



Introduction

IDEA (2004) and State Guidelines

Part C services provided for qualifying children birth to 3 years of age.
~Decisions regarding services are to be team-based.

Service Delivery Approaches

- ~ Team Approach
 - *Interdisciplinary - services provided by many in collaboration with family
 - *Transdisciplinary - one professional provides all services while collaborating
 - *Multidisciplinary - all professionals provide own services, little collaboration
- ~Service Provider
 - *Direct - professional works directly with the child
 - *Indirect/Parent-coaching - professional teaches parent/caregiver to provide services to child

Research on Language Intervention for Young Children

- ~Intervention can result in positive gains in a child's language skills (Law et al., 2004).
- ~Parent implemented interventions can be effective in creating change in children's language skills (Fey et al., 2006; Girolametto et al., 1996; Ronski et al., 2011).

Research Questions

1. What service delivery models are being used by Part C providers?
2. What factors impact the types of service delivery models used?

Methodology

Participants

- ~19 out of 78 agencies (24%) in Kansas, Colorado, and Nebraska responded
- ~Average of 167 (range = 18-710) children provided services by agencies
- ~Demographics

- *Setting Served
 - ~78.9% rural (N=15), 21.1% suburban (N=4)
- *Area Served
 - ~Average of 3.4 counties and 4,584 sq. miles

Survey

- ~Web-based survey using SurveyMonkey
- ~16 questions

Data Analysis

- ~Descriptive statistics and logistic regression

Results

Question 1: What service delivery models are currently being utilized?

Table 1: Service Models Being Used

Teaming Approach	(N=19)	% of respondents
Interdisciplinary	9	47.4
Transdisciplinary	10	52.6
Multidisciplinary	5	31.6
Service Provider		
Direct	7	36.8
Coaching	18	94.7
Other	2	10.5

***Providers were able to select multiple answers. Therefore, the total number of responses are more than 19.

Question 2: What factors impact service delivery decisions?

- ~Logistic Regression
 - *Variables included: area/counties, number of children
 - *Model fitting was not significant (0.391(df=2))
- ~Agency Report
 - *Blended approach being utilized to better meet family/child needs (6 respondents).
 - *Research and state guidelines recommend parent-coaching (5 respondents).
 - *State requires parent-coaching model (2 respondents).

Summary of Findings:

- ~Part C agencies primarily use parent-coaching model and transdisciplinary approach.
- ~Number of children served and demographics of area being served did not impact service delivery.
- ~Most responders preferred parent-coaching model.
- ~Many utilized a combination of parent-coaching and direct service delivery.

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Discussion and Conclusions

Most Part C providers are providing integrated services by including families and other professionals through the use of interdisciplinary or transdisciplinary teams.

Parent-coaching or a combination of parent-coaching and direct services were offered and provided to parents in accordance with IDEA (2004) and the research demonstrating the effectiveness of caregivers providing services.

Implications and Future Research

- ~There is a need for further education of Part C providers as there were some who indicated that parent-coaching was required by their state governing agency.
- ~Research to evaluate parent/family and child characteristics that would indicate the clients who would benefit from intervention using parent-coaching, direct professional instruction or a combination of the two models.
- ~Evaluation of services provided in all 50 states and whether the type of agency who provides the services impacts service delivery decisions.

Selected References

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