

Academic Achievement and Prison Incarceration Rates

Analyzing the School-to-Prison Pipeline

- Stand For Children looked at data compiled by the Justice Atlas of Sentencing and Correction (www.justiceatlas.org) which lists the zip code of the last address associated with inmates incarcerated within Texas state prisons. It also lists the percent of residents in that zip code making \$25,000 or less in household income.
- We then looked specifically at the Dallas County zip codes with the largest number of Texas prison inmates as of the latest information date they surveyed (2008).
- We then looked at the largest comprehensive high schools within each of those zip codes on the Texas Education Agency (“TEA”) website (<http://ritter.tea.state.tx.us/perfreport/aeis/2011/campus.srch.html>) for the latest school year available (2010-11).
- From that TEA data, we were able to note the numbers of students who started ninth grade at each campus four year earlier who (i) failed to graduate; (ii) graduated but did not achieve a college ready entrance exam score on either the SAT or ACT; or (iii) graduated college ready.

Analyzing the School-to-Prison Pipeline

Key Takeaways

- The ten zip codes analyzed representing the last address of the largest number of Texas prison inmates from Dallas County contained over 3,100 prisoners representing an annual cost to the state of \$137 million, or \$44,000/inmate.
- This compares to the annual cost to publicly educate a student in Texas of below \$10,000.
- The largest high schools within each of these zip codes (10 in total) graduated 26 students in 2011 who were deemed college-ready, representing <1% of an original 9th grade cohort four years earlier totaling roughly 3,000 students.
- 860 students from this original 3,000 student 9th grade cohort (29%) failed to graduate. Another 2,100 students (70%) graduated but were not deemed college-ready.
- It is clear that the failure to adequately educate our children is leading directly to substantially higher incarceration rates. While it represents a substantial cost to taxpayers, more importantly it is a tragic waste of each child's life potential.
- It is also clear that all of this blame cannot and should not be placed solely at the feet of our educators. Given the levels of poverty in each of these neighborhoods, these children face many, many challenges not faced by students in more affluent regions of our city. Solving this issue requires a collective effort on all fronts, including the urgent need to direct additional resources to these schools and neighborhoods while concurrently rebuilding the leadership and teaching capacity within these ten high schools and the elementary and middle schools that feed into them.

Sources: Justice Atlas of Sentencing and Correction
TEA AEIS Data for 2011 - Failed to Graduate and No./Pct. of Graduates With College Entrance Exam Score Deemed College-Ready by SAT/ACT in 2010



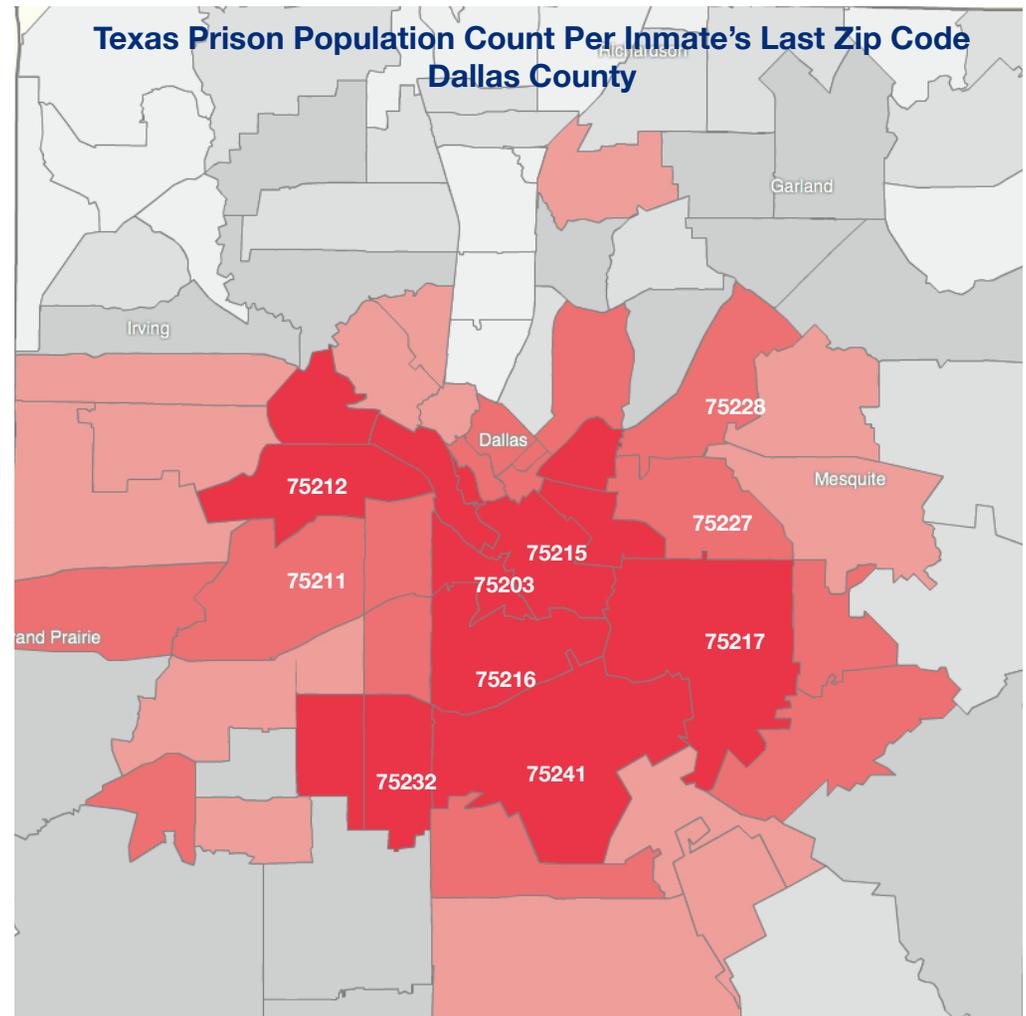
County Zip Codes with Highest Population of TX Prison Inmates

High Correlation with Low College Readiness Rates

Zip Code	No. of Inmates	Annual \$ Cost to State (Millions)	% HH Income Under \$25K	DISD High Schools Serving Zip Code and No./Pct. College Ready in 2010		
				High School	# Grads College Ready	% Grads College Ready
75216	681	\$28.1	41.4%	SOC	2	1%
75217	465	\$19.1	32.3%	Samuell Spruce	2	1%
75215	374	\$16.3	57.8%	Lincoln Madison	3	1%
75241	321	\$14.2	33.5%	Hutchins	N/A	N/A
75228	260	\$13.2	28.6%	Adams	9	3%
75212	280	\$11.2	48.3%	Pinkston	1	1%
75211	260	\$11.1	31.1%	Molina	1	0%
75232	198	\$10.9	23.3%	Carter	6	3%
75224	131	\$7.0	30.7%	SOC Carter	Included Above	
75203	132	\$6.0	49.3%	Adamson	2	1%
3,102	\$137.1				26	1%

(Avg. Cost = \$44,000/Inmate)

(vs. 860 Failing to Graduate and 2,100 Grads Not College Ready)



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TEA AEIS Data for 2011 - Failed to Graduate and No./Pct. of Graduates With College Entrance Exam Score Deemed College-Ready by SAT/ACT in 2010

