

Educating Students with Disabilities in California



Moving the Needle: Improving Outcomes for Students with Autism in California

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Information Network (CAPTAIN) Annual Summit
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California's "Why" in the Education Code



"Each child is a unique person, with unique needs, and the purpose of the education system of this state is to enable each child to develop all of his or her own potential."

California Education Code, Section 33080, Purpose of the Educational System



TOM TORLAKS

Federal Backdrop: Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)

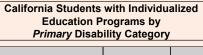
- · Protects the rights of children with disabilities
 - Ensuring students with disabilities have access to a free and appropriate public education (FAPE) in the least restrictive environment.
 - Ensuring schools must teach students with disabilities in a general education classroom whenever possible.
- · Gives parents a voice in their child's education
 - Procedural Safeguards ensure parents specific rights and protections



Special Education Taskforce Recommendations

- > The need for one unified, coherent system of education supporting all students
- > The need for **all** educators to be prepared to work effectively with all students
- > Statewide commitment to serve all students and recognize all students are general education students first





Disability	Number of Students	Percentage
Specific Learning Disability (SLD)	293,231	38.87
Speech or Language Impairment (SLI)	160,024	21.21
Autism (AUT)	104,573	13.86
Other Health Impairment (OHI)	90,195	11.96
Intellectual Disability (ID)	43,978	5.83
Emotional Disturbance (ED)	24,560	3.26
Orthopedic Impairment (OI)	11,153	1.48
Hard of Hearing (HH)	10,528	1.4
Multiple Disability (MD)	6,887	0.91
Visual Impairment (VI)	3,565	0.47
Deafness (DEAF)	3,346	0.44
Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)	1,689	0.22
Established Medical Disability (EMD)	497	0.07
Deaf Blindness (DB)	111	0.01



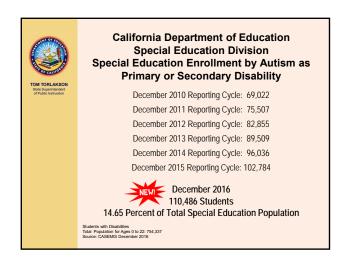


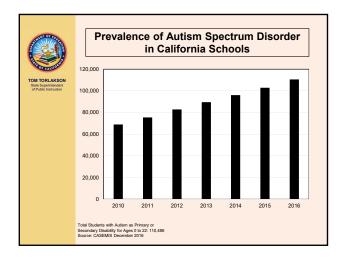
Snapshot: Who are our students with disabilities (SWD) in California?

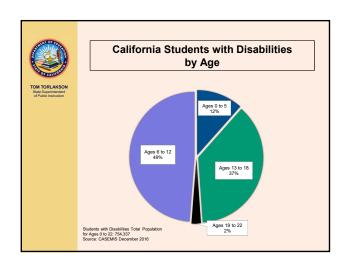
Of the more than 754,337 SWD ages 0 to 22

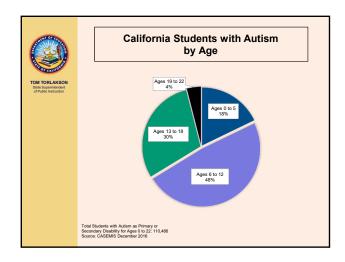
- Nearly half (49 percent) are between the ages of 6 to 12
- Boys comprise 68 percent
- English Learners comprise 29 percent
- Top 3 **primary** disability categories:
 - ✓ Specific Learning Disability (38.87 percent)
 - ✓ Speech and Language (21.21 percent)
 - ✓ Autism (13.86 percent)

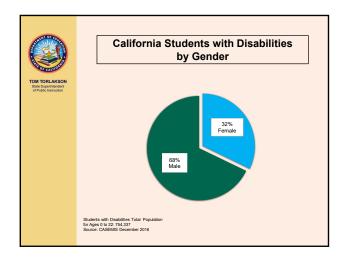


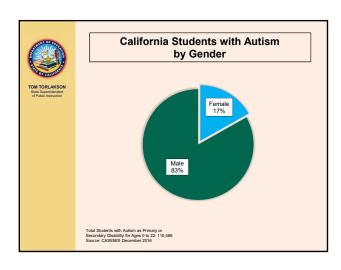


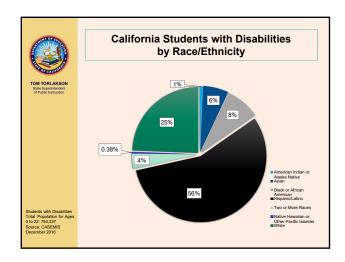


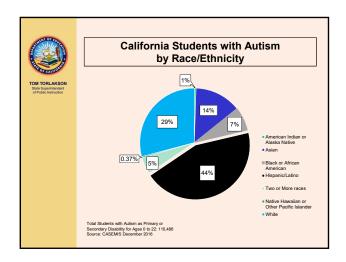
















State Superintenden
of Public Instruction

Services
Offered to
Students
with Autism
as Primary
or
Secondary
Disability

Autism as Primary or Secondary Disability Ages 0 to 22: 110,48t Source: CASEMIS December 2016

Related Service	Services Offered	Percent of Total Services
Specialized Academic Instruction	104,207	29.87
Language and Speech	85,676	24.56
Mental Health Services	34,963	10.02
Occupational Therapy	33,188	9.51
Vocational/Career	32,044	9.19
Adapted Physical Education	14,430	4.14
College Awareness/Preparation	10,837	3.11
Other Transition Service	9,595	2.75
Intensive Individual Services	7,357	2.11
Other Special Education/Related Service (must be in Local Plan)	3,315	0.95
Travel training	2,647	0.76
individual and Small Group Instruction (ages 3 to 5 only)	2.417	0.69
Health and Nursing	1,821	0.52
Assistive Technology Services	1,750	0.50
Agency Linkages	1.379	0.40
Physical Therapy	917	0.26
Recreation Services	548	0.16
Services for Students who are Deaf	502	0.14
Special Services for Ages 0 to 2	494	0.14
Services for Visually Impaired	442	0.13
Specialized Services for Low Incidence Disabilities	140	0.04
Residential Treatment Services	65	0.02
Specialized Orthopedic Services	53	0.02
interpreter Services	39	0.01
Day Treatment Services	33	0.01
Reader and Note Taking	3	0.00



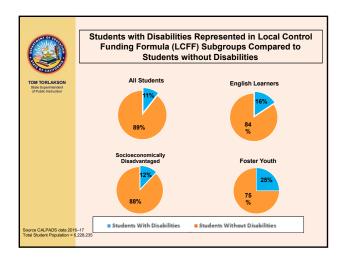
Educational Placement of California Students with Disabilities

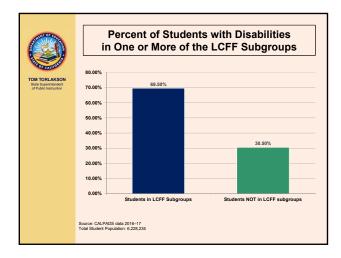
School Type	Number of Students	Percentage
Public Day School	643,632	85.32
Charter School (Operated by a LEA)	29,008	3.85
Charter School (Operated as a LEA)	22,078	2.90
Nonpublic Day School	11,489	1.52
Special Education Center or Facility	8,793	1.1
Continuation School	5,714	0.7
No School	5,655	0.7
Other Public School or Facility	5,013	0.6
Private Day School	2,942	0.3
Child Development or Child Care Facility	2,901	0.3
Community School	2,163	0.2
Home Instruction	2,144	0.2
Parochial School	1,858	0.2
Adult Education Program	1,696	0.2
Independent Study	1,575	0.2
Head Start Program	1,522	0.
State Preschool Program	1,469	0.1
Juvenile Court School	1,383	0.1
Private Preschool	657	0.0
Nonpublic Residential School	675	0.0
Alternative Work Education Center/Work Study Program	613	0.0
Extended Day Care	355	0.0
Hospital Facility	272	0.0
Correctional Institution or Incarceration Facility	192	0.0
Community College	210	0.0
Public Residential School	183	0.0
Nonpublic	128	0.0
Private Residential School	17	

Students with Disabilities Population for Ages 0 to 754,337 Source: CASEMIS December 2016

Educational Placement of California Students with Autism

School Type	Number of Students	Percentage
Public Day School	93,467	84.60
Nonpublic Day School	4,803	4.35
Charter School (Operated by a LEA/District/COE)	3,233	2.93
Charter School (Operated as a LEA/District)	2,451	2.22
Special Education Center or Facility	2,267	2.05
Child Development or Child Care Facility	737	0.67
Other Public School or Facility	703	0.64
Private Day School (not certified by Special Education Division)	421	0.38
Adult Education Program	393	0.36
No School	345	0.31
Continuation School	227	0.21
State Preschool Program	227	0.21
Parochial School	196	0.18
Home Instruction	164	0.15
Alternative Work Education Center/Work Study Program	161	0.15
Head Start Program	146	0.13
Nonpublic	104	0.09
Private Preschool	99	0.09
Independent Study	97	0.09
Nonpublic Residential School	87	80.0
Community College	59	0.05
Community School	31	0.03
Hospital Facility	22	0.02
Extended Day Care	20	0.02
Juvenile Court School	12	0.01
Public Residential School	10	0.01
Private Residential School	4	0.00







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Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP): The Basics

- A tool for local educational agencies (LEAs) to set goals, plan actions, and leverage resources to meet those goals to improve student outcomes
- Is designed to provide LEAs and communities with more local control and make it easier to respond to the needs of students
- Makes LEAs more accountable to provide the necessary programs and resources to create a level playing field for all students
- Supports parent access to the LEA's budget and planning process and allows parents to help determine local priorities and approach



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LCAP: The Basics

The LCAP is measured according to eight priorities:

- Implementation of the academic content and performance standards adopted by the State Board of Education
- 2. Parent involvement and participation
- 3. Teachers appropriately assigned and fully credentialed in the subject areas
- Improving student achievement and outcomes along multiple measures
- 5. Supporting student engagement



LCAP: The Basics

The LCAP is measured according to eight priorities:

- Highlighting school climate and connectedness through a variety of factors, such as suspension and expulsion rates and other locally identified means
- Ensuring all students have access to classes that prepare them for college and careers, regardless of what school they attend
- Measuring other important student outcomes related to required areas of study, including physical education and the arts

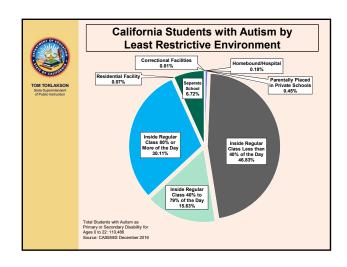


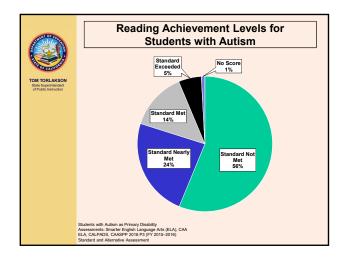
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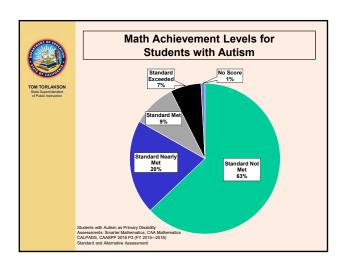
How Do We Advance the Needle?

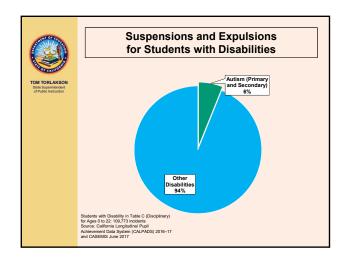


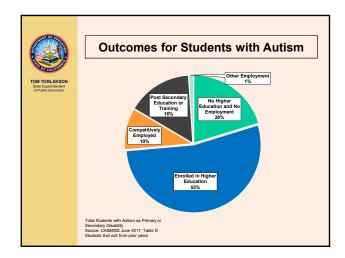
- Understand how students with disabilities and autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are being represented within the LCAP so that implementation can be aligned with broader initiative(s)
- Know where you are aiming. What is the baseline data for students with ASD?
- Strategically conduct staff development and implement coaching of evidence-based practices to target those specific students and needs that can improve outcomes
- Weave training of ASD evidence-based practices into the broader initiative(s)

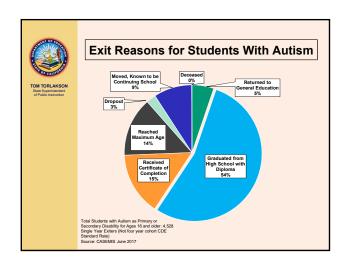




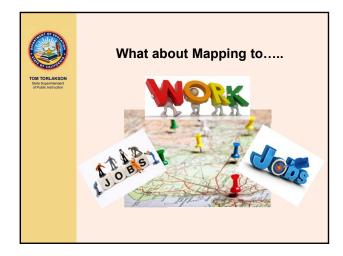














Why Map to Work?

- Mapping to an employment goal establishes and supports the belief that each California student has potential and value
- Provides tangible skills and outcomes
- Encourages partnership and vision with multiple state and local agencies which collectively support individuals with disabilities throughout their lifespan



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Changing the Culture

- A public education system culture which promotes the belief everyone belongs begins with:
 - Ensuring children and families begin their education experience in the most inclusive environment starting with preschool
 - Ensuring children can confidently communicate what they know, need, and want



Changing the Culture

- Supporting teachers, related service providers, and administrators in schools and local educational agencies (LEAs) in utilizing the principles of Universal Design for Learning through a Multi-Tiered System of Support Framework so all children may access their learning and achieve
- Developing person-centered plans that travel across system/age transitions



TOM TORLAKSO State Superintende How Stakeholders Can Stay Informed About Special Education in California

- Tune in to meetings of the California Advisory Commission on Special Education
 Manual Commission on Special Education
 Manual Commission on Special Education
 Manual Commission on Special Education
- Subscribe to The EDge Newsletter
 http://www.calstat.org/specialEdge.html
- Tune in to bi-monthly State Board of Education meetings

<u> http://www.cde.ca.gov/be</u>





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