

### **Educating Students with Disabilities in California**



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

Kristin Wright, Director
Special Education Division
California Department of Education
California Autism Professional Training and
Information Network (CAPTAIN) Annual Summit
January 23, 2018

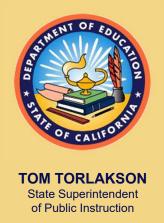


### California's "Why" in the Education Code



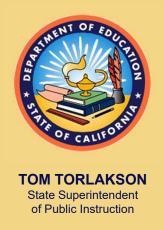
"Each child is a unique person, with unique needs, and the purpose of the education system of this state is to enable each child to develop all of his or her own potential."

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



# 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



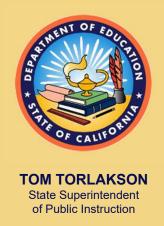
#### TOM TORLAKSON State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Students with
Disabilities Total
Population for
Ages 0 to 22: 754,337
Source: California
Special Education
Management
Information System
(CASEMIS)

December 2016

## California Students with Individualized Education Programs by Primary Disability Category

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

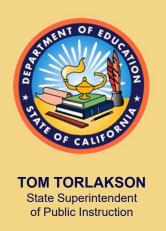


### Snapshot: Who are our students with disabilities (SWD) in California?

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)





# California Department of Education Special Education Division Special Education Enrollment by Autism as Primary or Secondary Disability

December 2010 Reporting Cycle: 69,022

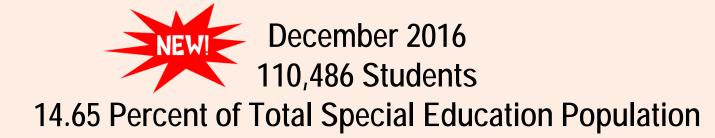
December 2011 Reporting Cycle: 75,507

December 2012 Reporting Cycle: 82,855

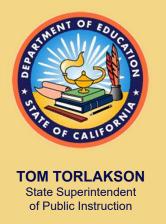
December 2013 Reporting Cycle: 89,509

December 2014 Reporting Cycle: 96,036

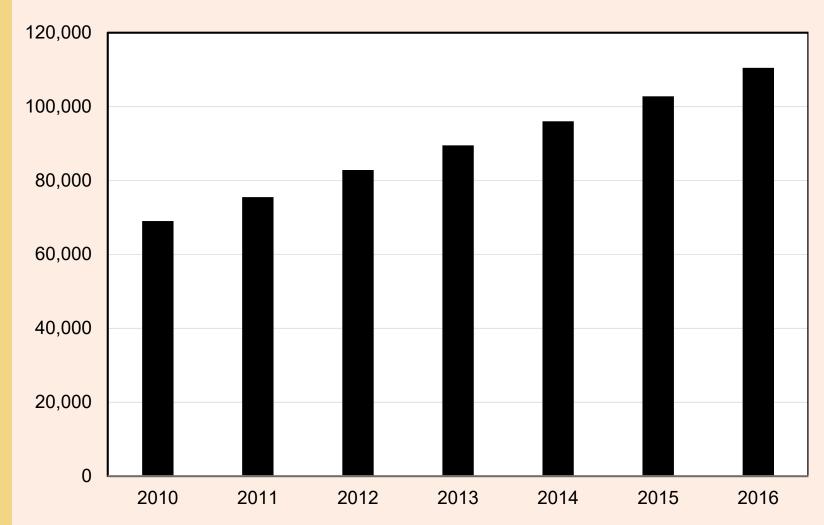
December 2015 Reporting Cycle: 102,784



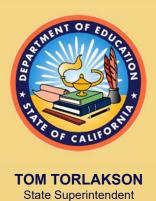
Students with Disabilities
Total Population for Ages 0 to 22: 754,337
Source: CASEMIS December 2016



### Prevalence of Autism Spectrum Disorder in California Schools

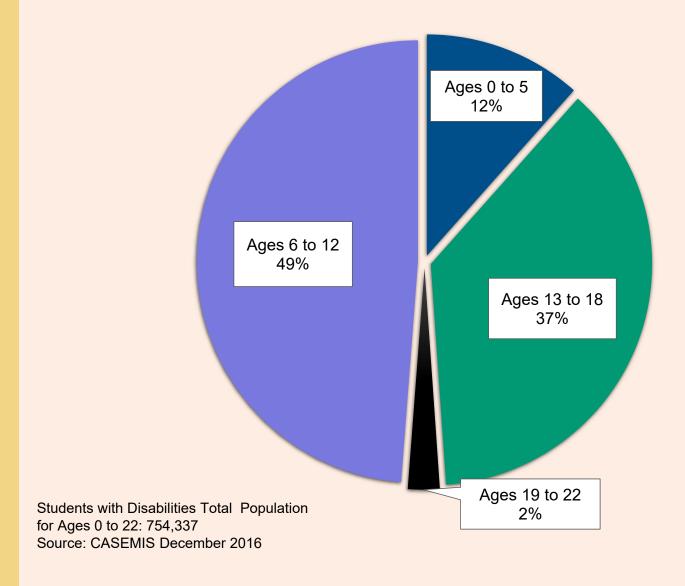


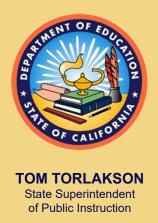
Total Students with Autism as Primary or Secondary Disability for Ages 0 to 22: 110,486 Source: CASEMIS December 2016



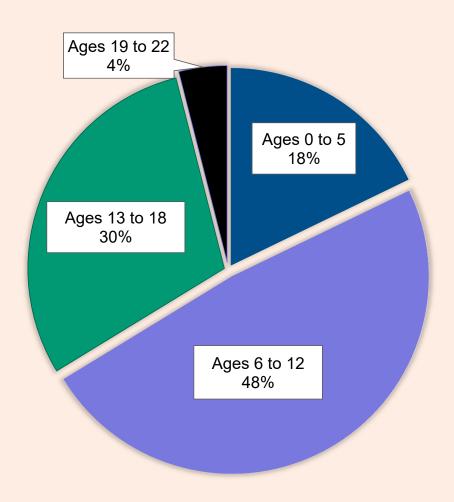
of Public Instruction

### California Students with Disabilities by Age

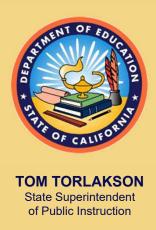




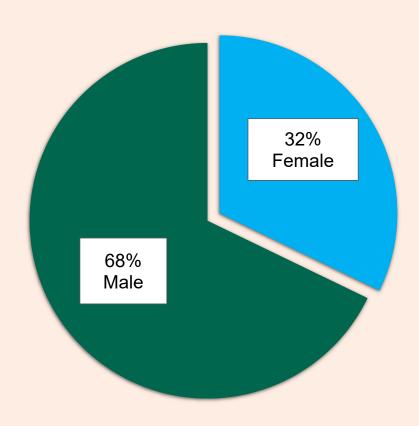
### California Students with Autism by Age



Total Students with Autism as Primary or Secondary Disability for Ages 0 to 22: 110,486 Source: CASEMIS December 2016



### California Students with Disabilities by Gender



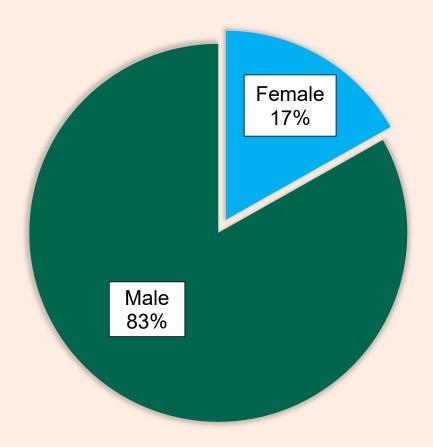
Students with Disabilities Total Population for Ages 0 to 22: 754,337

Source: CASEMIS December 2016



State Superintendent of Public Instruction

### California Students with Autism by Gender



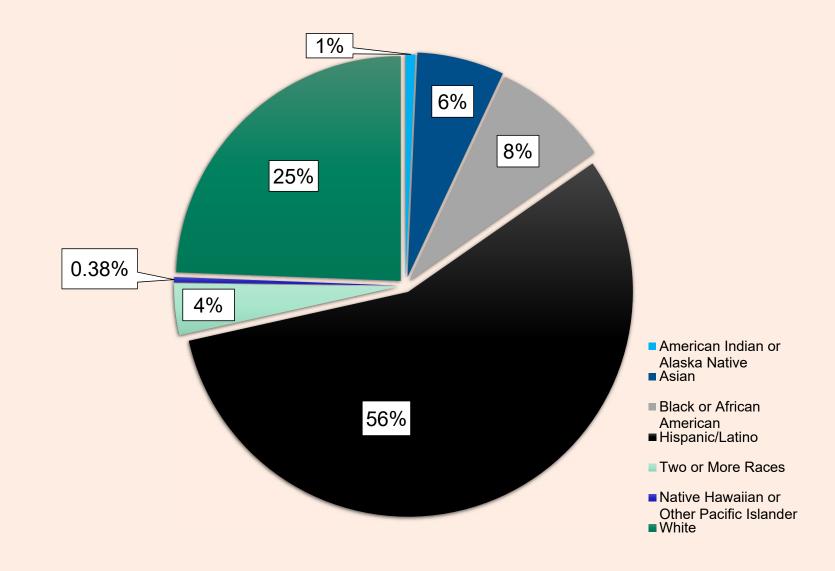
Total Students with Autism as Primary or Secondary Disability for Ages 0 to 22: 110,486 Source: CASEMIS December 2016



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Students with Disabilities Total Population for Ages 0 to 22: 754,337 Source: CASEMIS December 2016

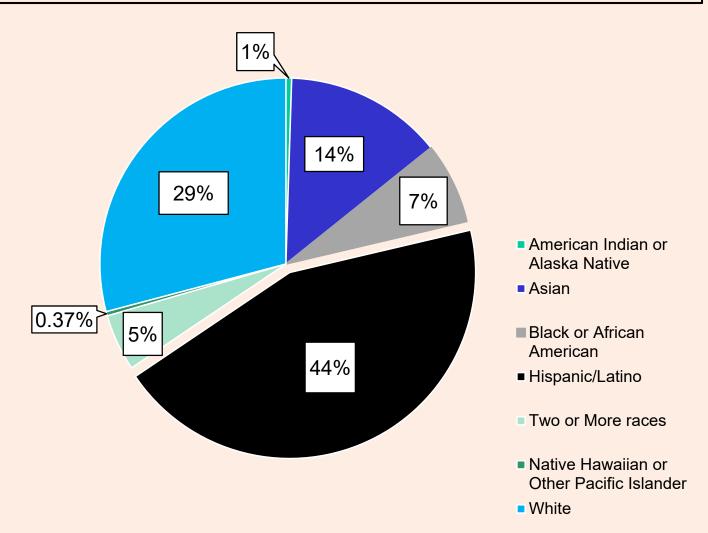
### California Students with Disabilities by Race/Ethnicity





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### California Students with Autism by Race/Ethnicity



Total Students with Autism as Primary or Secondary Disability for Ages 0 to 22: 110,486 Source: CASEMIS December 2016



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Services
Offered to
Students
with
Disabilities
Ages 0 to 22

Source: CASEMIS December 2016

### Services Offered Related Services Total Services

Specialized Academic Instruction	618,233	34.33
Language and speech	367,758	20.42
Vocational/Career	245,812	13.64
Mental Health Services	141,374	7.85
College Preparation	110,796	6.15
Occupational therapy	76,445	4.25
Other transition service	58,790	3.26
Adapted physical education	42,225	2.34
Services for Deaf Students	19,907	1.1
Intensive Individual Services	15,362	0.85
Special Services for Ages 0-2	14,494	0.8
Health and Nursing	13,717	0.76
Other special education/related service (must be in Local Plan)	11,797	0.66
Services for Visually Impaired	10,445	0.58
Physical therapy	10,616	0.59
Individual and small group instruction (ages 3-5 only)	7,957	0.44
Travel training	7,904	0.44
Specialized services for low incidence disabilities	6,495	0.36
Assistive technology services	6,412	0.36
Agency linkages	6,082	0.34
Specialized orthopedic services	4,224	0.23
Interpreter services	1,844	0.1
Recreation services	1,082	0.06
Residential treatment services	559	0.03
Day treatment services	385	0.02
Reader and Note Taking	136	0.007



State Superintendent of Public Instruction

Services
Offered to
Students
with Autism
as Primary
or
Secondary
Disability

Total Students with Autism as Primary or Secondary Disability for Ages 0 to 22: 110,486 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



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Students with Disabilities
Population for Ages 0 to 22:
754,337
Source: CASEMIS
December 2016

### **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	2.93
Nonpublic Day School	11,489	1.52
Special Education Center or Facility	8,793	1.17
Continuation School	5,714	0.76
No School	5,655	0.75
Other Public School or Facility	5,013	0.66
Private Day School	2,942	0.39
Child Development or Child Care Facility	2,901	0.38
Community School	2,163	0.29
Home Instruction	2,144	0.28
Parochial School	1,858	0.25
Adult Education Program	1,696	0.22
Independent Study	1,575	0.21
Head Start Program	1,522	0.2
State Preschool Program	1,469	0.19
Juvenile Court School	1,383	0.18
Private Preschool	657	0.09
Nonpublic Residential School	675	0.09
Alternative Work Education Center/Work Study Program	613	0.08
Extended Day Care	355	0.05
Hospital Facility	272	0.04
Correctional Institution or Incarceration Facility	192	0.03
Community College	210	0.03
Public Residential School	183	0.02
Nonpublic	128	0.02
Private Residential School	17	0



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Total Students with Autism as Primary or Secondary Disability for Ages 0 to 22: 110,486 Source: CASEMIS December 2016

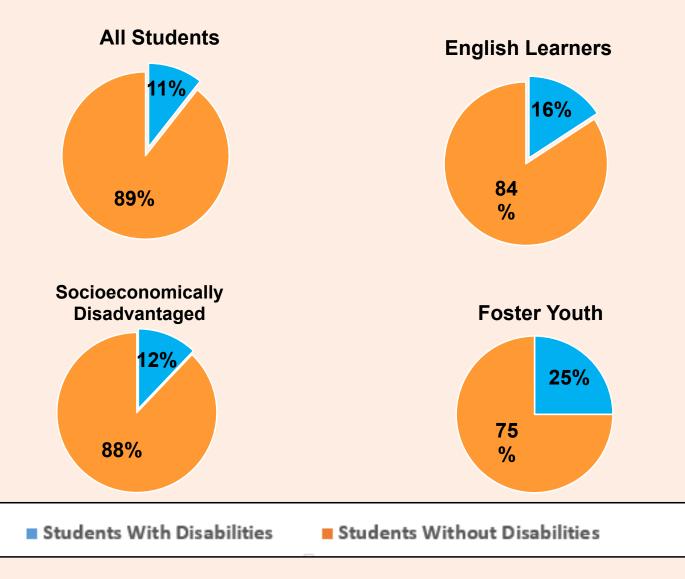
### **Educational Placement of California Students with Autism**

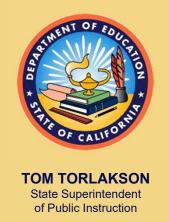
School Type	Number of Students	Percentage
Public Day School	93,467	84.60
Nonpublic Day School	4,803	4.35
Charter School (Operated by a LEA/District/COE)	3,233	2.93
Charter School (Operated as a LEA/District)	2,451	2.22
Special Education Center or Facility	2,267	2.05
Child Development or Child Care Facility	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	0.08
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



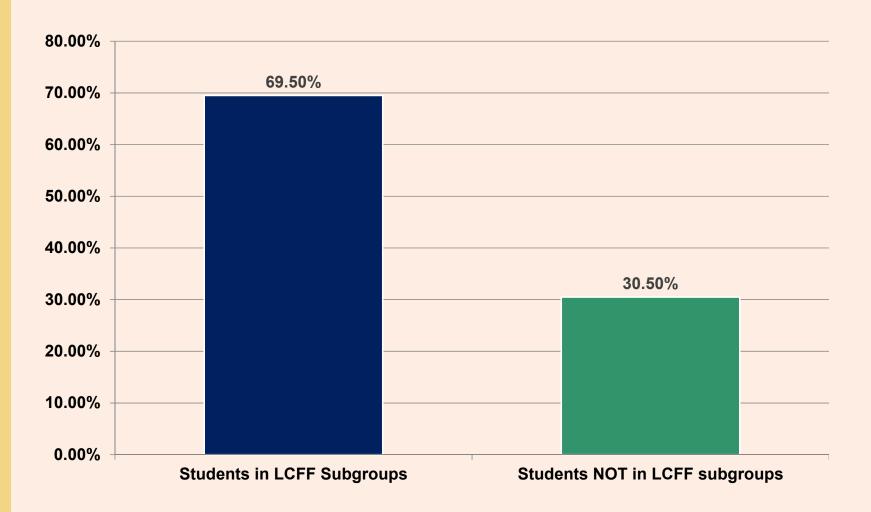
### Students with Disabilities Represented in Local Control Funding Formula (LCFF) Subgroups Compared to Students without Disabilities

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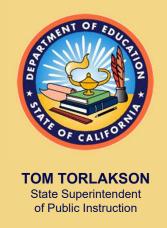




### Percent of Students with Disabilities in One or More of the LCFF Subgroups

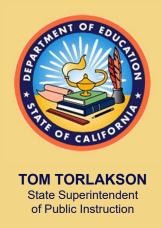


Source: CALPADS data 2016–17 Total Student Population: 6,228,235



### Local Control and Accountability Plan (LCAP): The Basics

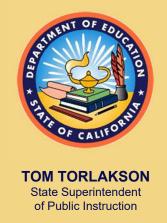
- A tool for local educational agencies (LEAs) to set goals, plan actions, and leverage resources to meet those goals to improve student outcomes
- Is designed to provide LEAs and communities with more local control and make it easier to respond to the needs of students
- Makes LEAs more accountable 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



#### **LCAP: The Basics**

#### The LCAP is measured according to eight priorities:

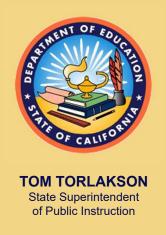
- 1. Implementation of the academic content and performance standards adopted by the State Board of Education
- 2. Parent involvement and participation
- 3. Teachers appropriately assigned and fully credentialed in the subject areas
- 4. Improving student achievement and outcomes along multiple measures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



#### **LCAP: The Basics**

#### The LCAP is measured according to eight priorities:

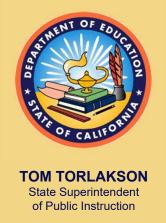
- 6. Highlighting school climate and connectedness through a variety of factors, such as suspension and expulsion rates and other locally identified means
- 7. Ensuring all students have access to classes that prepare them for college and careers, regardless of what school they attend
- 8. Measuring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



### How Do We Advance the Needle?

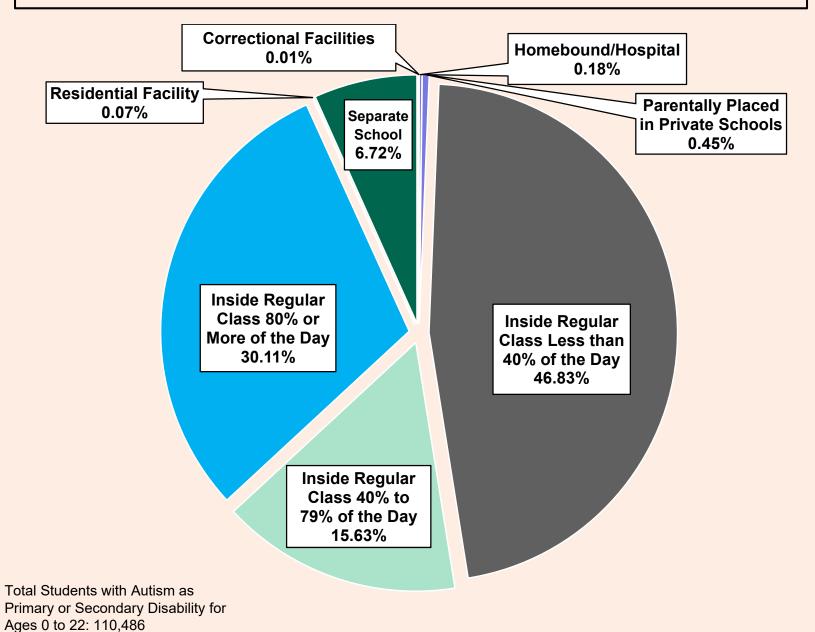


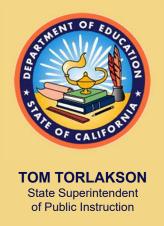
- Understand how students with disabilities and autism spectrum disorder (ASD) are being represented within the LCAP so that implementation can be aligned with broader initiative(s)
- Know where you are aiming. What is the baseline data for students with ASD?
- Strategically conduct staff development 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)



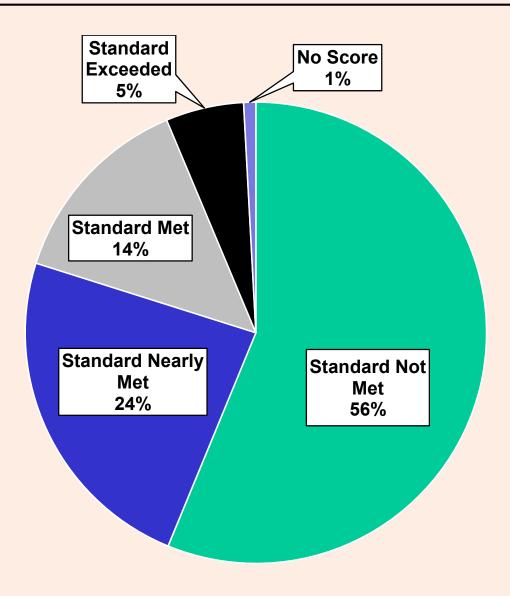
Source: CASEMIS December 2016

### California Students with Autism by Least Restrictive Environment

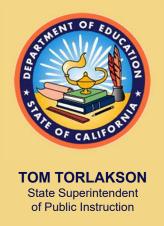




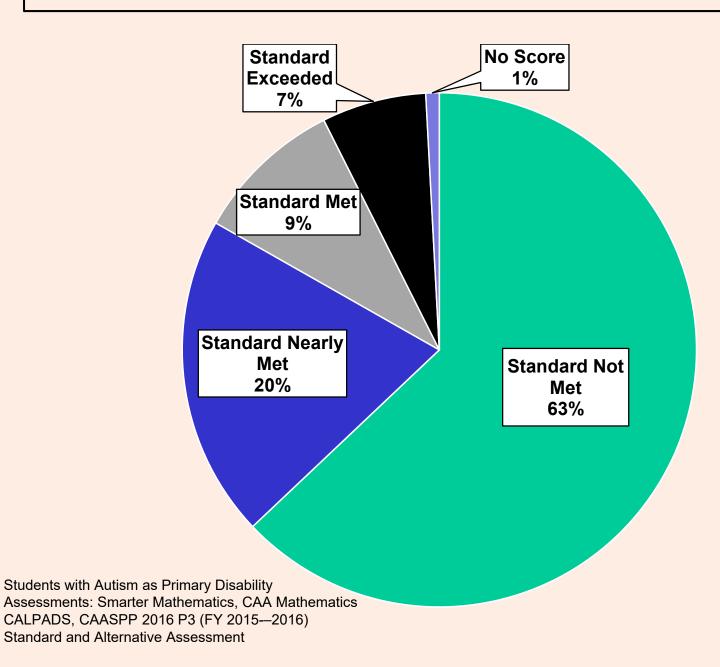
#### Reading Achievement Levels for Students with Autism



Students with Autism as Primary Disability
Assessments: Smarter English Language Arts (ELA), CAA
ELA, CALPADS, CAASPP 2016 P3 (FY 2015–2016)
Standard and Alternative Assessment



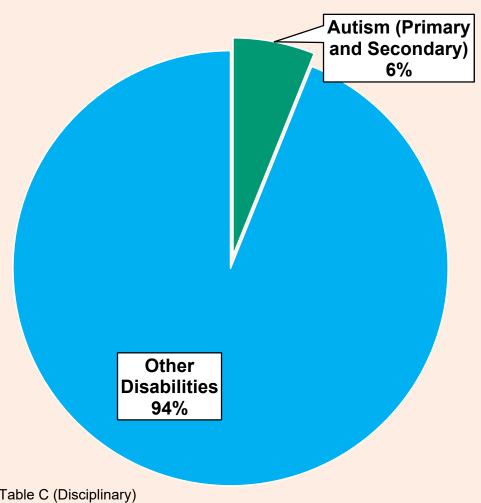
#### Math Achievement Levels for Students with Autism





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### **Suspensions and Expulsions for Students with Disabilities**

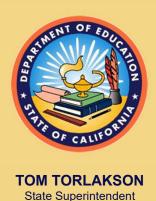


Students with Disability in Table C (Disciplinary)

for Ages 0 to 22: 109,773 incidents Source: California Longitudinal Pupil

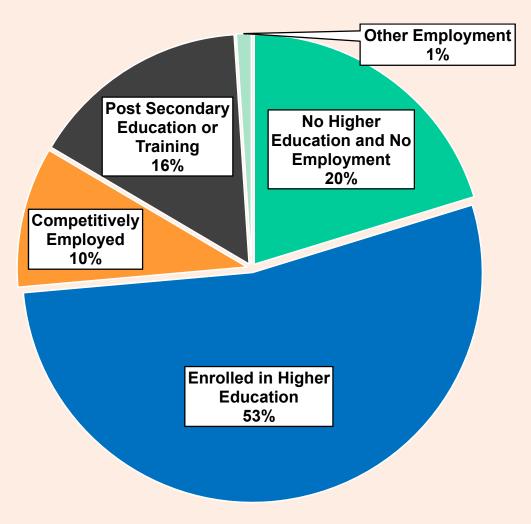
Achievement Data System (CALPADS) 2016-17

and CASEMIS June 2017

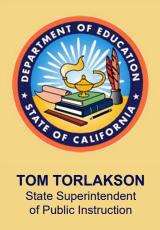


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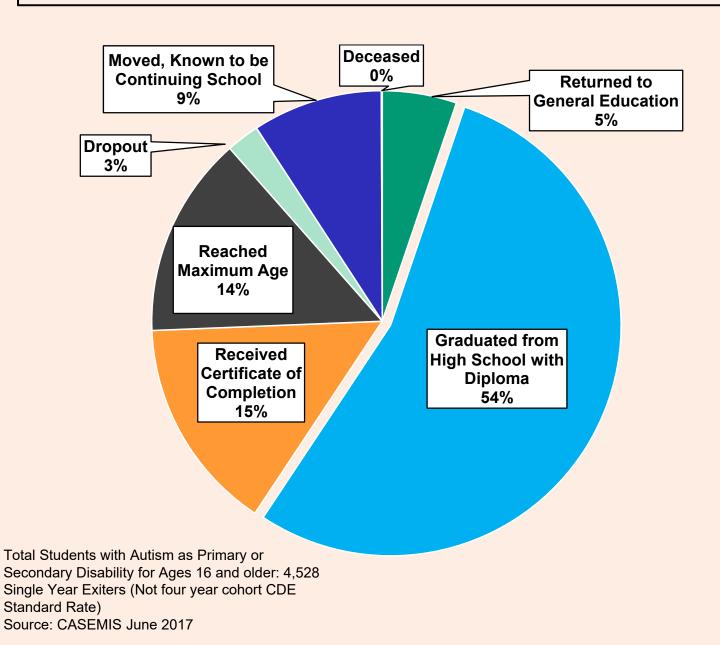
#### **Outcomes for Students with Autism**



Total Students with Autism as Primary or Secondary Disability Source: CASEMIS June 2017, Table D Students that exit from prior years



#### **Exit Reasons for Students With Autism**





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#### California's Ultimate Goal

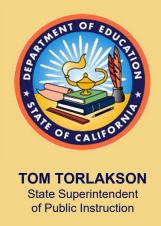




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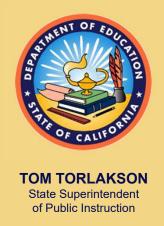
### What about Mapping to.....





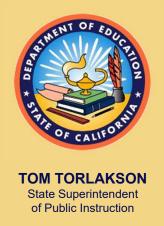
### Why Map to Work?

- 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



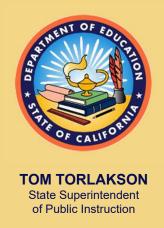
### **Changing the Culture**

- 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



### How Stakeholders Can Stay Informed About Special Education in California

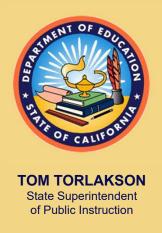
- Tune in to meetings of the California Advisory Commission on Special Education <a href="http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/se/as/acse.asp">http://www.cde.ca.gov/sp/se/as/acse.asp</a>
- Subscribe to The EDge Newsletter <a href="http://www.calstat.org/specialEdge.html">http://www.calstat.org/specialEdge.html</a>
- Tune in to bi-monthly State Board of Education meetings

http://www.cde.ca.gov/be/



State Superintendent of Public Instruction





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