



2013 Wisconsin Indicator 14 Post School Outcomes of 2011-12 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 and State Indicator 14 data collection and reporting requirements
- Set measurable and rigorous state annual goals and targets based on baseline performance
- Meet state and local public reporting requirements
- District improvement planning—learn about the postsecondary activities in which your former students are engaged
- 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 to contact former students on behalf of and at no cost to school districts since the post school outcomes data has been collected in Wisconsin (1999-2000). Beginning with the 2013-14 school year, districts will have the option to participate in interviewer training to conduct their own post school outcomes survey, both to meet the reporting requirements of Indicator 14 and annually to observe the outcomes of former students. School districts can elect to have St. Norbert College SRI contact their former students, and 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 WPHSOS and Indicator 14 Related?

Districts collect and report post high school outcomes because it is federally required to fulfill Indicator 14 requirements. Data reported publicly 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. Please visit www.wsti.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 post high website at www.wipso.org. A brief summary is provided below.

2013 Survey Response Status of 2011-12 School Exiters N = 711		
	Count	Percent
Total School Exiters	1757	100%
Ineligible Contacts	32	1.8%
Remaining Eligible School Exiters	1725	100%
Eligible: Completed Survey	711	40.4%
Contact: Declined/Unavailable	138	7.9%
No Contact: No phone #/Moved	908	51.7%

This table shows interviewers attempted to contact each of the 1757 2011-12 exiters from the 82 districts in the 2013 statewide sample. Responses were accepted from former students and knowledgeable family or guardians. Response rates were higher than in 2012 (33%) and 2011 (31%). While nearly one-half of all exiters were contacted, only 40% were successfully interviewed. More than one-half of former students could not be contacted due to bad phone numbers. While this is a sufficient number for valid statewide data, many districts have too few successfully completed interviews to present a valid view of all exiters. Districts that interviewed their own exiters had a response rate of 42% to 100%.

Statewide Indicator 14 is the unduplicated, hierarchical percentage of youth employed and participating in postsecondary education. This table presents a comparison between 2013 and 2012 outcomes. The data suggests each reporting category decreased from 2012 to 2013.

2013 Outcomes of 2011-12 Exiters for Indicator 14	2013 Count	2013 % N=711	2012 % N=699
Higher Education 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.	212	29.8%	34.6%
Competitive Employment 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.	210	29.5%	29.9%
Other Post-Secondary Education or Training 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.	22	3.1%	3.3%
Other Employment 90 consecutive or cumulative days of employment in any setting AND Never Engaged in Higher Education OR Competitive Employment OR Postsecondary Education or Training.	74	10.4%	11.0%
A. Higher Education	212	29.8%	34.6%
B. Higher Education and Competitive Employment	422	59.4%	64.5%
C. Higher Education and Competitive Employment and Other Post-Secondary Education or Training and Other Employment	518	72.9%	78.8%
Not Engaged (postsecondary ed. term not completed, less than 90 days employment, missing data)	193	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"> 42% have participated in postsecondary education or training but fewer did in 2013 than 2012 (46%) and 2011 (55%). Youth participate in more than one type of postsecondary education or training (362 "yes" responses for 296 respondents). 12% (2012 = 18%) participated in a 2- or 4-year college or university program; 20% (2012 = 18%) participated in a 2-year technical college program. An additional 5% attempted a program but discontinued before completing a term. Females participated at a higher rate than males (49% vs. 42%), though both participated less than 2012 and 2011. While nearly the same percentage of minority (9%) and white youth (10%) participate in other postsecondary education or training programs, fewer minority youth (21%) participate in higher education than do white youth (33%). Youth who exit with a diploma (45%) were much more likely to participate in postsecondary education or training than youth who drop-out (10%). 36% of youth disclose their disability and 37% use assistive technology or accommodations. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 69% (2012 = 68%) of respondents had a paying job in the community while in high school. 45% had a paying job when they left high school, and over one-half maintained the same 7 or more months after exiting (51%). 73% (2012 = 79%) have worked in the year since high school and 48% (2012 = 49%) meet all the criteria of competitively employed. 95% work in a community setting and 4% work in a sheltered employment setting. 76% (2012 = 75%) work 20 or more hours per week and 90% (2012 = 91%) earn minimum wage or greater. A slightly higher percentage of males (73%) than females (69%) have been employed since high school. Minority youth are much less likely to be competitively employed (32%) than white youth (54%). Youth who dropped-out (13%) are competitively employed at a much lower rate those who exit with a diploma (51%). Few youth (8%) report asking for an accommodation on the job, but a majority (69%) received the requested accommodation.