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INDICATOR 1: TIMELY RECEIPT OF SERVICES

Prepared by Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)

INDICATOR 1: Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive the early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner.

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 1, Timely Receipt of Services, is a compliance indicator with a target of 100% with each state defining what constitutes timely services. The indicator refers to the percentage of children for whom all services are timely, not the percentage of services that are timely. If one or more of the services for a child are not delivered within the defined timeline, then the child would not be counted in the percentage of children receiving timely services.

The analysis of Part C Indicator 1 is based on a review of FFY 2011 Annual Performance Reports (APRs) for 56 states and jurisdictions that were determined to have valid and reliable data for the indicator. For the purpose of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and jurisdictions.

DATA SOURCES

In responding to this indicator, states could use data from monitoring or the state data system. In either case, the data are based on the actual number of days between parental consent or the date specified on the IFSP for the initiation of services and the provision of services.

METHODOLOGY & MEASUREMENT APPROACHES

Defining Timely Services

States were required to provide the criteria used to determine which infants and toddlers received IFSP services in a timely manner. States were allowed to count as timely those delays due to family circumstances, although not all states collect and report delays attributable to family circumstances. States vary in their definitions of timely services. The definitions ranged from a low of “within ten days” to a maximum of “within 45 days” from parent consent for services.

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figure 1 illustrates current and trend data for timely services over the last six reporting years. For each reporting year, the number of states represented within each ten-percentage point range is shown in the chart, and the table below the chart shows the national mean, range, and number of states included.

Figure 1

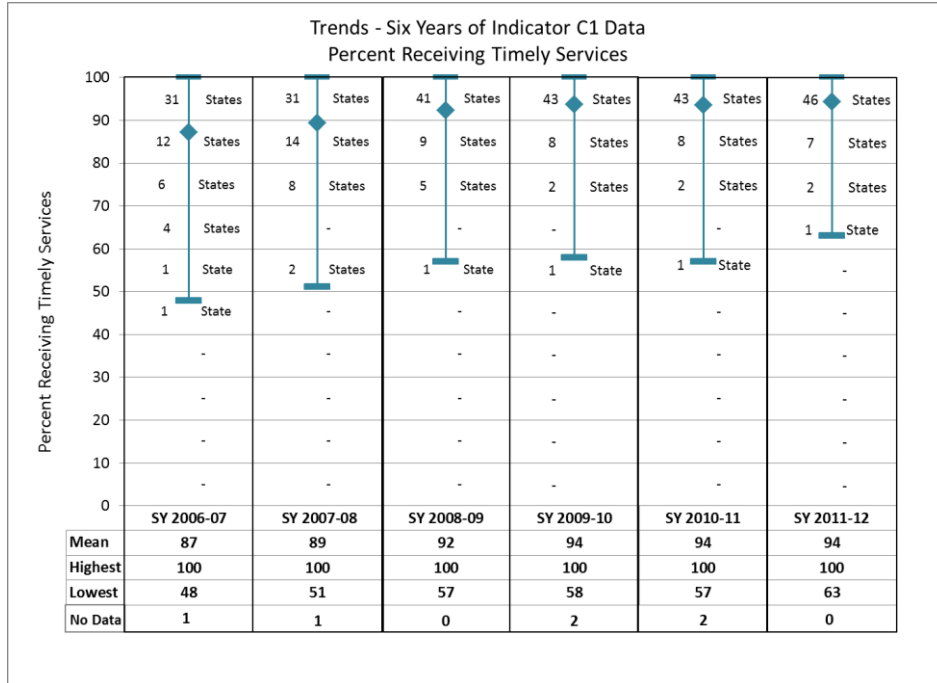


Figure 2 shows a comparison of the current year's data (FFY 2011) with last year's data (FFY 2010), for the 54 states reporting data for both years (two states did not report data for FFY 2010).

Figure 2

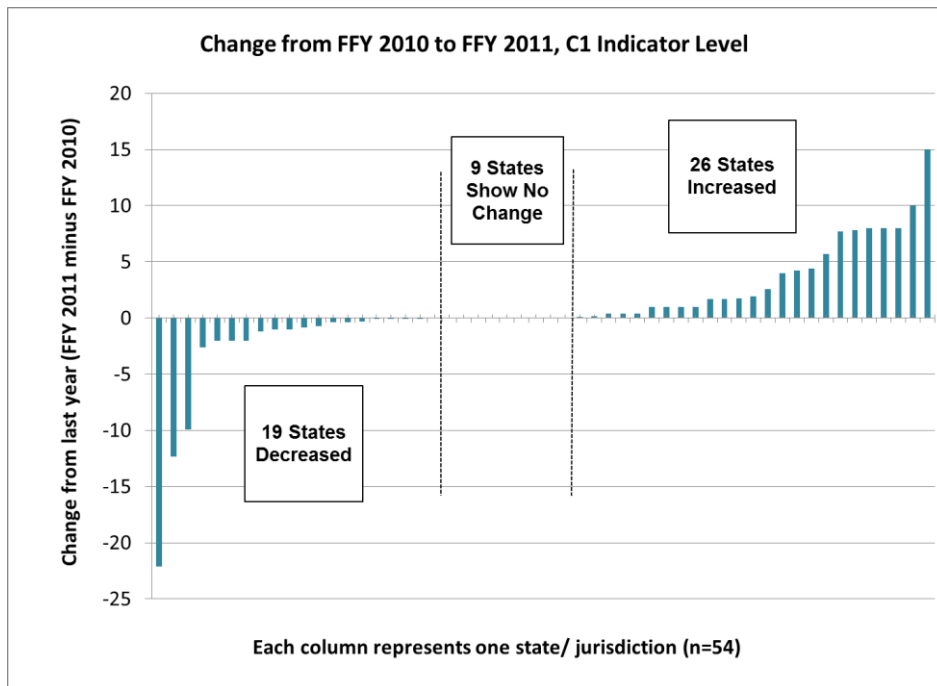


Figure 3 illustrates patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the size of the population of children served in early intervention in the state. Each bar represents the mean performance on Indicator 1 for each category of children served.

Figure 3

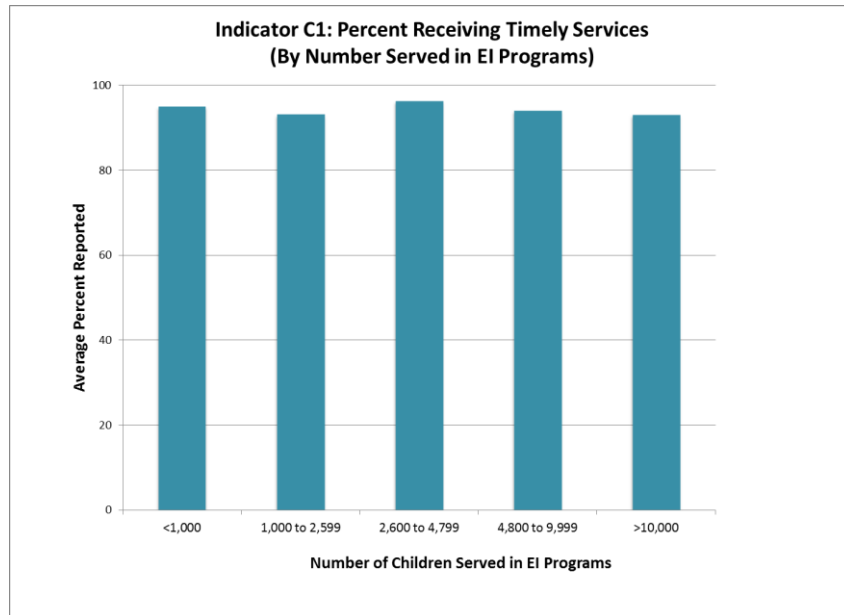
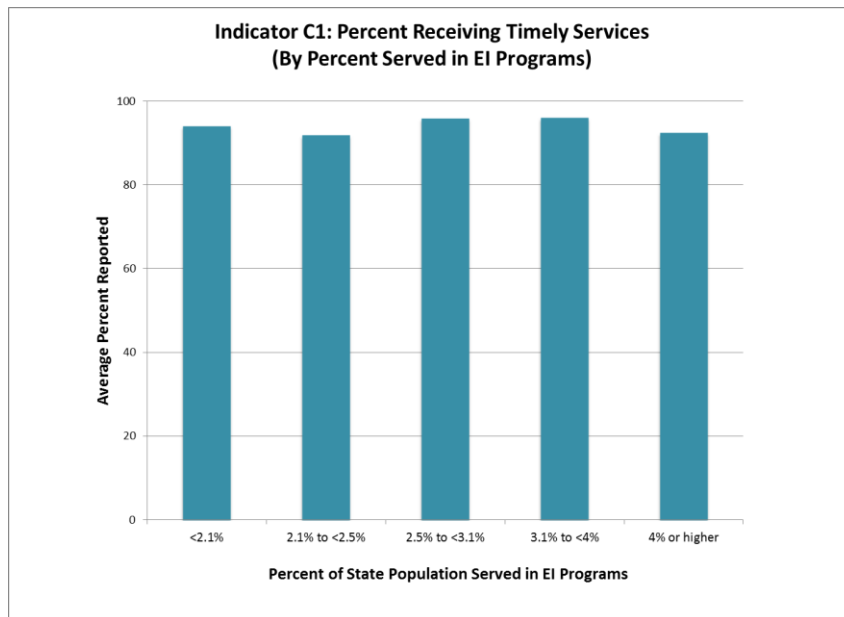


Figure 4 illustrates patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the percent of the population of children from birth to three served in early intervention programs in the state. Each bar represents the average performance for each percentage-served group.

Figure 4



INDICATOR 2: SETTINGS

Prepared by Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)

INDICATOR 2: Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or community-based settings

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 2 documents the extent to which early intervention services are provided in natural environments. “Natural environments” are settings that are either home-based or community-based. Settings that would *not* be considered natural environments include hospitals, residential schools, and separate programs for children with delays or developmental disabilities. This summary of Indicator 2 is based on a review of FFY 2011 APRs for 56 states. For the purposes of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and territories.

DATA SOURCES

States are instructed by OSEP to use the 618 settings data tables as their data source for reporting on this indicator. Some states also included data from additional sources such as local program data, parent surveys, chart reviews, or quarterly monitoring data.

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figure 1 illustrates current and trend data for timely services over the last six reporting years. For each reporting year, the number of states represented within each ten-percentage point range is shown in the chart, and the table below the chart shows the national mean, range, and number of states included.

Figure 1

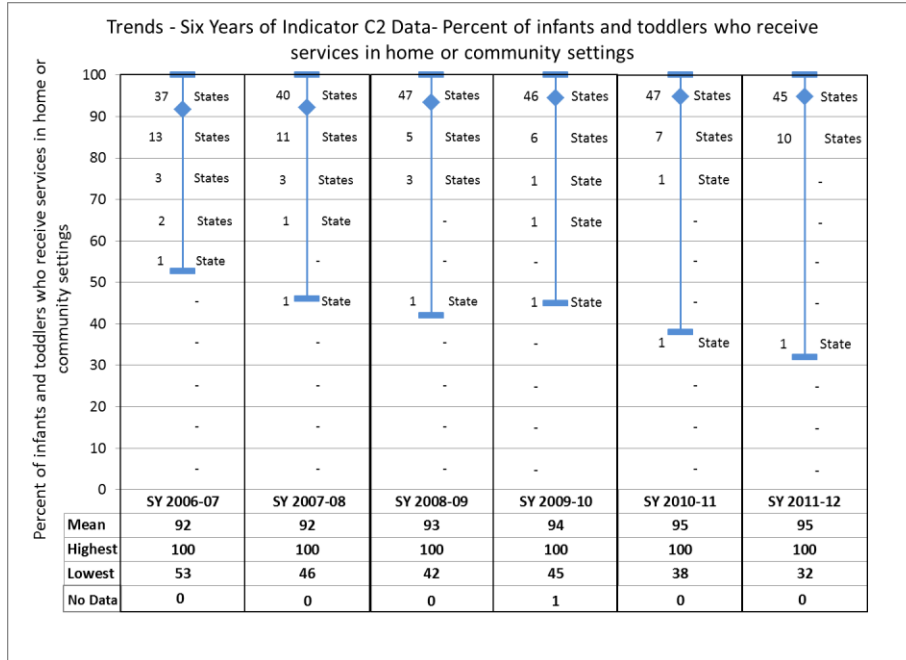


Figure 2 shows a comparison of the current year's data (FFY 2011) with last year's data (FFY 2010), for the 56 states reporting data for both years.

Figure 2

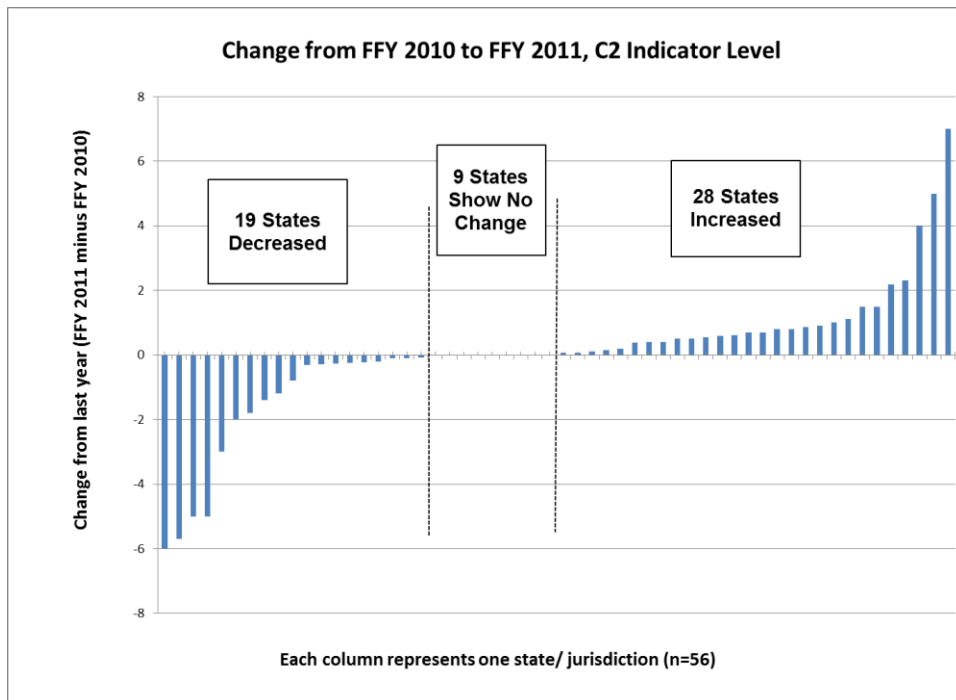


Figure 3 illustrates patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the size of the population of children being served in early intervention in the state. Each bar represents the mean performance on Indicator 2 for each category of children served.

Figure 3

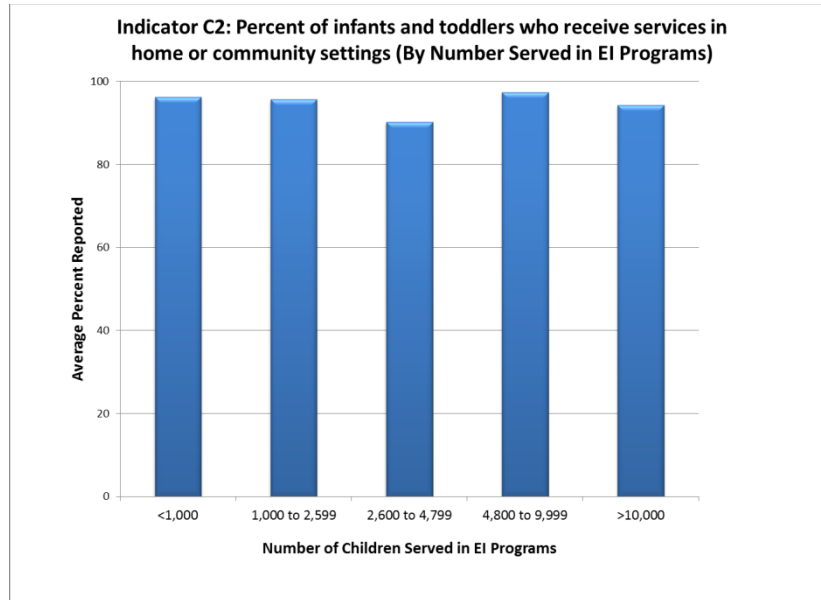
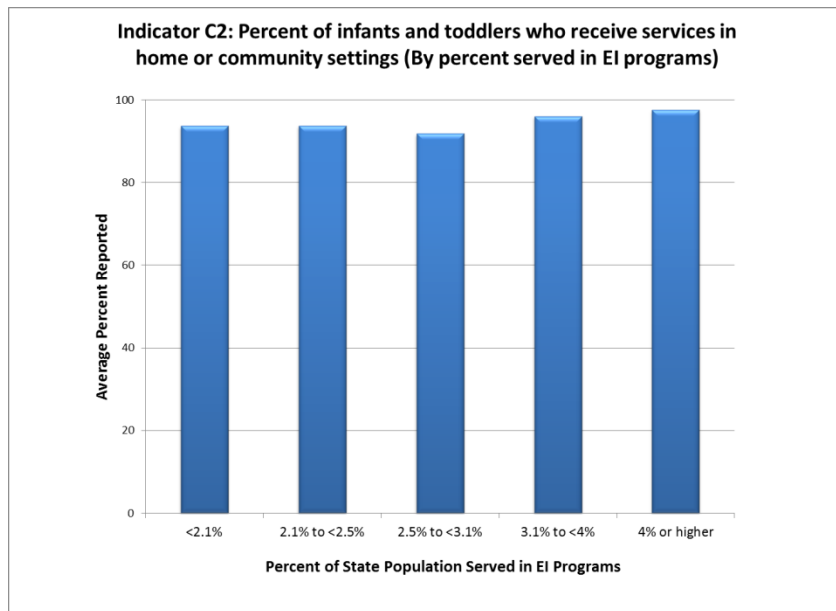


Figure 4 illustrates patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the percent of the population of children from birth to three served in early intervention programs in the state. Each bar represents the average performance for each percentage served group.

Figure 4



INDICATOR 3: INFANT & TODDLER OUTCOMES

Prepared by Early Childhood Outcomes Center (ECO)

INDICATOR 3: Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who demonstrate improved:

- A. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships);
- B. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication);
and
- C. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs.

INTRODUCTION

This summary is based on information reported by 56 states and jurisdictions in their FFY 2011 Annual Performance Reports (APRs) submitted to OSEP in February, 2013. This is the fourth year that states compared actual data to targets using the APR format.

States report data on two summary statements for each of the three outcome areas. The summary statements are calculated based on the number of children in each of five progress categories. The child outcomes summary statements are:

- Summary Statement 1: Of those infants and toddlers who entered or exited early intervention below age expectations in each outcome, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they turned three years of age or exited the program (progress categories c+d/a+b+c+d).
- Summary Statement 2: The percent of infants and toddlers who were functioning within age expectations in each outcome by the time they turned three years of age or exited the program (progress categories d+e/a+b+c+d+e).

DATA SOURCES & MEASUREMENT APPROACHES

States and jurisdictions continue to use a variety of approaches for measuring child outcomes, as shown in Table 1.

Table 1

Child Outcomes Measurement Approaches (N=56)	
Type of Approach	Number of States (%)
Child Outcomes Summary (COS) process	42 (75%)
One Statewide tool	8 (14%)
Publishers' online analysis	1 (2%)
Other approaches	5 (9%)

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figures 1 through 6 illustrate the current and trend data for each of the six child outcomes summary statements over the last four reporting years (FFY 2008 to FFY 2011). For each reporting year, the number of states represented within each ten-percentage point range is shown in the chart, and the table below the chart shows the national mean, range, and number of states included for each year.

Figure 1

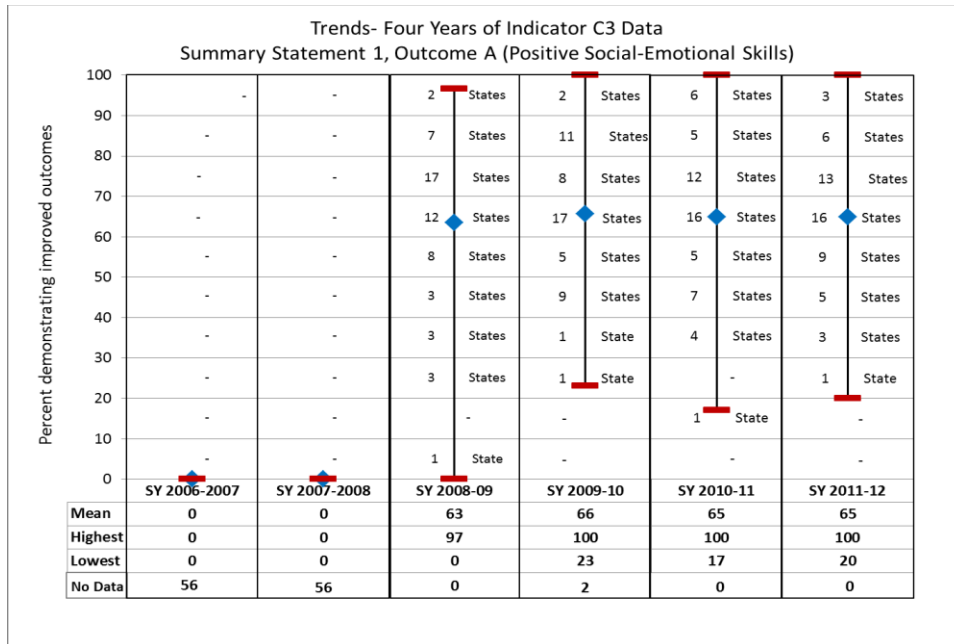


Figure 2

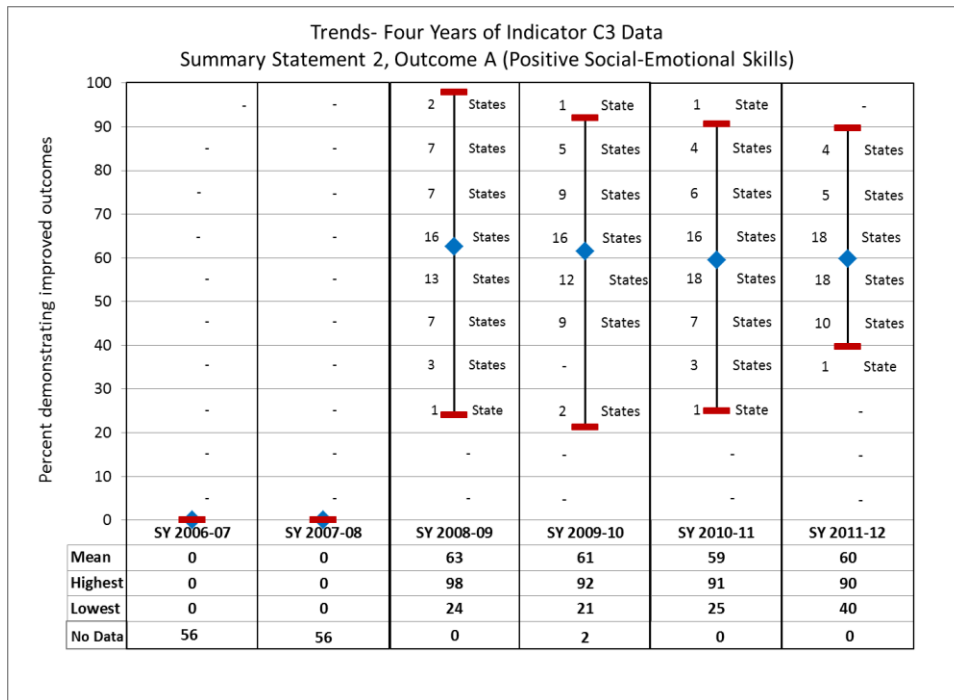


Figure 3

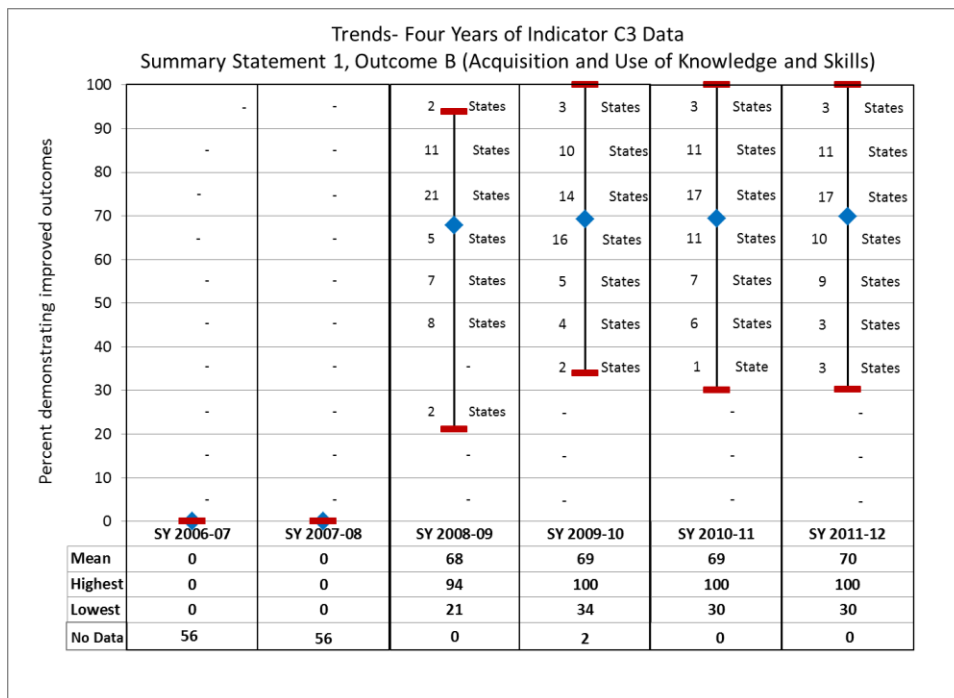


Figure 4

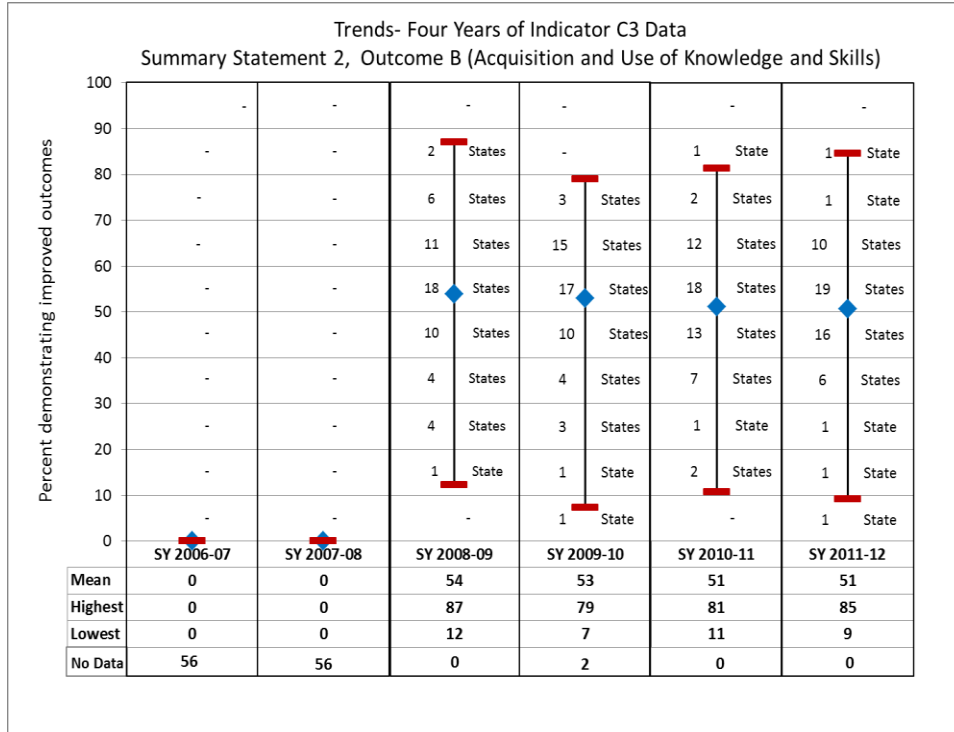


Figure 5

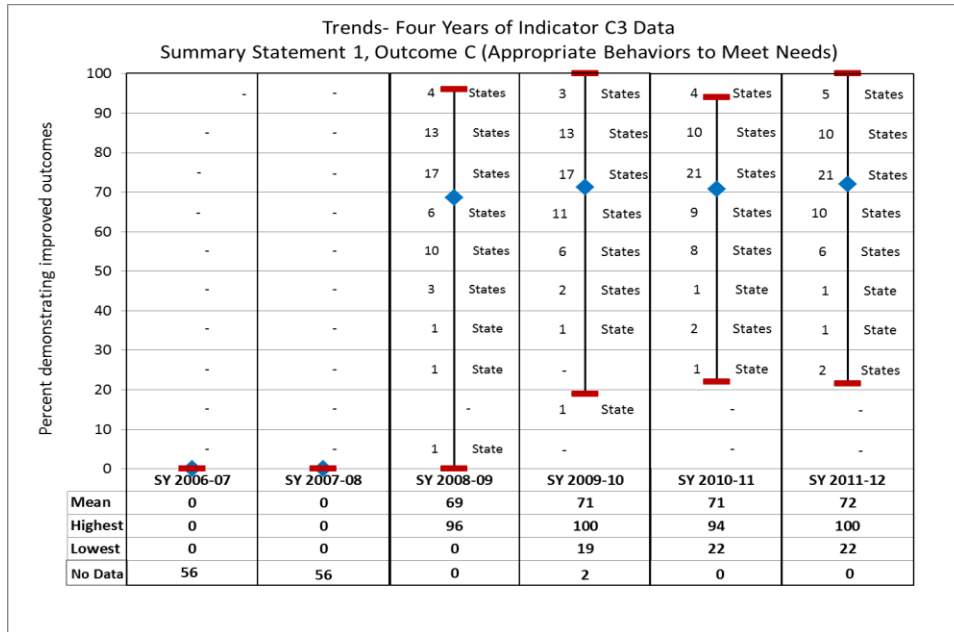
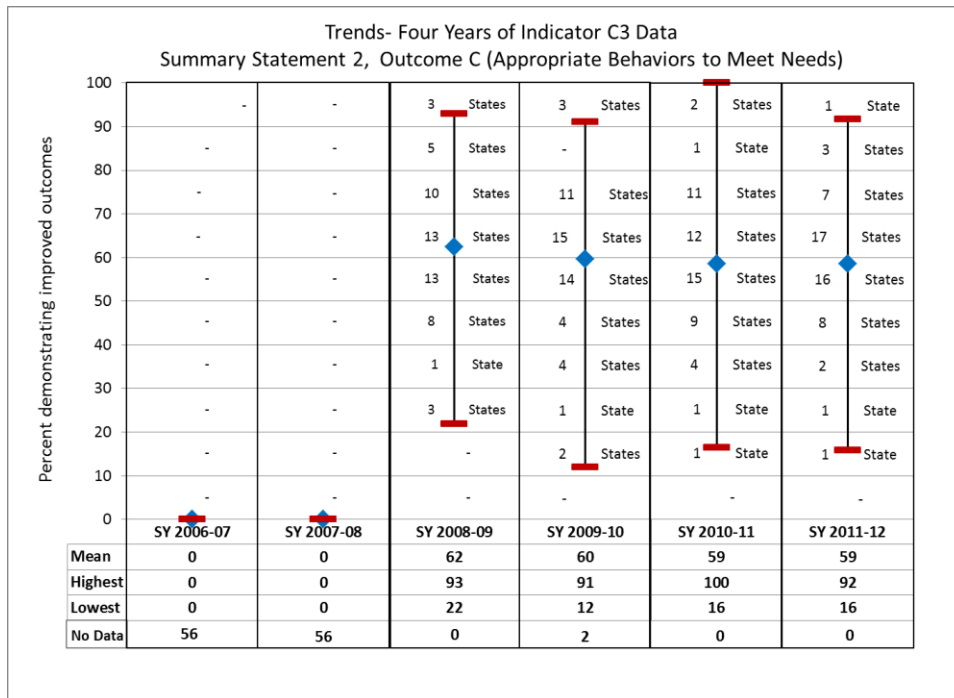


Figure 6



Figures 7 through 12 show comparisons of the current year's data (FFY 2011) with last year's data (FFY 2010) for states reporting data for both years (one state was missing FFY 2010 data for Summary Statement 2 for Outcome C; all other comparisons had data for all states for both years). For each chart, labels show the number of states that

increased, decreased, or stayed the same, and the size of the bar for each state reflects the magnitude of the change between years in percentage points.

Figure 7

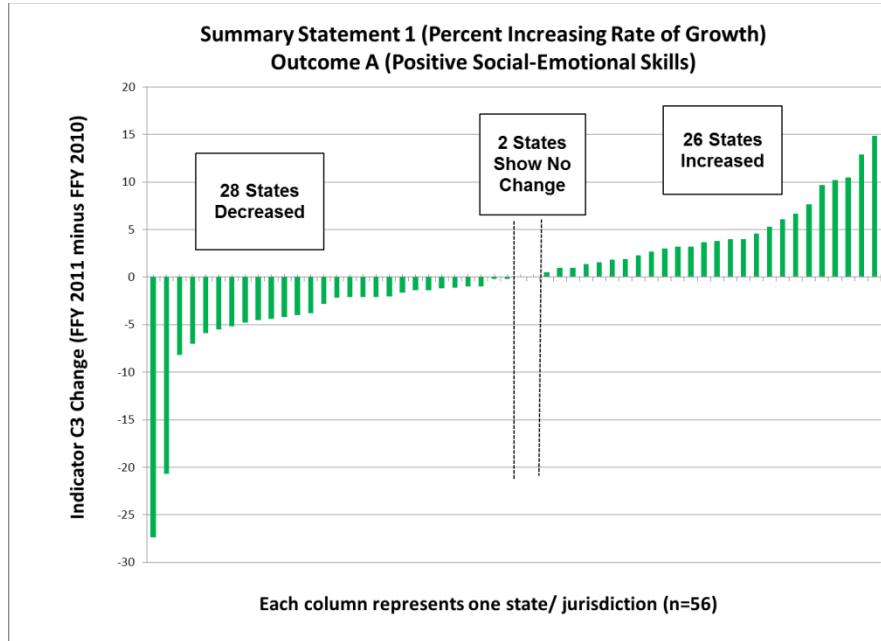


Figure 8

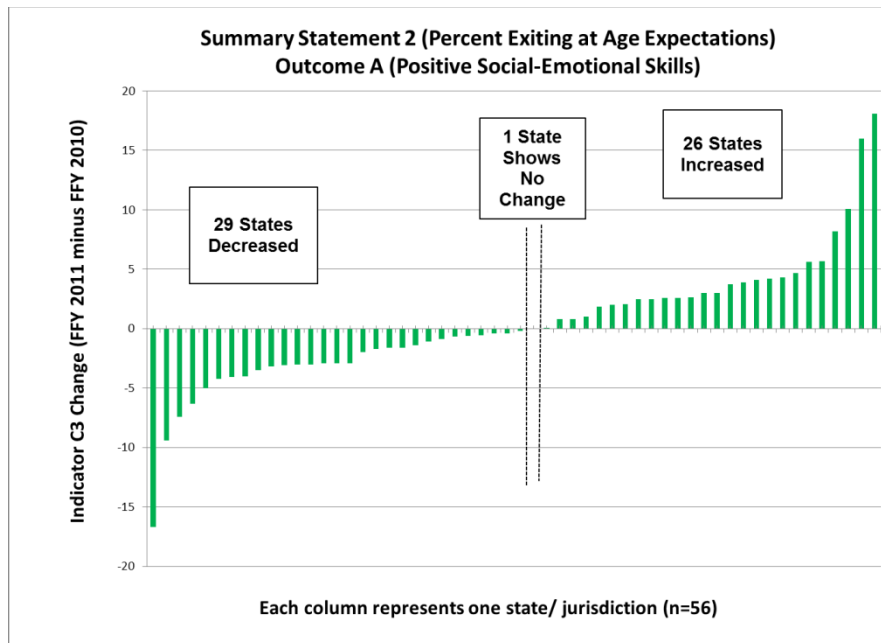


Figure 9

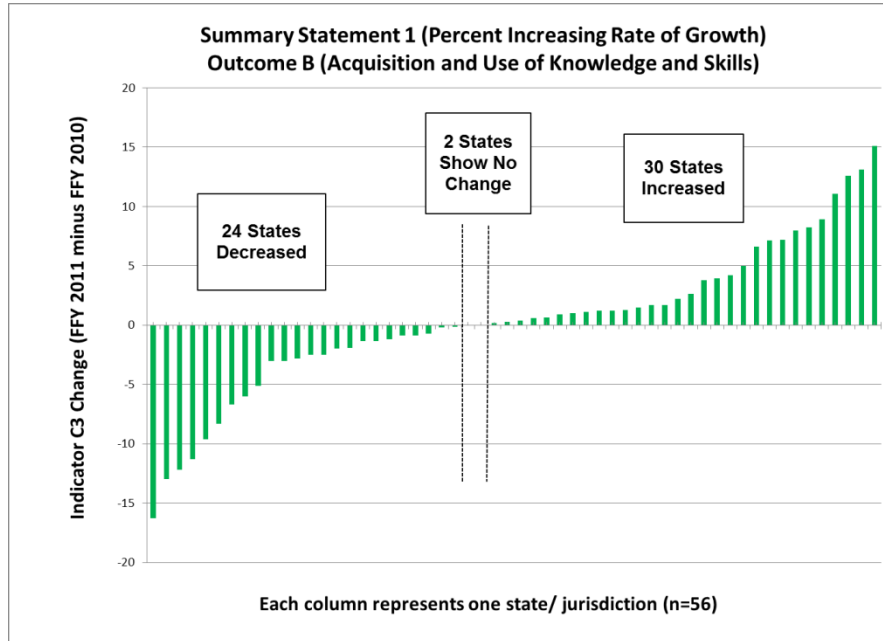


Figure 10

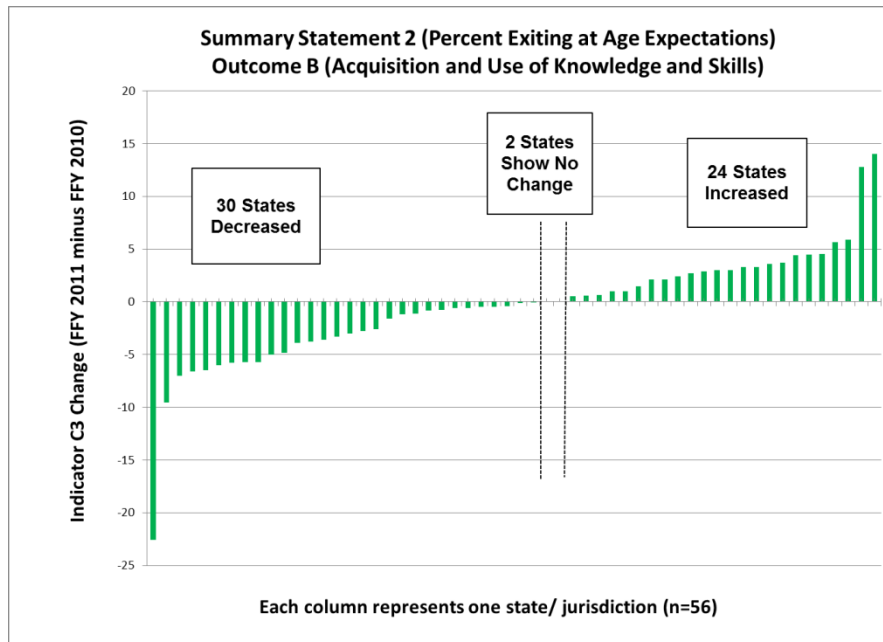


Figure 11

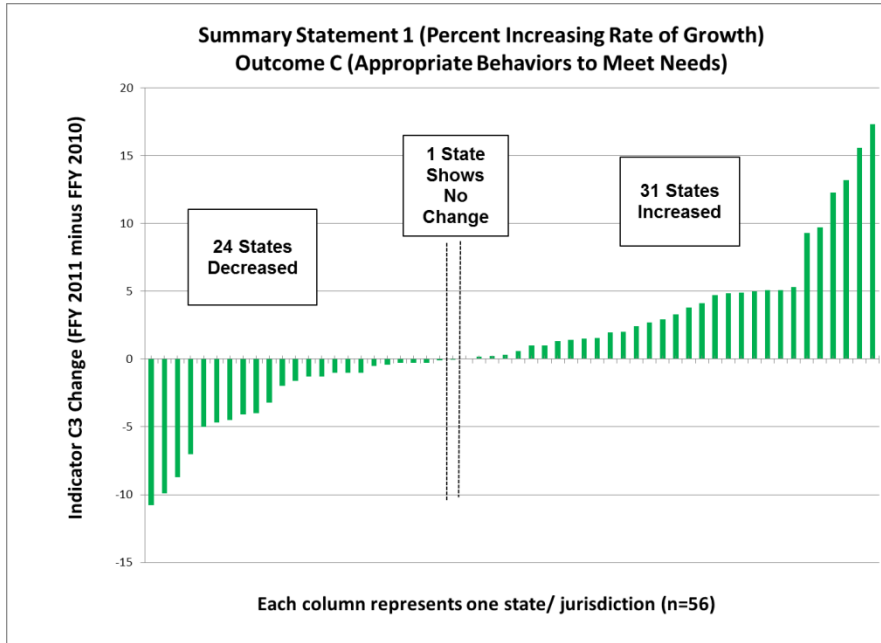


Figure 12

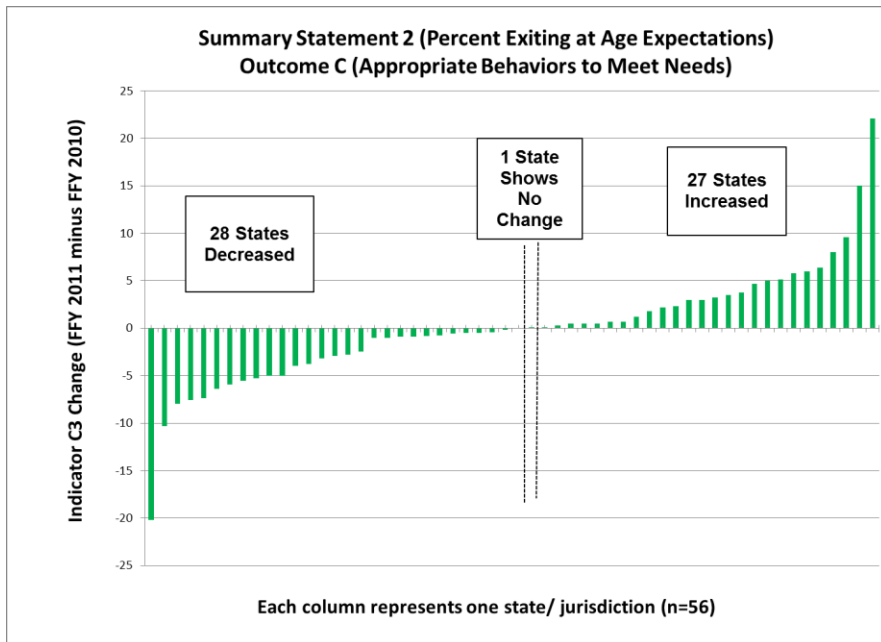


Figure 13 and 14 illustrate patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the size of the population of children served in early intervention in the state. Each figure shows the mean performance on each of the summary statements by region for each of the three sub-indicators.

Figure 13

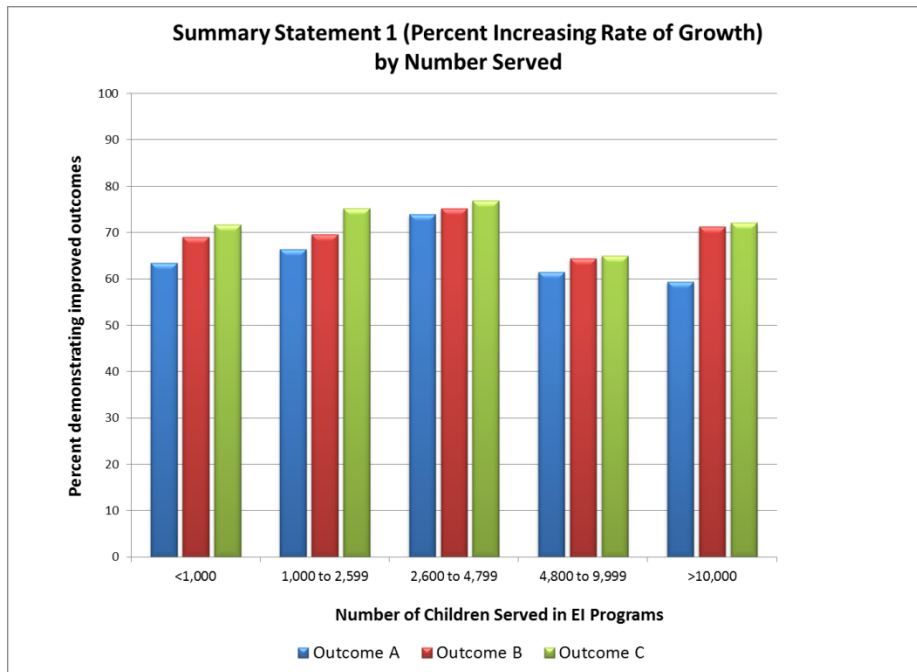


Figure 14

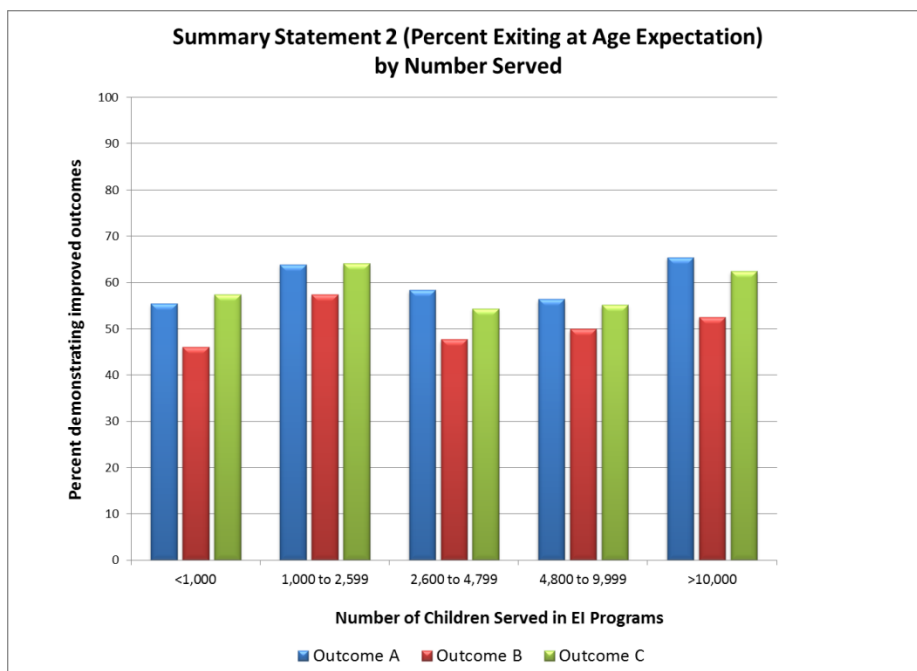


Figure 15 and 16 illustrate patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the percent of the population of children from birth to three served in early intervention programs in the state. Each figure shows the mean performance by percentage-served group for each of the three sub-indicators in both summary statements.

Figure 15

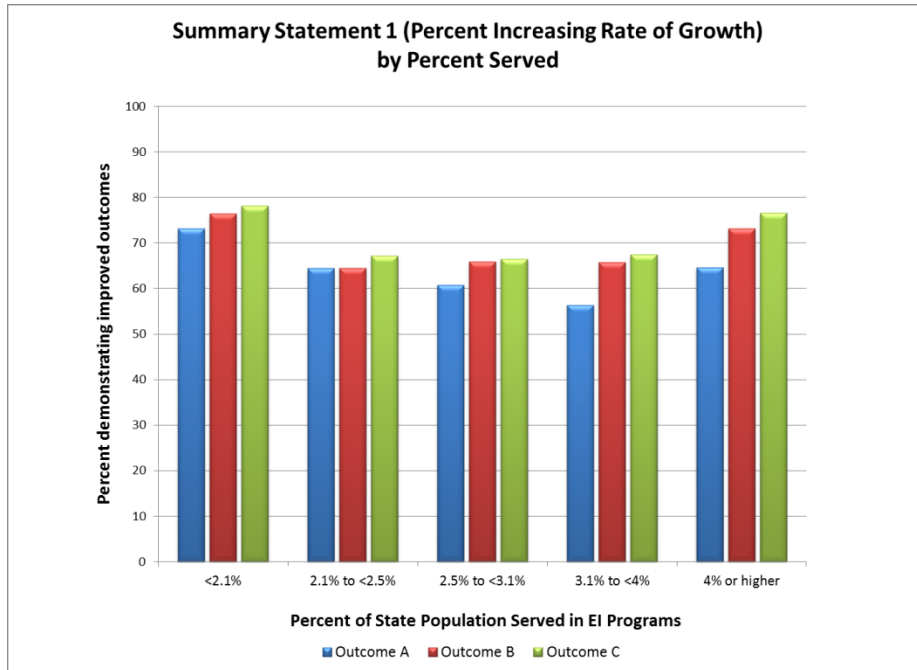
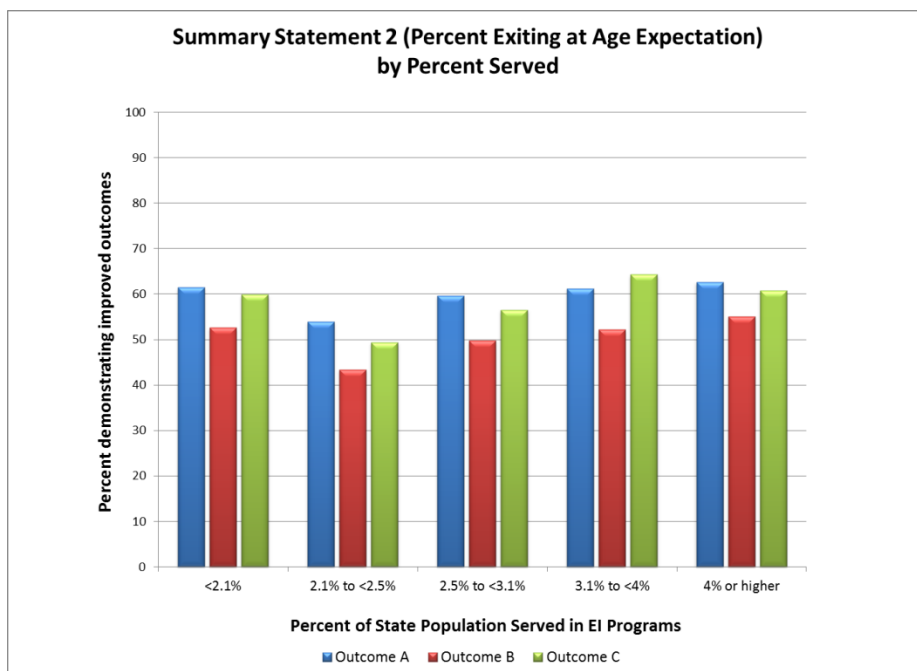


Figure 16



INDICATOR 4: FAMILY OUTCOMES

Prepared by Early Childhood Outcomes Center (ECO)

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 4 of Part C measures the percent of families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family (A) know their rights; (B) effectively communicate their children's needs, and (C) help their children develop and learn.

DATA SOURCES AND MEASUREMENT APPROACHES

The data used for this report are based on information reported by 56 states and jurisdictions in their FFY 2011 APRs. States and jurisdictions are referred to as “states” for the remainder of this summary. In cases where data on a state’s approach (i.e. survey used) were not reported this year, data from last year’s APR report were used.

Family Surveys Used and Response Rates

States reported using three main survey approaches to collect data for this indicator. Of the 56 states, 25 used the NCSEAM Family Survey (45%), 15 used the original (2006) ECO Family Outcomes Survey (27%), nine states (16%) used the revised ECO Family Outcomes Survey (2011), and seven (13%) used a state-developed survey. In some cases, a state tailored the NCSEAM or ECO surveys by removing questions not required for APR reporting, adding survey questions specific to their state, and/or making wording and formatting changes. The national mean number of surveys returned was 949, with states’ surveys returned ranging from 34 to 4374. The average of states’ response rates was 37.5%, based on 49 states reporting (seven states did not report their response rate). Response rates ranged from 8% to 100%.

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figures 1, 2, and 3 show the current and trend data for each of the three family outcome sub-indicators over the last six reporting years. For each reporting year, the number of states represented within each ten-percentage point range is shown in the chart, and the table below the chart shows the national mean, range, and number of states included.

Figure 1

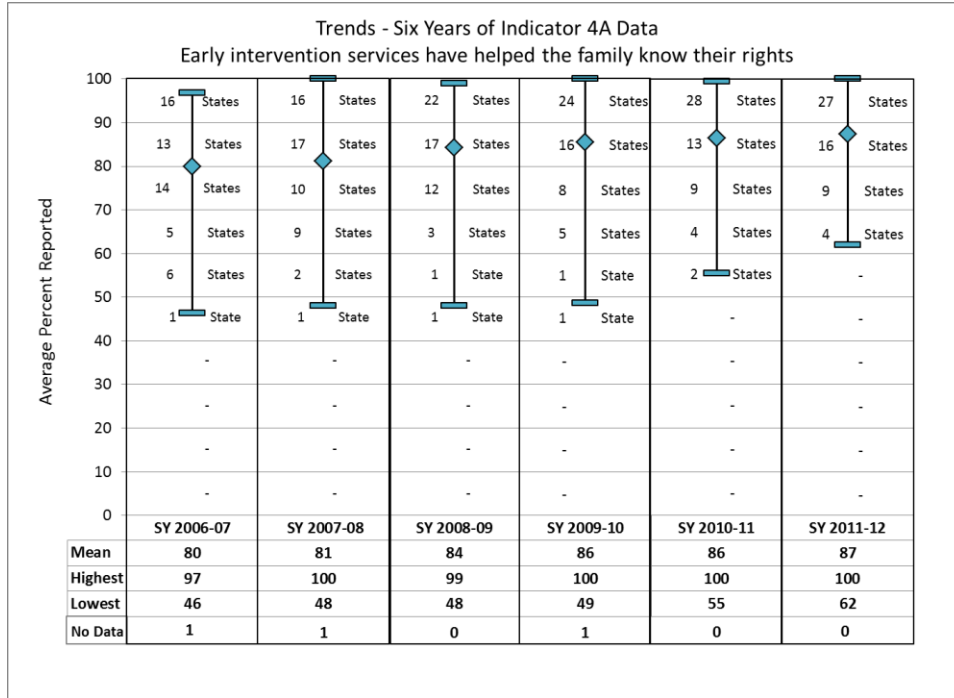


Figure 2

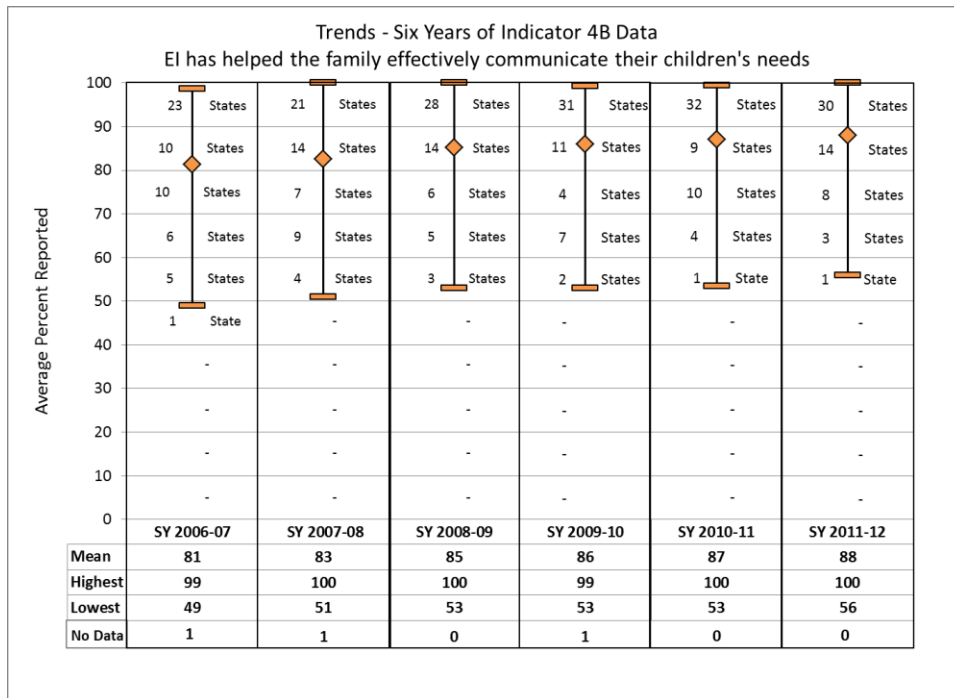
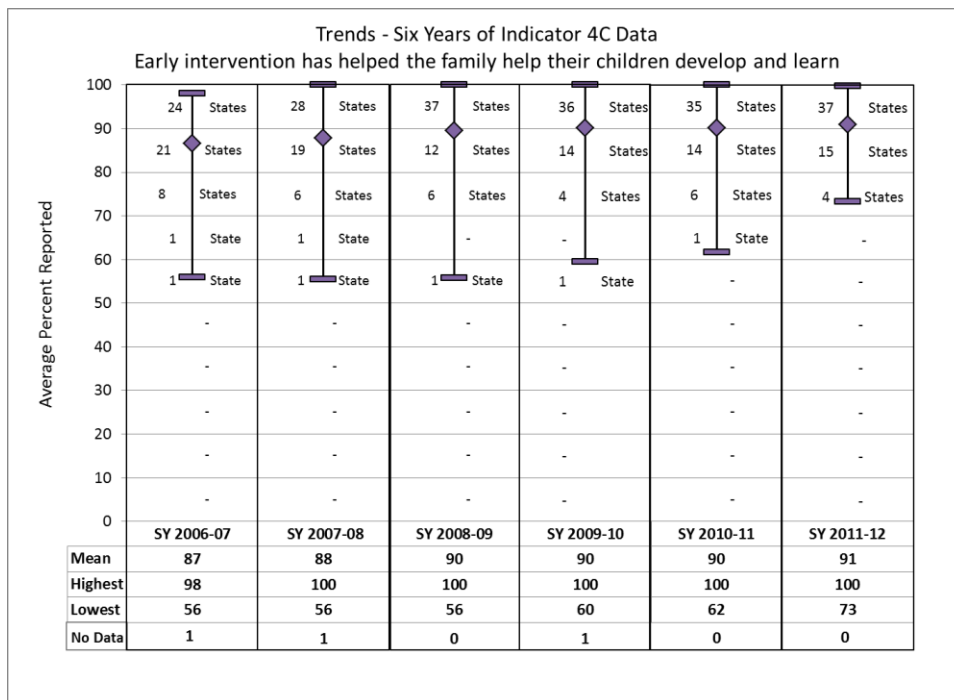


Figure 3



Figures 4, 5, and 6 show comparisons of the current year's data (FFY 2011) with last year's data (FFY 2010), for states reporting data for both years. For each chart, labels show the number of states that increased, decreased, or stayed the same, and the size of the bar for each state reflects the magnitude of the change between years.

Figure 4

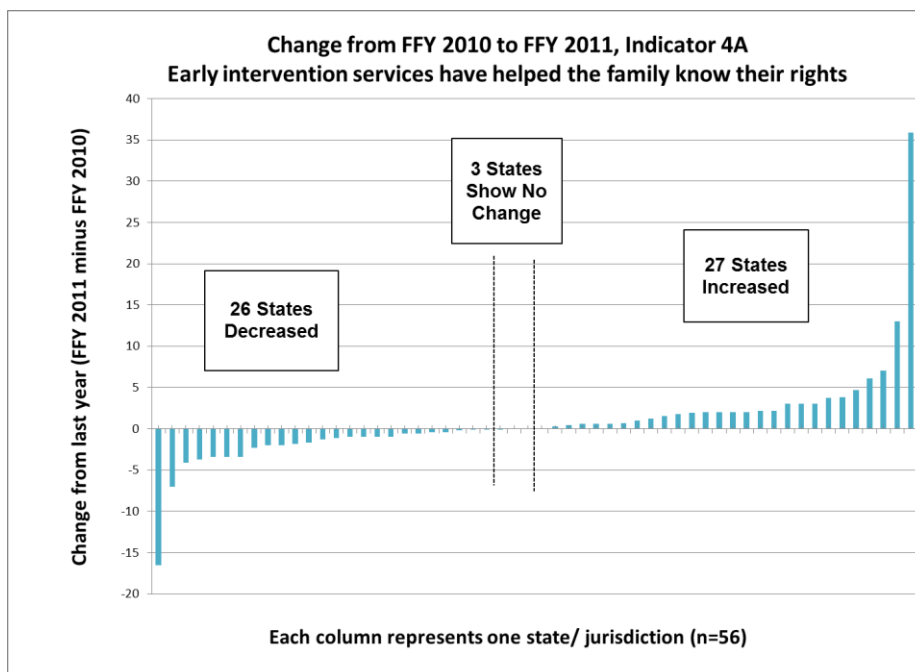


Figure 5

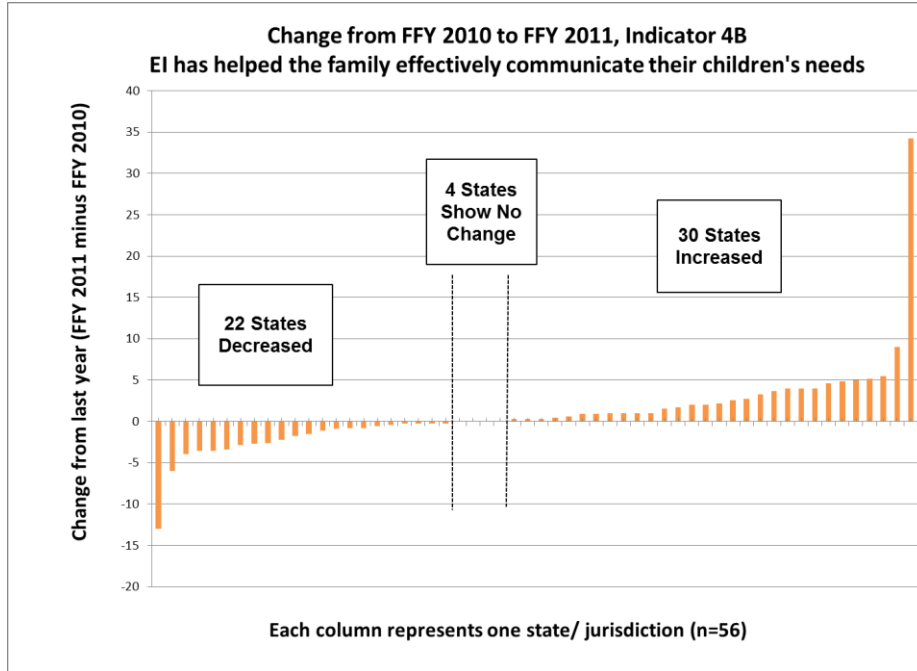
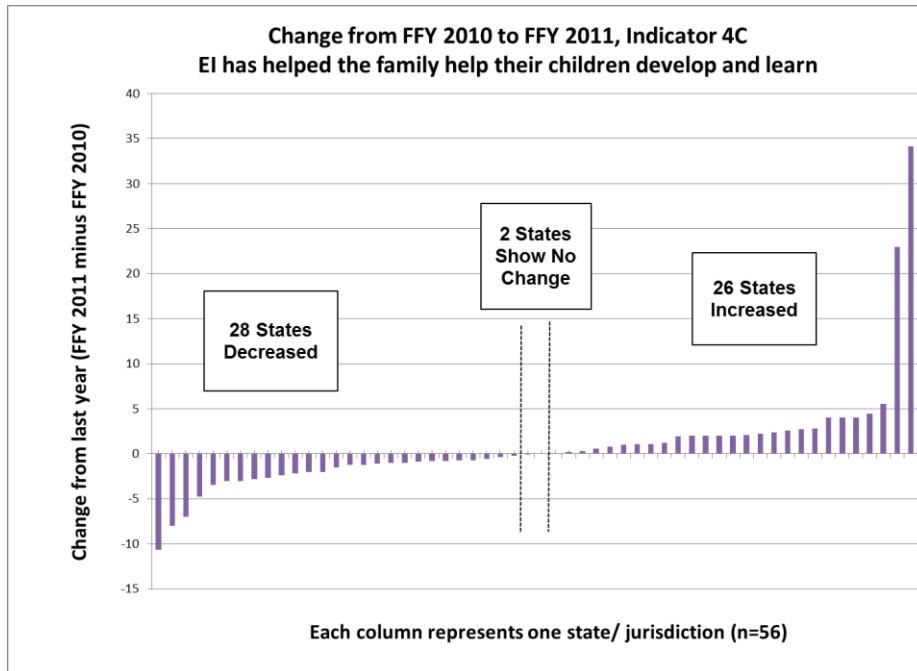


Figure 6



Figures 7, 8, and 9 illustrate patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the size of the population of children being served in early intervention in the state for each of the three

transition sub-indicators. In each of the charts, each bar represents the mean performance on Indicator 4 within the child count categories.

Figure 7

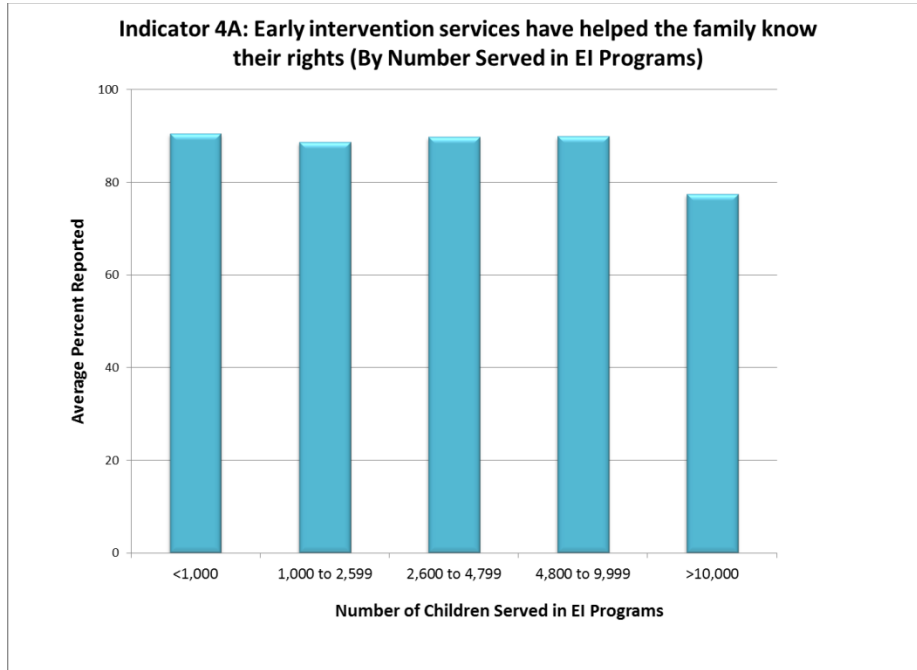


Figure 8

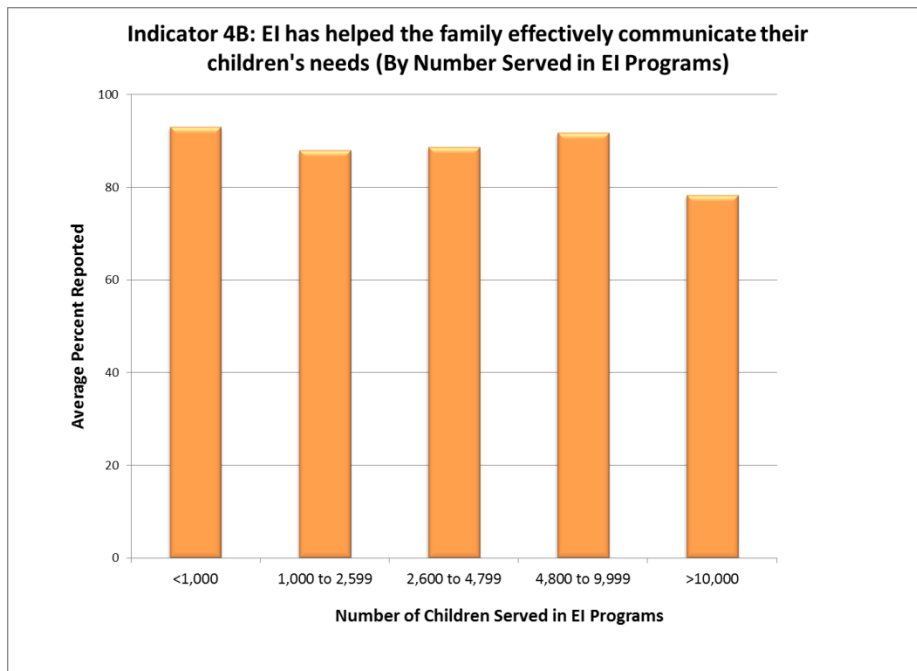
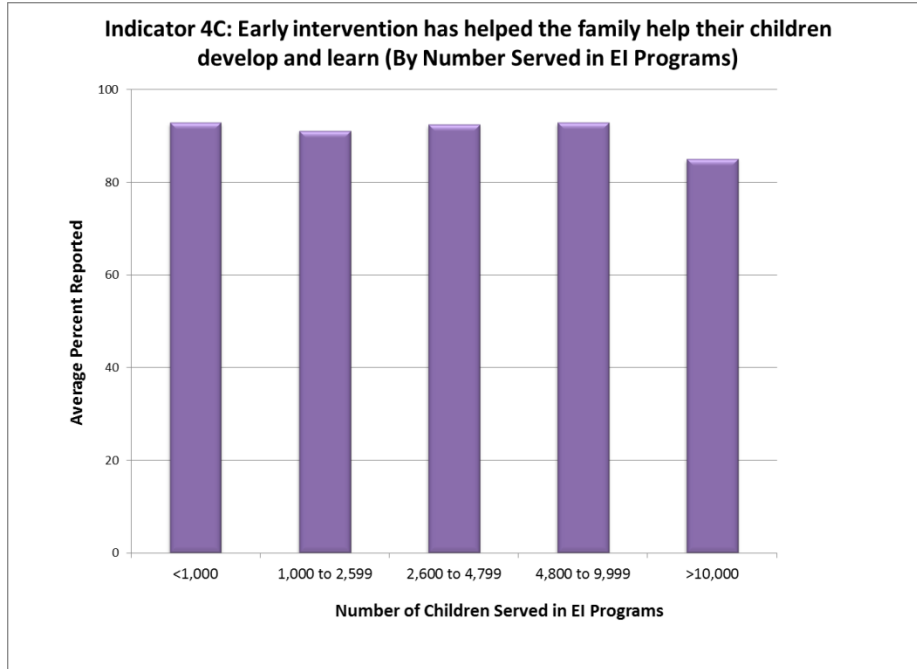


Figure 9



Figures 10, 11, and 12 illustrate patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the percent of the population of children from birth to three served in early intervention programs in the state. For each of the three sub-indicator charts, each bar represents the average performance for each percentage-served category.

Figure 10

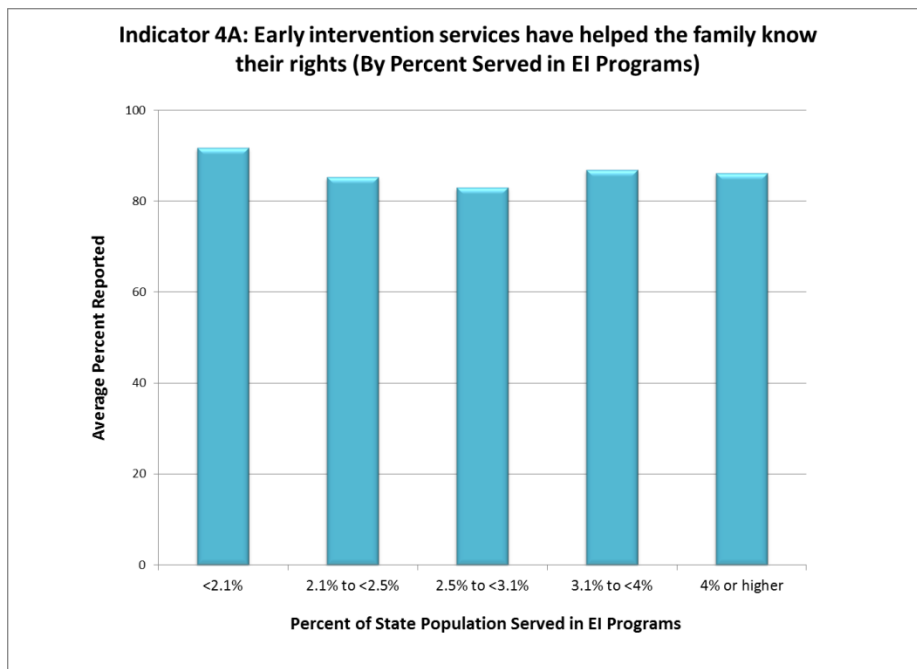


Figure 11

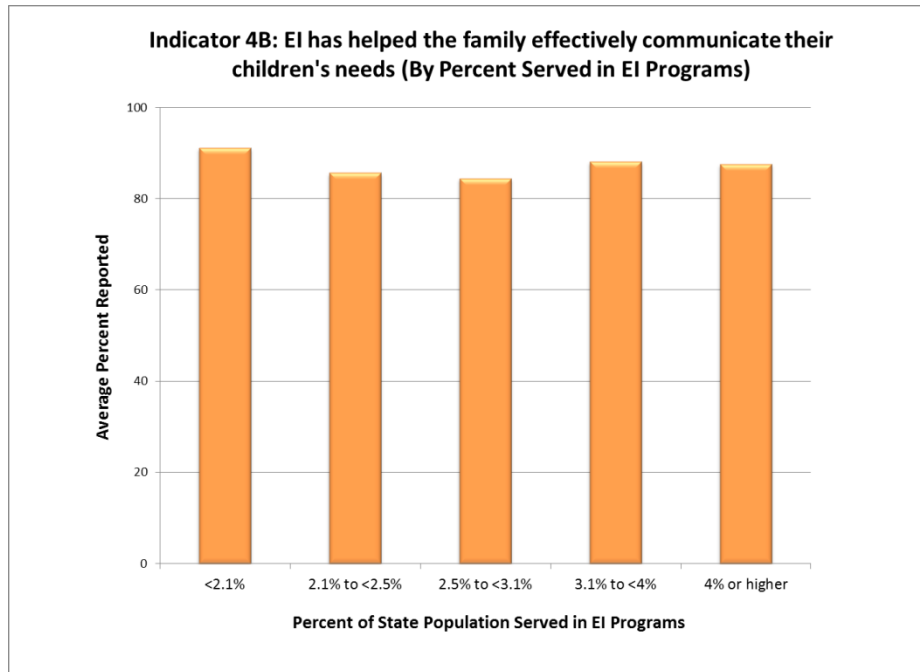
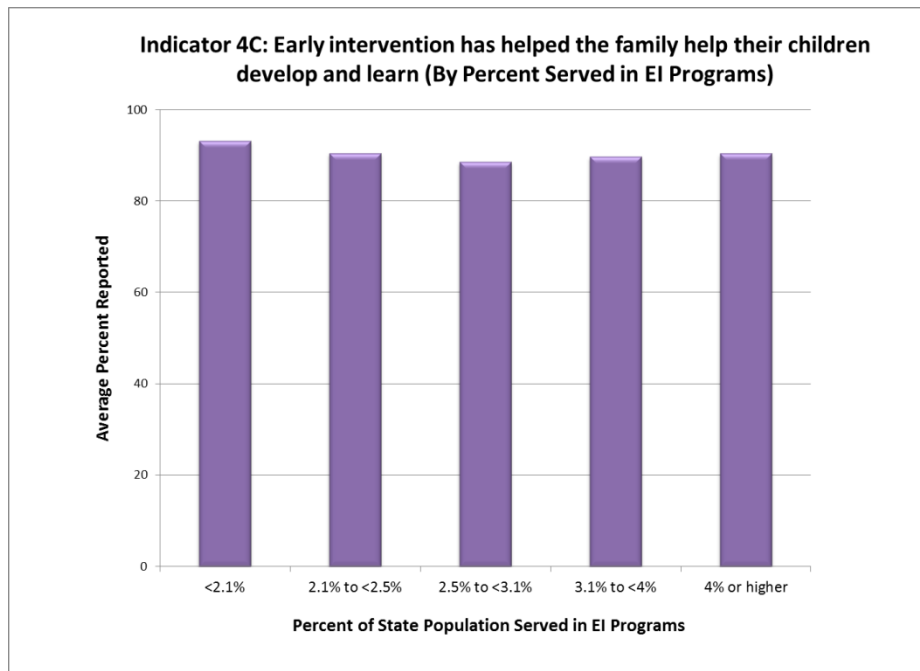


Figure 12



INDICATOR 5: CHILD FIND BIRTH TO ONE

Prepared by Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)

INDICATOR 5: Percent of infants and toddlers birth to one with IFSPs compared to national data.

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 5 is intended to show a state's performance in the identification of eligible infants during their first year of life. The summary of the analysis of Indicator 5 is based on a review of APRs for FFY 2011 from 56 states. For the purposes of this report, the term "state" is used for both states and jurisdictions.

DATA SOURCES

The measurement specifies that states must use data collected and reported under Section 618 (Annual Report of Children Served) regarding the number of infants, birth to age one, who were identified and served on a state-determined date (generally December 1), and to calculate the percentage of the state's birth to one population which that number represents. For Indicator 5, OSEP provided states with Table C1-9 (IDEAdata.org), "Number and percentage of infants and toddlers receiving early intervention services under IDEA, Part C, by age and state: 2011."

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

According to Table C1-9, the average national percentage (based on 50 states, DC and PR) of children birth to one receiving early intervention was 1.02%.

Figure 1 illustrates current and trend data for timely services over the last six reporting years. For each reporting year, the number of states represented within each one-percentage point range is shown in the chart, and the table below the chart shows the national mean, range, and number of states included.

Figure 1

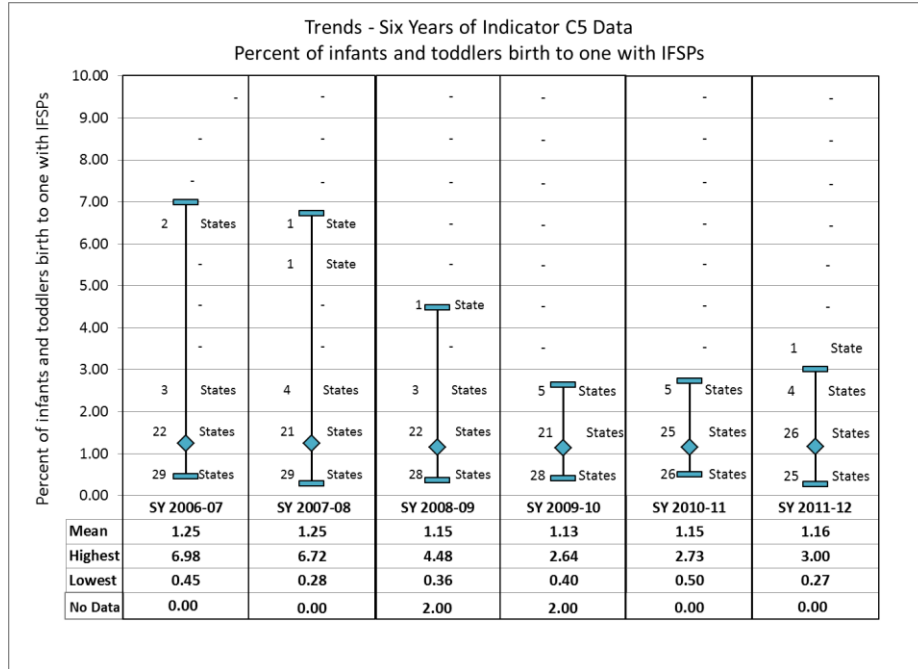


Figure 2 shows a comparison of the current year's data (FFY 2011) with last year's data (FFY 2010), for the 56 states reporting data for both years. Labels show the number of states that increased, decreased, or stayed the same, and the size of the bar for each state reflects the magnitude of the change.

Figure 2

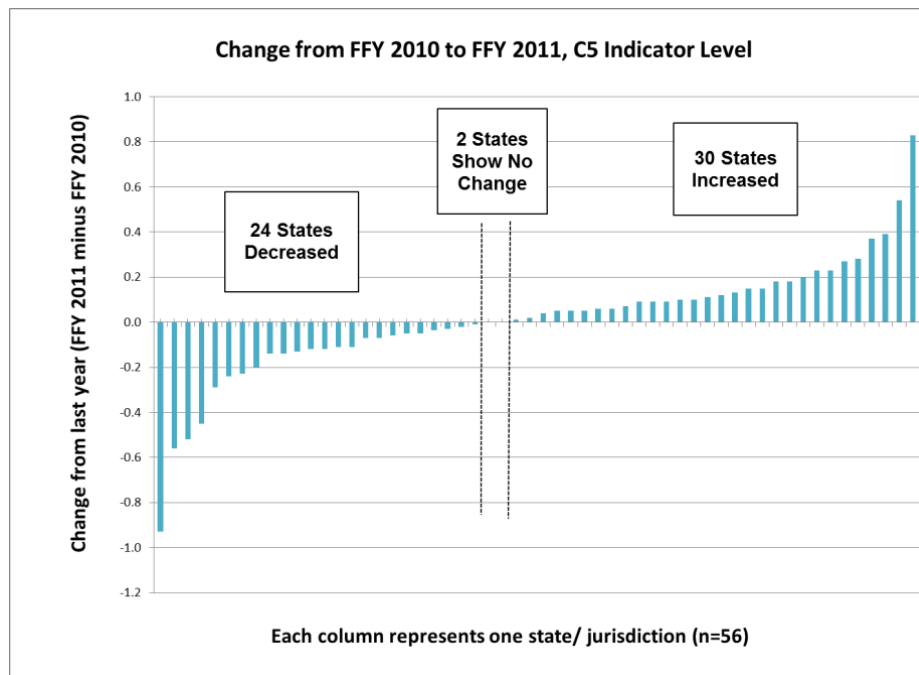
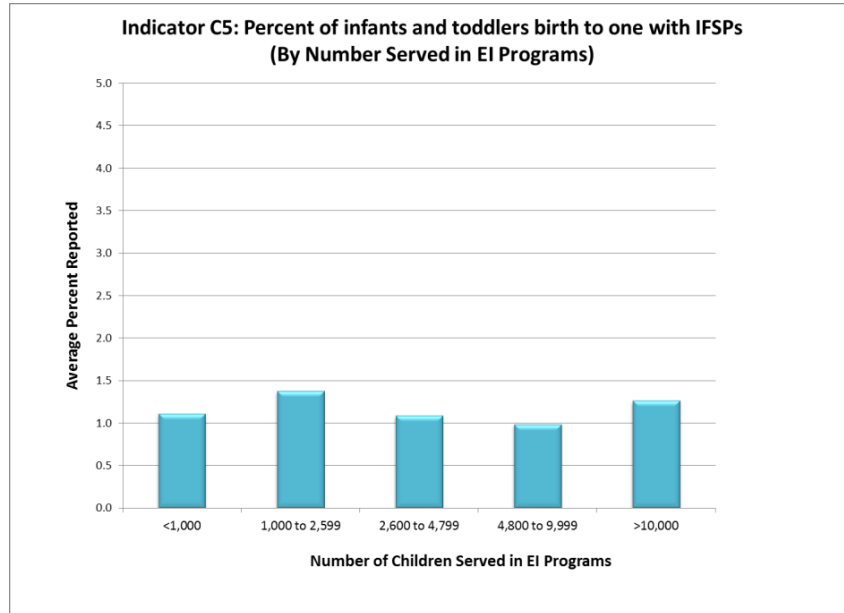


Figure 3 illustrates patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the size of the population of children served in early intervention in the state. Each bar represents the mean performance on Indicator 5 for each category of children served.

Figure 3



INDICATOR 6: CHILD FIND BIRTH TO THREE

Prepared by Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)

INDICATOR 6: Percent of infants and toddlers birth to three with IFSPs compared to national data.

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 6 is intended to show a state's performance in the identification of eligible infants and toddlers birth to age three. The summary of the analysis of Indicator 6 is based on a review of APRs for FFY 2011 from 56 states. For the purposes of this report, the term "state" is used for both states and jurisdictions.

DATA SOURCES

The measurement specifies that states must use data collected and reported under Section 618 (Annual Report of Children Served) regarding the number of infants and toddlers, birth to age three, who were identified and served on a state-determined date (generally December 1), and to calculate the percentage of the state's birth to three population which that number represents. For Indicator 6, OSEP provided states with Table C1-9 (IDEAdata.org), "Number and percentage of infants and toddlers receiving early intervention services under IDEA, Part C, by age and state: 2011".

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

According to Table C1-9, the average national percentage (based on 50 states, DC and PR) of children birth to three receiving early intervention was 2.79%.

Figure 1 illustrates current and trend data for timely services over the last six reporting years. For each reporting year, the number of states represented within each one-percentage point range is shown in the chart, and the table below the chart shows the national mean, range, and number of states included.

Figure 1

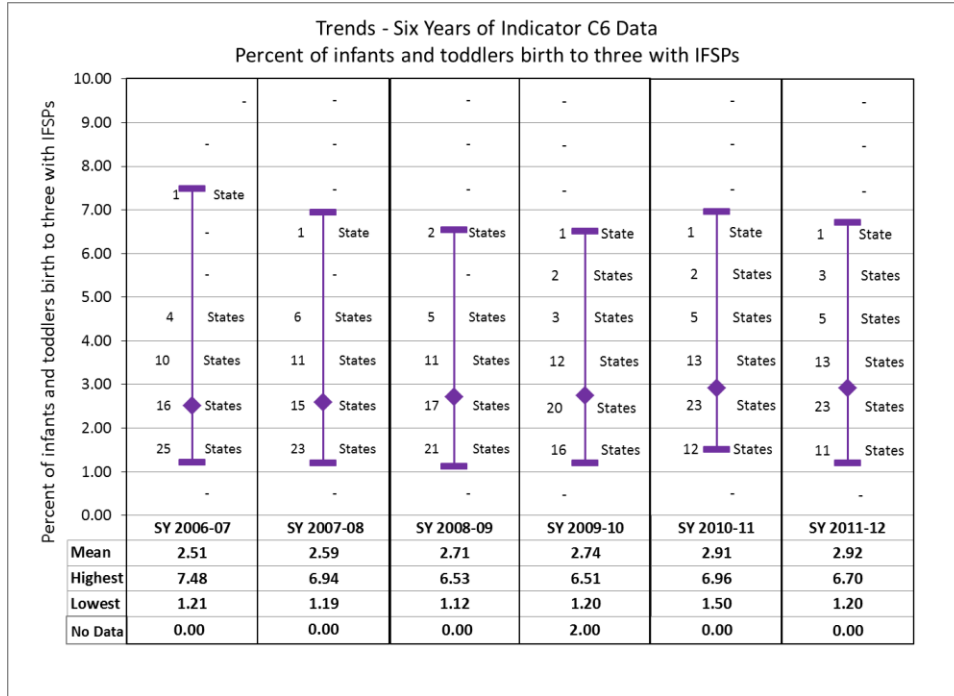


Figure 2 shows a comparison of the current year's data (FFY 2011) with last year's data (FFY 2010), for the 56 states reporting data for both years. Labels show the number of states that increased, decreased, or stayed the same, and the size of the bar for each state reflects the magnitude of the change in percentage points.

Figure 2

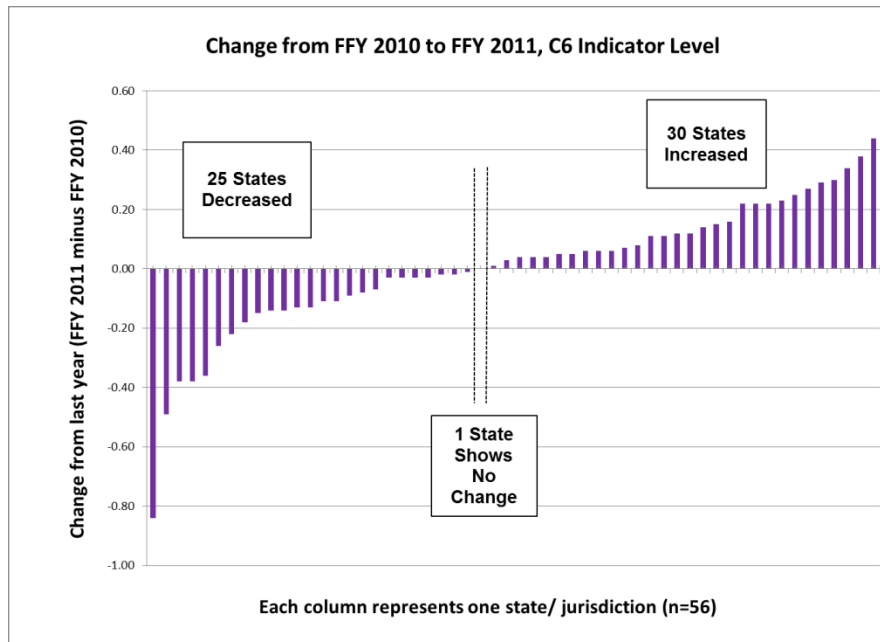
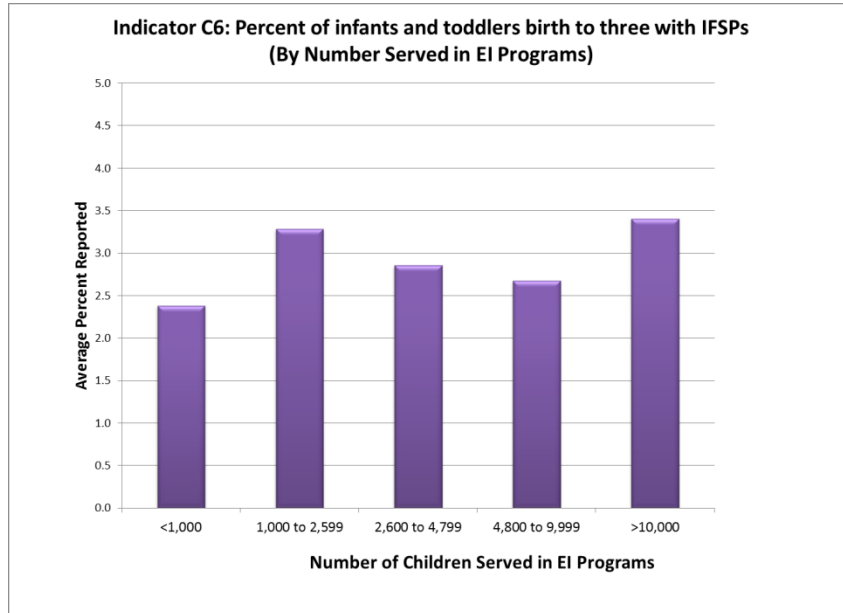


Figure 3 illustrates patterns in the data according to the size of the population of children being served in early intervention in the state. Each bar represents the mean percentage of children served within each category of number of children served.

Figure 3



INDICATOR 7: 45-DAY TIMELINE

Prepared by Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)

INDICATOR 7: Percentage of eligible infants and toddlers with IFSPs for whom an evaluation and assessment and an initial IFSP meeting were conducted within Part C’s 45-day timeline.

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 7 is a compliance indicator with a performance target of 100%. Part C regulations specify that the initial evaluation and the initial assessments of the child and family, as well as the initial IFSP meeting must be completed within 45 days from the date the lead agency or EIS provider receives the referral. For this indicator, states have the option to identify and count as timely those delays that are the result of exceptional family circumstances.

This summary is based on a review of Annual Performance Reports (APRs) submitted by 56 states and jurisdictions for the FFY 2011 reporting period (July 1, 2011-June 30, 2012). For the remainder of the summary, the term “state” is used to refer to both states and jurisdictions.

DATA SOURCES

Data for reporting on this indicator may be gathered from a state’s data system and/or local monitoring practices such as sampling files for review, onsite verification visits, or reviews of self-assessment results.

ACTUAL PERFORMANCE

Figure 1 illustrates current and trend data for Indicator 7 over the last six reporting years. For each reporting year, the number of states represented within each ten-percentage point range is shown in the chart, and the table below the chart shows the national mean, range, and number of states included.

Figure 1

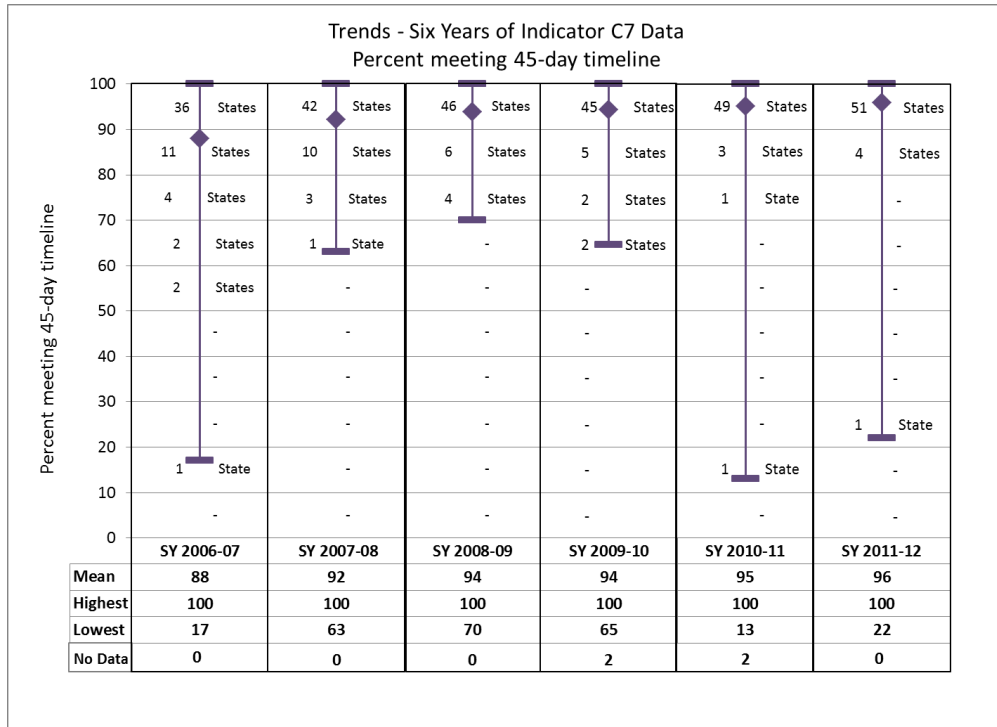


Figure 2 shows a comparison of the current year's data (FFY 2011) with last year's data (FFY 2010), for the 54 states reporting data for both years (two states did not report data in FFY 2010).

Figure 2

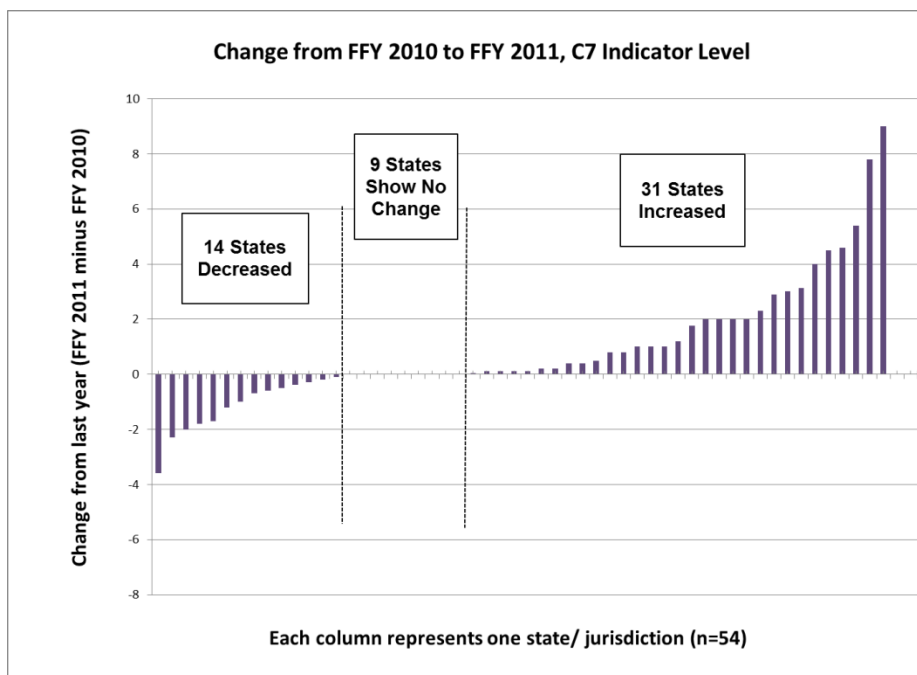


Figure 3 illustrates patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the size of the population of children served in early intervention in the state. Each bar represents the mean performance on Indicator 7 among states of similar size.

Figure 3

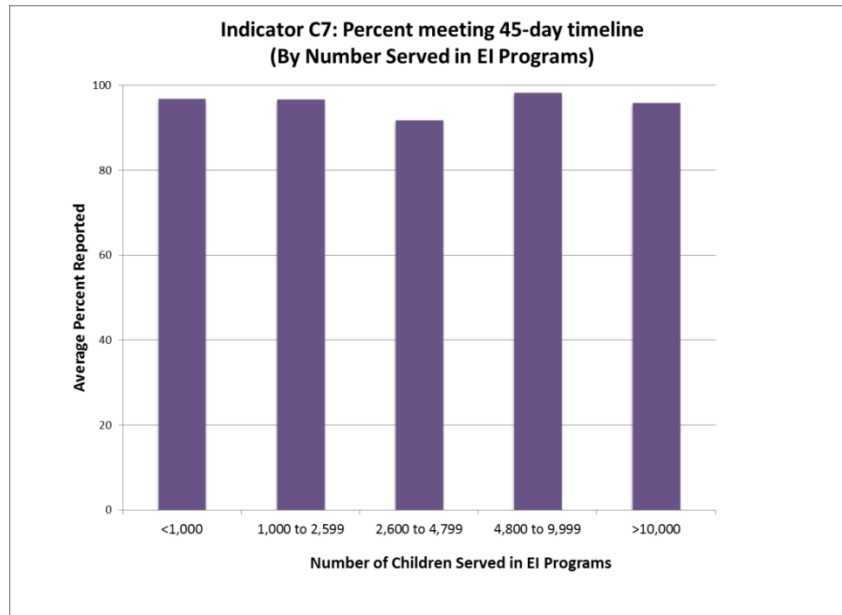
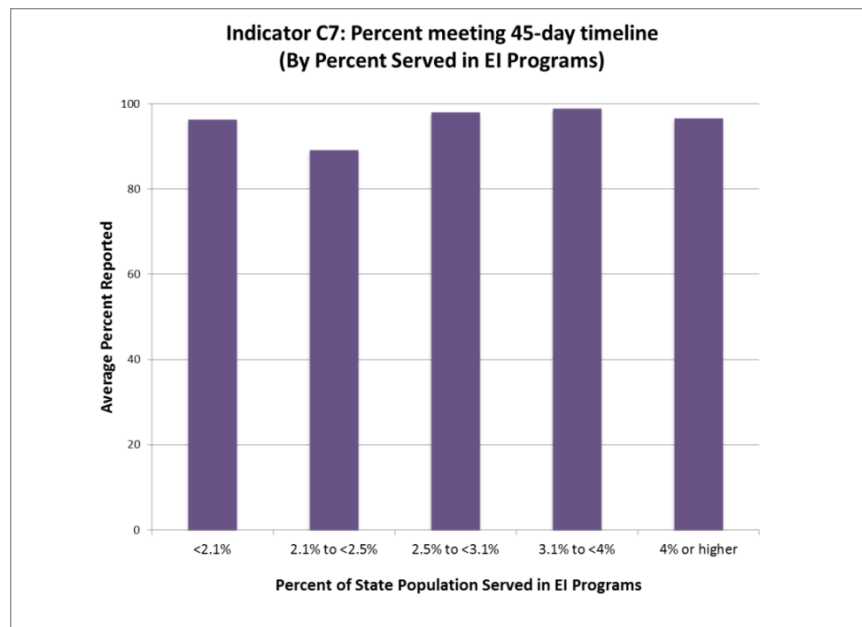


Figure 4 illustrates patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the percent of the population of children from birth to three served in early intervention programs in the state. Each bar represents the average performance for each percentage served group.

Figure 4



INDICATOR 8: EARLY CHILDHOOD TRANSITION

Prepared by Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)

INDICATOR 8: Percent of all children exiting Part C who received timely transition planning to support the child’s transition to preschool and other appropriate community services by their third birthday including:

- (a) IFSPs with transition steps and services
- (b) Notification to LEA, if child potentially eligible for Part B; and
- (c) Transition conference, if child potentially eligible for Part B.

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 8 is a compliance indicator with a performance target of 100%. Each of the three sub-indicators of Indicator 8 corresponds to specific Part C regulations. In 2011, the Part C regulations were amended, but the states were not required to modify their data collection for this reporting period. The FFY 2011 reporting period ended in June 2012 and the new regulations were not required to be in effect until July 2012. Brief descriptions of each of the sub-indicators follow:

- Sub-indicator A: The percentage of IFSPs with transition steps and services in place to support the transition of the child to preschool special education services.
- Sub-indicator B: The percentage of children for whom notification was given to the Lead Education Agency (LEA), if the child was potentially eligible for preschool services under Part B.
- Sub-indicator C: The percentage of children for whom a transition conference was held, if the child was potentially eligible for preschool services under Part B.

This analysis of Part C Indicator 8 is based on a review of FFY 2011 Annual Performance Reports (APRs) for 55 states and jurisdictions. One state’s data was determined not valid and reliable for this indicator. For the purpose of this report, all states and jurisdictions are referred to collectively as “states”.

DATA SOURCES/ MEASUREMENT APPROACHES

Data sources reported by states are categorized as monitoring (e.g. file review and self-assessment), data systems, or a combination of the two. Fifty-three states reported data sources for 8A, and 54 states provided this information for 8B and 8C. Figures 1, 2, and 3 show the trends for data sources across the reporting periods for each of the sub-indicators.

Figure 1

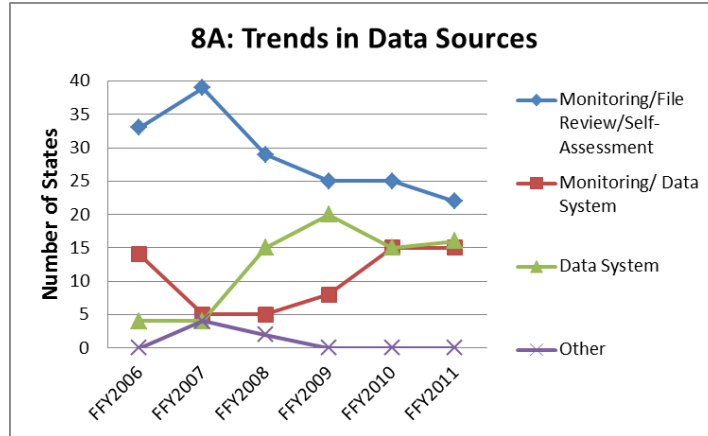


Figure 2

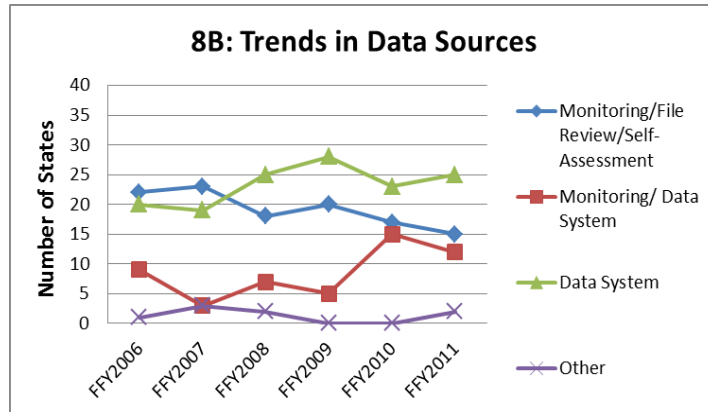
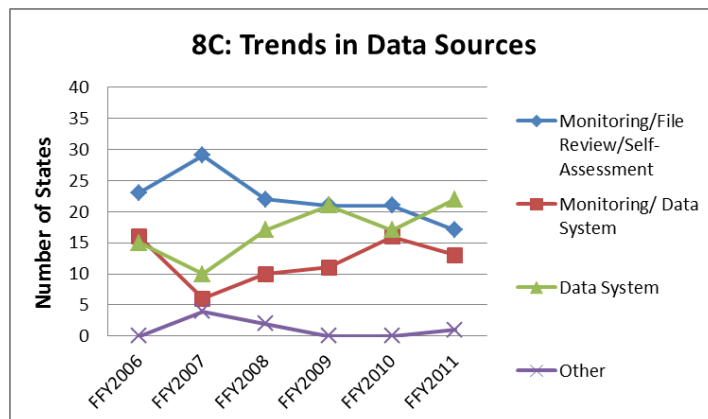


Figure 3



There is still variability among states regarding use of census vs. sampling methodologies for reporting on this indicator. A census approach is defined as reporting on all children for the entire reporting period or all children in a specific time frame (e.g.

one quarter of the calendar year). Table 1 shows the number and percentage of states using a census approach across the three sub-indicators.

Table 1

Number and Percent of States Reporting Census Approach: FFY 2011					
8A Transition Steps		8B Notification to LEA		8C Transition Conference	
Yes	29 (52%)	Yes	36 (64%)	Yes	33 (59%)
No	23 (41%)	No	16 (29%)	No	19 (34%)
Not given/ unclear	4 (7%)	Not given/ unclear	4 (7%)	Not given/ unclear	4 (7%)

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figures 4, 5, and 6 illustrate the current and trend data for each of the three transition sub-indicators over the last six reporting years. For each reporting year, the number of states represented within each ten-percentage point range is shown in the chart. The table below the chart shows the national mean, range, and number of states included.

Figure 4

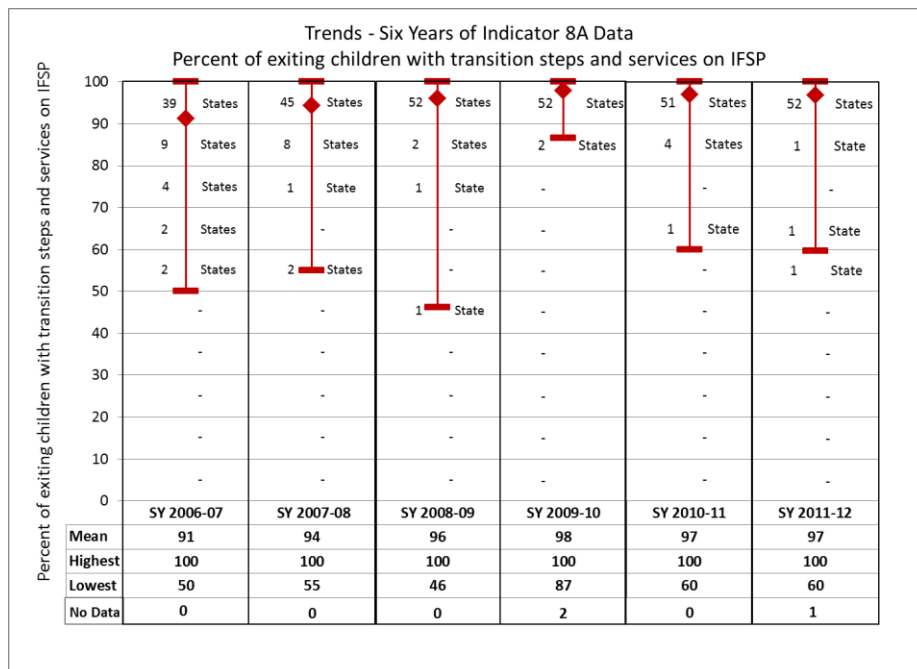


Figure 5

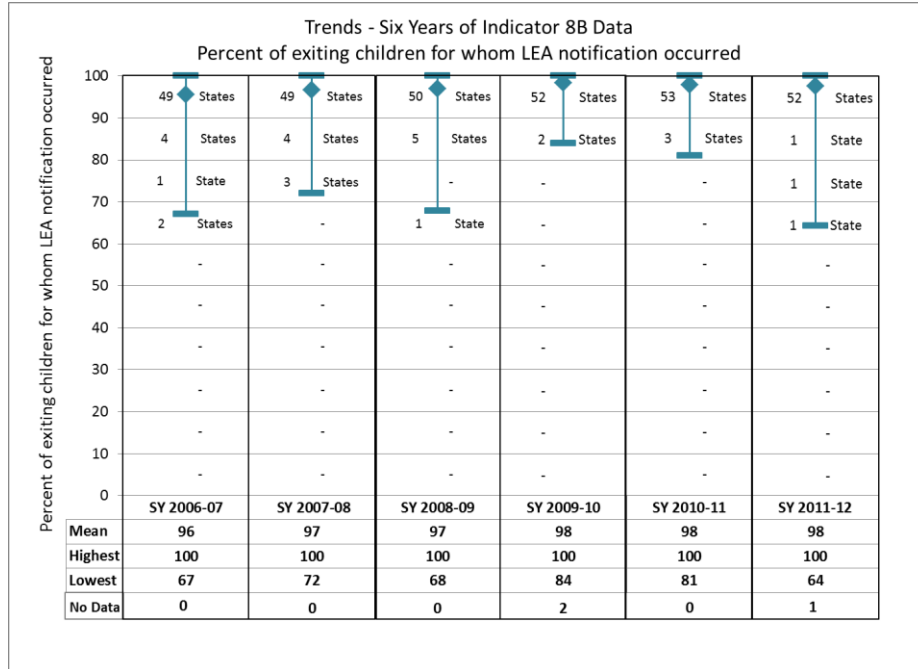
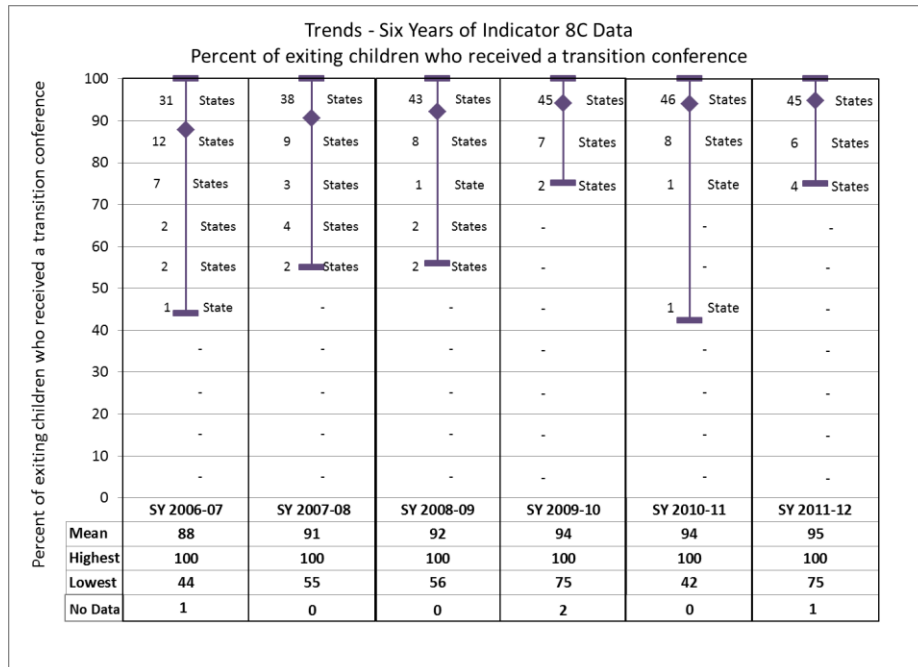


Figure 6



Figures 7, 8, and 9 show comparisons of the current year's data (FFY 2011) with last year's data (FFY 2010), for states reporting data for both years. For each chart, labels

show the number of states that increased, decreased, or stayed the same; the size of the bar for each state reflects the magnitude of the change between years in percentage points.

Figure 7

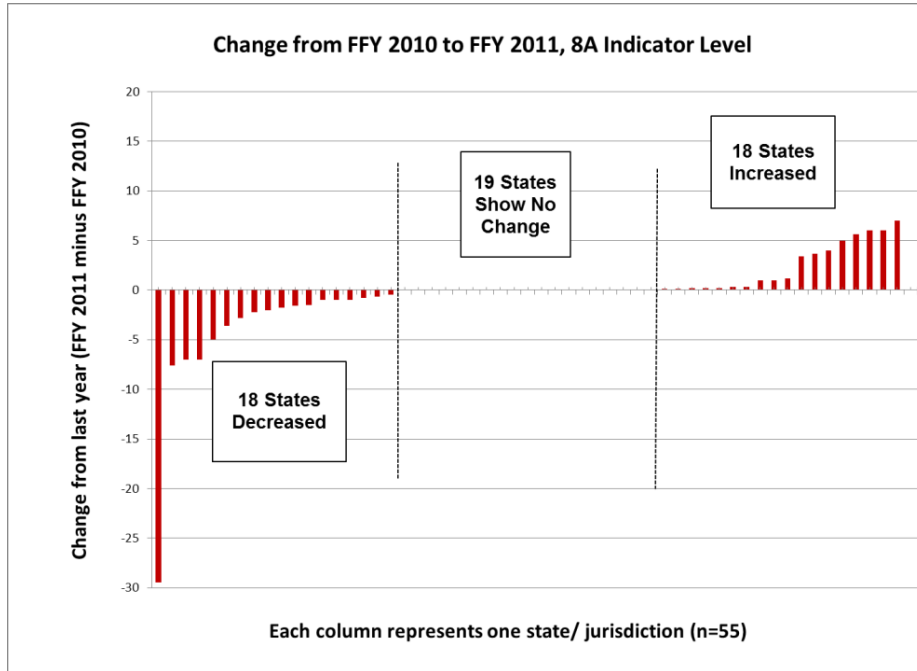


Figure 8

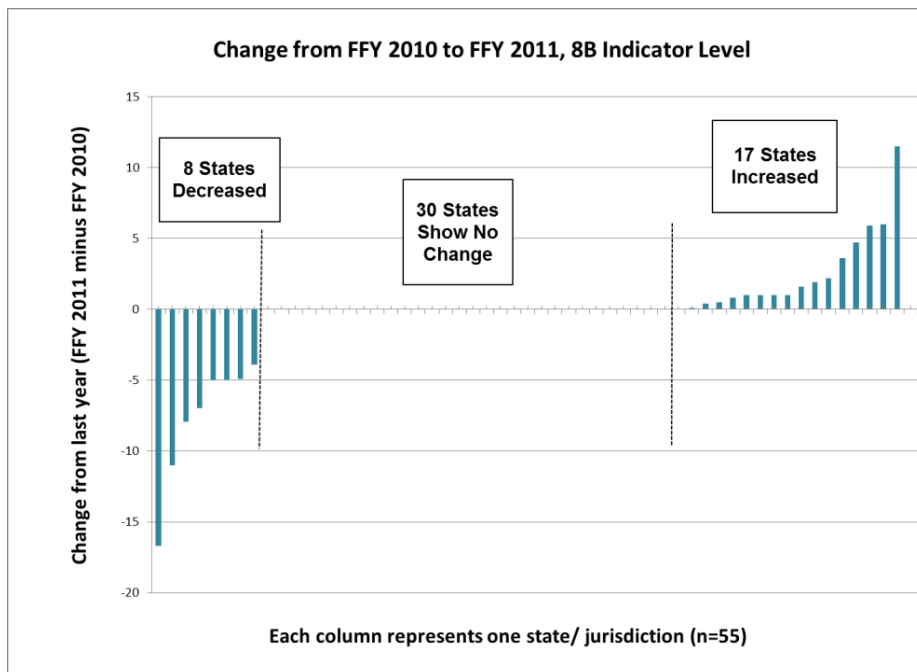
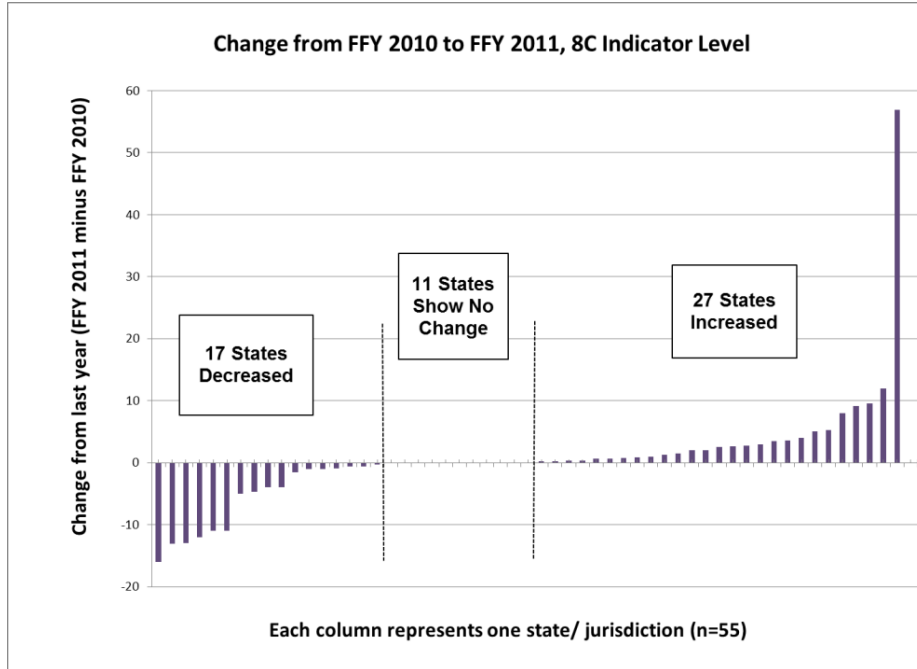


Figure 9



Figures 10, 11, and 12 illustrate patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the size of the population of children being served in early intervention in the state for each of the three transition sub-indicators. Each bar represents the mean performance for each sub-indicator for each category of children served.

Figure 10

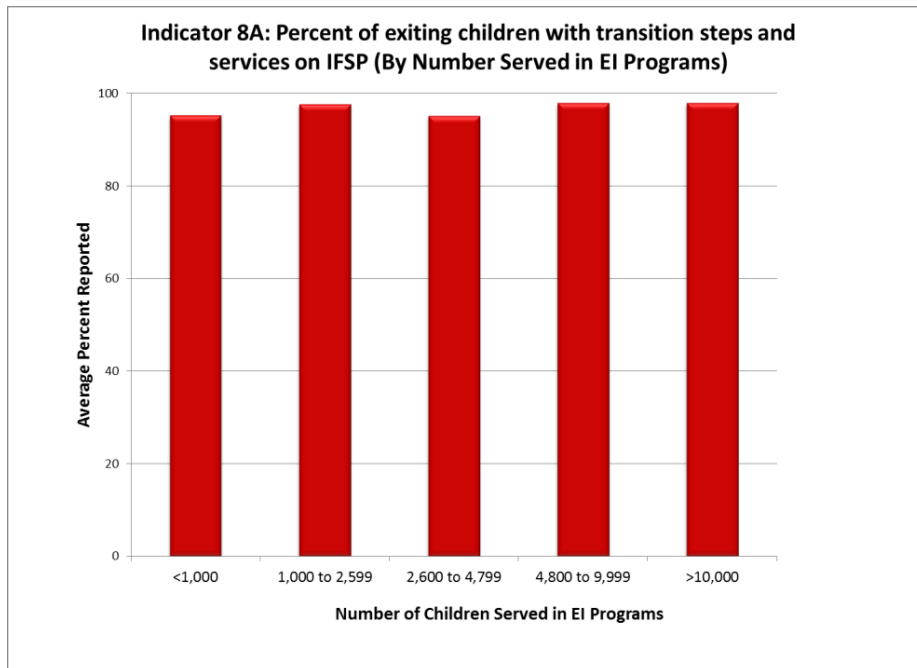


Figure 11

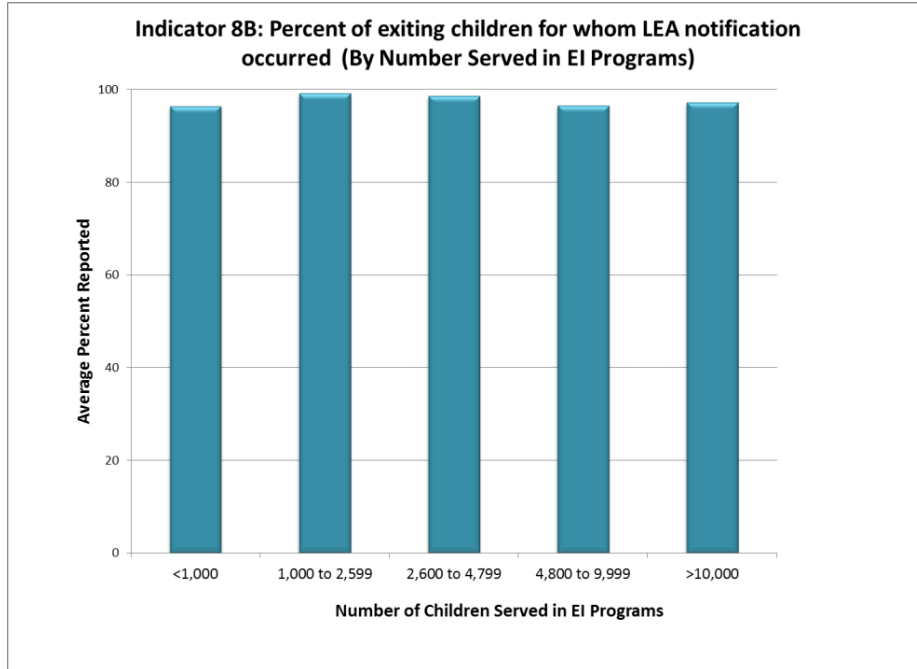
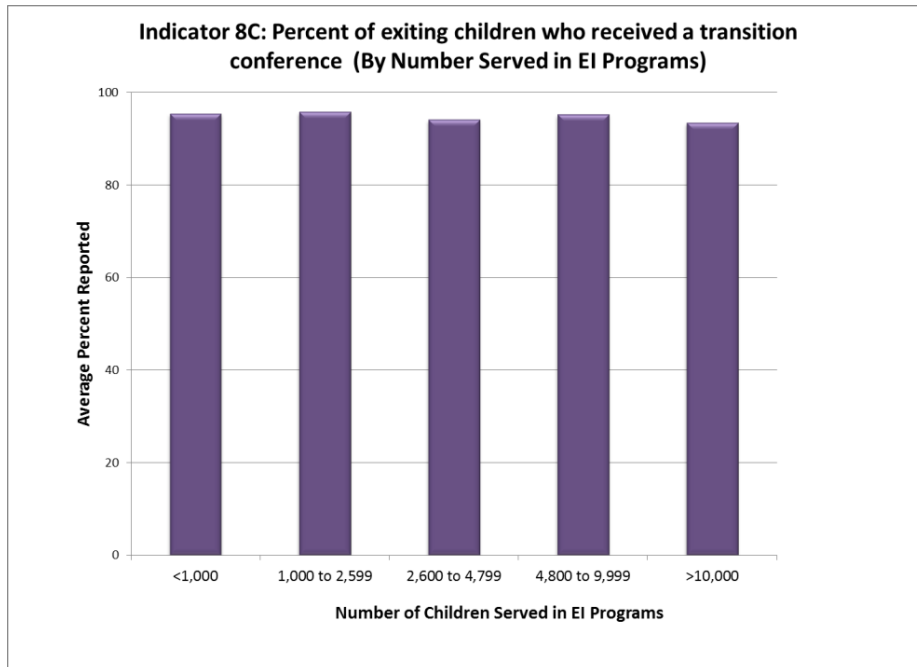


Figure 12



Figures 13, 14, and 15 illustrate patterns in the FFY 2011 data according to the percent of the population of children from birth to three served in early intervention programs in the state. For each of the three sub-indicator charts, each bar represents the average performance for each percentage served group.

Figure 13

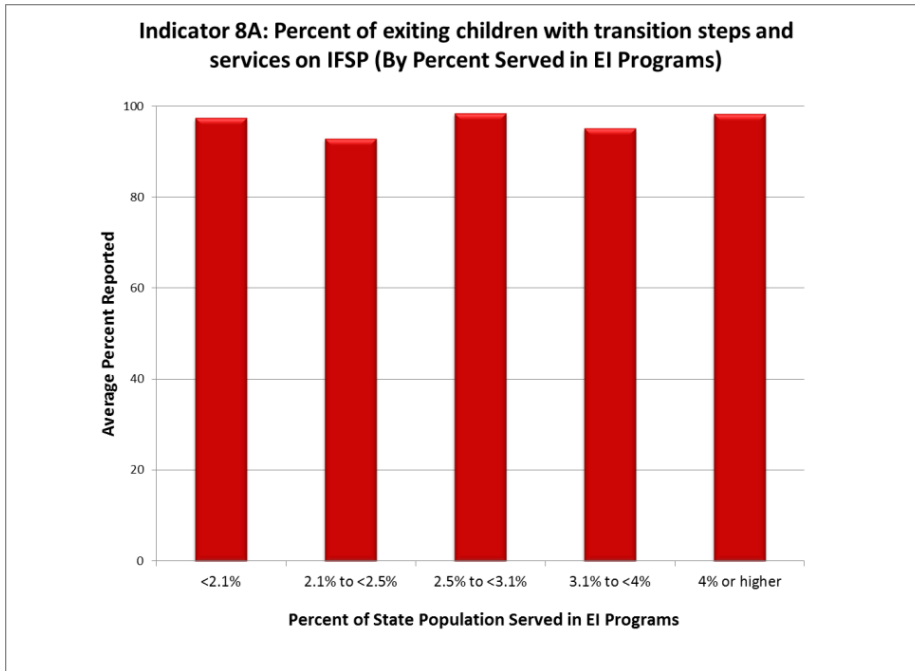


Figure 14

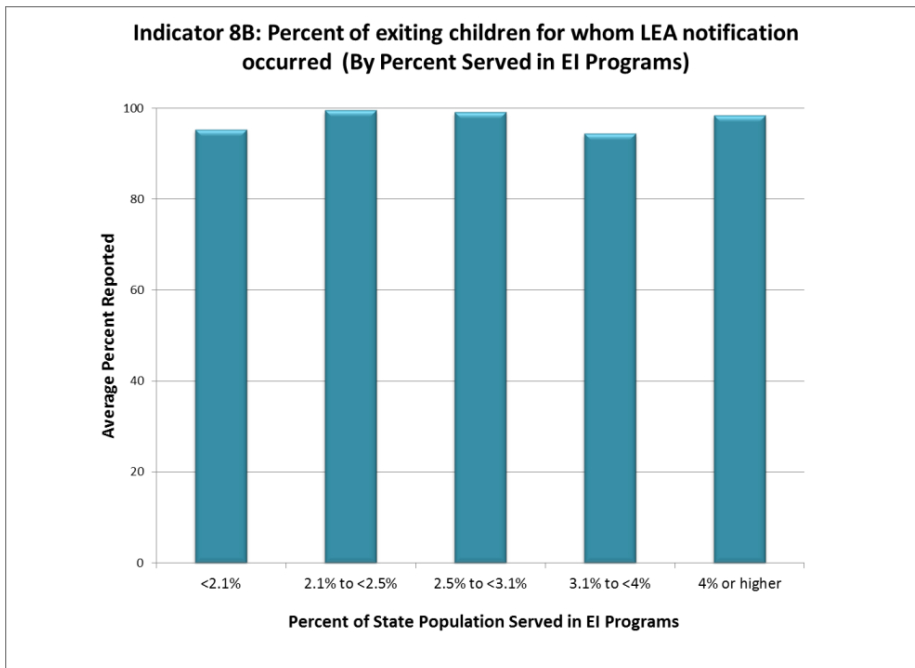
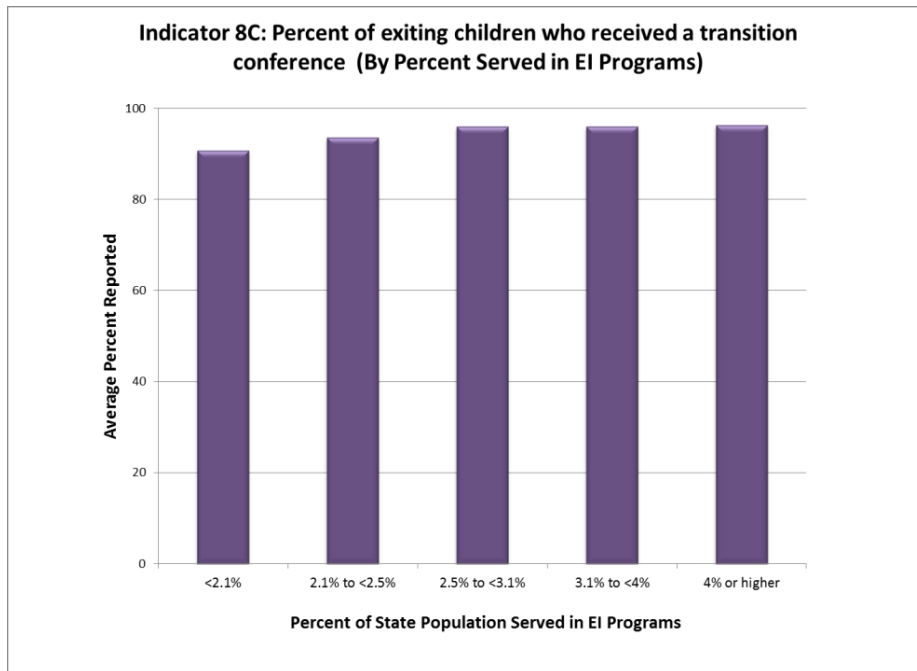


Figure 15



INDICATOR 9: GENERAL SUPERVISION SYSTEM

Prepared by the Regional Resource Center Program (RRCP)

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 9, General Supervision System (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.), requires states to identify and correct noncompliance as soon as possible, but in no case later than one year from identification.

Measurement of this indicator is defined in the Part C SPP/APR Measurement Table as:
Indicator C-9 is measured by dividing the number of corrections [of findings of noncompliance] completed as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification (b) by the number of findings of noncompliance (a).

States¹ are required to use the *Indicator C-9 Worksheet* to report data for this indicator. Indicator C-9 is a compliance indicator with a target of 100%.

When reporting on Indicator 9, states are required to provide detailed information about the correction of noncompliance as noted in OSEP's response table for the previous APR, including any revisions to general supervision procedures, technical assistance provided, and/or any enforcement actions that were taken. If states are unable to ensure timely correction of the previous noncompliance, they must provide information on the extent to which noncompliance was subsequently corrected (more than one year after identification). In addition, the state must provide information regarding the nature of any continuing noncompliance, including improvement activities completed, and any enforcement actions that were taken.

Data are to be taken from state monitoring, complaints, hearings and other general supervision system components. States must indicate the number of Early Intervention Service (EIS) programs monitored using different components of the state's general supervision system.

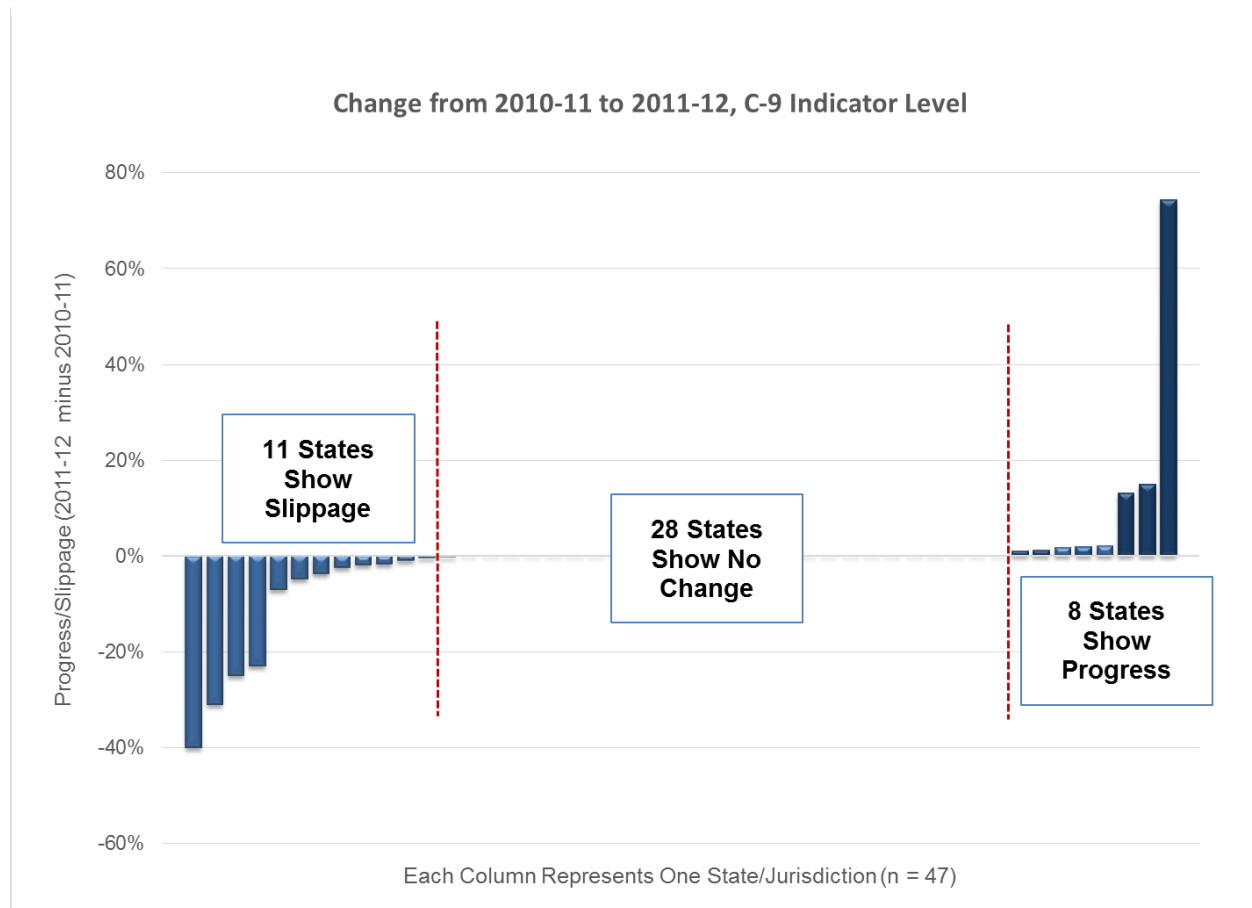
DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

The primary source for this analysis was from data compiled from APRs submitted in 2013 along with applicable APR clarifications.

¹ For the purposes of this report, the terms "states" and "states/entities" are used interchangeably to refer to all 56 Part B grant recipients (i.e., the 50 United States, the District of Columbia, the Bureau of Indian Education, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, the Northern Mariana Islands, the Republic of the Marshall Islands, the Federated States of Micronesia, and the Republic of Palau).

CHANGE FROM FFY 2010-11 to FFY 2011-12

Figure 1



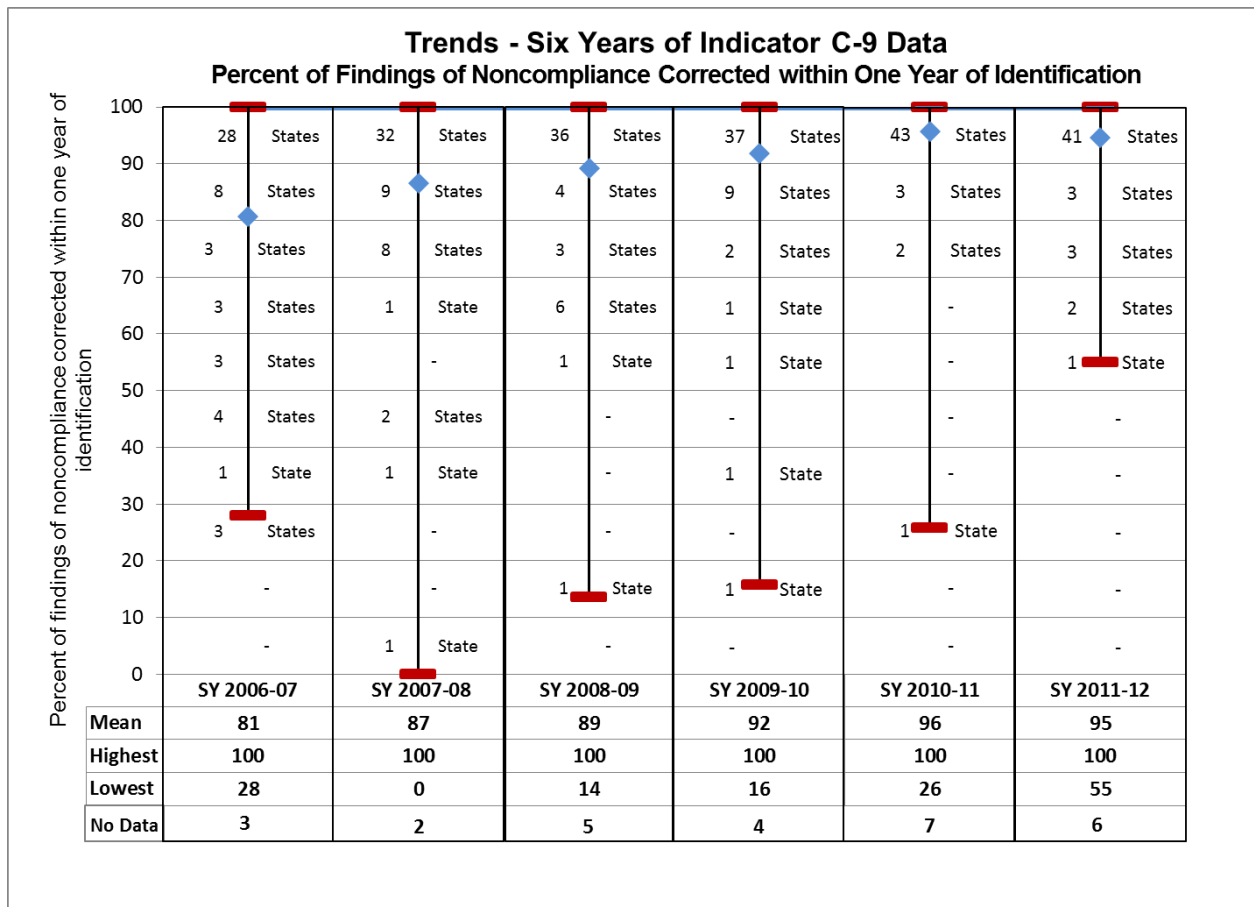
The data shown in Figure 1 depicts the progress and slippage that occurred over the course of a one-year period between 2010-11 and 2011-12. The chart reflects data from 47 states for which data could be compared. Six states had no data for 2011-12; three states with data for 2011-12 did not have data in 2010-11. In an analysis of differences between the two time periods, it was found that 28 states, or 60%, maintained a 100% standing in both time periods, while eight states (17%) showed progress reflected by an increase in the percent corrected noncompliance within one year of identification. Eleven (11) states (23%) showed slippage. Irrespective of whether states showed progress or slippage, much variability was observed in the percent of change from one year to the next. For example, for the states that did show progress, the mean percent change was 13.8, with a large standard deviation of 25.0. As such, the median of 2 percentage points indicates that there was wide variability with regard to the overall magnitude of increases from 2010-11 to 2011-12. With regard to states that showed slippage, the mean percentage change was -13.3, but the median change, the point at which half the states performed above or below, an average percent of -4.80 was calculated. This essentially accounts for the relatively large

standard deviation of 14.1.

TRENDS: SIX YEARS OF INDICATOR 9 DATA

The chart in Figure 2 shows the overall trends of states from 2006-07 to 2011-12 with regard to state reported correction of noncompliance within one year. As can be seen, the chart depicts trends which show that throughout this time period, an increasing number of states were able to obtain 90% to 100% correction of noncompliance. The extent of this change can also be seen in the decreasing amount of variability which also occurred annually over the six year period. For example, in 2006-07, the average percent of compliance was 81, with a standard deviation of 23.07. In 2011-12, however,

Figure 2



the average percent was 95, with a standard deviation of 10.74, reflecting considerably less variability. Forty-three states can be seen in the category ranging from 90% to 100% in SY 2010-11. While two fewer states were observed in this category in 2011-2012. This reporting year, nevertheless, marks the first year in the six-year cycle in which no states reported a percent lower than 50%.

STATE PERCENTAGES BASED ON PERCENT SERVED IN EARLY INTERVENTION (EI) PROGRAMS

Figure 3

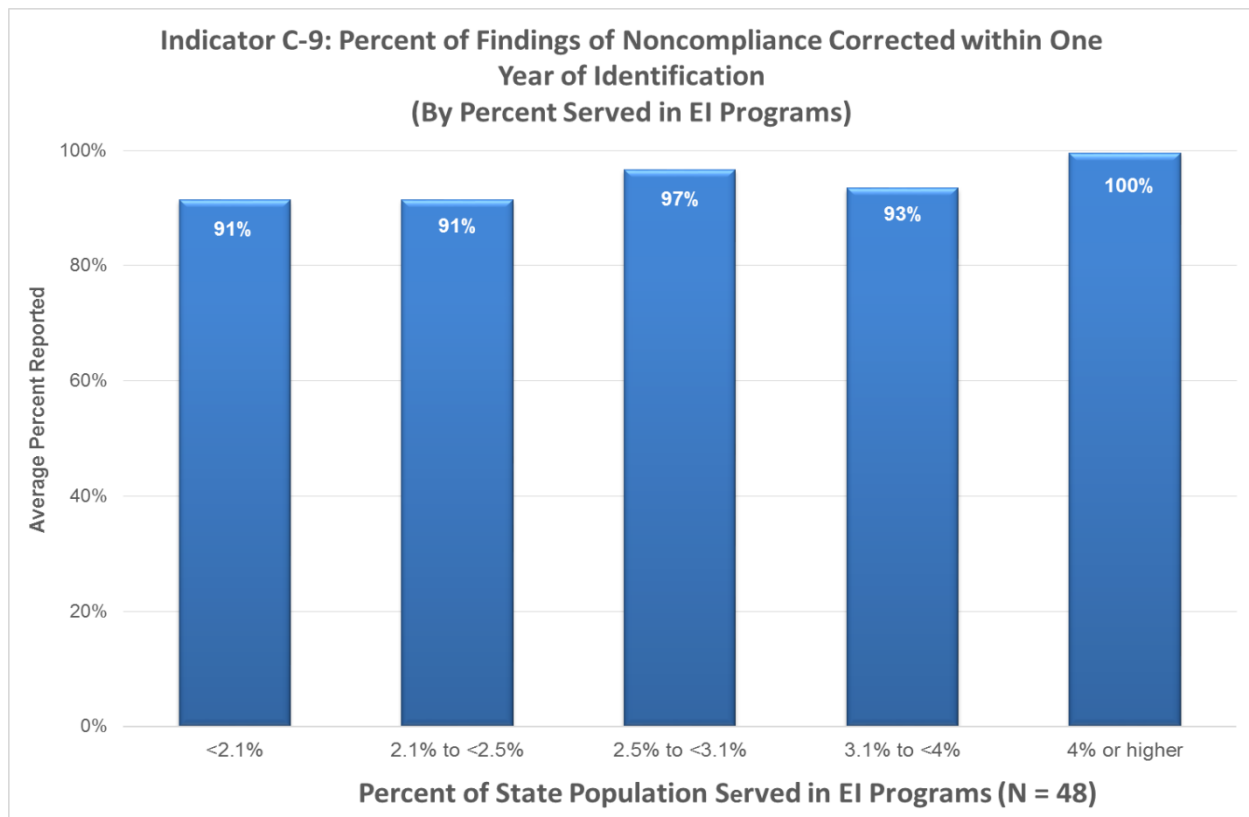


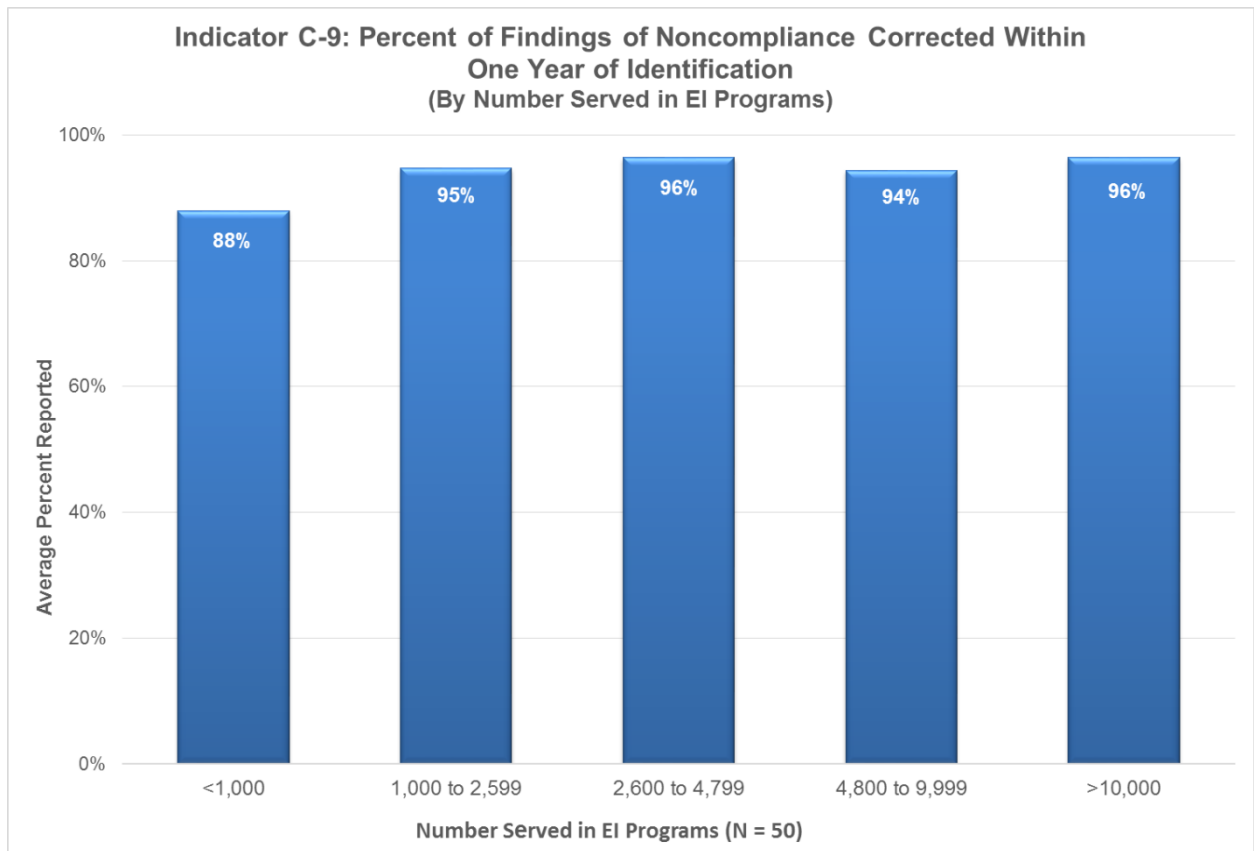
Figure 3 shows state percentages of findings of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification based on designated categories of the percent of children served in Early Intervention (EI) programs. As shown in the chart below, the categories of percent of children served in EI programs is represented by the following: Less than 2.1% (<2.1%), 2.1% to less than 2.5% (2.1% to <2.5%), 2.5% to less than 3.1%, (3.1% to <4.0%), and 4% or Higher. A total of 48 states are represented in the chart. As can be seen, the x-axis shows the average of state reported percentages of corrected noncompliance for each population category of children served in EI programs. The chart shows states serving “4% or higher” children in EI programs reported average findings of 100% with regard to correction noncompliance. In relative terms, the lowest percent of corrected noncompliance (91%) involved states serving less than 2.1% of children in EI programs. However, considering all population categories of children within EI programs, the mean of 94% and standard deviation of 4 reflect only a slight degree of variability between categories. There is a nine percentage point difference between the highest and lowest categories of children served in EI programs.

STATE PERCENTS BASED ON NUMBER OF CHILDREN SERVED IN EARLY INTERVENTION (EI) PROGRAMS

The bar chart displayed in Figure 4 below shows the average percent of findings of

corrected noncompliance for 48 states based on the number of children served in EI programs in the following population categories: <less than 1,000 (<1,000), 1,000 to 2,599, 2,600 to 4,799, 4,800 to 9,999 and more than 10,000 (>10,000) children served

Figure 4



in EI programs. An overall mean of 94% with a standard deviation of 3 was calculated for all states. Using the mean as a “benchmark,” the chart shows the highest average percentage was calculated for states that serving more than 10,000 (>10,000) children in EI programs (96%), while the lowest observed percent was for states that served less than 1,000 (<1,000) children. As such, an eight percentage point difference was observed between the highest and lowest population categories of children served in EI programs. This is similar to the finding when comparing by the percent of children served as shown in Figure 3.

CONCLUSIONS

Six-year trend data clearly show that annual progress is being made with regard to states reaching the 90% to 100% correction of noncompliance on Indicator 9. Similarly, an annual trend has also been established where fewer states are reporting a low percent of correction of noncompliance.

INDICATORS 12 & 13: DISPUTE RESOLUTION

Prepared by the Center for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education (CADRE)

INTRODUCTION

The IDEA requires states receiving grants under Part C to make available four dispute resolution (DR) processes, and to report annually to the US Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) on their performance.² The processes, which include signed written complaints, mediation, due process complaints, and resolution sessions associated with due process (where Part B due process procedures are adopted), offer a formal means for resolving disagreements and issues arising under the IDEA.

The following is a report and brief summary of states' Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2011³ Annual Performance Reports (APRs) for Indicators 12 (Resolution Meetings Resulting in Written Settlement Agreements) and 13 (Mediations Resulting in Written Agreements).

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

Sources for this report include FFY 2011 APRs, applicable APR clarifications, and information drawn from CADRE's longitudinal DR database.⁴ Unless otherwise specified, years stated in the text refer to federal fiscal years (FFY); for example, FFY 2011 may also be shown as 2011 or 2011-12.

SUMMARY BY INDICATOR: PERFORMANCE AND IMPROVEMENT ACTIVITIES

Indicator 12: Resolution Meetings Resulting in Written Settlement Agreements

Indicator 12 is a performance indicator that documents the number of resolution meetings resulting in written settlement agreements, and applies only to states that have adopted Part B due process complaint procedures. States are required to report any activity relating to performance Indicator 12 but are not required to set or meet a performance target if fewer than ten resolution meetings are held in a single year.

In their FFY 2011 APRs, 12 states reported that they have adopted Part B due process procedures as part of their Part C procedural safeguards; no states have reported data on resolution meeting activity since FFY 2008.

² For the purposes of this report, the terms "states" is used to refer to all 56 Part C grant recipients (i.e., the Fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands).

³ FFY 2011 covers the reporting period from July 2011-June 2012.

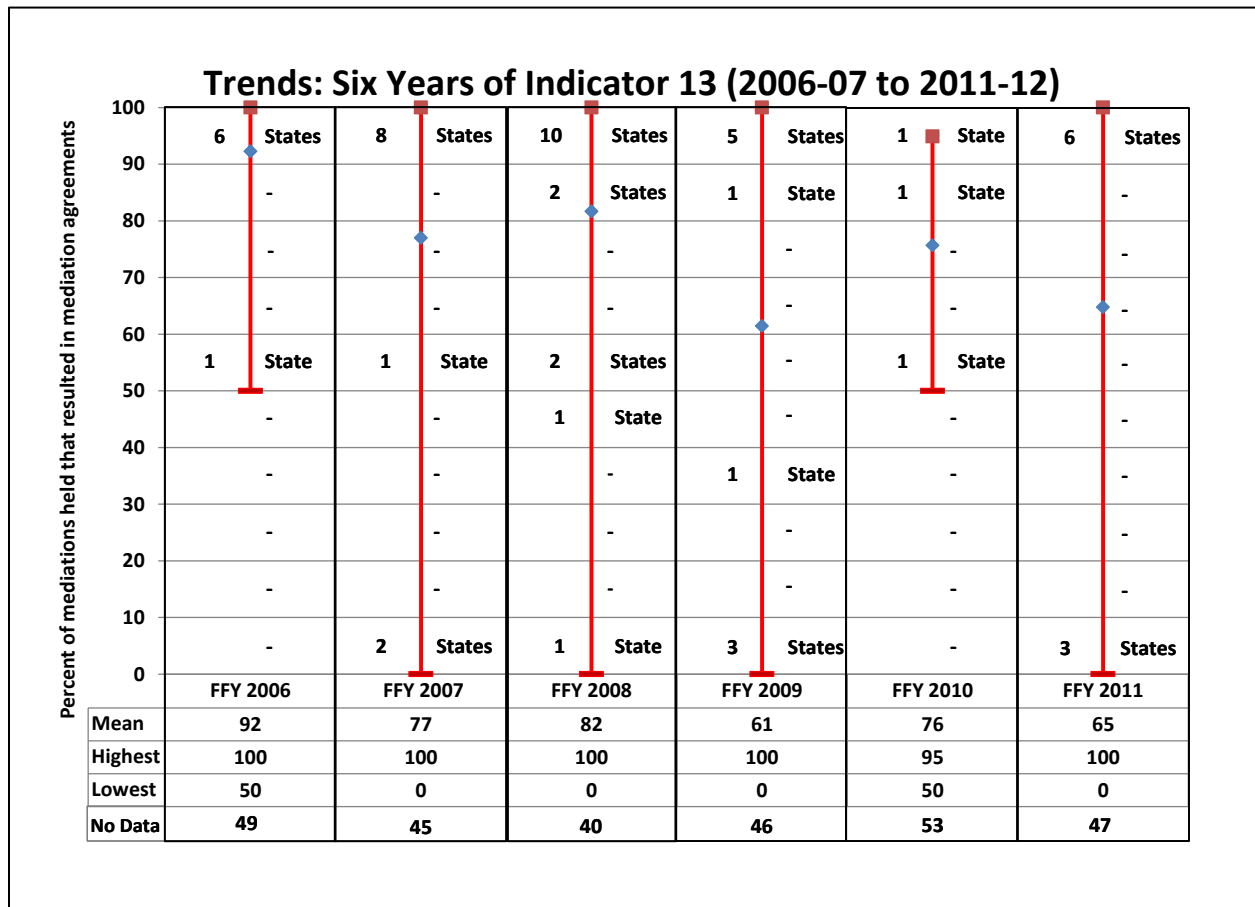
⁴ CADRE's national longitudinal DR database uses the following reported data: 1) from FFY 2002 to the present, state DR activity reported to OSEP in the APRs, first as Attachment 1 and later as Table 4; 2) from FFY 2006 to the present, Section 618 data reported by states to the Data Accountability Center (DAC); and 3) DAC state DR activity data, following publication in OSEP's Annual Report to Congress.

Indicator 13: Mediations Resulting in Written Agreements

Indicator 13 is a performance indicator that documents the percentage of mediations resulting in written mediation agreements. As with Indicator 12, states are required to report any activity relating to Indicator 13, although they are not required to set or meet a performance target if fewer than ten mediations are held in a single year. Some states choose to set targets and report data on this indicator even though their total number of mediations is less than ten annually.

The bands in Figure 1 reflect state performance on Indicator 13 over a six year period. In FFY 2011, nine states reported holding mediations. Six of those states reported written agreement rates of $\geq 90\%$. Two active states accounted for 134 (94%) of the 142 mediations held nationally during FFY 2011. The remaining states each reported that one or two mediations were held. In three states, no written agreements were reached.

Figure 1



Note: "No data" indicates the number of states reporting no activity or lacking valid/reliable data. The blue diamonds indicate the mean on the performance band.

There continue to be very low levels of formal dispute resolution activity in early intervention programs. One reason for this may be the role that informal conflict resolution and problem-solving plays in day-to-day early intervention interactions. Families and providers work so closely that the idea of filing a formal complaint may not be considered necessary or appropriate. States must still ensure that the IDEA-required dispute resolution processes (i.e., signed written complaints, mediation, due process complaints, and resolution sessions – if applicable) are available, and that they are ready to respond when an option is requested.

INDICATOR 14: TIMELY AND ACCURATE DATA

Prepared by the Regional Resource Center Program (RRCP)

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 14 measures the timeliness and accuracy of data reported by states (Section 616 and Section 618 of IDEA)⁵. The data sources for this indicator are state selected and include data from state data systems and the SPP/APR.

Measurement of this indicator is defined in the Part C SPP/APR Measurement Table as:

State-reported data, including 618 data, State Performance Plan, and Annual Performance Reports, which should be:

- a. Submitted on or before due dates (February 1 for child count and settings and November 1 for exiting and dispute resolution); and
- b. Accurate, including covering the correct year and following the correct measurement.

OSEP has developed a rubric to measure the timeliness and accuracy of the Section 616 and the Section 618 data submitted by states.

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

States were not required to report data for this indicator in the FFY 2011 SPP/APR submitted in February 2013. OSEP calculated the states' data for this indicator based on information states reported in their SPP/APRs (Section 616) and the data logs of each state's data submissions and communications with the *EDFacts* initiative (*EdFacts* is the U S Department of Education initiative that centralizes education data supplied by states) and populated the Indicator C-14 Rubric for all states.

The Regional Resource Center Program (RRCP) staff summarized the data from all states based on the Indicator C-14 rubric calculated by OSEP. The data used in this analysis include the latest iteration of the Indicator C-14 rubrics, after the SPP/APR clarification period. That is, these data include OSEP's verification of the re-submitted data from the states that opted, during clarification week, to recalculate (or requested recalculation of) their rubrics based on changes performed in their FFY 2011 submission as a response to OSEP's preliminary analysis of the submitted SPP/APR.

⁵ For the purposes of this report, the term "states" is used to refer to all 56 Part C grant recipients (i.e., the 50 United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands).

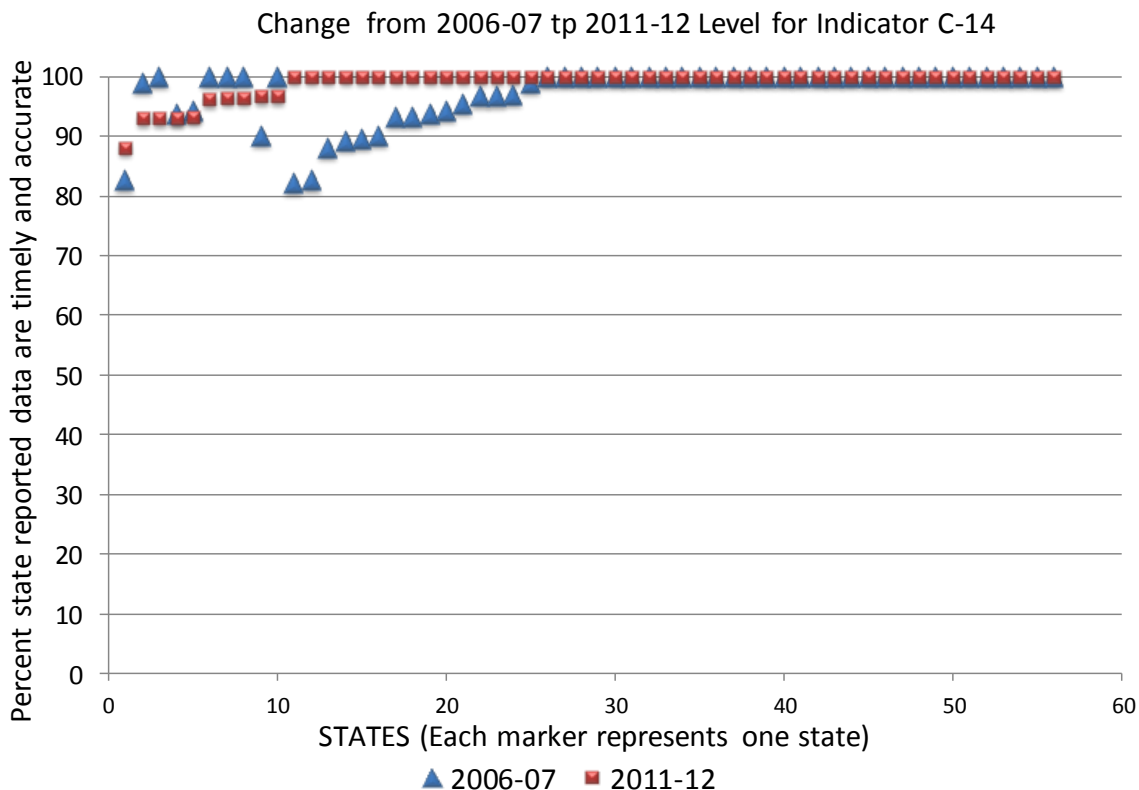
SUMMARY

Indicator 14 is a compliance indicator where state targets are set at 100% for timeliness and accuracy of data reported under sections 616 and 618 of the IDEA.

Based on the review of the 56 FFY 2011 APRs, in the five year span of time from FFY 2006 to FFY 2011, data indicate states continue to demonstrate high performance for timeliness and accuracy of their data submissions. Very few states lost ground with regard to their performance (states where triangle marker is above square marker on Figure 1 below). Analysis of the actual target data indicates:

- Forty-six of the 56 states (82% of the states) met the performance targets in FFY 2011, that is, 82% of the states reached 100% compliance for timeliness and accuracy of their data submissions.
- Fifty-one of the 56 states (91%) have achieved timeliness and accuracy of their data submissions at a 95% or above level for this compliance indicator.
- Of the five states that had their performance level below 95%, only one state performed below 90% for timeliness and accuracy of the data reported for Sections 616 and 618 of IDEA.

Figure 1



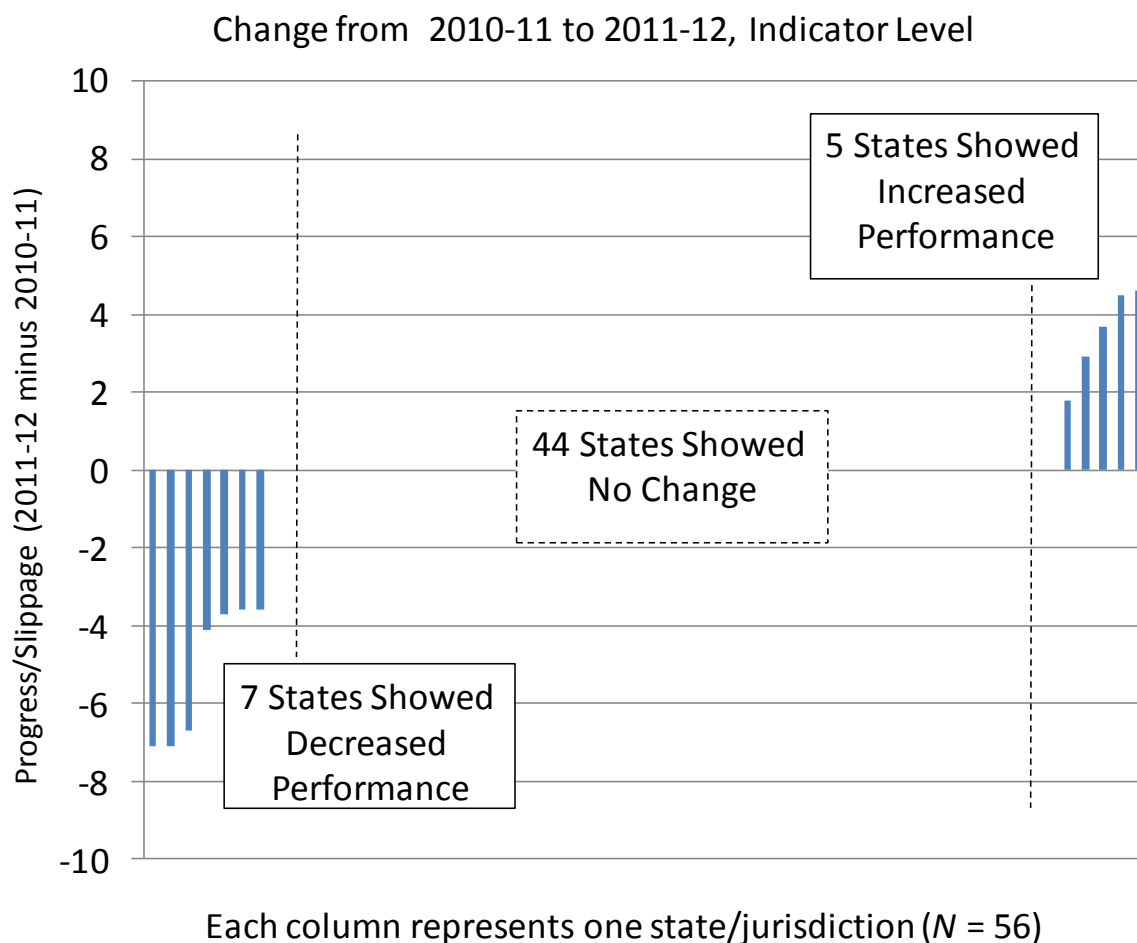
CHANGES FROM PREVIOUS YEAR

The majority of states (44 states) were already performing at the 100% compliance level in the previous SPP/APR.

- Five states showed progress
- Forty-four states showed no change
- Seven states showed slippage

Most state performance changes were small; within ± 5 percentage points (only three states had a change above 5, but below 10 percentage points – see Figure 2 below).

Figure 2



CONCLUSIONS

Overall, states maintained a high level of compliance for Indicator14, as judged by an overall mean of 99% in the timeliness and accuracy of data reported (see Figure 3 below).

In FFY 2006 the mean performance reported was 97%, with the lowest state performance rated at 82%. This mean performance increased to 99% by FFY 2008 and has been maintained at that level since then. There lowest performing state achieved an 88% performance level in FFY 2011.

Overall, a mean performance of 99% indicates a high level of states' compliance to timeliness and accuracy in state reported Part C data for Sections 616 and 618 of IDEA.

Figure 3

SY Year/ FFY	SY 2006- 07 FFY 2006	SY 2007- 08 FFY 2007	SY 2008- 09 FFY 2008	SY 2009- 10 FFY 2009	SY 2010- 11 FFY 2010	SY 2011- 12 FFY 2011
Mean	97	98	99	99	99	99
Highest	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lowest	82	77	88	93	83	88
No Data	0	0	0	1	0	0