# Characteristics of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices

State Responses to the Part B and Part C Mail Survey from the Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act* 



# Characteristics of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices

State Responses to the Part B and Part C Mail Survey from the Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act* 

# October 2007

Roberta Garrison-Mogren
Tom Fiore
Julie Bollmer
Marsha Brauen
Tom Munk
Westat

### **David Malouf**

National Center for Special Education Research



An Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act* has been funded by the U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, under contract number ED-04-CO-0140. This report was produced under that contract. The content of this publication does not necessarily reflect the views or policies of the U.S. Department of Education nor does mention of trade names, commercial products, or organizations imply endorsement by the U.S. government.

### U.S. Department of Education

Margaret Spellings Secretary

### **Institute of Education Sciences**

Grover J. Whitehurst *Director* 

### **National Center for Special Education Research**

Lynn Okagaki
Acting Commissioner

The National Center for Special Education Research (NCSER) supports a comprehensive research program to promote the highest quality and rigor in research on special education and related services, and to address the full range of issues facing children with disabilities, parents of children with disabilities, school personnel, and others.

We strive to make our products available in a variety of formats and in language that is appropriate to a variety of audiences. You, as our customer, are the best judge of our success in communicating information effectively. If you have any comments or suggestions about this or any other NCSER product or report, we would like to hear from you.

Please direct your comments to:

National Center for Special Education Research Institute of Education Sciences U.S. Department of Education 555 New Jersey Ave, NW Washington, DC 20208

### October 2007

The NCSER World Wide Web Home Page address is http://ncser.ed.gov The NCSER World Wide Web Electronic Catalog is http://ncser.ed.gov/pubs

This publication is only available online. To download, view, and print the report as a PDF file, go to the NCSER World Wide Web Electronic Catalog address shown above.

### **Suggested Citation**

Garrison-Mogren, R., Fiore, T., Bollmer, J., Brauen, M., Munk, T. (2007). Characteristics of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices: State Responses to the Part B and Part C Mail Survey from the Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. (NCSER 2008-3008). Rockville, MD: Westat.

### **Content Contact**

David Malouf (202) 219-1309 Dave.Malouf@ed.gov

# **Contents**

		Page
List of Tables		ii
	oring Requirements Under <i>IDEA</i>	
	valuation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices	
Mail S	Survey Data Collection	3
Highlights		5
Activi	ties Related to IDEA 2004 Monitoring Requirements	5
	ges to Monitoring Since the Enactment of <i>IDEA</i> 1997	
	oring Activities and Data Sources	
Data Limitatio	ons	9
References		11
Appendix A.	Mail Survey Data Collection Methods	A-1
Appendix B.	Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire	B-1
Appendix C.	Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire	C-1
Appendix D.	Data Tables for Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire	D-1
Appendix E.	Data Tables for Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire	E-1

# **List of Tables**

Table		Page
Part B	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Design for Monitoring and Improvement Act	ivities
D-1.	Number and percentage of states whose monitoring and improvement planning focused on a select set of areas or priorities: School year 2004-05	D-1
D-2.	Number and percentage of states using the same focus areas or priorities for all LEAs in the state: School year 2004-05	D-1
D-3.	Number and percentage of states using specific focus areas for monitoring and improvement planning, by focus area: School year 2004-05	D-2
D-4.	Number and percentage of states using various methods to select focus areas for monitoring and improvement planning, by method of selection: School year 2004-05	D-3
D-5.	Number and percentage of states with specific indicators for each focus area: School year 2004-05	D-3
D-6.	Number and percentage of states with specific targets related to the indicators for each focus area: School year 2004-05	D-4
D-7.	Number and percentage of states that coordinated monitoring of LEAs under <i>IDEA</i> with monitoring activities of other programs: School year 2004-05	D-4
D-8.	Number and percentage of states that coordinated monitoring under <i>IDEA</i> with other programs, by program type: School year 2004-05	D-5
D-9.	Number and percentage of states devoting monitoring and improvement efforts to various accountability areas, by accountability area and percent of effort: School year 2004-05	D-6
D-10.	Number and percentage of states that identified statewide systemic noncompliance requiring special attention and systemic remedies: School year 2004-05	D-6
D-11.	Number and percentage of states using various methods to identify statewide systemic noncompliance, by method used: School year 2004-05	D-7
D-12.	Number and percentage of states that identified local systemic noncompliance that required special attention and systemic remedies: School year 2004-05	D-7
D-13.	Number and percentage of states that identified local systemic noncompliance, by method used: School year 2004-05	D-8

Table		Page
Part B M	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Data Collection and Analysis	
D-14.	Number and percentage of states with different numbers of LEAs under their General Supervision responsibility, by type of LEA: School year 2004-05	D-9
D-15.	Number and percentage of states using various procedures to select LEAs for monitoring: School year 2004-05	D-11
D-16.	Number and percentage of states using a regular cycle to select LEAs for monitoring, by length of cycle: School year 2004-05	D-11
D-17.	Number and percentage of states that used various compliance or performance criteria to select LEAs for monitoring, by selection criteria: School year 2004-05	. D-12
D-18.	Number and percentage of states that used various monitoring-related activities for LEAs not selected for monitoring, by activity: School year 2004-05	D-12
D-19.	Number and percentage of states selecting different numbers of LEAs for monitoring, by type of LEA: School year 2004-05	D-13
D-20.	Number and percentage of states that reviewed child records in LEAs selected for monitoring: School year 2004-05.	D-14
D-21.	Number and percentage of states that used random sampling to select child records for review: School year 2004-05	D-15
D-22.	Number and percentage of states that used random sampling to select child records for review, by type of random sampling used: School year 2004-05	D-15
D-23.	Number and percentage of states that used stratified random sampling, by categories (strata) used: School year 2004-05	D-16
D-24a.	Number and percentage of states that used oversampling for one or more categories: School year 2004-05	D-16
D-24b.	Number and percentage of states that oversampled specific categories, by category: School year 2004-05	D-17
D-25.	Number and percentage of states that reviewed various percentages of child records, by lowest and highest percentage of records reviewed in an LEA: School year 2004-05	D-18

Table		Page
D-26.	Number and percentage of states where LEA monitoring involved a site visit: School year 2004-05	. D-18
D-27.	Number and percentage of states where selected LEAs were required to conduct self-assessments: School year 2004-05.	. D-19
D-28.	Number and percentage of states that provided a standard self-assessment procedure for LEAs to follow: School year 2004-05	. D-19
D-29.	Number and percentage of states using various data sources when monitoring LEAs or planning improvements, by data source and frequency of use: School year 2004-05	. D-20
D-30.	Number and percentage of states where findings from Part C monitoring activities were used for monitoring or improvement planning related to Part C to Part B transition: School year 2004-05	. D-22
D-31.	Number and percentage of states where SEA had electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring and improvement planning: School year 2004-05	. D-23
D-32a.	Number and percentage of states whose electronic database of individual child records included child records for various age groups, by child age group and availability: School year 2004-05	. D-23
D-32b.	Number and percentage of states whose electronic database of individual child records included IEPs/IFSPs for various age groups, by child age group and availability: School year 2004-05	. D-24
D-33.	Number and percentage of states where the electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring allowed tracking of children from Part C to Part B: School year 2004-05	. D-25
D-34.	Number and percentage of states where SEA had electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring and improvement planning, by frequency of updates: School year 2004-05	. D-25
D-35.	Number and percentage of states where the SEA has plans to establish electronic database of individual child records for use in monitoring and improvement planning: School year 2004-05	. D-26
D-36.	Number and percentage of states where planned database will include child records from all LEAs: School year 2004-05	D-26

Table		Page
D-37.	Number and percentage of states that will include different age ranges in the planned electronic database, by planned age range: School year 2004-05	D-27
D-38.	Number and percentage of states with established date for planned database to be fully operational, by planned date: School year 2004-05	D-27
D-39.	Number and percentage of states with specific information available for monitoring and improvement planning, by information source: School year 2004-05	D-28
D-40.	Number and percentage of states that analyzed dispute resolution data to determine whether statewide systemic noncompliance had occurred: School year 2004-05	D-28
D-41.	Number and percentage of states that analyzed dispute resolution data to determine whether local systemic noncompliance had occurred: School year 2004-05	D-28
D-42.	Number and percentage of states where findings from monitoring and improvement activities led to further evaluation in specific areas where statewide systemic noncompliance was found: School year 2004-05	D-29
D-43.	Number and percentage of states that conducted further evaluation of specific areas where statewide systemic noncompliance was found, by entity conducting the evaluation: School year 2004-05	D-29
Part B N	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Staffing and Training	
D-44.	Number and percentage of states that had an individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: School year 2004-05	D-30
D-45.	Name of person whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: School year 2004-05	D-30
D-46.	Name and position of person supervising the individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: School year 2004-05	D-31
D-47.	Number and percentage of states that had individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: School year 2004-05	D-31
D-48.	Name of person whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: School year 2004-05	D-32

Table		Page
D-49.	Name and position of person supervising the individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: School year 2004-05	. D-32
D-50.	Number and percentage of states that provided training to LEAs on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for monitoring: School year 2004-05	. D-33
D-51.	Number and percentage of states that provided training to LEAs on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for monitoring, by frequency of training: School year 2004-05	. D-33
D-52.	Number and percentage of states that provided training to LEAs on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement activities: School year 2004-05	. D-34
D-53.	Number and percentage of states that provided training to LEAs on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement activities, by frequency of training: School year 2004-05	. D-34
Part B N	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Role of Stakeholders	
D-54a.	Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals serving on monitoring teams, by type of individual: School year 2004-05	. D-35
D-54b.	Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals participating in monitoring site visits, by type of individual: School year 2004-05	. D-36
D-54c.	Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals participating in local improvement planning or implementation, by type of individual: School year 2004-05	. D-37
D-55.	Number and percentage of states using various methods to select parents of children with disabilities or disability advocates to serve on monitoring teams, by selection method used: School year 2004-05	. D-38
D-56.	Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring: School year 2004-05	. D-38
D-57.	Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring, by frequency of training: School year 2004-05	. D-39

Table		Page
D-58.	Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring, by training topic: School year 2004-05	D-39
D-59.	Number and percentage of states where individuals working on local improvement planning and implementation participated in training about monitoring: School year 2004-05	D-40
D-60.	Number and percentage of states where individuals working on local improvement planning and implementation participated in training about monitoring, by frequency of training: School year 2004-05	D-40
D-61.	Number and percentage of states with a state-level steering committee specifically devoted to monitoring and improvement activities: School year 2004-05	D-41
D-62.	Number and percentage of states including various stakeholders on the state-level steering committee, by type of stakeholder: School year 2004-05	D-41
D-63.	Number and percentage of states using various methods to select individuals with disabilities, parents of children with disabilities, and disability advocates for the state-level steering committee, by selection method used: School year 2004-05	D-42
D-64.	Number and percentage of states receiving steering committee input on specific areas, by area of input: School year 2004-05	D-43
D-65.	Number and percentage of states where members of state-level steering committee served on the teams monitoring LEAs: School year 2004-05	D-43
Part B M	Ionitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Reporting	
D-66.	Number and percentage of states using specific methods to inform LEAs about procedures for monitoring and improvement planning, by methods used: School year 2004-05	D-44
D-67.	Number and percentage of states using various methods to inform the public about procedures for monitoring and improvement planning, by method used: School year 2004-05	D-44
D-68.	Number and percentage of states providing LEAs with different types of monitoring team reports, by type and timing of report: School year 2004-05	D-45

Table		Page
D-69.	Number and percentage of states that made various types of monitoring results and local improvement activities publicly available, by type of information and dissemination method used: School year 2004-05	. D-46
Part B N	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Process for State and Local Improvement	
D-70a.	Number and percentage of states that used different types of analyses to support decisions related to corrective actions, by analysis type: School year 2004-05	. D-48
D-70b.	Number and percentage of states that used different types of analyses to support decisions related to local improvement planning or implementation, by analysis type: School year 2004-05	. D-49
D-71a.	Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of LEAs as part of corrective actions, by type and frequency of action: School year 2004-05	. D-50
D-71b.	Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of LEAs as part of improvement planning, by type and frequency of action: School year 2004-05	. D-52
D-72a.	Number and percentage of states taking various actions in support of corrective actions, by type and frequency of action: School year 2004-05	. D-54
D-72b.	Number and percentage of states taking various actions in support of improvement activities, by type and frequency of action: School year 2004-05	. D-56
D-73.	Number and percentage of states using specific procedures for monitoring progress on corrective actions, by procedure used: School year 2004-05	. D-56
D-74.	Number and percentage of states using specific procedures for monitoring progress on local improvement plans, by procedure used: School year 2004-05	. D-57
D-75.	Number and percentage of states that examined the relationship between LEA compliance with process and procedural requirements and LEA child outcomes: School year 2004-05	. D-57
D-76.	Number and percentage of states using specific types of analyzes when examining the relationship between LEA compliance and child outcomes, by type of analysis used: School year 2004-05	. D-58
D-77.	Number and percentage of states using specific LEA rewards for reducing noncompliance, by type of reward: School year 2004-05	. D-58
D-78.	Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific incentives to LEAs for reducing noncompliance: School year 2004-05	. D-59

Table		Page
D-79.	Number and percentage of states using rewards to encourage local improvement planning and implementation, by type of reward: School year 2004-05	D-59
D-80.	Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific incentives to LEAs to encourage local improvement planning and implementation: School year 2004-05	D-59
D-81.	Number and percentage of states with the authority to use sanctions in the event of LEA noncompliance, by type of sanction: School year 2004-05	D-60
D-82.	Number and percentage of states that consider various factors when deciding whether to impose a sanction for noncompliance, by factor considered: School year 2004-05	D-60
D-83.	Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific sanctions for specific types of noncompliance: School year 2004-05	. D-61
D-84.	Number and percentage of states using various sources of materials, procedural guidelines, or technical assistance related to monitoring and improvement planning, by source used: School year 2004-05	. D-61
D-85.	Number and percentage of states where monitoring findings influenced practices at universities in the state with regard to the preparation of teachers and other personnel: School year 2004-05	D-62
D-86.	Number and percentage of states where monitoring findings influenced practices at universities, by type of practice influenced: School year 2004-05	D-62
D-87.	Number and percentage of states where other departments or divisions in the SEA or other states agencies used monitoring findings: School year 2004-05	D-63
D-88.	Name of departments, divisions, or other agencies using monitoring findings: School year 2004-05	D-63
Part B M	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: History of Monitoring and Improvement	
D-89.	Number and percentage of states where monitoring has changed since 1997, by type and degree of change: School year 2004-05	. D-64
D-90.	Number and percentage of states where special situations played a role in shaping monitoring and improvement activities since 1997, by type of special situation: School year 2004-05	D-66

Table		Page
D-91.	Number and percentage of states where SEA's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated since 1997: School year 2004-05	D-67
D-92.	Number and percentage of states where SEA's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated, by evaluation method: School year 2004-05	D-67
D-93.	Number and percentage of states where evaluation of state's performance included an opportunity for LEAs to provide feedback on SEA performance: School year 2004-05	D-68
D-94.	Number and percentage of states where SEA's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated since 1997, by how decision to evaluate was made: School year 2004-05	D-68
D-95.	Number and percentage of states that made major revisions to their procedures for monitoring and improvement, by year of most recent revision: School year 2004-05	D-69
D-96.	Number and percentage of states providing comments about important changes made to state monitoring and improvement activities since last monitoring period: School year 2004-05	D-69
D-97a.	Number and percentage of states where SEA has a plan for major changes in procedures for monitoring and improvement activities: School year 2004-05	D-70
D-97b.	Number and percentage of states planning major changes in procedures for monitoring and improvement activities, by year changes are scheduled to be in place: School year 2004-05	D-70
Part C N	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Context for Monitoring and Improvement	
E-1.	Number and percentage of states, by date of last completed monitoring period or cycle: 2004-05	E-1
E-2.	Number and percentage of states that had various persons directly providing Part C services, by type of person and service: 2004-05	E-2
Part C N	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Design for Monitoring and Improvement Ac	tivities
E-3.	State definition of monitoring unit: 2004-05	E-3

Table		Page
E-4.	Number and percentage of states responsible for different numbers of monitoring units: 2004-05.	E-4
E-5.	Number and percentage of states selecting different numbers of monitoring units for monitoring: 2004-05	E-4
E-6.	Number and percentage of states that focused monitoring activities on additional levels other than the monitoring unit, by additional level of focus: 2004-05	E-5
E-7.	Number and percentage of states whose monitoring and improvement planning focused on a select set of areas or priorities: 2004-05	E-5
E-8.	Number and percentage of states using the same focus areas or priorities for all monitoring units in the state: 2004-05	E-6
E-9.	Number and percentage of states using specific focus areas for monitoring and improvement planning, by focus area: 2004-05	E-6
E-10.	Number and percentage of states using various methods to select focus areas for monitoring and improvement planning, by method of selection: 2004-05	E-7
E-11.	Number and percentage of states with specific indicators for each focus area: 2004-05	E-7
E-12.	Number and percentage of states with specific targets related to the indicators for each focus area: 2004-05	E-8
E-13.	Number and percentage of states that coordinated monitoring of monitoring units under <i>IDEA</i> with monitoring activities of other programs: 2004-05	E-8
E-14.	Number and percentage of states that coordinated monitoring under <i>IDEA</i> with specific other programs, by program type: 2004-05	E-9
E-15.	Number and percentage of states devoting monitoring and improvement efforts to various accountability areas, by accountability area and percent of effort: 2004-05	E-10
E-16.	Number and percentage of states that identified statewide systemic noncompliance requiring special attention and systemic remedies: 2004-05	E-10
E-17.	Number and percentage of states using various methods to identify statewide systemic noncompliance, by method used: 2004-05	E-11

Table		Page
E-18.	Number and percentage of states that identified local systemic noncompliance that required special attention and systemic remedies: 2004-05	.E-11
E-19.	Number and percentage of states that identified local systemic noncompliance, by method used: 2004-05	.E-12
Part C M	Ionitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Data Collection and Analysis	
E-20.	Number and percentage of states using various procedures to select monitoring units for monitoring: 2004-05	.E-12
E-21.	Number and percentage of states using a regular cycle to select monitoring units for monitoring, by length of cycle: 2004-05	.E-13
E-22.	Number and percentage of states that used various compliance or performance criteria to select monitoring units for monitoring, by selection criteria: 2004-05	.E-13
E-23.	Number and percentage of states that used various monitoring-related activities for monitoring units not selected for monitoring, by activity: 2004-05	.E-14
E-24.	Number and percentage of states that reviewed child records in monitoring units selected for monitoring: 2004-05	.E-14
E-25.	Number and percentage of states that used random sampling to select child records for review: 2004-05	.E-15
E-26.	Number and percentage of states that used random sampling to select child records for review, by type of random sampling used: 2004-05	.E-15
E-27.	Number and percentage of states that used stratified random sampling, by categories (strata) used: 2004-05	.E-16
E-28a.	Number and percentage of states that used oversampling for one or more categories: 2004-05	.E-16
E-28b.	Number and percentage of states that oversampled specific categories, by category: 2004-05	.E-17
E-29.	Number and percentage of states that reviewed various percentages of child records, by lowest and highest percentage of records reviewed in a monitoring unit: 2004-05	.E-17
E-30.	Number and percentage of states where monitoring unit monitoring involved a site visit: 2004-05	.E-18

Table		Page
E-31.	Number and percentage of states where selected monitoring units were required to conduct self-assessments: 2004-05	E-18
E-32.	Number and percentage of states that provided a standard self-assessment procedure for monitoring units to follow: 2004-05	E-19
E-33.	Number and percentage of states using various data sources when monitoring monitoring units or planning improvements, by data source and frequency of use: 2004-05	E-20
E-34.	Number and percentage of states where state had electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring and improvement planning: 2004-05	E-22
E-35a.	Number and percentage of states whose electronic database of individual child records included child records for various age groups, by child age group and availability: 2004-05	E-22
E-35b.	Number and percentage of states whose electronic database of individual child records included IFSPs for various age groups, by child age group and availability: 2004-05	E-23
E-36.	Number and percentage of states where the electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring allowed tracking of children from Part C to Part B: 2004-05	E-23
E-37.	Number and percentage of states where state had electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring and improvement planning, by frequency of updates: 2004-05	E-24
E-38.	Number and percentage of states where the state has plans to establish electronic database of individual child records for use in monitoring and improvement planning: 2004-05.	E-24
E-39.	Number and percentage of states where planned database will include child records from all monitoring units: 2004-05	E-25
E-40.	Number and percentage of states that will include different age ranges in the planned electronic database, by planned age range: 2004-05	E-25
E-41.	Number and percentage of states with established date for planned database to be fully operation, by planned date: 2004-05	E-26

Table		Page
E-42.	Number and percentage of states with specific information available for monitoring and improvement planning, by information source: 2004-05	E-26
E-43.	Number and percentage of states that analyzed dispute resolution data to determine whether statewide systemic noncompliance had occurred: 2004-05	E-27
E-44.	Number and percentage of states that analyzed dispute resolution data to determine whether local systemic noncompliance had occurred: 2004-05	E-27
E-45.	Number and percentage of states where findings from monitoring and improvement activities led to further evaluation in specific areas where statewide systemic noncompliance was found: 2004-05	E-27
E-46.	Number and percentage of states that conducted further evaluation of specific areas where statewide systemic noncompliance was found, by entity conducting the evaluation: 2004-05	E-28
Part C M	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Staffing and Training	
E-47.	Number and percentage of states that had an individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: 2004-05	E-28
E-48.	Name of person whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: 2004-05	E-29
E-49.	Name and position of person supervising the individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: 2004-05	E-29
E-50.	Number and percentage of states that had an individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: 2004-05	E-30
E-51.	Name of person whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: 2004-05	E-30
E-52.	Name and position of person supervising the individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: 2004-05	E-31
E-53.	Number and percentage of states that provided training to monitoring units on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for monitoring: 2004-05	E-31

Table		Page
E-54.	Number and percentage of states that provided training to monitoring units on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for monitoring, by frequency of training: 2004-05	E-32
E-55.	Number and percentage of states that provided training to monitoring units on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement activities: 2004-05	E-32
E-56.	Number and percentage of states that provided training to monitoring units on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement activities, by frequency of training: 2004-05	E-33
Part C M	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Role of Stakeholders	
E-57a.	Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals serving on monitoring teams, by type of individual: 2004-05	E-34
E-57b.	Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals participating in monitoring site visits, by type of individual: 2004-05	E-35
E-57c.	Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals participating in local improvement planning or implementation, by type of individual: 2004-05	E-36
E-58.	Number and percentage of states using various methods to select parents of children with disabilities or disability advocates to serve on monitoring teams, by selection method used: 2004-05	E-37
E-59.	Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring: 2004-05	E-37
E-60.	Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring, by frequency of training: 2004-05	E-38
E-61.	Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring, by training topic: 2004-05	E-38
E-62.	Number and percentage of states where individuals working on local improvement planning and implementation participated in training about monitoring: 2004-05	E-39
E-63.	Number and percentage of states where individuals working on local improvement planning and implementation participated in training about monitoring, by frequency of training: 2004-05	E-39

Table		Page
E-64.	Number and percentage of states with a state-level steering committee specifically devoted to monitoring and improvement activities: 2004-05	.E-40
E-65.	Number and percentage of states including various stakeholders on the state-level steering committee, by type of stakeholder: 2004-05	.E-40
E-66.	Number and percentage of states using various methods to select individuals with disabilities, parents of children with disabilities, and disability advocates for the state-level steering committee, by selection method used: 2004-05	.E-41
E-67.	Number and percentage of states receiving steering committee input on specific areas, by area of input: 2004-05	.E-42
E-68.	Number and percentage of states where members of state-level steering committee served on the teams monitoring monitoring units: 2004-05	.E-43
Part C M	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Reporting	
E-69.	Number and percentage of states using specific methods to inform monitoring units about procedures for monitoring and improvement planning, by method used: 2004-05	.E-43
E-70.	Number and percentage of states using various methods to inform the public about procedures for monitoring and improvement planning, by method used: 2004-05	.E-44
E-71.	Number and percentage of states providing monitoring units with different types of monitoring team reports, by type and timing of report: 2004-05	.E-45
E-72.	Number and percentage of starts that made various types of monitoring results and local improvement activities publicly available, by type of information and dissemination method used: 2004-05.	.E-46
Part C M	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: Process for State and Local Improvement	
E-73a.	Number and percentage of stats that used different types of analyses to support decisions related to corrective actions, by analysis type: 2004-05	.E-48
E-73b.	Number and percentage of states that used different types of analyses to support decisions related to local improvement planning or implementation, by analysis type: 2004-05	.E-49
E-74a.	Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of monitoring units as part of corrective actions, by type and frequency of action: 2004-05	.E-50

Table		Page
E-74b.	Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of monitoring units as part of improvement planning, by type and frequency of action: 2004-05	.E-52
E-75a.	Number and percentage of states taking various actions in support of corrective actions, by type and frequency of action: 2004-05	.E-54
E-75b.	Number and percentage of states taking various actions in support of improvement activities, by type of frequency of action: 2004-05	.E-55
E-76.	Number and percentage of states using specific procedures for monitoring progress on corrective actions, by procedure used: 2004-05	.E-56
E-77.	Number and percentage of states using specific procedures for monitoring progress on local improvement plans, by procedure used: 2004-05	.E-56
E-78.	Number and percentage of states that examined the relationship between monitoring unit compliance with process and procedural requirements and monitoring unit child/family outcomes: 2004-05	.E-57
E-79.	Number and percentage of states using specific types of analyses when examining the relationship between monitoring unit compliance and child/family outcomes, by type of analysis used: 2004-05	.E-57
E-80.	Number and percentage of states using specific monitoring unit rewards for reducing noncompliance, by type of reward: 2004-05	.E-58
E-81.	Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific incentives to monitoring units for reducing noncompliance: 2004-05	.E-58
E-82.	Number and percentage of states using rewards to encourage local improvement planning and implementation, by type of reward: 2004-05	.E-58
E-83.	Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific incentives to monitoring units to encourage local improvement planning and implementation: 2004-05	.E-59
E-84.	Number and percentage of states with authority to use sanctions in the event of monitoring unit noncompliance, by type of sanction: 2004-05	.E-59
E-85.	Number and percentage of states that consider various factors when deciding whether to impose a sanction for noncompliance, by factor considered: 2004-05	.E-60
E-86.	Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific sanctions for specific types of noncompliance: 2004-05	.E-60

Table		Page
E-87.	Number and percentage of states using various sources of materials, procedural guidelines, or technical assistance related to monitoring and improvement planning, by source used: 2004-05	E-61
E-88.	Number and percentage of states where monitoring findings influenced practices at universities in the state with regard to the preparation of teachers and other personnel: 2004-05	E-61
E-89.	Number and percentage of states where monitoring findings influenced practices at universities, by type of practice influenced: 2004-05	E-62
E-90.	Number and percentage of states where other departments or divisions in the state or other state agencies used monitoring findings: 2004-05	E-62
E-91.	Name of departments, divisions, or other agencies using monitoring findings: 2004-05	E-63
Part C M	Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire: History of Monitoring and Improvement	
E-92.	Number and percentage of states where monitoring has changed since 1997, by type and degree of change: 2004-05	E-64
E-93.	Number and percentage of states where special situations played a role in shaping monitoring and improvement activities since 1997, by type of special situation: 2004-05	E-67
E-94.	Number and percentage of states where state's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated since 1997: 2004-05	E-67
E-95.	Number and percentage of states where state's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated, by evaluation method: 2004-05	E-68
E-96.	Number and percentage of states where evaluation of state performance included an opportunity for monitoring units to provide feedback on state performance: 2004-05	E-68
E-97.	Number and percentage of states where state's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated since 1997, by how decision to evaluate was made: 2004-05	E-69
E-98.	Number and percentage of states that made major revisions to their procedures for monitoring and improvement, by year of most recent revision: 2004-05	E-69

Table		Page
E-99.	Number and percentage of sates providing comments about important changes made to state monitoring and improvement activities since last monitoring period: 2004-05	E-70
E-100a.	Number and percentage of states where state has a plan for major changes in procedures for monitoring and improvement: 2004-05	E-70
E-100b.	Number and percentage of states planning major changes in procedures for monitoring and improvement activities, by year changes are scheduled to be in place: 2004-05	E-70

### Introduction

The National Center for Special Education Research (NCSER) at the Institute of Education Sciences (IES) is conducting a 5-year evaluation of states' monitoring and improvement practices under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA)*. The ultimate goal of this evaluation is to provide information to the Office of Special Education and Rehabilitative Services (OSERS) about guidance it can offer that will help states improve their monitoring and improvement systems. This is expected to increase states' compliance with Parts B and C of *IDEA*<sup>1</sup> and to improve outcomes for children with disabilities and their families.

For this evaluation, "monitoring and improvement system" is meant to be a comprehensive term that captures what states do to evaluate their implementation of *IDEA*. Each state has two monitoring and improvement systems—one for Part B and one for Part C. In general, states' monitoring and improvement systems may include the process for designing the practices and procedures that constitute the system, how those practices and procedures are implemented and evaluated, and the means by which monitoring and improvement information is disseminated to stakeholders and the public.

This report presents data collected through the mail surveys conducted in the first phase of the evaluation. These surveys were designed to provide general information about a range of topics related to the monitoring and improvement systems used by states during 2004-05. This report is designed to provide OSERS (specifically the Office of Special Education Programs [OSEP]), states, the regional resource centers that provide technical assistance to states, and others familiar with monitoring under *IDEA* with a summary of the survey data collected about state monitoring and improvement practices in 2004-05. Future reports will discuss the later phases of the evaluation.

### Monitoring Requirements Under IDEA

Under *IDEA*, states are responsible for ensuring compliance with the statute and providing general supervision of all programs providing Part B and Part C services. However, prior to *IDEA* 2004, the law did not define or explain monitoring practices and provided little guidance for enforcement. In designing the mail survey, it was expected that many states looked to OSEP as a model for their monitoring and improvement systems. Therefore, the mail survey included a variety of questions that reflect the principles of OSEP's Continuous Improvement Monitoring Process and Continuous Improvement Focused Monitoring System. These principles include

• targeting resources on the performance issues with the highest likelihood of improving results for children with disabilities;

.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> IDEA Part C: Infants and Toddlers with Disabilities serves infants and toddlers ages birth through 2 with disabilities and their families. IDEA Part B: Assistance for Education of All Children with Disabilities serves children and youth ages 3 through 21 with disabilities.

- focusing on a small number of priorities or focus areas (e.g., free appropriate public education (FAPE) in the least restrictive environment, child find, disproportionate representation, and graduation and dropout rates);<sup>2</sup>
- supporting each priority area with measurable indicators of performance; and
- defining standard, uniform performance benchmarks for each indicator.

Many of these monitoring principles are now codified in the law. As reauthorized in 2004, Section 1416 of *IDEA* identifies two primary focuses of monitoring: (1) improving the educational results and functional outcomes for children with disabilities and (2) ensuring that the program requirements of the law are met. Section 1416 places particular emphasis on those program requirements most closely related to improving educational results for children with disabilities. To address these two primary focus areas of monitoring, the law requires states to monitor local educational agencies (LEAs) by using quantifiable indicators to measure performance in each of three priority areas:

- provision of FAPE in the least restrictive environment;
- the exercise of general supervisory authority, including child find, effective monitoring, the use of resolution sessions, mediation, voluntary binding arbitration, and a system of transition services (post-secondary school transition services for Part B and transition out of early intervention for Part C); and
- disproportionate representation of racial and ethnic groups in special education and related services, to the extent that the representation is the result of inappropriate identification.

Section 1416 also requires states to establish measurable and rigorous targets for the indicators used to measure performance in each of these priority areas and requires that they annually report to the public on the performance of each LEA on those targets. The law makes clear that these requirements apply to both Part B and Part C.

# The Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices

The evaluation of states' monitoring and improvement practices under *IDEA* will:

- describe the strengths and weaknesses of current state monitoring activities;
- provide the basis for making recommendations for system improvements and targeting technical assistance; and
- examine the relationship between monitoring system quality and observed improvements in compliance with *IDEA* and outcomes for children with disabilities.

It will not evaluate states' compliance with the requirements of *IDEA*.

2

See Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1997, 20 U.S.C. §1400 et seq. (1997) and Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004, 20 U.S.C. §1400 et seq. (2004) for more information about these priorities/focus areas.

The evaluation is being implemented in three phases. During the first phase, a mail survey was used to gain a general understanding of states' monitoring and improvement systems for Parts B and C of *IDEA*. During the second phase, site visits will be conducted with a systematic random sample of 20 states to gather in-depth information on the quality of both their Part B and Part C monitoring systems. During the third and final phase, the relationship between the quality of states' monitoring systems and improvements in their compliance with Parts B and C of *IDEA* as well as outcomes for children with disabilities and their families will be examined.

### **Mail Survey Data Collection**

The mail surveys included approximately 100 questions in the following eight categories:

- Context for Monitoring and Improvement (Part C questionnaire only);
- Design for Monitoring and Improvement Activities;
- Data Collection and Analysis;
- Staffing and Training;
- Role of Stakeholders;
- Reporting;
- Process for State and Local Improvement; and
- History of Monitoring and Improvement.

In addition to providing evaluators with an inventory of what states did to monitor local programs and plan improvements, the mail survey data also contributed necessary contextual information for the site visit data collections. To the extent possible, the survey data will also be used to verify whether key findings from the site visits can be generalized to the 50 states and the District of Columbia. Surveys were mailed to Part B state directors and Part C coordinators in fall 2005 and were completed by all 50 states and the District of Columbia (51 of 51 surveys for Part B and 51 of 51 surveys for Part C), with minimal item nonresponse.<sup>3</sup> A complete description of the mail survey data collection methodology is provided in appendix A.

Although the mail survey was originally designed in 2005 and surveyed states about their monitoring and improvement practices prior to the implementation of *IDEA* 2004, the information collected by the mail survey can be used to inform stakeholders and to provide a baseline regarding the degree to which states' were already implementing the *IDEA* 2004 monitoring requirements. The highlights discussed in this report are therefore organized in a way to inform key issues and questions about some of the *IDEA* 2004 requirements.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>3</sup> Although mailed to the Part B state directors and Part C coordinators, the surveys were completed by the state staff member designated by the state director.

# **Highlights**

The mail survey collected data about states' monitoring and improvement practices in 2004-05, which was before the 2004 amendments to *IDEA* took effect.<sup>4</sup> However, the mail survey data can be used to provide some information about the number of states that were already implementing the new requirements prior to reauthorization. These data are summarized in the highlights below. In addition, the highlights identify monitoring practices that have increased since the amendments to *IDEA* in 1997 and provide a general inventory of the monitoring and improvement practices in place in 2004-05.

Complete data obtained from the mail surveys are included in the appendices. Appendices B and C present the Part B and Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire forms, respectively. The tables in appendices D and E present data collected on each of the survey questions. They are ordered and numbered to correspond to the Part B and Part C survey items.

### Activities Related to *IDEA* 2004 Monitoring Requirements

In 2004-05, on what compliance/performance areas did states focus their monitoring efforts? Did these focus areas include the priority areas identified by IDEA 2004?

- According to data from the mail surveys, in 2004-05 most states reported focusing their monitoring and improvement efforts on a select set of areas or priorities (44 states or 86 percent for Part B and 38 states or 75 percent for Part C). See tables D-1 and E-7.
- For Part B, the most commonly reported focus area or priority for monitoring was FAPE in the least restrictive environment (35 states or 80 percent of the 44 states that reported focus areas). See table D-3.
- Other Part B focus areas frequently identified by states related to child outcomes: access to the general curriculum (30 states), graduation rates (29 states), performance on assessments (28 states), and dropout rates (27 states). See table D-3.
- Some of the priority areas mandated by *IDEA* 2004 were identified by fewer than 27 states. Twenty six states indicated that they focused on the disproportionate representation of racial/ethnic groups in special education. Child find was identified as a focus area by 16 states; dispute resolution (e.g., resolution sessions, mediation, voluntary binding arbitration) was identified as a focus area by 11 states, and postsecondary transition was identified as a focus area by 23 states. See table D-3.
- For Part C, the most commonly reported focus area for monitoring was the individualized family service plan requirements and procedures (35 states or 92 percent of the 38 states that reported having focus areas). See table E-9.

\_

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>4</sup> The 2004 amendments to *IDEA* took effect on July 1, 2005, except for Section 602 pertaining to the definition of highly qualified special education teachers, which took effect on December 3, 2004. Although this was after the reference period for the mail survey, the survey included questions related to many of the new monitoring requirements.

• Other Part C focus areas frequently identified by states included transition to preschool (33 states), natural environments (32 states), child find (29 states), and transition to other settings (27 states). Twelve states reported focusing on dispute resolution, and 9 states reported focusing on disproportionate representation of racial/ethnic groups. See table E-9.

According to IDEA 2004, states should monitor using quantifiable indicators and establish measurable and rigorous targets for those indicators to measure performance in each of the priority areas. Prior to the implementation of this requirement, did states define indicators for their focus areas and targets for each of their indicators?

- For Part B, in 2004-05, 37 states reported that they had specific indicators for each of their focus areas (84 percent of the 44 states that reported having focus areas). Of these states, 29 reported targets for each indicator. See tables D-5 and D-6.
- For Part C, 32 states reported that they had specific indicators for each of their focus areas (84 percent of the 38 states that reported having focus areas). Of these states, 29 reported targets for each indicator. See tables E-11 and E-12.

IDEA 2004 calls for states to publicly report the performance of each LEA on the targets for the indicators used to measure performance in the priority areas. Prior to reauthorization, how many states reported the results of their monitoring and improvement planning to the public?<sup>5</sup>

- For Part B, 24 states reported that they had publicly released<sup>6</sup> either individual or aggregated LEA scores on compliance indicators; 10 states reported that they had publicly released LEA ranks on either individual or aggregated compliance indicators; and 18 states reported that they had publicly released individual or aggregated LEA corrective actions. See table D-69.<sup>7</sup>
- For Part C, 22 states reported that they had publicly released either individual or aggregated monitoring unit scores on compliance indicators; 9 states reported that they had publicly released monitoring unit ranks on either individual or aggregated compliance indicators; and 11 states reported that they had publicly released individual or aggregated monitoring unit corrective actions. See table E-72.8

The counts of states in this bullet are the result of cross-tabulations of the data reported in table D-69. These aggregate counts are not shown on that table.

The mail survey did not ask whether states publicly reported the performance of each LEA on the targets used to measure performance. However, it did ask states how they made information about various other types of monitoring results and improvement planning activities publicly available.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> Public release includes through print reports, public websites, or press releases.

The counts of states in this bullet are the result of cross-tabulations of the data reported in table E-72. These aggregate counts are not shown on that table.

### Changes to Monitoring Since the Enactment of IDEA 1997

How has monitoring changed since the reauthorization of IDEA in 1997?

- In the Part B survey, most states reported an increase since 1997 in their use of data in planning monitoring and improvement activities (48 states). Most states also indicated that the focus on child outcomes has increased (48 states). Forty-six states indicated that there was an increase in the public's awareness of monitoring and improvement activities. At least 75 percent of states indicated an increase in each of the following activities: public awareness of monitoring and improvement activities (46 states); stakeholder (other than parents) input to the planning of monitoring procedures (44 states); and stakeholder involvement in data collection and analysis activities (39 states). See table D-89.
- In the Part C survey, most states also reported an increase since 1997 in their use of data in planning Part C monitoring and improvement activities (49 states) and an increase in the focus on child outcomes (42 states). The only other Part C activity that was reported to have increased in at least 75 percent of states was the emphasis on compliance issues such as process and procedural requirements (38 states). See table E-92.

### **Monitoring Activities and Data Sources**

In 2004-05, what activities and data sources did states use to inform monitoring and improvement planning and implementation?

- **Child records reviews** are one means of ensuring compliance with the requirements of *IDEA*. For Part B, all 51 states reported the use of child records review as part of monitoring activities in the LEAs selected for monitoring. For Part C, all states but one reported reviewing child records in monitoring units selected for monitoring (50 states). See tables D-20 and E-24.
- **Site visits** are another method states use to monitor compliance with state and Federal requirements or to examine child outcomes. For Part B, all states reported conducting LEA site visits as part of their monitoring activities (51 states). Thirty-five states reported conducting site visits for all LEAs selected for monitoring. For Part C, 48 states reported conducting site visits as part of their monitoring activities. Thirty-one states reported conducting site visits for all monitoring units selected for monitoring. See tables D-26 and E-30.
- Self-assessments are detailed evaluations conducted by LEAs and monitoring units of their own areas of strength and areas in need of improvement regarding the provision of special education. For Part B, 42 states reported that they required at

One state did not respond to this Part B survey question, but later in the survey reported that it selected between 2 and 8 percent of child records for review. Therefore, we concluded that this state uses child records review.

Monitoring unit is the term used in the mail survey to refer to the organizational entity on which a particular state's monitoring mainly focused. Under Part C, the organizational entity that is directly monitored varies by state.

least some LEAs selected for monitoring to conduct a self-assessment. Thirty-six states reported that they required all LEAs selected for monitoring to conduct a self-assessment. For Part C, 28 states reported that they required at least some monitoring units selected for monitoring to conduct a self-assessment. Twenty-three states reported that they required all monitoring units selected for monitoring to conduct a self-assessment. See tables D-27 and E-31.

• Other data sources. The mail survey asked states how often they used each data source in a provided list. The list comprised data sources frequently available to states and others that evaluators identified as important to self-assessment and improvement planning. For Part B, the data sources most frequently identified as data the state usually or always used when monitoring an LEA or planning improvements were child or student folders (50 states), suspension-expulsion data (48 states), least restrictive environment data (47 states), teacher interviews or focus groups (46 states), and site-based administrator interviews or focus groups (46 states). For Part C, the data sources most frequently identified as data the state usually or always used when monitoring or planning improvements were child folders (50 states), child assessment data (42 states), dispute resolution data (39 states), interviews or focus groups with local program directors (37 states), and monitoring unit self-assessment reports (37 states). See tables D-29 and E-33.

# **Data Limitations**

All survey data collections involve potential sources of error. The monitoring evaluation's mail survey is no exception. While data entry and coding errors were minimized through standard data quality assurance procedures (e.g., data entry with verification), other potential sources of error were more difficult to address and should be kept in mind by readers reviewing the survey data.

### **Definitions**

Self-report surveys are affected by respondents' interpretation of the questions. For the monitoring evaluation's mail surveys, the organizational role of the respondent, for example, might affect his/her perceptions of monitoring and improvement planning in his/her state. In addition, although the survey included a glossary of terms, it is not clear that all respondents referred to that glossary when responding to the survey. In the course of the first wave of site visits, evaluators concluded that states do not share a common monitoring and improvement planning vocabulary. For example, many states use the term *focused monitoring* to describe their monitoring process. Some states use the term because they monitor using a select number of indicators to measure progress. Other states use the term because they monitor a small number of LEAs/monitoring units. These definitional ambiguities make it difficult to compare monitoring systems based on survey data.

### **Timeframe**

The mail survey directed states to respond to all questions according to their monitoring procedures during the 2004-05 school year or monitoring cycle, even if those procedures have since changed. This retrospective timeframe<sup>11</sup> poses several challenges for the interpretation of the data. In addition to the expected effects of time on respondent memory, there is also a preference—observed during site visits—among state personnel to talk about what they are doing now. It is possible that some states responded to the mail survey based on their current monitoring procedures. Staff turnover, and the resulting loss of institutional memory, also poses a threat to the validity of the mail survey data. It is possible that in some states the respondent, or even all of the state-level monitoring staff, may not have been involved in monitoring during 2004-05. Finally, there is the potential impact of the reauthorization of *IDEA* on responses to the mail survey. It is conceivable that some states responded to the survey based on the new requirements of the law rather than reporting about their monitoring and improvement practices prior to reauthorization.

### **Data Collection Method**

The format of a survey data collection results in an oversimplification of monitoring and improvement systems. The surveys were designed to collect a census of current monitoring activities. However, the actual complexity of these systems is difficult if not impossible to summarize through a questionnaire. This complexity is for the reason for including in-depth site visits in the evaluation design. The interactive dynamic of site visits is better suited for teasing out what states are doing when they monitor, what they monitor, and what they do with the results.

The mail surveys were sent to states in fall of 2005, and some states did not return them until spring of 2006.

# References

Individuals with Disabilities Education Act of 1997, 20 U.S.C. §1400 et seq. (1997).

*Individuals with Disabilities Education Improvement Act of 2004*, 20 U.S.C. §1400 et seq. (2004).

U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs. (2003) Continuous Improvement and Focused Monitoring System (CIFMS) Accountability Manual: Guidance for States, Lead Agencies, and Steering Committees. U.S. Government Printing Office: Washington, D.C.

# **Appendix A Mail Survey Data Collection Methods**

The mail survey was the first step toward achieving the evaluation's first objective, to describe the nature and extent of the various monitoring activities implemented by states for Parts B and C of *IDEA*. The purpose of the mail survey data is to provide descriptive information and data across all 50 states and the District of Columbia about states' monitoring practices. The survey will also contribute the necessary contextual information for the site visit data collection.

### **Development of the Mail Surveys**

Two questionnaires were developed for the mail survey data collection, one for Part B and one for Part C. The questionnaires asked about state monitoring and improvement activities in 2004-05, which at the time, was the most recently completed monitoring cycle. With the exception of a few items at the beginning of the Part C questionnaire that helped establish the Part C context in each state, the Part B and Part C questionnaires essentially included the same content.

Both questionnaires were constructed using an iterative approach. A review of the Federal and state *IDEA* monitoring literature, preliminary site visits to two states, and discussions with the study's Advisory Panel provided the initial ideas for structuring the questionnaires and developing items.

Following revision of preliminary drafts of the questionnaires, the Advisory Panel provided written feedback, as well as feedback via conference calls. The Advisory Panel members have expertise in program and/or education evaluation; state monitoring practices; parent advocacy; state Part C and B administration; technical assistance; special education law, regulations, and policy; and early intervention and preschool special education. Panel members were asked to provide input regarding the relevance and clarity of the questions, item organization, clarity of instructions, availability of the information requested, adequacy and appropriateness of item response options, and time required to complete the questionnaire.

Following Advisory Panel input, the questionnaires were revised, and then Westat conducted a pilot test of the mail survey instruments in five states. Pilot states were selected according to criteria hypothesized to be related to state monitoring and improvement systems, such as the size of the special education child count and geographic location, in order to test the instruments in a variety of settings. Also, for the Part C questionnaire, we chose states with different Part C lead agencies (health, education, and other). Thus, two states completed the Part B questionnaire, two states completed the Part C questionnaire, and one state, where the state department of education was the Part C lead agency, completed both the Part B questionnaire and the Part C questionnaire.

During the pilot, states were asked to complete the questionnaire as if they were participating in the actual study. States were asked to use a form to provide feedback about problematic questions, the clarity of questions, availability of information requested, adequacy and appropriateness of item response options, and the time to complete the questionnaire. After piloting the questionnaires and reviewing the feedback forms, we contacted participants by

telephone for additional information, if problematic questions were identified or other comments were provided. Based on information gathered through the pilot test, the questionnaires underwent another round of revisions, were reviewed internally, and then finalized. The final Part B and Part C questionnaires focused on the following topics (see appendices B and C for the complete questionnaires):

- Context for Monitoring and Improvement (Part C questionnaire only);
- Design for Monitoring and Improvement Activities;
- Data Collection and Analysis;
- Staffing and Training;
- Role of Stakeholders:
- Reporting;
- Process for State and Local Improvement; and
- History of Monitoring and Improvement.

### **Data Collection**

Several weeks before the questionnaires were to be sent to states, Westat sent a letter from OSEP and NCSER officials that briefly explained the evaluation study and outlined the expectation of participation in this study. Westat then prepared packets to be mailed to Part B and C administrators in the 50 states and the District of Columbia; packets contained a letter of introduction, the questionnaire (Part B or C), and a postage-paid return envelope. The letters stated the purpose and importance of the study, the types of data to be collected, and how the data would be used. The letters also provided a toll-free telephone number and a project email address, so respondents could call or email if they had questions about how to complete the questionnaires. The questionnaire packets were then sent out to Part B and Part C administrators in late fall of 2005

A few weeks after mailing the questionnaire packets, postcards were sent to states to encourage participation and to ask them to contact us if they did not receive the questionnaires or if they had any questions. Over the next couple of months, we continued to follow up with states via telephone calls, email messages, and postcards. A second packet was mailed to states that did not return their questionnaires; this packet included a letter reminding participants of the expectation of participation, a second copy of the questionnaire, and a postage-paid return envelope. Following the second mailing, if the questionnaire was still not completed and returned, senior project staff called to solicit the administrators' cooperation in completing the questionnaire and to answer any questions or concerns they may have had.

Following the data collection procedures outlined above, we achieved a 100 percent response rate for both Part B and Part C; that is, we received 51 out of 51 questionnaires for Part B and 51 out of 51 questionnaires for Part C. Thus, the mail survey data collection is a census of Part B state directors and Part C coordinators in each of the 50 states and the District of Columbia.

Once the completed questionnaires were received, they were reviewed for completeness. If there were any missing data or problematic data (e.g., selecting multiple response options when only one should have been selected, not following skip patterns), the respondent was contacted, and the items were either completed or corrected.

### **Data Analysis**

This report is based on descriptive statistical analysis of state responses to the Monitoring Evaluation's Part B and Part C questionnaires. For each survey item, the number and percentage of states selecting each response option were calculated. When questions did not apply to all states as the result of skip patterns within the questionnaire, the percentage of applicable states was also calculated. For example, only states that used a focused approach to monitoring were asked about their specific areas of focus. Therefore, for these questions the percentage of states using a focused approach was calculated for each focus area. The results presented in this report represent the universe of potential respondents. Thus, no tests of significance are needed.

### **Appendix B Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire**

# AN EVALUATION OF STATES' MONITORING AND IMPROVEMENT PRACTICES UNDER THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT (IDEA)

### Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire Part B

Contract # ED04CO0140

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB number. The valid OMB control number of this information collection is 1850-0807. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 1 hour per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202-4651. If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to: Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, 555 New Jersey Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20208.

OMB No. 1850-0807 Approval Expires: 09/30/2006

### **Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire Part B**

#### **Definition of Terms Used in the Survey**

**LEA:** a local education agency or other local entity that represents a unit for monitoring purposes, including autonomous charter schools.

**Monitoring:** the SEA's investigation, reporting, and correction of an individual LEA that has been selected according to a regular cycle or because the entity fails to meet some compliance or performance criteria; usually but not necessarily includes a monitoring site visit.

**Monitoring site visit:** visit to LEAs organized by the SEA to monitor compliance with state and federal requirements or examine child outcomes.

**Self-assessment:** some level of self-review conducted by an LEA or other local entity that may include record reviews, data collection, or analysis and that would be in conjunction with the overall monitoring and local improvement activities required by the SEA.

**Noncompliance:** failure to be in compliance with the processes and procedures required by law or with requirements to provide appropriate services.

**Systemic noncompliance:** a pattern of noncompliance within an LEA (i.e., local systemic noncompliance) or across the state (i.e., statewide systemic noncompliance), related to the processes and procedures required by law or the provision of appropriate services, that points to a need for systemic remedies.

**Compliance indicator:** a statement that quantifies a goal or priority related to compliance with the processes and procedures required by law or with requirements to provide appropriate services and that signals whether the goal is being achieved.

**Child/family outcome indicator:** a statement that quantifies a goal or priority related to improvements in child (or family) outcomes and that signals whether the goal is being achieved.

**Corrective action:** required steps for remedying findings of noncompliance with the processes and procedures required by law or with the requirements to provide appropriate services.

**Local improvement plan:** a strategy or set of strategies for an LEA that address local performance goals or priorities and that may or may not be related to noncompliance.

**State improvement plan:** a strategy or set of strategies for an SEA that addresses state-level or statewide performance goals or priorities and that may or may not be related to noncompliance.

NOTE: Please respond to all items with a focus on the monitoring cycle that corresponds to the 2004-2005 school year, even if your practices or procedures have changed since that time. NOTE: In responding to this questionnaire, please adhere to the definitions above, even if the terms or their definitions differ from your normal usage. For example, consider the term LEA to include local education agencies or any other entity that is a unit for monitoring purposes. **Design for Monitoring and Improvement Activities** 1. Did the SEA use an approach to monitoring and local improvement planning that focused on a select set of areas or priorities?  $1 \square Yes$ 2 **No**  $\rightarrow$  SKIP to Item 7 2. Were the areas or priorities the same for all LEAs in the state (as opposed to being developed specifically for each LEA)? 1 Yes 2 **No** 

3.	On what	areas did the SEA particularly focus? [Check all that apply.]
	01	Child Find
	02	Access to the general education curriculum
	03	Least restrictive environment/placement
	04	IEP/IFSP requirements and procedures
	05	Dispute resolution
	06	Procedural safeguards
	07	Staffing levels
	08	Personnel qualifications
	09	Performance on child/student assessments
	10	Disproportionality of racial/ethnic groups
	11	Transition to preschool
	12	Transition to kindergarten
	13	Dropout rates
	14	Graduation rates
	15	Suspension and expulsion
	16	Postsecondary transition
	17	Other:
	18	Other:

4.	How did	the SEA select the focus areas? [Check all that apply.]
	01	Analyzed Section 618 state-reported data
	02	Compiled and analyzed data from mediations, due process hearings, and complaints
	03	Analyzed results from statewide and other large-scale assessments
	04	Analyzed AYP subgroup data
	05	Analyzed results from the recent monitoring of LEAs
	06	Analyzed information contained in LEA applications for Part B funds
	07	Analyzed LEA self-assessments
	08	Analyzed LEA policies and procedures
	09	Analyzed findings from surveys of stakeholders
	10	Consulted with or followed the recommendations of OSEP staff
	11	Consulted with or followed the recommendations of a state-level steering committee
	12	Consulted with or followed the recommendations of an advisory group
	13	Other:
	14	Other:
5.		SEA have specific indicators (compliance indicators or child/family outcomers) for each focus area?  Yes
6.	2 Did the S	No → SKIP to Item 7  SEA have specific targets (i.e., specified levels of performance) related to the
	specific i	indicators for each focus area?
	1	Yes, we had specific targets for <u>all</u> focus areas.
	2	Yes, we had specific targets for <u>some</u> , but not all, focus areas.
	3	No, we had no specific targets.

1 <u> </u>	rograms? Yes No → SKIP to Item 9 hich other programs was monitoring under IDEA coord	
. With w	No → SKIP to Item 9	
	hich other programs was monitoring under IDEA coord	
	hich other programs was monitoring under IDEA coord	
		inated? [Check all th
1	General education (overall)	
2	Title I	
3	Head Start	
4	Mental Health	
5	Developmental Disabilities	
6	Other:	
7	Other:	
speakin require and ser	tate's monitoring and improvement activities focus on a og, this accountability focuses to varying degrees on (A) p ments, (B) requirements to provide appropriate services vices are provided), and (C) child outcomes. In the table	process and procedura (plans are appropria e below, <u>estimate</u> the
speakin require and ser percent	ng, this accountability focuses to varying degrees on (A) parents, (B) requirements to provide appropriate services vices are provided), and (C) child outcomes. In the table age of the SEA's overall monitoring and improvement ecus. The total should add to 100 percent.	process and procedura (plans are appropria e below, <u>estimate</u> the ffort that was devoted
speakin require and ser percent	g, this accountability focuses to varying degrees on (A) penents, (B) requirements to provide appropriate services vices are provided), and (C) child outcomes. In the table age of the SEA's overall monitoring and improvement e	process and procedura (plans are appropria e below, <u>estimate</u> the
speakin require and ser percent each fo	ng, this accountability focuses to varying degrees on (A) parents, (B) requirements to provide appropriate services vices are provided), and (C) child outcomes. In the table age of the SEA's overall monitoring and improvement ecus. The total should add to 100 percent.	process and procedura (plans are appropria e below, <u>estimate</u> the ffort that was devoted
speaking require and serpercent each fo	ng, this accountability focuses to varying degrees on (A) prements, (B) requirements to provide appropriate services vices are provided), and (C) child outcomes. In the table age of the SEA's overall monitoring and improvement ecus. The total should add to 100 percent.  Accountability Area	process and procedura (plans are appropria e below, estimate the ffort that was devoted Percent of Effort
speaking require and ser percent each for A. Ensuring B. Ensuring	ng, this accountability focuses to varying degrees on (A) prements, (B) requirements to provide appropriate services vices are provided), and (C) child outcomes. In the table age of the SEA's overall monitoring and improvement ecus. The total should add to 100 percent.  Accountability Area  g that process and procedural requirements are met	Percent of Effort  Percent of Effort

11. How did the SEA attempt to identify <u>statewide</u> systemic noncompliance? [Check all that apply.]				
01	Analysis of statewide quantitative data on child outcomes (e.g., AYP subgroup data) across LEAs			
02	Analysis of LEA self-assessments			
03	Statewide surveys of parents or other stakeholders			
04	Public forums			
05	Surveys of parents or other stakeholders conducted during the monitoring of LEAs			
06	Analysis of interview, focus group, and other qualitative data collected during monitoring activities with LEAs			
07	Record reviews during monitoring activities with LEAs			
08	Systematic reviews of formal complaints, mediations, due process hearings, and other legal actions			
09	Other:			
10	Other:			
	SEA identify <u>local</u> systemic noncompliance (within LEAs) that required special and systemic remedies?			
1	Yes			
2	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 14			

13. How did the SEA identify <u>local</u> systemic noncompliance? [Check all that apply.]		
01	Analysis of quantitative data on student/child outcomes (e.g., AYP subgroup data)	
02	Analysis of the LEA's self-assessment	
03	Survey of parents from the LEA	
04	Public forums	
05	Survey of other stakeholders from the LEA	
06	Analysis of interview, focus group, and other qualitative data collected during monitoring activities	
07	Record reviews during monitoring activities with the LEA	
08	Systematic reviews of formal complaints, mediations, due process hearings, and other legal actions	
09	Other:	
10	Other:	

#### **Data Collection and Analysis**

14. In the table below, indicate the number of LEAs, by type, that fell under the SEA's General Supervision responsibility for the 2004-2005 school year. Count every LEA, regardless of whether it was monitored in the 2004-2005 school year. Count each LEA only once.

Type of LEA	Number That SEA Was Responsible For
Public LEAs or districts	
Cooperatives, intermediate units, service centers, etc.	
State-operated schools/programs	
Charter schools that are autonomous LEAs	
Private schools [count only those for which a regular LEA is not responsible]	
Other entities:	
TOTAL:	

5. Which of the following best describes the procedures the SEA was using to select LEAs for monitoring (as of the 2004-2005 school year)?				
1	All LEAs were monitored each year. $\rightarrow$ <b>SKIP to Item 20</b>			
2 🔲	A <u>regular</u> cycle (e.g., every 3 years) determined <u>all</u> of the LEAs to be monitored each year.			
3	A cycle determined <u>all</u> of the LEAs to be monitored each year, but the cycle was <u>not regular</u> —the frequency of the monitoring for each LEA was determined by prior compliance or performance. → <b>SKIP to Item 17</b>			
4	Prior compliance or performance alone determined which LEAs were monitored each year. $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 17			
5	A cycle determined <u>some</u> of the LEAs selected for monitoring each year; <u>others</u> were selected based on prior compliance or performance. → <b>SKIP to Item 17</b>			
16. If all LEAs to be monitored were selected according to a regular cycle, the cycle was every years. → SKIP to Item 18				
monitori				
10110 11111	rior compliance or performance contributed to the selection of LEAs for ing, the selection criteria used by the SEA were related to which of the g? [Check all that apply.]			
1	ng, the selection criteria used by the SEA were related to which of the			
	ing, the selection criteria used by the SEA were related to which of the g? [Check all that apply.]  Process and procedural requirements (e.g., failure to complete paperwork or to			
1 🔲	Ing, the selection criteria used by the SEA were related to which of the g? [Check all that apply.]  Process and procedural requirements (e.g., failure to complete paperwork or to meet timeliness requirements)  Provision of services or facilitation of the provision of services (e.g., provision			
2 🔲	Ing, the selection criteria used by the SEA were related to which of the g? [Check all that apply.]  Process and procedural requirements (e.g., failure to complete paperwork or to meet timeliness requirements)  Provision of services or facilitation of the provision of services (e.g., provision of speech therapy, or provision of services in the least restrictive environment)			
1	Ing, the selection criteria used by the SEA were related to which of the g? [Check all that apply.]  Process and procedural requirements (e.g., failure to complete paperwork or to meet timeliness requirements)  Provision of services or facilitation of the provision of services (e.g., provision of speech therapy, or provision of services in the least restrictive environment)  Child outcomes (e.g., AYP scores, graduation rates)			

	neck all that apply.]		so
	he SEA collected and analyzed data from e., data related to the processes and processes.	*	atc
	he SEA collected and analyzed data from dicators.	n the LEAs on child outcome	
3 🔲 T	he SEA collected and analyzed data from	n the LEAs on dispute resolution	n.
	he SEA conducted a desk audit or review EAs.	v of data or documents from the	;
	he LEAs conducted a self-assessment (see SEA.	elf-review) <u>and</u> reported the resu	ults
6 🔲 N	one of the above occurred.		
	Type of LEA	Number That SEA Selected for Monitoring	
Public LEAs			
Cooperatives	or districts		
Cooperatives State-operate	or districts , intermediate units, etc.		
Cooperatives State-operate Charter school	or districts , intermediate units, etc. d schools/programs ols that are autonomous LEAs ols (count only those for which a regular LEA		
Cooperatives State-operate Charter school	or districts , intermediate units, etc. d schools/programs ols that are autonomous LEAs ols (count only those for which a regular LEA sible)		

22. Which l	pest describes the random sampling used?
1	Simple random sampling was used, which means one group of records was selected from all child records, and all records had an equal chance of being selected. → SKIP to Item 25
2 🔲	Stratified random sampling was used, which means multiple groups of records were selected from categories of children sorted according to particular characteristics such as age, disability, or race/ethnicity.
3	Other:
	$\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 25
23. What ca that app	ntegories (or strata) were used for the stratified random sampling? [Check aboly.]
1	Disability category
2	Age or grade level
3	Race or ethnicity
4	Educational environment
5	Date of identification
6	Transfers
7	Triennials
8	English language learners
9	Other:
	ersampling (i.e., selection of a disproportionately large number from a ar category or strata) used for any of the categories?
1 ☐ Yes 2 ☐ No	s, for the following categories:
	ere the lowest and highest percentages of child records selected for review the LEAs monitored in 2004-2005?
	rest percentage of child records reviewed in any monitored LEA:%.
High	nest percentage of child records reviewed in any monitored LEA:%.

LEAs selected for monitoring, did monitoring involve a site visit?
Monitoring included a site visit for all selected LEAs.
Monitoring included a site visit for some LEAs, following a regular cycle.
Monitoring included a site visit for some LEAs, based on decision criteria.
Monitoring never included a site visit.
EAs selected for monitoring required to conduct self-assessments that were rated into the overall monitoring and local improvement activities conducted by?
Yes, all were.
Yes, some were, but not all.
No. $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 29
SEA provide a standard self-assessment procedure (e.g., a standard set of to address, procedures for addressing those elements) for the LEA to follow?  Yes  No

## 29. In the table below, indicate how often the SEA used each of the following data sources when monitoring an LEA or when planning improvements. [Check one box in each row; disregard the shaded numbers.]

		Frequency of Use for Monitoring or Improvement Planning			
Data Source	Never	Rarely	Usually	Always	
Parent survey	1	2	3	4	
Parent interviews or focus groups	1	2	3	4	
Teacher survey	1	2	3	4	
Teacher interviews or focus groups	1	2	3	4	
Advocate survey	1	2	3	4	
Advocate interviews or focus groups	1	2	3	4	
Site-based administrator (principal) survey	1	2	3	4	
Site-based administrator (principal) interviews or focus groups	1	2	3	4	
Central office/program office administrator survey	1	2	3	4	
Central office/program office administrator interviews or focus groups	1	2	3	4	
LEA self-assessment reports	1	2	3	4	
Public hearings	1	2	3	4	
Review of child or student folders, including review of IEPs/IFSPs	1	2	3	4	
Review of dispute resolution data (complaints, mediations, due process hearings)	1	2	3	4	
Review of LRE (least restrictive environment) data	1	2	3	4	
Review of child/student assessment data	1	2	3	4	
Review of suspension-expulsion data	1	2	3	4	
Review of dropout data or graduation data	1	2	3	4	
Review of AYP data	1	2	3	4	
Other:	1	2	3	4	
Other:	1	2	3	4	

30.	. Were fin	ndings from <u>Part C</u> monitoring activities used for monitoring or improvement
	planning	g related to the Part C to Part B transition?
	1	Yes

2 **No** 

ome or all child	T	A in Electronic Form				
Some or all child records were available for all LEAs Some or all child records were available for all LEAs		Available child records included IEPs/IFSPs for <u>all</u> LEAs	Available child records included IEPs/IFSPs for <u>some</u> LEAs			
Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No			
Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No			
Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No			
Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No	1 Yes 2 No			
•	ited?					
<ul> <li>1 ☐ Continuously</li> <li>2 ☐ Monthly</li> </ul>						
•						
hly ally						
	All LEAs Yes 2 No	all LEAs         some LEAs           Yes 2 No         1 Yes 2 No           Yes 2 No         1 Yes 2 No	available for some LEAs  Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No 1 Yes 2 No			

	planned electronic database include child records from all LEAs? Yes No
J	through
On what	date will the planned database be fully operational?
informat	SEA have available for monitoring and improvement planning detailed tion (including summaries of issues, topics, or resolutions) from any of the g? [Check all that apply.]
`	Complaints
2	Mediations
3	Due process hearings
4	Compensatory education
5	Compliance findings
6	Corrective actions
7	Local improvement plans
	ta regarding dispute resolution analyzed to determine whether <u>statewide</u> noncompliance had occurred?
1	Yes
2	No
	ta regarding dispute resolution analyzed to determine whether <u>local</u> systemic pliance (within LEAs) had occurred?
1	Yes
2	No
	What ag  On what  Did the sinformat following  1

	ings from monitoring and improvement activities lead to further evaluation in areas where <u>statewide</u> systemic noncompliance or deficiencies in performance nd?
1	Yes
2	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 44
43 Who con	iducted such an evaluation?
_	
1	The SEA conducted the evaluation.
2	An advisory group or steering committee conducted the evaluation.
3 🔲	The SEA contracted with an independent external evaluator to conduct the evaluation.
4	The SEA required LEAs to conduct self-evaluations focused on the problem area.
5	Other:
1 🔲	Yes No → SKIP to Item 47
45. What is	that person's name? Name:
46. To whon	n did that individual report? [Please indicate the person's name and position.]
Name	e: Position:
improve	SEA have an individual whose <u>primary</u> responsibility was to coordinate ment planning and implementation?  Yes  No   SKIP to Item 50
48. What is	that person's name? Name:

Nam	e: Position:
	SEA provide training to LEAs regarding the requirements and procedures for g and reporting data used for monitoring?
1 🔲	
2	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 52
	quently were personnel from LEAs trained on the requirements and res for collecting and reporting data used for monitoring?
1	Only when requirements and procedures changed
2	Each time the LEA was selected for monitoring
3	Every year, regardless of the monitoring cycle
4	Every years, regardless of the monitoring cycle
5	Other:
collectin	SEA provide training to LEAs regarding the requirements and procedures for g and reporting data used for local improvement activities?  Yes  No → SKIP to Item 54
	quently were personnel from LEAs trained on the requirements and res for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement?
1	Only when requirements and procedures changed
2	Each time the LEA was selected for monitoring
3	Every year, regardless of the monitoring cycle
4	Every years, regardless of the monitoring cycle
5	Other:

#### **Role of Stakeholders**

54. In the table below, indicate who served on the teams that monitored LEAs, participated in monitoring site visits, and participated in local improvement planning or implementation. [Check all boxes that apply; disregard the shaded numbers.]

Persons	Served on Monitoring Teams	Participated in Monitoring Site Visits	Participated in Local Improvement Planning or Implementation
Staff from the SEA	1	2	3
Staff from the Part C lead agency	1	2	3
Staff from other state agencies	1	2	3
Parents of children with disabilities	1	2	3
Advocates for persons with disabilities	1	2	3
Special education teachers	1	2	3
General education teachers	1	2	3
Early intervention specialists	1	2	3
Related service providers	1	2	3
Principals or other school-based administrators	1	2	3
Part C local program directors	1	2	3
District-level general education administrators	1	2	3
Special education administrators	1	2	3
Representatives of professional organizations or associations	1	2	3
Outside consultants	1	2	3
Other:	1	2	3
Other:	1	2	3

	the SEA or LEA select the specific parents of children with disabilities or advocates to serve on monitoring teams? [Check all that apply.]
1	No parents of children with disabilities or disability advocates served on teams.
2 🔲	The SEA/LEA selected specific individuals as representatives from a variety of organizations.
3	The SEA/LEA invited organizations to appoint individuals to participate.
4	The SEA/LEA selected specific individuals to represent a variety of disabilities, without regard to organizational affiliation.
5	The SEA/LEA selected individuals from all persons who volunteered.
6	Other:
training	viduals who served on monitoring teams participate in training sessions or in a program about monitoring?  Yes, all did.  Yes, some did.  No. → SKIP to Item 59
57. When we	ere they trained? [Check all that apply.]
1 🔲	Once, upon initial involvement
2 🔲	Prior to serving on each monitoring team
3 🔲	Prior to each site visit
4 📙	Cyclically (e.g., annually, biannually)
5	Other:

58. On what	topics were they trained? [Check all that apply.]
1	Relevant rules and regulations
2	Procedures for reviewing records
3	Interviewing techniques
4	Provision of technical assistance
5	Debriefing techniques
6	Report writing
7	Confidentiality
8	Other:
9	Other:
	viduals who worked on local improvement planning and implementation ate in training sessions or in a training program about improvement planning
	lementation?
1	Yes, all did.
2	Yes, some did.
3	No. $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 61
60. When we	ere they trained? [Check all that apply.]
1	Once, upon initial involvement
2	Cyclically (e.g., annually, biannually)
3	Other:
	SEA have a state-level steering committee specifically devoted to providing monitoring and improvement activities?
1 🔲	Yes, we had a state-level steering committee specifically dedicated to that purpose.
2 🔲	No, we had no such group, but we used the state special education advisory committee or a similar group for that purpose.
3 🔲	No, we had no such group, nor did we use the state special education advisory committee or any other established group for that purpose. → <b>SKIP to Item 66</b>

	ich of t appl	f the following stakeholders served on the state-level committee? [Check all ly.]
01		Individuals with disabilities
02		Parents of children with disabilities
03		Advocates for individuals with disabilities
04		Students with disabilities
05		Special education teachers
06		General education teachers
07		Early intervention personnel
08		Related services personnel
09		School-based general education administrators
10		Local special education administrators
11		Other district-level administrators
12		Assessment personnel
13		Personnel from other state or local agencies
14		School board members
witl	h disa	the SEA select the specific individuals with disabilities, parents of children abilities, or disability advocates who participated on the state-level committee? all that apply.]
1		No individuals with disabilities, parents of children with disabilities, or disability advocates served on the committee.
2		The SEA selected specific individuals as representatives from a variety of organizations.
3		The SEA invited organizations to appoint individuals to participate.
4		The SEA selected specific individuals to represent a variety of disabilities, without regard to organizational affiliation.
5		The SEA selected individuals from all persons who volunteered.
6		Other:
	_	

	of the following specific areas did the state-level committee provide input? ll that apply.]
1 🔲	Setting monitoring priorities for the state
2	Determining indicators or targets for the monitoring priorities
3	Determining criteria for selecting specific LEAs to be monitored
4	Selecting the specific LEAs to be monitored
5	Determining the extent of noncompliance by LEAs
6	Reviewing LEA response to corrective actions
7	Determining priorities for state or local improvement planning and implementation
8	Other:
65. Did mem  1	Yes No
	f the following methods did the SEA use to inform LEAs about the state's res for monitoring and improvement planning? [Check all that apply.]
1 🔲	Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were distributed in hard copy to all LEAs.
2	Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were available in hard copy on request.
3	Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were available on a Web site.
4	Announcements and explanations of changes were made at meetings.
5	Trainings on monitoring and improvement planning were held.
6	Other:

	f the following methods did the SEA use to inform the public about the state's res for monitoring and improvement planning? [Check all that apply.]
1 🔲	Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were available to the public on request.
2 🔲	Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were available on a public Web site.
3 🔲	Announcements and explanations of changes were made at meetings that all stakeholders could attend.
4	Trainings on monitoring and improvement planning procedures were held for stakeholders and the public.
5	Details of monitoring and improvement planning procedures were provided in press releases.
6	Other:

### 68. In the table below, indicate what types of reports the monitoring team provided to the LEAs that were monitored and when they were provided. [Check one box in each row; disregard the shaded numbers.]

	Time Report Was Provided						
Type of Report	No such report was provided	At the end of a site visit	Within 1 month of completion of data collection	Within 1 to 3 months of completion of data collection	More than 3 months after completion of data collection		
Face-to-face exit interview or debriefing	1	2	3	4	5		
Oral report by telephone	1	2	3	4	5		
Written report	1	2	3	4	5		

69. Indicate in the table below how information collected by the SEA regarding the results of monitoring and local improvement activities was made available to the general public. [Check all boxes that apply; disregard the shaded numbers.]

	Public Availability of Information						
Type of Information	Publicly available print reports	Postings on publicly accessible Web sites	Press releases	Only on request	Not available to the public	State did not have this information	
Individual LEA self-assessment scores/results	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Aggregated LEA self-assessment scores/results	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Individual LEA scores on compliance indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Aggregated LEA scores on compliance indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	
LEA rank on individual compliance indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	
LEA rank on aggregated compliance indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Individual LEA corrective actions	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Aggregated LEA corrective actions	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Individual local improvement plans	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Aggregated local improvement plans	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Other:	1	2	3	4	5	6	
Other:	1	2	3	4	5	6	

### **Process for State and Local Improvement**

70. In the table below, indicate the types of analysis used to support decisions related to corrective actions and local improvement planning or implementation. [Check all boxes that apply; disregard the shaded numbers.]

Type of Analysis	Used for Decisions Related to Corrective Actions	Used for Decisions Related to Local Improvement Planning or Implementation
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to targets set for that LEA	1	2
Comparing present levels of compliance or performance to the LEA's own baseline	1	2
Determining trends for the LEA and comparing those to the LEA's current compliance or performance	1	2
Comparing areas of strength to areas of weakness within the LEA	1	2
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to standards that apply to all LEAs in the state	1	2
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to the levels for other LEAs in the state	1	2
Other:	1	2

71. In the table below, estimate how frequently the actions listed were required of LEAs as part of corrective actions <u>or</u> as part of local improvement planning and implementation. [Check <u>two</u> boxes in each row; disregard the shaded numbers.]

		Frequency of Requirement Under Corrective Actions			Frequency of Requirement for Improvement Activities					
Action Required of LEAs	Never	Occa- sionally	Usually	Always	Never	Occa- sionally	Usually	Always		
Convene panels or committees	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Implement existing policies and procedures	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Make additions or changes to policies or procedures	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Review and correct records (including IEPs/IFSPs)	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Provide or obtain professional development or training	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Provide or obtain technical assistance	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Systemically review records	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Collect additional data	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Conduct additional self-assessment	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Prepare additional reports for the SEA	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Hire additional staff or better qualified staff	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		

72. Estimate in the table below how frequently the SEA took the actions listed in support of corrective actions <u>or</u> improvement planning and implementation by LEAs. [Check <u>two</u> boxes in each row; disregard the shaded numbers.]

		requency pporting <u>Act</u>				requency porting <u>l</u> <u>Acti</u>		
Action by the SEA	Never	Occa- sionally	Usually	Always	Never	Occa- sionally	Usually	Always
Provided additional funds to the LEA	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Provided professional development or training for LEA personnel	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Provided technical assistance to LEA personnel	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Conducted additional data collection and analysis	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Conducted follow-up site visits or desk audits	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Prepared additional reports	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Facilitated interagency communication	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

<b>73.</b> `	What procedures	did the SEA	follow in	monitoring progress	s on corrective actions?
--------------	-----------------	-------------	-----------	---------------------	--------------------------

1	Progress on corrective actions was not monitored by the SEA.
2	Progress on corrective actions was noted and addressed the next time the LEA was selected for monitoring but was not followed in the interim.
3	LEAs were required to take the initiative on corrective actions and report progress to the SEA.
4	SEA staff took the initiative to follow up with LEAs on corrective actions, possibly including conducting a follow-up visit to the LEA.
5	Other:

74. What pr plans?	ocedures did the SEA follow in monitoring progress on local improvement
1 🔲	Progress on plans was not monitored by the SEA.
2 🔲	Progress on plans was noted and addressed the next time the LEA was selected for monitoring but was not followed in the interim.
3 🔲	LEAs were required to take the initiative on improvement plans and report progress to the SEA.
4	SEA staff took the initiative to follow up with LEAs on improvement plans, possibly including conducting a follow-up visit to the LEA.
5	Other:
1	de appropriate services and (b) the LEA's child outcomes?  Yes  No → SKIP to Item 77
76. What ki	nd of analysis did the SEA conduct? [Check all that apply.]
1	A cross-sectional statistical analysis comparing compliance data to outcome data across LEAs at a single point in time
2	A longitudinal statistical analysis comparing compliance data to outcome data over time within an LEA
3	A qualitative analysis that used expert informants to provide evidence of links between compliance and outcomes within an LEA
4	An informal analysis based on the judgment of SEA staff
5	Other:

77. How did that appl	the state reward individual LEAs for reducing noncompliance? [Check all y.]
1	Proclamation, public commendation, or award
2	Additional funds or monetary award
3	Less frequent monitoring
4	Other:
5	Other:
6	State used no rewards
	SEA have written guidelines or procedures outlining the specific incentives the ald use with LEAs to reduce noncompliance?  Yes  No
	the state reward individual LEAs to encourage local improvement planning ementation? [Check all that apply.]
1 🔲	Proclamation, public commendation, or award
2	Additional funds or monetary award
3	Less frequent monitoring
4	Other:
5	Other:
6	State used no rewards
	SEA have written guidelines or procedures outlining the specific incentives the ald use with LEAs to encourage local improvement activities?  Yes  No

	nctions did the state have authority to use in the event of noncompliance by an Check all that apply.]
1 🔲	Negotiating a compliance agreement
2	Imposing restrictions or special conditions on the use of funds
3	Withholding funds in whole or in part
4	Obtaining a "cease and desist" order
5	Referring the noncompliant entity to the state attorney general
6	Other:
7	Other:
82. What fac	etors did the SEA consider in deciding whether to impose a sanction? [Check pply.]
1	Duration of noncompliance
2 🔲	Extent (breadth) of noncompliance
3	Severity of the noncompliance
4	Effort made to correct the problem
5	Whether the problem was related to provision of student services versus procedural requirements
6	Other:
	EA have written guidelines or procedures outlining the specific sanctions that cur for specific types of noncompliance?  Yes  No

monitori	SEA use materials, procedural guidelines, or technical assistance related to ing and improvement planning that were provided by any of the following? all that apply.]
01	Regional Resource Centers (RRCs)
02	Center for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education (CADRE)
03	National Center on Educational Outcomes (NCEO)
04	National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (NECTAC)
05	National Center for Special Education Accountability Monitoring (NCSEAM)
06	Early Childhood Outcome Center (ECO)
07	Other OSEP-funded projects:
08	Other Department of Education-funded projects:
09	In-state university or university-affiliated consultants
10	Out-of-state university or out-of-state university-affiliated consultants
11	Private consultants or private organizations
12	Professional organizations:,
13	Other:
14	None of the above
	d to the preparation of teachers and other personnel, did findings from influence practices at universities in the state?
1	Yes
2	No → SKIP to Item 87
3	Don't know $\rightarrow$ <b>SKIP to Item 87</b>

	ways did findings from monitoring influence practices at universities in the Check all that apply.]
1 🔲	Findings were considered by state agencies when deciding which personnel preparation programs to license or support.
2 🔲	Findings were used by faculty in deciding what type of technical assistance or professional development to offer.
3	Findings were used by the state in considering what university-based technical assistance or professional development to support.
4	Findings were used by faculty for curriculum planning.
5	Other:
6	Other:
о Ц	Other.
87. Were m	onitoring findings used by other departments and divisions in the SEA or by te agencies?
87. Were mo	onitoring findings used by other departments and divisions in the SEA or by
87. Were mo	onitoring findings used by other departments and divisions in the SEA or by te agencies?
87. Were mo	onitoring findings used by other departments and divisions in the SEA or by te agencies?  Yes

### **History of Monitoring and Improvement**

89. Indicate in the table below how monitoring has changed in the state since the enactment of the *IDEA* amendments of 1997. [Check one box in each row; disregard the shaded numbers.]

Since 1997	Greatly decreased	Slightly decreased	Stayed About the Same	Slightly increased	Greatly increased
parent input to the planning of monitoring procedures has	1	2	3	4	5
other stakeholder input to the planning of monitoring procedures has	1	2	3	4	5
parent involvement in data collection and analysis activities has	1	2	3	4	5
other stakeholder involvement in data collection and analysis activities has	1	2	3	4	5
public awareness of monitoring and improvement activities has	1	2	3	4	5
use of data in planning the SEA's monitoring and improvement activities has	1	2	3	4	5
the number or frequency of site visits to LEAs to collect information has	1	2	3	4	5
the focus on child outcomes has	1	2	3	4	5
the emphasis on compliance issues such as process and procedural requirements has	1	2	3	4	5
public reporting of monitoring findings, by individual LEAs, has	1	2	3	4	5
public reporting of monitoring findings, aggregated across LEAs, has	1	2	3	4	5
the frequency of LEA self-assessments has	1	2	3	4	5
other area (specify:) has	1	2	3	4	5
other area (specify:) has	1	2	3	4	5

_	ecial situations in the state have played a role in shaping monitoring and ment activities since 1997? [Check all that apply.]
01	None
02	Consent decree or settlement of a lawsuit
03	Pending litigation
04	State law that requires a specific monitoring methodology
05	State law that limits data collection by the SEA
06	State law that specifically limits extent of monitoring activities by the SEA
07	State law that limits the number of state agency staff devoted to monitoring activities
08	Limited state-level resources for monitoring due to other funding priorities
09	Other:
10	Other:
1 🔲	mally evaluated since 1997?  Yes  No → SKIP to Item 95
92. How was	s the SEA's performance evaluated? [Check all that apply.]
1	The SEA conducted a self-evaluation.
2	An advisory group or steering committee evaluated the SEA's performance.
3 🔲	The SEA contracted with an independent external evaluator to assess the agency's performance.
4	Other:
93. Did this perform	evaluation include an opportunity for LEAs to provide feedback on the SEA's ance?
1	Yes
2	No

94. How was it decided that an evaluation was needed? [Check all that apply.]	
1	SEA performance is evaluated every year(s) according to a fixed schedule.
2	An advisory group or steering committee decided an evaluation was needed.
3	SEA administrators decided an evaluation was needed.
4	Evaluation occurs only in response to impending OSEP monitoring activities in the state.
5	Other:
and im	describe important changes, if any, that you have made to the state's monitoring provement activities since the 2004-2005 monitoring period (i.e., since the time covered by this survey).

97. Does the state have a plan for major changes in procedures for monitoring and improvement activities?		
1 🔲	Yes, with changes scheduled to be put in place in the year (e.g. 2006)	
2	No	

### **CONTACT INFORMATION**

Please provide us with your name, title, address, phone number, and email address in case we need to contact you to clarify your responses to any of these questions.

Name		
Title		
Address	 	 
Phone	 	 
Fax		
Email		 

### Thank you for completing this questionnaire.

WESTAT 1650 Research Boulevard, Room RA 1221A Rockville, MD 20850

## **Appendix C Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire**

# AN EVALUATION OF STATES' MONITORING AND IMPROVEMENT PRACTICES UNDER THE INDIVIDUALS WITH DISABILITIES EDUCATION ACT (IDEA)

### **Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire Part C**

Contract # ED04CO0140

According to the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995, no persons are required to respond to a collection of information unless it displays a valid OMB number. The valid OMB control number of this information collection is 1850-0807. The time required to complete this information collection is estimated to average 3 hours per response, including the time to review instructions, search existing data resources, gather the data needed and complete and review the information collection. If you have any comments concerning the accuracy of the time estimate(s) or suggestions for improving this form, please write to: U.S. Department of Education, Washington, DC 20202-4651. If you have comments or concerns regarding the status of your individual submission of this form, write directly to: Institute of Education Sciences, U.S. Department of Education, 555 New Jersey Ave, NW, Washington, DC 20208.

OMB No. 1850-0807 Approval Expires: 09/30/2006

# **Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire Part C**

#### **Definition of Terms Used in the Survey**

**State lead agency:** the state agency designated to carry out the general administration and supervision of programs and activities under Part C.

**Monitoring:** the state lead agency's investigation, reporting, and correction of a local or regional monitoring unit; usually but not necessarily includes a site visit.

**Monitoring unit:** the organizational entity on which a state's monitoring mainly focuses, which can be a local or regional unit; Item 3 on page 3 of this questionnaire provides additional explanation.

**Monitoring site visit:** visit to monitoring unit organized by the state lead agency to monitor compliance with state and federal requirements or examine child/family outcomes.

**Self-assessment:** some level of self-review conducted by a monitoring unit that may include record reviews, data collection, or analysis and that would be in conjunction with the overall monitoring and local improvement activities required by the state lead agency.

**Noncompliance:** failure to be in compliance with the processes and procedures required by law or with requirements to provide appropriate services.

**Systemic noncompliance:** a pattern of noncompliance within a monitoring unit (i.e., local systemic noncompliance) or across the state (i.e., statewide systemic noncompliance), related to the processes and procedures required by law or the provision of appropriate services, that points to a need for systemic remedies.

**Compliance indicator:** a statement that quantifies a goal or priority related to compliance with the processes and procedures required by law or with requirements to provide appropriate services and that signals whether the goal is being achieved.

**Child/family outcome indicator:** a statement that quantifies a goal or priority related to improvements in child/family outcomes and that signals whether the goal is being achieved.

**Corrective action:** required steps for remedying findings of noncompliance with the processes and procedures required by law or with the requirements to provide appropriate services.

**Local improvement plan:** a strategy or set of strategies for a monitoring unit that address local performance goals or priorities and that may or may not be related to noncompliance.

**State improvement plan:** a strategy or set of strategies for a state lead agency that addresses state-level or statewide performance goals or priorities and that may or may not be related to noncompliance.

NOTE: Please respond to all questions with a focus on the *last complete monitoring period*, even if your practices or procedures have changed since that time. Consider the last monitoring period to be the yearlong monitoring period that ended most recently. If, for example, the Part C monitoring year runs from October 1 to September 30, respond for the period that ended September 30, 2005. If, however, the Part C monitoring year corresponds to the calendar year, consider the last monitoring period to be the period that ended December 31, 2004.

NOTE: In responding to this questionnaire, please adhere to the definitions above, even if the terms or their definitions differ from your normal usage. For example, consider the term *compliance indicator* to refer to "a statement that quantifies a goal or priority related to compliance...and that signals whether the goal is being achieved" regardless of whether you use that exact term in your state.

#### **Context for Monitoring and Improvement**

1.	In your	state, what was the last complete monitoring period or cycle for Part C?
	1	January 1 to December 31, 2004
	2	July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005
	3	October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2005
	4	Other:

### 2. Indicate in the table below, the persons who directly provided the specified Part C services. [Check all boxes that apply; disregard the shaded numbers.]

			Service	T	I
Agency/Organization	Screening	Family intake	Initial evaluation	Service coordination	Early intervention
State lead agency staff	1	2	3	4	5
Staff of one or more other state agencies	1	2	3	4	5
School district/LEA staff	1	2	3	4	5
Staff of public regional or local agencies (non-education)	1	2	3	4	5
Private vendors under contracts or grants directly from the state lead agency	1	2	3	4	5
Private vendors under contracts or grants directly from another state agency	1	2	3	4	5
Private vendors under contracts or grants directly from public regional or local agencies	1	2	3	4	5
Individual service lead agencies through a fee- for-service system	1	2	3	4	5
Other:	1	2	3	4	5
Other:	1	2	3	4	5

#### **Design for Monitoring and Improvement Activities**

3. Under Part C, states vary in regard to the level of service providers or administrative entities that they directly monitor. For example, some states focus their monitoring activities mainly on local lead agencies that have authority to administer and coordinate services. Other states focus their monitoring on local providers that provide direct services under contracts with the state lead agency. Still other states focus their monitoring at multiple levels that provide different Part C services (e.g., a state may focus its monitoring on regional entities that conduct family intakes and on local entities that provide service coordination).

For the purposes of this survey, we use the term "monitoring unit" to mean the level or levels of organizational entity on which your monitoring mainly focuses. Because of

	the variation from state to state, we ask you to define below that term for your state.
	Please define "monitoring unit" as it applies in your state:
<u>NO</u>	TE: For the remainder of this survey, please apply the definition you have written above to questions that focus on "monitoring units." Every use of that term is highlighted in red type.
4.	Overall, how many monitoring units (as you defined them in Item 3) was the state lead agency responsible for, whether or not any monitoring activities occurred for those units?
5.	How many monitoring units did the state lead agency actually monitor during the monitoring period?

6.			ion to monitoring units, at what additional levels did the state lead agency focus nitoring activities? [Check all that apply.]
	1		State agencies other than the state lead agency
	2		Regional public agencies
	3		Local public agencies
	4		Private vendors
	5		Private individuals providing services under a fee-for-service system
	6		Other:
	7		Other:
	8		The state lead agency focused on no additional levels
7.		nnin	state lead agency use an approach to monitoring and local improvement g that focused on a select set of areas or priorities?  Yes  No → SKIP to Item 13
8.		being	te areas or priorities the same for all monitoring units in the state (as opposed developed specifically for each monitoring unit)?  Yes  No

9.	On wha	t areas did the state lead agency particularly focus? [Check all that apply.]
	01	Participation rate
	02	Child Find
	03	Dispute resolution
	04	IFSP requirements and procedures
	05	Staffing levels
	06	Personnel qualifications
	07	Natural environments
	08	Performance on child assessments
	09	Disproportionality of racial/ethnic groups
	10	Transition to other settings
	11	Transition to preschool
	12	Other:
	13	Other:
	14	Other:
10.	. How did	I the state lead agency select the focus areas? [Check all that apply.]
	01	Analyzed Section 618 state-reported data
	02	Compiled and analyzed data from mediations, due process hearings, and complaints
	03	Analyzed findings from the recent monitoring of monitoring units
	04	Analyzed information contained in monitoring unit applications for Part C funds
	05	Analyzed monitoring unit self-assessments
	06	Analyzed monitoring unit policies and procedures
	07	Analyzed findings from surveys of stakeholders
	08	Consulted with or followed the recommendations of OSEP staff
	09	Consulted with or followed the recommendations of a state-level steering committee
	10	Consulted with or followed the recommendations of an advisory group
	11	Other:
	12	Other:

child/fa	state lead agency have specific indicators (compliance indicators or mily outcome indicators) for each focus area?  Yes
2 🔲	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 13
	state lead agency have specific targets (i.e., specified levels of performance) to the specific indicators for each focus area?
1	Yes, we had specific targets for <u>all</u> focus areas.
2	Yes, we had specific targets for some, but not all, focus areas.
3	No, we had no specific targets.
13. Was mo	onitoring under IDEA coordinated with the monitoring activities of other ns?
1	Yes
2	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 15
14. With wl	hich other programs was monitoring under IDEA coordinated? [Check all that
apply.]	
01	State Education Agency (if the SEA is not the state lead agency)
02	Health Department
03	Maternal and Child Health
04	Medicaid
05	Head Start
06	Child Care
07	Child Welfare
08	Mental Health
09	Developmental Disabilities
10	Other:
11	Other:

15. Every state's monitoring and improvement activities focus on accountability. Broadly speaking, this accountability focuses to varying degrees on (A) process and procedural requirements, (B) requirements to provide appropriate services (plans are appropriate and services are provided), and (C) child/family outcomes. In the table below, estimate the percentage of the state lead agency's overall monitoring and improvement effort that was devoted to each focus. The total should add to 100 percent.

Accountability Area	Percent of Effort
A. Ensuring that process and procedural requirements are met	%
B. Ensuring that requirements to provide appropriate services are met	
C. Improving child/family outcomes directly by improving practices	%
TOTAL:	100%

	16. Did the state lead agency identify <u>statewide</u> systemic noncompliance that required special attention and systemic remedies?		
1 🔲	Yes		
2	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 18		
	d the state lead agency attempt to identify <u>statewide</u> systemic noncompliance? all that apply.]		
1 🔲	Analysis of statewide quantitative data on child/family outcomes across monitoring units		
2	Analysis of monitoring unit self-assessments		
3	Statewide surveys of parents or other stakeholders		
4	Surveys of parents or other stakeholders conducted during the monitoring of monitoring units		
5	Analysis of interview, focus group, and other qualitative data collected during monitoring activities with monitoring units		
6	Record reviews during monitoring activities with monitoring units		
7	Systematic reviews of formal complaints, mediations, due process hearings, and other legal actions		
8	Other:		
9	Other:		

		state lead agency identify <u>local</u> systemic noncompliance (within monitoring nat required special attention and systemic remedies?
1		Yes
2		No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 20
	w did oly.]	I the state lead agency identify <u>local</u> systemic noncompliance? [Check all that
1		Analysis of quantitative data on child/family outcomes
2		Analysis of the monitoring unit's self-assessment
3		Survey of parents served by the monitoring unit
4		Survey of other stakeholders from the monitoring unit
5		Analysis of interview, focus group, and other qualitative data collected during monitoring activities
6		Record reviews during monitoring activities with the monitoring unit
7		Systematic reviews of formal complaints, mediations, due process hearings, and other legal actions
8		Other:
9		Other:
20. Whi	ich o	ection and Analysis  f the following best describes the procedures the state lead agency was using to onitoring units for monitoring (as of the last complete monitoring period)?
1		All monitoring units were monitored each year. $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 24
2		A <u>regular</u> cycle (e.g., every 3 years) determined <u>all</u> of the <u>monitoring units</u> to be monitored each year.
3		A cycle determined <u>all</u> of the <u>monitoring units</u> to be monitored each year, but the cycle was <u>not regular</u> —the frequency of the monitoring for each <u>monitoring unit</u> was determined by prior compliance or performance. $\rightarrow$ <b>SKIP to Item 22</b>
4		Prior compliance or performance alone determined which monitoring units were monitored each year. → SKIP to Item 22
5		A cycle determined <u>some</u> of the <u>monitoring units</u> selected for monitoring each year, <u>others</u> were selected based on prior compliance or performance. $\rightarrow$ <b>SKIP to Item 22</b>

21.		onitoring units were selected for monitoring according to a regular cycle, the as every years. → SKIP to Item 23
22.	units for	prior compliance or performance contributed to the selection of monitoring remonitoring, the selection criteria used by the state lead agency were related to f the following? [Check all that apply.]
	1	Process and procedural requirements (e.g., failure to complete paperwork or to meet timeliness requirements)
	2	Provision of child/family services or facilitation of the provision of services (e.g., provision of speech therapy, provision of services in natural environments)
	3	Child/family outcomes
	4	Complaints, mediations, due process hearings, or other legal actions
	5	Specific areas designated by the state as priorities (e.g., percentage of children identified, provision of transition services)
	6	Other:
		for at least some monitoring units? [Check all that apply.]  The state collected and analyzed data from the monitoring units on compliance
	1	The state collected and analyzed data from the monitoring units on compliance indicators (i.e., data related to the processes and procedures required by law).
	2 🔲	The state collected and analyzed data from the monitoring units on child/family outcome indicators.
	3	The state collected and analyzed data from the monitoring units on dispute resolution.
	4	The state conducted a desk audit or review of data or documents from the monitoring units.
	5	The monitoring units conducted a self-assessment (self-review) <u>and</u> reported the results to the state.
	6	None of the above occurred.
24.	For the	monitoring units selected for monitoring, were child records reviewed?
	1	Yes
	2	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 30

	dom sampling used to select any of the child records to be reviewed for any ing unit?
	Yes
2 🔲	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 29
26. Which	best describes the random sampling used?
1	Simple random sampling was used, which means one group of records was selected from all child records, and all records had an equal chance of being selected.  → SKIP to Item 29
2	Stratified random sampling was used, which means multiple groups of records were selected from categories of children sorted according to particular characteristics such as age, disability, or race/ethnicity.
3	Other:
	→ SKIP to Item 29
1	Disability category  Age Date of identification  Race or ethnicity  Setting  Other:
particul	ersampling (i.e., selection of a disproportionately large number from a lar category or strata) used for any of the categories?  Yes, for the following categories:
	No vere the lowest and highest percentages of child records selected for review the monitoring units monitored in the last monitoring period?
_	est percentage of child records reviewed in a monitoring unit:%.
	nest percentage of child records reviewed in a monitoring unit:%.

30. For the	monitoring units selected for monitoring, did monitoring involve a site visit?
1	Monitoring included a site visit for all selected monitoring units.
2	Monitoring included a site visit for some monitoring units, following a regular cycle.
3	Monitoring included a site visit for some monitoring units, based on decision criteria
4	Monitoring never included a site visit.
that we	ne monitoring units selected for monitoring required to conduct self-assessments re incorporated into the overall monitoring and local improvement activities ted by the state lead agency?
1	Yes, all were.
2	Yes, some were, but not all.
3	No. $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 33
standar	state lead agency provide a standard self-assessment procedure (e.g., a d set of elements to address, procedures for addressing those elements) for the ring unit to follow?  Yes  No

33. In the table below, indicate how often the state lead agency used each of the following data sources when monitoring a monitoring unit or when planning improvements. [Check one box in each row; disregard the shaded numbers.]

Frequency of Use f Monitoring or Improve Planning				
Data Source	Never	Rarely	Usually	Always
Parent survey	1	2	3	4
Parent interviews or focus groups	1	2	3	4
Early intervention specialist survey	1	2	3	4
Early intervention specialist interviews or focus groups	1	2	3	4
Advocate survey	1	2	3	4
Advocate interviews or focus groups	1	2	3	4
Site-based administrator (local program director) survey	1	2	3	4
Site-based administrator (local program director) interviews or focus groups	1	2	3	4
Monitoring unit self-assessment reports	1	2	3	4
Public hearings	1	2	3	4
Review of child folders, including review of IFSPs	1	2	3	4
Review of dispute resolution data (complaints, mediations, due process hearings)	1	2	3	4
Review of placement rate data	1	2	3	4
Review of child assessment data	1	2	3	4
Other:	1	2	3	4
Other:	1	2	3	4

34.	Did the state have an electronic database of individual child records (i.e., records that
	included individual child identifiers) from which information was extracted and
	analyzed for monitoring and improvement planning?

1	П	Yes

2 
$$\square$$
 No  $\rightarrow$  SKIP to Item 38

35. Indicate in the table below which data were included in the database for which age group. [Check all boxes that apply; disregard the shaded numbers.]

	Data Available to State Lead Agency in Electronic Form			
Child Age Group	Some or all child records were available for all monitoring units	Some or all child records were available for some monitoring units	Available child records included IFSPs for all monitoring units	Available child records included IFSPs for some monitoring units
Birth through 2	1	2	3	4
3 through 5	1	2	3	4

36. Did the	latabase allow the tracking of children from Part C to Part B?
1	Yes
2	No
37. How ofto	en were the data updated?
1	Continuously
2	Monthly
3	Annually
4	Other:
<b>38. Does the</b>	state have plans to establish an electronic database of individual child records?  Yes  No → SKIP to Item 42
	planned electronic database include child records from all monitoring units?  Yes  No
40. What ag	es will be included in the planned electronic database?
	through

41. On what	date will the planned database be fully operational?
informa	state have available for monitoring and improvement planning detailed ation (including summaries of issues, topics, or resolutions) from any of the g? [Check all that apply.]
1	Complaints
2	Mediations
3	Due process hearings
4	Compliance findings
5	Corrective actions
6	Local improvement plans
	ata regarding dispute resolution analyzed to determine whether <u>statewide</u> c noncompliance had occurred?  Yes No
noncom <sub>1</sub>	ta regarding dispute resolution analyzed to determine whether <u>local</u> systemic pliance (within monitoring units) had occurred?  Yes  No
specific were for	lings from monitoring and improvement activities lead to further evaluation in areas where statewide systemic noncompliance or deficiencies in performance and?  Yes  No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 47

46. Who co	nducted such an evaluation?	
1	The state lead agency conduct	ted the evaluation.
2	An advisory group or steering	committee conducted the evaluation.
3	The state lead agency contract the evaluation.	ted with an independent external evaluator to conduct
4	The state lead agency required on the problem area.	d monitoring units to conduct self-evaluations focused
5	Other:	
47. Did the coording	ate monitoring activities?	lividual whose <u>primary</u> responsibility was to
	that person's name? Name: m did that individual report?	[Please indicate the person's name and position.]
Nam	e:	Position:
coordinate 1	state lead agency have an ind ate the improvement planning Yes No → SKIP to Item 53	lividual whose <u>primary</u> responsibility was to g and implementation?
51. What is	that person's name? Name:	
52. To who	m did that individual report?	[Please indicate the person's name and position.]
Nam	e:	Position:

	state lead agency provide training to monitoring units regarding the ments and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for monitoring?
1	Yes
2	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 55
	equently were personnel from monitoring units trained on the requirements and area for collecting and reporting data used for monitoring?
1	Only when requirements and procedures changed
2	Each time the monitoring unit was selected for monitoring
3	Every year, regardless of the monitoring cycle
4	Every years, regardless of the monitoring cycle
5	
у Ш	Other:
55. Did the require	state lead agency provide training to monitoring units regarding the ments and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local ement activities?
55. Did the require	state lead agency provide training to monitoring units regarding the ments and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local ement activities?
55. Did the require improve	state lead agency provide training to monitoring units regarding the ments and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local ement activities?
55. Did the require improved 1	state lead agency provide training to monitoring units regarding the ments and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local ement activities?  Yes
55. Did the require improved 1	state lead agency provide training to monitoring units regarding the ments and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local ement activities?  Yes  No → SKIP to Item 57  equently were personnel from monitoring units trained on the requirements and
55. Did the require improved 1	state lead agency provide training to monitoring units regarding the ments and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local ement activities?  Yes  No → SKIP to Item 57  Equently were personnel from monitoring units trained on the requirements and ares for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement?
55. Did the require improved 1	state lead agency provide training to monitoring units regarding the ments and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local ement activities?  Yes  No → SKIP to Item 57  Equently were personnel from monitoring units trained on the requirements and ares for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement?  Only when requirements and procedures changed
55. Did the require improved 1	state lead agency provide training to monitoring units regarding the ments and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local ement activities?  Yes  No → SKIP to Item 57  Equently were personnel from monitoring units trained on the requirements and ares for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement?  Only when requirements and procedures changed  Each time the monitoring unit was selected for monitoring

#### **Role of Stakeholders**

57. In the table below, indicate who served on the teams that monitored monitoring units, participated in monitoring site visits, and participated in local improvement planning or implementation. [Check all boxes that apply; disregard the shaded numbers.]

Persons	Served on Monitoring Teams	Participated in Monitoring Site Visits	Participated in Local Improvement Planning or Implementation
Staff from the state lead agency	1	2	3
Staff from the SEA (if not the state lead agency)	1	2	3
Staff from other state agencies (except Part C state lead agency)	1	2	3
Parents of children with disabilities	1	2	3
Advocates for persons with disabilities	1	2	3
Early intervention specialists	1	2	3
Related service lead agencies	1	2	3
Part C local program directors	1	2	3
Representatives of professional organizations or associations	1	2	3
Representatives from Health Department	1	2	3
Representatives from Maternal and Child Health	1	2	3
Representatives from Medicaid	1	2	3
Representatives from Head Start	1	2	3
Representatives from Child Care	1	2	3
Representatives from Child Welfare	1	2	3
Representatives from Mental Health	1	2	3
Representatives from Developmental Disabilities	1	2	3
Outside consultants	1	2	3
Other:	1	2	3
Other:	1	2	3

	the state lead agency or monitoring unit select the specific parents of children abilities or disability advocates to serve on monitoring teams? [Check all that
1	No parents of children with disabilities or disability advocates served on teams.
2 🔲	The state lead agency or monitoring unit selected specific individuals as representatives from a variety of organizations.
3 🔲	The state lead agency or monitoring unit invited organizations to appoint individuals to participate.
4	The state lead agency or monitoring unit selected specific individuals to represent a variety of disabilities, without regard to organizational affiliation.
5	The state lead agency or monitoring unit selected individuals from all persons who volunteered.
6	Other:
training —	ividuals who served on monitoring teams participate in training sessions or in a program about monitoring?
	Yes, all did.
	Yes, some did.
3	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 62
60. When w	vere they trained? [Check all that apply.]
1	Once, upon initial involvement
2	Prior to serving on each monitoring team
3	Prior to each site visit
4	Cyclically (e.g., annually, biannually)
5	Other:

61. On wha	t topics were they trained? [Check all that apply.]
1	Relevant rules and regulations
2	Procedures for reviewing records
3	Interviewing techniques
4	Provision of technical assistance
5	Debriefing techniques
6	Report writing
7	Confidentiality
8	Other:
9	Other:
particip	ividuals who worked on local improvement planning and implementation ate in training sessions or in a training program about improvement planning plementation?
1	Yes, all did.
2	Yes, some did.
3	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 64
63. When w	vere they trained? [Check all that apply.]
1	Once, upon initial involvement
2	Cyclically (e.g., annually, biannually)
3	Other:
	state lead agency have a state-level steering committee specifically devoted to ng input on monitoring and improvement activities?
1	Yes, we had a state-level steering committee specifically dedicated to that purpose.
2 🔲	No, we had no dedicated group, but we used the State Interagency Coordinating Council for that purpose.
3	No, we had no dedicated group, but we used the state special education advisory committee or any other established group for that purpose.
4	No, we had no dedicated group, nor did we use any other group for that purpose. $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 69

65. Which o	of the following stakeholders served on the state-level committee?
01	Individuals with disabilities
02	Parents of children with disabilities
03	Advocates for individuals with disabilities
04	Early intervention personnel
05	Local program directors
06	Related services personnel
07	Assessment personnel
08	Staff from Maternal and Child Health
09	Staff from Medicaid
10	Staff from Head Start
11	Staff from Child Care
12	Staff from Child Welfare
13	Staff from Developmental Disabilities
14	Staff from other state or local agencies
children	I the state lead agency select the specific individuals with disabilities, parents of with disabilities, or disability advocates who participated on the state-level see? [Check all that apply.]
1 🔲	No individuals with disabilities, parents of children with disabilities, or disability advocates served on the committee.
2	The state lead agency selected specific individuals as representatives from a variety of organizations.
3	The state lead agency invited organizations to appoint individuals to participate.
4	The state lead agency selected specific individuals to represent a variety of disabilities, without regard to organizational affiliation.
5	The state lead agency selected individuals from all persons who volunteered.
6	Other:

	of the following specific areas did the state-level committee provide input? all that apply.]
1	Setting monitoring priorities for the state
2	Determining indicators or targets for the monitoring priorities
3	Determining criteria for selecting specific monitoring units to be monitored
4	Selecting the specific monitoring units to be monitored
5	Determining the extent of noncompliance by monitoring units
6	Reviewing monitoring units' responses to corrective actions
7	Determining priorities for local improvement planning and implementation
8	Other:
68. Did mer	nbers of the state-level committee serve on the teams that monitored
monitor	ing units?
1	Yes
2	No
Reporting	
	of the following methods did the state lead agency use to inform monitoring out the state's procedures for monitoring and improvement planning? [Check apply.]
1	Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were distributed in hard copy to all monitoring units.
2 🔲	Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were available in hard copy on request.
3	Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were available on a Web site.
4	Announcements and explanations of changes were made at meetings.
5	Trainings on monitoring and improvement planning were held.
6	Other:

70. Which of the following methods did the state lead agency use to inform the public about the state's procedures for monitoring and improvement planning? [Check all that apply.]						
1 🔲	Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were available to the public on request.					
2	Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were available on a public Web site.					
3 🔲	Announcements and explanations of changes were made at meetings that all stakeholders could attend.					
4	Trainings on monitoring and improvement planning procedures were held for stakeholders and the public.					
5	Details of monitoring and improvement planning procedures were provided in press releases.					
6	Other:					

71. In the table below, indicate what types of reports the monitoring team provided to monitoring units that were monitored and when they were provided. [Check one box in each row; disregard the shaded numbers.]

	Time Report Was Provided						
Type of Report	No such report was provided	At the end of a site visit	Within 1 month of completion of data collection	Within 1 to 3 months of completion of data collection	More than 3 months after completion of data collection		
Face-to-face exit interview or debriefing	1	2	3	4	5		
Oral report by telephone	1	2	3	4	5		
Written report	1	2	3	4	5		

72. Indicate in the table below how information collected by the state lead agency regarding the results of monitoring and local improvement activities was made available to the general public. [Check all boxes that apply; disregard the shaded numbers.]

	Public Availability of Information							
Type of Information	Publicly available print reports	Postings on publicly accessible Web sites	Press releases	Only on request	Not available to the public	State did not have this information		
Individual monitoring unit self- assessment scores/results	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Aggregated monitoring unit self- assessment scores/results	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Individual monitoring unit scores on compliance indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Aggregated monitoring unit scores on compliance indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Monitoring unit rank on individual compliance indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Monitoring unit rank on aggregated compliance indicators	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Individual monitoring unit corrective actions	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Aggregated monitoring unit corrective actions	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Individual local improvement plans	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Aggregated local improvement plans	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Other:	1	2	3	4	5	6		
Other:	1	2	3	4	5	6		

#### **Process for State and Local Improvement**

73. In the table below, indicate the types of analysis used to support decisions related to corrective actions and local improvement planning or implementation. [Check all boxes that apply; disregard the shaded numbers.]

Type of Analysis	Used for Decisions Related to Corrective Actions	Used for Decisions Related to Local Improvement Planning or Implementation
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to targets set for that monitoring unit	1	2
Comparing present levels of compliance or performance to the monitoring unit's own baseline	1	2
Determining trends for the monitoring unit and comparing those to the monitoring unit's current compliance or performance	1	2
Comparing areas of strength to areas of weakness within the monitoring unit	1	2
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to standards that apply to all monitoring units in the state	1	2
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to the levels for other monitoring units in the state	1	2
Other:	1	2

74. In the table below, estimate how frequently the actions listed were required of monitoring units as part of corrective actions or as part of local improvement planning and implementation. [Check two boxes in each row; disregard the shaded numbers.]

		Frequency of Requirement Under Corrective Actions			Frequency of Requirement for Improvement Activities			
Action Required of Monitoring Units	Never	Occa- sionally	Usually	Always	Never	Occa- sionally	Usually	Always
Convene panels or committees	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Implement existing policies and procedures	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Make additions or changes to policies or procedures	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Review and correct records (including IFSPs)	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Provide or obtain professional development or training	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Provide or obtain technical assistance	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Systemically review records	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Collect additional data	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Conduct additional self-assessment	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Prepare additional reports for the state lead agency	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Hire additional staff or better qualified staff	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

75. Estimate in the table below how frequently the state lead agency took the actions listed in support of corrective actions or local improvement planning and implementation by monitoring units. [Check two boxes in each row; disregard the shaded numbers.]

	Frequency of Action Supporting Corrective Actions				Frequency of Action Supporting Improvement Activities			
Action by the Lead Agency	Never	Occa- sionally	Usually	Always	Never	Occa- sionally	Usually	Always
Provided additional funds to the monitoring unit	1	2	3	4	1	2	4	4
Provided professional development or training for monitoring unit personnel	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Provided technical assistance to monitoring unit personnel	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Conducted additional data collection and analysis	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Conducted follow-up site visits or desk audits	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Prepared additional reports	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Facilitated interagency communication	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4
Other:	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4

76. What practions?	rocedures did the state lead agency follow in monitoring progress on corrective
1	Progress on corrective actions was not monitored by the state lead agency.
2 🔲	Progress on corrective actions was noted and addressed the next time the monitoring unit was selected for monitoring but was not followed in the interim.
3	Monitoring units were required to take the initiative on corrective actions and report progress to the state lead agency.
4	State lead agency staff took the initiative to follow up with monitoring units on corrective actions, possibly including conducting a follow-up visit to the monitoring unit.
5	Other:
-	rocedures did the state lead agency follow in monitoring progress on local ement plans?
1	Progress on plans was not monitored by the state lead agency.
2	Progress on plans was noted and addressed the next time the monitoring unit was selected for monitoring but was not followed in the interim.
3	Monitoring units were required to take the initiative on improvement plans and report progress to the state lead agency according to a schedule.
4	State lead agency staff took the initiative to follow up with monitoring units on improvement plans, possibly including conducting a follow-up visit to the monitoring unit.
5	Other:
of a <mark>mo</mark> and req child/fa	state lead agency examine the relationship between (a) findings from the review nitoring unit's compliance with the processes and procedures required by law uirements to provide appropriate services and (b) the monitoring unit's mily outcomes?  Yes  No → SKIP to Item 80

79. What ki	ind of analysis did the state lead agency conduct? [Check all that apply.]
1	A cross-sectional statistical analysis comparing compliance data to outcome data across monitoring units at a single point in time
2	A longitudinal statistical analysis comparing compliance data to outcome data over time within a monitoring unit
3	A qualitative analysis that used expert informants to provide evidence of links between compliance and outcomes within a monitoring unit
4	An informal analysis based on the judgment of state lead agency staff
5	Other:
80. How did	I the state reward monitoring units for reducing noncompliance? [Check all oly.]
1	Proclamations, public commendation, or awards
2	Additional funds or monetary awards
3	Less frequent monitoring
4	Other:
5	Other:
6	State used no rewards
	state lead agency have written guidelines or procedures outlining the specific es the state would use with monitoring units to reduce noncompliance?
1	Yes
2	No
	I the state reward monitoring units to encourage local improvement planning elementation? [Check all that apply.]
1	Proclamations, public commendation, or awards
2	Additional funds or monetary awards
3	Less frequent monitoring
4	Other:
5	Other:
6	State used no rewards

83.		e state lead agency have written guidelines or procedures outlining the specific wes the state would use with monitoring units to encourage local improvement es?
	1	Yes
	2	No
84.		anctions did the state have authority to use in the event of noncompliance by a ring unit? [Check all that apply.]
	1	Negotiating a compliance agreement
	2	Imposing restrictions or special conditions on the use of funds
	3	Withholding funds in whole or in part
	4	Obtaining a "cease and desist" order
	5	Referring the noncompliant entity to the state attorney general
	6	Other:
85.		actors did the state lead agency consider in deciding whether to impose a n? [Check all that apply.]  Duration of noncompliance
	2	Extent (breadth) of noncompliance
	3	Severity of the noncompliance
	4	Trend of noncompliance
	5	Effort made to correct the problem
	6	Whether the problem was related to provision of services versus procedural requirements
	7	Other:
86.		e state lead agency have written guidelines or procedures outlining the specific ns that would occur for specific types of noncompliance?
	1 <u> </u>	Yes No
	4	110

related	state lead agency use materials, procedural guidelines, or technical assistance to monitoring and improvement planning that were provided by any of the g? [Check all that apply.]
01	Regional Resource Centers (RRCs)
02	Center for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education (CADRE)
03	National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (NECTAC)
04	National Center for Special Education Accountability Monitoring (NCSEAM)
05	Early Childhood Outcome Center (ECO)
06	Other OSEP-funded projects:,
07	Other Department of Education-funded projects:
08	In-state university or university-affiliated consultants
09	Out-of-state university or out-of-state university-affiliated consultants
10	Private consultants or private organizations
11	Professional organizations:
12	Other:
13	None of the above
	ed to the preparation of early intervention and other personnel, did findings onitoring influence practices at universities in the state?
01	Yes
02	No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 90
03	Don't know $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 90

ngs were considered by state agencies was ration programs to license or support.  ngs were used by faculty in deciding was ssional development to offer.	G I
	hat type of technical assistance or
ngs were used by the state in considering ance or professional development to sur	2
ngs were used by faculty for curriculum	n planning.
·	
 ·	
other state agencies?	
CANADA A A A A A	
→ SKIP to Item 92	
know $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 92	
	g monitoring findings:
<u>.</u>	

## **History of Monitoring and Improvement**

92. Indicate in the table below how monitoring has changed in the state since the enactment of the *IDEA* amendments of 1997. [Check one box in each row; disregard the shaded numbers.]

Since 1997	Greatly decreased	Slightly decreased	Stayed About the Same	Slightly increased	Greatly increased
parent input to the planning of monitoring procedures has	1	2	3	4	5
other stakeholder input to the planning of monitoring procedures has	1	2	3	4	5
parent involvement in data collection and analysis activities has	1	2	3	4	5
other stakeholder involvement in data collection and analysis activities has	1	2	3	4	5
public awareness of monitoring and improvement activities has	1	2	3	4	5
use of data in planning the state lead agency's monitoring and improvement activities has	1	2	3	4	5
the number or frequency of site visits to monitoring units to collect information has	1	2	3	4	5
the focus on child/family outcomes has	1	2	3	4	5
the emphasis on compliance issues such as process and procedural requirements has	1	2	3	4	5
public reporting of monitoring findings, by individual monitoring units, has	1	2	3	4	5
public reporting of monitoring findings, aggregated across monitoring units, has	1	2	3	4	5
the frequency of monitoring unit self-assessments has	1	2	3	4	5
other area (specify:) has	1	2	3	4	5
other area (specify:) has	1	2	3	4	5

	pecial situations in the state have played a role in shaping monitoring and ement activities since 1997? [Check all that apply.]
1	None
2	Consent decree or settlement of a lawsuit
3	Pending litigation
4	State law that requires a specific monitoring methodology
5	State law that limits data collection by the state lead agency
6	State law that specifically limits extent of monitoring activities by the state lead agency
7	State law that limits the number of state lead agency staff devoted to monitoring activities
8	Other:
9	Other:
_	Yes No $\rightarrow$ SKIP to Item 98
95. How was	s the state lead agency's performance evaluated? [Check all that apply.]
1	The state lead agency conducted a self-evaluation.
2 🔲	An advisory group or steering committee evaluated the state lead agency's performance.
3 🔲	The state lead agency contracted with an independent external evaluator to assess the agency's performance.
4	Other:
	evaluation include an opportunity for monitoring units to provide feedback on lead agency's performance?
1	Yes No

97. F	Iow was	s it decided that an evaluation was needed? [Check all that ap	ply.]
	1	State lead agency performance is evaluated every year(s) schedule.	according to a fixed
	2	An advisory group or steering committee decided an evaluation	was needed.
	3	State lead agency administrators decided an evaluation was need	ed.
	4	Evaluation occurs only in response to impending OSEP monitoristate.	ng activities in the
	5	Other:	
]	procedu	res for monitoring and improvement activities?	
99.	monite	describe important changes, if any, that you have made to the oring and improvement activities since the last monitoring per eriod covered by this survey).	
-			
-			
-			
-			
-			
-			
-			
100.		he state have a plan for additional major changes in proceduration of the proceduration of th	es for monitoring
	1	Yes, with changes scheduled to be put in place in the year	(e.g., 2006)
	2	No	

## **CONTACT INFORMATION**

Please provide us with your name, title, address, phone number, and email address in case we need to contact you to clarify your responses to any of these questions.

Name			
Title			
11116		 	
Address		 	
Phone	 	 	
Fax			
Email	 	 	

## Thank you for completing this questionnaire.

WESTAT 1650 Research Boulevard, Room RA 1221A Rockville, MD 20850

## **Appendix D Data Tables for Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire**

Table D-1. Number and percentage of states whose monitoring and improvement planning focused on a select set of areas or priorities: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
·	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Focused on a select set of areas or priorities	44	86
Did not use focus areas	7	14

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-2. Number and percentage of states using the same focus areas or priorities for all LEAs in the state: School year 2004-05

		Percent of		
Response options		_	States using	
	Number of	All states	focus areas	
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[ <i>n</i> =44]	
Did not use focus areas	7	14	†	
Same focus areas/priorities for all LEAs	41	80	93	
Not the same focus areas/priorities for all LEAs	3	6	7	

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-3. Number and percentage of states using specific focus areas for monitoring and improvement planning, by focus area: School year 2004-05

		Percent of		
Focus area	_		States using	
		All states	focus areas	
	Number of states	[N=51]	[ <i>n</i> =44]_	
Did not use focus areas	7	14	†	
Child find	16	31	36	
Access to the general education curriculum	30	59	68	
LRE/placement	35	69	80	
IEP/IFSP requirements/procedures	26	51	59	
Dispute resolution	11	22	25	
Procedural safeguards	14	27	32	
Staffing levels	8	16	18	
Personnel qualifications	16	31	36	
Performance on child/student assessments	28	55	64	
Disproportionality of racial/ethnic groups	26	51	59	
Transition to preschool	20	39	45	
Transition to kindergarten	7	14	16	
Dropout rates	27	53	61	
Graduation	29	57	66	
Suspension and expulsion	26	51	59	
Postsecondary transition	23	45	52	
Eligibility evaluation <sup>1</sup>	2	4	5	
Discipline <sup>1</sup>	1	2	2	
Staff development <sup>1</sup>	1	2	2	
Psychological counseling <sup>1</sup>	1	2	2	
Extended school year <sup>1</sup>	2	4	5	
Other focus areas	9	18	20	

<sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specified responses. NOTE: States could select more than one focus area, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring and Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-4. Number and percentage of states using various methods to select focus areas for monitoring and improvement planning, by method of selection: School year 2004-05

		Percent of		
Method of selection			States using	
Method of Selection	Number of	All states	focus areas	
	states	[N=51]	[n=44]	
Did not use focus areas	7	14	†	
Analyzed Section 618 data	33	65	75	
Compiled/analyzed dispute resolution data	21	41	48	
Analyzed assessment results	26	51	59	
Analyzed AYP subgroup data	16	31	36	
Analyzed results from recent LEA monitoring	25	49	57	
Analyzed LEA applications for funds	9	18	20	
Analyzed LEA self-assessments	21	41	48	
Analyzed LEA policies/procedures	13	25	30	
Analyzed findings from stakeholder surveys	7	14	16	
Consulted with/followed recommendations of				
OSEP staff	18	35	41	
Consulted with/followed recommendations of				
state-level committee	20	39	45	
Consulted with/followed recommendations of an				
advisory group	24	47	55	
Used other methods	10	20	23	

NOTE: States could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-5. Number and percentage of states with specific indicators for each focus area: School year 2004-05

	Percent of		
Response options	Number of states	All states [ <i>N</i> =51]	States using focus areas [ <i>n</i> =44]
Did not use focus areas	7	14	†
Had specific indicators	37	73	84
Did not have specific indicators	7	14	16

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-6. Number and percentage of states with specific targets related to the indicators for each focus area: School year 2004-05

		Perce	nt of
Response options	_		States with specific
	Number of	All states	indicators
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=37]
Did not use focus areas	7	14	†
Did not have specific indicators	7	14	†
Specific targets for all focus areas	19	37	51
Specific targets for some, but not all, focus areas	10	20	27
No specific targets	8	16	22

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-7. Number and percentage of states that coordinated monitoring of LEAs under IDEA with monitoring activities of other programs: School year 2004-05

		Percent of all
Response options		states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Coordinated with other programs	19	37
Did not coordinate with other programs	32	63

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-8. Number and percentage of states that coordinated monitoring under IDEA with other programs, by program type: School year 2004-05

		Percen	t of
Program type	Number of states	All states [ <i>N</i> =51]	States that coordinate [n=19]
Did not coordinate monitoring with other			
programs	32	63	†
General education (overall)	13	25	68
Title 1	13	25	68
Head Start	0	0	0
Mental Health	1	2	5
Developmental Disabilities	2	4	11
Charter schools <sup>1</sup>	1	2	5
Statewide correspondence schools <sup>1</sup>	1	2	5
Vocational/technical educational programs <sup>1</sup>	4	8	21
Civil Rights programs <sup>1</sup>	1	2	5
English Language Education <sup>1</sup>	1	2	5
Nutrition programs <sup>1</sup>	1	2	5
Homeless education assistance programs <sup>1</sup>	1	2	5
Other program type	2	4	11

<sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses. NOTE: States could select more than one type of program, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-9. Number and percentage of states devoting monitoring and improvement efforts to various accountability areas, by accountability area and percent of effort: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Accountability area and percent of effort	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Ensuring that process and procedural requirements are n	net	
0%	1	2
1-20%	8	16
21-40%	28	55
41-60%	10	20
61-80%	4	8
81-99%	0	0
100%	0	0
Ensuring that requirements to provide appropriate service	ces are met	
0%	1	2
1-20%	11	22
21-40%	28	55
41-60%	10	20
61-80%	1	2
81-99%	0	0
100%	0	0
Improving child outcomes directly by improving practic	es	
0%	2	4
1-20%	19	37
21-40%	20	39
41-60%	6	12
61-80%	3	6
81-99%	0	0
100%	1	2
NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding	l	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-10. Number and percentage of states that identified statewide systemic noncompliance requiring special attention and systemic remedies: School year 2004-05

Response options	Number of states	Percent of all states [ <i>N</i> =51]
Identified statewide noncompliance	26	51
Did not identify statewide noncompliance	25	49

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-11. Number and percentage of states using various methods to identify statewide systemic noncompliance, by method used: School year 2004-05

			Percent of
			States that
Method			identified statewide
	Number	All states	noncompliance
	of states	[N=51]	[n=26]
Did not identify statewide noncompliance	25	49	†
Analyzed statewide quantitative child outcome			
data	15	29	58
Analyzed LEA self-assessments	14	27	54
Used statewide parent/stakeholder surveys	6	12	23
Used public forums	6	12	23
Used parent/stakeholder surveys conducted			
during LEA monitoring	10	20	38
Analyzed qualitative data collected during LEA			
monitoring	16	31	62
Used record reviews during LEA monitoring	23	45	88
Used systemic review of dispute resolution data	21	41	81
Used other methods	4	8	15

NOTE: States could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-12. Number and percentage of states that identified local systemic noncompliance that required special attention and systemic remedies: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Identified local noncompliance	48	94
Did not identify local noncompliance	3	6

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-13. Number and percentage of states that identified local systemic noncompliance, by method used: School year 2004-05

	Percent of		
Method			States using
	Number of	All states	focus areas
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=48]
Did not identify local noncompliance	3	6	†
Analyzed quantitative child outcomes data	31	61	65
Analyzed LEA self-assessments	36	71	75
Used survey of parents from LEA	26	51	54
Used public forums	14	27	29
Used survey of other stakeholders from LEA	14	27	29
Analyzed qualitative data collected during LEA			
monitoring	37	73	77
Used record reviews during LEA monitoring	47	92	98
Used systemic review of dispute resolution data	39	76	81
Analyzed policies, plans, procedures <sup>1</sup>	3	6	6
Used other methods	6	12	13

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses. NOTE: States could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-14. Number and percentage of states with different numbers of LEAs under their General Supervision responsibility, by type of LEA: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Type of LEA	Number of	all states
•	states	[N=51]
Public LEAs or districts		
1-99	17	33
100-199	12	24
200-499	11	22
500-999	8	16
1,000 or more	2	4
Cooperatives, intermediate units, service centers, etc.		
0	23	45
1-20	14	27
21-40	9	18
41-60	2	4
61-80	1	2
81-100	0	0
More than 100	1	2
State-operated schools/programs		
0	6	12
1-5	35	69
6-10	3	6
11-50	4	8
51-100	2	4
101-500	0	0
More than 500	0	0
Charter schools that are autonomous LEAs		
0	22	43
1-5	8	16
6-10	2	4
11-50	8	16
51-100	4	8
101-500	6	12
More than 500	0	0
Private schools [only those for which a regular LEA is not respo	nsible]	
0	29	57
1-5	5	10
6-10	1	2
11-50	4	8
51-100	3	6
101-500	8	16
More than 500	0	0

Table D-14. Number and percentage of states with different numbers of LEAs under their General Supervision responsibility, by type of LEA: School year 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Type of LEA	Number of	all states
•	states	[N=51]
Juvenile and adult corrections LEAs or districts <sup>1</sup>		
0	48	94
1-5	1	2
6-10	2	4
11-50	0	0
51-100	0	0
101-500	0	0
More than 500	0	0
Other entities		
0	38	75
1-5	9	18
6-10	0	0
11-50	2	4
51-100	1	2
101-500	0	0
More than 500	0	0
Total number of LEAs under SEA's General Supervision		
1-99	14	27
100-199	9	18
200-499	13	25
500-999	9	18
1,000 or more	5	10

<sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses. NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-15. Number and percentage of states using various procedures to select LEAs for monitoring: School year 2004-05

		Percent of all
Procedures	Number of	states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Monitored all LEAs each year	3	6
Used regular cycle to select LEAs	20	39
Used cycle to select LEAs, but cycle was not regular;		
frequency of monitoring for each LEA determined by prior		
compliance or performance	5	10
Used prior compliance or performance alone to select LEAs	13	25
Used a cycle to select some LEAs; others selected based on		
prior compliance or performance	9	18

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-16. Number and percentage of states using a regular cycle to select LEAs for monitoring, by length of cycle: School year 2004-05

	Percent of		
Length of cycle			States using a
Length of cycle	Number of	All states	regular cycle
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=20]
Did not use a regular cycle	31	61	†
2 years	1	2	5
3 years	1	2	5
4 years	3	6	15
5 years	9	18	45
6 years	6	12	30

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-17. Number and percentage of states that used various compliance or performance criteria to select LEAs for monitoring, by selection criteria: School year 2004-05

		Percent of		
Selection criteria			States that used prior compliance/	
	Number of	All states	performance	
	states	[N=51]	[n=28]	
Did not use prior compliance/performance	23	45	†	
Process and procedural requirements	12	24	43	
Provision of services	14	27	50	
Child outcomes data	20	39	71	
Dispute resolution data	17	33	61	
SEA designated priorities	20	39	71	
Other selection criteria	2	4	7	

NOTE: States could select more than one selection criterion, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-18. Number and percentage of states that used various monitoring-related activities for LEAs not selected for monitoring, by activity: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
	_		States
Activity			that
		All	selected
	Number	states	LEAs
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[ <i>n</i> =48]
All LEAs monitored	3	6	†
Collected/analyzed compliance indicator data	23	45	48
Collected/analyzed child outcome indicator data	29	57	60
Collected/analyzed dispute resolution data	30	59	63
Conducted desk audit or review of data/documents	22	43	46
LEA conducted self-assessment and reported results to SEA	19	37	40
None of the above occurred	6	12	13

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one activity, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-19. Number and percentage of states selecting different numbers of LEAs for monitoring, by type of LEA: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Type of LEA	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Public LEAs or districts		
0	0	0
1-5	6	12
6-10	10	20
11-50	16	31
51-100	8	16
101-500	6	12
More than 500	1	2
Cooperatives, intermediate units, etc.		
0	32	63
1	4	8
2	3	6
3	3	6
4 or more	5	10
State-operated schools/programs		
0	33	65
1	6	12
2	3	6
3	2	4
4 or more	3	6
Charter schools that are autonomous LEAs		
0	30	59
1-5	6	12
6-10	4	8
11-50	5	10
51-100	2	4
101-500	0	0
More than 500	0	0
Private schools [for which a regular LEA is not responsible]	· ·	ŭ
0	34	67
1-5	5	10
6-10	1	2
11-50	5	10
51-100	1	2
101-500	1	2
More than 500	0	0
Juvenile and adult corrections LEAs or districts <sup>1</sup>	V	· ·
0	46	90
1	3	6
2	2	4
3	$\overset{2}{0}$	0
4 or more	0	0

Table D-19. Number and percentage of states selecting different numbers of LEAs for monitoring, by type of LEA: School year 2004-05—Continued

-		Percent of
Type of LEA	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Other entities		_
0	43	84
1	0	0
2	1	2
3	0	0
4 or more	3	6
Total number of LEAs selected for monitoring		
1-10	9	18
11-20	9	18
21-50	10	20
51-100	8	16
101-200	8	16
More than 200	3	6

<sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses. NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-20. Number and percentage of states that reviewed child records in LEAs selected for monitoring: School year 2004-05

Response options	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Child records reviewed	50	98
Child records not reviewed	0	0
Nonresponse	1	2

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-21. Number and percentage of states that used random sampling to select child records for review: School year 2004-05

		Percent	of
Response options			States that reviewed
	Number of	All states	records
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=50]
Child records not reviewed	0	0	†
Random sampling used	46	90	90
Random sampling not used	4	8	8
Nonresponse	1	2	2

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-22. Number and percentage of states that used random sampling to select child records for review, by type of random sampling used: School year 2004-05

		Perc	ent of
			States that
Type of random sampling			used random
	Number of	All states	sampling
	states	[N=51]	[n=46]
Random sampling not used <sup>1</sup>	5	10	†
Simple random sampling used	5	10	11
Stratified random sampling used	38	75	83
Other type of sampling used	3	6	7

†Not applicable.

<sup>1</sup>Includes child records not reviewed and nonresponse.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-23. Number and percentage of states that used stratified random sampling, by categories (strata) used: School year 2004-05

		Percent	of
Categories (strata)	_		States that used stratified
			random
	Number of	All states	sampling
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=38]
Did not use stratified random sampling <sup>1</sup>	13	25	†
Disability category	35	69	92
Age or grade level	38	75	100
Race or ethnicity	18	35	47
Educational environment	28	55	74
Date of identification	9	18	24
Transfers	10	20	26
Triennials	10	20	26
English language learners	9	18	24
Other category (strata) used	6	12	16

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one category, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-24a. Number and percentage of states that used oversampling for one or more categories: School year 2004-05

		Percent of		
Response options			States that used stratified random	
	Number of	All states	sampling	
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=38]	
Did not use stratified random sampling <sup>1</sup>	13	25	†	
Used oversampling	13	25	34	
Did not use oversampling	25	49	66	

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In addition to other types of sampling, this includes child records not reviewed and nonresponse.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>In addition to other types of sampling, this includes child records not reviewed and nonresponse.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-24b. Number and percentage of states that oversampled specific categories, by category: School year 2004-05

		Percent of		
Category			States that used	
Cutogory	Number of	All states	oversampling	
	states	[N=51]	[n=13]	
Did not use stratified random sampling <sup>1</sup>	13	25	†	
Oversampling not used	25	49	†	
Disability category	7	14	54	
Race/ethnicity	3	6	23	
Initial evaluations	1	2	8	
Speech/language	2	4	15	
Age or grade level	2	4	15	
Related services	1	2	8	
English language learners	1	2	8	
Educational environment	1	2	8	
Previous year's dropouts	1	2	8	

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

NOTE: States could oversample more than one category, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

In addition to other types of sampling, this includes child records not reviewed and nonresponse.

Table D-25. Number and percentage of states that reviewed various percentages of child records, by lowest and highest percentage of records reviewed in an LEA: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Percent of records	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Lowest percentage		_
<u>≤</u> 1%	3	6
1-4%	17	33
5-9%	10	20
10-19%	12	24
20-50%	3	6
51-99%	0	0
100%	1	2
Highest percentage		
1-9%	3	6
10-19%	12	24
20-29%	10	20
30-39%	3	6
40-49%	2	4
50-99%	2	4
100%	13	25

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-26. Number and percentage of states where LEA monitoring involved a site visit: School year 2004-05

Responses options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Site visit for all selected LEAs	35	69
Site visit for some LEAs, following a regular cycle	2	4
Site visit for some LEAs, based on decision criteria	11	22
Monitoring never include a site visit	0	0
More than one response selected	3	6

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-27. Number and percentage of states where selected LEAs were required to conduct self-assessments: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
All selected LEAs conducted self-assessments	36	71
Some selected LEAs conducted self-assessments	6	12
No selected LEAs conducted self-assessments	9	18

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-28. Number and percentage of states that provided a standard self-assessment procedure for LEAs to follow: School year 2004-05

	Percent of		
	_		States where
Response options			LEAs conducted
	Number	All states	self-assessments
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[ <i>n</i> =42]
LEAs did not conduct self-assessments	9	18	†
SEA provided a standard procedure	41	80	98
SEA did not provide a standard procedure	1	2	2

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-29. Number and percentage of states using various data sources when monitoring LEAs or planning improvements, by data source and frequency of use: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Data source and frequency	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Parent survey		
Never	11	22
Rarely	5	10
Usually	8	16
Always	27	53
Parent interviews or focus groups		
Never	8	16
Rarely	6	12
Usually	10	20
Always	27	53
Teacher survey		
Never	26	51
Rarely	3	6
Usually	7	14
Always	15	29
Teacher interviews or focus groups		
Never	3	6
Rarely	2	4
Usually	13	25
Always	33	65
Advocate survey		
Never	41	80
Rarely	9	18
Usually	1	2
Always	0	0
Advocate interviews or focus groups		
Never	36	71
Rarely	10	20
Usually	5	10
Always	0	0
Site-based administrator (principal) survey		
Never	28	55
Rarely	3	6
Usually	5	10
Always	15	29
Site-based administrator (principal) interviews or focus groups		
Never	3	6
Rarely	2	4
Usually	17	33
Always	29	57

Table D-29. Number and percentage of states using various data sources when monitoring LEAs or planning improvements, by data source and frequency of use: School year 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Data source and frequency	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Central office/program office administrator survey		
Never	29	57
Rarely	4	8
Usually	6	12
Always	12	24
Central office/program office administrator interviews or focu	us groups	
Never	5	10
Rarely	3	6
Usually	11	22
Always	32	63
LEA self-assessment reports		
Never	5	10
Rarely	2	4
Usually	12	24
Always	32	63
Public hearings		
Never	38	75
Rarely	8	16
Usually	1	2
Always	4	8
Review of child or student folders, including review of IEPs/I		· ·
Never	0	0
Rarely	0	0
Usually	4	8
Always	46	90
Nonresponse	1	2
Review of dispute resolution data	•	_
Never	2	4
Rarely	5	10
Usually	9	18
Always	35	69
Review of LRE data	33	0)
Never Never	1	2
Rarely	3	6
Usually	6	12
Always	41	80
Review of child/student assessment data	11	30
Never	3	6
Rarely	3	6
Usually	7	14
Always	38	75

Table D-29. Number and percentage of states using various data sources when monitoring LEAs or planning improvements, by data source and frequency of use: School year 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Data source and frequency	Number of	all states
• •	states	[N=51]
Review of suspension-expulsion data		
Never	2	4
Rarely	1	2
Usually	13	25
Always	35	69
Review of dropout data or graduation data		
Never	3	6
Rarely	4	8
Usually	10	20
Always	34	67
Review of AYP data		
Never	7	14
Rarely	6	12
Usually	10	20
Always	28	55
Other data sources		
Never	36	71
Rarely	0	0
Usually	6	12
Always	9	18

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-30. Number and percentage of states where findings from Part C monitoring activities were used for monitoring or improvement planning related to Part C to Part B transition: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Findings were used	15	29
Finding were not used	36	71

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-31. Number and percentage of states where SEA had electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring and improvement planning: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Had electronic database	26	51
Did not have electronic database	25	49

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-32a. Number and percentage of states whose electronic database of individual child records included child records for various age groups, by child age group and availability: School year 2004-05

		Per	cent of
			States with
Child age group and availability			electronic
Cinia age group and availability			database of
	Number	All states	child records
	of states	[N=51]	[n=26]
No electronic database of individual child records	25	49	†
Age birth through 2			
Some/all child records available for all LEAs	7	14	27
Some/all child records available for some LEAs	3	6	12
No child records available for this age group	18	35	69
Age 3 through 5			
Some/all child records available for all LEAs	20	39	77
Some/all child records available for some LEAs	11	22	42
No child records available for this age group	3	6	12
Age 6 through 18			
Some/all child records available for all LEAs	23	45	88
Some/all child records available for some LEAs	11	22	42
No child records available for this age group	2	4	8
Age 19 through 21			
Some/all child records available for all LEAs	23	45	88
Some/all child records available for some LEAs	11	22	42
No child records available for this age group	2	4	8

<sup>†</sup> Not applicable.

NOTE: Some states selected the *some* LEAs response option and the *all* LEAs response option, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

Table D-32b. Number and percentage of states whose electronic database of individual child records included IEPs/IFSPs for various age groups, by child age group and availability: School year 2004-05

		Per	cent of
			States with
Child age group and availability			electronic
cinia age group and availability			database of
	Number	All states	child records
	of states	[N=51]	[n=26]
No electronic database of individual child records	25	49	†
Age birth through 2			
Records included IEPs/IFSPs for all LEAs	3	6	12
Records included IEPs/IFSPs for some LEAs	3	6	12
No records included IEPs/IFSPs for this age group	22	43	85
Age 3 through 5			
Records included IEPs/IFSPs for all LEAs	10	20	38
Records included IEPs/IFSPs for some LEAs	6	12	23
No records included IEPs/IFSPs for this age group	16	31	62
Age 6 through 18			
Records included IEPs/IFSPs for all LEAs	11	22	42
Records included IEPs/IFSPs for some LEAs	6	12	23
No records included IEPs/IFSPs for this age group	15	29	58
Age 19 through 21			
Records included IEPs/IFSPs for all LEAs	11	22	42
Records included IEPs/IFSPs for some LEAs	6	12	23
No records included IEPs/IFSPs for this age group	15	29	58

<sup>†</sup> Not applicable.

NOTE: Some states selected the *some* LEAs response option and the *all* LEAs response option, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

Table D-33. Number and percentage of states where the electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring allowed tracking of children from Part C to Part B: School year 2004-05

		Perc	ent of
Responses options	•		States with electronic
	Number of	All states	database
	states	[N=51]	[n=26]
Did not have electronic database	25	49	†
Database allowed tracking from Part C to Part B	9	18	35
Database did not allow tracking from Part C to Part B	17	33	65

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-34. Number and percentage of states where SEA had electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring and improvement planning, by frequency of updates: School year 2004-05

		Percen	t of
Frequency of updates	_		States with electronic
	Number of	All states	database
	states	[N=51]	[n=26]
Did not have electronic database	25	49	†
Continuously	10	20	38
Monthly	0	0	0
Annually	7	14	27
Other frequency	9	18	35

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-35. Number and percentage of states where the SEA has plans to establish electronic database of individual child records for use in monitoring and improvement planning: School year 2004-05

		Perce	ent of
Response options	_		States without electronic
	Number of	All states	database
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=25]
Already has electronic database	26	51	†
Plans to establish database	18	35	72
Does not plan to establish database	7	14	28

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-36. Number and percentage of states where planned database will include child records from all LEAs: School year 2004-05

		Perc	ent of
Response options			States planning
response options	Number of	All states	database
	states	[N=51]	[n=18]
Already has electronic database	26	51	†
Does not plan to establish database	7	14	†
Database will include all LEAs	17	33	94
Database will not include all LEAs	1	2	6

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-37. Number and percentage of states that will include different age ranges in the planned electronic database, by planned age range: School year 2004-05

		Pero	cent of
	_		States planning
Planned age range			to establish
	Number of	All states	database
	states	[N=51]	[n=18]
Already has electronic database	26	51	†
Does not plan to establish database	7	14	†
Birth through 21	5	10	28
Birth through 26	1	2	6
2 through 25	1	2	6
3 through 18	1	2	6
3 through 20	1	2	6
3 through 21	6	12	33
3 through 22	2	4	11
Pre-K through 21	1	2	6

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-38. Number and percentage of states with established date for planned database to be fully operational, by planned date: School year 2004-05

		Perc	ent of
Planned date	_		States planning to establish
	Number of	All states	database
	states	[N=51]	[n=18]
Already has electronic database	26	51	†
Does not plan to establish database	7	14	Ť
2005	1	2	6
2006	6	12	33
2007	3	6	17
2008	1	2	6
Don't know	7	14	39

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-39. Number and percentage of states with specific information available for monitoring and improvement planning, by information source: School year 2004-05

Information source		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Complaints	48	94
Mediations	39	76
Due process hearings	46	90
Compensatory education	12	24
Compliance findings	44	86
Corrective actions	43	84
Local improvement plans	39	76

NOTE: States could select more than one information source, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-40. Number and percentage of states that analyzed dispute resolution data to determine whether statewide systemic noncompliance had occurred: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Responses options		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Analyzed dispute resolution data	34	67
Did not analyze dispute resolution data	17	33

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-41. Number and percentage of states that analyzed dispute resolution data to determine whether local systemic noncompliance had occurred: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Analyzed dispute resolution data	44	86
Did not analyze dispute resolution data	7	14

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-42. Number and percentage of states where findings from monitoring and improvement activities led to further evaluation in specific areas where statewide systemic noncompliance was found: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
1	Number of states	[N=51]
Findings led to further evaluation	20	39
Findings did not lead to further evaluation	31	61

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-43. Number and percentage of states that conducted further evaluation of specific areas where statewide systemic noncompliance was found, by entity conducting the evaluation: School year 2004-05

		Percent of		
Entity conducting evaluation			States that evaluated	
		All states	further	
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=20]	
Did not conduct further evaluation	31	61	†	
SEA	12	24	60	
Advisory group or steering committee	0	0	0	
Independent external evaluator	0	0	0	
LEAs self-evaluated	0	0	0	
Other entity conducted evaluation	8	16	40	

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-44. Number and percentage of states that had an individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Had such an individual	48	94
Did not have such an individual	3	6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-45. Name of person whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
Name	_	All states	States with such an individual
	Number of states	[N=51]	[n=48]
Did not have such an individual	3	6	†
Name <sup>1</sup>	48	94	100

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain personal information or information that would identify states.

Table D-46. Name and position of person supervising the individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
Name and position		All states	States with such an individual
	Number of states	[N=51]	[n=48]
Did not have such an individual	3	6	†
Name and position <sup>1</sup>	48	94	100

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-47. Number and percentage of states that had individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: School year 2004-05

		Percent of all
Response options		states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Had such an individual	34	67
Did not have such an individual	17	33

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain personal information or information that would identify states.

Table D-48. Name of person whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
Name	Number of states	All states	States with such an individual
		[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=34]
Did not have such an individual	17	33	†
Name <sup>1</sup>	34	67	100

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-49. Name and position of person supervising the individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
Name and position	_	All states	States with such an individual
	Number of states	[N=51]	[n=34]
Did not have such an individual	17	33	†
Name and position <sup>1</sup>	34	67	100

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain personal information or information that would identify states.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain personal information or information that would identify states.

Table D-50. Number and percentage of states that provided training to LEAs on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for monitoring: School year 2004-05

		Percent of all
Responses options		states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Provided training to LEAs	49	96
Did not provide training to LEAs	2	4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-51. Number and percentage of states that provided training to LEAs on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for monitoring, by frequency of training: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
	_		States
Frequency of training			providing
	Number of	All states	training
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[ <i>n</i> =49]
Did not provide training to LEAs	2	4	†
Only when requirements/procedures changed	0	0	0
Each time LEA was selected for monitoring	24	47	49
Every year, regardless of the monitoring cycle	22	43	45
Every years, regardless of monitoring cycle	0	0	0
Other frequency	3	6	6

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-52. Number and percentage of states that provided training to LEAs on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement activities: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Provided training to LEAs	44	86
Did not provide training to LEAs	7	14

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-53. Number and percentage of states that provided training to LEAs on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement activities, by frequency of training: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
	_		States
Frequency of training			providing
	Number of	All states	training
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[ <i>n</i> =44]
Did not provide training to LEAs	7	14	†
Only when requirements and procedures changed	4	8	9
Each time LEA was selected for monitoring	17	33	39
Every year, regardless of the monitoring cycle	20	39	45
Every years, regardless of monitoring cycle	0	0	0
Other	3	6	7

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-54a. Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals serving on monitoring teams, by type of individual: School year 2004-05

Type of individual	Number of	Percent of all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Staff from the SEA	50	98
Staff from the Part C lead agency	10	20
Staff from other state agencies	12	24
Parents of children with disabilities	17	33
Advocates for persons with disabilities	9	18
Special education teachers	25	49
General education teachers	13	25
Early intervention specialists	8	16
Related service providers	21	41
Principals or other school-based administrators	21	41
Part C local program directors	3	6
District-level general education administrators	13	25
Special education administrators	29	57
Representatives of professional organizations or associations	8	16
Outside consultants	16	31
Other type of individual	6	12

NOTE: States could select more than one type of individual, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-54b. Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals participating in monitoring site visits, by type of individual: School year 2004-05

-		Percent of
Type of individual	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Staff from the SEA	50	98
Staff from the Part C lead agency	9	18
Staff from other state agencies	11	22
Parents of children with disabilities	21	41
Advocates for persons with disabilities	10	20
Special education teachers	30	59
General education teachers	22	43
Early intervention specialists	11	22
Related service providers	28	55
Principals or other school-based administrators	28	55
Part C local program directors	5	10
District-level general education administrators	22	43
Special education administrators	34	67
Representatives of professional organizations or associations	10	20
Outside consultants	17	33
Other type of individual	6	12

NOTE: States could select more than one type of individual, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-54c. Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals participating in local improvement planning or implementation, by type of individual: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Type of individuals	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Staff from the SEA	43	84
Staff from the Part C lead agency	8	16
Staff from other state agencies	14	27
Parents of children with disabilities	28	55
Advocates for persons with disabilities	14	27
Special education teachers	38	75
General education teachers	35	69
Early intervention specialists	18	35
Related service providers	32	63
Principals or other school-based administrators	41	80
Part C local program directors	11	22
District-level general education administrators	35	69
Special education administrators	41	80
Representatives of professional organizations or associations	11	22
Outside consultants	17	33
Other type of individual	7	14

NOTE: States could select more than one type of individual, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-55. Number and percentage of states using various methods to select parents of children with disabilities or disability advocates to serve on monitoring teams, by selection method used: School year 2004-05

		Percent of all
Selection method	Number	states
	of states	[N=51]
No parents/advocates selected	27	53
Selected specific individuals from a variety of organizations	3	6
Invited organizations to appoint individuals	5	10
Selected specific individuals without regard to organizational affiliation	10	20
Selected from individuals who volunteered	10	20
Used other method	6	12

NOTE: States could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-56. Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
All individuals participated in training	44	86
Some individuals participated in training	6	12
No individuals participated in training	1	2

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-57. Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring, by frequency of training: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
Frequency of training			States that
requency or truming		All states	trained
	Number of states	[N=51]	[n=50]
No individuals trained	1	2	†
Once, upon initial involvement	19	37	38
Prior to serving on each monitoring team	21	41	42
Prior to each site visit	18	35	36
Cyclically (e.g., annually, biannually)	25	49	50
Other frequency	6	12	12

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one frequency of training, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-58. Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring, by training topic: School year 2004-05

		Percen	t of
Training topic	_		States that
Truming topic		All states	trained
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=50]
No individuals trained	1	2	†
Relevant rules and regulations	46	90	92
Procedures for reviewing records	45	88	90
Interviewing techniques	40	78	80
Provision of technical assistance	19	37	38
Debriefing techniques	27	53	54
Report writing	20	39	40
Confidentiality	40	78	80
Other topics	16	31	32

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one training topic, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-59. Number and percentage of states where individuals working on local improvement planning and implementation participated in training about monitoring: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
All individuals participated in training	17	33
Some individuals participated in training	15	29
No individuals participated in training	19	37

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-60. Number and percentage of states where individuals working on local improvement planning and implementation participated in training about monitoring, by frequency of training: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
Frequency of training	_		States that
	Number of	All states	trained
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=50]
No individuals trained	19	37	†
Once, upon initial involvement	16	31	50
Cyclically (e.g., annually, biannually)	13	25	41
Other frequency	11	22	34

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one frequency of training, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-61. Number and percentage of states with a state-level steering committee specifically devoted to monitoring and improvement activities: School year 2004-05

Response options	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
	states	
Had state-level steering committee	25	49
Used state special education advisory committee or	4.0	2=
similar group	19	37
No such group or any other similar group	7	14

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-62. Number and percentage of states including various stakeholders on the state-level steering committee, by type of stakeholder: School year 2004-05

		Percen	nt of
Type of stakeholder			States with steering
	Number of	All states	committee
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[ <i>n</i> =44]_
Did not have state-level steering committee	7	14	†
Individuals with disabilities	37	73	84
Parents of children with disabilities	43	84	98
Advocates for individuals with disabilities	40	78	91
Students with disabilities	9	18	20
Special education teachers	37	73	84
General education teachers	26	51	59
Early intervention personnel	32	63	73
Related services personnel	21	41	48
School-based general education administrators	28	55	64
Local special education administrators	43	84	98
Other district-level administrators	28	55	64
Assessment personnel	16	31	36
Personnel from other state/local agencies	41	80	93
School board members	5	10	11

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one type of stakeholder, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-63. Number and percentage of states using various methods to select individuals with disabilities, parents of children with disabilities, and disability advocates for the state-level steering committee, by selection method used: School year 2004-05

		Percen	t of
			States with
Selection method			steering
	Number of	All states	committee
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[ <i>n</i> =44]
No state-level steering committee	7	14	†
Individuals with disabilities, parents of children with disabilities or disability advocates did			
not serve on steering committee	0	0	0
Selected specific individuals from a variety of			
organizations	30	59	68
Invited organizations to appoint individuals	19	37	43
Selected specific individuals without regard to			
organizational affiliation	12	24	27
Selected from individuals who volunteered	8	16	18
Used other method	11	22	25

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more selection method, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-64. Number and percentage of states receiving steering committee input on specific areas, by area of input: School year 2004-05

		Perc	ent of
			States with
Area of input			steering
	Number of	All states	committee
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[ <i>n</i> =44]
No state-level steering committee	7	14	†
Setting monitoring priorities for the state	33	65	75
Determining indicators or targets for monitoring priorities	26	51	59
Determining criteria for selecting specific LEAs to be monitored	15	29	34
Selecting the specific LEAs to be monitored	2	4	5
Determining extent of noncompliance by LEAs	5	10	11
Reviewing LEA's responses to corrective actions	3	6	7
Determining priorities for state or local improvement			
planning and implementation	22	43	50
Other area of input	3	6	7

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one area of input, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-65. Number and percentage of states where members of state-level steering committee served on the teams monitoring LEAs: School year 2004-05

		Perce	nt of
Response options			States with steering
	Number of	All states	committee
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[ <i>n</i> =44]
No state-level steering committee	7	14	†
State-level committee members served on monitoring teams	12	24	27
State-level committee members did not serve on			
monitoring teams	32	63	73

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-66. Number and percentage of states using specific methods to inform LEAs about procedures for monitoring and improvement planning, by method used: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Method	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators distributed		
in hard copy to all LEAs	39	76
Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were		
available in hard copy on request	23	45
Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators were		
available on public web site	34	67
Announcements and explanations of changes made at		
meetings	40	78
Trainings on monitoring and improvement planning held	42	82
Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators distributed		
in electronic format to LEAs included in monitoring		
cycle <sup>1</sup>	7	14
Other methods used	2	4

<sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

NOTE: States could select more than one method for informing LEAs, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-67. Number and percentage of states using various methods to inform the public about procedures for monitoring and improvement planning, by method used: School year 2004-05

Method	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators available on request	41	80
Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators available on public web site	36	71
Announcements and explanation of changes made at meetings all stakeholders could attend	23	45
Trainings on monitoring and improvement planning procedures held for stakeholders and the public	15	29
Details of monitoring and improvement planning procedures provided in press releases	1	2
Other methods used	5	10

NOTE: States could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-68. Number and percentage of states providing LEAs with different types of monitoring team reports, by type and timing of report: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Type and timing of report	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Face-to-face exit interview or debriefing		
No such report was provided	3	6
At the end of a site visit	44	86
Within 1 month of completion of data collection	0	0
Within 1 to 3 months of completion of data collection	2	4
More than 3 months after completion of data collection	2	4
Oral report by telephone		
No such report was provided	37	73
At the end of a site visit	3	6
Within 1 month of completion of data collection	7	14
Within 1 to 3 months of completion of data collection	3	6
More than 3 months after completion of data collection	1	2
Written report		
No such report was provided	0	0
At the end of a site visit	3	6
Within 1 month of completion of data collection	8	16
Within 1 to 3 months of completion of data collection	31	61
More than 3 months after completion of data collection	9	18

Table D-69. Number and percentage of states that made various types of monitoring results and local improvement activities publicly available, by type of information and dissemination method used School year 2004-05

Information type and method		Percent of all
Information type and method	Number of states	states [ <i>N</i> =51]
Individual LEA self-assessment scores/results		[2, 22]
Publicly available print reports	6	12
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	4	8
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	25	49
Not available to the public	9	18
Did not have this information	7	14
Aggregated LEA self-assessment scores/results		
Publicly available print reports	6	12
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	3	6
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	13	25
Not available to the public	6	12
Did not have this information	17	33
Individual LEA scores on compliance indicators		
Publicly available print reports	12	24
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	14	27
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	19	37
Not available to the public	4	8
Did not have this information	6	12
Aggregated LEA scores on compliance indicators		
Publicly available print reports	6	12
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	10	20
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	12	24
Not available to the public	6	12
Did not have this information	13	25
LEA rank on individual compliance indicators		
Publicly available print reports	5	10
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	7	14
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	9	18
Not available to the public	9	18
Did not have this information	17	33

Table D-69. Number and percentage of states that made various types of monitoring results and local improvement activities publicly available, by type of information and dissemination method used: School year 2004-05—Continued

Information type and method		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
LEA rank on aggregated compliance indicators		
Publicly available print reports	3	6
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	4	8
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	6	12
Not available to the public	7	14
Did not have this information	23	45
Individual LEA corrective actions		
Publicly available print reports	10	20
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	10	20
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	31	61
Not available to the public	3	6
Did not have this information	2	4
Aggregated LEA corrective actions		
Publicly available print reports	4	8
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	7	14
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	15	29
Not available to the public	5	10
Did not have this information	13	25
Individual local improvement plans		
Publicly available print reports	10	20
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	10	20
Press releases	1	2
Only on request	30	59
Not available to the public	3	6
Did not have this information	3	6
Aggregated local improvement plans		
Publicly available print reports	3	6
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	5	10
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	13	25
Not available to the public	5	10
Did not have this information	18	35

Table D-69. Number and percentage of states that made various types of monitoring results and local improvement activities publicly available, by type of information and dissemination method used: School year 2004-05—Continued

Information type and method	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
	Number of States	[14-31]
Other types of information		
Publicly available print reports	3	6
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	4	8
Press releases	1	2
Only on request	2	4
Not available to the public	0	0
Did not have this information	0	0

NOTE: For each type of information, states could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-70a. Number and percentage of states that used different types of analyses to support decisions related to corrective actions, by analysis type: School year 2004-05

Analysis type	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to targets set for that LEA	23	45
Comparing present levels of compliance or performance to LEA's own baseline	20	39
Determining trends for the LEA and comparing those to the LEA's current compliance or performance	22	43
Comparing areas of strength to areas of weakness within LEA	20	39
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to standards that apply to all LEAs	32	63
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to the levels for other LEAs in the state	18	35
Other analysis type	1	2

NOTE: States could select more than one analysis type, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-70b. Number and percentage of states that used different types of analyses to support decisions related to local improvement planning or implementation, by analysis type: School year 2004-05

Analysis type	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to targets set for that LEA	27	53
Comparing present levels of compliance or performance to LEA's own baseline	27	53
Determining trends for the LEA and comparing those to the LEA's current compliance or performance	27	53
Comparing areas of strength to areas of weakness within LEA	33	65
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to standards that apply to all LEAs	33	65
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to the levels for other LEAs in the state	26	51
Other analysis type	1	2

NOTE: States could select more than one analysis type, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-71a. Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of LEAs as part of corrective actions, by type and frequency of action: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Type and frequency of action	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Convene panels or committees		
Never	16	31
Occasionally	21	41
Usually	7	14
Always	7	14
Implement existing policies and procedures		
Never	8	16
Occasionally	8	16
Usually	18	35
Always	17	33
Make additions or changes to policies or procedures		
Never	5	10
Occasionally	21	41
Usually	19	37
Always	6	12
Review and correct records (including IEPs/IFSPs)		
Never	4	8
Occasionally	7	14
Usually	12	24
Always	28	55
Provide or obtain professional development or training		
Never	7	14
Occasionally	8	16
Usually	25	49
Always	11	22
Provide or obtain technical assistance		
Never	5	10
Occasionally	8	16
Usually	21	41
Always	17	33
Systemically review records	-,	
Never	5	10
Occasionally	17	33
Usually	13	25
Always	16	31
Collect additional data	10	31
Never	6	12
Occasionally	25	49
Usually	15	29
Always	5	10

Table D-71a. Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of LEAs as part of corrective actions, by type and frequency of action: School year 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Type and frequency of action	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Conduct additional self-assessment		_
Never	18	35
Occasionally	19	37
Usually	7	14
Always	6	12
Nonresponse	1	2
Prepare additional reports for the SEA		
Never	7	14
Occasionally	22	43
Usually	10	20
Always	12	24
Hire additional staff or better qualified staff		
Never	24	47
Occasionally	23	45
Usually	3	6
Always	1	2
Other actions required		
Never	48	94
Occasionally	1	2
Usually	2	4
Always	0	0

Table D-71b. Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of LEAs as part of improvement planning, by type and frequency of action: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Type and frequency of action	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Convene panels or committees		
Never	12	24
Occasionally	15	29
Usually	7	14
Always	16	31
Nonresponse	1	2
Implement existing policies and procedures		
Never	7	14
Occasionally	14	27
Usually	11	22
Always	18	35
Nonresponse	1	2
Make additions or changes to policies or procedures		
Never	6	12
Occasionally	23	45
Usually	16	31
Always	5	10
Nonresponse	1	2
Review and correct records (including IEPs/IFSPs)		
Never	10	20
Occasionally	15	29
Usually	6	12
Always	19	37
Nonresponse	1	2
Provide or obtain professional development or training		
Never	6	12
Occasionally	8	16
Usually	21	41
Always	15	29
Nonresponse	1	2
Provide or obtain technical assistance		
Never	4	8
Occasionally	11	22
Usually	18	35
Always	17	33
Nonresponse	1	2
Systemically review records		
Never	7	14
Occasionally	17	33
Usually	13	25
Always	13	25
Nonresponse	1	2

Table D-71b. Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of LEAs as part of improvement planning, by type and frequency of action: School year 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Type and frequency of action	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Collect additional data		<u> </u>
Never	6	12
Occasionally	17	33
Usually	19	37
Always	8	16
Nonresponse	1	2
Conduct additional self-assessment		
Never	16	31
Occasionally	18	35
Usually	11	22
Always	5	10
Nonresponse	1	2
Prepare additional reports for the SEA		
Never	10	20
Occasionally	23	45
Usually	7	14
Always	10	20
Nonresponse	1	2
Hire additional staff or better qualified staff		
Never	24	47
Occasionally	23	45
Usually	3	6
Always	0	0
Nonresponse	1	2
Other actions required		
Never	51	100
Occasionally	0	0
Usually	0	0
Always	0	0

Table D-72a. Number and percentage of states taking various actions in support of corrective actions, by type and frequency of action: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Type and frequency of action	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Provided additional funds to the LEA		•
Never	32	63
Occasionally	17	33
Usually	0	0
Always	2	4
Provided professional development or training for LEA person	nel	
Never	4	8
Occasionally	22	43
Usually	18	35
Always	7	14
Provided technical assistance to LEA personnel		
Never	2	4
Occasionally	5	10
Usually	19	37
Always	25	49
Conducted additional data collection and analysis		
Never	5	10
Occasionally	24	47
Usually	13	25
Always	9	18
Conducted follow-up site visits or desk audits		10
Never	2	4
Occasionally	14	27
Usually	11	22
Always	24	47
Prepared additional reports	21	17
Never	11	22
Occasionally	20	39
Usually	10	20
Always	10	20
Facilitated interagency communication	10	20
Never	13	25
Occasionally	31	61
Usually	2	4
Always	5	10
Other actions taken	3	10
Never	51	100
Occasionally	0	0
Usually	0	0
Always	0	0

Table D-72b. Number and percentage of states taking various actions in support of improvement activities, by type and frequency of action: School year 2004-05

	N. 1 C	Percent of
Type and frequency of action	Number of	all states
Provided additional funds to the LEA	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Never	24	47
Occasionally	14	27
Usually	7	14
Always	5	10
Nonresponse	1	2
Provided professional development or training for LEA personnel	-	2
Never	4	8
Occasionally	19	37
Usually	17	33
Always	10	20
Nonresponse	1	2
Provided technical assistance to LEA personnel	1	2
Never	2	4
Occasionally	8	16
Usually	15	29
Always	25	49
Nonresponse	1	2
Conducted additional data collection and analysis	1	2
Never	7	14
Occasionally	19	37
	15	29
Usually		
Always	9	18
Nonresponse	1	2
Conducted follow-up site visits or desk audits	6	10
Never	6	12
Occasionally	19	37
Usually	9	18
Always	16	31
Nonresponse	1	2
Prepared additional reports		•
Never	15	29
Occasionally	22	43
Usually	5	10
Always	8	16
Nonresponse	1	2
Facilitated interagency communication	2	
Never	9	18
Occasionally	31	61
Usually	5	10
Always	5	10
Nonresponse	1	2

Table D-72b. Number and percentage of states taking various actions in support of improvement activities, by type and frequency of action: School year 2004-05—Continued

Type and frequency of action	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Other action taken		_
Never	51	100
Occasionally	0	0
Usually	0	0
Always	0	0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-73. Number and percentage of states using specific procedures for monitoring progress on corrective actions, by procedure used: School year 2004-05

Procedure	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Progress not monitored	1	2
e	1	2
Progress noted/addressed the next time LEA selected for monitoring	0	0
LEAs required to take the initiative and report progress	5	10
SEA staff took the initiative to follow up with LEAs	23	45
Other procedures used	22	43

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-74. Number and percentage of states using specific procedures for monitoring progress on local improvement plans, by procedure used: School year 2004-05

D 1		Percent of all
Procedure	Number	states
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Progress not monitored	6	12
Progress noted/addressed the next time LEA selected for monitoring	1	2
LEAs required to take the initiative and report progress	7	14
SEA staff took the initiative to follow up with LEAs	18	35
Other procedures used	19	37

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-75. Number and percentage of states that examined the relationship between LEA compliance with process and procedural requirements and LEA child outcomes: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Examined the relationship	33	65
Did not examine the relationship	18	35

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-76. Number and percentage of states using specific types of analyses when examining the relationship between LEA compliance and child outcomes, by type of analysis used: School year 2004-05

		Pero	cent of
Type of analysis	Niversham of	A 11 -4-4-	States that examined
	Number of	All states	relationship
	states	[N=51]	[n=33]
Did not examine relationship between compliance and			
outcomes	18	35	†
Cross-sectional analysis comparing compliance and			
outcome data across LEAs at a single point in time	7	14	21
Longitudinal analysis comparing compliance and			
outcome data over time within an LEA	2	4	6
Qualitative analysis that used expert informants to			
provide evidence of link between compliance and			
outcomes within an LEA	7	14	21
Informal analysis based on SEA staff judgment	25	49	76
Other analysis used	3	6	9
#NI-41:1-1-	•		

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one type of analysis, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-77. Number and percentage of states using specific LEA rewards for reducing noncompliance, by type of reward: School year 2004-05

		Percent of all
Type of reward	Number of	states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Proclamation/public commendation/award	7	14
Additional funds/monetary award	1	2
Less frequent monitoring	13	25
Letter of commendation to LEA administration <sup>1</sup>	2	4
Other type of reward	6	12
No rewards used	28	55

This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

NOTE: States could select more than one type of reward, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-78. Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific incentives to LEAs for reducing noncompliance: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Had written guidelines/procedures	13	25
Did not have written guidelines/procedures	38	75

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-79. Number and percentage of states using rewards to encourage local improvement planning and implementation, by type of reward: School year 2004-05

Type of reward	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Proclamation/public commendation/award	9	18
Additional funds/monetary award	11	22
Less frequent monitoring	8	16
Other type of reward	3	6
No rewards used	30	59

NOTE: States could select more than one type of reward, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-80. Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific incentives to LEAs to encourage local improvement planning and implementation: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[N=51]
Had written guidelines/procedures	9	18
Did not have written guidelines/procedures	42	82

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-81. Number and percentage of states with the authority to use sanctions in the event of LEA noncompliance, by type of sanction: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Type of sanction	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Negotiating a compliance agreement	28	55
Imposing restrictions or special conditions on use of funds	36	71
Withholding funds	42	82
Obtaining cease/desist order	7	14
Referring noncompliance entity to state attorney general	10	20
Other sanctions used	14	27

NOTE: States could select more than one type of sanction, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-82. Number and percentage of states that consider various factors when deciding whether to impose a sanction for noncompliance, by factor considered: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Factor	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Duration of noncompliance	40	78
Extent of noncompliance	37	73
Severity of noncompliance	36	71
Effort made to correct problem	40	78
Whether problem was related to provision of services versus		
procedural requirements	27	53
Other factors used	7	14

NOTE: States could select more than one factor, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-83. Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific sanctions for specific types of noncompliance: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Had written guidelines/procedures	22	43
Did not have written guidelines/procedures	29	57

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-84. Number and percentage of states using various sources of materials, procedural guidelines, or technical assistance related to monitoring and improvement planning, by source used: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Source	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Regional Resource Centers (RRCs)	43	84
Center for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education		
(CADRE)	26	51
National Center on Educational Outcomes (NCEO)	20	39
National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center		
(NECTAC)	22	43
National Center for Special Education Accountability Monitoring		
(NCSEAM)	40	78
Early Childhood Outcome Center (ECO)	15	29
Other OSEP-funded projects	16	31
Other Department of Education-funded project	10	20
In-state university/university-affiliated consultants	14	27
Out-of-state university/university-affiliated consultants	5	10
Private consultants/organizations	13	25
Professional organizations	8	16
Other types of sources used	9	18
None of these types of sources used	3	6

NOTE: States could select more than one source, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-85. Number and percentage of states where monitoring findings influenced practices at universities in the state with regard to the preparation of teachers and other personnel: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Monitoring findings influenced practices	11	22
Monitoring findings did not influence practices	22	43
Don't know	18	35

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-86. Number and percentage of states where monitoring findings influenced practices at universities, by type of practice influenced: School year 2004-05

	Percent of		
Practice	_		States where findings
Tractice		All	influenced
	Number	states	practices
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=11]
Monitoring findings did not influence practices <sup>1</sup>	40	78	†
Considered by state when deciding which personnel prep programs to license/support	2	4	18
Used by faculty in deciding type of TA/professional development to offer	5	10	45
Used by state in deciding what university-based TA/professional development to support	5	10	45
Used by faculty for curriculum planning	8	16	73
Influenced in other ways	0	0	0

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one practice, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes *don't know* nonresponse.

Table D-87. Number and percentage of states where other departments or divisions in the SEA or other state agencies used monitoring findings: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Other departments/divisions/agencies used findings	28	55
Other departments/divisions/agencies did not use findings	18	35
Don't know	5	10

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-88. Name of departments, divisions, or other agencies using monitoring findings: School year 2004-05

		Percent of		
Name	Number of states	All states [N=51]	States where others used findings [n=28]	
Others did not use findings <sup>1</sup>	23	45	†	
Name <sup>2</sup>	28	55	100	

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes *don't know* nonresponse.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain personal information or information that would identify states.

Table D-89. Number and percentage of states where monitoring has changed since 1997, by type and degree of change: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Type and degree of change	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Parent input to the planning of monitoring procedures has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	17	33
Slightly increased	13	25
Greatly increased	21	41
Other stakeholder input to the planning of monitoring		
procedures has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	7	14
Slightly increased	19	37
Greatly increased	25	49
Parent involvement in data collection and analysis activities		
has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	26	51
Slightly increased	15	29
Greatly increased	10	20
Other stakeholder involvement in data collection and analysis		
activities has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	12	24
Slightly increased	19	37
Greatly increased	20	39
Public awareness of monitoring and improvement activities		
has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	5	10
Slightly increased	28	55
Greatly increased	18	35
Use of data in planning monitoring and improvement activities		
has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	3	6
Slightly increased	3	6
Greatly increased	45	88

Table D-89. Number and percentage of states where monitoring has changed since 1997, by type and degree of change: School year 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Type and degree of change	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
The number of frequency of site visits to LEAs to		
collect information has		
Greatly decreased	6	12
Slightly decreased	7	14
Stayed about the same	22	43
Slightly increased	9	18
Greatly increased	7	14
The focus on child outcomes has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	2	4
Slightly increased	10	20
Greatly increased	38	75
Nonresponse	1	2
The emphasis on compliance issues such as process and		
procedural requirements has		
Greatly decreased	3	6
Slightly decreased	9	18
Stayed about the same	28	55
Slightly increased	9	18
Greatly increased	2	4
Public reporting of monitoring findings, by individual LEAs,		
has		
Greatly decreased	1	2
Slightly decreased	1	2
Stayed about the same	25	49
Slightly increased	14	27
Greatly increased	10	20
Public reporting of monitoring findings, aggregated across		
LEAs, has		
Greatly decreased	1	2
Slightly decreased	1	2
Stayed about the same	26	51
Slightly increased	20	39
Greatly increased	3	6
The frequency of LEA self-assessments has		
Greatly decreased	1	2
Slightly decreased	2	4
Stayed about the same	15	29
Slightly increased	10	20
Greatly increased	22	43
Nonresponse	1	2

Table D-89. Number and percentage of states where monitoring has changed since 1997, by type and degree of change: School year 2004-05—Continued

Type and degree of change	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Other area has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	0	0
Slightly increased	0	0
Greatly increased	2	4
No other areas	49	96

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-90. Number and percentage of states where special situations played a role in shaping monitoring and improvement activities since 1997, by type of special situation: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Special situation	Number	all states
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
No special situations	25	49
Consent decree or settlement of lawsuit	12	24
Pending litigation	4	8
State law requiring a specific monitoring methodology	8	16
State law limiting data collection by SEA	1	2
State law specifically limiting extent of monitoring activities by SEA	0	0
State law limiting number of SEA staff devoted to monitoring		
activities	1	2
Limited state-level resources for monitoring due to other funding		
priorities	9	18
Other situations	9	18

NOTE: States could select more than one special situation, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-91. Number and percentage of states where SEA's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated since 1997: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Performance evaluated	33	65
Performance not evaluated	18	35

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-92. Number and percentage of states where SEA's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated, by evaluation method: School year 2004-05

		Perce	ent of
Evaluation method			States
L'aradion memod	Number of	All states	evaluated
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=33]
Performance not evaluated	18	35	†
SEA conducted a self-evaluation	21	41	64
Advisory group/steering committee conducted evaluation	15	29	45
SEA contracted with independent external evaluator	8	16	24
Other method used	16	31	48

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one evaluation method, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-93. Number and percentage of states where evaluation of state's performance included an opportunity for LEAs to provide feedback on SEA performance: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
Response options	_		States
response options	Number	All states	evaluated
	of states	[N=51]	[n=33]
Performance not evaluated	18	35	†
LEAs had opportunity to provide feedback	19	37	58
LEAs did not have opportunity to provide feedback	13	25	39
Nonresponse	1	2	3

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-94. Number and percentage of states where SEA's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated since 1997, by how decision to evaluate was made: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
How decision was made	Number of states	All states [ <i>N</i> =51]	States evaluated [n=33]
Performance not evaluated	18	35	†
Evaluated according to fixed schedule	4	8	12
Advisory group/steering committee decided	4	8	12
SEA administrators decided	19	37	58
Evaluation occurs only in response to impending OSEP monitoring activities	9	18	27
Other methods used	6	12	18

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one response option, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-95. Number and percentage of states that made major revisions to their procedures for monitoring and improvement, by year of most recent revision: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Year		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
1995	1	2
1998	1	2
1999	3	6
2000	4	8
2001	4	8
2002	3	6
2003	3	6
2004	10	20
2005	21	41
Nonresponse	1	2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-96. Number and percentage of states providing comments about important changes made to state monitoring and improvement activities since last monitoring period: School year 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
	Number of states	[N=51]
Provided comments <sup>1</sup>	45	88
Did not provide comments	6	12

<sup>1</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain information that would identify states. NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table D-97a. Number and percentage of states where SEA has a plan for major changes in procedures for monitoring and improvement activities: School year 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Changes scheduled	38	75
No changes scheduled	13	25

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part B Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table D-97b. Number and percentage of states planning major changes in procedures for monitoring and improvement activities, by year changes are scheduled to be in place: School year 2004-05

		Percent of	
Year			States planning
1 cui	Number of	All states	major changes
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=38]
No change scheduled	13	25	†
2005	7	14	18
2006	24	47	63
2007	6	12	16
2008	1	2	3

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

## **Appendix E Data Tables for Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire**

Table E-1. Number and percentage of states, by date of last completed monitoring period or cycle: 2004-05

		Percent of
Last completed monitoring period		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
January 1 to December 31, 2004	3	6
July 1, 2004 to June 30, 2005	27	53
October 1, 2004 to September 30, 2005	9	18
Other monitoring period	12	24

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-2. Number and percentage of states that had various persons directly providing Part C services, by type of person and service: 2004-05

		Percent of
Type of person and service	Number of	all states
0, , 1, 1, , 00	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
State lead agency staff		12
Screening	6	12
Family intake	10	20
Initial evaluation	6	12
Service coordination	10	20
Early intervention	6	12
Staff of one or more other state agencies	0	10
Screening	9	18
Family intake	5	10
Initial evaluation	8	16
Service coordination	8	16
Early intervention	10	20
School district/LEA staff		
Screening	14	27
Family intake	12	24
Initial evaluation	17	33
Service coordination	11	22
Early intervention	17	33
Staff of public regional or local agencies (non-education)		
Screening	25	49
Family intake	26	51
Initial evaluation	24	47
Service coordination	24	47
Early intervention	25	49
Private vendors under contracts or grants directly from the state		
lead agency		
Screening	21	41
Family intake	24	47
Initial evaluation	31	61
Service coordination	28	55
Early intervention	33	65
Private vendors under contracts or grants directly from another		
state agency		
Screening	3	6
Family intake	2	4
Initial evaluation	6	12
Service coordination	5	10
Early intervention	7	14
Private vendors under contracts or grants directly from public		
regional or local agencies		
Screening	8	16
Family intake	10	20
Initial evaluation	11	22
Service coordination	11	22
Early intervention	16	31

Table E-2. Number and percentage of states that had various persons directly providing Part C services, by type of person and service: 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Type of person and service	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Individual service lead agencies through a fee-for-service system		
Screening	1	2
Family intake	1	2
Initial evaluation	3	6
Service coordination	2	4
Early intervention	5	10
Other people		
Screening	2	4
Family intake	1	2
Initial evaluation	2	4
Service coordination	1	2
Early intervention	4	8

NOTE: States could select more than one service for each person type, therefore, within person type, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-3. State definition of monitoring unit: 2004-05

Definition	Number of	Percent of all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Definition provided <sup>1</sup>	51	100
Definition not provided	0	0

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain information that would identify states. NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-4. Number and percentage of states responsible for different numbers of monitoring units: 2004-05

Number of monitoring units	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
1-9	9	18
10-19	13	25
20-39	11	22
40-59	5	10
60-99	7	14
100 or more	6	12

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-5. Number and percentage of states selecting different numbers of monitoring units for monitoring: 2004-05

Number of monitoring units	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
1-9	17	33
10-19	14	27
20-39	12	24
40-59	4	8
60-99	0	0
100 or more	4	8

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-6. Number and percentage of states that focused monitoring activities on additional levels other than the monitoring unit, by additional level of focus: 2004-05

		Percent of
Level of focus	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
State agencies other than state lead agency	9	18
Regional public agencies	6	12
Local public agencies	10	20
Private vendors	15	29
Private individuals providing services under fee-for- service system	9	18
Other level of focus	6	12
State did not focus on additional levels	24	47

NOTE: States could select more than one additional level, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-7. Number and percentage of states whose monitoring and improvement planning focused on a select set of areas or priorities: 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Focused on a select set of areas or priorities	38	75
Did not use focus areas	13	25

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-8. Number and percentage of states using the same focus areas or priorities for all monitoring units in the state: 2004-05

		Percent of		
Response options			States using	
response options	of	All states	focus areas	
	states	[N=51]	[n=38]	
Did not use focus areas	13	25	†	
Same focus areas/priorities for all monitoring units	34	67	89	
Not the same focus areas/priorities for all monitoring units	4	8	11	

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-9. Number and percentage of states using specific focus areas for monitoring and improvement planning, by focus area: 2004-05

		Pero	cent of
Focus area			States using
1 ocus area	Number	All states	focus areas
	of states	[N=51]	[n=38]
Did not use focus areas	13	25	†
Participation rate	14	27	37
Child find	29	57	76
Dispute resolution	12	24	32
IFSP requirements/procedures	35	69	92
Staffing levels	13	25	34
Personnel qualifications	21	41	55
Natural environments	32	63	84
Performance on child assessments	14	27	37
Disproportionality of racial/ethnic groups	9	18	24
Transition to other settings	27	53	71
Transition to preschool	33	65	87
Timeliness of referrals/evaluations/services/reporting <sup>1</sup>	9	18	24
Other focus areas	12	24	32

†Not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

NOTE: States could select more than one focus area, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

Table E-10. Number and percentage of states using various methods to select focus areas for monitoring and improvement planning, by method of selection: 2004-05

		Pero	cent
Method of selection			States using
Without of Selection	Number of	All states	focus areas
	states	[N=51]	[n=38]
Did not use focus areas	13	25	†
Analyzed Section 618 data	23	45	61
Compiled/analyzed dispute resolution data	11	22	29
Analyzed findings from recent monitoring unit			
monitoring	22	43	58
Analyzed monitoring unit applications for funds	9	18	24
Analyzed monitoring unit self-assessments	15	29	39
Analyzed monitoring unit policies/procedures	12	24	32
Analyzed findings from stakeholder surveys	12	24	32
Consulted with/followed recommendations of			
OSEP staff	16	31	42
Consulted with/followed recommendations of			
state-level steering committee	21	41	55
Consulted with/followed recommendations of an			
advisory group	15	29	39
Analyzed areas related to Federal reporting			
requirements <sup>1</sup>	6	12	16
Used other methods	15	29	39

NOTE: States could select more than one focus area, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-11. Number and percentage of states with specific indicators for each focus area: 2004-05

		Percent	of
Response options		All states	States using focus areas
	Number of states	[N=51]	[n=38]
Did not use focus areas	13	25	†
Had specific indicators	32	63	84
Did not have specific indicators	6	12	16

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>/This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

Table E-12. Number and percentage of states with specific targets related to the indicators for each focus area: 2004-05

		Percent of		
Response options	_		States with specific	
	Number of	All states	indicators	
	states	[N=51]	[n=32]	
Did not use focus areas	13	25	†	
Did not have specific indicators	6	12	†	
Specific targets for all focus areas	19	37	59	
Specific targets for some, but not all, focus areas	10	20	31	
No specific targets	3	6	9	

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-13. Number and percentage of states that coordinated monitoring of monitoring units under IDEA with monitoring activities of other programs: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Coordinated with other programs	21	41
Did not coordinate with other programs	30	59

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-14. Number and percentage of states that coordinated monitoring under IDEA with specific other programs, by program type: 2004-05

		Perce	nt of
Program type	_		States that
1 Togram type		All states	coordinate
	Number of states	[N=51]	[n=21]
Did not coordinate monitoring with other			_
programs	30	59	†
State Education Agency (if the SEA is not			
the state lead agency)	7	14	33
Health Department	5	10	24
Maternal and Child Health	3	6	14
Medicaid	9	18	43
Head Start	1	2	5
Child Care	3	6	14
Child Welfare	2	4	10
Mental Health	3	6	14
Developmental Disabilities	8	16	38
Other program type	8	16	38

NOTE: States could select more than one program type, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-15. Number and percentage of states devoting monitoring and improvement efforts to various accountability areas, by accountability area and percent of effort: 2004-05

		Percent of
Accountability area and percent of effort	Number	all states
	of states	[N=51]
Ensuring that process and procedural requirements are met		_
0%	0	0
1-20%	2	4
21-40%	22	43
41-60%	20	39
61-80%	5	10
81-99%	1	2
100%	0	0
Ensuring that requirements to provide appropriate services	are met	
0%	0	0
1-20%	5	10
21-40%	32	63
41-60%	11	22
61-80%	2	4
81-99%	0	0
100%	0	0
Improving child outcomes directly by improving practices		
0%	0	0
1-20%	32	63
21-40%	14	27
41-60%	0	0
61-80%	0	0
81-99%	0	0
100%	0	0

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-16. Number and percentage of states that identified statewide systemic noncompliance requiring special attention and systemic remedies: 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Identified statewide noncompliance	35	69
Did not identify statewide noncompliance	16	31

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-17. Number and percentage of states using various methods to identify statewide systemic noncompliance, by method used: 2004-05

		Pe	ercent of
			States that
Method			identified
Wellod			statewide
	Number	All states	noncompliance
	of states	[N=51]	[n=35]
Did not identify statewide noncompliance	16	31	†
Analyzed statewide quantitative child outcomes data	14	27	40
Analyzed monitoring unit self-assessment	18	35	51
Used statewide parent/stakeholder surveys	14	27	40
Used parent/stakeholder surveys during monitoring unit			
monitoring	15	29	43
Analyzed qualitative data collected during monitoring			
unit monitoring	20	39	57
Used record reviews during monitoring unit monitoring	30	59	86
Used systemic review of dispute resolution data	18	35	51
Used review of data from statewide database <sup>1</sup>	4	11	8
Used other methods	11	22	31

NOTE: States could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-18. Number and percentage of states that identified local systemic noncompliance that required special attention and systemic remedies: 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[N=51]
Identified local noncompliance	43	84
Did not identify local noncompliance	8	16

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

Table E-19. Number and percentage of states that identified local systemic noncompliance, by method used: 2004-05

		Percent of		
Method	_		States using	
Wellou	Number	All states	focus areas	
	of states	[N=51]	[n=43]	
Did not identify local noncompliance			†	
Analyzed quantitative child outcomes data	13	25	30	
Analyzed monitoring unit self-assessments	20	39	47	
Used survey of parents from monitoring unit	22	43	51	
Used survey of other stakeholders from monitoring unit	13	25	30	
Analyzed qualitative data collecting during monitoring unit monitoring	27	53	63	
Used record reviews during monitoring unit monitoring	40	78	93	
Used systemic review of dispute resolution data	22	43	51	
Used review of data from statewide database <sup>1</sup>	5	12	10	
Used other methods	11	22	26	

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-20. Number and percentage of states using various procedures to select monitoring units for monitoring: 2004-05

		Percent of
Procedures	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Monitored all monitoring units each year	20	39
Used regular cycle to select monitoring units	19	37
Used cycle to select monitoring units, but cycle was not		
regular; frequency of monitoring for each monitoring unit		
determined by prior compliance or performance	2	4
Used prior compliance or performance alone to select		
monitoring units	3	6
Used a cycle to select some monitoring units; others selected		
based on prior compliance or performance	6	12
Monitoring occurred at two levels; different procedures used		
at each level	1	2

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

Table E-21. Number and percentage of states using a regular cycle to select monitoring units for monitoring, by length of cycle: 2004-05

		Percent of	
	_		States using
Length of cycle			a regular
	Number of	All states	cycle
	states	[N=51]	[n=19]
Did not use a regular cycle	32	63	†
1.5 years	1	2	5
2 years	1	2	5
3 years	10	20	53
3.5 years	1	2	5
4 years	3	6	16
5 or more years	3	6	16

<sup>†</sup> Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-22. Number and percentage of states that used various compliance or performance criteria to select monitoring units for monitoring, by selection criteria: 2004-05

		I	Percent of
Selection criteria			States that used prior compliance/
	Number	All states	performance
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=11]
Did not use prior compliance/performance	40	78	†
Process and procedural requirements	9	18	82
Provision of child/family services	10	20	91
Child/family outcomes data	3	6	27
Dispute resolution data	5	10	45
State designated focus areas	7	14	64
Other selection criteria	5	10	45

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one selection criterion, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-23. Number and percentage of states that used various monitoring-related activities for monitoring units not selected for monitoring, by activity: 2004-05

		Perce	ent of
Activity	_		States that selected monitoring
	Number of	All states	units
	states	[N=51]	[n=31]
All monitoring units monitored	20	39	†
Collected/analyzed compliance indicator data	24	47	77
Collected/analyzed child/family outcome indicator			
data	10	20	32
Collected/analyzed dispute resolution data	14	27	45
Conducted desk audit or review of data/documents	19	37	61
Monitoring unit conducted self-assessment and			
reported results to state	13	25	42
None of the above occurred	3	6	10

NOTE: States could select more than one activity, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-24. Number and percentage of states that reviewed child records in monitoring units selected for monitoring: 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
1 1	Number of states	[N=51]
Child records reviewed	50	98
Child records not reviewed	1	2

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-25. Number and percentage of states that used random sampling to select child records for review: 2004-05

		Percent of		
Response options	_		States that	
Response options	Number of	All states	reviewed records	
	states	[N=51]	[n=50]	
Child records not reviewed	1	2	†	
Random sampling used	50	98	100	
Random sampling not used	0	0	0	

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-26. Number and percentage of states that used random sampling to select child records for review, by type of random sampling used: 2004-05

		cent of	
			States that
Type of random sampling			used random
	Number	All states	sampling
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=50]
Child records not reviewed	1	2	†
Random sampling not used	0	0	†
Simple random sampling used	23	45	46
Stratified random sampling used	27	53	54
Other type of sampling used	0	0	0

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-27. Number and percentage of states that used stratified random sampling, by categories (strata) used: 2004-05

		Percen	t
			States that
			used
Categories (strata)			stratified
			random
	Number of	All states	sampling
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=27]
Child records not reviewed	1	2	†
Random sampling not used	0	0	†
Stratified random sampling not used	23	45	†
Disability category	9	18	33
Age	21	41	78
Date of identification	14	27	52
Race or ethnicity	7	14	26
Setting	4	8	15
Service coordinator <sup>1</sup>	4	8	15
Language spoken by family <sup>1</sup>	1	2	4
Town of residence <sup>1</sup>	1	2	4
Medicaid eligibility <sup>1</sup>	3	6	11
Other category (strata) used	9	18	33

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-28a. Number and percentage of states that used oversampling for one or more categories: 2004-05

		Percent of		
			States that used	
Response options			stratified	
response options			random	
	Number of	All states	sampling	
	states	[N=51]	[n=27]	
Child records not reviewed	1	2	<b>†</b>	
Random sampling not used	0	0	†	
Stratified random sampling not used	23	45	†	
Used oversampling	7	14	26	
Did not use oversampling	20	39	74	

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

NOTE: States could select more than one category, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

Table E-28b. Number and percentage of states that oversampled specific categories, by category: 2004-05

		Percent of		
Category	_		States that used	
Category	Number of	All states	oversampling	
	states	[N=51]	[n=7]	
Child records not reviewed	1	2	†	
Random sampling not used	0	0	†	
Stratified random sampling not used	23	45	†	
Oversampling not used	20	39	†	
Transition	3	6	43	
Disability category	1	2	14	
Medicaid eligibility	1	2	14	
Service coordinator	1	2	14	
Date of referral	1	2	14	
Exceeding 45 day timeline	1	2	14	
Primary coach	1	2	14	

NOTE: States could oversample more than one category, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-29. Number and percentage of states that reviewed various percentages of child records, by lowest and highest percentage of records reviewed in a monitoring unit: 2004-05

Percentage of records	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Lowest percentage	states	[//-51]
0%	0	0
1-4%	4	8
5-9%	11	22
10-19%	23	45
20-50%	7	14
51-99%	0	0
100%	0	0
Highest percentage		
1-9%	1	2
10-19%	22	43
20-29%	9	18
30-39%	4	8
40-49%	1	2
50-99%	2	4
100%	9	18

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-30. Number and percentage of states where monitoring unit monitoring involved a site visit: 2004-05

Response options	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Site visit for all selected monitoring units	31	61
Site visit for some monitoring units, following a regular cycle	3	6
Site visit for some monitoring units, based on decision criteria	12	24
Monitoring never included a site visit	2	4
More than one response selected	3	6

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-31. Number and percentage of states where selected monitoring units were required to conduct self-assessments: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
All selected monitoring units conducted self-assessments	23	45
Some selected monitoring units conducted self-assessments	5	10
No selected monitoring units conducted self-assessments	23	45

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-32. Number and percentage of states that provided a standard self-assessment procedure for monitoring units to follow: 2004-05

		P	ercent of
Response options			States where monitoring units conducted self-
	Number	All states	assessments
	of states	[N=51]	[n=28]
Monitoring units did not conduct self-assessments	23	45	†
State provided a standard procedure	23	45	82
State did not provide a standard procedure	3	6	11
Nonresponse	2	4	7

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-33. Number and percentage of states using various data sources when monitoring monitoring units or planning improvements, by data source and frequency of use: 2004-05

		Percent of
Data source frequency	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Parent survey		
Never	6	12
Rarely	10	20
Usually	8	16
Always	26	51
Parent interviews or focus groups		
Never	6	12
Rarely	13	25
Usually	10	20
Always	22	43
Early intervention specialist survey		
Never	24	47
Rarely	10	20
Usually	7	14
Always	7	14
Early intervention specialist interviews or focus groups		
Never	16	31
Rarely	9	18
Usually	10	20
Always	16	31
Advocate survey		
Never	39	76
Rarely	8	16
Usually	2	4
Always	0	0
Advocate interviews or focus groups		
Never	33	65
Rarely	9	18
Usually	3	6
Always	4	8
Site-based administrator (local program director) survey		
Never	25	49
Rarely	7	14
Usually	6	12
Always	11	22
Site-based administrator (local program director) interviews of	or focus groups	
Never	8	16
Rarely	5	10
Usually	7	14
Always	30	59

Table E-33. Number and percentage of states using various data sources when monitoring monitoring units or planning improvements, by data source and frequency of use: 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Data source frequency	Number of	all states
1	states	[N=51]
Monitoring unit self-assessment reports		<u> </u>
Never	10	20
Rarely	4	8
Usually	11	22
Always	26	51
Public hearings		
Never	33	65
Rarely	10	20
Usually	4	8
Always	1	2
Review of child folders, including review of IFSPs		
Never	0	0
Rarely	1	2
Usually	2	4
Always	48	94
Review of dispute resolution data		
Never	6	12
Rarely	6	12
Usually	7	14
Always	32	63
Review of placement rate data		
Never	15	29
Rarely	4	8
Usually	10	20
Always	22	43
Review of child assessment data		
Never	8	16
Rarely	1	2
Usually	9	18
Always	33	65
Other data sources		
Never	33	65
Rarely	0	0
Usually	2	4
Always	16	31

Table E-34. Number and percentage of states where state had electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring and improvement planning: 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
1	Number of states	[N=51]
Had electronic database	41	80
Did not have electronic database	10	20

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-35a. Number and percentage of states whose electronic database of individual child records included child records for various age groups, by child age group and availability: 2004-05

		Perc	ent of
	_		States with
Child age group and availability			electronic
eu uge greuf unu un un-uney			database of
	Number	All states	child records
	of states	[N=51]	[ <i>n</i> =41]
No electronic database of individual child records	10	20	†
Age birth through 2			
Some/all child records available for all			
monitoring units	38	75	93
Some/all child records available for some			
monitoring units	1	2	2
No child records available for this age group	3	6	7
Age 3 through 5			
Some/all child records available for all			
monitoring units	8	16	20
Some/all child records available for some			
monitoring units	0	0	0
No child records available for this age group	33	65	80

<sup>†</sup> Not applicable.

NOTE: Some states selected the *some* monitoring units response option and the *all* monitoring units response option, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

Table E-35b. Number and percentage of states whose electronic database of individual child records included IFSPs for various age groups, by child age group and availability: 2004-05

		Perc	ent of
			States with
			electronic
Child age group and availability			database of
			child
	Number	All states	records
	of states	[N=51]	[n=41]
No electronic database of individual child records	10	20	†
Age birth through 2			
Records included IFSPs for all monitoring units	22	43	54
Records included IFSPs for some monitoring units	2	4	5
No records available for this age group	17	33	41
Age 3 through 5			
Records included IFSPs for all monitoring units	3	6	7
Records included IFSPs for some monitoring units	0	0	0
No records available for this age group	38	75	93

<sup>†</sup> Not applicable.

NOTE: Some states selected the *some* monitoring units response option and the *all* monitoring units response option, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-36. Number and percentage of states where the electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring allowed tracking of children from Part C to Part B: 2004-05

		Perc	ent of
			States with
Response options			electronic
	Number	All states	database
	of states	[N=51]	[n=41]
Did not have electronic database	10	20	†
Database allowed tracking from Part C to Part B	23	45	56
Database did not allow tracking from Part C to Part B	18	35	44

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-37. Number and percentage of states where state had electronic database of individual child records that was used for monitoring and improvement planning, by frequency of updates: 2004-05

		Percent of		
F C 1.			States with	
Frequency of updates			electronic	
	Number of	All states	database	
	states	[N=51]	[n=41]	
Did not have electronic database	10	20	†	
Continuously	30	59	73	
Monthly	5	10	12	
Annually	1	2	2	
Other frequency	5	10	12	

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-38. Number and percentage of states where the state has plans to establish electronic database of individual child records for use in monitoring and improvement planning: 2004-05

		Perc	ent of
Response options			States without electronic
	Number of	All states	database
	states	[N=51]	[n=10]
Already has such a database	41	80	†
Plans to establish database	7	14	70
Does not plan to establish database	3	6	30

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-39. Number and percentage of states where planned database will include child records from all monitoring units: 2004-05

		Percei	nt of
			States
Response options			planning to establish
	Number of	All states	database
	states	[N=51]	[n=7]
Already has electronic database	41	8	†
Does not plan to establish database	3	6	†
Database will include all monitoring units	7	14	100
Database will not include all monitoring units	0	0	0

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-40. Number and percentage of states that will include different age ranges in the planned electronic database, by planned age range: 2004-05

		Percent of		
Planned age range			States planning to establish	
	Number of	All states	database	
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=7]	
Already has electronic database	41	80	†	
Does not plan to establish database	3	6	†	
Birth to 2	3	6	43	
Birth to 3	1	2	14	
Birth to 4	1	2	14	
Birth to 21	1	2	14	
Birth to death	1	2	14	

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-41. Number and percentage of states with established date for planned database to be fully operational, by planned date: 2004-05

		Percent of		
Planned date			States planning to establish	
	Number of	All states	database	
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=7]	
Already has electronic database	41	80	†	
Does not plan to establish database	3	6	†	
2005	1	2	14	
2006	4	8	57	
Don't know	2	4	29	

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-42. Number and percentage of states with specific information available for monitoring and improvement planning, by information source: 2004-05

Information source	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Complaints	38	75
Mediations	21	41
Due process hearings	24	47
Compliance findings	40	78
Corrective actions	42	82
Local improvement plans	41	80

NOTE: States could select more than one information source, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-43. Number and percentage of states that analyzed dispute resolution data to determine whether statewide systemic noncompliance had occurred: 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[N=51]
Analyzed dispute resolution data	28	55
Did not analyze dispute resolution data	21	41
Not enough data to analyze <sup>1</sup>	2	4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-44. Number and percentage of states that analyzed dispute resolution data to determine whether local systemic noncompliance had occurred: 2004-05

Response options	Number of states	Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Analyzed dispute resolution data	31	61
Did not analyze dispute resolution data	18	35
Not enough data to analyze <sup>1</sup>	2	4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-45. Number and percentage of states where findings from monitoring and improvement activities led to further evaluation in specific areas where statewide systemic noncompliance was found: 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Findings led to further evaluation	35	69
Findings did not lead to further evaluation	16	31

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-46. Number and percentage of states that conducted further evaluation of specific areas where statewide systemic noncompliance was found, by entity conducting the evaluation: 2004-05

		Percent of	
Entity conducting evaluation	_	All states	States that evaluated
	Number of states	[N=51]	[n=35]
Did not conduct further evaluation	16	31	†
State	18	35	51
Advisory group or steering committee	1	2	3
Independent external evaluator	1	2	3
Monitoring unit self-evaluated	3	6	9
Other entity conducted evaluation	12	24	34

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-47. Number and percentage of states that had an individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Had such an individual	38	75
Did not have such an individual	13	25

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-48. Name of person whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: 2004-05

		Percer	nt of
Name	_	All states	States with such an individual
	Number of states	[N=51]	[n=38]
Did not have such an individual	13	25	†
Name <sup>1</sup>	38	75	100

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-49. Name and position of person supervising the individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate monitoring activities: 2004-05

		Percen	nt of
Name and position	_	All states	States with such an individual
	Number of states	[N=51]	[n=38]
Did not have such an individual	13	25	†
Name and position <sup>1</sup>	38	75	100

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain personal information or information that would identify states.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain personal information or information that would identify states.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-50. Number and percentage of states that had an individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Had such an individual	36	71
Did not have such an individual	15	29

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-51. Name of person whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: 2004-05

		Percen	at of
Name	N. 1. 6.44	All states	States with such an individual
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=36]
Did not have such an individual	15	29	†
Name <sup>1</sup>	36	71	100

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain personal information or information that would identify states.

Table E-52. Name and position of person supervising the individual whose primary responsibility was to coordinate improvement planning and implementation: 2004-05

		Percer	at of
Name and position	_	All states	States with such an individual
	Number of states	[N=51]	[n=36]
Did not have such an individual	15	29	†
Name and position <sup>1</sup>	36	71	100

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-53. Number and percentage of states that provided training to monitoring units on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for monitoring: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Provided training to monitoring units	48	94
Did not provide training to monitoring units	3	6

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain personal information or information that would identify of states.

Table E-54. Number and percentage of states that provided training to monitoring units on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for monitoring, by frequency of training: 2004-05

		Percent of	
			States
Frequency of training		All	providing
	Number	states	training
	of States	[N=51]	[n=48]
Did not provide training to monitoring units	3	6	†
Only when requirements and procedures changed	13	25	27
Each time monitoring unit was selected for monitoring	9	18	19
Every year, regardless of the monitoring cycle	15	29	31
Every years, regardless of the monitoring cycle <sup>1</sup>	1	2	2
Other frequency	10	20	21

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-55. Number and percentage of states that provided training to monitoring units on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement activities: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
·	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Provided training to monitoring units	44	86
Did not provide training to monitoring units	7	14

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This state provided training every 3 years.

Table E-56. Number and percentage of states that provided training to monitoring units on requirements and procedures for collecting and reporting data used for local improvement activities, by frequency of training: 2004-05

		Percent of	
			States
Frequency of training		All	providing
	Number	states	training
	of states	[N=51]	[n=44]
Did not provide training to monitoring units	7	14	†
Only when requirements and procedures changed	16	31	36
Each time monitoring unit was selected for monitoring	7	14	16
Every year, regardless of the monitoring cycle	14	27	32
Every years, regardless of the monitoring cycle <sup>1</sup>	2	4	5
Other frequency	5	10	11

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

One of these states provided training every 1 year and the other every 3 years.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-57a. Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals serving on monitoring teams, by type of individual: 2004-05

		Percent of
Type of individual	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Staff from the state lead agency	48	94
Staff from the SEA (if not the state lead agency)	7	14
Staff from other state agencies (except Part C state lead agency)	17	33
Parents of children with disabilities	21	41
Advocates for persons with disabilities	3	6
Early intervention specialists	13	25
Related service lead agencies	4	8
Part C local program directors	14	27
Representatives of professional organizations or associations	1	2
Representatives from Health Department	10	20
Representatives from Maternal and Child Health	7	14
Representatives from Medicaid	7	14
Representatives from Head Start	2	4
Representatives from Child Care	1	2
Representatives from Child Welfare	4	8
Representatives from Mental Health	7	14
Representatives from Developmental Disabilities	8	16
Outside consultants	10	20
Higher education faculty <sup>1</sup>	1	2
Other type of individual	7	14

<sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses. NOTE: States could select more than one type of individual, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

Table E-57b. Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals participating in monitoring site visits, by type of individual: 2004-05

		Percent of
Type of individual	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Staff from the state lead agency	43	84
Staff from the SEA (if not the state lead agency)	8	16
Staff from other state agencies (except Part C state lead agency)	17	33
Parents of children with disabilities	21	41
Advocates for persons with disabilities	4	8
Early intervention specialists	19	37
Related service lead agencies	8	16
Part C local program directors	23	45
Representatives of professional organizations or associations	2	4
Representatives from Health Department	12	24
Representatives from Maternal and Child Health	8	16
Representatives from Medicaid	8	16
Representatives from Head Start	3	6
Representatives from Child Care	2	4
Representatives from Child Welfare	5	10
Representatives from Mental Health	6	12
Representatives from Developmental Disabilities	7	14
Outside consultants	7	14
Higher education faculty <sup>1</sup>	1	2
Other type of individual	6	12

<sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

NOTE: States could select more than one type of individual, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

Table E-57c. Number and percentage of states with various types of individuals participating in local improvement planning or implementation, by type of individual: 2004-05

		Percent of
Type of individual	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Staff from the state lead agency	44	86
Staff from the SEA (if not the state lead agency)	13	25
Staff from other state agencies (except Part C state lead agency)	16	31
Parents of children with disabilities	26	51
Advocates for persons with disabilities	13	25
Early intervention specialists	26	51
Related service lead agencies	12	23
Part C local program directors	31	61
Representatives of professional organizations or associations	10	20
Representatives from Health Department	21	41
Representatives from Maternal and Child Health	15	29
Representatives from Medicaid	12	24
Representatives from Head Start	17	33
Representatives from Child Care	14	27
Representatives from Child Welfare	16	31
Representatives from Mental Health	15	29
Representatives from Developmental Disabilities	14	27
Outside consultants	10	20
Higher education faculty <sup>1</sup>	1	2
Other type of individual	7	14

This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

NOTE: States could select more than one type of individual, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research,

Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-58. Number and percentage of states using various methods to select parents of children with disabilities or disability advocates to serve on monitoring teams, by selection method used: 2004-05

		Percent of
Selection method	Number	all states
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
No parents/advocates selected	20	39
Selected specific individuals from a variety of organizations	4	8
Invited organizations to appoint individuals	7	14
Selected specific individuals without regard to organizational		
Affiliation	6	12
Selected from individuals who volunteered	12	24
Selected parents/advocates <sup>1</sup>	3	6
Used other method	11	22

<sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses. NOTE: States could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-59. Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
All individuals participated in training	35	69
Some individuals participated in training	9	18
No individuals participated in training	7	14

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-60. Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring, by frequency of training: 2004-05

		Percent of		
Frequency of training	_		States that	
requency or training		All states	trained	
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=44]	
No individuals trained	7	14	†	
Once, upon initial involvement	23	45	52	
Prior to serving on each monitoring team	16	31	36	
Prior to each site visit	14	27	32	
Cyclically (e.g., annually, biannually)	12	24	27	
Other frequency	6	12	14	

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one frequency of training, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-61. Number and percentage of states where individuals serving on monitoring teams participated in training about monitoring, by training topic: 2004-05

		Percent of		
Training topic	_	All states	States that	
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	trained [n=44]	
No individuals trained	7	14	†	
Relevant rules and regulations	32	63	73	
Procedures for reviewing records	39	76	89	
Interviewing techniques	21	41	48	
Provision of technical assistance	21	41	48	
Debriefing techniques	19	37	43	
Report writing	17	33	39	
Confidentiality	31	61	70	
Other topics	13	25	30	

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one training topic, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-62. Number and percentage of states where individuals working on local improvement planning and implementation participated in training about monitoring: 2004-05

Response options	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
All individuals participated in training	24	47
Some individuals participated in training	7	14
No individuals participated in training	20	39

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-63. Number and percentage of states where individuals working on local improvement planning and implementation participated in training about monitoring, by frequency of training: 2004-05

		Percent of	
Frequency of training			States that
requeitey of training	Number of	All states	trained
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=31]
No individuals trained	20	39	†
Once, upon initial involvement	18	35	58
Cyclically (e.g., annually, biannually)	14	27	45
Other frequency	9	18	29

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one frequency of training, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-64. Number and percentage of states with a state-level steering committee specifically devoted to monitoring and improvement activities: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Had state-level steering committee	15	29
Used State Interagency Coordinating Council	25	49
Used state special education advisory committee or		
similar group	1	2
No such group or any other similar group	8	16
More than one response option checked	2	4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-65. Number and percentage of states including various stakeholders on the state-level steering committee, by type of stakeholder: 2004-05

		Percen	nt of
			States with
Type of stakeholder			steering
	Number of	All states	committee
	states	[N=51]	[n=43]
Did not have state-level steering committee	8	16	†
Individuals with disabilities	8	16	19
Parents of children with disabilities	40	78	93
Advocates for individuals with disabilities	26	51	60
Early intervention personnel	37	73	86
Local program directors	37	73	86
Related services personnel	22	43	51
Assessment personnel	21	41	49
Staff from Maternal and Child Health	31	61	72
Staff from Medicaid	28	55	65
Staff from Head Start	25	49	58
Staff from Child Care	24	47	56
Staff from Child Welfare	26	51	60
Staff from Developmental Disabilities	28	55	65
Staff from other state or local agencies	39	76	91

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one type of stakeholder, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-66. Number and percentage of states using various methods to select individuals with disabilities, parents of children with disabilities, and disability advocates for the state-level steering committee, by selection method used: 2004-05

		Perce	nt of
	<del>-</del>		States with
Selection method	37. 1		steering
	Number	All states	committee
	of states	[N=51]	[n=43]
No state-level steering committee	8	16	†
Individuals with disabilities, parents of children with			
disabilities, or disability advocates did not serve on			
committee	1	2	2
Selected specific individuals from a variety of			
organizations	14	27	33
Invited organizations to appoint individuals	14	27	33
Selected specific individuals without regard to			
organizational affiliation	7	14	16
Selected from individuals who volunteered	6	12	14
Selected parents/advocates from ICC <sup>1</sup>	6	12	14
Used other method	16	31	37

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

NOTE: States could select more than one selection method, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

Table E-67. Number and percentage of states receiving steering committee input on specific areas, by area of input: 2004-05

		Perc	ent of
Area of input			States with steering
1	Number	All states	committee
	of states	[N=51]	[n=43]
No state-level steering committee	8	16	†
Setting monitoring priorities for the state	24	47	56
Determining indicators or targets for monitoring priorities	26	51	60
Determining criteria for selecting specific monitoring units to be monitored	12	24	28
Selecting the specific monitoring units to be monitored	5	10	12
Determining extent of noncompliance by monitoring units	4	8	9
Reviewing monitoring units' responses to corrective actions	10	20	23
Determining priorities for local improvement			
planning and implementation	19	37	44
Providing input on review of monitoring instrument <sup>1</sup>	2	4	5
Other area of input	7	14	16

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

NOTE: States could select more than one area of input, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

Table E-68. Number and percentage of states where members of state-level steering committee served on the teams monitoring monitoring units: 2004-05

		Percent of	
	_		States with
Response options			steering
	Number of	All states	committee
	states	[N=51]	[n=42]
No state-level steering committee	8	16	†
State-level committee members served on			
monitoring teams	22	43	51
State-level committee members did not serve on			
monitoring teams	21	41	49

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-69. Number and percentage of states using specific methods to inform monitoring units about procedures for monitoring and improvement planning, by method used: 2004-05

Method	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Dropoduros forms instructions and indicators distributed in hard	or states	[14-31]
Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators distributed in hard	2.0	
copy to all monitoring units	38	75
Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators available in hard		
copy on request	19	37
Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators available on public		
web site	17	33
Announcements and explanations of changes made at meetings	37	73
Trainings on monitoring and improvement planning held	29	57
Other methods used	6	12

NOTE: States could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

Table E-70. Number and percentage of states using various methods to inform the public about procedures for monitoring and improvement planning, by method used: 2004-05

Method	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators available to the public on request	30	59
Procedures, forms, instructions, and indicators available on public web site	14	27
Announcements and explanations of changes made at meetings all stakeholders could attend	26	51
Trainings on monitoring and improvement planning procedures held for stakeholders and the public	14	27
Details of monitoring and improvement planning procedures provided in press releases	0	0
Details of monitoring and improvement planning shared through		
$ICC^1$	5	10
Other methods used	8	16

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses. NOTE: States could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-71. Number and percentage of states providing monitoring units with different types of monitoring team reports, by type and timing of report: 2004-05

		Percent of
Type and timing of report	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Face-to-face exit interview or debriefing		
No such report was provided	3	6
At the end of a site visit	43	84
Within 1 month of completion of data collection	2	4
Within 1 to 3 months of completion of data collection	2	4
More than 3 months after completion of data collection	0	0
Oral report by telephone		
No such report was provided	29	57
At the end of a site visit	2	4
Within 1 month of completion of data collection	13	25
Within 1 to 3 months of completion of data collection	4	8
More than 3 months after completion of data collection	0	0
Written report		
No such report was provided	1	2
At the end of a site visit	3	6
Within 1 month of completion of data collection	17	33
Within 1 to 3 months of completion of data collection	26	51
More than 3 months after completion of data collection	1	2

Table E-72. Number and percentage of states that made various types of monitoring results and local improvement activities publicly available, by type of information and dissemination method used: 2004-05

		Percent of
Information type and method	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Individual monitoring unit self-assessment scores/results		
Publicly available print reports	3	6
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	2	4
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	25	25
Not available to the public	9	18
Did not have this information	8	16
Aggregated monitoring unit self-assessment scores/results		
Publicly available print reports	5	10
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	4	8
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	19	37
Not available to the public	6	12
Did not have this information	12	24
Individual monitoring unit scores on compliance indicators		
Publicly available print reports	7	14
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	5	10
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	27	53
Not available to the public	12	24
Did not have this information	3	6
Aggregated monitoring unit scores on compliance indicators		
Publicly available print reports	17	33
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	8	16
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	21	41
Not available to the public	7	14
Did not have this information	5	10
Monitoring unit rank on individual compliance indicators		
Publicly available print reports	4	8
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	4	8
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	13	25
Not available to the public	9	18
Did not have this information	18	35

Table E-72. Number and percentage of states that made various types of monitoring results and local improvement activities publicly available, by type of information and dissemination method used: 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Information type and method	Number of	all states
Monitoring unit rank on aggregated compliance indicators	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Publicly available print reports	2	6
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	3 3	6
Press releases		6
Only on request	0 14	0
Not available to the public	10	27 20
Did not have this information	18	
Individual monitoring unit corrective actions	18	35
Publicly available print reports	7	1.4
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	7	14
Press releases	4	8
	0	0
Only on request	23	45
Not available to the public  Did not have this information	14	27
	4	8
Aggregated monitoring unit corrective actions		10
Publicly available print reports	6	12
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	2	4
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	16	31
Not available to the public	13	25
Did not have this information	9	18
Individual local improvement plans		_
Publicly available print reports	3	6
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	2	4
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	21	41
Not available to the public	9	18
Did not have this information	7	14
Aggregated local improvement plans		
Publicly available print reports	3	6
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	0	0
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	13	25
Not available to the public	8	16
Did not have this information	17	33

Table E-72. Number and percentage of states that made various types of monitoring results and local improvement activities publicly available, by type of information and dissemination method used: 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Information type and method	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Other types of information		
Publicly available print reports	2	4
Postings on publicly accessible web sites	3	6
Press releases	0	0
Only on request	0	0
Not available to the public	0	0
Did not have this information	0	0

NOTE: For each type of information, states could select more than one method, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-73a. Number and percentage of states that used different types of analyses to support decisions related to corrective actions, by analysis type: 2004-05

		Percent of
Analysis type	Number	all states
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to targets set for		
that monitoring unit	35	69
Comparing present levels of compliance or performance to		
monitoring unit's own baseline	24	47
Determining trends for the monitoring unit and comparing those		
to the monitoring unit's current compliance or performance	27	53
Comparing areas of strength to areas of weakness within		
monitoring unit	25	49
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to standards that		
apply to all monitoring units	39	76
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to the levels for		
other monitoring units in the state	21	41
Other analysis type	2	4

NOTE: States could select more than one analysis type, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-73b. Number and percentage of states that used different types of analyses to support decisions related to local improvement planning or implementation, by analysis type: 2004-05

Analysis type	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to targets set for that monitoring unit	37	73
Comparing present levels of compliance or performance to monitoring unit's own baseline	29	57
Determining trends for the monitoring unit and comparing those to the monitoring unit's current compliance or performance	32	63
Comparing areas of strength to areas of weakness within monitoring unit	30	59
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to standards that apply to all monitoring units	36	71
Comparing levels of compliance or performance to the levels for other monitoring units in the state	19	37
Other analysis type	0	0

NOTE: States could select more than one analysis type, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-74a. Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of monitoring units as part of corrective actions, by type and frequency of action: 2004-05

Type and frequency of action	Number of	Percent of all states
Type and frequency of action	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Convene panels or committees	states	[14-51]
Never	24	47
Occasionally	16	31
Usually	5	10
Always	6	12
Implement existing policies and procedures	O	12
Never	1	2
Occasionally	8	16
Usually	8	16
Always	34	67
Make additions or changes to policies or procedures	JT	07
Never	4	8
Occasionally	23	45
Usually	14	27
Always	10	20
Review and correct records (including IFSPs)	10	20
Never	3	6
Occasionally	15	6 29
	13	25
Usually	20	39
Always  Provide or obtain professional development or training	20	39
Provide or obtain professional development or training	2	1
Never		4
Occasionally	20	39
Usually	20 9	39
Always Provide or obtain technical assistance	9	18
	1	2
Never	1	2
Occasionally	8	16
Usually	19	37
Always	23	45
Systemically review records	2	4
Never	2	4
Occasionally	9	18
Usually	14	27
Always	26	51
Collect additional data	4	0
Never	4	8
Occasionally	24	47
Usually	17	33
Always	6	12
Conduct additional self-assessment	2	4.0
Never	9	18
Occasionally	24	47
Usually	7	14
Always	10	20

Table E-74a. Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of monitoring units as part of corrective actions, by type and frequency of action: 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Type and frequency of action	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Prepare additional reports for the state lead agency		
Never	3	6
Occasionally	21	41
Usually	7	14
Always	20	39
Hire additional staff or better qualified staff		
Never	21	41
Occasionally	28	55
Usually	1	2
Always	1	2
Other actions required		
Never	51	100
Occasionally	0	0
Usually	0	0
Always	0	0

Table E-74b. Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of monitoring units as part of improvement planning, by type and frequency of action: 2004-05

Type and frequency of action	Number of	Percent of all states
	states	[N=51]
Convene panels or committees		_
Never	16	31
Occasionally	21	41
Usually	6	12
Always	7	14
Implement existing policies and procedures		
Never	3	6
Occasionally	5	10
Usually	10	20
Always	33	65
Make additions or changes to policies or procedures		
Never	4	8
Occasionally	22	43
Usually	18	35
Always	7	14
Review and correct records (including IFSPs)	•	
Never	9	18
Occasionally	10	20
Usually	15	29
Always	17	33
Provide or obtain professional development or training	1 /	33
Never	3	6
Occasionally	12	24
Usually	25	49
Always	11	22
Provide or obtain technical assistance	11	22
Never	2	4
Occasionally	11	22
Usually	18	35
Always	20	39
Systemically review records	20	39
Never	4	8
Occasionally	8	16
Usually	16	31
Always	23	45
Collect additional data	23	43
	5	10
Never		10
Occasionally	25	49
Usually	15	29
Always	6	12
Conduct additional self-assessment	0	1.0
Never	8	16
Occasionally	23	45
Usually	9	18
Always	10	20

Table E-74b. Number and percentage of states requiring various actions of monitoring units as part of improvement planning, by type and frequency of action: 2004-05—Continued

Type and frequency of action	Number of	Percent of all states
Type and nequency of action	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Prepare additional reports for the state lead agency		
Never	8	16
Occasionally	20	39
Usually	6	12
Always	17	33
Hire additional staff or better qualified staff		
Never	22	43
Occasionally	27	53
Usually	1	2
Always	1	2
Other actions required		
Never	51	100
Occasionally	0	0
Usually	0	0
Always	0	0

Table E-75a. Number and percentage of states taking various actions in support of corrective actions, by type and frequency of action: 2004-05

		Percent of
Type and frequency of action	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Provided additional funds to the monitoring unit	22	6.5
Never	33	65
Occasionally	17	33
Usually	1	2
Always	0	0
Provided professional development or training for monitoring	•	
Never	0	0
Occasionally	11	22
Usually	29	57
Always	11	22
Provided technical assistance to monitoring personnel		
Never	0	0
Occasionally	2	4
Usually	15	29
Always	34	67
Conducted additional data collection and analysis		
Never	3	6
Occasionally	23	45
Usually	15	29
Always	10	20
Conducted follow-up site visits or desk audits		
Never	1	2
Occasionally	17	33
Usually	12	24
Always	20	39
Prepared additional reports		
Never	5	10
Occasionally	27	53
Usually	9	18
Always	9	18
Facilitated interagency communication		
Never	9	18
Occasionally	21	41
Usually	14	27
Always	7	14
Other actions taken		
Never	50	98
Occasionally	0	0
Usually	0	0
Always	1	2

Table E-75b. Number and percentage of states taking various actions in support of improvement activities, by type and frequency of action: 2004-05

		Percent of
Type and frequency of action	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Provided additional funds to the monitoring unit		
Never	27	53
Occasionally	20	39
Usually	3	6
Always	1	2
Provided professional development or training for monitoring		
unit personnel		
Never	1	2
Occasionally	17	33
Usually	22	43
Always	11	22
Provided technical assistance to monitoring personnel		
Never	2	4
Occasionally	1	2
Usually	19	37
Always	29	57
Conducted additional data collection and analysis	_,	-
Never	6	12
Occasionally	25	49
Usually	11	22
Always	8	16
Conducted follow-up site visits or desk audits	O	10
Never	8	16
Occasionally	16	31
Usually	11	22
Always	16	31
	10	31
Prepared additional reports	10	20
Never		20
Occasionally	27	53
Usually	7	14
Always	6	12
Facilitated interagency communication		
Never	11	22
Occasionally	15	29
Usually	16	31
Always	9	18
Other action taken		
Never	50	98
Occasionally	1	2
Usually	0	0
Always	0	0

Table E-76. Number and percentage of states using specific procedures for monitoring progress on corrective actions, by procedure used: 2004-05

		Percent of all
Procedure	Number	states
	of states	[N=51]
Progress not monitored	0	0
Progress noted/addressed the next time monitoring unit selected for		
monitoring	2	4
Monitoring units required to take the initiative and report progress	14	27
State staff took the initiative to follow up with monitoring units	18	35
Other procedures used	17	33

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-77. Number and percentage of states using specific procedures for monitoring progress on local improvement plans, by procedure used: 2004-05

Procedure	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Progress not monitored	3	6
Progress noted/addressed the next time monitoring unit selected for monitoring	4	8
Monitoring units required to take the initiative and report progress	22	43
State staff took the initiative to follow up with monitoring units	10	20
Other procedures used	12	24

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-78. Number and percentage of states that examined the relationship between monitoring unit compliance with process and procedural requirements and monitoring unit child/family outcomes: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Examined the relationship	12	24
Did not examine the relationship	39	76

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-79. Number and percentage of states using specific types of analyses when examining the relationship between monitoring unit compliance and child/family outcomes, by type of analysis used: 2004-05

		Pero	cent of
			States that
Type of analysis			examined
	Number	All states	relationship
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=12]
Did not examine relationship between compliance and			
outcomes	39	76	†
Cross-sectional analysis comparing compliance and outcome data across monitoring units at a single			
point in time	4	8	33
Longitudinal comparing compliance and outcome data over time within a monitoring unit	1	2	8
Qualitative analysis that used expert informants to provide evidence of link between compliance and			
outcomes within a monitoring unit	3	6	25
Informal analysis based on state staff judgment	6	12	50
Other analysis used	1	2	8

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one type of analysis, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-80. Number and percentage of states using specific monitoring unit rewards for reducing noncompliance, by type of reward: 2004-05

Type of reward	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Proclamation/public commendation/award	11	22
Additional funds/monetary awards	2	4
Less frequent monitoring	7	14
Other type of reward	6	12
No rewards used	31	61

NOTE: States could select more than one type of reward, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-81. Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific incentives to monitoring units for reducing noncompliance: 2004-05

Response options		Percent of all states
·	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Had written guidelines/procedures	12	24
Did not have written guidelines/procedures	39	76

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-82. Number and percentage of states using rewards to encourage local improvement planning and implementation, by type of reward: 2004-05

Type of reward	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Proclamation/public commendation/award	8	16
Additional funds/monetary awards	6	12
Less frequent monitoring	5	10
Other type of reward	6	12
No rewards used	33	65

NOTE: States could select more than one type of reward, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-83. Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific incentives to monitoring units to encourage local improvement planning and implementation: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Had written guidelines/procedures	9	18
Did not have written guidelines/procedures	42	82

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-84. Number and percentage of states with authority to use sanctions in the event of monitoring unit noncompliance, by type of sanction: 2004-05

		Percent of
Type of sanction	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Negotiating a compliance agreement	31	61
Imposing restrictions or special conditions on use of funds	26	51
Withholding funds	32	63
Obtaining cease/desist order	11	22
Referring noncompliant entity to the state attorney general	14	27
Authority to terminate contract with monitoring unit <sup>1</sup>	7	14
Other sanctions used	11	22

This category did not appear in the questionnaire. It was constructed from other state specific responses.

NOTE: States could select more than one type of sanction, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-85. Number and percentage of states that consider various factors when deciding whether to impose a sanction for noncompliance, by factor considered: 2004-05

		Percent of
Factor	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Duration of noncompliance	38	75
Extent of noncompliance	40	78
Severity of noncompliance	39	76
Trend of noncompliance	38	75
Effort made to correct problem	40	78
Whether problem was related to provision of services versus		
procedural requirements	23	45
Other factors used	5	10

NOTE: States could select more than one factor, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-86. Number and percentage of states with written guidelines or procedures outlining specific sanctions for specific types of noncompliance: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
<u> </u>	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Had written guidelines/procedures	20	39
Did not have written guidelines/procedures	31	61

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-87. Number and percentage of states using various sources of materials, procedural guidelines, or technical assistance related to monitoring and improvement planning, by source used: 2004-05

		Percent of
Source	Number	all states
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Regional Resource Centers (RRCs)	24	47
Center for Appropriate Dispute Resolution in Special Education		
(CADRE)	8	16
National Early Childhood Technical Assistance Center (NECTAC)	35	69
National Center for Special Education Accountability Monitoring		
(NCSEAM)	21	41
Early Childhood Outcome Center (ECO)	18	35
Other OSEP-funded projects	8	16
Other Department of Education-funded projects	4	8
In-state university/university-affiliated consultants	15	29
Out-of-state university/out-of-state university-affiliated consultants	2	4
Private consultants/private organizations	18	35
Professional organizations	4	8
Other types of sources used	10	20
None of these types of sources used	5	10

NOTE: States could select more than one source, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-88. Number and percentage of states where monitoring findings influenced practices at universities in the state with regard to the preparation of teachers and other personnel: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Monitoring findings influenced practices	9	18
Monitoring findings did not influence practices	24	47
Don't know	18	35

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-89. Number and percentage of states where monitoring findings influenced practices at universities, by type of practice influenced: 2004-05

		Perce	nt of
Practice			States where findings influenced
	Number of	All states	practices
	states	[N=51]	[n=9]
Monitoring findings did not influence practices <sup>1</sup>	42	82	†
Considered by state when deciding which personnel preparation programs to license/support	4	8	44
Used by faculty in deciding type of TA/professional development to offer	6	12	67
Used by state in deciding what university-based TA/ professional development to support	7	14	78
Used by faculty for curriculum planning	5	10	56
Influenced in other ways	0	0	0

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one practice type, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-90. Number and percentage of states where other departments or divisions in the state or other state agencies used monitoring findings: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options	Number of	all states
	states	[N=51]
Other departments/divisions/agencies used findings	23	45
Other departments/divisions/agencies did not use findings	22	43
Don't know	6	12

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes *don't know* nonresponse.

Table E-91. Name of departments, divisions, or other agencies using monitoring findings: 2004-05

		Percent of		
Name			States where others	
	Number of	All states	used findings	
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=23]	
Others did not use findings <sup>1</sup>	28	55	†	
Name <sup>2</sup>	23	45	100	

<sup>†</sup>Not applicable.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup>Includes *don't know* nonresponse.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain personal information or information that would identify states.

Table E-92. Number and percentage of states where monitoring has changed since 1997, by type and degree of change: 2004-05

Type and degree of change	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Parent input to the planning of monitoring procedures has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	24	47
Slightly increased	9	18
Greatly increased	18	35
Other stakeholder input to the planning of monitoring procedures has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	1	2
Stayed about the same	17	33
Slightly increased	14	27
Greatly increased	19	37
Parent involvement in data collection and analysis activities		
has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	1	2
Stayed about the same	29	57
Slightly increased	12	24
Greatly increased	9	18
Other stakeholder involvement in data collection and analysis activities has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	1	2
Stayed about the same	21	41
Slightly increased	11	22
Greatly increased	18	35
Public awareness of monitoring and improvement activities		
has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	1	2
Stayed about the same	16	31
Slightly increased	17	33
Greatly increased	17	33

Table E-92. Number and percentage of states where monitoring has changed since 1997, by type and degree of change: 2004-05—Continued

Type and degree of change	Number of states	Percent of all states [N=51]
Use of data in planning monitoring and improvement		
activities has	0	0
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	2	4
Slightly increased	6	12
Greatly increased	43	84
The number or frequency of site visits to monitoring units to collect information has		
Greatly decreased	3	6
Slightly decreased	7	14
Stayed about the same	13	25
Slightly increased	9	18
Greatly increased	19	37
The focus on child/family outcomes has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	9	18
Slightly increased	19	37
Greatly increased	23	45
The emphasis on compliance issues such as process and procedural requirements has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	13	25
Slightly increased	13	25
Greatly increased	25	49
Public reporting of monitoring findings, by individual		
monitoring units, has	0	0
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	30	59 25
Slightly increased	18	35
Greatly increased	3	6

Table E-92. Number and percentage of states where monitoring has changed since 1997, by type and degree of change: 2004-05—Continued

		Percent of
Type and degree of change	Number of	all states
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Public reporting of monitoring findings, aggregated across		
monitoring units, has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	1	2
Stayed about the same	30	59
Slightly increased	15	29
Greatly increased	5	10
The frequency of monitoring unit self-assessments has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	1	2
Stayed about the same	22	43
Slightly increased	13	25
Greatly increased	15	29
Other area has		
Greatly decreased	0	0
Slightly decreased	0	0
Stayed about the same	0	0
Slightly increased	0	0
Greatly increased	2	4

Table E-93. Number and percentage of states where special situations played a role in shaping monitoring and improvement activities since 1997, by type of special situation: 2004-05

		Percent of
Special situation	Number	all states
	of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
No special situations	27	53
Consent decree or settlement of lawsuit	3	6
Pending litigation	1	2
State law requiring a specific monitoring methodology	1	2
State law limiting data collection by state	0	0
State law specifically limiting extent of monitoring activities by state	0	0
State law limiting number of state staff devoted to monitoring		
activities	0	0
Other situations	3	6

NOTE: States could select more than one special situation, therefore, the Percent column will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-94. Number and percentage of states where state's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated since 1997: 2004-05

D		Percent of
Response options		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Performance evaluated	28	55
Performance not evaluated	23	45

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-95. Number and percentage of states where state's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated, by evaluation method: 2004-05

	_	Perce	ent of
Evaluation method			States
Evaluation method	Number	All states	evaluated
	of states	[N=51]	[n=28]
State performance not evaluated	23	45	†
State conducted a self-evaluation	13	25	46
Advisory group/steering committee conducted			
evaluation	9	18	32
State contracted with independent external evaluator	5	10	18
Other method used	16	31	57

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one evaluation method, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-96. Number and percentage of states where evaluation of state performance included an opportunity for monitoring units to provide feedback on state performance: 2004-05

	_	Perce	ent of
Response options			States
Response options	Number of	All states	evaluated
	states	[N=51]	[n=28]
State performance not evaluated	23	45	†
Monitoring units had opportunity to provide feedback	17	33	61
Monitoring units did not have opportunity to provide feedback	11	22	39

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-97. Number and percentage of states where state's performance in conducting monitoring and improvement activities was formally evaluated since 1997, by how decision to evaluate was made: 2004-05

		Percent of	
How decision was made	_		States
now decision was made	Number of	All states	evaluated
	states	[ <i>N</i> =51]	[n=28]
Performance not evaluated	23	45	†
Evaluated according to fixed schedule	1	2	4
Advisory group/steering committee decided	3	6	11
State administrators decided	15	29	54
Evaluation occurs only in response to impending			
OSEP monitoring activities	13	25	46
Other methods used	7	14	25

†Not applicable.

NOTE: States could select more than one response option, therefore, the Percent columns will not sum to 100. SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-98. Number and percentage of states that made major revisions to their procedures for monitoring and improvement, by year of most recent revision: 2004-05

		Percent of
Year		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
1997	1	2
2000	3	6
2002	2	4
2003	7	14
2004	17	33
2005	21	41

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

Table E-99. Number and percentage of states providing comments about important changes made to state monitoring and improvement activities since last monitoring period: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
	Number of states	[ <i>N</i> =51]
Provided comments <sup>1</sup>	40	78
Did not provide comments	11	22

<sup>1</sup>The specific responses to this question are not included because they contain information that would identify states. NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-100a. Number and percentage of states where state has a plan for major changes in procedures for monitoring and improvement: 2004-05

		Percent of
Response options		all states
	Number of states	[N=51]
Changes scheduled	41	80
No changes scheduled	10	20

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Education, Institute of Education Sciences, National Center for Special Education Research, Evaluation of States' Monitoring and Improvement Practices Under the *Individuals with Disabilities Education Act*, Part C Monitoring Evaluation Questionnaire.

Table E-100b. Number and percentage of states planning major changes in procedures for monitoring and improvement activities, by year changes are scheduled to be in place: 2004-05

		Percent of	
Year			States planning
	Number of	All states	major changes
	states	[N=51]	[n=41]
No change scheduled	10	20	†
2005	3	6	7
2006	25	49	61
2007	8	16	20
2008	4	8	10
Don't know	1	2	2

†Not applicable.

NOTE: Percentages may not sum to totals because of rounding.