

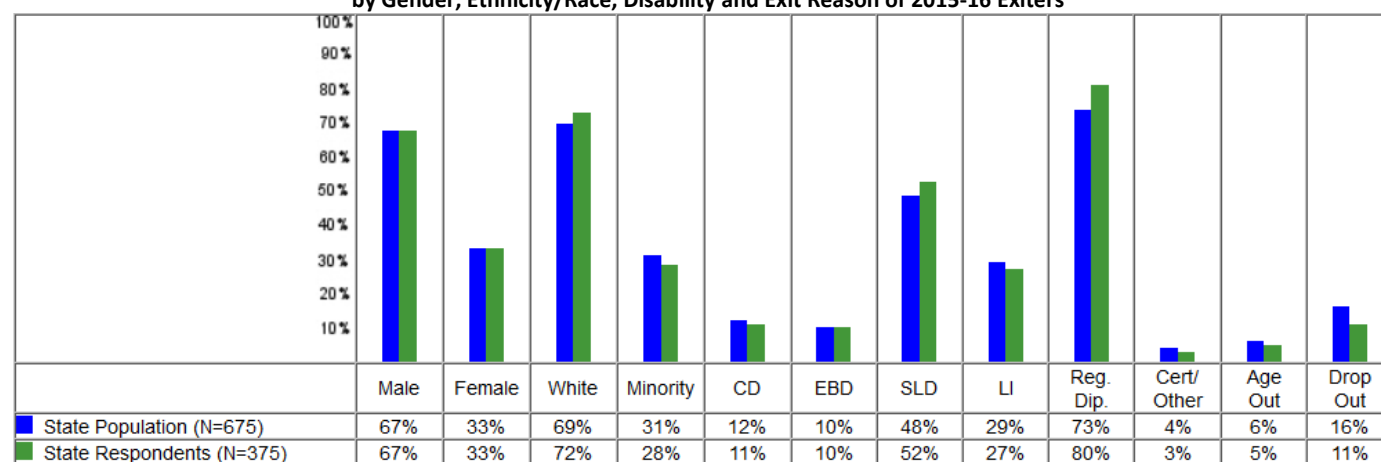
2017 South Dakota Statewide Post High School Outcomes Survey Report of 2015-16 Exiters with Disabilities

This report focuses on youth with disabilities who exited high school during the 2015-16 school year and are now out of high school one year. Students exited with a regular diploma, with a certificate of attendance, reached maximum age of eligibility, or dropped-out. The results of the survey are organized around adult living, participation in higher education, other postsecondary education or training, competitive employment, and other employment. The outcomes for youth with disabilities for each area are provided in this report.

Survey Respondents

This table shows the comparison of former students with disabilities who exited their secondary placement and are eligible to participate in the survey (Population), and former students with disabilities who exited their postsecondary placement and who responded to the outcomes interview (Respondents).

**2017 Comparison of State Population and State Respondents
by Gender, Ethnicity/Race, Disability and Exit Reason of 2015-16 Exiters**



Attempts were made to contact all former students who exited their educational placement during the 2015-16 school year. Of the 675 available former students, 375 interviews were successfully completed, representing 56% of exiters. Data reported here are based on the responses of the successfully completed interviews.

Of the successfully completed interviews:

- 57% were the former student
- 28% identified themselves as family of the former student
- 9% identified themselves as someone else

Interviews could not be completed because:

- 0% had no phone
- 1% had a disconnected phone
- 1% had a wrong phone number listed
- 0% provided no phone number
- 98% listed another reason or did not specify a reason

Outcomes by Survey Area

Adult Living

The adult living section contains responses to questions about students' living arrangements and general community participation, including engagement in activities outside the home, residential independence, and social and civic activities. The ability to live on one's own is believed to be evidence of the ability of youth to perform many common adult tasks.

Living Arrangements

Respondents were asked several questions related to their living arrangements.

- One year after exiting high school, 71% of the respondents continue to live with their family or custodial guardian.

Adult Agencies/Support Services

Respondents were asked about their use of adult agencies and support services after they exited high school.

26% of former students report they had contacted an adult service agency such as the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation, Division of Developmental Disabilities, etc. Respondents report contact with the Agencies:

- 86% Division of Vocational Rehabilitation (DVR)
- 15% Division of Developmental Disabilities
- 19% Disabled Student Services (college)
- 1% Mental Health
- 0% Yes, but agency didn't know the name of the agency
- 9% Cite another agency

Respondents were asked about the type of insurance by which they were covered:

- 55% of respondents report being covered by their family insurance.
- 13% of respondents report being covered by any other insurance.

Respondents report the following types of insurance:

- Indian Health Services
- Blue Cross
- Tricare
- Aflac
- Affordable Health Care
- Medicaid and SSI
- Employer Insurance

Needs Related to Adult Living Outcomes

Respondents were asked what problems or difficulties, if any, they have had after high school. The following are some of the programs and services on which they would like more information, including those areas in which the respondent indicated an immediate need:

- Employment Opportunities: Yes 4% Yes, Crisis 0%
- Living in the Community: Yes 3% Yes, Crisis 0%
- Education: Yes 3% Yes, Crisis 0%
- Finances: Yes 5% Yes, Crisis 0%
- Medical Care: Yes 3% Yes, Crisis 0%
- Transportation: Yes 2% Yes, Crisis 0%
- Legal: Yes 2% Yes, Crisis 0%
- Social Leisure: Yes 3% Yes, Crisis 0%
- Any Other Areas of Need: Yes 1% Yes, Crisis 0%
 - Medical Care-Mental Health & Legal Drugs

Respondents were asked if they had any additional comments. The following are some of their responses:

- Didn't prepare him for real world but more focus on resumes doing adult things
- Plans to attend University Center SDSU this fall as a full-time student
- She said it is hard to get a hold of her Voc Rehab counselor.
- Said it would sure be nice to get insurance.
- She lives at home is not working and has not attended postsecondary school; parent won't allow it.
- Caller noted that although person indicated a need for more information; the family has refused multiple times.
- Caller noted that not attending any postsecondary school was due in part to family culture.
- Stay at home dad-couldn't afford daycare so he quit his job to care for his son-he is getting help from his mom.

High School Planning

The following questions were entered into the survey based on the former student's IEP rather than through the post school interview process.

Students indicated the following anticipated post school outcomes:

- 13% University/4-Year College
- 12% Community/2-Year College
- 29% Vocational/Technical College (less than 2 years)
- 48% Employment
- 6% Supported Employment
- 4% Military
- 8% Supported Living
- 17% Independent Living
- 1% Don't Know/Left Blank
- 5% Other

Students made the following linkage with Adult Services while in High School (*Chose all that apply*)

- 73% Division of Vocational Rehabilitation
- 8% Division of Developmental Disabilities
- 21% Disabled Student Services (College)
- 7% Work Study
- 5% Mental Health
- 3% Don't Know
- 10% Other

3% of students were identified as an English Language Learner.

Students participated in the following Transition Programming during High School (*Chose all that apply*)

- 22% Project Skills
- 8% Youth Leadership Forum
- 30% Catch the Wave
- 46% Self-Advocacy

Students participated in the following Work Experiences during High School (*Chose all that apply*)

- 17% Volunteer
- 34% Work experience/work study
- 54% Competitive employment
- 13% Don't Know/Left Blank

Outcomes Reporting and Reporting Measures

Indicator 14 only considers an "**Unduplicated**" count, or participation in one type of activity within the year of leaving high school. Respondents are counted in only one category, and in the highest category. For example, if the former student completed one term at a 2-year technical college and is working full-time, only participation in the higher education program is counted and reported. If the former student is participating in a short-term vocational program and also working full-time, competitive employment is counted and reported. The hierarchy of reporting criteria includes:

- "**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.
- "**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
- "**Other Postsecondary 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

- **"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 program.

"Duplicated" means the former student may have participated in or are participating in more than one type of activity within the year of leaving high school. On a district level, it is important to consider all of the postsecondary activities in which youth participate. Data provided in this report is "Duplicated" unless otherwise specified.

Higher Education and Other Postsecondary Education or Training

Postsecondary education includes any type of formal education program after high school. NLT2 (2005) data indicate that among youth with disabilities out of high school up to two years, 32% enrolled in academic or technical postsecondary education programs.

Participation in Higher Education and Other Postsecondary Education by Gender, Ethnicity/Race, Disability and Exit Type

39% of respondents attend or have attended some type of higher education or other typed of postsecondary education or training in the year since leaving high school.

- 21% of respondents are or have participated in a higher education program.
- 6% of respondents are or have participated in a postsecondary education or training program.
- 5% of respondents are or have participated in another type of postsecondary education or training program.
 - 67% of respondents in a postsecondary education program have completed an entire term.
 - 83% of respondents in a postsecondary education program attend or have attended postsecondary training full-time (12 or more credits or hours).
 - 4% of respondents in a postsecondary education program report attending part-time (<12 credits or hours).

This table reviews the major postsecondary outcomes of respondents by gender, ethnicity/race, disability, and exit reason. Be cautious when interpreting low incidence, maximum age, certificate of attendance and drop out data. These categories are generally small so can represent wide variation. Also, note that the percentages in this table represent a **duplicated count** of all the programs in which former students have participated.

Duplicated Percentage of 2017 Respondents Completing at least One Term in a Postsecondary Education Program by Gender/Race, Ethnicity, Disability and Exit Type (N=375)						
	Any Postsecondary Education	4-Year College	2-Year College	Voc/Tech College	Vocational Training Program	Employment Training
Total	39%	10%	0%	19%	1%	1%
Male	37%	9%	0%	17%	2%	1%
Female	45%	14%	0%	23%	1%	1%
White	40%	10%	0%	21%	2%	1%
Minority	37%	12%	0%	14%	0%	1%
Cognitive Disability	29%	2%	0%	12%	5%	2%
Emotional/behavioral disability	33%	0%	0%	19%	0%	0%
Specific learning disabilities	44%	13%	0%	23%	1%	0%
Low Incidence	38%	12%	0%	14%	2%	2%
Regular Diploma	43%	13%	0%	22%	1%	0%
Certificate of Completion/Other	31%	0%	0%	0%	8%	0%
Aged Out	35%	0%	0%	10%	5%	10%
Dropped Out	19%	2%	0%	5%	0%	0%

Additionally, 1% participated in a high school completion certification (e.g. GED, adult basic education), 0% participated in a Union Apprenticeship, 1% joined the military, and 1% reported another postsecondary program.

57% of respondents that have not participated in a postsecondary education program report they have not enrolled in a program since leaving high school for the following reasons:

- 2% Lack of postsecondary opportunities in the immediate locale
- 10% Lacks necessary skills/qualifications to enter postsecondary education
- 2% Lack of transportation
- 1% Have not received necessary services from community agencies (e.g., VR)
- 55% Student is working
- 7% Personal/family obligations preclude going to postsecondary education
- 28% Student does not want to go to post-secondary education
- 1% Health problems preclude going to postsecondary education
- 9% Cannot afford to go to school
- 11% Cite another reason they discontinued their postsecondary education program

Employment

Two outcomes of employment were considered: "Competitive Employment" and "Other Employment". On the national level, 70% of youth with disabilities were competitively employed at sometime within two years of leaving high school, and 48% were employed at the time of the survey (NLTS, 2005).

Employment by Gender, Ethnicity/Race, Disability and Exit Type

This table reviews the major employment outcomes of respondents by gender, ethnicity, disability and exit type.

Duplicated Percentage of 2017 Employment Outcomes By Gender, Ethnicity/Race Disability and Exit Type					
	Any Employment Since HS	Competitive Full-Time Employment	Employment Over 90 Days	Works 20+ Hours/Week	Earns Min. Wage or Greater
Total	79%	58%	93%	91%	91%
Male	82%	60%	91%	90%	91%
Female	74%	52%	99%	91%	92%
White	84%	58%	92%	88%	91%
Minority	68%	58%	96%	97%	93%
Cognitive Disability	67%	50%	93%	86%	93%
Emotional/behavioral disability	89%	75%	91%	97%	97%
Specific learning disabilities	81%	59%	96%	93%	90%
Low Incidence Disability	77%	51%	90%	85%	91%
Regular Diploma	83%	57%	94%	93%	92%
Certificate of Completion/Other	77%	60%	80%	80%	80%
Aged Out	70%	21%	86%	50%	79%
Dropped Out	60%	81%	92%	96%	92%

Employed respondents work in the following settings:

- 58% Competitive Employment for Pay Full-Time
- 26% Competitive Employment for Pay Part-Time
- 4% Military
- 0% Family member's home or business
- 3% Sheltered Employment for workers with Developmental Disabilities
- 1% Supported Employment program in community for workers with Developmental Disabilities
- 0% Working while incarcerated
- 0% Volunteer or training capacity
- 1% Work Study - College

- 2% Working more than one job
- 1% Other

Length of Employment

Of the youth with disabilities who are currently employed:

- 21% have been employed more than 12 months
- 19% have been working 9 to 12 months
- 18% have been working 6 to 9 months
- 18% have been working 3 to 6 months
- 16% have worked 1 to 3 months
- 4% have been working less than one month

Hours Worked

- 24% work more than 40 hours per week
- 40% work between 30 and 39 hours per week
- 22% work between 20 and 29 hours per week
- 7% work between 10 and 19 hours per week
- 3% work less than 10 hours per week

Unemployment

18% of respondents report that they have not worked at any time within one year of leaving high school. Unemployed respondents report they have not worked for the following reasons (*Note: respondents can select more than one reason youth has not worked since high school*):

- 12% Lack of Employment opportunities in the immediate locale
- 13% Lacks necessary employment skills
- 7% Lacks transportation
- 3% Has not received necessary services from community agencies (e.g., VR)
- 32% Student is enrolled in school
- 17% Family obligations
- 25% Does not want to work
- 6% Student believes they would lose benefits if employed (e.g., SSI/disability/etc.)
- 3% Health issues keep student from working
- 6% Cite another reason they have not been employed since high school
- 38% Don't Know (26)

Summary

View of Respondents by Gender, Ethnicity/Race, Disability and Exit Type

These tables review the major 2017 postsecondary outcomes of respondents who exited their secondary education during the 2015-16 school year by gender, ethnicity/race, disability and exit reason. Outcomes are reported as both duplicated and unduplicated (Indicator 14) measures.

View of Duplicated Outcomes

This table reviews the major Duplicated postsecondary outcomes of respondents who exited their secondary education during the 2016-15 school year by gender, ethnicity/race, disability and exit reason. All the post high school activities in which youth have participated are reflected in the outcomes. All the post high school activities in which youth have participated are reflected in the outcomes.

Duplicated Percentage of 2017 Engagement of 2015-2016 Exiters by Gender, Ethnicity/Race, Disability and Exit Type (N=375)				
	Higher Education	Competitive Employment	Other Postsecondary Education	Other Employment
Total	21%	66%	6%	74%
Male	17%	68%	6%	75%
Female	28%	62%	5%	73%
White	22%	69%	6%	78%
Minority	16%	59%	7%	65%
Cognitive Disability	14%	50%	10%	62%
Emotional/Behavioral Disability	11%	75%	6%	81%
Specific Learning Disability	25%	71%	5%	78%
Low Incidence Disability	18%	61%	6%	71%
Graduated with a diploma	25%	71%	5%	78%
Certificate of Completion/Other	0%	54%	31%	62%
Aged Out	10%	35%	15%	60%
Dropped Out	2%	51%	2%	58%

Unduplicated Outcomes Indicator 14 percentages for the 2017 Post High School Outcomes Survey of 2015-16 exiters

The table below reviews the major 2017 postsecondary outcomes of respondents who exited their secondary education during the 2015-16 school year by gender, ethnicity/race, disability and exit reason. Each respondent is counted in only one category, and in the highest category.

Indicator 14 reports the following three data points as an unduplicated count and percent of youth who are no longer in secondary school, had Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) in effect at the time they left school, and were:

- A. 21% (77) have been enrolled in higher education within one year of leaving high school.
- B. 76% (285) have been enrolled in higher education or competitively employed within one year of leaving high school.
- C. 82% (309) have been enrolled in higher education or in some other postsecondary education or training program; or competitively employed or in some other employment within one year of leaving high school. (20 U.S.C.1416(a)(3)(B))

17% of respondents do not meet the criteria of any of the indicator 14 measures. Of those,

- 10% report they have never been engaged in any postsecondary education or employment
- 6% report being under-engaged, meaning they worked less than 90 days, or did not complete at least one term in a postsecondary program, or declined to respond to questions such as salary range.

Unduplicated Percentage of 2017 Engagement of 2015-2016 Exiters by Gender, Ethnicity/Race, Disability and Exit Type (N=375)				
	Higher Education	Competitive Employment	Other Postsecondary Education	Other Employment
Total	21%	55%	1%	5%
Male	17%	59%	2%	5%
Female	28%	48%	0%	6%
White	22%	57%	1%	6%
Minority	16%	50%	1%	5%
Cognitive Disability	14%	45%	5%	7%
Emotional/behavioral disability	11%	69%	0%	6%
Specific learning disabilities	25%	57%	1%	4%
Low Incidence Disability	18%	51%	2%	8%
Regular Diploma	25%	58%	0%	5%
Certificate of Completion/Other	0%	54%	15%	0%
Aged Out	10%	30%	10%	20%
Dropped Out	2%	51%	0%	5%