

Massachusetts Department of Public Health

An Overview of the Massachusetts IDEA Part C / Early Intervention System

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Overview

- What is Part C? Why is it important?
- How does Part C work in Massachusetts?
- Successes of Part C in Massachusetts
- Key Priorities for FY24



What is Part C? Why is it important?

- Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) is the program for infants and toddlers with disabilities
- Part C was created to:



Enhance the development of infants and toddlers with disabilities and minimize potential developmental delay



Maximize the potential for individuals with disabilities to live independently



Reduce educational costs by minimizing the need for special education and other services for children

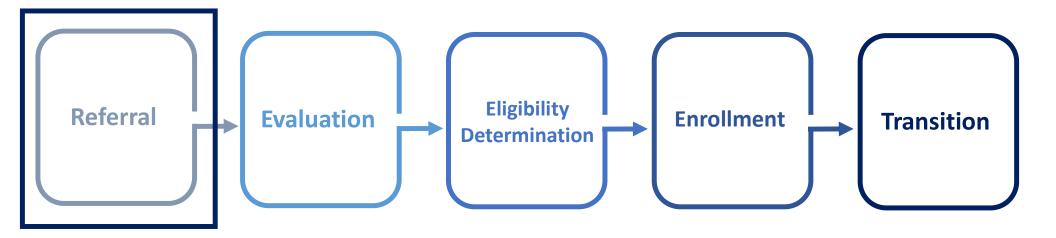


Enhance capacity for families to meet the special needs of their infants and toddlers with disabilities



Enhance capacity of state and local agencies to identify, evaluate, and meet the needs of all children

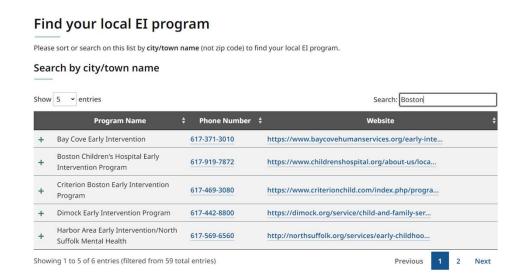




What is Referral?

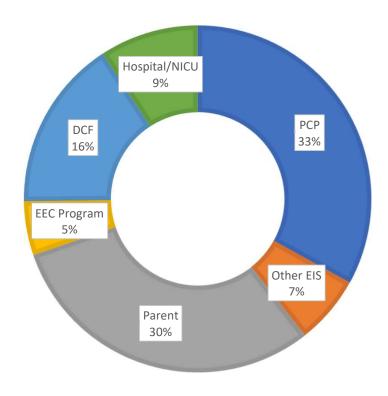
Referral is simple

- Potentially eligible child is connected to early intervention program(s)
- Inquiries returned within 14 days
- No prescription or insurance authorization needed
- Overview of early intervention
- Discussion of:
 - Medical & developmental history
 - Family Rights & Procedural Safeguards

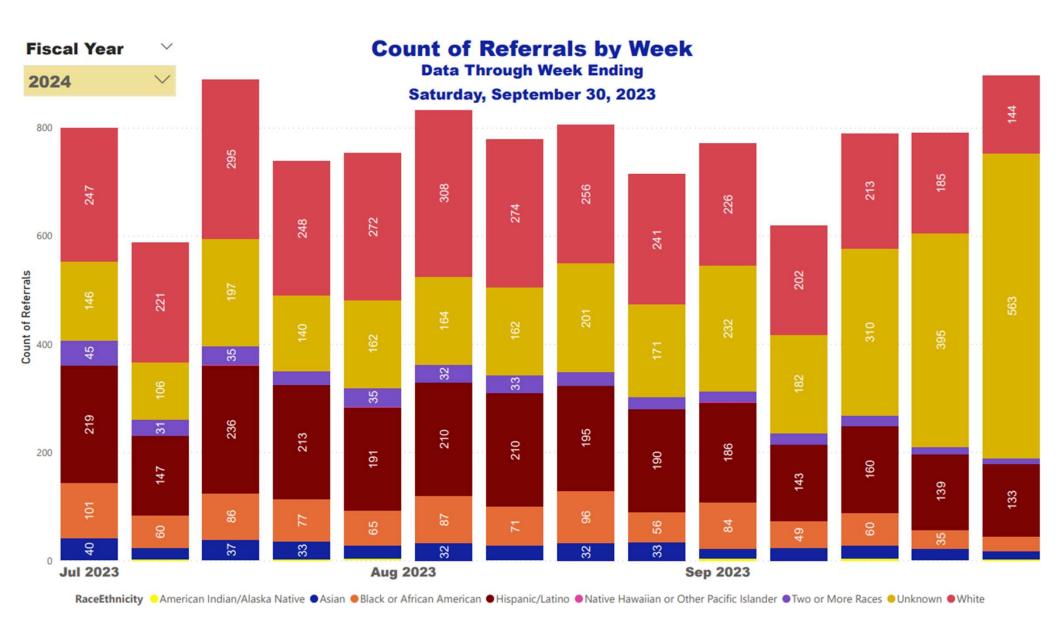


Who Refers to Part C?

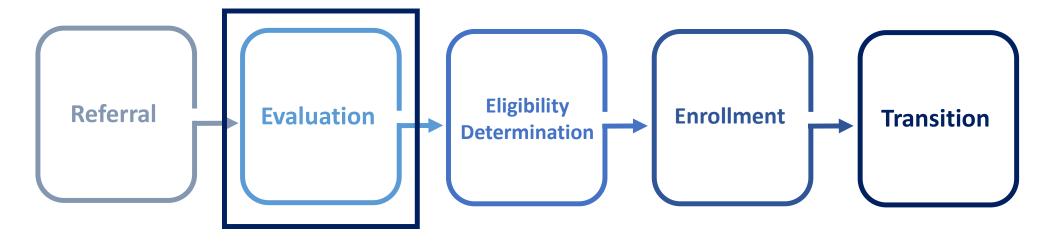
- Physicians are most common referral source
- Parents often self-refer
- Department of Children & Families refers under Child Abuse Prevention & Treatment Act



Week ending 9/30/23







What Happens During an Evaluation?

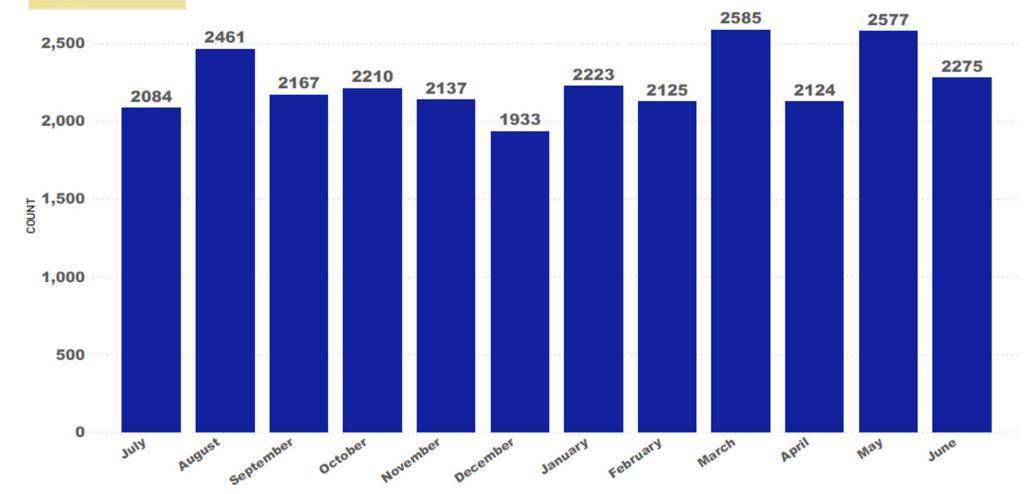
Evaluate child's current skills:

- Review of child's medical and developmental records
- A multi-disciplinary team of certified early interventionists administer a standardized tool
- Evaluation occurs face-to-face in the child's natural environment and incorporates family routines
- Voluntary assessment of risk factors





Initial Evaluations Count by Month





Who is Eligible for Early Intervention?

Four Categories of Eligibility:

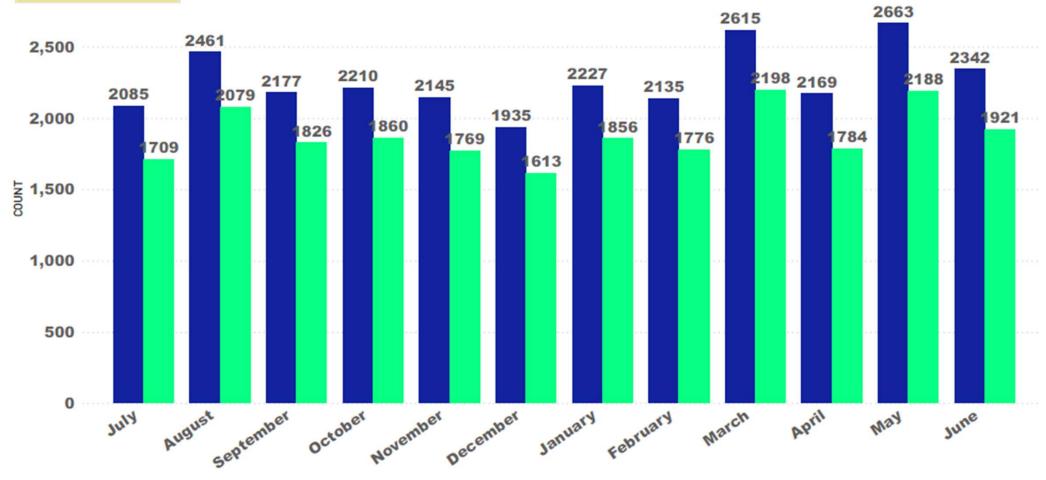
- 1. Established Conditions
- 2. Established Developmental Delays
- 3. At-Risk for Developmental Delay
- 4. Clinical Judgement



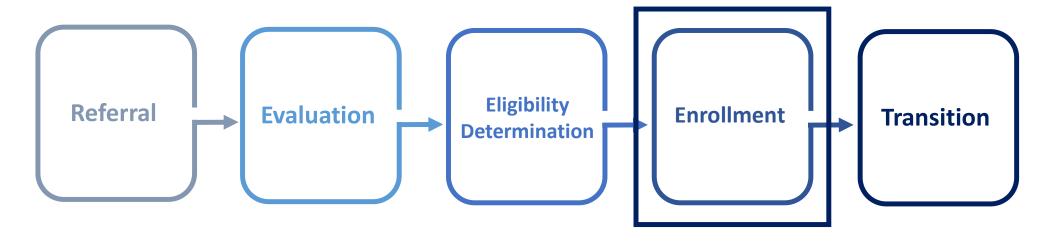
Fiscal Year

2023

Initial Evaluations and Eligible Count by Month



Initial Evaluation Count
 Eligible



Quick Facts About Enrolling in Part C

Who does El serve?



Serves infants and toddlers from birth to age 3 and their families

What is the cost of EI services?



Services are **free of charge** for families

Who provides El services?



Services are offered at
59 El services programs and
20 Specialty service programs

How Does a Family Enroll in Early Intervention?

Families are part of the team:

- Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) developed collaboratively within 45-days of the parent's consent
- Written in family's native language
- Includes:
 - Current levels of development
 - Family priorities & concerns
 - Services designed to enhance the child's development and the capacity of the family to meet the child's needs
 - Measurable Outcomes

INDIVIDUALIZED FAMILY SERVICE PLAN

The Individualized Family Service Plan (IFSP) is a working document that outlines the Early Intervention (E1) services to be provided. The initial IFSP (based on a timely and comprehensive multidisciplinary evaluation and assessment) is completed within 45 days of referral. The plan is developed collaboratively among IFSP Team Members - including parents, caregivers, E1 staff, Specialty Services Provider (ISSP) staff and/or others, as needed. Participants in the development of the IFSP may also include community representatives, extended family members, and others as requested by the parent if feasible to do so. The E1 Service Coordinator is responsible for implementing the plan, preparing for ongoing IFSP meetings, and meeting state and federal timelines.



Child's Legal Name	Date of Birth Gende
Address	Primary Language
Email	DPH ID#
Change of Address	:

IFSP Team Members

(including family members, caregivers, EI and SSP providers and others)

What do Early Intervention Services Look Like?

Families are partners:

- Intervention includes the child, caregiver, and early interventionist
- Dyadic relationship between caregiver & child
- Provided in natural setting for the child
- May include:
 - Physical therapy
 - Speech & language services
 - Early intensive behavioral intervention
 - Vision services





What Happens When a Child Exits Early Intervention?

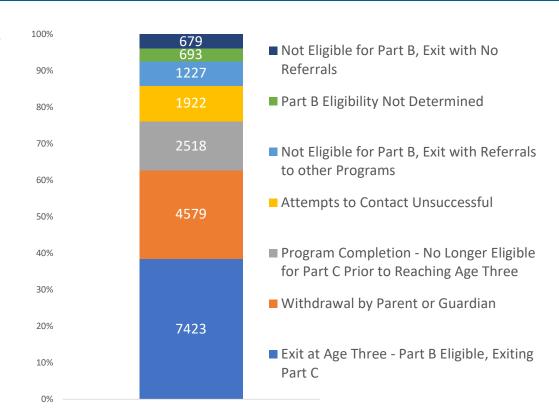
Transition is a warm hand-off:

- Guided by MOU on Early Childhood Transitions (Dept of Public Health, Dept of Early Education & Care, Dept of Elementary & Secondary Education)
- Transition plan with steps & services
- Transition conference
- Notification to local education agencies, community partners



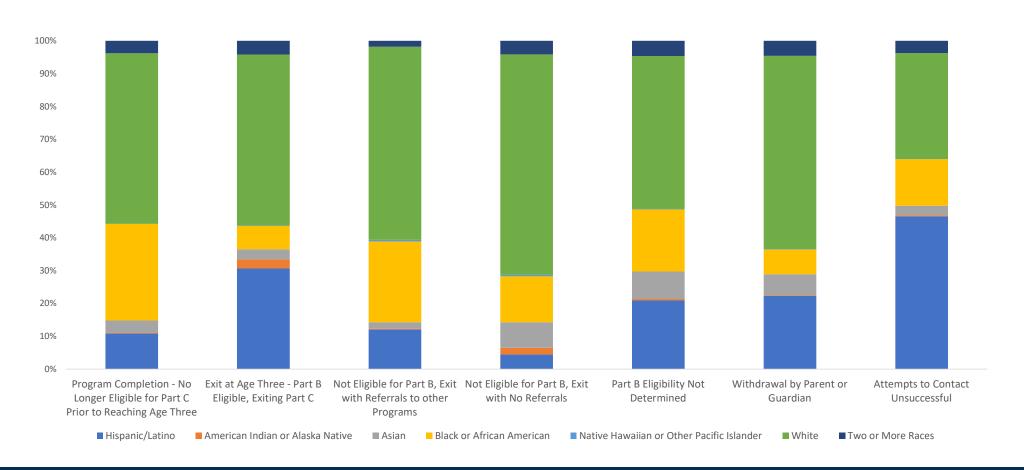
Why do Children Exit Part C?

- Most children exit at age 3 and transition to Part B services (DESE)
- 10% "Graduate" Part C before age 3



FY 23: July 1, 2022—June 30, 2023

Why do Children Exit Part C?



Successes—FY23 MA Part C System Highlights

41K

MA Part C served over **41,000 infants and toddlers**

90%

90% of families enrolled in El reported that services helped their children's learning and development

80%

80% of children who entered EI below age-expectation substantially increased their acquisition and use of knowledge and skills

99%

99% of services were provided in the child's natural environment by embedding learning within their everyday routines

FY23 Budget Highlights and Financial Investments

\$48.7M

\$2.3M

\$488K

\$1.1M



Services for infants and toddlers



Data System Upgrades



Public Awareness Program



Trainings & Supports for Providers

El Priorities for FY24



Improve representativeness of families responding to outcomes survey



Improve child outcomes



Revise monitoring to meet federal guidance



Improve data quality



Thank you for the opportunity to present this information today.

Please direct any questions to:

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