

Note: Presentation is on-the-record but Q&A after is off-the-record unless otherwise noted

# A Fresh Look at Sp Ed Spending

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#### Our tendency is to look the other way on Sp Ed spending



Are schools identifying enough students?

Could more money ensure kids with disabilities get what they need?

Do we know which Sp Ed investments work? Is Sp Ed becoming a dumping ground for struggling students?

Are Sp Ed budgets a runaway train, straining the rest of the budget?

Are we investing in the right things?

Are we measuring any outcomes from Sp Ed?



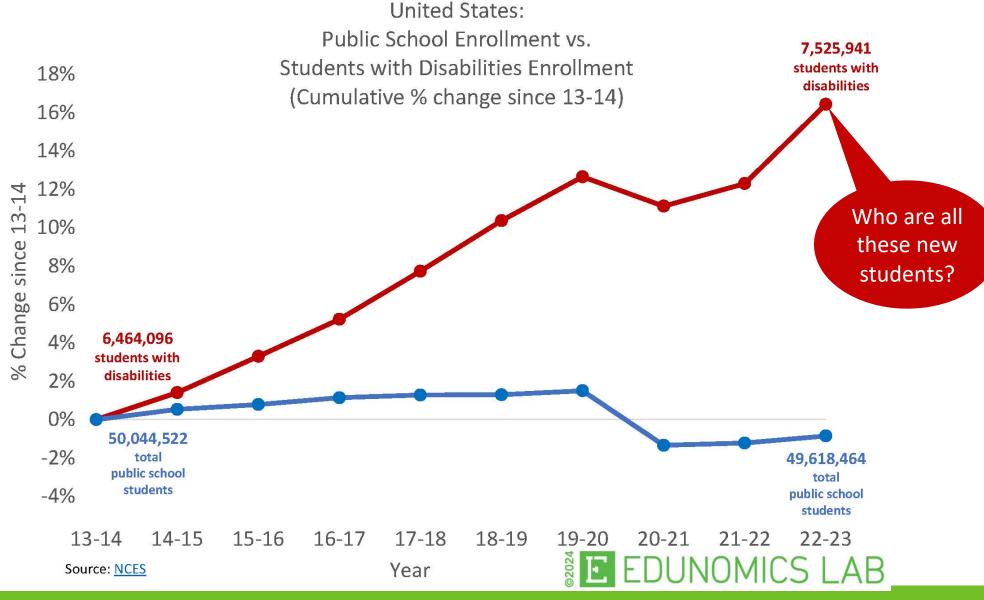
#### Sp Ed spending deserves attention

- Identification is up, but how is it that some schools are identifying many more/less students than peers?
- What's happening to the Sp Ed cost structure (and what's driving it)?
- Are your Sp Ed investments delivering top value for students?
- Are changes warranted in how budgets are done for Sp Ed services?
- Are changes warranted in our current approach to staffing Sp Ed services?
- Is Sp Ed spending guided by what's working?

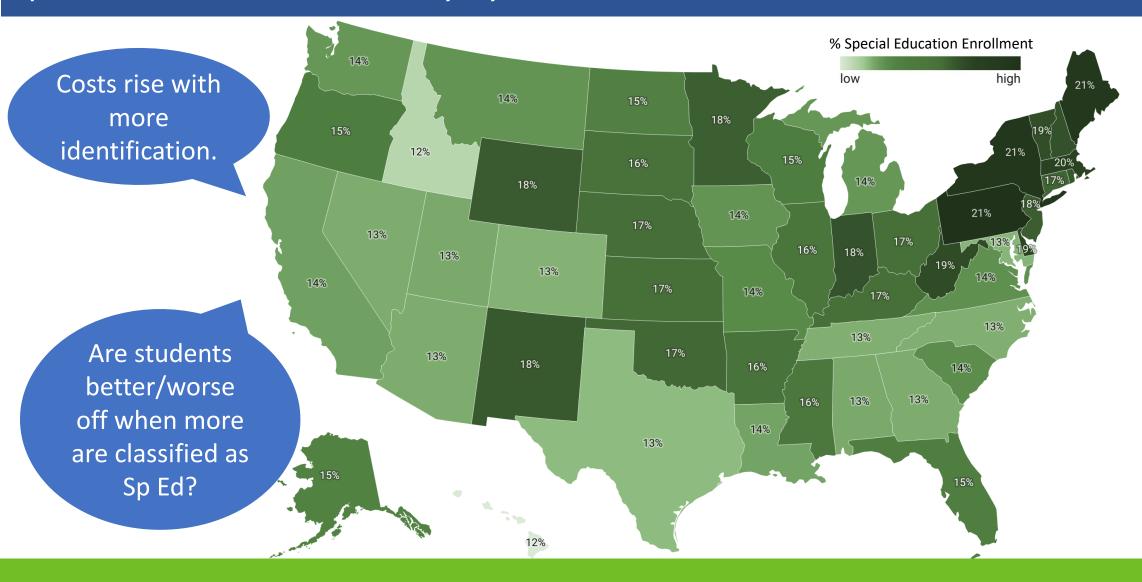


Sp Ed enrollment trending up, even as total enrollment falls.

On average, schools are identifying more students as disabled.



#### Sp Ed identification rates vary by state





#### How subjective is a disability diagnosis?

Specific learning disability is and remains most common disability type (includes dyslexia).

This category includes ADD, ADHD.

Autism diagnoses have grown in recent years. Specific Learning
Disability
34%

Speech or Language Impairment 18%

> Other Health Impairment 17%

> > Autism 13%

Remaining categories

NM diagnoses 8% of all students as having a learning disability.

In KY and ID, fewer than 3% have a learning disability.

NY refers ~3X as many students for speech as do VT & MD.

Kids in ME are over 3X as likely to be diagnosed with a health impairment vs kids in MT, NV or UT.





True or False Students with disabilities have a federal right to a free and appropriate public education



Students without disabilities have a federal right to a free and appropriate public education

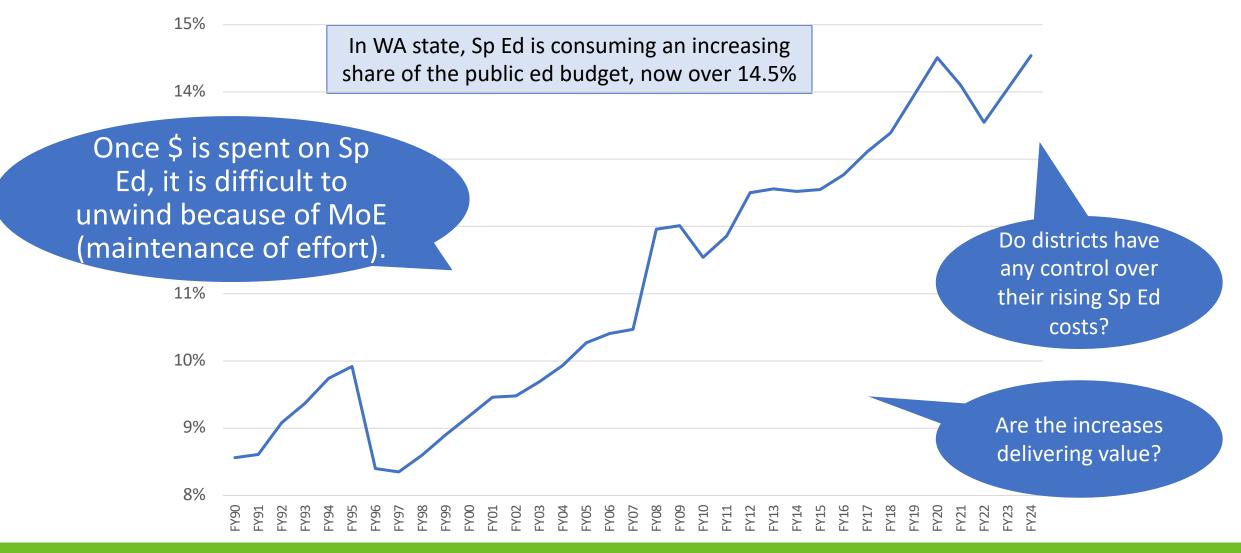
Legally, a disability diagnosis changes everything.

> Sp Ed is a hotly litigated area.

Too many SEAs and districts seek "compliance" by strictly hewing to Sp Ed staffing ratios.

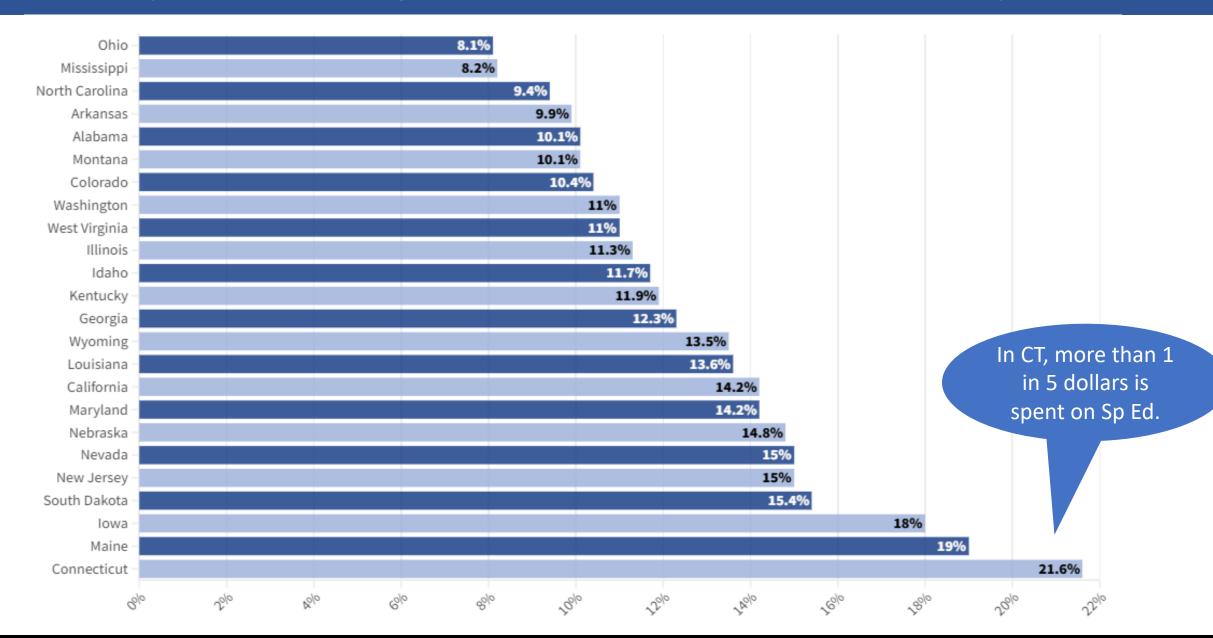


#### Sp Ed is consuming a larger share of the budget, forcing cuts elsewhere

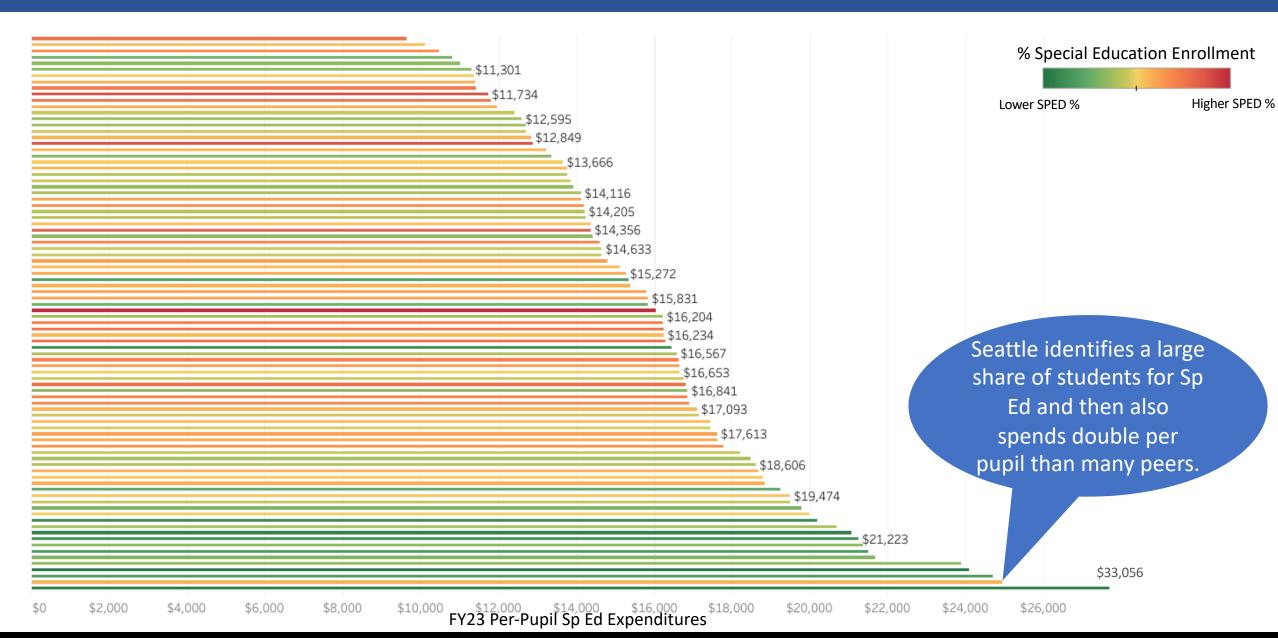




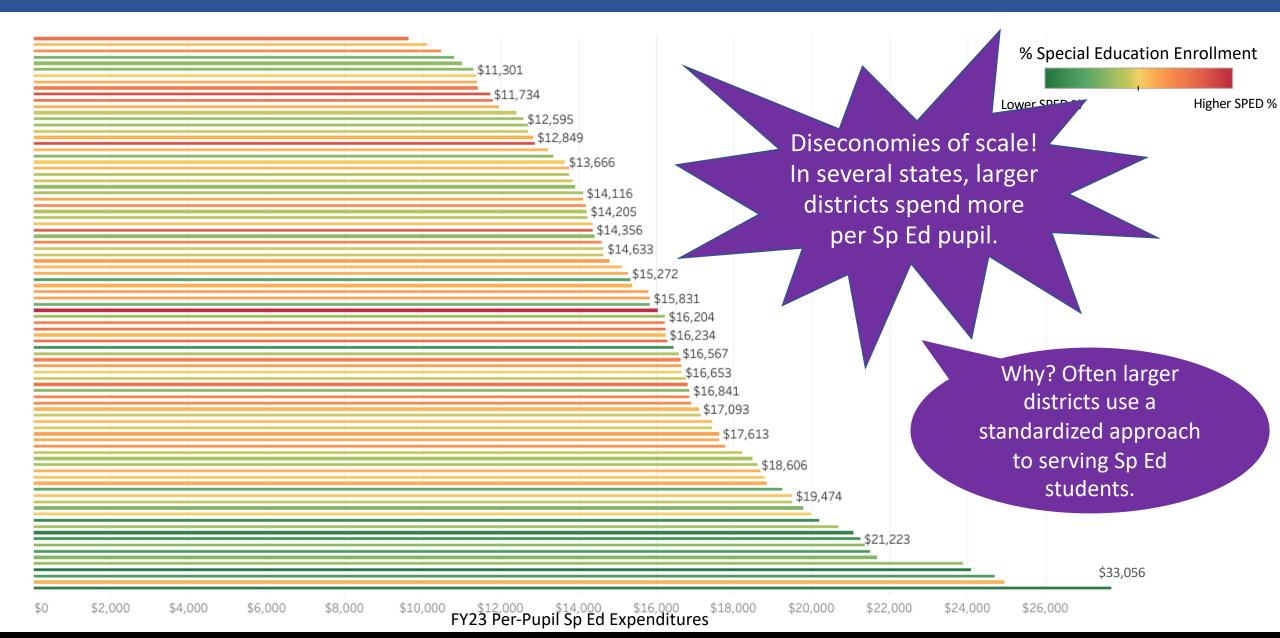
#### Some states spend a much larger share of their education dollars on Sp Ed



#### Spending per student on Sp Ed varies enormously by district (e.g., WA state)



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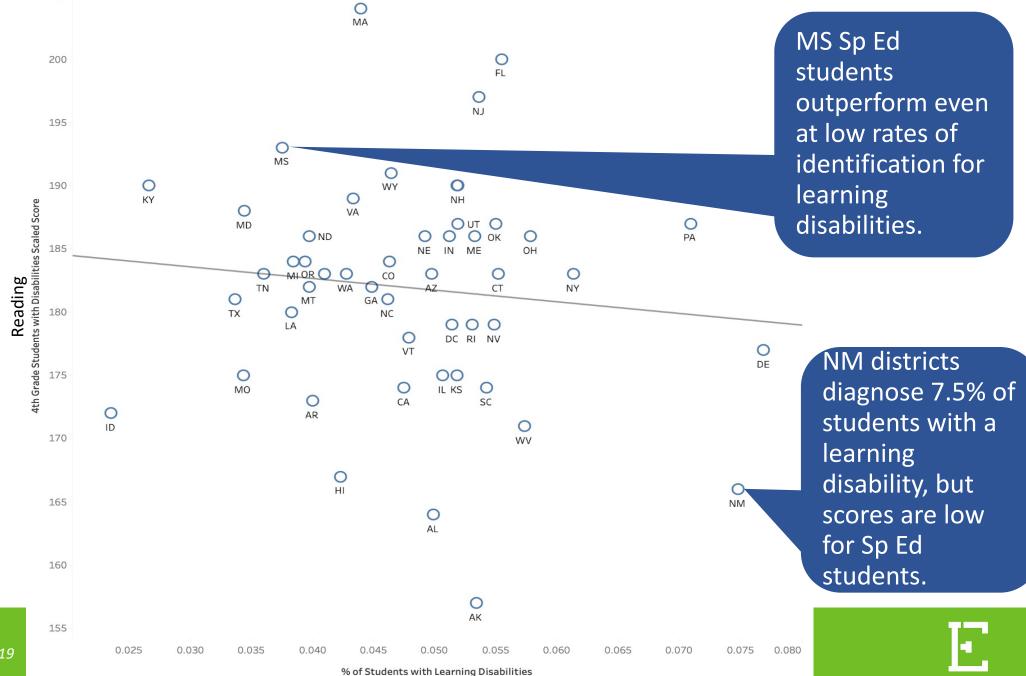


Does identifying MORE students as having a learning disability ensure these students get better outcomes?

205

No.

NAEP's 2019 4<sup>th</sup> grade reading scores allow for comparisons.



Analysis by Edunomics Lab using: The Nation's Report Card (NAEP) 2019

## What drives cost structure? <u>Some states have much more staff-intensive services than others.</u>

low 28 19 In HI, NY & 29 44 NH there are 57 over 60 Sp Ed 51 22 staff for every 50 200 Sp Ed students. 22 30 21 25 30 NY's SEA has interpreted IDEA as 26 requiring strict staffing minimums in Sp Ed programs.

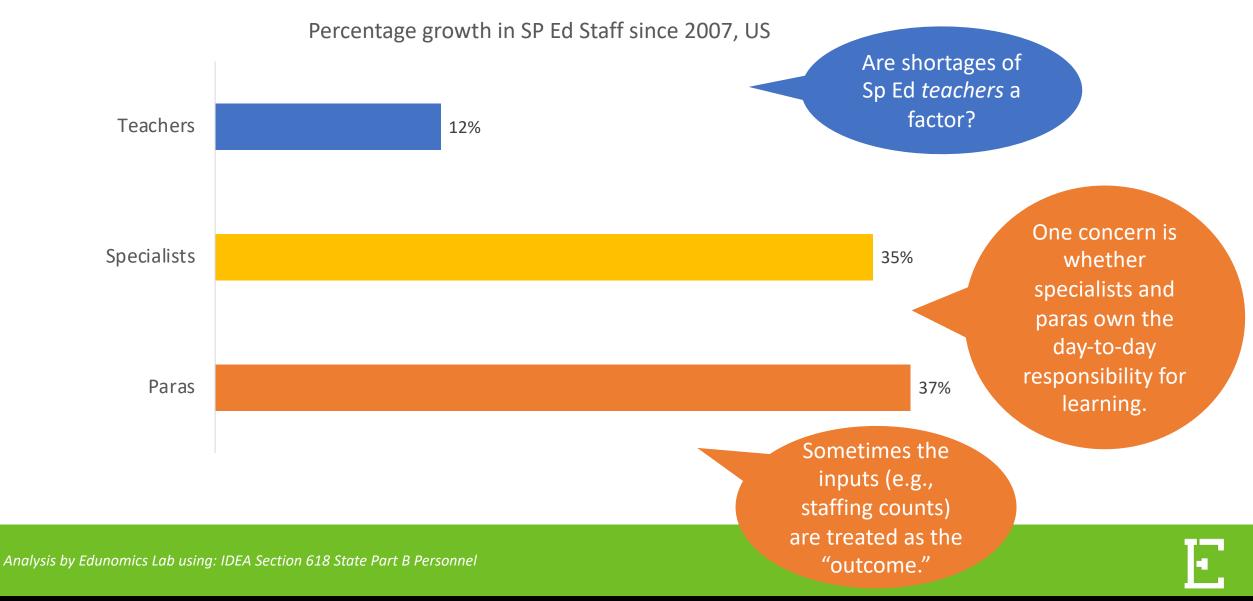
Number of Sp Ed staff per 200 Sp Ed students

there are < 20 Sp Ed staff for every 200 Sp Ed students.

In OH & ID



#### Growth in staffing driven by increases in paras/specialists (not Sp Ed teachers)



Does having more staff or more paras ensure better outcomes for Sp Ed students?

No.

Staff-heavy programs aren't correlated with higher reading outcomes.

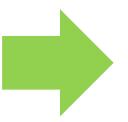
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#### Sp Ed hiring has been (and continues to be) a challenge

Sp Ed teachers make up 12% of the teaching workforce



But amount to 24% of all teacher job postings.

With ESSER ending, the teacher shortage is over... but not for Sp Ed.

ESSER hiring spree may have brought in lower-qualified Sp Ed teachers and aides in classrooms.



#### Difficulty hiring can disproportionately affect higher needs schools

#### In MA in 2023-24:

Schools with 0-50% poverty, the average number of Sp Ed teachers per 1000 students is



Schools with **75-100% poverty**, the average number of Sp Ed teachers per 1000 students is

7

+ 27 Paras

6

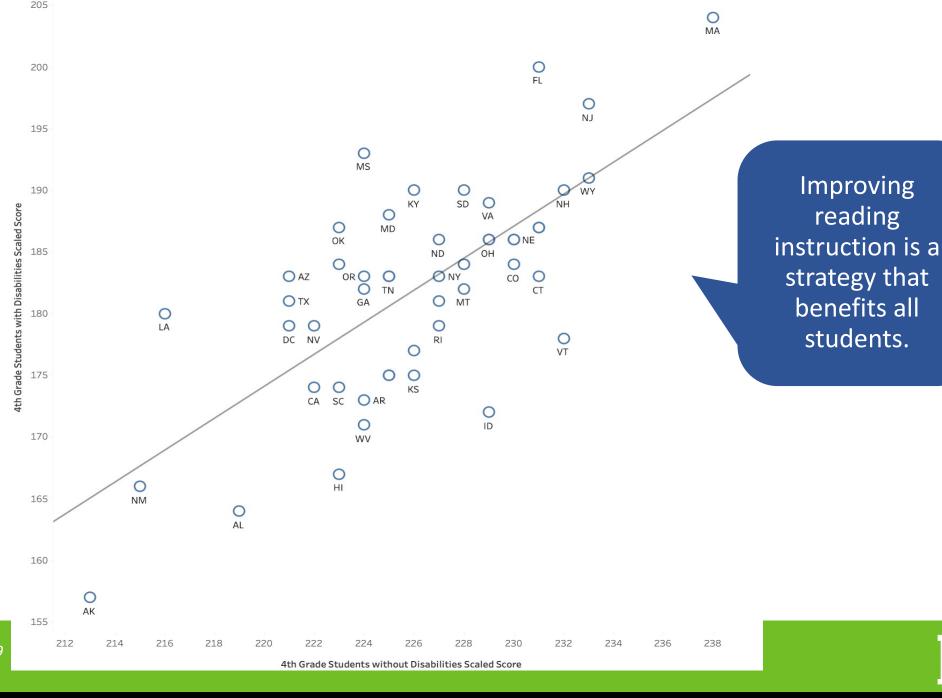
+ 44 Paras

Districts appear to be staffing Sp Ed programs in wealthiest schools first, then filling gaps in higher-pov schools with paras.



#### What does matter?

Better reading instruction for all students yields better reading scores for Sp Ed students.



Analysis by Edunomics Lab using: The Nation's Report Card (NAEP) 2019



#### Getting more from your Sp Ed dollar:

- ✓ Stop looking away. Scrutinize Sp Ed budget.
- ✓ Compare the costs and the outcomes to peers.

Ask: What outcomes are expected. Is it working?

E.g., are Sp Ed programs seeing improvement in attendance rates for their students?

How are Sp Ed students scoring on assessments (compared to peers)?

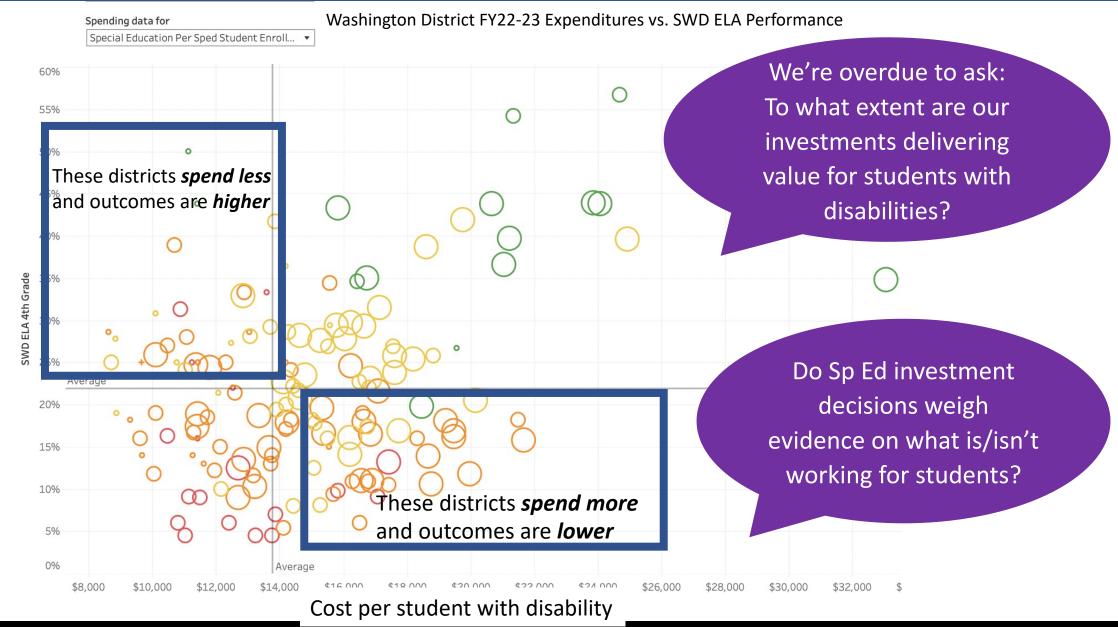


SEAs and districts need to assemble Sp Ed data (NCES is just starting). WA and CA are exemplars.

As enrollment fell, one district noticed that Speech IEPs called for more hours of support to ensure speech therapy staff stayed fully employed.



#### Rarely are we measuring whether Sp Ed investments are delivering value for kids



#### Getting more from your Sp Ed dollar:

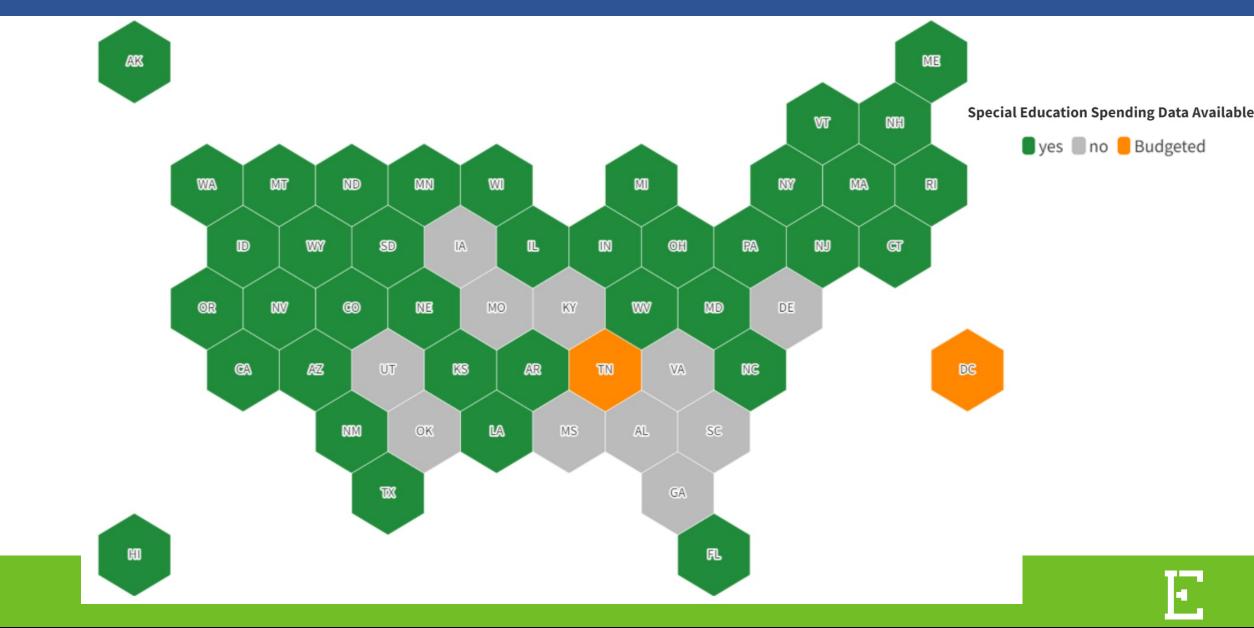
- ✓ Stop looking away. Scrutinize Sp Ed budget.
- ✓ Compare the costs and the outcomes to peers.
- ✓ When it comes to staffing: Quality over quantity.
- ✓ Improve Tier I reading instruction to reduce referrals for reading-related disabilities.
- ✓ Avoid the compliance mindset (ratios, etc.). Leverage available flexibility. Tackle misaligned incentives.
- ✓ Where can tech tools help?

HI will now provide \$10K extra per Sp Ed teacher and \$8K to work in hard-to-staff schools.

MoE allows for reduced spending with staff attrition.



### Sp Ed spending data isn't available everywhere yet, but it's getting better





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