



INDICATOR 13 – Secondary Transition FACT SHEET

WHAT DOES THIS INDICATOR MEASURE?

Indicator 13 measures the percentage of youth with Individualized Education Programs (IEPs) aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age-appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition service’s needs.

There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency that is likely to be responsible for providing or paying for transition services, including, if appropriate, pre-employment transition services, was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority.

WHAT ARE THE DATA CONSIDERATIONS?

Data Source

Data are collected from the electronic Comprehensive Student Support System (eCSSS). Random file reviews are conducted statewide. Each file is reviewed using the Indicator 13 NTACT Checklist.

Why is this indicator important?

Students with disabilities whose IEP’s meet the Indicator 13 requirements of Secondary Transition are more likely to have positive outcomes in post-high school education/training, employment, independent living, and community participation.

How does this indicator align with the Department’s Strategic Implementation Plan?

Goal 1.1: All students experience rigorous, high-quality learning that results in equitable outcomes for all learners.

Goal 1.3: All students graduate high school prepared for college and career success and community and civic alignment.

Data Notes

Hawaii received a [2023 Special Education Determination](#) score of *Needs Assistance for the second year in a row*. One factor contributing to Hawaii’s Needs Assistance determination was earning zero points for secondary transition (Indicator 13) for students with disabilities. A score of zero means Hawaii is in the lowest-performing group of states on these measures.

HOW IS THIS INDICATOR CALCULATED?

Measurement:

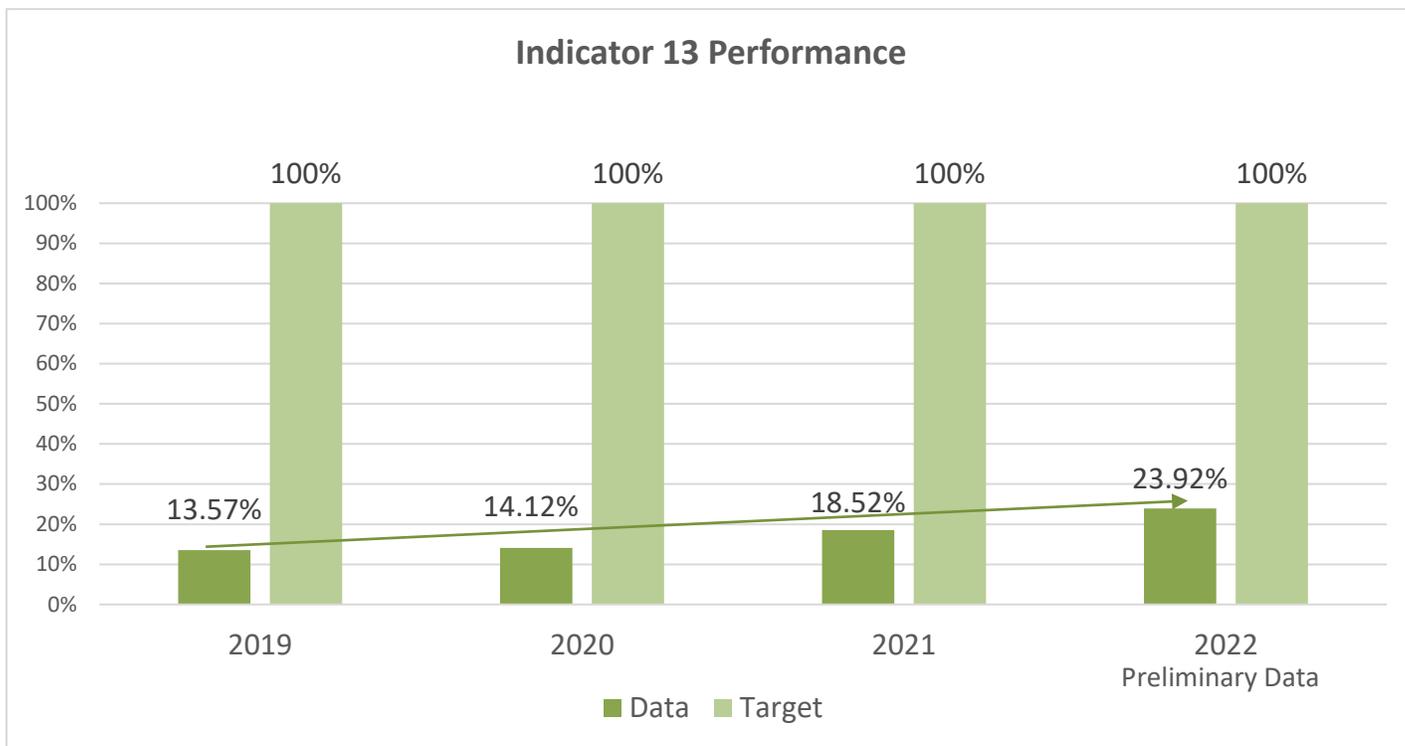
Percent = [(# of youth with IEPs aged 16 and above with an IEP that includes appropriate measurable postsecondary goals that are annually updated and based upon an age appropriate transition assessment, transition services, including courses of study, that will reasonably enable the student to meet those postsecondary goals, and annual IEP goals related to the student’s transition services needs. There also must be evidence that the student was invited to the IEP Team meeting where transition services are to be discussed and evidence that, if appropriate, a representative of any participating agency that is likely to be responsible for providing or paying for transition services, including, if appropriate, pre-employment transition services, was invited to the IEP Team meeting with the prior consent of the parent or student who has reached the age of majority) divided by the (# of youth with an IEP age 16 and above)] times 100.



TARGET

The target for this indicator is set by the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) at 100%. All of the 8 required components must meet 100% in order for the entire IEP to be compliant.

HOW HAS HAWAII PERFORMED SINCE BASELINE?



HOW DOES HAWAII COMPARE TO THE NATION?

While the national average for School Year 2021-2022 is 83%, it is very difficult to compare by state as all states do not use the same method (checklist) to collect data. Hawaii and 27 other states use the NSTTAC checklist to measure compliance with Indicator 13.

Performance by Complex Area

Please access the data by Complex Area at the [link](#) below:

<https://docs.google.com/spreadsheets/d/1Qze7hFhgU-1OiPxqpAhPR5U0O-kC-XxjnPJmEP13ovY/edit?usp=sharing>