

Solutions Consulting Group, LLC

How Many Children Should Be Served Given A State's Part C Eligibility Definition? Estimated Prevalence

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Michigan Redesign Leadership Team

Why is prevalence important to know?

- Benchmarks and planning
- System design
- Financing
- Identifying resource and support needs
- Quality assurance
- Equity
- Well being of children
- Long and short term service gap identification

...IMPORTANT NOTE...

- *NO DECISIONS have been made about changing eligibility for Michigan!*
- *A prevalence study simply gives Michigan additional data to consider during the redesign process.*
- *IF changes were made to the State Plan relating to eligibility, it would be with input and advice from the SICC and stakeholders.*

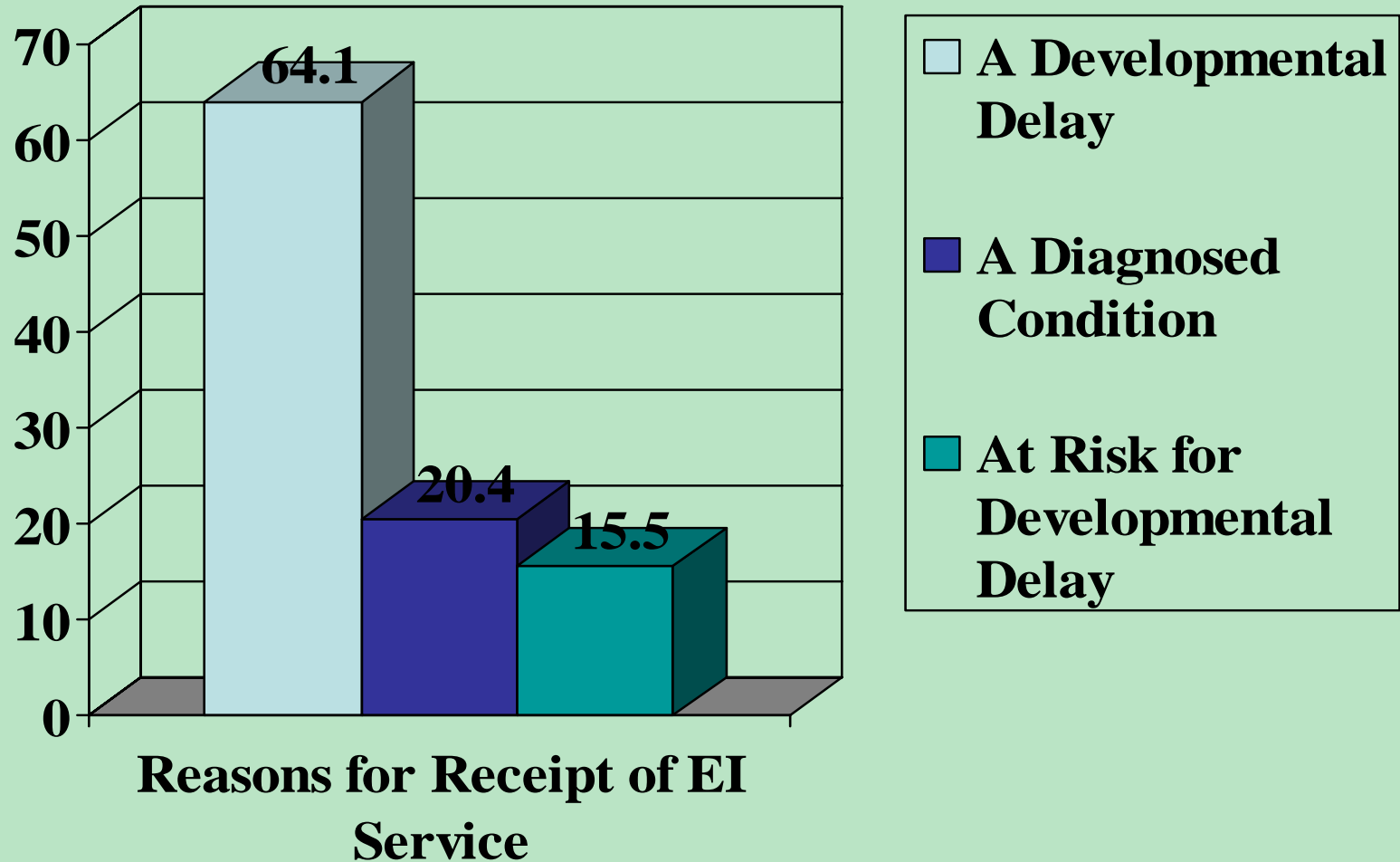
BACKGROUND INFORMATION RELATING TO PREVALENCE

Federal Part C Eligibility Categories*

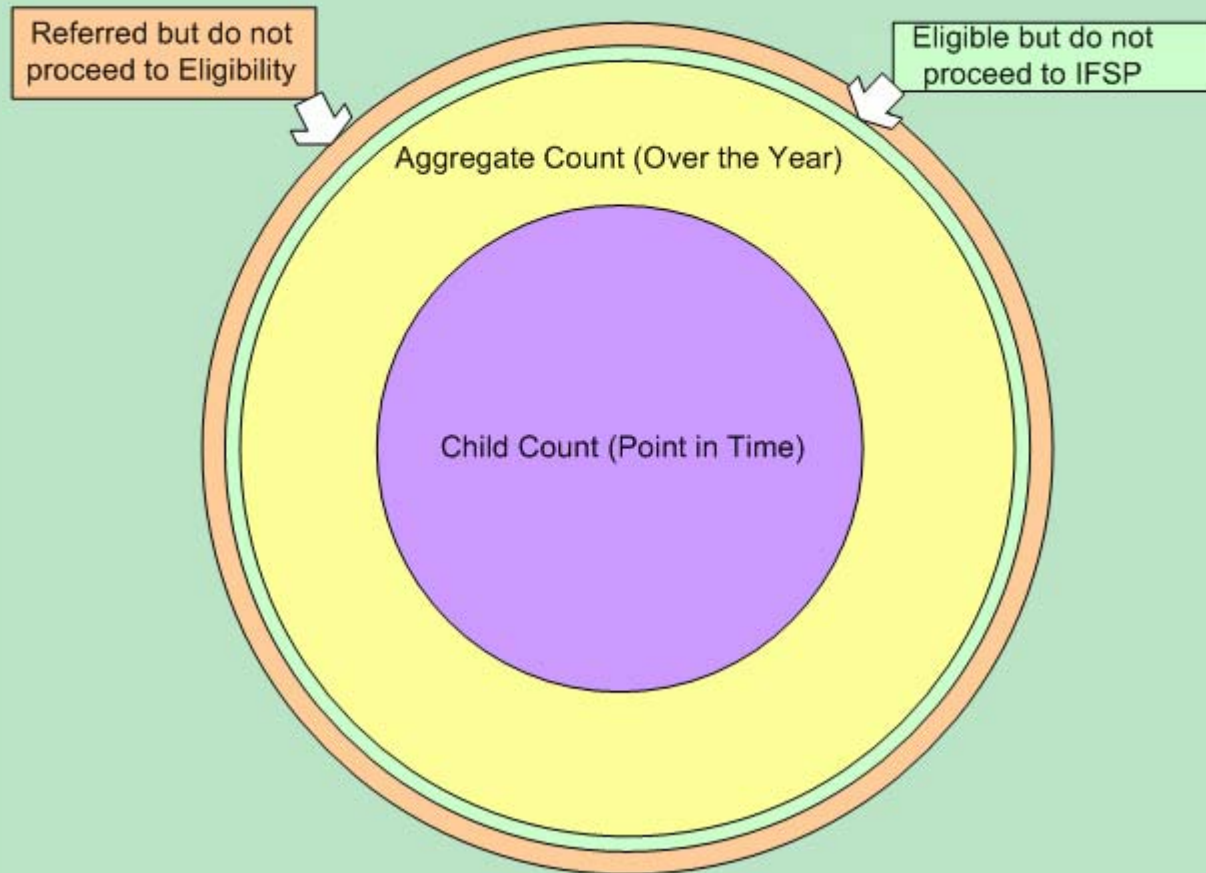
- Children who have a diagnosed mental or physical condition that has a high probability of resulting in developmental delay. (Required)
- Children experiencing developmental delays. (Required)
- Children at-risk of having substantial delays (9/ 56=16%). (Optional)

* From IDEA

National Early Intervention Longitudinal Study (NEILS) Data Report



Children Served by the Part C System



IDEA Part C

Percentage of children under the age of 3 receiving services as of 12/1/2002 (excludes at-risk)

———— = 2% level

Broad Eligibility

Massachusetts	5.68
Hawaii	3.76
Wyoming	3.44
Indiana	3.35
Delaware	3.29
Vermont	3.10
New Hampshire	2.81
Maine	2.78
Florida	2.66
Pennsylvania	2.64
Wisconsin	2.62
Arkansas	2.59
West Virginia	2.53
Kansas	2.49
Maryland	2.46
South Dakota	2.28
Michigan	1.90
Iowa	1.78
Minnesota	1.72
New Mexico	1.52
Washington	1.48
Colorado	1.45
Mississippi	1.44
Ohio	1.42
Virginia	1.40
North Carolina	1.39
Louisiana	1.25
Alabama	1.18

Moderate Eligibility

New York	4.79
Rhode Island	3.50
Connecticut	3.06
Kentucky	2.67
Tennessee	2.32
Idaho	2.22
New Jersey	2.12
Illinois	2.00
Texas	1.93
Utah	1.86
Nebraska	1.62
California	1.60
Oregon	1.42
South Carolina	1.03
Georgia	1.00

Narrow Eligibility

Alaska	2.12
Oklahoma	2.03
North Dakota	1.88
Montana	1.81
Arizona	1.36
Missouri	1.33
District of Columbia	1.27
Nevada	.91

Percent of 0-3 Children in Service on 12/1/2004

Gogebic-Ontonagon ISD *	5.48%	Traverse Bay Area ISD	3.41%	Kalamazoo Valley ISD	2.16%
Delta-Schoolcraft ISD *	5.41%	Marquette-Alger ISD	3.27%	Newaygo ISD	2.16%
Hillsdale County ISD *	5.32%	Lapeer County ISD	3.15%	St. Joseph County ISD	2.16%
Midland County ESA	4.74%	Berrien County ISD	3.00%	Genesee ISD	2.12%
Van Buren ISD	4.36%	Jackson County ISD	2.84%	Eastern Upper Peninsula ISD	2.04%
Saginaw ISD/ERC *	4.33%	Shiawassee RESA	2.78%	Livingston ESA	2.03%
Monroe County ISD	4.27%	Muskegon Area ISD	2.77%	Macomb ISD	1.91%
Ionia County ISD *	4.25%	Clinton County RESA	2.75%	Lenawee ISD	1.83%
Ingham ISD	4.13%	Calhoun ISD	2.74%	Mecosta-Osceola ISD	1.74%
Dickinson-Iron ISD	4.10%	Clare-Gladwin ISD	2.72%	Tuscola ISD	1.74%
Ottawa Area ISD	4.09%	COOR ISD	2.70%	Barry ISD	1.69%
Gratiot-Isabella RESD	3.90%	Sanilac ISD	2.55%	Washtenaw ISD	1.64%
Lewis Cass ISD	3.77%	Kent County ISD	2.49%	Alpena-Montmorency-Alcona ESD	1.60%
Iosco County ISD	3.77%	Mason-Lake ISD	2.47%	Huron ISD	1.45%
Allegan County ISD	3.70%	Charlevoix-Emmet ISD	2.39%	St. Clair County ISD	1.41%
Montcalm Area ISD	3.65%	Eaton ISD	2.32%	Oceana ISD	1.35%
Wexford-Missaukee	3.56%	Copper Country ISD	2.31%	Wayne County RESA	0.87%
Branch ISD	3.50%	Bay-Arenac ISD	2.22%	Oakland ISD	0.85%
Manistee ISD	3.47%	COP ISD	2.21%		2.12%
Menominee County ISD	3.47%	<i>Green plus 1Sd from Mean - Yellow minus 1 SD from mean</i>			

ESTIMATING PREVALENCE

Using a Variables Model to predict prevalence

- Proposed as an alternative to an epidemiological model
- Establishes the highest credible percentage of children currently in service as the benchmark
- Compare community differences to benchmark community
- Project the prevalence rate to help understand current eligibility definition

Estimated Prevalence

- The premise of the estimated prevalence model is rooted in the notion that all **communities** within a state Part C system should serve the same **percentage of children; except for** accounting **(indexing)** for community differences in **population characteristics** that are likely predictors of participation in early intervention.

Mechanics of the Model

(or, how do they do that?)

1. Start with 0-3 or 0-4 population numbers by service area
2. Identify desired variables such as Low Birth Weight, Children in Poverty, No Prenatal Care, Maternal Education etc.
3. Use recent Child Counts
4. Compute the index (benchmark)
5. Establish the percentage of children that could be served based on the highest credible number to create the index

CRITERIA for VARIABLES

to use in Model

- data readily available!!
- population-based data rather than participatory counts
- long history of consistent data collection
- information is statistically reliable
- available as both #'s and rates
- available for the state and county/ISD

A few possible Models

<u>Model 1</u>	<u>Model 2</u>	<u>Model 3</u>
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Poverty Index 2002• Low Birth Weight• < 12 Yrs education 2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre Term Births 1998-2000• Late or No PNC 1998-2000• < 12 Yrs education 1998-2000	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Pre Term Births 1998-2000• Late or No PNC 1998-2000• < 12 Yrs education 1998-2000• Poverty Index 1999

CONCLUSION

What do you think?

- Does any of this make sense?
- How clear is the model?
- What are the strengths?
- What are the weaknesses?
- How does this relate for you and your community?
- What variables do you think should be considered for our Michigan prevalence model?