

## Results of the Utah Post High School Outcomes Survey

Area	Data					What It Means
Demographics	Survey Year	# of Respondents	# in Population	Response Rate	Statewide Respondents Not Representative of:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A bigger effort must be made to obtain current contact information for minority youth, youth with EBD, and youth who dropped-out.</li><li>• The state respondents represent the state sample.</li></ul>
	2010	887	2853	31%	Black youth, EBD, drop-out	
	2009	467	1624	29%	Black youth, drop-out	
	2008	573	2007	29%	Black youth, drop-out	
	2007	358	1093	33%	Black youth sample under-represented, but matches state population	
Independent Living (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 70% of youth with disabilities continue to live with their parents after exiting HS.</li><li>• The percentage of youth in Wisconsin living independent of their parents is similar to youth nationally.</li><li>• A slightly higher % of female youth live independently than males.</li><li>• Minority youth, youth with emotional/behavioral disabilities and youth who drop-out of HS are most likely to live independently one year after HS.</li><li>• Youth with CD are most likely to live with their parents after HS...</li><li>• 58% [61% in 2008] planned to live independently of their parents within one year of HS</li><li>• 41% [37% in 2008] report living as they planned while in HS.</li></ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Consider the need for including independent living skills IEP goals for minority youth and youth with EBD.</li><li>• Fewer youth planned to live independently in 2009 than 2008, however more are living as they planned.</li></ul>
Leisure Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 87% of youth have participated in a leisure activity in the past 6 months</li><li>• Minority youth and youth who drop-out participate least.</li></ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The higher % of Wisconsin youth participate in leisure activities than do nationally (73%)</li></ul>
Driver’s License	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 67% [65 % in 2008] exited with a valid driver’s license</li><li>• Females are slightly more likely than males to have a driver’s license, with a significantly higher percentage of females obtaining a valid driver’s license in 2009 compared to 2008.</li><li>• White youth are significantly more likely to have a driver’s license than minority youth.</li><li>• Youth with EBD and youth who drop-out are least likely to have a valid license.</li></ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The % with a driver’s license is closely tied to % that socialize and the % that have a job in the community.</li></ul>
Adult Agency and Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5% [4% in 2008] of respondents report using the services of an Independent Living Center or Dept. of Health Services</li><li>• 18% [18% in 2008] of respondents report using the services of an adult employment agency such as DVR</li></ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 4% - 5% of the exiters have a CD.</li><li>• The % seeking DVR services has steadily increased over the past 3 years.</li></ul>
Post Secondary Education	Type	% Participating			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The group that increased participation most was females.</li><li>• Consistently over the survey years, youth indicate participating in more than one type of postsecondary ed. program.</li><li>• The percentage of youth who discontinue a postsecondary program before completing within the first year of leaving HS has remained stable over all of the survey years [7% 2008 and 2009]</li></ul>	
		2009	2008	2007		
	2-Yr College	13%	13%	6%		
	4-Yr College/University	13%	9%	12%		
	Technical College	31%	27%	26%		
	Voc/Short Term Training	5%	3%	6%		
	GED	9%	8%	20%		
	Other Types	2%	2%	2%		
	Any Postsecondary Education/Training	53%	45%	46%		
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The percentage of youth attending a 4-year college program or a technical college increased from 2008 to 2009.</li></ul>					
Self-Advocacy and Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• An average of 54% [48% in 2008] of respondents who attend postsecondary school identify themselves as having a disability to someone at their place of postsecondary education.</li><li>• Female youth and youth with CD are most likely to disclose their disability status.</li><li>• Although few youth who drop-out attend postsecondary education, of those who do, 60% disclose their disability, which is a significant increase from 2008 [25%] and previous survey years.</li><li>• 40% [49% in 2008] are not requesting any type of assistance.</li></ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Youth disclosing their disability is increasing over time.</li><li>• Teaching self-advocacy skills is very important to their success in postsecondary education programs.</li></ul>
Assistive Technology(AT)/Accommodations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Youth with CD, S/L impairments, and EBD request AT/Accommodations least.</li><li>• More youth used AT/Accommodations in 2009 (42%) than 2008 [36%].</li></ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• These help youth with disabilities succeed at their place of postsecondary education.</li></ul>
HS IEP Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 66% [58% in 2008] planned to begin postsecondary education within one year of HS</li><li>• 51% [42% in 2008] report continuing their education as they planned while in HS</li></ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• A higher % of youth planned to attend postsecondary ed. and a higher % participated as planned</li></ul>
Attrition and Non-Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The top reasons youth have not attended postsecondary ed. is that they did not want to or plan to (many plan to take a year off), or they could not afford it. Others report family obligations.</li></ul>					<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Very few (3%) are not attending because they are on waiting lists.</li></ul>

Employment	Type	% Participating			
		2009	2008	2007	
	Any Employment	85%	86%	83%	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2009, fewer youth worked 35 hours per week or more, more earned minimum wage and fewer received a raise or benefits.</li> <li>Male and female youth are as likely to be employed, however a higher % of male youth have received a raise and have benefits than female youth.</li> <li>White youth are employed at a significantly higher rate than minority youth and are more likely to have received a raise and have benefits. Youth who dropped-out were the least likely to be employed or receive a raise.</li> </ul>
	Employed at time of survey	68%	70%	68%	
	Job in the community	91%	90%	89%	
	Min. Wage or Above	86%	88%	84%	
	35 Hrs./Wk or More	46%	50%	48%	
	20 Hrs./Wk or More	68%	72%	66%	
	Raise	42%	48%	48%	
	Benefits	31%	40%	33%	
	<b>Competitive. Employ-Full/Part</b>	<b>68%</b>	<b>71%</b>	<b>68%</b>	
	<b>Competitive Employ-Full Time</b>	<b>33%</b>	<b>32%</b>	<b>33%</b>	
Employment Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>42% [44% in 2008] found their own jobs</li> <li>5% [6% in 2008] had assistance from a job placement agency or DVR</li> <li>14% [15% in 2008] talked to DVR about finding a job</li> <li>20% [15% in 2008] talked to someone from their former HS</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The greatest number of youth found their own jobs or had help from family or friends.</li> <li>One-fifth sought assistance from former HS personnel.</li> </ul>
Self-Advocacy and Disclosure/ Accommodations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>3% [4% in 2008] requested an accommodation on the job</li> <li>100% [69% in 2008] received the accommodation they requested</li> <li>Accommodations included a job shadow, a job coach, and an interpreter</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>While few youth ask for accommodations, many/all receive what they ask for, indicating the need to teach self-advocacy skills</li> </ul>
HS Transition Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>58% [61% in 2008] had paid employment in the community while in HS</li> <li>41% [37% in 2008] have kept their HS job for more than one year</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For all the survey years, the % employed in the community mirrors the % employed after HS</li> <li>Many youth keep their HS jobs for a long time, indicating the importance of quality HS jobs</li> </ul>
HS IEP Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>53% [54% in 2008] planned to begin employment within one year of leaving HS</li> <li>58% [61% in 2008] report being employed as they planned while in HS</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There was little change in the percentage of youth who planned to enter employment from 2008 to 2009.</li> </ul>
Non-Employment/unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The majority of youth are unemployed because they could not find a job [35% in 2009 and 31% in 2008].</li> <li>17% [0% in 2008] were recently laid-off.</li> <li>0% [0% in 2008] are not unemployed or not currently working because they would lose SSI benefits</li> <li>0% [0% in 2008] are not unemployed or not currently working because they are on a waiting list</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More than one-third of youth are not working because they cannot find work, and increase from 2008.</li> <li>No youth in the past 2 survey years indicate unemployment because they would lose SSI benefits or because they are on a waiting list.</li> </ul>
Indicator 14	Type	% Participating			
		2009	2008	2007	
	<b>Indicator 14</b>	<b>70.4%</b>	<b>68.8%</b>	<b>65.0%</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The percentage of those competitively employed decreased from 2009 to 2008, and the percentage participating in postsecondary education increased.</li> <li>The percentage doing both increased slightly.</li> </ul>
	<b>Postsecondary Ed. Only</b>	<b>39%</b>	<b>31%</b>	<b>32%</b>	
	<b>Competitive Employment Only</b>	<b>16%</b>	<b>24%</b>	<b>18%</b>	
	<b>Post Secondary AND Competitive Employment</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>	
Possible Areas of Consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Since a high % of youth continues to not disclose their disability status at their place of postsecondary education or employment, districts may wish to consider student self-advocacy and self-determination as an important part of transition instruction.</li> <li>Since statewide outcomes are not as positive for minority youth, youth with EBD and youth who drop-out, districts may wish to review their local outcomes in these areas.</li> </ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What do your local outcomes reveal?</li> <li>How do they compare to the statewide results?</li> <li>What tools can your district use for analysis and planning?</li> </ul>