

2/18/09

OVERVIEW:

ALASKA

MILITARY

YOUTH

ACADEMY

Louie Flora

From: Pierre, McHugh (ANG) [mchugh.pierre@alaska.gov]
Sent: Monday, February 23, 2009 2:06 PM
To: Louie Flora
Cc: Clark, Teri L (MVA)
Subject: FW: RE: Answers due From Christensen and Jones
Attachments: image002.jpg; Thinking and Learning Style Teaching Styles.pdf; Thinking and Learning Style Characteristics.pdf; Thinking and Learning Style Survey.pdf; Post-Residential Standards on Mentoring.pdf

Louie, here are the answers to the questions from the Joint Education Committee as well as some attached supporting documents.
 Thanks!

McHugh Pierre

Director of Public Relations & Legislative Liaison
 Alaska Department of Military and Veterans Affairs
 907-321-2179 cell
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The House Education Standing Committee would like a follow up from AMYA to these questions:

- 1) What is the name of the company/assessment tool used to determine learning styles for incoming cadets?

Learning styles are determined by administering the Thinking and Learning Style Preference Survey, originally created by Dr. Virginia R. Johnson Ed D. (circa 1993). She was the head of the education department at UAA where AMYA Principal "Tom" Hamill, pursued his Master of Arts in Teaching (MAT) degree in 1996. The Academic Section has utilized this tool with great success since that time. The classroom teachers administer the test after cadets are instructed with a Microsoft PowerPoint presentation.

- 2) How do you match a cadet up with a mentor?

We accomplish the Mentor - Cadet matching using the following NGB-Challenge guidelines:

Standard 4: Mentor Qualifications
 Prospective mentors:

- a. At least 21 years of age.
- b. Same gender (Cross-gender matches are allowed on a case-by-case basis if approved by the Director and documented in the cadet/mentoring case file.)
- c. Geographic proximity acceptable to both the mentor and cadet.
- d. Not of same household, immediate family (mother, father, stepmother, stepfather, brother, sister, step brother, step sister, foster parent, legal guardian), or ChalleNGe staff or spouses.

Generally, this is done with the Cadets and parent/guardian involvement. Cadets must have a mentor application filled out when applying for AMYA. For those who

do not have anyone that can pass the background checks, live outside the Municipality of Anchorage or Mat-Su Borough, the Recruiting, Placement, and Mentoring (RPM) staff assists them with volunteers from the local area. Staff has a basic questionnaire for both the volunteer Mentors and the Cadets. Using this questionnaire, RPM staff attempts to match Cadets with Mentors who have similar interests, when possible. If at any time, a Cadet-Mentor match is not compatible, RPM staff works to help find them a more compatible Mentor. If a Cadet leaves the program and the Mentor returns to the volunteer pool until they are needed. Mentors must be at least 21 years of age, of the same gender, and not an immediate family member.



**HIGH SCHOOL DROPOUTS
AND THEIR IMPACT
ON AMERICA'S ECONOMY**

2973

High School Dropout Facts

- **The 1.2 million dropouts in 2007 will cost the American economy \$329 billion in lost productivity and earnings over the course of their lifetimes.**

*Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (2007).
Education at a glance 2007. Paris: Author*

- **The 12 million students who are projected to drop out over the next decade will cost our economy more than \$3 trillion.**

*Organization for Economic Co-Operation and Development (2007).
Education at a glance 2007. Paris: Author*

- **Dropouts are estimated to contribute \$60,000 less to state and federal revenues over the course of their lifetime. That is \$50 billion annually.**

Rouse, Cecila. (2005).

2974

High School Dropout Facts

- **It is estimated that each class of dropouts costs states \$17 billion in publically subsidized health care costs over the course of their lives.**

Healthier and Wealthier: Decreasing Health Care Cost by Increasing Educational Attainment:
<http://www.all4ed.org/files/handw.pdf>

- **Increasing the educational level of one year's dropout by just one grade level, would recoup \$192 billion in lost earnings and productivity over the course of their lifetimes.**

Rouse, Cecilia. (2005)

- **Individuals lacking a high school education make up 90 percent of our nation's prison population accounting for \$45 billion of the \$50 billion spent annually on incarceration.**

Saving Futures, Saving Dollars: The Impact of Education on Crime Reduction and Earning
<http://www.all4ed.org/files/SavingFutures.pdf>

2975

High School Dropout Facts

- **Three-quarters (3/4) of dropouts say that if given a “second-chance” they would have stayed in school.**

*Bridgeland, John M. et al. The Silent Epidemic: Perspectives of High School Dropouts.
Civic Enterprises. March 2006*

- **The Bureau of Labor statistics projects that by 2020, US labor demand will exceed the American labor supply by 20 million.**

*Cartnevale, A. ASTD Training + Development.
American Society for Training & Development, January 2005.*

- **Of the 3.4 million dropouts age 16-24 in Oct. 2006 who had not reenrolled in school, only half were employed.**

*College Enrollment and Work Activity of 2006 High School graduates.
U.S. Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics. April 26, 2007.*

2976

High School Dropout Facts

- **These youth are more likely to be living in poverty, receiving public assistance, in prison, on death row, unhealthy, divorced, and single parents of children who drop out.**

*Bridgeland, John M. et al. The Silent Epidemic: Perspectives of High School Dropouts.
Civic Enterprises. March 2006*

- **Federal investment in dropout recovery and youth empowerment programs has dropped from \$15B in the late 1970's to just \$3B today.**

*Barton, Paul E. One-Third of a Nation: Rising Dropout Rates and Declining Opportunities.
Educational Testing Service. Princeton, NJ. February 2005*



Dream. Believe. Achieve.

Facts at a Glance

National Guard Youth Challenge Program (NGYCP)

The Need

- 1.2 million students drop out of high school each year, costing the nation more than \$309 billion in lost wages, revenues and productivity over the students' lifetimes.
- 33 million Americans ages 16 to 24 do not have a high school degree.
- 21 percent of students reported they were in gangs in their schools.

High School Dropouts

- Have a life expectancy 9 years less than a high school graduate
- Can expect to earn about \$17,000 per year compared to \$27,000 for a high school graduate
- Nearly 30 percent are unemployed and 24 percent are on welfare compared to only 10% of those with a high school degree.
- 1 in 4 babies is born to high school dropouts.
- The prison system has grown by 187% over the last decade to 2.2 million Americans. Approximately 68% are high school dropouts.

The Program

- The NGYCP was founded by the National Guard with Congressional mandate in 1993.
- NGYCP is a 17 month voluntary program with a 5 1/2 month residential phase and a 12 month mentoring phase.
- NGYCP is open to 16-19 year old male and female high school dropouts.
- 32 NGYCP program sites are located in 28 states and Territories, and two state partnerships; District of Columbia and Nevada.
- NGYCP enhances students' life skills, education levels, employment potential and prospects for the future.

The Results

- Over 84,700 students have graduated the program as of December 2008.

Last Year:

- 60% earn their general equivalency degree (GED), nearly double the pass rate of other adult education programs.
- 28% of graduates continued their education.
- 14% of graduates joined the military
- 2007 Test of Adult Basic Education (TABE) gains during the Residential Phase include an estimated 1.6 overall grade level improvement.



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The Benefits

- An average of \$109 million in juvenile correction savings each year, based on an annual cost of \$14,000 per NGYCP enrollee vs. an annual cost of \$40,000 per youth in a correction facility.
- An average of \$31.7 million in taxpayer savings each year based on students receiving their GED vs. on-going educational costs.
- \$109.6 million in community service hours, based on over 5.8 million hours of community service performed by program participants since 1993.
- Decrease in Federal Assistance (20 percent of 16-18 years olds enrolled in the program are taken off Federal Assistance programs).
- Increase in voter registration (99 percent of program graduates register to vote).
- Savings of \$10,000-\$15,000 on education costs per cadet.

States with Challenge Programs

- Alaska
- Arizona
- Arkansas
- California [2]
- Florida
- Georgia [2]
- Hawaii
- Illinois
- Indiana
- Kentucky
- Louisiana [3]
- Maryland
- Michigan
- Mississippi
- Montana
- Nevada
- New Jersey
- New Mexico
- North Carolina
- Oklahoma
- Oregon
- Puerto Rico
- South Carolina
- Texas
- Virginia
- Washington
- West Virginia
- Wisconsin
- Wyoming

States actively seeking a program or additional programs:

Arkansas [2]	Colorado	Idaho
Maine	Massachusetts	Minnesota
New Hampshire	Ohio	Oklahoma [2]
Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	Tennessee
Texas [2]	Vermont	

About the National Guard Youth Foundation

The National Guard Youth Foundation is a non-profit 501(c)(3) organization formed to support the work of the National Guard Youth Challenge Program through public awareness, scholarships, higher education assistance, mentoring and job development programs for graduates. The Foundation also works to expand the number of states and sites per state to accommodate growing demand for the program. The Honorary Board of Directors is co-chaired by President George H.W. Bush and Senator Mary Landrieu (D-LA). For more information about the National Guard Youth Foundation, please visit www.ngyouthfoundation.org.

ALASKA MILITARY YOUTH ACADEMY
"ChalleNGe Program"
28 January 2009

The Alaska Military Youth Academy (AMYA) is a National Guard Youth Challenge Program, which helps at-risk youth focus and get back on track with their lives. The Academy produces graduates with the values, skills, education and self-discipline necessary to succeed as adults. The Youth Challenge Program is a 17 ½ month program that consists of a 22-week Residential Phase based on the traditional military training model, followed by a year long Post-Residential Phase. The Alaska Military Youth Academy serves the needs of 16 to 19 year-old Alaskans who have dropped out of High School. The program is located at Camp Carroll on Fort Richardson.

Facts to Consider:

- AMYA ranks #1 in the nation, per capita, with regard to contact and recruitment of High School dropouts.
- AMYA ranks in the top three Challenge Programs nationally for resident program graduates, based on graduation targets and funding.
- AMYA ranks in the top three Challenge Programs nationally for the successful placement of students at the end of the 17 ½ month program. Placement involves students being gainfully employed, attending school, or being positively engaged as measured by a prescribed set of standards.
- In January 2009, AMYA received a national level award, recognizing the Academy as the "Most Progressive Challenge Program in the Nation in 2008".
- In August 2008, AMYA exceeded 2,630 graduates who are demonstrating exceptional success in their lives and futures.
- As of August 2008, AMYA has awarded more than 1,647 High School Diplomas or GED credentials since 1994. The AMYA Challenge Program is one of only five existing National Guard Challenge Programs (33 total) accredited to award High School Diplomas.
- AMYA's overall success rate at the end of the 12-month Post-Residential Phase (Class 06-2 & 07-1) exceeds 80%. Measured success in prior years has been shown to exceed 90%.
- The last four graduating classes with 154, 140, 123, and 143 graduates respectively, were the largest graduating classes in AMYA's 15 year history.

- Classes 08-1 & 08-2 performed 19,400 hours of service to the community at a combined value of \$138,794 to the community.
- AMYA entered students in the Statewide GCI Academic Decathlon in 2008, 2007, 2005 and 2004; where they won first place in the small schools division each year the Academy was entered.

In 2008, Cadet Ryan Joe, a native student from Anchorage, AK; was recognized as the recipient of the Statewide GCI Academic Decathlon Kristin Caperton Award for excellence as a member of the winning team in the small schools division. He was subsequently designated to participate on the Alaska Academic Decathlon Team which competed in California later in 2008. At the California competition, Cadet Ryan Joe was recognized as the recipient of the Kristin Caperton Award for excellence at the national level. Cadet Joe is presently in the Post-Residential Phase of the ChalleNGe Program. He has completed the Covenant House Rights of Passage Program and was recently employed as a property manager in Washington State by an Alaska Native corporation.

- In January 2009, AMYA will experience its 15th year Anniversary and is on track to produce the largest graduating class in the Academy's history.

Submitted by
Craig Christensen
Director

National Guard
Alaska Military Youth Academy
Youth ChalleNGe Program



• Administered by the
Department of Defense

(DODI 1025.8) 20 March 2002

• Federal and State
Partnership



•A multi-phased Intervention Program- 17 ½ months



-High School dropouts between ages 16 - 18 years old



-5 ½ months residential with 12 month post residential

8 Core Components

Academic Excellence

Physical Fitness

Job Skills

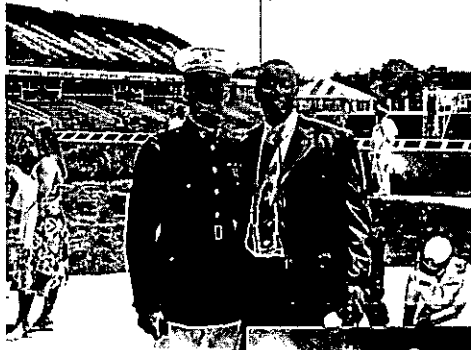
Service to Community

Health and Hygiene

Responsible Citizenship

Leadership/Followership

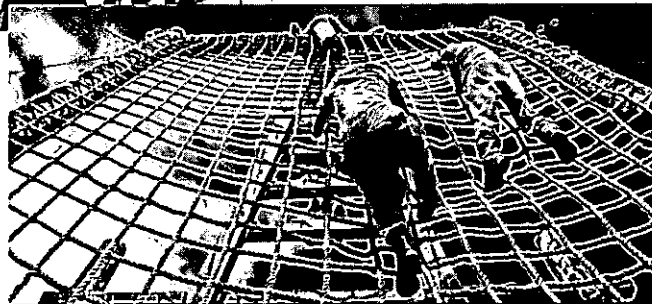
Life Coping Skills



Academic
Excellence



Physical
Fitness





Job Skills



Service to the Community

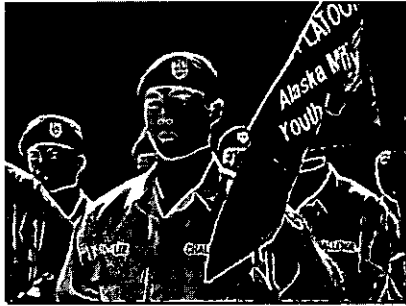


Health & Hygiene



Responsible Citizenship





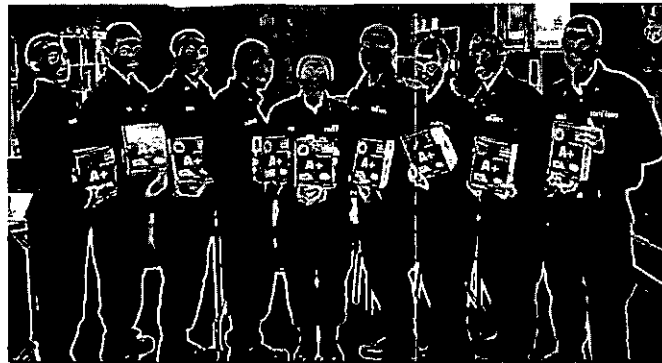
Leadership/Followership



Life Coping Skills



-High School Diploma or GED



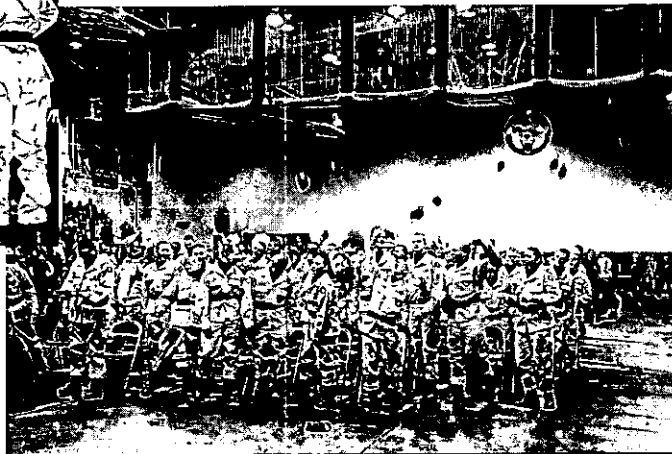
-Mentorship Program



•Successful Graduates



Alaska Has Exceeded 2,630 Graduates



**Success=
Positive, Durable Placement
Goal 90%+**

