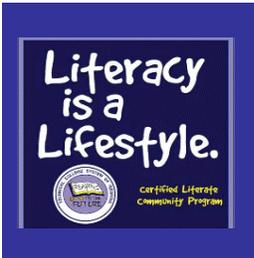


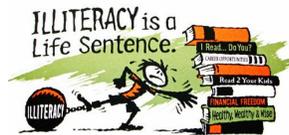
Certified Literate Community Program

www.clcpga.org

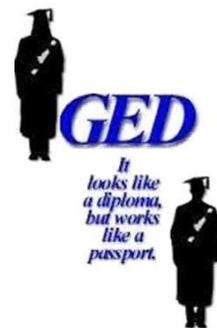
Literacy is a Lifestyle



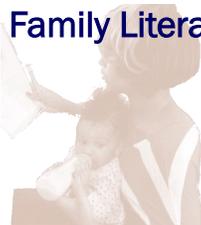
Financial Literacy



Workforce Development



Family Literacy



Phone: 404-679-5256
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Literacy is a Lifestyle



43% of adults with lowest literacy skills live in poverty:

17% receive food stamps; 70% have no job or a part time job. Parents who obtain a GED® or a high school diploma have children who show improvement in school and are more likely to stay in school. 75% of state inmates and 59% of federal inmates do not have a high school or GED diploma or can be classified as low literate.

1.2 million adults age 18+ in Georgia do not have a high school or GED diploma —18% of GA's adult population



In the US, nearly 7,000 students drop out of high school every day:

A student who can't read on grade level by 3rd grade is four times less likely to graduate by age 19 than a child who does read proficiently by that time. Add poverty to the mix, and a student is 13 times less likely to graduate on time than their proficient peer. 50% of incoming 9th graders in urban, high-poverty schools read three years or more below grade level.

In Georgia, 42% of high school students do not graduate from high school on time with a regular diploma



Children are not poor; their parents are poor:

About 50% of all children living in poverty begin school as much as 2 years behind their peers in preschool skills. Nearly half of all heads of households receiving welfare have not finished high school. By using a comprehensive and holistic approach to education, family literacy programs are making great strides in helping families break the cycle of low literacy, poverty, and hopelessness.

The greatest predictor of a child's academic success is the mother's educational level



Between 1990 & 2000, GA experienced a 125% growth in its immigrant population:

44% of the 2.4 million students across the country who are enrolled in adult education programs are ELA students. Of these, about 185,000 are at the lowest ELA level. They face the dual challenge of developing basic literacy skills along with acquiring proficiency in English. ELA programs are often hampered with chronic-and erratic-funding.

28% of college-educated immigrants are limited English proficient — 50% of these hold advanced degrees



Low literacy skills in the workplace cost GA employers \$2.1 Billion annually:

36 Georgia counties have an adult population in which 30% or more do not have a high school diploma. Counties where business and industry leave...and none want to go. In surveys of businesses, nearly two-thirds of respondents cited difficulty in finding qualified workers. More than 60% of front line workers in goods-producing industries have difficulty applying information from a text to a required task. In the 21st century, 60% of all jobs will require skills which only 20% of the current workforce possess.

By 2020, 60% of jobs in GA will require some form of college education— Over 2.6 million Georgians do not have the skills to make a living wage



Unemployment for adults without a high school or GED diploma average 8.5% higher than those who have one:

Individuals who earn a high school or GED diploma increase their income potential by 35% and contribute nearly 44% more in tax payments. Increased earnings mean increased investing, home sales, and new jobs, and a decrease in reliance on public assistance programs. For every additional high school graduate the average economic benefit to the public sector is \$209,100. [Source: *The Economics of Education*, GA Partnership for Excellence in Education, 2010]

Effects of low literacy cost the US over \$225 Billion annually in non-productivity in the workforce & loss of tax revenue due to unemployment



People with low literacy skills are more likely to engage in problematic credit card behavior:

These adults tend to borrow more, accumulate less wealth, and pay more in fees related to financial products. They are less likely to invest and more likely to experience difficulty with debt. The cost of poor financial decision-making and planning often gets shifted on to other members of the community, state and nation through higher prices for financial products, the diversion of economic resources and greater use of public "safety net" programs.

Almost 50% of Americans state that they have trouble keeping up with monthly expenses



24% of patients with low literacy skills do not know how to take medication 4 times a day:

According to the AMA, individuals with low health literacy incur medical expenses up to 4 times greater than patients with adequate skills. Adults with low literacy skills go to the emergency room more often, are less likely to get flu shots, mammograms, & other preventative care. They are more likely to have chronic conditions such as high blood pressure & diabetes and are less able to manage them effectively.

Patients with low literacy skills have a 50% increased risk of hospitalization

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