



Pat Quinn, Governor

Michelle R.B. Saddler, Secretary

222 S. College • Springfield, IL 62704

January 28, 2010

U.S. Department of Education
Alexa Posny, Acting Director
Office of Special Education Program
Potomac Center Plaza
Mail Stop 2600, Room 4129
550 12th Street, S.W.
Washington, DC 20202

Dear Ms. Posny:

Attached is the Illinois Department of Human Services (IDHS) submission of the federal fiscal year (FFY) 2008 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 FFY2008 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, 2008 through June 30, 2009. The FFY2008 APR and updated SPP will be posted the IDHS/Early Intervention web site, at <http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx?item=36192>. They will also be made available through links from the other Early Intervention web sites (i.e., Early Intervention Training Program, the Early Intervention Credentialing Office, and the Early 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,

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)¹ under Part C of the IDEA. This certification (including the annual report or APR) is due no later than February 1, 2010.

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

1. Submitting its own annual report (which is attached); or
2. Using the State's Part C APR for FFY 2008 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.²

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

B. Nichols
Signature of ICC Chairperson

1-19-2010
Date

Chicago Dept. of Family & Support Services

1615 W. Chicago Ave., 2nd Fl.

Chicago, Illinois 60622
Address or e-mail

312/743-1635
Daytime telephone number

¹ 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).

² 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, 2010.



Illinois Annual Performance Report

**Report Period:
July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2009**



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

**DRAFT ILLINOIS ANNUAL PERFORMANCE REPORT
TABLE OF CONTENTS**

<u>Indicator 1 - Early Intervention Services - Received in A Timely Manner</u>	4
<u>Indicator 2 - Early Intervention Services - Provided Predominately in Home or in Community Settings</u> ...	9
<u>Indicator 3 - Child Outcomes</u>	13
<u>Indicator 4 - Family Outcomes</u>	28
<u>Indicator 5 - Participation in Early Intervention For Children Under The Age Of One</u>	36
<u>Indicator 6 - Participation in Early Intervention for Children Under the Age of Three</u>	41
<u>Indicator 7 - IFSPs Initiated within 45 Days of Referral</u>	46
<u>Indicator 8 - Transition</u>	51
<u>Indicator 9 - Correction of Noncompliance within One Year</u>	57
<u>Indicator 10 - Signed Written Complaints Resolved within 60 Days</u>	63
<u>Indicator 11 - Due Process Hearings Fully Adjudicated within Applicable Timeline</u>	65
<u>Indicator 12 - Hearing Requests Resolved through Resolution Session Settlement Agreements</u>	66
<u>Indicator 13 - Mediations Resulting in Mediation Agreements</u>	67
<u>Indicator 14 - Timeliness and Accuracy of Illinois Data</u>	68

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:

The Illinois Annual Performance Report (APR) documents performance data on State targets for each Child and Family Connections (CFC) office and state progress or slippage toward measurable and rigorous targets. The Illinois Early Intervention (EI) Program makes the Illinois APR and State Performance Plan (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/enrollment office; and the Early Intervention Clearinghouse). The APR and SPP documents are also available to the public at each of the 25 CFC offices. The APR is presented to the Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (IICEI) for review and comment prior to its submission.

The APR is part of an ongoing process of performance measurement and strategic planning for the Illinois Early Intervention Program. For a number of years, Illinois has been reporting performance data to key stakeholders including the IICEI, the CFC offices, and the general public through various reporting mechanisms. The IICEI receives a data report at each of its meetings. Reports are also provided to IICEI Workgroups. Illinois utilizes a central client tracking system, Cornerstone. No activity can take place without a case being active in Cornerstone. Both CFC office and Department staff can pull reports to track 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), Illinois has operated a performance contracting system for CFC offices, based on some of the more important measures found in the monthly statistical reports. These performance measures are also used to identify findings of non-compliance with specific indicators and as part of the process to designate determinations. Other reports to CFC offices include caseload summary and 45 days in intake reports, which allow CFC managers to review service coordinator- and child-specific data. Quarterly, statewide data on the 32 performance measures are posted on the program's website and include comparison data with the previous month, previous fiscal years' averages, and data from the same month in the two previous years.

Illinois has greatly improved its documentation of findings and correction of noncompliance. In FFY06/SFY07, it expanded the process to utilize its data system. A system of identification and correction of noncompliance was developed, but not fully implemented until FFY07/SFY08, due to delays in sending notification of findings to CFC offices. Two sets of findings were sent in FFY07/SFY08 based on April 2007 data and 12-month data ending June 2008. Illinois is now on track to provide timely notification and to monitor and document correction of noncompliance. On August 27, 2009, the Bureau sent a single letter to each CFC office that included the CFC office's determination (in accordance with 616(a)(1)(C)(i) and 300.600(a) of IDEA 2004) and the notification of findings of noncompliance, based upon 12-month data ending June 2009.

Workgroups of the IICEI have been formed to address specific indicators (Service Delay Workgroup and Transition Workgroup) and overall operation issues (Finance Workgroup). The IICEI and these Workgroups help analyze data and suggest improvement strategies.

The Transition Workgroup was formed to review current strategies for improving transition data and determine if there are strategies that will assist Illinois in meeting its targets. Information was gathered from CFCs regarding children who fail to transition prior to the third birthday for family reasons to identify reasons that could be addressed. This Workgroup concluded its work in FFY08/SFY09.

The Finance Workgroup keeps informed on financial issues for Early Intervention and identifies strategies that could help impact them. Workgroup members review the status of payment delays, budget updates, applicable legislation, and operation of the Central Billing Office, including the implementation of a new insurance billing unit.

The Service Delay Workgroup was formed to support improvement activities for Indicator 1. Initial discussions focused on CFC offices #1 and #3, with suggestions based on local dynamics of that area. A Northwest Illinois Service Delay subgroup met specifically to discuss these issues. On January 5, 2009, an interactive forum was held in Rockford including representation from the IICEI and its Workgroups, the Bureau, professional associations, and the local provider community to look at various service delivery models. The Workgroup is developing recommendations that would support an integrated team approach that emphasizes collaboration among members. Representatives from professional associations were added to the Workgroup to involve them in this dialogue.

An Outcomes Advisory Group has reconvened to review strategies and outcome data for child and family outcomes (Indicators 3 and 4) and make recommendations regarding improvement activities, timelines and setting target values for child outcomes. Membership of the advisory group include several IICEI members, including parent representatives, CFC office managers, Early Intervention providers, including representation across professional disciplines, and research and training staff.

During FFY08/SFY09, the Early Intervention program initiated the Program Integrity Project to accomplish statewide program equality; fidelity to program principles and state and federal laws; and long-term program stability. The project will result in long-term changes to the system that will be beneficial for infants and toddlers enrolled in the Early Intervention Program and their families, while ensuring that Illinois remains a responsible steward of the funding available for these services.

- The EI Bureau has been sharing a range of data analyses with the IICEI, its Finance and Service Delay workgroups, and CFC office managers. A pilot has been completed involving a CFC office in suburban Cook County to help identify an approach to promote program integrity. The pilot involved the collection and analysis of data. A plan of training and technical assistance has been developed and is being implemented to ensure that program principles and procedures regarding eligibility determination and service plan development are being appropriately followed.
- A study has been completed and recommendations received on October 1, 2009 regarding an optimal service coordination model for the Illinois Early Intervention Program. Existing data were considered, six focus groups were held, time studies were completed, individual interviews with national experts were conducted, and recommendations were made based upon best practice research. These recommendations are currently being considered.
- As of December 1, 2009, a system ombudsman position was added to the Early Intervention Training Program. The system ombudsman position will analyze data and develop and implement training strategies in support of the Department's Program Integrity Project to accomplish statewide program equality, fidelity to program principles and state and federal laws, and long-term program stability. Activities include: data analysis, coordination of focused monitoring activities, development of strategies to promote compliance with program principles and procedures, report writing, and development and implementation of training strategies. The system ombudsman position will support the Program Integrity Project through data analysis; training and support plan development and implementation, and the transfer of strategies from the pilot sites to other CFC areas. In addition, this position will provide technical assistance and support to the Service Delay Workgroup.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY08/SFY09

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
FFY08/SFY09	100 percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs will receive the early intervention services on their IFSP within 30 days.

Actual Target Data for FFY08/SFY09:

Indicator 1

[# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who receive the early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner/(total number infants and toddlers with IFSP – IFSPs delayed for family reasons)] X 100

FFY08/SFY09: [17,629/(18,883-195)] X 100 = 94.3%

FFY08/SFY09 Target = 100%

The month of April data from the service delay reporting system is used for this report. A delay is identified whenever a child waits more than 30 days to receive Early Intervention services on his/her IFSP. Experience shows that service delay varies seasonally. It is low in the first seven or eight months of the federal/state fiscal year then grows in sync with the annual spring jump in the caseload. April has been selected as a representative time period, as it is in the middle of the normal caseload rebound period.

The table below shows performance for the state and for each of the state’s 25 CFC offices in April 2009, followed by statewide performance for April 2009. It calculates performance both including and excluding delays for family reasons. Statewide, 94.33% of children with IFSPs were experiencing no delays at the end April 2009, excluding family delays. Sixteen CFC offices had at least 95% of their cases with no delays with two of these CFC offices showing no delays. However, nine CFC offices had less than 95% of their open cases with no delays.

Service Delays - All Cases Open in April 2009							
Calculations shown are including & excluding Family Delays							
No Delay Excluding Family Delays: (18,688-1,059)/18,688 = 94.33%							
No Delay Including Family Delays: 17,629/18,883 = 93.36%							
April 2009							
CFC # & Name	IFSPs	Family Delays	Net IFSPs	System Delays	No Delays	No Delays	No System Delays
#1 - ROCKFORD	659	3	656	145	511	77.5%	77.9%
#2 - LAKE CO.	809	30	779	19	760	93.9%	97.6%
#3 - FREEPORT	346	1	345	69	276	79.8%	80.0%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	892	18	874	88	786	88.1%	89.9%
#5 - DUPAGE	1,188	4	1,184	10	1,174	98.8%	99.2%
#6 - N SUBURBS	1,569	15	1,554	71	1,483	94.5%	95.4%
#7 - W SUBURBS	1,035	5	1,030	35	995	96.1%	96.6%
#8 - SW CHICAGO	822	32	790	48	742	90.3%	93.9%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	1,076	2	1,074	77	997	92.7%	92.8%
#10 - SE CHICAGO	849	5	844	60	784	92.3%	92.9%
#11 - N CHICAGO	2,168	47	2,121	97	2,024	93.4%	95.4%
#12 - S SUBURBS	1,095	6	1,089	18	1,071	97.8%	98.3%
#13 - MACOMB	366	-	366	1	365	99.7%	99.7%
#14 - PEORIA	533	-	533	34	499	93.6%	93.6%
#15 - JOLIET	1,434	20	1,414	245	1,169	81.5%	82.7%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	702	-	702	1	701	99.9%	99.9%
#17 - QUINCY	261	-	261	1	260	99.6%	99.6%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	383	1	382	15	367	95.8%	96.1%
#19 - DECATUR	422	-	422	-	422	100.0%	100.0%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	405	-	405	-	405	100.0%	100.0%
#21 - BELLEVILLE	676	-	676	1	675	99.9%	99.9%
#22 - CENTRALIA	353	-	353	4	349	98.9%	98.9%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	240	-	240	1	239	99.6%	99.6%
#24 - CARBONDALE	169	-	169	11	158	93.5%	93.5%
#25 - MCHENRY CO.	431	6	425	8	417	96.8%	98.1%
STATEWIDE	18,883	195	18,688	1,059	17,629	93.36%	94.33%
COOK	8,614	112	8,502	406	8,096	93.99%	95.22%
COLLAR	4,754	78	4,676	370	4,306	90.58%	92.09%
DOWNSTATE	5,515	5	5,510	283	5,227	94.78%	94.86%

April 2008							
	IFSPs	Family Delays	Net IFSPs	System Delays	No Delays	No Delays	No System Delays
STATE	18,432	186	18,246	855	17,391	94.35%	95.31%
COOK COUNTY	8,397	107	8,290	423	7,867	93.69%	94.90%
COLLAR COUNTIES	4,781	63	4,718	296	4,422	92.49%	93.73%
DOWNSTATE	5,254	16	5,238	136	5,102	97.11%	97.40%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY08/SFY09:

Progress or Slippage for Indicator 1: Overall, the percentage of children who receive early intervention services on their IFSPs in a timely manner, excluding delays for family reasons, dropped from 95.31% in FFY07/SFY08 to 94.33% in FFY08/SFY09. In FFY08/SFY09, 16 CFC offices that had more than 95% of open cases with no delays, which is the same number as in FFY07/SFY08. The number of open cases with no delays dropped from 5 to 2 over the same time period. In FFY07/SFY08, all 9 CFC offices that had less than 95% of their open cases with no delays were located north of Interstate 80, which runs just south of Chicago. In FFY08/SFY09, the 9 CFC offices with less than 95% of their open cases with no delays shifted to include 2 CFCs located in central and southern Illinois.

When looking at regions of the state, some improvement is seen in Cook County CFC office areas (from 94.90% to 95.22%), while the largest drop is seen in the downstate CFC office areas (from 97.40% to 94.86%). The greatest change in “downstate” areas is seen in CFC #1/Rockford (from 95.2% to 77.9%). Service delays have been a chronic problem in the area around Rockford (CFC #1 and CFC #3), accounting for 72.6% of the downstate service delays.

Service delays are impacted by a number of factors.

- Caseload growth
- Competitive environment for limited number of available providers, particularly in urban areas where multiple job opportunities are available.
- Lack of coverage in sparsely populated rural areas and in urban areas with high crime rates
- Lack of providers willing to provide services in natural environments
- Low reimbursement rates, when compared to other systems of care
- Payment delays

Illinois' financial situation has resulted in delays in payments to Early Intervention service providers. This situation worsened in FFY08/SFY09 and resulted in a more statewide problem with recruitment and retention of active service providers in the system. While delays are reported here with family delays removed from the calculations, the program generally treats all delays as problems that need to be looked into and addressed.

In FFY07/SFY08, 31 findings of noncompliance were identified for Indicator 1, with all findings of noncompliance corrected within one year. CFC offices submit a monthly Service Delay Report. This report includes a status code and date the delay was resolved. April 2007 and April 2008 data were used to identify findings that were reported to CFC offices in FFY07/SFY08. (See Indicator 9, Findings/Correction of Noncompliance Using Data System, for more information on the notification process.) For CFC offices with findings, reports that demonstrate implementation of corrective action plans and outcomes to those strategies were submitted. All the reports were received and reviewed and it was determined that all findings of noncompliance were corrected. Child-specific information was used to determine the status of all instances of noncompliance and their correction. Child specific data were accessed through the Service Delay Reporting system, the Cornerstone system, and file reviews. All instances of noncompliance were resolved for reasons that include the following: data entry error, service provided, family declined service, and child no longer in system,

Improvement Activities

- Discussion with CFC offices and an upgrade to the service delay reporting system, which went into effect in January 2007, have led to more accurate and uniform reporting, improving the program's ability to identify and respond to service delays. Service delays for family reasons can be identified with the new reporting system. The new system also allows the program to identify shortages of service and instances where service is being delivered in non-natural settings 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 Zip code level all the way up to statewide summary reports.
- An item has been added to monthly statistical reporting to highlight service delays by CFC office. This item has also been added to the statistical report which is posted monthly on the DHS website and to the statistical report that is provided to the IICEI.
- Findings are reported to each CFC office for all children exiting Part C who did not receive timely services, based upon 12-month data. Corrective action plans to address noncompliance policies, procedures, and practices are required to be written and implemented for any finding of non-compliance, with full compliance documented within one year. Corrective action plans are reviewed to help identify statewide corrective action steps.
- Service delays are considered in setting determination scorecards if an agency fails to submit a credible corrective action plan for addressing service delays, fails to make adequate progress in service delay plans, or fails to implement major features of service delay plans.
- See a description of the IICEI Service Delay Workgroup, which is inclusive of the Northwest Illinois Service Delay subgroup provided under Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development, above. This group, in conjunction with the Bureau and the Illinois Early Intervention Training Program is working on recommendations and training strategies that will impact the level of service delay in the system, with initial efforts focused on northwestern Illinois. Membership of the Service Delay Workgroup was expanded to include representation from professional organizations (provider groups).
- On January 5, 2009, an interactive forum was held in Rockford including representation from the IICEI and its Workgroups, the Bureau, professional associations, and the local provider community to look at various service delivery models.
- The IICEI receives regular reports from the Service Delay Workgroup, makes decisions on Workgroup recommendations, and advises the Department based upon these recommendations.
- The Early Intervention Central Billing Offices has added free Insurance Billing Services for providers participating in the program. This Insurance Billing Service is specifically designed to bill primary insurance companies on behalf of the provider free of charge for new client referrals. This service will help retain small providers that consider the mandatory insurance billing requirement a burden.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

The improvement activities described above are ongoing efforts. The following are new improvement activities to be implemented in FFY09/SFY10.

- In FFY09/SFY10, expand Program Integrity Pilot to include three additional targeted CFC areas.
- Effective February 15, 2010, a system ombudsman position will be added to the Early Intervention Training Program to support the Program Integrity Project.
- In FFY09/SFY10, the program will work with the IICEI and its Service Delay Work Group to finalize recommendations regarding an Integrated Team Approach and pilot this strategy in a target area.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY08/SFY09

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
See Indicator 1.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Effective Transition

Indicator 2: Percent of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or community-based settings.
(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(A) and 1442)

Measurement:
Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or community-based settings) divided by the (total # of infants and toddlers with IFSPs)] times 100.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
FFY08/SFY09	At least 89.0% of all children with IFSPs active on June 30, 2009 will have their services provided predominately in the home or in community settings.

Actual Target Data for FFY08/SFY09:

Indicator 2
(# of infants and toddlers with IFSPs who primarily receive early intervention services in the home or community-based settings/total # of infants and toddlers with IFSPs) X 100
FFY08/SFY09 Result: (17,308/18,772) X 100 = 92.2%
FFY08/SFY09 Target = 89.0%

Predominate Settings History							
	Oct. 31 2006	Jun. 30 2007	Oct. 31 2007	Jun. 30 2008	Oct. 31 2008	Jun. 30 2009	Oct. 31 2009
Typically Developing	4.2%	4.4%	4.6%	4.4%	4.2%	4.7%	5.0%
Home	85.1%	84.8%	84.9%	85.5%	88.1%	87.5%	87.9%
Provider Location/Other *	10.8%	10.8%	10.5%	10.1%	7.8%	7.8%	7.1%
% Natural Settings	89.3%	89.2%	89.5%	89.9%	92.2%	92.2%	92.9%
Client Count	16,613	17,654	17,486	18,467	18,535	18,772	18,266
Centers & Provider Locations	1,784	1,908	1,841	1,860	1,439	1,464	1,306

Illinois authorization system is centralized in the Cornerstone data system. Each month a report on services provided predominately in the home or in community settings is run based on the same logic used for the federal 618 setting report and reflects where services are authorized. The IFSP must include a justification when services are authorized in a non-natural setting, along with a plan to transition to a natural setting, when available. The data for compliance with Indicator 2 is determined

using the June-09 data from the following chart. FFY08/SFY09 data demonstrated continued improvement in the proportion of children with IFSP serviced authorized predominately in natural settings.

Cases Predominately in Natural Settings By CFC & Geographic Regions							
CFC # & Name	Oct. 2006	Jun. 2007	Oct. 2007	Jun. 2008	Oct. 2008	Jun. 2009	Oct. 2009
#1 - ROCKFORD	78.1%	79.4%	80.9%	82.6%	87.4%	88.1%	88.5%
#2 - LAKE CO.	95.8%	94.0%	94.5%	90.5%	91.4%	93.0%	94.6%
#3 - FREEPORT	75.6%	79.4%	79.1%	76.2%	78.5%	80.9%	79.6%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	89.8%	87.5%	84.1%	86.2%	93.8%	95.3%	96.9%
#5- DUPAGE	93.9%	94.4%	94.8%	96.1%	98.0%	97.9%	98.3%
#6 - N SUBURBS	92.1%	92.0%	89.7%	88.3%	92.0%	93.7%	94.3%
#7 - W SUBURBS	92.4%	89.2%	91.1%	88.6%	91.9%	94.3%	94.0%
#8 - SW CHICAGO	97.5%	96.6%	97.3%	94.9%	97.5%	97.2%	97.9%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	85.3%	85.8%	86.6%	89.6%	92.8%	94.9%	95.7%
#10 - SE CHICAGO	87.4%	91.9%	91.8%	91.1%	90.5%	93.3%	92.6%
#11 - N CHICAGO	87.5%	84.6%	84.9%	86.7%	88.0%	87.3%	89.9%
#12 - S SUBURBS	93.9%	93.0%	92.5%	96.8%	98.9%	99.0%	99.7%
#13 - MACOMB	96.5%	96.8%	96.6%	97.6%	94.1%	95.3%	93.5%
#14 - PEORIA	31.7%	34.1%	38.7%	40.8%	42.7%	34.9%	32.2%
#15 - JOLIET	81.0%	85.2%	87.3%	91.3%	94.1%	92.1%	93.4%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	90.4%	91.4%	93.8%	90.9%	92.6%	92.2%	92.1%
#17 - QUINCY	94.0%	95.1%	96.3%	91.0%	91.4%	90.9%	92.3%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	94.4%	94.3%	93.6%	92.5%	90.8%	89.3%	90.3%
#19 - DECATUR	95.4%	93.6%	95.0%	97.1%	97.6%	95.5%	97.3%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	99.2%	99.7%	99.4%	99.5%	100.0%	99.7%	99.4%
#21 - BELLEVILLE	95.3%	98.4%	98.1%	97.9%	97.4%	99.2%	99.5%
#22 - CENTRALIA	99.1%	99.4%	98.9%	97.8%	98.8%	98.9%	98.8%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%
#24 - CARBONDALE	99.3%	98.6%	100.0%	100.0%	99.4%	98.8%	99.4%
#25 - MCHENRY CO.	95.6%	92.2%	92.1%	93.5%	96.9%	95.3%	95.9%
TOTAL	89.2%	89.2%	89.5%	89.9%	92.2%	92.2%	92.9%
COOK COUNTY	90.5%	89.6%	89.5%	90.1%	92.4%	93.2%	94.1%
COLLAR COUNTIES	89.9%	90.3%	90.4%	90.7%	94.9%	94.9%	95.9%
DOWNSTATE	86.6%	87.6%	88.5%	88.9%	88.6%	88.3%	88.3%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY08/SFY09):

Progress or Slippage for Indicator 2: Statewide, the proportion of children served predominately in natural settings increased from 89.9% at the end of June 2008 to 92.2% at the end of June 2009. Both Cook County and its collar counties demonstrated an increase in the proportion of children served predominately in natural settings, with all CFC offices in these areas showing increases. On the other hand, six of the downstate CFC offices realized a decrease in the proportion of children served predominately in natural settings, with the geographic area, as a whole, moving from 88.9% in June 2008 to 88.3% in June 2009.

Slippage in six downstate CFC offices can be attributed to the increased shortage of EI service providers overall, and a specific need for providers willing to work in natural settings. During FFY08/SFY09, the State's fiscal crisis has resulted in lengthy delays in payment for services and made provider shortages more critical. This situation is discussed in more detail in the response to Indicator 1. CFC office #14/Peoria continues to lag well behind the rest of the state on children served predominately in natural settings because of an insufficient number of providers willing to provide services in natural settings.

Slippage in these areas was offset by improved performance by CFC offices, overall, and big gains for specific CFC areas. Two areas, CFC 1/Rockford and CFC 3/Freeport, which had been problem areas for services in natural setting over the years, improved from June 2008 until June 2009 by 6.7% and 6.2%, respectively, and continue to make improvements even with provider availability challenges. Another northern CFC area, CFC #4/Batavia, one of the collar counties, demonstrated a 10.6% increase during the same time period. Cook County CFC areas with large increases include CFC areas #6, #7, and #9. Increases in the proportion of children served predominately in natural settings can be attributed to ongoing efforts to operate the program within EI Principles and guidance about services in natural settings. CFC offices work diligently to obtain written justification based on the needs of the child, with a plan to transition interventions into natural settings as soon as possible.

Overall, as of June 30, 2009, 12 CFC areas met or exceeded the federal 95% substantial compliance standard, up from 9 CFCs in June 2008. Only two CFC offices, #3/Freeport and #14/Peoria, remain under 85%, as CFC #1/Rockford has moved above this level.

For Indicator 2, Illinois uses its data system and a formal system of notification, as described in Indicator 9, to identify findings and document correction of noncompliance. In SFY07/FFY08, 9 findings of noncompliance were identified for Indicator 2, with all findings of noncompliance corrected within one year.

Improvement Activities

- The monthly predominate setting report provides both statewide and CFC office area level data. This information is included in the CFC office monthly statistical reports.
- The percentage of service occurrences delivered in natural settings is a measure that incentive funding is granted to the top 12 performing CFC offices each quarter.
- A penalty adjustment is made if less than 85% of children with open service plans have their services authorized predominately in a natural setting, with targeted technical assistance provided to CFCs that have not met the minimum level.
- Findings are reported to each CFC office for children who did not receive services in the home or programs for typically developing children, based upon IFSPs in place on a specific date. Corrective action plans to address noncompliance policies, procedures, and practices are required to be written and implemented, with full compliance documented within one year.
- As part of designation of determinations, the score of a CFC office is negatively impacted if it receives a penalty adjustment for less than 85% of children with open service plans have their services authorized predominately in a natural setting and if it is ranked in the bottom 5 CFC offices for all 10 measures that carry incentive funding, including the percentage of service occurrences delivered in natural settings.
- The outcome page of the IFSP specifically asks whether or not all EI services are provided in natural environments. If the answer is no, then effective July 1, 2005, as directed in guidance

letter to CFC offices and EI providers, all Service Coordinators began using general guidance and a Natural Environment worksheet in IFSP meetings when developing the justification for services outside of a natural learning environment. Written justification is based on the needs of the child and includes why the recommended setting is necessary to achieve the identified outcome, as well as why no other natural learning environment is appropriate. A plan to transition interventions into natural settings is incorporated into the justification.

- Discussions of provider strategies from the ICEI Service Delay Workgroup (discussed in Indicator 1) have focused on CFC areas facing particular challenges with children being served predominately in natural settings. On January 5, 2009, the Service Delay Workgroup held an interactive forum on models of EI Service Delivery. Providers from CFC area #1 and #3 participated, along with representatives from professional associations, the ICEI and the Service Delay Workgroup, and the Bureau of Early Intervention, along with its Monitoring and Training contractors.
- As part of a contractual agreement with the lead agency, the Illinois EI Monitoring Program conducts annual on-site monitoring visits to the 25 CFC offices. There are several elements of the CFC monitoring file review tool that relate to services in natural setting, including documentation that 1) the current IFSP contains a statement of natural environments in which early interventions services shall be provided: a justification of the extent, if any, to which the service(s) are provided in non-natural settings and 2) all IFSPs that indicate “no” for natural environment have completed the natural environment justification worksheet.
- The new service delay reporting system includes all instances where a CFC is looking for service to comply with the provision of an IFSP, including instances where services are being delivered in a setting other than the one designated in the IFSP because a provider is not available to deliver services in a natural setting. The full picture of delays is used both locally and by the EI Bureau to aid in provider recruitment.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10):

The improvement activities described above are ongoing efforts. Illinois has made continued improvements to the proportion of children served predominately in natural settings, with the impact of service delays being the greatest challenge to future progress. The ICEI Service Delay Workgroup is currently considering recommendations for strategies to address these issues. (See Indicator 1.)

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.**

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, to be held 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:

Outcomes:

- 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.

Progress categories for A, B and C:

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

Summary Statement for Each of the Three Child Outcomes (used for 2008-2009 reporting):

Summary Statement 1: Of those infants and toddlers who entered or exited early intervention below age expectations in each Outcome, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they turn 3 years of age or exited the program.

Measurement for Summary Statement 1: Percent = #of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (c) plus # of infants and toddlers reported in category (d) divided by [# of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (a) plus # of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (b) plus # of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (c) plus # of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (d) times 100.

Summary Statement 2: The percent of infants and toddlers who were functioning within age expectations in each Outcome by the time they turn 3 years of age or exited the program.

Measurement for Statement 2: Percent = # of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (d) plus [# of infants and toddlers reported in progress category (e) divided by the total # of infants and toddlers reported in progress categories (a) + (b) + (c) + (e)] times 100.

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 Illinois' system of progress measurement. IFSP teams continue to have a variety of formal assessment instruments available to them, 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 complete a Child Outcomes Summary Form (COSF) as outlined by the ECO Center. The COSF 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 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. All measures are entered into the Cornerstone data system so that it can be queried and analyzed.

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. Early Intervention Bureau staff provides technical assistance

as needed. Monitoring of appropriate assessment procedures and accurate data input will be conducted by the EI Monitoring Program.

Progress/Baseline Data for FFY08/SFY 09:

A total of 4,913 records were found in Cornerstone with a matched entry-exit pair on at least one of the three child outcomes for children who were in care for at least six months. In addition, there must have been at least six months between the entry measurement and the exit measurement. In the analysis that follows, the number for each measurement is slightly lower due to missing data or questionable entries that could not be resolved. This is a significant increase from the 3,397 for the FFY07/SFY08 report and was partially due to the passage of more time since the process first started on April 1, 2006. However, there also was an increase in the proportion of useable entry-exit pairs from 35.7% to 42.0%. More effort will be made to increase this ratio.

For FFY08/SFY09, compared to FFY07/SFY08, there was a reduction in the proportion of children exiting at age expectation (D or E) in all three areas. The percentage of children who improved functioning but remained behind same age peers (C) decreased for positive relationships and acquisition of knowledge and skills, although it increased for meeting needs. The percentage of children who improved but did not move closer to same age peers increased for all three measures.

Overall, the children measured in FFY08/SFY09 rated lower on the A-E scale than the children measured in the previous year. This was to be expected because this was the first reporting period that included all children, even those entering as infants. Children who enter as infants are more likely to have more obvious and severe disabilities and delays that are more difficult to overcome. Thus, it is more difficult for them to register success relative to same age peers.

FFY 08/SFY 09	Total	A	B	C	D	E
Positive Relationships	4,910	7	1,052	698	1,192	1,961
		0.14%	21.43%	14.22%	24.28%	39.94%
Acquire Knowledge & Skills	4,909	33	947	1,383	2,096	450
		0.67%	19.29%	28.17%	42.70%	9.17%
Meet Needs	4,901	34	982	1,100	1,990	795
		0.69%	20.04%	22.44%	40.60%	16.22%

Outcome 1: Child has positive social relationships.										
		Exit Ratings (Number of Children)							Total	% at Entry
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Entry Ratings (Number of Children)	1	6	12	11	20	22	10	13	94	1.9%
	2	5	36	57	44	64	38	30	274	5.6%
	3	4	17	66	104	175	119	77	562	11.4%
	4	3	5	39	84	189	133	96	549	11.2%
	5	2	6	37	60	263	399	278	1,045	21.3%
	6	2	5	18	39	155	363	442	1,024	20.8%
	7	4	2	27	30	144	233	924	1,364	27.8%
Total		26	83	255	381	1,012	1,295	1,860	4,912	
% at Exit		0.5%	1.7%	5.2%	7.8%	20.6%	26.4%	37.9%		
Moved closer to same age peers					2,333	47.5%				
Stayed same relative to same age peers					1,742	35.5%				
Farther behind same age peers					837	17.0%				

Entry scores for Outcome 1: Social Relationships have consistently been much higher than for the other two outcomes. The percentage of children who entered with the highest score relative to same age peers (7) was 27.8%, compared to just 3.9% for acquisition of knowledge and skills and 5.8% for meeting needs. As a result, the proportion of children who can move closer to same age peers is much lower than for the other two outcomes. This also will impact the formula calculations for summary statements discussed below.

In each of the three years, we have reported data, less than half of children have moved closer to same age peers. It is noteworthy that the proportion of kids who moved closer to same age peers fell each year and the highest rate of children who fell further behind was in the reporting year. As discussed previously, this was a predictable result, since the set of children being evaluated has become more inclusive each year as time has passed and the numbers of children in the data set has increased.

Social Relationships History			
	FFY06/ SFY07	FFY07/ SFY08	FFY08/ SFY09
Moved closer to same age peers	48.9%	48.5%	47.5%
Stayed same relative to same age peers	36.0%	38.5%	35.5%
Farther behind same age peers	15.1%	13.0%	17.0%
Average Rating at Entry	5.02	5.13	5.18
Average Rating at Exit	5.81	5.79	5.77
Change	0.79	0.66	0.59
Count of Useable Matched Records	794	3,390	4,912

As was noted above, a large percentage of children entered the program with social relationship skills considered equivalent to same age peers. For summary statement 1 the question is what proportion of children moved closer to same age peers. Since those children were already at that level they are excluded from the calculation. As a result, the number of children included in this calculation is far smaller than for the other two outcomes. That the data set was not representative was another important factor in calculating the summary statement. Unfortunately, Chicago provided less than 10% of the useable entry-exit pairs but almost 20% of the caseload lives in Chicago. Conversely, the collar counties surrounding Cook County were significantly over represented. There are significant differences economically and racially between these areas. To make the sample more representative we have weighted the results by the four large geographic areas. This results in a notable difference for the social relationships summary statements. It increases the percentage of children who improved functioning relative to same age peers from 61.1% to 64.6%. It decreased the percentage of children who left the program equivalent to same age peers from 64.2% to 63.8%.

Children Who Made Substantial Progress In Their Social Relationships					
Positive Relationships Summary Statement 1	Chicago	Suburban Cook Co.	Collar Counties	Downstate	State
Progress (C + D)	235	352	488	815	1,890
All Entering Below Same Age Peers (A+B+C+D)	335	555	841	1,218	2,949
Children Making Substantial Progress	70.1%	63.4%	58.0%	66.9%	64.1%
Percent of Eligible Cases in Care >6 Months	19.55%	20.03%	25.62%	34.81%	100.0%
Revised Entering Below Same Age Peers	576	591	755	1,027	2,949
Revised Progress Count	404	375	438	687	1,904
Weighted Summary Statement Score	70.1%	63.5%	58.0%	66.9%	64.6%

The proportion of children who made substantial progress was the lowest in the collar counties and the highest in Chicago. While those children who both entered and left the program functioning equal to same age peers are removed from this calculation there was an impact because the collar counties had the highest proportion of those children and Chicago had the lowest proportion. This impact becomes more obvious in the weighting, where Chicago’s proportion is increased and the collar county weighting is decreased.

Children Who Left The Program Functioning Equivalent To Same Age Peers In Their Social Relationships					
Positive Relationships Summary Statement 2	Chicago	Suburban Cook Co.	Collar Counties	Downstate	State
Functioning Within Age Expectations (D + E)	285	662	1,042	1,164	3,153
All Children Reported	474	982	1,566	1,888	4,910
Children Functioning Within Age Expectations	60.1%	67.4%	66.5%	61.7%	64.2%
Percent of Eligible Cases in Care >6 Months	19.55%	20.03%	25.62%	34.81%	100.0%
Revised Entering Below Same Age Peers	960	983	1,258	1,709	4,910
Revised Progress Count	577	663	837	1,054	3,131
Weighted Summary Statement Score	60.1%	67.4%	66.5%	61.7%	63.8%

For summary statement 2 geographic differences were the opposite of what we see in summary statement 1. Chicago had a low proportion of children leaving functioning at a level equal to same age peers and the collar counties were higher than the average. Thus, when the data is weighted it results in a lower score.

Outcome 2: Child acquires and uses knowledge and skills.										
		Exit Ratings (Number of Children)							Total	% at Entry
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Entry Ratings (Number of Children)	1	11	21	29	23	32	29	19	164	3.3%
	2	14	50	82	101	108	74	49	478	9.7%
	3	5	17	122	194	451	320	190	1,299	26.4%
	4	2	12	32	125	343	347	210	1,071	21.8%
	5	1	3	34	66	322	487	371	1,284	26.1%
	6	2	1	15	15	75	151	163	422	8.6%
	7	1	1	7	10	37	42	96	194	3.9%
Total		36	105	321	534	1,368	1,450	1,098	4,912	
% at Exit		0.7%	2.1%	6.5%	10.9%	27.9%	29.5%	22.4%		
Moved closer to same age peers					3,643	74.2%				
Stayed same relative to same age peers					877	17.9%				
Farther behind same age peers					392	8.0%				

Unlike the social relationships outcome, the proportion of children entering functioning at or near same age peers was small, with just 3.9% scoring a 7 and just 8.6% scoring a 6. However, this meant a very large percentage of children recorded an improved score at exit, 74.2%, and large numbers improved by more than one point. Only 8.0% were thought to have fallen farther behind same age peers.

Knowledge & Skills			
	FFY06/ SFY07	FFY07/ SFY08	FFY08/ SFY09
Moved closer to same age peers	66.0%	75.7%	74.2%
Stayed same relative to same age peers	23.5%	17.6%	17.9%
Farther behind same age peers	10.4%	6.7%	8.0%
Average Rating at Entry	4.09	3.98	3.99
Average Rating at Exit	5.38	5.41	5.41
Change	1.29	1.43	1.42
Count of Useable Matched Records	795	3,394	4,912

Considering the important changes in the composition of the caseload from the last report to this one (noted previously) the summary results were surprisingly similar between the two years. In fact, the average entry and exit scores were almost identical. There was some decrease in the proportion of kids that moved closer to same age peers and the proportion that fell behind increased. This can be explained by the change in the composition of the two data sets.

Children Who Made Substantial Progress In Their Acquisition Of Knowledge And Skills					
Acquire Knowledge & Skills Summary Statement 1	Chicago	Suburban Cook Co.	Collar Counties	Downstate	State
Functioning Within Age Expectations (D + E)	337	702	1,112	1,328	3,479
All Children Reported	438	889	1,428	1,704	4,459
Children Functioning Within Age Expectations	76.9%	79.0%	77.9%	77.9%	78.0%
Percent of Eligible Cases in Care >6 Months	19.55%	20.03%	25.62%	34.81%	100.0%
Revised Entering Below Same Age Peers	872	893	1,142	1,552	4,459
Revised Progress Count	671	705	889	1,210	3,475
Weighted Summary Statement Score	76.9%	78.9%	77.8%	78.0%	77.9%

Geography had very little impact on the proportion of children who made progress in the acquisition of knowledge and skills. This is partially because there was less than a 3% difference between the four regions in the proportion of children entering the program with equivalent to same age peers.

Children Who Left The Program Functioning Equivalent To Same Age Peers In Their Acquisition Of Knowledge And Skills					
Acquire Knowledge & Skills Summary Statement 2	Chicago	Suburban Cook Co.	Collar Counties	Downstate	State
Functioning Within Age Expectations (D + E)	249	500	838	983	2,570
All Children Reported	472	981	1,567	1,887	4,907
Children Functioning Within Age Expectations	52.8%	51.0%	53.5%	52.1%	52.4%
Percent of Eligible Cases in Care >6 Months	19.55%	20.03%	25.62%	34.81%	100.0%
Revised Entering Below Same Age Peers	959	983	1,257	1,708	4,907
Revised Progress Count	506	501	672	890	2,569
Weighted Summary Statement Score	52.8%	51.0%	53.5%	52.1%	52.4%

As with summary statement 1, geography had little impact on the proportion of children who left the program functioning equal to same age peers in their acquisition of knowledge and skills. It should be noted that geographic weighting should also help weight for other factors, such as race/ethnicity and income but it does not do so explicitly.

Outcome 3: Child takes appropriate action to meet needs.										
		Exit Ratings (Number of Children)							Total	% at Entry
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
Entry Ratings (Number of Children)	1	16	19	39	32	38	28	22	194	4.0%
	2	12	31	65	72	97	64	47	388	7.9%
	3	9	33	97	144	314	233	135	965	19.7%
	4	1	8	45	114	280	291	190	929	18.9%
	5	4	6	32	74	329	544	437	1,426	29.1%
	6	3	2	8	24	86	286	308	717	14.6%
	7	2	4	15	10	52	49	153	285	5.8%
Total		47	103	301	470	1,196	1,495	1,292	4,904	
% at Exit		1.0%	2.1%	6.1%	9.6%	24.4%	30.5%	26.3%		
Moved closer to same age peers						3,399	69.3%			
Stayed same relative to same age peers						1,026	20.9%			
Farther behind same age peers						479	9.8%			

The proportion of children who left the program having moved closer to same age peers was again almost seven in ten. This is less than for Outcome 2. That is explained by the fact only 11.5% of kids for Outcome 2 measured 5 or 6 but for Outcome 3: Meeting Needs it was 20.4%. Higher average scores at entry also explain the slightly higher proportion of kids who fell farther behind, compared to Outcome 2, and the much lower level relative to Outcome 1. The higher the starting place, the greater the chance of falling. In particular, children entering at 7 can only fall.

Meets Needs			
	FFY06/ SFY07	FFY07/ SFY08	FFY08/ SFY09
Moved closer to same age peers	66.1%	70.6%	69.3%
Stayed same relative to same age peers	22.8%	22.1%	20.9%
Farther behind same age peers	11.1%	7.2%	9.8%
Average Rating at Entry	4.43	4.34	4.28
Average Rating at Exit	5.62	5.6	5.51
Change	1.19	1.26	1.24
Count of Useable Matched Records	793	3,387	4,904

There was not a pattern over the three years in movement relative to same age peers, although average scores both at entry and at exit did decline each year. The comparison of the reporting year to the previous year does show a decline in the proportion of children who moved closer to same age peers and an increase in the proportion who fell farther behind. Again, that can be explained by the inclusion for the first time of significant numbers of children who entered as infants.

Children Who Made Substantial Progress In Their Ability To Meet Their Needs					
Able to Meet Needs Summary Statement 1	Chicago	Suburban Cook Co.	Collar Counties	Downstate	State
Functioning Within Age Expectations (D + E)	297	649	933	1,211	3,090
All Children Reported	402	840	1,285	1,579	4,106
Children Functioning Within Age Expectations	73.9%	77.3%	72.6%	76.7%	75.3%
Percent of Eligible Cases in Care >6 Months	19.55%	20.03%	25.62%	34.81%	100.0%
Revised Entering Below Same Age Peers	803	822	1,052	1,429	4,106
Revised Progress Count	593	635	764	1,096	3,088
Weighted Summary Statement Score	73.8%	77.3%	72.6%	76.7%	75.2%

Geographic weighting made very little difference in the net proportion of children who showed progress in their ability to meet their needs. There were more pronounced differences in the regions. Suburban Cook and downstate were higher than Chicago or the collar counties. However, the relative changes to accommodate under represented Chicago and the over represented collar counties canceled each other out.

Children Who Left The Program Functioning Equivalent To Same Age Peers In Their Ability To Meet Their Needs					
Able to Meet Needs Summary Statement 2	Chicago	Suburban Cook Co.	Collar Counties	Downstate	State
Functioning Within Age Expectations (D + E)	249	563	907	1,066	2,785
All Children Reported	472	980	1,563	1,886	4,901
Children Functioning Within Age Expectations	52.8%	57.4%	58.0%	56.5%	56.8%
Percent of Eligible Cases in Care >6 Months	19.55%	20.03%	25.62%	34.81%	100.0%
Revised Entering Below Same Age Peers	958	982	1,255	1,706	4,901
Revised Progress Count	505	564	728	964	2,761
Weighted Summary Statement Score	52.7%	57.4%	58.0%	56.5%	56.3%

Weighting did result in a reduction in the net proportion of children who left the program functioning at rate equivalent to same age peers. This is because Chicago’s proportion was significantly lower than for any of the other three regions. All the others were relatively close.

Discussion of Progress/Baseline Data

With only a few exceptions, baseline data from FF08/SFY09 trended lower for each of the summary statements for all three measures over the three years. It is logical to assume this trend will continue, although hopefully to a lesser extent, for FFY09/SFY10 because there were problems with the entry of data in the first period. Specifically, many Service Coordinators mistakenly thought they were to write over the entry measurements when they made subsequent entries. As a result, the oldest children continued to be under represented in the sample for FFY08/SFY09. As time passes this becomes less of an issue but we see that those who would come in as infants are more likely to have more pronounced delays that are more difficult to overcome, the larger their share of the sample the lower the proportion who will have shown improvement or be functioning equal to same age peers.

For a variety of reasons, it is not realistic to get a matched entry-exit outcome measurement pairing for 100% of children who exit with at least six-months of service. The most obvious problems are cases that close when the program cannot contact the family. The highest proportion of data deemed in compliance with state guidelines was CFC 13, whose caseload is primarily in the Quad Cities. Several other downstate and collar county CFC's had compliance rates in excess of two-thirds of potentially eligible cases. However, three of the four Chicago CFCs were below 20%. We are uncertain if a more representative sample will result in higher or lower outcome measures for children but it will remain a priority for the program.

The following are some of the problems that prevent us from getting useable entry-exit pairs:

No Entry Record – We have continued to reduce this problem there is still a need to reinforce how important it is.

Writing Over Entry Records – A widespread misunderstanding in the field led to the assumption a COSF record should be written over, instead of opening a new one. This problem was identified and addressed during FFY07/SFY08. There was a substantial impact on FFY07/FFY08 performance and some residual impact on the baseline data. This should not be a problem going forward due to new edits in the system but it takes some time to work its way fully through time.

No Exit Record – This also has been reduced but it cannot be eliminated. Retraining has emphasized the importance of getting both entry and exit data. Rules require an exit meeting within three months of a child's third birthday but 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. Therefore, this will be the major reason why we cannot achieve 100% "compliance" with child outcomes measurement.

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 but it is possible to make invalid entries.

Average Entry & Exit Scores by Measure & CFC										
CFC	Useable Pairs	Social Relationships			Acquired Knowledge & Skills			Able to Meet Needs		
		Entry SE	Exit SE	SE Chng	Entry KS	Exit KS	KS Chng	Entry Need	Exit Need	Need Chng
#1 - ROCKFORD	277	5.38	5.90	0.53	3.83	5.43	1.59	4.15	5.67	1.52
#2 - LAKE CO.	259	4.89	5.59	0.70	3.80	5.35	1.55	4.00	5.27	1.28
#3 - FREEPORT	65	5.43	5.48	0.05	4.03	5.26	1.23	4.43	5.40	0.97
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	156	5.81	5.79	(0.01)	4.15	5.22	1.06	4.70	5.40	0.70
#5- DUPAGE	439	5.77	5.99	0.22	4.00	5.49	1.49	4.60	5.64	1.04
#6 - N SUBURBS	623	5.71	6.06	0.34	4.06	5.46	1.41	4.39	5.63	1.24
#7 - W SUBURBS	210	4.70	5.43	0.73	3.54	5.12	1.58	3.79	5.11	1.32
#8 - SW CHICAGO	71	4.83	5.79	0.96	3.70	5.35	1.65	4.06	5.56	1.51
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	104	4.86	5.69	0.84	4.00	5.38	1.38	4.27	5.48	1.21
#10 - SE CHICAGO	126	4.54	5.38	0.84	3.91	4.98	1.07	3.81	4.98	1.17
#11 - N CHICAGO	173	4.79	5.72	0.93	3.97	5.48	1.51	4.35	5.57	1.21
#12 - S SUBURBS	149	5.12	5.78	0.66	4.11	5.45	1.34	4.29	5.53	1.24
#13 - MACOMB	200	5.55	6.01	0.46	4.53	5.62	1.09	5.01	5.87	0.87
#14 - PEORIA	165	5.85	6.08	0.23	4.75	5.73	0.98	5.12	5.86	0.74
#15 - JOLIET	589	5.49	5.81	0.33	4.39	5.63	1.24	4.65	5.71	1.05
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	266	4.64	5.54	0.90	4.03	5.36	1.33	4.02	5.42	1.39
#17 - QUINCY	65	4.71	5.26	0.55	3.71	4.74	1.03	3.98	4.75	0.77
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	57	4.21	5.26	1.05	3.30	4.68	1.39	3.68	4.96	1.28
#19 - DECATUR	157	3.98	5.33	1.35	3.67	5.31	1.64	3.59	5.23	1.64
#20 - EFFINGHAM	161	4.87	5.66	0.80	3.72	5.55	1.83	3.81	5.55	1.74
#21 - BELLEVILLE	184	4.75	5.74	0.99	3.59	5.48	1.90	3.79	5.48	1.68
#22 - CENTRALIA	143	3.88	5.43	1.55	3.07	5.18	2.11	3.20	5.16	1.97
#23 - NORRIS CITY	99	4.40	5.44	1.04	3.69	5.30	1.62	4.11	5.54	1.42
#24 - CARBONDALE	50	4.86	5.64	0.78	3.78	5.22	1.44	3.88	5.30	1.42
#25 - MCHENRY CO.	125	5.90	6.11	0.22	4.45	5.27	0.82	4.69	5.62	0.93
State - Unweighted	4,913	5.18	5.77	0.59	3.99	5.41	1.42	4.28	5.51	1.24
State - Weighted		5.10	5.73	0.64	3.97	5.38	1.41	4.25	5.48	1.23

* Includes only outcomes measures that met all the necessary criteria, including six months passing between entry and exit measurements & measurements being within three months of initial program entry and program exit.

Distribution of Child Outcomes Matched Entry-Exit Pairs Including Ratio of Compliance with Program Rules					
CFC	Eligible Closures	State %	Entered Pairs *	State %	Compliance
#1 - ROCKFORD	515	3.65%	313	5.28%	60.8%
#2 - LAKE CO.	691	4.90%	290	4.90%	42.0%
#3 - FREEPORT	260	1.84%	77	1.30%	29.6%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	651	4.61%	169	2.85%	26.0%
#5- DUPAGE	896	6.35%	667	11.26%	74.4%
#6 - N SUBURBS	1187	8.41%	717	12.10%	60.4%
#7 - W SUBURBS	797	5.65%	228	3.85%	28.6%
#8 - SW CHICAGO	585	4.14%	82	1.38%	14.0%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	793	5.62%	115	1.94%	14.5%
#10 - SE CHICAGO	584	4.14%	159	2.68%	27.2%
#11 - N CHICAGO	1503	10.65%	193	3.26%	12.8%
#12 - S SUBURBS	843	5.97%	169	2.85%	20.0%
#13 - MACOMB	297	2.10%	253	4.27%	85.2%
#14 - PEORIA	446	3.16%	198	3.34%	44.4%
#15 - JOLIET	1020	7.23%	683	11.53%	67.0%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	560	3.97%	321	5.42%	57.3%
#17 - QUINCY	172	1.22%	77	1.30%	44.8%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	272	1.93%	91	1.54%	33.5%
#19 - DECATUR	299	2.12%	213	3.60%	71.2%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	306	2.17%	209	3.53%	68.3%
#21 - BELLEVILLE	513	3.63%	219	3.70%	42.7%
#22 - CENTRALIA	263	1.86%	165	2.79%	62.7%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	173	1.23%	116	1.96%	67.1%
#24 - CARBONDALE	132	0.94%	55	0.93%	41.7%
#25 - MCHENRY CO.	358	2.54%	145	2.45%	40.5%
STATE	14,116		5,924		42.0%
CHICAGO	2,759	19.55%	584	9.86%	21.2%
SUBURBAN COOK	2,827	20.03%	1,114	18.80%	39.4%
COLLAR COUNTIES	3,616	25.62%	1,954	32.98%	54.0%
DOWNSTATE	4,914	34.81%	2,272	38.35%	46.2%

* Includes instances where the child was in care at least six months & where there was less than six months between entry and exit measurements. Also excludes some cases with data that could not be corrected for use.

The following represents the weighted baseline data and goals for FFY09/SFY10 and FFY10/SFY11. The primary reason for assuming there will be slippage in FFY09/SFY10 is that the reporting year/baseline data was not fully age-representative due to problems with initial entry. We have continued to experience problems with low match rates in Chicago but for those we have been able to use the results do not diverge dramatically from the state overall. Therefore, while we intend to work to

make the useable data more representative we do not assume that will have any meaningful impact on the net results. We do think the steps we take will help us start to see improvement in FFY10/SFY11.

Child Outcomes Baseline & Targets	Baseline	FFY09/SFY10	FFY10/SFY11
Positive Relationships Summary Statement 1	64.6%	64.5%	65.0%
Positive Relationships Summary Statement 2	63.8%	63.5%	64.0%
Acquire Knowledge & Skills Summary Statement 1	77.9%	77.5%	78.5%
Acquire Knowledge & Skills Summary Statement 2	52.4%	52.0%	53.0%
Able to Meet Needs Summary Statement 1	75.2%	75.0%	75.5%
Able to Meet Needs Summary Statement 2	56.3%	56.0%	56.5%

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2008 (2008-2009)	Baseline data provided above
2009 (2009-2010)	<p>Summary Statement 1: Of those infants and toddlers who entered or exited early intervention below age expectations in each Outcome, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they turn 3 years of age or exited the program.</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 64.5% for positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships); B. 77.5% for acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication); and C. 75.0% for use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs. <p>Summary Statement 2: The percent of infants and toddlers who were functioning within age expectations in each Outcome by the time they turn 3 years of age or exited the program.</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 63.5% for positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships); B. 52.0% for acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication); and C. 56.0% for use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs

<p>2010 (2010-2011)</p>	<p>Summary Statement 1: Of those infants and toddlers who entered or exited early intervention below age expectations in each Outcome, the percent who substantially increased their rate of growth by the time they turn 3 years of age or exited the program.</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <p>A. 65.0% for positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships);</p> <p>B. 78.5% for acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication); and</p> <p>C. 75.5% for use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs.</p> <p>Summary Statement 2: The percent of infants and toddlers who were functioning within age expectations in each Outcome by the time they turn 3 years of age or exited the program.</p> <p>Outcomes:</p> <p>A. 64.0% for positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships);</p> <p>B. 53.0% for acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication); and</p> <p>C. 56.5% for use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs</p>
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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.
- Reassessment by the EI Bureau and the EI Monitoring agency of the uniformity of the administration of the summary form by the end of FFY 08/SFY 09.
- Semi-annual evaluation to assure there are no patterns in the instances where assessments are not being completed at entry and at exit as required.
- During FFY 07/SFY 08 the EI program increased training that emphasized the importance of completing child outcomes assessments at every IFSP meeting and the particular importance at the initial IFSP and at exit.
- To improve uniformity of administration, having one of the two lowest percentage of compliant child outcomes entry-exit pairs was made a negative factor in the CFC determination scorecard, if the percentage is below 50% of the state average effective with CY 2007 and each year thereafter.
- During FFY 07/SFY 08 the EI program emphasized the importance of correctly filling in the child outcome ratings at each IFSP, with particular emphasis on indicating progress was made.
- During FFY 07/SFY 08 and FFY 08/SFY 09 the EI program reviewed the rates of compliance with rules regarding child outcomes measurement with CFCs, the IICEI and other interested parties and develop strategies to assure uniformity of administration.
- During FFY 07/SFY 08 and FFY 08/SFY 09 the EI program reviewed the aggregate results from child outcome measurement and discuss what the results say about the program and make initial plans for activities to improve results.
- During FFY 08/SFY 09 and FFY 09/SFY 10 the EI program worked with stakeholders, including the IICEI and CFCs to develop goals to improve child outcomes.

- During FFY 08/SFY 09 and FFY 09/SFY 10 the EI program worked with contractors and stakeholders to educate the public on the early results on child outcome measurement and why it is important, with the help of the Outcomes Workgroup which will meet at least quarterly starting in December 2009.
- By the end of FFY 10/SFY 11 the EI program will implement specific goals to improve child outcomes.
- The System Ombudsman position will begin work with the field in February 2010 on improving compliance with program rules and principles. Better compliance with principles will result in better outcomes for children.
- By June 30, 2010, the IICEI will create a workgroup to study issues that prevent good outcomes for Hispanic children and families. This group will issue an initial report no later than December 31, 2010.
- Special training will be undertaken with CFC's and providers in Chicago to improve the amount of useable data, to be completed no later than June 30, 2010.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY08/SFY09

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
See Indicator 1.

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.

FYI	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2008 (2008-2009)	74% 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 89% 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 08/SFY 09:

Survey results have been weighted to correct for geographic disparities in returns. Although, the resulting changes in the results were minor for all three measures.

APR Template – Part C (4)

Weighted Survey Results:	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?	[(444/815) x 100]	71.85%
To what extent has early intervention helped your family effectively communicate your child's needs?	[(516/616) x 100]	83.81%
To what extent has early intervention helped your family be able to help your child develop and learn?	[(548/621) x 100]	88.27%

Moving to an all mail survey resulted in more representative sample overall. Less was done to follow-up and increase returns than in past years. The net return rate of about 24% was only modestly lower than the 27% of past year. Weighting to make the results better reflect the state caseload decreased the proportion of scores of 5 or over by 0.35% for knowing rights and by 0.12% for the effective communications question. The “helping your child develop and learn” question actually increased by a scant 0.03% through weighting.

It is generally agreed that the all mail approach is best for Illinois but the program will work with the IICEI Outcomes Workgroup on ways to improve representativeness and return rates.

To what extent has early intervention helped your family know and understand your rights?					
	Chicago	Suburban Cook	Collar Counties	Downstate	Illinois Total
Raw Totals					
Distributed	728	482	566	792	2,568
Returns/Responses	136	122	156	201	615
Return Rate/Responses	18.68%	25.31%	27.56%	25.38%	23.95%
Responses 5 or Higher	96	76	109	163	444
% 5 or Higher	70.59%	62.30%	69.87%	81.09%	72.20%
Average Response	4.97	4.72	5.08	5.40	5.09
Statewide Return %	22.11%	19.84%	25.37%	32.68%	100%
Totals Adjusted for Geography					
Avg. IFSP in Period	4,915	3,699	4,754	5,515	18,883
Caseload %	26.03%	19.59%	25.18%	29.21%	100%
Adjusted Returns	160.08	120.47	154.83	179.62	615
Responses 5 or Higher	113.00	75.05	108.18	145.66	441.89
% 5 or Higher	70.59%	62.30%	69.87%	81.09%	71.85%
Average Response	4.97	4.72	5.08	5.40	5.07

APR Template – Part C (4)

To what extent has early intervention helped your family effectively communicate your child's needs?					
	Chicago	Suburban Cook	Collar Counties	Downstate	Illinois Total
Raw Totals					
Distributed	728	482	566	792	2,568
Returns/Responses	138	121	158	199	616
Return Rate/Responses	18.96%	25.10%	27.92%	25.13%	23.99%
Responses 5 or Higher	113	97	138	169	517
% 5 or Higher	81.88%	80.17%	87.34%	84.92%	83.93%
Average Response	5.44	5.45	5.58	5.69	5.56
Statewide Return %	22.40%	19.64%	25.65%	32.31%	100%
Totals Adjusted for Geography					
Avg. IFSP in Period	4,915	3,699	4,754	5,515	18,883
Caseload %	26.03%	19.59%	25.18%	29.21%	100%
Adjusted Returns	160.34	120.67	155.08	179.91	616
Responses 5 or Higher	131.29	96.73	135.45	152.79	516.27
% 5 or Higher	81.88%	80.17%	87.34%	84.92%	83.81%
Average Response	5.44	5.45	5.58	5.69	5.55

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
Raw Totals					
Distributed	728	482	566	792	2,568
Returns/Responses	140	123	157	201	621
Return Rate/Responses	19.23%	25.52%	27.74%	25.38%	24.18%
Responses 5 or Higher	126	103	139	180	548
% 5 or Higher	90.00%	83.74%	88.54%	89.55%	88.24%
Average Response	5.74	5.72	5.90	5.95	5.84
Statewide Return %	22.54%	19.81%	25.28%	32.37%	100%
Totals Adjusted for Geography					
Avg. IFSP in Period	4,915	3,699	4,754	5,515	18,883
Caseload %	26.03%	19.59%	25.18%	29.21%	100%
Adjusted Returns	161.64	121.65	156.34	181.37	621
Responses 5 or Higher	145.47	101.87	138.42	162.42	548.18
% 5 or Higher	90.00%	83.74%	88.54%	89.55%	88.27%
Average Response	5.74	5.72	5.90	5.95	5.84

FFY 08/SFY 09 Family Outcome Survey Results Return Rates & Unweighted Results by CFC									
CFC	Surveys	Returns	Return Rate	Know Rights		Communicate Child Needs		Help Child Develop & Learn	
				Scores 5 or >	Mean Score	Scores 5 or >	Mean Score	Scores 5 or >	Mean Score
#1 - ROCKFORD	84	25	29.8%	72.0%	5.04	72.0%	5.20	80.0%	5.48
#2 - LAKE CO.	97	28	28.9%	80.0%	5.12	88.9%	5.48	96.3%	5.96
#3 - FREEPORT	43	13	30.2%	84.6%	6.00	92.3%	6.31	92.3%	6.38
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	102	29	28.4%	62.1%	4.69	79.3%	5.28	72.4%	5.17
#5- DUPAGE	146	54	37.0%	74.1%	5.28	88.9%	5.74	94.3%	6.25
#6 - N SUBURBS	232	63	27.2%	69.4%	5.00	83.6%	5.69	87.1%	5.87
#7 - W SUBURBS	111	28	25.2%	51.9%	4.30	77.8%	5.22	82.1%	5.64
#8 - SW CHICAGO	101	20	19.8%	75.0%	5.00	75.0%	5.10	90.0%	5.70
#9 -CENTRAL CHICAGO	133	15	11.3%	86.7%	5.27	86.7%	5.73	93.3%	5.87
#10 - SE CHICAGO	136	14	10.3%	38.5%	4.00	61.5%	4.69	64.3%	4.50
#11 - N CHICAGO	358	91	25.4%	71.6%	5.06	85.6%	5.58	93.4%	5.92
#12 - S SUBURBS	139	33	23.7%	57.6%	4.55	75.8%	5.21	78.8%	5.48
#13 - MACOMB	59	21	35.6%	81.0%	5.10	85.7%	5.86	85.7%	6.05
#14 - PEORIA	101	17	16.8%	70.6%	4.88	58.8%	4.71	70.6%	5.12
#15 - JOLIET	162	41	25.3%	63.4%	5.20	90.2%	5.80	90.2%	6.00
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	112	32	28.6%	71.9%	5.16	78.1%	5.50	84.4%	5.66
#17 - QUINCY	27	5	18.5%	100.0%	4.40	100.0%	5.50	100.0%	5.80
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	40	13	32.5%	84.6%	5.69	92.3%	6.08	100.0%	6.38
#19 - DECATUR	60	13	21.7%	100.0%	5.69	92.3%	5.69	100.0%	6.00
#20 - EFFINGHAM	78	18	23.1%	88.9%	5.83	100.0%	6.06	100.0%	6.39
#21 - BELLEVILLE	82	15	18.3%	66.7%	4.93	92.9%	5.71	100.0%	6.33
#22 - CENTRALIA	47	12	25.5%	91.7%	5.58	91.7%	6.00	91.7%	6.00
#23 - NORRIS CITY	31	10	32.3%	100.0%	6.70	90.0%	6.50	90.0%	6.60
#24 - CARBONDALE	28	7	25.0%	85.7%	5.43	100.0%	5.71	100.0%	6.00
#25 - MCHENRY CO.	59	7	11.9%	71.4%	4.43	85.7%	4.71	71.4%	5.43
STATEWIDE	2,568	624	24.3%	72.2%	5.09	83.9%	5.56	88.2%	5.84

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY 08/SFY 09:

Progress or Slippage for Indicator 4: The percentage of families that indicated a positive response for being able to communicate child needs, for being able to help their child develop and learn, and for knowing and understanding their rights fell just short of targets and demonstrated a decrease from FFY07/SFY08 data (A. 75.0%, B. 87.1%, and C. 90.8%). Moving to mailed surveys has made families feel freer to send back lower scores than when they were handed the survey directly by a representative of the program.

The geographic patterns seen in past years changed in this report. Chicago has always recorded the lowest proportion of families responding with scores of 5 or more. Downstate has always had the highest scores. This year, the proportion of Chicago respondents who gave a score of 5 or higher, increased, for knowing rights and for helping children develop and learn while those scores declined for

all the other regions. The only other improvement from last year was for the collar counties in the communications question. They had the highest scores on that question.

Downstate again had the highest scores on knowing rights. Chicago actually had the highest scores for helping their children develop and learn. Scores for respondents from Suburban Cook County fell sharply in all three measures. As a result, their scores were the lowest on all three questions. The scores on all three measures also fell sharply for downstate respondents but in the past their responses have been so high this drop mainly resulted in their being more in line with the other regions.

Concerns continue about the responses of Hispanics relative to other groups. This year the return rates for both Spanish and English speaking Hispanics did not differ as much as they have in past years. However, Spanish language survey results continued to come in much lower than the average, both in average scores and in the percentage responding with scores of 5 or higher. Interestingly, the responses from Hispanic families who say their primary language is English were much more like those for English language surveys overall than they were for Spanish speaking Hispanics. One of the primary improvement activities for the coming year will be to study the situation of Hispanic families in general, with a special emphasis on Spanish speaking families.

Local/CFC level data continues to illuminate the differential return rate problem. Weighting the four large regions helps adjust for this but there are also disparities within those larger regions. For instance, CFC 10, which serves Southeast Chicago, had the lowest rating scores and the lowest return rate. Scores for the other three Chicago CFC's were near or even above the state average. In theory, if more families from CFC 10 responded and also reported low scores it would pull down the Cook County average significantly and the statewide scores would be somewhat lower as well. CFC 10 is an economically poor area. At the other end of that spectrum CFC 5 – DuPage County is a wealthy area and they had the state's highest return rate. Their responses were higher than the state average. Their responses did not differ as much as those for the collar counties as a whole but their results do pull up the averages somewhat.

For the report year, families were selected in the same way as they were in the past, based on their child having a six-month review or annual IFSP coming due during a given span of time. However, the program completed the transition from the original system of 100% direct hand-off from Service Coordinators to 100% mail from the central program office.

It was concluded that unanticipated negatives countered the assumed benefits of direct hand-off. The pool of responders is more representative, although that is still a significant concern. In addition, the proportion of responders who indicated a positive response (a score of 5 or better) fell again. We believe that one reason is that there is less selection bias with a mail survey and families feel freer to give low answers when the receipt of the survey is anonymous. Other problems identified in last year's Annual Performance Report also became even more pronounced in FFY08/SFY09 and contributed to lower scores in all three measures, resulting in the program missing all three targets.

As was the case last year, the program focused on taking steps that would improve outcomes for families. However, there were several changes in the program environment that help explain the declines:

- Last year we noted that the nation's financial situation had not worsened at the time of the survey but the mood was not good. At the time of the survey this year financial conditions were substantial worse. The proportion of families with health insurance has fallen steadily, as has the proportion of families required to pay fees because they have income over 185% of poverty. The proportion covered by various forms of the state's Medicaid program increased significantly. The

uncertainty many families were feeling last year was significantly worse this year. It is understandable that more challenging personal and financial situations translate into a lack of satisfaction and confidence in the program and in their own abilities to cope.

- Service delay problems, explained in more detail under Indicator 1, continued to grow through FFY08/SFY09. As the proportion of families waiting to receive services for their child grows their dissatisfaction with the program grows as well.
- Provider payment delays are a new problem that may contribute to unease for families. A year ago in November providers were being paid on a regular basis. From that point the program started to experience payment delays because the state was unable to transfer enough money into the EI Revolving fund to allow for the payment of bills on time.
- As noted before, we believe moving to mailing surveys has made families feel freer to send back low scores than they were when they were handed the survey directly from a representative of the program, even if it was in a sealed envelope.

Improvement Activities

- 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.
- As the only GSEG project focused exclusively on the measurement of family outcomes, Illinois and Texas volunteered to be one of the projects the Early Childhood Outcomes Center (ECO) worked with closely. 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.
- In addition to a formal project 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 08/SFY 09, Illinois distributed a total of 2,568 surveys. As in the past, the goal was to distribute surveys primarily by hand at six-month reviews and annual IFSP renewal meetings. Some were sent by mail from CFCs when meetings had already been held or otherwise could not be distributed by hand. However, in the first two year of survey administration there were major discrepancies in return rates between CFCs. In an attempt to overcome that problem, for FFY 07/SFY 08 1,000 surveys were sent to families in the Chicago area directly from the central project office. This did have a positive impact on return rates in several areas. We also believe it was a factor in the lower average ratings. Given the extra work necessary to do hand-delivery and the poor results outside of downstate, all FFY08/SFY09 surveys were mailed. The resulting return rates were somewhat more representative, although the resulting sample still under represented the Chicago area. Average scores were again lower. Given our experience with a partial mail process in FFY 07/SFY 08, we speculate that the move to an all mail process was one of the reasons for lower scores.

- The creation of an IICEI workgroup to study issues related to Hispanics is slated to begin working prior to the end of FFY09/SFY10.
- The Early Intervention Program has worked with its Training Program and CFC offices to fully implement new bilingual translator training and proficiency testing qualifications. Currently, systems overview and interpreter training are being combined to improve training outcomes. The combined training will incorporate the Code of Conduct requirements from the Department’s Provision of Interpretive services for Limited English Proficient Persons administrative directive.
- As part of minority outreach strategies, the Early Intervention Clearinghouse is developing bilingual information for families and will collect and retain translated program documents for use by CFC offices.
- The Program Integrity Project, described in Indicator 1, includes the addition of a system ombudsman position. Delays in the contracting processes resulted in delays in filling of this position, but an ombudsperson should be in place in February 2010. Other Program Integrity Project strategies have been piloted, with some system impact realized.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

The proportion of families reporting that the EI program had a positive impact on them fell in all three areas for FFY 08/SFY 09. We believe the economic downturn, the negative affect on short-term state finances, and the somewhat related increase in service delays were the primary reason for the decline. We also assume the conversion to an all mail survey produced less positive results. We do not anticipate that the state’s economy or the state’s finances will be appreciably better when the survey is mailed in the spring of FFY09/SFY 10. Therefore, we do not anticipate much change from the report data. As a result, targets are being changed as follows:

2009 (2009-2010)	<p>73.5% of respondent families participating in Part C will report that early intervention services have helped the family know their rights</p> <p>85% of respondent families participating in Part C will report that early intervention services have helped the family effectively communicate their children's needs</p> <p>89% of respondent families participating in Part C will report that early intervention services have helped the family help their children develop and learn</p>
2010 (2010-2011)	<p>74% of respondent families participating in Part C will report that early intervention services have helped the family know their rights</p> <p>86% of respondent families participating in Part C will report that early intervention services have helped the family effectively communicate their children's needs</p> <p>89.5% of respondent families participating in Part C will report that early intervention services have helped the family help their children develop and learn</p>

The following new improvement activity will be undertaken:

- The System Ombudsman will work to enhance high-level conformity with the spirit of Early Intervention rules, laws and philosophy. The System Ombudsman also will observe and make recommendations on local practice as it relates to the three family outcomes.
- The IICEI will create a workgroup to study issues related to Hispanics. This workgroup will recommend program changes that will have a positive impact on the way Hispanics experience the program and thus their outcomes.

- The program will do whatever it can to limit provider payment delays. Effective January 1, 2010 the state has included EI payments under its state Prompt Payment Act, which says the state must make an additional payment if bills are not paid within 60 days.
- The ECO/Illinois/Texas survey tool is being revised to make it appear shorter and less intimidating to families. It is anticipated this will improve the response rate.
- The ICEI, through its Outcomes Workgroup, will recommend steps to be taken that will help increase survey return rates and help make returns more representative of the caseload for FFY09/SFY10 and following years.
- The ECO/Illinois/Texas survey tool is being revised to make it appear shorter and less intimidating to families. It is anticipated this will improve the response rate starting with the FFY09/SFY10 survey.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY08/SFY09

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
Seen Indicator 1.**

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Child Find

Indicator 5: Percent of infants and toddlers birth to 1 with IFSPs compared to national data.
(20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement:
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.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
FFY08/SFY09	The percentage of all children in Illinois under age 1 served through an IFSP will be at least 1.32% on June 30, 2009, approximately 2,421 children.

Actual Target Data for FFY08/SFY09:

Indicator 5
Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers birth to 1 with IFSPs) divided by the (population of infants and toddlers birth to 1)] times 100
FFY08/SFY09 Result: Based on October 31, 2008 data) (2,097/185,298) X 100= 1.13%
Illinois ranks 19th out of all states.

Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers birth to 1 with IFSPs) divided by the (population of infants and toddlers birth to 1)] X 100
FFY08/SRY09 Result (based on June 30, 2009 data): (2,194/185,218) X 100= 1.18%
FFY08/SRY09 Target = 1.32%

On October 31, 2008, Illinois reported 2,097 children under 1 had active IFSPs, equal to a 1.13% participation rate. [(2,097/185,298) X 100= 1.13%] That is lower than the 1.20% for the FFY 07 federal report. Illinois has retained its FFY07/SFY08 ranking of 19 among all states. Illinois ranks 5th out of the 14 states with moderately restrictive eligibility.

2003 - 2008 Participation Rate Comparisons National & Similar Eligibility States								
STATE	2003		2007		2008		1-Year % Change	5-Year % Change
	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank		
States with Moderately Restrictive Eligibility Criteria								
RHODE ISLAND	1.85	5	2.29	5	2.20	4	-3.9%	19.0%
LOUISIANA	0.67	37	1.27	15	1.46	12	15.0%	116.5%
INDIANA	1.57	7	1.25	16	1.25	16	0.0%	-20.6%
NEW YORK	1.06	17	1.04	24	1.15	18	10.6%	8.9%
ILLINOIS	0.93	25	1.20	19	1.13	19	-5.8%	22.1%
ALASKA	0.93	24	1.14	22	1.02	24	-10.5%	10.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	0.42	51	0.89	32	0.95	28	6.7%	124.4%
DELAWARE	1.78	6	1.03	25	0.93	29	-9.7%	-47.8%
COLORADO	0.61	39	0.71	36	0.89	30	25.4%	44.9%
SOUTH DAKOTA	0.67	38	1.15	21	0.87	31	-24.3%	29.1%
MINNESOTA	0.72	32	0.62	44	0.79	33	27.4%	9.5%
KENTUCKY	0.58	43	0.65	40	0.74	35	13.8%	26.9%
NEW JERSEY	0.60	41	0.65	41	0.57	44	-12.3%	-5.5%
PUERTO RICO	0.32	55	0.63	43	0.55	47	-12.7%	70.7%
MODERATE STATES#	0.93		0.97		1.01		4.1%	9.2%
NATIONWIDE ^	0.91		1.06		1.04		-2.3%	13.6%

For states with moderately restrictive eligibility rules in that year.

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

The comparisons, provided in the chart above, use October data, which represent a traditionally low point for the caseload. The Indicator target is set using data from June 30, which is both the end of the fiscal year and the traditional high point for the caseload. There were 2,194 open cases of children under 1 on June 30, 2009, representing a participation rate of 1.18% $[(2,194/541,091)*100=1.18\%]$, which falls short of the target goal of 1.32%.

The following chart provides statewide, regional, and CFC office participation rate histories. The participation rate has increased statewide.

NOTE: Although the statewide participation rate of 1.18% is based upon census data, the participation rates in the following chart are calculated based on births, instead of population estimates because population estimates are not available to the necessary level.

Under Age 1 Participation Rate History By CFC & Region										
CFC & Number	End of SFY 03	End of SFY 04	End of SFY 05	End of SFY 06	End of SFY 07	End of SFY 08	End of SFY 09	Rank	FY 09 % Change	6 Year Change
#1 - ROCKFORD	1.23%	1.44%	1.15%	1.28%	1.46%	1.22%	1.25%	13	2.5%	77.8%
#2 - LAKE CO.	0.66%	0.86%	1.00%	0.91%	0.75%	0.88%	0.87%	24	-1.1%	70.1%
#3 - FREEPORT	1.07%	1.25%	1.59%	1.10%	1.50%	1.25%	1.68%	5	34.4%	66.9%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	0.82%	0.76%	1.19%	1.01%	1.20%	0.97%	1.02%	22	5.2%	36.4%
#5 - DUPAGE	0.66%	0.94%	0.97%	0.92%	0.99%	0.95%	0.96%	23	1.1%	92.2%
#6 - N. SUBURBS	0.67%	0.93%	1.10%	1.28%	1.38%	1.43%	1.31%	9	-8.4%	180.8%
#7 - W. SUBURBS	0.75%	0.88%	0.93%	1.10%	1.25%	1.30%	1.30%	11	0.0%	82.8%
#8 - SW CHICAGO	1.08%	1.33%	1.60%	1.40%	1.44%	1.42%	1.44%	8	1.4%	34.8%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	1.27%	1.28%	1.20%	1.53%	2.05%	1.68%	1.60%	6	-4.8%	88.3%
#10 - SE CHICAGO	0.93%	1.54%	1.68%	1.67%	1.90%	1.42%	1.45%	7	2.1%	102.8%
#11 - N. CHICAGO	0.72%	0.95%	1.00%	1.20%	1.33%	1.21%	1.20%	17	-0.8%	112.0%
#12 - S. SUBURBS	0.98%	1.37%	1.60%	1.45%	1.30%	1.22%	1.21%	15	-0.8%	49.6%
#13 - MACOMB	0.83%	0.63%	1.38%	1.01%	1.24%	1.16%	1.06%	20	-8.6%	224.9%
#14 - PEORIA	0.65%	0.63%	0.74%	0.98%	0.94%	1.13%	0.83%	25	-26.5%	67.4%
#15 - JOLIET	0.78%	1.15%	1.26%	1.01%	0.96%	1.13%	1.04%	21	-8.0%	29.0%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	0.72%	0.69%	0.83%	0.95%	1.28%	1.31%	1.21%	15	-7.6%	158.8%
#17 - QUINCY	0.76%	0.85%	1.28%	1.29%	1.84%	1.84%	1.94%	3	5.4%	127.5%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	1.09%	1.45%	1.22%	1.39%	1.49%	1.30%	1.13%	18	-13.1%	85.2%
#19 - DECATUR	0.78%	0.94%	1.41%	1.29%	1.60%	1.51%	1.92%	4	27.2%	73.0%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	1.76%	1.29%	2.13%	1.61%	1.99%	1.99%	2.07%	2	4.0%	126.3%
#21 - BELLEVILLE	0.79%	0.86%	1.03%	0.94%	0.78%	0.97%	1.31%	9	35.1%	147.7%
#22 - CENTRALIA	1.72%	1.53%	1.61%	1.39%	1.60%	1.56%	1.28%	12	-17.9%	3.1%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	2.51%	2.88%	3.35%	4.27%	2.65%	2.75%	4.51%	1	64.0%	46.9%
#24 - CARBONDALE	0.57%	0.63%	1.14%	1.33%	1.28%	1.11%	1.25%	13	12.6%	28.5%
#25 - MCHENRY CO.	0.69%	1.36%	1.02%	0.94%	0.99%	1.28%	1.13%	18	-11.7%	15.8%
STATEWIDE	0.87%	1.06%	1.21%	1.20%	1.30%	1.25%	1.21%		-3.20%	72.0%
COOK (6-12)	0.88%	1.14%	1.25%	1.35%	1.48%	1.36%	1.31%		-3.59%	87.5%
COLLAR (2, 4, 5, 15, 25)	0.72%	0.97%	1.09%	1.05%	1.07%	1.11%	1.07%		-3.54%	61.1%
DOWNSTATE (OTHERS)	1.00%	1.03%	1.26%	1.12%	1.24%	1.22%	1.19%		-2.38%	59.4%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY08/SFY09:

Progress/Slippage for Indicator 5: Illinois' ranking of 19 when compared to all states remained stable from FFY07/SFY08 to FFY08/SFY09. Although Illinois slipped one place (from 4th to 5th) out of the 14 states with moderately restrictive eligibility, its under 1 participation rate remains above the national baseline of 1.04%.

In the six years between the end of FFY02/SFY03 and the end of FFY08/SFY09, the under 1 participation rate increased for all CFC offices. Eight of the 25 CFC areas at least doubled. Statewide, the FFY08/SFY 09 reported caseload represents a 22.1% increase over five years, compared to just 13.6% nationwide. In FFY08/SFY09, 21 CFC offices have participation rates above the national

baseline of 1.04%, the same number as the preceding fiscal year. Although 11 CFC offices saw an increase in the under 1 participation rate and several others either demonstrated no or minimal decrease, all three geographic areas noted in the attached chart experienced a drop in the participation rate.

Although the overall growth in caseload has slowed, it is not clear why Illinois has experienced a decline in under 1 participation rate. System stresses aggravated by the State's fiscal situation and the resulting delays in payments to providers may have diverted CFC office from efforts to target the under 1 population. System efforts including improved physician referrals and follow-up to referrals from the Illinois *Adverse Pregnancy Outcomes Reporting System (APORS)*, a registry of Illinois infants born with adverse pregnancy outcomes, may help offset the loss. Discussions with the IICEI workgroups have led the program to believe that family stress triggered by economic factors is causing some families who might have taken their children in for screening before to pass on taking that step as they deal with what, for them, are more pressing concerns. In addition, direct cuts to other social service and health service programs and payment delays to these programs have resulted in reductions in the amount of programs being offered by partner agencies as they focus on maintaining their core services. These indirect changes are having a negative impact on child find efforts in general and a more significant impact on the programs success in reaching infants.

Improvement Activities

- The Illinois Interagency Council on Early Intervention (IICEI) 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 areas of discussion with CFC Managers at their periodic meetings.
- The under 1 participation rate and the percentage of IFSPs initiated before the child's first birthday are reported for each CFC each month. These are two of the measures that carry performance contracting incentive funding. Another performance contracting measure is the average age of children at initial IFSP.
- 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.
- As part of designation of determinations, the score of a CFC office is negatively impacted if it is in the bottom 5 CFC offices for all 10 measures that carry incentive funding, including those listed above.
- The Early Intervention Program coordinated efforts with the Illinois Department of Public Health to ensure that all infants who are registered in APORS have been referred to Early Intervention. Referral information is being sent to the Bureau of Early Intervention and is then forwarded to the appropriate CFC office. The CFC office contacts the family if the infant is not already enrolled in the program. The Bureau is working with APORS to determine a process to provide feedback on the outcomes of referrals, to help ensure that evaluations are completed and service plans are in place for eligible children.
- Early Intervention is participating in advisory groups and pilot activities as part of an Assuring Better Child Health and Development (ABCD) III project and in the development of an early childhood community referral pilot system in select communities. The goals of these projects include building on existing community referral systems to enhance coordination and referral

strategies across programs, including Early Intervention. Physician, medical clinic staff, and CFC office staff education is a key component.

- Early Intervention is working with partners from the Illinois Chapter, American Academy of Pediatrics (ICAAP), Advocate Health Care, and the Illinois Academy of Family Physicians (IAFP), in an effort to increase primary care providers' use of validated tools to implement developmental, social emotional, autism and maternal depression screening during pediatric visits with the 0-3 population. This should increase the number of infants under age 1 who are referred to EI. The overall goal of the EI/Medical Home project is to improve child health outcomes by improving the coordination of care between EI and primary care. The project will achieve this goal through the development of training and technical assistance interventions for EI and primary care in pilot sites in Illinois; the spread of the training in Illinois; and promotion of lessons learned and available tools to EI agencies and professional medical societies nationwide to more broadly spread the intervention.
- The Program Integrity Project efforts, initiated in FFY08/SFY09 and described in Indicators 1 and 6, will continue.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

- The improvement activities described above are ongoing efforts. As a result of the Program Integrity Project, the program anticipates a reduced growth rate or a decline in overall enrollment in the program in FFY09/SFY10. A new improvement activity includes the following:
- Participate in advisory groups and pilot activities to promote the referral of infants to the Early Intervention Program, such as the Assuring Better Child Health and Development (ABCD) III project, the EI/Medical Home project, and the development of an early childhood community referral pilot system in select communities.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY08/SFY09

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
Seen Indicator 1.**

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / Child Find

Indicator 6: Percent of infants and toddlers birth to 3 with IFSPs compared to national data. (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

Measurement:
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
FFY08/SFY09	The percentage of children in Illinois under age 3 served through an IFSP will be at least 3.38% on June 30, 2009, approximately 18, 339 children.

Actual Target Data for FFY08/SFY09:

Indicator 6
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.
FFY08/SFY09 Result (based on October 31, 2008 data): (18,535/541,091) X 100= 3.43%

Illinois ranks 13th out of all states.

Percent = [(# of infants and toddlers birth to 3 with IFSPs) divided by the (population of infants and toddlers birth to 3)] X 100
FFY08/SFY09 Result (based on June 30, 2009 data): (18,772/541,091) X 100=3.47%
FFY08/SFY09 Target = 3.38%

On October 31, 2008, Illinois reported 18,535 children under 3 had active IFSPs, equal to a 3.43% participation rate. [(18,535/541,091)*100=3.43%] That is higher than the 3.31% for the FFY 07 federal report. Illinois remains in the upper third of the 14 states with moderately restrictive eligibility. Illinois' participation rate is ranked 13th among all states, the same ranking as in FFY08/SFY09. The FFY08/SFY 09 reported caseload represents a 41.5% increase over five years, compared to just 18.8% nationwide.

2003 - 2008 Participation Rate Comparisons National & Similar Eligibility States								
STATE	2003		2007		2008		1-Year % Change	5-Year % Change
	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank	% of Pop.	Rank		
States with Moderately Restrictive Eligibility Criteria								
RHODE ISLAND	3.48	6	4.61	4	4.79	4	3.9%	37.6%
NEW YORK	4.42	3	4.11	6	4.25	6	3.4%	-3.9%
INDIANA	3.62	4	3.44	11	3.64	10	5.8%	0.6%
ILLINOIS	2.42	20	3.31	13	3.43	13	3.5%	41.5%
PUERTO RICO *	1.65	40	3.25	16	3.43	14	5.4%	107.6%
SOUTH DAKOTA	2.66	14	3.27	15	3.14	18	-4.0%	18.0%
NEW JERSEY	2.36	23	2.84	19	2.93	19	3.2%	24.3%
KENTUCKY	2.37	22	2.54	24	2.90	20	14.2%	22.3%
DELAWARE	2.90	10	2.4	26	2.35	28	-2.1%	-19.0%
NORTH CAROLINA	1.41	46	2.12	31	2.33	29	9.9%	65.6%
COLORADO	1.56	40	1.92	34	2.17	33	13.0%	39.1%
MINNESOTA	1.78	34	1.83	38	2.10	34	14.8%	18.0%
LOUISIANA	1.75	36	1.78	41	2.03	35	14.0%	15.9%
ALASKA	2.17	26	1.94	33	1.79	42	-7.7%	-17.5%
Moderate States#	2.89		2.99		3.12		4.5%	8.1%
Nationwide ^	2.24		2.52		2.66		5.6%	18.8%

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

For states listed as moderately restrictive in that year, each year some states change eligibility

The comparisons, provided in the chart above, use October data, which represent a traditionally low point for the caseload. The Indicator target is set using data from June 30, which is both the end of the fiscal year and the traditional high point for the caseload. There were 18,772 open cases of children under 3 on June 30, 2009, representing a participation rate of 3.47% [(18,772/541,091)*100=3.47%], which exceed Illinois' target goal of 3.38%

The following chart provides statewide, regional, and CFC office participation rate histories. The participation rate has increased statewide.

NOTE: CFC counts include the small number of cases open over age 3 for up to 30 days to facilitate final closing. Although the statewide participation rate of 3.46% is based upon census data, the participation rates in the following chart are calculated based on births, instead of population estimates because population estimates are not available to the necessary level.

Participation Rate History By CFC & Region										
CFC# & Name	End of SFY 03	End of SFY 04	End of SFY 05	End of SFY 06	End of SFY 07	End of SFY 08	End of SFY 09	Rank	FY 08 % Change	6 Year Change
#1 - ROCKFORD	2.86%	3.38%	3.43%	3.26%	3.33%	3.76%	3.60%	13	-4.3%	25.9%
#2 - LAKE CO.	2.03%	2.61%	2.75%	2.72%	2.57%	2.85%	2.69%	25	-5.6%	32.5%
#3 - FREEPORT	2.86%	3.34%	3.76%	3.49%	3.80%	3.45%	3.78%	10	9.6%	32.2%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	2.15%	2.77%	3.06%	2.86%	3.03%	3.07%	3.03%	24	-1.3%	40.9%
#5- DUPAGE	1.95%	2.73%	2.92%	3.11%	3.24%	3.16%	3.35%	18	6.0%	71.8%
#6 - N SUBURBS	1.92%	2.60%	2.90%	3.25%	3.62%	4.01%	3.90%	7	-2.7%	103.1%
#7 - W SUBURBS	2.30%	2.87%	3.09%	3.43%	3.66%	3.84%	3.87%	8	0.8%	68.3%
#8 - SW CHICAGO	2.38%	2.86%	3.19%	3.20%	3.27%	3.43%	3.55%	14	3.5%	49.2%
#9-CENTRAL CHICAGO	2.28%	2.71%	2.73%	3.11%	3.71%	3.65%	3.97%	5	8.8%	74.1%
#10 - SE CHICAGO	2.32%	2.75%	2.99%	3.15%	3.22%	3.03%	3.24%	21	6.9%	39.7%
#11 - N CHICAGO	1.79%	2.28%	2.49%	2.75%	2.98%	3.31%	3.75%	11	13.3%	109.5%
#12 - S SUBURBS	2.50%	3.23%	3.37%	3.19%	3.33%	3.40%	3.35%	18	-1.5%	34.0%
#13 - MACOMB	2.32%	2.33%	2.71%	3.11%	3.48%	3.26%	3.20%	22	-1.8%	37.9%
#14 - PEORIA	2.11%	2.40%	2.76%	2.90%	3.30%	3.55%	3.39%	17	-4.5%	60.7%
#15 - JOLIET	2.41%	3.07%	3.37%	3.36%	3.25%	3.53%	3.66%	12	3.7%	51.9%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	2.24%	2.41%	2.79%	2.91%	2.95%	3.42%	3.44%	16	0.6%	53.6%
#17 - QUINCY	2.71%	2.63%	2.66%	2.81%	3.75%	3.55%	3.85%	9	8.5%	42.1%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	3.14%	3.24%	3.46%	3.49%	3.54%	3.78%	4.08%	4	7.9%	29.9%
#19 - DECATUR	2.49%	3.02%	3.06%	3.32%	3.70%	3.32%	3.95%	6	19.0%	58.6%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	3.46%	4.02%	4.35%	4.47%	4.67%	4.51%	4.42%	2	-2.0%	27.7%
#21 - BELLEVILLE	1.86%	2.26%	2.48%	2.55%	2.57%	2.74%	3.09%	23	12.8%	66.1%
#22 - CENTRALIA	4.03%	3.90%	4.36%	4.20%	4.46%	4.42%	4.31%	3	-2.5%	6.9%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	6.19%	6.44%	7.82%	6.91%	6.98%	7.95%	8.52%	1	7.2%	37.6%
#24 - CARBONDALE	1.82%	2.30%	3.03%	3.04%	2.80%	3.04%	3.46%	15	13.8%	90.1%
#25 - MCHENRY CO.	2.49%	3.67%	3.45%	3.17%	3.12%	3.61%	3.33%	20	-7.8%	33.7%
STATEWIDE	2.30%	2.84%	3.07%	3.13%	3.30%	3.45%	3.56%		3.2%	54.8%
COOK (6-12)	2.14%	2.68%	2.89%	3.10%	3.35%	3.52%	3.66%		4.0%	71.1%
COLLAR (2, 4, 5, 15, 25)	2.16%	2.87%	3.06%	3.05%	3.05%	3.21%	3.21%		0.1%	48.7%
DOWNSTATE (OTHERS)	2.75%	3.06%	3.38%	3.26%	3.46%	3.58%	4.08%		14.0%	48.5%

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 finalize. 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.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY08/SFY09:

Progress/Slippage for Indicator 6: Illinois’ rankings when compared to all states and to states with similar eligibility criteria remained stable from FFY07/SFY08 to FFY08/SFY09. Illinois remains in the top third in both of these comparisons.

Between June 30, 2008 and June 30, 2009, 15 of the 25 CFC offices experienced an increase in caseload. All 25 have experienced increases in the last six years. Participation rates have remained stable in the Collar Counties CFC areas and increased in both Cook County and downstate CFC areas.

During FFY08/SFY09, the Early Intervention program initiated the Program Integrity Project to accomplish statewide program equality; fidelity to program principles and state and federal laws; and long-term program stability. The project will result in long-term changes to the system that will be beneficial for infants and toddlers enrolled in the Early Intervention Program and their families, while ensuring that Illinois remains a responsible steward of the funding available for these services. The EI Bureau has been sharing a range of data analyses with the IICEI, its Finance and Service Delay workgroups, and CFC office managers. A pilot has been completed involving a CFC office in suburban Cook County to help identify an approach to promote program integrity. The pilot involved the collection and analysis of data. A plan of training and technical assistance has been developed and is being implemented to ensure that program principles and procedures regarding eligibility determination and service plan development are being appropriately followed. In addition, as of December 1, 2009, a system ombudsman position was added to the Early Intervention Training Program to support Program Integrity Project efforts. Statewide efforts to appropriately apply program principles and procedures regarding eligibility may result in a reduced growth rate or a decline in overall enrollment in the program.

Discussions with the IICEI workgroups have led the program to believe that family stress triggered by economic factors is causing some families who might have taken their children in for screening before to pass on taking that step as they deal with what for them are more pressing concerns. In addition, direct cuts to other social service and health service programs and payment delays to these programs have resulted in reductions in the amount of screening being offered by partner agencies as they focus on maintaining their core services.

Improvement Activities

- The IICEI continues to receive regular reports on a number a measures regarding participation, including the total number of cases with IFSPs, initial IFSPs, new referrals and under 1 participation rate.
- In addition to several measures specifically targeting the participation rate for children under the age of 1, the total participation rate for children under the age of three is reported to CFC offices monthly. Incentive funding to the top 12 performing CFC offices each quarter is directed to several of the measures that impact the participation rate for children under the age of 1. (See Indicator 5.) 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 have 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.
- The bulk of funding to CFC offices for service coordination is distributed based on average caseloads over a recent period.
- As part of designation of determinations, the score of a CFC office is negatively impacted if it is in the bottom 5 CFC offices for all 10 measures that carry incentive funding, including those listed above.
- The Program Integrity Project efforts initiated in FFY08/SFY09 and described above will continue.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

The improvement activities described above are ongoing efforts. No changes to targets, improvement activities or times are proposed. As a result of the Program Integrity Project, the program anticipates a reduced growth rate or a decline in overall enrollment in the program in FFY09/SFY10. Participation in advisory groups and pilot activities, described in Indicator 5, may offset some of this reduction.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY08/SFY09

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
See Indicator 1.

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 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 infants and toddlers with IFSPs evaluated and assessed for whom an initial IFSP meeting was required to be conducted)] times 100.
Account for untimely evaluations.

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
FFY08/SFY09	All new IFSPs will be initiated within 45 days of referral.

Actual Target Data for FFY08/SFY09:

Indicator 7: [IFSP initiated within 45 days of referral / (Total IFSPs – Cases delayed for family reasons)] X 100
FFY08/SFY09 Result: [17,608/(17,848-149)] X 100 = 99.49%
FY08/SFY09 Target = 100%

Illinois utilized its Cornerstone system to measure the time in intake for every child referred to Early Intervention during the time period July 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009. In response to Indicator 7, data exclude cases delayed for family reasons, as allowed by the federal definition. The last column in the following chart provides statewide and CFC-specific data for Indicator 7.

CFC offices assign a reason (i.e., CFC, family or provider) when a case takes more than 45 days. These data are provided in the following chart, along with a calculation for IFSPs initiated within 45 days (in “On Time column) that includes cases delayed for family reasons. The EI Program includes IFSPs that have been delayed for family reasons when reporting performance data to CFC offices, as delays for any reason can be detrimental to children.

Ten of the 25 CFC offices demonstrate 100% compliance with the 45-day requirement using the federal definition. All three geographic groupings of the state (i.e., Cook County Collar County and Downstate) have a minimum of 99% compliance, with only four CFC offices falling below 99.0%

FFY 08/SFY 09 IFSPs Initiated * within 45 days Reasons for Delay							
CFC# & Name	Total *	Not Delayed	CFC Delay	Family Delay	Provider Delay	On Time	On Time Less Family Delay
#1 - ROCKFORD	590	585	2	3	-	99.15%	99.66%
#2 - LAKE CO.	775	773	1	1	-	99.74%	99.87%
#3 - FREEPORT	324	311	2	8	3	95.99%	98.42%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	882	832	11	28	11	94.33%	97.42%
#5- DUPAGE	1,159	1,152	2	4	1	99.40%	99.74%
#6 - N SUBURBS	1,492	1,490	2	-	-	99.87%	99.87%
#7 - W SUBURBS	958	956	1	1	-	99.79%	99.90%
#8 - SW CHICAGO	731	731	-	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	984	980	1	2	1	99.59%	99.80%
#10 - SE CHICAGO	681	681	-	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
#11 - N CHICAGO	2,135	2,105	-	25	5	98.59%	99.76%
#12 - S SUBURBS	992	992	-	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
#13 - MACOMB	343	342	-	1	-	99.71%	100.00%
#14 - PEORIA	566	540	2	20	4	95.41%	98.90%
#15 - JOLIET	1,424	1,418	3	2	1	99.58%	99.72%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	705	678	4	14	9	96.17%	98.12%
#17 - QUINCY	243	243	-	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	344	338	2	3	1	98.26%	99.12%
#19 - DECATUR	368	368	-	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	371	370	-	1	-	99.73%	100.00%
#21 - BELLEVILLE	660	608	18	32	2	92.12%	96.82%
#22 - CENTRALIA	339	336	-	3	-	99.12%	100.00%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	196	196	-	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
#24 - CARBONDALE	168	168	-	-	-	100.00%	100.00%
#25 - MCHENRY CO.	418	415	1	1	1	99.28%	99.52%
STATEWIDE	17,848	17,608	52	149	39	98.66%	99.49%
% OF TOTAL	100.0%	98.66%	0.29%	0.83%	0.22%		
Cook (6-12)	7,973	7,935	4	28	6	99.52%	99.87%
COLLAR (2, 4, 5, 15, 25)	4,658	4,590	18	36	14	98.54%	99.31%
DOWNSTATE (OTHERS)	5,217	5,083	30	85	19	97.43%	99.05%

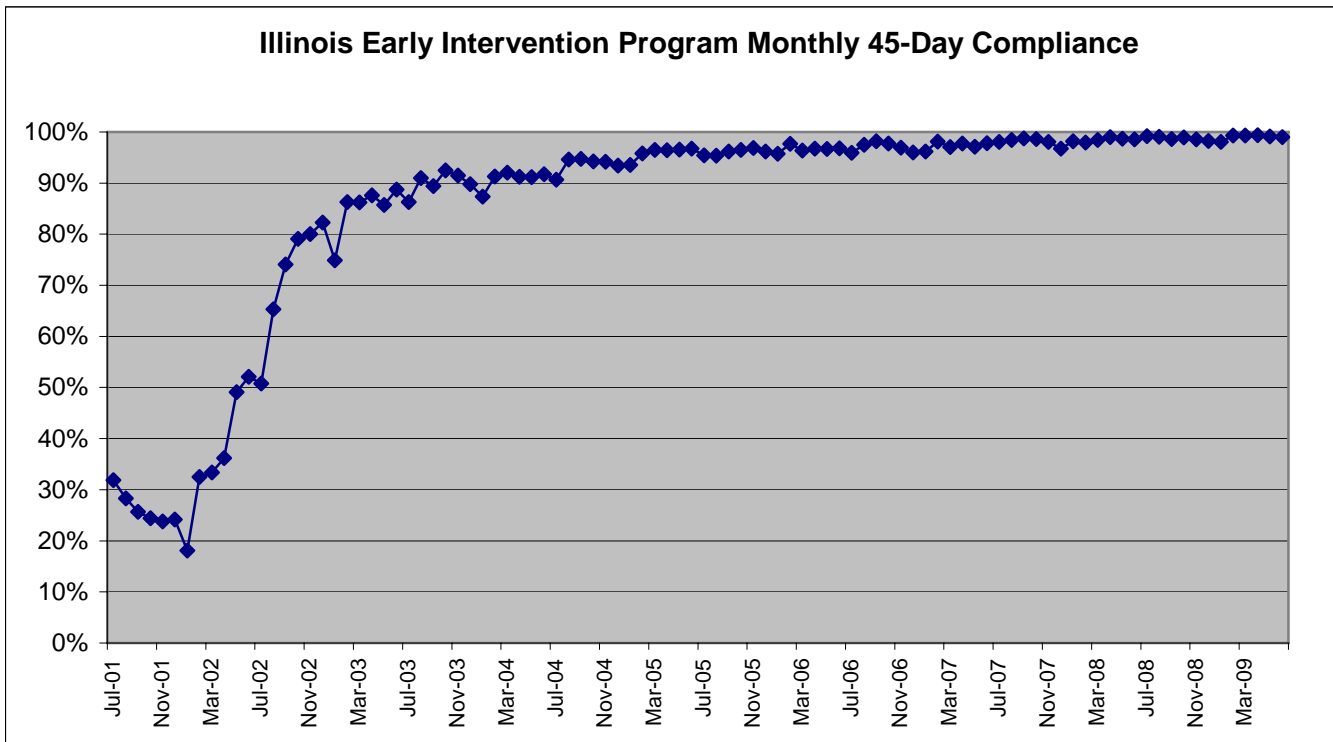
* Table does not include reenrollments. Except for average days to initial IFSP, all other tables include reenrollments. Most reenrollments take only a few days and almost never more than 45 days.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY09/SFY10:

Progress or Slippage for Indicator 7: In FFY08/SFY09, the proportion of cases with IFSPs initiated within 45 days increased to 99.49% with 10 CFC offices with 100% compliance, up from 99.43% with 8 CFC offices with 100% compliance in the previous year. In both FFY07/SFY08 and FFY08/SFY09, only four CFC offices (#3,#4,#14, and #16) fell below 99%. In FFY08/SFY09, three of these CFCs (#3,#14, and #16) demonstrated improvement to 98.42%, 98.9%, and 98.12%, respectively. The remaining CFC office (#4) dropped from 98.28% to 97.4%. Major challenges in these areas of the state include EI provider availability and rapid growth in caseloads creating staff vacancy problems for CFC offices.

For Indicator 7, Illinois uses its data system and a formal system of notification, as described in Indicator 9, to identify findings and document correction of noncompliance. In SFY07/FFY08, 24 findings of noncompliance were identified for Indicator 7, with all findings of noncompliance corrected within one year. For CFC offices with findings, reports that demonstrate implementation of corrective action plans and outcomes to those strategies were submitted. All the reports were received and reviewed and it was determined that all findings of noncompliance were corrected. The data system continues to track a child for whom an evaluation/assessment and an initial IFSP meeting were not conducted within Part C’s 45-day timeline. No cases from the findings identified in this report were left unresolved, as indicated in 75- and 90-day reports.

Illinois has taken an aggressive approach to the measurement and reporting of the timeliness of eligibility determination, particularly compliance with the 45-day rule. The sharp improvement in 45-day rule compliance can be traced back to the introduction of regular monthly reporting initiated in January 2002 and the related introduction of performance contracting effective July 1, 2002. The following chart demonstrates the program’s significant progress since that time. As the state and each CFC office push beyond the 99% mark, Illinois has not only maintained performance but continues to improve.



Improvement Activities

- The IICEI continues to receive regular reports on average days to initial IFSP.
- The EI Program continues to report on 45-day compliance by CFC office in their monthly reports including 1) proportion of intake over 45 days, 2) the proportion of intake over 75 days, 3) the proportion of new IFSPs initiated within 45 days of referral, and 4) the average number of days between referral and initial IFSP date.
- Monthly, a report is provided to each CFC office, which lists children that will exceed 45 days in intake by the end of the month if the process is not complete or the case is not closed by that time. The report helps CFC offices focus on these cases and correct data entry errors.
- Incentive funding is granted to the top 12 CFC offices with the highest rates of IFPS completed within 45 days. If more than 12 CFC offices complete all of their IFSPs within 45 days, all those who meet the standard will receive incentive funding.
- Incentive funding is granted to the 12 CFC offices with the lowest average number of days between referral and initial IFSP.
- A penalty adjustment of 1% is made if the number of cases in intake over 45 days exceeds 5% and 2% if the percent over 45 days exceeds 7.5%.
- Findings are reported to each CFC office for cases in intake over 45 days, based upon 12-month data. Corrective action plans to address noncompliance policies, procedures, and practices are required to be written and implemented, with full compliance documented within one year.
- As part of designation of determinations, the score of a CFC office is negatively impacted if it receives a penalty adjustment for the number of cases in intake over 45 days exceeding 5% and if it is ranked in the bottom 5 CFC offices for all 10 measures that carry incentive funding, including the proportion of IFPS completed within 45 days and the lowest average number of days between referral and initial IFSP.
- Quarterly CFC base grants are calculated based on the average number of open IFSPs over a six-month period. Any instance where an IFSP was initiated in more than 45 days will be subtracted from the case count for that month, which will reduce the CFC office's grant for the next two quarters.
- Data elements have been added and CFC offices have been directed to record in the Cornerstone system the reason a case took more than 45 days to start an IFSP (i.e., CFC, family or provider).
- Although few cases go beyond 75 days, this number is reported to CFC offices so that data entry or system errors can be identified and corrected.
- The 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 problems. Even where there are family issues 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.

APR Template – Part C (4)

- As part of this document, the EI Program reports on its Internet site CFC office performance on 1) the % of IFSPs started within 45 (Indicator 7) and 2) the average days to IFPS, given below. The average number of days to IFSP continues to fall, with a statewide average of 26.7 days in FFY08/SFY09, down from 27.2 days in FFY07/SFY08.

Average Time in Intake By CFC & Region								
CFC# & Name	SFY02	SFY03	SFY04	SFY05	SFY06	SFY07	SFY08	SFY09
#1 - ROCKFORD	65.52	39.27	35.51	32.46	29.59	26.61	27.96	28.92
#2 - LAKE CO.	87.30	47.16	33.69	30.82	32.15	30.17	27.47	26.94
#3 - FREEPORT	64.70	43.53	35.71	32.47	32.15	31.90	29.71	31.54
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	78.03	37.66	38.41	32.83	34.96	34.59	34.04	33.58
#5- DUPAGE	76.30	33.32	33.90	33.48	34.45	33.53	33.39	32.88
#6 - N SUBURBS	87.36	38.41	34.40	30.29	31.38	29.14	29.48	27.15
#7 - W SUBURBS	53.53	37.84	30.90	26.53	27.99	25.67	24.48	24.55
#8 - SW CHICAGO	57.45	28.44	21.11	18.00	17.61	16.89	17.27	16.64
#9 - CENTRAL CHICAGO	59.10	28.11	25.66	26.04	24.17	21.98	21.65	19.81
#10 - SE CHICAGO	79.74	20.14	20.65	16.33	16.56	17.12	15.29	11.51
#11 - N CHICAGO	56.78	35.12	31.60	29.91	31.22	31.40	29.89	27.44
#12 - S SUBURBS	62.94	35.51	32.15	24.14	21.98	20.95	22.92	22.80
#13 - MACOMB	55.23	35.83	35.91	33.58	29.23	28.53	29.20	28.50
#14 - PEORIA	64.56	44.03	39.91	34.14	30.76	29.45	29.74	28.93
#15 - JOLIET	59.46	39.45	39.81	31.34	33.36	22.68	20.84	25.97
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	64.22	41.69	38.76	37.34	29.34	31.95	29.98	29.41
#17 - QUINCY	55.04	40.80	34.25	32.74	31.14	29.46	29.83	30.14
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	58.41	40.76	38.70	34.45	31.26	30.22	31.05	30.44
#19 - DECATUR	48.94	30.23	30.00	28.21	29.12	26.65	24.91	26.48
#20 - EFFINGHAM	57.51	35.11	32.73	33.04	33.84	33.80	31.19	30.64
#21 - BELLEVILLE	52.94	41.70	38.01	36.62	36.21	35.67	32.30	31.56
#22 - CENTRALIA	59.87	37.23	32.45	28.72	26.83	24.72	26.56	25.46
#23 - NORRIS CITY	51.82	38.32	36.91	36.21	33.48	29.68	30.70	29.72
#24 - CARBONDALE	57.43	41.58	35.08	34.82	33.24	32.66	33.73	32.43
#25 - MCHENRY CO.	57.13	39.13	33.63	30.39	30.19	28.86	29.51	31.50
STATEWIDE	65.30	35.88	33.07	29.78	29.54	27.70	27.21	26.72

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

The improvement activities described above are ongoing efforts. No changes in targets, improvement activities or timelines are proposed.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY08/SFY09

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
See Indicator 1.

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
FFY08/SFY09	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A. 100 percent of children exiting Part C who have an IFSP will have transition steps and services. B. The LEAs will have been notified of 100 percent of the children exiting Part C that are potentially eligibility for Part B. C. 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.

Actual Target Data for FFY08/SFY09):

Indicator 8A: Transition Steps and Services
 (Number of files with transition steps in IFSP/Total number of files reviewed) X 100
FFY08/SFY09 Result: (809/818)X 100 = 98.9%
FFY08/SFY09 Target = 100%

Indicator 8B: Referrals Made to LEA = 100% Compliance through data sharing agreement
 (Referrals/Potentially eligible) X 100
FFY08/SFY09 Result: (11,207/11,207) X 100 = 100%
FFY08/SFY09 Target = 100%

Indicator 8C: Transition Meetings Held = 98.6% Compliance (Transition meetings/ Potentially eligible excluding family delay) X 100
FFY08/SFY09 Result: (9,701/9,838) x 100 = 98.6%
FFY08/SFY09 Target = 100%

	Terminations Past 30 Mon.	Not SE Eligible	Potentially Eligible	Transition Meetings	% With Meetings	Pot. Elig. Ex. Family Delay	Adj. Meetings Documented
State Totals	13,365	2,158	11,207	9,701	86.6%	9,838	98.6%

8A - IFSPs with transition steps and services:

File reviews completed as part of CFC offices indicate that 98.9% [(818 files review- 9 files with findings)/818] * 100 of the randomly selected files demonstrated IFSPs with transition steps and services. As part of a contractual agreement with the lead agency, the Illinois EI Monitoring Program conducts annual on-site monitoring visits to the 25 CFC offices. The number of files to be reviewed in a CFC office is based upon the number of active cases, varying from 20 files in a CFC office with a caseload of less than 200 to 56 files for a caseload between 1,800 and 2,000.

The number of files is divided by the number of service coordinators and then files are randomly selected to be representative of each service coordinator’s caseload. There are several elements of the CFC monitoring file review tool that relate to documentation of the transition process. In FFY08/SFY09, the Illinois EI Monitoring Program reviewed a total of 818 files. Findings were identified in 9 of those files based on the following transition elements. A file with noncompliance was found in the review of CFC offices#3,#4,#7,#9,#10,#15,#16, and#20.

Transition elements from the CFC monitoring file review tool that reflect compliance with Indicator 8(a) include the following:

- There is evidence that six months prior to the child’s third birthday communication began with the family about transition.
- With informed parental consent, service coordinator notified the child’s local educational agency that the child will shortly reach the age of eligibility for preschool services under Part B.
- Early Intervention to Early Childhood Tracking Form was completed (PA34).
- Transition Efforts are documented in case notes (CMO4).

8B - Referrals made to Local Education Agency (LEA)

Illinois utilized the data sharing agreement with Part B/Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) to assure that every child who reached 30 months of age or who started EI services after that age were made known to the LEA..

8C - Transition meetings held

Data from the Cornerstone system for the time period July 1, 2008 – June 30, 2009 are used to document transition meetings. Cases with exceptional family circumstance not included in this calculation total 1,034. The last column of the following chart provides statewide and CFC-specific data on compliance with indicator 8C. All areas of the state performed well, with full compliance (100%) in six of the 25 CFC offices.

FFY 08/SFY 09 Transition Meetings Held by Area Documented with Cornerstone Data System							
CFC	Terminations Over 30 Mon.	Not Available or Eligible	Possibly Eligible	Meetings Held	Meetings Not Documented		Exc. Family Delay
					Family Reasons	System Reasons	% of Meetings Documented
#1 - ROCKFORD	481	82	399	379	20	-	100.0%
#2 - LAKE CO.	643	78	565	508	55	2	99.6%
#3 - FREEPORT	238	44	194	153	33	8	95.0%
#4 - KANE-KENDALL	691	89	602	510	54	38	93.1%
#5- DUPAGE	915	112	803	742	60	1	99.9%
#6 - N SUBURBS	1,174	161	1,013	977	34	2	99.8%
#7 - W SUBURBS	764	110	654	589	60	5	99.2%
#8 - SW CHICAGO	530	172	358	276	81	1	99.6%
#9 - CENTRAL HICAGO	701	110	591	447	133	11	97.6%
#10 - SE CHICAGO	473	94	379	226	132	21	91.5%
#11 - N CHICAGO	1,402	277	1,125	822	300	3	99.6%
#12 - S SUBURBS	797	126	671	585	72	14	97.7%
#13 - MACOMB	276	46	230	227	3	-	100.0%
#14 - PEORIA	474	100	374	316	57	1	99.7%
#15 - JOLIET	1,063	115	948	867	81	-	100.0%
#16 - BLOOMINGTON	467	50	417	339	76	2	99.4%
#17 - QUINCY	145	39	106	103	3	-	100.0%
#18 - SPRINGFIELD	261	29	232	210	13	9	95.9%
#19 - DECATUR	245	30	215	213	2	-	100.0%
#20 - EFFINGHAM	259	74	185	175	9	1	99.4%
#21 - BELLEVILLE	484	90	394	346	38	10	97.2%
#22 - CENTRALIA	256	44	212	201	7	4	98.0%
#23 - NORRIS CITY	174	21	153	137	16	-	100.0%
#24 - CARBONDALE	111	9	102	94	7	1	98.9%
#25 - MCHENRY CO.	341	56	285	259	23	3	98.9%
Statewide	13,365	2,158	11,207	9,701	1,369	137	98.6%
CHICAGO	3,106	653	2,453	1,771	646	36	98.0%
SUBURBAN COOK	2,735	397	2,338	2,151	166	21	99.0%
COLLAR COUNTIES	3,653	450	3,203	2,886	273	44	98.5%
DOWNSTATE	3,871	658	3,213	2,893	284	36	98.8%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY08/SFY09:

Progress/Slippage for 8A: In FFY08/SFY09, 98.9% of the files demonstrated IFSPs with transition steps and services, down slightly from 99.1% in FFY07/SFY08. The outcomes of transition efforts indicate that transition steps and services were completed, but not appropriately documented.

For Indicator 8A findings seven finding were identified in FFY07/SFY08 through monitoring activities. Correction on noncompliance within one year was determined for all seven findings.

The following steps were taken to verify that the EIS program:

- 1) *is correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirements:* If the on-site monitoring visit file review shows that a CFC office has one or more files that indicate noncompliance, a finding is identified. Following the monitoring visit, the CFC office submits a corrective action plan for approval and areas of noncompliance are reviewed at the CFC office's next monitoring visit.
- 2) *has corrected all instances of noncompliance consistent with OSEP Memorandum 09-02.* In addition, electronic files were reviewed for each child identified in the seven findings for Indicator 8(A) in the FFY2007/SFY2008 APR to ensure that correction has taken place to ensure correction of each individual case of *noncompliance*. All the files indicated that transition steps and services had been accomplished (i.e., the child was either determined eligible (2), not eligible for Special Education (1), Special Education eligibility was not determined for family reasons (5), or the family declined referral to Special Education (1)).

Progress/Slippage for 8B: In both FFY07/SFY08 APR and FFY08/SFY09, Illinois demonstrated 100% compliance with 8B. FFY07/SFY08 APR should have noted correction of noncompliance for the remaining 13 findings identified in FFY2005. With the full implementation of the data sharing agreement between the EI Program and the ISBE and the subsequent data sharing reports, described below, no areas of noncompliance remain.

Progress/Slippage for 8C: In FFY08/SFY09 the number of transition meeting held increased to 98.6%, from 97.4% in the previous year. The number of CFC offices in full compliance (100%) increased from 3 to 6. The greatest gains were made in the Chicago CFC areas, which increased from 93.3% in FFY07/SFY08 to 98.0% in FFY08/SFY09.

Effective October 13, 2009, a new program for children residing in Chicago should result in further improvement to transitions for the Chicago CFC office areas. The Chicago Public Schools have established three evaluation schools. The case manager at the family's home school will gather registration information and send the family to the evaluation school to complete evaluations and the IEP process.

Although significant improvements have been realized in the documentation of transition meetings in the Cornerstone system, the program continues to emphasize the need for appropriate and timely data entry of this measure. For Indicator 8C, Illinois uses its data system and a formal system of notification, as described in Indicator 9, to identify findings and document correction of noncompliance.

In SFY07/FFY08, 38 findings of noncompliance were identified for Indicator 8C, with all findings of noncompliance corrected within one year. For 8C findings were identified using the data system for the time periods described in Indicator 9. The following steps were taken to verify that the EIS program:

- 1) *is correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirements:* For CFC offices with findings, reports that demonstrate implementation of corrective action plans and outcomes to those strategies were submitted. All the reports were received and reviewed and it was determined that all findings of noncompliance were corrected.
- 2) *has corrected all instances of noncompliance consistent with OSEP Memorandum 09-02.* CFC offices conducted case file reviews for all children identified in the months of April 2007 and April 2008 that did not have a transition meeting entered in the Cornerstone system. CFC offices either confirmed through case notes that a transition meeting had been held/transition appropriate completed or that the child was no longer in the jurisdiction of the Early Intervention program. Transition information from the IL State Board of Education was also reviewed to determine the child's transition outcome. All but two findings of noncompliance (representing 7 children from 2 CFC offices) remained unresolved in the sample.

offices either confirmed through case notes that a transition meeting had been held/transition appropriate completed or that the child was no longer in the jurisdiction of the Early Intervention program. In a few cases, transition information from the IL State Board of Education was used to determine the child's transition outcome.

Improvement Activities

- The IICEI continues to receive regular reports on transition performance.
- In FFY08/SFY09, nine sessions of “Transitioning Children from Early Intervention to Early Childhood Special Education” were held statewide. These training are part of an ongoing cooperative effort to train CFC office and LEA staff on policies and practice regarding the transition process.
- As part of a contractual agreement with the lead agency, the Illinois EI Monitoring Program conducts annual on-site monitoring visits to the 25 CFC offices, utilizing a CFC file review tool with several elements relate to documentation of the transition process.
- The proportion of transition meetings held for children exiting the program at age 3, including meetings not held due to family reasons, and the portion of children who have special education eligibility determined when they leave the program at age 3 are reported to CFC offices monthly and are measures that incentive funding is granted to the top 12 performing CFC offices each quarter.
- Findings are reported to each CFC office for children exiting Part C who did not receive timely transition planning, based upon 12-month data. Corrective action plans to address noncompliance policies, procedures, and practices are required to be written and implemented, with full compliance documented within one year.
- As part of designation of determinations, the score of a CFC office is negatively impacted if it the CFC office is in the bottom five CFC offices in transition performance measures (i.e., proportion of transition meetings held for children exiting the program at age 3 and eligibility determined when child leaves the program at age 3).
- Under a data sharing agreement with the ISBE, the EI Program utilizes system data and a transition tracking form to accomplish appropriate notification of Part B and to help facilitate the transition process and document its outcome.
- Geocoding software is used to match every child’s home address to the appropriate local school district. A monthly match is completed for every child with an IFSP, regardless of his/her age or time in the system. Every month the EI Program compiles a list of all children with an IFSP who have turned 27 months of age or who entered in the last month and who are over 27 months old. Based on the guidance letter from OSEP (Letter to Elder) basic information is forwarded on all children, even if a family has denied a referral and forwards this list to ISBE. ISBE divides the list and forwards the detail to the receiving LEA. Minor data problems, usually associated with LEA district lines, are identified and corrected so that notification occurs before a child’s third birthday.
- An additional step is taken to reinforce the notification process. Each month, the EI Program also forwards a list of all children who closed from EI and the reason for termination.
- Both Part C and Part B programs are required to use a Transition Tracking Form. The CFC office forwards the form to the LEA. If the family refuses a referral to special education, the CFC is to forward the form with limited identifying details provided by the EI Program through the data sharing agreement and notes that the family had refused the referral. Once the LEA completes the eligibility process they forward the form back to the CFC office and sends a copy to ISBE. ISBE matches the tracking forms to the lists received from the EI Program and pays particular attention

to cases where the EI termination reason indicates that eligibility was not determined. ISBE follows-up with LEAs on missing reports and failed transitions.

- The issue of competing Cornerstone data tables intended to track aspects of transition has been resolved with the use of one table eliminated. Elements of the remaining table are being revised to better reflect the transition tracking form.
- Although the Part C/Part B data sharing process covers all children, CFC offices comply with referral rules and document their actions in Cornerstone.
- The Transition Workgroup of the IICEI was formed to review current strategies for improving transition data and determine if there are strategies that will assist Illinois in meeting its targets. Information was gathered from CFCs regarding children who fail to transition prior to the third birthday for family reasons to identify reasons that could be addressed. This Workgroup concluded its work in FFY08/SFY09.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

Illinois has made significant improvements to transition measures based upon a multi-layered approach, including data sharing and tracking, training, monitoring, and performance data reporting, including incentive funding. The EI Program will continue to work closely with ISBE to identify and address data issues and needs and promote improved communication and practice between CFC offices and LEAs. The improvement activities described above are ongoing efforts. No changes in targets, improvement activities, or timelines are proposed.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 08/SFY 09

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
See Indicator 1

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision

Indicator 9: General supervision system (including monitoring, complaints, hearings, etc.) identifies 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 noncompliance corrected within one year of identification:
a. # of findings of noncompliance.
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
2008 7/1/08-6/30/09	100 percent of noncompliance will be corrected within one year of identification

Actual Target Data for FFY08/SFY09:

Indicator 9: Percent of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification = (Indicator 9 Worksheet column (b) sum / column (a) sum) X 100
FFY08/SFY09 Result: 107/109 X 100 = 98.2%
FFY08/SFY09 Target = 100%

For findings identified in FFY07/SFY08, 98.2% of the findings were corrected within one year.

One hundred percent [13/13 X100 = 100%] of noncompliance reported in FFY06 APR as not corrected within one year from identification has been corrected. FFY07/SFY08 APR should have noted correction of noncompliance for the 13 findings identified in FFY2005. With the full implementation of the data sharing agreement between the EI Program and the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE) and the subsequent data sharing reports, described below, no areas of noncompliance remain.

No uncorrected findings of noncompliance were identified in the Illinois FFY07/SFY08 APR.

Findings of Noncompliance Identified Through Monitoring

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 a priority indicator and are listed below. Correction of noncompliance reflected by these elements is included in the Indicator C-9 Worksheet.

Verification of Correction (either timely or subsequent): For Indicator 8A findings identified through monitoring, which the State has reported correction, the following steps were taken to verify that the EIS program:

- 1) *is correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirements:* If the on-site monitoring visit file review shows that a CFC office has one or more files that indicate noncompliance, a finding is identified. Following the monitoring visit, the CFC office submits a corrective action plan for approval and areas of noncompliance are reviewed at the CFC office’s next monitoring visit.
- 2) *has corrected all instances of noncompliance consistent with OSEP Memorandum 09-02.* In addition, electronic files were reviewed for each child has identified in the seven findings for Indicator 8(A) in the FFY2007/SFY2008 APR to ensure that correction taken place to ensure correction of each individual case of noncompliance. All the files indicated that transition steps and services had been accomplished (i.e., the child was either determined eligible (2), not eligible for Special Education (1), Special Education eligibility was not determined for family reasons (5), or the family declined referral to Special Education (1)).

Indicator	On Site Visit – Monitoring Tool Item
Indicator 8a: IFSP with transition steps and services.*	<p>#32(a): There is evidence that six months prior to the child’s third birthday communication began with the family about transition.</p> <p>#32(b): With informed parental consent, service coordinator notified the child’s local educational agency that the child will shortly reach the age of eligibility for preschool services under Part B.</p> <p>#32(c): Early Intervention to Early Childhood Tracking Form was completed (PA34)</p> <p>#32(d): Transition Efforts are documented in case notes (CMO4).</p>

* The seven findings identified for 8(a) were noted in FFY07/SFY08 APR.

Dispute Resolution: Complaints, Hearings

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

Findings/Correction of Noncompliance Using Data System

In FFY07/SFY08, Illinois established a formal system of notification of findings and correction of noncompliance using its data system. Based upon data for April 2007, notification of findings was sent to each CFC office in February 2008. CFC offices submitted corrective action steps as part of a written plan to improve performance. All CFC offices were required to submit written plans, which were received by April 1, 2008. For CFC offices with findings, reports that demonstrate implementation of corrective action plans and outcomes to those strategies were due by November 1, 2008. All the reports were received and reviewed and it was determined that all findings of noncompliance were corrected.

In December 2008, CFC offices were notified of findings based upon June 2008 data. After technical assistance calls with OSEP staff in January 2009, this process was revised to consider 12-month data ending June 2008. Notifications of findings were resent in March 2009. CFC offices submitted

corrective action steps as part of a written plan to improve performance. All CFC offices were required to submit written plans, which were received by April 17, 2009. For CFC offices with findings, reports that demonstrate implementation of corrective action plans and outcomes to those strategies were due by August 3, 2009. All the reports were received and reviewed and it was determined that all findings of noncompliance were corrected.

Verification of Correction (either timely or subsequent): For Indicators 1, 7 and 8C findings identified using the data system, which the State has reported correction, the following steps were taken to verify that the EIS program:

- 1) *is correctly implementing the specific regulatory requirements:* For CFC offices with findings, reports that demonstrate implementation of corrective action plans and outcomes to those strategies were submitted. All the reports were received and reviewed and it was determined that all findings of noncompliance were corrected.
- 2) *has corrected all instances of noncompliance consistent with OSEP Memorandum 09-02.*
 - Indicator 1: CFC offices submit a monthly Service Delay Report. This report includes a status code and date the delay was resolved. April 2007 and April 2008 data were used to identify findings that were reported to CFC offices in FFY07/SFY08. Child-specific information was used to determine the status of all instances of noncompliance and their correction. Child specific data were accessed through the Service Delay Reporting system, the Cornerstone system, and file reviews. All instances of noncompliance were resolved for reasons that include the following: data entry error, service provided, family declined service, and child no longer in system,
 - Indicator 7: The data system continues to track a child for whom an evaluation/assessment and an initial IFSP meeting were not conducted within Part C's 45-day timeline. No cases from the findings identified in this report were left unresolved, as indicated in 75- and 90-day reports.
 - Indicator 8B: No findings of noncompliance have been identified for 8B.
 - Indicator 8C: CFC offices conducted case file reviews for all children identified in the months of April 2007 and April 2008 that did not have a transition meeting entered in the Cornerstone system. CFC offices either confirmed through case notes that a transition meeting had been held/transition appropriate completed or that the child was no longer in the jurisdiction of the Early Intervention program. Transition information from the IL State Board of Education was also reviewed to determine the child's transition outcome. All but two findings of noncompliance (representing 7 children from 2 CFC offices) remained unresolved in the sample.

INDICATOR C-9 WORKSHEET

Indicator/Indicator Clusters	General Supervision System Components	# of EIS Programs Issued Findings in FFY 2007 (7/1/07 to 6/30/08)	(a)# of Findings of noncompliance identified in FFY 2007 (7/1/07 to 6/30/08)	(b) # of Findings of non-compliance 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.	Monitoring Activities: Self-Assessment/ Local APR, Data Review, Desk Audit, On-Site Visits, or Other	25	31	31
	Dispute Resolution: Complaints, 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	Monitoring Activities: Self-Assessment/ Local APR, Data Review, Desk Audit, On-Site Visits, or Other	25	9	9
	Dispute Resolution: Complaints, 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 Cs 45-day timeline.	Monitoring Activities: Self-Assessment/ Local APR, Data Review, Desk Audit, On-Site Visits, or Other	25	24	24
	Dispute Resolution: 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;	Monitoring Activities: Self-Assessment/ Local APR, Data Review, Desk Audit, On-Site Visits, or Other	25	7	7
	Dispute Resolution: 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 <i>-continued on next page-</i>	Monitoring Activities: Self-Assessment/ Local APR, Data Review, Desk Audit, On-Site Visits, or Other	25	0	0

Indicator/Indicator Clusters	General Supervision System Components	# of EIS Programs Issued Findings in FFY 2007 (7/1/07 to 6/30/08)	(a)# of Findings of noncompliance identified in FFY 2007 (7/1/07 to 6/30/08)	(b) # of Findings of non-compliance from (a) for which correction was verified no later than one year from identification
preschool and other appropriate community services by their third birthday including: B. Notification to LEA, if child potentially eligible for Part B.	Dispute Resolution: 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.	Monitoring Activities: Self-Assessment/ Local APR, Data Review, Desk Audit, On-Site Visits, or Other	25	38	36
	Dispute Resolution: Complaints, Hearings	25	0	0
Sum the numbers down Column a and Column b			109	107

Percent of noncompliance corrected within one year of identification =
(column (b) sum divided by column (a) sum) times 100
(107/109) x 100 =98.2%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY08/SFY09:

Progress/Slippage for Indicator 9: FFY08/SFY2009 Indicator 9 data include findings of noncompliance from both the Cornerstone data and monitoring systems. Due to the timing of notification, FFY08/SFY09 data system findings of noncompliance represent data from both FFY2006/SFY07 and FFY07/SFY08. As a result the overall number of findings has increase from 21 in FFY07/SFY08 APR to 109 in FFY08/SFY09 APR. In FFY08/SFY09, 98.2% of findings were resolved compared to 100% in FFY07/SFY08. The two unresolved findings result from the requirement to look at child-specific data to indicate that resolution occurred for each child in a sample of cases.

Illinois has greatly improved its documentation of findings and correction of noncompliance. In FFY06/SFY07, it expanded the process to utilize its data system. A system of identification and correction of noncompliance was developed, but not fully implemented until FFY07/SFY08, due to delays in sending notification of findings to CFC offices. Two sets of findings were sent in FFY07/SFY08 based on April 2007 data and 12-month data ending June 2008. Illinois is now on track

to provide timely notification and to monitor and document correction of noncompliance. On August 27, 2009, the Bureau sent a single letter to each CFC office that included the CFC office's determination (in accordance with 616(a)(1)(C)(i) and 300.600(a) of IDEA 2004) and the notification of findings of noncompliance, based upon 12-month data ending June 2009.

The program modified its procedures, as instructions for this reporting was more clearly defined by OSEP. Illinois staff have participated in TA conference calls and studied reference material, including the frequently asked questions document. In preparation for submitting the FFY07/SFY08 APR, two conference calls were held with Illinois' state contact and Larry Ringer to further discuss Illinois' compliance with the reporting requirements of this indicator. As a result, Illinois has taken steps to bring its process in line with OSEP guidance.

Improvement Activities:

- The Early Intervention Monitoring Program continues to conduct annual on-site monitoring visits to all 25 CFC offices on an annual basis. The monitoring tools used for these visits can be found at <http://www.eitam.org/forms.htm>. CFC offices develop and implement corrective action plans, when indicated. At the subsequent monitoring visit, reviewers verify that corrective action plans have been implemented and continued to address areas of violation.
- Illinois has a process in place to document the identification and correction of noncompliance as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification, which builds on Illinois' extensive use of its data system. CFC offices are notified of findings in writing. Corrective action plans are submitted, reviewed, and approved or revisions made, when necessary. Implementation of corrective action plans is monitored to ensure that correction of noncompliance can be documented within one year. Strategies have been implemented to consider data from an entire 12-month period.
- Illinois has a process in place to document the identification and correction of noncompliance as soon as possible but in no case later than one year from identification, which builds on Illinois' extensive use of its data system and is based on an annual review of 12-month data.
- The process of notifying CFC offices of findings has been combined with the determination process, allowing CFC offices to fully address areas of concern into a comprehensive correction action plan.
- All new service coordinators complete on-line training modules. The Illinois Early Intervention Training Program continues to update and modify the modules as needed and upon the request and approval of the Department.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

The Department will continue to use established systems to identify findings of noncompliance and correction within one year.

- By March 31, 2010, a quarterly data reporting system will be established to provide child-specific information to CFC offices so that they can follow-up and report on correction of noncompliance for Indicators 1 and 8C.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 08/SFY 09

**Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
See Indicator 1.**

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	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2008 (7/1/08-6/30/09)	100 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.

Actual Target Data for FFY08/SFY09

Indicator 10
From Table 4: [(1.1(b) + 1.1(c)) divided by 1.1] times 100.
FFY08/SFY09 Result: [(6+5)/11]*100=100%
FFY08/SFY09 Target = 100%

100 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.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY08/SFY09:

The number of signed written complaints increased from 7 in FFY07/SFY08 to 11 in FFY08/SFY09, with reports issued within the 60-day timeline or a timeline extended for exceptional circumstances with respect to a particular complaint. Increases in caseload numbers and provider recruitment/retention issues, which have been aggravated by Illinois’ fiscal situation and resulting payment delays, have resulted in an increase in the number of complaints. The number of resolutions that required an extended timeline also increased from 1 in FFY07/SFY08 to 5 in FFY08/SFY09. The extended timelines were required to allow staff to investigate complaints, with delays attributable to waits to receive additional information from families or documentation from service providers. The increase in the number of complaints dismissed, from 0 in FFY07/SFY09 to 8 in FFY08/SFY09, resulted from the Department taking a closer look at the outcomes of the complaint process to identify those that had been resolved by the complainant and the local service provider.

An electronic database is used to track complaint status. Staffing levels have remained stable to facilitate timely resolution. Complaints are resolved within the 60-day timeline, unless exceptional circumstances arise.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

Not applicable.

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 08/SFY 09

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
See Indicator 1.

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
2008 (7/1/08-6/30/09)	100 percent of fully adjudicated due process hearing requests that were fully adjudicated within the applicable timeline.

Actual Target Data for FFY08/SFY09

Indicator 11
From Table 4: [(3.2(a) + 3.2(b)) divided by 3.2] times 100.
FFY08/SFY09 Result: Three hearings were requested, but were resolved without a hearing.
FFY08/SFY09 Target = 100%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY08/SFY09:

In FFY08/SFY09, three hearings were requested, but were resolved without a hearing. In FFY07/SFY08, no hearing requests were received.

An electronic database is used to track due process hearing requests. Bureau staffing levels have remained stable to facilitate timely resolution. Contracts are in place with individuals who serve as Impartial Hearing Officer for the Illinois Early Intervention Program.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

Not applicable

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 08/SFY 09

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
See Indicator 1.

Monitoring Priority: Effective General Supervision Part C / General Supervision

Indicator 12: Percent of hearing requests that went to resolution sessions that were resolved through resolution session settlement agreements (applicable if Part B due process procedures are adopted). (20 U.S.C. 1416(a)(3)(B) and 1442)

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

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2008 (7/1/08-6/30/09)	States are not required to establish baseline or targets if the number of resolution sessions is less than 10.

Indicator 12
From Table 4: (3.1(a) divided by 3.1) times 100.
FFY08/SFY09 Result: Three hearings were requested, but were resolved without a hearing.
FFY08/SFY09 Target = 100%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY08/SFY09:

In FFY08/SFY09, three hearing requests were received, but were resolved without a hearing. No hearing requests were received in FFY07/SFY08.

Contracts are in place with individuals who serve as Impartial Hearing Officer for the Illinois Early Intervention Program. Legal staff of the Lead Agency is available to facilitate the development and negotiation of all resolution session agreements. Hearing requests are tracked using an electronic database. Bureau staffing levels have remained stable to facilitate timely resolution.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

Not Applicable

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY 08/SFY 09

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
See Indicator 1.

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
2008 (7/1/08-6/30/09)	93 percent of mediations held will result in mediation agreements.

Indicator 13
From Table 4: [(2.1(a)(i) + 2.1(b)(i)) divided by 2.1] times 100.
FFY08/SFY09 Result: [(0+1)/1] X 100 = 100%
FFY08/SFY09 Target = 93%

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY08/SFY09:

In FFY08/SFY09, one mediation was held, resulting in a mediation agreement. In FFY07/SFY08, the parent withdrew the State’s only mediation request.

Bureau staffing levels have remained stable to facilitate timely resolution. An electronic database is used to track mediations.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

Not Applicable

Part C State Annual Performance Report (APR) for FFY08/SFY09

Overview of the Annual Performance Report Development:
See Indicator 1.

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 settings; and November 1 for dispute resolution); and
- b. Accurate, including covering the correct year and following the correct measurement.

States are required to use the “Indicator 14 Data Rubric” for reporting data for this indicator (see Attachment B).

FFY	Measurable and Rigorous Target
2008 (7/1/08-6/30/09)	100 percent of state reported data will be timely and accurate.

Actual Target Data for FFY08/SFY09:

Indicator 14
From Part C Indicator Data Rubric-Percent of timely and accurate data $= (C / 70) \times 100$
FFY08/SFY09 Result: $70/70 \times 100 = 100\%$
FFY08/SFY09 Target = 100%

Part C Indicator 14 Data Rubric			
APR Indicator	Valid and reliable	Correct calculation	Total
1	1	1	2
2	1	1	2
3	1	1	2
4	1	1	2
5	1	1	2
6	1	1	2
7	1	1	2
8A	1	1	2
8B	1	1	2
8C	1	1	2
9	1	1	2
10	1	1	2
11	1	1	2
12	1	1	2
13	1	1	2
Subtotal			30
APR Score Calculation	Timely Submission Points <i>(5 pts for submission of APR/SPP by February 1, 2010)</i>		5
	Grand Total		35

Indicator 14 - 618 Data					
Table	Timely	Complete Data	Passed Edit Check	Responded to Date Note Requests	Total
Table 1 – Child Count Due Date: 2/1/09	1	1	1	1	4
Table 2 – Settings Due Date: 2/1/09	1	1	1	1	4
Table 3 – Exiting Due Date: 11/1/09	1	1	1	N/A	3
Table 4 – Dispute Resolution Due Date: 11/1/09	1	1	1	N/A	3
Subtotal					14
Weighted Total (subtotal X 2.5)					35

Indicator# 14 Calculation			
	A. APR Total	35	35
	B. 618 Total	35	35
	C. Grand Total	70	70
Percent of timely and accurate data = (C divided by 70 times 100)	(70) / (70) X 100 =		100

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.

All 618 data tables and APR data used in responses to Indicators 2 through 9 contain data met computational and logic edit checks. An electronic database is used to track complaint, mediation and administrative hearing status and outcomes used in response to Indicators 10 - 13. On a monthly basis, CFC offices use an electronic reporting system to submit service delay data for Indicator 1.

All 618 and APR data were accurate to the best knowledge of the lead agency. All reports were submitted in a timely fashion.

Discussion of Improvement Activities Completed and Explanation of Progress or Slippage that occurred for FFY08/SFY09:

Progress/Slippage for Indicator 14: In FFY07/SFY08 and in FFY08/SFY09, Illinois demonstrated 100% compliance with data accuracy and report submission.

Improvement Activities

- 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.
- FFY07/SFY08 represents the first full year in which service delay data were reported using an electronic reporting system. Monthly reports are submitted by each CFC office and provide detailed data regarding service delays. Discussion of this improved data resource can be found under Indicator 1.
- Child find data sharing with the Illinois State Board of Education (ISBE)/Part B program has been fully implemented statewide. Discussion of this data sharing can be found under Indicator 8.
- In FFY07/SFY08, there was greater emphasis on maintaining the security of protected health information. Encryption software was loaded on all laptops used by service coordinators.
- In July 2007 an updated CFC Procedure Manual and in September 1, 2009 an updated Early Intervention Service Descriptions, Billing Codes, and Rates provider manual went into effect. Both documents provide clarifications to policies and procedures that support improved data collection.
- In FFY08/SFY09, several Cornerstone updates/changes were made to address system issues related to new training and proficiency testing for bilingual interpreters and translators, appropriate authorization of audiology evaluations, correcting designation on authorizations for a provider types not required to bill insurance, and updating obsolete diagnosis/procedure codes. Codes for documentation of eligibility were expanded and clarified. Other coding changes support ARRA expenditure documentation.
- In FFY08/SFY09, new data reports were created and shared with CFC offices relative to determination of eligibility and authorization of services. These reports were discussed with CFC office managers to identify issues for further consideration and resolution.
- In FFY08/SFY09, Cornerstone initiated a new system to verify that users receive daily messages that include changes/updates. Users are now required to acknowledge receipt of these messages.
- A system is in place to ensure timely submission of required reporting (i.e., APR, updates SPP, and 618 data).
- The Bureau staffing level has been maintained to help ensure data integrity and follow-up with any issued identified during monthly data analysis and reporting.

Revisions, with Justification, to Proposed Targets / Improvement Activities / Timelines / Resources for FFY09/SFY10:

The activities listed above to ensure timely and accurate data will continue, with modifications to the Cornerstone system and training updates, when necessary. No changes to targets, improvement activities, time lines or resources are proposed at this time.