

Rod R. Blagojevich, Governor



Carol L. Adams, Ph.D., Secretary

1112 South Wabash – Chicago, IL 60605  
535 W. Jefferson, 3<sup>rd</sup> Floor – Springfield, IL 62702

January 29, 2008

U.S. Department of Education  
ATTN: Janet Scire / Mail Stop 2600  
7100 Old Landover Road  
Landover, MD 20785-1506

Dear Ms. Scire:

Attached is the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) submission of the FFY2006 Early Intervention (Part C) Annual Performance Report (APR), which includes any needed revisions to the State Performance Plan (SPP), in accordance with the Individuals with Disabilities Act (IDEA) amendments of 2004 and 20 U.S.C. 1442.

The FFY2006 APR provides a report on the performance of the state and its 25 Child and Family Connections (CFC) offices for the time period of July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007. The FFY2006 APR and updated SPP will be posted the IDHS/Early Intervention web site. They will also be made available through links from the other Early Intervention web sites (i.e., Early Intervention Training Program, Provider Connections, the Early Intervention Credentialing Office, and the Early Childhood Intervention Clearinghouse). In addition the APR and SPP documents are available for review by the public at each of the 25 CFC offices.

If you have any questions on the information presented in this document, please contact Janet Gully, Chief of the Bureau of Early Intervention, at 217/782-1981.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read 'Ivonne Sambolin-Jones'.

Ivonne Sambolin-Jones, Director  
Division of Community Health and Prevention

**ANNUAL REPORT CERTIFICATION OF THE  
INTERAGENCY COORDINATING COUNCIL  
UNDER PART C OF THE  
INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT (IDEA)**

Under IDEA Section 641(e)(1)(D) and 34 CFR §303.654, the Interagency Coordinating Council (ICC) of each jurisdiction that receives funds under Part C of the IDEA must prepare and submit to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Education (Department) and to the Governor of its jurisdiction an annual report on the status of the early intervention programs for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families operated within the State. The ICC may either: (1) prepare and submit its own annual report to the Department and the Governor, or (2) provide this certification with the State lead agency's Annual Performance Report (APR)<sup>1</sup> under Part C of the IDEA. This certification (including the annual report or APR) is due no later than February 1, 2007.

On behalf of the ICC of the State/jurisdiction of Illinois, I hereby certify that the ICC is: [please check one]

1. [ ] Submitting its own annual report (which is attached); or
2. [X] Using the State's Part C APR for FFY 2005 in lieu of submitting the ICC's own annual report. By completing this certification, the ICC confirms that it has reviewed the State's Part C APR for accuracy and completeness.<sup>2</sup>

I hereby further confirm that a copy of this Annual Report Certification and the annual report or APR has been provided to our Governor.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Signature of ICC Chairperson

January 10, 2008

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

9307 S. Longwood Drive

Chicago, IL 60620

[Beatrice.Nichols@cityofchicago.org](mailto:Beatrice.Nichols@cityofchicago.org)

Address or e-mail

312/743-1635

Daytime telephone number

<sup>1</sup> Under IDEA Sections 616(b)(2)(C)(ii)(II) and 642 and under 34 CFR §80.40, the lead agency's APR must report on the State's performance under its State performance plan and contain information about the activities and accomplishments of the grant period for a particular Federal fiscal year (FFY).

<sup>2</sup> If the ICC is using the State's Part C APR and it disagrees with data or other information presented in the State's Part C APR, the ICC must attach to this certification an explanation of the ICC's disagreement and submit the certification and explanation no later than February 1, 2007.

# State of Illinois

## Annual Performance Report



**Report Period:  
July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007**



**Illinois Department of Human Services  
Division of Community Health & Prevention  
Bureau of Early Intervention**

**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07**

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

During FFY 06/SFY 07 the program carefully reviewed secondary factors that seemed to point to higher levels of service delay than were being reported. This was followed by an extensive discussion with CFC Managers about the issue. It was pointed out that while service delays are bad, if they are underreported neither the CFCs nor the Bureau of Early Intervention have documentation of the problem and that makes it difficult to recruit providers to fill the gaps. Attention focused on the existing paper service delay reporting system that had been used for many years. This is a paper system submitted by CFCs to the Bureau of Early Intervention once a month. These data are entered into a database that maintains the history of delays for the full year. The monthly totals are accumulated and compared to the number of IFSPs for the same periods.

Discussions led to the decision to upgrade the delay reporting system effective January 2007, although it took until April 2007 to work out the problems. These discussions and the new system have led to more accurate and uniform reporting and will improve the program’s ability to identify and respond to service delays. The new system allows the program to sort off family delays and treat them differently. Although for state oversight purposes CFCs are expected to do everything they can to limit family delays, the new system also allows the program to include shortages of service and instances where service is being delivered in a non-natural service because no provider is available to provide service in a natural setting. This allows the program to compile a total shortfall calculation that can be translated into FTEs from the statewide level down to the Zip code level.

The month of April is being used for making local determinations and for this report. The program has decided that it will not use service delay reporting in performance contracting, although it will utilize it in determination scorecards if an agency fails to submit a credible corrective action plan or fails to make good faith efforts to complete corrective action steps. Experience shows that service delay is highly seasonal. It is low in the first seven or eight months of the state fiscal year then grows in sync with the annual spring jump in the caseload. April is near the annual peak in delays.

**Monitoring Priority: Early Intervention Services In Natural Environments**

**Indicator 1:** 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)

**Measurement:**

Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive the early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner) divided by the (total # of infants and toddlers with IFSPs)] times 100.

Account for untimely receipt of services.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2006 (2006-2007)	100 percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs will receive the early intervention services on their IFSP within 30 days.

**Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

The table below shows performance for the state and for each of the state's 25 service coordination agencies in April 2007, followed by statewide performance for April 2006. It calculates performance both including and excluding delays for family reasons. Statewide, 3.5% of children were experiencing delays in receipt of one or more services due to system reasons. As noted previously, normal seasonality indicates that the number of service delays will be higher than average in April. Seven agencies had no delays for system reasons and two others with mid-sized caseloads had just one each. The following five agencies had system delays of more than 5%:

**#3 – Freeport/Northwest Illinois** – This area has had significant problems identifying enough providers to deliver services in natural settings and in identifying enough providers in general. Problems have been greatest in particular rural areas where the availability or lack of availability of one provider makes a big difference.

**#4 – Kane & Kendall Counties/Outer Western Chicago Suburbs** – This is a rapidly growing area with great competition for qualified professionals.

**#10 – Southeast Chicago** – This area is the poorest in the state. In SFY 07, an average of 88.2% of kids were on Medicaid and only 4.5% had enough income for the families to owe fees, 185% of poverty. This compares to 60% Medicaid statewide and 30.4% that paid fees for the year. Fewer qualified professionals live in the area and it is difficult to recruit providers from outside to work in the area when there are many work opportunities in the Chicago area.

**#15 – Joliet/Southwest Chicago Suburbs** - This is a rapidly growing area with great competition for qualified professionals.

**#18 – Springfield/Central Illinois** – Springfield is a medical center for downstate Illinois. This creates competition for qualified providers. April also seems to have represented a short-term problem. This area usually runs at or below average for delays with occasional spikes like this one.

Almost all service delays for system reasons are due to problems identifying a qualified and willing provider within 30 days of an initial IFSP or within 30 days of a disruption in services during an IFSP. The lowest rate of problems is downstate, where growth is slower and where the EI provider community is more stable, with fewer alternative employment opportunities. Most downstate areas report few problems. Four of the 13 downstate agencies (1, 3, 16 & 18) account for all but two of the 88 system delays. Suburban problems are most related to rapid growth and competition for qualified professionals. Within Chicago, there also is competition for qualified providers and that is complicated by economic factors. CFC 10 is the poorest Chicago area and had a 16.4% rate of service delay, although there has been a significant improvement since April. CFC 11 is the wealthiest area of Chicago and it had just a 1.1% problem.

While delays for this report are reported in with family delays removed from the calculations, the program generally treats all delays as problems that need to be looked into and addressed.

Many family delays are for obvious and unavoidable issues, such as child or parent health issues. Others are due to problems it is difficult for the CFC to address.

**SERVICE DELAYS - ALL CASES OPEN IN APRIL  
CALCULATED INCLUDING & EXCLUDING FAMILY DELAYS**

CFC # & Name	April 2007					
	IFSPs	Family Delays	Net IFSPs	System Delays	% System Delays	Family & System Delays
#1 - ROCKFORD	556	11	545	23	4.2%	6.1%
#2 - LAKE COUNTY	803	12	791	17	2.1%	3.6%
#3 - FREEPORT	364	1	363	24	6.6%	6.9%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	868	16	852	43	5.0%	6.8%
#5 - DUPAGE COUNTY	1,233	10	1,223	28	2.3%	3.1%
#6 - N. SUBURBS	1,384	20	1,364	62	4.5%	5.9%
#7 - W. SUBURBS	962	3	959	19	2.0%	2.3%
#8 - S.W. CHICAGO	752	27	725	35	4.8%	8.2%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	1,110	-	1,110	46	4.1%	4.1%
#10 - S.E. CHICAGO	821	-	821	135	16.4%	16.4%
#11 - N. CHICAGO	1,850	12	1,838	20	1.1%	1.7%
#12 - S. SUBURBS	1,089	54	1,035	29	2.8%	7.6%
#13 - MACOMB	379	-	379	-	0.0%	0.0%
#14 - PEORIA	498	2	496	1	0.2%	0.6%
#15 - JOLIET	1,273	4	1,269	70	5.5%	5.8%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	587	3	584	20	3.4%	3.9%
#17 - QUINCY	225	-	225	-	0.0%	0.0%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	318	-	318	19	6.0%	6.0%
#19 - DECATUR	406	-	406	-	0.0%	0.0%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	409	-	409	-	0.0%	0.0%
#21 - METRO E. ST. LOUIS	588	-	588	1	0.2%	0.2%
#22 - CENTRALIA	340	-	340	-	0.0%	0.0%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	226	-	226	-	0.0%	0.0%
#24 - CARBONDALE	165	1	164	-	0.0%	0.6%
#25 - MCHENRY	382	6	376	14	3.7%	5.2%
<b>State: Electronic Reporting</b>	<b>17,588</b>	<b>182</b>	<b>17,406</b>	<b>606</b>	<b>3.5%</b>	<b>4.5%</b>
Cook County	7,968	116	7,852	346	4.4%	5.8%
Collar Counties	4,559	48	4,511	172	3.8%	4.8%
Downstate	5,061	18	5,043	88	1.7%	2.1%

[ 606/(17,588-182) ] x100= 3.48% Service Delays

State: Paper Reporting	April 2006					
	IFSPs	Family Delays	Net IFSPs	System Delays	% System Delays	Family & System Delays
<b>State: Paper Reporting</b>	<b>16,744</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>16,563</b>	<b>285</b>	<b>1.7%</b>	<b>2.8%</b>
Cook County	7,374	83	7,291	156	2.1%	3.2%
Collar Counties	4,537	31	4,506	64	1.4%	2.1%
Downstate	4,833	67	4,766	65	1.4%	2.7%

**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

Technically, the reporting system in place through December 2006 and the system now in use called for the reporting of almost the same information. However, the change in the reporting process and the programs improved guidance created a very different environment. As was speculated in the FFY05/SFY 06 APR, there was an increase in the proportion of cases experiencing service delays. Some of the reasons for the increase are outlined below but some may be due to improved reporting. We cannot confirm that the data reported for April 2007 is more accurate than what was reported for April 2006, but that probably is the case.

**Problem #1:** There was a significant, and relatively sudden, increase in the caseload in the latter part of FFY 06/SFY 07. The caseload was lower in January 2007 than it had been at the end of June 2006 but it grew by 4.6% in the next three months. There was much less growth in spring of FFY 05/SFY 06. Illinois' system of any "able and willing" providers is more responsive than systems that centralize service delivery but it is still difficult for supply to meet demand when demand increases by 4.6% within a three-month period. This does not explain problems in areas with systemic problems that need to be addressed, such as Rockford, Freeport and Southeast Chicago, but it does explain why delay rates are higher in April-June than in the rest of the year. In areas without systemic problems, supply generally catches up with demand. The good news is that the new reporting system provides the program and local agencies with data that can better identify systematic problems and that can be used for recruitment. Also, the program is now building a history that will help us project the growth in demand.

**Problem #2:** Through FFY 06/FFY 07, provider rates presented a problem for recruitment. EI rates are based on Medicaid rates and they are much lower than the rates paid by insurance. In addition, those rates had not been increased in a number of years. This was causing some providers to leave the program or limit how much EI work they accepted. Low rates made others reluctant to enter the system. For SFY 08, law required a 3% provider increase. This will be of some help in recruitment and retention of providers.

**Problem #3:** When the state statute was amended to require the use of private health insurance for SFY 03, large providers pushed successfully to require providers to bill insurance first. They can only get paid if they have a valid denial from the insurance company. Large providers who are well versed in billing insurance, and who have staff dedicated to billing, like the system because they realize getting paid by insurance means higher rates. However, small and independent providers do not like this law. Some providers have left in frustration and others will not enter. The program is now in the process of considering revisions to its system to bill for providers by creating a central insurance billing unit.

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 07-10/SFY 08-11**

As required, the targets for service delays will remain to have none. The improvement activities will be modified to read as follows:

- ❖ Effective with FFY 06/SFY 07 CFCs will be required to submit a corrective action plan whenever service delays exceed 2.0% of children with IFSPs during April of the previous fiscal year. [This step reflects a modification more in line with the determination process. It has been implemented.]
- ❖ With FFY 06/SFY07 CFCs with more than 5% of open cases in April experiencing service delays will be found in non-compliance. Agencies with more than 5% delays excluding family delays will be found in federal non-compliance. Agencies with more than 5% delays

will be deemed in state non-compliance. [This is to be in line with the determination letter process and has been implemented.]

- ❖ The corrective action plans of agencies found in either federal or state non-compliance will be forwarded to the Bureau of Early Intervention for incorporation into the state corrective action plan.
- ❖ An Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (IICEI) workgroup will be formed to address the following problems: 1) the systemic problems in areas found in non-compliance, 2) how to respond to demand in rural areas, 3) the expectations on both CFCs and the EI Bureau for addressing service delays, and 4) the potential use of incentives and penalties to improve compliance (example: 1% incentive payment for each quarter a CFC goes without needing more than 30 days to find a service authorized within an IFSP). An initial report will be issued by April 30, 2008 with action steps to be implemented during FFY 07/SFY 08. [This reflects minor adjustments in line with the determination letter process.]
- ❖ Through regular meetings provider groups will be asked to assist in closing existing gaps in availability and in helping to quickly address new problems when they arise. These meetings will include the sharing of data on areas where the program is having difficulty meeting the demand and trends in the caseload and use of services. Meetings will start by July 2007. (These meetings have begun and are ongoing.)
- ❖ The IICEI workgroup will recommend additional steps to eliminate service delays not covered previously, as deemed necessary after the April 30, 2008 report noted previously.
- ❖ Starting no later than July 2007, a new item will be added to the programs monthly statistical reporting to highlight service delays by CFC. [This step has been completed.]
- ❖ Starting no later than January 31, 2008, delays will be added to the statistics provided to the IICEI as part of each of their meetings. (This step has been completed.)
- ❖ Starting no later than July 2007, delays by CFC will be added as part of the statistical report posted quarterly to the DHS website. The monthly CFC reports on delays will be adjusted to better reflect the requirements of the State Performance Plan. This will include more emphasis on service delays, compared to other kinds of delays that can be tracked in other ways.
- ❖ The traditional service delay reporting system will be replaced with one that will provide much more actionable details for both CFCs and the EI Bureau, effective January 2007. [This step was completed.]
- ❖ The program hopes that the steps outlined will result in the elimination of service delays. However, we will continue to utilize our monthly reporting system, monitoring, and meetings with provider groups to find additional ways to assure service availability through the period of the plan.
- ❖ Before the end of FFY 07/SFY 08 the program will implement an option for providers to have insurance billing done by the program as a means of lessening the burden on small providers and encouraging more providers to work within the program.



**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/FFY 07****Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

Illinois' authorization system is centralized in the Cornerstone data system. The state subsequently pays all bills through its Central Billing Office. Each month a report is run based on the same logic used for the federal 618 setting report. This reflects where services are authorized, although the current data system does not always perfectly reflect the recommendations of IFSP teams.

In some cases, Individual Family Service Plans may call for services to be delivered in natural settings but authorizations reflect that services are actually being delivered in non-natural settings because no providers are available to deliver services off-site. This is a significant issue in only two areas of the state, Rockford and Peoria. While the current data system includes detail that shows what setting the IFSP team recommends, it is not stored in a way that can be queried. Planning has been underway for some time to replace the current system with one that will allow IFSP team recommendations to be queried.

The monthly predominate settings report provides both statewide and service coordination area (CFC) level data. This detail is reflected in the monthly statistical reports. The monthly reporting process was changed to mirror the new OSEP reporting requirements (i.e., to accommodate the change in federal settings reporting requirements that merged the two non-natural settings into a single group) effective January 2007. The performance contracting system grants incentive funding to the 12 CFCs (of 25) with the highest proportion of cases served predominately in natural settings at the end of each quarter. CFCs who served less than 85% of their cases in natural settings at the end of a quarter are penalized.

The state program has deemed 85% a minimum standard to demonstrate local compliance with state and federal rules regarding the delivery of services in natural settings. Natural settings performance also plays a part in determinations in two ways. It is one of the ten performance measures that factor into determining a CFCs average performance ranking and a receipt of a penalty, even if in just one quarter, is a mark against the CFC.

Because settings data is reported every month, it is constantly being evaluated by the program centrally and is an ongoing concern to all 25 CFCs. In addition, as outlined under Indicator 1, the program has implemented a more aggressive, standardized method of reporting service delay. Several elements were incorporated into this process that go beyond what is required by OSEP. One of these elements is to include information on services being delivered in a non-natural setting when the IFSP calls for a natural setting. This will provide both state and local leaders with a new tool to recruit providers willing to deliver services in natural settings in areas where that has been a significant and chronic problem.

**Monitoring Priority: Early Intervention Services In Natural Environments**

**Indicator 2:** Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or programs for typically developing children.<sup>1</sup>  
(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A) and 1442)

<sup>1</sup> At the time of the release of this package, revised forms for collection of 618 State reported data had not yet been approved. Indicators will be revised as needed to align with language in the 2005-2006 State reported data collections.

**Measurement:** Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or programs for typically developing children) divided by the (total # of infants and toddlers with IFSPs)] times 100.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<b>2006 (2006-2007)</b>	At least 87percent of all children with IFSPs active on June 30, 2007 will have their services provided predominately in the home or in community settings.

**Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

FFY 06/SFY07 saw continued improvement in the proportion of children with IFSP services authorized predominately in natural settings, continuing steady progress over a number of years, although there was no additional progress between the October 31, 2006 619 reporting date and the end of the fiscal year, June 30, 2007. On December 1, 2005, 88.1% of open cases had services delivered predominately in natural settings. This improved to 89.26% as of October 31, 2006  $(1,784-16,613)/16,613 = 89.26\%$  but it was almost the same on June 30, 2007.  $[17,654-1908]/17,654 \times 100 = 89.19\%$  The program has taken additional steps it hopes will help address remaining issues.

All three of the larger geographic regions of the state improved between the 618 reporting periods. However, Cook County saw slippage between October 2006 and June 2007. There has been little progress in two of the largest CFCs, CFC 11/North Chicago and CFC 15/Joliet. At the end of June their caseloads represented 17.5% of the total number of IFSPs in the state. So, their lack of progress has muted the state's forward movement. The most consistent recent progress has been downstate and most of that progress resulted from improvement in the three areas that have consistently been below the state established 85% minimum compliance standard, Rockford, Peoria and Freeport.

CFC 1/Rockford improved from 73.5% on December 1, 2005 to 79.4% on June 30, 2007. Its problem is primarily a chronic shortage of providers willing to deliver services in natural settings. CFC 3/Freeport improved from 76.2% to 79.4%. Its problem is linked to a shortage of providers willing to deliver service in natural settings in some of its rural service area. CFC 14/Peoria, which has long faced the most serious problems, improved from 31.6% to 34.1%. It reported negligible problems in finding enough providers but continues to face resistance to the concept of natural settings.

As was discussed in detail under Indicator 1 – Service Delay, the EI Bureau implemented a new, more aggressive system for reporting service delays and has included reporting on service delivery problems beyond what is required for APR reporting. This includes reporting on instances where services are being delivered in a non-natural setting because no provider is available to deliver service in a natural setting and the number of hours needed. This allows the program to produce a cumulative number of hours a CFC, or a contiguous group of CFCs, is looking to fill for each service.

# APR Template – Part C (4)

Illinois

State

The inclusion of natural settings in the performance-contracting framework, as both a penalty and a reward, had some impact but guidance letters from the Bureau clarifying policy appear to have had the most impact. Overall, as of June 30, 2007, eight CFCs met or exceeded the federal 95% substantial compliance standard, 13 were under 95% but above the state establish minimum standard of 85%, and four were below 85%.

<b>Predominate Settings History</b>	<b>Dec. 1 2003</b>	<b>Nov. 30 2004</b>	<b>Jun. 30 2005</b>	<b>Nov. 30 2005</b>	<b>Jun. 30 2006</b>	<b>Oct. 31 2006</b>	<b>Jun. 30 2007</b>
Developmental Centers	6.9%	3.9%	3.5%	2.8%	2.0%	NA	NA
Typically Developing	3.8%	4.4%	4.0%	4.0%	4.4%	4.2%	4.4%
Home	78.3%	77.9%	80.8%	83.8%	84.5%	85.1%	84.8%
Provider Location/Other *	11.0%	13.8%	11.6%	9.5%	9.2%	10.8%	10.8%
<b>% in Natural Settings</b>	<b>82.1%</b>	<b>82.3%</b>	<b>84.8%</b>	<b>87.7%</b>	<b>88.8%</b>	<b>89.3%</b>	<b>89.2%</b>
Client Count	13,140	15,318	16,361	16,175	16,799	16,613	17,654
Centers & Provider Locations	2,352	2,717	2,482	1,982	1,875	1,784	1,908

\* Provider locations & developmental centers merged to meet new OSEP definitions.

**618 Report Period: [ (16,613-1,784)/16,613 ] x 100 = 89.26% of IFSPs predominately in natural settings**

### CASES PREDOMINATELY IN NATURAL SETTINGS BY CFC & GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS

CFC & Number	Dec-04	Jun-05	Dec-05	Jun-06	Oct-06	Jun-07
#1 CFC - ROCKFORD	60.8%	64.7%	73.5%	74.1%	78.1%	79.4%
#2 LAKE CHD - GRAND	91.4%	93.2%	93.8%	93.7%	95.8%	94.0%
#3 CFC - FREEPORT	77.6%	73.8%	76.2%	74.8%	75.6%	79.4%
#4 CFC - BATAVIA	73.4%	77.2%	85.8%	90.0%	89.8%	87.5%
#5 CFC - LOMBARD	86.6%	87.6%	90.6%	93.5%	93.9%	94.4%
#6 CFC - N. Suburbs	76.7%	83.3%	90.4%	92.4%	92.1%	92.0%
#7 CFC - W. Suburbs	81.3%	85.8%	89.4%	91.0%	92.4%	89.2%
#8 CFC - SW Chicago	91.1%	91.2%	94.8%	95.6%	97.5%	96.6%
#9 CFC - Central Chicago	83.2%	85.9%	86.9%	86.5%	85.3%	85.8%
#10 CFC - SE Chicago	89.5%	88.8%	89.4%	89.4%	87.4%	91.9%
#11 CFC - N. Chicago	84.4%	84.5%	87.4%	86.4%	87.5%	84.6%
#12 CFC - S. Suburbs	82.3%	87.8%	91.6%	92.1%	93.9%	93.0%
#13 CFC - MACOMB	94.8%	94.0%	96.2%	95.0%	96.5%	96.8%
#14 CFC - PEORIA	23.5%	27.2%	31.6%	29.3%	31.7%	34.1%
#15 CFC - JOLIET	84.2%	84.3%	84.5%	83.7%	81.0%	85.2%
#16 CFC - BLOOMINGTON	72.1%	73.6%	90.2%	90.2%	90.4%	91.4%
#17 CFC - QUINCY	97.2%	98.2%	97.2%	93.7%	94.0%	95.1%
#18 CFC - SPRINGFIELD	93.0%	93.3%	96.1%	95.8%	94.4%	94.3%
#19 CFC - DECATUR	94.0%	93.7%	93.7%	96.4%	95.4%	93.6%
#20 CFC - EFFINGHAM	97.3%	98.6%	99.7%	100.0%	99.2%	99.7%
#21 CFC - METRO E. ST. LOUIS	92.5%	94.0%	95.0%	94.8%	95.3%	98.4%
#22 CFC - CENTRALIA	97.5%	97.8%	97.5%	98.5%	99.1%	99.4%
#23 CFC - NORRIS CITY	99.5%	99.6%	99.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
#24 CFC - CARBONDALE	100.0%	100.0%	99.3%	98.7%	99.3%	98.6%
#25 CFC - MCHENRY	81.1%	80.0%	86.8%	91.9%	95.6%	92.2%
TOTAL	83.1%	84.8%	88.1%	88.8%	89.2%	89.2%
COOK COUNTY	83.6%	86.3%	89.6%	90.0%	90.5%	89.6%
COLLAR COUNTIES	83.9%	85.3%	88.2%	89.8%	89.9%	90.3%
DOWNSTATE	81.6%	82.4%	85.8%	86.2%	86.6%	87.6%

NOTE: Bolded cells = below 85% state established minimum standard, Shaded cells = below federal 95% substantial compliance standard, Black cells = Above federal 95% substantial compliance standard

#### Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:

The increase in the percentage of children with open IFSPs who are served predominately in natural settings exceeded the established goal of at least 87%. The following steps contributed to this progress:

- ❖ The program's continued and consistent message about the meaning of state and federal rules regarding the preference for the delivery of services in natural settings.

- ❖ The program's continued and consistent message about the definition of what constitutes natural settings.
- ❖ Consistent training on natural settings and what is necessary to document ANY services delivered in other than natural settings.
- ❖ Reinforcement of the memos to field staff (CFCs) and to providers on the meaning and importance of natural settings and how rules should be implemented.
- ❖ Continued inclusion of a natural settings performance element in the CFC performance contracting system, providing incentive funding to the 12 CFCs with the highest level of IFSPs authorized predominately in natural settings at the end of each quarter.
- ❖ Enforcement of a performance contracting penalty on any CFC with less than 85% of IFSPs authorized predominately in natural settings at the end of each quarter.

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for SFY08/FFY07**

A new activity was implemented starting in January 2007 that the program anticipates will help foster improvement, particularly in areas with the greatest problems identifying providers to deliver services in natural settings. The new, more robust system of reporting and tracking service delays goes beyond the kinds of delays that must be reported to OSEP. It includes all types of problems that result in a CFC being unable to deliver services exactly in the manner set out in a child's IFSP. This includes situations where the IFSP indicates services should be delivered in a natural setting but they are being delivered in a non-natural setting because no provider can be found to deliver services in the home or community. This new system should provide an important new tool for recruitment and it incorporates this kind of problem for the first time.

Among the tasks for the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention's workgroup on service delay will be consideration of settings data and how to respond where issues remain.

## Part C – SPP

### Part C State Performance Plan (SPP) for 2005-2010

#### Overview of the State Performance Plan Development:

See Indicator 1 for a description of this process. The EI Program will make the Illinois APR and SPP available on its web site and through links from the other EI web sites (the Illinois Early Intervention Training Program; Provider Connections, the Early Intervention credentialing office; and the Early Childhood Intervention Clearinghouse). The APR and SPP documents will also be available to the public at each of the 25 CFC offices.

On April 1, 2006, the Illinois Early Intervention program began utilizing the Early Childhood Outcomes (ECO) Center child outcomes summary form (COSF) statewide for all initial and renewal IFSPs as well as for exit conferences within 90 days of a child turning three. A few entries were made prior to that time in a pilot phase and are included in this analysis. The *Illinois Child Outcomes Rating Scale and Summary form* is attached. This form includes instructions for its use. Illinois also follows the ECO Center guidance that scores of six or seven on its seven-point scale be considered demonstrating development equivalent to same age peers.

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

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

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

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

#### Measurement:

- A. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships):
  - a. Percent of infants and toddlers who did not improve functioning = [(# of infants and toddlers who did not improve functioning) divided by (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.
  - b. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of infants and toddlers who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.
  - c. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it = [(# of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it) divided by (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.
  - d. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of infants and toddlers who improved

## Part C – SPP

functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.

- e. Percent of infants and toddlers who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of infants and toddlers who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.

If a + b + c + d + e does not sum to 100%, explain the difference.

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

- a. Percent of infants and toddlers who did not improve functioning = [(# of infants and toddlers who did not improve functioning) divided by (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.
- b. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of infants and toddlers who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.
- c. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it = [(# of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it) divided by (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.
- d. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.
- e. Percent of infants and toddlers who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of infants and toddlers who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers) divided by (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.

If a + b + c + d + e does not sum to 100%, explain the difference.

### C. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs:

- a. Percent of infants and toddlers who did not improve functioning = [(# of infants and toddlers who did not improve functioning) divided by (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.
- b. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of infants and toddlers who improved functioning but not sufficient to move nearer to functioning comparable to same-aged peers) divided by the (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.
- c. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it = [(# of infants and toddlers who improved

## Part C – SPP

<p>functioning to a level nearer to same-aged peers but did not reach it) divided by the (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.</p> <p>d. Percent of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of infants and toddlers who improved functioning to reach a level comparable to same-aged peers) divided by the (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.</p> <p>e. Percent of infants and toddlers who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers = [(# of infants and toddlers who maintained functioning at a level comparable to same-aged peers) divided by the (# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs assessed)] times 100.</p> <p>If a + b + c + d + e does not sum to 100%, explain the difference.</p>
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### Overview of Issue/Description of System or Progress:

An infant or toddler's developmental status upon entry to the Part C Early Intervention Services System is determined via a comprehensive assessment using multiple sources of information, including one or more approved assessment instruments, a review of pertinent records, clinical observation, and parent interview. The assessment process for eligible children yields valuable information that is used in the development of child outcomes. Progress toward the outcomes identified on the Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) is measured annually, or more frequently if necessary, by the IFSP team through the use of approved assessment instruments, clinical observation and/or parent interview. Strategies, services and supports are created and/or modified as necessary to best meet the child and family's changing needs.

Measurement of progress toward the three child outcomes identified by OSEP has been incorporated into the current system of progress measurement. IFSP teams will continue to have available to them a variety of formal assessment instruments, including both curriculum based and norm-referenced instruments. In order to summarize the outcome data in a format consistent with OSEP's measurement criteria, IFSP teams will complete an Child Outcomes Summary Form (COSF) as outlined by the ECO Center. The Outcome Summary Form has been integrated into Illinois' current IFSP document, which is – for the most part – an electronic document and has been completed online.

In order to integrate the Outcome Summary Form into the current IFSP document, modifications to the Cornerstone data management system were completed. A workgroup made up of stakeholders representing service providers, service coordinators and families assisted in identifying needed system changes as well as policy and procedure changes related to assessment and IFSP development. The Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (IICEI) discussed the process at several of its meetings and reviewed and approved final procedures prior to implementation. All data system changes were complete by March 2006. Testing was completed during March and statewide implementation went into affect on April 1, 2006.

The Early Intervention Training Program developed and implemented a training module that adequately addressed the new reporting requirements, new policies and procedures, methods for translating assessment information into progress measurement, achieving consensus and completing the new Outcome Summary Form. The training module was reviewed by the IICEI in January 2006 and was disseminated statewide in February 2006. Ongoing technical assistance is being provided by Bureau staff as needed. Monitoring of appropriate assessment procedures and accurate data input will be conducted by the EI Monitoring Program.



## Part C – SPP

### Progress Data for FFY06/SFY 07:

There were 611 useable entry-exit paired records for both questions A and B, social-emotional and acquisition of knowledge and skills. There were 608 matched entry-exit records for question C, meeting needs. There were a total of 613 records involved. Several were missing one or more entries at entry or exit. Several could not be completed because yes/no responses were not provided and there was not an obvious answer.

The lowest proportion of children not making progress was for social relationships, 94.3%, compared to 96.1% for acquisition of knowledge and skills and 95.4% for meeting needs.

	Total	A	B	C	D	E
<b>Positive Relationships</b>	611	35	75	112	140	249
	100.0%	5.7%	12.3%	18.3%	22.9%	40.8%
<b>Acquire Skills &amp; Knowledge</b>	611	24	99	171	236	81
	100.0%	3.9%	16.2%	28.0%	38.6%	13.3%
<b>Meet Needs</b>	608	28	85	133	240	122
	100.0%	4.6%	14.0%	21.9%	39.5%	20.1%

Rating	Entry Social-Emotional		Exit Social-Emotional	
	1	14	2.3%	3
2	36	5.9%	12	2.0%
3	89	14.6%	26	4.2%
4	77	12.6%	58	9.5%
5	116	19.0%	123	20.1%
6	115	18.8%	129	21.0%
7	164	26.8%	262	42.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>611</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>5.02</b>		<b>5.81</b>	
<b>Change</b>			<b>0.78</b>	

At entry, 45.7% of children had social-emotional functioning equivalent to same age peers. This improved by 18.1% to 63.8% at exit. That is the highest same age functioning of the three measures but that is just because a high proportion were at same age functioning at entry. There was the smallest improvement in the percentage and in the average score. At the low end of functioning, the proportion of cases scored as emerging (3) or lower fell from 22.7% at entry to 6.7% at exit. The average score improved from 5.02 for entries to 5.81 at exit.

Rating	Entry Acquire Skills		Exit Acquire Skills	
	1	16	2.6%	5
2	59	9.6%	12	2.0%
3	136	22.2%	45	7.4%
4	149	24.3%	87	14.2%
5	164	26.8%	146	23.9%
6	69	11.3%	161	26.3%
7	19	3.1%	156	25.5%
<b>Total</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>4.09</b>		<b>5.38</b>	
<b>Change</b>			<b>1.30</b>	

The largest improvements recorded were for acquisition of knowledge and skills. But, exit ratings remained lower than for the other two measures. The proportion of cases functioning equivalent to same age peers in acquisition of skills was just 14.4% but it improved by 37.4% to 51.8% at exit. The proportion rated as emerging or lower (1-3) fell from 34.5% at entry to 10.1% at exit. The average rating was 4.09 for entries and went up to 5.38 for exits.

## Part C – SPP

Rating	Entry Meet Needs		Exit Meet Needs	
	1	17	2.8%	4
2	34	5.6%	12	2.0%
3	122	20.0%	25	4.1%
4	104	17.0%	66	10.8%
5	188	30.8%	141	23.0%
6	109	17.9%	178	29.1%
7	36	5.9%	186	30.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>610</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>612</b>	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Average</b>	<b>4.43</b>		<b>5.62</b>	
<b>Change</b>			<b>1.19</b>	

The proportion of cases functioning equivalent to same age peers in meeting needs was 23.8% at entry and improved by 35.7% to 59.5% at exit. The proportion of children rated as emerging or lower (1-3) at entry was 28.3%. It improved to 6.7% at exit. The average rating at entry was 4.43 and went up to 5.62 for exits.

### Discussion of Progress Data

As required, only cases in care for at least six months with both entry and exit information have been included. This means that entries generally had to fall within the period between April 1, 2006 and December 31, 2006. Exits had to fall within the period October 1, 2006 and June 30, 2007. The maximum number of eligible cases was calculated to be 3,245. This assumes everything was done right at every step in the process. The actual number of useable records was 612. Of that total, almost 65% were useable only by correcting obvious errors, such as not filling in the yes/no progress responses.

The program has identified the following problems that account for this gap:

**No Entry Record** – This problem seems to have been greater early on. Retraining has emphasized the importance of getting both entry and exit data.

**Writing Over Entry Records** – Original training and instructions were intended to emphasize the importance of entry measurement and the importance of getting in the habit of completing a new COSF at each IFSP meeting. Unfortunately, in some parts of the state, instructions were interpreted to mean the original record should be reopened and written over. It also is a bit easier to change an existing record than to open a new record. Retraining has emphasized that COSF records should not be written over. The program also has plans to make it impossible to write over a COSF record without higher-level intervention.

**No Exit Record** – This also appears to have been greater early on. Retraining has emphasized the importance of getting both entry and exit data. Also, although rules require an exit meeting within three months of a child's third birthday, this does not help when the program loses contact with the family, the family chooses to leave the program, or they decline to participate in the exit/transition process.

**Not completing Yes/No Responses** – Although some missing yes/no responses can be completed, it is not possible to determine this status in other cases. Retraining emphasized the importance of putting those responses in. The Cornerstone data system now requires yes/no progress entries when a prior record exists.

## Part C – SPP

An unexpected finding was that another 121 records that otherwise looked valid showed exit “visit” dates after the termination date. After discussion with CFCs it was determined that these were records of children who left and then reentered the program. Since these data constitute entry rather than exit data, they have been excluded from the entry-exit analysis.

The program shares response rate data with service coordination agencies and utilizes its training program to help individual agencies improve compliance with child outcome reporting. In addition, the state’s determination scorecard process includes a provision that assigns a mark against the two agencies with the lowest rate of useable child outcome reports at exit for the calendar year, if they also are less than 50% of the state average.

Since Illinois requires assessment of all children at both entry and exit, it should not have been a problem for the data to be representative of the state. However, the problems noted in the overview did not affect all parts of the state equally. We can measure compliance with state rules by comparing the number of useable matched entry-exit child outcome records pairs to the total number of cases that meet the entry-exit timeline. There were problems in all areas of the state. Collar county and downstate CFCs had similar compliance rates, 26.8% and 23.6% respectively. However, Cook County CFCs had much lower rates of useable data and Chicago CFCs were particularly low.

As was noted earlier, the two agencies with the lowest rate of compliance with the completion of both entry and exit data on children will receive a mark against them on their determination scorecard, if they are also below 50% of the state average. The scorecard is based on calendar year performance. The data reported here is based on the fiscal year.

Of the five CFCs that were below 50% of the state average for the reporting period, only one serves a majority white caseload, Decatur. The percentage of the caseload comprised by blacks and Hispanics for each of the four Cook County CFCs that fall below 50% are as follows: Southwest Chicago (8), 83.1%, Central Chicago (9), 91.3%, Southeast Chicago (10), 96.8%, and South Suburban Cook (12), 55.6%. CFC 8 and 10 serve a predominately Black population, while CFC 9 has the highest proportion of cases that are Hispanic. The other Cook County CFCs have large Hispanic populations as well, and they have higher compliance ratios. They are better represented in other areas. Asians live predominately in North Chicago, North Cook County and DuPage and Lake Counties. Overall, the CFCs serving Asian populations had compliance in line with the state as a whole. So, their representation in this data is relatively in line with their portion of the caseload.

**Part C – SPP**

**DISTRIBUTION OF CHILD OUTCOME MATCHED ENTRY-EXIT PAIRS  
INCLUDING RATIO OF COMPLIANCE WITH RULES**

<b>CFC</b>	<b>Useable E/E Pairs</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Eligible Closures</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>Compliance Ratio *</b>
#1 - ROCKFORD	42	6.9%	100	3.1%	42.0%
#2 - LAKE COUNTY	29	4.7%	162	5.0%	17.9%
#3 - FREEPORT	7	1.1%	54	1.7%	13.0%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	31	5.1%	171	5.3%	18.1%
#5 - DUPAGE COUNTY	129	21.0%	257	7.9%	50.2%
#6 - N. SUBURBS	59	9.6%	228	7.0%	25.9%
#7 - W. SUBURBS	18	2.9%	180	5.5%	10.0%
#8 - S.W. CHICAGO	9	1.5%	142	4.4%	<b>6.3%</b>
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	10	1.6%	155	4.8%	<b>6.5%</b>
#10 - S.E. CHICAGO	1	0.2%	133	4.1%	<b>0.8%</b>
#11 - N. CHICAGO	35	5.7%	322	9.9%	10.9%
#12 - S. SUBURBS	2	0.3%	178	5.5%	<b>1.1%</b>
#13 - MACOMB	36	5.9%	79	2.4%	45.6%
#14 - PEORIA	17	2.8%	127	3.9%	13.4%
#15 - JOLIET	31	5.1%	238	7.3%	13.0%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	25	4.1%	135	4.2%	18.5%
#17 - QUINCY	5	0.8%	40	1.2%	12.5%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	10	1.6%	64	2.0%	15.6%
#19 - DECATUR	0	0.0%	89	2.7%	<b>0.0%</b>
#20 - EFFINGHAM	17	2.8%	72	2.2%	23.6%
#21 – METRO E. ST. LOUIS	37	6.0%	117	3.6%	31.6%
#22 - CENTRALIA	30	4.9%	74	2.3%	40.5%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	4	0.7%	28	0.9%	14.3%
#24 - CARBONDALE	9	1.5%	33	1.0%	27.3%
#25 - MCHENRY	20	3.3%	67	2.1%	29.9%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>613</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>3245</b>	<b>100.0%</b>	<b>18.9%</b>
Chicago	55	9.0%	752	23.2%	<b>7.3%</b>
Suburban Cook	79	12.9%	586	18.1%	13.5%
Collar Counties	240	39.2%	895	27.6%	26.8%
Downstate	239	39.0%	1012	31.2%	23.6%

\* Agencies in bold and shaded under 50% of state average compliance.

## Part C – SPP

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<b>2005</b> (2005-2006)	To be submitted with FFY2008 APR due February 2010
<b>2006</b> (2006-2007)	To be submitted with FFY2008 APR due February 2010
<b>2007</b> (2007-2008)	To be submitted with FFY2008 APR due February 2010
<b>2008</b> (2008-2009)	To be submitted with FFY2008 APR due February 2010
<b>2009</b> (2009-2010)	To be submitted with FFY2008 APR due February 2010
<b>2010</b> (2010-2011)	To be submitted with FFY2008 APR due February 2010

### Improvement Activities/Timelines/Resources:

This is the initial reporting of paired entry and exit data. So, no progress or slippage can be reported. No targets will be established until 2/1/2010.

- Continued training on the importance of completing the Child Outcomes Summary Form as a normal part of the IFSP and exit process.
- Assessment by the EI Bureau and the EI Monitoring agency of the uniformity of the administration of the summary form by the end of FFY 06/SFY 07.
- Evaluation to assure there are no patterns in the instances where assessments are not being completed at entry as required by the end of FFY 06/SFY 07.
- During FFY07/SFY08, the EI program will increase training that emphasizes the importance of completing child outcome assessments at every IFSP meeting and the particular importance at the initial IFSP and at exit.
- During FFY07/SFY08, the EI program will emphasize the importance of correctly filing in the child outcome ratings at each IFSP, with particular emphasis on indicating progress was made.

## Instructions for Completing the Child Outcomes Summary

The outcome summary asks you to consider and report on what is known about how this child behaves across a variety of settings and situations. Children are with different people (for example, mother, big brother, babysitter) and in different settings (for example, home, grocery store, playground). The purpose of the summary is to get an overall picture of how the child behaves across the variety of people and settings in his or her life. For each of the three summary questions (8A, 9A and 10A), you need to decide the **extent to which the child displays behaviors and skills expected for his or her age** related to each outcome area. Use the information on the following pages to help you answer the questions.

### Directions:

- As a team, determine a single rating for each of the three Child Outcomes. Definitions for scale points 7, 5, 3, and 1 are provided at the end of the instructions. If the child's functioning falls between two of the defined points, select the number in between (e.g., 4).
- Children rated as 6 or 7 are considered as showing functioning typical for their age.
- If questions 8A, 9A and 10A were completed previously for the child, proceed to questions 8B, 9B and 10B to document progress. If no progress has been made since the previous rating, describe special considerations that may apply (i.e. child was hospitalized, new medication, divorce/ separation).
- After answering questions 1 through 10, document all sources of information used when arriving at the child's outcome summary rating. If one or more formal assessment instruments were used, document each assessment instrument. Finally, record the date on which the information was collected or the assessment was completed. For example, if the Service Coordinator completed the ASQ-SE during the Intake meeting on April 03, 2006, the team would document 02-FORMAL PARENT INTERVIEW/RATING, 03 – ASQ-SE, 04/03/06.

### To Help You Decide on the Summary Rating:

- Teams are expected to take into account the child's functioning across a full range of situations and settings. Therefore, information from many individuals in contact with the child could be considered in deciding on a response. These may include (but not be limited to): parents and family members, caregivers or child care providers, therapists, service providers, service coordinators, teachers and physicians.
- Many types of information could be considered in selecting a response. These may include (but may not be limited to): parent and clinical observation, curriculum-based assessments, norm-referenced assessments, and service provider notes/reports about performance in different situations.
- Depending on the assessment, assessments can be a useful source of information for reaching a summary rating decision, but assessment information

should be placed in context with other information available about a child. Many assessments are domain-based and were not designed to provide information about functional behaviors and functioning across a variety of situations. Knowing that a child has or has not mastered assessment items that are related to the outcome provides helpful information, but the information should be used in conjunction with what else is known about the child. A high score on a set of items in a domain related to the outcome might not mean the child has achieved the outcome and, conversely, a low score might not mean the child has not achieved it.

- Responses should reflect the child's current functioning across the typical settings and situations that make up his/her day. Responses should convey the child's **typical** functioning across typical settings, *not* his/her capacity to function under ideal circumstances.
- If assistive technology or special accommodations are available in the child's everyday environments, then the response should describe the child's functioning using those adaptations. However, if technology is only available in some environments or is not available for the child, rate the child's functioning with whatever assistance is commonly present. Responses are to reflect the child's **actual** functioning across a range of settings, not his/her capacity to function under ideal circumstances.

### **Additional Information**

The outcomes reflect several beliefs about young children:

- It is important that all children be successful participants in a variety of settings both now and in the future. Achieving the outcomes is key to being successful participants.
- Programs for young children and their families are working to ensure that all children will have the best possible chance of succeeding in kindergarten and later in school – even though school might be several years off for some children. Children who have achieved the outcomes prior to kindergarten entry have a high probability of being successful in kindergarten.
- Learning and development occur continuously in the years preceding kindergarten. There is much variation in how children develop but children whose development is consistently below what is expected for their age are at risk of not being successful in kindergarten and later school years.
- For many children, the Summary questions will be answered more than once. The hope is that, with time, many children will show good progress and achieve a higher rating. The goal of high quality early childhood services is to help children develop and learn to the best of their abilities. For many children, good services will help them get a higher response in the future.

Note: The outcomes summary was not designed to determine eligibility for services. It would be inappropriate to use it in this way.

## Definitions for Outcome Ratings

<b>Completely</b> <i>means:</i>	<b>7</b>	<p>Child shows behaviors and skills expected for his or her age in <b>all or almost all everyday situations</b> that are part of the child's life.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behavior and skills are considered <b>typical</b> for his or her age.</li> <li>• No one has any concerns about the child's functioning in this outcome area.</li> </ul>
	<b>6</b>	<p>Between Completely and Somewhat</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child's functioning generally is considered typical for his or her age but there are some concerns about the child's functioning.</li> </ul>
<b>Somewhat</b> <i>means:</i>	<b>5</b>	<p>Child shows behavior and skills expected for his or her age <b>some of the time across situations</b>.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behavior and skills are a mix of age appropriate and not appropriate.</li> <li>• Behavior and skills might be described as more like those of a <b>slightly younger child</b>.</li> <li>• Some behaviors or conditions might be <b>interfering</b> with the child's capability to achieve age-expected behavior and skills.</li> </ul>
	<b>4</b>	Between Somewhat and Emerging
<b>Emerging</b> <i>means:</i>	<b>3</b>	<p>Child does <b>not yet</b> show behaviors and skills expected of a child of his or her age in any situation. Child's behaviors and skills include <b>immediate foundational skills</b> upon which to build age expected skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Behaviors and skills might be described as more like those of a <b>younger child</b>.</li> <li>• Some behaviors or conditions might be <b>interfering</b> with the child's capability to achieve age-expected behavior and skills.</li> </ul>
	<b>2</b>	Between Emerging and Not Yet
<b>Not Yet</b> <i>means:</i>	<b>1</b>	<p>Child does <b>not yet</b> show behaviors and skills expected of a child his or her age in any situation. Child's skills and behaviors also <b>do not yet include any immediate foundational skills</b> upon which to build age expected skills.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Child's ways of forming and maintaining social relationships might be described as more like those of a <b>much younger child</b>.</li> <li>• Some behaviors or conditions might be <b>seriously interfering</b> with the child's capability to achieve age-expected behaviors and skills.</li> </ul>



**CURRENT STATUS OF FUNCTIONING/LEVELS OF DEVELOPMENT**

Document the child's percent of delay and/or age equivalent in months and provide a narrative description of the child's level of functioning, including the child and family's strengths, resources, priorities and concerns.

1. What are the family's strengths, resources, priorities and concerns related to enhancing the overall development of their child? (Review the ASQ-SE and the routines and daily activities discussed during the intake interview)

2. Overall Health and Medical Information (Including a statement regarding Hearing and Vision status)

3. Adaptive Development: % Delay \_\_\_\_\_ Age Eq \_\_\_\_\_

4. Cognitive Development % Delay \_\_\_\_\_ Age Eq \_\_\_\_\_

5. Communication Development (Total, if applicable) % Delay \_\_\_\_\_ Age Eq \_\_\_\_\_  
Expressive Communication % Delay \_\_\_\_\_ Age Eq \_\_\_\_\_  
Receptive Communication % Delay \_\_\_\_\_ Age Eq \_\_\_\_\_

6. Motor Development (Total, if applicable) % Delay \_\_\_\_\_ Age Eq \_\_\_\_\_  
Fine Motor % Delay \_\_\_\_\_ Age Eq \_\_\_\_\_  
Gross Motor % Delay \_\_\_\_\_ Age Eq \_\_\_\_\_

7. Social/Emotional Development % Delay \_\_\_\_\_ Age Eq \_\_\_\_\_

Eligibility Determined:  
Primary Diagnosis:

Basis:  
Comments:

## CHILD OUTCOMES SUMMARY

The overall goal of Early Intervention supports and services is for children to be able to successfully participate in their family and their community. To that end, progress toward the following child outcomes is being measured.

### 8. Positive Socio-Emotional Skills (Including Social Relationships)

Children who achieve this outcome show a variety of behaviors related to making and maintaining positive social relationships in age-appropriate ways. For example, they:

- Demonstrate attachment with the significant caregivers in their lives.
- Initiate and maintain social relationships with children and adults.
- Behave in a way that allows them to participate in a variety of settings and situations.
- Demonstrate trust in others.
- Regulate sensory and emotional experiences.
- Understand and follow rules.
- Solve social problems.

A. To what extent does this child show behaviors and skills related to this outcome appropriate for his or her age across a variety of settings and situations?

COMPLETELY		SOMEWHAT		EMERGING		NOT YET	RATING
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	<input type="text"/>

B. (If question A. has been answered previously): Has the child shown any new skills or behaviors related to this outcome since the last outcome summary?

<b>Y / N</b>
--------------

If yes, describe progress; if no, describe special considerations (if any):

### 9. Acquiring and Using Knowledge and Skills

Children who achieve this outcome show a variety of behaviors related to acquiring and using knowledge and skills across a variety of everyday routines and activities. For example, they:

- Explore their environment.
- Engage in daily learning opportunities through manipulating toys and other objects in an appropriate manner.
- Use vocabulary through speaking, sign language or augmentative communication devices to communicate in an increasingly complex form.
- Show imagination and creativity in play.
- Obtain and maintain attention.

A. To what extent does this child show behaviors and skills related to this outcome appropriate for his or her age across a variety of settings and situations?

COMPLETELY		SOMEWHAT		EMERGING		NOT YET	RATING
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	<input type="text"/>

B. (If question A. has been answered previously): Has the child shown any new skills or behaviors related to this outcome since the last outcome summary?

<b>Y / N</b>
--------------

If yes, describe progress; if no, describe special considerations (if any):

10. Taking Appropriate Action to Meet Needs

Children who take appropriate action to meet their needs show a variety of behaviors related to this outcome. For example, they:

- Use gestures, sounds, words, signs or other means to communicate wants and needs.
- Meet their self care needs (feeding, dressing, etc.) so they can participate in everyday routines and activities.
- Use object as tools in appropriate ways (for example, forks, sticks, pencils, crayons, switches).
- Move from place to place to participate in everyday activities, play and routines.
- Seek help when necessary to move from place to place or to assist with basic care or other needs.
- Follow rules related to health and safety.

A. To what extent does this child show behaviors and skills related to this outcome appropriate for his or her age across a variety of settings and situations?

COMPLETELY		SOMEWHAT		EMERGING		NOT YET	RATING
7	6	5	4	3	2	1	<input style="width: 50px; height: 20px;" type="text"/>

B. (If question A. has been answered previously): Has the child shown any new skills or behaviors related to this outcome since the last outcome summary?

Y / N
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If yes, describe progress; if no, describe special considerations (if any):

SOURCE OF INFORMATION (Select from Table A)	ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENT, IF APPLICABLE	DATE INFORMATION WAS COLLECTED OR ASSESSMENT WAS COMPLETED

<b>Table A</b>	
01	Formal Assessment Instrument
02	Formal Parent Interview/Rating
03	Informal Parent Interview
04	Existing Medical/Developmental Records
05	Observation
06	Clinical Opinion/Judgement
07	Other

**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07****Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

The Illinois and Texas Early Intervention Programs received funding through an IDEA General Supervision Enhancement Grant (GSEG) for a joint project to develop and pilot a family outcomes survey and to complete analysis of the results. The EI Bureau has provided updates on the project to the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (IICEI) and other interested bodies since before the grant was received. Illinois and Texas were coordinating their efforts on a family outcomes survey even before requesting grant funding.

Each state has formed an advisory council to provide input to the project. The Illinois advisory council includes representation from parents, service providers, and CFC offices, along with a researcher and a developmental pediatrician. Each state meets periodically with their advisory group and occasionally the groups meet together via conference call. With the release of the instructions for the SPP, responsibilities and membership of the Illinois advisory council for the family outcomes project was expanded to include the discussion of a process for measuring child outcomes.

As the only GSEG project focused exclusively on the measurement of family outcomes, Illinois and Texas volunteered to be one of the states the Early Childhood Outcomes Center (ECO) would work more closely with. This allowed us to utilize their expertise, most notably that of Dr. Don Bailey, then of the University of North Carolina Frank Porter Graham Center. The survey we have developed with their help is now more commonly known as the ECO tool. Dr. Bailey is now working at RTI. RTI is one of two major contractors on the project, along with the University of Illinois.

In addition to the formal grant advisory group process, focus group reviews of the English version of the tool were carried out, with the help of the Early Childhood Outcomes (ECO) Center in FFY 05/SFY 06. That provided feedback on the tool itself and aspects of survey administration. ECO has also incorporated input from stakeholders nationally. The Illinois-Texas-ECO tool is being used in whole or in part by about one-third of states. During FFY 06/SFY 07 RTI conducted focus groups on the Spanish version of the tool with Illinois and Texas families who predominately speak Spanish.

During FFY 07/SFY 08, the project will consider how to incorporate this feedback into the tool and into survey administration. We also will consider if it is advisable to make changes to the survey based on what we have learned from the project so far, possibly including shortening its current 21 questions for the Illinois-Texas. Other than the collection of new surveys for FFY 07/SFY 08, the primary focus of the project for the year will be assessing its reliability and validity.

During FFY 06/SFY 07, Illinois distributed a total of 6,288 surveys, primarily by hand at six-month reviews and annual IFSP renewal meetings. Some were distributed by mail when meetings had already been held or otherwise could not be distributed by hand. Approximately 2,500 were distributed during January and February. The remaining surveys were distributed in May and June. The second wave included an additional one-page questionnaire of 25 questions drawn from the National Center for Special Education Accountability Monitoring (NCSEAM) list. Responses to the NCSEAM questions will be used compare with ECO responses on like questions.

During FFY 05/SFY 06, the Texas return rate was more representative than Illinois'. Illinois had employed a relatively hands-off approach to avoid skewing results. Texas took several steps to improve return rates. For our FFY 06/SFY 07 surveys, Illinois took an approach more like Texas had used the year before. For both waves Illinois tracked the cumulative return rates and communicated that to service coordination agencies (CFC). In our CFC determination scorecard the two agencies with the lowest return rates receive a mark against them, unless their return rate is at least 50% of the state average. The areas with the lowest return rates also tend to be areas with larger black and Hispanic populations. So, return rates also were not racially and ethnically representative.

To help overcome these problems Illinois allowed CFCs to mail out surveys that were not hand delivered. Some CFCs made special trips to families to deliver surveys. It was emphasized that they should not help a family complete the survey or wait for them to complete it. That would create too much chance that responses would be skewed. Finally, UCP of Greater Chicago, which coordinates the survey process, called minority households to try to improve the response rate among underrepresented groups. With these efforts, our return rates and representativeness did improve. Additional efforts will be undertaken to get a more representative sample in FFY 07/SFY 08.

**Monitoring Priority: Early Intervention Services In Natural Environments**

**Indicator 4:** Percent of families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family:

- A. Know their rights;
- B. Effectively communicate their children's needs; and
- C. Help their children develop and learn.

(20 USC 1416(a)(3)(A) and 1442)

**Measurement:**

- A. Percent = # of respondent families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family know their rights divided by the # of respondent families participating in Part C times 100.
- B. Percent = # of respondent families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family effectively communicate their children's needs divided by the # of respondent families participating in Part C times 100.
- C. Percent = # of respondent families participating in Part C who report that early intervention services have helped the family help their children develop and learn divided by the # of respondent families participating in Part C times 100.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<b>2006 (2006-2007) (SFY 07)</b>	Surveying will take place between February and June 2006 76% of respondent families participating in Part C will report that early intervention services have helped the family know their rights 86% of respondent families participating in Part C will report that early intervention services have helped the family effectively communicate their children's needs 90% of respondent families participating in Part C will report that early intervention services have helped the family help their children develop and learn

**Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

<b>Survey:</b>	Formula: [(Responses 5 or Higher>Returns) x 100]	Percent 5 or Higher
To what extent has early intervention helped your family know and understand your rights?	[(1,356/1,653) x 100]	82.0%
To what extent has early intervention helped your family effectively communicate your child's needs?	[(1,495/1,656) x 100]	90.3%
To what extent has early intervention helped your family be able to help your child develop and learn?	[(1,547/1,658) x 100]	93.3%

The proportion of families who responded that EI had helped them increased in all three areas and so did average scores. Responses improved in most of the geographic areas as well. The return rate for suburban Cook County fell but the proportion of those who returned their surveys giving ratings of 5 or higher and their average scores increased more than for any of the other geographic areas.

As was the case with the baseline data, weighting the raw responses for geography lowered the ratings for all three questions but the differences were only about half of what they were for the baseline data, reflecting the improved representativeness of the sample.

The greatest difference between the baseline and the report period was for knowing and understanding their rights and the lowest was for being able to help their children develop and learn. However, the scores for the rights question was still the lowest at 80.5% positive (weighted) and the highest was for “the develop and learn” question at 92.8% (weighted).

# APR Template – Part C (4)

Illinois  
State

**To what extent has early intervention helped your family know and understand your rights?**

	Chicago	Suburban Cook	Collar Counties	Downstate	Illinois Total
<b>Raw Totals</b>					
Distributed	1,743	1,305	1,377	1,803	<b>6,228</b>
Returns	370	252	333	698	<b>1,653</b>
Return Rate	21.2%	19.3%	24.2%	38.7%	<b>26.5%</b>
Responses 5 or Higher	283	195	271	607	<b>1,356</b>
% 5 or Higher	76.5%	77.4%	81.4%	87.0%	<b>82.0%</b>
Average Response	5.29	5.34	5.51	5.90	<b>5.60</b>
Statewide Return %	22.4%	15.2%	20.1%	42.2%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Totals Adjusted for Geography</b>					
Avg. IFSP in Period	4,539	3,704	4,539	4,782	<b>17,564</b>
Caseload %	25.8%	21.1%	25.8%	27.2%	<b>100.0%</b>
Adjusted Returns	427.17	321.55	427.19	477.09	<b>1,653</b>
Responses 5 or Higher	327	249	344	411	<b>1,331</b>
% 5 or Higher	76.5%	77.4%	80.5%	86.2%	<b>80.5%</b>
Average Response	5.28	5.34	5.48	5.87	<b>5.51</b>

**To what extent has early intervention helped your family effectively communicate your child's needs?**

	Chicago	Suburban Cook	Collar Counties	Downstate	Illinois Total
<b>Raw Totals</b>					
Distributed	1,743	1,305	1,377	1,803	<b>6,228</b>
Returns	371	253	335	697	<b>1,656</b>
Return Rate	21.3%	19.4%	24.3%	38.7%	<b>26.6%</b>
Responses 5 or Higher	318	223	305	649	<b>1,495</b>
% 5 or Higher	85.7%	88.1%	91.0%	93.1%	<b>90.3%</b>
Average Response	5.70	5.77	5.86	6.10	<b>5.91</b>
Statewide Return %	22.4%	15.3%	20.2%	42.1%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Totals Adjusted for Geography</b>					
Avg. IFSP in Period	4,539	3,704	4,539	4,782	<b>17,564</b>
Caseload %	25.8%	21.1%	25.8%	27.2%	<b>100.0%</b>
Adjusted Returns	427.94	322.14	427.96	477.95	<b>1,656</b>
Responses 5 or Higher	367	282	387	444	<b>1,480</b>
% 5 or Higher	85.7%	87.7%	90.4%	92.9%	<b>89.4%</b>
Average Response	5.70	5.76	5.84	6.09	<b>5.86</b>

**To what extent has early intervention helped your family? Be able to help your child develop and learn?**

	Chicago	Suburban Cook	Collar Counties	Downstate	Illinois Total
<b>Raw Totals</b>					
Distributed	1,743	1,305	1,377	1,803	<b>6,228</b>
Returns	374	252	334	698	<b>1,658</b>
Return Rate	21.5%	19.3%	24.3%	38.7%	<b>26.6%</b>
Responses 5 or Higher	336	239	315	657	<b>1,547</b>
% 5 or Higher	89.8%	94.8%	94.3%	94.1%	<b>93.3%</b>
Average Response	5.95	6.13	6.11	6.26	<b>6.14</b>
Statewide Return %	22.6%	15.2%	20.1%	42.1%	<b>100.0%</b>
<b>Totals Adjusted for Geography</b>					
Avg. IFSP in Period	4,539	3,704	4,539	4,782	<b>17,564</b>
Caseload %	25.8%	21.1%	25.8%	27.2%	<b>100.0%</b>
Adjusted Returns	428.46	322.53	428.48	478.53	<b>1,658</b>
Responses 5 or Higher	384	304	402	448	<b>1,538</b>
% 5 or Higher	89.6%	94.4%	93.8%	93.6%	<b>92.8%</b>
Average Response	5.94	6.09	6.08	6.25	<b>6.10</b>

The one specific area of concern that has come out of both responses and focus groups is the difference between Spanish and English speakers, and to a lesser extent Hispanic families who indicate their primary language is English. In spite of extra efforts to reach Hispanics and Blacks, the proportion of Hispanic families returning surveys was still below the state average and the responses given on almost all the survey questions, not just the specific three OSEP questions, were notably lower on the Spanish version than on the English version. The proportion of Spanish speaking surveys returned was 19.3%, compared to 18.9% for all Hispanics and 21.2% for African-Americans.



FFY 06/SFY 07 Family Outcome Survey Results Return Rates & Unweighted Results by CFC									
CFC				Know Rights		Communicating Child Needs		Help Development & Learn	
	Surveys	Returns	Return Rate	Scores 5 or >	Average Score	Scores 5 or >	Average Score	Scores 5 or >	Average Score
#1 - ROCKFORD	143	52	36.4%	86.54%	5.98	96.15%	6.27	94.23%	6.29
#2 - LAKE COUNTY	221	48	21.7%	79.17%	5.48	87.50%	5.60	93.75%	5.90
#3 - FREEPORT	136	45	33.1%	73.33%	5.62	86.67%	5.98	91.11%	6.07
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	228	48	21.1%	65.96%	4.83	79.17%	5.27	85.42%	5.69
#5 - DUPAGE COUNTY	396	88	22.2%	85.06%	5.77	96.55%	6.18	95.35%	6.20
#6 - N. SUBURBS	602	119	19.8%	77.31%	5.28	92.44%	5.87	98.32%	6.36
#7 - W. SUBURBS	261	56	21.5%	77.78%	5.37	85.45%	5.62	90.91%	5.82
#8 - S.W. CHICAGO	209	44	21.1%	78.57%	5.17	85.71%	5.76	86.36%	5.77
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	296	89	30.1%	73.86%	5.02	83.15%	5.27	85.39%	5.49
#10 - S.E. CHICAGO	361	81	22.4%	82.50%	5.44	83.75%	5.59	87.50%	5.79
#11 - N. CHICAGO	877	161	18.4%	74.38%	5.40	88.13%	5.97	94.41%	6.34
#12 - S. SUBURBS	307	79	25.7%	77.22%	5.41	83.54%	5.73	92.31%	5.99
#13 - MACOMB	176	33	18.8%	90.63%	5.84	93.75%	6.22	93.94%	6.33
#14 - PEORIA	227	95	41.9%	85.26%	5.84	95.79%	6.05	95.79%	6.15
#15 - JOLIET	415	135	32.5%	84.21%	5.54	92.54%	5.91	96.27%	6.24
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	240	62	25.8%	79.03%	5.47	90.16%	5.82	93.55%	6.05
#17 - QUINCY	72	22	30.6%	86.36%	5.82	95.45%	6.05	81.82%	6.14
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	123	59	48.0%	89.83%	6.07	93.22%	6.27	94.92%	6.51
#19 - DECATUR	166	81	48.8%	96.30%	6.20	95.06%	6.33	96.25%	6.41
#20 - EFFINGHAM	221	78	35.3%	93.51%	6.14	93.51%	6.19	97.40%	6.27
#21 - METRO E. ST. LOUIS	186	69	37.1%	85.51%	5.88	89.86%	6.01	92.75%	6.42
#22 - CENTRALIA	136	57	41.9%	85.96%	5.77	92.98%	5.88	96.49%	6.21
#23 - NORRIS CITY	66	27	40.9%	88.89%	6.15	92.59%	6.26	88.89%	6.30
#24 - CARBONDALE	46	20	43.5%	80.00%	5.55	95.00%	5.90	90.00%	5.85
#25 - MCHENRY	117	18	15.4%	88.89%	5.83	94.44%	6.22	100.00%	6.50
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>6,228</b>	<b>1,666</b>	<b>26.8%</b>	<b>82.03%</b>	<b>5.60</b>	<b>90.28%</b>	<b>5.91</b>	<b>93.31%</b>	<b>6.14</b>

**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

The percentage of respondents that indicated a positive response (a score of 5 or better) exceeded Illinois' target percentages in all three survey items. There were several differences between the baseline data collection in FFY 05/SFY 06 and collection for the report period. The most important difference was that far more surveys were sent out and far more were returned. In FFY 05/SFY 06, the highest number of responses for any of the questions was 401 in the baseline. The lowest of the three in FY 06/SFY 07 was 1,653, more than four times as many. The program made more efforts to monitor and promote returns and a special follow-up effort

was undertaken to reach underrepresented minorities. This did result in higher return rates and produced a more representative sample.

The overall return rate improved from 20.8% to 26.6%. The special efforts resulted in the greatest improvement in Chicago, where the return rate increased to 21.2%, from 11.8% in the pilot. All Chicago CFCs are predominately black or Hispanic. It also improved some in the collar counties and more substantially downstate but the return rate was lower in suburban Cook County. Weighting for geography (CFC) brings the racial distribution much more in balance. It decreases the influence of the mainly white downstate areas and increases the more heavily minority Chicago areas.

Another important difference between the baseline and report period surveys is more likely to have influenced the results. The baseline survey did not include children within three-months of turning three. This was because pre-tests found that rather than hold meetings at that point a significant portion of cases were simply extended, as allowed by rule. However, this situation changed for the report period. The program now requires exit/transition conferences of the team to include evaluation of child outcomes. So, for the report period families of children near age three were surveyed. It is logical to assume that longer exposure to the program will increase the chances that it will result in positive outcomes for families.

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 07/SFY 08 – FFY 10/SFY 11 [If applicable]**

The proportion of families reporting that the EI program had a positive impact on them in all three areas increased and exceeded the goals for FFY 06/SFY 07 and for FFY 07/SFY 08 for all three areas. However, the program does not choose to change its goals at this time. There is not yet enough evidence to support making changes. However, the following improvement activity will be added:

- The program will work with the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention, the Minority Outreach Strategies group and CFCs to identify and implement ways to be more responsive to the needs of both Spanish and English Speaking Hispanic families.

**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07**

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

Illinois utilizes a central client tracking system, Cornerstone. No activity can take place without a case being active in Cornerstone. For many years the system has provided service coordination agencies (CFCs) with reports they can pull to help them track the size and movement of their caseloads. They also have tools to compile their own reports. The EI Bureau now has the same capacity to access and analyze current client data.

Since January 2002, the program has also utilized a standardized monthly reporting system on a series of performance measures. Since the beginning of SFY 03 (July 1, 2002), the program has operated a performance contracting system for CFCs, based on some of the more important measures found in the monthly statistical reports. The under 1 participation rate is reported for each CFC each month and this is one of the measures that carries performance contacting incentive funding.

The monthly reporting system also includes the following additional measures intended to emphasize the importance of reaching more children earlier: percent of caseload under 1, percent of initial IFSPs started under age 1, the average age of all open cases and average age at initial IFSP. In addition, the program tracks the percentage of the caseload over 30 months old, both because those cases should be in the transition process and as a counter-weight to the under 1 caseload. The emphasis is on reducing the age of the caseload. The Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (ICEI) has made reaching eligible children at younger ages a priority for a number of years. Performance is reported to them regularly and age related factors are one of the primary areas of discussion with CFC Managers at their periodic meetings.

As a result of this ongoing emphasis on reaching children at younger ages and reporting on performance, development of the APR just required updating existing reports to the appropriate dates, as well as identifying the appropriate data for other states to make the required performance comparisons.

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

**Indicator 5:** Percent of infants and toddlers birth to 1 with IFSPs compared to:

- A. Other States with similar eligibility definitions; and
- B. National data.

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

**Measurement:**

- A. Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers birth to 1 with IFSPs) divided by the (population of infants and toddlers birth to 1)] times 100 compared to the same percent calculated for other States with similar (narrow, moderate or broad) eligibility definitions.
- B. Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers birth to 1 with IFSPs) divided by the (population of infants and toddlers birth to 1)] times 100 compared to National data.

<b>FFY</b>	<b>Measurable and Rigorous Target</b>
<b>2006 (2006-2007)</b>	The percentage of all children in Illinois under age 1 served through an IFSP will be at least 1.33% on June 30, 2007, approximately 2,406 children.

<b>Illinois EI Program Children with IFSPs &lt; 1 *</b>	
	<b>% of Pop.</b>
<b>December 1, 2002</b>	0.70
<b>June 30, 2003</b>	0.84
<b>December 1, 2003</b>	0.90
<b>June 30, 2004</b>	1.06
<b>December 1, 2004</b>	1.09
<b>June 30, 2005</b>	1.21
<b>December 1, 2005</b>	1.07
<b>June 30, 2006</b>	1.20
<b>Oct. 31, 2006</b>	1.17
<b>June 30, 2007</b>	1.33
* June 30 rates based on birth data take to local level, federal 618 reporting rates based on statewide estimated population	

**Actual Target Data for FFY06/SFY 07:**

**FFY06/SFY07 Participation Rates**

October 31, 2006:  $2,074/176,773 \times 100 = 1.17\%$   
 June 30, 2007:  $2,356/176,773 \times 100 = 1.33\%$   
 Illinois was serving 2,356 children under 1 on June 30, 2007, falling short of the target by 50. The number of cases under 1 and the proportion of the caseload they comprise both increased, both from the October 31 counts or the June 30 counts. For a number of years Illinois has put a particular emphasis on trying to reach children at younger ages. While the under 1 participation rate has increased substantially in recent years it has mainly been due to the increase in the overall caseload. Essentially this means the program has continued to find more of the same kinds of children at almost the same age.

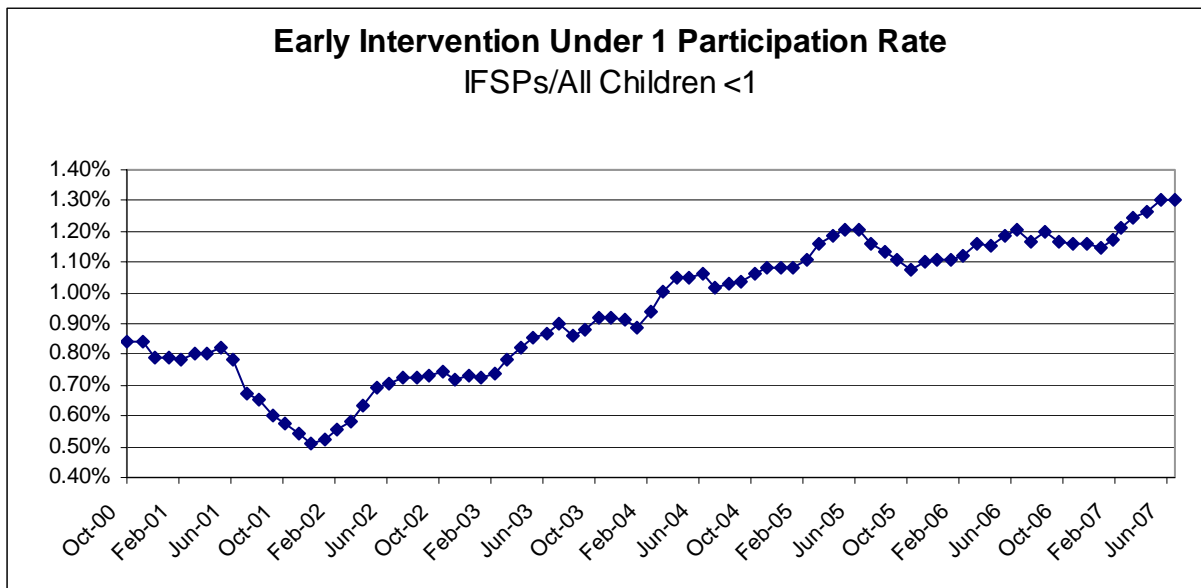
Illinois has steadily moved up the overall participation rate rankings. Overall Illinois was 27th in 2002 and it was 14th for 2006. It is interesting to note that having eligibility rules that OSEP deem moderately restrictive does not seem to adversely affect the overall participation rates. As a group, moderately restrictive states have consistently had higher participation rates than the national average. In fact, the participation rate in for 2006 reporting was almost 20% higher than the national average. However, it does seem to affect reaching infants. The under 1 participation rate for moderately restrictive states is 10% lower than the national average and the proportion of the caseload that is under 1 is 25% lower. With this in mind, it is frustrating to the program that its many efforts to reach children sooner have only been modestly successful. On the positive side, Illinois has at least been able to buck the national trend that shows slower growth in the under 1 participation rate than the overall participation.

**2002 - 2006 PARTICIPATION RATE COMPARISONS  
NATIONAL & SIMILAR ELIGIBILITY STATES**

	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		4-Year % Change
	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank	
<b>States with Moderately Restrictive Eligibility Criteria</b>											
Rhode Island	1.78	6	1.88	4	1.75	6	1.86	4	2.04	5	14.6%
Indiana	2.10	3	1.86	5	1.99	3	1.40	10	1.40	14	-33.3%
South Dakota	0.59	40	0.67	38	0.89	25	0.82	29	1.21	19	105.1%
<b>ILLINOIS</b>	<b>0.70</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>0.90</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>1.09</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>1.07</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>1.17</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>67.1%</b>
New York	1.10	18	1.03	20	1.10	20	1.04	22	1.09	23	-0.9%
Delaware	1.84	5	1.78	7	1.33	13	0.98	25	0.99	38	-46.2%
North Carolina	0.63	39	0.42	51	0.70	34	0.52	42	0.84	29	33.3%
Alaska	0.80	29	0.86	27	0.82	28	0.93	28	0.76	31	-5.0%
Colorado	0.68	37	0.67	37	0.74	33	0.74	32	0.73	33	7.4%
Missouri	0.55	41	0.62	39	0.67	38	0.71	35	0.64	39	16.4%
New Jersey	0.55	42	0.60	42	0.53	46	0.56	41	0.63	40	14.5%
Minnesota	0.73	35	0.76	30	0.41	52	0.46	51	0.63	40	-13.7%
Puerto Rico	0.46	NA	0.37	NA	0.42	51	0.46	50	0.61	44	32.6%
Kentucky	0.79	32	0.60	41	0.46	50	0.49	45	0.60	45	-24.1%
<b>Moderate States #</b>	<b>0.91</b>		<b>0.91</b>		<b>0.94</b>		<b>0.88</b>		<b>0.93</b>		<b>2.5%</b>
<b>Nationwide ^</b>	<b>1.03</b>		<b>0.99</b>		<b>0.97</b>		<b>0.95</b>		<b>1.04</b>		<b>0.7%</b>

# For states with moderately restrictive eligibility rules in that year.

^ Totals excluding children classified as eligible because they are at-risk



Based on birth data rather than estimated population used for 618 reporting because estimated population data is not available to local levels.

In the five years between the end of FFY 01/SFY 02 and the end of FFY 06/SFY 07, the under 1 participation rate increased for all but one CFC. Ten of the 25 areas at least doubled. The greatest increase among the large geographic regions has been experienced in Cook County. While there was a significant increase in the under 1 participation rate during FFY 06/SFY 07, seven CFCs experienced decreases. At the end of FFY 01/SFY 02, only five of the state's 25 service coordination areas and none of the three larger geographic groupings served more than the OSEP goal of 1.00% of the under 1 population. At the end of SFY 07, only six CFCs were below 1.00%. Only DuPage County (CFC 5) has failed to be above 1.00% at least once in the five-year period. All three larger geographic groupings are now well above 1.00%. The collar counties have consistently lagged behind the rest of the state in reaching infants.

**UNDER AGE 1 PARTICIPATION RATE HISTORY  
By CFC & REGION**

CFC & Number	End of SFY 02	End of SFY 03	End of SFY 04	End of SFY 05	End of SFY 06	End of SFY 07	Rank	SFY 07 Change	5 Year Change
#1 - ROCKFORD	0.70%	1.23%	1.44%	1.15%	1.28%	1.46%	10	13.5%	107.4%
#2 - LAKE COUNTY	0.51%	0.66%	0.86%	1.00%	0.91%	0.75%	25	-17.2%	46.6%
#3 - FREEPORT	1.01%	1.07%	1.25%	1.59%	1.10%	1.50%	8	36.1%	48.8%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	0.75%	0.82%	0.76%	1.19%	1.01%	1.20%	19	18.0%	60.0%
#5 - DUPAGE COUNTY	0.50%	0.66%	0.94%	0.97%	0.92%	0.99%	20	7.8%	98.4%
#6 - N. SUBURBS	0.47%	0.67%	0.93%	1.10%	1.28%	1.38%	12	8.2%	195.9%
#7 - W. SUBURBS	0.71%	0.75%	0.88%	0.93%	1.10%	1.25%	17	13.5%	75.8%
#8 - S.W. CHICAGO	1.07%	1.08%	1.33%	1.60%	1.40%	1.44%	11	2.8%	34.4%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	0.85%	1.27%	1.28%	1.20%	1.53%	2.05%	2	33.6%	140.8%
#10 - S.E. CHICAGO	0.71%	0.93%	1.54%	1.68%	1.67%	1.90%	4	13.3%	165.1%
#11 - N. CHICAGO	0.57%	0.72%	0.95%	1.00%	1.20%	1.33%	13	10.5%	134.7%
#12 - S. SUBURBS	0.81%	0.98%	1.37%	1.60%	1.45%	1.30%	14	-10.6%	60.2%
#13 - MACOMB	0.33%	0.83%	0.63%	1.38%	1.01%	1.24%	18	22.5%	279.8%
#14 - PEORIA	0.50%	0.65%	0.63%	0.74%	0.98%	0.94%	23	-3.8%	89.5%
#15 - JOLIET	0.81%	0.78%	1.15%	1.26%	1.01%	0.96%	22	-5.3%	18.7%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	0.47%	0.72%	0.69%	0.83%	0.95%	1.28%	15	34.9%	174.8%
#17 - QUINCY	0.85%	0.76%	0.85%	1.28%	1.29%	1.84%	5	42.9%	116.1%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	0.61%	1.09%	1.45%	1.22%	1.39%	1.49%	9	6.7%	143.6%
#19 - DECATUR	1.11%	0.78%	0.94%	1.41%	1.29%	1.60%	7	23.9%	44.1%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	0.91%	1.76%	1.29%	2.13%	1.61%	1.99%	3	24.0%	118.1%
#21 - METRO E. ST. LOUIS	0.53%	0.79%	0.86%	1.03%	0.94%	0.78%	24	-17.6%	46.8%
#22 - CENTRALIA	1.24%	1.72%	1.53%	1.61%	1.39%	1.60%	6	15.4%	28.8%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	3.07%	2.51%	2.88%	3.35%	4.27%	2.65%	1	-37.8%	-13.5%
#24 - CARBONDALE	0.97%	0.57%	0.63%	1.14%	1.33%	1.28%	16	-4.2%	31.2%
#25 - MCHENRY	0.98%	0.69%	1.36%	1.02%	0.94%	0.99%	21	4.9%	0.9%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>0.70%</b>	<b>0.87%</b>	<b>1.06%</b>	<b>1.21%</b>	<b>1.20%</b>	<b>1.30%</b>		<b>8.3%</b>	<b>85.4%</b>
<b>COOK (6-12)</b>	<b>0.70%</b>	<b>0.88%</b>	<b>1.14%</b>	<b>1.25%</b>	<b>1.35%</b>	<b>1.48%</b>		<b>10.1%</b>	<b>112.4%</b>
<b>COLLAR (2, 4, 5, 15, 25)</b>	<b>0.67%</b>	<b>0.72%</b>	<b>0.97%</b>	<b>1.09%</b>	<b>1.05%</b>	<b>1.07%</b>		<b>1.2%</b>	<b>60.1%</b>
<b>DOWNSTATE (OTHERS)</b>	<b>0.75%</b>	<b>1.00%</b>	<b>1.03%</b>	<b>1.26%</b>	<b>1.12%</b>	<b>1.24%</b>		<b>10.6%</b>	<b>65.7%</b>

**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

The significant increase in the under 1 participation rate is mainly attributable to the overall increase in referrals and decrease in closings. There was an increase in the percent of open cases under 1 and the number of new initial IFSPs started before age 1 increased slightly. A comparison of Illinois to national statistics and trends show that we have improved somewhat, while other states have stalled or even gone backwards. The program will continue with its existing efforts to promote reaching eligible children sooner. We also will work with the new IICEI Chair and council members to find ways to reach out to the medical community and others.

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

The improvement activities and timelines will remain the same. There was strong growth in SFY 06/FFY 07. Underlying factors, including anticipated growth in case closures, point to slowing growth in the future. In recognition of this, the future targets are being adjusted down as follows:

- FFY 07/SFY 08 – 1.36% of children under 1, approximately 2,410 IFSPs on June 30, 2008
- FFY 08/SFY 09 – 1.39% of children under 1, approximately 2,464 IFSPs on June 30, 2009
- FFY 09/SFY 10 – 1.42% of children under 1, approximately 2,518 IFSPs on June 30, 2010
- FFY 10/SFY 11 – 1.46% of children under 1, approximately 2,573 IFSPs on June 30, 2011

**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07**

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

Illinois utilizes a central client tracking system, Cornerstone. No activity can take place without a case being active in Cornerstone. Both service coordination agencies (CFCs) and the central office can pull reports to track the size and movement of caseloads at any point. Since January 2002, the program has also utilized a standardized monthly reporting system on a series of performance measures, including total caseload and participation rate. Since the beginning of SFY 03 (July 1, 2002), Illinois has operated a performance contracting system for CFCs, based on some of the more important measures found in the monthly statistical reports. Participation rates are reported for each CFC each month and this is one of the measures that carries performance contracting incentive funding.

The bulk of funding for service coordination is distributed based on average caseloads over a recent period. Incentive funding is also distributed to CFCs that do the best job of limiting the number of families that leave intake or IFSP by choice or because we cannot find them. Other incentives can be earned for doing the best job of completing IFSPs within 45 days and by providing the shortest average time between referral and initial IFSP. All of these factors lead to a heightened awareness of the importance of child find, good customer service and, ultimately, to higher participation rates. For instance, the reduction in the average time in intake from almost 80 days to under 30 days has resulted in an ongoing increase of approximately 2,000 children receiving IFSP services.

All of these activities are not only shared with CFCs monthly but also with the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (ICEI), as well as in other public forums, as appropriate. As a result of this continuous attention to child find and participation rate and reporting on these activities, development of the APR only requires summarizing data already collected and distributed for FFY 06/SFY 07.

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

**Indicator 6:** Percent of infants and toddlers birth to 3 with IFSPs compared to:

- A. Other States with similar eligibility definitions; and
- B. National data.

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

**Measurement:**

- A. Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers birth to 3 with IFSPs) divided by the (population of infants and toddlers birth to 3)] times 100 compared to the same percent calculated for other States with similar (narrow, moderate or broad) eligibility definitions.
- B. Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers birth to 3 with IFSPs) divided by the (population of infants and toddlers birth to 3)] times 100 compared to National data.



FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<b>2006 (2006-2007)</b>	The percentage of all children in Illinois under age 3 served through an IFSP will be at least 3.24% on June 30, 2007, approximately 17,593 children.

**Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

On October 31, 2006, Illinois reported 16,613 children under 3 had active IFSPs, equal to a 3.11% participation rate.  $(16,613/534,141 \times 100 = 3.11\%)$ . That is significantly higher than the 3.00% for the FFY 05 federal report. However, this point represents a traditional low point for the caseload. There was an unanticipated surge in the caseload in the second half of FFY06/SFY 07. There were 17,654 open cases of children under 3 on June 30, 2007, representing a participation rate of 3.31%  $(17,654/534,141 \times 100 = 3.31\%)$ . June 30 is both the end of the fiscal year and the traditional high point for the caseload. Illinois' targets are set for June 30. The FFY 06/SFY07 goal of 17,593 was exceeded by 61.

This represented a 3.7% increase between federal 618 reports and a 7% increase from the end of SFY 06 to the end of SFY 07. However, Illinois' participation rate rank for FFY 06 moved down from 12<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>. However, the FFY 06 reported caseload represents a 55.5% increase over four years, compared to just 8.5% nationwide.

**2002 - 2006 PARTICIPATION RATE COMPARISONS  
NATIONAL & SIMILAR ELIGIBILITY STATES**

STATE	2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		4-Year % Change
	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank	
<b>States with Moderately Restrictive Eligibility Criteria</b>											
RHODE ISLAND	3.50	5	3.48	6	4.26	6	4.09	5	4.39	5	25.4%
NEW YORK	4.79	3	4.42	3	3.56	3	4.33	3	4.21	6	-12.1%
Indiana	3.67	4	3.62	4	3.94	4	4.04	6	3.66	7	-0.3%
<b>ILLINOIS</b>	<b>2.00</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>2.42</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2.86</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>3.00</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>3.11</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>55.5%</b>
South Dakota	2.28	22	2.66	14	3.07	17	2.91	15	2.97	16	30.3%
PUERTO RICO *	1.59	37	1.65	40	2.84	36	2.58	21	2.85	17	79.2%
NEW JERSEY	2.12	24	2.36	23	1.80	26	2.53	22	2.80	18	32.1%
KENTUCKY	2.67	13	2.37	22	2.21	25	2.17	29	2.66	28	-0.4%
Delaware	3.29	7	2.90	10	2.29	12	2.94	14	2.66	21	-19.1%
North Carolina	1.62	36	1.41	46	1.71	39	1.85	36	2.03	30	25.1%
Alaska	2.12	24	2.17	26	2.02	31	2.09	30	1.96	34	-7.5%
Colorado	1.45	39	1.56	40	1.70	42	1.87	35	1.92	36	32.4%
Minnesota	1.72	34	1.78	34	1.50	48	1.56	46	1.70	42	-1.2%
Missouri	1.33	45	1.51	43	1.53	47	1.47	48	1.37	47	3.0%
<b>Moderate States #</b>	<b>2.89</b>		<b>2.89</b>		<b>2.87</b>		<b>3.01</b>		<b>2.90</b>		<b>0.5%</b>
<b>Nationwide ^</b>	<b>2.24</b>		<b>2.24</b>		<b>2.24</b>		<b>2.34</b>		<b>2.43</b>		<b>8.5%</b>

\* Puerto Rico rate and ranking estimated for 2002 and 2003. OSEP tables did not include population estimates for Puerto Rico. 2002 & 2003 sub-total Excludes Puerto Rico.

^ Totals excluding children classified as eligible because they are at-risk

# For states listed as moderately restrictive in that year.

**Illinois EI Program  
Participation Rate History  
% of Children < 3 Served**

<b>December 1, 2002</b>	2.00
<b>June 30, 2003</b>	2.27
<b>December 1, 2003</b>	2.66
<b>June 30, 2004</b>	2.78
<b>December 1, 2004</b>	2.82
<b>June 30, 2005</b>	3.07
<b>December 1, 2005</b>	3.00
<b>June 30, 2006</b>	3.09
<b>Oct. 31, 2006</b>	3.11
<b>June 30, 2007</b>	3.31

Between June 30, 2006 and June 30, 2007, 21 of 25 CFC caseloads saw increases. All 25 have experienced increases in the last five years. However, for the second year in a row the caseload in the collar counties remained flat while it grew in Cook County and downstate. Both last year and over the last five years, the most substantial growth has taken place in Cook County. This has allowed the participation rate in Cook County to move above the state average for the first time.

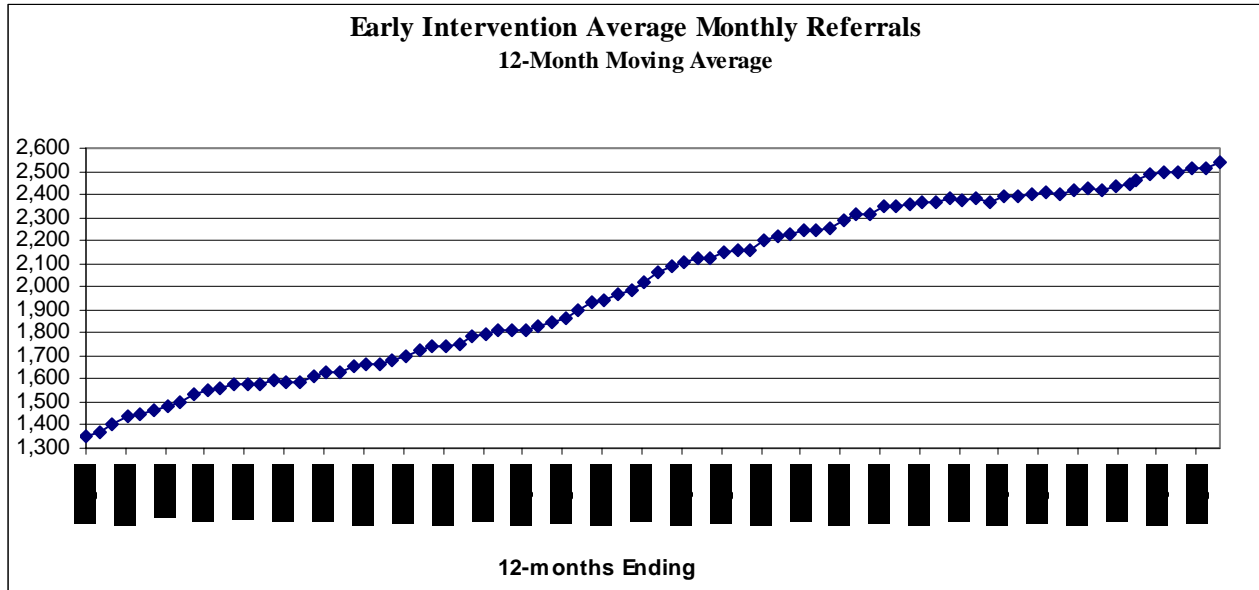
NOTE: CFC counts include the small number of cases open over age 3 for up to 30 days to facilitate final closing. No ongoing services can be paid for by EI. Participation rates are calculated based on births, instead of population estimates because population estimates are not done to the necessary level.

**PARTICIPATION RATE HISTORY  
BY CFC & REGION**

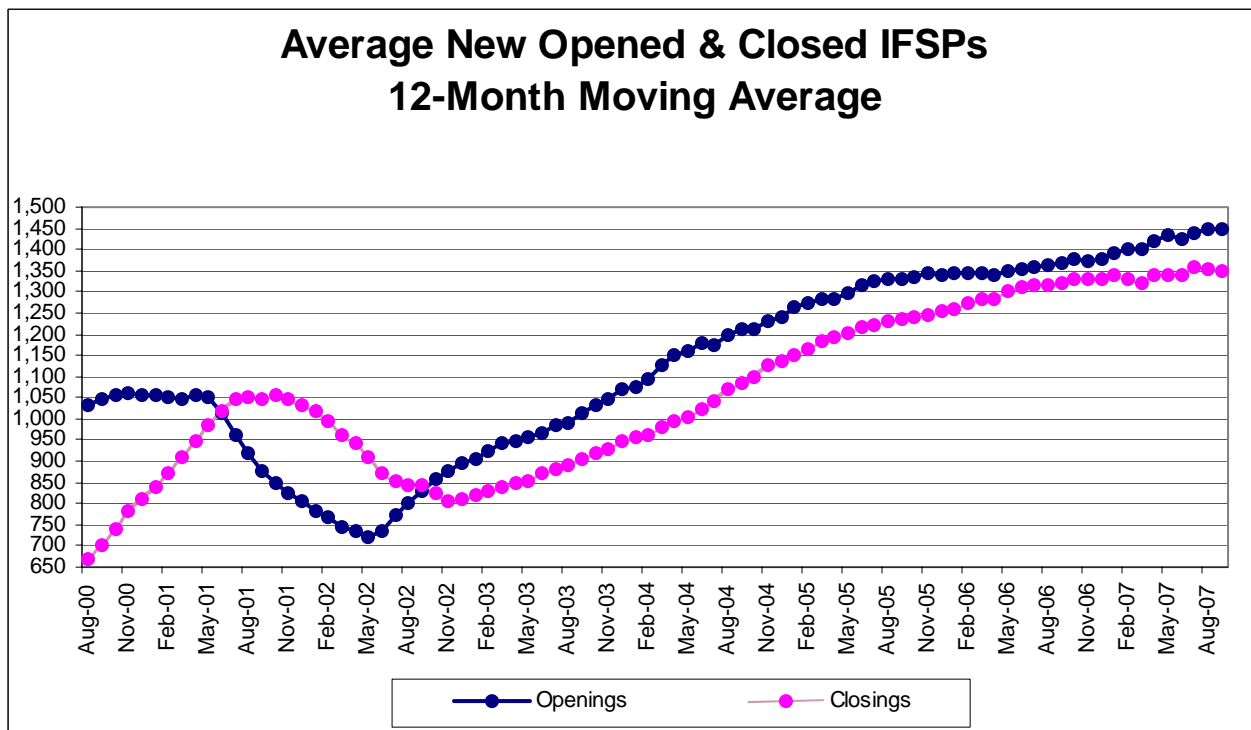
<b>CFC # &amp; Name</b>	<b>End of SFY 02</b>	<b>End of SFY 03</b>	<b>End of SFY 04</b>	<b>End of SFY 05</b>	<b>End of SFY 06</b>	<b>End of SFY 07</b>	<b>Rank</b>	<b>FY 06 Change</b>	<b>5 Year Change</b>
#1 - ROCKFORD	2.53%	2.86%	3.38%	3.43%	3.26%	3.33%	9	2.3%	31.7%
#2 - LAKE COUNTY	1.90%	2.03%	2.61%	2.75%	2.72%	2.57%	24	-5.8%	35.0%
#3 - FREEPORT	2.76%	2.86%	3.34%	3.76%	3.49%	3.80%	4	9.1%	38.1%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	1.78%	2.15%	2.77%	3.06%	2.86%	3.03%	21	6.1%	70.7%
#5 - DUPAGE COUNTY	1.76%	1.95%	2.73%	2.92%	3.11%	3.24%	17	4.1%	83.6%
#6 - N. SUBURBS	1.58%	1.92%	2.60%	2.90%	3.25%	3.62%	10	11.5%	129.4%
#7 - W. SUBURBS	2.17%	2.30%	2.87%	3.09%	3.43%	3.66%	6	6.5%	68.5%
#8 - S.W. CHICAGO	2.12%	2.38%	2.86%	3.19%	3.20%	3.27%	11	2.0%	53.8%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	1.93%	2.28%	2.71%	2.73%	3.11%	3.71%	15	19.2%	92.6%
#10 - S.E. CHICAGO	1.98%	2.32%	2.75%	2.99%	3.15%	3.22%	14	2.4%	62.9%
#11 - N. CHICAGO	1.43%	1.79%	2.28%	2.49%	2.75%	2.98%	23	8.5%	108.7%
#12 - S. SUBURBS	2.10%	2.50%	3.23%	3.37%	3.19%	3.33%	12	4.4%	58.3%
#13 - MACOMB	1.88%	2.32%	2.33%	2.71%	3.11%	3.48%	16	11.7%	85.0%
#14 - PEORIA	2.03%	2.11%	2.40%	2.76%	2.90%	3.30%	20	13.7%	62.7%
#15 - JOLIET	2.21%	2.41%	3.07%	3.37%	3.36%	3.25%	7	-3.3%	47.4%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	1.79%	2.24%	2.41%	2.79%	2.91%	2.95%	19	1.4%	64.7%
#17 - QUINCY	2.51%	2.71%	2.63%	2.66%	2.81%	3.75%	22	33.5%	49.2%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	2.65%	3.14%	3.24%	3.46%	3.49%	3.54%	5	1.5%	33.4%
#19 - DECATUR	2.51%	2.49%	3.02%	3.06%	3.32%	3.70%	8	11.2%	47.5%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	3.52%	3.46%	4.02%	4.35%	4.47%	4.67%	2	4.4%	32.7%
#21 - METRO E. ST. LOUIS	1.80%	1.86%	2.26%	2.48%	2.55%	2.57%	25	0.5%	42.6%
#22 - CENTRALIA	3.99%	4.03%	3.90%	4.36%	4.20%	4.46%	3	6.0%	11.8%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	4.58%	6.19%	6.44%	7.82%	6.91%	6.98%	1	0.9%	52.2%
#24 - CARBONDALE	2.59%	1.82%	2.30%	3.03%	3.04%	2.80%	18	-8.0%	8.1%
#25 - MCHENRY	2.08%	2.49%	3.67%	3.45%	3.17%	3.12%	13	-1.7%	49.6%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>2.04%</b>	<b>2.30%</b>	<b>2.84%</b>	<b>3.07%</b>	<b>3.13%</b>	<b>3.30%</b>		<b>5.4%</b>	<b>61.9%</b>
<b>Cook (6-12)</b>	<b>1.81%</b>	<b>2.14%</b>	<b>2.68%</b>	<b>2.89%</b>	<b>3.10%</b>	<b>3.35%</b>		<b>8.2%</b>	<b>84.8%</b>
<b>Collar (2, 4, 5, 15, 25)</b>	<b>1.93%</b>	<b>2.16%</b>	<b>2.87%</b>	<b>3.06%</b>	<b>3.05%</b>	<b>3.05%</b>		<b>0.0%</b>	<b>58.0%</b>
<b>Downstate (Others)</b>	<b>2.54%</b>	<b>2.75%</b>	<b>3.06%</b>	<b>3.38%</b>	<b>3.26%</b>	<b>3.46%</b>		<b>6.0%</b>	<b>36.3%</b>

Notes: 1) Rates inflated about 1.25% due to inclusion of children over 36 months but less than 37 months, waiting for transition process to be finalized, 2) Review of case counting methodology found that approximately 1.5% of the caseload was being excluded inappropriately as duplicates prior to end of FY 04.

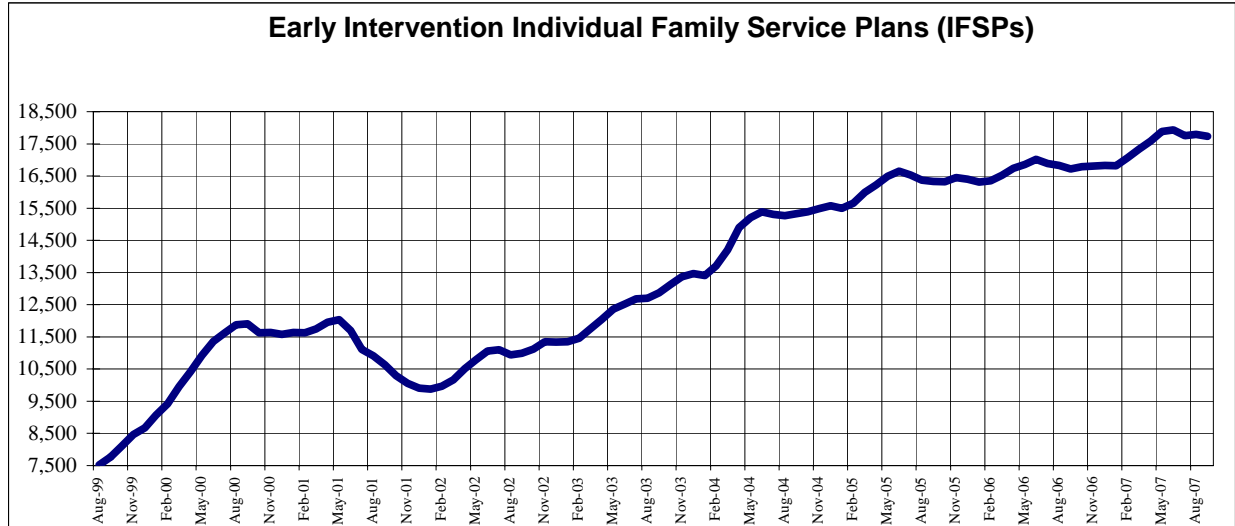
The program’s front door, represented by referrals, appeared to be leveling out last year but it accelerated in FFY 06/SFY 07.



Increased referrals created a slightly more rapid growth in new case openings. Since EI only has an average case for around 14 months, closings normally rise and fall in sync with openings but lag perhaps a year behind. During FFY 05/SFY 06, growth in new case openings was slow and that produced a relatively flat number of case closings in FFY 06/SFY 07. However, closings during the year lagged a bit behind expectation. Although the trend has been towards more rapid caseload growth, this and the higher number of openings may point to slower caseload growth in FFY07/SFY 08.



Caseload followed the normal seasonal pattern of a flat first half of the year and a spurt between February and June. However, the surge in the spring was greater than anticipated due to an upswing in referrals and a lull in case closings. Referral growth may continue but an increase in closings is more certain.



**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

Caseload growth exceeded expectation. The program did not introduce any new activities to increase child find and retention but continued to promote and refine its successful activities, including the performance contracting framework that rewards successful child find activities. However, growth in referrals was greater than anticipated and the number of case closings lagged behind expectation. This is partially due to limited success in reaching children at younger ages.

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

The participation rate on June 30, 2007 of 3.31% exceeded the target of 3.24% but this was partially due to a change in the assumed number of children under 3. The actual number of children with an IFSP was 17,654, which was only 61 above the goal of 17,654. As a result the program does not propose any change in improvement activities or timelines. Going forward, we anticipate that the growth in referrals will slow and the previous spurt in growth will produce an echoing increase in case closings. However, the program still anticipates meeting the previously established targets.

**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07**

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

Since January 2002, Illinois has taken an aggressive approach to the measurement and reporting of the timeliness of eligibility determination, particularly compliance with the 45-day rule. Since that time performance has been reported monthly on the proportion of intake over 45 day, the proportion over 75 days (originally over 90 days until those were effectively eliminated), the proportion of new IFSPs initiated within 45 days and the average number of days between referral and initial IFSP date. Although only a few cases go past 75 days each month we continue to use this measure because we find most of these cases are data entry or system errors. The necessary work has been completed but the system does not reflect that it has. This is an extra check to make sure cases do not slip through the cracks.

Several of these measures are part of the programs performance contracting system for which service coordination agencies can earn incentive funding or for which they can be penalized if they fail to meet minimum standards. Performance has periodically been posted on the program website and is reported regularly to the IICEI, where there were public discussions on how to address remaining problems in meeting the 45-day requirement. The statewide version of the monthly statistical report will soon be posted on the EI website.

This ongoing reporting process forms the basis for most APR report development. In addition, the program now has a reporting element that requires the assignment of the reason a case took more than 45 days to start an IFSP; CFC, family or provider. That later addition has been used to factor out instances where it took more than 45 days to initiate an IFSP due to family reasons. However, the programs ongoing reporting does not make that distinction because experience has demonstrated that making such distinctions has an adverse impact on performance. Therefore, some of the analysis that follows also shows performance including delays for family reasons.

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

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

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

**Measurement:**

Percent = [(# of eligible infants and toddlers with IFSPs for whom an evaluation and assessment and an initial IFSP meeting was conducted within Part C’s 45-day timeline) divided by the (# of eligible infants and toddlers evaluated and assessed)] times 100.

Account for untimely evaluations.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<b>2006 (2006/2007)</b>	100% of eligible infants and toddlers with IFSPs will have evaluations and assessments and an initial IFSP meeting within 45 days of referral.

**Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

**NOTE:** *Illinois utilizes its Cornerstone data system to measure the time in intake of every child. All of the tables utilized in this indicator reflect 100% of all cases going through the intake process. However, for purposes of identifying non-compliance, and informing service coordination agencies of non-compliance in writing, performance for the month of April is utilized. Also, in the tables below, the first table showing the distribution of reasons for going past 45 days excludes reenrollments. The history tables that follow include reenrollments. That is why the percent within 45 days is slightly higher in the history tables.*

During FFY 06/SFY 07 Illinois continued to reduce the number of instances where it takes more than 45 days to initiate an IFSP. For the year, 96.62% (15,851/16,406) of all IFSPs were initiated within 45 days. That is a new record for the state. A total of 399 cases took more than 45 days due to family reasons, accounting for 2.43% of all cases. A total of 90 cases went beyond 45 days for CFC reasons and 66 were due to provider delays. Cases overdue for system reasons accounted for 0.95% of new initial IFSPs during the year. When delays for family reasons are removed from the calculations, 99.03 of initial IFSPs were initiated within 45 days (15,851/16,007).

The program does not exclude family delays from its reporting or its calculations for performance contracting incentives. However, below performance for the year is reported on what is referred to as the federal definition, which allows the exclusion of cases delayed for family reasons.

For the year, all of the three larger geographic groupings (Cook, collar counties and downstate) completed more than 95% of cases within 45 days, even by the state definition. Downstate experienced more problems than the other two areas, which had almost identical performance. Seventeen CFCs completed more than 95% of initial IFSPs within 45 days under the stricter state definition and eight of those exceeded 99% under that definition. Under the federal definition, excluding family delays from the calculations, all 25 agencies completed more than 95% of initial IFSPs within 45 days. Nineteen completed 99% or more within 45 days, including five that had no cases go past 45 days for a system reason for the entire year.

With such small number, most delays were created by unusual situations in the individual case or short-term problems for an individual Service Coordinator or provider. However, four of the six agencies that experienced more than 1% delays for service reasons had understaffing problems during the year severe enough to result in a funding penalty in at least one quarter: 11 (North Chicago), 16 (Bloomington/Champaign/Danville), 20 (Effingham) and 21 (Metro East). The other two, CFC 3 – (Freeport/Northwest Illinois) and CFC 4 (Kane & Kendall Counties near Chicago) both had above average problems finding enough providers during FFY06/SFY 07. CFC 4 is in a rapidly growing suburban area and CFC 3 has problems in more rural areas that create coordination challenges.

**FFY 06/SFY 07 IFSPs INITIATED\* WITHIN 45 DAYS  
REASONS FOR DELAY**

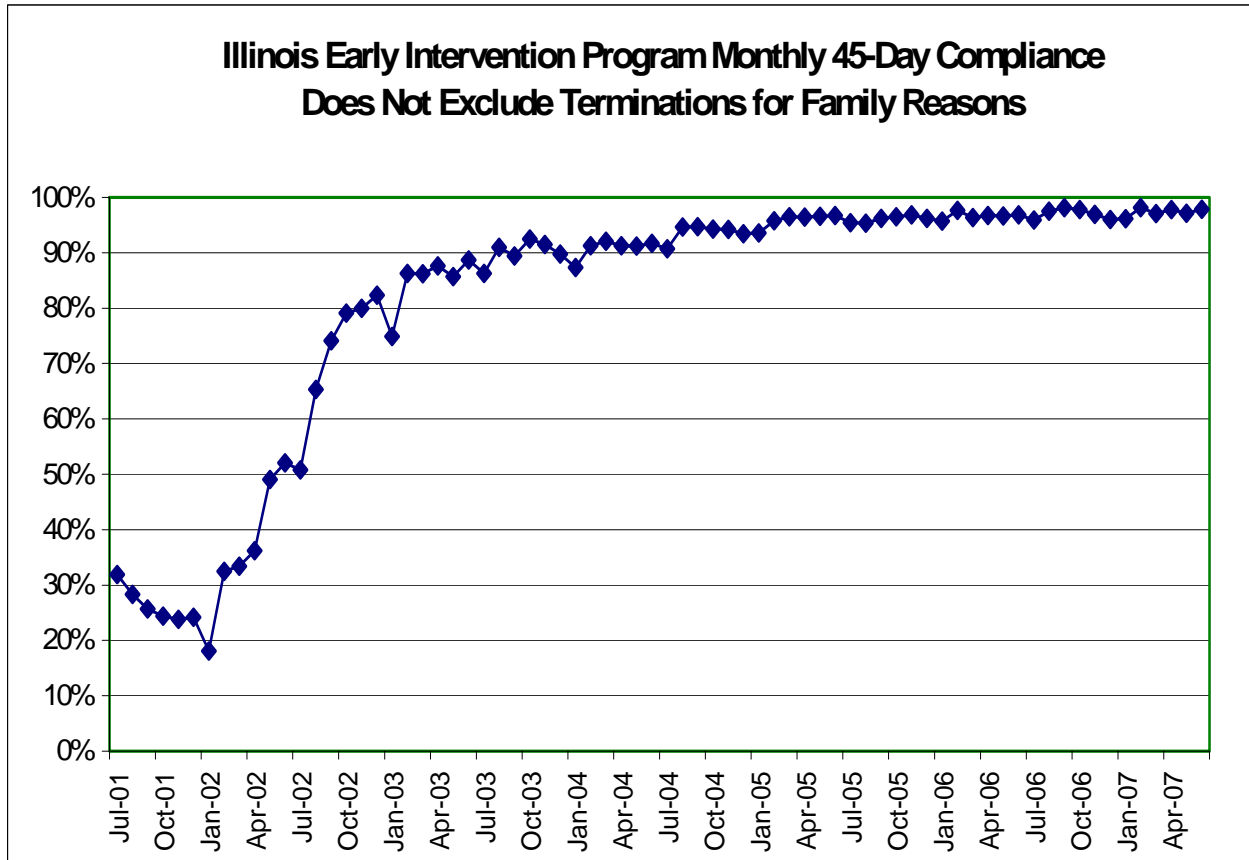
	Total *	Not Delayed	CFC Delay	Family Delay	Provider Delay	On Time	Less Family Delay
#1 - ROCKFORD	505	497	-	7	1	98.42%	99.80%
#2 - LAKE COUNTY	730	721	6	2	1	98.77%	99.04%
#3 - FREEPORT	329	309	3	10	7	93.92%	96.87%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	835	764	10	48	13	91.50%	97.08%
#5 - DUPAGE COUNTY	1,152	1,144	3	5	-	99.31%	99.74%
#6 - N. SUBURBS	1,315	1,296	7	7	5	98.56%	99.08%
#7 - W. SUBURBS	906	898	1	5	2	99.12%	99.67%
#8 - S.W. CHICAGO	638	636	-	2	-	99.69%	100.00%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	954	946	7	1	-	99.16%	99.27%
#10 - S.E. CHICAGO	750	747	1	2	-	99.60%	99.87%
#11 - N. CHICAGO	1,741	1,579	13	135	14	90.70%	98.32%
#12 - S. SUBURBS	927	925	1	-	1	99.78%	99.78%
#13 - MACOMB	372	365	2	5	-	98.12%	99.46%
#14 - PEORIA	545	505	2	35	3	92.66%	99.02%
#15 - JOLIET	1,192	1,166	9	16	1	97.82%	99.15%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	590	538	10	33	9	91.19%	96.59%
#17 - QUINCY	262	261	1	-	-	99.62%	99.62%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	296	287	1	8	-	96.96%	99.65%
#19 - DECATUR	353	353	-	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	377	345	8	22	2	91.51%	97.18%
#21 - METRO E. ST. LOUIS	591	534	4	46	7	90.36%	97.98%
#22 - CENTRALIA	336	334	-	2	-	99.40%	100.00%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	173	171	-	2	-	98.84%	100.00%
#24 - CARBONDALE	134	132	-	2	-	98.51%	100.00%
#25 - MCHENRY	403	398	1	4	-	98.76%	99.75%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>16,406</b>	<b>15,851</b>	<b>90</b>	<b>399</b>	<b>66</b>	<b>96.62%</b>	<b>99.03%</b>
% of Total	100.0%	96.62%	0.55%	2.43%	0.40%		
Cook County (6-12)	7,231	7,027	30	152	22	97.18%	99.27%
Collar (2, 4, 5, 15, 25)	4,312	4,193	29	75	15	97.24%	98.96%
Downstate (All Others)	4,863	4,631	31	172	29	95.23%	98.72%

\* Table does not include reenrollments. Except for average days to initial IFSP, all other tables include re-enrollments. Most reenrollments take only a few days and almost never more than 45 days.

Illinois has continued to improve its compliance with the 45-day rule. Regular monthly reporting introduced initially in January 2002 and the related introduction of performance contracting effective July 1, 2002 produced a rapid improvement in performance. This was reinforced by the insistence of the program that it would not consider delays for family reason any differently than other delays. Even accounting for delays for family reasons, the proportion of cases started within 45 days sometimes now exceeds 98% in some months. As noted previously,



taking family delays out of the equation, 99% of cases were completed within 45 days in FFY 06/SFY 07.



Immediately after regular monthly reporting was introduced and the outline of performance contracting was introduced, the percentage of IFSPs initiated within 45 days began to improve. However, only 31.3% of IFSPs started within the mandated timeframe in SFY 02 and three CFCs completed less than 20% of IFSPs in time. (NOTE: These statistics include reenrollments and do not exclude delays for family reasons.) There was a dramatic improvement in SFY 03 but more than 20% of IFSPs still took more than 45 days. In SFY 04, the program initiated more than 90% of IFSPs within 45 days for the first time. That was also the first year in which individual CFCs completed 100% of IFSPs within 45 days. In FFY 06/SFY 07 half of CFCs (13) completed more than 99% of IFSPs within 45 days, even when taking family delays into account.

**IFSPs INITIATED WITHIN 45 DAYS  
BY CFC & REGION, NOT EXCLUDING FAMILY REASONS**

<b>CFC # &amp; Name</b>	<b>SFY 02</b>	<b>SFY 03</b>	<b>SFY 04</b>	<b>SFY 05</b>	<b>SFY 06</b>	<b>SFY 07</b>	<b>Rank</b>
#1 - ROCKFORD	34.5%	74.7%	89.5%	95.7%	98.0%	98.5%	16
#2 - LAKE COUNTY	11.9%	72.1%	91.7%	97.7%	99.1%	99.2%	10
#3 - FREEPORT	30.0%	65.9%	85.0%	90.4%	93.5%	95.0%	19
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	20.1%	71.7%	85.1%	93.5%	91.2%	92.4%	23
#5 - DUPAGE COUNTY	33.2%	87.5%	97.2%	99.2%	99.1%	99.6%	7
#6 - N. SUBURBS	17.0%	88.6%	96.2%	97.4%	97.6%	99.1%	12
#7 - W. SUBURBS	41.4%	68.1%	94.4%	97.7%	99.3%	99.4%	9
#8 - S.W. CHICAGO	44.5%	98.7%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%	5
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	42.1%	93.0%	100.0%	99.7%	99.9%	99.7%	6
#10 - S.E. CHICAGO	30.0%	93.5%	98.3%	98.4%	99.1%	100.0%	1
#11 - N. CHICAGO	34.3%	81.2%	90.7%	92.5%	91.3%	91.2%	25
#12 - S. SUBURBS	28.2%	73.7%	89.0%	98.2%	99.8%	99.9%	4
#13 - MACOMB	32.3%	83.0%	89.6%	92.0%	96.3%	98.7%	14
#14 - PEORIA	26.6%	69.9%	77.7%	90.1%	93.9%	94.6%	20
#15 - JOLIET	35.9%	70.2%	76.1%	92.7%	93.4%	98.5%	17
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	19.3%	70.5%	76.4%	76.6%	92.9%	92.7%	22
#17 - QUINCY	31.0%	63.4%	90.8%	93.8%	98.4%	100.0%	1
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	37.3%	77.1%	89.7%	93.2%	95.8%	97.8%	18
#19 - DECATUR	44.3%	93.9%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	1
#20 - EFFINGHAM	38.1%	90.9%	95.6%	98.0%	97.3%	93.5%	21
#21 - METRO E. ST. LOUIS	33.6%	69.1%	88.6%	91.1%	93.1%	91.7%	24
#22 - CENTRALIA	25.8%	79.3%	93.4%	95.7%	96.7%	99.2%	11
#23 - NORRIS CITY	31.1%	79.6%	86.4%	87.0%	94.1%	99.0%	13
#24 - CARBONDALE	35.0%	70.7%	96.3%	90.4%	97.5%	98.6%	15
#25 - MCHENRY	40.7%	82.0%	92.1%	94.9%	97.5%	99.5%	8

<b>Statewide</b>	<b>31.3%</b>	<b>79.4%</b>	<b>90.9%</b>	<b>95.0%</b>	<b>96.4%</b>	<b>97.2%</b>
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Cook County (6-12)	33.0%	84.3%	94.6%	97.0%	97.3%	97.6%
Collar (2, 4, 5, 15, 25)	28.2%	76.2%	88.1%	95.7%	95.9%	97.9%
Downstate (All Others)	31.9%	75.7%	88.2%	91.3%	95.6%	96.2%

The average time it takes to move children from referral to IFSP is not a federal measure. In fact, it is not reported at all and many states probably do not even track it. However, the 45-day principle is based, at least in part, on the same principles that guide Early Intervention in general. The sooner you get to a child the better. So, if 45 days is good then fewer than 45 days would be better. The program also views it as a measure of customer service. Including the average time to IFSP as a performance contracting incentive measure reinforces the importance of the 45-day rule and assures that the process does not uniformly complete eligibility determinations in 40-45 days when they can be finished sooner.

# APR Template – Part C (4)

Illinois

State

In SFY 02, when reporting and performance contracting were introduced, all 25 CFCs averaged more than 45 days to process IFSPs. The best performer was CFC 19 (Decatur) in 48.94 days. The high was CFC 6 (Northern Cook County) at 87.36 days. The statewide average was 65.3 days. It would have been worse but reforms were introduced in the middle of the year and they had an immediate positive impact. The next year, with performance contracting in place, only one CFC averaged more than 45 days and the statewide average fell to 35.88 days. The average has continued to fall and was 27.7 days for FFY 06/SFY 07, as each individual CFC has found ways to fine tune their systems to improve the eligibility determination process.

## AVERAGE TIME IN INTAKE BY CFC & REGION

CFC # & Name	FY 02	FY 03	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	Rank	5 Year Change
#1 - ROCKFORD	65.52	39.27	35.51	32.46	29.59	26.61	10	(38.91)
#2 - LAKE COUNTY	87.30	47.16	33.69	30.82	32.15	30.17	18	(57.13)
#3 - FREEPORT	64.70	43.53	35.71	32.47	32.15	31.90	17	(32.80)
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	78.03	37.66	38.41	32.83	34.96	34.59	24	(43.44)
#5 - DUPAGE COUNTY	76.30	33.32	33.90	33.48	34.45	33.53	23	(42.77)
#6 - N. SUBURBS	87.36	38.41	34.40	30.29	31.38	29.14	16	(58.22)
#7 - W. SUBURBS	53.53	37.84	30.90	26.53	27.99	25.67	6	(27.86)
#8 - S.W. CHICAGO	57.45	28.44	21.11	18.00	17.61	16.89	2	(40.56)
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	59.10	28.11	25.66	26.04	24.17	21.98	4	(37.12)
#10 - S.E. CHICAGO	79.74	20.14	20.65	16.33	16.56	17.12	1	(62.62)
#11 - N. CHICAGO	56.78	35.12	31.60	29.91	31.22	31.40	14	(25.38)
#12 - S. SUBURBS	62.94	35.51	32.15	24.14	21.98	20.95	3	(41.99)
#13 - MACOMB	55.23	35.83	35.91	33.58	29.23	28.53	8	(26.70)
#14 - PEORIA	64.56	44.03	39.91	34.14	30.76	29.45	12	(35.11)
#15 - JOLIET	59.46	39.45	39.81	31.34	33.36	22.68	20	(36.78)
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	64.22	41.69	38.76	37.34	29.34	31.95	9	(32.27)
#17 - QUINCY	55.04	40.80	34.25	32.74	31.14	29.46	13	(25.58)
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	58.41	40.76	38.70	34.45	31.26	30.22	15	(28.19)
#19 - DECATUR	48.94	30.23	30.00	28.21	29.12	26.65	7	(22.29)
#20 - EFFINGHAM	57.51	35.11	32.73	33.04	33.84	33.80	22	(23.71)
#21 - METRO E. ST. LOUIS	52.94	41.70	38.01	36.62	36.21	35.67	25	(17.27)
#22 - CENTRALIA	59.87	37.23	32.45	28.72	26.83	24.72	5	(35.15)
#23 - NORRIS CITY	51.82	38.32	36.91	36.21	33.48	29.68	21	(22.14)
#24 - CARBONDALE	57.43	41.58	35.08	34.82	33.24	32.66	19	(24.77)
#25 - MCHENRY	57.13	39.13	33.63	30.39	30.19	28.86	11	(28.27)

### Statewide

65.30	35.88	33.07	29.78	29.54	27.70	(37.60)
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Cook County (6-12)

65.49	32.77	29.15	25.58	25.87
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Collar (2, 4, 5, 15, 25)

72.31	39.08	36.02	31.96	33.42
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Downstate (All Others)

59.20	37.22	34.35	33.73	31.27
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**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

During FFY 06/SFY 07 Illinois' EI program continued its aggressive approach of treating all instances where it takes more than 45 days to initiate an IFSP the same, even if for family reasons. This creates a heightened sense of the importance of getting families answers on eligibility as quickly as possible in all situations and the need to find ways around problem. Even where family issues present a problem CFCs are encouraged to help families overcome their problems. There also is a protection from closing cases just to avoid going over 45 days due to problems because there also is a performance contracting element based on which CFCs do the best job of limiting terminations from intake due to family reasons. This framework has created a continuous quality improvement environment that encourages all CFCs to find new ways to make the eligibility determination process work better for all families.

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 2007-2010/SFY 2008-2011**

No changes in targets, improvement activities or timelines are proposed through the remainder of the SPP period.

**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07****Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

In early 2002, the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (IICEI) placed particular emphasis on improving the transition process. They have received regular reports on transition performance, similar to the measure used in OSEP's focused monitoring, since that time. The same measure has been included in the program's performance contracting system since its inception. After performance seemed to level out at the end of SFY 04/FFY 03, new steps were introduced based on public input. A new set of termination codes was introduced to help the program better understand why cases were being closed without special education eligibility being determined. Also, a new transition tracking form was introduced to help the program get better feedback from school districts. All of these efforts have helped inform the development of the State Performance Plan and have impacted performance.

For the question of transition steps being in each IFSP, the program has increased emphasis on this requirement in training and the IFSP itself now includes language that indicates the family acknowledges that transition steps were part of the process, even with the initial IFSP. The modification to the IFSP demonstrates 100% compliance.

As for documentation of the transfer of child find data to the LEA, we have placed increased emphasis on fine-tuning our data sharing process with the State Board of Education (ISBE). During FFY 06/SFY 07, ISBE was phasing in its transfer process. In the large majority of cases, including for all cases from the City of Chicago, the LEA received the child find data through this process. ISBE also receives a matrix of the number of children enrolled by age cohort for each school district each month and a list of children terminating from EI with information similar to what they receive on the child find lists. The matrix can be used to aid in local planning. The termination lists help ISBE follow-up quickly with school districts on those cases where EI indicates SE eligibility was not determined.

For purposes of reporting on the transfer of information indicator, it will be assumed that information was transferred to the LEA if it was recorded in Cornerstone and we know that information was transferred for all Chicago children. During FFY 07/FFY 08 ISBE has implemented the data transfer system statewide. So, we will assume 100% compliance.

The program does not have a means of assuring 100% compliance with transition meetings statewide. Although, if eligibility was determined, even if transition meeting dates were not entered into Cornerstone, it demonstrates that a transition meeting was held. If eligibility was not determined compliance will depend on dates being entered into Cornerstone. During the latter months of FFY 06/FFY 07, the program incorporated recording of transition meetings held into its monthly statewide and CFC level statistical reports. This measure is very strict. It only counts specific events recorded. If SE eligibility was determined but a meeting was not recorded it is not counted. Effective with third quarter of FFY 07/SFY 08, the proportion of transition meetings held for children exiting the program at age 3 is one of the 10 measures for which incentive funding is granted to the top 12 performing CFCs each quarter. The proportion of children who have SE eligibility determined when they leave the program at age 3 also remains a measure that carries incentive funding.

Incentive funding provides a positive reward to agencies that perform well. There are also negative consequences to doing poorly in the transition process relative to the rest of the state. Local determinations are set based on a scorecard. A CFC receives a point if their average

rank for all 10 incentive measures overall puts them in the bottom five of 25, indicating weak performance overall. Two of the 10 measures relate to transition. Reflecting the ICEI’s special concern about transition and concern about poor performance and limited improvement relative to other measures, the bottom five CFCs in terms of recording transition meetings are given another negative mark against them. A CFC can receive no more than one point to be determined in substantial compliance. A score of four or more puts them in the lowest group.

**Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Effective Transition**

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

- A. IFSPs with transition steps and services;
- B. Notification to LEA, if child potentially eligible for Part B; and
- C. Transition conference, if child potentially eligible for Part B.

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

**Measurement:**

- A. Percent = [(# of children exiting Part C who have an IFSP with transition steps and services) divided by the (# of children exiting Part C)] times 100.
- B. Percent = [(# of children exiting Part C and potentially eligible for Part B where notification to the LEA occurred) divided by the (# of children exiting Part C who were potentially eligible for Part B)] times 100.
- C. Percent = [(# of children exiting Part C and potentially eligible for Part B where the transition conference occurred) divided by the (# of children exiting Part C who were potentially eligible for Part B)] times 100.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<p><b>2006 (2006-2007)</b></p>	<p>100 percent of children leaving Part C will have transition steps and services in their IFSP. The LEAs will have been notified of 100 percent of the children exiting Part C that are potentially eligibility for Part B. A transition conference will be held for 100 percent of the children who leave the Part C program at age 3 and whose families have consented to participate in a meeting.</p>

Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:

FFY 06/SFY 07 Transition Performance							
Documented Within Cornerstone Data System & Other Means							
<b>8A Steps</b>	All Terminations <sup>1</sup>	Transition Steps Documented		% With Steps <sup>2</sup>			
	15,840	15,840		100.0%			
<b>8B Referrals</b>	Terminations <sup>3</sup> Past 30 Months	Not SE <sup>4</sup> Elig./Avail.	Potentially Eligible	Referrals	% With Referral		
	11,961	1,925	10,036	9,376	93.4%		
<b>8C Meetings</b>	Terminations Past 30 Months	Not SE Elig./Avail.	Potentially Eligible	Transition Meetings	% With Meetings	System Reasons	Meetings Held Excl. Family Reasons <sup>5</sup>
State Totals	11,961	1,925	10,036	8,308	81.8%	330	96.1%

<sup>1</sup> For transition steps documented all terminations are counted, regardless of age or termination reason.

<sup>2</sup> During all of FFY 06/SFY 07, all IFSPs included language indicating the family attests that transition steps were included in the process. Training has reinforced the importance of including transition steps in every IFSP. Due to this requirement, it is assumed that 100% of IFSPs include transition steps. Notations in Cornerstone provide additional documentation of the inclusion of transition steps. Monitoring visits also check for the inclusion of transition steps in individual IFSPs.

<sup>3</sup> For referrals and meetings held, terminations limited to cases closed after a child is at least 30-months old.

<sup>4</sup> "Not special education eligible" includes deaths, moves out of state, unable to locate and cases closed as no longer being eligible for EI/plan of care complete. Although, in many of these cases referrals may have been made and transition meetings may have been held.

<sup>5</sup> During the year, ISBE began to pilot the distribution of child find data forwarded by EI to school districts. The pilot included Chicago Public Schools and a number of other districts. For this reporting period it is assumed that child find information on 100% of children over 30-months old was forwarded on children in Chicago. We did not attempt to sort out the other districts in the pilot. For FFFY 07/SFY 08 the program will cover all children statewide.

**Transition Steps - Indicator 8.A**

Each IFSP in Illinois includes language that indicates transition steps have been developed and discussed during the IFSP meeting. Field staff and providers have been trained that this is a required element of the IFSP process. By signing an IFSP the family certifies that this took place. Thus, the state starts with the assumption that this has been done. However, there are several means of follow-up. The most complete of these is noting that steps have been developed in Cornerstone. Specific steps are to be written into the IFSP and reside in Cornerstone but in a text format that cannot be queried systematically.

During the report year the number of case closures for which documentation of transition steps could be verified in Cornerstone was 66.6%. This is slightly lower than was reported in the previous year but probably reflects a change in reporting, not an actual decline in compliance. Both the number of cases with referrals and the number of meetings held improved and there was increase emphasis on the need for transition steps, even at initial IFSP meetings. However, during the year the program was moving to eliminate one of two ways steps could be verified within Cornerstone. Having two places to record transition data was confusing and sometimes resulted in duplicate efforts. This change to the use of one form has been more successful in regards to recording referrals and meetings because it is centered on the transition tracking form process. Eventually the Cornerstone system will be rewritten to allow us to directly query transition steps but that is several years off. In the meantime the program will study a better way to document that transition steps have been included in plans.

In addition to steps to improve compliance and reporting centrally, the program also reviews case records for documentation of transition steps through its monitoring system.

The greatest issues with transition in general, and specifically with documentation of steps in Cornerstone, continues to be in Chicago. Chicago lags far behind the rest of the state at under half of all exits with verification of action steps in Cornerstone. The best performance is in the suburban areas, although downstate is not far behind them.



**FFY 06/SFY 07 Step Documented by Area**  
**Documented with Cornerstone Data System**

	Terminations Over 30 Mon.	Eligibility Determined	Steps Documented	Transition Steps	% w/Transition Steps
#1 - ROCKFORD	531	294	55	349	65.7%
#2 - LAKE COUNTY	799	394	243	637	79.7%
#3 - FREEPORT	317	154	32	186	58.7%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	796	386	154	540	67.8%
#5 - DUPAGE COUNTY	1,128	658	209	867	76.9%
#6 - N. SUBURBS	1,175	717	259	976	83.1%
#7 - W. SUBURBS	852	521	199	720	84.5%
#8 - S.W. CHICAGO	628	227	128	355	56.5%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	750	348	113	461	61.5%
#10 - S.E. CHICAGO	749	199	35	234	31.2%
#11 - N. CHICAGO	1,621	430	373	803	49.5%
#12 - S. SUBURBS	934	414	84	498	53.3%
#13 - MACOMB	337	181	46	227	67.4%
#14 - PEORIA	489	270	182	452	92.4%
#15 - JOLIET	1,281	599	355	954	74.5%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	588	247	136	383	65.1%
#17 - QUINCY	189	81	37	118	62.4%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	306	181	35	216	70.6%
#19 - DECATUR	341	172	86	258	75.7%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	347	163	44	207	59.7%
#21 - METRO E. ST. LOUIS	629	284	107	391	62.2%
#22 - CENTRALIA	330	193	28	221	67.0%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	169	89	35	124	73.4%
#24 - CARBONDALE	142	55	29	84	59.2%
#25 - MCHENRY	412	234	49	283	68.7%
<b>STATEWIDE</b>	<b>15,840</b>	<b>7,491</b>	<b>3,053</b>	<b>10,544</b>	<b>66.6%</b>
Chicago	3,748	1,204	649	1,853	49.4%
Suburban Cook	2,961	1,652	542	2,194	74.1%
Collar Counties	4,416	2,271	1,010	3,281	74.3%
Downstate	4,715	2,364	852	3,216	68.2%

**Referral to LEA - Indicator 8.B**

During FFY 06/SFY 07 Illinois utilized, and continued to improve, its transition tracking form that goes from the CFC to the LEA at referral and returns to the CFC when the eligibility determination process is concluded. During the reporting year the EI program transferred child find information on all children reaching 27 months or starting EI older than that to ISBE. The computer programs utilized by EI produced a matching school district number for 99% of children. Non-matches are primarily due to very bad address data or address so new the computer programs do not recognize them. The program has worked with the field and with ISBE to refine the process and Cornerstone entry to address increasingly minor address and school district number problems. The Part C/Part B data sharing process supplements the transition tracking form process but it guarantees 100% or required child find referral get to the LEA. During FFY 06/SFY 07 ISBE piloted the process, starting with 25 school districts and increasing that number throughout the year. For FFY 07/SFY 08 they are sending the detail to all school districts.

Of the 25 school districts in the pilot the most important was Chicago Public Schools, the home of approximately 25% of all children in EI. Utilizing the Cornerstone data system we find documentation of referral to an LEA for 87.4% of children leaving care over 30-months of age who were potentially eligible. However, we know that the Chicago Public Schools received referral information for all children who exited from the four Chicago CFCs. Regardless of how bad an address is, if it is a child in Chicago the referral is to the Chicago Public Schools. Adjusting for Chicago the referral rate was 93.6%. Actual performance was better than this because a conservative approach was taken by not sorting out other districts in the pilot. All non-Chicago regions cover multiple school districts and the matching process was not as accurate early in the year. It would have required a great deal of sorting to assure accuracy for referrals to the other school districts.

Since the data sharing process is universal for FFY 07/SFY 08, it will be possible to refer 100% of children to their LEA for transition. However, the EI program will continue to press CFCs to fully comply with referral rules and to document their actions in Cornerstone. Although, the greatest focus will be on holding and documenting transition meetings, since we do not have a supplemental means of assuring that meetings are held but we can assure that the LEA receives referral information.

Based on the documentation by area, it is good the ISBE data-sharing pilot included Chicago. Chicago has traditionally been the weakest area in the state for transition measures and that continued in the report period. Two CFCs were below 70% and two were slightly above 80%. Outside of Chicago only one CFC was below 80%. Many were above 90%.

Of those instances where referrals were not documented in Cornerstone, 72.7% were recorded as due to family reasons. This will not be a valid excuse in FFY 07/SFY 08. Late in the reporting year guidance was given to CFCs that when a family denied a referral they should still send a transition tracking form but only with the same child find elements sent from EI to ISBE and a note that the family had denied permission to transfer additional information. Going forward that should be recorded in Cornerstone.

A closer look at instances where referrals were not documented found that a significant number entered care within three-months of turning three.

**FFY 06/SFY 07 Referrals to LEA by Area**  
**Documented with Cornerstone Data System**

	Terminations Over 30 Mon.	Not Available or Eligible	Possibly Eligible	Referral Made	% Referrals Documented
#1 - ROCKFORD	401	57	344	326	94.8%
#2 - LAKE COUNTY	595	96	499	454	91.0%
#3 - FREEPORT	237	39	198	166	83.8%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	591	75	516	480	93.0%
#5 - DUPAGE COUNTY	894	124	770	722	93.8%
#6 - N. SUBURBS	921	110	811	772	<b>95.2%</b>
#7 - W. SUBURBS	703	95	608	553	91.0%
#8 - S.W. CHICAGO	473	115	358	294	82.1%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	605	71	534	440	82.4%
#10 - S.E. CHICAGO	498	143	355	214	60.3%
#11 - N. CHICAGO	1,185	214	971	640	65.9%
#12 - S. SUBURBS	668	86	582	461	79.2%
#13 - MACOMB	247	34	213	211	<b>99.1%</b>
#14 - PEORIA	371	54	317	300	94.6%
#15 - JOLIET	984	191	793	674	85.0%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	425	59	366	356	<b>97.3%</b>
#17 - QUINCY	137	36	101	96	<b>95.0%</b>
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	259	31	228	199	87.3%
#19 - DECATUR	263	33	230	225	<b>97.8%</b>
#20 - EFFINGHAM	248	53	195	178	91.3%
#21 - METRO E. ST. LOUIS	471	77	394	365	92.6%
#22 - CENTRALIA	240	37	203	194	<b>95.6%</b>
#23 - NORRIS CITY	127	11	116	112	<b>96.6%</b>
#24 - CARBONDALE	106	31	75	68	90.7%
#25 - MCHENRY	312	53	259	246	95.0%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>11,961</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>10,036</b>	<b>8,746</b>	<b>87.1%</b>
Chicago *	2,761	543	2,218	1,588	71.6%
Suburban Cook	2,292	291	2,001	1,786	89.3%
Collar Counties	3,376	539	2,837	2,576	90.8%
Downstate	3,532	552	2,980	2,796	93.8%
<b>Chicago Adjustment *</b>	<b>11,961</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>10,036</b>	<b>9,376</b>	<b>93.4%</b>

**\* Accounts for 100% compliance in Chicago due to DHS/ISBE Data Sharing Agreement Pilot, will cover entire state for FFY 07/SFY 08**

**Transition Meetings - Indicator 8.C**

As with transition steps and referrals to school districts, the EI program takes a more aggressive approach in monitoring performance than is required by federal guidelines, although we report it both ways. In this case, the monthly statistical report produced on the statewide and CFC levels measures transition meetings held and does not exclude meetings not held due to family reasons. This measure carries incentive funding for the top performing 12 of 25 CFCs each quarter. For FFY 06/SFY 07 81.4% of cases that left the program at 30-months or older can demonstrate that transition meetings were held. Removing instances where the reason was related to family issues the percentage improves to 95.6% [1-(375/(10,036-1498))].

As with the other two transition measures, there is reason to believe actual performance was better, even when family issues are involved, but documentation remains a problem. The program has seen some improvement since it made this a performance contracting measure that carries incentive funding. The closer working relationship between school districts and CFCs also is fostering improved performance. This improvement stems from the data sharing process and the associated increased pressure school districts feel from ISBE to perform. This means that both Part C and Part B have systems in place to create incentives and disincentives to follow transition rules.

For the year, only a few CFCs were able to document that at least 95% of transition meetings were held when you include family delays. When family delays are removed from the equation three downstate CFCs showed documentation for 100% of potentially eligible children and most were over 95%. Of the four larger geographic groupings, only Chicago fell below 95%. They came in at 94.0%. The lowest percentage was CFC 10 (Southeast Chicago) at 85.0%.

Aside from family reasons for meetings not being held, the most common theme for failure to hold a meeting for a potentially eligible child was that they child entered service late, often within three-month or less of turning three.

**FFY 06/SFY 07 Transition Meetings Held by Area**

**Documented with Cornerstone Data System**

	Terminations Over 30 Mon.	Not Available or Eligible	Possibly Eligible	Meetings Not Documented		% of Mtgs Documented <sup>1</sup>
				Family Reasons	System Reasons	
#1 - ROCKFORD	401	57	344	21	7	97.8%
#2 - LAKE COUNTY	595	96	499	43	16	96.5%
#3 - FREEPORT	237	39	198	30	7	95.8%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	591	75	516	67	38	91.5%
#5 - DUPAGE COUNTY	894	124	770	76	13	98.1%
#6 - N. SUBURBS	921	110	811	47	16	97.9%
#7 - W. SUBURBS	703	95	608	64	15	97.2%
#8 - S.W. CHICAGO	473	115	358	84	7	97.4%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	605	71	534	100	28	93.5%
#10 - S.E. CHICAGO	498	143	355	121	35	85.0%
#11 - N. CHICAGO	1,185	214	971	365	23	96.2%
#12 - S. SUBURBS	668	86	582	116	23	95.1%
#13 - MACOMB	247	34	213	4	-	100.0%
#14 - PEORIA	371	54	317	32	2	99.3%
#15 - JOLIET	984	191	793	138	30	95.4%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	425	59	366	63	31	89.8%
#17 - QUINCY	137	36	101	5	-	100.0%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	259	31	228	22	19	90.8%
#19 - DECATUR	263	33	230	4	6	97.3%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	248	53	195	19	1	99.4%
#21- METRO E. ST. LOUIS	471	77	394	40	3	99.2%
#22 - CENTRALIA	240	37	203	5	-	100.0%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	127	11	116	6	3	97.3%
#24 - CARBONDALE	106	31	75	11	2	96.9%
#25 - MCHENRY	312	53	259	15	5	98.0%
<b>Statewide</b>	<b>11,961</b>	<b>1,925</b>	<b>10,036</b>	<b>1,498</b>	<b>330</b>	<b>96.1%</b>
Chicago	2,761	543	2,218	670	93	94.0%
Suburban Cook	2,292	291	2,001	227	54	97.0%
Collar Counties	3,376	539	2,837	339	102	95.9%
Downstate	3,532	552	2,980	262	81	97.0%

<sup>1</sup> %of meetings documented = [1 - (Meetings Not Documented for System Reasons/(Possibly Eligible – Meetings Not Documented for Family Reasons)]

**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

The Illinois Early Intervention Program demonstrated progress across all three transition indicators.

- Transition steps are indicated in all IFSP, as documented by parent signature, up from 71.8 percent of transition reported for FFY05/SFY06, as documented in the Cornerstone system.
- Notification of LEAs of children potentially eligible for Part B services increased from 78.5 percent in FFY05/SFY06 to 93.4 percent in FFY06/SFY07, with 100 compliance expected in the upcoming year.
- The percent of children exiting Part C and potentially eligible for Part B that had a transition conference increased from 77.8 percent in FFY05/SFY06 to 96.1 percent in FFY06/SFY07.

This progress can be attributed to the efforts of both Part B and Part C to address data sharing and training issues to ensure that appropriate child find and transition steps are taken.

- A statewide transition system, including a data sharing agreement between the ISBE and DHS, has been fully implemented. Home address coding and other data issues have been resolved, resulting in near statewide compliance.
- The use of transition tracking form has resulted in better communication about the transition process and documentation of its outcomes.
- STARnet and the Early Intervention Training Program staff continued to provide statewide training to both Part C and Part B regarding the transition of children from early intervention services into early childhood special education services.
- ISBE and EI Bureau staff continue to work cooperatively to address issues relative to transition. Recent efforts include the development of a family transition workbook which will be available for distribution to families in January 2008

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY07-10/SFY 08-11**

*The following constitutes the entire improvement plan in the SPP as of February 1, 2008. Also, although it is not considered an improvement activity, the program will reinforce that it considers any instance where a potentially eligible child's SE eligibility is not determined to be a negative outcome, even if it is for family reasons, and that we will treat them as such in performance contracting.*

- ❖ The program will continue to include performance on special education eligibility determination on its monthly statistical reports and will continue to grant quarterly incentive funding to the top 12 of the 25 CFCs on this measure. **(No Change)**
- ❖ The program will add performance on the recording of transition meetings held on its monthly statistical reports effective February 2007. **(New item)**
- ❖ The program will add quarterly incentive funding to the top 12 of the 25 CFCs in terms of transition meetings recorded within the Cornerstone data system effective with payments for the 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter of FFY 07/SFY 08. **(New item)**
- ❖ Competing tables intended to track aspects of transition will be combined into a unified transition table effective July 2008. **(Timeline change)**

- ❖ All CFCs that have 100% performance for a six-month period on which a quarterly incentive is based will receive incentive funding, even if that means more than 12 CFCs will receive funding. **(No change)**
- ❖ Effective September 1, 2005, a transition tracking form will be required to be sent by Child and Family Connections offices to LEAs with other transition paperwork. The form will improve two-way communication and help both parties keep better track of a child's progress through the process. **(No change)**
- ❖ No later than January 2006, the program will add a new element to its client data system to record school district number for each child. This will help facilitate the transfer of transition information to ISBE and LEAs **(No change)**
- ❖ Effective July 2006 school district numbers of each child's residence will be found via an automated geocoding process. The program will work with ISBE to improve the geocoding process and will utilize feedback from ISBE to improve coordination and results. **(Updated to better reflect improved cooperation and coordination at both the state and local levels)**
- ❖ Effective with July 2006, the Early Intervention program will produce a monthly report divided by school district number as follows: under age 1, 1-2, 24-26 months, and then by month through 36 months. ISBE will forward this report to LEAs for their planning purposes. The program will work with ISBE to improve the geocoding process and will utilize feedback from ISBE to improve coordination and results. **(Updated to better reflect improved cooperation and coordination at both the state and local levels)**
- ❖ Effective July 2006, the Early Intervention program will forward to Part B/Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) the names and identifying information, including school district of primary residence, on all children who turn 27-months old or who's initial IFSP starts after 27-months of age. ISBE will sort the names and forward them to LEAs. . Sorting by school district will provide an effective way to sort this list and will provide ISBE with an effective means to track performance. The program will work with ISBE to improve the geocoding process and will utilize feedback from ISBE to improve coordination and results. **(Updated to better reflect improved cooperation and coordination at both the state and local levels)**
- ❖ Effective July 2006, each month the Early Intervention program will forward to Part B/ISBE the names and identifying information on all children who had terminated from Part C whose information had been sent previously as being ready for the transition process. This will allow ISBE to send these updates to LEAs, to assess the performance of LEAs overall, and to follow-up when Part C did not think the eligibility process had been completed before the case had to be closed. **(No change)**
- ❖ While the program hopes the plans outlined above will ensure compliance on all three measures. We will continue to review performance data on a monthly basis and regularly with ISBE and will introduce additional measures to improve compliance as needed. **(No change)**

# APR Template – Part C (4)

Illinois  
State

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF  
EDUCATION

## TABLE 4

PAGE 1 OF 1

OFFICE OF SPECIAL  
EDUCATION AND

REHABILITATIVE  
SERVICES  
OFFICE OF SPECIAL  
EDUCATION  
PROGRAMS

REPORT OF DISPUTE RESOLUTION UNDER PART C,  
OF THE  
INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT  
2006-07

OMB NO.: 1820-0678

FORM EXPIRES: XX/XX/XXXX

STATE: **IL - ILLINOIS**

SECTION A: WRITTEN, SIGNED COMPLAINTS		
(1) Written, signed complaints total	14	14 Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 1.3 should equal section 1.
(1.1) Complaints with reports issued	14	
(a) Reports with findings	2	
(b) Reports within timelines	9	
(c) Reports with extended timelines	5	
(1.2) Complaints withdrawn or dismissed	0	
(1.3) Complaints pending	0	
(a) Complaint pending a due process hearing	0	

SECTION B: MEDIATION REQUESTS		
(2) Mediation requests total	2	2 Sections 2.1 and 2.2 should equal section 2.
(2.1) Mediations	2	2 Sections 2.1a and 2.1b equal section 2.1.
(a) Mediations related to due process	0	
(i) Mediation agreements	0	
(b) Mediations not related to due process	2	
(i) Mediation agreements	2	
(2.2) Mediations not held (including pending)	0	

SECTION C: HEARING REQUESTS	
(3) Hearing requests total	1
(3.1) Resolution sessions	0
(a) Settlement agreements	0
(3.2) Hearings (fully adjudicated)	1
(a) Decisions within timeline	1
(b) Decisions within extended timeline	0
(3.3) Resolved without a hearing	0



**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07****Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

The Illinois' State Performance Plan and APR response to Indicator 9 have been updated to reflect changes in its general supervision system. Illinois has been among the states that defined noncompliance by individual instances, rather than grouping those individual instances as a single finding under an EI services program (i.e., by CFC). In addition, past SPP/APR Indicator 9 documentation had emphasized a broader look at noncompliance in areas other than the monitoring priorities of Indicators 1, 2, 7, 8a, 8b, and 8c.

Illinois' system of data collection, analysis, and reporting has been described under the preceding indicators. This system involves monthly reporting to CFC offices on 32 data elements and the use of selected elements for incentive payments or penalty adjustments as part of a performance contracting system. Currently, Illinois has quarterly penalty adjustments related to noncompliance with indicators 2 (natural settings) and 7 (45-days). System data are also used in setting determinations as required in Section 616 of IDEA. In preparation for full implementation, determination methodology, scores, and designations (i.e., meets requirements, needs assistance, needs intervention, or needs substantial intervention) for FFY 06/SFY 07 have been shared with CFC offices. The EI specialist assigned to each office with noncompliance has met with the CFC office to discuss issues related to noncompliance, as well as help develop strategies to ensure compliance within one year. In FFY 07/SFY 08, Illinois will establish a formal system of written notification, tracking and documentation of correction of noncompliance, and enforcement actions, when indicated.

System data are supplemented by on site monitoring activity. As part of a contractual agreement with the lead agency, the Illinois EI Monitoring Program conducts on-site monitoring visits to the 25 CFC offices. Several elements of the monitoring tool can be tied to priority indicators. Correction of noncompliance reflected by these elements is included in the Indicator C-9 Worksheet, below. Following monitoring visits, CFC offices submit a corrective action plan for approval and areas of noncompliance are reviewed for full compliance at the CFC office's next monitoring visit. In FFY 06/SFY 07, all but one CFC scored favorably on the following item. "There is evidence that the previous fiscal year Corrective Action Plan has been implemented and continues to address areas of violation."

If a CFC is identified in noncompliance under both onsite monitoring and data criteria, both indicators of noncompliance must be corrected. Correction of noncompliance occurs in the following circumstances.

- On-site monitoring shows that a CFC with one or more files that indicate noncompliance during the FFY 05/SFY 06 site visit that has no files that indicate noncompliance during the FFY 06/SFY 07 site visit ; or
- Data improves from below 95 percent (85 percent for Indicator 2) in FFY 05/SFY 06 to above 95 percent (85 percent for Indicator 2) in FFY 06/SFY 07.

Indicator	On Site Visit – Monitoring Tool Item
Indicator 1: Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive the early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner.	#28: Children’s services that have been delayed are accurately reported on monthly manager’s report.
Indicator 2: Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or community-based settings	#22: The IFSP contains a statement of natural environments in which early intervention services shall be provides: a justification of the extent, if any, to which the service(s) are provided in non-natural setting.
Indicator 8a: IFSP with transition steps and services.	#32.03: Transition plan is updated in Cornerstone.
Indicator 8c: Transition conference, if child potentially eligible for Part B.	#33: There is evidence that at least 90 days prior to the child’s third birthday a transition conference was held with at least the service coordinator, family and LEA.

There were no complaints or hearing requests that resulted in a finding of noncompliance for these indicators.

**Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C/ General Supervision**

**Indicator 9:** General Supervision system (including monitoring, complaints, hearing, etc) identified and corrects noncompliance as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification.

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

**Measurement:**  
 Percent of non compliance corrected within one year of identification:  
 a. # of findings of non compliance  
 b. # of corrections completed as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification.  
 Percent = [(b) divided by (a)] times 100.  
 For any noncompliance not corrected within one year of identification, describe what actions, including technical assistance and/or enforcement that the State has taken.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<b>2006 (2006-2007)</b>	100 percent of noncompliance will be corrected within one year of identification.

Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:

INDICATOR C-9 WORKSHEET

Indicator	General Supervision System Components	# of Programs Monitored in FFY 2005	a. # of Findings of non-compliance identified in FFY 2005 (7/1/05-6/30/06)	b. # Findings from a. for which correction was verified no later than one year from identification
1. Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive the early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner.	<b>Monitoring:</b> Data and On-Site Visit (Item #28)	25	6	6
	<b>Dispute Resolution</b> (Complaints, due process hearings)	25	0	0
2. Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or community-based settings	<b>Monitoring:</b> Data and On-Site Visit (# 22)	25	19	13
	<b>Dispute Resolution</b> (Complaints, due process hearings)	25	0	0
7. Percent of eligible infants and toddlers with IFSPs for whom an evaluation and assessment and an initial IFSP meeting were conducted within Part C's 45-day timeline.	<b>Monitoring:</b> Data	25	0	0
	<b>Dispute Resolution</b> (Complaints, hearings)	25	0	0
8. Percent of all children exiting Part C who received timely transition planning to support the child's transition to preschool and other appropriate community services by their third birthday including: A. IFSPs with transition steps and services;	<b>Monitoring:</b> Data and On-site Visit (#32.03)	25	24	20
	<b>Dispute Resolution</b> (Complaints, hearings)	25	0	0

**APR Template – Part C (4)**

Illinois

State

Indicator	General Supervision System Components	# of Programs Monitored in FFY 2005	a. # of Findings of non-compliance identified in FFY 2005 (7/1/05-6/30/06)	b. # Findings from a. for which correction was verified no later than one year from identification
8. Percent of all children exiting Part C who received timely transition planning to support the child’s transition to preschool and other appropriate community services by their third birthday including: B. Notification to LEA, if child potentially eligible for Part B	<b>Monitoring: Data</b>	25	23	10
	<b>Dispute Resolution</b> (Complaints, hearings)	25	0	0
8. Percent of all children exiting Part C who received timely transition planning to support the child’s transition to preschool and other appropriate community services by their third birthday including: C. Transition conference, if child potentially eligible for Part B.	<b>Monitoring: Data and On-Site Visit (#33)</b>	25	21	14
	<b>Dispute Resolution</b> (Complaints, hearings)	25	0	0
<b>Sum the numbers down Column a and Column b</b>			93	63

Percent of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification = (column b sum divided by column a sum) times 100  
**(63/93) x 100 = 67.8 percent**

**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

In the FFY 2005 APR, Illinois did not report a specific percentage for Indicator 9, although OSEP calculated that percentage to be 52 percent. As stated above, individual instances of noncompliance had been reported rather than findings of noncompliance by CFC. The data, above, use the correct definition for a finding and indicate a percentage of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification of 67.8 percent.

In FFY 07/SFY 08, Illinois will establish a formal system of written notification, tracking and documentation of correction of noncompliance, and enforcement actions, when indicated.

# APR Template – Part C (4)

Illinois

State

## Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 06/SFY 07:

The following chart in the Illinois SPP would be updated, as follows.

#	Activity	Timelines	Resources
1	Enhance the EI Monitoring Program's role in following-up areas of noncompliance.	01/06	Include documentation of corrections completed as part of annual CFC monitoring process. <b>Completed</b>
		01/06	EI Monitoring staff will assume responsibility for receiving and monitoring corrective action plans resulting from written complaints. <b>Completed</b>
2	Enhance training efforts directed at CFC staff to decrease incidence of noncompliance.	01/06	Pilot new resources to provide on-line training opportunities. <b>Completed</b>
		06/06	Develop and a series of training modules for service coordinators. The modules will be a combination of on-line learning opportunities followed by one-day, face-to-face interactive sessions to address the four Early Intervention core knowledge areas. The modules will be piloted beginning 7/06 and then modified to include policy, procedure, and MIS system training for new service coordinators. <b>Completed</b>
3	<del>Increase compliance with 6-month review requirement</del>	01/06	<del>Add a new required date field to the Cornerstone system that documents date of 6-month review.</del>
		07/06	<del>Add compliance with 6-month review requirement to monthly CFC performance reports.</del>
3	Maintain correction of compliance through components of the General Supervision System, as defined above, including data systems, desk audits, performance contracting, on-site monitoring, and the compliant, mediation and hearing processes.	Ongoing	
4	Implement the compliance determination criteria established by OSEP (i.e., meets requirements, needs assistance, needs intervention, needs substantial intervention) with CFC offices	7/1/07	The Bureau will use established criteria to make a compliance determination for each CFC office. These criteria will be measured using a CFC office's average performance over 4 quarters on the nine areas for which the program grants incentives and upon documentation of correction of noncompliance, <del>as identified by the CFC monitoring tool.</del>

**APR Template – Part C (4)**

Illinois

State

5	<u>Establish a formal system of written notification, tracking and documentation of correction of noncompliance, and enforcement actions, when indicated.</u>	<u>7/1/08</u>	
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**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07**

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

The APR includes performance data for each Child and Family Connections (CFC) office and documents CFC and state progress or slippage toward measurable and rigorous targets. The APR is part an ongoing process of performance measurement and strategic planning for the Illinois Early Intervention Program. For several years, Illinois has been reporting performance data to key stakeholders including the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (IICEI), the Child and Family Connections (CFC) offices, and the general public through various reporting mechanisms. The EI Program will make the Illinois APR and SPP available on its web site and through links from the other EI web sites (the Illinois Early Intervention Training Program; Provider Connections, the Early Intervention credentialing office; and the Early Childhood Intervention Clearinghouse). The APR and SPP documents will also be available to the public at each of the 25 CFC offices.

**Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision**

**Indicator 10:** Percent of signed written complaints with reports issued that were resolved within 60-day timeline or a timeline extended for exceptional circumstances with respect to a particular complaint.

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

**Measurement:** Percent = [(1.1(b) + 1.1(c)) divided by 1.1] times 100.

FFY	<u>Measurable and Rigorous Target</u>
<b>2006 (2006-2007)</b>	100 percent of all signed written complaints with reports issued will be resolved within the 60-day timeline or the timeline will be extended for exceptional circumstances with respect to a particular complaint.

**Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

All (100 percent) of the signed written complaints received from July 1, 2006 through June 30, 2007 with reports issued were resolved within the 60-day timeline or a timeline extended for exceptional circumstances with respect to a particular complaint.

**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

The number of signed written complaints decreased from 18 in FFY 05/SFY 06 to 14 in FFY 06/SFY 07. The number of resolutions that required an extended timeline also decreased from 6 in FFY 05/SFY 06 to 5 in FFY 06/SFY 07. Staffing issues within the Bureau continue to be a problem for timely resolution. In addition, time lines for investigation of complaints, including

gathering information from parents and/or providers, have to be extended in some circumstances due to long response times.

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

Not Applicable.



**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07**

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

The APR includes performance data for each Child and Family Connections (CFC) office and documents CFC and state progress or slippage toward measurable and rigorous targets. The APR is part an ongoing process of performance measurement and strategic planning for the Illinois Early Intervention Program. For several years, Illinois has been reporting performance data to key stakeholders including the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (IICEI), the Child and Family Connections (CFC) offices, and the general public through various reporting mechanisms. The EI Program will make the Illinois APR and SPP available on its web site and through links from the other EI web sites (the Illinois Early Intervention Training Program; Provider Connections, the Early Intervention credentialing office; and the Early Childhood Intervention Clearinghouse). The APR and SPP documents will also be available to the public at each of the 25 CFC offices.

**Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision**

**Indicator 11:** Percent of fully adjudicated due process hearing requests that were fully adjudicated within the applicable timeline.

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

**Measurement:** Percent = [(3.2(a) + 3.2(b)) divided by 3.2] times 100.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<b>2006 (2006-2007)</b>	100 percent of fully adjudicated due process hearing requests will be fully adjudicated within the applicable time frame.

**Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

One due process hearing request was received from July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007. That request was fully adjudicated within the applicable time frame.

**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

No due process hearing requests were received in FFY 05/SFY 06. Contracts are in place with individuals who serve as Impartial Hearing Officers for the Illinois Early Intervention Program. The hearing officers have received a training session on the Early Intervention Program.

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

Not Applicable.

**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07**

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

The APR includes performance data for each Child and Family Connections (CFC) office and documents CFC and state progress or slippage toward measurable and rigorous targets. The APR is part an ongoing process of performance measurement and strategic planning for the Illinois Early Intervention Program. For several years, Illinois has been reporting performance data to key stakeholders including the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (IICEI), the Child and Family Connections (CFC) offices, and the general public through various reporting mechanisms. The EI Program will make the Illinois APR and SPP available on its web site and through links from the other EI web sites (the Illinois Early Intervention Training Program; Provider Connections, the Early Intervention credentialing office; and the Early Childhood Intervention Clearinghouse). The APR and SPP documents will also be available to the public at each of the 25 CFC offices.

**Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision**

**Indicator 12:** Percent of hearing requests that went to resolution session 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)

**Measurement:** Percent = [(3.1(a) divided by 3.1] times 100.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<b>2006 (2006-2007)</b>	States are not required to establish baseline or targets if the number of resolution sessions is less than 10.

**Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

One hearing request was received from July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007. The hearing request did not result in a resolution session settlement agreement.

**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

No hearing requests were received in FFY 05/SFY 06.

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

Not Applicable.

**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07**

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

The APR includes performance data for each Child and Family Connections (CFC) office and documents CFC and state progress or slippage toward measurable and rigorous targets. The APR is part an ongoing process of performance measurement and strategic planning for the Illinois Early Intervention Program. For several years, Illinois has been reporting performance data to key stakeholders including the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (IICEI), the Child and Family Connections (CFC) offices, and the general public through various reporting mechanisms. The EI Program will make the Illinois APR and SPP available on its web site and through links from the other EI web sites (the Illinois Early Intervention Training Program; Provider Connections, the Early Intervention credentialing office; and the Early Childhood Intervention Clearinghouse). The APR and SPP documents will also be available to the public at each of the 25 CFC offices.

**Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision**

**Indicator 13:** Percent of mediations held that resulted in mediation agreements.

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

**Measurement:** Percent = [(2.1(a)(i) + 2.1(b)(i)) divided by 2.1] times 100.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<b>2006 (2006-2007)</b>	91 percent of mediations held will result in mediation agreements.

**Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

Two mediation requests were received from July 1, 2006 – June 30, 2007 with a written agreement reached in both cases.

**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

No mediation requests were received in FFY 05/SFY 06.

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

Not Applicable.

**Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 06/SFY 07**

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:**

The APR includes performance data for each Child and Family Connections (CFC) office and documents CFC and state progress or slippage toward measurable and rigorous targets. The APR is part an ongoing process of performance measurement and strategic planning for the Illinois Early Intervention Program. For several years, Illinois has been reporting performance data to key stakeholders including the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (IICEI), the Child and Family Connections (CFC) offices, and the general public through various reporting mechanisms. The EI Program will make the Illinois APR and SPP available on its web site and through links from the other EI web sites (the Illinois Early Intervention Training Program; Provider Connections, the Early Intervention credentialing office; and the Early Childhood Intervention Clearinghouse). The APR and SPP documents will also be available to the public at each of the 25 CFC offices.

**Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision**

**Indicator 14:** State reported data (618 and State Performance Plan and Annual Performance Report) are timely and accurate.

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

**Measurement:** State reported data, including 618 data, State performance plan, and annual performance reports, are:

- a. Submitted on or before due dates (February 1 for child count, including race and ethnicity, settings and November 1 for exiting, personnel, dispute resolution); and
- b. Accurate (describe mechanisms for ensuring error free, consistent, valid and reliable data and evidence that these standards are met).

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
<b>2006 (2006-2007)</b>	100 percent of state reported data will be timely and accurate.

**Actual Target Data for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

All 618 data tables, state performance plan and annual performance report were submitted by the established due dates. All tables contain data that met computational and logic edit checks. All 618 and other data were accurate to the best knowledge of the lead agency.

**Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 06/SFY 07:**

The Illinois Cornerstone system is a statewide database application that is used by all Child and Family Connections (CFC) offices. The application includes a number of edit checks on numeric data, character data, and data fields, as well as content-specific edit checks and logical consistency checks. The design of the Cornerstone system, including all of the edit and logical consistency checks help ensure the quality and consistency of the data.

Several other controls and checks have also been implemented.

- ❖ Monthly, CFC offices receive an Early Intervention statistical report, which includes 32 data elements. These reports are reviewed and analyzed by each CFC office and by the lead agency. These reports have been used to identify and quickly resolve data problems.
- ❖ Quarterly, CFC offices receive other data reports from the lead agency that are used to facilitate data review for accuracy. For example, CFC offices receive a report which lists the names of children in the program that are not enroll in the state Medicaid/Child Health Insurance Program and do not have a family fee. CFC office are asked to research each case to ensure that an application to the state Medicaid/Child Health Insurance Program is submitted or a family fee is assessed, when appropriate.
- ❖ CFC offices have the capacity to establish and run data reports directly from the system to meet their own quality assurance needs.
- ❖ Cornerstone provides a series of edit rights so that a service coordinator or his/her supervisor can correct data under specified circumstances. Corrections that fall outside these guidelines must be address through the HEAT ticket process, with each request reviewed and approved by Bureau staff. These requests are monitored and technical assistance is provided to CFC staff, when indicated.
- ❖ Each CFC office received an on-site monitoring visit during which monitoring staff reviewed both electronic and hard-copy files to verify that required data elements were correctly entered/documented.
- ❖ All new service coordinators receive training on use of the Cornerstone system. Training on system modifications or procedure clarifications are provided to all service coordinators, when needed.

**Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY 06/SFY 07**

Not Applicable.