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AUTHOR Coulter, W. Alan
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ABSTRACT

This paper examines the issue of disproportion and related controversies of ethnic representation within exceptionalities in special education programs using 1993-94 data on African-American and White students from a southern state. The study defined a significant disproportion as an ethnic representation in a disability category which exceeded 10 percent of the group's representation in the general public school population. A significant disproportion for the gifted and talented category was determined whenever the ethnic representation was less than 10 percent of the group's representation in the general school population. Results indicated that 28 of the 66 local education agencies (LEAs) showed disproportionate representation of African Americans in special education overall. In traditional socially determined disabilities (learning disabilities, emotional or behavioral disorders, and mental disabilities), 62 of the 66 LEAs showed disproportionate numbers of African-American students in these programs. In traditional biologically determined disabilities (orthopedic, deaf, and visually impaired), the disproportionate representation for African Americans was found to be substantially lower. Additional data indicate varying degrees of disproportionate representation in the categories of speech impairments, other health impaired, autistic, multiple disabilities, hard of hearing, and noncategorical preschool. Additionally, 59 of the LEAs showed disproportionate underrepresentation of African-American students in gifted and talented programs. (Contains 30 references.) (DB)

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Alarming or disarming? The status of ethnic differences within exceptionalities

W. Alan Coulter

Human Development Center, LSU Medical Center, New Orleans

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For more than twenty-five years, questions have been raised regarding the disproportionate number of ethnic minority children labeled as having an exceptionality (Designs for Change, 1982; Dunn, 1968; Mercer, 1973; U.S. Government Accounting Office, 1981). Some fifteen years ago the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) issued a definitive report on disproportion which provided a call for a different system of identifying and delivering services to children with special needs (Heller, Holtzman, & Messick, 1982). The NAS report sought to put an end to the controversy of disproportionate placement by calling for a cessation to stigmatizing labels and invalid identification. The report urged more functional assessment and careful attention to effective interventions. Yet, the current delivery system remains essentially unchanged and allegations of disproportionate representation of minorities in special education continue. The very nature of the topic can stir conflicts within the professional community (Gresham, Macmillan, & Siperstein, 1995; Morison, White, & Feuer, 1996; Reschly, 1996; Reschly, Kicklighter, & McKee, 1988).

The debate. Administrators and related services personnel have been urged to carefully consider the process by which children are identified for special education and to insure nondiscriminatory assessment and placement (Dana, 1993; Hodap, 1995; Padilla, 1992). Yet the problem has been difficult to examine because, through the years, precise data regarding ethnic differences has been difficult to obtain (Chinn & Hughes, 1987; Peelen, 1995). The controversies regarding both the appropriateness of examining disproportions and the meaning of available data

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(504)942-8214; FAX (504) 942-8305

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have resulted in continuing debate (Finn, 1982; Harry, 1994; Reschly, 1996). The purpose of this presentation is to revisit the issue of disproportion and related controversies of ethnic representation within exceptionalities using recent data from one southern state.

Comparison of ethnic differences. The simplest rule of examination of ethnic differences is to compare the percentage of students of an ethnic group with the percentage of these students who have a particular disability. The percentages should be similar (not statistically different). For example, if there 15% of all students are African-American, you should expect approximately 15% of students with a mental disability to be African-American. Significant over or under-representation has been suggestive of the need for further examination, if not administrative action (Heller, Holtzman, & Messick, 1982; Peelen, 1995).

A significant discrepancy. Significant differences in proportion have been determined in several ways. Some authors have suggested that 10 percent of the variance of a group's representation in the general population is an acceptable range for deviation (Chinn & Hughes, 1987). This appears most appropriate for large samples. Another accepted standard is a 10 percent variance from the group's representation in the general population. For example, if 15 percent of the general student population was African-American, 5 to 25 percent would be an acceptable range for students identified as having a mental disability who are African-American. Still another metric is to calculate the significance of the proportion statistic. For purposes of cursory analysis of the data to be presented here, which sometimes involves small sample numbers, the ten percent range metric will be used.

The sample. The data to be presented are composed of a state-wide student population for one state during the 1993-94 school year compared to the state's special education count for October 1.

1994. The general student population data were derived from the most recent statistical report on the state's schools (Office of Research and Development, 1995). The special education count was derived from the state's computer-based tracking system which compiles information on individual children which is submitted at least monthly by all school systems in the state (Office of Special Education Programs, 1995). These data are used to both audit school system practices and requests for reimbursement. Sixty-six school districts were examined to determine if and where significant ethnic differences exist in special education exceptionalities. All thirteen federally recognized disabilities (U.S. Department of Education, 1995), gifted, and talented (Board of Elementary and Secondary Education, 1993) make up the state's exceptionality categories.

Method

A significant ethnic difference was determined for a disability whenever the ethnic representation in a disability category exceeded 10 percent range of the ethnic group's representation for the general public school population. A significant ethnic difference for Gifted and Talented was determined whenever the ethnic representation for the category was less than 10 percent of the ethnic group's representation in the general school population.

General characteristics of the state. The state's general school population was composed of 51.95% White, 45.21% African-American, 0.42% Native-American, 1.25% Asian-American and Pacific Islander, and 1.10% Hispanic students. Given this distribution, only African-American and White students will be compared in this analysis.

Results

Students in general education and special education. Table 1 shows the results of a simple comparison of the number of White and African-American students in general and special education

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(504)942-8214; FAX (504) 942-8305

(not including gifted and talented) for each local education agency (LEA). Using the 10% range rule, twenty-eight of the sixty-six local education agencies (42.4%) show disproportionate representation of ethnic minorities in special education. Note: If the more rigorous criterion of ten percent of the variance is used, forty-nine LEAs would be designated as disproportionate. These data results are not sufficiently specific to determine disproportionality in areas of typical concern.

Table 1

Students with Disabilities Compared to All Students

LEA	All students White	% All Wh	Wh Students w/ disabilities	W % w/Dis	All Students African-American	% All Af-A	Af-A Students w/Dis.	Af-A % w/Dis.
Acadia	7644	71.2	868	63.2	3070	28.6	504	36.7
Allen	3266	73.6	303	70.5	1127	25.4	127	29.5
Ascension	9515	68.5	1038	55.5	4229	30.4	826	44.2
Assumption	2728	54.9	209	38.5	44.5	334	334	61.5
Avoyles	4613	60.5	313	48.1	2970	38.9	336	51.6
Beauregard	5332	81.2	554	74.7	1158	17.6	184	24.8
Bienville	1314	44.9	103	31.1	1608	54.9	228	68.9
Bogalusa, City of	1943	54.8	193	52.8	1594	44.9	171	46.8
Bossier	11473	68.4	824	55.4	4847	28.9	645	43.3
Caddo	21442	40.0	1629	29.7	31649	59.0	3833	69.9
Calcasieu	23386	69.3	2535	64.2	10158	30.1	1392	35.3
Caldwell	1575	77.1	122	66.7	433	21.2	61	33.3
Cameron	1916	92.6	236	88.1	126	6.1	28	10.4
Catahoula	1563	65.2	90	46.6	816	34.1	102	52.8
Claiborne	191	38.8	103	30.4	1864	60.8	235	69.3
DeSoto	2339	43.0	150	30.7	3061	56.2	336	68.9
East Baton Rouge	19464	39.8	1862	28.4	28320	57.9	4675	71.4
East Carroll	219	10.4	19	13.7	1886	89.4	120	86.3
East Feliciana	1082	29.7	86	30.7	2558	70.2	193	68.9
Evangeline	4458	61.7	512	54.4	2761	38.2	429	45.6
Franklin	2640	55.0	121	38.8	2155	44.9	190	60.9
Grant	2946	81.6	247	69.8	646	17.9	102	28.8
Iberia	9245	58.6	1209	48.3	6044	38.3	1272	50.8
Iberville	1546	28.4	123	22.5	3890	71.5	423	77.5
Jackson	1875	62.7	126	52.3	1117	37.3	115	47.7
Jefferson Davis	5066	73.6	545	65.5	1727	25.1	278	33.4

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LEA, continued	All White students	% Wh	Wh Students w/ disabilities	Wh% w/Dis	All African-American students	% Af-A	Af-A students w/Dis.	Af-A % w/Dis.
Jefferson	28297	51.0	3604	52.1	21141	38.1	2991	43.3
Lafayette	16796	66.2	1655	53.9	8182	32.2	1389	45.3
Lafourche	12025	74.6	1611	65.0	3281	20.3	735	29.7
LaSalle	2615	87.3	174	84.4	348	11.6	31	12.6
Lincoln	3581	58.3	204	39.3	2503	40.7	312	60.1
Livingston	15945	93.0	1246	83.7	1169	6.8	224	15.1
Madison	521	18.1	51	21.6	2328	81.0	185	78.4
Monroe, City of	1358	13.4	88	10.2	8713	86.2	773	89.8
Morehouse	2266	35.5	204	28.3	4121	64.5	517	71.7
Nachitoches	3600	44.3	243	33.1	4450	54.8	490	66.8
Orleans	5541	6.3	375	5.7	78093	89.3	61.31	92.4
Ouachita	13711	76.7	979	67.5	4012	22.4	455	31.4
Plaquemines	2750	61.6	241	58.9	1493	33.5	158	38.6
Pointe Coupee	1263	35.3	154	31.4	2298	64.3	316	66.5
Rapides	13730	56.9	1452	51.9	9874	40.9	1330	47.6
Red River	815	42.0	49	26.8	1119	57.6	134	73.2
Richland	1980	45.6	170	36.3	2350	54.1	294	62.8
Sabine	2595	55.7	238	48.7	1273	27.3	193	39.5
St. Bernard	7779	85.7	1081	85.2	827	9.1	127	10.0
St. Charles	6173	65.0	475	51.4	3145	33.1	438	47.4
St. Helena	239	12.8	25	10.1	1626	87.2	223	89.9
St. James	1272	29.6	89	27.9	3027	70.3	229	71.8
St. John	2703	37.7	363	33.7	43.24	60.3	701	65.1
St. Landry	8434	46.8	817	40.3	9514	52.8	1204	59.3
St. Martin	4754	54.0	558	44.4	3925	44.6	689	54.8
St. Mary	5794	49.8	618	42.4	5225	44.9	818	56.1
St. Tammany	24553	83.5	2775	74.7	4508	15.3	895	24.1
Tangipahoa	9381	54.4	983	44.0	7755	44.9	1242	55.6
Tensas	329	21.9	43	15.8	1173	78.1	230	84.2
Terrebonne	13367	66.7	1524	57.1	4804	24.0	897	33.6
Union	2437	59.5	121	38.4	1632	39.8	192	60.9
Vermillion	8066	77.1	1044	75.0	2076	19.8	340	24.4
Vernon	8115	69.6	813	71.6	2646	22.7	283	24.9
Washington	3101	58.6	307	49.7	2174	41.1	310	50.2
Webster	4739	58.1	204	50.7	3410	41.8	197	49.0
W. Baton Rouge	1968	50.3	113	37.7	1935	49.5	186	62.0
West Carroll	2064	78.2	150	64.7	570	21.6	81	34.9
West Feliciana	1137	52.9	108	41.5	1010	47.0	151	58.1
Winn	2148	63.2	169	48.3	1231	36.2	179	51.4

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6

Traditional socially-determined disabilities. Table 2 shows student population percentages for White and African-American students with traditional socially determined disabilities: learning disabilities, emotional/behavioral disorders, and mental disabilities. Various terms "subjective" (Ysseldyke & Algozzine, 1982) or "nonnormative" (Tomlinson, 1982), these disabilities have been most frequently characterized as requiring professional judgment in arriving at a diagnosis. Sixty-two of the sixty-six LEAs (93.9%) show disproportion in one or more of the three categories. 48.5% of LEAs (32 of 66) show an ethnic disproportion for learning disabilities. 50% of LEAs (33 of 66) show an ethnic disproportion for emotional/behavioral disorders. 89.39% of LEAs (59 of 66) show disproportion for mental disabilities. Tucker (1980) has pointed to differences in socially determined disabilities versus biologically determined disabilities. Socially determined disabilities are thought to be more susceptible to ethnic disproportion than biologically determined disabilities. As Gelb and Mizokawa (1986) state, "the social context of diagnosis is at least as important as the inner qualities of individuals in creating 'mild handicaps'" (p. 552). The reader will want to carefully study Tables 2 and 3 to contrast these differences for this particular sample.

Table 2

Students with Socially-Determined Disabilities Compared to All Students

LEA	% All White Students	Learning Disabilities % Wh	Emotional/Behavioral Disordered % Wh	Mental Disabilities % Wh	% All African-American Students	Learning Disabilities % Af-A	Emotional/Behavioral Disordered % Af-A	Mental Disabilities % Af-A
Acadia	71.2	64.0	50.0	45.3	28.6	35.9	50.0	54.7
Allen	73.6	66.3	62.5	57.4	25.4	33.7	37.5	42.6
Ascension	68.5	57.0	55.8	36.1	30.4	42.9	44.2	63.5
Assumption	54.9	48.0	26.5	24.3	44.5	52.0	73.5	75.7
Avoyelles	60.5	42.3	33.3	42.3	38.9	57.7	66.7	57.1
Beauregard	81.2	72.0	57.1	61.9	17.6	27.4	42.9	38.1
Bienville	44.9	33.3	44.4	18.0	54.9	66.7	55.6	82.0
Bogalusa, City of	54.8	54	42.9	17.9	44.9	45.3	57.1	82.1
Bossier	68.4	50.1	63.1	35.1	28.9	48.6	36.9	64.0
Caddo	40.0	25.3	32.0	16.5	59.0	74.4	67.5	83.4
Calcasieu	69.3	63.0	65.1	49.1	30.1	36.5	34.9	50.1
Caldwell	77.1	57.5	0.0	51.6	21.2	42.5	100.00	48.4
Cameron	92.6	86.2	100.0	77.3	6.1	11.8	0.0	22.7
Catahoula	65.2	45.2	28.6	34.1	34.1	54.8	57.1	65.9
Claiborne	38.8	27.0	60.0	16.3	60.8	72.9	40.0	83.7
Concordia	48.5	46.2	40.0	23.5	49.9	53.8	60.0	76.5
DeSoto	43.0	29.8	10.3	21.9	56.2	69.3	89.7	78.1
East Baton Rouge	39.8	21.0	19.7	20.8	57.9	78.9	80.3	79.2
East Carroll	10.4	19.1	0	4.3	89.4	80.9	0.0	95.7
East Feliciana	29.7	32.0	71.4	16.5	70.2	68.0	28.6	83.5
Evangeline	61.7	63.2	52.9	34.0	38.2	36.8	47.1	66.0
Franklin	55.0	37.9	50.0	20.7	44.9	62.1	50.0	70.3
Grant	81.6	71.0	55.6	63.2	17.9	28.5	44.4	36.8
Iberia	58.6	47.4	30.9	30.4	38.3	51.8	69.1	68.7
Iberville	28.4	21.9	29.2	12.6	71.5	78.1	70.8	87.4
Jackson	62.7	47.7	33.3	32.6	37.3	52.3	66.7	67.4
Jefferson Davis	73.6	68.4	83.3	44.4	25.1	31.1	16.7	55.0
Jefferson	51.0	50.2	41.7	36.5	38.1	45.7	56.3	57.0
Lafayette	66.2	50.1	38.0	37.1	32.2	49.4	62.0	62.7
Lafourche	74.6	66.9	56.2	47.4	20.3	26.2	43.0	50.7
LaSalle	87.3	89.7	0	77.2	11.6	10.3	0.0	22.8
Lincoln	58.3	37.3	53.3	21.8	40.7	62.7	46.7	78.2

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LEA	% Wh	Learning Disabilities % Wh	Emotional/Behavioral Disordered % Wh	Mental Disabilities % Wh	% Af-A	Learning Disabilities % Af-A	Emotional/Behavioral Disordered % Af-A	Mental Disabilities % Af-A
Livangston	93.0	84.2	82.9	67.5	6.8	14.3	17.1	31.9
Madison	18.1	21.1	33.3	1.1	81.0	78.9	66.7	98.8
Monroe, City of	13.4	7.4	4.3	7.9	86.2	92.6	95.6	92.1
Morehouse	35.5	27.2	55.6	17.7	64.5	72.8	44.4	82.3
Nachitoches	44.3	33.2	0	26.7	54.8	66.4	100.0	73.3
Orleans	6.3	3.7	3.6	2.7	89.3	94.8	95.4	95.2
Ouachita	76.7	61.9	55.1	52.4	22.4	36.9	44.7	46.5
Plaquemines	61.6	53.7	62.1	48.8	33.5	44.1	37.9	46.3
Pointe Coupee	35.3	41.5	21.7	26.3	64.3	56.9	78.3	73.1
Rapides	56.9	45.2	54.5	53.6	40.9	54.5	44.6	45.7
Red River	42.0	28.8	25.0	11.9	57.6	71.2	75.0	88.1
Richland	45.6	30.2	25.0	19.6	54.1	69.2	68.8	80.4
Sabine	55.7	39.6	52.2	35.6	27.3	43.5	34.8	57.6
St. Bernard	85.7	85.8	81.0	78.1	9.1	9.5	15.5	18.4
St. Charles	65.0	49.6	39.3	41.0	33.1	49.3	60.0	59.0
St. Helena	12.8	13.5	10.0	4.1	87.2	86.5	90.0	95.9
St. James	29.6	24.4	40.0	10.9	70.3	74.8	60.0	89.1
St. John	37.7	35.8	30.9	19.9	60.3	62.7	69.1	78.6
St. Landry	46.8	40.4	29.3	25.9	52.8	59.5	68.0	73.8
St. Martin	54.0	42.4	28.6	37.8	44.6	56.5	71.4	62.2
St. Mary	49.8	44.2	50.0	23.8	44.9	54.3	50.0	75.4
St. Tammany	83.5	72.1	59.6	62.2	15.3	27.1	38.8	35.7
Tangipahoa	54.4	47.1	50.0	20.3	44.9	52.7	50.0	79.0
Tensas	21.9	12.0	0.0	8.2	78.1	88.0	100.0	91.8
Terrebonne	66.7	55.6	44.8	47.8	24.0	35.2	50.3	42.4
Union	59.5	37.4	83.3	33.8	39.8	62.6	16.7	64.9
Vermillion	77.1	75.0	75.0	63.2	19.8	24.8	25.0	36.8
Vernon	69.6	69.0	86.4	65.5	22.7	27.4	9.1	34.5
Washington	58.6	44.4	55.6	31.0	41.1	55.6	44.4	69.0
Webster	58.1	50.0	88.9	28.4	41.8	49.1	11.1	71.6
W. Baton Rouge	50.3	32.7	66.7	22.4	49.5	67.3	33.3	77.6
West Carroll	78.2	60.0	50.0	42.1	21.6	38.6	50.0	57.9
West Feliciana	52.9	30.4	50.0	42.3	47.0	69.6	50.0	57.7
Winn	63.2	62.4	100.0	36.9	36.2	37.6	0.0	63.1

Traditional biologically-determined disabilities. Table 3 shows data for three traditional biologically determined disabilities: orthopedic disabilities, Deaf (but not Hard-of-Hearing), and

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Visually Impaired. Note that the number of LEAS with disproportionate representation for African Americans for these generally biologically determined exceptionalities is substantially lower than for those socially determined exceptionalities.

Table 3

Students with Biologically-Determined Disabilities with All Students

LEA	% All Wh	Orthopedic Disabilities % Wh	Deaf % Wh	Blind % Wh	% All Af-A	Orthopedic Disabilities % Af-A	Deaf % Af-A	Blind % Af-A
Acadia	71.2	84.2	0.0	77.8	28.6	15.8	0.0	22.2
Allen	73.6	66.7	100.0	100.0	25.4	33.3	0.0	0.0
Ascension	68.5	77.3	100.0	83.3	30.4	22.7	0.0	0.0
Assumption	54.9	60.0	0.0	100.0	44.5	40.0	100.0	0.0
Avoyelles	60.5	84.6	0.0	33.3	38.9	15.4	100.0	66.7
Beauregard	81.2	83.3	80.0	75.0	17.6	16.7	20.0	25.0
Bienville	44.9	25.0	100.0	33.3	54.9	75.0	0.0	66.7
Bogalusa, City of	54.8	57.1	100.0	100.0	44.9	42.9	0.0	0.0
Bossier	68.4	84.4	25.0	33.3	28.9	11.1	75.0	66.7
Caddo	40.0	57.5	37.0	50.0	59.0	42.5	63.0	50.0
Calcasieu	69.3	79.6	70.0	84.2	30.1	20.4	30.0	15.8
Caldwell	77.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	21.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
Cameron	92.6	100.0	100.0	0.0	6.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Catahoula	65.2	66.7	0.0	100.0	34.1	33.3	0.0	0.0
Claiborne	38.8	80.0	100.0	75.0	60.8	20.0	0.0	25.0
Concordia	48.5	100.0	0.0	0.0	49.9	0.0	100.0	0.0
DeSoto	43.0	100.0	0.0	50.0	56.2	0.0	100.0	50.0
East Baton Rouge	39.8	43.7	42.9	34.1	57.9	55.7	57.1	65.9
East Carroll	10.4	33.3	0.0	0.0	89.4	66.7	0.0	100.0
East Feliciana	29.7	0.0	0.0	50.0	70.2	0.0	0.0	50.0
Evangeline	61.7	85.7	0.0	20.0	38.2	14.3	0.0	80.0
Franklin	55.0	66.7	100.0	0.0	44.9	33.3	0.0	100.0
Grant	81.6	60.0	0.0	100.0	17.9	20.0	0.0	0.0
Iberia	58.6	77.1	61.5	57.1	38.3	22.9	38.5	42.9
Iberville	28.4	60.0	0.0	33.3	71.5	40.0	0.0	66.7
Jackson	62.7	100.0	0.0	0.0	37.3	0.0	0.0	100.0
Jefferson Davis	73.6	88.1	75.0	0.0	25.1	9.5	25.0	0.0
Jefferson	51.0	65.6	42.3	60.9	38.1	25.8	42.3	34.8
Lafayette	66.2	54.3	90.9	57.1	32.2	41.3	9.1	38.1
Lafourche	74.6	81.6	64.3	57.1	20.3	10.5	21.4	42.8

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LEA	% All Wh	Othopedic Disabilities % Wh	Deaf % Wh	Blind % Wh	% All Af-A	Orthopedic Disabilities % Af-A	Deaf % Af-A	Blind % Af-A
LaSalle	87.3	80.0	0.0	0.0	11.6	20.0	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	58.3	33.3	0.0	50.0	40.7	66.7	0.0	50.0
Livingston	93.0	90.9	100.0	66.7	6.8	9.1	0.0	33.3
Madison	18.1	0.0	0.0	100.0	81.0	100.0	0.0	0.0
Monroe, City of	13.4	0.0	50.0	50.0	86.2	100.0	50.0	50.0
Morehouse	35.5	46.2	0.0	33.3	64.5	53.8	0.0	66.7
Nachitoches	44.3	75.0	0.0	50.0	54.8	25.0	0.0	50.0
Orleans	6.3	7.9	0.0	3.7	89.3	87.3	89.7	96.3
Ouachita	76.7	88.9	100.0	70.0	22.4	11.1	0.0	30.0
Plaquemines	61.6	65.7	0.0	0.0	33.5	16.7	0.0	100.0
Pointe Coupee	35.3	42.9	0.0	66.7	64.3	57.1	0.0	33.3
Rapides	56.9	70.4	43.5	50.0	40.9	27.8	56.5	50.0
Red River	42.0	66.7	0.0	0.0	51.6	33.3	0.0	0.0
Richland	45.6	66.7	0.0	50.0	54.1	33.3	100.0	50.0
Sabine	55.7	100.0	100.0	0.0	27.3	0.0	0.0	0.0
St. Bernard	85.7	83.3	100.0	77.8	9.1	16.7	0.0	11.1
St. Charles	65.0	60.0	0.0	66.7	33.1	40.0	0.0	33.3
St. Helena	12.8	25.0	0.0	100.0	87.2	75.0	0.0	0.0
St. James	29.6	50.0	0.0	0.0	70.3	50.0	0.0	0.0
St. John	37.7	50.0	0.0	50.0	60.3	50.0	0.0	50.0
St. Landry	46.8	58.8	64.3	50.0	52.8	41.2	35.7	50.0
St. Martin	54.0	57.1	0.0	0.0	44.6	42.9	0.0	0.0
St. Mary	49.8	62.5	100.0	100.0	44.9	31.3	0.0	0.0
St. Tammany	83.5	90.9	88.2	90.9	15.3	9.1	11.8	9.1
Tangipahoa	54.4	70.0	28.6	66.7	44.9	30.0	71.4	33.3
Tensas	21.9	0.0	0.0	0.0	78.1	0.0	0.0	0.0
Terrebonne	66.7	73.3	100.00	76.9	24.0	15.0	0.0	23.1
Union	59.5	100.00	100.0	100.0	39.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
Vermillion	77.1	95.7	0.0	33.3	19.8	4.3	0.0	0.0
Vernon	69.6	62.5	0.0	90.0	22.7	25.0	0.0	10.0
Washington	58.6	87.5	50.00	50.00	41.1	12.5	50.0	50.0
Webster	58.1	100.0	0.0	100.0	41.8	0.0	0.0	0.0
W. Baton Rouge	50.3	40.0	0.0	0.0	49.5	60.0	0.0	0.0
West Carroll	78.2	71.4	0.0	50.0	21.6	28.6	0.0	50.0
West Feliciana	52.9	60.0	0.0	0.0	47.0	20.0	0.0	0.0
Winn	63.2	66.7	0.0	100.0	36.2	33.3	0.0	0.0

1

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(504)942-8214; FAX (504) 942-8305

Additional disabilities. Table 4 shows the data for three additional disabilities: Speech Impaired, Other Health Impaired, and Autistic. Only 8 LEAs of 66 showed a disproportionate rate for African-American students identified as Speech impaired. Of the eight LEAs, four districts indicated underrepresentation and four an overrepresentation. Nineteen of sixty-six LEAs showed disproportionate for Other Health Impaired with four districts overrepresented and fifteen underrepresented. Forty-one of the sixty-six LEAs were disproportionate for the category of Autistic. However, given the low number of students in many districts with this disability, the significance of the data is unclear.

Table 4

Students with Disabilities Compared to All Students

LEA	% All Wh	Speech % Wh	Other Health Impaired % Wh	Autistic % Wh	% All Af-A	Speech % Af-A	Other Health Impaired % Af-A	Autistic % Af-A
Acadia	71.2	75.4	71.0	80.0	28.6	24.6	29.0	20.0
Allen	73.6	85.0	60.0	100.0	25.4	15.0	40.0	0.0
Ascension	68.5	57.9	77.1	55.6	30.4	41.7	22.9	44.4
Assumption	54.9	57.6	52.9	33.3	44.5	42.4	47.1	66.7
Avoyles	60.5	66.1	63.2	100.0	38.9	33.9	36.8	0.0
Beauregard	81.2	81.6	76.7	85.7	17.6	16.3	23.3	14.3
Bienville	44.9	30.1	50.0	100.0	54.9	69.9	50.0	0.0
Bogalusa, City of	54.8	61.6	50.0	0.0	44.9	38.4	50.0	0.0
Bossier	68.4	74.6	81.8	42.9	28.9	24.5	15.1	57.1
Caddo	40.0	41.9	62.4	38.5	59.0	57.5	37.6	65.4
Calcasieu	69.3	77.3	84.0	84.2	30.1	21.7	16.0	15.8
Caldwell	77.1	83.3	83.3	100.0	21.2	16.7	16.7	0.0
Cameron	92.6	93.8	100.0	0.0	6.1	4.2	0.0	0.0
Catahoula	65.2	60.6	66.7	0.0	34.1	39.4	33.3	0.0
Claiborne	38.8	43.2	33.3	0.0	60.8	55.7	66.7	0.0
Concordia	48.5	57.5	62.5	0.0	49.9	42.5	37.5	100.0
DeSoto	43.0	41.7	14.3	50.0	56.2	58.3	85.7	50.0
East Baton Rouge	39.8	39.5	58.3	30.2	57.9	60.3	41.7	69.8
East Carroll	10.4	44.4	33.3	0.0	89.4	55.6	66.7	100.0

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LEA	% All Wh	Speech % Wh	Other Health Impaired % Wh	Autistic % Wh	% All Af-A	Speech % Af-A	Other Health Impaired % Af-A	Autistic % Af-A
East Feliciana	29.7	35.4	57.1	0.0	70.2	63.6	42.9	0.0
Evangeline	61.7	69.6	72.7	0.0	38.2	30.4	27.3	100.0
Franklin	55.0	51.6	60.0	0.0	44.9	48.4	40.0	100.0
Grant	81.6	67.3	78.6	100.0	17.9	28.6	14.3	0.0
Iberia	58.6	57.1	55.0	60.0	38.3	42.0	41.0	30.0
Iberville	28.4	32.6	7.7	0.0	71.5	67.4	92.3	100.0
Jackson	62.7	73.5	54.5	0.0	37.3	26.5	45.5	100.0
Jefferson Davis	73.6	73.6	88.1	100.0	25.1	22.3	9.5	0.0
Jefferson	51.0	64.4	61.4	49.5	38.1	29.8	33.9	42.1
Lafayette	66.2	64.7	71.7	50.0	32.2	34.1	27.5	50.0
Lafourche	74.6	73.6	83.9	46.7	20.3	22.4	12.6	46.7
LaSalle	87.3	88.6	100.0	0.0	11.6	9.1	0.0	0.0
Lincoln	58.3	53.5	77.8	12.5	40.7	44.4	22.2	87.5
Livingston	93.0	93.6	86.5	0.0	6.8	64.1	7.9	100.0
Madison	18.1	49.0	100.0	0.0	81.0	51.0	0.0	100.0
Monroe, City of	13.41	16.5	24.2	0.0	86.2	83.5	75.8	100.0
Morehouse	35.5	37.8	26.3	0.0	64.5	62.2	73.7	100.0
Nachitoches	44.3	39.9	28.6	14.3	54.8	59.2	68.6	85.7
Orleans	6.3	11.4	5.3	6.0	89.3	85.4	92.8	94.0
Ouachita	76.7	81.3	88.1	66.7	22.4	17.9	10.2	33.3
Plaquemines	61.6	60.8	87.5	50.0	33.5	36.7	12.5	50.0
Pointe Coupee	35.3	33.0	40.9	0.0	64.3	65.0	59.1	0.0
Rapides	56.9	61.5	64.1	68.4	40.9	37.5	35.9	31.6
Red River	42.0	41.7	0.0	0.0	57.6	58.3	0.0	0.0
Richland	45.6	61.5	40.0	0.0	54.1	36.5	60.0	100.00
Sabine	55.7	78.3	64.7	66.7	27.3	13.3	23.5	33.3
St. Bernard	85.7	87.1	94.6	100.00	9.1	64.3	2.7	0.0
St. Charles	65.0	56.9	73.3	20.0	33.1	41.6	20.0	60.0
St. Helena	12.8	7.5	0.0	0.0	87.2	92.5	100.0	100.0
St. James	29.6	37.1	64.3	0.0	70.3	62.9	35.7	100.0
St. John	37.7	43.4	47.1	33.3	60.3	55.0	52.9	66.7
St. Landry	46.8	40.1	64.9	21.4	52.8	59.1	34.6	78.6
St. Martin	54.0	50.4	61.5	0.0	44.6	48.9	38.5	0.0
St. Mary	49.8	48.5	55.6	25.0	44.9	49.3	42.9	75.0
St. Tammany	83.5	81.2	77.6	72.7	15.3	17.3	21.9	27.3
Tangipahoa	54.4	51.2	46.0	50.0	44.9	48.2	54.0	50.0
Tensas	21.9	28.8	50.0	0.0	78.1	71.2	50.0	0.0
Terrebonne	66.7	66.6	76.7	42.9	24.0	21.6	20.9	52.4

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LEA	% All Wh	Speech % Wh	Other Health Impaired % Wh	Autistic % Wh	% All Af-A	Speech % Af-A	Other Health Impaired % Af-A	Autistic % Af-A
Union	59.5	52.9	55.6	0.0	39.8	47.1	44.4	0.0
Vermillion	77.1	75.8	84.8	75.0	19.8	23.3	15.2	25.0
Vernon	69.6	75.0	76.7	25.0	22.7	21.4	18.6	75.0
Washington	58.6	68.0	71.4	0.0	41.1	31.1	28.6	100.0
Webster	58.1	64.9	50.0	0.0	41.8	35.1	50.0	0.0
W. Baton Rouge	50.3	51.1	50.0	66.7	49.5	47.7	50.0	33.3
West Carroll	78.2	75.4	80.0	100.0	21.6	24.6	20.0	0.0
West Feliciana	52.9	55.1	57.1	50.0	47.0	44.9	42.9	50.0
Winn	63.2	56.9	66.7	0.0	36.2	41.5	33.3	0.0

Table 5 displays the data for each LEA concerning Hard of Hearing, Multiple Disabilities, and Noncategorical Preschool. Fourteen of sixty-six school districts showed a disproportionate rate for Hard of Hearing while thirty-five of sixty-six districts were noted as disproportionate for Multiple Disabilities.

Table 5

Students with Specific Disabilities Compared to All Students

LEA	% Wh	Hard of Hearing % Wh	Multiple Disabilities % Wh	NonCat. Preschool % Wh	% Af-A	Hard of Hearing % Af-A	Multiple Disabilities % Af-A	NonCat. Preschool % Af-A
Acadia	71.2	71.4	100.0	65.3	28.6	28.6	0.0	34.7
Allen	73.6	83.3	75.0	68.0	25.4	16.7	25.0	32.0
Ascension	68.5	70.0	62.5	45.8	30.4	30.0	37.5	53.3
Assumption	54.9	66.7	0.0	26.4	33.4	33.3	100.0	73.6
Avoyles	60.5	50.0	0.0	56.1	38.9	50.0	0.0	41.5
Beauregard	81.2	100.0	100.0	81.3	17.6	0.0	0.0	18.7
Bienville	44.9	50.0	50.0	31.6	54.9	50.0	50.0	68.4
Bogalusa, City of	54.8	55.6	100.0	53.6	44.9	44.4	0.0	46.4
Bossier	68.4	73.3	77.8	38.8	28.9	26.7	22.2	58.3
Caddo	40.0	50.0	38.3	18.7	59.0	50.0	60.0	81.1
Calcasieu	69.3	77.8	57.1	59.6	30.1	22.2	42.9	40.4
Caldwell	77.1	100.0	83.3	75.0	21.2	0.0	16.7	25.0
Cameron	92.6	75.0	0.0	90.5	6.1	25.0	0.0	9.5

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LEA	% All Wh	Hard of Hearing % Wh	Multiple Disabilities % Wh	NonCat. Preschool % Wh	% All Af-A	Hard of Hearing % Af-A	Multiple Disabilities % Af-A	NonCat. Preschool % Af-A
Catahoula	65.2	0.0	100.0	40.0	34.1	6.0	0.0	60.0
Claiborne	38.8	0.0	0.0	25.5	60.8	100.0	100.0	74.5
Concordia	48.5	33.3	33.3	37.5	49.9	66.7	66.7	58.3
DeSoto	43.0	25.0	100.0	34.4	56.2	75.0	0.0	65.6
East Baton Rouge	39.8	42.6	40.0	34.1	57.9	55.6	60.0	65.9
East Carroll	10.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	89.4	100.0	100.0	100.0
East Feliciana	29.7	50.0	0.0	31.8	70.2	50.0	100.0	68.2
Evangeline	61.7	75.0	60.0	24.0	38.2	25.0	40.0	76.0
Franklin	55.0	66.7	25.0	47.80	44.9	33.3	50.0	52.2
Grant	81.6	100.0	100.0	69.6	17.9	0.0	100.0	30.4
Iberia	58.6	67.9	51.4	54.4	38.3	32.1	48.6	44.1
Iberville	28.4	0.0	0.0	17.1	71.5	100.0	100.0	82.9
Jackson	62.7	50.0	83.3	85.7	37.3	50.0	16.7	14.3
Jefferson Davis	73.6	100.0	60.0	66.0	25.1	0.0	40.0	34.0
Jefferson	51.0	63.9	48.5	66.9	38.1	31.9	42.3	29.4
Lafayette	66.2	64.4	70.7	49.2	32.2	35.6	29.3	49.2
Lafourche	74.6	63.0	85.7	51.0	20.3	33.3	14.3	44.1
LaSalle	87.3	100.0	100.0	66.7	11.6	0.0	0.0	33.3
Lincoln	58.3	70.0	54.5	27.8	40.7	30.0	45.5	72.2
Livingston	93.0	100.0	84.6	79.8	6.8	0.0	15.4	20.2
Madison	18.1	0.0	0.0	31.0	81.0	100.0	100.0	69.0
Monroe, City of	13.4	30.4	25.0	2.1	86.2	69.6	75.0	97.9
Morehouse	35.5	37.5	44.4	31.2	64.5	62.5	55.6	68.8
Nachitoches	44.3	44.4	30.0	19.8	54.8	55.6	70.0	79.1
Orleans	6.3	6.0	9.8	5.0	89.3	91.0	86.7	94.5
Ouachita	76.7	79.2	84.6	65.2	22.4	20.8	11.5	34.8
Plaquemines	61.6	66.7	78.6	46.7	33.5	33.3	21.4	46.7
Pointe Coupee	35.3	50.0	50.0	16.7	64.3	50.0	50.0	83.3
Rapides	56.9	65.5	80.0	48.7	40.9	34.5	20.0	51.3
Red River	42.0	0.0	0.0	16.7	57.6	0.0	0.0	83.3
Richland	45.6	42.9	45.5	52.3	54.1	57.1	54.5	46.6
Sabine	55.7	100.0	60.0	54.4	27.3	0.0	40.0	43.9
St. Bernard	85.7	91.7	71.4	78.6	9.1	8.3	14.3	21.4
St. Charles	65.0	66.7	64.3	54.3	33.1	33.3	35.7	45.7
St. Helena	12.8	0.0	0.0	13.0	87.2	0.0	100.0	87.0
St. James	29.6	0.0	0.0	35.1	70.3	100.0	100.0	64.9
St. John	37.7	50.0	47.8	27.4	60.3	41.7	52.2	72.0
St. Landry	46.8	47.1	63.6	37.9	52.8	52.9	36.4	62.1
St. Martin	54.0	30.0	69.2	37.7	44.6	60.0	30.8	62.3

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LEA	% All Wh	Hard of Hearing % Wh	Multiple Disabilities % Wh	NonCat. Preschool % Wh	% All Af-A	Hard of Hearing % Af-A	Multiple Disabilities % Af-A	NonCat. Preschool % Af-A
St. Mary	49.8	63.2	41.7	44.8	44.9	36.8	58.3	54.0
St. Tammany	83.5	75.6	77.4	79.0	15.3	24.4	19.4	19.6
Tangipahoa	54.4	60.0	61.1	36.8	44.9	40.0	38.9	62.2
Tensas	21.9	50.0	100.0	5.0	78.1	50.0	0.0	95.0
Terrebonne	66.7	53.3	60.0	50.0	24.0	40.0	30.0	40.7
Union	59.5	50.0	50.0	25.9	39.8	50.0	50.0	72.4
Vermillion	77.1	80.0	66.7	71.7	19.8	20.0	33.3	26.4
Vernon	69.6	71.4	88.9	82.8	22.7	28.6	0.0	12.6
Washington	58.6	57.1	100.0	48.1	41.1	42.9	0.0	51.9
Webster	58.1	33.3	10.0	50.0	41.8	66.7	90.0	50.0
W. Baton Rouge	50.3	50.0	50.0	66.7	49.5	50.0	50.0	33.3
West Carroll	78.2	100.0	83.3	71.9	21.6	0.0	16.7	28.1
West Feliciana	52.9	0.0	100.0	28.6	47.0	100.0	0.0	71.4
Winn	63.2	100.0	66.7	26.6	36.2	0.0	33.3	71.9

Gifted and Talented. Table 6 shows the data for Gifted and Talented for each LEA compared to the ethnic group's representation in the general population. Gifted is a state supported category requiring both high academic and cognitive scores on standardized tests for eligibility. Talented is a state supported exceptionality identified in three areas: visual arts, music, and drama. Identification is conducted by specially trained examiners using state developed standardized tests. Fifty-nine of sixty-six LEAs (89.4%) showed disproportionate underrepresentation of African-American students. Only twenty-two LEAs identified students as Talented with fifteen LEAs (68.2%) indicating a disproportionate rate of identification.

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Table 6

Students Identified as Gifted or Talented Compared to All Students

LEA	% of All Wh	Gifted % Wh	Talented % Wh	% of all Af-A	Gifted % Af-A	Talented % Af-A
Acadia	71.2	90.5	0.0	28.6	7.5	0.0
Allen	73.6	97.1	0.0	25.4	2.9	0.0
Ascension	68.5	92.2	100.0	30.4	7.6	0.0
Assumption	54.9	93.3	0.0	44.5	6.7	0.0
Avoyles	60.5	91.1	0.0	38.9	5.9	0.0
Beauregard	81.2	94.7	0.0	17.6	3.2	0.0
Bienville	44.9	88.2	0.0	54.9	11.8	0.0
Bogalusa, City of	54.8	94.7	79.6	44.9	5.3	20.4
Bossier	68.4	93.5	0.0	28.9	4.6	0.0
Caddo	40.0	89.5	0.0	59.0	7.5	0.0
Calcasieu	69.3	89.1	0.0	30.1	8.1	0.0
Caldwell	77.1	94.1	0.0	21.2	5.9	0.0
Cameron	92.6	100.0	94.0	6.1	0.0	1.2
Catahoula	65.2	96.4	0.0	34.1	3.6	0.0
Claiborne	38.8	89.2	79.8	60.8	10.8	17.9
Concordia	48.5	76.7	100.0	49.9	20.5	0.0
DeSoto	43.0	90.2	0.0	56.2	8.8	0.0
East Baton Rouge	39.8	87.7	50.0	57.9	11.7	50.0
East Carroll	10.4	0.0	0.0	89.4	100.0	0.0
East Feliciana	29.7	54.5	0.0	70.2	45.5	0.0
Evangeline	61.7	82.6	0.0	38.2	8.7	0.0
Franklin	55.0	88.3	0.0	44.9	11.0	0.0
Grant	81.6	92.6	0.0	17.9	7.4	0.0
Iberia	58.6	81.7	0.0	38.3	15.6	0.0
Iberville	28.4	52.0	0.0	71.5	48.0	0.0
Jackson	62.7	90.0	87.5	37.3	10.0	12.5
Jefferson Davis	73.6	96.9	0.0	25.1	0.0	0.0
Jefferson	51.0	75.3	61.6	38.1	11.9	20.5
Lafayette	66.2	87.4	0.0	32.2	10.2	0.0
Lafourche	74.6	96.1	100.0	20.3	1.6	0.0
LaSalle	87.3	94.9	0.0	11.6	2.6	0.0
Lincoln	58.3	86.1	0.0	40.7	10.2	0.0
Livingston	93.0	98.5	0.0	6.8	0.5	0.0
Madison	18.1	56.5	0.0	81.0	43.5	0.0
Monroe, City of	13.4	57.0	0.0	86.2	43.0	100.0

For comments or more information, please contact: W. Alan Coulter, P.O. Box 57113, New Orleans, LA 70157.
(504)942-8214; FAX (504) 942-8305

LEA	% All Wh	Gifted % Wh	Talented % Wh	% All Af-A	Gifted % Af-A	Talented % Af-A
Morehouse	35.5	75.7	0.0	64.5	24.3	0.0
Nachitoches	44.3	78.0	74.1	54.8	20.6	24.1
Orleans	6.3	45.2	18.3	89.3	47.7	77.3
Ouachita	76.7	91.9	0.0	22.4	6.6	0.0
Plaquemines	61.6	91.4	100.0	33.5	7.4	0.0
Pointe Coupee	35.3	83.3	0.0	64.3	16.7	0.0
Rapides	56.9	90.0	0.0	40.9	7.1	0.0
Red River	42.0	100.0	0.0	57.6	0.0	0.0
Richland	45.6	83.9	0.0	54.1	16.1	0.0
Sabine	55.7	84.1	0.0	27.3	2.3	0.0
St. Bernard	85.7	91.3	70.0	9.1	1.3	20.0
St. Charles	65.0	87.0	80.0	33.1	10.1	19.3
St. Helena	12.8	14.3	0.0	87.2	85.7	0.0
St. James	29.6	81.2	0.0	70.3	18.8	0.0
St. John	37.7	75.5	48.0	60.3	24.5	48.0
St. Landry	46.8	68.2	0.0	52.8	31.0	0.0
St. Martin	54.0	90.7	100.0	44.6	6.9	0.0
St. Mary	49.8	91.6	0.0	44.9	5.4	0.0
St. Tammany	83.5	96.3	90.1	15.3	1.9	6.7
Tangipahoa	54.4	87.9	100.0	44.9	8.4	0.0
Tensas	21.9	55.6	28.9	78.1	44.4	71.1
Terrebonne	66.7	91.7	0.0	24.0	3.1	0.0
Union	59.5	90.3	0.0	39.8	9.7	0.0
Vermillion	77.1	92.0	0.0	19.8	8.0	0.0
Vernon	69.6	83.8	0.0	22.7	7.2	0.0
Washington	58.6	91.3	76.5	41.1	7.9	23.5
Webster	58.1	92.9	0.0	41.8	7.1	0.0
W. Baton Rouge	50.3	81.9	78.7	49.5	16.7	21.3
West Carroll	78.2	93.6	0.0	21.6	6.4	0.0
West Feliciana	52.9	81.1	0.0	47.0	18.9	0.0
Winn	63.2	89.3	88.6	36.2	10.7	8.6

Discussion

These data suggest that significant disproportion in ethnic representation of students within some exceptionalities exist in a number of schools in this state. The data for the sixty-six LEAs indicates that the number of districts rated as disproportionate is substantially higher for traditional

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socially-determined disabilities in comparison to those disabilities more likely to be identified as traditional biologically-determined. These data also suggest significant under-representation for African-American students for the exceptionality of Gifted. However, this may be one of the first studies to report large scale, fully representative information derived directly from an individual student-based data base. Hence, the argument over whether or not genuine differences exist may not yet be resolved.

The literature on disproportionate identification has never achieved consensus on why disproportion exists. Explanations have ranged from biased testing practices (Gordon & Terrel, 1981) to deficiencies in African-American culture (D'Souza, 1995) without any conclusive evidence to settle the debate. Reschly and Ward (1991) have supported perhaps the most popular explanation: economic poverty. These data do indicate that the school districts depicted in this report may want to examine present practices for identification of socially-determined disabilities and gifted. However, as Heller, Holtzman, and Messick (1982) suggest, perhaps the current classification system may obscure the genuine need to more adequately address the schooling needs of all children. In times of limited resources, perhaps the principal effort needs to be directed at meeting student needs.

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Alarming or Disarming? The
status of ethnic differences within
exceptionalities



W. Alan Coulter, Ph.D.
Human Development Center,
LSU Medical Center,
New Orleans, LA

1

Background

- Ethnic Disproportion as an indicator of concerns
 - Advocacy interests
 - Office of Civil Rights interests
- Vs.
- Ethnic Disproportion as a statistical anomaly
 - What type of disproportion?
 - What is significant?
 - Are the outcomes different?

2

**Advocacy Interests in
Disproportions**

- Is special education inherently stigmatizing?
- Is special education a vehicle for social control versus accommodating diversity?
- Should the special education setting be a mirror of the general education setting (& community)?
- Are the procedures used for identification sensitive to cultural diversity?

3

Office of Civil Rights Interests

- Mere disproportion is not enough
- Special education is "not generally harmful or inappropriate." (Peelen, 1995)
- Is the placement appropriate or the classification accurate?
- Is there significant racial separation?

4

Statistical Questions

- How do you calculate disproportion?
 - Percent of category, or
 - Percent of group
- What is significant disproportion?
 - 10% or 10% variance
- Are the outcomes different for different ethnic groups?

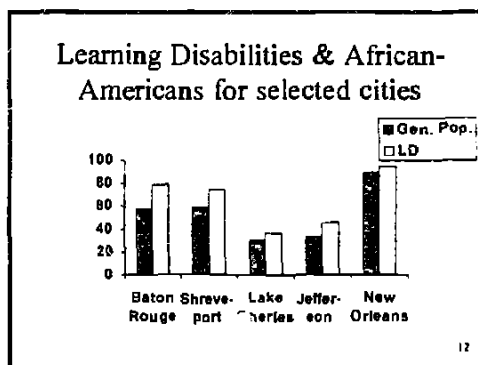
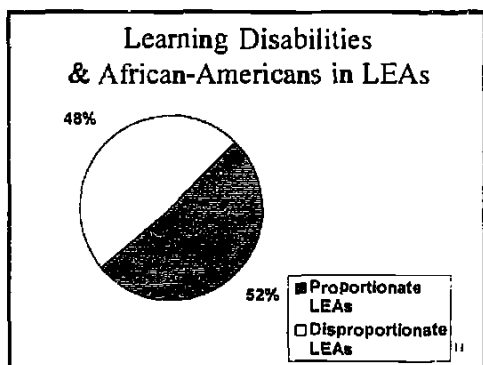
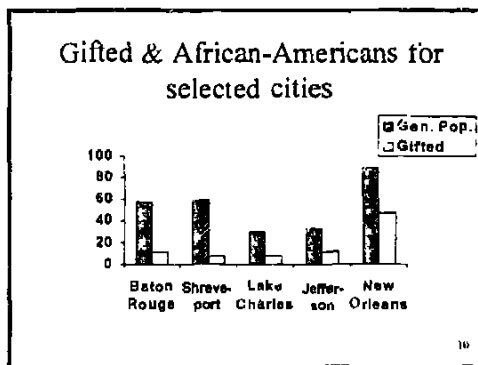
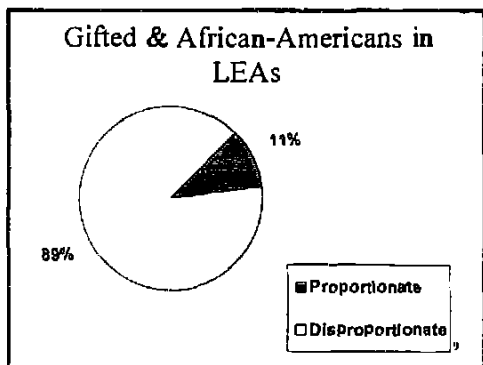
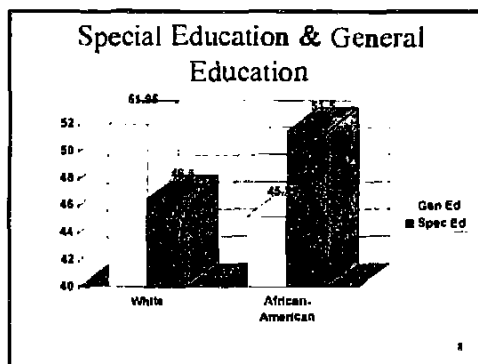
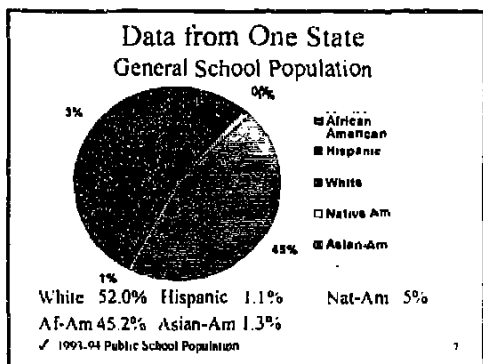
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Data from One State

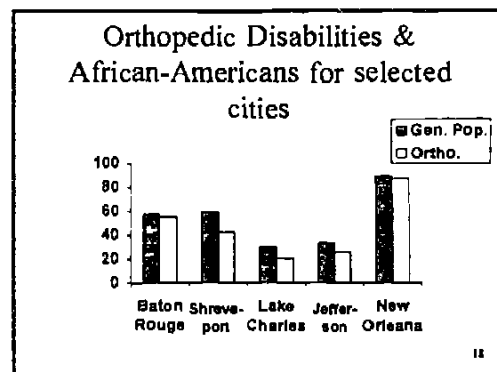
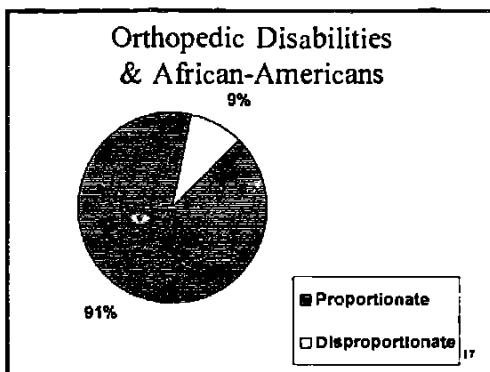
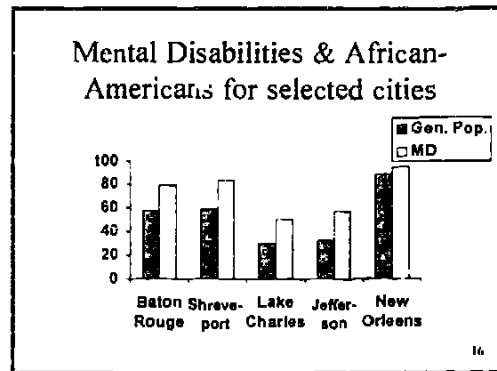
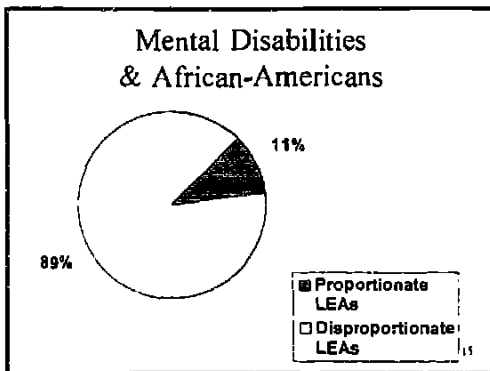
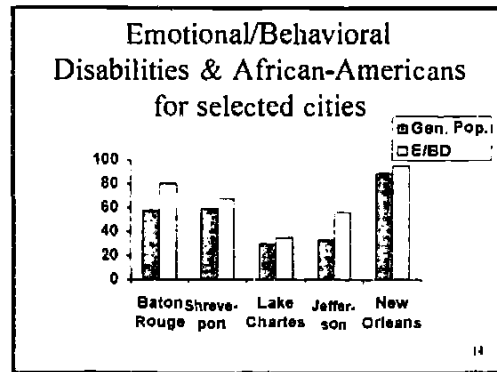
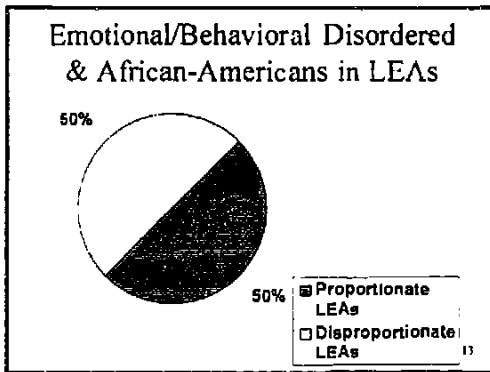
- 1993-94 Public School Population General Education Statistics from the Louisiana Board of Elementary & Secondary Education
- 1994 Special Education Count for the Minimum Foundation Program from LANSER (LA Network of Special Education Records)

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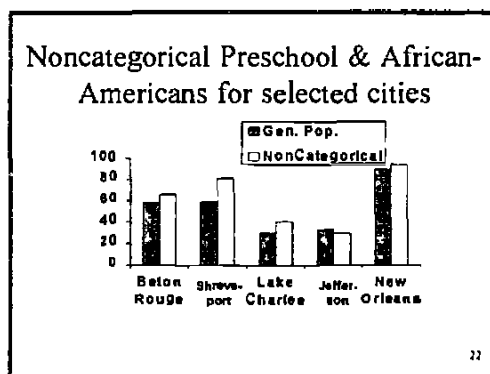
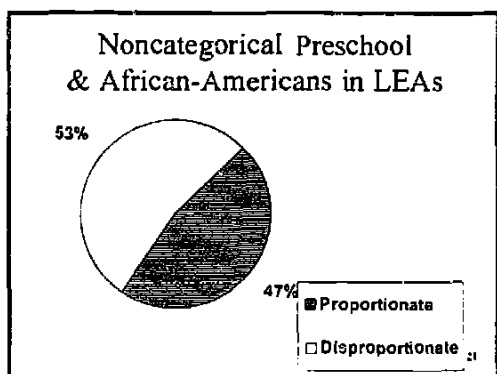
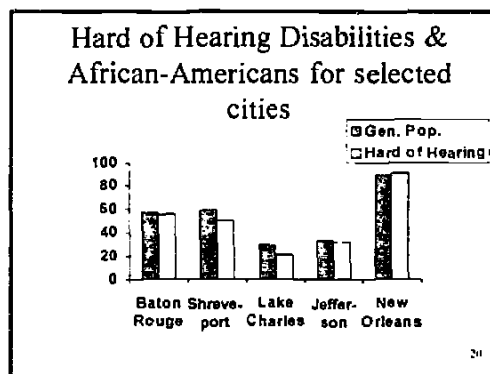
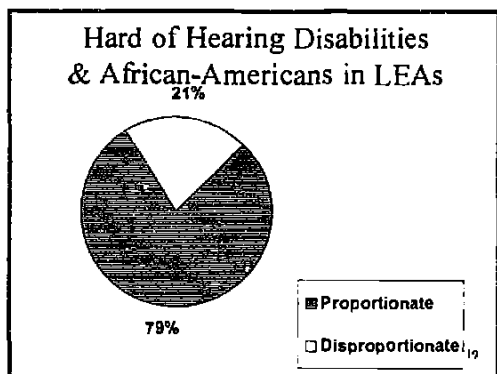
For more information, please contact: W. Alan Coulter, Ph.D., Human Development Center, LSUMC, 1100 Florida Ave., Bldg. 138, New Orleans, LA 70119; 504-942-8214.



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