

Implementing and Using a Framework for an Early Intervention System of Care

Virginia Early Intervention System
Stakeholder Meeting
November 22, 2004

Purpose of today's meeting

- ★ To outline the opportunities present in the Virginia Early Intervention System as stakeholders review the convergence of:
 - ★ the strategic work plan for finance
 - ★ the cost study
 - ★ the current fiscal status

Cost Study as a Baseline

★ Study Questions

- ★ What is the total cost of Virginia's Early Intervention System?
- ★ How many children should be served given Virginia's definition of eligibility?

★ Other Information

- ★ An average hourly cost of direct services
- ★ The ratio of direct services to all other costs
- ★ Cost differences relating to different personnel types

★ Significant Source of Data

Cost Study Limitations

- ✱ Point in time review & data collection
- ✱ Not a routine data source
- ✱ Reviewed what exists:
 - ✱ Does this mean the system is paying for what you want?

Cost Study Components

1. Cost Survey
2. Salary Survey
3. Revenue Survey
4. Time Survey
5. Demographic Analysis

Findings & Information

- ✱ Children Served
- ✱ Children to Be served
- ✱ 2003 System Costs
- ✱ 2003 Revenue by Source
- ✱ Regional Variations
- ✱ Ways to sustain the data

Children Served

- For 12/1/2003, the Commonwealth is serving 1.5% of the 0 to 3 population.
- Adding the 2-year old children for 2003 increases the total in service to 5,197 or 1.87% of the 0-3 population.
- The Richmond/Central region currently serves the highest percentage of children at 2%.
- Northern Virginia and Roanoke serve the lowest at 1.3% each.
- The highest percentage of children to be served is expected within the Richmond Central region.
- The lowest is from the Northern Virginia and Valley regions.
- Of the 29 States considered as having broad eligibility criteria for participation in Part C, Virginia ranks 4th from the bottom (25th of 29) with respect to the percentage of children in service for 12/1/2002.

Children served

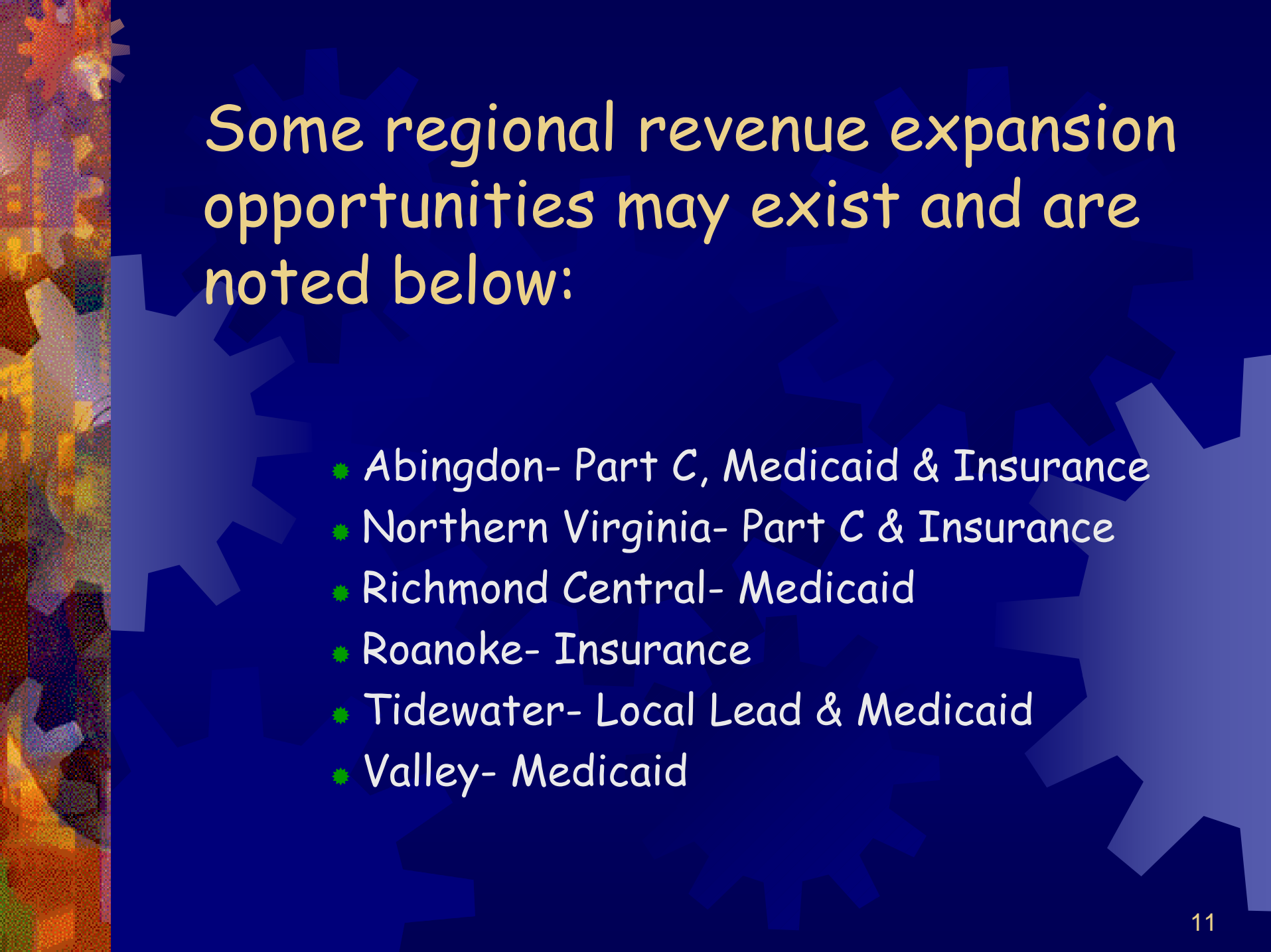
- ★ The minimum number of children to be served is estimated at 6.1% or nearly 17,000 children.
- ★ Communities should engage in validation discussion regarding the target, that is different for each community, and establish reasonable growth planning benchmarks.

System Costs

- The estimated Total Part C Early Intervention Costs for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2003 is \$33,390,180.
- The annual average cost per child for a full year of service is estimated at \$8,002 for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2003.
- The average annual per child cost is \$4,148 for Fiscal Year ending June 30, 2003.

Part C Early Intervention Revenue in Virginia for FY2003

- 36% Part C
- 33% Local Lead Agency
- 18% Medicaid
- 12% Insurance
- 1% Other



Some regional revenue expansion opportunities may exist and are noted below:

- Abingdon- Part C, Medicaid & Insurance
- Northern Virginia- Part C & Insurance
- Richmond Central- Medicaid
- Roanoke- Insurance
- Tidewater- Local Lead & Medicaid
- Valley- Medicaid

Revenue Expansion Areas

Region	Local Lead	Part C	Medicaid	Insurance
Abingdon		√	√	√
Northern Virginia		√		√
Richmond Central			√	
Roanoke				√
Tidewater	√		√	
Valley			√	

Direct Service

- ★ No hourly cost of direct services can be computed until the Virginia Part C system defines "direct service".
- ★ One model isolates designated service coordination as a distinct service and isolates referral activity.
 - ★ This means that face-to-face time spent doing evaluations, assessments and IFSP meetings are considered direct service.

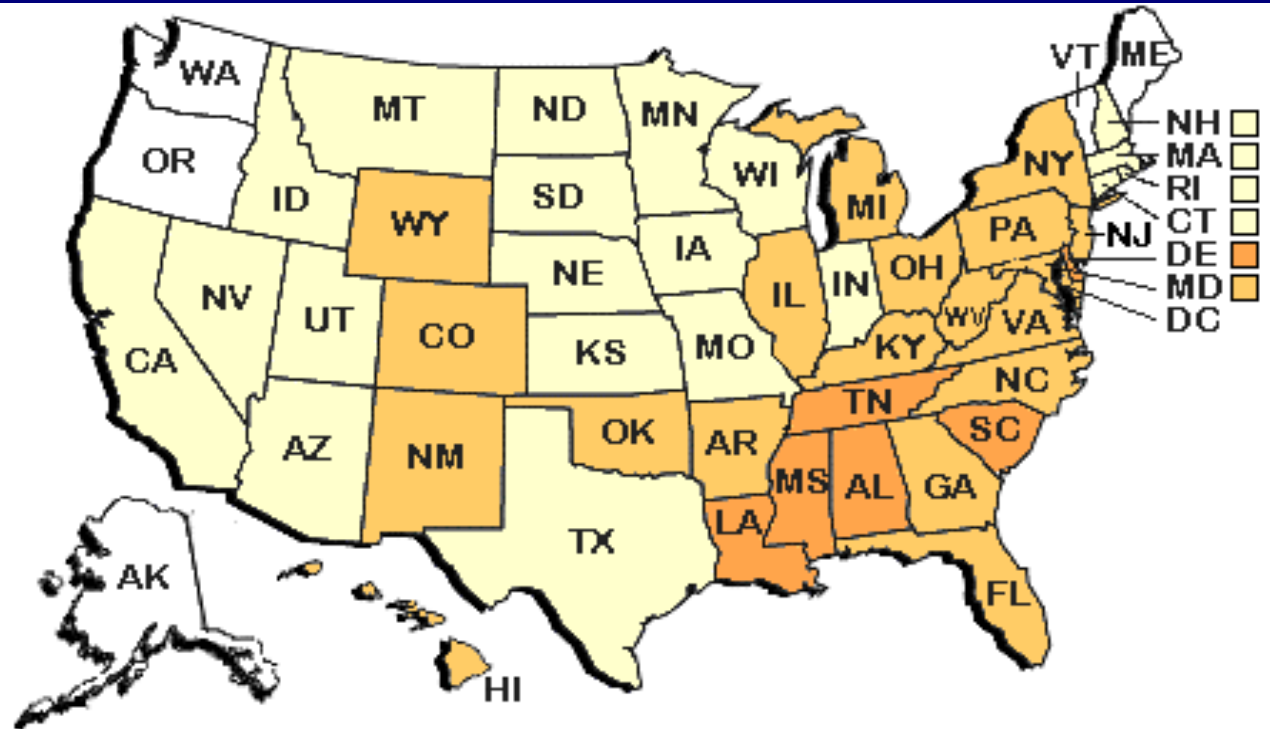
Service Coordination

- Service coordination, when looked at in isolation, has more than twice (2.3 times) the documentation and report writing time as other services. Compared to other states, this is more documentation time. It is believed that Virginia's documentation, by design, was intended to meet the additional requirements of private and public insurance carriers.
- Service coordination relies upon telephone contact for 50% of the communication/interaction with families.
- Service planning, in conjunction with the team supporting the Individualized Family Service Plan, accounts for 4% of all work related time or about 4.5% of all compensated time.

How time is spent

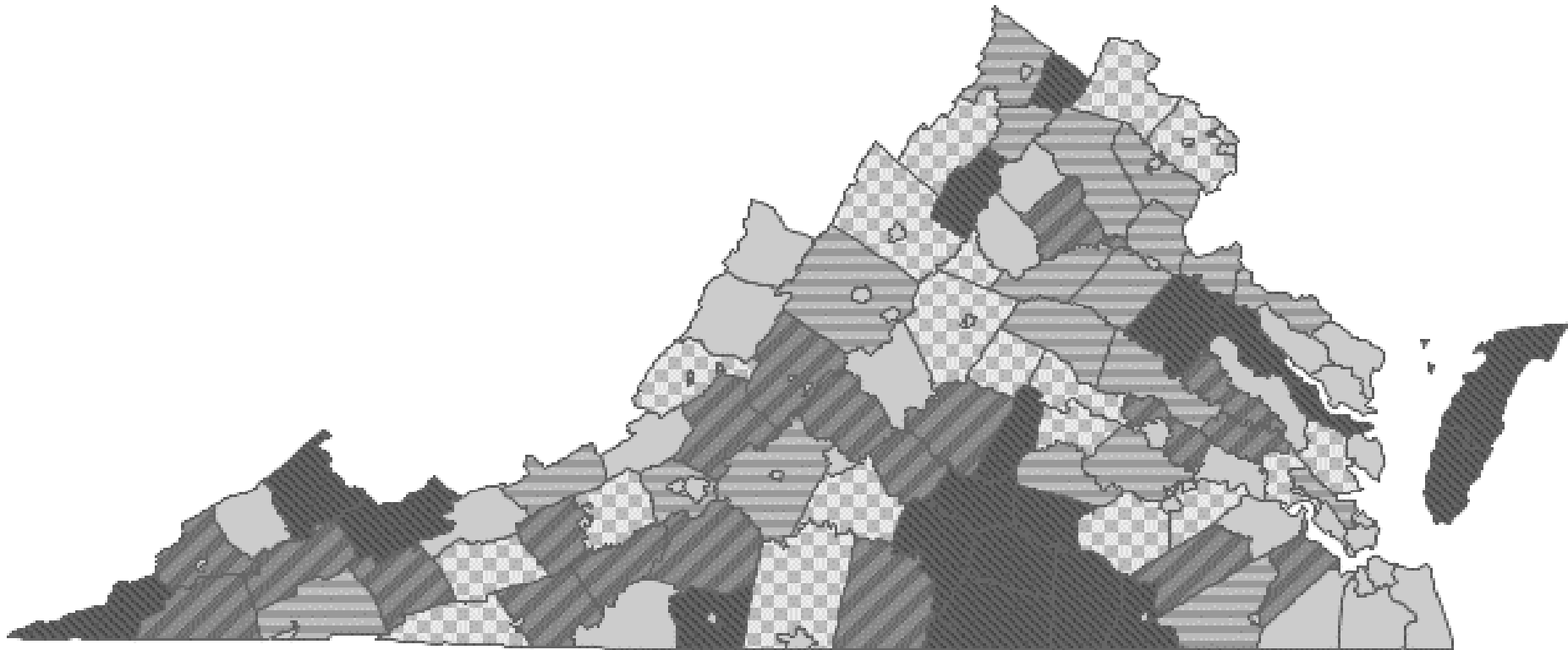
- The average home and community based service event lasts for slightly more than 1 hour.
- For every home and community based event, the average travel time is 35 minutes.
- Personnel development accounts for 2.7% of all work related time or 3% of all compensated time.
- Documentation including report writing takes an average of 21 minutes for every child and/or family encounter.

Percentage of Low Birth Weight Babies 2001



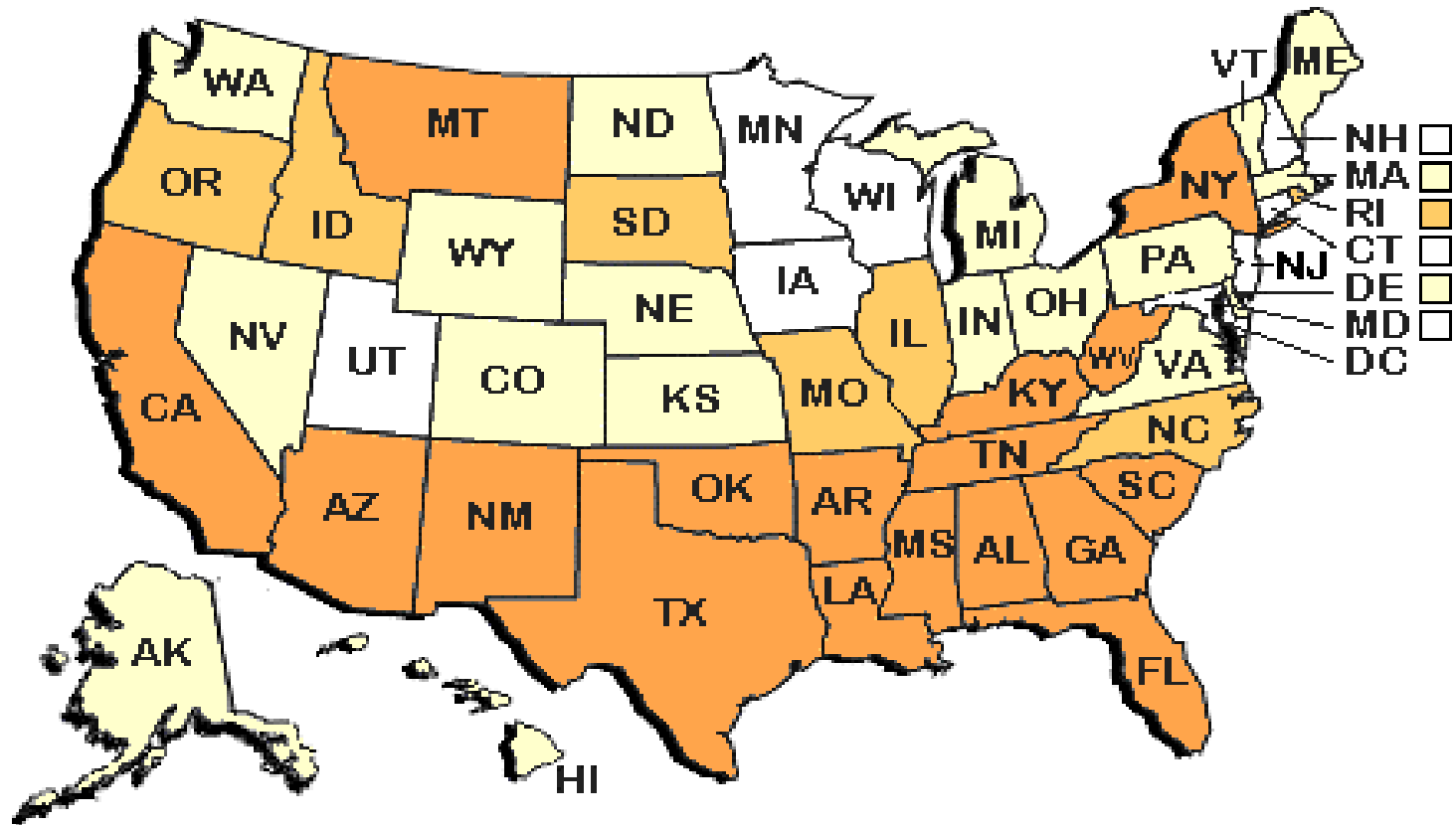
- More than 20% better than state median (6.1 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (6.2 to 7.6)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (7.7 to 9.1)
- More than 20% worse than state median (9.2 and higher)

Low Birth Weight 2002



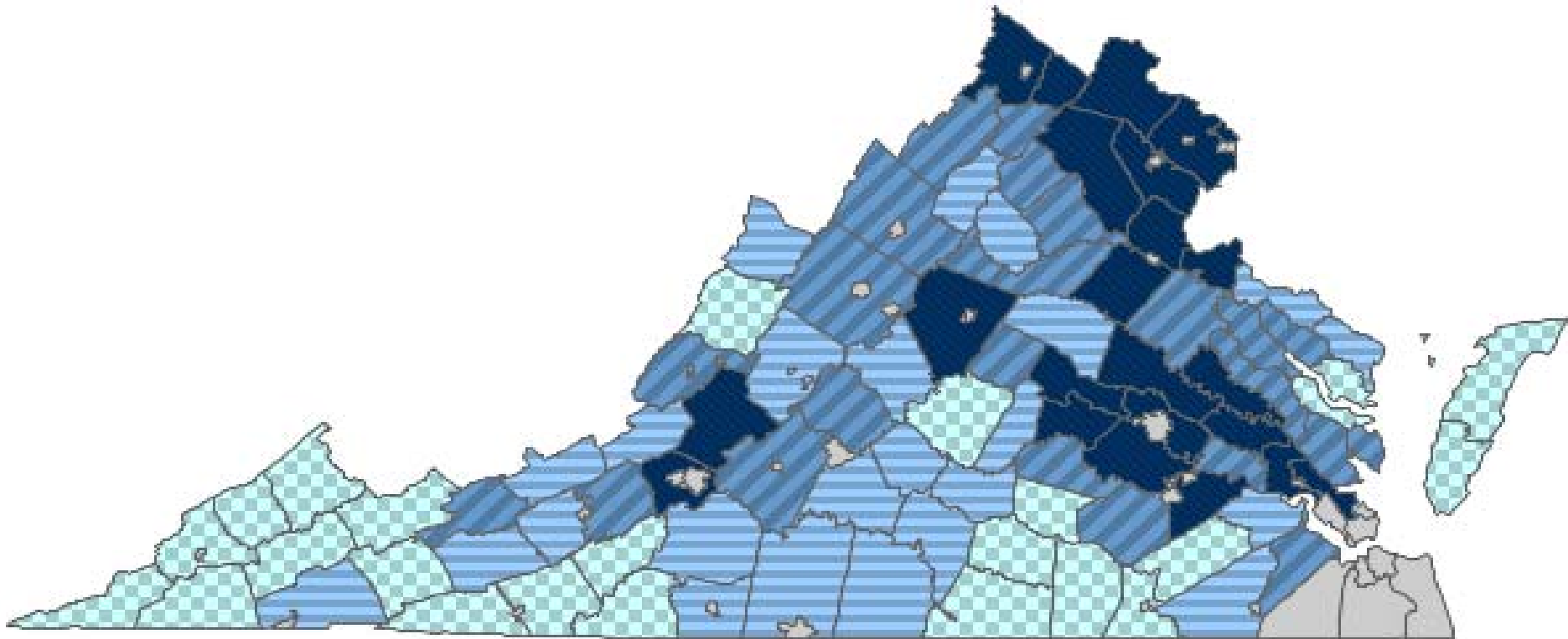
- 9.9% and higher
- 8.1% to 9.8%
- 6.9% to 8.0%
- 6.8% and lower
- No data available

Percent of Children in Poverty 2001

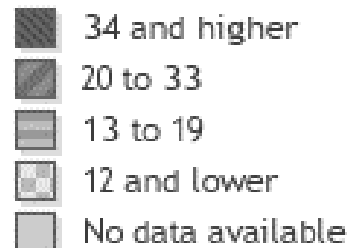
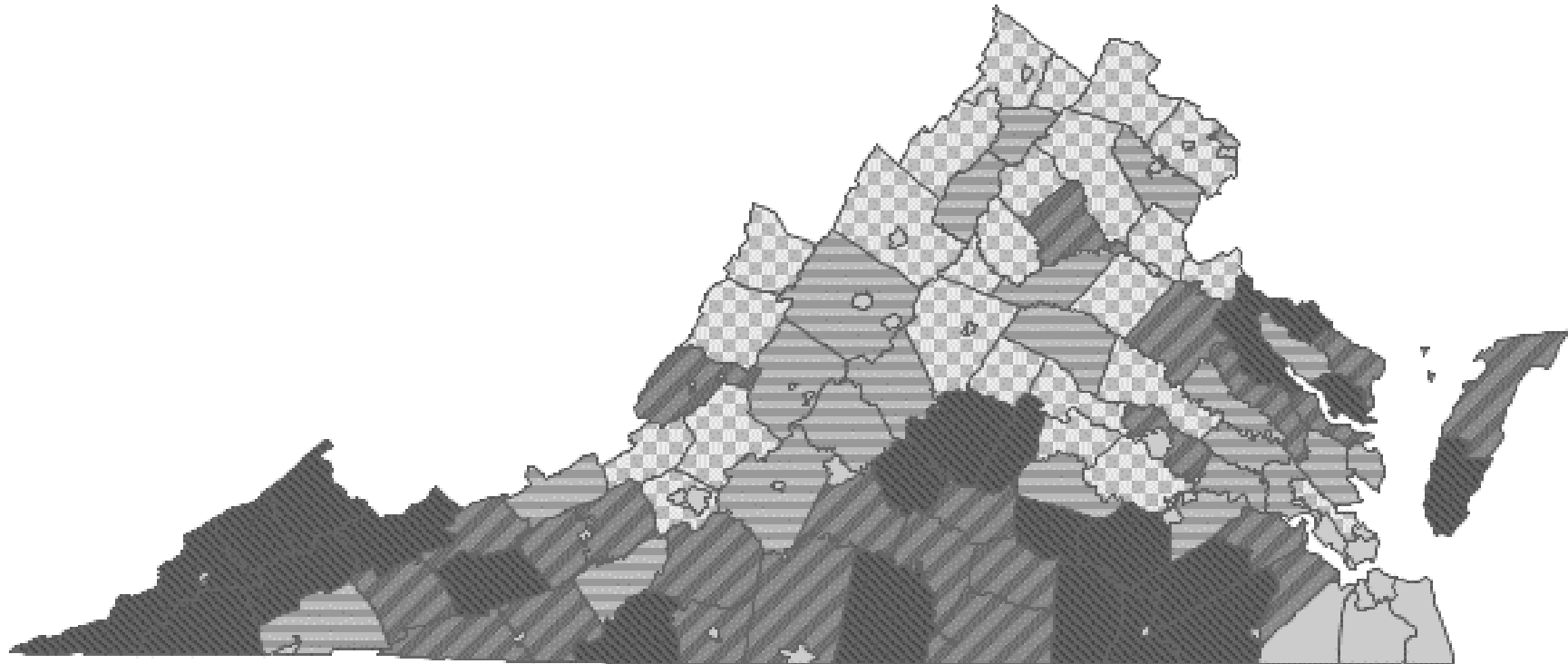


- More than 20% better than state median (11 and lower)
- Up to 20% better than state median (12 to 14)
- Up to 20% worse than state median (15 to 17)
- More than 20% worse than state median (18 and higher)

Median Income Families w/Children 2000

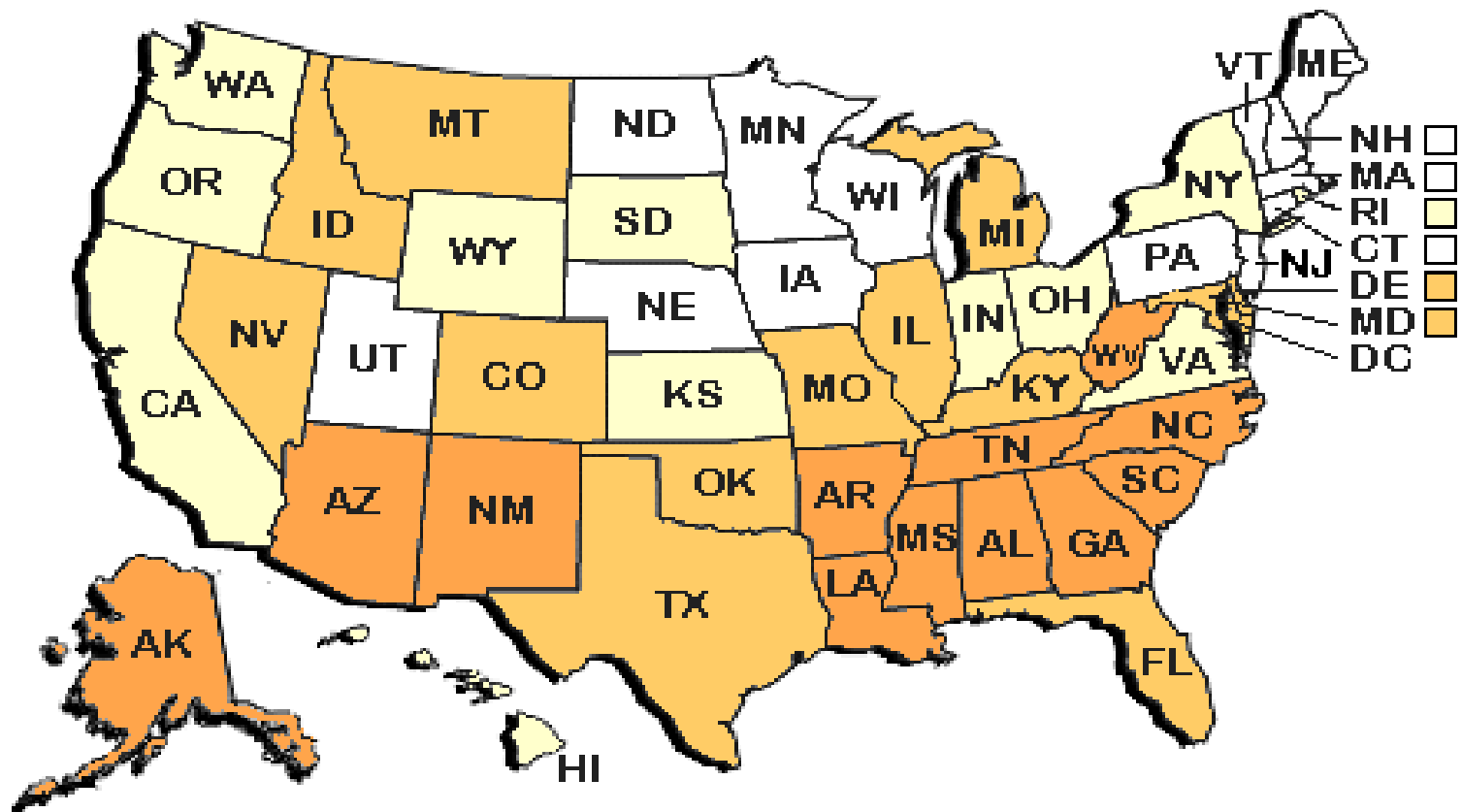


Children Receiving TANF 2002



10 Key Indicators of Child Well-Being		Overall Rank in 2001 is 14		
		Trend Data		Percent Change
		1996	2001	
Percent low birth-weight babies	VA	7.7%	7.9%	3%
	US	7.4%	7.7%	4%
Infant mortality rate (deaths per 1,000 live births)	VA	7.7	7.6	-1%
	US	7.3	6.8	-7%
Child death rate (deaths per 100,000 children ages 1-14)	VA	22	18	-18%
	US	26	22	-15%
Rate of teen deaths rate by accident, homicide, and suicide (deaths per 100,000 teens ages 15-19)	VA	58	46	-21%
	US	60	50	-17%
Teen birth rate (births per 1,000 females ages 15-17)	VA	27	21	-22%
	US	33	25	-24%
Percent of teens who are high school dropouts (ages 16-19)	VA	8%	8%	0.0%
	US	10%	9%	-10%
Percent of teens not attending school and not working (ages 16-19)	VA	7%	7%	0.0%
	US	9%	8%	-11%
Percent of children living in families where no parent has full-time, year-round employment	VA	25%	19%	-24%
	US	28%	25%	-11%
Percent of children in poverty (data reflect poverty in 1995 and 2000)	VA	16%	12%	-25%
	US	21%	16%	-24%
Percent of families with children headed by a single parent	VA	29%	28%	-3%
	US	27%	28%	4%

Overall Ranking 10 Indicators 2001



- Rank 1-13
- Rank 14-25
- Rank 26-38
- Rank 39-50

Children to be Served

Region	0-3 Pop	12/1/2003 Child Count	% in Service	Target Number	Target %
Abingdon	12729	197	<u>1.50%</u>	808	<u>6.30%</u>
Northern Virginia	102680	1357	<u>1.30%</u>	4788	<u>4.70%</u>
Richmond/ Central	43052	859	<u>2.00%</u>	3401	<u>7.90%</u>
Roanoke	32115	404	<u>1.30%</u>	2272	<u>7.10%</u>
Tidewater	70244	1100	<u>1.60%</u>	4844	<u>6.90%</u>
Valley	16546	257	<u>1.60%</u>	778	<u>4.70%</u>
Statewide	277366	4174	<u>1.50%</u>	16891	<u>6.10%</u>

Current Context

- Issues of System Equity
- Service Data
- Legislative Data
- Other Data/Prevalence
- Opportunities
- Locus of Power/Partnerships

Action Steps

- How can data help you sustain Virginia's finance system?
- Review of steps captured throughout the day.
- Timeline