## Section 1: State Leadership Funds

### *(a) Describe how the State has used funds made available under section 223 (State Leadership activities) for each the following required activities:*

* *Alignment of adult education and literacy activities with other one-stop required partners to implement the strategies in the Unified or Combined State Plan as described in section 223(1)(a).*

The following activities describe the state-level work around alignment with one-stop partners.

**Governor’s Workforce Development Board Career Pathways Partnership Committee**

The Minnesota ABE State Director and the ABE Transitions Specialist participate in quarterly [GWDB's Career Pathways Partnership (CPP)](https://mn.gov/deed/gwdb/priorities/career-pathways/) meetings. This partnership provides leadership to establish and guide Minnesota's career pathways system and strategies. The CPP focuses on programming for adults that informs, connects, and develops the skills of all job seekers but it concentrates on job seekers with the greatest barriers to employment. The past two years the focus has been on employer/business engagement.

**Adult Basic Education/ Career and Technical Education/ Developmental Education Meetings**

The ABE Transitions Specialist participates in monthly meetings with the public postsecondary system directors of college transitions and CTE professional development. This committee plans statewide events to highlight promising practices in moving adult learners to postsecondary education. The practices focus on removing barriers to postsecondary enrollment for adult learners such as co-teaching gateway courses, preparation for the college placement assessment, articulation agreements, credit-for-prior learning and many more. 2016 Pathways to Postsecondary event showcased a [career pathway program in Rochester, Minnesota](http://www.postbulletin.com/news/education/grant-recognizes-hawthorne-s-novel-approach/article_a06a062c-a46b-5fea-a0c9-b2fd48a2fe6e.html?utm_medium=social&utm_source=email&utm_campaign=user-share) that was a finalist in the Innovations in American Government Award sponsored by the [Ash Center for Democratic Governance and Innovation at the Kennedy School at Harvard University](https://ash.harvard.edu/news/ash-center-announces-finalists-and-top-25-programs-innovations-american-government-award).

**Greater Twin Cities United Way Proposal Review**

During the 2016-2017 program year the ABE Transitions Specialist participated as a reviewer of the Increased Earnings grant. The review process provided information on some of the challenges that community based organizations face when trying to offer career pathway programming to their clients. Many, but not all, of the community based programs are also providers of WIOA Title 1 services. Concerns identified by CBOs are being addressed by an [“on-ramp” model](http://mspwin.org/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/Career-Pathways-On-Ramp-FINAL2.pdf) for career pathways. This model is still in development but is being designed to best meet the customer’s needs.

**Bridge to Benefits Implementation**

Minnesota ABE is working with the Children’s Defense Fund to implement a program they designed called [Bridge to Benefits](http://mn.bridgetobenefits.org/Home2). This is an online tool that helps link adult learners to public work support programs such as SNAP and energy assistance. These programs are essential to learners as they help support them in staying engaged and on a career pathway. Currently, several ABE programs in Minnesota are piloting Bridge to Benefits which is also being used by some Minnesota American Job Centers.

**Better Together**

In May of 2017, workforce development (mostly WIOA Title III), public libraries, and adult education hosted their fourth [Better Together: Strengthening Adult Learning Communities](http://www.mnliteracy.org/educators/better-together-strengthening-adult-learning-communities) event. This year it served as the preconference to the [Net Inclusion](https://www.digitalinclusion.org/netinclusion2017/). The focus was on digital literacy and how the three entities can better leverage their resources to serve low-skilled adults in our communities.

**Navigating and Advising Grants**

WIOA emphasizes the career pathway model. Minnesota has been offering variations of career pathways for over a decade and the piece that has been determined essential is the “navigating” piece which is difficult to fund. The 2016 Minnesota legislature appropriated $100,000 to support [navigating and advising pilots](http://mnabe.org/abe-funding-grants/navigating-advising-grant). A total of five grants were awarded in November, 2016.

**Minnesota Career and Information System**

In 2015 an adult basic education advisory task force determined the need for better guidance on employment and education goals for learners. One of the tools that was developed and is still being piloted is the [Minnesota Career and Information System (MCIS)](http://education.state.mn.us/MDE/dse/ccs/MCIS/). MCIS has created a site that is tailored to better meet the needs of Adult Basic Education learners. This site includes straight forward language, less density and clear choices to help learners make better career decisions by providing accurate, comprehensive, and current career information and planning resources. All information files are linked together for seamless exploration.

**Regional Transitions Coordination**

Minnesota has ten Adult Basic Education transitions regions. Each region has a single point of contact who facilitates the development of a regional transitions plan. This plan is created by all the local ABE managers in the region. There are several purposes for the plan, however, two themes are career pathway programming and relationship building between WIOA partners, CBOs, and public postsecondary institutions. It is a continuous improvement strategy toward the creation of a sustainable and effective transitions for adult learners.

* *Establishment or operation of a high quality professional development programs as described in section 223(1)(b).*

State leadership funds were used during 2016-17 to support one Minnesota Department of Education Adult Basic Education position (the professional development specialist) to coordinate statewide professional development (PD) activities and assist local ABE program staff in designing and implementing effective PD. In addition, a statewide ABE professional development (PD) advisory committee convened quarterly to identify key present and future PD needs, develop PD plans and resources, identify and implement best practices in PD, and coordinate and align PD activities for an efficient and effective PD system. This advisory committee has approximately 25 members, including state ABE staff, PD providers and local ABE instructors and administrators.

Specific PD events conducted included:  a state summer ABE professional development conference, a new ABE staff orientation (ABE Foundations), a state adult language and literacy institute, a state ABE math institute, a state support staff conference, regional ABE trainings, assessment trainings, and volunteer trainings. Event numbers and attendance totals for these 2016-17 trainings are listed below:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Professional Development Event** | **Number of Events** | **Attendance Totals** |
| Statewide ABE Summer Institute | 1 3-day event | 530 |
| ABE Foundations | 2 | 87 |
| Regional Training Events | 6 | 404 |
| Adult Language and Literacy Institute (ESL and ABE) | 1 2-day event | 184 |
| ABE Math Institute | 1 2-day event | 63 |
| Support Staff Conference | 1 2-day event | 146 |
| Assessment Trainings | 24 | 385 |
| Trainings for volunteers working in ABE programs | 70 | 1748 |
| ABE Volunteer Management Conference | 1 | 68 |

In addition, PD was provided through a number of long-term job-embedded activities, including:

* **CCRS Implementation Cohort**: Training for local program teams focused on understanding and implementing the College and Career Readiness Standards for Adult Education
* **STAR** (STudent Achievement in Reading): Training and support for teachers of intermediate-level adult readers in effective, evidence-based practices in adult reading instruction
* **Evidence-Based Reading Instruction** (EBRI): Study Circles and Training (both in-person and online sessions)
* **Minnesota Numeracy Initiative** (MNI): Training to improve the effectiveness of math instruction for adult learners
* **ACES** (Academic, Career, and Employability Skills): Training to ensure that ABE programs are providing contextualized instruction integrating post-secondary education and training readiness, employability skills, and career readiness at all levels
* **Career-focused Contextualized Basic Skills Instruction Course:** Training for instructors on integrating basic skills instruction with career-focused content
* **Language Instruction Study Circles**: A suite of facilitated study circles focused on 1) working with ESL learners with limited literacy, 2) integrating numeracy and language instruction, and 3) teaching pronunciation

During 2016-17, two new PD initiatives focused on building capacity for adult career pathways were developed to be delivered in 2017-18. One was designed to train and support ABE administrators in developing adult career pathway programming, and the other was designed to train and support instructors or curriculum writers in developing or strengthening adult career pathways courses. These cohort trainings are currently in progress.

* *Provision of technical assistance to funded eligible providers as described in section 223(1)(c).*

Federal state leadership funds are used to support state-level technical assistance and to provide administrative and professional development services necessary to operate the ABE system in Minnesota. Resources helped to provide essential areas of technical assistance, such as: maintaining the Minnesota Adult Basic Education website ([www.mnabe.org](http://www.mnabe.org) ); providing frequent communication with local program staff through quarterly webinars, fall meetings with ABE managers, spring grant application meetings, regional Q and A sessions, and trainings at the annual ABE Summer Institute; providing direct guidance through thousands of individual emails and calls from local program staff; and disseminating a weekly electronic PD newsletter with information about training opportunities, instructional resources and promising practices.

Technical assistance also supports funded eligible providers in the following specific ways:

(1) Increasing the capacity of instructors and programs to provide quality instruction in the areas of reading, writing, speaking, mathematics, English language acquisition, and distance education via implementation of PD activities and associated technical assistance such as: support to programs using the STAR model; Evidence-Based Reading Instruction study circles and online courses; annual Language and Literacy Institute; Adult ESL Study Circles; Minnesota Numeracy Initiative (MNI) cohort training; Annual Math Institute; MN distance learning website; Distance Learning Basics online course; and online resource libraries in the areas of EBRI, STAR, writing, adult ESL, numeracy, adult career pathways, content standards, transitions, and project-based learning. These online resource libraries can be found at: <http://atlasabe.org/resources-atlas-and-general-abe> .

(2)  Enabling providers to establish, build upon, or maintain effective relationships with other core providers via training on navigation, integrating education with occupational training, and transition strategies for post-secondary enrollment or employment.

(3)  Using technology to improve program effectiveness through training and technical assistance focused on preparing instructors and program administrators to identify and utilize technology to enhance instruction, programming, and distance education.  The Minnesota Department of Education ABE office contracted to provide professional development in the area of educational technology through face-to-face and online training. More information about current technology training can be found at: <https://mnliteracy.org/techservices>.  In addition, online training was provided in a variety of areas, including educational technology, digital literacy instruction, and distance learning.  A list of current courses available can be found at: <http://online.themlc.org/>.  Training and technical assistance around distance education and digital literacy is also offered through the same provider.  More information about current training and resources can be found at: <http://www.mnabe-distancelearning.org/>

In addition, other training and technical assistance focused on the effective use of the statewide data system to maintain accurate student data and continuously improve programming. This support was offered through face-to-face training at conferences and regional events as well as through online training.

* *Monitoring and evaluation of the quality and improvement of adult education activities as described in section 223(1)(d).*

The state ABE leadership team monitored the quality of adult education programs and activities through the following activities: a competitive application process for federal AEFLA funds; database development and training to better equip local programs and state staff to monitor local ABE data; site visits to a number of local ABE programs based on issues identified through program reviews; annual applications submitted by providers; and an annual report card developed and promoted with programs. In addition, accountability training was provided at the following events: support services conference, ABE summer institute, regional events, statewide local administrator meetings, quarterly webinars, and other events upon request. Additional details can be found online at: <http://www.mnabe.org/program-management>

### *(b) As applicable, describe how the State has used funds for additional permissible activities described in section 223(a)(2).*

**Volunteer Training and Support**: As specified in the Minnesota state plan for Adult Basic Education, the Minnesota Department of Education Adult Basic Education (ABE) office continues to collaborate with and provide state leadership resources to the Minnesota Literacy Council (MLC) ([www.mnliteracy.org](http://www.mnliteracy.org)) to provide literacy tutor training in Minnesota. That collaboration and support yields a substantial capacity to deliver volunteer tutor training statewide including through innovative projects such as online training. The MLC also supports volunteer tutors through their “Tutor Tip” e-mails and website archive. Most tutors work in settings where their work supports that of a licensed ABE teacher.

**Distance Learning and Digital Literacy: Building Adults’ Technology Skills**: Leadership resources helped the Minnesota Literacy Council ensure that technical assistance and training was available for programs so they can help ABE students access numerous distance learning options through their local ABE sites. The Minnesota Literacy Council also conducted trainings with ABE staff to support their integration of digital literacy skill instruction and assessment of students using the Northstar Digital Literacy Standards and Assessments.

**Serving Students with Disabilities:** Leadership resources supported the delivery of professional development and technical assistance in the arena of serving adults with disabilities and maintenance of a disabilities website [http://mn.abedisabilities.org](http://mn.abedisabilities.org/). The disabilities service provider also provided training on using Universal Design for Learning principles and strategies to address the varied needs of adult learners.

## Section 2: Performance Data Analyses

### *Describe how the adult education program performed in the overall assessment of core programs based on the core indicators of performance.*

**Minnesota National Reporting System (NRS) Outcomes:** Negotiated Targets and Actual Results (FFYs 2013 – 2016)

| **NRS Educational Functioning Level and Core Indicator Goals** | **FY 2013-2014** | | **FY 2014-2015** | | **FY 2015-2016** | | **FY 2016-17** | |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| % Completing Each Level/Goal | | % Completing Each Level/Goal | | % Completing Each Level/Goal | | % Completing Each Level/Goal | |
| Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual | Target | Actual |
| ***Beginning ABE Literacy/ABE 1*** | 64 | 67 | 67 | 78 | 67 | 77 | 78 | 59 |
| ***Beginning Basic Education/ABE 2*** | 59 | 62 | 59 | 67 | 62 | 65 | 67 | 46 |
| ***Low Intermediate Basic Education/ABE 3*** | 53 | 54 | 53 | 50 | 55 | 45 | 51 | 39 |
| ***High Intermediate Basic Education/ABE4*** | 45 | 45 | 45 | 33 | 46 | 30 | 34 | 36 |
| ***Low Adult Secondary/ABE 5*** | 46 | 44 | 46 | 25 | 46 | 22 | 26 | 40 |
| ***High Adult Secondary/ABE 6*** |  |  |  |  |  |  |  | 28 |
| ***Beginning ESL Literacy/ESL 1*** | 57 | 58 | 57 | 47 | 59 | 45 | 48 | 43 |
| ***Beginning ESL(Low)/ESL 2*** | 71 | 73 | 71 | 58 | 73 | 55 | 58 | 54 |
| ***Beginning ESL High/ESL 3*** | 62 | 65 | 62 | 50 | 66 | 48 | 51 | 44 |
| ***Low Intermediate ESL/ESL 4*** | 54 | 55 | 54 | 38 | 56 | 37 | 39 | 38 |
| ***High Intermediate ESL/ESL 5*** | 51 | 54 | 51 | 34 | 55 | 31 | 35 | 34 |
| ***Low Advanced ESL/ESL 6*** | 30 | 32 | 30 | 15 | 33 | 14 | 16 | 23 |
| ***Entered Employment*** | 32 | 44 | 43 | 47 | 44 | 49 | NA | NA |
| ***Retained Employment*** | 62 | 73 | 72 | 73 | 73 | 73 | NA | NA |
| ***Receipt of Secondary Diploma or GED*** | 60 | 82 | 61 | 75 | 61 | 80 | NA | NA |
| ***Placement in Postsecondary Education or Training*** | 17 | 32 | 31 | 30 | 32 | 32 | NA | NA |

The table above provides core performance information for the past four years for Minnesota ABE programs. Minnesota’s recent results continue to reflect the exceptionally low unemployment rate (less than 3% for the past couple years) much lower immigration rates than in recent years and continued very low GED prep participation. The continued exceptionally low unemployment rate likely also caused Minnesota to experience a decline in average hours per participant after almost 20 years of steady increases. A bright spot in the data is that the uniform decline in level-completion/measureable skill gain (MSG) rate that occurred between 2014 and 2015 has been replaced with year over year gains in 5 of 11 levels. Some of that gain is attributable to the multiple measures that contribute to MSG, e.g. in ABE Levels 4 and 5, but some also reflect improvements in level change, e.g. ESL levels 4, 5 and 6.

### *Discuss how the assessment was used to improve quality and effectiveness of the funded eligible providers and any plans to further increase performance in future reporting years.*

The assessment results were used in assessing program quality as part of the re-competition of federal funds and are also used for the same purpose in the state grant application and review process. The core federal performance indicators are also the primary data used in Minnesota ABE Statewide Report Card and the Report Card is used to identify grantees for participation in Minnesota’s ABE Program Improvement Process. Minnesota continues to provide extensive professional development in standards implementation, instructional methodology, instruction, technology/distance education, use of volunteers, adult career pathway programming and contextualized instruction and we expect that the resulting improvements in program quality will be reflected in Minnesota’s core performance indicators.

## Section 3: Integration with One-stop Partners

### *Describe how the State eligible agency, as the entity responsible for meeting one-stop requirements under 34 CFR part 463, subpart J, carries out or delegates its required one-stop roles to eligible providers. Describe the applicable career services that are provided in the one-stop system. Describe how infrastructure costs are supported through State and local options.*

The State eligible agency is the Minnesota Department of Education (MDE). MDE delegates its required one-stop roles to forty-one eligible providers. The responsibilities and roles were delegated through the competition for AEFLA funds carried out in spring of 2017.

The applicable career services that are provided in the one-stop center system vary greatly across the state. Decisions regarding how these services are offered is determined locally among partners. Outreach, intake, orientation, assessment, and referrals are all common career services offered by ABE providers.

This past year the focus was on strengthening referrals among all partners and co-enrolling when possible and needed. ABE worked with the Minnesota Workforce Council Association and the Department of Employment and Economic Development to answer five research questions: 1) How many instances of co-enrollment occur in a given year? 2) How do instances of co-enrollment vary by program and workforce service area? 3) Are there consortia and workforce service areas that have higher instances of co-enrollment? 4) What is the sequence of co-enrollment? 5) Does co-enrollment vary based on the number of Title II contact hours? With this research completed the focus will now be on examining the practices of the one-stop systems that had strong referral/co-enrollment patterns.

MDE made the decision to support infrastructure costs through local agreements. ABE providers worked with their partners in developing Memoranda of Understanding with the one-stop system. Most of these were in place by July 1 2017 however the infrastructure cost agreements were given an extension until early 2018.

In addition to the above integration activities, all local workforce development areas have an ABE representative on the local board. ABE providers also serve on the local youth committees and some even facilitate newly formed career pathway committees.

**Section 4: Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education (IELCE) Program (AEFLA Section 243)**

### *Describe how the state is using funds under Section 243 to support the following activities under the IELCE program:*

* *Describe when your State held a competition [the latest competition] for IELCE program funds and the number of grants awarded by your State to support IELCE programs.*

**2016-17 Funding:**

For 2016-17, all IELCE funds were extended for a second year to the previous year’s grantees. The state held an IELCE Competition in 2015. The 2015 competition utilized information and concepts from WIOA and resulted in 13 grantees.

**2017-18 Funding:**

The state of Minnesota held a competition for IELCE program funds in April – June of 2017. The application and process were reviewed and approved by OCTAE staff. Nine grants were awarded.

* *Describe your State efforts in meeting the requirement to provide IELCE services in combination with integrated education and training activities;*

Consistent with Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) requirements, Minnesota’s EL/Civics has transitioned to IEL Civics, or Integrated English Literacy and Civics Education programming. All current grantees that received IELCE funds were required to use the integrated education and training approach in combination with English literacy and civics education. The previous grants were also asked to use this approach, however, there was not as much federal guidance available at that time. The ABE office has provided several presentations on IET and will be looking at a more in-depth training on how to develop this type of programming for English language learners in 2018. Minnesota is participating in the IELCE Building Opportunities technical assistance.

* *Describe how the State is progressing towards program goals of preparing and placing IELCE program participants in unsubsidized employment in in-demand industries and occupations that lead to economic self-sufficiency as described in section 243(c)(1) and discuss any performance results, challenges, and lessons learned from implementing those program goals; and*

Through the grant process, IELCE funds programs for immigrants, refugees and other English Language Learners that include the 4 parts identified in WIOA:

1. **English Language Acquisition**;
2. **Civics Education** (in Minnesota, defined as including at least one of the 4 pillars of Civics: U.S. Government; U.S. History; Citizenship; and Community Engagement);
3. **Workforce Preparation** (programs, or services designed to help an individual acquire a combination of basic academic skills, critical thinking skills, digital literacy skills, and self-management skills, including competencies in utilizing resources, using information, working with others, understanding systems, and obtaining skills necessary for successful transition into and completion of postsecondary education or training, or employment; in Minnesota, this means embedding the Academic, Careers and Employability Skills (ACES) Transitions Integration Framework); and
4. **Work Training** (a service approach that provides adult education and literacy activities concurrently and contextually with workforce preparation activities and training for an occupation or occupational cluster for the purpose of educational and career advancement, which can include postsecondary preparation, training, certification courses, internships, apprenticeships, or other forms of transitions programming).

These four parts were required in the grant application and were essential elements to receive a grant. Applications were rated and selected on a competitive basis to alignment with local, regional and state WIOA plans, preparing adults for in-demand occupations and career pathways, and quality of IET programming to allow local focus on collaborating with the workforce development system partners, including one-stop centers, employers, and postsecondary institutions.

* *Describe how the State is progressing towards program goals of ensuring that IELCE program activities are integrated with the local workforce development system and its functions as described in section 243(c)(2) and discuss any performance results, challenges, and lessons learned from implementing those program goals.*

The Minnesota Department of Education is working with the Minnesota Department of Employment and Economic Development to:

* Utilize market analysis to identify in-demand industries that will be reflected in state, regional and local WIOA plans;
* Work on determining how unsubsidized employment can be tracked statewide and reported both at a state- and local-level through data matching agreements; and
* Train local programs on understanding Integrated Education and Training.

2016-17 IELCE grantees served 1,797 participants and an estimated 50.4% of participants earned a measurable skill gain. They reported challenges in developing IELCE and IET programming and integrating with their workforce partners. From our grantees, this was due to: the need for more intensive resources; need for additional time to develop programming; partners focused on developing local and regional WIOA plans but not yet ready to implement strategies with IELCE grantees; low numbers due to low unemployment in Minnesota; and partners having numerous recent staffing changes. With those lessons learned, we are considering moving to a 3-year competitive grant cycle starting in 2019 to allow for more comprehensive partnering and sustainable program development as partners are now ready to implement the WIOA plan strategies.

**Section 5: Adult Education Standards**

Minnesota has adopted three sets of content standards for Adult Basic Education (ABE): 1) the College and Career Readiness Standards for Adult Education (CCRS) for English Language Arts/Literacy and Mathematics; 2) the MN ACES Transitions Integration Framework (TIF) (available at <http://atlasabe.org/professional/transitions>) for professional or “soft skills”; and 3) the Northstar Digital Literacy Standards (available at [www.digitalliteracyassessment.org](http://www.digitalliteracyassessment.org)) for digital literacy skills.

Minnesota has adopted the English Language Arts Common Core State Standards for K-12. While the Minnesota K-12 Mathematics standards were developed prior to the Common Core and are not due to be revised until 2020, it has been determined that they have a strong alignment with the Common Core. The College and Career Readiness Standards for Adult Education being used for Minnesota ABE are drawn from the Common Core State Standards, and therefore have strong alignment with the Minnesota K-12 standards.

*CCRS Foundations*, introductory six-hour standards workshops providing an overview of the CCR ELA or Math standards and associated instructional shifts, were offered at a variety of statewide conferences, including the August 2016 ABE Summer Institute, the January 2017 Language and Literacy Institute, and the 2017 ABE Math Institute. In addition, practitioners were able to access a CCRS Foundations online course.

From March 2015 to September 2016, Minnesota participated in the OCTAE-sponsored *College and Career Readiness Standards-in-Action* initiative. As a result of that participation and subsequent pilots, a year-long *CCRS Implementation Cohort Training* was designed to support implementation of the standards at the local program level. In 2016-17, approximately 60 staff from 14 programs were accepted to participate in the cohort. Through a combination of workshops, webinars, online communication, and local implementation activities, teams learned to evaluate and improve the CCRS-alignment of lessons, resources, assignments, and instruction. In addition, they developed a multi-year CCRS implementation plan for their program, and provided leadership and training for standards implementation to their colleagues. These programs are continuing to receive technical assistance and training to support their standards implementation efforts.

Approximately 50 staff from 12 programs were accepted to the 2017-18 *CCRS Implementation Cohort Training* and are currently participating. A *CCRS Implementation Cohort Training* will likely be held each year until all consortia have received training, or as long as there is a perceived need. Components of the training are also being delivered at other training venues for those who cannot commit to the full-year cohort experience.

**Section 6: Programs for Corrections Education and the Education of Other Institutionalized Individuals (AEFLA Section 225)**

### *What was the relative rate of recidivism for criminal offenders served? Please describe the methods and factors used in calculating the rate for this reporting period.*

The Minnesota Department of Corrections (MN DOC) houses approximately 10,105 adult male and female offenders. Ninety-three percent are held in state prisons, and the remaining 7% reside either in county jails, a state juvenile facility, or other facilities. 40% of offenders do not have a secondary credential. In the 2016-17 program year, 22 of Minnesota’s 41 AEFLA grantees offered services in correctional settings including 9 state prisons and at least 21 county jails. 9,359 offender enrollees were served in Minnesota; 6,142 participants were served with 6,533 total periods of participation. 4,208 (69%) were in the state prison system for at least part of the year. 39.92% of Minnesota’s correctional ABE participants and 37.59% of correctional periods of participation achieved a measurable skill gain.

Demographics of AEFLA participants in state prison facilities are as follows: *Gender*: 89% male, 11% female; *Ethnicity*: 10% American Indian/Alaskan Native, 3% Asian, 42% Black/African American – non-Hispanic, 9% Hispanic/Latino, less than 1% Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, and 36% White, non-Hispanic; *Programming Estimates*: 79.5% Adult Education and Literacy Program Participants, 16.5% Secondary Credential and Career Pathway Program Participants, and 4.0% English Language Acquisition Program Participants.

MN DOC has an education-first policy, which means that offenders who do not have a high school diploma or GED are required to enroll in ABE and achieve a high school credential before being eligible for work programs. MN DOC offers intensive educational programming which connects to postsecondary career pathways. MN DOC also offers mental health services, and other support services that facilitate stability. These policies and strategies promotes a robust system of ABE within Minnesota prisons. MN DOC funds their education programs with ABE funding and also with supplemental corrections funding.

MN DOC education staff have been trained and are leading the field in implementing the state ABE content standards. In addition, the Minnesota correctional facilities have led the implementation of the state standard adult high school diploma. 169 Standard Adult High School Diplomas issued in 2016-17 were earned by ABE students in Minnesota correctional facilities. ABE students in Minnesota’s correctional facilities also perform well on the GED exam with 485 test-based high school equivalency diplomas issued in 2016-17. The GED passing rate for MN DOC programs is 90%, one of the highest in nation, according to GED Testing Service. Beyond secondary credentials, MN DOC is implementing in-demand career pathway programming for students who have or achieve a diploma to work towards a postsecondary degree or training while still incarcerated.

MN DOC utilizes the federal recidivism rate calculation, based on a three-year follow up period after release from prison. Minnesota’s rate of recidivism is 25%, according to MN DOC in the latest data available. In a 2013 study, obtaining secondary credentials helped offenders gain employment upon release but did not have a major impact on reducing recidivism. Obtaining postsecondary credentials in corrections resulted in reduced recidivism, higher numbers of hours worked, and increased wages. Obtaining a postsecondary credential reduced rearrest by 14%, reconviction by 16%, and new offense reincarceration by 24%.

A [longitudinal study conducted with the Minnesota Department of Corrections](https://mn.gov/doc/assets/Prison_Education_Evaluation_Research_in_Brief_Final_tcm1089-270907.pdf) “evaluated the effectiveness of prison-based educational programming by examining the effects of obtaining secondary and post-secondary degrees on recidivism and post-release employment outcomes among offenders.” The study found that “obtaining a secondary degree in prison significantly increased the odds of securing post-release employment by 59 percent.” And that “earning a post-secondary degree in prison… was associated with greater number of hours worked, higher overall wages, and less recidivism.” This study was completed with offenders released in 2007 and 2008, which gives enough time to determine meaningful outcomes post-release. For learners served in corrections systems during this program year, it is difficult to determine recidivism rates as many are still incarcerated and others have been released only recently.