



## 2014 Wisconsin Indicator 14 Post School Outcomes of 2012-13 Exiters

### What is it?

Indicator 14 helps us describe the further education and competitive employment experiences of youth with disabilities as they transition from high school to adult life. **Indicator 14 of the State Performance Plan (SPP) requires states report an unduplicated count of the:**

*“Percent of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had IEPs in effect at the time they left school, and were:*

- A. Enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school.*
- B. Enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school.*
- C. Enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training; or competitively employed or in some other employment within one year of leaving high school”* 20 USC 1416(a)(3)(B)

### Why is This Data Collection Conducted?

- Federal, State and Local Indicator 14 data collection and reporting requirements.
- Set measurable and meet rigorous state annual goals and targets based on baseline performance.
- Learn about the postsecondary activities in which your former students are engaged directly from former students and guardians.
- District improvement planning— using the Wisconsin Transition Improvement Grant’s [Transition Improvement Plan](#) (TIP) to support the successful transition of all Wisconsin’s youth with disabilities to adult living.

### What Data are Collected and Reported?

Youth are contacted for a telephone interview and asked questions about where they are living, supports they are using, participation in post-secondary education or training programs and employment, IEP planning, high school experiences, difficulties participating in adult activities as they planned when in high school, and positive things that happened in high school to help them meet their goals. Indicator 14 reporting is limited to the three criteria listed above, and the additional information from the survey questions is shared with districts and adult agencies to inform practice and increase outcomes of youth with disabilities. The interview questions are posted on the WiPSO website at <http://www.wipso.org/>. This website also provides survey instruments, timelines, resources, training materials, statewide reports and secure access to district data.

### Who is Included in the Interviews?

The Wisconsin Department of Public Instruction (DPI) must ensure that post school outcomes (PSO) data are collected from each district within a 5-year cycle, with Milwaukee Public Schools participating each year. Districts are included in the survey the same year they are in DPI Self-Assessment Monitoring. During the district’s monitoring year, all district former students who have been identified as exiting school with a regular diploma, a certificate of attendance, by reaching maximum age of eligibility for services (age 21), or by dropping-out are attempted to be contacted for a telephone interview one year after they have exited school. Districts can choose to use the PSO survey to interview all of their exiters, and in non-required years, can conduct their own survey. Interviewer training materials are located on the WiPSO website.

### Who Interviews the Former Students?

St. Norbert College Strategic Research Institute (SRI), De Pere, WI, has been contracted since the post school outcomes data has been collected in Wisconsin (1999-2000) to contact former students on behalf of and at no cost to school districts. Beginning with the 2013-14 school year, districts have had the option to participate in interviewer training to conduct their own post school outcomes survey and in non-monitoring years to collect and reflect on the outcomes of former students. School districts electing to have St. Norbert College SRI contact their former students must then provide post high contact information for exited youth.

### When is the Interviews Conducted?

Interviews are conducted one calendar year (June – Sept) after the student has exited school AND the district is in a [Special Education Procedural Compliance Self-Assessment Monitoring](#) year. Local results are available for districts to view by November following survey completion.

### How are the WiPSO and Indicator 14 Related?

Districts collect and report post school outcomes because it is federally required to fulfill Indicator 14 requirements. Data reported publically and to the DPI are limited to just the unduplicated percentage of youth employed and participating in postsecondary education. The WiPSO survey provides much more information, and can be utilized any year, by any district, can include exiters without disabilities, and can be used to develop and track local improvement activities. All survey questions can be viewed by gender, ethnicity/race, disability and exit reason. District director of special education/pupil services or designees can access their local outcomes and improvement planning tools at [www.wipso.org](http://www.wipso.org). Please visit [www.witig.org](http://www.witig.org) to view additional transition planning tools, resources and trainings.

### Contact Information

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## How Are Youth with Disabilities in Wisconsin Doing One Year After Exiting High School?

Statewide outcomes survey results are located on the PSO website at [www.wipso.org](http://www.wipso.org). A brief summary is provided below.

2014 Survey Response Status of 2012-13 School Exiters N = 887		
	Count	Percent
Total School Exiters	1757	100%
Ineligible Contacts	75	4.3%
Remaining Eligible School Exiters	1657	100%
<b>Eligible: Completed Survey</b>	<b>887</b>	<b>53.5%</b>
Contact: Declined/Unavailable	139	8.4%
No Contact: No phone #/Moved	908	38.1%

This table shows interviewers attempted to contact each of the 1657 2012-13 exiters from the 78 districts in the 2014 statewide sample. Responses were accepted from former students and family or guardians. Response rates were higher than in 2013 (40%), 2012 (33%) and 2011 (31%). 62% of all exiters were contacted and over one-half (54%) were successfully interviewed. Just over one-third of former students could not be contacted due to bad phone numbers. This response is a sufficient number for valid statewide data, though some districts have too few successfully completed interviews to present a valid view of all exiters.

**Statewide Indicator 14** is the unduplicated, hierarchical percentage of youth employed and participating in postsecondary education. This table presents a comparison between 2014 and 2013 outcomes. Data suggest employment outcomes are improving but higher education is not.

Indicator 14 Post School Outcomes of Wisconsin Exiters with Disabilities	2014 % (N=887)	2013 % (N=711)	2012 % (N=699)
<b>Higher Education</b> Completion of at least one term at a 2-yr College or Technical College or 4-yr College or University - Regardless of participation in Employment or other Postsecondary Education or Training.	27.5%	29.8%	34.6%
<b>Competitive Employment</b> 90 consecutive or cumulative days in a community setting, working 20 hours or more per week and earning minimum wage or greater AND Never engaged in Higher Education and regardless of engagement in other Postsecondary Education or Training or Other Employment.	37.4%	29.5%	29.9%
<b>Other Post-Secondary Education or Training</b> Completion of at least one term at any other short-term education or training program, humanitarian program or high school completion program AND Never engaged in Higher Education OR Competitive Employment and regardless of engagement in Other Employment.	2.7%	3.1%	3.3%
<b>Other Employment</b> 90 consecutive or cumulative days of employment in any setting AND Never Engaged in Higher Education OR Competitive Employment OR Postsecondary Education or Training.	9.9%	10.4%	11.0%
<b>A. Higher Education</b>	27.5%	29.8%	34.6%
<b>B. Higher Education and Competitive Employment</b>	64.9%	59.4%	64.5%
<b>C. Higher Education and Competitive Employment and Other Post-Secondary Education or Training and Other Employment</b>	77.5%	72.9%	78.8%
<b>Not Engaged</b> (no work or school, postsecondary ed. term not completed, less than 90 days employment)	22.4%	27.1%	21.2%

### Outcomes "Takeaways"

While reviewing state and district data are important, getting a "feel" for the data is just as important as knowing the percents. Consider how this trend information may apply to your classroom and transition planning efforts.

Postsecondary Education and Training	Employment
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>38% have participated in postsecondary education or training but fewer did than in 2013 (42%), 2012 (46%) and 2011 (55%).</li> <li>Youth participate in more than one type of postsecondary education or training (428 "yes" responses for 346 respondents).</li> <li>12% (2013 = 14%) participated in a 2- or 4-year college or university program; 17% (2012 = 20%) participated in a 2-year technical college program. An additional 6% attempted a program but discontinued before completing a term.</li> <li>Females participated at a higher rate than males (42% vs. 36%), though both participated less than 2013, 2012 and 2011.</li> <li>Nearly the same percentage of minority (36%) and white youth (38%) participate in higher postsecondary education or training programs, fewer minority youth (24%) participate in higher education than do white youth (31%).</li> <li>Youth who exit with a diploma (42%) were much more likely to participate in postsecondary education or training than youth who drop-out (17%).</li> <li>57% of youth disclose their disability and 37% use assistive technology or accommodations.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>70% (2013 = 69%; 2012 = 68%) of respondents had a paying job in the community while in high school.</li> <li>48% (2013 = 45%) had a paying job when they left high school, and over one-half maintained the same job for 7 or more months after exiting (53%).</li> <li>81% (2013 = 79%) have worked in the year since high school</li> <li>52% (2013 = 48%; 2012 = 49%) meet the criteria of competitively employed.</li> <li>95% work in a community setting and 2% (2013 = 4%) work in a facilitated employment setting.</li> <li>A slightly higher percentage of males (83%) than females (77%) have been employed within the year of leaving high school.</li> <li>Minority youth are much less likely to be competitively employed (32%) than white youth (37%).</li> <li>Youth who dropped-out (40%) are competitively employed at a much lower rate than those who exit with a diploma (55%).</li> <li>Few youth (8%) report asking for an accommodation on the job, but a majority (80%) received the requested accommodation.</li> </ul>