

## Table of Contents

<b>Indicator 1 – Timely Receipt of Services</b> .....	<b>2</b>
Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)	
<b>Indicator 2 - Settings</b> .....	<b>4</b>
ECTA	
<b>Indicator 3 – Early Childhood Outcomes</b> .....	<b>6</b>
ECTA	
<b>Indicator 4 – Family Outcomes</b> .....	<b>10</b>
ECTA	
<b>Indicator 5 – Child Find Birth To One</b> .....	<b>13</b>
ECTA	
<b>Indicator 6 – Child Find Birth To Three</b> .....	<b>15</b>
ECTA	
<b>Indicator 7 – 45-Day Timeline</b> .....	<b>17</b>
ECTA	
<b>Indicator 8 – Early Childhood Transition</b> .....	<b>19</b>
ECTA	
<b>Indicator 9 – General Supervision System</b> .....	<b>22</b>
Regional Resource Center Program (RRCP)	
<b>Indicator 12 and 13 – Dispute Resolution</b> .....	<b>27</b>
Consortium for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education (CADRE)	
<b>Indicator 14 – Timely and Accurate Data</b> .....	<b>29</b>
<i>IDEA</i> Data Center (IDC)	

# **INDICATOR 1: TIMELY RECEIPT OF SERVICES**

Prepared by the 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%. Each state defines 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 2012 Annual Performance Reports (APRs) for 56 states and jurisdictions 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**

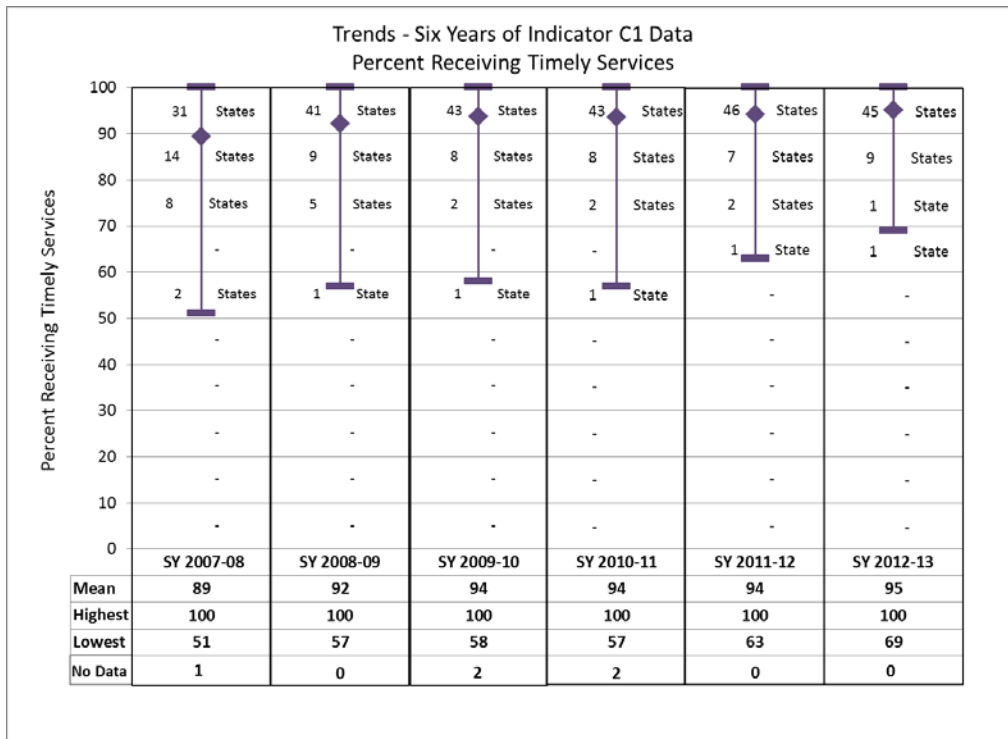
### **Defining Timely Services**

States were required to provide the criteria used to determine which infants and toddlers received IFSP services in a timely manner. States vary in their definitions of timely services. States were allowed to count delays due to family circumstances as timely, although not all states collect and report delays attributable to family circumstances.

## **PERFORMANCE TRENDS**

Figure 1 illustrates current and trend data for Indicator 1 over the last six reporting years, from FFY 2007 to FFY 2012. 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**



## **INDICATOR 2: SETTINGS**

Prepared by ECTA

**Indicator 2:** Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in community-based or home 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 2012 APRs for 56 states. For the purposes of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and territories.

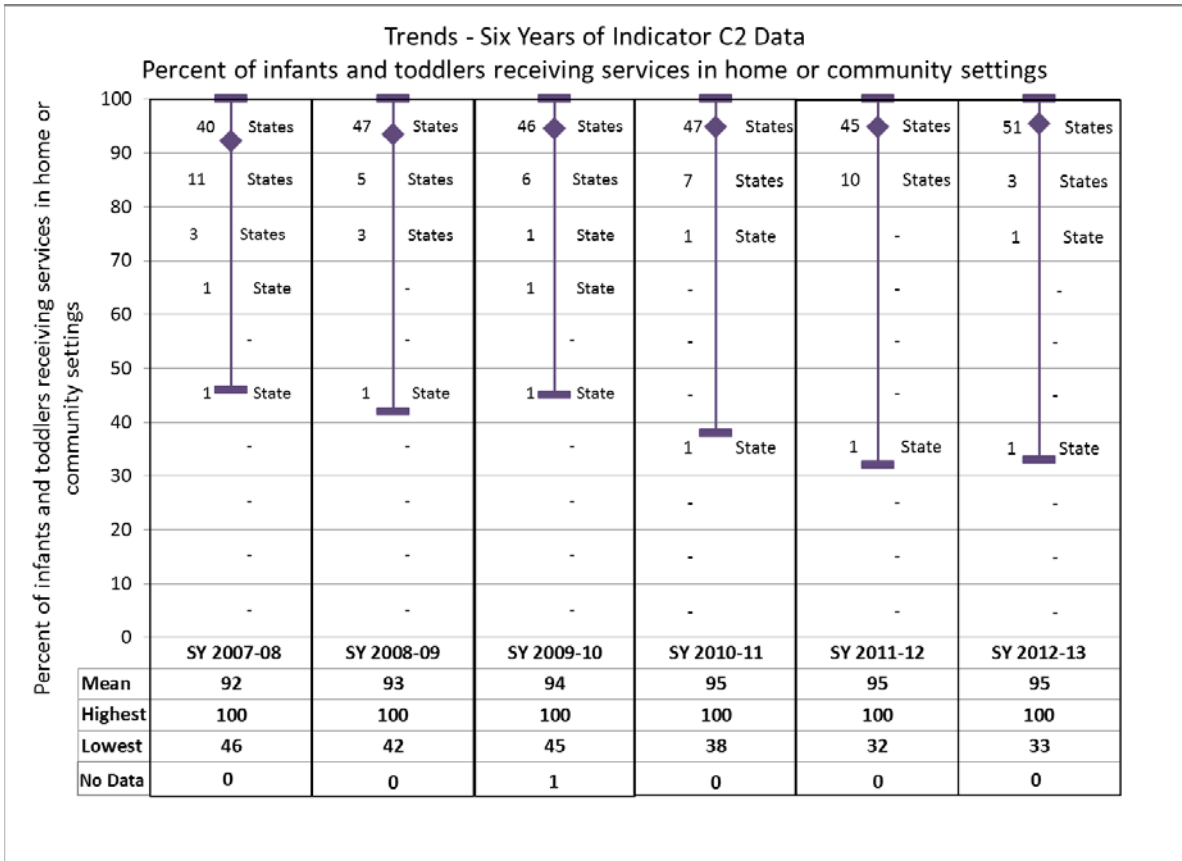
### **DATA SOURCES**

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 settings data 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**



## INDICATOR 3: INFANT & TODDLER OUTCOMES

Prepared by ECTA

**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 2012 Annual Performance Reports (APRs). This is the fifth year that states compared actual data to targets using the APR format. For this indicator, 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 children who entered the program 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 children 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**

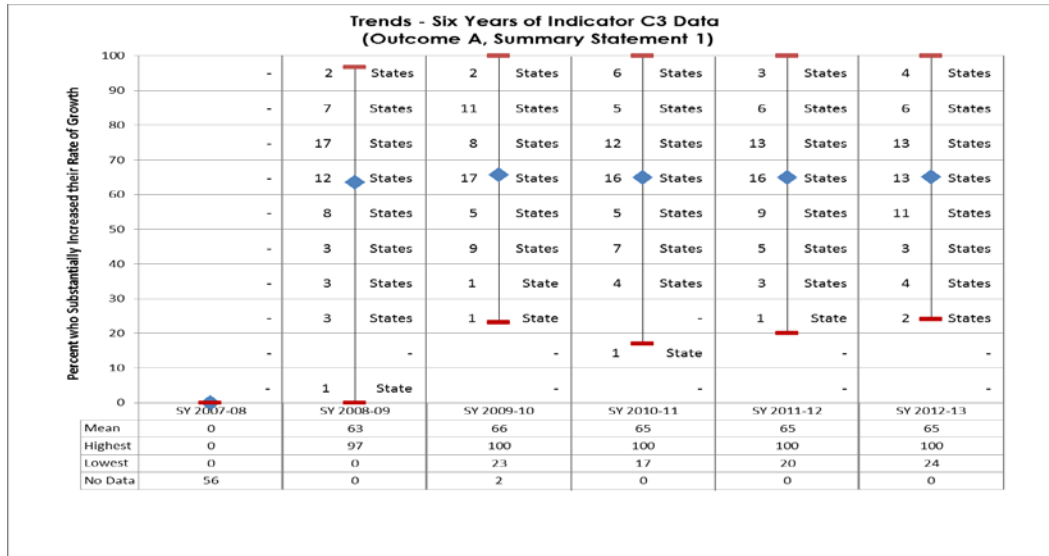
<b>Child Outcomes Measurement Approaches (N=56)</b>	
<b>Type of Approach</b>	<b>Number of States (%)</b>
Child Outcomes Summary (COS) process	42 (75%)
One statewide tool	8 (14%)
Publishers' online analysis	1 (2%)
Other approaches	5 (9%)

### PERFORMANCE TRENDS

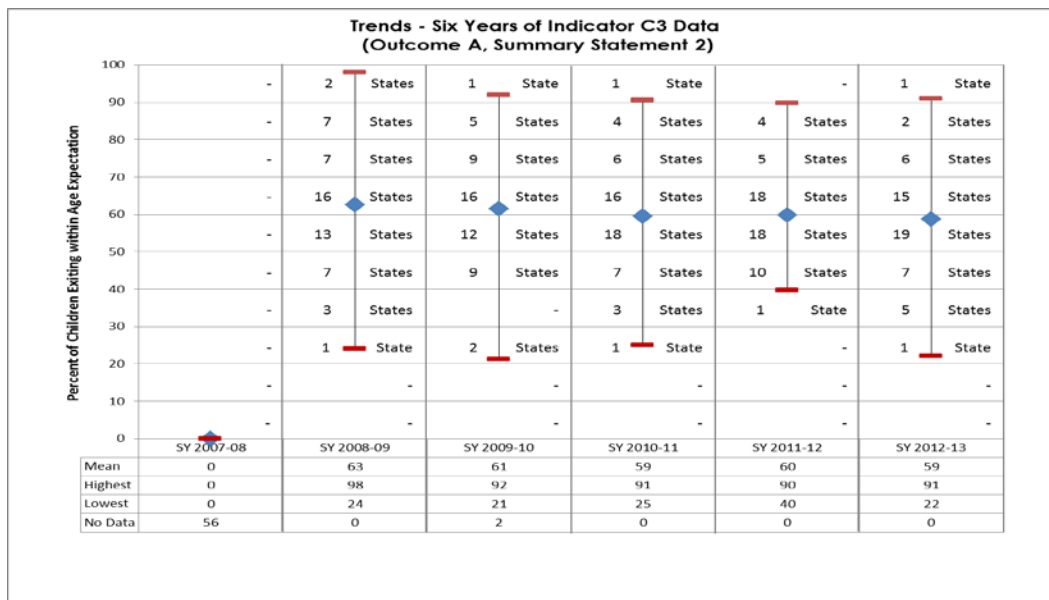
Figures 1 through 6 illustrate the current and trend data for each of the six child outcomes summary statements over the last five reporting years (FFY 2008 to FFY 2012). For each reporting year, the number of states within each ten-percentage point

range are shown in the charts, and the tables below each chart show the national mean, range, and number of states included each year.

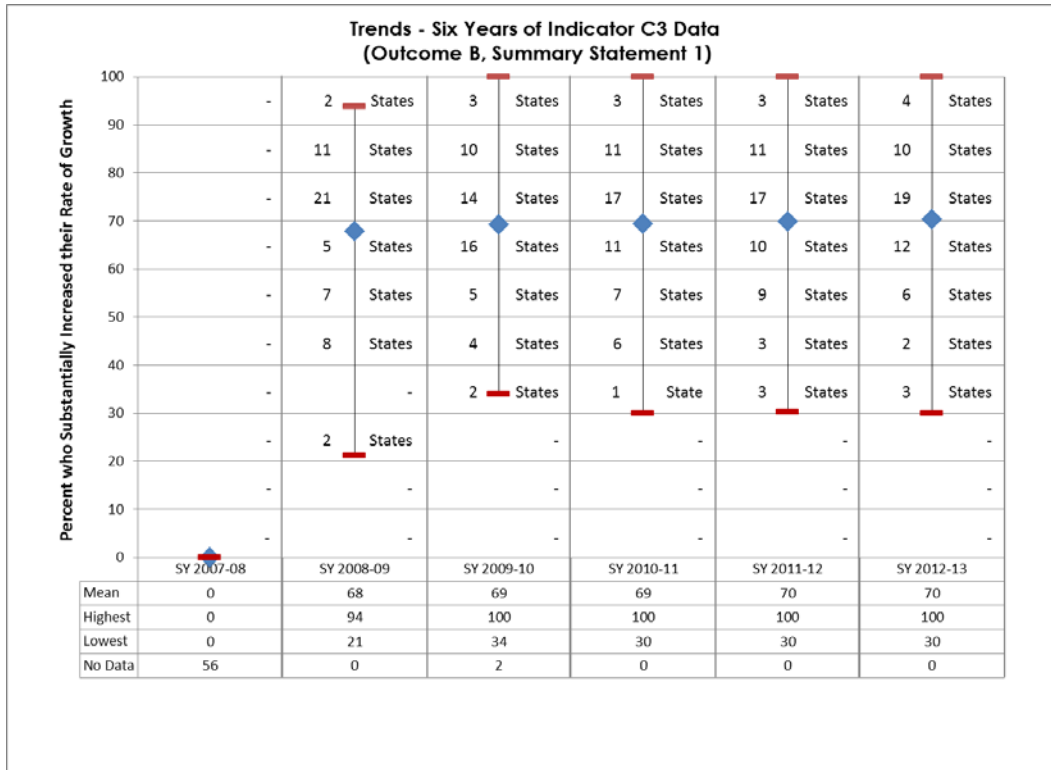
**Figure 1**



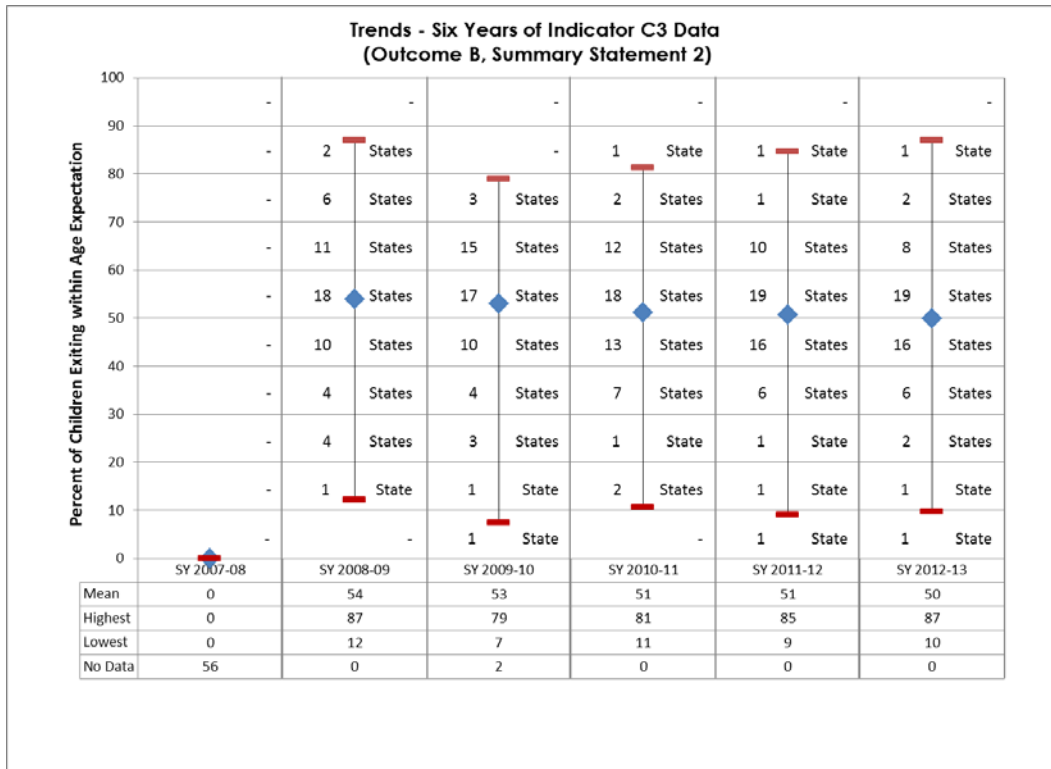
**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**

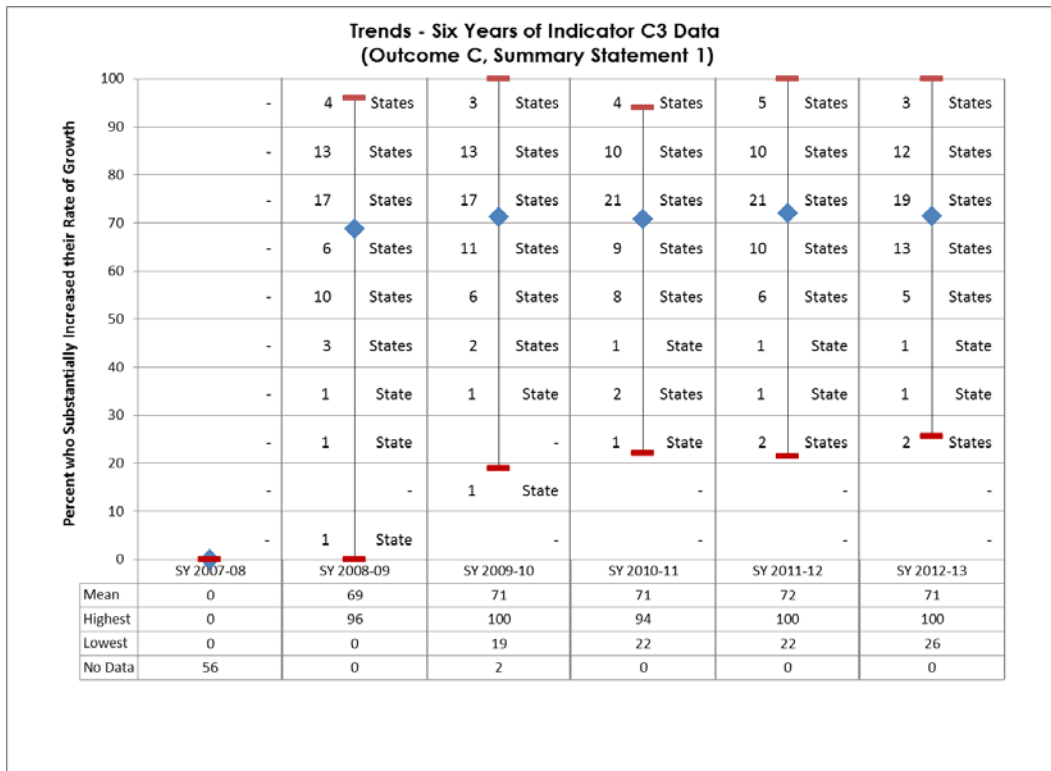


**Figure 4**

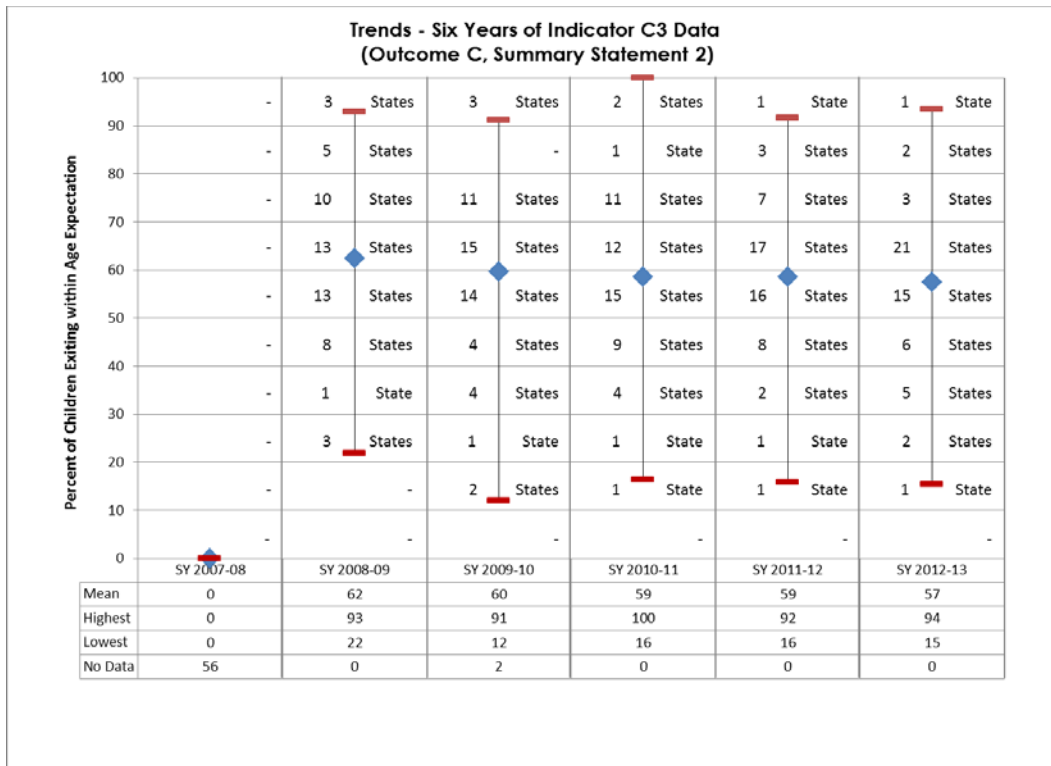




### Figure 5



### Figure 6



## **INDICATOR 4: FAMILY OUTCOMES**

Prepared by ECTA

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indicator 4 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 2012 APRs. States and jurisdictions are referred to as “states” for the remainder of this summary. In cases where a state did not report which survey was used and did not report a change to survey type for FFY 2012, the survey type reported in previous years was used.

#### **Family Surveys Used and Response Rates**

States reported using four main survey approaches to collect data for this indicator. Of the 56 states, 24 used the NCSEAM Family Survey (43%), 14 used the original (2006) ECO Family Outcomes Survey (25%), 11 states (20%) 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 Family Outcomes Surveys by removing questions not required for APR reporting, adding survey questions specific to their state, and/or making wording and formatting changes. Fifty four states reported the number of surveys returned. The average number of surveys returned for analysis was 1030, ranging from 44 to 4810. The average of states' response rates was 39.9%, based on 49 states reporting (seven states did not report a response rate). Response rates ranged from 7% to 100%.

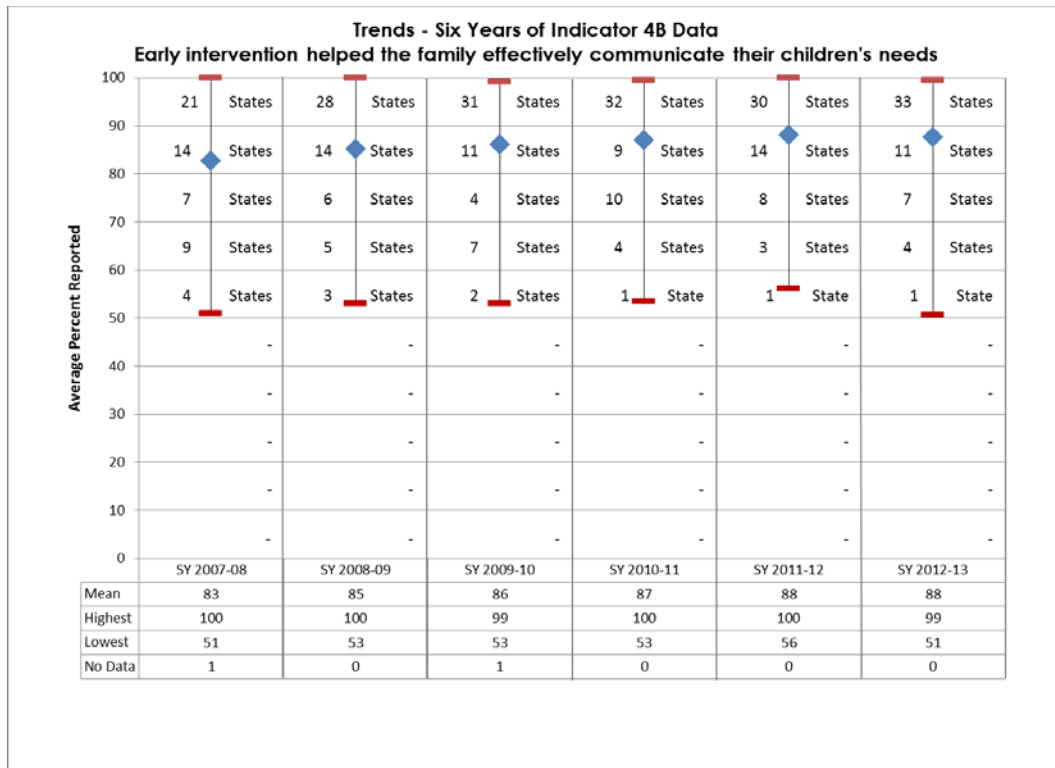
### **PERFORMANCE TRENDS**

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 each chart, and the tables below the charts show the national means, ranges, and number of states included.

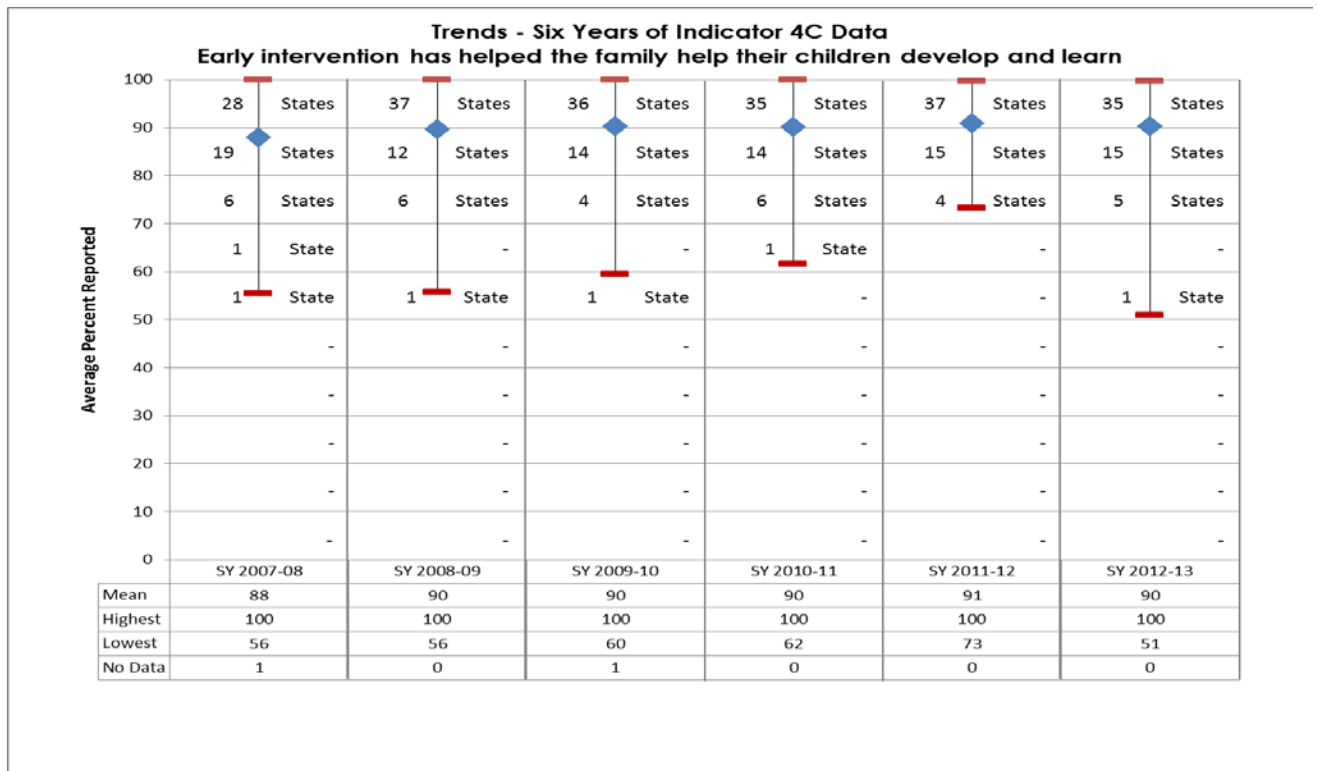
**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



## **INDICATOR 5: CHILD FIND BIRTH TO ONE**

Prepared by ECTA

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

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indicator 5 reports state 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 2012 from 56 states. For the purposes of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and jurisdictions.

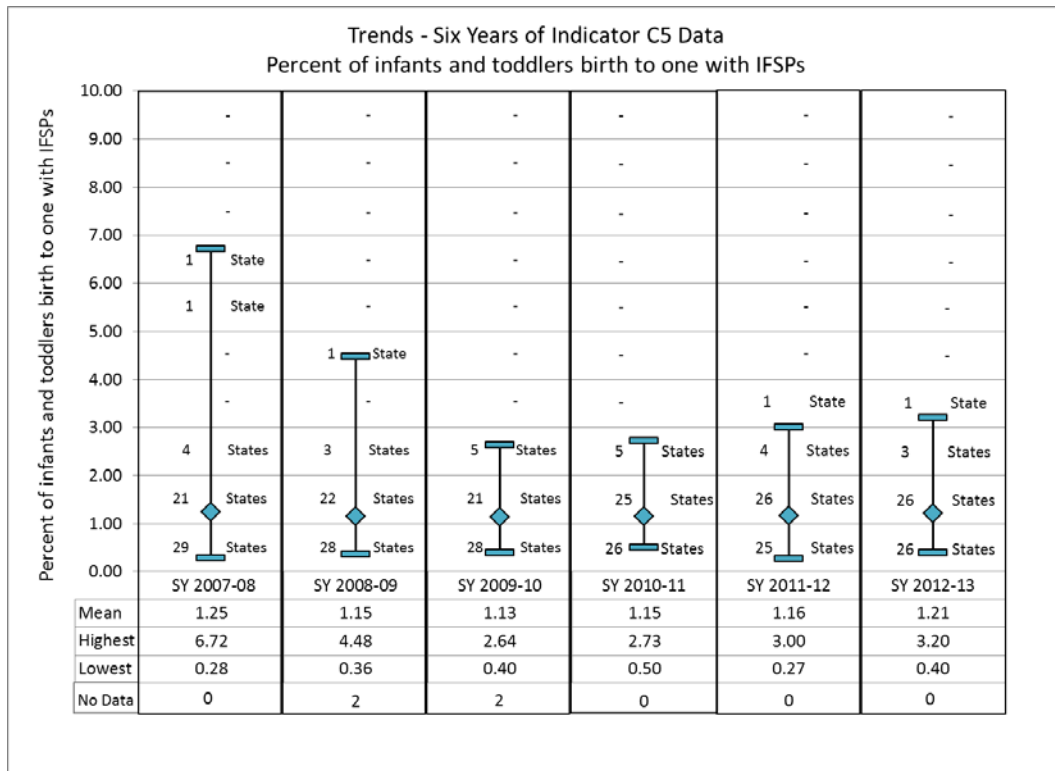
### **DATA SOURCES**

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 “Number and percentage of infants and toddlers receiving early intervention services under IDEA, Part C, by age and state: 2012.” The average national percentage (based on 50 states, DC and PR) of children birth to one receiving early intervention was 1.06%.

### **PERFORMANCE TRENDS**

Figure 1 illustrates current and trend data for child find 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**



## **INDICATOR 6: CHILD FIND BIRTH TO THREE**

Prepared by ECTA

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

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indicator 6 reports state performance in the identification of eligible infants and toddlers from birth to age three. This summary of the analysis of Indicator 6 is based on APR data for FFY 2012 from 56 states. For the purposes of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and jurisdictions.

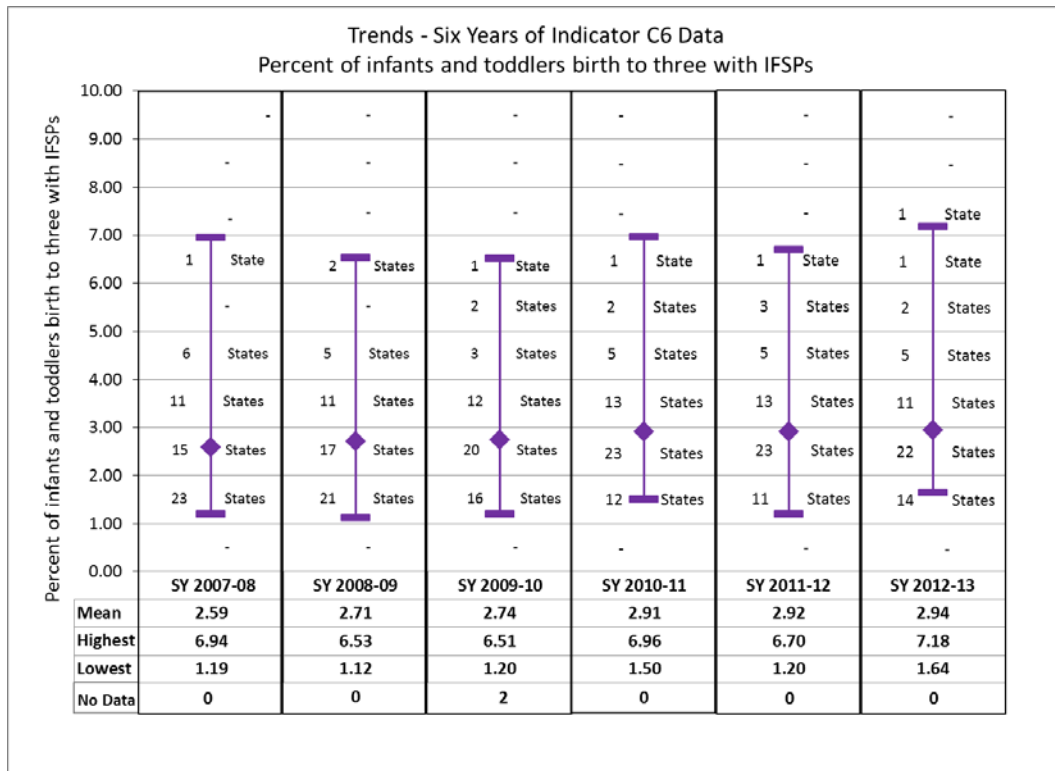
### **DATA SOURCES**

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 “Number and percentage of infants and toddlers receiving early intervention services under IDEA, Part C, by age and state: 2012”. 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 2.77%.

### **PERFORMANCE TRENDS**

Figure 1 illustrates current and trend data for child find 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**





## **INDICATOR 7: 45-DAY TIMELINE**

Prepared by 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 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 FFY 2012. For the remainder of the summary, the term "state" is used to refer to both states and jurisdictions.

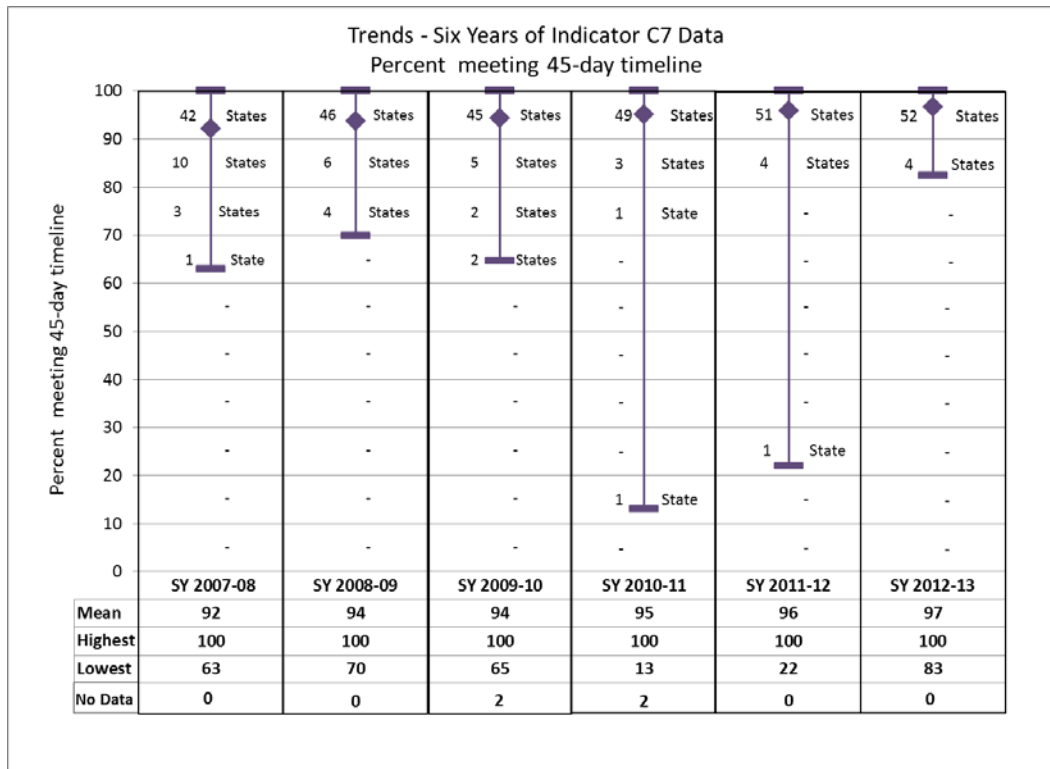
### **DATA SOURCES**

Data for reporting on this indicator may be gathered from a state's data system and/or local monitoring practices, including 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**



## **INDICATOR 8: EARLY CHILDHOOD TRANSITION**

Prepared by 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: an IFSP with transition steps and services; notification to SEA and LEA, if child potentially eligible for Part B; and a 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. FFY 2012 was the first full reporting year under the revised Part C regulations. For Indicator 8, states report the percentage of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C with timely transition planning for whom the Lead Agency has:

- A. Developed an IFSP with transition steps and services at least 90 days, and at the discretion of all parties, not more than nine months, prior to the toddler's third birthday;
- B. Notified (consistent with any opt-out policy adopted by the State) the SEA and the LEA where the toddler resides at least 90 days prior to the toddler's third birthday for toddlers potentially eligible for Part B preschool services; and
- C. Conducted the transition conference held with the approval of the family at least 90 days, and at the discretion of all parties, not more than nine months, prior to the toddler's third birthday for toddlers potentially eligible for Part B preschool services.

This analysis of Part C Indicator 8 is based on a review of FFY 2012 Annual Performance Reports (APRs) for 56 states and jurisdictions. For the purpose of this report, all states and jurisdictions are referred to collectively as "states". All states submitted APRs for this indicator but not all states' data are included for all sub-indicators. For sub-Indicator 8A, one state's data was determined by OSEP to not be valid and reliable, and for sub-Indicator 8B, three state's data were determined not valid and reliable; these data are excluded in analyses.

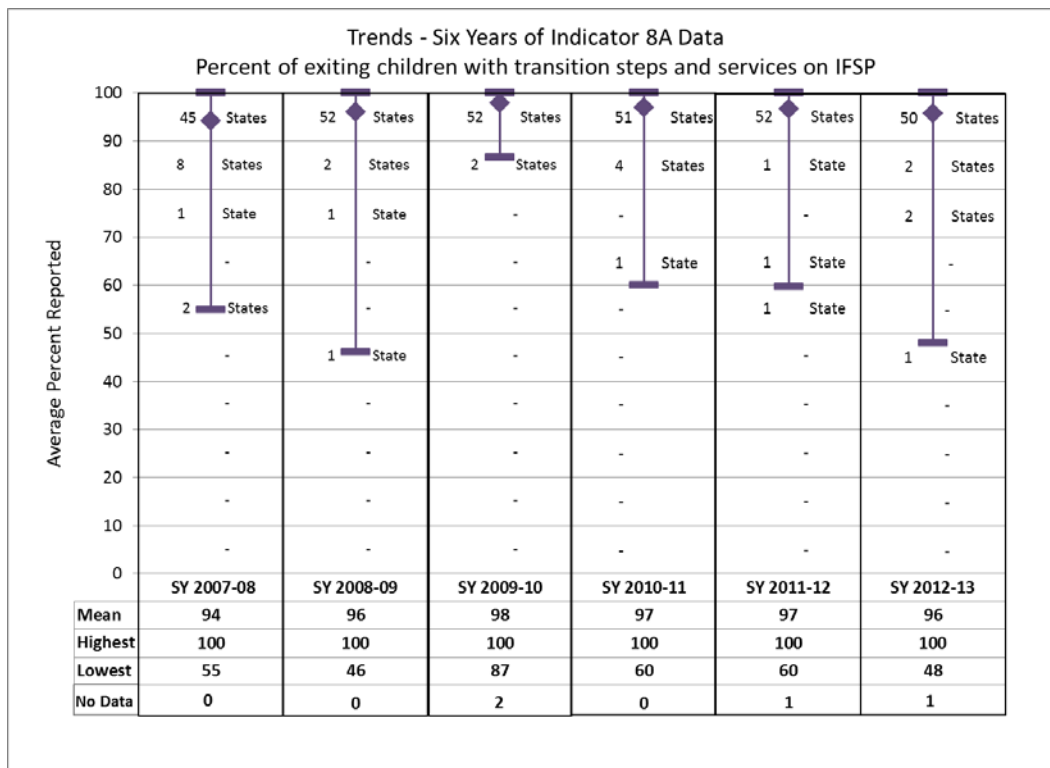
### **DATA SOURCES/ MEASUREMENT APPROACHES**

States use a variety of data sources for reporting on this indicator, including monitoring data (e.g. file review and self-assessment), the state's data system, or combinations of these approaches. There is also 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. all children transitioning in one quarter of the calendar year). A majority of states use census data for all three sub-indicators.

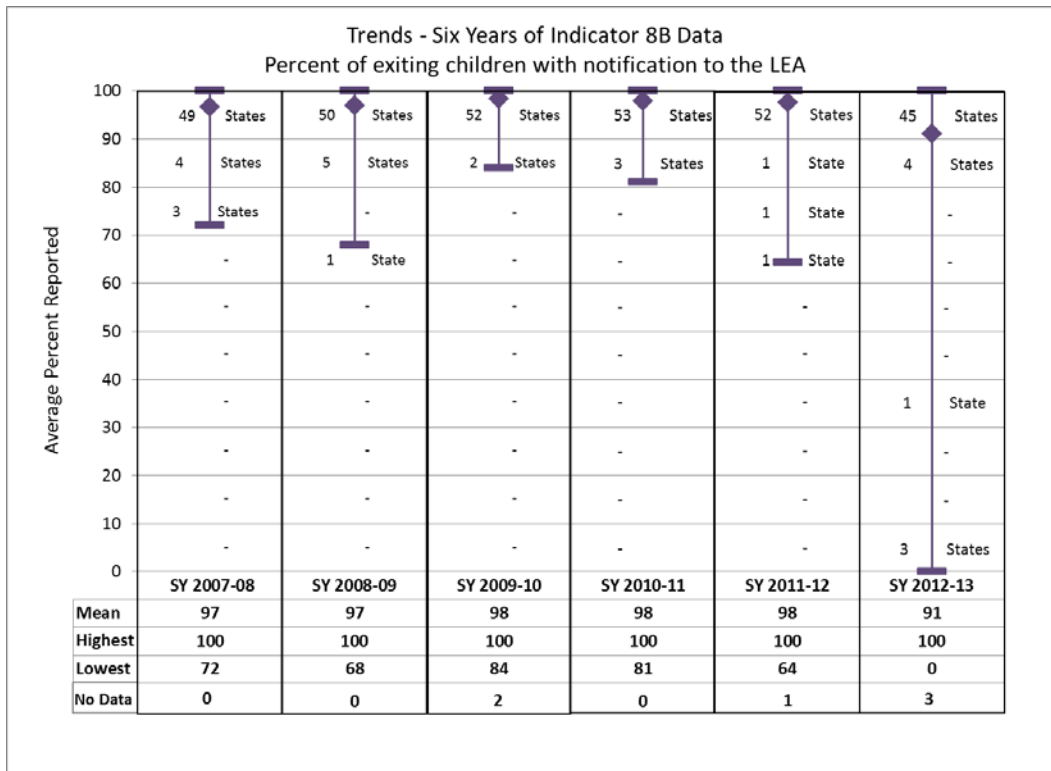
## PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figures 1, 2, and 3 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 each chart. The tables below the charts show the national mean, range, and number of states included.

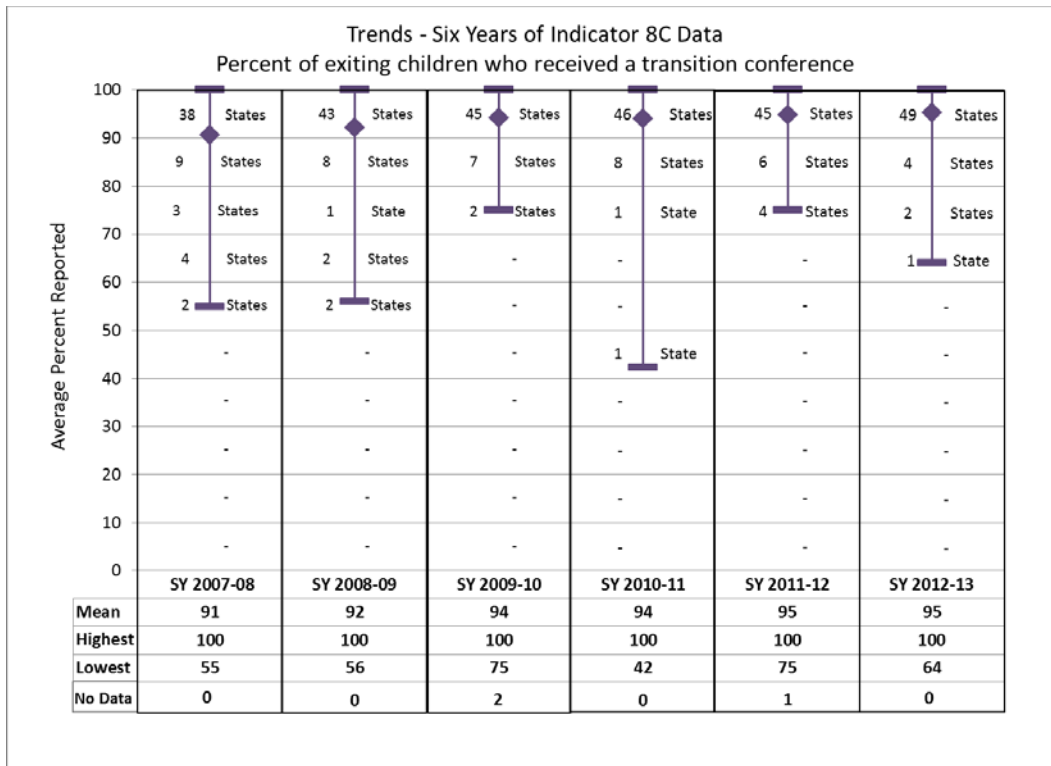
**Figure 1**



**Figure 2**



**Figure 3**



## **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 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).

States<sup>1</sup> 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 February 2014 along with applicable APR clarifications.

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<sup>1</sup> For the purposes of this report, the terms "states" and "states/entities" are used interchangeably to refer to all Part C grant recipients (i.e., the 50 United States, the District of Columbia and applicable U. S. Territories).

# TRENDS: SIX YEARS OF INDICATOR 9 DATA

Figure 1

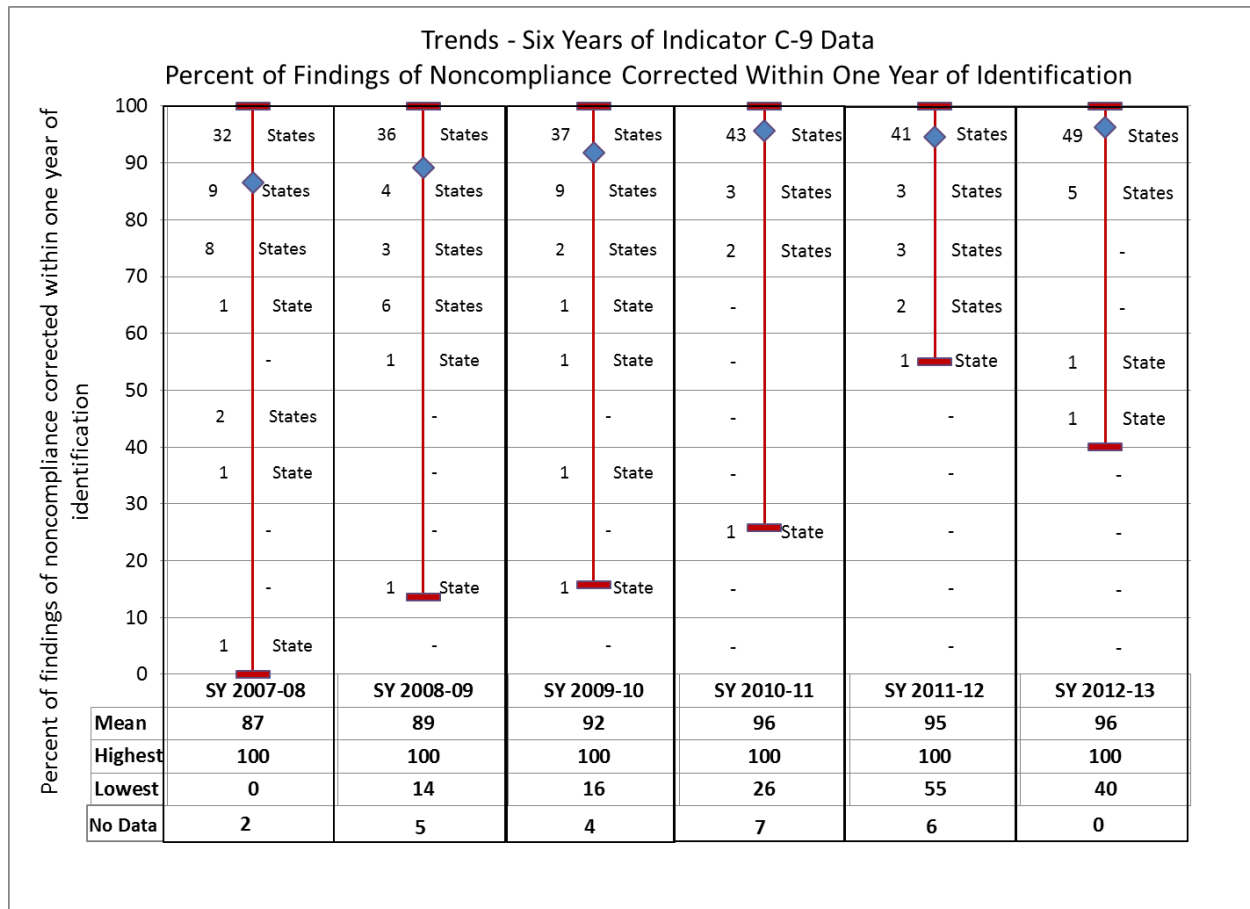
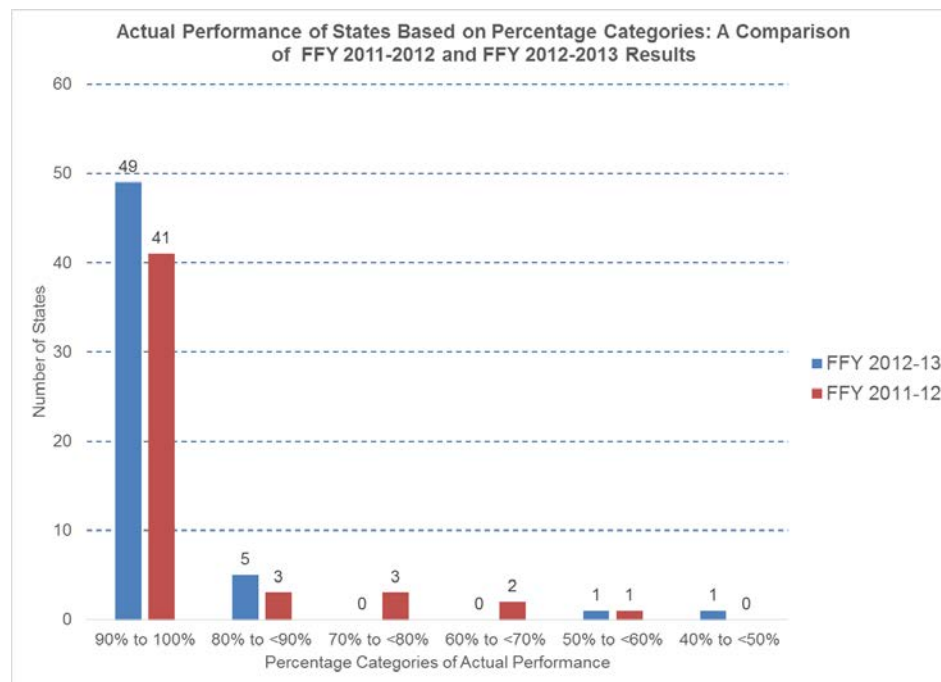


Figure 1 depicts a “high-low” chart which shows the level of change from FFY 2007-08 to FFY 2012-13 with regard to the reported percentages of identification and correction of noncompliance within one year. Each red vertical line capped at each end by small rectangles indicates the range of actual performance percentages states for the time period from FFY 2007-08 to FFY 2012-13. The blue diamond markers on each of the vertical lines represent the average, or mean actual percentages, for all states for that particular year. For example, the results shown for FFY 2012-13 indicate an average actual performance percentage of 96%—represented by the blue diamond icon. The vertical red line indicates the number of states that fall within each percentage category as indicated by the title and labels on the vertical axis. Thus, one can see that one state obtained an actual performance percentage which fell within the categories ranging from 40% to 50%, while 49 states obtained actual performance percentages which fell within the categories ranging from 90% to 100%. 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 2007-08, the average actual performance percent of compliance was 87, with a standard deviation of 19.70. In 2012-13, however, the average percent was 96, with a standard deviation of 10.58, reflecting considerably less variability.

## COMPARISON TO PREVIOUS YEAR'S DATA

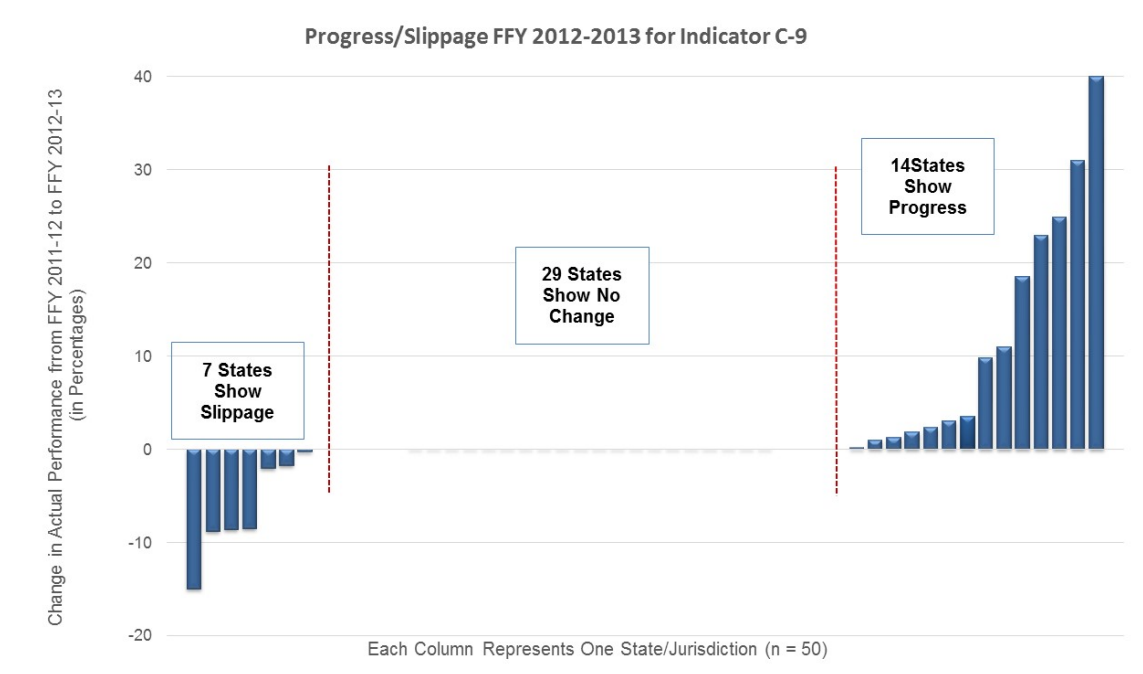
Figure 2 was generated to show a comparison of results between the current and previous reporting year. The figure shows the number of states in which their actual performance percentages fell in various percentage categories. As can be seen, 49 states reported actual performance results ranging from 90% to 100% in FFY 2012-13, eight more states than the previous reporting year (FFY 2011-12). No states obtained actual performance percentages below 30% in either reporting period. Two states, however, obtained actual performance percentages in the 50% to 60% and 40% to 50% categories in FFY 2012-13, while only one state did so in FFY 2011-12. Even so, the overall actual performance percentage average for FFY 2012-13 was at 96%, compared to the percentage of 95% for FFY 2011-12.

**Figure 2**





**Figure 3**



The bar chart in Figure 3 summarizes progress and slippage results calculated from the actual performance data of FFY 2011-12 and FFY 2012-13 for this indicator. The chart reflects the number of states that demonstrated: (1) slippage, (2) no change, or (3) progress. The chart is based on 50 of the 56 possible states. States missing from this chart were those that did not have actual performance data available for FFY 2011-12. As a result, it was not possible to calculate progress/slippage. Of the 50 states included in the analysis, seven States (14%) showed slippage, 29 states (58%) showed no change, and 14 (28%) showed progress.

With regard to States in which slippage occurred, a mean percentage of -6.14 with a standard deviation of 5.29 and a median of -8.5 was observed. A higher level of variability was found with those states that showed progress, reflected by a mean percentage of 12.27, a standard deviation of 13.01, and a median of 6.7. As such, states demonstrating progress were more likely to report more highly variable actual performance results, in this case, which ranged from a 0.2 to 40 percentage point difference.

These results were compared with those reported in the previous year using FFY 2010-11 and FFY 2011-12 data. At that point, 11 states (23%) showed slippage, 28 states (60%) showed no change, and eight states (17%) showed progress. These percentages reflect 47 states that had data available to use in the calculation of progress and slippage. While the number of states showing slippage, no change, and progress did not vary to any great extent from the previous to current reporting period

for Indicator 9, a much higher level of variability in actual performance results was noted when examining the FFY 2010-11 and 2011-12 data. For example, means and standard deviations calculated for states showing slippage had a mean of -26.29% with a standard deviation of 36.15%, while states showing progress also had widely variable results, as reflected by the mean of 35.12% and a standard deviation of 42.58%. As such, the range of the actual performance results based on FFY 2010-11 and FFY 2011-12 data were significantly more variable than what was found in the current reporting period.

Finally, a comparison was made between states that either “Met” or “Not Met” the target of 100% correction of noncompliance. This was accomplished by comparing the FFY 2011-12 actual performance results with those of FFY 2012-13. In examining these data, it was found that of the 50 reporting states, 31 “Met” the target and 19 states did not meet the target (i.e. “Not Met”) based on FFY 2011-12 data. For FFY 2012-13, it was found that 40 states “Met” the 100% target, while 16 did not. Thus, a net increase of nine states was observed as meeting the target over the previous year.

## **CONCLUSION**

Six-year trend data clearly show that annual progress is being made with regard to states reaching 90% to 100% correction of noncompliance on Indicator-9. While some variation was observed with regard to the ranges of actual performance percentage for each year, the current reporting year of FFY 2012-13 reflects the largest number of states ever to demonstrate actual performance percentages ranging from 90% to 100%. Likewise, more states are able to demonstrate progress and meet the compliance requirements of Indicator 9.

# 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 U.S. Department of Education Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) on their performance.<sup>2</sup> The processes include signed written complaints, mediation, due process complaints, and resolution sessions associated with due process, where Part B due process procedures have been adopted.

The following is a report and brief summary of states' Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2012<sup>3</sup> 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 2012 APRs, applicable APR clarifications, and information drawn from CADRE's longitudinal dispute resolution database.<sup>4</sup>

## SUMMARY BY INDICATOR

### 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 2012 APRs, 18 states reported that they had adopted Part B due process procedures, and one state reported resolution meeting activity. In that state, a resolution meeting was held with a written settlement agreement resulting. Prior to 2012, no states reported having any resolution meeting activity since 2008.

### 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

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<sup>2</sup> 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).

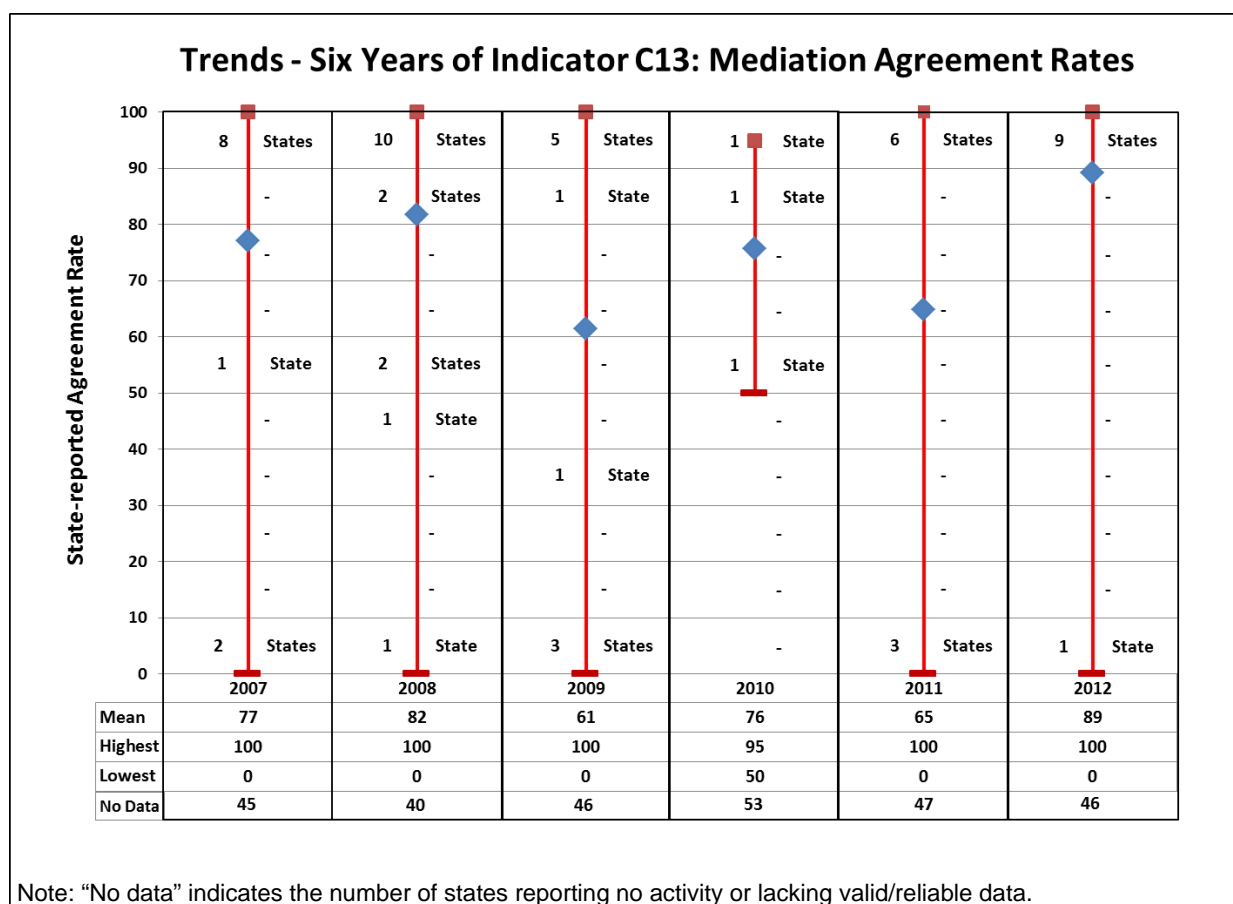
<sup>3</sup> The reporting period (July 1, 2012-June 30, 2013) began during FFY 2012.

<sup>4</sup> Information in CADRE's national longitudinal DR database is drawn from the following data sources: 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, as of 2011, reported to ED Facts; 3) data published in OSEP's Annual Report to Congress; and 4) data adjustments collected from states by CADRE after OSEP and DAC data were locked.

report any activity relating to Indicator 13, though they are not required to set or meet a performance target if fewer than ten mediations are held in a single year.

The bands in Figure 1 reflect state performance on Indicator 13 over a six year period. In 2012, ten states reported holding mediations. Nine of those states reported written agreement rates of  $\geq 90\%$ . Two active states accounted for 113 (94%) of the 120 mediations held nationally during 2012. The remaining eight states reported one mediation per state, with agreements reached in all but one case.

**Figure 1**



Early intervention programs continue to experience very low levels of formal dispute resolution activity. 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. Lead agencies must still ensure that the IDEA-required dispute resolution processes are available, and that they are ready to respond when an option is requested.

## **INDICATOR 14: TIMELY AND ACCURATE DATA**

Prepared by *IDEA* Data Center (IDC)

### **INTRODUCTION**

Indicator 14 measures the timeliness and accuracy of data reported by states<sup>5</sup> (Section 616 and Section 618 of *IDEA*). The data sources for this indicator are state selected and include data from state data systems and the SPP/APR. Indicator 14 is a compliance indicator. States must meet a target of 100%.

### **DATA SOURCES**

States could, but were not required to, report data for Indicator 14 in the FFY 2012 SPP/APR submitted in February 2014. OSEP used the Indicator C-14 Rubric to calculate the state's 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 ED*Facts* initiative. States had an opportunity to review and respond to OSEP's calculation of their data. States did need to ensure that, following the receipt of their FFY 2012 SPP/APR Response Table, the APR that the state posts on its Web site includes OSEP-calculated data for Indicator 14.

### **METHODOLOGY AND MEASUREMENT APPROACHES**

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 uses the Part C Indicator 14 Data Rubric to measure the timeliness and accuracy of the Section 616 and Section 618 data submitted by states.

*IDEA* Data Center (IDC) staff summarized the data from all states based on the Indicator C-14 Rubric calculated by OSEP. The data used in this analysis includes the latest iteration of the Indicator C-14 rubric, following the SPP/APR clarification period. 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 2012 submission as a response to OSEP's preliminary analysis of the submitted SPP/APR.

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<sup>5</sup> For the purposes of this report, "states" refers to all 56 Part C grant recipients—the 50 United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

## ACTUAL PERFORMANCE, COMPARISONS, AND TRENDS

Based on the review of the 56 FFY 2012 APRs, states have maintained a high level of compliance for Indicator 14, as judged by an overall mean of 99% in the timeliness and accuracy of data reported in FFY 2012 (see Table 1 below).

**Table 1**

### **Six Year Trends in Means and Ranges of C14 Data: 2007–08 Through 2012–13**

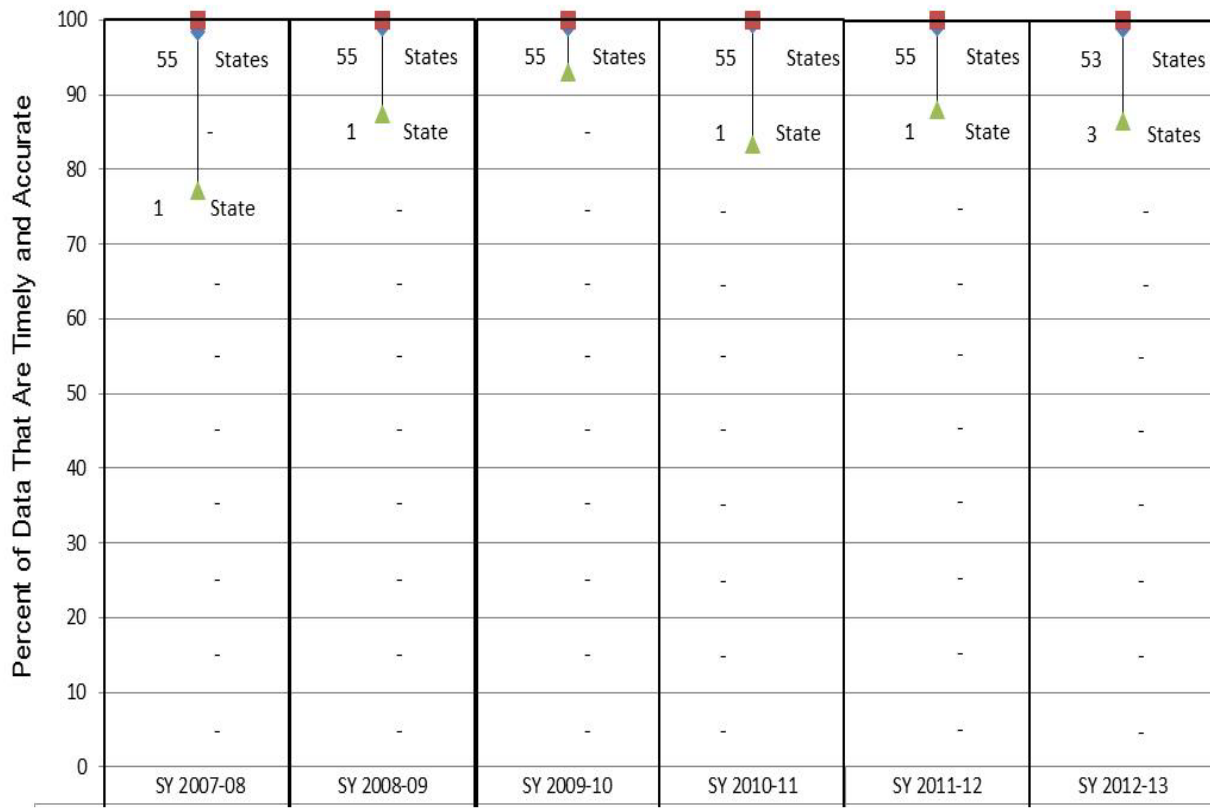
	FFY 2007	FFY 2008	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012
Mean	98	99	99	99	99	99
Highest	100	100	100	100	100	100
Lowest	77	88	93	83	88	87
No Data	0	0	1	0	0	0

In FFY 2007, the mean performance reported was 98%, with the lowest state performance rated at 77%. An increased mean performance of 99% has been maintained since FFY 2008. In FFY 2012, the lowest performing state was at the 87% level, a slight decrease when compared to 88% for the lowest performing state in FFY 2011.

Trend data also indicate that in FFY 2012, 53 of the 56 states achieved timeliness and accuracy of their data submissions at a level of 90% or above for this compliance indicator, a slight decrease from FFY 2011 when 55 of the 56 states achieved timeliness and accuracy of their data submissions at a level of 90% or above (see Figure 1 below).

**Figure 1**

**Trends - Six Years of Indicator C14 Data:  
Percent of Data That Are Timely and Accurate**



Further analysis of the data indicates that 53 of the 56 states actually achieved timeliness and accuracy of their data submissions at a level of 95% or above, while 31 of the 56 states met the performance target in FFY 2012, that is, reached 100% compliance for timeliness and accuracy of data reported for Sections 616 and 618 of *IDEA*.

When comparing each individual state's FFY 2012 data to the previous SPP/APR submission,

- Seven of the 56 states (13%) showed progress from the prior year, while 11 states (20%) showed slippage from FFY2011. Most of the state performance changes (13 of the 18, or 72%) were small (within  $\pm 5$  percentage points).
- Thirty-eight states (68%) showed no change from FFY 2011 to FFY 2012. All 38 of these states maintained the target of 100% compliance from the prior year.