

# THE DEVELOPMENT OF CORE CROSS DISCIPLINARY EARLY CHILDHOOD COMPETENCY AREAS



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### The Development of Core Cross Disciplinary Early Childhood Competency Areas

The Early Childhood Personnel Center (ECPC) was funded by the Office of Special Education Programs (OSEP) at the U.S. Department of Education to provide technical assistance to state systems of early childhood intervention and Institutions of Higher Education (IHE) on issues related to personnel development. One initiative of the ECPC has been to collaborate with professional organizations to identify core cross disciplinary competencies for all personnel serving infants and young children age birth to five with disabilities and their families.

### Background

Over the past six years seven national organizations representing disciplines providing services in early childhood have participated in this initiative: the American Occupational Therapy Association (AOTA); the American Physical Therapy Association (APTA); the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA); the Council of Exceptional Children (CEC) and the Division of Early Childhood (DEC), the National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC); and Zero to Three.

In **early 2013** the ECPC identified representatives from each of the seven national organizations to participate in a cross disciplinary early childhood stakeholders' group. A first meeting of the stakeholders group was held on **October 29, 2013** in Washington, D.C. Representatives overviewed the competencies, skills, roles, and responsibilities required for professionals from each discipline serving children birth to five and families, and provided an update on the current activities and resources related to personnel preparation and continuing education from each professional organization. Stakeholders established a consensus on the need to identify core cross disciplinary early childhood competency areas.

In **April 2014** a draft alignment of early childhood personnel competencies was completed by the ECPC with the personnel standards of DEC aligned with the personnel standards of AOTA, APTA, ASHA and NAECY. This alignment was intended to inform the identification of common competency areas across the disciplines by the organization representatives.

On **December 11, 2014** the second cross disciplinary stakeholders meeting was held in Washington, D.C. Updates were provided from each of the national associations represented at the meeting related to knowledge and skills requirements for individuals serving children birth to five and their families. Representatives received a copy of the draft alignment of personnel competencies and collaboratively generated a preliminary list of common competency areas and sub-areas listed below in Table 1.

Stakenolaers Group in Dee			
Coordination and	Family Centered Practice	Data-based	Professionalism
Collaboration		Intervention/Instruction	
<ul> <li>Knowledge and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Listening to families</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Individualized</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Advocacy</li> </ul>
respect of other	<ul> <li>Respecting family</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Interaction based</li> </ul>	• Ethics
disciplines	background/structure/	<ul> <li>Knowledge of Child</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Accountability</li> </ul>
preparation and skills	culture and choices	Development and	<ul> <li>Responsibility</li> </ul>
		Learning Theories	

 Table 1. Preliminary List of Common Cross Disciplinary Early Childhood Competencies identified by the

 Stakeholders Group in December 2014

The Development of Core Cross Disciplinary Early Childhood Competency Areas

<ul> <li>Ability to develop and implement joint assessment, planning, interventions and evaluation across disciplines and</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Sharing information and skills with families</li> <li>Supporting and partnering with families</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Application of Learning Theories</li> <li>Assessment</li> <li>Curricula (DAP)</li> <li>Using learning opportunities through activities and routines</li> <li>Functional Curricula</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Orientation to professional service</li> <li>Leadership</li> </ul>
<ul><li>learning contexts</li><li>Ability to collaborate with others in</li></ul>		(DAP) • Future Orientation	
community including		and transition	
EC agencies, programs and setting			

The stakeholders agreed to next review current personnel standards of each organization to systematically identify commonalities across competencies with a focus on high-impact evidence-based practices, to prepare manuscripts by each discipline, and to work collaboratively to submit conference proposals related to progress made in the identification and endorsement of common personnel competencies.

On **July 30, 2015** the third cross disciplinary stakeholders meeting was held in Washington, D.C. Updates were provided from each of the national associations represented at the meeting related to knowledge and skills requirements for individuals serving children birth to five and their families. The ECPC presented examples of personnel standards from each discipline that corresponded with the four common competency areas and sub-areas identified in 2014. Collectively representatives identified the need to develop a crosswalk of all personnel standards from each discipline in the four common competency areas, discussed the process to obtain approval of the common competencies by the boards of each professional organization, and began to brainstorm methods of disseminating information on the common competency areas to the field such as webinars, information briefs, and case studies.

Also, in **2015**, the following four manuscripts related to the cross disciplinary personnel competencies were published in *Infants & Young Children*:

- Stayton, V. D. (2015). Preparation of early childhood special educators for inclusive and interdisciplinary settings. *Infants & Young Children, 28,* 113-122.
- Muhlenhaupt, M., Pizur-Barnekow, K., Schefkind, S. Chandler, B., & Harvison, N. (2015). Occupational therapy contributions in early intervention: Implications for personnel preparation and interprofessional practice. *Infants & Young Children*, 28, 123-132.
- Catalino, T., Chiarello, L. A., Long, T., & Weaver, P. (2015). Promoting professional development for physical therapists in early intervention. *Infants & Young Children, 28*, 133-149.
- Prelock, P. A. & Deppe, J. (2015). Speech-language pathology: Preparing early interventionists. *Infants & Young Children, 28,* 150-164.

On **March 21, 2016** the cross disciplinary stakeholders participated in a conference call to create a plan for continued development and dissemination of materials pertaining to the core cross disciplinary early childhood competencies that will assist the professional organizations to share

the competencies with their members. Updates were provided from each of the national associations represented at the meeting related to knowledge and skills requirements for individuals serving children birth to five and their families. The stakeholders provided the most recent description(s) of their personnel standards or competency areas specific to their discipline to the ECPC. A comparison was done across each of these documents to organize each discipline's personnel standards into the four cross disciplinary competency areas and using a process of thematic analysis to identify the common sub-areas across the organization's personnel standards. Additional information on the methodology is described below.

### Methodology for Organizing Discipline Standards into Four Core Cross Disciplinary Early Childhood Competency Areas

In April 2016 two members of the ECPC staff (1 post doc and 1 research assistant) began the process of organizing the personnel standards of AOTA, ASHA, APTA, CEC, DEC, NAEYC and Zero to Three into the four core cross disciplinary early childhood competency categories. First they requested confirmation from the national organizations on the document(s) containing the most current version of their personnel standards. The organizations provided between one and eleven documents for the alignment process. After reviewing each document, one document was identified from each national organization as the document containing the organization's personnel standards (i.e., knowledge and skill statements), with two organizations identified as having a secondary document also containing personnel standards. A total of 752 standards were identified across the organizations' documents. These standards were then compiled into a spreadsheet. The remaining documents, including position statements, technical reports and overviews of systematic reviews, were identified as supportive documents to provide context to the discipline's work.

Using the main and supportive standards documents from all of the national organizations, the two ECPC staff members created operationalized definitions of the four previously agreed-upon core cross disciplinary early childhood competency areas: a) coordination and collaboration, b) family-centered practice, c) intervention as informed by evidence, and d) professionalism. The definitions were based upon the organization's descriptions of these categories found in narrative statements such as introductions and other areas of the main documents, and text of the supportive documents. Definitions did not come from individual items or standards, and no definition is solely attributable to one disciplinary field. In addition, evidence-based references were identified from peer-reviewed journals for each of the four categories. Alignment rules were created to standardize the process of organizing all personnel standard items into the four interdisciplinary categories. These rules included: individual items can only be grouped into one of the four categories, all items will be categorized, and a tie breaker will be used for disagreements.

The two ECPC staff members individually grouped each item/standard (n=752) into one of the four competency areas using the operationalized definitions. Once completed the two staff

members came together to discuss their findings. Upon discussion, 96% of the items were coded the same between the two staff. Questions were brought up for 4% of the items (n=27), which the two staff could not come to consensus on a category based upon the operationalized definitions. These uncategorized items were then given to the Director who discussed items with the staff and categorized them as the tiebreaker. The category definitions were then updated and finalized based on these newly categorized items.

Documents were then created for the items assigned to each of the four cross disciplinary competency areas, and two independent reviewers (early childhood professionals and graduate students in early childhood intervention) conducted a review of each document to ensure that items had been properly assigned to the most relevant interdisciplinary category using the operationalized definitions for reference. The reviewers together identified 37 items (5%) of disagreement with the original coders. An expert reviewed these items and identified only 20 items (3%) to be re-categorized. These 20 items were re-categorized in the master document. The frequency of item assignment into the four core cross competency areas is provided below in Table 2.

		Competency Areas				
		Family				
	Number	Centered	Instruction/	Collaboration &		
Organization	of Items	Practice	Intervention	Coordination	Professionalism	
Total	752	149	406	98	99	
Percent		20%	54%	13%	13%	
ΑΟΤΑ	40	1	20	6	13	
ΑΡΤΑ	40	8	17	11	4	
ASHA	263	42	163	36	22	
CEC	35	4	21	4	6	
DEC	80	12	50	10	8	
NAEYC	24	4	12	0	8	
ZTT	270	78	123	31	38	

 Table 2. Organization of Early Childhood Personnel Standards into the Four Core

 Cross-Disciplinary Early Childhood Competency Areas

### Methodology for Organizing Discipline Standards into Subcomponents of the Four Cross Disciplinary Early Childhood Competency Areas

Together in May 2016, the same two members of the ECPC staff used a process of thematic analysis to group individual personnel standard items from each of four cross disciplinary competency areas into subcomponents. They cut strips of paper for each item and together physically grouped them by theme or idea, for example "transitions". All subcomponent titles were developed solely on the basis of the information in the personnel standard items. The two

staff grouped and named the subcomponents together. When unsure about a certain item, they left it out to the side. This categorizing process was iterative and the two staff reviewed and rereviewed the categories once grouped, and re-grouped items based on discussion. The ECPC Director then reviewed the groupings and the subcomponent names for each of the four competency areas. She acted as tie-breaker and categorized the previously undecided items. The items were then recorded in a word document and also coded in an excel document by competency area, subcomponent, and organization. The results of the item assignment into the four cross disciplinary subcomponent categories are provided below by competency area in Tables 3-6.

Subcategory	ΑΟΤΑ	ΑΡΤΑ	ASHA	CEC	DEC	NAEYC	ZTT			
(number of personnel standards)	1	8	42	4	12	4	78			
Across 6 Organizations										
Family Involvement in Assessment (n=15)		2	5	1	4	1	2			
Acro	ss 5 Orgar	nizations								
Cultural, Linguistic and Socioeconomic Competency (n=32)	1		7	2		1	21			
Parent Partnership, Advocacy & Help-Giving (n=32)		2	13		2	1	14			
Parent Education in Child Development & Interventions (n=24)		1	7		2	1	13			
Family Systems Theory (n=16)		2	4	1	2		7			
Acro	ss 3 Orgar	nizations								
Laws & Policies (n=3)			1		1		1			
Acros	s 1-2 Orga	inizations								
Supporting Home Language Development (n=6)			2				4			
<b>Stress, Trauma, &amp; Safety</b> (n=6)		1					5			
<b>Parent/Caregiver Social Emotional/Attachment</b> (n=6)					1		5			
Communicating with Families (n=5)			3				2			
Nutrition (n=4)							4			

Table 3. Themes identified within the Cross Disciplinary Competency area of Family Centered Practice (n=149)

### Table 4. Themes identified within the Cross Disciplinary Competency area of Intervention as Informed by Evidence (n=406)

Subcategory	ΑΟΤΑ	ΑΡΤΑ	ASHA	CEC	DEC	NAEYC	ZTT
(number of personnel standards)	20	17	163	21	50	12	123
Acro	ss 7 Orgai	nizations					

The Development of Core Cross Disciplinary Early Childhood Competency Areas

Intervention (n=180)	6	2	33	7	25	4	103
Assessment	6	4	39	2	6	3	1
(n=61)	0	4	33	2	0	5	1
	ross 5 Orga	nizations			•		
Knowledge of Typical Child Development & Behavior (n=47)			22	1	8	3	13
Communicating & Interpreting Assessment Results (n=21)	2	1	15	1	2		
Progress Monitoring (n=17)	1	4	10	1	1		
Evidence Based Practice (n=17)		3	10	1	2		1
Health & Safety (n=15)	4		7	1	1		2
	ross 4 Orga	nizations		•	•		
IEP/IFSP (n=10)	1	3	5		1		
Knowledge of Risk Factors & Atypical Child Development (n=18)			14	1	2		1
Accommodations & Adaptations (n=12)			2	6	2		2
Aci	ross 2 Orga	nizations					
Service Delivery Models (n=8)			6			2	

## Table 5. Themes identified within the Cross Disciplinary Competency area of Coordination and Collaboration (n=98)

Subcategory	ΑΟΤΑ	ΑΡΤΑ	ASHA	CEC	DEC	NAEYC	ZTT
(number of personnel standards)	6	11	36	4	10	0	31
Ac	ross 6 Org	anizations	;				
General Teaming	1	2	8	2	3		5
(n=21)							
Ac	cross 4 Org	anizations	;				
Resource & Referrals	2		16		2		6
(n=26)							
Transitions	3		2	1	3		
(n=9)							
Role as a Consultant		1	2	1	2		
(n=6)							
Ac	cross 3 Org	anizations	;				
Effective Communication		1	5				2
(n=8)							
Acr	oss 1-2 Or	ganization	IS				
Teaming with Families		4					3
(n=7)							
Problem Solving			2				4
(n=6)							

Leader of a Team (n=4)	3			1
Medical Home (n=2)		1		1
Positive & Respectful Relationships				9
(n=9)				

### Table 6. Themes identified within the Cross Disciplinary Competency area of Professionalism (n=99)

Subcategory	ΑΟΤΑ	ΑΡΤΑ	ASHA	CEC	DEC	NAEYC	ZTT
(number of personnel standards)	13	4	22	6	8	8	38
A	cross 7 Or	ganizatio	าร				
Advocacy/Public Awareness	1	1	3	1	2	1	5
(n=14)							
A	cross 6 Or	ganizatio	าร				
Professional Development & Self-		1	2	1	1	3	12
Reflection (n=20)							
Knowledge of the Field	2		1	2	1	3	3
(n=12)							
A	cross 5 Or	ganizatio	ıs				
Laws, Policies & Practice Standards	8	1	9		4		4
(n=26)							
Ethics	2		2	1		1	8
(n=14)							
A	cross 3 Or	ganizatio	าร				
Administrative Leadership		1	1				3
(n=5)							
Supervision			1	1			2
(n=4)							
	Across 1 O	rganizatio	n				
Communication			3				
(n=3)							
Wellness							1
(n=1)							

The sub-area items that appeared in at least two discipline documents are listed below in Table 7.

#### Table 7. Cross Disciplinary Early Childhood Personnel Competency Areas and Sub-Areas

COORDINATION & COLLABORATION	FAMILY CENTERED PRACTICE	INTERVENTION AS INFORMED BY EVIDENCE	PROFESSIONALISM
Effective	Communicating with	Accommodations &	Administrative Leadership
Communication	Families	Adaptations	
			Advocacy/Public
General Teaming	Cultural, Linguistic and	Assessment	Awareness
	Socioeconomic	Communicating &	
Leading a Team	Competency	Interpreting Assessment	Ethics
		Results	

Medical Home	Eamily Involvement in	Evidence Based Practice	Knowledge of the Field
Medical Home	Family Involvement in	Evidence Based Practice	Knowledge of the Field
	Assessment		
Problem Solving		Health & Safety	Laws, Policies & Practice
	Family Systems Theory		Standards
Resource & Referral		IEP/IFSP	
	Laws & Policies	Intervention	Professional Development
Role as a Consultant			& Self-Reflection
	Parent Education in	Knowledge of Risk Factors &	
Teaming with Families	Child Development &	Atypical Child	Supervision
C C	Interventions	,,	·
Transitions		Development	
	Parent Partnership,	Knowledge of Typical Child	
	Advocacy & Help-Giving	Development & Behavior	
	Parent/Caregiver Social	Progress Monitoring	
	Emotional/Attachment	6 6	
		Service Delivery Models	
	Stress, Trauma, & Safety	,	
	Supporting Home		
	Language Development		

On **September 15, 2016** the fourth cross disciplinary stakeholders meeting was held in Washington, D.C. Updates were provided from each of the national associations represented at the meeting related to knowledge and skills requirements for individuals serving children birth to five and their families. Representatives from each of the seven professional organizations reviewed the results of the organization of the personnel standards into the four common competency areas and the identified sub-areas. Collectively the organization representatives revised the area of "data-based intervention/instruction" to "interventions has informed by evidence," and then identified three cross-category themes: i) evidence-based practice, ii) communication, and iii) cultural competency.

On **February 28, 2017** the cross disciplinary stakeholders participated in a conference call to discuss the development and dissemination of products related to the core cross disciplinary early childhood competency areas, which included operationalized definitions for the cross disciplinary competency sub-areas, position papers for discipline organizations, a webinar series, an article for NAEYC, and IYC articles based on case study approaches. Updates were provided from each of the national associations represented at the meeting related to knowledge and skills requirements for individuals serving children birth to five and their families. Next organization representatives will be presenting these core competency areas for approval to each of their respective organizations. The ECPC will exemplars of practice to demonstrate the core cross disciplinary early childhood competency areas for use by professional organizations, Institutions of Higher Education and State Systems of Early Childhood Personnel Development.

In **July 2017**, the cross disciplinary stakeholders met in Washington, DC to discuss the future of the group as the ECPC was not going to be funded (at that point). The boards of six of the professional organizations had endorsed the competency areas. Updates from each organization was given. At the conclusion of the meeting, the group chose to continue to work together, and renamed themselves the Cross Disciplinary Workgroup.

After the ECPC was funded for another 5 years beginning in **January 2018**, the cross disciplinary work group met in CT for a 2-day meeting in **June 2018**. One of the workgroup members had been hired to coordinate the work groups product development. A video consultant came to the meeting to talk about identifying or developing videos to illustrate the competencies. The recommendation of the group was to begin by identifying existing videos and resources. The group also agreed to develop case studies and articles. The sample exemplars from the alignments were used to structure the case studies.

The workgroup met in October, 2018 and January 2019. A resource list was compiled of products illustrating each of the competency areas. It was decided that the areas needed to be defined better through sub competencies. The group agreed that the ECPC would identify exemplars of practice to demonstrate the core cross disciplinary early childhood competency areas for professional organizations, Institutions of Higher Education and State Systems of Early Childhood Personnel Development.

The ECPC staff first combined the sub competency areas identified by the workgroup 5 years earlier with the sub competency areas identified through the alignments (Table 8) by identifying similar themes.

COORDINATION & COLLABORATION	FAMILY CENTERED PRACTICE	INTERVENTION AS INFORMED BY EVIDENCE	PROFESSIONALISM
Effective	Communicating with	Knowledge of Typical Child	Administrative
Communication	Families	<ul><li>Development &amp; Behavior</li><li>Knowledge and</li></ul>	Leadership
<ul> <li>Team Participation</li> <li>Knowledge and respect of other</li> </ul>	Cultural, Linguistic and Socioeconomic Competency	application of learning theories	Advocacy/Public Awareness
disciplines preparation and	Parent Partnership,	Knowledge of Risk Factors & Atypical Child	Ethics
skills <ul> <li>Ability to develop</li> </ul>	Advocacy & Help- Giving	Development	Knowledge of the Field
and implement joint assessment, planning, interventions and evaluation across	Family Involvement in Assessment Family Systems Theory	Assessment <ul> <li>Communicating &amp;</li> <li>Interpreting Assessment</li> <li>Results</li> </ul>	Laws, Policies & Practice Standards • Accountability • Responsibility
disciplines and learning contexts Facilitate Transitions	Parent Education in Child Development & Interventions	<ul> <li>IFSP/IEP</li> <li>Practices/interventions</li> <li>Individualized</li> <li>Functional Curricula/Future Orientation</li> </ul>	Professional Development & Self- Reflection • Orientation to professional service

## Table 8. Combined Cross Disciplinary Early Childhood Personnel Competency Areas andSub-Areas (\* original sub-areas brainstormed from workgroup)

Able to Provide Resources & Referrals Able to be a Consultant • Ability to collaborate with others in community including EC agencies, programs and setting		<ul> <li>Interaction Based</li> <li>Using learning opportunities through activities and routines</li> <li>Accommodations &amp; Adaptations</li> <li>Progress Monitoring</li> <li>Service Delivery Models</li> <li>Health and Safety</li> </ul>	Supervision • Responsibility • Orientation to professional service
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The ECPC took the information in Table 8 and defined the sub-areas by competency to be completed. A draft was sent to the cross disciplinary work group for editing and approval. Table 9 contains the final list of approved competencies and sub-areas.

#### Table 9. Final Cross Disciplinary Early Childhood Personnel Competency Areas and Sub-Areas

COORDINATION & COLLABORATION	FAMILY CENTERED PRACTICE	EVIDENCED BASED INTERVENTION	PROFESSIONALISM
Coordinates and collaborates with the family and other practitioners from different disciplines and agencies throughout the intervention process	Develops partnerships with families, regardless of background or need, to help them advocate and participate in their child's learning	Implements evidence- based assessment and intervention practices which includes the collection of data to document child and family outcomes	Follows laws, policies, advocacy guidelines, code of ethics and practice standards of their discipline • Demonstrates ethical decision
<ul> <li>Uses effective communication skills (listening, speaking, writing) with others</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Includes the family in all components of the early childhood intervention process</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Demonstrates knowledge of typical and atypical child development (including risk factors) throughout the intervention process</li> </ul>	making and professional behavior as an early childhood interventionist

Uses effective • Uses valid, reliable, Shares • Demonstrates • information and communication nondiscriminatory knowledge of the resources with procedures and early childhood (listening, others from speaking, writing) instruments during the intervention field and skills with families different assessment process for: their discipline's disciplines and from different a) identification and practice standards and agencies cultural, linguistic eligibility, b) diagnostic guidelines and evaluation, c) individual Coordinates the socioeconomic program planning, d) Demonstrates backgrounds documentation of child delivery of early awareness of other progress, family intervention disciplinary practice services, resources Provides outcomes, and program standards and information to guidelines in early and interventions impact with practitioners families about childhood intervention from other early childhood Uses evidenced based intervention disciplines and practices when • Uses self-reflection agencies policies, developing the and professional regulations and intervention plan development to stay procedures (IEP/IFSP) with others Demonstrates current in evidenced including the family leadership at based disciplinary and meetings with Assesses family interdisciplinary others from strengths, risk Demonstrates practice different factors, concerns, applications of disciplines and and priorities evidenced based • Provides reflective agencies to practices during supervision to other implement a team Refers families to interventions with a ECI staff ٠ approach to needed resources child and family, service delivery and services to including the use of • Mentors, teaches and help them meet accommodations, provides feedback to • Collaborates with the needs of their modifications and other early childhood child, their family adaptations of others to assess interventionists and themselves developmentally the child and throughout the appropriate curriculum family, design intervention process intervention Provides • objectives and • Collects data to monitor information and • Uses effective learning plans, education to child and family advocacy skills to assign families about progress and document improve ECI responsibilities for evidence of intervention their child's health the and safety needs effectiveness Provides disciplinary implementation of and interdisciplinary the plan and • Uses evidence-based Provides leadership to the field collect progress information and practices across of ECI monitoring date different service delivery education to on a child and families about models family learning child development

	- · · ·	
<ul> <li>Negotiates with</li> </ul>	Provides	
others from	information and	
different disciplines	education to	
and agencies who	families about early	
have different	childhood	
viewpoints and	assessment,	
opinions to	intervention and	
problem solve and	evaluation	
take actions to		
benefit the child	<ul> <li>Provides</li> </ul>	
and family	information and	
,	education to	
<ul> <li>Facilitates</li> </ul>	families about early	
transitions from	childhood	
the Part C or 619	intervention	
programs to	service delivery	
another program	Service delivery	
with others and the	Provides	
family	information and	
	education to	
	families about	
	advocacy for	
	themselves, their	
	family and their	
	child	

These competencies will be approved by the workgroup and applied to case studies and used to organize the resources for training each competency.

### Appendix A: Source Documents

ΑΟΤΑ	American Occupational Therapy Association. (2015). Standards of practice for occupational therapy. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 69</i> (Suppl. 3), 6913410057.
ΑΟΤΑ	American Occupational Therapy Association. (2014). <i>Frequently asked questions (FAQ): What is the role of occupational therapy in early intervention?</i> Bethesda, MD: AOTA Press.
ΑΟΤΑ	American Occupational Therapy Association. (2013). <i>Occupational therapy practice guidelines for early childhood: Birth through 5 years</i> . Bethesda, MD: AOTA Press.
ΑΟΤΑ	Arbesman, M., Lieberman, D., & Berlanstein, D. R. (2013). Method for the systematic reviews on occupational therapy and early intervention and early childhood services. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy</i> ,67(4), 389-394.
ΑΟΤΑ	Case-Smith, J. (2013). Systematic review of interventions to promote social-emotional development in young children with or at risk for disability. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy, 67</i> (4), 395-404.
ΑΟΤΑ	Case-Smith, J., Frolek Clark, G. J., & Schlabach, T. L. (2013). Systematic review of interventions used in occupational therapy to promote motor performance for children ages birth-5 years. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy</i> , <i>67</i> (4), 413-424.
ΑΟΤΑ	Frolek Clark, G. J. & Schlabach, T. L. (2013). Systematic review of occupational therapy interventions to improve cognitive development in children ages birth-5 years. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy</i> ,67(4), 425-430.
ΑΟΤΑ	Howe, T. H., & Wang, T. N. (2013). Systematic review of interventions used in or relevant to occupational therapy for children with feeding difficulties ages birth-5 years. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy</i> ,67(4), 405-412.
ΑΟΤΑ	American Occupational Therapy Association. (2011). Occupational therapy services in early childhood and school-based settings. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy,65</i> (Suppl. 6),S46-S54.
ΑΟΤΑ	American Occupational Therapy Association. (2007). Specialized knowledge and skills for occupational therapy practice in the neonatal intensive care unit. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy,60</i> (6), 659-668.
ΑΟΤΑ	American Occupational Therapy Association. (2007). Specialized knowledge and skills in feeding, eating, and swallowing for occupational therapy practice. <i>American Journal of Occupational Therapy</i> , <i>61</i> (6), 686-700.
ΑΡΤΑ	American Physical Therapy Association. (2009). <i>Minimum required skills of physical therapist graduates at entry-level</i> . BOD G11-05-20-49. Available from <a href="http://www.apta.org/Educators/Clinical/EducationResources/">http://www.apta.org/Educators/Clinical/EducationResources/</a>

- APTA Chiarello, L., & Effgen, S.K. (2006). Updated competencies for physical therapists working in early intervention. *Pediatric Physical Therapy*, *18*(2), 148-67.
- APTA Commission on Accreditation in Physical Therapy Education. (2015). *Standards and required* elements for accreditation of physical therapist education programs. Available from http://www.capteonline.org/AccreditationHandbook/
- APTA Rapport, M. J., Furze, J., Martin, K., Schriber, J., Dannemiller, L. A., DiBiasio, P. A., & Moerchen,
   V.A. (2014). Essential competencies in entry-level pediatric physical therapy education.
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