

2019 PART C FFY 2017 SPP/APR INDICATOR ANALYSIS BOOKLET TABLE OF CONTENTS

Indicator 1 – Timely Receipt of Services	1
<i>Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)</i>	
Indicator 2 - Settings	3
<i>Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)</i>	
Indicator 3 – Early Childhood Outcomes	5
<i>Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)</i>	
Indicator 4 – Family Outcomes	10
<i>Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)</i>	
Indicator 5 – Child Find Birth To One	13
<i>Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)</i>	
Indicator 6 – Child Find Birth To Three	15
<i>Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)</i>	
Indicator 7 – 45-Day Timeline	17
<i>Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)</i>	
Indicator 8 – Early Childhood Transition	19
<i>Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA)</i>	
Indicator 9 and 10 – Dispute Resolution	22
<i>Prepared by the Consortium for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education (CADRE)</i>	

INDICATOR 1: TIMELY RECEIPT OF SERVICES

Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ETCA)

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 reports the percentage of children with IFSPs who receive early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner. 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. Each state defines what constitutes timely services. Indicator 1 is a compliance indicator with a target of 100%.

The analysis of Part C Indicator 1 is based on data from FFY 2017 Annual Performance Reports (APRs) for 55 states. The Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) determined that one state did not have valid and reliable data for FFY 2017 for this indicator. For the purpose of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and jurisdictions.

DATA SOURCES

States use a variety of data sources in reporting data for this indicator, including state data systems and data from monitoring processes.

METHODOLOGY & MEASUREMENT APPROACHES

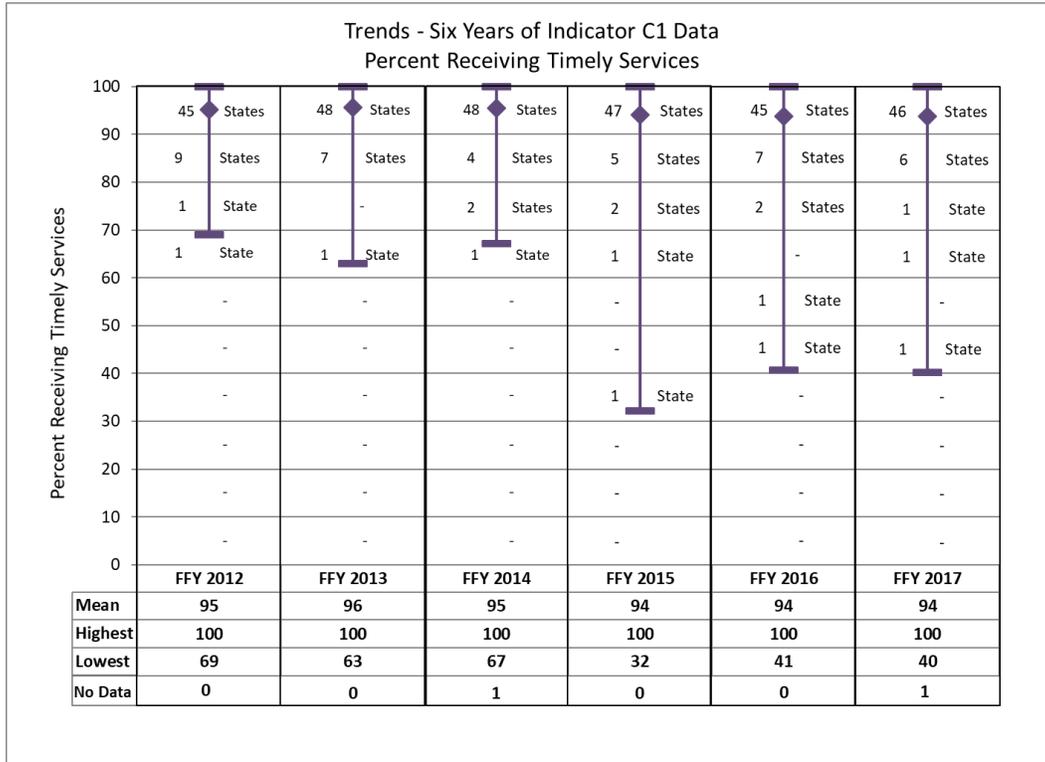
Defining Timely Services

States are required to provide the criteria used to determine which infants and toddlers received IFSP services in a timely manner. 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. The number of days states use to define timely services varies across states. States are allowed to count delays due to family circumstances as timely, although not all states collect and report delays attributable to family circumstances. The indicator includes services on the initial IFSP as well as new services for subsequent IFSPs.

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figure 1 illustrates current data (FFY 2017) and trend data over the last six reporting years (FFY 2012 to FFY 2017) for this indicator. 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 with no data.

Figure 1



INDICATOR 2: SETTINGS

Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ETCA)

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

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 2 reports 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 are not considered natural environments include hospitals, residential schools, and separate programs for children with delays or developmental disabilities. The analysis of Part C Indicator 2 is based on data from FFY 2017 APRs for 56 states. For the purposes of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and jurisdictions.

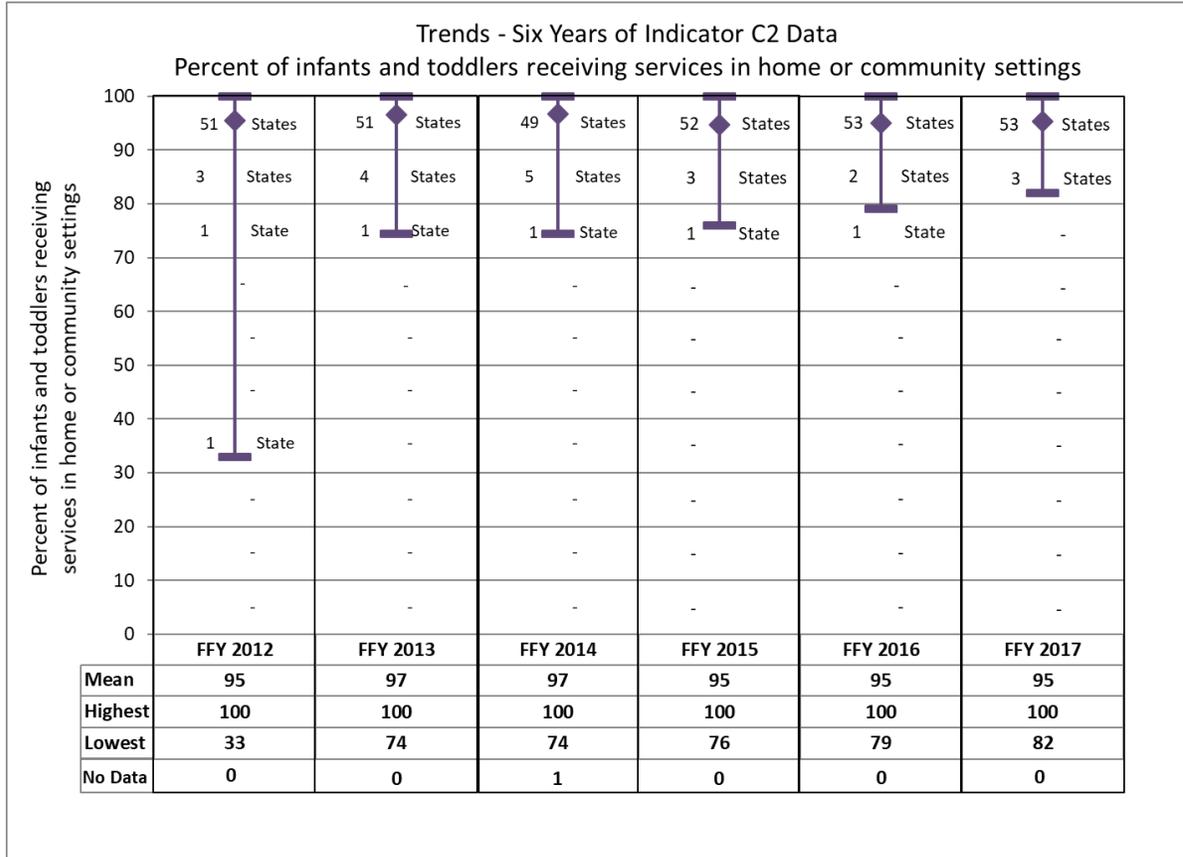
DATA SOURCES

The data for this indicator are from the 618 IDEA Part C Child Count and Settings 2017-2018 data collection. States report the primary setting of each child’s services for all children enrolled in Part C on a state-designated date between October 1 and December 1, 2017. “Primary setting” is the service setting in which the child receives the largest number of hours of Part C early intervention services. Determination of primary setting is based on the information included on the IFSP in place on the state’s child count date.

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figure 1 illustrates current data (FFY 2017) and trend data over the last six reporting years, from FFY 2012 to FFY 2017. 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 with no data.

Figure 1



INDICATOR 3: INFANT & TODDLER OUTCOMES

Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ETCA)

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

Indicator 3 reports the percentage of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who demonstrate improved outcomes during their time in Part C. This summary is based on information reported by 56 states and jurisdictions in their FFY 2017 Annual Performance Reports (APRs). For the purposes of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and jurisdictions. 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 five progress categories are:

- a) Children who did not improve functioning.
- b) Children who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same aged peers.
- c) Children who improved functioning to a level nearer to same aged peers but did not reach it.
- d) Children who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same aged peers.
- e) Children who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same aged peers.

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 continue to use a variety of approaches for measuring child outcomes, as shown in Table 1. Most states use the Child Outcomes Summary (COS) process. The COS process is a team process for summarizing information from multiple sources about a child’s functioning in each of the three outcome areas.

Table 1

Child Outcomes Measurement Approaches		
Approach	Count	Percent
COS process	41	73%
One tool statewide	8	14%
Publisher online system	4	7%
Other	3	5%
TOTAL	56	100%

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figures 1 through 6 illustrate current data (FFY 2017) and trend data for summary statements one and two for each of the three outcome areas over the last six reporting years (FFY 2012 to FFY 2017). For each reporting year, the number of states within each ten-percentage point range are shown, and the tables below each chart show the national mean, range, and number of states with no data each year.

Figure 1: Percentage of Children who substantially Increased Rate of Growth in Positive Social-Emotional Skills

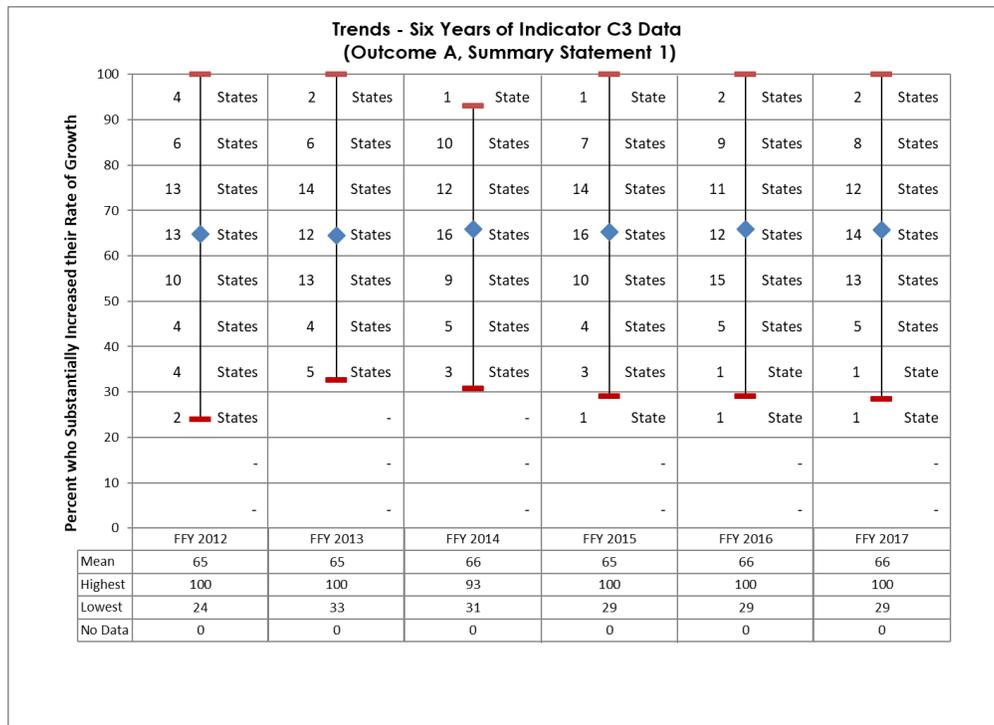


Figure 2: Percentage of Children who were Functioning within Age Expectations in Positive Social-Emotional Skills

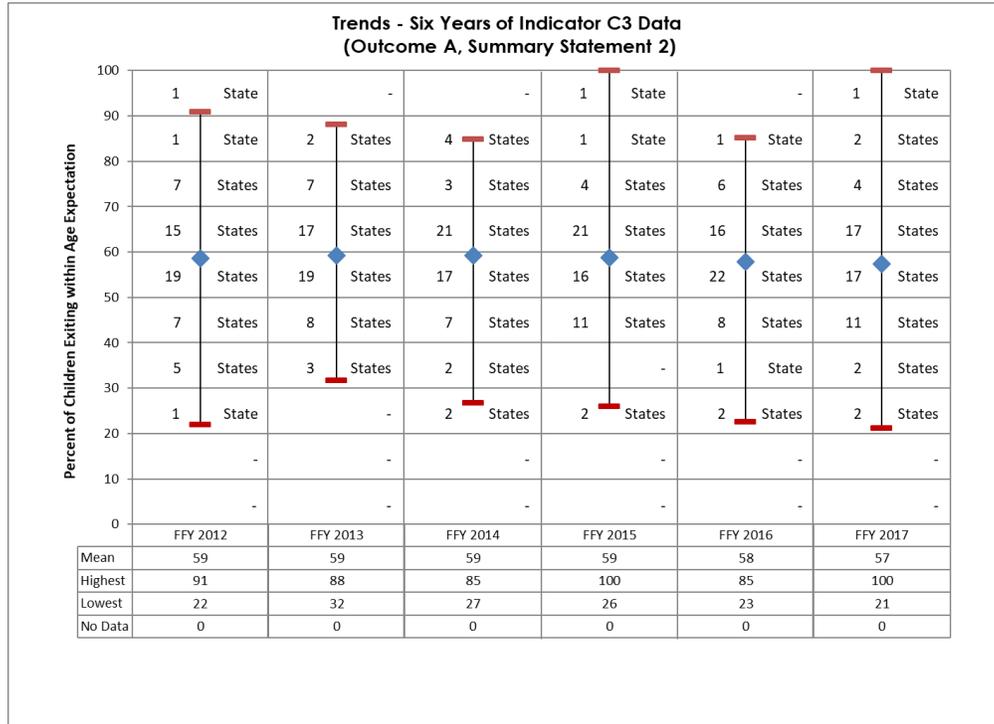


Figure 3: Percentage of Children who substantially Increased Rate of Growth in Acquisition and Use of Knowledge and Skills

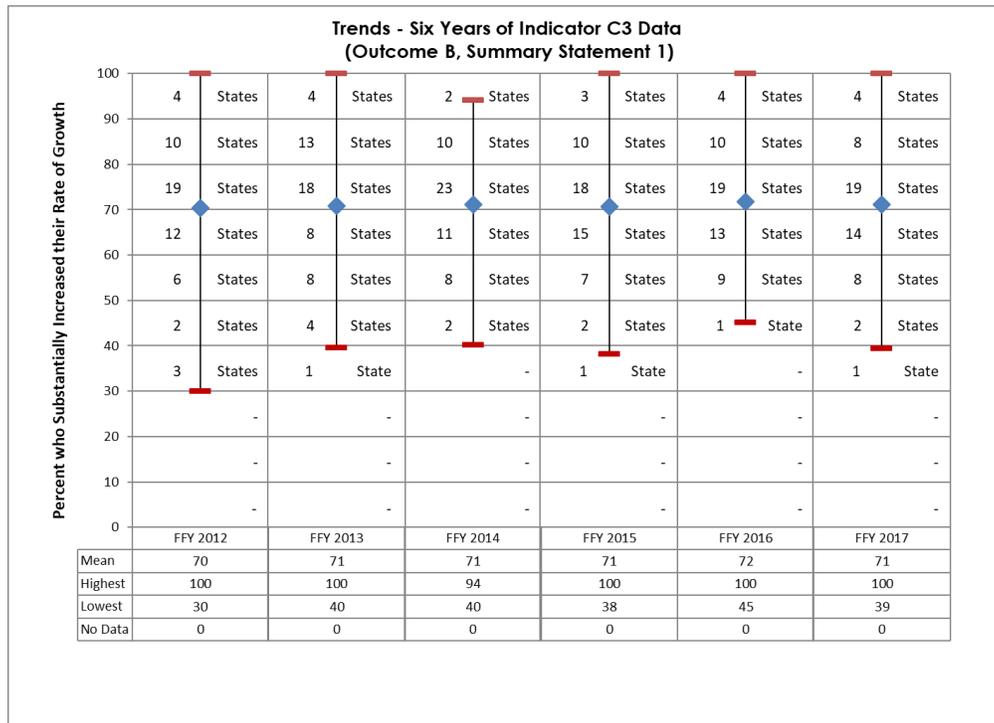


Figure 4: Percentage of Children who were Functioning within Age Expectations in Acquisition and Use of Knowledge and Skills

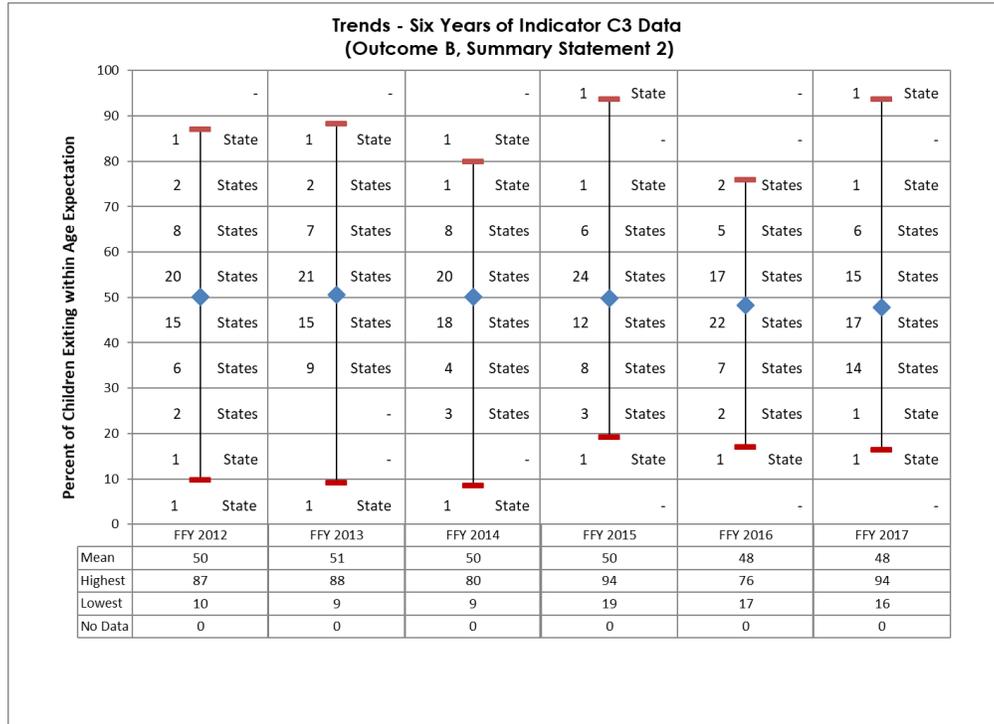


Figure 5: Percentage of Children who substantially Increased Rate of Growth in Use of Appropriate Behaviors to Meet their Needs

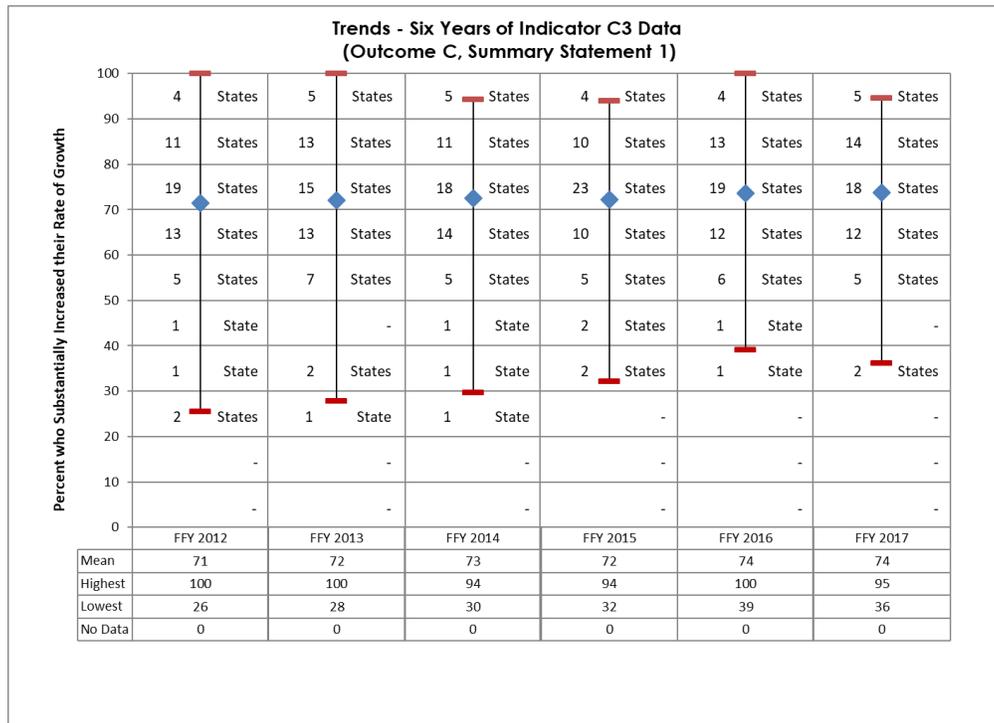
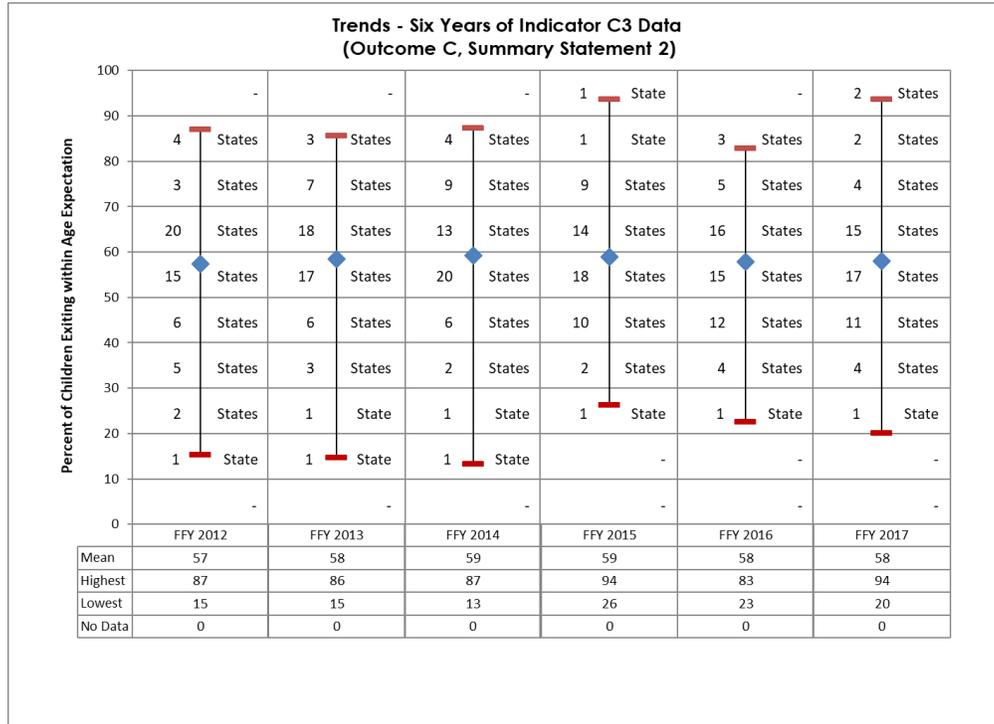


Figure 6: Percentage of Children who were Functioning within Age Expectations in Use of Appropriate Behaviors to Meet their Needs



INDICATOR 4: FAMILY OUTCOMES

Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ETCA)

Indicator 4: 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
- (C) Help their children develop and learn

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 4 reports the percentage of families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped them in three areas: knowing their rights, effectively communicating their children's needs, and helping their children develop and learn. States and jurisdictions are referred to as "states" for the remainder of this summary. The Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) determined that one state did not have valid and reliable data for this indicator across all three sub-indicators. Therefore, analysis of Indicator 4 for FFY 2017 is based on APR data from 55 states.

DATA SOURCES AND MEASUREMENT APPROACHES

All states use surveys to collect data for this indicator. States vary in the survey tools used (e.g. ECO Family Outcomes Surveys, NCSEAM survey, or state-developed surveys). Some states tailor their survey by removing questions not required for APR reporting, adding survey questions specific to their state, and/or making wording, formatting, or other changes. States vary in the survey methodologies used to collect data for this indicator, including dissemination and return methods, timing of survey administration, and subgroups of families included. Scoring metrics and indicator thresholds vary among states as well.

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figures 1, 2, and 3 show the current data (FFY 2017) and trend data over the last six reporting years (FFY 2012 to FFY 2017) for each of the three family outcome sub-indicators. 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 with no data.

Figure 1



Figure 2

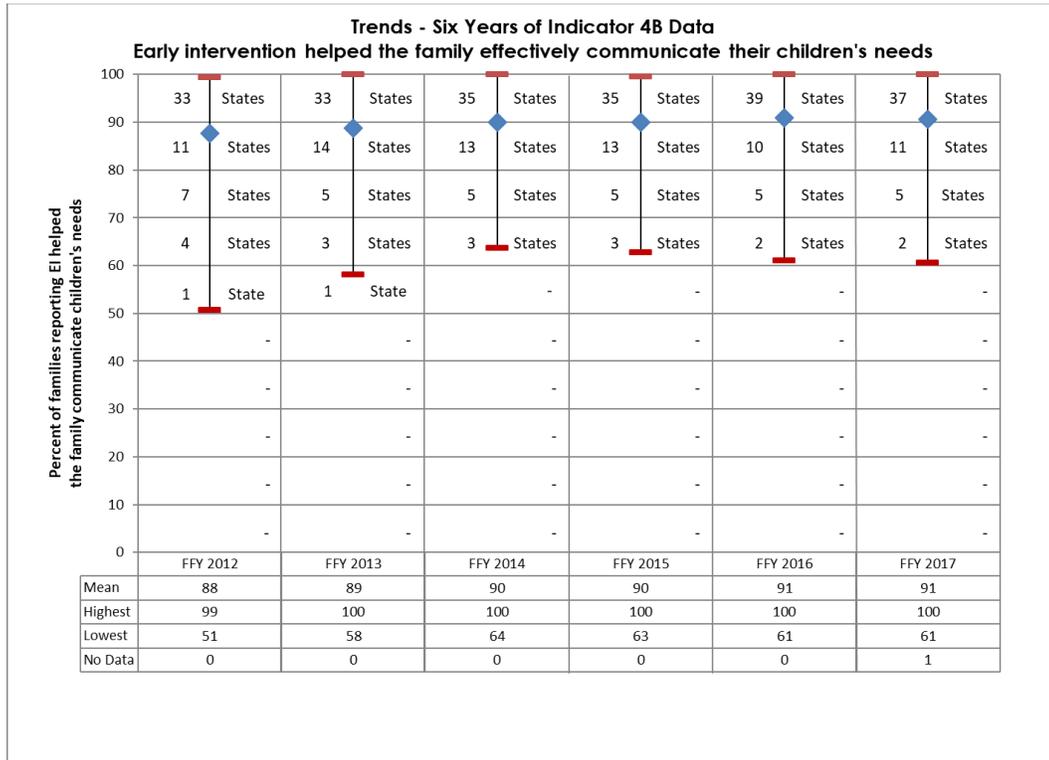
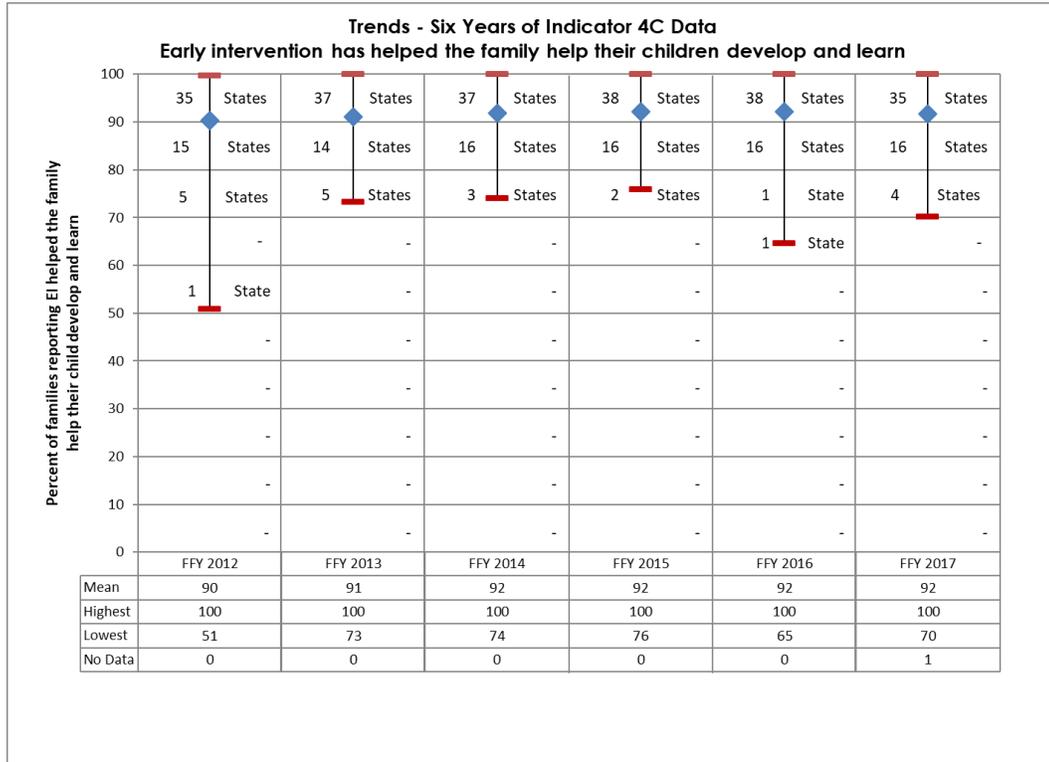


Figure 3



INDICATOR 5: CHILD FIND BIRTH TO ONE

Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ETCA)

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 from birth to age one. This summary of Indicator 5 is based on data from FFY 2017 APRs from 56 states. For the purposes of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and jurisdictions.

DATA SOURCES

For Indicator 5, OSEP provided states with pre-populated data from the Section 618 data collection (U.S. Department of Education, EDFacts Metadata and Process System, IDEA Part C Child Count and Settings Survey, 2017). Data were extracted as of July 11, 2018.

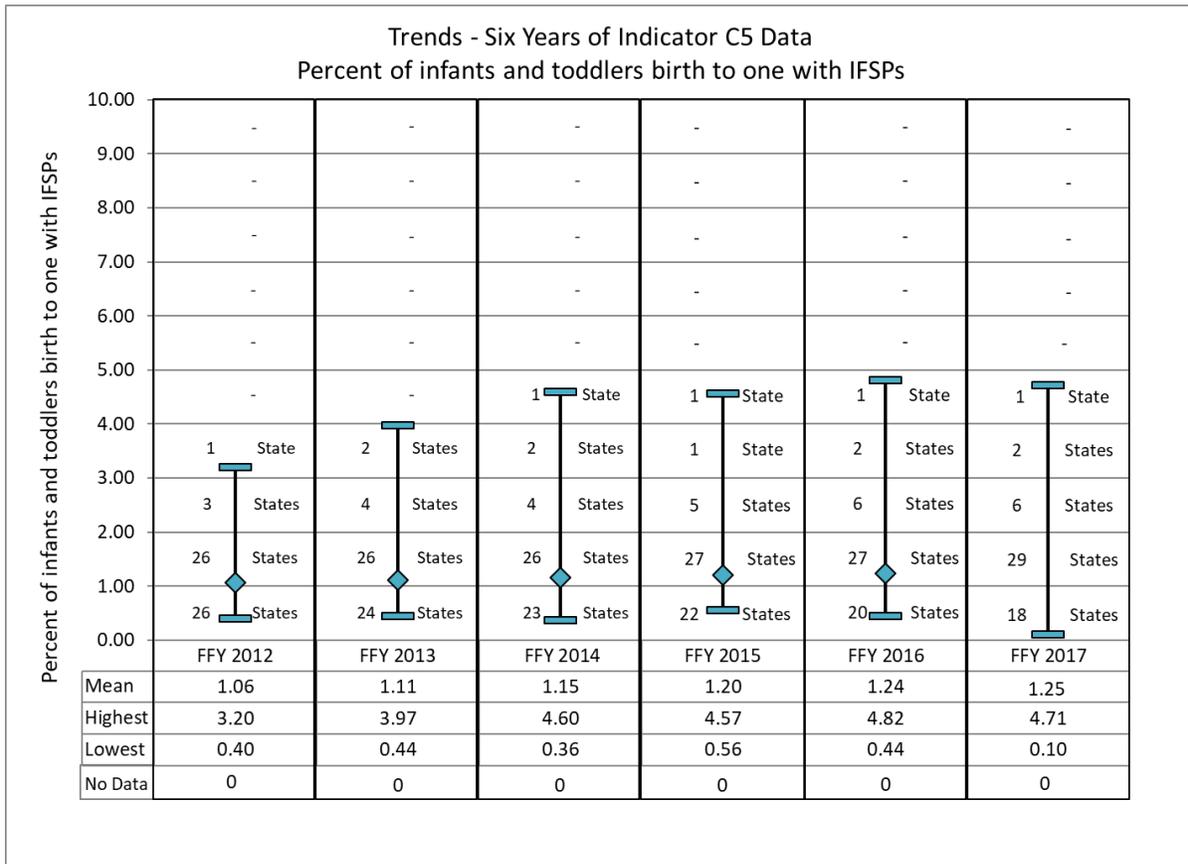
The Section 618 data are calculated using data from the “Annual Report of Children Served” tables (<https://osep.grads360.org/#communities/pdc/documents/9795>) as well as data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (<http://www.census.gov/popest>). Jurisdictions for which U.S. Census data were not available submit population data from an alternate source to calculate their percentage served.

For Part C, the 2017 national percentage of infants and toddlers ages birth to age one receiving early intervention services under IDEA is 1.25%. This is the number to which all states must compare their data. The national mean is calculated using data from 50 states and the District of Columbia, and excludes jurisdictions. However, all states and jurisdictions compare their data to the national mean for purposes of reporting on this indicator.

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figure 1 illustrates current data (FFY 2017) for child find birth to one and trend data over the last six reporting years (FFY 2012- FFY 2017). For each reporting year, the number of states represented within each one-percentage point range is shown in the chart. The table below the chart shows the national mean, range, and number of states with no data.

Figure 1



INDICATOR 6: CHILD FIND BIRTH TO THREE

Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ETCA)

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 Indicator 6 is based on APR data for FFY 2017 from 56 states. For the purposes of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and jurisdictions.

DATA SOURCES

For Indicator 6, OSEP provided states with pre-populated data from the Section 618 data collection (U.S. Department of Education, EDFacts Metadata and Process System, IDEA Part C Child Count and Settings Survey, 2017). Data were extracted as of July 11, 2018.

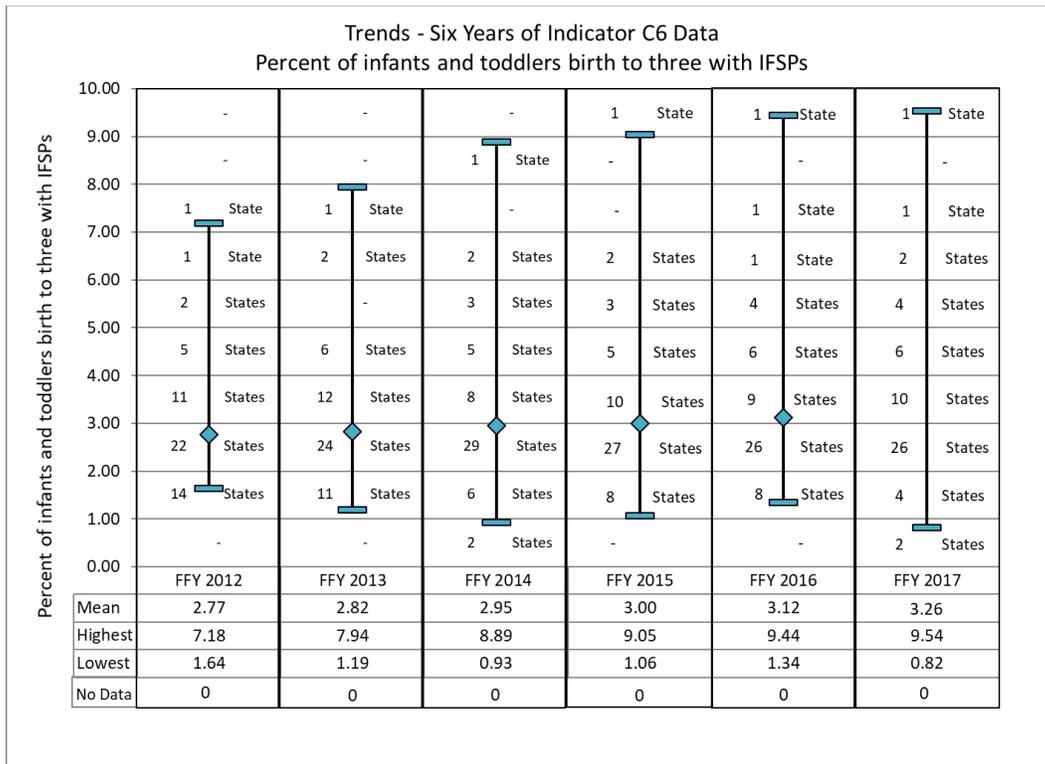
The Section 618 data are calculated using data from the “Annual Report of Children Served” tables (<https://osep.grads360.org/#communities/pdc/documents/9795>) as well as data from the U.S. Bureau of the Census (<http://www.census.gov/popest>). Jurisdictions for which U.S. Census data were not available submit population data from an alternate source for the purpose of calculating their percentage served.

For Part C, the 2017 national percentage of infants and toddlers ages birth to age three receiving early intervention services under IDEA is 3.26%. This is the number to which all states must compare their data. The national mean is calculated using data from 50 states and the District of Columbia, and excludes jurisdictions. However, all states and jurisdictions compare their data to the national mean for purposes of reporting on this indicator.

PERFORMANCE TRENDS

Figure 1 illustrates current data (FFY 2017) for child find and trend data over the last six reporting years (FFY 2012- FFY 2017). For each reporting year, the number of states represented within each one-percentage point range is shown in the chart; the table below the chart shows the mean, range, and number of states with no data.

Figure 1



INDICATOR 7: 45-DAY TIMELINE

Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ETCA)

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 reports on timely evaluation and assessment for infants and toddlers. Part C regulations specify that the initial evaluation and 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. Indicator 7 is a compliance indicator with a target of 100%.

This summary is based on data from Annual Performance Reports (APRs) submitted by 56 states and jurisdictions for FFY 2017. For the purpose of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and jurisdictions.

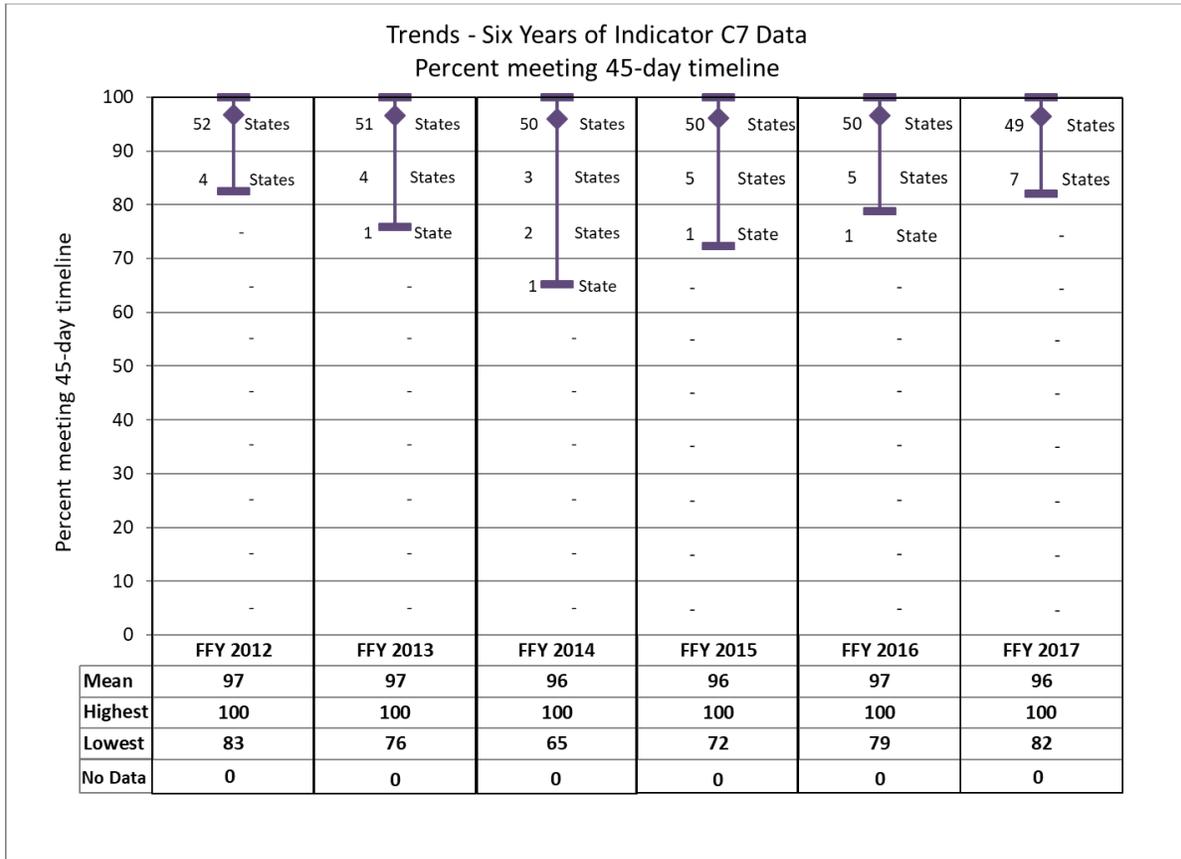
DATA SOURCES

The data for this indicator are 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 data (FFY 2017) and trend data over the last six reporting years, from FFY 2012 to FFY 2017. 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 with no data.

Figure 1



INDICATOR 8: EARLY CHILDHOOD TRANSITION

Prepared by the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ETCA)

Indicator 8: Percent of all children exiting Part C who received timely transition planning to support the child’s transition to preschool and/or other appropriate community services by their third birthday, including: an IFSP with transition steps and services; notification to the State Education Agency (SEA) and the Lead Education Agency (LEA) of residence, if the child is potentially eligible for Part B; and a transition conference, if the child is potentially eligible for Part B.

INTRODUCTION

Indicator 8 reports on the timely transition of children out of Part C. Each of the three sub-indicators of Indicator 8 corresponds to specific 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 State educational agency (SEA) and the local educational agency (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.

(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Indicator 8 is a compliance indicator with a target of 100% for all three sub-indicators. This analysis of Part C Indicator 8 is based on data from FFY 2017 Annual Performance Reports (APRs) for 56 states and jurisdictions. The Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) determined that data were not valid and reliable for one state for sub-indicators 8A and 8B. For the purposes of this report, the term “state” is used for both states and jurisdictions.

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), extracting data from the state’s data system, or a combination of approaches. There is 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 data (FFY 2017) and trend data for each of the three transition sub-indicators over the last six reporting years (FFY 2012 to FFY 2017). 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 with no data.

Figure 1

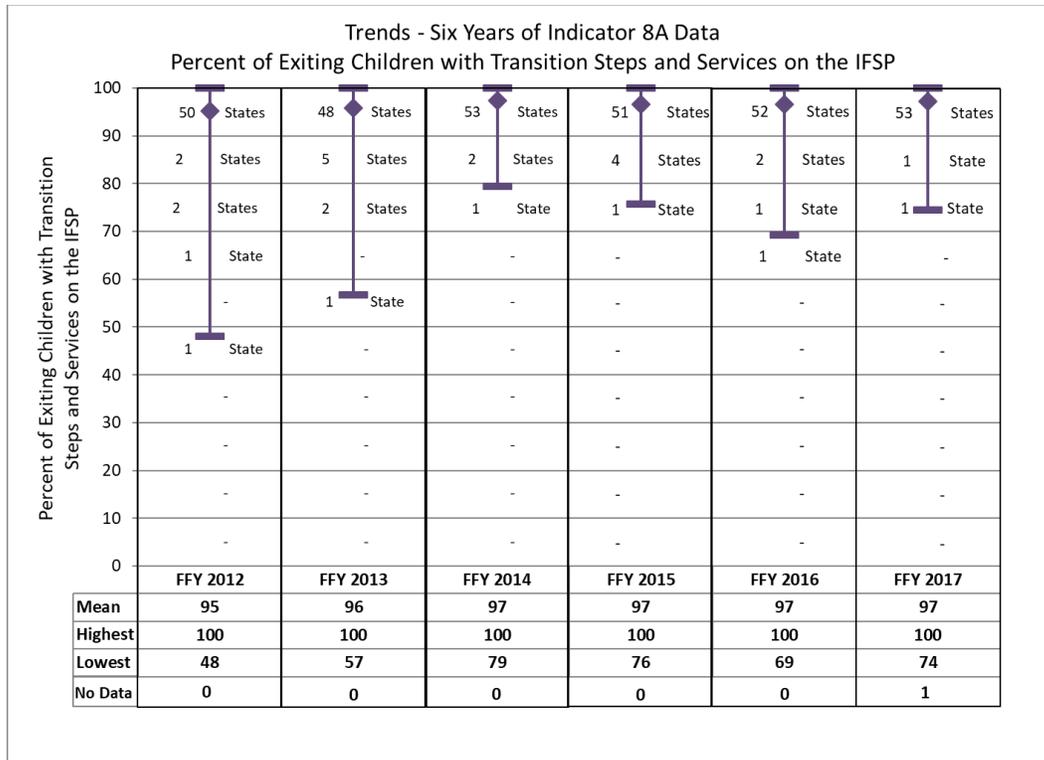


Figure 2

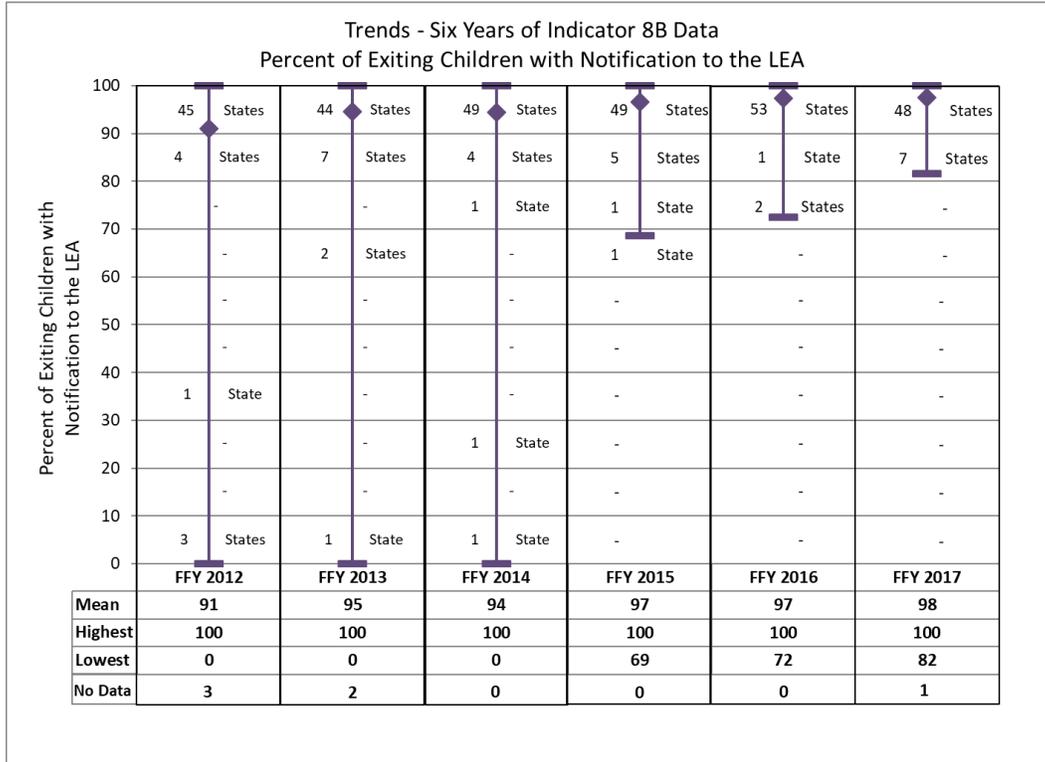
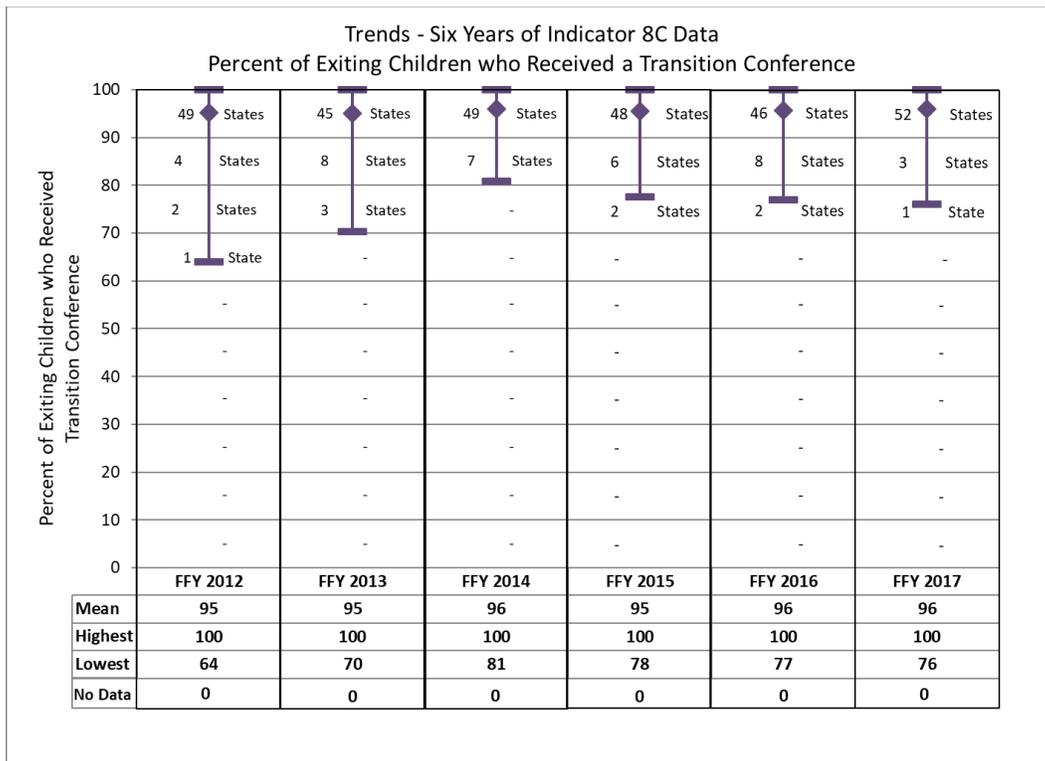


Figure 3



INDICATORS C9 & C10: 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 processes, and to report annually to the U.S. Department of Education Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) on their performance.¹ The processes include signed written complaints, mediation, due process complaints, and, in states where Part B due process complaint procedures have been adopted, resolution meetings.

The following is a report and brief summary of States' Federal Fiscal Year (FFY) 2017 Annual Performance Reports (APRs) for Indicators C9 (Resolution Meetings Resulting in Written Settlement Agreements) and C10 (Mediations Resulting in Written Agreements).²

DATA SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

Data sources for this report include FFY 2017 APRs and Section 618 data, available through the GRADS360 OSEP portal. These analyses are specific to state performance on Indicators C9 and C10, and do not present a complete picture of dispute resolution activity.

SUMMARY BY INDICATOR

Indicator C9: Resolution Meetings Resulting in Written Settlement Agreements

Indicator C9 documents the percentage of resolution meetings that result in written settlement agreements. This indicator applies only to states that have adopted Part B due process complaint procedures. States are required to report any activity relating to performance Indicator C9 but are not required to set or meet a performance target if fewer than ten resolution meetings are held in a single year. Due process complaints continue to be a rarely used dispute resolution option in Part C programs, therefore there are minimal occurrences of resolution meetings. Historically, in only one year (2012-13) has national data reflected more than two resolution meetings held during a single reporting year.

Twenty (20) states reported that they use Part B due process procedures according to their 2017 APR. Nationally, there was one resolution meeting held during 2017-18. The resolution meeting resulted in a written settlement agreement.

¹ For the purposes of this report, the terms "States" is used to refer to all 56 Part C grant recipients (i.e., the fifty United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, American Samoa, Guam, and the Northern Mariana Islands).

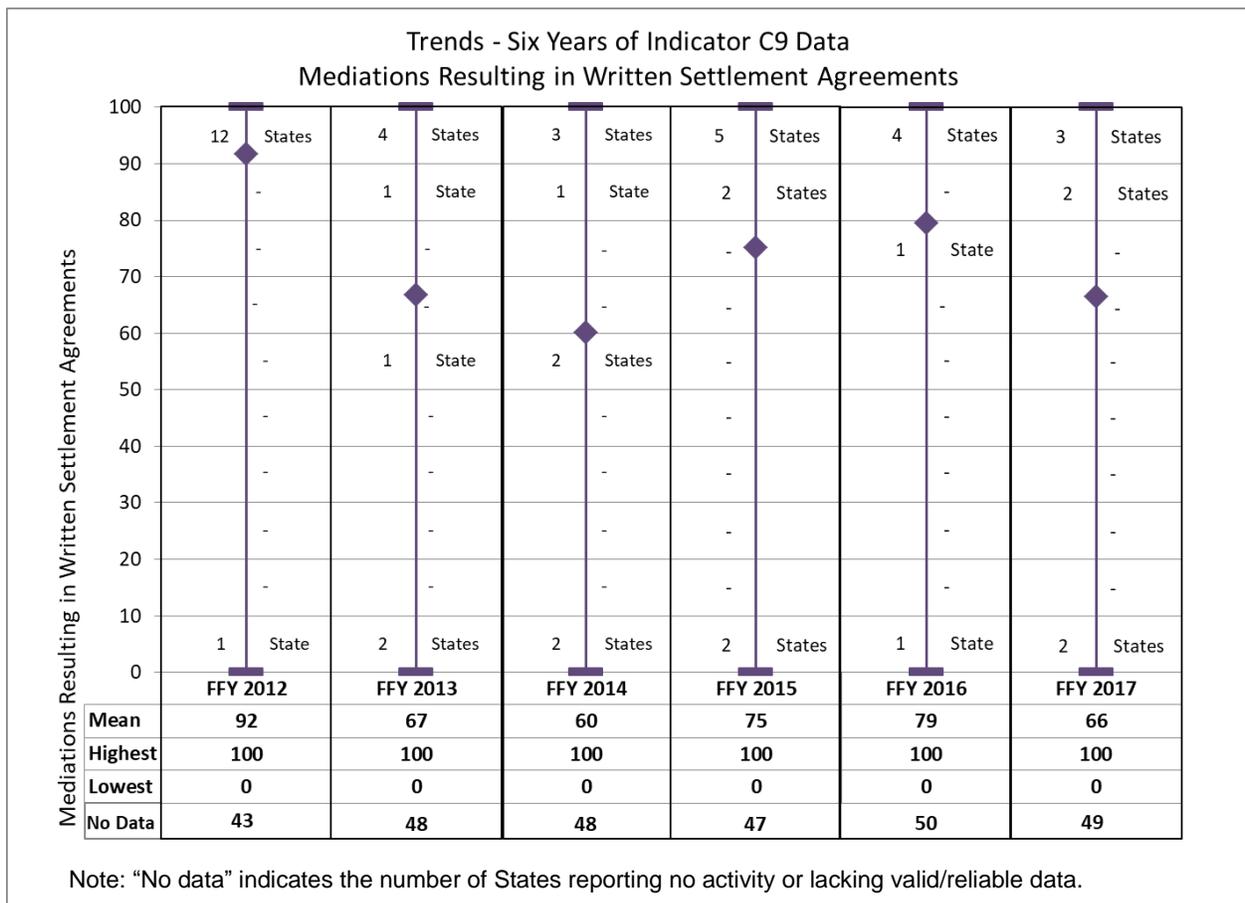
² The reporting period (July 1, 2017-June 30, 2018) began during FFY 2017.

Indicator C10: Mediations Resulting in Written Agreements

Indicator C10 is a performance indicator that documents the percentage of mediations resulting in written mediation agreements. As with Indicator C9, states are required to report any activity relating to Indicator C10, 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-reported performance on Indicator C10 over a six year period. The blue diamonds on each performance band in Figure 1 indicate the mean, or average, rate of agreement across states for that year.³

Figure 1



Nationally in 2017-18, seven States held 58 mediation sessions. One State accounted for 47 of the 58 mediation sessions held, or 81% of all mediation sessions held in 2017-18. A total of 48 of the 58 mediation sessions held in 2017-18 resulted in agreements. The average mediation agreement rate for the last six years is 73%, while this year's average agreement rate is 66%. Due to continued low activity on this indicator nationwide, it is difficult to identify national data trends.

³ For this "average of State agreement rates," all States contribute equally to the calculation regardless of the level of activity.

CONCLUSION

Nationally, the use of mediation sessions and resolution meetings among Part C programs continues to be very low. This may be attributed to both the collaborative, family-centered nature of Part C programs as well as the short time a family is engaged with them, since transition to Part B programs occurs before the child's third birthday. It is recommended that Lead Agencies continue to educate parents about their rights, and the full continuum of dispute resolution options available to them should conflict occur.