming focuses on credit-earning, fully transferable degree pathways leading to an AA that will be transferable to a BA program
- College is the second-largest OCE program after ABE; other than ABE, college is larger than everything else combined
- Over 1,000 associate degrees earned by CDCR students each year
- We need correspondence and face-to-face, but CDCR is **legally required** to prioritize face-to-face making classroom space available whenever possible

Successful college programming

- Strong partnership with CA Community College Chancellors Office and each community college district as well as the college providing face to face instruction AND the main correspondence colleges
- The buzz around federal Pell funds mean that LOTS of colleges and universities (often based on one or two passionate faculty) want to partner with CDCR
- Many of the colleges and university faculty that make inquiries are unaware of the extensive work behind the scenes occurring to create a systemic higher education solution for CDCR, which will create a context for the expansion of upper division course offerings. They often do not understand the complexities of each university, financial aid, curriculum approval process, admissions and records processes, etc.

Successful college programming (cont'd)

- Some of the college and universities believe that 100% distance learning via computer will allow them to expand their student base; this is not the direction CDCR hopes to go.
- 2+2 Model: Transferable AA degree + BA opportunity for upper division requirements
- ANY incarcerated person can attend ANY college (religious, private, etc.) that they get accepted into, if the college is willing to provide it via correspondence, and if the student can afford it.
- Laptops have been deployed at every institution for face-to-face college students and are in the process of being deployed for correspondence college students.
- CANVAS Learning Management System allows INTERESTED college faculty (NOT mandatory!) to build courses in CANVAS, which allows for integration of film clips, documents and articles, etc. Students can write papers offline and upload assignments to faculty wirelessly

Bachelor's Degree and Pell Grants

- Pell Grant funds go directly to the university; no money goes to the student or to CDCR
- Pell Grants funds are used only for tuition, fees, books, and supplies
- Department of Education regulations require that any college seeking to use Pell Grants go through HQ and receive permission

- Pell Grants have been approved for Sac State (FSP and MCSP), Cal State LA (LAC, CIW and maybe CIM), Fresno State (VSP and CCWF), San Diego State (CEN), and Cal Poly Humboldt (PBSP)- No other universities have applied or been approved to use Pell in CDCR
- Pell Grants cover only about half the university's cost to provide the BA; **CDCR has no more funding for new BA providers**, but we are working on it
- Community colleges don't use Pell Grants

Fact Sheets and Program Descriptions

- <http://www.cdcr.ca.gov/rehabilitation/what-we-do.htm>

Contact Information

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Session Survey

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