



Background

- * The strengths of Early Intervention (EI) programs supporting children with developmental delays and disabilities complement those of home visiting (HV) programs skilled in supporting families experiencing environmental and socioeconomic disadvantages.
- * However, cross-system collaboration between EI and HV is complicated by differences in federal funding sources, data requirements, and administrative structures located in different departments.
- * This study describes the reported collaboration and partnerships between EI and HV as part of a specific state planning and improvement process.

Research Questions

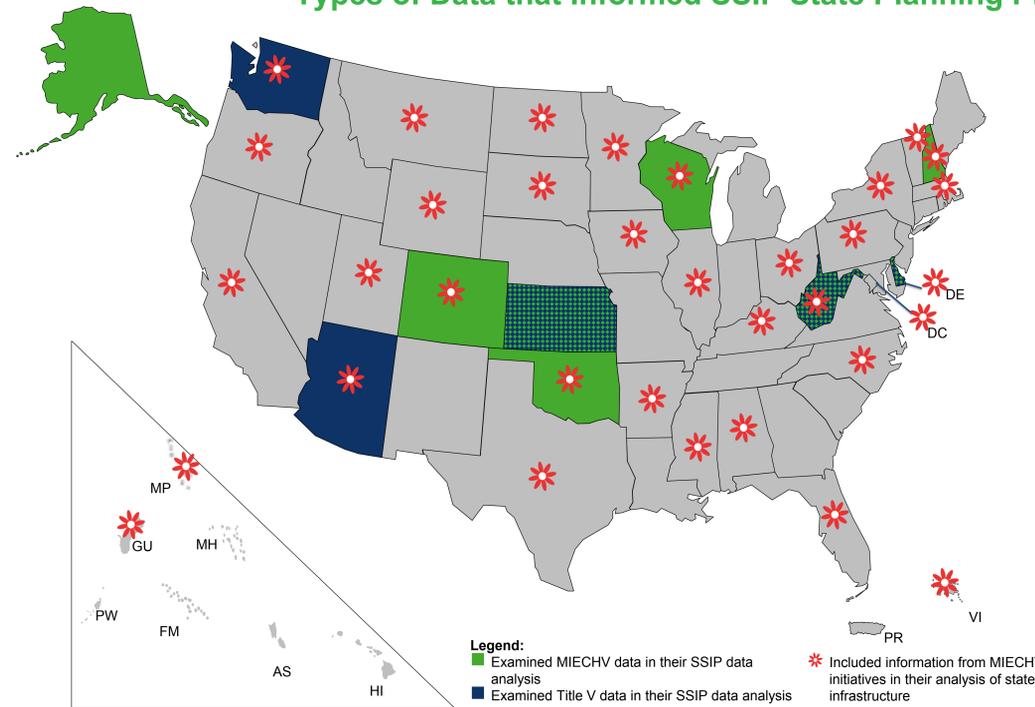
- * How many states show evidence of collaboration between EI and HV programs in their state SSIP plans?
- * In what ways do current state SSIP plans show evidence of collaboration of between EI and HV programs?

Methods

- * Sample: 56 states and territories providing Early Intervention services for children birth through 2 years.
- * Data source: Phase I Improvement plans for Part C Early Intervention, submitted in April 2015 to the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP).
- * Two coders reviewed each document and engaged in open coding. Disagreements were reconciled by a topical expert.
- * Plans were examined to discern if and how MIECHV, Title V, or home visiting programs were identified in the SSIP.

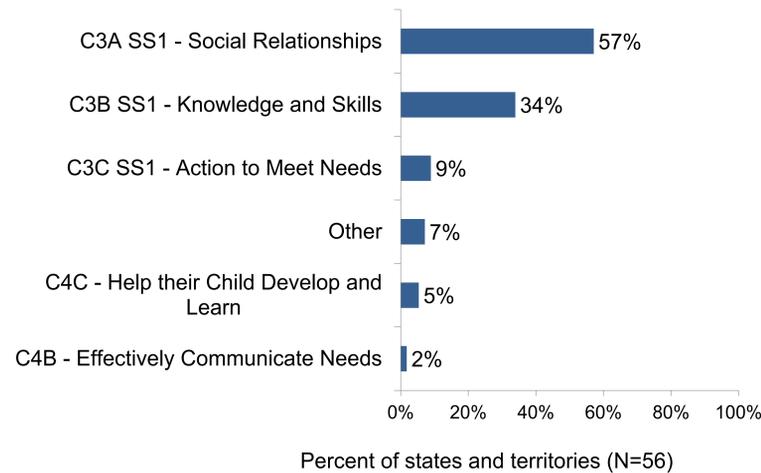
Findings

Types of Data that Informed SSIP State Planning Process



- Examined **MIECHV** program data in data analysis (N=7)
- Included **Title V** data in data analysis (N=6)
- Included data from **both** MIECHV and Title V in data analysis (N=3)
- Included information from MIECHV **initiatives** in their analysis of state **infrastructure** (N=25)

Child & Family Outcomes Targeted by State Identified Measurable Results (SIMR) in SSIP



Reported Collaboration Between EI and HV



State Systemic Improvement Plans (SSIP)

- * New federal requirement IDEA Part C Early Intervention state programs
- * Comprehensive, ambitious, yet achievable, multi-year plans for improving results for infants and toddlers with disabilities and their families
- * All 56 states and territories participating in Part C submitted Phase I of SSIP plans in April 2015 that included (1) data analysis, (2) infrastructure analysis, (3) child and/or family outcome(s) to improve, (4) improvement strategies, and (5) a theory of action
- * Phase II is due April 1, 2016, that presents the details of their improvement plans, and how they will evaluate improvement activities
- * SSIP presents a valuable opportunity for state staff to partner with researchers and other early childhood programs in the state around issues of mutual interest

Conclusions

- * For EI, the SSIP is an important statewide improvement effort that presents opportunities to partner with HV programs and initiatives to inform strategies and improve results for children and families.
- * Many EI programs acknowledged HV programs as an important part of their landscape for infrastructure.
- * Relatively few states described extensive partnerships or detailed plans between EI and HV programs, indicating that these collaborations are still in their infancy.
- * Partnerships with researchers connected to and HV may be especially valuable as states begin evaluating both the implementation of and impact of their SSIP improvement strategies.

Discussion Questions

- * How are priorities similar and different between EI and HV programs?
- * Have you been involved or aware of EI's SSIP work in your state? What would promote more cross-system planning?
- * What challenges need to be addressed in order to foster increased collaboration between EI and HV?
- * What specific topics would be a good starting point for early collaboration activities?
- * To what extent is research about EI or HV integrated or distinct? What might promote cross-field collaboration?