

Results of the Wisconsin 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"> • A bigger effort must be made to obtain current contact information for minority youth, youth with EBD, and youth who dropped-out. • The state respondents represent the state sample.
	2010	887	2853	31%	Black youth, EBD, drop-outs	
	2009	467	1624	29%	Black youth, drop-outs	
	2008	573	2007	29%	Black youth, drop-outs	
	2007	358	1093	33%	Black youth sample under-represented, but matches state population	
Independent Living (2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 70% of youth with disabilities continue to live with their parents after exiting HS. • The percentage of youth in Wisconsin living independent of their parents is similar to youth nationally. • A slightly higher % of female youth lives independently than males. • Minority youth, youth with emotional/behavioral disabilities and youth who drop-out of HS are most likely to live independently one year after HS. • Youth with CD are most likely to live with their parents after HS... • 58% [61% in 2008] planned to live independently of their parents within one year of HS • 41% [37% in 2008] report living as they planned while in HS. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consider the need for including independent living skills IEP goals for minority youth and youth with EBD. • Fewer youth planned to live independently in 2009 than 2008, however more are living as they planned.
Leisure Activity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 87% of youth have participated in a leisure activity in the past 6 months • Minority youth and youth who drop-out participate least. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The higher % of Wisconsin youth participate in leisure activities than do nationally (73%)
Driver's License	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 67% [65 % in 2008] exited with a valid driver's license • 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. • White youth are significantly more likely to have a driver's license than minority youth. • Youth with EBD and youth who drop-out are least likely to have a valid license. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The % with a driver's license is closely tied to % that socialize and the % that have a job in the community.
Adult Agency and Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 5% [4% in 2008] of respondents report using the services of an Independent Living Center or Dept. of Health Services • 18% [18% in 2008] of respondents report using the services of an adult employment agency such as DVR 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 4% - 5% of the exiters have a CD. • The % seeking DVR services has steadily increased over the past 3 years.
Post Secondary Education	Type	% Participating			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The group that increased participation most was females. • Consistently over the survey years, youth indicate participating in more than one type of postsecondary ed. program. • 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] 	
		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"> • The percentage of youth attending a 4-year college program or a technical college increased from 2008 to 2009. 					
Self-Advocacy and Disclosure	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Female youth and youth with CD are most likely to disclose their disability status. • 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. • 40% [49% in 2008] are not requesting any type of assistance. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth disclosing their disability is increasing over time. • Teaching self-advocacy skills is very important to their success in postsecondary education programs.
Assistive Technology(AT)/Accommodations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth with CD, S/L impairments, and EBD request AT/Accommodations least. • More youth used AT/Accommodations in 2009 (42%) than 2008 [36%]. 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • These help youth with disabilities succeed at their place of postsecondary education.
HS IEP Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 66% [58% in 2008] planned to begin postsecondary education within one year of HS • 51% [42% in 2008] report continuing their education as they planned while in HS 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A higher % of youth planned to attend postsecondary ed. and a higher % participated as planned
Attrition and Non-Participation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Very few (3%) are not attending because they are on waiting lists.

		obligations.			
Employment	Type	% Participating			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> In 2009, fewer youth worked 35 hours per week or more, more earned minimum wage and fewer received a raise or benefits. 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. 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.
		2009	2008	2007	
	Any Employment	85%	86%	83%	
	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%	
	Competitive. Employ-Full/Part	68%	71%	68%	
	Competitive Employ-Full Time	33%	32%	33%	
Employment Assistance	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 42% [44% in 2008] found their own jobs 5% [6% in 2008] had assistance from a job placement agency or DVR 14% [15% in 2008] talked to DVR about finding a job 20% [15% in 2008] talked to someone from their former HS 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The greatest number of youth found their own jobs or had help from family or friends. One-fifth sought assistance from former HS personnel.
Self-Advocacy and Disclosure/ Accommodations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 3% [4% in 2008] requested an accommodation on the job 100% [69% in 2008] received the accommodation they requested Accommodations included a job shadow, a job coach, and an interpreter 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> While few youth ask for accommodations, many/all receive what they ask for, indicating the need to teach self-advocacy skills
HS Transition Experiences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 58% [61% in 2008] had paid employment in the community while in HS 41% [37% in 2008] have kept their HS job for more than one year 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For all the survey years, the % employed in the community mirrors the % employed after HS Many youth keep their HS jobs for a long time, indicating the importance of quality HS jobs
HS IEP Planning	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 53% [54% in 2008] planned to begin employment within one year of leaving HS 58% [61% in 2008] report being employed as they planned while in HS 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> There was little change in the percentage of youth who planned to enter employment from 2008 to 2009.
Non-Employment/unemployment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The majority of youth are unemployed because they could not find a job [35% in 2009 and 31% in 2008]. 17% [0% in 2008] were recently laid-off. 0% [0% in 2008] are not unemployed or not currently working because they would lose SSI benefits 0% [0% in 2008] are not unemployed or not currently working because they are on a waiting list 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> More than one-third of youth are not working because they cannot find work, and increase from 2008. No youth in the past 2 survey years indicate unemployment because they would lose SSI benefits or because they are on a waiting list.
Indicator 14	Type	% Participating			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The percentage of those competitively employed decreased from 2009 to 2008, and the percentage participating in postsecondary education increased. The percentage doing both increased slightly.
		2009	2008	2007	
	Indicator 14	70.4%	68.8%	65.0%	
	Postsecondary Ed. Only	39%	31%	32%	
	Competitive Employment Only	16%	24%	18%	
	Post Secondary AND Competitive Employment	15%	14%	14%	
Possible Areas of Consideration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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. 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. 				<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What do your local outcomes reveal? How do they compare to the statewide results? What tools can your district use for analysis and planning?