UT
Part C

FFY2015
State Performance Plan / Annual Performance Report
Executive Summary:

The systems that are in place to ensure that IDEA Part C requirements are met, e.g., monitoring systems, dispute resolution systems.

General Supervision System:

The systems that are in place to ensure that IDEA Part C requirements are met, e.g., monitoring systems, dispute resolution systems.

The Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP) conducts annual focused monitoring activities with selected early intervention (EI) programs. The programs and areas of focus are determined annually based on state aggregated data, individual program data, and other information. EI programs and the Interagency Coordinating Council (ICC) may be included in determining which EI programs and focus activities will be reviewed. Focus activities may include off-site and on-site monitoring, as well as any additional activities that are deemed necessary and/or appropriate by the BWEIP. Off-site monitoring refers to the oversight of activities of EI programs by BWEIP to promote compliance, technical assistance, improvement strategies, corrective actions, sanctions or incentives to ensure timely correction of noncompliance and performance. On-site monitoring refers to any BWEIP oversight activities of EI programs provided at their locations to promote compliance and performance that may identify noncompliance, the need for CA technical assistance, improvement strategies and incentives or sanctions to ensure timely correction of all instances of noncompliance. Intensive activities may be necessary based on issues identified through general or focused monitoring activities, the complaints/resolution system, or other means. These activities may also include off-site and on-site monitoring, interviews, follow-up monitoring visits, and any additional activities determined necessary by the BWEIP.

Noncompliance may be identified at all levels within the State General Supervision System Framework through relevant activities. If the BWEIP finds noncompliance with any compliance indicator, the program will create a written notification of the finding of noncompliance. The BWEIP will then require a corrective action (CA) for full correction of all noncompliance from the individual EI program. All noncompliance, once it is identified and notification is given to the EI program, will be corrected as soon as possible, but in no case later than one year from the date of the written notification for findings of noncompliance. The BWEIP requires CA for all noncompliance. If noncompliance is not corrected within one year of the written finding of noncompliance, the BWEIP may impose sanctions and require that the EI program provide detail in the CA on how they will revise necessary policies, procedures, and/or practices that contributed to any noncompliance. The BWEIP will conduct several annual general supervision activities for each EI program to monitor the implementation of Individuals with Disabilities Improvement Act (IDEIA) and identify possible areas of noncompliance and low performance. The general activities include (a) collection and verification of the Baby and Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS) data for the SPP/APR compliance and results indicators, (b) program determinations, (c) review of the program data accountability plan, (d) fiscal management, (e) collection and verification of 618 data in BTOTS 618 data, and (f) targeted technical assistance and professional development.

The BWEIP will ensure timely dispute resolution through mediation and/or due process. All parties will be allowed to dispute any matter under Part C, including matters arising prior to the filing of a due process complaint, through a mediation process. The mediation process may be requested at any time, and may not be used to deny or delay a parent’s right to a due process hearing or to deny any other rights afforded under Part C. Upon resolution by parties, a legally binding written agreement will be created to enforce confidentiality of all discussions that happened during the mediation process. The agreement will also prohibit the use of mediation documents to be used as evidence in any subsequent due process hearing or civil proceeding. This agreement will include signatures by the parent(s), as well as a representative from the BWEIP who is authorized to bind the agency. Finally, a written statement will be included, expressing that the written and signed agreement is enforceable in any state court of competent jurisdiction or in a district court of the United States.

Funding sources that support the BWEIP are the State Appropriation (State General Fund), IDEIA Part C Grant Award, Medicaid, Children’s Health Insurance Program (CHIP), and Family Cost Participation Fees. Utah ensures that Federal funds made available to the state under Part C are implemented and distributed in accordance with the provisions of Part C. The BWEIP provides grants to agencies in the state to support and carry out the purposes and requirements of Part C and state regulations. The BWEIP will utilize its established system of payments and fees for EI services under Part C, including a schedule of sliding fees. Fees collected from a parent or the child’s family to pay for EI services under the BWEIP’s system of payments will be considered as program income. Finally, Medicaid and CHIP are programs within the Utah Department of Health. EI services, as specified in the child’s IFSP, cannot be denied due to a parent’s refusal to allow their public insurance to be billed for such services.

Attachments

File Name: ffy 2015 apr improvement activities.pdf
Uploaded By: Catherine Hoelscher
Uploaded Date: 8/18/2017

File Name: icc approval.pdf
Uploaded By: Catherine Hoelscher
Uploaded Date: 8/18/2017
Technical Assistance System:
The mechanisms that the State has in place to ensure the timely delivery of high quality, evidence-based technical assistance and support to early intervention service (EIS) programs.

The Lead Agency (LA) has multiple mechanisms in place to ensure the timely delivery of high quality, evidence-based technical assistance and support to early intervention (EI) programs.

Data System. The LA’s comprehensive, statewide, web-based data system, the Baby and Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS), is used in all 15 EI program grantees and provides a detailed electronic child EI record from referral to exit. LA staff work closely with the BTOTS contractor to ensure ongoing fidelity of the database with current Part C regulations and LA policy and procedures. BTOTS generates alerts and reports to inform programs of timelines for events such as initial Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) meetings, new initial IFSP services, and transition conferences. Field definitions were recently written by LA staff and added throughout all areas of the database and include descriptions of the data entry field and associated regulatory and policy references. The LA supports grantees in their understanding and use of BTOTS through monthly conference calls to train and answer questions from their EI program staff and quarterly meetings with program administrators to update them on development progress, enhancement priorities, system security, etc. In addition, “Frequently Asked Questions” documents, a telephone helpline, and an electronic bug/error submission system are available to assist users with the BTOTS system.

National and Local Technical Assistance Resources. LA staff access both national (e.g., Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center, The Center for IDEA Early Childhood Data Systems, University of Kansas Early Childhood Personnel Center) and local (e.g., Utah Parent Center) resources to stay current with and research questions about Part C regulations, evidence-based practices, etc.

Lead Agency Technical Assistance. The Utah Part C Program Manager is the official LA liaison for all 15 EI program grantees and answers questions from program administrators related to Part C regulations and LA policy and procedures. LA staff are identified as points of contact based on their areas of knowledge and expertise and are the official contacts for program administrative and other staff to answer additional questions and concerns.

Conferences and Trainings. The Utah Part C Program Manager, Compliance and Education Team Manager, and Data Team/618 Data Manager all attend OSEP leadership and conferences, as well as other relevant national and local conferences and trainings, to stay current with the field.

Professional Development System:
The mechanisms the State has in place to ensure that service providers are effectively providing services that improve results for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

1. The BWEIP has a comprehensive system of personnel development (CSPD) for training all EI personnel who provide EI services to children and families.
2. The BWEIP has a system of providing information to primary referral sources with respect to the availability and nature of EI services in Utah through Child Find.
3. The CSPD system includes:
   a. Training personnel to implement innovative strategies and activities for the recruitment and retention of EI staff;
   b. Promoting the preparation of EI staff who are fully and appropriately qualified to provide EI services under part C;
   c. Training personnel to coordinate transition services for infants and toddlers with disabilities who are transitioning from an EI service program to a preschool special education or appropriate community program; and
   d. Establishment of a BWEIP credential program for all EI staff.
4. Pre-service Training:
   a. A joint approval process has been developed between BWEIP and 8 programs at 3 Utah universities for implementation of pre-service programs offering the Early Childhood Special Education degree and teaching licensure. The successful completion and graduation in those programs of study will result in the earning of a BWEIP credential at graduation.
5. In-Service Training:
   a. The BWEIP shall coordinate a statewide program of approved in-service training leading toward credentialing. The training is based on Utah’s EI Core Competencies and relates specifically to the following:
      1) Understanding the basic components of EI services available in the state;
      2) Meeting the interrelated social/emotional, cognitive, communication, health, and physical development, of eligible children under part C;
      3) Assisting families in enhancing the development of their children; and
      4) Participating fully in the development and implementation of IFSP process.
6. BWEIP Credentialing Process:
a. All EI staff providing direct services to children and families or administering an EI program are required to earn and maintain a BWEIP credential. There are three (3) types of credentials:
   1) EI I;
   2) EI II; and
   3) EI III.

b. If newly hired staff does not meet the requirements for an EI I or EI II, credential based on pre-service training they shall earn a credential within two (2) years from date of hire.

c. EI I and EI II credentials are granted based on the successful completion of:
   1) Completion of an approved college or university pre-service training program; or
   2) BWEIP approved in-service program of studies that consists of training modules completed by the individual during direct instruction with groups of individuals training together; and electronic self study, and
   3) Completion of a portfolio which documents the integration of core competencies into practice.

d. The EI III credential is a specialized administrative credential for those serving as EI program directors or coordinators. All contracted EI programs are required to have at least one (1) person holding an EI III credential who functions in an administrative capacity as the local program director or coordinator.

B. Personnel Standards:

1. The BWEIP shall have policies and procedures relating to the establishment and maintenance of qualification standards to ensure that staff necessary to carry out the purposes of part C are appropriately and adequately prepared and trained.

2. The BWEIP policies and procedures shall provide for the establishment and maintenance of qualification standards that are consistent with any state approved or state required certification, licensing, or other comparable requirements that apply to the profession, discipline, or area in which EI staff are providing EI services.

3. The Utah Qualification Standards for EI Staff table details Utah's entry-level requirements for qualified personnel (See Attachment 1).

4. The BWEIP considers EI staff with related academic degrees to be eligible to obtain an EI Specialist II credential either through completion of the BWEIP in-service training or demonstration of pre-approved, per-service coursework which meets the BWEIP’s EI Core Competency requirements, including the following:
   a. Adaptive Physical Education;
   b. Child Development;
   c. Child Life;
   d. Communication Disorders Specialist;
   e. Early Childhood;
   f. Family Studies;
   g. Health;
   h. Music Therapy;
   i. Nursing;
   j. Psychology;
   k. Recreational Therapy;
   l. Social Work;
   m. Sociology; and
   n. Other (as approved).

5. The BWEIP allows the use of paraprofessionals and assistants who are appropriately trained and supervised in accordance with state law, regulation, or written policy to assist in the provision of EI services.

6. Utah's EI Core Competencies: Utah's EI system utilizes a competency-based model of evaluating professional knowledge (See EI I & II Competencies for detailed information). The BWEIP has developed competencies in the following six key areas:
   a. Health;
   b. Child Development:
      1) Physical, motor and sensory;
      2) Cognitive;
      3) Social Emotional;
      4) Communication; and
      5) Adaptive.
   c. Development in Children with Special Needs;
   d. Family Involvement/Interaction with Families;
   e. Evaluation and Assessment; and
   f. Program Implementation.

7. The BWEIP’s Credentialing Process: All EI staff is required to earn and maintain a BWEIP credential. If new staff are hired that do not meet the requirements for an EI I, EI II, or EI III credential based on pre-service training, they shall obtain a credential within two (2) years from date of hire.
FFY 2015 Part C State Performance Plan (SPP)/Annual Performance Report (APR)

a. EI I and EI II credentials are granted based on the successful completion of:
   1) Approved in-service program of studies that consists of training modules completed by an individual on a self-study basis and by groups of individuals training together;
   2) Completion of a portfolio which documents the integration of core competencies into practice; or
   3) Completion of an approved college or university pre-service training program.

b. The EI III credential is a specialized administrative credential for those serving as EI program directors or coordinators. All contracted EI programs are required to have at least one (1) person holding an EI III credential who functions in an administrative capacity as the local program director or coordinator.

c. The Professional Authorization is for employees who are professionals in their field (with a college degree), who contract for very limited hours with an EI program and do not provide Service Coordination. The Professional Authorization is not transferable between EI programs and shall be renewed after 5 years. Professional Authorization Criteria (see attachment).

8. EI Levels responsibilities and supervision (See Attachment 2)

V Authority:
R §303.212
Utah Code, Titles 53A and 58 and the Utah State Board of Education Certification Standards
34 CFR §303.13: Early intervention services
34 CFR §303.118: Comprehensive system of personnel development (CSPD)
34 CFR §303.119: Personnel standards

Attachments

No APR attachments found.

Stakeholder Involvement: ☑ apply this to all Part C results indicators

The mechanism for soliciting broad stakeholder input on targets in the SPP, including revisions to targets.

baby Watch solicited discussion and input from stakeholder groups for setting the Results Indicators 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 targets for the FFY 2013-2018 State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report (SPP/APR). Two meeting were held to present the data and seek involvement from stakeholder groups that are comprised of ICC members, parents, EI Provider Consortium and partnering agencies/programs; including Utah State Office of Education, Migrant and Homeless, Utah Parent Center, Bureau of Child Development, Children with Special Health Care Needs, Early Head Start, Child Protection, Utah Parent Center, the Office of Home Visiting, Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind, Medicaid, CHIP, University Personnel Preparation Centers, Center for Persons with Disabilities and Utah Department of Insurance, and early intervention service coordinators, specialists, therapists and administrators. The BWEIP Provider Consortium was held in October 2014 and the Interagency Coordinating Council (ICC) was held November 2014

At each extended meeting Baby Watch Staff presented the historical data and targets for each of the five indicators, as well as local and national comparisons and the improvement activities that have contributed to the statewide performance for each. Each results indicator was discussed at length and is detailed in the corresponding stakeholder input section. By the conclusion of each meeting the stakeholders made their recommendations with rationales for setting each of the six-year results indicator's targets.

In December 2014, draft document was compiled that combined the target setting recommendations and rationales from both stakeholder meetings. All feedback was received by January 2015 and was incorporated in the final SPP/APR documentation of targets and rationales.

Additionally at the two meeting described above the data were presented and discussions were held for the entire SPP/APR including the data for the Compliance Indicators 1, 7, 8A, 8B, 8C, and 10. Indicator 11, State Systemic Improvement Plan (SSIP) work will be described in detail separately The Grads 360 System including the introduction sections and the reduction in paperwork was also described. Both groups were invited to provide input on improvement strategies for Indicators 1-8. Comments were taken into consideration for the final APR documents.

On January 25th, 2016 the Executive Chair of the ICC signed and dated the Annual Report Certification of the Interagency Coordinating Council Under Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) asserting that the use of the State's Part C SPP/APR in lieu of submitting the ICC's own annual report, and confirms accuracy and completeness and provision to our Governor (attached). At the January meeting, the ICC elected to continue the work of the subcommittees focusing on Child Find, Transition/Families, and Comprehensive System of Personnel Development (CSPD). BWEIP staff continues to work with these subcommittees to provide additional data for their review and analysis, as well as suggestions for development of measurable, rigorous targets and improvement activities.

Attachments

No APR attachments found.

Reporting to the Public:

How and where the State reported to the public on the FFY 2014 performance of each EIS Program or Provider located in the State on the targets in the SPP/APR as soon as 8/18/2017
The FFY 2014 APR along with the FFY 2005-2013 SPP were been posted on the BWEIP website at [www.utahbabywatch.org](http://www.utahbabywatch.org) on April 15, 2016 under the public information section, State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Reports [http://utahbabywatch.org/publicinformation/spp.htm](http://utahbabywatch.org/publicinformation/spp.htm) and [http://utahbabywatch.org/publicinformation/apr.htm](http://utahbabywatch.org/publicinformation/apr.htm). The BWEIP worked with the Department of Health’s Public Information Officer to distribute the FFY 2014 APR and the FFY 2005-2013 SPP to stakeholder groups and the media, as appropriate.

Local program profiles of Indicators 1-8 were distributed to providers and posted to the BWEIP website under the local programs section in January 2016 [http://utahbabywatch.org/localprograms/index.htm](http://utahbabywatch.org/localprograms/index.htm). Local BWEIPs also received their program determinations and notifications of noncompliance in January 2016.

Utah’s Part C determination from OSEP was posted to the the Baby Watch Website in June, 2016 at [http://utahbabywatch.org/publicinformation/utdetermination.htm](http://utahbabywatch.org/publicinformation/utdetermination.htm).

### Attachments

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### Actions required in FFY 2014 response

### OSEP Response

### Required Actions
Monitoring Priority: Early Intervention Services In Natural Environments

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

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

### Historical Data

Baseline Data: 2005

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| Target | | | | | | | | | | | |

| Data | | | | | | | | | | | |

**Key:**
- Gray – Data Prior to Baseline
- Yellow – Baseline

### FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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</table>
FFY 2015 Part C State Performance Plan (SPP)/Annual Performance Report (APR)

**Number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive the early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5787</td>
<td>5793</td>
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<tr>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
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<tr>
<td>99.90%</td>
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</table>

**Explanation of Slippage**

**Explanation of Slippage in FFY 2015:**

The percentage of files in compliance decreased 100% in FFY 2014 to 99.86 in FFY 2015, a decrease of 0.14%.

**Number of documented delays attributable to exceptional family circumstances**

This number will be added to the "Number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive their early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner" field above to calculate the numerator for this indicator.

**null**

**What is the source of the data provided for this indicator?**

- State monitoring
- State database

**Provide the time period in which the data were collected (e.g., September through December, fourth quarter, selection from the full reporting period).**

Full reporting period: July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016

**Describe how the data accurately reflect data for infants and toddlers with IFSPs for the full reporting period.**

The data was collected for this indicator for all Baby Watch Early Intervention programs through the statewide database, the Baby and Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS), and includes all children with IFSPs who received early intervention (EI) service from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016.

**Provide additional information about this indicator (optional)**

**Improvement Activities Completed in FFY 2015:**

See Improvement Activities Document

During FFY 2015, the timely services standard was reinforced through corrective actions, technical assistance, and self-monitoring.

BWEIP encouraged EI providers to run and review BTOTS monitoring reports systematically for the timeliness indicators and bring alerts from the reports to their staff’s attention. These activities were incorporated into all EI providers’ required data accuracy plans.

During FFY 2015, providers were encouraged to analyze data by drilling down to the child level for reasons for delays and make necessary process adjustments to prevent future delayed service provision.

During FFY 2015 contact logs were developed and deployed BTOTS Web. The contact logs hold detailed information about family and provider circumstances, delays, and contact history.

**Actions required in FFY 2014 response**

none

Note: Any actions required in last year’s response that are related to correction of findings should be responded to on the "Correction of Previous Findings of Noncompliance" page of this indicator. If your State’s only actions required in last year’s response are related to findings of noncompliance, a text field will not be displayed on this page.

**Correction of Findings of Noncompliance Identified in FFY 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Identified</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Verified as Corrected Within One Year</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Subsequently Corrected</th>
<th>Findings Not Yet Verified as Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Correction of Findings of Noncompliance Verified as Corrected**

Describe how the State verified that the source of noncompliance is correctly implementing the regulatory requirements

**Verification of Correction of FFY 2014 findings of noncompliance (either timely or subsequent):**

Compliance with timely service initiation requirements is a component of the annual database monitoring for each EI program for the full reporting period. These monitoring activities included a review by local programs of timely service initiation requirements through the review of data, written policies, and individual child files. Similarly, BWEIP staff also conducted on-site and off-site reviews of data, procedures, and individual child files. When noncompliance was identified, each program was required to respond in writing to a Corrective Action (CA) to address and correct all incidences of noncompliance.
Corrective Action Requirements for Noncompliance Identified for FFY 2014

Describe the specific actions that the State took to verify the correction of findings of noncompliance identified in FFY 2014:

BWEIP notified each EI program in writing of their findings of noncompliance and supplied Corrective Action Levels Templates as detailed below.

Noncompliance Corrective Action Process Overview

As per OSEP instruction referenced on the enclosed FFY 2015 Corrective Action Overview, Baby Watch is required to make findings and inform programs of all noncompliance, as well as implement a corrective action and fully correct and verify correction of all noncompliance as soon as possible, but no later than June 30, 2017.

The purpose of the corrective action is to assist the program and BWEIP to understand and correct the underlying causes of the noncompliance so that the program can achieve the 100% Compliance status. We are using this template to assist with that process. The template includes a corrective action level for each compliance indicator that is less than 100% for FFY 2015 and contains cells for you to supply current indicator data, analysis of the root cause(s) for noncompliance, written implementation plan, reviews, reporting, and timelines.

To verify correction of noncompliance, Baby Watch must review data that demonstrate that your program has corrected each individual instance of noncompliance, unless the infant or toddler is no longer within the jurisdiction of your program. For timeline-specific indicators (Indicators 1, 7, 8a, 8b, and 8c), data must demonstrate that the required action (e.g., evaluation and initial IFSP) occurred, although late. In addition, Baby Watch must review subsequent data (following the identification of noncompliance) that demonstrate 100% compliance with the requirements. The requirements for the full correction each level of noncompliance is detailed in the following chart.

Corrective Action Requirements for Noncompliance Identified for FFY 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Level</th>
<th>Corrective Action Required?</th>
<th>EI Program Requirements</th>
<th>Corrective Action Reporting to BWEIP</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100% Compliance</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
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<tr>
<td>Meets Requirements</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>● Determine status and cause of each late event, unless the child is no longer in Part C.</td>
<td>● Data report to BWEIP showing correction for all individual instances (or completion, although late) for timeline indicators (1, 7, 8a-c)).</td>
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<tr>
<td>95% to 99.9% Compliance</td>
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<td>● Periodic self-review of monitoring report(s) in the indicator(s) of concern.</td>
<td>● Subsequent data report at 100% for each indicator of concern per BWEIP specification.</td>
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</table>
### FFY 2015 Part C State Performance Plan (SPP)/Annual Performance Report (APR)

#### Needs Assistance
**80% to 94.9% Compliance**
- Yes
- Analysis of cause(s) of noncompliance.
- Written implementation plan to address cause(s) with specified timeline, submitted to and approved by BWEIP.
- TA conference call(s) as needed.
- Onsite BWEIP TA as needed.
- Data report to BWEIP showing correction for all individual instances (or completion, although late) for timeline indicators (1, 7, 8a-c).
- Subsequent data report at 100% for each indicator of concern per BWEIP specification.
- Quarterly review and reporting to BWEIP of monitoring report(s) for the indicator(s) of concern.
- Final written report to BWEIP detailing progress by 6/1/17.

#### Needs Intervention
**70% to 79.9% Compliance**
- Yes
- Analysis of cause(s) of noncompliance
- Written implementation plan to address cause(s) with specified timeline, submitted to and approved by BWEIP.
- Bi-monthly TA call with BWEIP.
- Onsite monitoring visit.
- Onsite BWEIP TA.
- Data report to BWEIP showing correction for all individual instances (or completion, although late) for timeline indicators (1, 7, 8a-c).
- Subsequent data report at 100% for each indicator of concern per BWEIP specification.
- Bi-monthly review and reporting to BWEIP of monitoring report(s) for the indicator(s) of concern.
- Monthly written reporting and TA call with BWEIP.
- Final written report to BWEIP detailing progress by 6/1/17.

#### Needs Substantial Intervention
**< 70% Compliance**
- Yes
- Analysis of cause(s) of noncompliance
- Written implementation plan to address cause(s) with specified timeline, submitted to and approved by BWEIP.
- Monthly TA call with BWEIP.
- Onsite monitoring visit(s).
- Onsite BWEIP TA.
- Data report to BWEIP showing correction for all individual instances (or completion, although late) for timeline indicators (1, 7, 8a-c).
- Subsequent data report at 100% for each indicator of concern per BWEIP specification.
- Monthly review and reporting to BWEIP of monitoring report(s) for the indicator(s) of concern.
- Monthly written reporting and TA call with BWEIP.
- Final written report to BWEIP detailing progress by 6/1/16.

#### OSEP Response

Because the State reported less than 100% compliance for FFY 2015, the State must report on the status of correction of noncompliance identified in FFY 2015 for this indicator. When reporting on the correction of noncompliance, the State must report, in the FFY 2016 SPP/APR, that it has verified that each EIS program or provider with noncompliance identified in FFY 2015 for this indicator: (1) is correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirements (i.e., achieved 100% compliance) based on a review of updated data such as data subsequently collected through on-site monitoring or a State data system; and (2) has corrected each individual case of noncompliance, unless the child is no longer within the jurisdiction of the EIS program or provider, consistent with OSEP Memo 09-02. In the FFY 2016 SPP/APR, the State must describe the specific actions that were taken to verify the correction. If the State did not identify any findings of noncompliance in FFY 2015, although its FFY 2015 data reflect less than 100% compliance, provide an explanation of why the State did not identify any findings of noncompliance in FFY 2015.

#### Required Actions
Monitoring Priority: Early Intervention Services In Natural Environments

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

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

### Historical Data

**Baseline Data: 2005**

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<tr>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td>76.00%</td>
<td>76.50%</td>
<td>77.00%</td>
<td>77.50%</td>
<td>78.00%</td>
<td>78.50%</td>
<td>79.00%</td>
<td>90.00%</td>
<td>91.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>77.30%</td>
<td>78.35%</td>
<td>71.00%</td>
<td>71.00%</td>
<td>84.30%</td>
<td>89.20%</td>
<td>87.40%</td>
<td>94.30%</td>
<td>95.42%</td>
<td>95.37%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:**
- Gray – Data Prior to Baseline
- Yellow – Baseline
- Blue – Data Update

### FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td>92.00%</td>
<td>93.00%</td>
<td>94.00%</td>
<td>95.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:**

### Prepopulated Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SY 2015-16 Child Count/Educational Environment Data Groups</td>
<td>7/14/2016</td>
<td>Number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or community-based settings</td>
<td>3,980</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY 2015-16 Child Count/Educational Environment Data Groups</td>
<td>7/14/2016</td>
<td>Total number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs</td>
<td>4,159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FFY 2015 SPP/APR Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or community-based settings</th>
<th>Total number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,980</td>
<td>4,159</td>
<td>95.37%</td>
<td>92.00%</td>
<td>95.70%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Explanation of Progress for FFY 2015: See Improvement Activities Document

There was progress of 0.32% from FFY 2014 actual target data to FFY 2015 actual target data, with 95.37% compared to 95.69% of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who received EI services primarily in home or community-based settings in FFY 2014 and FFY 2015, respectively. As shown in Table 1, the Indicator 2 target for FFY 2015 was met and exceeded for the seventh time in ten federal fiscal years.

### Table 1. Indicator 2 Targets and Actual Target Data for Previous Nine Fiscal Years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY (December 1 Count)</th>
<th>Indicator 2 Target</th>
<th>Indicator 2 Actual Target Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2006 (December 1, 2006)</td>
<td>76.0%</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2007 (December 1, 2007)</td>
<td>76.5%</td>
<td>71.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2008 (December 1, 2008)</td>
<td>77.0%</td>
<td>71.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2009 (December 1, 2009)</td>
<td>77.5%</td>
<td>84.30%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2010 (December 1, 2010)</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
<td>89.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2011 (December 1, 2011)</td>
<td>78.5%</td>
<td>87.40%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2012 (December 1, 2012)</td>
<td>78.0%</td>
<td>94.30%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### FFY 2015 Part C State Performance Plan (SPP)/Annual Performance Report (APR)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Percentage in Home or Community-Based Settings</th>
<th>Indicator 2 Target</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2013</td>
<td>79.5%</td>
<td>95.44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2014</td>
<td>91.0%</td>
<td>95.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2015</td>
<td>92.0%</td>
<td>95.69%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

For three of the last ten reporting years (FFY 2006 through FFY 2008), the percentage of infants and toddlers with IFSPs receiving early intervention services primarily in home or community-based settings was static at approximately 71.00%. The Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP) Indicator 2 targets for reporting years FFY 2005 through FFY 2010 were based “hand collected” data from years prior to the introduction of the Baby and Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS) database in 2005.

At 95.69%, the FFY 2015 percentage of infants and toddlers with IFSPs receiving early intervention services primarily in home or community-based settings exceeded the FFY 2015 Indicator 2 state target of 92.0% and is identical to actual target data for FFY 2013. FFY 2013, FFY 2014, and FFY 2015 are the highest percentages in reporting years FFY 2006 through FFY 2015. At the local level, 12 of 15 Utah programs had percentages above the FFY 2015 Indicator 2 state target of 92.0%.

#### Actions required in FFY 2014 response

**none**

#### OSEP Response

**Required Actions**
Indicator 3: Early Childhood Outcomes

Monitoring Priority: Early Intervention Services In Natural Environments

Results indicator: 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.

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

Does your State’s Part C eligibility criteria include infants and toddlers who are at risk of having substantial developmental delays (or “at-risk infants and toddlers”) under IDEA section 632(5)(B)(i)?

No

Historical Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Year</th>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A1 2013</td>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td>81.00%</td>
<td>80.60%</td>
<td>80.60%</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
<td>65.50%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td></td>
<td>81.10%</td>
<td>80.62%</td>
<td>71.37%</td>
<td>69.18%</td>
<td>69.00%</td>
<td>68.18%</td>
<td>69.77%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>A2 2013</td>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td>64.80%</td>
<td>65.21%</td>
<td>61.25%</td>
<td>59.54%</td>
<td>58.78%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td></td>
<td>64.80%</td>
<td>65.21%</td>
<td>61.25%</td>
<td>59.54%</td>
<td>58.78%</td>
<td>55.40%</td>
<td>58.44%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B1 2013</td>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td>84.71%</td>
<td>84.69%</td>
<td>78.29%</td>
<td>78.14%</td>
<td>76.79%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td></td>
<td>84.71%</td>
<td>84.69%</td>
<td>78.29%</td>
<td>78.14%</td>
<td>76.79%</td>
<td>75.44%</td>
<td>74.17%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B2 2013</td>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td>59.95%</td>
<td>58.02%</td>
<td>54.26%</td>
<td>55.23%</td>
<td>52.59%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td></td>
<td>59.95%</td>
<td>58.02%</td>
<td>54.26%</td>
<td>55.23%</td>
<td>52.59%</td>
<td>50.86%</td>
<td>52.81%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C1 2013</td>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td>84.10%</td>
<td>84.09%</td>
<td>75.50%</td>
<td>77.06%</td>
<td>76.33%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td></td>
<td>84.10%</td>
<td>84.09%</td>
<td>75.50%</td>
<td>77.06%</td>
<td>76.33%</td>
<td>75.44%</td>
<td>74.97%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2 2013</td>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td>67.50%</td>
<td>67.54%</td>
<td>62.75%</td>
<td>62.81%</td>
<td>61.53%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td></td>
<td>67.50%</td>
<td>67.54%</td>
<td>62.75%</td>
<td>62.81%</td>
<td>61.53%</td>
<td>59.19%</td>
<td>61.18%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: Gray – Data Prior to Baseline Yellow – Baseline Blue – Data Update

FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target A1 ≥</td>
<td>66.00%</td>
<td>67.00%</td>
<td>68.00%</td>
<td>69.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target A2 ≥</td>
<td>54.50%</td>
<td>55.00%</td>
<td>55.50%</td>
<td>56.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target B1 ≥</td>
<td>73.50%</td>
<td>74.00%</td>
<td>74.50%</td>
<td>75.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target B2 ≥</td>
<td>48.50%</td>
<td>49.00%</td>
<td>49.50%</td>
<td>51.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target C1 ≥</td>
<td>74.50%</td>
<td>75.00%</td>
<td>75.50%</td>
<td>76.20%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target C2 ≥</td>
<td>58.50%</td>
<td>59.00%</td>
<td>59.50%</td>
<td>60.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:

Explanation of Changes

The state raised the 2018 targets above the 2013 baseline for B1, B2 and C1.

Targets: Description of Stakeholder Input

- Please see the Stakeholder Involvement section of the introduction.

Enter additional information about stakeholder involvement

FFY 2015 SPP/APR Data

Number of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed 2798.00

Outcome A: Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of</th>
<th>Percentage of</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Children</td>
<td>Children</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a. Infants and toddlers who did not improve functioning</td>
<td>17.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Infants and toddlers who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers</td>
<td>632.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8/18/2017
c. Infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it

d. Infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level comparable to same-aged peers

e. Infants and toddlers who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerator</th>
<th>Denominator</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1345.00</td>
<td>1994.00</td>
<td>69.77%</td>
<td>66.00%</td>
<td>67.45%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1703.00</td>
<td>2798.00</td>
<td>58.44%</td>
<td>54.50%</td>
<td>60.86%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Outcome B. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Children</th>
<th>Percentage of Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Infants and toddlers who did not improve functioning</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Infants and toddlers who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers</td>
<td>699.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it</td>
<td>573.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level comparable to same-aged peers</td>
<td>1136.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Infants and toddlers who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers</td>
<td>376.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerator</th>
<th>Denominator</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1709.00</td>
<td>2422.00</td>
<td>74.17%</td>
<td>73.50%</td>
<td>70.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1512.00</td>
<td>2798.00</td>
<td>52.81%</td>
<td>48.50%</td>
<td>54.04%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation of B1 Slippage

Explanation of Progress and Slippage that occurred for FFY 2015:

BWEIP’s actual target data exceeded target percentages for Summary Statements 1 and 2 for Outcome A and for Summary Statement 2 for Outcomes B and C in FFY 2015. Summary Statement 1 for both Outcomes B and C experienced some slippage, from 74.17% in FFY 2014 to 70.56% in FFY 2015, 74.97% in FFY 2014 to 73.13% in FFY 2015 respectively. This time period is the eighth year of collecting child outcomes data using the same methodology, this is the second year in the last five years that four of the six targets were attained.

(Based on the similarity of actual target data across three-year time period from FFY 2011 through FFY 2013, BWEIP was able to establish valid target percentages for FFY 2014 through FFY 2018).

Discussion of Summary Statements and a-e Progress Data for FFY 2015:

Comparison of last to this year’s actual Summary Statement data.

A comparison of FFY 2014 to FFY 2015 actual summary statement data showed a mixture of progress and slippage overall across the two summary statements and three outcomes. For Outcomes A, B, and C, slippage was observed for Summary Statement #1 (-2.29%, -3.61%, and 1.84% for Outcomes A, B, and C, respectively) For Outcomes A, B, and C, progress was observed for Summary Statement #2 (2.47%, 1.21%, and 1.01% for Outcomes A, B, and C, respectively).

In FFY 2015, the percentages of children reported in Summary Statement #1 ranged from 67.48% (Outcome A) to 73.13% (Outcome C), while for Summary Statement #2, the percentages ranged from 54.02% (Outcome B) to 62.19% (Outcome C).

Table 3: FFY 2015 Utah Outcome Percentages Compared to FFY 2014 National Percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary Statement 1</th>
<th>Summary Statement 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>U</strong></td>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2015</td>
<td>FFY 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome A</td>
<td>67.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome B</td>
<td>70.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome C</td>
<td>73.13%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ECTA Center, Outcomes for Children Served Through IDEAs Early Childhood Programs: 2014-15, published September 2016**

As shown in Table 3, when compared to the Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (ECTA) 2014-15 analysis of national percentage averages, Utah’s FFY 2015 summary statement data falls within or above the national ranges for Summary Statement 1. Six percentages, Summary Statement 1 for Outcomes A, B, and C, as well as Summary Statement 2 for Outcomes A, B, and C are above, or equal to, the national averages.

From FFY 2014 to FFY 2015, the total number of children with child outcome scores increased from 2,670 to 2,798 an increase of n = 128 children or 4.79% (@2,798 - 2,670) / 2,670) x 100% = 4.79%. For the fifth time since Utah began using ECTA methodology for collecting child outcomes information, FFY 2015 data included a full cohort of data for all the children entering and exiting early intervention. FFY 2015 targets Outcome A, for both Summary Statements 1 and 2 for met and exceeded the targets, for Outcomes B and C Summary Statement 1 was not met, while Summary Statement 2 for both outcomes met and exceeded the target.
An examination of Utah’s FFY 2015 progress category percentage patterns for the three outcomes confirmed they met the quality data progress category definitions outlined in the October 2015 Division of Early Childhood (DEC) Conference ECO Center presentation “Identifying and Addressing Early Childhood Outcomes Data Quality to Accurately Measure Improvement”

In FFY 2015, the total number of children exiting with an entry and an exit score and at least six consecutive months of service increased from 2,670 to 2,798 or 4.79%. In FFY 2015, the total number of children who exited early intervention FFY 2015 was 4,731. Thus in FFY 2015, 63.09% ([2,798/4,435] x 100% = 63.09%) of the children who exited early intervention had outcome data.

- At least 28% of the population who exited early intervention is included in the scoring. In FFY 2015 in Utah, 63.09% of exited children received entry and exit scores.
- Not more than 10% of children who exited early intervention are in Category a., which indicates they made no progress. In FFY 2015 in Utah, less than 1% of children were in Category a. in each of the three outcome areas (Outcome A, 0.61%; Outcome B, 0.50%; and Outcome C, 0.54%).
- Not more than 65% of children who exited early intervention are in Category e., which indicates they maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers. In FFY 2015 in Utah, between 11% and 25% of children are in Category e. across the three outcome areas (Outcome A, 28.73%; Outcome B, 13.44%; and Outcome C, 20.98%).

Discussion of a-e Progress Data for FFY 2014:

Figure 1 shows Utah’s seventh year of progress data for children exiting in FFY 2015.

In FFY 2015, all exiting children who met the age and service criteria received an exit score. Entry and exit outcome scores are collected in the Baby Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS) on all children. A BTOTS report is available to help programs identify children who had an entry score and who met the definition of “at least six consecutive months of service” but no exit score at the time of exit. Programs are encouraged to run the report at least monthly to locate any children who met the criteria for requiring an exit score but did not get one.

The percentages of children representing each progress category indicate a significant change in the development of the 2,798 children receiving services for FFY 2015. Overall, a larger percentage of children substantially increased their rate of growth than the percentage of children who functioned within age expectations at exit.

The a-e progress data and data patterns.

The patterns in the number and percentages of children in four of the five progress categories (all but Category a.) showed variability across the three outcomes.

- Percentages for Categories, b., c., d., and e. showed differences across outcome areas:
  - Category a. percentages ranged from a low of 0.52% for Outcome B to a high of 0.61% for Outcome A. The percentage for Outcome C was 0.54%.
  - Category b. percentages were ranged from a low of 20.69 for Outcome C to a high of 24.98 for Outcome B. The percentage for Outcome A was 22.98.
  - Category c. percentages were similar for Outcomes A (94%) and C (16.65%) but higher for Outcome B (20.48%).
  - Category d. had the highest percentages of all five progress categories. Percentages ranged from a low of 13% for Outcome A to a high of 41.24% for Outcome C. The percentage for Outcome B was 40.60.
  - Category e. percentages ranged from a low of 44% for Outcome B to a high of 28.73% for Outcome A. The percentage for Outcome C was 13.44%.

Utah has similar percentages of children in Categories a., b., and c. compared to the FFY 2014 national average percentages. Utah’s Category d. is higher while Category e. is lower than other states.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed for FFY 2015: See Improvement Activities Document

July 2015 – June 2016: Utah programs continued to conduct activities to improve their child outcomes data quality. For example, several reports are available in BTOTS to identify data red flags (e.g., children who had entry scores of 1, 2, or 3 but exited with scores of 5, 6, or 7) or ensure timely scoring (e.g., children who turned six months of age and need an entry score or children without an exit score who had six months of consecutive services and needed an entry score).

July 2015 – June 2016: BWEIP staff were available to provide training to programs upon request. Handouts from previous trainings were available on the BWEIP website (www.utahbabywatch.org). Some providers used their own staff to train their new staff on child outcomes measurement. Resources through the ECO Center and other states’ websites were made available to all providers.

Outcome C: Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of Children</th>
<th>Percentage of Children</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>a. Infants and toddlers who did not improve functioning</td>
<td>15,00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>b. Infants and toddlers who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers</td>
<td>579.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>c. Infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it</td>
<td>463.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>d. Infants and toddlers who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers</td>
<td>1154.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>e. Infants and toddlers who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers</td>
<td>587.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Numerator</th>
<th>Denominator</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>C1. Of those children who entered or exited the program below age expectations in Outcome C, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they turned 3 years of age or exited the program (c=d)/(a+b+c+d).</td>
<td>1617.00</td>
<td>2211.00</td>
<td>74.97%</td>
<td>74.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C2. The percent of infants and toddlers who were functioning within age expectations in Outcome C by the time they turned 3 years of age or exited the program (d+e)/(a+b+c+d+e).</td>
<td>1741.00</td>
<td>2798.00</td>
<td>61.18%</td>
<td>58.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Explanation of C1 Slippage

Explanation of Progress and Slippage that occurred for FFY 2015:

BWEIP’s actual target data exceeded target percentages for Summary Statements 1 and 2 for Outcome A and for Summary Statement 2 for Outcomes B and C in FFY 2015. Summary Statement 1 for both Outcomes B and C experienced some slippage, from 74.17% in FFY 2014 to 70.56% in FFY 2015, 74.97% in FFY 2014 to 73.13% in FFY 2015 respectively. This time period is the eighth year of collecting child outcomes data using the same methodology, this is the second year in the last five years that four of the six targets were attained.

(Based on the similarity of actual target data across three-year time period from FFY 2011 through FFY 2013, BWEIP was able to establish valid target percentages for FFY 2014 through FFY 2018).

Discussion of Summary Statements and a-e Progress Data for FFY 2015:
A comparison of FFY 2014 to FFY 2015 actual summary statement data showed a mixture of progress and slippage overall across the two summary statements and three outcomes. For Outcomes A, B, and C, slippage was observed for Summary Statement #1. (-2.29%, -3.61%, and 1.84% for Outcomes A, B, and C, respectively) For Outcomes A, B, and C, progression was observed for Summary Statement #2 (2.47%, 1.21%, and 1.01% for Outcomes A, B, and C, respectively).

In FFY 2015, the percentages of children reported in Summary Statement #1 ranged from 67.48% (Outcome A) to 73.13% (Outcome C), while for Summary Statement #2, the percentages ranged from 54.02% (Outcome B) to 62.19% (Outcome C).

Table 3: FFY 2015 Utah Outcome Percentages Compared to FFY 2014 National Percentages

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Summary Statement 1</th>
<th>Summary Statement 2</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outcome A</td>
<td>FFY 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>67.48%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>FFY 2014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome B</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70.56%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>71.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outcome C</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>73.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FFY 2015 Part C State Performance Plan (SPP)/Annual Performance Report (APR)  
Comparison of last to this year’s actual Summary Statement data.

In FFY 2015, all exiting children who met the age and service criteria received an exit score. Entry and exit outcome scores are collected in the Baby Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS) on all children. A BTOTS report confirmed they met the quality data progress category definitions outlined in the October 2015 Division of Early Childhood (DEC) Conference ECO Center presentation “Identifying and Addressing Early Childhood Outcomes Data Quality to Accurately Measure Improvement”

An examination of Utah’s FFY 2015 progress category percentage patterns for the three outcomes confirmed they met the quality data progress category definitions outlined in the October 2015 Division of Early Childhood (DEC) Conference ECO Center presentation “Identifying and Addressing Early Childhood Outcomes Data Quality to Accurately Measure Improvement”

In FFY 2015, the total number of children exiting with an entry and an exit score and at least six consecutive months of service increased from 2,670 to 2,798 or 4.79%. In FFY 2015, the total number of children who exited early intervention FFY 2015 was 4,731. Thus in FFY 2015, 63.09% ([2,798/4,435] x 100% = 63.09%) of the children who exited early intervention had outcome data.

- At least 28% of the population who exited early intervention is included in the scoring. In FFY 2015 in Utah, 63.09% of exited children received entry and exit scores.
- Not more than 10% of children who exited early intervention are in Category a., which indicates they made no progress. In FFY 2015 in Utah, less than 1% of children were in Category a. in each of the three outcome areas (Outcome A, 0.61%; Outcome B, 0.50%; and Outcome C, 0.54%).
- Not more than 65% of children who exited early intervention are in Category e., which indicates they maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers. In FFY 2015 in Utah, between 11% and 25% of children are in Category e. across the three outcome areas (Outcome A, 28.73%; Outcome B, 13.44%; and Outcome C, 20.98%).

Discussion of a-e Progress Data for FFY 2014:

Figure 1 shows Utah’s seventh year of progress data for children exiting in FFY 2015.

In FFY 2015, all exiting children who met the age and service criteria received an exit score. Entry and exit outcome scores are collected in the Baby Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS) on all children. A BTOTS report is available to help programs identify children who had an entry score and who met the definition of “at least six consecutive months of service” but no exit score at the time of exit. Programs are encouraged to run the report at least monthly to locate any children who met the criteria for requiring an exit score but did not get one.

The percentages of children representing each progress category indicate a significant change in the development of the 2,798 children receiving services for FFY 2015. Overall, a larger percentage of children substantially increased their rate of growth than the percentage of children who functioned within age expectations at exit.

The a-e progress data and patterns.

- Percentages for Categories b., c., d., and e. showed differences across outcome areas:
  - Category a. percentages ranged from a low of 0.50% for Outcome B to a high of 0.61% for Outcome A. The percentage for Outcome C was 0.54%.
  - Category b. percentages were from a low of 20.69% for Outcome C to a high of 24.98% for Outcome B. The percentage for Outcome A was 22.98.
  - Category c. percentages were similar for Outcomes A (94%) and C (16.55%) but higher for Outcome B (20.48%).
  - Category d. had the highest percentages of all five progress categories. Percentages ranged from a low of 13% for Outcome A to a high of 41.24% for Outcome C. The percentage for Outcome B was 40.60.
  - Category e. percentages ranged from a low of 44% for Outcome B to a high of 28.73% for Outcome A. The percentage for Outcome C was 13.44.

Utah has similar percentages of children in Categories a., b., and c. compared to the FFY 2014 national average percentages. Utah’s Category d. is higher while Category e. is lower than other states.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed for FFY 2015:

July 2015 – June 2016: Utah programs continued to conduct activities to improve their child outcomes data quality. For example, several reports are available in BTOTS to identify data red flags (e.g., children who had entry scores of 1, 2, or 3 but exited with scores of 5, 6, or 7) or ensure timely scoring (e.g., children who turned six months of age and need an entry score or children without an exit score who had six months of consecutive services and needed an entry score).

July 2015 – June 2016: BWEIP staff were available to provide training to programs upon request. Handouts from previous trainings were available on the BWEIP website (www.utahbabywatch.org). Some providers used their own staff to train their new staff on child outcomes measurement. Resources through the ECO Center and other states’ websites were made available to all providers.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Question</th>
<th>Answer</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Did you use the Early Childhood Outcomes Center (ECO) Child Outcomes Summary Form (COSF)?</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Actions required in FFY 2014 response**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OSEP Response**

The State revised its targets for this indicator, and OSEP accepts those targets.

**Required Actions**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Action</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Indicator 4: Family Involvement

Monitoring Priority: Early Intervention Services In Natural Environments

Results indicator: 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.

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

Historical Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Year</th>
<th>FFY 2004</th>
<th>2005</th>
<th>2006</th>
<th>2007</th>
<th>2008</th>
<th>2009</th>
<th>2010</th>
<th>2011</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>76.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>78.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td>84.00%</td>
<td>86.00%</td>
<td>87.00%</td>
<td>86.60%</td>
<td>86.58%</td>
<td>87.71%</td>
<td>87.73%</td>
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<tr>
<td>B 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>73.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>74.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td>81.00%</td>
<td>84.00%</td>
<td>84.00%</td>
<td>84.90%</td>
<td>84.84%</td>
<td>86.13%</td>
<td>85.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C 2006</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>83.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>80.50%</td>
<td></td>
<td>81.00%</td>
<td>81.50%</td>
<td>82.00%</td>
<td>82.50%</td>
<td>92.00%</td>
<td>92.10%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: Gray – Data Prior to Baseline  Yellow – Baseline  Blue – Data Update

FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target A ≥</td>
<td>85.00%</td>
<td>85.50%</td>
<td>86.00%</td>
<td>86.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target B ≥</td>
<td>82.50%</td>
<td>82.75%</td>
<td>83.00%</td>
<td>83.25%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Target C ≥</td>
<td>92.20%</td>
<td>92.30%</td>
<td>92.40%</td>
<td>92.50%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:

Targets: Description of Stakeholder Input - Please see the Stakeholder Involvement section of the introduction.

Enter additional information about stakeholder involvement

FFY 2015 SPP/APR Data

Number of respondent families participating in Part C

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of respondent families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family know their rights</th>
<th>2482.00</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of responses to the question of whether early intervention services have helped the family know their rights</td>
<td>2198.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of respondent families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family effectively communicate their children's needs</td>
<td>2482.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of responses to the question of whether early intervention services have helped the family effectively communicate their children's needs</td>
<td>2150.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of respondent families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family help their children develop and learn</td>
<td>2335.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number of responses to the question of whether early intervention services have helped the family help their children develop and learn</td>
<td>2482.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY 2014 Data</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>A. Percent of families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family know their rights</td>
<td>87.73%</td>
<td>85.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>B. Percent of families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family effectively communicate their children's needs</td>
<td>85.86%</td>
<td>82.50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C. Percent of families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family help their children develop and learn</td>
<td>92.45%</td>
<td>92.20%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Describe how the State has ensured that any response data are valid and reliable, including how the data represent the demographics of the State.

Explanation of progress FFY 2015:

8/18/2017
During early March 2016, 4,219 Utah versions (English and Spanish) of the National Center for Special Education and Accountability Monitoring (NCSEAM) Family Surveys – Part C were mailed or hand-delivered to families of children ages birth to three with disabilities or delays and under an IFSP as of February 22, 2016, in all 29 Utah counties.

Of the surveys sent out, 2,492 were returned with at least one question answered, and 2,482 were returned with measurable data on the “Impact on Early Intervention Services on the Family” scale used for reporting the State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report (SPP/APR) indicators 4a, 4b, and 4c. The response rate was 59%, an increase of 5% over the 2015 response rate of 54%. The data met or exceeded the NCSEAM 2005 National Item Validation Study's standards for the internal consistency, completeness, and overall quality expected from this survey.

In 2016, Spanish language surveys represented 260 (10.4%) of the total responses, an increase of 56 surveys (0.7%) from 204 (9.7%) in 2015. In 2016, Spanish language represented 9.5% of the Baby Watch Early Intervention participants, and in 2015, Spanish language represented 9% of the Baby Watch Early Intervention participants.

The percentages reported are calculated as the percent of families whose measures are at or above a standard that is specific to each indicator. In these analyses, the standards applied were those recommended by a nationally representative stakeholder group convened by NCSEAM. This group identified items that most closely represented the content of each of the indicators and recommended the level of agreement that should be required on these items. For Indicators 4a, 4b, and 4c, the recommended standards were operationalized as measures of 539, 556, and 516, respectively, because these are the calibrations of the items most closely related to the indicators. The percentages reported for each indicator are the percent of families with measures on the “Impact of Early Intervention Services on Family” scale that are at or above these levels.

**PART C Early Intervention Family Survey Report for Data Collected in 2016**

**Scale Information**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FCSS</th>
<th>IFS</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Number of Valid Responses</td>
<td>2,491</td>
<td>2,482</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean Measure</td>
<td>738</td>
<td>756</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement SD</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>176</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Measurement reliability</td>
<td>0.83-0.98</td>
<td>0.89-0.99</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Figure 1.**


**Percent of families who report that early intervention has helped the family:**

The questionnaire used for this study was comprised of 24 items from the Family-Centered Services Scale (FCSS) and 20 items from the Impact on Family Scale (IFS) developed by the National Center for Special Education Accountability Monitoring (NCSEAM). These scales were developed to provide states with valid and reliable instruments to measure (a) positive outcomes that families experience as a result of their participation in early intervention and (b) families’ perceptions of the quality of early intervention services. More information about these scales can be found at www.accountabilitydata.org. A copy of the survey instrument used for this study is included in Appendix A.

Statistics used to express measurement reliability range from 0 (indicating lack of stability) to 1 (indicating perfect stability). The reliability of the FCSS as measured by the Rasch framework was .86, and the reliability of the FCSS as measured by Cronbach’s alpha was .97 in this study. For the IFS, the reliability of the scale as measured by the Rasch framework was .91, and the reliability of the scale as measured by Cronbach’s alpha was .99 in this study. These indices indicate that both scales have high reliability, or stability.

**Analyzed Responses**

Responses were included in analyses for each scale if at least one of the items comprising a scale were completed by a respondent. For analysis of the FCSS, 2,491 respondents completed at least one item and were included in the analysis. For analysis of the IFS, 2,482 respondents completed at least one item and were included in IFS analyses.
Methods of analysis
A Rasch framework is used as the measurement approach by the NCSEAM. Appendix B contains more information about the Rasch model and the calibration methodology used for the IFS and FCSS.

Standards
The Utah Department of Health adopted the standards recommended by NCSEAM as a way of obtaining the percentages to be reported for Indicators 4a, 4b, and 4c.

To establish a recommended standard, NCSEAM assembled a group of nationally representative stakeholders, including parents of children with disabilities, state directors of special education, state early intervention coordinators, district and program personnel, advocates, attorneys, and community representatives. Participants were invited to examine a set of items from the IFS, laid out in their calibration order (see Table 6). The items towards the bottom of the scale, having lower calibrations, are items that families tend to agree with most. The items towards the top of the scale, having higher calibrations, are items that families tend to agree with least. Because of the robust structure of the scale, a respondent who agrees with a given statement will have a very high likelihood of agreeing, or agreeing even more strongly, with all the items below it on the scale.

For indicator 4a, the stakeholder group agreed that families needed to endorse all items up to and including the item, “Over the past year, early intervention services have helped me and/or my family know about my child’s and family’s rights concerning Early Intervention services.” For indicator 4b, the stakeholder group agreed that families needed to endorse all items up to and including the item, “Over the past year, early intervention services have helped me and/or my family communicate more effectively with the people who work with my child and family.” For indicator 4c, the stakeholder group agreed that families needed to endorse all items up to and including the item, “Over the past year, early intervention services have helped me and/or my family understand my child’s special needs.” These standards were operationalized by designating as the numerical standard the measure that, in each case, corresponds to the threshold item’s calibration. For indicators 4a, 4b, and 4c, the measures representing the standards are 539, 556, and 516, respectively. This ensures that in each case, families with a measure at or above the standard have a .95 likelihood of agreeing with the threshold item.

Sample Characteristics and Response Rates
Table 2 below shows the sample breakdown, respondent breakdown, and response rates by ethnicity, survey language, and gender of child.

Table 2. Sample Characteristics and Response Rates by Demographics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Race/Ethnicity</th>
<th>Mailed n</th>
<th>Returned n</th>
<th>Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>American Indian or Alaska Native</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>61.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>66</td>
<td>42</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>63.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>1.6%</td>
<td>1.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black or African American</td>
<td>39</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>53.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.9%</td>
<td>0.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic/Latino</td>
<td>776</td>
<td>463</td>
<td>59.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>18.4%</td>
<td>18.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>56.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td>0.7%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two or More Races</td>
<td>122</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>62.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2.9%</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>3,124</td>
<td>1,838</td>
<td>58.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>74.0%</td>
<td>73.7%</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Survey Language</th>
<th>Mailed n</th>
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<th>Response Rate</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>English</td>
<td>3,819</td>
<td>2,232</td>
<td>58.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90.5%</td>
<td>89.6%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>400</td>
<td>260</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spanish</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>120</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9.5%</td>
<td>10.4%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Gender</th>
<th>Mailed n</th>
<th>Returned n</th>
<th>Response Rate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female</td>
<td>1,493</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>58.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>35.4%</td>
<td>35.2%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2,726</td>
<td>1,616</td>
<td>59.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64.6%</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Male</td>
<td>64.6%</td>
<td>64.8%</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

8/18/2017
Table 3. Child’s Age at Referral

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Referral</th>
<th>N</th>
<th>%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth to 1 Year</td>
<td>903</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1 - 2 Years</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>36.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 – 3 Years</td>
<td>527</td>
<td>21.1%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Missing</td>
<td>161</td>
<td>6.5%</td>
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</table>

Properties of FCSS and IFS Scales
Table 4 shows the scale properties for the FCSS and IFS. The mean of 755.9 for the IFS exceeds the threshold mean (600), indicating that the Utah Department of Health is helping families to achieve many positive outcomes.

Table 4. Scale Properties

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scale</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>S.D.</th>
<th>S.E.</th>
<th>95% Confidence Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FCSS</td>
<td>2,096</td>
<td>738.1</td>
<td>146.8</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>732.4 – 743.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFS</td>
<td>2,094</td>
<td>755.9</td>
<td>175.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>749.0 – 762.8</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Agreement with Items
Table 5 shows the percentage of respondents who agree with the items on the FCSS in order of item calibration, and Table 6 shows the percentage of respondents who agree with the items on the IFS in item calibration order. The frequency distribution responses for both measures are provided in Appendix C.

As can be seen, the majority of families utilizing Early Intervention services in the BWEIP agree with the survey items, and with the exception of two items on the FCSS, the majority of families indicate strong or very strong agreement with the survey items.

Families with children in BWEIP showed less agreement with items regarding the community – that “someone from the Early Intervention program went into the community with me and my child to help us get involved in community activities and services”, that EI services have “helped me and/or my family be part of activities for children and families in my community”, and “EI services provide social and networking opportunities in the Early Intervention program.”

Additionally, less than half of the families indicated that “someone from the Early Intervention program helped me get in touch with other parents for help and support.”

Table 5 – Percentage of Respondents Agreeing with Items on FCSS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item Description</th>
<th>Q24</th>
<th>Q22</th>
<th>Q21</th>
<th>Q9</th>
<th>Q18</th>
<th>Q17</th>
<th>Q19</th>
<th>Q16</th>
<th>Q13</th>
<th>Q7</th>
<th>Q10</th>
<th>Q4</th>
<th>Q13</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>774</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>650</td>
<td>649</td>
<td>645</td>
<td>636</td>
<td>625</td>
<td>623</td>
<td>601</td>
<td>584</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>563</td>
<td>547</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>45.0%</td>
<td>45.7%</td>
<td>74.9%</td>
<td>69.2%</td>
<td>67.9%</td>
<td>73.8%</td>
<td>72.0%</td>
<td>71.9%</td>
<td>69.1%</td>
<td>77.9%</td>
<td>76.7%</td>
<td>80.4%</td>
<td>87.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>64.3%</td>
<td>71.2%</td>
<td>94.6%</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
<td>89.2%</td>
<td>91.8%</td>
<td>92.4%</td>
<td>91.4%</td>
<td>88.2%</td>
<td>94.6%</td>
<td>94.5%</td>
<td>96.6%</td>
<td>98.2%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 6 – Percentage of Respondents Agreeing with Items on IFS

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Item</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
<th>Confidence Interval</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Q14 - My family was* given information about: - changing routines, activities, and the physical setting that would help my child.</td>
<td>82.5%</td>
<td>96.8%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q8 - My family’s needs (such as transportation, child care, etc.) were considered when planning for my child’s services.</td>
<td>82.6%</td>
<td>96.7%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q11 - My family’s daily routines were considered when planning for my child’s services.</td>
<td>86.6%</td>
<td>97.5%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q15 - My family was given information about: - the rights of parents regarding Early Intervention services.</td>
<td>86.6%</td>
<td>98.0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q6 - Written information I receive is written in an understandable way.</td>
<td>88.7%</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q5 - My service coordinator is knowledgeable and professional.</td>
<td>88.5%</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q1 - The Early Intervention service provider(s) that work with my child: - are dependable.</td>
<td>91.3%</td>
<td>98.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q12 - I have felt part of the team when meeting to discuss my child.</td>
<td>88.6%</td>
<td>98.3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q3 - The Early Intervention service provider(s) that work with my child: - are good at working with my family.</td>
<td>93.2%</td>
<td>98.6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Q2 - The Early Intervention service provider(s) that work with my child: - are easy for me to talk to about my child and my family.</td>
<td>93.1%</td>
<td>98.6%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 7 presents the percentage of families with an IFS measure that met or exceeded each of the three standards for Indicator #4, as well as the 95% confidence interval for the true population percentage. Due to the non-normality of the response distribution (as evidenced by percentages approaching 100), asymmetric confidence intervals were calculated using logit transformations, following the method used by the Utah Department of Health documented on the Indicator-Based Information System for Public Health (IBIS-PH) website (see Appendix D for method).

Table 7. Percent of Respondents Meeting or Exceeding Indicator #4 Standards

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator 4A:</th>
<th>88.6%</th>
<th>85.3% - 91.1%</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Percent of families who report that early intervention services helped them know their rights</td>
<td>88.6%</td>
<td>85.3% - 91.1%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Indicator 4B:
Percent of families who report that early intervention services helped them effectively communicate their children’s needs
86.6% 83.2% - 89.4%

Indicator 4C:
Percent of families who report that early intervention services helped them help their child develop and learn
94.1% 91.5% - 95.9%

Improvement Activities Completed, Contributing to Progress for FFY 2015: See Improvement Activities Document

Survey Implementation:

FFY 2015: BWEIP monitored all programs for activities directed toward facilitation of the Utah NCSEAM Family Survey. Each program submits its plan to BWEIP annually for approval. The plans must contain a description of methods for survey promotion, distribution, follow-up, and collection. In general, programs increased the survey’s visibility by making announcements and reminders in multiple formats such as newsletters, postcards, letters, flyers, and service providers’ individual communications with families, prior to and during survey distribution and collection.

FFY 2015: Programs worked with their staff to ensure their understanding of the survey concepts and incorporating the principles in their interactions with families.

FFY 2015: Programs stressed the importance of survey participation to their staff and families.

FFY 2015: BWEIP distributed four survey announcements in both English and Spanish to all programs to be used in newsletters, postcards, and flyers.

FFY 2015: BWEIP shared information on successful strategies and problems experienced with programs.

FFY 2015: BWEIP monitored and reported back to each program weekly the number of returned surveys. Individual programs implemented strategies to remind families to respond and to return the survey.

FFY 2015: BWEIP also monitored the status of mailing addresses with the contractor, Thoroughbred. Address corrections were made and those dropped from the first mailing were recaptured in a second mailing.

FFY 2015: BWEIP provided survey results to each program as compared to the state SPP targets and Utah averages.

FFY 2015: BWEIP provided technical assistance and item by item review for several programs to determine problem areas.

FFY 2015: BWEIP publicly reported the local program survey results in comparison to the state SPP targets and Utah averages in the individual program profiles posted to www.UtahBabyWatch.org website and through a media advisory.

Resolution of previously identified noncompliance for FFY 2014
N/A

Revisions to Improvement Activities for FFY 2015: N/A

Was sampling used? No
Was a collection tool used? Yes
Is it a new or revised collection tool? No

Actions required in FFY 2014 response
none

OSEP Response

Required Actions

## Historical Data

**Baseline Data: 2005**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target ≥</th>
<th>Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>0.82%</td>
<td>0.72%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2006</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>0.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2007</td>
<td>0.86%</td>
<td>0.57%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008</td>
<td>0.88%</td>
<td>0.59%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009</td>
<td>0.90%</td>
<td>0.60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0.92%</td>
<td>0.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0.83%</td>
<td>0.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>0.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:**
- Gray – Data Prior to Baseline
- Yellow – Baseline
- Blue – Data Update

### FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Target ≥</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2015</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0.86%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2017</td>
<td>0.87%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>0.88%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Key:**

## Prepopulated Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Overwrite Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SY 2015-16 Child Count/Educational Environment Data Groups</td>
<td>7/14/2016</td>
<td>Number of infants and toddlers birth to 1 with IFSPs</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Census Annual State Resident Population Estimates April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015</td>
<td>6/30/2016</td>
<td>Population of infants and toddlers birth to 1</td>
<td>50,821</td>
<td>null</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FFY 2015 SPP/APR Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of infants and toddlers birth to 1 with IFSPs</th>
<th>Population of infants and toddlers birth to 1</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>515</td>
<td>50,821</td>
<td>0.84%</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
<td>1.01%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Provide additional information about this indicator (optional)**

### Actual Target Data for FFY 2015:

The Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP) served 1.01% of infants in Utah on December 1, 2015. With a percentage served of 1.01%, Utah is 0.19% below the FFY 2015 national baseline of 1.20% for infants receiving early intervention under IDEA.


**Explanation of Progress for FFY 2015:**

The SPP target for December 1, 2015 of 0.85% was met. As part of the review of Indicator 5 data, BWEIP considers year-to-year changes (from the previous to the current year) in the percentage of infants served and the infant population, as well as the absolute number of infants served. The absolute number of infants served in Utah increased (515 - 427) / 427 * 100 = (88 / 427) * 100 = 20.61% from December 1, 2014 to December 1, 2015. The infant population in Utah increased by 0.38% (50,821 - 50,629) / 50,629 * 100 = (192 / 50,629) * 100 = 0.38% from December 1, 2014 to December 1, 2015.

Year-to-year changes in the number of infants served, infant population, and percentage of infants served for 2004-2015 are shown in Table 1. Over this time period, the number of infants served by providers showed a downward trend from 2004 through 2010, but increased to a record high of 515 infants in 2015. Utah experienced significant population growth in the first decade of the 21st century, but the infant population was trending downward each year since the record high in 2008 until 2014. In 2014 and 2015, the infant population increased marginally each year (1.15% and 0.38%, respectively). Infant population figures from the 2010 Census appear to reflect more accurately the current number of infants in the state than the intercensal estimates used for the latter part of the previous decade. Targets for this indicator have not been met from 2005-2012 but have been met every subsequent year.

Another consideration in analyzing and understanding these year-to-year changes is that BWEIP began electronic data collection in 2005, with the introduction of the Baby and Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS) statewide. As with targets for APR Indicator 2, Indicator 5 targets for 2005-2010 were set based on data that was "hand-collected" prior to 2005.

8/18/2017
### Table 1. Year-To-Year Changes of Number of Infants Served, Infant Population, and Percentage of Infants Served for FFY 2005-2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Date</th>
<th># Infants Served</th>
<th>% Change in # Infants Served</th>
<th>Infant Population</th>
<th>% Change in Population Target</th>
<th>% Infants Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2004</td>
<td>390^3</td>
<td>-0.45%</td>
<td>50,051 (50,755)</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>0.72%^a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2005</td>
<td>349^4</td>
<td>-11.1%</td>
<td>49,602 (50,813)</td>
<td>-0.9%</td>
<td>0.65%^a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2006</td>
<td>349^4</td>
<td>9.1%</td>
<td>52,310 (48,886)</td>
<td>5.5%</td>
<td>0.67%^a</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2007</td>
<td>395^5</td>
<td>-2.9%</td>
<td>49,376</td>
<td>2.0%</td>
<td>0.64%^b</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2008</td>
<td>345^7</td>
<td>-4.4%</td>
<td>57,069</td>
<td>6.9%</td>
<td>0.57%^c</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2009</td>
<td>338^6</td>
<td>4.6%</td>
<td>57,018</td>
<td>-0.1%</td>
<td>0.59%^d</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2010</td>
<td>344^7</td>
<td>1.5%</td>
<td>52,675</td>
<td>-7.6%</td>
<td>0.65%^e</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2011</td>
<td>410^8</td>
<td>19.2%</td>
<td>51,126</td>
<td>-2.9%</td>
<td>0.80%^f</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2012</td>
<td>436^9</td>
<td>6.8%</td>
<td>50,276</td>
<td>-1.7%</td>
<td>0.87%^g</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2013</td>
<td>421^10</td>
<td>-2.3%</td>
<td>50,052</td>
<td>-0.45%</td>
<td>0.86%^h</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2014</td>
<td>427^11</td>
<td>-0.002%</td>
<td>50,629</td>
<td>1.15%</td>
<td>0.84%^i</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2015</td>
<td>515</td>
<td>20.61%</td>
<td>50,821%</td>
<td>0.38%</td>
<td>0.85%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Two sets of population figures are shown, July 2008-2009 and pre-July 2008 Subcounty Population Estimates; pre-July 2008 estimates are shown in parentheses. 2010-2011 population figures come from the 2010 U.S. Bureau of the Census.


Improvement Activities Completed for FFY 2015 For APR Indicators 5 and 6: See Improvement Activities Document

BWEIP continued involvement with agencies and providers statewide that refer to early intervention including the foster care system; hospitals; NICU’s; birthing centers; family and pediatric practices; public clinics; homeless shelters; Children with Special Health Care Needs; Head Start; Women, Infants, and Children; Newborn Hearing Screening; Voices for Utah Children; Utah Family Voices; Family Investment Coalition; Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind; Office of Child Care; Office of Home Visiting; Hispanic Community Center; Indian Health Services; United Way “Help Me Grow”; Children’s Health Insurance Program; Infant Mental Health; Utah Autism Council; and Legislative Coalition for Persons with Disabilities.

Referrals by the Division of Child and Family Services to EI programs following screening, as required by the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act interagency agreements, continue statewide.

8/18/2017
The United Way “Help Me Grow 211” is the central directory for referrals to the BWEIP.

Continued focus on improving the numbers of children served birth to 12 months by working on the following goals.

- Increasing appropriate infant referrals;

- Increasing awareness in social media and marketing that includes developmental milestones with information regarding possible developmental red flags, including linking to “Know The Sign Act Early”;

- Continuing to analyze BTOTS data in relationship to referrals and enrollment for children birth to one.

- Increasing professional development activities within programs (quality of movement, eligibility, infant development, feeding, prematurity, and clinical opinions etc.);

- Exploring eligibility requirements and assessment measures for infants;

- Providing developmental charts to each area hospital – these charts would have program contact information in a go-home in a packet that would be given to all new moms;

- Assessing barriers to enrollment;

- Exploring impact of program resources of increased referrals and enrollment; and

- Reviewing SPP targets.

During FFY 2015, BWEIP reviewed BTOTS reports for the state as a whole and each program to determine how families heard about early intervention. Programs are encouraged to review these reports periodically to make necessary child find activity adjustments.

As seen in Table 2, referral source percentages remain fairly constant for all referrals and referrals found eligible in most areas with one exception of social service agency referrals. These referrals totaled 314 in FFY 2014 and increased to 1,604 in FFY 2015 due to the implementation of the electronic CAPTA referral notification system (all children under age three that are the subjective of a supported case of abuse or neglect are sent electronically from the Department of Children and Families Services data system to BTOTS). It should be noted eligible referrals from social service agencies decreased to 0.86% in FFY 2015 as compared to 30% in FFY 2014. Overall, 52% of all children referred to BWEIP come from health care providers and hospitals. Of the referrals from health care providers and hospitals 65% are found eligible for early intervention services, a 10% and 4% decrease respectively from FFY 2014, while the overall number of infants and toddlers found eligible in FFY 2015 increased by 343 (7%).

Table 2. How Families Heard about Early Intervention in Utah during FFY 2015, by *Children Referred and by Children found Eligible Birth to Age Three

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>How Families Heard About Early Intervention</th>
<th>*Children Referred</th>
<th>Children Referred and Found Eligible</th>
<th>Eligible Referrals</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td><strong>%</strong></td>
<td><strong>N</strong></td>
<td><strong>%</strong></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health Care Provider</td>
<td>4029</td>
<td>44%</td>
<td>2,776</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family or Friend</td>
<td>873</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>581</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Intervention Provider</td>
<td>676</td>
<td>7%</td>
<td>506</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>744</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>453</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibling in Early Intervention</td>
<td>514</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>403</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School or Child Care Provider</td>
<td>357</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>249</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Service Agency</td>
<td>1604</td>
<td>17%</td>
<td>139</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>204</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td>9,226</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>5,311</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Referral source may not be available for all children. Some children referred during the last two months of the FFY 2015 may not have been found eligible until early FFY 2016, while some children found eligible in FFY 2014 may have been referred in late FFY 2013.
Eligible

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Health Care Provider</th>
<th>Referred</th>
<th>Found</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>53%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Family or Friend</td>
<td>13%</td>
<td>15%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Early Intervention Provider</td>
<td>9%</td>
<td>9%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hospital</td>
<td>8%</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sibling in Early Intervention</td>
<td>6%</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School or Child Care Provider</td>
<td>5%</td>
<td>4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Social Service Agency</td>
<td>3%</td>
<td>2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Media</td>
<td>4%</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As seen in Table 3, the majority of children are between the ages of one and three (72%), when referred to BWEIP, while infants less than 12 months old comprise 29% of referrals a 3% improvement from FFY 2014 of 26%.

Table 3. BWEIP Age at Referral during FFY 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Referral</th>
<th>Number Referred</th>
<th>% Referred</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth to One Year</td>
<td>2,648</td>
<td>29%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to Two Years</td>
<td>3,126</td>
<td>34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to Three Years</td>
<td>3,452</td>
<td>38%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Birth to Three Years</td>
<td>9,226</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As presented in Table 4, the majority (72%) of the total number of children found eligible in FFY 2015 are between ages one and three. Children between ages two and three comprise the largest group at 37%. Infants, the smallest percentage at 29% has increased from 26% in FFY 2014.

Table 4. BWEIP Age at Eligibility During FFY 2014 and FFY 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Eligibility</th>
<th>Number Eligible 2014</th>
<th>Number Eligible 2015</th>
<th>% Eligible 2014</th>
<th>% Eligible 2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth to One Year</td>
<td>1,283</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>25.8%</td>
<td>25.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to Two Years</td>
<td>1,557</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>31.3%</td>
<td>31.4%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to Three Years</td>
<td>2,128</td>
<td>2,298</td>
<td>42.8%</td>
<td>43.2%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Birth to Age Three</td>
<td>4,968</td>
<td>5,311</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As shown in Table 5, in FFY 2014 58% of children referred to early intervention were found eligible as compared to 60% in both FFY 2013 and FFY 2014. The drop can be explained by the 1,604 automatic CAPTA referrals and parents that do not agree to evaluation for eligibility. Children between two and three years of age show the highest rate of eligibility at 60% followed by infants, birth through 12 months at 51%.

Table 5. BWEIP Percentage of Referred Children Found Eligible during FFY 2015

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age at Eligibility</th>
<th>Number Referred</th>
<th>Number Eligible</th>
<th>% Referred Found Eligible</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Birth to One Year</td>
<td>2,648</td>
<td>1,348</td>
<td>51%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>One to Two Years</td>
<td>3,126</td>
<td>1,665</td>
<td>53%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Two to Three Years</td>
<td>3,452</td>
<td>2,298</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Birth to Three Years</td>
<td>9,225</td>
<td>5,285</td>
<td>58%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Resolution of Previously Identified Noncompliance for FFY 2014:

There were no findings of noncompliance for FFY 2014.

Revisions to Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 2016: N/A

Actions required in FFY 2014 response

none

OSEP Response

Required Actions
**Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Child Find**

Results Indicator: Percent of infants and toddlers birth to 3 with IFSPs compared to national data.

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

**Historical Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Baseline Data: 2005</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target ≥</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: Gray – Data Prior to Baseline  Yellow – Baseline  Blue – Data Update

**FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td>2.20%</td>
<td>2.25%</td>
<td>2.30%</td>
<td>2.35%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Prepopulated Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Overwrite Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SY 2015-16 Child Count/Educational Environment Data Groups</td>
<td>7/14/2016</td>
<td>Number of infants and toddlers birth to 3 with IFSPs</td>
<td>4,159</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>U.S. Census Annual State Resident Population Estimates April 1, 2010 to July 1, 2015</td>
<td>6/30/2016</td>
<td>Population of infants and toddlers birth to 3</td>
<td>151,490</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**FFY 2015 SPP/APR Data**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of infants and toddlers birth to 3 with IFSPs</th>
<th>Population of infants and toddlers birth to 3</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4,159</td>
<td>151,490</td>
<td>2.55%</td>
<td>2.20%</td>
<td>2.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Provide additional information about this indicator (optional)**

**Actual Target Data for FFY 2015:**

The Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP) served 2.75% of infants and toddlers birth to three in Utah on December 1, 2015.* With a percentage served of 2.75%, Utah is 2.22% below the FFY 2015 national baseline of 4.97% for infants and toddlers birth to three receiving early intervention under IDEA.


**Explanation of Progress for FFY 2015:**

The SPP target for December 1, 2015 of 2.20% was met. As part of the review of Indicator 6 data, BWEIP considers year-to-year changes (from the previous to the current year) in the percentage of infants and toddlers served and the birth to three population, as well as the absolute number of infants and toddlers served. The absolute number of 0- to 3-year-olds served in Utah increased by 8.28% ([4,159 - 3,841] / 3,841) * 100 = [318 / 3,841] * 100 = 8.28%) from December 1, 2014 to December 1, 2015. The birth to three population in Utah increased by 0.57% ([151,490 - 150,634] / 150,634) * 100 = [856 / 150,634] * 100 = 0.57%) from December 1, 2014 to December 1, 2015.

Year-to-year changes in the number of infants and toddlers served the birth to three population, and percentage of infants and toddlers served for 2004-2015 are shown in Table 1. Over this time period, providers in Utah have increased the number of infants and toddlers they served every year. During this same timeframe, Utah experienced significant population growth, with the birth to three population increasing from 2010 through 2013. In 2014 and 2015, this population increased marginally each year (0.25% and 0.57%, respectively). The birth to three population figures from the 2010 Census appear to reflect more accurately the current number of 0- to 3-year-olds in the state than the intercensal estimates used for the latter part of the previous decade. Targets for this indicator were met and exceeded every year except for FFY 2006-2007 and FFY 2008-2009.

Another consideration in analyzing and understanding these year-to-year changes is that the BWEIP began electronic data collection in 2005, with the introduction of the Baby Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS) statewide. As with targets for APR Indicator 2, Indicator 5 targets for 2005-2010 were set based on data that was “hand-collected” prior to 2005.

The background and historical information detailed as part of Indicator 5 applies to Indicator 6 as well. Please refer to Indicator 5. pp 1-2.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reporting Date</th>
<th># 0-3 Served</th>
<th>% Change in # 0-3 Served</th>
<th>0-3 Population</th>
<th>% Change in 0-3 Population</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>% 0-3 Served</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2004</td>
<td>2,524</td>
<td>3.8%</td>
<td>145,226</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2005</td>
<td>2,676</td>
<td>6.0%</td>
<td>148,204</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.86%</td>
<td>1.92%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2006</td>
<td>2,777</td>
<td>7.6%</td>
<td>152,227</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.88%</td>
<td>1.82%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2007</td>
<td>2,965</td>
<td>4.3%</td>
<td>155,483</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>1.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2008</td>
<td>3,117</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>165,985</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>1.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2009</td>
<td>3,284</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>167,932</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>1.83%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2010</td>
<td>3,384</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>159,028</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>2.23%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2011</td>
<td>3,396</td>
<td>0.24%</td>
<td>156,106</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>2.17%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2012</td>
<td>3,577</td>
<td>5.4%</td>
<td>152,662</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>2.34%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2013</td>
<td>3,559</td>
<td>0.53%</td>
<td>150,265</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>1.80%</td>
<td>2.37%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2014</td>
<td>3,841</td>
<td>8.0%</td>
<td>150,634</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.15%</td>
<td>2.55%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>December 1, 2015</td>
<td>4,159</td>
<td>8.28%</td>
<td>151,490</td>
<td>2.1%</td>
<td>2.20%</td>
<td>2.75%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Two sets of population figures are shown, July 2008-2009 and pre-July 2008 Subcounty Population Estimates; pre-July 2008 estimates are shown in parentheses. 2010-2011 population figures come from the 2010 U.S. Bureau of the Census.


3 Revised Table 1 submitted to OSEP and Westat October 20, 2005.

4 Revised Table 1 submitted to OSEP and Westat April 21, 2008.

5 Revised Table 1 submitted to OSEP and Westat September 9, 2009.

6 Revised Table 1 submitted to OSEP and DAC April 2, 2010.

7 Revised Table 1 submitted to OSEP and DAC May 24, 2011.

8 Revised Table 1 submitted to OSEP and DAC February 28, 2012.

9 Revised Table 1 submitted to EMAPS February 27, 2013.

10 Revised Table 1 submitted to EMAPS June 30, 2014.

11 Revised Table 1 submitted to EMAPS June 8, 2015.

Improvement Activities Completed and Discussion for Indicator 5 applies to Indicator 6 as well.

Please refer to Indicator 5, pp 3-5.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Actions required in FFY 2014 response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>none</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>OSEP Response</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Required Actions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
Indicator 7: 45-day timeline

Baseline Data: 2005

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Child Find

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

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

### Historical Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>96.60%</td>
<td>98.00%</td>
<td>96.50%</td>
<td>97.00%</td>
<td>98.80%</td>
<td>99.60%</td>
<td>99.70%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:
- Gray – Data Prior to Baseline
- Yellow – Baseline

### FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FFY 2015 SPP/APR Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of eligible infants and toddlers with IFSPs for whom an initial evaluation and assessment and an initial IFSP meeting was conducted within Part C’s 45-day timeline</th>
<th>Number of eligible infants and toddlers evaluated and assessed for whom an initial IFSP meeting was required to be conducted</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>5,007</td>
<td>5,007</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of documented delays attributable to exceptional family circumstances
This number will be added to the "Number of eligible infants and toddlers with IFSPs for whom an initial evaluation and assessment and an initial IFSP meeting was conducted within Part C’s 45-day timeline" field above to calculate the numerator for this indicator.
null

What is the source of the data provided for this indicator?
- State monitoring
- State database

Provide the time period in which the data were collected (e.g., September through December, fourth quarter, selection from the full reporting period).
- Full time period: July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016

Describe how the data accurately reflect data for infants and toddlers with IFSPs for the full reporting period.
The data was collected for this indicator for all Baby Watch Early Intervention programs through the statewide database, the Baby and Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS), and includes all newly-referred children who were found eligible and for whom an initial IFSP was required to be conducted during the time period July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016.

Actions required in FFY 2014 response
- none

Note: Any actions required in last year’s response that are related to correction of findings should be responded to on the "Correction of Previous Findings of Noncompliance" page of this indicator. If your State's only actions required in last year's response are related to findings of noncompliance, a text field will not be displayed on this page.

### Correction of Findings of Noncompliance Identified in FFY 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Identified</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Verified as Corrected Within One Year</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Subsequently Corrected</th>
<th>Findings Not Yet Verified as Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

8/18/2017
### Findings of Noncompliance Identified

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Identified</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Verified as Corrected Within One Year</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Subsequently Corrected</th>
<th>Findings Not Yet Verified as Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FFY 2015 Part C State Performance Plan (SPP)/Annual Performance Report (APR)</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OSEP Response**

**Required Actions**
## Indicator 8A: Early Childhood Transition

### Baseline Data: 2005

Compliance indicator: 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.

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

### Historical Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Data</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: Gray – Data Prior to Baseline  Yellow – Baseline

### FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FFY 2015 SPP/APR Data

Data include only those toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C with timely transition planning for whom the Lead Agency has 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of children exiting Part C who have an IFSP with transition steps and services</th>
<th>Number of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,587</td>
<td>3,587</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of documented delays attributable to exceptional family circumstances

This number will be added to the “Number of children exiting Part C who have an IFSP with transition steps and services” field to calculate the numerator for this indicator.

null

### What is the source of the data provided for this indicator?

- State monitoring
- State database

### Provide the time period in which the data were collected (e.g., September through December, fourth quarter, selection from the full reporting period).

The full time period of July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016

### Actions required in FFY 2014 response

none
### Correction of Findings of Noncompliance Identified in FFY 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Identified</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Verified as Corrected Within One Year</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Subsequently Corrected</th>
<th>Findings Not Yet Verified as Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>null</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OSEP Response

- 

### Required Actions

- 

Indicator 8B: Early Childhood Transition

Baseline Data: 2005

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Effective Transition

Compliance indicator: 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.

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

Historical Data
Baseline Data: 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>93.00%</td>
<td>97.87%</td>
<td>94.70%</td>
<td>94.80%</td>
<td>99.30%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: Gray – Data Prior to Baseline  Yellow – Baseline

FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FFY 2015 SPP/ APR Data

Data include notification to both the SEA and LEA

Yes  No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C where notification to the SEA and LEA occurred at least 90 days prior to their third birthday for toddlers potentially eligible for Part B preschool services</th>
<th>Number of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C who were potentially eligible for Part B</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>3,477</td>
<td>3,587</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of parents who opted out
This number will be subtracted from the "Number of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C who were potentially eligible for Part B” field to calculate the denominator for this indicator.

110

Describe the method used to collect these data

The data for the FFY 2014 APR submission for this indicator includes all children where notification (consistent with any opt-out policy adopted by the State) to the SEA and LEA occurred at least 90 days prior to their third birthday for toddlers exiting Part C where These children that were at least 33 months old and exited EI from July 1, 2015 though June 30, 2016.

Do you have a written opt-out policy? Yes
Is the policy on file with the Department? Yes
Policy:
Transition Policy with Opt Out

What is the source of the data provided for this indicator?
State monitoring  State database

8/18/2017
Full time period of July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016

Describe how the data accurately reflect data for infants and toddlers with IFSPs for the full reporting period.

The data for the FFY 2015 APR submission for this indicator includes all children where notification (consistent with any opt-out policy adopted by the State) to the SEA and LEA occurred at least 90 days prior to their third birthday for toddlers exiting Part C where these children that were at least 33 months old and exited EI from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016.

Actions required in FFY 2014 response

none

Note: Any actions required in last year’s response that are related to correction of findings should be responded to on the “Correction of Previous Findings of Noncompliance” page of this indicator. If your State's only actions required in last year's response are related to findings of noncompliance, a text field will not be displayed on this page.

Correction of Findings of Noncompliance Identified in FFY 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Identified</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Verified as Corrected Within One Year</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Subsequently Corrected</th>
<th>Findings Not Yet Verified as Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>null</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

OSEP Response

Required Actions

null
Indicator 8C: Early Childhood Transition

Baseline Data: 2005

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Effective Transition

Compliance indicator: 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.

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

Historical Data

Baseline Data: 2005

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>86.00%</td>
<td>92.00%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>95.00%</td>
<td>93.00%</td>
<td>97.00%</td>
<td>99.62%</td>
<td>99.51%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99.37%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:  Gray – Data Prior to Baseline  Yellow – Baseline

FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

FFY 2015 SPP/APR Data

Explanation of Alternate Data

2,940 children exited at age three (between 33 months and 36 months), 647 children exited between 27 month and 33 months and therefore were not eligible for a transition conference at the time of exit from early intervention. 2,940 + 647 = 3,587

Data reflect only those toddlers for whom the Lead Agency has 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

Yes
No

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Number of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C where the transition conference occurred at least 90 days, and at the discretion of all parties at least nine months prior to the toddler’s third birthday for toddlers potentially eligible for Part B</th>
<th>Number of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C who were potentially eligible for Part B</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2,039</td>
<td>2,940</td>
<td>99.37%</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>99.10%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Number of toddlers for whom the parent did not provide approval for the transition conference

This number will be subtracted from the “Number of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C who were potentially eligible for Part B” field to calculate the denominator for this indicator.

492

Number of documented delays attributable to exceptional family circumstances

This number will be added to the “Number of toddlers with disabilities exiting Part C where the transition conference occurred at least 90 days, and at the discretion of all parties at least nine months prior to the toddler’s third birthday for toddlers potentially eligible for Part B” field to calculate the numerator for this indicator.

387

What is the source of the data provided for this indicator?

State monitoring
State database

Provide the time period in which the data were collected (e.g., September through December, fourth quarter, selection from the full reporting period).

Full time period of July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016

Describe how the data accurately reflect data for infants and toddlers with IFSPs for the full reporting period.
The data for the FFY 2015 APR submission for this indicator includes all children where notification (consistent with any opt-out policy adopted by the State) to the SEA and LEA occurred at least 90 days prior to their third birthday for toddlers exiting Part C where these children were at least 33 months old and exited EI from July 1, 2015 through June 30, 2016.

### Actions required in FFY 2014 response

**none**

Note: Any actions required in last year’s response that are related to correction of findings should be responded to on the "Correction of Previous Findings of Noncompliance" page of this indicator. If your State’s only actions required in last year’s response are related to findings of noncompliance, a text field will not be displayed on this page.

### Correction of Findings of Noncompliance Identified in FFY 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Identified</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Verified as Corrected Within One Year</th>
<th>Findings of Noncompliance Subsequently Corrected</th>
<th>Findings Not Yet Verified as Corrected</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>null</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### FFY 2014 Findings of Noncompliance Verified as Corrected

**Describe how the State verified that the source of noncompliance is correctly implementing the regulatory requirements**

**Delay Reasons and Length of Delay for Late Transition Meetings, FFY 2014**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Delay Reasons for Late Transition Meetings</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Provider Schedule</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Child No Longer in EI</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td># Days Late 1-5</td>
<td>6-10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-10</td>
<td>31-45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46-60</td>
<td>61-75</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Over 90</td>
<td>76-90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not Held</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Describe how the State verified that each individual case of noncompliance was corrected**

**BWEIP notified each EI program in writing of its findings of noncompliance, as well as supplied Corrective Action Levels Templates as detailed below.**

**Document Copy**

**Noncompliance Corrective Action Process Overview**

As per OSEP instruction referenced on the enclosed FFY 2011 Corrective Action Overview, Baby Watch is required to make findings and inform programs of all noncompliance, as well as implement a corrective action and fully correct and verify correction of all noncompliance as soon as possible, but no later than June 30, 2016.

The purpose of the corrective action is to assist the program and BWEIP to understand and correct the underlying causes of the noncompliance so that the program can achieve the **100% Compliance** status. We are using this template to assist with that process. The template includes a corrective action level for each compliance indicator that is less than 100% for FFY 2014 and contains cells for you to supply current indicator data, analysis of the root cause/s for noncompliance, written implementation plan, reviews, reporting, and timelines.

To verify correction of noncompliance, Baby Watch must review data that demonstrate that your program has corrected each individual instance of noncompliance, unless the infant or toddler is no longer within the jurisdiction of your program. For timeline-specific indicators (Indicators 1, 7, 8a, 8b, and 8c), data must demonstrate that the required action (e.g., evaluation and initial IFSP) occurred, although late. In addition, Baby Watch must review subsequent data (following the identification of noncompliance) that demonstrate 100% compliance with the requirements. The requirements for the full correction each level of noncompliance is detailed in the following chart.

### Corrective Action Requirements for Noncompliance Identified in FFY 2014

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Compliance Level</th>
<th>Corrective Action Required?</th>
<th>EI Program Corrective Action Requirements</th>
<th>EI Program Corrective Action Reporting to BWEIP</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>100% Compliance</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>N/A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Meets Requirements</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Analysis of cause(s) of noncompliance</td>
<td>Data report to BWEIP showing correction for all individual instances (or completion, although late) for timeline indicators (1, 7, 8a-c).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95% to 99.9% Compliance</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>Written implementation plan to address cause(s) with specified timeline, submitted to and approved by BWEIP.</td>
<td>Subsequent data report at 100% for each indicator of concern per BWEIP specification.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Needs Assistance</td>
<td>80% to 94.9% Compliance</td>
<td>TA conference call(s) as needed.</td>
<td>Quarterly review and reporting to BWEIP of monitoring.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8/18/2017
**Needs Intervention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>70% to 79.9%</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compliance</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Onsite BWEIP TA as needed.
- Final written report to BWEIP detailing progress by 6/1/16.
- Analysis of cause(s) of noncompliance.
- Written implementation plan to address cause(s) with specified timeline, submitted to and approved by BWEIP.
- Bi-monthly TA call with BWEIP.
- Onsite monitoring visit.
- Final written report to BWEIP detailing progress by 6/1/16.

- Data report to BWEIP showing correction for all individual instances (or completion, although late) for timeline indicators (1, 7, 8a-c).
- Subsequent data report at 100% for each indicator of concern per BWEIP specification.
- Monthly review and reporting to BWEIP of monitoring report(s) for the indicator(s) of concern.
- Onsite monitoring visit(s).
- Monthly review and reporting and TA call with BWEIP.
- Final written report to BWEIP detailing progress by 6/1/16.

**Needs Substantial Intervention**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>&lt; 70%</th>
<th>Yes</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Compliance</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- Analysis of cause(s) of noncompliance.
- Written implementation plan to address cause(s) with specified timeline, submitted to and approved by BWEIP.
- Monthly TA call with BWEIP.
- Onsite monitoring visit.
- Final written report to BWEIP detailing progress by 6/1/16.

- Data report to BWEIP showing correction for all individual instances (or completion, although late) for timeline indicators (1, 7, 8a-c).
- Subsequent data report at 100% for each indicator of concern per BWEIP specification.
- Monthly review and reporting to BWEIP of monitoring report(s) for the indicator(s) of concern.
- Monthly TA call with BWEIP.
- Onsite monitoring visit(s).
- Monthly written reporting and TA call with BWEIP.

**OSEP Response**

Because the State reported less than 100% compliance for FFY 2015, the State must report on the status of correction of noncompliance identified in FFY 2015 for this indicator. When reporting on the correction of noncompliance, the State must report, in the FFY 2016 SPP/APR, that it has verified that each EIS program or provider with noncompliance identified in FFY 2015 for this indicator: (1) is correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirements (i.e., achieved 100% compliance) based on a review of updated data such as data subsequently collected through on-site monitoring or a State data system; and (2) has corrected each individual case of noncompliance, unless the child is no longer within the jurisdiction of the EIS program or provider, consistent with OSEP Memo 09-02. In the FFY 2016 SPP/APR, the State must describe the specific actions that were taken to verify the correction. If the State did not identify any findings of noncompliance in FFY 2015, although its FFY 2015 data reflect less than 100% compliance, provide an explanation of why the State did not identify any findings of noncompliance in FFY 2015.

**Required Actions**
Indicator 9: Resolution Sessions

Baseline Data:
Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision
Results indicator: Percent of hearing requests that went to resolution sessions that were resolved through resolution session settlement agreements (applicable if Part B due process procedures are adopted).

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

Historical Data
Baseline Data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Data</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key: [ ] Gray – Data Prior to Baseline  [ ] Yellow – Baseline  [ ] Blue – Data Update

FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target ≥</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Data</td>
<td>Data</td>
</tr>
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</table>

Key:

Targets: Description of Stakeholder Input - Please see the Stakeholder Involvement section of the introduction.
Enter additional information about stakeholder involvement

Prepopulated Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Overwrite Data</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SY 2015-16 EMAPS IDEA Part C Dispute Resolution Survey; Section C: Due Process Complaints</td>
<td>11/2/2016</td>
<td>3.1(a) Number resolution sessions resolved through settlement agreements</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY 2015-16 EMAPS IDEA Part C Dispute Resolution Survey; Section C: Due Process Complaints</td>
<td>11/2/2016</td>
<td>3.1 Number of resolution sessions</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>null</td>
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</table>

FFY 2015 SPP/APR Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3.1(a) Number resolution sessions resolved through settlement agreements</th>
<th>3.1 Number of resolution sessions</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target*</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Actions required in FFY 2014 response

none

OSEP Response

This indicator is not applicable to the State.

Required Actions
Indicator 10: Mediation

Baseline Data: 2005
Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision
Results indicator: Percent of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.

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

### Historical Data

Baseline Data: 2005

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<tr>
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</table>

Key: Gray – Data Prior to Baseline  Yellow – Baseline  Blue – Data Update

### FFY 2015 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FFY</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target ≥</td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:

### Targets: Description of Stakeholder Input

- Please see the Stakeholder Involvement section of the introduction.

Enter additional information about stakeholder involvement

### Prepopulated Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Data</th>
<th>Overwrite Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SY 2015-16 EMAPS IDEA Part C Dispute Resolution Survey; Section B: Mediation Requests</td>
<td>11/2/2016</td>
<td>2.1.a.i Mediations agreements related to due process complaints</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY 2015-16 EMAPS IDEA Part C Dispute Resolution Survey; Section B: Mediation Requests</td>
<td>11/2/2016</td>
<td>2.1.b.i Mediations agreements not related to due process complaints</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SY 2015-16 EMAPS IDEA Part C Dispute Resolution Survey; Section B: Mediation Requests</td>
<td>11/2/2016</td>
<td>2.1 Mediations held</td>
<td>n</td>
<td>null</td>
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### FFY 2015 SPP/APR Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>2.1.a.i Mediations agreements related to due process complaints</th>
<th>2.1.b.i Mediations agreements not related to due process complaints</th>
<th>2.1 Mediations held</th>
<th>FFY 2014 Data</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Target</th>
<th>FFY 2015 Data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Actions required in FFY 2014 response

none
**OSEP Response**

The State reported fewer than ten mediations held in FY 2015. The State is not required to provide targets until any fiscal year in which ten or more mediations were held.

**Required Actions**

| FFY 2015 Part C State Performance Plan (SPP)/Annual Performance Report (APR) |
|---|---|
| OSEP Response |  
The State reported fewer than ten mediations held in FY 2015. The State is not required to provide targets until any fiscal year in which ten or more mediations were held.  |
| Required Actions |  |
**Indicator 11: State Systemic Improvement Plan**

Baseline Data: 2013

Monitoring Priority: General Supervision

Results indicator: The State's SPP/APR includes a State Systemic Improvement Plan (SSIP) that meets the requirements set forth for this indicator.

### Reported Data

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FFY 2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
<td>70.78%</td>
<td>67.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:

- **Gray** – Data Prior to Baseline
- **Yellow** – Baseline
- **Blue** – Data Update

### FFY 2016 - FFY 2018 Targets

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FFY 2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
<th>2018</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
<td>66.00%</td>
<td>67.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key:

**Description of Measure**

**State Identified Measureable Result (SIMR)**

As a result of data analysis and in-depth discussion that has occurred over the past year by the SSIP Core Work Team, SSIP Leadership Team, and the SSIP Broad Stakeholder Group, Utah's SIMR is to "substantially increase the rate of growth in positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships) for culturally diverse infants and toddlers with disabilities in Utah by the time they exit Part C." These children will move closer in functioning to that of same-aged peers, as reflected in Summary Statement 1.

### Targets: Description of Stakeholder Input

- Please see the Stakeholder Involvement section of the Introduction.

**Overview**

See attachments:

- A. SSIP Phase III Summary and Program Update, Utah Part C
- B1. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Assessment Strand, Utah Part C
  and PD7, PD8, PD9.
- B2. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Professional Development Strand, Utah Part C
- B3. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Family Engagement Strand, Utah Part C
  and FE1, FE2, FE3.
- B4. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Community Strand, Utah Part C

### Data Analysis

A description of how the State identified and analyzed key data, including data from SPP/APR indicators, 618 data collections, and other available data as applicable, to: (1) select the State-identified Measurable Result(s) for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities and their Families, and (2) identify root causes contributing to low performance. The description must include information about how the data were disaggregated by multiple variables (e.g., EIS program and/or EIS provider, geographic region, race/ethnicity, socioeconomic status, gender, etc.) As part of its data analysis, the State should also consider compliance data and whether those data present potential barriers to improvement. In addition, if the State identifies any concerns about the quality of the data, the description must include how the State will address these concerns. Finally, if additional data are needed, the description should include the methods and timelines to collect and analyze the additional data.

**Complete Data Section is also attached**

1a/b How key data were identified, disaggregated, and analyzed.

In April 2014, we began intensive data analysis for the SSIP by re-reviewing state (aggregate) child outcomes data that had been previously submitted for Indicator 3 in our FFY11 and FFY12 Annual Performance Reports (APR). These data are summarized in Table 1 below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>FFY 2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Target</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Data</td>
<td>65.00%</td>
<td>70.78%</td>
<td>67.11%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 1. APR Indicator 3 Targets and Actual Data for Part C Children Exiting in FFY11 and FFY12
Outcome A: Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships)

1. Of those children who entered or exited the program below age expectations in Outcome A, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program.
   - FFY11: 80.60%  
   - FFY12: 80.90%

2. The percent of children who were functioning within age expectations in Outcome A by the time they exited the program.
   - FFY11: 65.20%  
   - FFY12: 65.50%

Outcome B: Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication and early literacy)

1. Of those children who entered or exited the program below age expectations in Outcome B, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program.
   - FFY11: 84.60%  
   - FFY12: 84.90%

2. The percent of children who were functioning within age expectations in Outcome B by the time they exited the program.
   - FFY11: 58.00%  
   - FFY12: 58.30%

Outcome C: Use of appropriate behaviors to meet needs

1. Of those children who entered or exited the program below age expectations in Outcome C, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they exited the program.
   - FFY11: 84.00%  
   - FFY12: 84.30%

2. The percent of children who were functioning within age expectations in Outcome C by the time they exited the program.
   - FFY11: 67.50%  
   - FFY12: 67.80%

FFY11 was the first year since child outcomes data collection began in FFY07 that Utah's data reflected a full cohort of children exiting Part C with child outcomes ratings. In FFY12, there was a slight increase in the number of children with entry and exit scores at exit, which paralleled the child count increase observed during this time period. Targets were not met in any outcome areas for both summary statements in FFY11 and FFY12, and were reset in FFY13.

Although there was non-significant slippage across the actual summary statement data in all outcome areas from FFY11 to FFY12, the same two trends were observed each year. First, Summary Statement 1 percentages were higher than Statement 2 percentages in all three outcome areas. This pattern is not unexpected, given the population of infants and toddlers in early intervention, many of whom are more likely to increase their rate of growth while served but may still not be functioning within age expectations at exit. Second, for Summary Statement 1, Outcome A percentages were lower than either Outcomes B or C percentages, while for Summary Statement 2, Outcome B percentages were lower than either Outcomes A or C percentages. Utah's EIS providers report that assessments for young children are lacking in sensitivity in the measurement of social/emotional development. In a recent needs assessment of Utah's Comprehensive System of Personnel Development (CSPD), EIS providers report feeling inadequately prepared to recognize and address developmental delays and progress in this area. In summary, this review of aggregate data identified Outcomes A and B as being possible areas of focus for further drill down.

We also reviewed aggregate national and Utah child outcome trends for FFY12 across all outcome areas for both summary statements. These data are shown in Figures 1 and 2. Following the trend observed for Utah's Table 1 data for FFY11 and FFY12, national FFY12 percentages were higher for Summary Statement 1 than Summary Statement 2. Comparing Utah to national FFY12 data, Utah's Summary Statement 1 percentages in the three outcome areas were approximately 1-2% higher than the corresponding national average percentages. For Summary Statement 2, Utah's data were 5-9% higher in all outcome areas than the national data.

Figure 1. Comparison of FFY12 National and Utah Summary Statement 1 Child Outcomes Data

Figure 2. Comparison of FFY12 National and Utah Summary Statement 2 Child Outcomes Data

The next step in our SSP data analysis process was to select variables by which to disaggregate FFY12 and FFY13 child outcomes data. When child outcomes reporting was introduced in FFY07, Utah's statewide data system, the Baby and Toddler Tracking System (BTOTS), was enhanced to enable the collection of child outcome entry and exit ratings, and the calculation and reporting of progress categories and summary statement percentages. These data can be run for any desired time period, both in aggregate, i.e., state, for the Annual Performance Report (APR), and disaggregated by EIS provider, for public reporting of program profiles. Because each of our 15 EIS providers has non-overlapping service boundaries, our program level data is equivalent to disaggregating by geographic region. We did consider several other variables, however, for disaggregation: (1) primary setting; (2) race/ethnicity; (3) gender; (4) primary language; (5) age; and (6) child/family socioeconomic status. The first five variables were readily available in BTOTS, however, socioeconomic status was not.

Disaggregating child outcomes data by the child's primary service setting was eliminated immediately as a possibility. Our settings data would have shown too little variability to have been informative as most of our 15 EIS providers deliver the majority of IFSP services, as measured using the December 1 child count, in the natural environment. Race/ethnicity, gender, and primary language variables were identified as viable options for disaggregation, particularly because they are all "static" child characteristics across enrollment and a specified time period such as a fiscal year. They also lend themselves easily to dichotomization for disaggregation. For race/ethnicity, we were interested in examining child outcomes for White children vs. children of all other races and ethnicities. Gender is, of course, already a dichotomous variable (i.e., male, female) so no further adjustment was necessary. [Given that almost twice as many boys as girls are enrolled in Part C services in Utah, we wondered if there might be differences in developmental progress by gender but also wondered how we could address such differences in our SSP and SIMR.] Thirty-two primary languages are currently reported for children served in Utah Part C in a typical year, with English being the most frequently occurring and Spanish, a distant second most frequently occurring, primary language. We considered disaggregating primary language using three categories—English, Spanish, and "all other languages"—but the frequencies of each of the Spanish and "all other languages" categories were low or zero in some EIS programs so it did not make sense to examine them separately. We thus decided to dichotomize primary language into "English" and "non-English" categories only.

We also considered, but decided against, disaggregating our child outcomes data by child age because it is also a non-static child characteristic over time. Using age as a variable would have required a rule to determine what age or age range to assign to a child in a specified time period such as a fiscal year. This exact issue was raised by the Infant Toddler Coordinators' Association in 2014 when OSEP proposed that states begin reporting cumulative child count data by child age. OSEP decided against disaggregating cumulative child count data by age.
In summary, we chose to disaggregate child outcomes data in four ways for our SSIP data analysis: 1) by EIS program; 2) by race/ethnicity (White vs. all other races/ethnicities); 3) by primary language (English vs. non English); and 4) by gender (male vs. female).

Given the significant amount of data to review—three child outcome areas with two summary statements for each of four disaggregated variables and 15 EIS providers in two time periods—we put considerable thought into how to compile, analyze, and present the data in a coherent manner before any preparation began. We anticipated making the data available to three main audiences—BWEIP office staff, individual EIS providers; and the broader stakeholder group (which included EIS providers)—all of whom might have slightly different needs and interests. We did not think it was necessary to de-identify data, i.e., remove provider names and the number of children exiting with outcome scores for each provider, for internal BWEIP use or when we gave EIS providers their own child outcomes data. However, we did want to anonymize information shared publically with the broader stakeholder group, at least until EIS providers had had the opportunity to review and digest their own data and decide whether full disclosure was appropriate. To anonymize our data, we randomly assigned each EIS provider a letter that was used consistently instead of the program name and removed n's throughout all analyses.

We selected different approaches to analyze our disaggregated child outcomes data. We used histograms to examine child outcomes data disaggregated by EIS providers. Figure 3 shows an example of year-to-year comparisons of one EIS provider's data—percentages for Outcome A, Summary Statement 2—for the FFY09-12 time period for all of the six possible child outcome area-summary statement combinations.

Figure 3. Example of Year-to-Year Comparisons for a Single EIS Provider

We used both histograms and the “meaningful differences” calculator to examine differences in the categories of each disaggregated variable—race/ethnicity, primary language, and gender—across EIS providers and state by outcome area and summary statement. Figure 5 is an example of side-by-side comparisons of multiple EIS providers in FFY12 showing percentages for Outcome A for Summary Statement 2. The EIS provider data is ordered from lowest to highest and the state average is included as the right-most percentage as a reference point. Histograms such as the one shown in Figure 4 were created showing all 15 EIS providers' FFY12 data compared to aggregate data for all of the six possible child outcome area-summary statement combinations.

Figure 4. Example of Side-by-Side Comparisons of Multiple EIS Providers' Data for FFY12

We used the ECO Center's Meaningful Differences Calculator in our data analysis in several ways: (1) to compare state (aggregate) child outcomes data year to year for multiple years (FFY11 to FFY12, FFY12 to FFY13); (2) to compare EIS program data to state data for FFY12 and FFY13; and (3) to compare state and EIS program data for the disaggregated variables for FFY12 and FFY13. After reviewing histograms for state and EIS program data disaggregated by gender and acknowledging our discomfort writing a SIMR and implementing improvement strategies targeted at either boys or girls, we decided not to analyze this variable using the Meaningful Differences Calculator. Table 2 is an example of how the Meaningful Differences Calculator was used with FFY12 state data, disaggregated by race/ethnicity, to determine whether there were differences by outcome area and summary statement.

Results of the meaningful differences analyses were summarized and shared with EIS providers and the broader stakeholder group in the format shown in Table 2, which is an example of FFY12 state end EIS program data disaggregated by race/ethnicity. Summary tables such as the one shown in Table 3 were distributed for all time periods and disaggregated variables.
Another piece of the SSIP data analysis we undertook was a review of how many children exiting Part C had higher child outcome exit scores than entry scores to identify any differences across outcome areas. We were interested whether children entered early intervention services in any outcome area functioning at age level, which we defined as having an entry rating of a 6 or a 7, but exited not having made developmental progress, which we defined as having an exit rating of 5 or below. We examined this data in aggregate and disaggregated by EIS program for FFY11 and FFY12. The aggregate data for this analysis is presented in Table 4, and shows the number of children in each outcome area whose entry-exit rating pattern was high to low. (Note a child could show this pattern of scores in one outcome area or in all three.) In both time periods, many more children exited early intervention with a lower exit rating than their entry rating in Outcome A than either Outcome B or Outcome C. This result was very intriguing and we will be undertaking further analysis in Phase 2 of the SSIP to look at child age at the time the entry score was generated, how the child qualified for early intervention (standard score, qualifying medical condition, or informed clinical opinion), race/ethnicity, primary language and gender. Although only FFY11 and FFY12 data were available at the time we ran this analysis, we have subsequently run FFY13 data and found similar trends across the three outcome areas.

### Table 4. Frequency of High Child Outcome Entry vs. Low Child Outcome Exit Ratings, FFY11 and FFY12

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Child Outcome Exit Rating</th>
<th>FFY11</th>
<th>FFY12</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Outcome A</td>
<td>Outcome B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Totals</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>33</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Data quality

We have very few concerns about how child outcomes data is entered in BTOTS, however, because of the “human element” involved in generating child outcomes entry and exit ratings, we are more focused on the impact of data quality.

Overall, BTOTS is a robust data system that supports child outcomes data entry very well.

Several database processes are in place to ensure child outcomes data are collected for the children of the appropriate age.

a. Child outcome entry ratings are required for children between six and thirty months of age at the time an initial Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) is entered in BTOTS. Children older than 30 months of age at the time of the initial IFSP are flagged as not needing any child outcome ratings. BTOTS generates an alert to remind the user to add the entry rating for children who were younger than six months of age at the initial IFSP as soon as the six-month age criterion is met.

b. The child outcomes decision tree is embedded in BTOTS to assist the user in entering and generating ratings. It is also included as part of the paper “Child Outcomes Summary Form” for easy reference in the field.

c. A child outcomes calendar graphic is included in the data system that shows the user which months a child has received one or more IFSP services that count toward the “six consecutive months of IFSP services” definition. It indicates whether an exit rating would be required for a child, if he or she exited early intervention at the point of time the calendar is being viewed. The calendar graphic is displayed during the exit/deactivation process in BTOTS to alert the user that the child being exited needs an exit rating. BTOTS allows the user to finish the exit/deactivation process without entering a child outcomes exit rating but generates an alert to remind the user that it must be entered within 30 days of exit.

### FFY 2015 Part C State Performance Plan (SPP)/Annual Performance Report (APR)

**Summary Statement 1**

**Outcome A**

- Program A
- Program B
- Program C
- Program D
- Program E
- Program F
- Program G
- Program H
- Program I
- Program J
- Program K
- Program L
- Program M
- Program N
- Program O

**Outcome B**

- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X

**Outcome C**

- State
- Program M
- Program N
- Program O

**Summary Statement 2**

**Outcome A**

- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X

**Outcome B**

- 49
- 42
- 0
- 0
- 23
- 0
- 3
- 17
- 15
- 0
- 6
- 33
- 1
- 54
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X

**Outcome C**

- 46
- 0
- 1
- 9
- 2
- 90
- 1
- 63
- 1
- 56
- FFY11
- FFY12
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X
- X

Note: "X" denotes a meaningful difference between White children and children of all other races and ethnicities.
We have state and program-level aggregate child outcomes reports that can be run by both state and EIS program staff for any time period of interest.

a. Missing child outcomes exit ratings are monitored using a report that identifies which children have exited Part C services in a specified time period and do not have but require a child outcomes exit rating. This report must be run by programs regularly as they are required to have no missing child outcomes data for every APR and program profile reporting period.

b. Reports showing progress categories and summary statement percentages are used for APR reporting and generating program profiles.

As part of our SSIP activities this year, we added in BTOTS state and program-level disaggregated (by race/ethnicity, primary language, and child gender) child outcomes reports that are available state and at the program level.

This year, we reevaluated our child outcomes policy and decided to change BTOTS so that EIS providers were required to generate exit ratings for all children transferring in-state who met the criterion of having received “six consecutive months of IFSP services” at the time of transfer. In reviewing our child outcomes data, we had identified many children whose families did not want to continue Part C services or who were lost to contact after transfer without child outcome exit ratings, despite having received sufficient months of IFSP services. The BTOTS process as we had set it up initially reduced the total number of exiting children for whom we were to be able to measure developmental progress. Under the new BTOTS process, if a child continues in early intervention services in the receiving program after transferring, then we label the child outcomes exit rating generated by the sending program at the time of transfer as an interim or “ongoing” exit rating and require that the receiving program generate an exit rating when the child turns three or exits the program.

Due to EIS program staff turnover, we are aware of data quality issues arising from lack of familiarity with and understanding of both our data system and the child outcomes philosophy and methodology. During the preparation of our February 2014 APR, we noticed that child outcomes Summary Statement 2 percentages for four EIS providers were in the 80% to 92% range and were higher than the corresponding state Summary Statement 2 percentages in all three outcome areas. We reviewed their SFY13 618 exiting data and found that in each program, the highest percentage of children had exited from Part C services eligible for Part B. We then discussed each EIS provider’s child outcomes and exiting data with the EIS director and compliance staff and noted the lack of correspondence between having exiting children who are Part B eligible and having child outcomes progress ratings in all areas for these same children showing they are functioning within age expectations at the time of exit. We asked them to review with their staff the child outcomes methodology, including using the decision tree to generate ratings, and then to review entry and exit ratings for all children who had exited Part B eligible and report back to us on their findings and strategies to address.

In follow-up conversations with these EIS providers, we concluded there were multiple issues affecting programs’ understanding of the child outcomes methodology that were impacting data quality. We noted that program staff often did not “think functionally” but focused primarily on developmental testing instead of considering all data sources when they were generating child outcome ratings. Next, some staff did not understand key terms such as “foundational skills” and “intermediate foundational skills” from the child outcomes decision tree. They also told us they had a hard time judging the frequency of a child’s skill use and level of functioning across settings and situations. Finally, when thinking about progress over time, they were more apt to compare a child’s functioning at the time of exit to his or her functioning at the time of entry rather than to the functioning of a typically developing child of the same age.

Although these child outcomes data quality issues were most obviously apparent with the four EIS providers, we surmised that similar issues were likely to be occurring to some degree with other providers. We believed that all EIS providers, as well as BWEIP state office staff, could benefit from a child outcomes “refresh.” We worked extensively with Kathy Gillespi from ECTA to prepare a two-hour statewide mandatory child outcomes training that addressed the issues identified and many others. Materials were shared with all EIS provider staff prior to the two sessions in June 2014, one of which was recorded for future reference. One of the strategies we have discussed is to use this training to develop a CSPD credentialing requirement for all new early intervention staff.
Considering compliance data

This section addresses: “As part of its data analysis, the State should also consider compliance data and whether those data present potential barriers to improvement.” (Indicator 11)

SPP/APR compliance data obtained from the BTOTS for FFY10-13 show a high level of statewide compliance for the timeliness Indicators 1 (Timely Services); 7 (Timely Initial IFSP); 8a (Transition Steps and Services); 8b (Notification to the SEA/LEA); and 8c (Timely Transition Conference). BWEIP has a system in place that identifies and corrects non-compliance, ensuring any individual instance of noncompliance is corrected in a timely manner, and is currently being implemented appropriately. APR Indicator 2 (IFSP Services in the Natural Environments) has steadily increased and from FFY08 low of71% to the FFY13 high of 95.4%.

The performance on these SPP/APR indicators and the monitoring of fiscal contract requirements, all contribute to maintaining a high level of compliance. These program structures ensure there are rules, processes, and methods in place that support compliance and improve performance.

The lack of administrative complaints, requests for mediation, and/or requests for due process hearings further supports the notion that these structures are sufficient, and that minimal noncompliance at the local EIS level should not be a barrier to the effective implementation of SSIP improvement activities.
Fishbone Analysis

Through broad data and infrastructure analysis, as well as stakeholder input, primary concerns and a potential focus for improving child outcomes were selected. Specific improvement strategies were chosen following the determination of SiMR. The SiMR was determined by disaggregating state and local Child Outcome Summary Form (COSF) data by race/ethnicity, primary language, and gender. After reviewing the data, the following SiMR was determined: By FFY18, BWEIP will increase child social relationships (Outcome A) by substantially increasing rate of growth (SS1) for children of culturally diverse backgrounds, which will be measured by child outcomes ratings.

After further discussion by the SSIP Core Work Team, it was concluded that a root cause analysis be conducted in order to identify local EIS program infrastructure and practices contributing to the low performance of the selected SiMR. The SSIP Core Work Team invited all 15 EIS providers to participate in a root cause analysis to address the identified SiMR. The chosen method of root cause analysis was a Fishbone Diagram (see attachment). Training on how to conduct a Fishbone Analysis was presented to EIS programs at their consortium on December 10, 2014. Six of the 15 local EIS programs chose to participate in the Fishbone Diagram activity, and included representation from both large and small EIS programs. When the Fishbone analysis process was finished, conclusions about the common causes and contributing factors for the SiMR were drawn, as shown in Table 1. The common identified causes were: (1) culture; (2) socioeconomic status; (3) education level of the family; (4) staff training; and (5) evaluation tool. Next EIS providers outlined contributing factors for each of the five causal areas.

**Culture:** Language barriers, traditions, role identities, religious differences, limited networking opportunities, relationship building/trust, and decreased acceptance and tolerance from family and/or providers.

**Socioeconomic Status:** Poverty, high stress, transportation issues and distance from services, unstable housing, and access to fewer resources (i.e. daycare, toys, food, etc.).

**Education Level of the Family:** Low motivation, fewer opportunities, limited financial resources, literacy barriers, lack of follow through with activities, and decreased parental understanding.

**Staff:** Cultural experiences, biases, extent of training on functional social emotional outcomes and evidence based practices, on the evaluation tool, and flexibility in schedule to meet family’s needs.

**Assessment Tool:** Parent vs. provider report, variation of tools, lack of culturally appropriate and social emotional sensitive assessment tools, evaluator personalities during the initial vs. exit COSF, culturally and language inappropriateness, over vs. under reporting, and subjectivity of assessment tool.

The SSIP Core Work Team participated in a telephone/webinar discussion on March 5, 2015 to review the root causes, strengths and weaknesses from infrastructure analysis and the CSPD needs assessment results. The review resulted in grouping the coherent improvement strategies into focus areas of action that should result in a positive impact on the SiMR. The specific focus areas included: (1) assessment; (2) professional development; (3) family engagement; and (4) collaboration.

The coherent improvement strategies within the Theory of Action were presented to the SSIP Broad Stakeholder Group at the March 25, 2015 ICC meeting.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Culture</th>
<th>SES Status</th>
<th>Education Level of the Family</th>
<th>Staff</th>
<th>Assessment Tool</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Language Barriers</td>
<td>Poverty</td>
<td>Low Motivation</td>
<td>Cultural Experiences</td>
<td>Parent Report vs. Provider Report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Traditions</td>
<td>High Stress</td>
<td>Fewer Opportunities</td>
<td>Biases</td>
<td>Variation of Tools Used</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Role Identities</td>
<td>Transportation Issues and Distance from Available Services</td>
<td>Limited Financial Resources</td>
<td>Training on the Evaluation Tool(s)</td>
<td>Evaluator Personalities during the Initial vs. Exit COSF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Religious Differences</td>
<td>Unstable Housing</td>
<td>Literacy Barriers</td>
<td>Flexibility in Schedule to Meet Family's Needs</td>
<td>Culturally and Language Inappropriateness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Limited Networking Opportunities</td>
<td>Fewer Available Resources</td>
<td>Lack of Follow-Through with Activities</td>
<td>Over vs. Under Reporting</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relationship Building/Trust</td>
<td>Decreased Parental Understanding</td>
<td>Subjectivity of the Tool</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

The FFY 2015 Part C State Performance Plan (SPP)/Annual Performance Report (APR)
In early April 2014, Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP) staff attended ECTA regional SSIP kickoff in Arizona. During the meeting ECTA and OSEP staff worked closely with the BWEIP to form a plan for SSIP Phase I. When we returned to Utah the SSIP BWEIP Team, drafted the SSIP Phase I timeline, planned for broad data analysis and enhanced stakeholder involvement detailed in the preceding Overview section. SSIP BWEIP Team and our ECTA advisor decided it would be best to take a first pass and compile the data in a manageable form to present to the stakeholders.

SSIP Leadership Team Meeting – July 14, 2014

Prior to the SSIP Leadership Team meeting, data packets we compiled and sent to attendees. A conference call was held on June 26, 2014 to prepare attendees for an initial meeting of the SSIP Leadership Team.

Our ECTA advisor traveled to Utah to facilitate the activities planned for the day-long working meeting which included: a detailed overview of SSIP process; review of broad data analysis; identification of current practices and initiatives; identification of system strengths and challenges; an opportunity to provide input on a potential measurable result focus; and delineation of next steps, including forming a core work team.

As detailed in the previous section, the broad data review focused Utah APR Indicator 3(a) social-emotional skills and relationships, (b) knowledge and skills, and (c) action to meet needs. The participants also discussed progress data reflected in child outcomes Summary Statement 1, the percentage of children that substantially increased their rate of growth; and Summary Statement 2, the percentage of children that exit at age expectations. The data sparked many lively debates and the agenda was continued on two subsequent conference calls. At the end of the day, the SSIP Leadership Team concluded from this broad data analysis of child outcome data to:

- Consider disaggregating data by (1) primary setting; (2) race/ethnicity; (3) gender; (4) primary language; (5) age; and (6) child/family socioeconomic status;
- Look more closely at the differences between SS1 and SS2; and, that
- Family outcome data would not be included in the analysis as it could not be linked with child outcome data.

State Leadership Team Call – July 30, 2014 continuation of data discussion

State Leadership Team Call – August 14, 2014 continuation of data discussion

Core Work Team Call – September 9, 2014 continuation of data discussion

SSIP Broad Stakeholder Group Meeting - October 21, 2014

SSIP Stakeholder Meeting - SSIP Core Work Team presented the “meaningful differences” results to guide a discussion on recommendation for the SiMR. Each EIS program was given a packet with the “meaningful differences” data for their program and the state. As noted above, an extensive amount of data analysis had been conducted during the last seven months with no clear path to the SiMR. A sense of frustration was evident. Overall to date the data had revealed the following:

Utah percentages are higher than the national averages on all three SS1 (Greater than expected growth);
Utah percentages are lower than the national averages on all three of the SS2 (Exited within age expectations)(although almost same for Outcome C (Action to Meet Needs);
All 6 Summary Statements decreased from 2012-2013 to 2013-2014 but there were no statistically meaningful differences identified;
Statewide there are differences when comparing white to all other races; specifically there was a statistically meaningful difference for Outcome A, SS1 when comparing white to all other races; local meaningful differences were also identified but we a cautious interpreting because the numbers of children are smaller and therefore the confidence interval is rather wide; and,
Statewide there are differences when comparing English to Non English; specifically there was a statistically meaningful difference for Outcome B for both Summary Statements and for Outcome C for SS2 (Exited within age expectations). Local meaningful differences were also identified but we were cautious in interpreting it because the numbers of children are smaller and therefore the confidence interval is rather wide.

As discussed in the data analysis section, the ECO “meaningful differences calculator” revealed information that we could use to develop our SiMR. The SSIP Stakeholder Group discussed the feasibility of selecting: Subpopulation - Child Outcome A. Social Emotional (SS2); or Statewide - Child Outcome A. Social Emotional (SS1) culturally diverse children

The group reached the conclusion that trying to make substantial gains in (SS2) exiting within age expectations would be very difficult given the nature of the population in early intervention. The Broad Stakeholder Group recommended the Subpopulation - Child Outcome A. Social Emotional (SS1) culturally diverse children as the focus for the SiMR.

In conclusion Stakeholders were involved in the data analysis in a variety of ways. The ECTA advisor and SSIP BWEIP Team worked together to plan activities, assemble resources, summarize and analyze information gathered, and facilitate SSIP Leadership Team meetings and calls. The SSIP Leadership Team also actively engaged in data analysis two in meetings and several calls. The SSIP Core Work Team trained the EIS programs to conduct the root cause analysis on cultural differences. Six local EIS programs participated in that process. The SSIP Leadership Team, through their representation on the SSIP Core Work Team, provided input and direction on data analysis, data disaggregation, infrastructure analysis, SiMR, root cause analysis, hypothesis, coherent improvement strategies and the theory of action. Over 340 EIS providers and administrators responded to the Comprehensive System Personnel Development (CSPD) Redesign Needs Assessment. The broad stakeholder groups at their respective EIS and ICC quarterly meetings received updates on the SSIP progress.
Analysis of State Infrastructure to Support Improvement and Build Capacity

A description of how the State analyzed the capacity of its current infrastructure to support improvement and build capacity in EIS programs and/or EIS providers to implement, scale up, and sustain the use of evidence-based practices to improve results for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families. State systems that make up its infrastructure include, at a minimum: governance, fiscal, quality standards, professional development, data, technical assistance, and accountability/monitoring. The description must include current strengths of the systems, the extent the systems are coordinated, and areas for improvement of functioning within and across the systems. The State must also identify current State-level improvement plans and other early learning initiatives, such as Race to the Top-Early Learning Challenge and the Home Visiting program and describe the extent that these new initiatives are aligned, and how they are, or could be, integrated with, the SSIP. Finally, the State should identify representatives (e.g., offices, agencies, positions, individuals, and other stakeholders) that were involved in developing Phase I of the SSIP and that will be involved in developing and implementing Phase II of the SSIP.

Complete section also attached

SSIP Component 2: Analysis of State Infrastructure to Support Improvement and Build Capacity

2(a) How Infrastructure Capacity was Analyzed

The systematic process used to analyze our infrastructure included a broad analysis of the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities, and threats (SWOT) of each OSEP-recommended system component (e.g., Accountability, Data System, Fiscal, Governance, Quality Standards, Professional Development, and Technical Assistance). After the key factors for each component were listed, the SSIP Leadership Team discussed each factor in terms of whether it was a strength or a challenge in our early intervention system toward the goal of increasing positive child outcomes. At the time of that discussion, our SIMR had not yet been finalized. The strengths and challenges were further delineated into strengths that could be built upon and challenges that could be mitigated.

Calls were held during April, May, and June 2014 with our national TA expert and the SSIP Leadership Team to plan an in-person stakeholder workshop and pre-workshop conference call. All stakeholders, including ICC members and EIS providers, were invited to participate in the SSIP Leadership Team. The pre-workshop conference call was held on June 21, 2014, with the stakeholder workshop facilitated by the national TA expert occurring July 15, 2014. At the workshop, approximately 26 stakeholders participated in a facilitated activity in which small groups discussed each system component, asked questions and gave input to other workshop attendees and the SSIP BWEIP Team. In addition, participants were asked for information about any state and local initiatives they thought might relate to the SSIP work. Participants had a large amount of information to discuss and share on the day of the workshop. The SSIP BWEIP Team compiled and compiled the results of the SWOT analysis from the July 2014 workshop, identifying themes for each system component. In a call on August 14, 2014, facilitated by ECTA personnel, the SSIP Leadership Team identified those ideas that they felt would influence or impede improvement strategies in social-emotional development of culturally diverse children. During the call, some very encouraging initiatives were highlighted, while some of the most common barriers to improvements were acknowledged.

The SSIP BWEIP Team compiled and shared results on the SSIP Core Work Team call on September 3, 2014. The infrastructure analysis summary was reviewed to assess whether there were other hypotheses in addition to those developed in the data analysis (1a) regarding possible root causes for challenges in social-emotional development of culturally diverse children. As a result of the call, an infrastructure analysis summary was developed identifying the issues raised by stakeholders as most likely to leverage and hinder SIMR improvement activities for social-emotional development of culturally diverse children.

This analysis was also used by members of the SSIP Core Work Team in presentations for SSIP Leadership Team and the SSIP Broad Stakeholder Group to the ICC in November 2014 and an EIS provider consortium meeting in December 2014. The EIS provider consortium met bi-monthly without BWEIP to discuss relevant early intervention topics and to share strategies. EIS provider consortium was also asked to participate and train members of the SSIP Core Work Team “fish bone” methodology to analyze root causes of factors might be influencing the social-emotional development of children from diverse cultural backgrounds to inform possible SIMR improvement strategies. “Fish bone” methodology Figure 1.

When to Use a Fishbone Diagram

When identifying possible causes for a problem.

Especially when a team’s thinking tends to fall into ruts.

Fishbone Diagram Procedure

Materials needed: flipchart or whiteboard, marking pens.

1. Agree on a problem statement (effect). Write it at the center right of the flipchart or whiteboard. Draw a box around it and draw a horizontal arrow running to it.

2. Brainstorm the major categories of causes of the problem. If this is difficult use generic headings:
   - Methods
   - Machines (equipment)
   - People (manpower)
   - Materials
   - Measurement
   - Environment

3. Write the categories of causes as branches from the main arrow.

4. Brainstorm all the possible causes of the problem. Ask: “Why does this happen?” As each idea is given, the facilitator writes it as a branch from the appropriate category. Causes can be written in several places if they relate to several categories.

5. Again ask “why does this happen?” about each cause. Write sub–causes branching off the causes. Continue to ask “Why?” and generate deeper levels of causes. Layers of branches indicate causal relationships.

6. When the group runs out of ideas, focus attention to places on the chart where ideas are few.

Fishbone Diagram Example

This fishbone diagram was drawn by a manufacturing team to try to understand the source of periodic iron contamination. The team used the six generic headings to prompt ideas. Layers of branches show thorough thinking about the causes of the problem.

For example, under the heading “Machines,” the idea “materials of construction” shows four kinds of equipment and then several specific machine numbers.
The Quality Toolbox
Office of Home Visiting; and
Early Childhood Utah – Developmental Screening.


Data

conferences.

Conference each year, where a variety of Part C and Early Childhood topics are presented by state and national experts. IFSP development using Rou¬tines Based Assessments (RBI) has been a focus at the 2013 and 2014 training needs, as well as tailoring resources to help communities improve child outcomes including social-emotional development. BWEIP is also a co-sponsor, participant, and planner for the statewide BCD Home Visitors Curriculum developed by the Utah Parent Center (UPC) explaining Part C and transition are on the UPC and BWEIP websites. BWEIP staff assists EIS providers and their staff in identifying state and national resources for local

2014

Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS), provides a statewide registration and tracking system for EIS staff credentials, renewals, and ongoing professional development.

EIS providers assure BWEIP, through contracts and participation in the CSPD credentialing system, that all Part C providers, including service coordinators, are highly qualified personnel. BWEIP’s policy and guidance on the CSPD credentialing system and personnel standards (the minimum education and state licensure/certification/registration) is posted on the BWEIP website, which can be found at http://utahbabywatch.org/docs/foreiproviders/policies/Full%20Policies/Comprehensive%20System%20Part%20Personnel%20Development%207%2013.pdf. The BWEIP CSPD Coordinator oversees the credentialing of EIS providers in Utah’s statewide database, the Baby and Toddler Online Tracking System (BTOTS), provides a statewide registration and tracking system for EIS staff credentials, renewals, and ongoing professional development.

BWEIP has designed nine early intervention modules for EIS providers and coordinators. The modules include an overview of early intervention; evaluation and assessment/eligibility determination; IFSP development and review; cognitive development, social-emotional development; motor development; communication development; family partnerships/service coordination; and health. These topics impact the identification, service provision, and outcomes of infants and toddlers with delays in the area of social-emotional development.

BWEIP offers ongoing professional development to local EIS providers statewide through mandatory quarterly meetings, topical webinars, and national training brought to Utah (e.g., Outlines Based Interviewing (OBI), Pip Campbell, the Play Project, etc.). BTOTS training videos and topical community training opportunities are announced through the BWEIP listserv. BWEIP presented an interactive webinar for the Summary of Functional Performance and the COSF Rating Process. The training, which was specialized to Utah Part C, was developed in collaboration with ECTA. The first presentation was geared for EIS administrators and was presented during an April 2014 EIS grantee meeting. The presentation was further refined for EIS providers and was delivered through two additional statewide webinars. A recording of the webinar, “Child Outcomes Rating Refresher” was posted in June 2014 http://utahbabywatch.org/docs/foreiproviders/training/confint.htm.

Curriculum developed by the Utah Parent Center (UPC) explaining Part C and transition are on the UCP and BWEIP websites. BWEIP staffs assist EIS providers and their staff in identifying state and national resources for local training needs, as well as tailoring resources to help communities improve child outcomes including social-emotional development. BWEIP is also a co-sponsor, participant, and planner for the statewide BCD Home Visitors Conference each year, where a variety of Part C and Early Childhood topics are presented by state and national experts. IFSP development using Outlines Based Assessments (OBAs) has been a focus at the 2013 and 2014 conferences.

Data

The BWEIP’s comprehensive, statewide, web-based data system, BTOTS, is used by all EIS providers and includes a detailed electronic child record from referral to exit. BWEIP staff work closely with the BTOTS contractor to ensure ongoing fidelity of BTOTS with current Part C regulations and BWEIP policy and procedures. BTOTS generates alerts and reports for timelines of events such as initial IFSP meetings, new initial IFSP services, and transition conferences. Field definitions were recently added throughout all areas of BTOTS and include descriptions of the data entry field and associated regulatory and policy references. BWEIP supports EIS providers and staff in their understanding and use of BTOTS through monthly teleconferences to train them and answer questions. At the BWEIP quarterly Grantee Meetings with EIS administrators, updates are given about development progress, enhancement priorities, system security, etc. In addition, “Frequently Asked Questions” documents, a telephone helpline, and an electronic bug/error submission system are available to assist EIS providers with BTOTS.

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BWEIP's web-based database, BTOTS, gives staff the ability to monitor progress towards improved social-emotional development for different sub-populations by EIS, and statewide levels at any interval needed.

Areas for Improvement.

- In-depth self-assessment of the service delivery structure, current finance system, funding sources, data system, challenges, current initiatives, and expectations. BWEIP organized a State Finance Team consisting of state, UDOH, and EIS staff, which included financial experts and educators.

- Written practice guides in the form of web tutorials provide a mechanism for gathering and using data to inform the COSF rating and write functional outcomes.

- Reports on COSF rating progress are also immediately available on all these levels. Technical assistance is available to EIS programs from BWEIP down to the individual child level progress toward social-emotional development.

Accessibility and Monitoring

BWEIP conducts annual focused monitoring activities with selected EIS providers. The selection of EIS programs and areas of focus are determined annually, based on state aggregated data, individual program data, and other information. Focus activities may include off-site and on-site monitoring, as well as any additional activities that are deemed necessary and/or appropriate by BWEIP. Off-site monitoring refers to the oversight of EIS provider activities by BWEIP to promote compliance, technical assistance, improvement strategies, corrective actions, sanctions or incentives to ensure timely correction of noncompliance and performance. On-site monitoring refers to any EIS oversight activities of EIS providers conducted at their locations to promote compliance and performance that may identify noncompliance, the need for corrective action (CA) TA, improvement strategies, and incentives or sanctions to ensure timely correction of all instances of noncompliance. Intensive activities may be necessary based on issues identified through general or focused monitoring activities, the complaints/resolution system, or other means, and may also include off-site and on-site monitoring, interviews, follow-up monitoring visits, and any additional activities, as determined necessary by BWEIP.

Noncompliance may be identified at all levels within the State General Supervision System Framework through relevant activities. If BWEIP finds noncompliance with any compliance indicator, The BWEIP will create a written notification of the finding of noncompliance and then require a CA for full correction of all noncompliances from the individual EIS. All noncompliance, once it is identified and notification is given to the EIS provider, will be corrected as soon as possible, but in no case later than one year from the date of the written notification for findings of noncompliance. BWEIP requires CA for all noncompliance. BWEIP may impose sanctions if noncompliance is not corrected within one year of the written finding of noncompliance, and require that the EIS provide detail in the CA on how they will revise necessary policies, procedures, and/or practices that contributed to any noncompliance. BWEIP will conduct several annual general supervision activities for each EIS to monitor the implementation of IDEA and identify possible areas of noncompliance and low performance. The general activities include:

1. Collection and verification of BTOTS data for the SPP/APR compliance and results indicators;
2. Program determinations;
3. Review of the program data accountability plan;
4. Fiscal management;
5. Collection and verification of 618 data in BTOTS; and
6. Targeted TA and/or professional development.

Annual Determination Process

BWEIP makes an annual determination of EIS programs’ efforts in implementing the requirements and purposes of IDEA, Part C. Each EIS provider’s APR data is aggregated by BWEIP for annual reporting purposes. This aggregated data is used by OSEP to make BWEIP’s annual determination. BWEIP disaggregates and evaluates the APR data to make EIS annual determinations based on the criteria established in the federal regulations. The enforcement actions and sanctions applied to BWEIP are also applied to EIS programs.

Dispute Resolution Options

BWEIP will ensure timely dispute resolution through mediation and/or due process. All parties will be allowed to dispute any matter under Part C, including matters arising prior to the filing of a due process complaint, through a mediation process. The mediation process may be requested at any time, and may not be used to deny or delay a parent’s right to a due process hearing or to deny any other rights afforded under Part C. Upon resolution by parties, a legally binding written agreement will be created to enforce confidentiality of all discussions that happened during the mediation process. The agreement will also prohibit the use of mediation documents to be used as evidence in any subsequent due process hearing or civil proceeding. This agreement will include signatures by the parent(s), as well as a representative from the BWEIP who is authorized to bind the agency. Finally, a written statement will be included, expressing that the written and signed agreement is enforceable in any state court of competent jurisdiction or in a district court of the United States.

SSIP Component 2: Analysis of State Infrastructure to Support Improvement and Build Capacity

(2) Systems Strengths and Areas for Improvement

The Infrastructure Analysis Summary included ideas that stakeholders (ESIP Core Work Team and SSIP Leadership Team) felt would immediately or indirectly influence or impede improvement in relationship to our SMIR, social-emotional development for culturally diverse infants and toddlers. The direct influences and impediments are discussed here as the main strengths and areas for improvement that were identified.

Accountability/Monitoring

Strengths.

BWEIP's web-based database, BTOTS, gives staff the ability to monitor progress towards improved social-emotional development for different sub-populations by EIS, and statewide levels at any interval needed. Reports on COSF rating progress are also immediately available on all these levels. Technical assistance is available to EIS programs from BWEIP down to the individual child level progress toward social-emotional development. Written practice guides in the form of web tutorials provide a mechanism for gathering and using data to inform the COSF rating and write functional outcomes.

Areas for Improvement.

Challenges to improve social-emotional development in this infrastructure area were cited as limitations of tools used for assessment of social-emotional development, cultural diversity, and quality and consistency of data entry and COSF ratings.

Data

Strengths.

BTOTS is a comprehensive database that contains all children's records and provides real-time information on progress toward improved social-emotional development, including IFSP services, IFSP outcomes, IFSP outcomes progress, all assessment scores, visit notes, and entry and exit COSF scores including a written rationale.

Areas for Improvement.

Additional data reports and prompts could easily be added.

Governance

Strengths.

BWEIP sits in the Bureau of Child Development (BCD) in the Utah Department of Health. The mission of the BCD is to support the health and development of Utah families and their children. The bureau also houses the Utah Information Management System Project, the Child Care Licensing Program, and the Strengthening Families Protective Factors project. BWEIP has many natural and planned opportunities to interface with these programs and projects. BWEIP is a partner on the activities of all these projects. These partnerships allow us to maximize the use of resources and funding and facilitates interagency agreements.

BWEIP enjoys a very close working relationship with the Utah Schools for the Deaf and the Blind (USDB). USDB receives funds from the Utah Legislature to provide vision and hearing services to children birth to three in Utah. USDB works in conjunction with EIS providers by providing hearing and vision specialist staff for BWEIP children. USDB and the local EIS provider use the same Individualized Service Plan. USDB also uses BWEIP's database - BTOTS - to enter information such as evaluations, assessments, and services delivered. BWEIP is able to use BTOTS to monitor the USDB program in the same way as it does for the EIS programs.

Areas for Improvement.

Several team members mentioned that it would be nice to have a way to share resources more easily and have a method for keeping agencies and programs up-to-date as to availability and qualifications.

Fiscal

Strengths.

In 2014, OSEP funded, for the first time, a fiscal TA initiative that provided resources and assistance to selected state Part C programs. Twenty-eight states applied for this opportunity and BWEIP was one of 10 states accepted. Some of the areas that were addressed during the year-long finance project were an in-depth articulation of major funding sources with successful state examples of utilization; business case development; and knowledge of insurance terminology and billing. The 10 states participated in two off-site meetings, webinars, phone calls, and were assigned a fiscal mentor. The fiscal TA initiative application required each state to conduct an in-depth self-assessment of the service delivery structure, current finance system, funding sources, data system, challenges, current initiatives, and expectations. BWEIP organized a State Finance Team consisting of state, USDB Finance, Medicaid, and a local EIS provider staff as well as a group of fiscal collaborators as key informants to work on the BWEIP finance plan.

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Areas for Improvement. Many concerns for improvement were cited in this discussion. Sources of public funding such as the State General Fund are not systematically automatically available to keep up with the growth and cost of the BWEIP. The Utah Department of Health must decide if a request can or should be made and then a complicated rationalization process takes place. Although child count and costs continue to rise BWEIP cannot automatically see an increase from the State General Fund. The Utah Legislature is now requiring additional information such as the cost of services. For this purpose, BWEIP secured an outside evaluator to conduct a cost study of intervention services in each location of the state. The results are pending, but it is anticipated that the information will provide data to demonstrate the need for additional funding. It will also inform BWEIP as to the differing costs of doing business in various areas of the state. This will be used in providing grants to EIS programs in the future as well as information for BWEIP to help determine the viability of billing parents’ private insurance; something BWEIP would like to consider as an additional funding source. Increasing caseloads with static federal funding was an issue brought up by the stakeholders. In addition, providers are implementing the new fee scale for the System of Payment and Fees policy and some families choose to reduce or refuse services rather than pay a fee.

Quality Standards
Strengths. The team approach to early intervention, serves as a check for appropriate high-quality services for each child and family. The standardized system supports quality standards across EIS programs. Monitoring reports on many quality standards are available at the BWEIP and EIS level.

Areas for Improvement. Due to lack of governance over developing quality standards in early intervention, concerns discussed were inconsistency in access and delivery of services. Also, lack of financial resources were an issue in providing any standard of evidence-based practices and quality trained culturally competent staff, especially in infant mental health. Expectations for enhanced high quality standards, must be supported by mechanisms including, policy, contracts, practice guidelines and training.

Professional Development
Strengths. EIS providers have a basic understanding of typical child development necessary for developing COSF ratings. BWEIP has recently focused attention to the implementation and availability of refresher COSF training. BWEIP and the ICC formed a subcommittee for the redesign and enhancement CSPD system in January 2014. BWEIP’s Redesigned EI Credential project will facilitate the acquisition of initial competence and confidence of an early intervention provider through 1) Standardized Timely Orientation, 2) Individualized, Accountable Mentoring, and 3) Enhanced Competencies. Examples of enhanced competencies: Depth of training in the areas of social–emotional development including infant mental health, cultural competency and, the COSF process, philosophy, methodology, and scoring.

Technical Assistance
Strengths. Immediate TA is available at the state, EIS program, and EIS provider level to support improving progress in the area of social-emotional development for culturally diverse children.

Areas for Improvement. There were concerns about accuracy and consistency of COSF ratings due to inconsistent technical assistance. BWEIP would like to create standards for general TA and focus monitoring as well travel to onsite locations statewide at regular intervals.

SSIP Component 2: Analysis of State Infrastructure to Support Improvement and Build Capacity

2(d) State-level Improvement Plans and Initiatives

The most often cited statewide programs and initiatives that may assist with improving social-emotional development were the UDOH/BCD home visiting program that includes the Parents as Teachers (PAT) and the Nurse Family Partnership (NFP) models.

The Bureau of Child Development (BCD) is also developing a home visiting plan that will involve the broader early learning community, including the BWEIP to set standards and offer resources for all home visitors. This is part of BCD’s overall Child Development Plan. There will be opportunities for collaboration when home visitors and child care providers participate in training in how to support social-emotional development for young children.

The BWEIP coordinator is on the Board of the Utah Association of Infant Mental Health (UAIMH), an affiliate of the World Association of Mental Health. UAIMH provides support to all public agencies, providers, and parents in regards to topics related to the social-emotional health of infants and toddlers. The purpose of UAIMH is to support and assist with the integration of provider mental health competencies into practice.

SSIP Component 2: Analysis of State Infrastructure to Support Improvement and Build Capacity

2(e) Representatives Involved

Stakeholders involved in developing SSIP thus far include:

- National TA center consultants
- BCD administration
- BWEIP staff, including administration, program, data, compliance, child find/education, personnel development, finance, parent participation and ICC support staff
- SSIP Work Group and Core Work Team, including representatives of county health departments, school districts, universities, nonprofit agencies, parent resource center, human services, EI service providers, family service coordinators and program administrators, and parents
- ICC participants including representatives of state government, state agencies such as Dept. of Health (DOH), Dept. of Human Services, higher education, Part B 619 Coordinator, family advocates, community support agencies, health care providers, and family members

Additional stakeholders that will participate in Phase II include representatives from:

- Autism Utah
- Utah Children
- Parent groups
- Infant Mental Health
- The Children’s Center
- University of Utah
- Utah Valley University
- Primary Children’s Hospital
- DOH Maternal Child Health Program
- Early Childhood Utah
- Medical Home Partnerships
- BCD-Office of Home Visiting
- DOH Family Support
- Autism Project staff – Utah Regional Leadership Education in Neurodevelopmental and Related Disabilities program at Utah State University

SSIP Component 2: Analysis of State Infrastructure to Support Improvement and Build Capacity

2(f) Stakeholder Involvement in Infrastructure Analysis

The stakeholders above were involved in the infrastructure analysis in a variety of ways. The SSIP Core Work Team members, consisting of BWEIP staff, representatives from EISs and the ICC worked together to plan activities, assemble resources, summarize and analyze information gathered. The SSIP Core Work Team kept the SSIP Leadership Team, SSIP Broad Stakeholder Group, and BCD administrators informed. The SSIP Core Work Team assisted in planning and analysis of information on calls and helped update stakeholders at ICC and EIS meetings. The broad stakeholders generated state and local information and reviewed SSIP progress at the May 2014, September 2014, November 2014, and January 2015 meetings.
State-identified Measurable Result(s) for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities and Their Families

A statement of the result(s) the State intends to achieve through the implementation of the SSIP. The State-identified Measurable Result(s) for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities and their Families must be aligned to an SPP/APR indicator or a component of an SPP/APR indicator. The State-identified Measurable Result(s) for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities and their Families must be clearly based on the Data and State Infrastructure Analyses and must be a child- or family-level outcome in contrast to a process outcome. The State may select a single result (e.g., increase the rate of growth in infants and toddlers demonstrating positive social-emotional skills) or a cluster of related results (e.g., increase the percentage reported under child outcome B under Indicator 3 of the SPP/APR (knowledge and skills) and increase the percentage trend reported for families under Indicator 4 (helping their child develop and learn)).

Statement

Component 3: State Identified Measurable Result (SIMR)

3(a) SIMR Statement:

State Identified Measurable Result (SIMR)

As a result of data analysis and in-depth discussion that has occurred over the past year by the SSIP Core Work Team, SSIP Leadership Team, and the SSIP Broad Stakeholder Group, Utah's SIMR is to “substantially increase the rate of growth in positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships) for culturally diverse infants and toddlers with disabilities in Utah by the time they exit Part C.” These children will move closer in functioning to that of same-aged peers, as reflected in Summary Statement 1.

Description

See attached Graph

Component 3: State Identified Measurable

Component 3: State Identified Measurable Result (SIMR)

3(b) Data and Infrastructure Analysis Substantiating the SIMR:

Multiple data sources were used to inform the SIMR, including multiple BTOTS COSF data reports, statewide and local, aggregated and disaggregated at the program level and sub-populations; analyses using the Meaningful Differences Calculator; discussion with all 15 EIS providers regarding implementation and ongoing Child Outcomes Summary Form process; statewide data illustrating statewide areas of risk; and multiple meetings, teleconferences and electronic communication with the SSIP Core Work Team, SSIP Leadership Team, and the SSIP Broad Stakeholder Group.

State infrastructure analysis was also used to identify the SIMR. Infrastructure analysis activities included a SWOT analysis with EIS providers and ICC members; identification of potential strengths and challenges by the SSIP Leadership Team, EIS providers and the SSIP Core Work Team; and a statewide CSPD needs assessment survey that 340 respondents (Utah EIS administrators and providers) regarding their readiness and competence to implement potential improvement strategies.

The SSIP Core Work Team generated a list of current initiatives and priorities to share with the SSIP Leadership Team. The SSIP Leadership Team then reviewed the initiatives and priorities within the SSIP Core Work Team to analyze which activities have a similar focus and could be leveraged within the areas of social-emotional development, and cultural sensitivity in family-centered EI services.

The process used to identify and develop the SIMR solicited input from a variety of stakeholder groups, including: BWEIP and UDOH staff, national TA providers, the SSIP Leadership Team, the SSIP Core Work Team, including parents, local EIS providers, the ICC, other state agencies and parent support programs. The activities used to guide this process are identified in the section above on multiple data sources.

Component 3: State Identified Measurable Result (SIMR)

3(c) SIMR as Child-Family Level Outcome

By utilizing Summary Statement 1 of APR Indicator 3, the progress achieved in the SIMR will be a direct result of the developmental gains made by individual children. While the focus of implementation in Utah is a sub-population of children from diverse cultures, all children and families should benefit from the improved training and competence of early intervention providers. Additionally, the focus on cultural diversity regarding assessment, family engagement, communication, and IFSP services and goals should substantially increase the rate of growth in acquisition of knowledge and skills; and use of appropriate behavior to meet a child's needs for the culturally diverse subpopulation.

Component 3: State Identified Measurable Result (SIMR)

3(d) Stakeholder involvement in Selecting SIMR

Both internal and external stakeholders were recruited to participate in the development and selection of the SIMR. BWEIP shared information about the SSIP with internal and external stakeholders and gathered input and feedback regarding details of current work in other programs and agencies statewide. Stakeholders with knowledge and expertise in early intervention were invited to participate on the SSIP Leadership and Core Work Teams. Additional external stakeholders including parents and the ICC participated in the infrastructure analysis activities.

Component 3: State Identified Measurable Result (SIMR)

3(e) Base line Data and Targets

Baseline data and targets are also described in Component 2 Data.

2014 Baseline 65%
2015 Target 65%
2016 Target 65%
2017 Target 66%
2018 Target 67%
Selection of Coherent Improvement Strategies

An explanation of how the improvement strategies were selected, and why they are sound, logical and aligned, and will lead to a measurable improvement in the State-identified Measurable Result(s) for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities and their Families. The improvement strategies should include the strategies, identified through the Data and State Infrastructure Analyses, that are needed to improve the State infrastructure and to support EIS program and/or EIS provider implementation of evidence-based practices to improve the State-identified result(s) for Infants and Toddlers with disabilities and their families. The State must describe how implementation of the improvement strategies will address identified root causes for low performance and ultimately build EIS program and/or EIS provider capacity to achieve the State-identified Measurable Result(s) for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities and their Families.

Component 4:

Selection of Coherent Improvement Strategies

4(a) How Improvement Strategies were Selected

The following root causes for Utah’s lower Summary Statement 1 (SS1) data in child outcome 1a (social-emotional skills and social relationships) for children from diverse cultural backgrounds were identified through the broad and in-depth data analysis that occurred from April 2014 through March 2015:

- Language barriers, traditions, role identities, religious differences, limited networking opportunities, relationship building/trust, and decreased acceptance and tolerance from family and/or providers.
- High need, motivated, fewer opportunities, limited financial resources, literacy barriers, lack of follow through with activities, and decreased parental understanding.

The SSIP Core Work Team invited each EIS program in a root cause analysis to address the identified SSR. The chosen method of root cause analysis was a Fishbone Diagram. Training on how to conduct a Fishbone Analysis was presented at an EIS provider meeting. Six of the fifteen local EIS programs chose to participate in the Fishbone Diagram activity, and included representation from both large and small programs within the state. Upon completion of the Fishbone analysis process, six causes and contributing factors for the SSR were concluded (Table 1). The common identified causes were: 1) culture; 2) SES status; 3) education level of the family; 4) staff training; and 5) evaluation tool. Next, the programs outlined contributing factors for each of the five identified causal areas.

1. Culture: Language barriers, traditions, role identities, religious differences, limited networking opportunities, relationship building/trust, and decreased acceptance and tolerance from family and/or providers.
2. SES Status: Poverty, high stress, transportation issues and distance from services, unstable housing, and access to fewer resources (i.e. daycare, toys, food, etc.).
3. Education Level of the Family: Low motivation, fewer opportunities, limited financial resources, literacy barriers, lack of follow through with activities, and decreased parental understanding.
4. Staff Cultural experiences, biases, extent of training on the evaluation tool, and flexibility in schedule to meet family’s needs.
5. Assessment Tool: Parent vs. provider report, variation of tools, evaluator personalities during the initial vs. exit COSF, culturally and language inappropriateness, over vs. under reporting, and subjectivity of assessment tool.

The SSIP Core Work Team then brainstormed barriers that could be changed by BWEIP and EIS providers to address the root causes. The minimal use of a sensitive assessment tool to identify social-emotional concerns, including language, and culture barriers could cause the following:

- Limited writing of functional Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) outcomes for social-emotional concerns for children from diverse backgrounds
- Insufficient training and use of evidence-based practices
- Communication issues between provider and family
- Need for increased parent involvement during assessments
- Inconsistent team knowledge of typical social-emotional development
- Need for culturally competent staff and services
- Knowledge and access to inclusive community resources
- Insufficient understanding of the Child Outcome Summary (COSF) rating process

During a Core Work Team call in March 2015, the root causes analysis was reviewed and the group began to think about general improvement strategies. Current improvement strategies and ongoing initiatives and their potential impact on social-emotional development for children from diverse cultures were reviewed. The team was asked to continue to brainstorm and send back to the group additional strategies based on the trends from the root cause analysis and the strengths in the infrastructure analysis. BWEIP staff subsequently added elements to the list of improvement strategies that incorporated where appropriate the DEC recommended practices.

Through phone calls and email the SSIP Core Work Team generated some specific improvement strategies that were organized under the following categories:

1. Assessment
   - Identify and establish the use of valid, reliable, culturally sensitive assessment measure and methods that ensure an accurate assessment of social emotional skills needs of children ages birth to three.

2. Professional Development and Qualified Personnel
   - Strive to retain and educate early intervention staff by redesigning and enhancing the CSIP system to support the creation of high quality, functional IFSP outcomes and strategies related to social emotional skills and relationships, and implementation of evidence based practices that address family centered routines based early intervention services, and family engagement including cultural competence training in the Four Areas of Resiliency.

3. Family Engagement
   - Develop a role/job description for “cultural guides” who work in conjunction with the EI team during assessment and intervention.

4. Collaboration
   - Identify agencies at the state and local levels that already provide support and information for diverse cultures in Utah, sharing resources with Early Head Start (EHS), evidenced-based home visiting.
   - These broad improvement strategies generated by the SSIP Core Work Team were presented to the SSIP Broad Stakeholders Group in March, 2015. The implementation of these strategies will lead to the following: 1) BWEIP enhancing infrastructure to support EIS’s, then 2) EIS’s supporting and supervising personnel to provide appropriate assessments, evidence-based services, family supports, then 3) providers implementing, appropriate assessments evidence-based services and culturally appropriate supports for all children and families, then 4) all families increasing their capacity to support their children’s social-emotional development, resulting in 5) improved social emotional outcomes for all children regardless of cultural background.

4(b) How Improvement Strategies are Sound, Logical and Aligned

The improvement strategies are sound and logical because they were created based on the root cause and infrastructure analyses. The SSIP Core Work Team with the guidance of technical assistance, spent time developing solid strategies that should lead to improvement of children’s social-emotional development regardless of culture.

The strategies are aligned because each strategy interrelates with all the others. The fidelity of implementation will be supported through a redesigned and enhanced system of professional development. Joining with other state initiatives that support social emotional development will help BWEIP leverage resources for training and the preparation of qualified personnel. Through these qualified personnel, assessment processes will be improved, evidence-based practices will be implemented, families will receive culturally appropriate supports and accountability measures focusing on a well-qualified workforce, improved results will be strengthened. Individual strategies will not be carried out in isolation.

In addition, stakeholders identified current state and local initiatives that address children’s social emotional and cultural diversity concerns. Partnering with existing initiatives was identified as an improvement strategy.

During the infrastructure analysis, stakeholders identified existing state and local initiatives that could support SSIP efforts. Also, during an ICC meeting in November 2014, members identified additional initiatives. State initiatives and programs that include infant and toddler’s social-emotional development and cultural sensitivity include the following:
Represents from a number of these initiatives have been invited and have agreed to participate in Phase II SSIP activities.

4(c) Strategies that Address Root Causes and Build Capacity

1. **Assessments** were chosen as an improvement strategy because there were a number of concerns about assessment practices identified through the root cause and infrastructure analyses.

   The following are the root causes that this strategy addresses:
   - Minimal use of a sensitive assessment tool to identify social-emotional concerns
   - Lack of culturally sensitive assessment tools
   - Insufficient understanding of the COSF rating process
   - Need for increased parent involvement during assessment

   In addition, the infrastructure analysis identified the following needs in this area:
   - Concerns about accuracy and consistency of COSF ratings
   - Limitations of tools used for assessment of social-emotional development
   - Limitations of culturally sensitive assessment tools

**Cultural competency**

2. **Professional Development** was chosen as an improvement strategy because it was identified in both the root cause and infrastructure analyses that more training is needed in a variety of topics.

   The specific root causes this strategy addresses are:
   - Cultural competency
   - COSF rating process
   - Need for culturally competent staff and service

   In addition, the infrastructure analysis identified the following training needs:
   - Limited writing of functional IFSP outcomes for social emotional concerns
   - Typical social-emotional development of children
   - Desire for statewide mentorship program
   - Inconsistent team knowledge of typical social-emotional development
   - Insufficient knowledge and use of evidence based practices

3. **Family Engagement** was selected as a strategy because.

   The specific root causes this strategy addresses are provider and family:
   - Understanding and communication
   - Scheduling flexibility
   - Trust
   - Motivation and follow through
   - Role identities and traditions
   - Literacy and language

   In addition, the infrastructure analysis identified the following needs in this area:
   - Fee structure
   - Expectations

4. **Collaboration** was identified as a strategy because, as indicated in section 4(b), there are a number of state and local initiatives that align with the SSIP efforts toward improvement. By partnering with existing initiatives, BWEIP will be able to utilize these resources to work toward improved child outcomes.

4(d) Strategies Based on Data and Infrastructure Analyses

As reflected in section 4(a), through the data and infrastructure analyses, root causes were identified which informed the selection of improvement strategies.

For example, one theme that emerged from both the root cause and infrastructure analyses was the need for an enhanced CSPD system and more training. The following topics were identified:

1. Assessments for social-emotional development
2. Well qualified, stable workforce through orientation, mentoring, and training
3. Cultural competency
4. Family engagement
5. Writing functional outcomes specific to social-emotional development
6. Evidence-based practices that address social-emotional concerns
7. COSF rating process
8. Community collaboration

As a result, these topics are embedded in the broad improvement strategies.
Theory of Action

A graphic illustration that shows the rationale of how implementing the coherent set of improvement strategies selected will increase the State’s capacity to lead meaningful change in EIS programs and/or EIS providers, and achieve improvement in the State-identified Measurable Result(s) for Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities and their Families.

Submitted Theory of Action: No Theory of Action Submitted

Provide a description of the provided graphic illustration (optional)

Description of Illustration
description also attached

Component 5: Theory of Action

5(a) Graphic Illustration

The Theory of Action is divided into four focus areas of action:

1. Assessment
2. Professional Development/Qualified Personnel
3. Family Engagement
4. Collaboration

The focus areas of action are a starting point for the Theory of Action that originated from the broad improvement strategies. The Theory of Action describes a flow of action steps from the Baby Watch Early Intervention Program (BWEIP), to local Early Intervention Service (EIS) programs, to EIS providers, to children and families, to the State Identified Measurable Result.

5(b) How Improvement Strategies will Lead to Improved Results

The first focus of action of the Theory of Action is Assessment. BWEIP will identify and enhance statewide implementation of culturally appropriate functional assessments that are sensitive to a child’s social emotional development. EIS program administrators will be better able to provide ongoing support and supervision of these processes for their providers. EIS providers will be equipped to appropriately assess a child’s social emotional development to inform the COSF rating process and IFSP development. Families will be able to participate in intervention services that will increase their capacity to support their child’s social-emotional development. Children will demonstrate improvement in their social-emotional skills and social relationships.

The second focus of action is Professional Development and Retention of Qualified Early Intervention Professionals. The BWEIP/ICC/EIS committee will redesign and enhance the comprehensive system of professional development (CSPD) to include a standard orientation process, an individualized mentorship plan and instruction of evidenced-based practices that support cultural diversity and social emotional development. EIS program administrators will utilize a system to ensure that practices are implemented with fidelity, and assure ongoing support and supervision of providers. EIS providers will receive the necessary training and follow-up support to provide evidence-based practices. As a result, families will receive culturally competent, evidence-based services, which will lead to children demonstrating improvement in their social-emotional skills and social relationships.

The third focus of action is Family Engagement. BWEIP and EIS’s will develop a role/job description for “cultural guides” who work in conjunction with EI team during assessment and intervention. EIS providers will be able to recognize a family’s needs, strengths, and natural skills. Language and cultural barriers will be reduced, more natural networking opportunities will occur, and there will be increased trust and acceptance between families and providers. Children will demonstrate improvement in their social-emotional skills and social relationships.

The fourth focus of action is Collaboration. BWEIP and EIS’s will identify agencies and programs at the state and local levels who currently provide support to diverse cultures in Utah. EIS providers will have community resources to support infants, toddlers and their families of various cultural backgrounds. Families will utilize community resources to address their needs, resulting in decreased family stressors allowing them to better support their child’s social emotional development. As a result, children will demonstrate improvement in their social-emotional skills and social relationships.

5(c) Stakeholder Involvement in Developing the Theory of Action

The Theory of Action was developed based on the input stakeholders provided regarding root cause and infrastructure analysis, CSPD needs assessment, and improvement strategies. The SSIP Core Work Team, mapped the elements for the Theory of Action from the focus areas, to the initial broad strategies, the immediate improvement products, and the intended outcome for children and families. The Theory of Action was presented to the Broad Stakeholders Group at an ICC meeting on March 25, 2015.

Infrastructure Development

(a) Specify improvements that will be made to the State infrastructure to better support EIS programs and providers to implement and scale up EBPs to improve results for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.
(b) Identify the steps the State will take to further align and leverage current improvement plans and other early learning initiatives and programs in the State, including Race to the Top-Early Learning Challenge, Home Visiting Program, Early Head Start and others which impact infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.
(c) Identify who will be in charge of implementing the changes to infrastructure, resources needed, expected outcomes, and timelines for completing improvement efforts.
(d) Specify how the State will involve multiple offices within the State Lead Agency, as well as other State agencies and stakeholders in the improvement of its infrastructure.

See attached documents:

- Theory of Action
- Utah SSIP Phase II Logic Model
- Introduction, WorkTeams, Strategies Overview
- Improvement Strategy 1. Assessment Implementation and Evaluation Plan
- Improvement Strategy 2. Professional Development Implementation and Evaluation Plan
- Improvement Strategy 3. Family Engagement Implementation and Evaluation Plan

Support for EIS programs and providers Implementation of Evidence-Based Practices

8/18/2017
(a) Specify how the State will support EIS providers in implementing the evidence-based practices that will result in changes in Lead Agency, EIS program, and EIS provider practices to achieve the SIMR(s) for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

(b) Identify steps and specific activities needed to implement the coherent improvement strategies, including communication strategies and stakeholder involvement; how identified barriers will be addressed; who will be in charge of implementing; how the activities will be implemented with fidelity; the resources that will be used to implement them; and timelines for completion.

(c) Specify how the State will involve multiple offices within the Lead Agency (and other State agencies such as the SEA) to support EIS providers in scaling up and sustaining the implementation of the evidence-based practices once they have been implemented with fidelity.

See attached documents:

Theory of Action
Utah SSIP Phase II Logic Model
Introduction, WorkTeams, Strategies Overview
Improvement Strategy 1. Assessment Implementation and Evaluation Plan
Improvement Strategy 2. Professional Development Implementation and Evaluation Plan
Improvement Strategy 3. Family Engagement Implementation and Evaluation Plan

Evaluation

(a) Specify how the evaluation is aligned to the theory of action and other components of the SSIP and the extent to which it includes short-term and long-term objectives to measure implementation of the SSIP and its impact on achieving measurable improvement in SIMR(s) for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families.

(b) Specify how the evaluation includes stakeholders and how information from the evaluation will be disseminated to stakeholders.

(c) Specify the methods that the State will use to collect and analyze data to evaluate implementation and outcomes of the SSIP and the progress toward achieving intended improvements in the SIMR(s).

(d) Specify how the State will use the evaluation data to examine the effectiveness of the implementation; assess the State's progress toward achieving intended improvements; and to make modifications to the SSIP as necessary.

See attached documents:

Theory of Action
Utah SSIP Phase II Logic Model
Introduction, WorkTeams, Strategies Overview
Improvement Strategy 1. Assessment Implementation and Evaluation Plan
Improvement Strategy 2. Professional Development Implementation and Evaluation Plan
Improvement Strategy 3. Family Engagement Implementation and Evaluation Plan

Technical Assistance and Support

Describe the support the State needs to develop and implement an effective SSIP. Areas to consider include: Infrastructure development; Support for EIS programs and providers implementation of EBP; Evaluation; and Stakeholder involvement in Phase II.

See attached documents:

Theory of Action
Utah SSIP Phase II Logic Model
Introduction, WorkTeams, Strategies Overview
Improvement Strategy 1. Assessment Implementation and Evaluation Plan
Improvement Strategy 2. Professional Development Implementation and Evaluation Plan
Improvement Strategy 3. Family Engagement Implementation and Evaluation Plan

Phase III submissions should include:

• Data-based justifications for any changes in implementation activities.
• Data to support that the State is on the right path, if no adjustments are being proposed.
• Descriptions of how stakeholders have been involved, including in decision-making.

A. Summary of Phase 3

1. Theory of action or logic model for the SSIP, including the SIMR.
2. The coherent improvement strategies or principle activities employed during the year, including infrastructure improvement strategies.
3. The specific evidence-based practices that have been implemented to date.
4. Brief overview of the year's evaluation activities, measures, and outcomes.
5. Highlights of changes to implementation and improvement strategies.
B. Progress in Implementing the SSIP

1. Description of the State's SSIP implementation progress: (a) Description of extent to which the State has carried out its planned activities with fidelity—what has been accomplished, what milestones have been met, and whether the intended timeline has been followed and (b) intended outputs that have been accomplished as a result of the implementation activities.

2. Stakeholder involvement in SSIP implementation: (a) How stakeholders have been informed of the ongoing implementation of the SSIP and (b) How stakeholders have had a voice and been involved in decision-making regarding the ongoing implementation of the SSIP.

See attachments:

B1. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Assessment Strand, Utah Part C


B2. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Professional Development Strand, Utah Part C


B3. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Family Engagement Strand, Utah Part C

and FE1. FE2. FE3.

B4. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Community Strand, Utah Part C

C. Data on Implementation and Outcomes

1. How the State monitored and measured outputs to assess the effectiveness of the implementation plan: (a) How evaluation measures align with the theory of action, (b) Data sources for each key measure, (c) Description of baseline data for key measures, (d) Data collection procedures and associated timelines, (e) [If applicable] Sampling procedures, (f) [If appropriate] Planned data comparisons, and (g) How data management and data analysis procedures allow for assessment of progress toward achieving intended improvements

2. How the State has demonstrated progress and made modifications to the SSIP as necessary: (a) How the State has reviewed key data that provide evidence regarding progress toward achieving intended improvements to infrastructure and the SiMR, (b) Evidence of change to baseline data for key measures, (c) How data support changes that have been made to implementation and improvement strategies, (d) How data are informing next steps in the SSIP implementation, and (e) How data support planned modifications to intended outcomes (including the SiMR)—rationale or justification for the changes or how data support that the SSIP is on the right path

3. Stakeholder involvement in the SSIP evaluation: (a) How stakeholders have been informed of the ongoing evaluation of the SSIP and (b) How stakeholders have had a voice and been involved in decision-making regarding the ongoing evaluation of the SSIP

See attachments:

A. SSIP Phase III Summary and Program Update, Utah Part C

B. Progress in Implementing the SSIP

D. Data Quality Issues: Data limitations that affected reports of progress in implementing the SSIP and achieving the SiMR

1. Concern or limitations related to the quality or quantity of the data used to report progress or results

2. Implications for assessing progress or results

3. Plans for improving data quality

See attachments:

A. SSIP Phase III Summary and Program Update, Utah Part C

B. Progress in Implementing the SSIP

E. Progress Toward Achieving Intended Improvements

1. Infrastructure changes that support SSIP initiatives, including how system changes support achievement of the SiMR, sustainability, and scale-up

8/18/2017
2. Evidence that SSIP’s evidence-based practices are being carried out with fidelity and having the desired effects
3. Outcomes regarding progress toward short-term and long-term objectives that are necessary steps toward achieving the SIMR
4. Measurable improvements in the SIMR in relation to targets

See attachments:
A. SSIP Phase III Summary and Program Update, Utah Part C
B1. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Assessment Strand, Utah Part C
B2. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Professional Development Strand, Utah Part C
B3. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Family Engagement Strand, Utah Part C
   and FE1. FE2. FE3.
B4. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Community Strand, Utah Part C

F. Plans for Next Year
1. Additional activities to be implemented next year, with timeline
2. Planned evaluation activities including data collection, measures, and expected outcomes
3. Anticipated barriers and steps to address those barriers
4. The State describes any needs for additional support and/or technical assistance

See attachments:
A. SSIP Phase III Summary and Program Update, Utah Part C
B1. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Assessment Strand, Utah Part C
B2. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Professional Development Strand, Utah Part C
B3. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Family Engagement Strand, Utah Part C
   and FE1. FE2. FE3.
B4. Progress in Implementing the SSIP Community Strand, Utah Part C

OSEP Response

Required Actions
I certify that I am the Director of the State's Lead Agency under Part C of the IDEA, or his or her designee, and that the State's submission of its IDEA Part C State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report is accurate.

**Selected**: Designated by the Lead Agency Director to certify

Name and title of the individual certifying the accuracy of the State's submission of its IDEA Part C State Performance Plan/Annual Performance Report.

- **Name**: Catherine Hoelscher
- **Title**: Program Coordinator
- **Email**: choelsch@utah.gov
- **Phone**: 801-414-7531