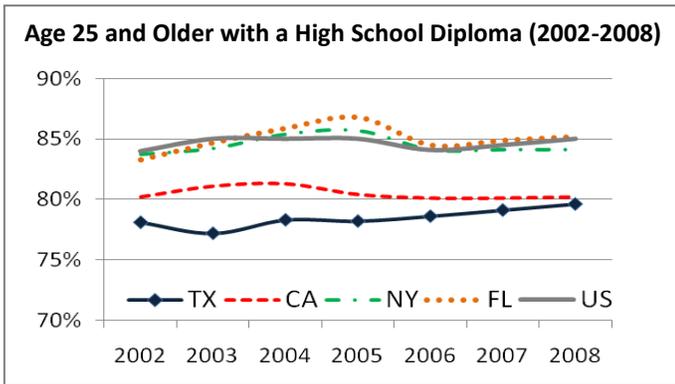


The Texas Workforce Investment Council (Council) published *A Primer on Adult Education in Texas (Primer)* to support the work by partner agencies as well as the implementation of two adult education-related objectives in the FY2010-FY2015 system strategic plan, *Advancing Texas*. The scope of the report is focused largely on TEA's adult education programs funded by Title II of the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 (WIA Title II). Throughout 2010, the Council will publish companion papers that detail further research on adult education topics to inform policy discussions. Highlights are presented from the *Primer* and the first companion paper.

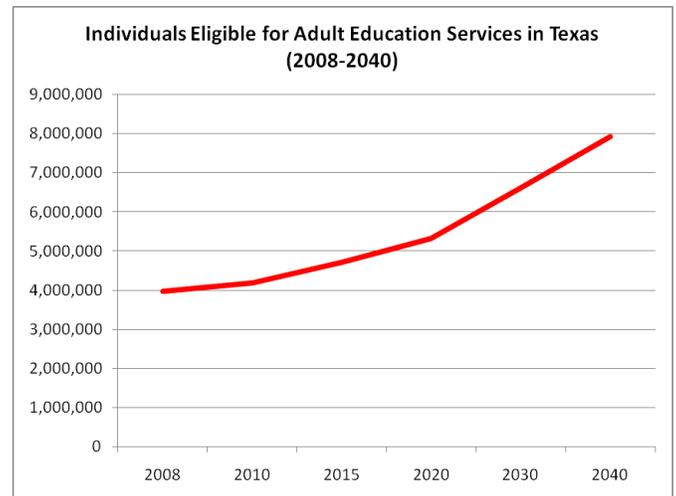


Source: American Community Survey.

- Texas ranks **50th** in the nation in the percentage of adults over 25 with a high-school diploma.
- **3,871,173** Texans meet the federal definition to qualify for adult education services.
- **100,393** individuals were served by adult education programs in Texas during the 2008-2009 school year.
- **7,919,901** Texans are projected to be eligible for adult education services by 2040.

Governing and Relevant Legislation

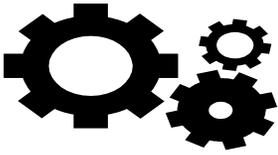
- Adult education in Texas is governed by both state and federal law, but primarily WIA Title II.
- State law requires interagency collaboration and establishes partnerships between the agencies responsible for coordinating delivery of adult education services: the Texas Workforce Investment Council, Texas Education Agency (TEA), Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board (THECB), and the Texas Workforce Commission.



Source: Office of the State Demographer.

Current Delivery System

- The service delivery system for adult education in Texas is complex and consists of numerous types of organizations operating at the state, regional and community levels.
- TEA provides funding to 55 fiscal agents, and also funds 37 additional providers of English Literacy and Civics Education for immigrants.
- The Texas Center for Adult Literacy and Learning (TCALL) database included a total of 433 providers as of October 2009. Volunteer and non-profit organizations that receive no funding from TEA are less likely to be included in the TCALL directory.

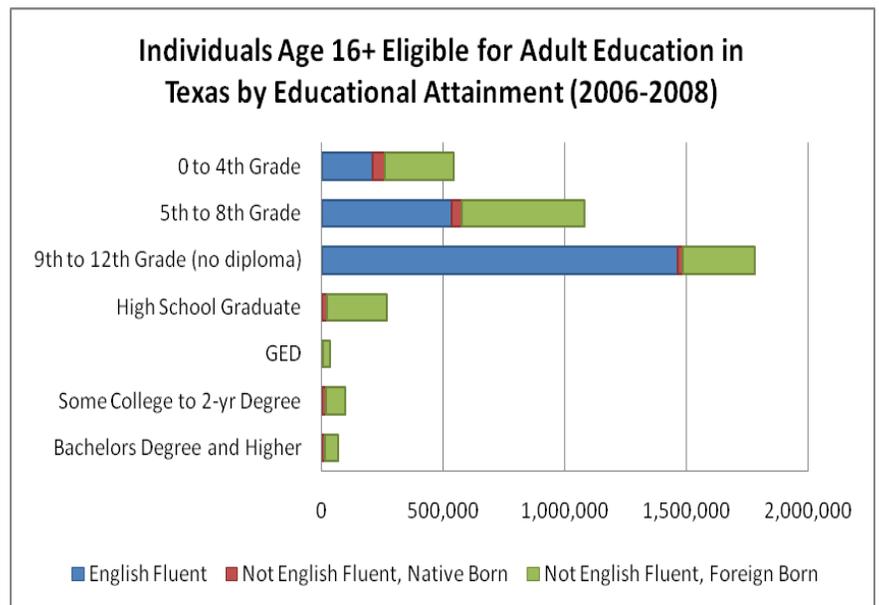


The Present and Future Populations in Need of Adult Education Services

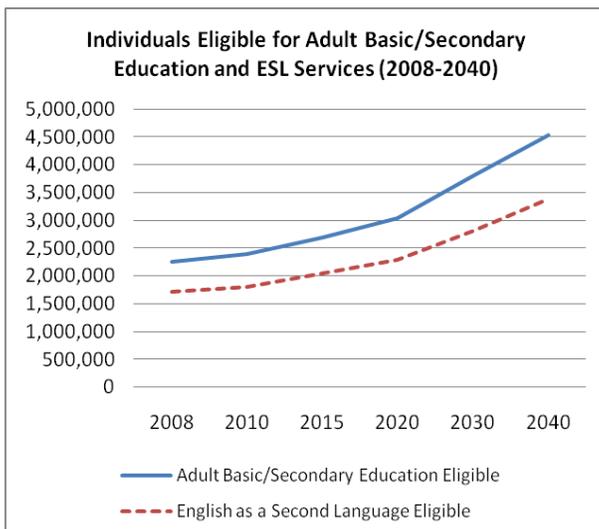
- Results from the 2006-2008 American Communities Survey (ACS) indicate that 23.7% of the Texas population at least 16 years old (3,871,173 individuals) met the federal definition to qualify for adult education services.
- Gulf Coast, Dallas, and Alamo local workforce development areas have the highest total percentages of individuals eligible for adult education services.
- Current and projected population trends indicate that the number of Texans eligible for adult education services will increase by 99% between 2008 and 2040.
- Between 2010 and 2040, the local workforce development areas with the greatest increases in the numbers of individuals needing adult education services will be North Central, Rural Capitol, Tarrant, Dallas, and South Texas.

Funding

- The majority of funding for adult education in Texas is provided by the Department of Education to TEA through WIA Title II. In PY2008, TEA received **\$52,332,469** in WIA Title II funds, **\$5,800,000** in Temporary Assistance for Needy Families funds, and **\$5,761,581** in Even Start funds.
- The 81st Texas Legislature provided **\$20,000,000** in general revenue funding to the TEA and the THECB to encourage collaboration and to maximize new and existing programs and resources.



Source: Office of the State Demographer's analysis of the 2006-2008 ACS.



Source: Office of the State Demographer.

Program Accountability and Outcomes

- Adult education programs in Texas served approximately 3% of the population in need during the 2008-2009 school year (100,393 individuals).
- States must report five federal performance measures: educational gain, entered employment, retained employment, receipt of a secondary credential, and entered postsecondary education.
- Only a partial picture of adult education outcomes can be provided by the data since some providers are not required to report. Providers who do not receive public dollars are not required to report their program outcomes.