



Longitudinal Transition Outcomes of Youth with Emotional Disturbances

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Today's agenda

- Examine “the good news and the work ahead”¹ in improving the outcomes of youth with emotional and behavioral disorders (EBD)
 - Draw a nationally representative picture of outcomes for youth with EBD in 1990 and 2005 using data from the original National Longitudinal Transition Study (NLTS) and its “second generation” (NLTS2)
- Using NLTS2 data, document the post-high school outcomes of young adults with EBD nationally up to 8 years after high school

¹American Youth Policy Forum and the Center on Education Policy. (2002). *Twenty-five years of educating children with disabilities: The good news and the work ahead*. Washington, DC: Authors.



NLTS and NLTS2 Overview

| | NLTS | NLTS2 |
|-----------------------|---|---|
| Focuses on | Youth and young adults | Youth and young adults |
| Study began | 1987 | 2001 |
| Age at start of study | 13 to 21 | 13 to 16 |
| Disability categories | All disability categories | All disability categories |
| Longitudinal | 7 years 2 waves of data over 4 years | 10+ years 5 waves of data over 9 years |





Sample design

- NLTS and NLTS2 both have a nationally representative sample of school districts and special schools from which students were randomly selected to generalize to:
 - Students receiving special education who were in each study's age range
 - Each federal special education disability category in use at the time, including EBD
 - Each single-year age cohort



Data sources

- NLTS/NLTS2 comparison: parent and youth telephone interviews
 - Secondary school outcomes: NLTS Wave 1, 1987 (n = 400); NLTS2 Wave 2, 2003 (n = 300). Youth were 14-18 years old.
 - Post-high school outcomes: NLTS Wave 2, 1990 (n = 270); NLTS2 Wave 3, 2005 (n = 280). Young adults were 18-21 years old
- NLTS2 young adult outcomes study
 - Wave 5 parent and youth telephone interview/survey (2009); young adults were 21-25 years old and out of high school up to 8 years

Outcomes of Youth and Young Adults with EBD: NLTS and NLTS2

- High school achievement
- Postsecondary education enrollment
- Employment
- Independence
- Community integration



High school academic outcomes of students with EBD (1987 and 2003)



- The percentage earning “mostly As and Bs” increased from 21% to 47%.**
- The high school completion rate increased from 39% to 56%.*
- The percentage suspended for 1 or 2 days increased from 2% to 11%** and average days absent in a 4-week period increased from 1.9 to 3.1.**



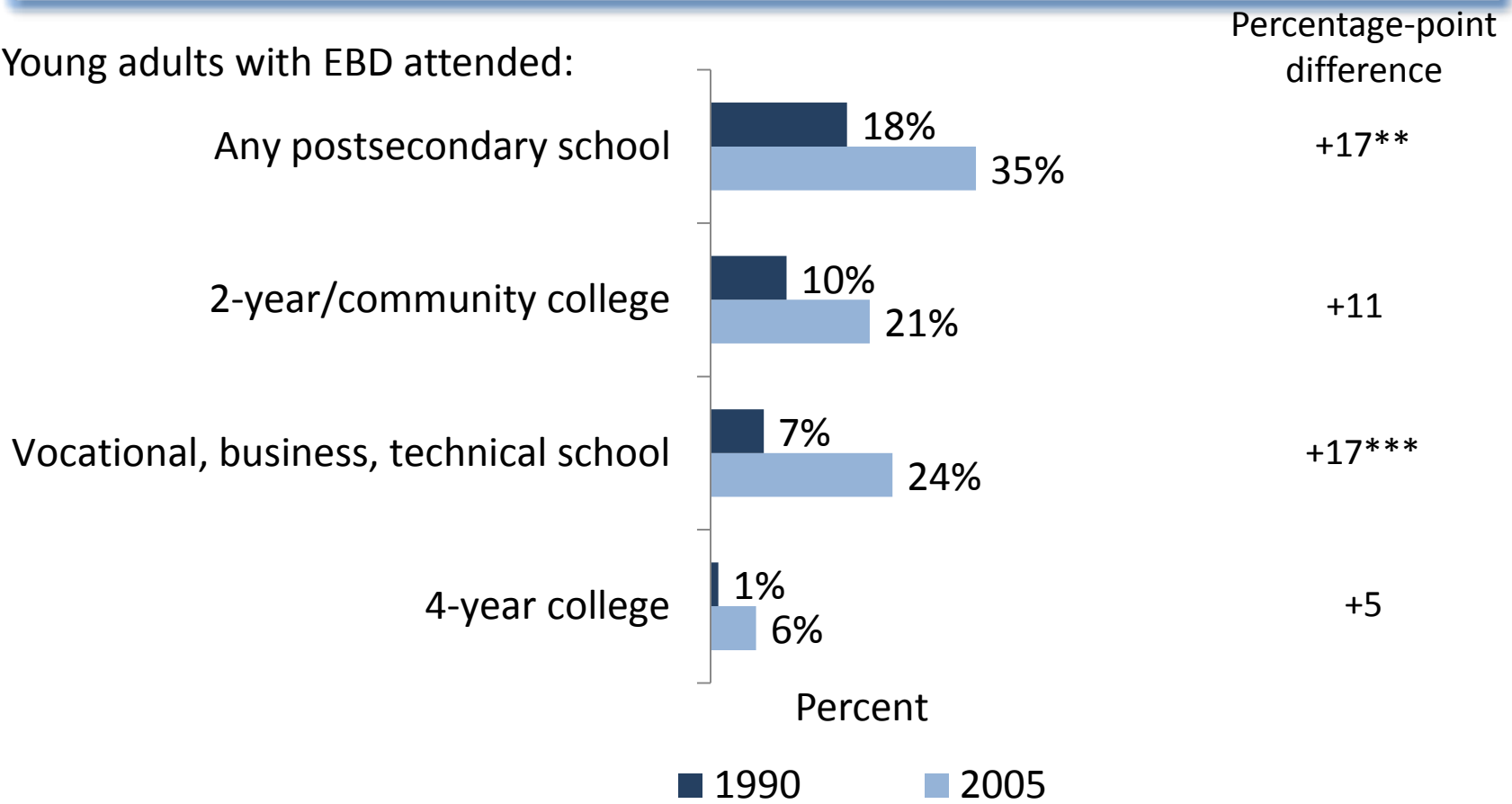
* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, National Longitudinal Transition Study (NLTS), Wave 1 parent interviews, 1987; U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Wave 2 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2003.

Postsecondary school enrollment (1990 and 2005)



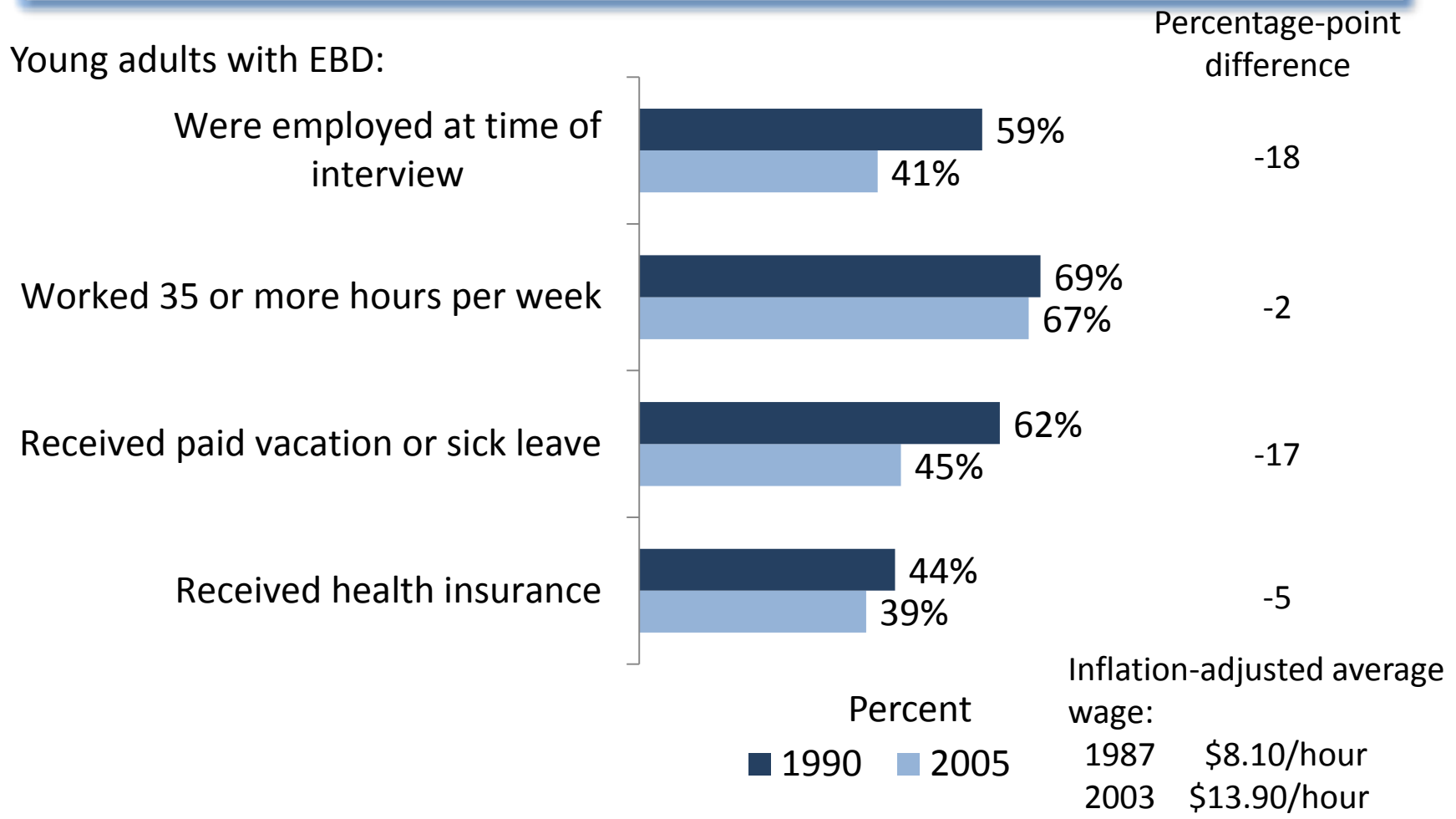
Young adults with EBD attended:



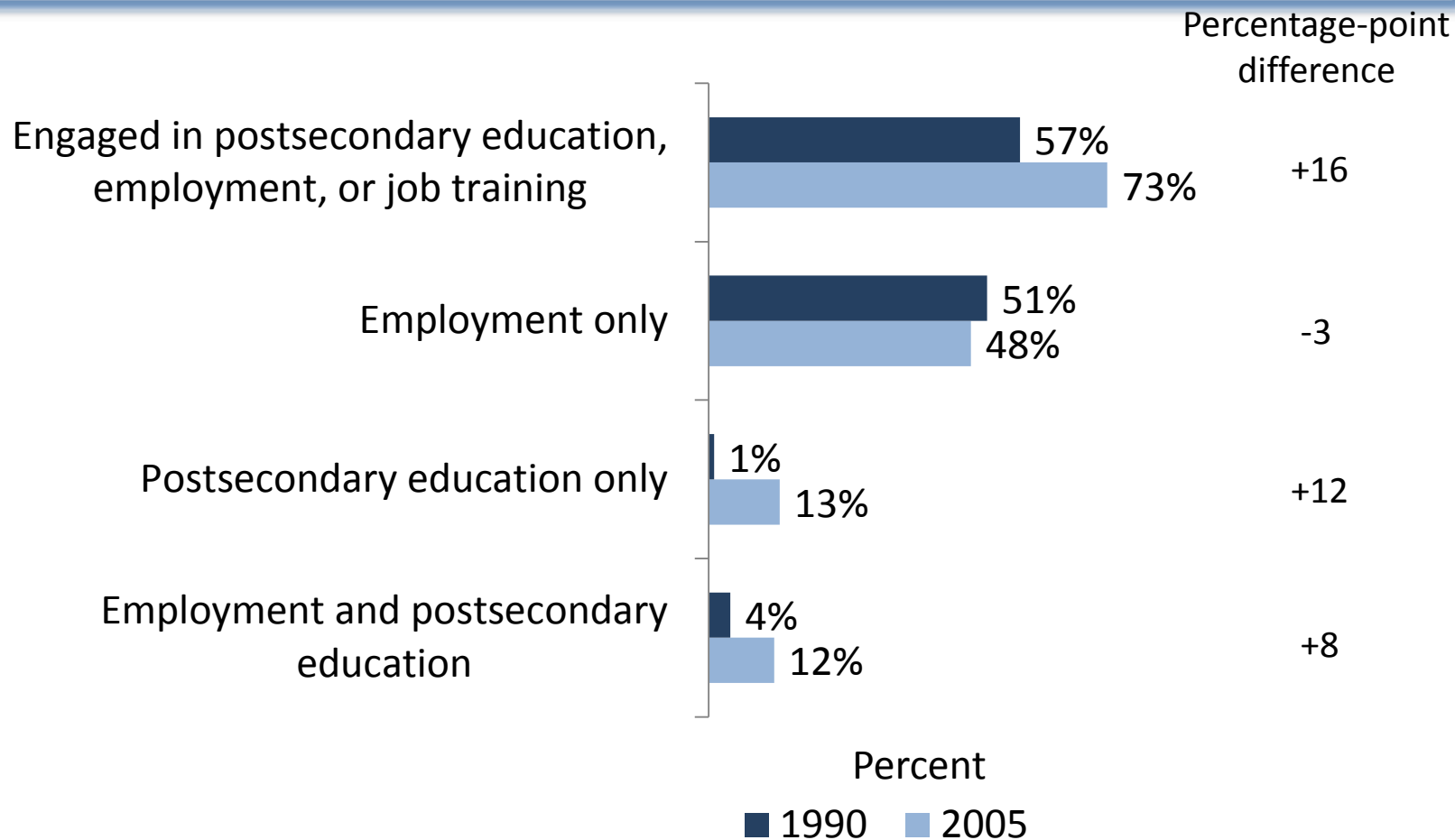
** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, National Longitudinal Transition Study (NLTS), Wave 2 parent interviews 1990; U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Wave 3 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2005.

Postsecondary employment (1990 and 2005)



Productive engagement at time of interview (1990 and 2005)

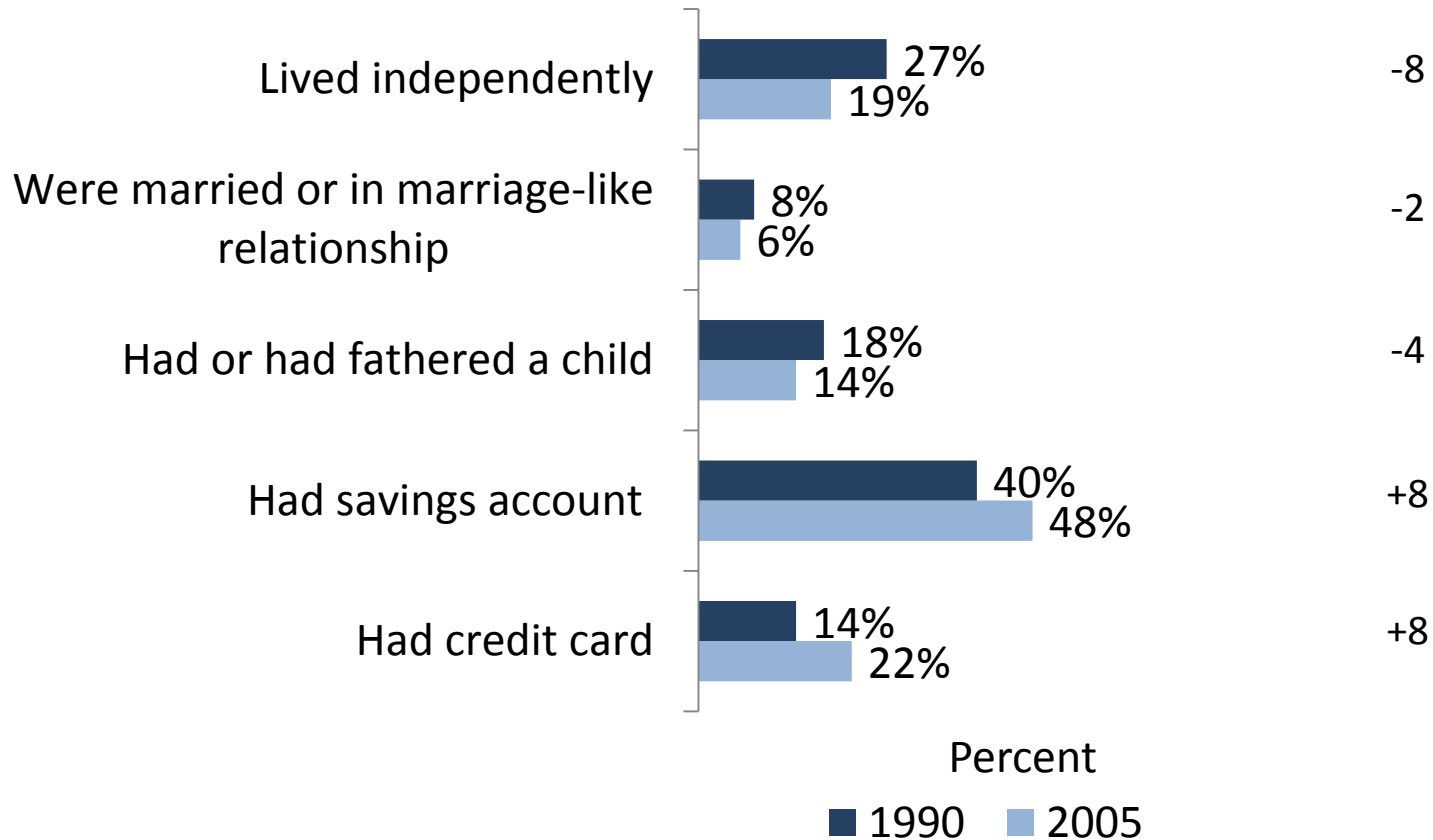


Independence outcomes (1990 and 2005)



Young adults with EBD:

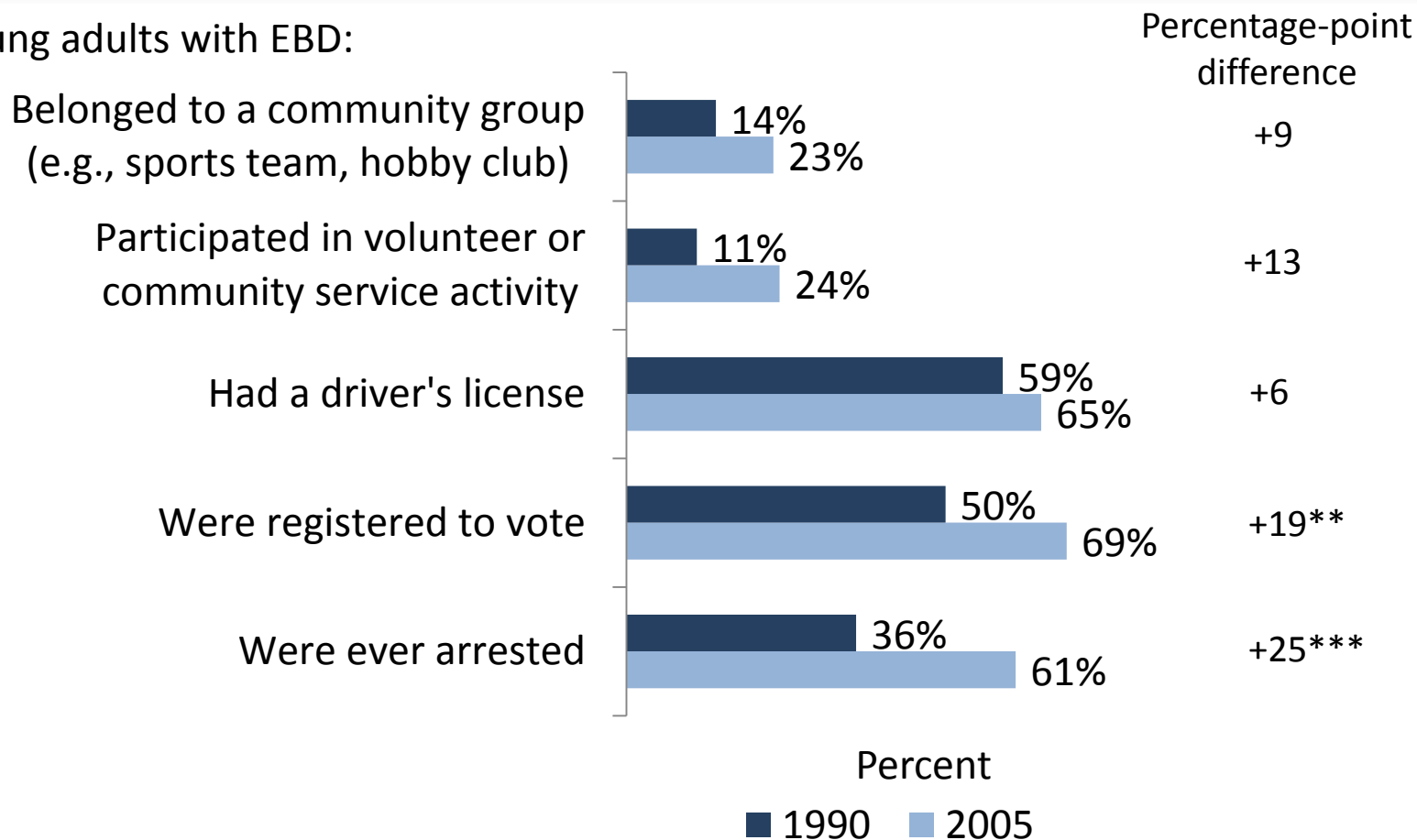
Percentage-point
difference



Community participation (1990 and 2005)



Young adults with EBD:



** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

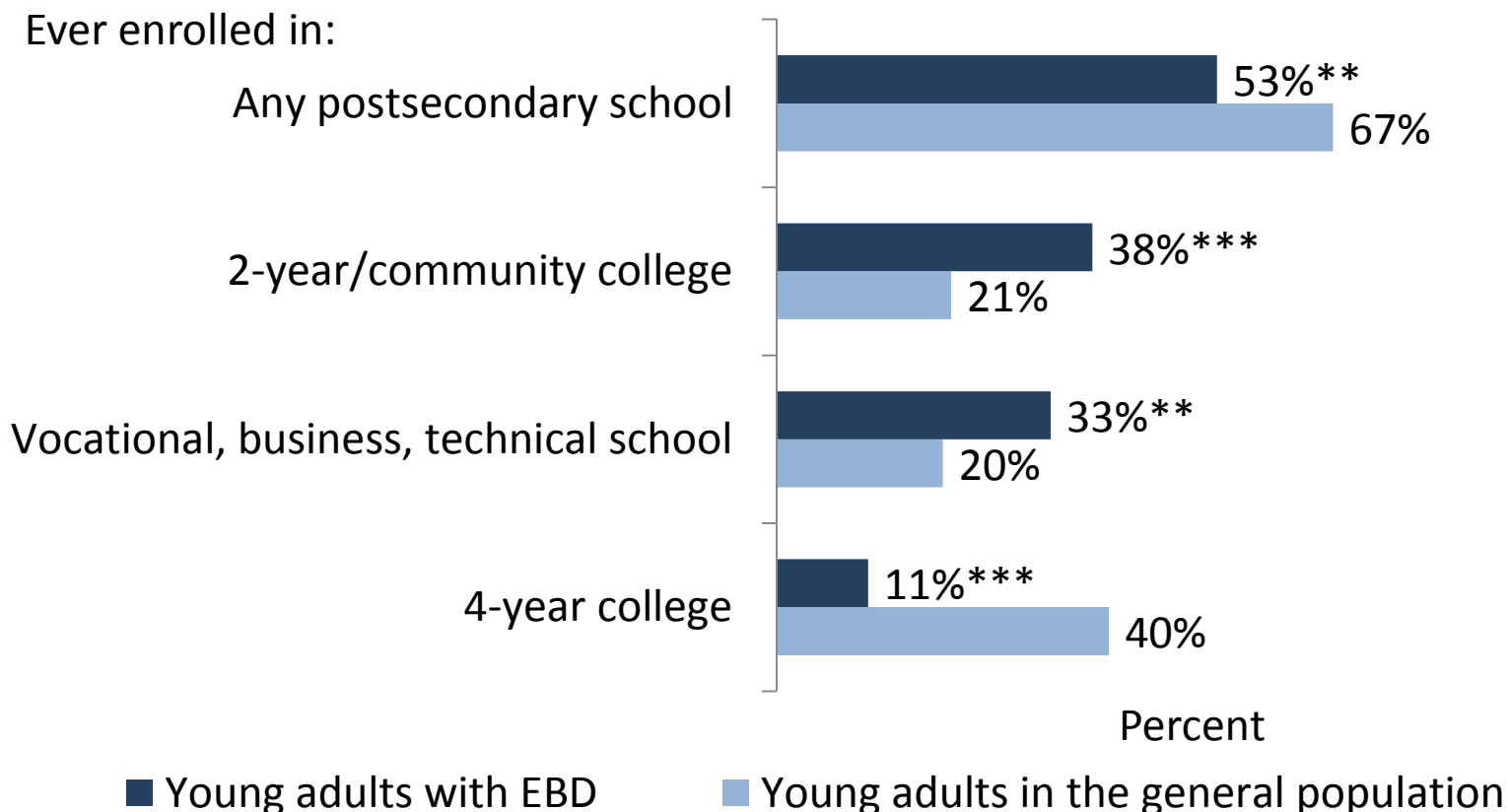
SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, National Longitudinal Transition Study (NLTS), Wave 2 parent interviews 1990; U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Wave 3 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2005.



Post-High School Outcomes and Experiences of Young Adults with EBD, 2009



Postsecondary school enrollment, 2009

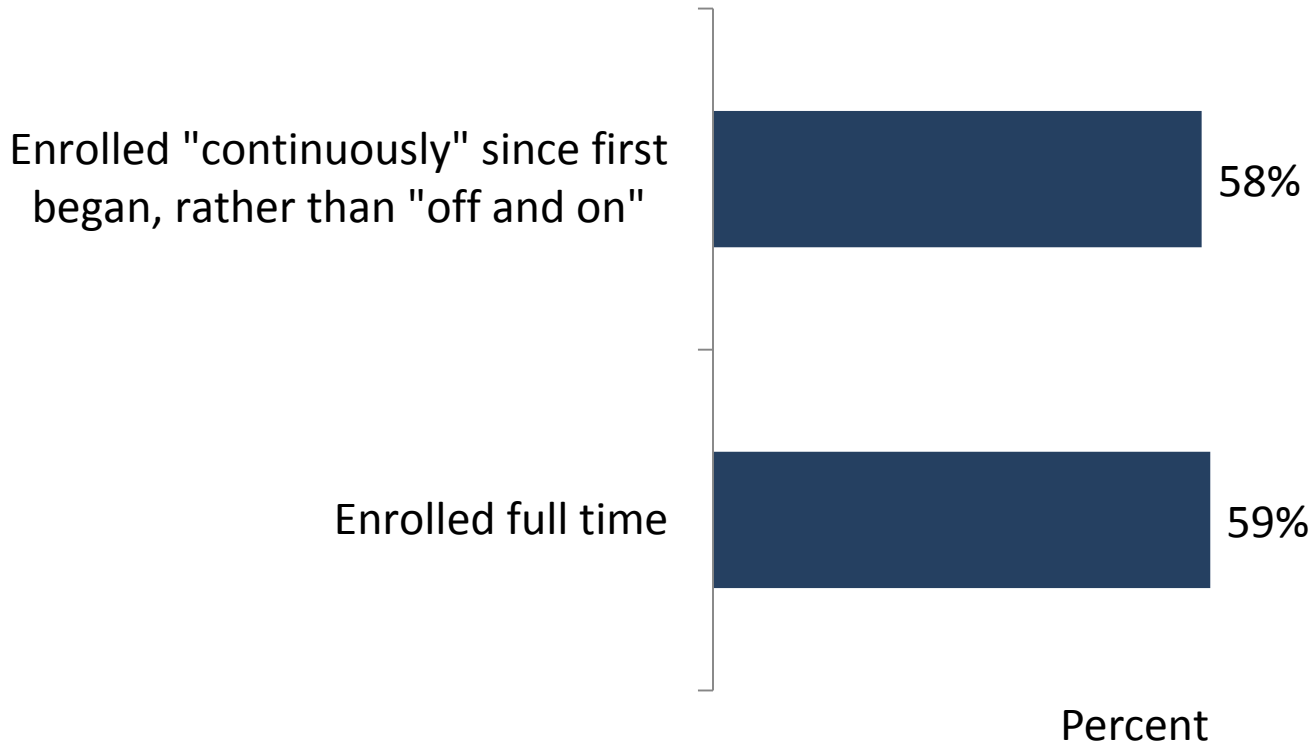


** $p < .01$; *** $p < .001$.

NOTE: Analyses include young adults with EBD out of high school up to 8 years. Young adults who had enrolled in more than one type of postsecondary school were included in each type of school they had attended.

SOURCES: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Waves 2-5 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2003-2009; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1998 (NLSY 97), 2005 youth survey. Responses for 21- to 25-year-olds.

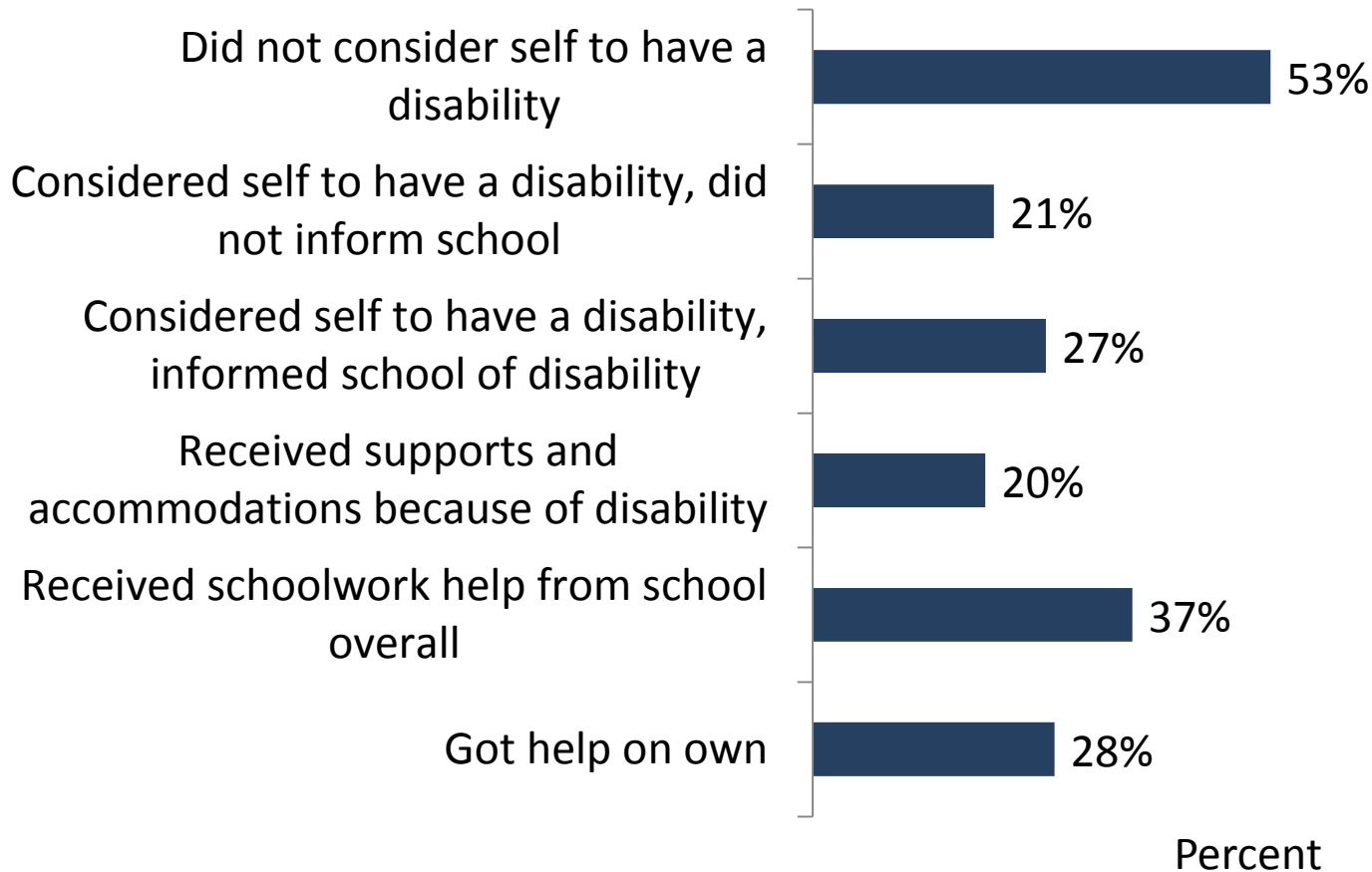
Intensity of postsecondary school enrollment



NOTE: Analyses include young adults with EBD out of high school up to 8 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Wave 5 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2009.

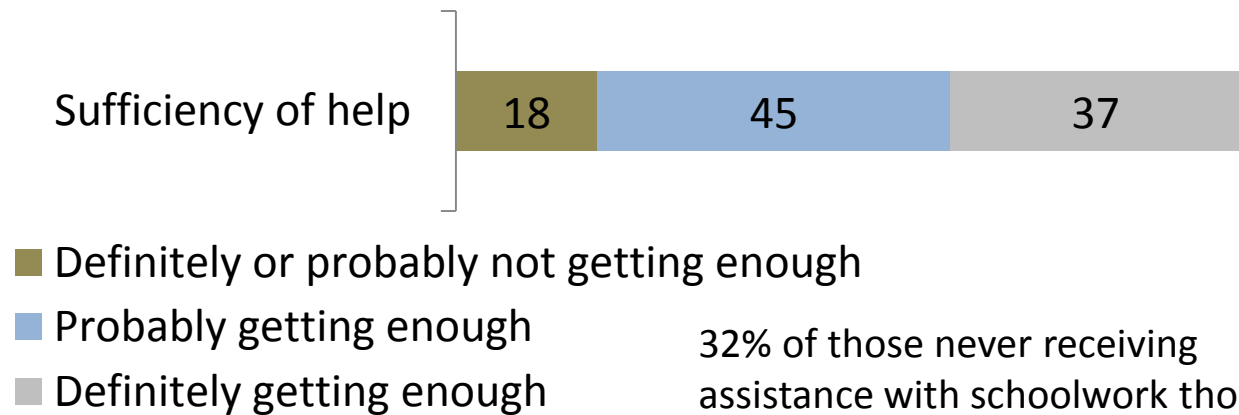
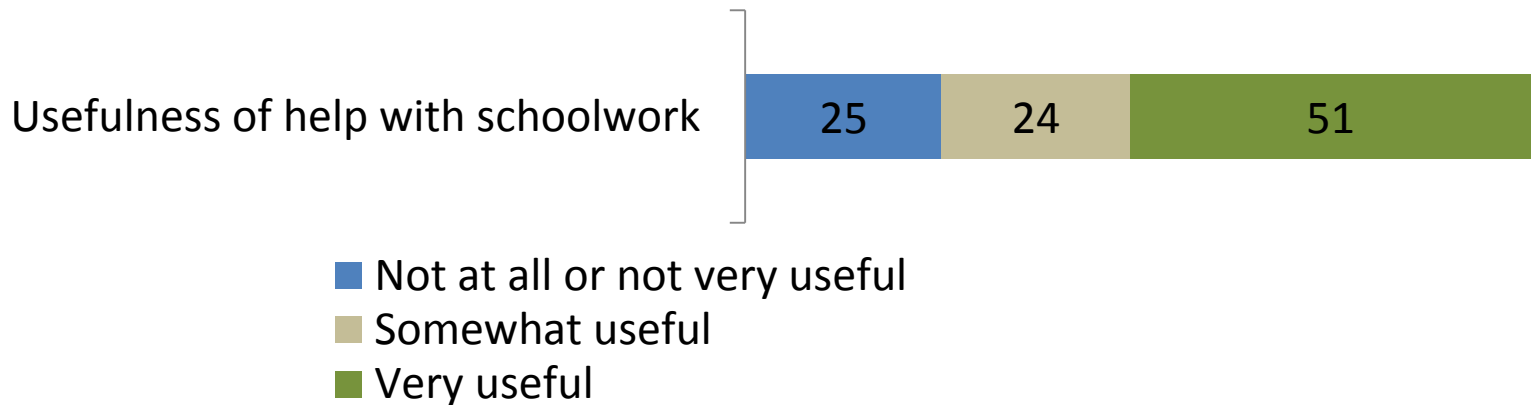
Disclosure of disability to postsecondary school



NOTE: Analyses include young adults with EBD out of high school up to 8 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Waves 2-5 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2003-2009.

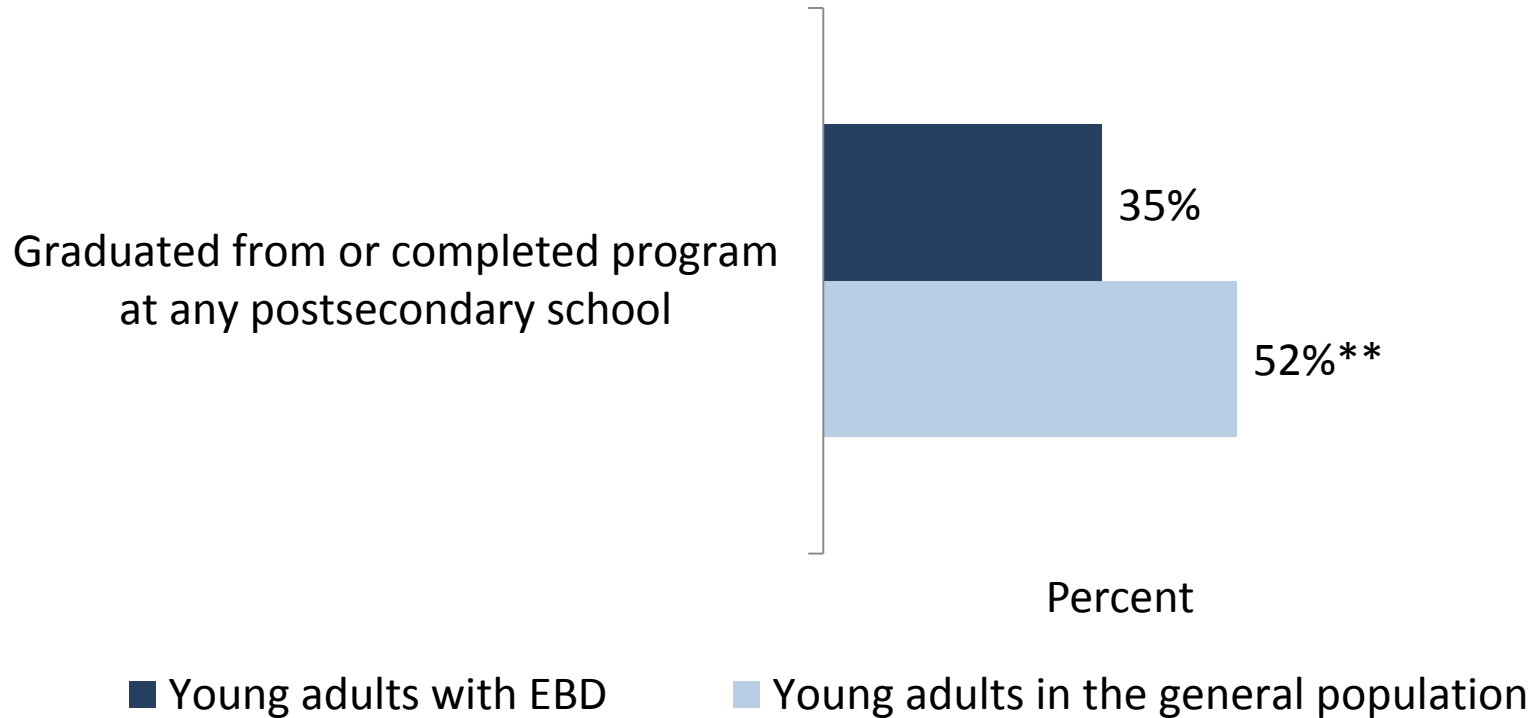
Postsecondary school student's perceptions of help with schoolwork



32% of those never receiving assistance with schoolwork thought it would have been helpful.

NOTE: Analyses include young adults with EBD out of high school up to 8 years. Young adults who had enrolled in more than one type of postsecondary school were included in each type of school they had attended.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Wave 5 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2009.

Postsecondary school completion

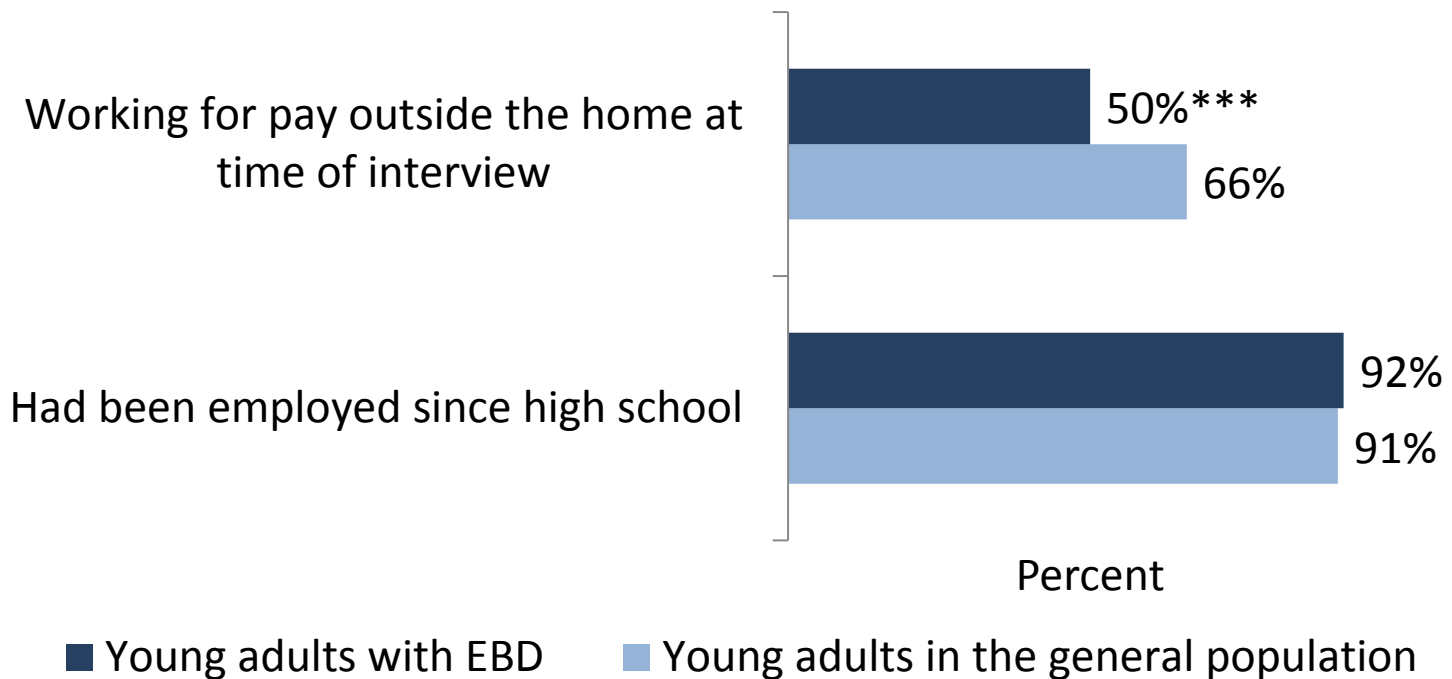


** $p < .01$.

NOTE: Analyses include young adults with EBD out of high school up to 8 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Waves 2-5 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2003-2009; U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1998 (NLSY 97), 2005 youth survey. Responses for 21- to 25-year-olds.

Post-high school employment

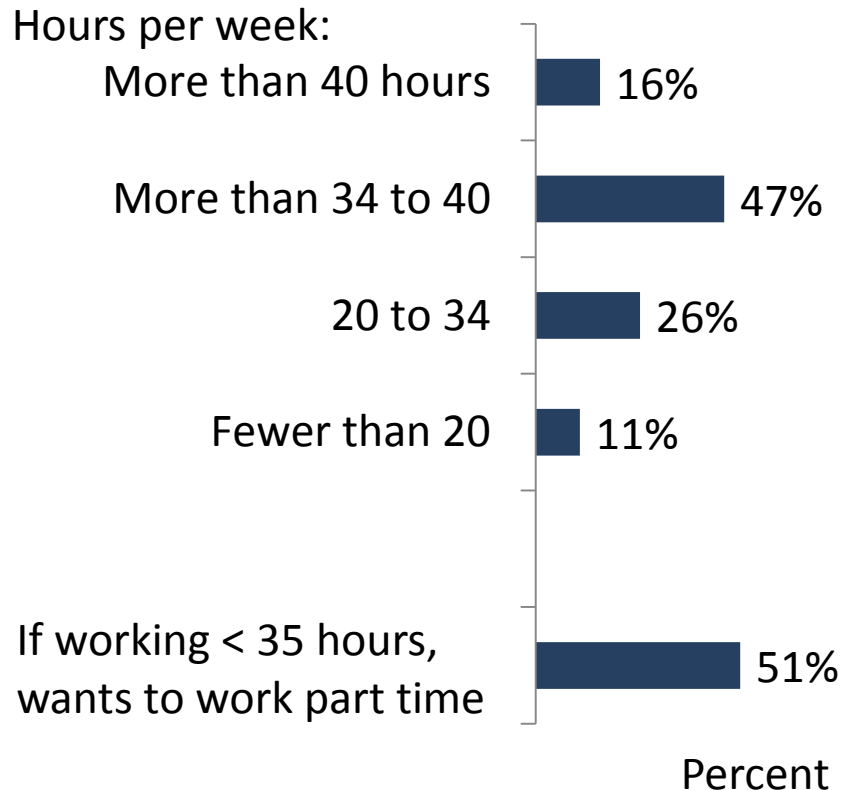


*** $p < .001$.

NOTE: Analyses include young adults with EBD out of high school up to 8 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Wave 5 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2009.

Hours worked at current or most recent job



Average hours per week of young adults:

| | |
|---------------------------|----------|
| With EBD | 36 hours |
| In the general population | 37 hours |

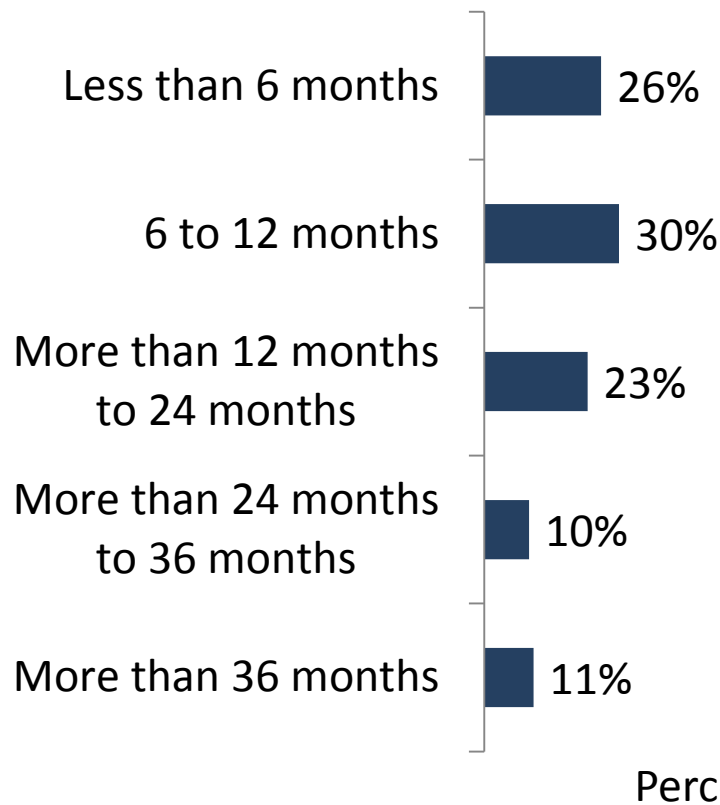
NOTE: Analyses include young adults with EBD out of high school up to 8 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Wave 5 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2009.

Duration of employment



Number of months employed:



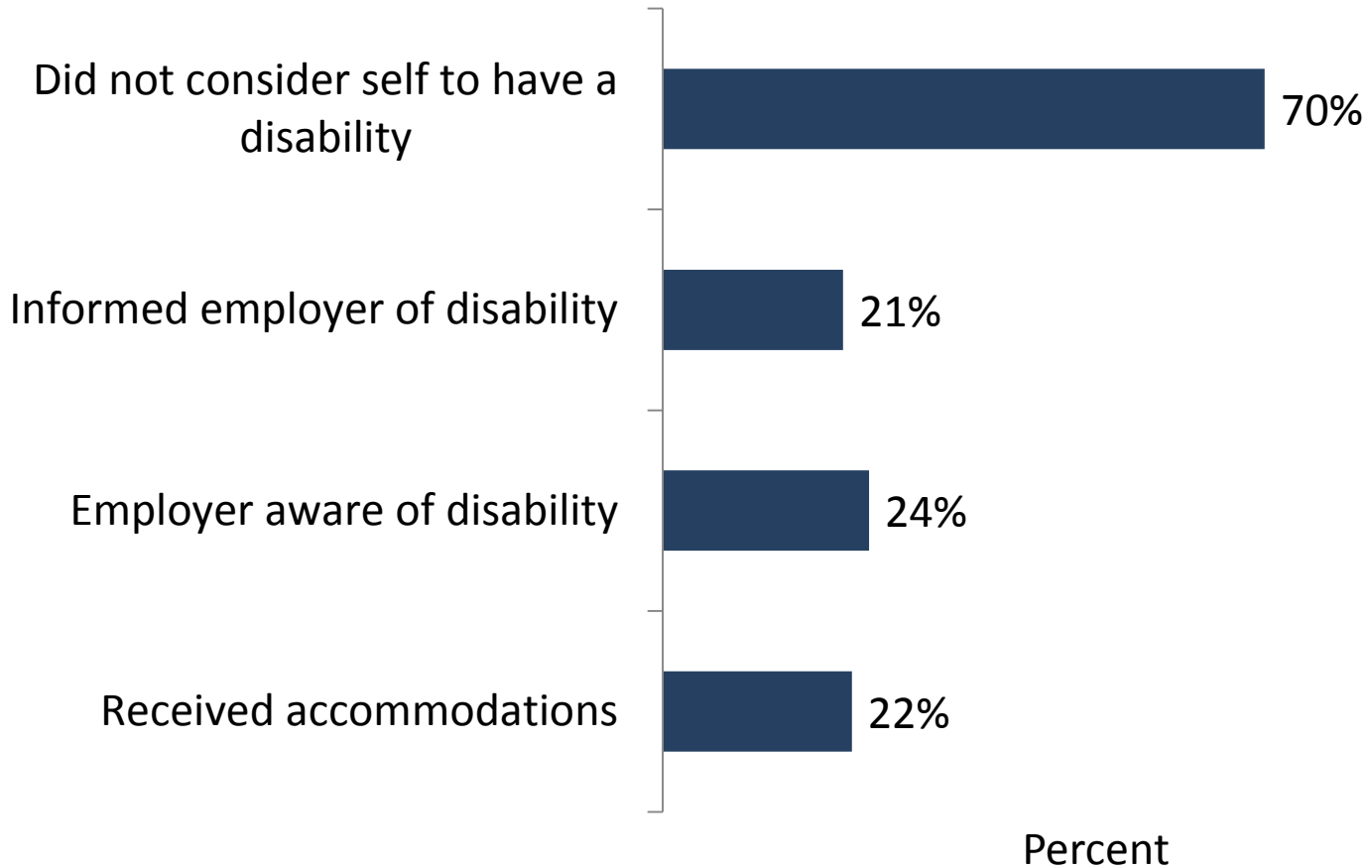
Average number of months employed of young adults:

With EBD 18.8 months

In the general population 21.8 months

Average number of jobs held since high school by young adults with EBD 4.6 jobs

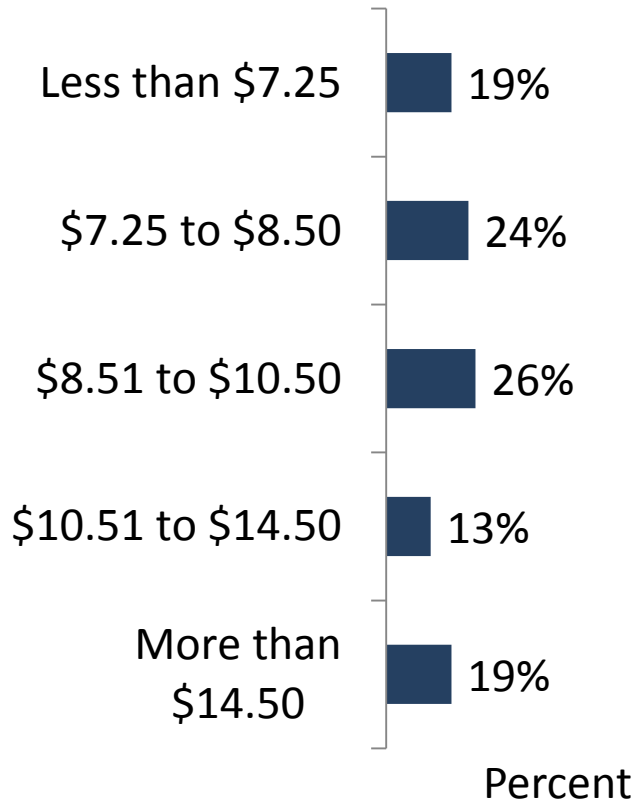
Disclosure of disability to employer



NOTE: Analyses include young adults with EBD out of high school up to 8 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Waves 2-5 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2003-2009.

Hourly wage



Average hourly wage of young adults:

With EBD \$11.00

In the general population \$11.40

Percentage of employed young adults with disability reporting he or she is paid "pretty well" 70%

NOTE: Analyses include young adults with EBD out of high school up to 8 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Wave 5 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2009; U.S. Census Bureau, Current Population Survey (CPS), May 2009. Data for 21- to 25-year-olds.

Employment benefits



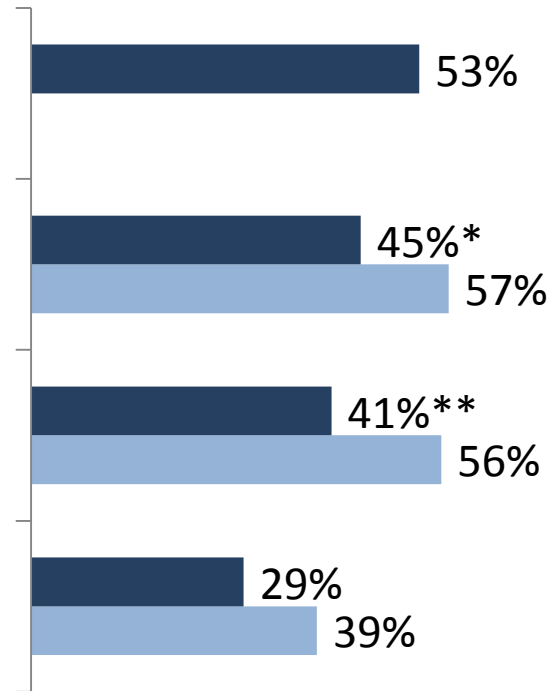
Received:

Any benefits (one or more of the following)

Paid vacation or sick leave

Health insurance

Retirement benefits



Percent

■ Young adults with EBD

■ Young adults in the general population

* $p < .05$; ** $p < .01$.

NOTE: Analyses include young adults with EBD out of high school up to 8 years. General population data not available for any benefits.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2), Wave 5 parent interviews and youth interviews/surveys, 2009. U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, National Longitudinal Survey of Youth 1998 (NLSY 97), 2005 youth survey. Data are for 21- to 25-year-olds.



Relevant reports

- NLTS/NLTS2 comparison

Newman, L., Wagner, M., Cameto, R., Knokey, A.M., & Shaver, D. (2010). Comparisons Across Time of the Outcomes of Youth With Disabilities up to 4 Years After High School. A Report of Findings from the National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2) (NCSE 2010-3008). Menlo Park, CA: SRI International. Available at http://www.nlts2.org/reports/2010_09/index.html

- NLTS2 report for young adults out of high school up to 8 year

Newman, L., Wagner, M., Knokey, A.-M., Marder, C., Nagle, K., Shaver, D., Wei, X., with Cameto, R., Contreras, E., Ferguson, K., Greene, S., and Schwarting, M. (2011). The Post-High School Outcomes of Young Adults With Disabilities up to 8 Years After High School. A Report From the National Longitudinal Transition Study-2 (NLTS2) (NCSE 2011-3005). Menlo Park, CA: SRI International. Available at www.nlts2.org/reports/2011_09_02/index.html



For more information:

- Full reports
- Executive summaries
- Fact sheets & Data briefs
- Data tables

www.nlts2.org

