

2014 Wisconsin State Transition Data

The purpose of this document is to provide a summary of state data related to transition outcomes for youth with disabilities from the Department of Public Instruction, the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, and the Department of Health Services. This data summary is produced annually and is utilized to convey information as well as determine benchmarks and next steps for our collaborative service systems. Areas addressed for next steps annually include: (a) improving transition planning, (b) developing effective methods for communication between and across systems, (c) identifying service needs and gaps (d) interagency planning, and (e) targeted, data-driven technical assistance provision.

Department of Public Instruction (DPI) Data 2014 Wisconsin State Transition Data

The following data have been pulled from the **2014 Wisconsin Post School Outcomes Survey Report of 2012 - 2013 Exiters with Disabilities**. Outcomes data from 2013 and 2012 exiters with disabilities are included: *2013 data presented in (parenthesis); 2012 presented in [brackets]*.

The State Sample of exiters was 1657 of 7489. There were 887 respondents for a response rate of 54% (40% in 2013). Data here represent duplicated participation in activities within the year of leaving high school (meaning a respondent may be represented in more than one activity) and include those who exited with a diploma, certificate of attendance or completion, maximum age of eligibility for services, or by dropping out.

- 11% (8%) [6%] report working with someone from an **Independent Living Center** or from an adult agency like **IRIS, Family Care or an ADRC (Aging and Disability Resource Center)** to help them with things like shopping, transportation or scheduling appointments.
- 29% (17%) [19%] report working with someone from an **Employment Agency** such as DVR on tasks like finding a job, helping them with transportation to work or college, driver's training, or paying for classes or books. 12% (10%) [9%] report they primarily had assistance to find their current or most recent employment from an adult service agency such as DVR, Human Services, Job Services or a Work Development Center.
- Respondents reported talking to the following agencies about job opportunities since high school:
 - 20% (17%) [18%] DVR
 - 4% (7%) [5%] Health and Family Services/Human Services
 - 11% (14%) [16%] employment agencies (e.g. Job Center, workforce development center)
- 39% (42%) [48%] participated in **any type of postsecondary education** or training program.
 - 28% (30%) [35%] participated in a **higher education** program (2-year or 4-year college or university).
 - 10% (9%) [9%] participated in some **other postsecondary education or training program** (humanitarian program, completion degree (GED), on-the-job-training, short-term education, short-term training, etc.).

- 52% (48%) [49%] have been **competitively employed** (90 days or more, in the community, minimum wage or greater, 20 hours per week or more).
- 17% (16%) [18%] met the criteria of **other employed** (90 days or more).
- 81% (73%) [79%] of respondents are or have been **employed** in the year following high school.
 - 69% (64%) [67%] of respondents report that they have worked 90 days or more.
 - 12% (9%) [11%] of respondents report that they have worked less than 90 days.
 - 19% (27%) [20%] of respondents report that they have not worked at ANY time within one year of leaving high school.
- 97% (95%) [95%] of employed respondents work community-based setting, including:
 - 85% (83%) [84%] at a business in the community.
 - 2% (3%) [3%] Military.
 - 4% (3%) [3%] supported employment setting (work in the community; can include on-the-job training or assistance at work).
 - 6% (6%) [6%] self-employment or working in a family business.
 - 2% (4%) [3%] sheltered employment (a setting where most workers have disabilities).
- 77% (76%) [75%] of the employed respondents work 20 or more hours per week.
- 5% (4%) [5%] of the employed respondents earn less than minimum wage.
- 89% (90%) [91%] earn minimum wage or greater
- 64% (61%) [64%] more than minimum wage
- 70% (69%) [68%] of respondents participated in any type of high school work experience.
- 48% (45%) [49%] had a paying job in the community at the time they exited high school.
- 14% (19%) [13%] of respondents have **not been engaged** in any type of postsecondary education or training or employment since within the year of exiting their secondary placement.

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)
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.	27.5%	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.	37.4%	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.	2.7%	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.	9.9%	10.4%	11.0%
A. Higher Education	27.5%	29.8%	34.6%
B. Higher Education and Competitive Employment	64.9%	59.4%	64.5%
C. Higher Education and Competitive Employment and Other Post-Secondary Education or Training and Other Employment	77.5%	72.9%	78.8%
Not Engaged (no work or school, postsecondary ed. term not completed, less than 90 days employment)	22.4%	27.1%	21.2%

2014 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">• 38% have participated in postsecondary education or training but fewer did than in 2013 (42%), 2012 (46%) and 2011 (55%).• Youth participate in more than one type of postsecondary education or training (428 “yes” responses for 346 respondents).• 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.• Females participated at a higher rate than males (42% vs. 36%), though both participated less than 2013, 2012 and 2011.• 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%).• Youth who exit with a diploma (42%) were much more likely to participate in postsecondary education or training than youth who drop-out (17%).• 57% of youth disclose their disability and 37% use assistive technology or accommodations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• 70% (2013 = 69%; 2012 = 68%) of respondents had a paying job in the community while in high school.• 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%).• 81% (2013 = 79%) have worked in the year since high school• 52% (2013 = 48% ; 2012 = 49%) meet the criteria of competitively employed.• 95% work in a community setting and 2% (2013 = 4%) work in a facilitated employment setting.• A slightly higher percentage of males (83%) than females (77%) have been employed within the year of leaving high school,.• Minority youth are much less likely to be competitively employed (32%) than white youth (37%).• Youth who dropped-out (40%) are competitively employed at a much lower rate those who exit with a diploma (55%).• Few youth (8%) report asking for an accommodation on the job, but a majority (80%) received the requested accommodation.