**Indicator 9: Disproportionate Representation**

**Historical Data and Targets**

Baseline Data: 2005

Monitoring Priority: Disproportionate Representation

Compliance indicator: Percent of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(C))

### Historical Data

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<tbody>
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<table>
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<td>Data</td>
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**Key:**
- Gray – Data Prior to Baseline
- Yellow – Baseline
- Blue – Data Update

**FFY 2017 - FFY 2018 Targets**

<table>
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<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
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<tr>
<td>Target</td>
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</table>
**Hawaii Department of Education (HIDOE) is a unitary educational system; therefore, the state is reported as a single district.**

**Measurement:**

\[
\text{Percent} = \left(\frac{\text{# of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic group in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification}}{\text{# of districts in the state}}\right) \times 100%.
\]

\[(0 \text{ districts/1}) \times 100\% = 0\%
\]

**State Definition of Disproportionate Representation (Tier I):**

Any group whose risk ratio falls outside a 99% confidence interval for its respective disability and group size signifies disproportionate representation.

**State Description of Disproportionality Determination (Tier II):**

For overidentification, the state analyzes the identification practices from a representative sampling of students in the racial or ethnic group that is disproportionately overidentified by conducting a file review for each student.

**HIDOE Methodology:**

The first tier is a statistical analysis of disproportionate representation based on racial and ethnic groups. In the statistical analysis of disproportionate representation, risk ratios are calculated based on the racial/ethnic group category concerning all racial and ethnic groups in Hawaii. The risk ratios are then compared to its respective confidence interval based on racial/ethnic group and group size.

For the second tier, HIDOE applies the Analysis of Identified Procedures and Practices (AIPP) to a sample of student files from the groups that were identified with disproportionate representation on Tier I to determine whether the disproportionate representation was the result of inappropriate identification. When disproportionate identification is the result of inappropriate identification, and noncompliance is identified, it is addressed under HIDOE’s general supervision process consistent with OSEP’s Memo 09-02, Reporting on correction of Noncompliance in the Annual Performance Report Required under Sections 616 and 642 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.

Describe how the State made its annual determination as to whether the disproportionate representation it identified of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services was the result of inappropriate identification.

**HIDOE Process for Identifying Disproportionality**

HIDOE’s process for identifying disproportionality involves a two-tier method of analysis applied to 618 data, as reported to U.S. Department of Education (USDOE), Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) on the Report of Children with Disabilities Receiving Special Education under Part B of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (Child Count) consistent with 34 CFR §300.173. This process of analysis helps to identify disproportionate representation that may be the result of inappropriate identification.

Beginning with School Year (SY) 2010-11 HIDOE disaggregated race/ethnicity data into the seven (7) identified federal ethnic groups: 1) Hispanic/Latino...
HIDOE Tier I uses statistical analysis of disproportionate representation based on racial/ethnic group by disability category. Risk ratios are calculated based on each racial/ethnic group in special education (and in the six specific disability categories for Indicator 9) concerning the aggregate of the remaining racial/ethnic groups in Hawaii. The risk ratios are then compared to their respective confidence interval based on group size (and by the disability categories for Indicator 9).

The second tier consists of a two (2) prong analysis, a review relating to over-identification. From the racial/ethnic groups (by the six disability categories for indicator 9) identified in Tier I, a representative sample of student files are reviewed utilizing the Analysis of Identified Procedures and Practices (AIPP) to determine if students were appropriately identified by 34 CFR §300.173, 300.111 and 300.301 through 300.311. Policies, practices, and procedures are reviewed as necessary, with identified noncompliance related to inappropriate practices addressed under HIDOE’s general supervision process.

Hawaii Department of Education (HIDOE) is a unitary educational system; therefore, the state is reported as a single district.

**Measurement:**

Percent = \[
\frac{\text{(# of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic group in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification)}}{\text{(# of districts in the state)}}\times 100.
\]

\[(0 \text{ districts}/1) \times 100\% = 0\%

**State Definition of Disproportionate Representation (Tier I):**

Any group whose risk ratio falls outside a 90% confidence interval for its respective disability and group size signifies disproportionate representation.

**State Description of Disproportionality Determination (Tier II):**

For overidentification, the state analyzes the identification practices from a representative sampling of students in the racial or ethnic group that is disproportionately overidentified by conducting a file review for each student.

**HIDOE Methodology:**

The first tier is a statistical analysis of disproportionate representation based on racial and ethnic groups. In the statistical analysis of disproportionate representation, risk ratios are calculated based on the racial/ethnic group category with respect to all racial and ethnic groups in Hawaii. The risk ratios are then compared against its respective confidence interval based on racial/ethnic group and group size.

For the second tier, the HIDOE applies the Analysis of Identified Procedures and Practices (AIPP) to a sample of student files from the groups that were identified with disproportionate representation on Tier I to determine whether the disproportionate representation was the result of inappropriate identification. When disproportionate identification is the result of inappropriate identification, and noncompliance is identified, it is addressed under HIDOE’s general supervision process consistent with OSEP’s Memo 09-02, Reporting on correction of Noncompliance in the Annual Performance Report Required under Sections 616 and 642 of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act.
**Monitoring Priority: Disproportionate Representation**

Compliance indicator: Percent of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(C))

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Actions required in FFY 2016 response</th>
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Note: Any actions required in last year's response table that are related to correction of findings should be responded to on the "Correction of Previous Findings of Noncompliance" page of this indicator. If your State's only actions required in last year's response are related to findings of noncompliance, a text field will not be displayed on this page.
Indicator 9: Disproportionate Representation

Correction of Previous Findings of Noncompliance

Monitoring Priority: Disproportionate Representation

Compliance indicator: Percent of districts with disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services that is the result of inappropriate identification.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(C))

### Correction of Findings of Noncompliance Identified in FFY 2016

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<th>Findings of Noncompliance Verified as Corrected Within One Year</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Subsequently Corrected</th>
<th>Findings Not Yet Verified as Corrected</th>
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### Correction of Findings of Noncompliance Identified Prior to FFY 2016

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