

Building Capacity for High-Quality IDEA Data

Early Childhood Conference:
Improving Data, Improving Outcomes
Big B Add-on Day

September 10-11, 2014 New Orleans, LA

Part B Transition Indicators: Supporting States in the SSIP

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Agenda

- Introduction and welcome
- National picture of post-school outcomes data collection and analysis
- Methods for collecting Indicator 14 data at the state level
- Using I-1, 2, 13, & 14 to develop an SSIP





National Post-School Outcomes Center: Mission

- Help SEAs establish practical and rigorous data collection systems that will measure and profile the post-school experiences of youth with disabilities (i.e., Indicator 14)
- Build capacity of SEAs to use I-14 data for national, state, and local reporting and, most importantly, to guide and improve transition services to this population





IDEA Data Center: Mission

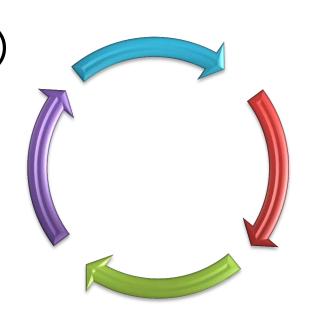
 Provide technical assistance to build capacity within states for collecting, reporting, and analyzing high-quality *IDEA* data.





Critical Interrelationships for Achieving PSO

Quality IEPs (Indicator 13)



Staying in school (Indicator 2)

Positive postschool outcomes (Indicator 14)

Graduating (Indicator 1)

Kohler (NSTTAC), 2007



National Picture of PSO Data Collection

(2014 Part B 14 Data Collection; FFY 2012)

- Census or Sample:
 - 36 states used census
 - 18 states used representative sample
 - 6 states did not report method
- Method of Data Collection:
 - 53 states used survey methodology
 - 1 state used survey and SLDS
 - 3 states used administrative records





National Picture of PSO Data Analysis

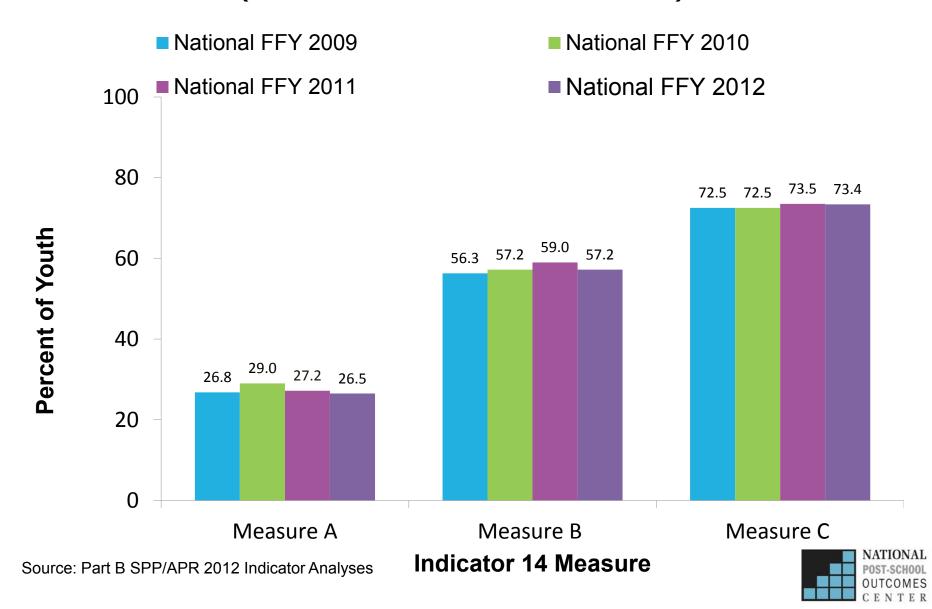
(2014 Part B 14 Data Collection; FFY 2012)

- Response Rate:
 - 50 states reported response rate
 - Response rates ranged from 9.8%-100% (M=52.4%)
 - Slight increase over FFY 2011 national average of 50.08%
- Representativeness (i.e., disability, gender, race/ethnicity, exit status):
 - 1 state representative in all categories
 - 21 states representative for gender
 - 16 states representative for disability
 - 14 states representative for race/ethnicity
 - 6 states representative by exit status
 - 2 states representative for age





National Picture of PSO Data Analysis (Median National PSO Data)



Methods for Collecting Indicator 14 Data at the State Level: Kentucky's Example



Development of a Post-School Outcome Study

2005-2008

- In-school survey of exiters (hard copy/bubble sheet)
- Computer-assisted interview with former students (YOYO)

Annual random sample of LEAs

2009-2014

Moved from sample to census

Eliminated inschool survey

Began exploring collaboration with Kentucky State Longitudinal Data

Implemented login credentials to access, complete, submit data



Nagging Questions We Started Asking Ourselves

- How can LEAs make improvement if they only get data once every 6 years?
- How can we make meaningful inferences for lowincidence populations?
- How can we give greater control to local personnel?
- What should KyPSO's role be in providing transitionrelated PD?
 - How can KyPSO give LEAs data that will point to strategies to improve post-school outcomes?
 - What does/should such a process look like?



Steps Toward Census



- Presented staff recommendation to Advisory Group
- Recommended KDE adopt a census
- Formally presented to State Director of Special Education in spring of 2009
- Informed Directors of Special Education in spring of 2009 of move to census for 2009-2010 school year



Results



- N=429 to N=1,941 (61% response rate)
- LEAs can track change over time
- Better representation
- More disaggregation
- Ability to develop well-trained cadre of interviewers
- Statewide ownership for student outcomes



Kentucky Post-School Outcome Study (KyPSO) and Kentucky State Longitudinal Education Data System (KySLEDS)



Using existing data



to verify I-14 target group



to answer I-14 questions



Issues When Using Extant Data for Answers to Indicator 14 Questions

▶ Coverage

Are they looking at the same things you're looking at?

► Granularity

What is their smallest unit of measurement?

► Data Integration

Can you accurately match the records?

▶Timeliness

Are their reporting periods going to work for you?

▶ Confidentiality

Can they release data to you, and you to them?

► Control

You are now relying on them for your data.



Consider using SLDS to

replace survey

shorten survey

validate survey

add to survey data

[be careful]



Trend is toward collecting longitudinal data from preschool through workforce for all students

So we can:

- compare against control groups
- adjust for status of students at entry
- control for economic and other variables
- look at longer-term outcomes
- ask our own questions





State Systemic Improvement Plan

Year 1 - FF	Y 2013	
Delivered	by April	2015

Year 2 - FFY 2014 Delivered by Feb 2016 Years 3-6 FFY 2015-18 Feb 2017-Feb 2020

Phase I Analysis

Phase II Plan

Phase III Implementation & Evaluation

- Data Analysis
- Analysis of State Infrastructure to Support Improvement and Build Capacity
- State-Identified Measurable Result(s) for Children with Disabilities
- Selection of Coherent Improvement Strategies
- Theory of Action

- Infrastructure Development
- Support for Local Educational Agency (LEA) Implementation of Evidence-Based Practices
- Evaluation

- Results of Ongoing Fyaluation
- Revisions to the SPP



SSIP Phase 1: Analysis

Actions for Phase 1

- Data Analysis
- Analysis of State Infrastructure to Support Improvement and Build Capacity
- State-identified Measurable Result(s) for Children with Disabilities
- Selection of Coherent Improvement Strategies
- Theory of Action

- Data analysis tools (NDPC-SD, NPSO)
 - Indicator 13 Checklist (form B)
 - Data Use Toolkit (NPSO Indicator 14)
 - STEPSS (NPSO, NSTTAC, NDPC-SD Indicators 1, 2, 13, 14)
 - NDPC-SD Data Tools lite –
 Indicators 1 and 2
 - www.nsttacplanningtool.org multiple data sources (qualitative and quantitative)
 - Short Data Probe Indicator focused
 - District Initiative Inventory qualitative, broad focus



SSIP Phase 1: Analysis

Actions for Phase 1

- Data Analysis
- Analysis of State Infrastructure to Support Improvement and Build Capacity
- State-identified Measurable Result(s) for Children with Disabilities
- Selection of Coherent Improvement Strategies
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- Tools for Infrastructure Analysis
 - NDPC-SD Data Tools lite
 - www.nsttacplanningtool.org
 - Predictor Implementation Self-Assessment (nsttac & npso)
 - District (& State) InitiativeInventory (SISEP)
 - State Capacity Assessment (SISEP)



SSIP Phase 1: Analysis

Actions for Phase 1

- Data Analysis
- Analysis of State Infrastructure to Support Improvement and Build Capacity
- State-identified Measurable Result(s) for Children with Disabilities
- Selection of Coherent
 Improvement Strategies
- Theory of Action

- Based on analyses...
 - TA on intervention strategies (EBPs) and capacity-building strategies
 - TA in developing logic models (Theory of Action)
- Annual Capacity-Building Institute
 & Mid-Year Check & Connect
 Cadre Meeting
- Onsite and online strategic planning



SSIP Phase 2: Plan

Actions for Phase 2

- Infrastructure development
- Support for LEAs of EBPs
- Evaluation

- STEPSS and nsttacplanningtool.org
- NDPC tools
- TA on EBPs
- Evaluation tools



SSIP Phase 3: Evaluation

Actions for Phase 3

- Reporting and analysis of evaluation results
- Reporting on extent of implementation of strategies
- Progress
- Revisions

- Evaluation tools and toolkits (multi-levels) including use of results
 - Progress monitoring
 - Fidelity of implementation
 - Evaluation of impact



Website: www.Psocenter.org

welcome to the National Post-School Outcomes

Tools & Products Community of Practice Home SPP/APR Resources State Toolkit for Examining Welcom Post-School Success (STEPSS) **Data Collection** Our Mission is sh practical and rigorous data collection systems that **Measu** s of youth with disabilities (i.e., Indicator 14). The ational, state, and local reporting and, most colle Data Analysis & Reporting v. to this population. Feature Data Use



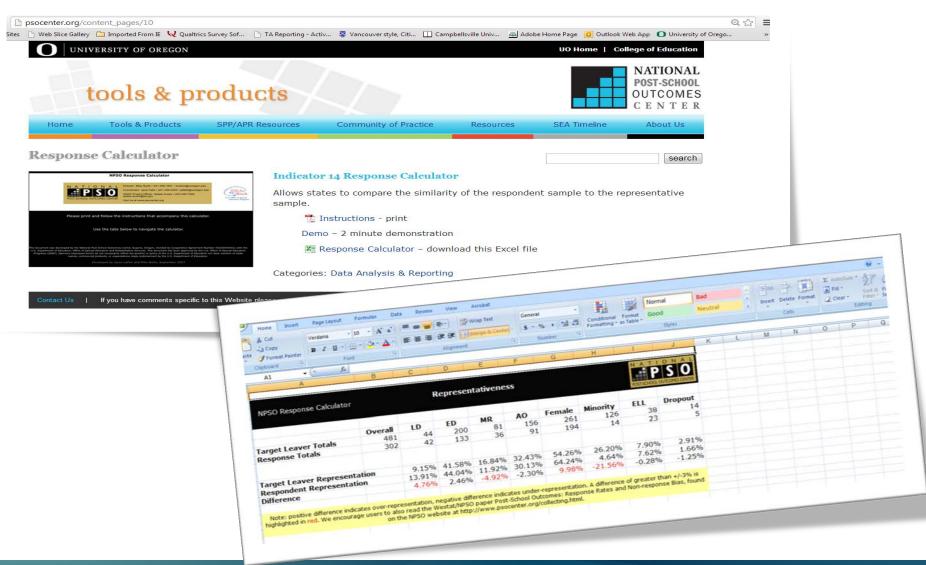
Data Collection Tools

- Sampling Calculator
- Response Calculator
- TA to train district-level data collectors
- Survey protocols aligned with transition outcomes
 & Strategies for Contacting Hard-to-Find Youth
- TA on supporting using SLDS (administrative records) to collect I-14 data





RESPONSE CALCULATOR



Early Childhood Conference: Improving Data, Improving Outcomes

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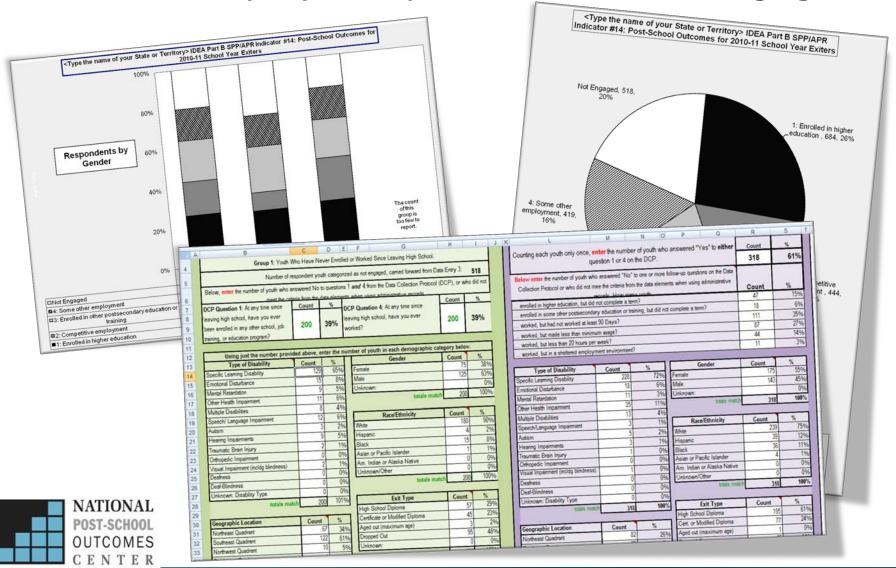


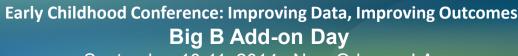
Tools for Reporting & Use

- Data Display Toolkit Including Not-Engaged
- Trend Data Display Tool
- Predictor School/District Self-Assessment in conjunction with NSTTAC
- State Toolkit for Examining Post-School Success (STEPSS)
- Targeted TA to develop In-School/PSO Data Analyses Plan (a big data dive)



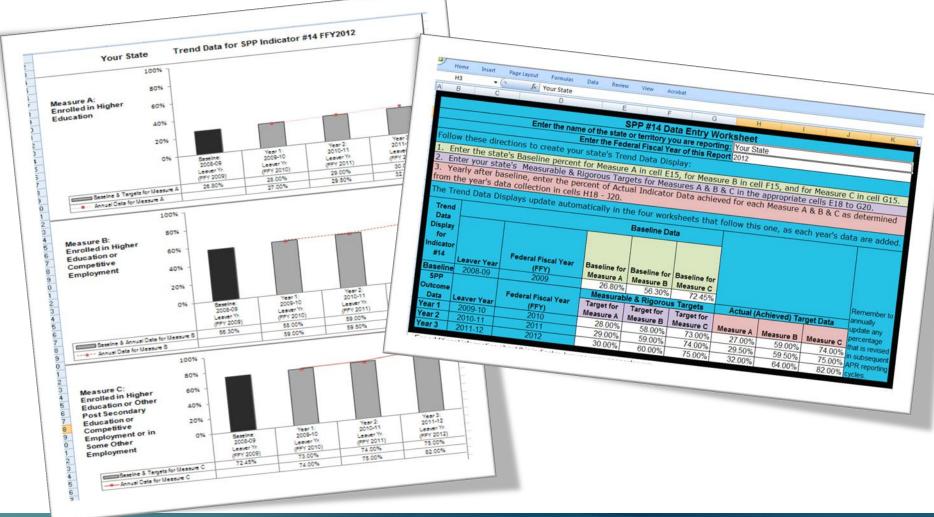
Data Display Templates With Non-Engaged

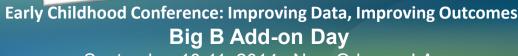






Trend Data Display







What is STEPSS?



- Multi-phase
- Data-based decision making
- Guides use of evidence-based practices
- Web-based application









Purpose of STEPSS

To help state and local educators, in partnership with other stakeholders, use secondary transition indicator data to improve transition programs for youth with disabilities.









Phases of STEPPS

- Phase 1: Viewing and Discussing Data
 - Upload transition-related indicator data (SEA)
 - Review STEPSS slideshow with stakeholders
- Phase 2: Assessing Outcome Areas
- Phase 3: Prioritizing Predictors and Essential Characteristics for Implementation
- Phase 4: Developing an Action Plan





State Longitudinal Data Systems

- SLDS grants were awarded to:
- 14 states in November 2005 (FY 2006 Grantees)
- 12 additional states and the District of Columbia in June 2007 (FY 2007 Grantees)
- 27 states in March 2009 (FY 2009 Grantees)
- 20 states in May 2010 (FY 2009 ARRA Grantees)
- 21 states, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands in May 2012 (FY 2012 Grantees)





SLDS for Indicator 14

- Three states are using SLDS for Indicator 14
 - Arkansas
 - Maryland
 - Florida
- Potential Barriers:
 - Lack of communication between SPED and Gen Ed
 - Privacy
 - Many states do not realize they have an SLDS
 - Limited access to specific data elements





Predictors of Post-School Success & Alignment With SLDS Data Elements





EBPs & Predictors to Support Post-School Success

Positive Post-School Outcomes School, In-School Predictors of District, Post-School Success & State Level Evidence-Based Student **Practices** Level



Predictors of Post-School Success

 A predictor is defined as an in-school experience, typically a program (e.g., a work-based learning experience) correlated with improved postschool outcomes.







In-School Predictors by Outcome Area

Predictor		Indicators				
	I-1	I-2	I-13	I-14		
				Education	Employment	
Career Awareness		X		X	X	
Community Experiences		X	X		X	
Exit Exams/High School Diploma		X	X		X	
Status						
Inclusion in General Education		X	X	X	X	
Interagency Collaboration			X	X	X	
Occupational Courses		X	X	X	X	
Paid Employment/Work Experience		X	X	X	X	
Parental Involvement					X	
Program of Study		X	X	X	X	
Self-Advocacy/Self-Determination		X	X	X	X	
Self-Care/Independent Living		X	X	X	X	
Social Skills		X	X	X	X	
Student Support	Х	X	X	X	X	



SLDS Predictor Data Elements Table

Purpose:

- Build an analysis blueprint that states can use to examine Indicators I, 2, 13, & 14 in relation to the Test et al. (2009) predictors of postschool success
- Identify data elements in CEDS that may be proxy measures to determine if in-school practices/programs are influencing graduation/dropout and post-school outcomes
- Identify additional data elements that states may have access to in SLDS systems that align with predictors



Questions for You About Accessing SLDS?

- How can we identify data elements aligned with predictors that states have access to?
- What are the barriers to accessing SLDS for state SPED departments?
- What can NPSO do to leverage states to include SLDS in data analysis?
- What strategies can SPED data managers use to connect SPED with data managers in charge of SLDS?
- What can NPSO do to encourage states to use SLDS to inform the SSIP?



Questions? Questions? Comments? Comments?

Discussion? Discussion?

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