

Exploring Least Restrictive Environment (LRE) Through Data Considerations

Stephanie Denham and Dr. Sarah Jackson

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What program should we purchase to close the achievement gap in math?

Our SWD achievement scores are getting worse not better. Where should our DLT start in addressing this problem

We keep hearing language in our district around those kids, our kids. How do we move beyond the student labels and think first about educating the student?

Elements of LRE



First Consideration: Defining LRE

LRE Provisions: §300.114(a)(2).

(2) Each public agency must ensure that -

(i) To the maximum extent appropriate, children with disabilities, including children in public or private institutions or other care facilities, are educated with children who are nondisabled; and

(ii) Special classes, separate schooling, or other removal of children with disabilities from the regular educational environment occurs only if the nature or severity of the disability is such that education in regular classes with the use of supplementary aids and services cannot be achieved satisfactorily.

"Determining a Student's LRE"

•A child's placement in the regular education classroom is the first option the IEP team must consider when determining where a child with a disability will receive his or her special education and related services.

•To decide that question, however, the IEP team must make an individualized inquiry into the possible range of supplementary aids and services that are needed to satisfactorily educate the child in the regular education environment.

•However, the IEP team may determine that the child cannot be educated satisfactorily in the regular education classroom, even when supplementary aids and services are provided. An alternative placement must then be considered. Accordingly, IDEA requires school systems to ensure that a "continuum of alternative placements" is available to meet the needs of children with disabilities for special education and related services.

Second Consideration: LRE-Data Sources

State Performance Plan Indicators

- Indicator 1-Graduation Rate
- Indicator 2-Drop Out Rate
- Indicator 3A-AMO
- Indictor 3C-Math and Reading Proficiency Rates
- Indicator 5-School Age LRE
- Indicator 6-Preschool LRE

Local Report Card

- Advance Reports
 - Enrollment
 - Test Results

Secure Data Site

Additional information may be found in Secure Data site through the SAFE Account

Getting to Know Your District Through Data: Least Restrictive Environment Data for Sample School District



Data Item	Where t	o find it	What it te	ls us		ld be thinking out		D	istrict Data	
Data Source #1:	Ohio School Cards Advance		Number of s labeled with			district's overall of students with	High School:	14/15	13/14	12/13
Enrollment by Disability	http://tinyu Advanced	l.com/ODE	(dis)abilities district		disabilities?	tural proportions	Total Enroliment	625	599	615
Flag	- Enrollment Enrollment b	y Student	Percentage of enrollment of	of	of students v all integrated	with disabilities in d classrooms as a	Total # with a Disability (%)	89 (14.2%)	88 (14.8%)	80 (13.0%)
	Demographic - Use "Disabl filter for Stud	ed Flag"	students with and result of the use without (dis)abilities heterogeneous in in your district grouping pattern			us instructional	Middle School:			
	Disaggregatio	n	r		0 1 01			14/15	13/14	12/13
	*Additional i						Total Enroliment	486	446	483
	the Secure D	nay be found through he Secure Data Center hrough your SAFE					Total # with a Disability (%)	68 (14.1%)	48 (10.8%)	62 (12.9%)
	account.	JANE -					Intermediate Sc	hool:		
								14/15	13/14	12/13
		District:					Total Enroliment	440	412	420
			14/15	13/14	12/13		Total # with a Disability (%)	49 (11.1%)	40 (9.6%)	49 (11.6%)
		Total Enrollment	2,001	1,879	1,975		Primary School:			
		Total # with a	244	233	246				47/44	
							11	14/15	13/14	12/13
		Disability (%)	(12.2%)	(12.4%)	(12.5%)		Total Enroliment	451	422	456

We Created a Deficit Based System...



Frattura, 2012

Based on Maintaining a Normed Group of Students



Over Time We Create More Labeled Students and a Smaller Norm Group



Frattura, 2012

Natural Proportions

Defined as "the number of students of a particular label or need in any school setting should reflect the numbers of such students in the overall school setting."

Frattura, Elise Marie, and Colleen Capper A. Leading for Social Justice: Transforming Schools for All Learners. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin, 2007. Print.

	14/15	13/14	12/13
No Disability	4,055	4,080	4,064
	(85.5%)	(84.5%)	(84.0%)
SLI	32	48	47
	(0.7%)	(1.0%)	(1.0%)
ED	45	43	43
	(1.0%)	(0.9%)	(0.9%)
CD	28	35	35
	(0.6%)	(0.7%)	(0.7%)
SLD	388	407	440
	(8.2%)	(8.4%)	(9.1%)
Autism	87	90	87
	(1.8%)	(1.9%)	(1.8%)
OHI-Minor	83	92	88
	(1.8%)	(1.9%)	(1.8%)

Elementary S	Elementary School A			
	14/15	13/14	12/13	
No Disability	413	411	423	
	(87.00%)	(85.00%)	(84.00%)	
SLI	<10	12	11	
		(2.50%)	(2.20%)	
SLD	31	31	32	
	(6.50%)	(6.50%)	(6.40%)	
Autism	15	17	22	
	(3.10%)	(3.50%)	(4.40%)	

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District			
	14/15	13/14	12/13
Total	4,742	4,828	4,841
Enrollment			
Total # with a	687	748	777
Disability (%)	(14.5%)	(15.5%)	(16.00%)

Elementary School A				
	14/15	13/14	12/13	
Total Enrollment	229	247	255	
Total # with a Disability (%)	21 (9.00%)	23 (9.40%)	50 (11.30%)	

Elementary School B				
	14/15	13/14	12/13	
Total Enrollment	475	484	503	
Total # with a Disability (%)	62 (13.00%)	73 (15.00%)	80 (16.00%)	

Third Consideration: Leading Reform in Least Restrictive Environment Practices



The information above is taken from research outlined in the resources below.

Capper, Colleen A., Elise Marie Frattura, and Maureen W. Keyes. *Meeting the Needs of Students of All Abilities: How Leaders Go beyond Inclusion*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin, 2000. Print.
 Frattura, Elise Marie, and Colleen A. Capper. *Leading for Social Justice: Transforming Schools for All Learners*. Thousand Oaks, CA: Corwin, 2007. Print.
 Theoharis, George, and Julie Causton. "Leading Inclusive Reform for Students With Disabilities: A School- and Systemwide Approach." *Theory Into Practice* 53.2 (2014): 82-97. Web.

One District's Journey

Initial District Support

	District Meeting			
Preschool	 Reviewed SPP data Developed a plan of support to address continuum of service options 			
	Classroom Observations	Teacher Meetings		
Received call from one principal	l requesting "Co-teaching training" for	a new team.		
Elementary (Grades PreK – 2)	5 observations: ELA and Math	1 meeting: 6 teachers and 2 paraprofessionals		
Elementary (Grades 3 - 5)	7 observations: ELA and Math	1 meeting: 11 teachers		
Middle	4 observations: Math, Science, Social Studies	12 meetings: 15 teachers		
High	3 observations: ELA, Biology, Physical Science	11 meetings: 22 teachers		

	Menu of Service Options
Self-Contained	Services are provided primarily by a highly qualified special education teacher in a separate classroom reserved for students with identified disabilities.
Special Education Pull- Out	Sometimes a student is in general education classes but is "pulled out" by a special educator or service provider for additional help. Educators can work to be collaborative by communicating about what each of them is doing and determining when it is best for the student to be "pulled out" and if there are other students who would benefit as well.
Co-Teaching	In this model, support is provided to students with and without disabilities in the general education setting. This support is provided by both the special and general education teachers. The special educator is in the classroom on a regular basis. The two teachers are expected to coplan, co-instruct and co-assess together.
Facilitated Support/ Consultation	In this model, the special education teacher provides support directly to the general education teacher. Support is provided to the general education teacher and the students through either coplanning, co-instructing, or co-assessing.
In-Class Support	In this model, the special service provider gives support directly to the students in the general education classroom. The special educator may be in the classroom for all or part of the instructional period every day or just for a few days a week. They provide support to the students through on-the-spot accommodations or modifications. In-class support may be provided through special education teachers or trained paraprofessionals.
Monitoring	Students with disabilities are included in the general education setting with no direct services from a special education teacher. They may still be monitored or provided indirect support through consultative services to their general education teachers.

Murawski, Wendy W., and Lisa Dieker. *Leading the Co-teaching Dance: Leadership Strategies to Enhance Team Outcomes*. Arlington, VA: Council for Exceptional Children, 2013. Print.

Preschool Educational Environments



Recommendation	Related SST8 Support
Schedule co-teaching professional development series with scheduled follow-	SST8 consultants can provide a professional development series and related
up technical assistance.	technical assistance on what co-teaching is and the research behind this
	practice.
Revise, publish, and disseminate district handbook to include district	SST8 consultants can provide contributing ideas, resources, and final edits to
expectations and "look-fors".	the Handbook.
Align students that need co-teaching with certified teachers that have	SST8 consultants can provide resources that define the roles of those teachers
contracts that allow for co-planning, co-teaching, and co-assessing.	in a co-teaching situation.
Establish consistent factors on selecting co-teaching teams, and share	SST8 consultants can provide example surveys for teachers and
considerations with staff.	paraprofessionals on teaching preferences to help align complementary pairs.
Establish a decision-making framework for LRE placements to be used at all IEP	SST8 consultants can provide professional development and technical
meetings to maintain consistent language between staff and families.	assistance on the continuum of service delivery models.
Create a master list of student needs by grade level and match with existing	SST8 consultants can provide information on scheduling considerations, and
supports prior to scheduling to ensure all student needs are met.	contacts for those with expertise in this area.
Reflect and discuss impact of supports and services (universal access during	SST8 consultants can provide guiding questions and feedback during TBT
instruction vs. interventions) during instructional opportunities.	meetings on student grouping and evidence-based practices for various needs.
Maintain focus for Intervention Specialists when scheduling (with same	SST8 consultants can facilitate planning sessions for teams to assist in effective
subject, grades, or students).	lesson planning.
Establish district-wide consistency on "look-fors" for walkthroughs, feedback	SST8 consultants can provide resource documents for building administrators
conversations, and potentially OTES observations.	to use during walk through observations and conversations with teaching staff.
Define measure of success for co-teaching teams (student outcomes, team development, combination, etc.).	SST8 consultants can provide connections between this work and work of DLT, BLTs, and TBTs.

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Contracts that allow for co-planning, co-teaching, and co-assessing.	a co-teaching situation.
Establish consistent factors on selecting co-teaching teams, and share	SST8 consultants can provide example surveys for teachers and
considerations with staff	naraprofessionals on teaching preferences to help align complementary pairs.
Establish a decision-making framework for preschool an	8 consultants can provide professional development and technical
school age LRE placements to be used at all IEP meeting	istance on the continuum of service delivery models.
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District Work Currently in Process



Leading Reform in Least Restrictive Environment Practices



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Thank You

STEPHANIE DENHAM

STEPHANIED@SST8.ORG

DR. SARAH JACKSON

SARAHJ@SST8.ORG