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Juliana Pearson
Office of Planning, Evaluation and Policy Development
U.S. Department of Education
400 Maryland Ave. SW
Washington, DC 20202

Dear Ms. Pearson,

Docket No.: ED-2023-SCC-0034

My name is Jamal Jones and as Advisor/Assessor of Academy of Hope's NEDP Program, I am writing today to share my thoughts relating to the Department of Education's Office of Career, Technical and Adult Education's (OCTAE) comment request on Measuring Educational Gain in the National Reporting System (NRS) for Adult Education.

First and foremost, the NRS is an outdated reporting system that does not fully capture or accurately reflect the number of participants that adult education programs serve on a year-to-year basis or the skills that adult learners gain from their participation in these programs. That is why we are urging the establishment of a pilot program to test out innovative accountability system approaches that can help determine the best ways to measure the performance of adult education learners and adult education programs. This pilot system has been proposed by Senators Jack Reed (D-RI) and Todd Young (R-IN) in their Adult Education WORKS Act, which was developed with the input of adult education program directors, educators and learners.

The NEDP (National External Diploma Program) is a unique option for adult learners who might benefit from independent learning. Unlike the GED, it requires the learners to develop skills such as; Critical review of scientific studies, Savings account comparisons, film and political message analysis and more. These topics and skills are critical for every day life yet none of my adult learners are prepared for this material. The disconnect between what they are assessed on via the CASAS tests do a poor job of preparing them for these life changing skills. As such, it is clear that the data that is being collected is insufficient at assessing their readiness for real world skills.

Additionally, there is a discrepancy between NRS adult education enrollment data and State-level adult education enrollment data due to the fact that the NRS requires that learners receive 12 hours of instruction in order to be counted as a participant. There are many instances where learners receive services from a program under 12 hours. This can be the case when a learner enters an adult education program to gain a certain skill, attains it and then leaves due to a new work opportunity. Additionally, adult education programs provide learners with a variety of skills not captured in the NRS, such as digital literacy skills and information literacy skills, that are necessary for success in the modern economy. By not allowing programs to demonstrate gains in these kinds of skills, policymakers at the Federal level do not have a comprehensive understanding of the services that adult education programs provide learners.

In sum, I urge that OCTAE enhance the quality, utility, and clarity of the information to be collected by focusing greater attention on reporting requirements that more appropriately and effectively measure the progress and performance of adult education programs and their participants. Implementing a pilot to test out innovative approaches to accountability systems for adult education would improve the NRS so it captures education growth and achievement by adult learners and the impact of adult education programs.

Thank you for your attention to and consideration of my recommendation.

Sincerely,

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