RETURN TO SCHOOL GUIDANCE CHILD FIND AND EARLY INTERVENTION SERVICES FEBRUARY 2, 2022





Using Closed Captioning

To start using CC, click the caption button

CC Closed Caption

Uso de la interpretación de idiomas

• Hagan clic en el icono de interpretación



• Seleccionen "Spanish"

Después de seleccionar "español", hagan clic
 "Mute Original Audio"







Return to School Roadmap Child Find Referral and Eligibility

- Return to School Roadmap Provision of Early Intervention Services
 - C to B Transition
- Questions





Part C Child Find Guidance

- Addresses the responsibility of LA and EIS provider if:
 - A referral was received, but the family was not contacted due to the pandemic
 - A parent declined consent to an evaluation or consent to Part C services
 - The parent provided consent to an evaluation, but the evaluation was not conducted; and
 - If the LA or EIS program can conduct virtual screenings and evaluations
 - Part C Child Find Self-Assessment (CFSA)

Part C Child Find Self Assessment



About the Tool

- Designed to strengthen Child Find Systems
- Divided into four sections
- 7 Best practices themes
 Voluntary



619 Child Find Self-Assessment

Purpose: support programs in establishing efficient and effective Child Find systems.

- Similar format to the Part C Self-Assessment
- ► Four Components:
 - 1. Regulatory
 - 2. Best Practice
 - 3. Technical assistance and resources
 - 4. OSEP policy letters and guidance

- Local Education Agency/District level focus
- Best Practice Themes:
 - Cross-sector collaboration
 - Data Systems
 - Technical adequacy of screening and evaluation tools

Meaningful Difference in Child Find

DaSv The Center for IDEA Early Childhood Data Systems



What is the meaningful differences calculator?

The Meaningful Differences Calculator allows states to look at statistical differences between two numbers. This Excel-based calculator uses a statistical formula to allow states to make three different comparisons related to the percentage of infants and toddlers served. For each of these comparisons, the calculator determines whether the difference is large enough to be considered meaningful which means the difference is statistically significant.

How could you use the meaningful differences calculator?

- 1) To compare state performance to the target for the current year
- 2) To compare local program performance to the state target for the current year
- 3) To compare state performance over time

How do you know if there is a meaningful difference?

The meaningful difference calculator uses an accepted formula (test of proportional difference) to determine whether the difference between the percent served and the target is statistically significant (or meaningful), based upon the 90% confidence intervals for each indicator (significance level = .10). Child count percentages that are statistically significantly higher than the state target are marked as "Higher" in the column with the header "Meaningfully higher or lower than State Target." Child count percentages that are statistically significantly lower than the state target are marked as "Lower" in the column with the header "Meaningfully higher or lower than State Target." For comparison of state data overtime, two years of data are compared to each other and the difference between the two percentages is tested and when the significance level is .10 the Meaningful Difference is reported as ves.

How do confidence intervals depend on the number of children?

A meaningful difference is determined by the size of the confidence interval which depends on the number of children. For instance, a small local program will need a larger difference between their percent served and the state target than a large program for the difference to be considered meaningfully different. This is because the smaller program's estimate is less precise (i.e. a wider confidence interval) because it is based on fewer children. A larger local program will have more precision in their percent served estimate and will see meaningful differences when the numbers are closer to one another (i.e., will have a narrower confidence interval).

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Child Find Funnel Chart Tool

State or local Part C programs may use this tool to generate a funnel chart like the one below that allows for easy visualization of the data.

Guidance document



Total State or El Program

Published by: DaSy Center and ECTA Center





Part C Child Find Self Assessment

Part C Child Find Self-Assessment: Quick Start Guide A four-part toolkit that can help states examine how they are meeting child find regulations, identify critical child find best practices, locate resources to help them implement best practices, and easily access OSEP's policy letters and guidance on child find.



Part C IFSP Guidance

Timeline requirements in full effect, including interim IFSP

- Address pandemic impacts on children and families
- Ongoing assessment for most appropriate, individualized services
- Frequency & method of service delivery based on IFSP team process, evidence-based practices, State/local policies & procedures



Part C IFSP Guidance Continued

- Compensatory services-for ongoing and/or transition services
- Infrastructure strategies to support seamless system of service delivery
- State must report noncompliance data in SPP/APR



Resources for Your Reference

- Developing High-Quality, Functional IFSP Outcomes and IEP Goals Training Package
- Transition from Part C to Part B, Section 619 Services: <u>Review of Existing Documentation for Children</u>
- Federal IDEA Part C and Part B Transition Requirements for Late Referrals to IDEA Part C (2018)
- Early Childhood Transition Timeline for SPP/APR Indicators C-8A, 8B, 8C, B-11 and B-12



Resources (continued)

ECTA Practice Improvement Tools

- DEC Recommended Practices
 - Checklists
 - Illustrations
 - Practice Guides or Practitioners
 - Practice Guides for Families

Early Childhood Recommended Practices Modules

National Center for Pyramid Model Innovations (NCPMI) Family Resources



Questions



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