

Partnering with Families in State Personnel Development through a CSPD

Why It Matters

Karen Lewis – GA CSPD Darla Gundler – Associate Director, ECPC

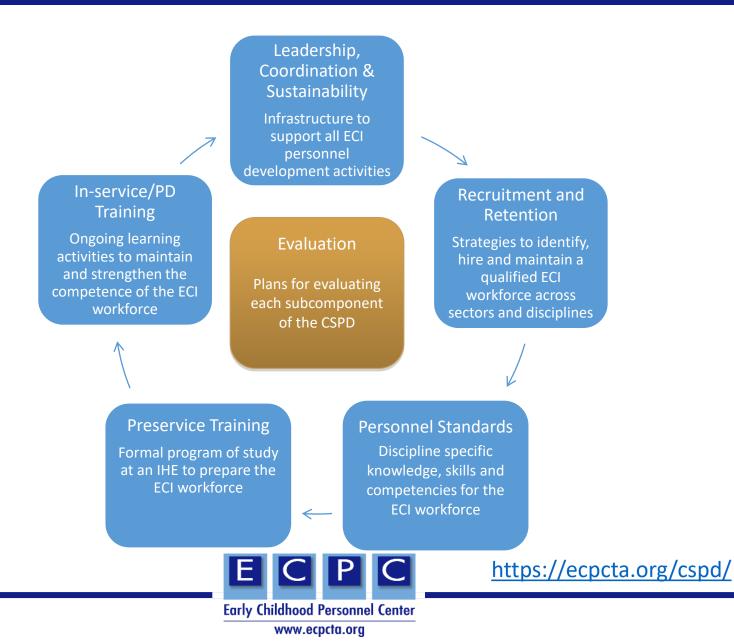


Early Childhood Personnel Center Purpose:

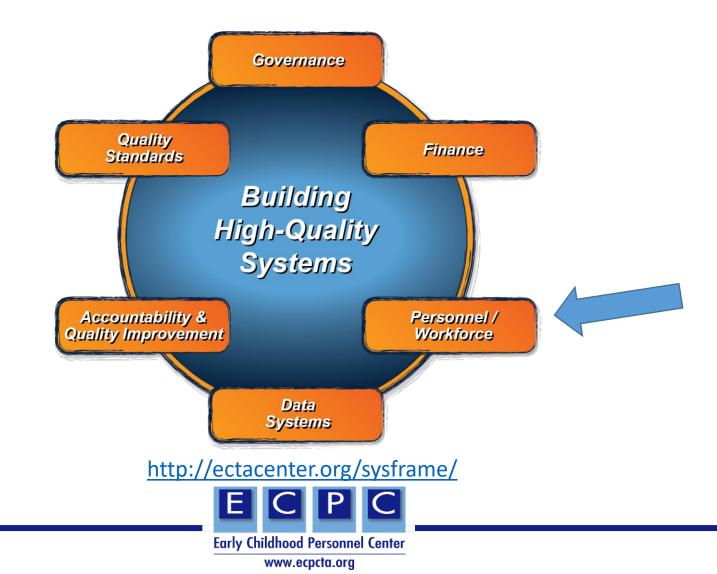
to facilitate the implementation of *comprehensive systems of personnel development (CSPD)* for all disciplines serving infants and young children with disabilities and their families



INTRODUCTION TO THE CSPD COMPONENTS



Early Childhood Systems Framework



A Comprehensive System of Personnel Development (CSPD)

Addresses the following challenges:

- Shortages of personnel
- Need for additional training at both the preservice and inservice levels
- Discrepancies with state adherence to national competencies and standards
- Challenges faced by EC personnel due to the diversity of needs and young children served
- Inequities of preparation and compensation among those providing services



An <u>Effective</u> Comprehensive System of Personnel Development (CSPD)

- Coordinates and addresses state needs for quantity and quality of EC personnel and their degree of support required
- Acknowledges the coordination between pre- and in-service personnel development (PD) to ensure consistency of practice
- Stays informed through ongoing evaluation via multiple sources and monitors the results and capacity to implement child and program quality standards



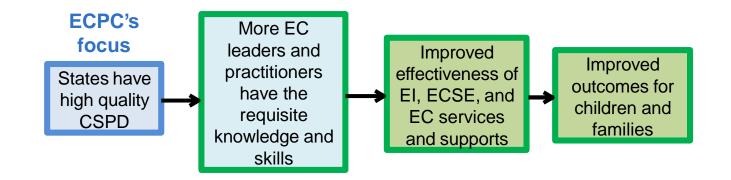
Why do we need a CSPD?

- A CSPD is the primary mechanism by which a state ensures that infants, toddlers, and young children with disabilities and their families are provided services by knowledgeable, skilled, competent, and highly qualified personnel, and that sufficient numbers of these personnel are available in the state to meet service needs.
- An effective CSPD is key to promoting both effective practices and the implementation of legal requirements as determined by the IDEA.



If we want improved outcomes for infants and young children with disabilities and their families, then.....

Theory of Action



Note: The working assumption is that the blue box will produce the green boxes. Large scale change will occur after the 5 years of the Center.



How improved CSPD

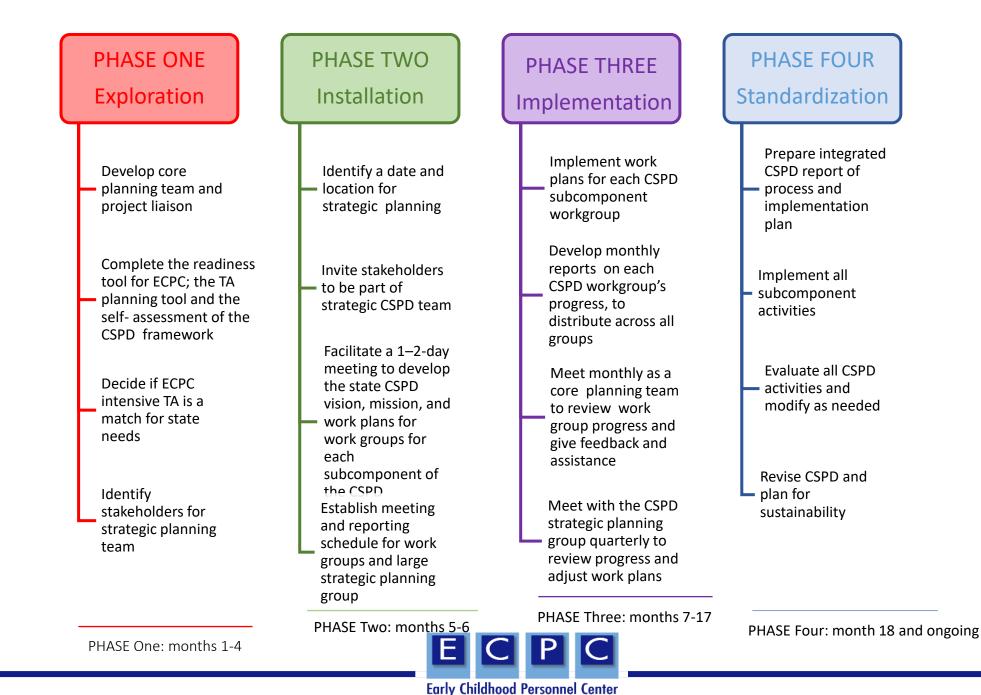
Qualified Personnel Identified in IDEA

Part C (ages 0-3) Part B - 619 (ages 3-5) Audiologists Special Education; 1) 1) 2) Family therapists **Related Service Personnel:** 2) 3) Nurses a) Speech-Language Pathologists and 4) Occupational therapists Audiologists; 5) Orientation and mobility specialists 6) Pediatricians and other physicians for diagnostic b) Occupational Therapists; and evaluation purposes Psychologists; c) Physical therapists 7) d) Physical Therapists; 8) Psychologists **Recreational Therapists;** e) 9) **Registered dieticians** 10) Social workers f) Social Workers; 11) Special educators, including teachers of children Counseling services; g) with hearing impairments (including deafness) h) and teachers of children with visual impairments and (including blindness). Pediatricians and other Physicians, i) 12) Speech and language pathologists. 13) Vision specialists, including ophthalmologists and be for diagnostic and evaluation optometrists.

14) Other

- Orientation and Mobility Specialists,
- except that such medical services shall purposes only





www.ecpcta.org

Core Planning Team

- 6-8 Members
- Representatives (not limited to)
 - State Part C Coordinator
 - State 619 Coordinator
 - Family Representative
 - Higher Education
 - Child Care
 - Professional Development
- Responsibilities
 - Obtain agency leadership approval
 - Establish SPT and workgroups
 - Information gathering and sharing with SPT
 - Create vision and mission
 - Oversee CSPD development, implementation, evaluation



Strategic Planning Team

- 20-25 Members
- Representatives
 - Family Representative
 - Higher Ed
 - In-service
 - Licensure
 - Local administrators
 - Data managers
 - Direct service providers
 - Other stakeholders
- Responsibilities
 - Provide information on current status
 - Provide feedback on proposed initiatives and changes



Subcomponent Workgroups

- 4-6 Members
- Representatives
 - Family
 - Higher Ed
 - In-service
 - Licensure
 - Local administrators
 - Data managers
 - Direct service providers
 - Other stakeholders
- Responsibilities
 - Data collection
 - Develop action plan
 - Implement action plans



Work Plan for Each Sub-component

Sub-Component	State:		Date Developed:	
Goals/Objectives Activities	Person(s) Responsible	Resources Needed	Timelines	Criteria for Success
GOAL 1.				
Objective 1.1				
Activity 1.1.1.				
Objective 1.2.				
GOAL 2.				
Objective 2.1.				
Objective 2.2				
Objective 2.3.				
GOAL 3.				
Objective 3.1				
Objective 3.2				
Objective 3.3				



Early Childhood Personnel Center

www.ecpcta.org



Link to infographic

This is a granular of the body-Childhood Personnal Carder (ICPC) and non-mode provide by Comparettee Agreement 1952/18172000 Joshich is funding by the U.S. Department of Bibliostities, Office at Byzenio Historium Pergeren, Researce, Rese excitents do net measuredly segment the policy of the Department of Bibliostics, and providend teel assume architecture of the Bibliostic Science (Science) and Science (Science) and Science (Science) and Science (Science).

Purpose with Passion



What role do families play in this work?

We are here to represent the voice of the family.

We are here to make sure this work is rooted in real life. We are here to provide the lens of people who have actually walked this path.

We are here to make sure that no one loses sight of the fact that the purpose of this work is better outcomes for our children.

If each person has a different part of the elephant, we are the heart!



Who else is at the table?

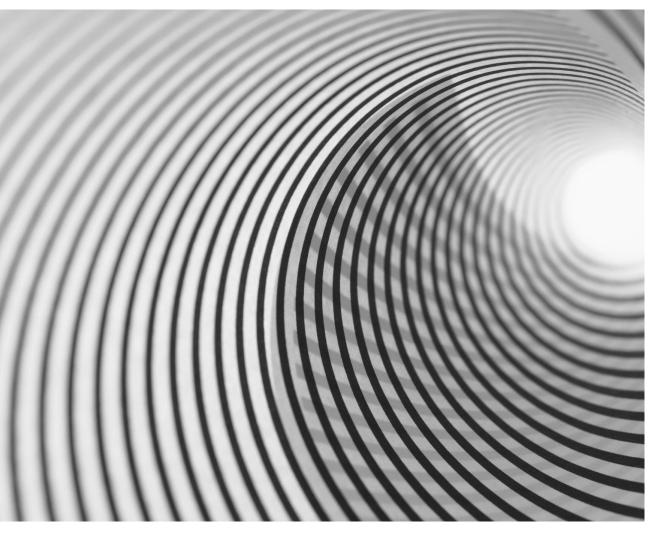
In Georgia:

- Families/Caregivers
- Department of Education (Georgia DOE)
- Department of Public Health (Georgia DPH)/Babies Can't Wait
- Institutes of Higher Education (IHEs)
 0 4 year and 2-year institutions
- Service Providers (SI, SC, OT, Speech, PT, etc.)
- Subject area experts
- HeadStart
- Governor's State Interagency Coordinating Council on Early Intervention
- Center for Leadership in Disability at Georgia State University
- Others



BE INTENTIONAL

REPRESENTATION MATTERS!





www.ecpcta.org

How To Involve Families IT MATTERS



- •What are the perceived barriers?
- "Can't" find families
- What/how do I train
- Compensation...Time is money





Venne Venne Venne Venne

- Are we ready?
- What do families need to know?
- What tools exist to support families from ECPC?
- What tools do I need to develop?

Resources

ECPC Acronym List

Commonly Used Acronyms

Developing an Action Plan

Process and Evaluation Tools for Developing an Action Plan

EI/ECSE Standards January 2022

EI/ECSE Standards PowerPoint Presentation presented to Family Cohort

Family Reimbursement Form CSPD

Reimbursement form to be used by state CSPD teams for families

Family Involvement Self Assessment

Self-assessment for families to gauge their readiness to participate in an advisory capacity

Identifying: Who's Who in your state

Who's Who in your State: Tool to assist you to identify EI/ECSE and related resources in your state.

Involving Families in CSPD: The Basics

Infographic on Involving Families in the CSPD "The Basics"

Involving Families in State Personnel Development: A Step-by-Step Guide

Involving Families in State Personnel Development: A Step-by-Step Guide

ECPC Self - Assessment of Family Engagement for Administrators

Self-Assessment to measure our family/stakeholder engagement.



Avoiding and alleviating possible pitfalls

- Families dropping out
- Families feeling alienated/not heard
- Families not feeling valued
- Silos
- Are families present?
- Are Families Participating?

OR ARE THEY PARTNERS?





State CSPD Team Webpage





www.ecpcta.org



Comprehensive System of Personnel Development (CSPD): Overview Framework of a CSPD

What is a Comprehensive System of Personnel Development (CSPD)?

A system designed to address the challenges faced in the Early Childhood (EC) workforce, including:

- Shortages of personnel
- Need for additional training at both the pre-service and in-service levels
- Inconsistent alignment of state and national competencies and standards
- Challenges faced by EC personnel due to the diversity of needs of young children and their families
- Inequities of preparation and compensation among those providing services

An effective system must:

- Coordinate and address state needs for quantity and quality of EC personnel and their degree of support required
- Acknowledge the need for coordination between pre-service and in-service to ensure the consistent use of evidence-based practices
- Monitor progress through ongoing evaluation to assess the capacity to implement program quality standards that result in improved outcomes for children and families

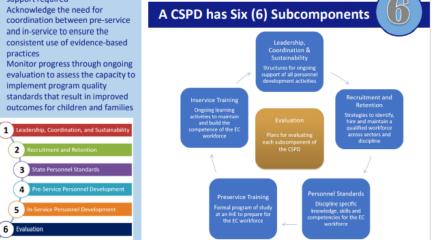
2 Recruitment and Retent 3 State Personnel Standards re-Service Personnel Developn

5 6 Evaluation

A CSPD is the primary mechanism by which a state ensures

About a CSPD

- that infants, toddlers, and young children with disabilities and their families are provided services by knowledgeable, skilled, competent, and highly qualified personnel, and that sufficient numbers of these personnel are available in the state to meet service needs.
- An effective CSPD is key to promoting both effective practices and the implementation of legal requirements as determined by the IDEA.
- An implementation framework is followed to develop a CSPD. During the installation phase the state conducts a strategic planning meeting where an action plan for each of the 6 subcomponents of the CSPD is developed. The action plans outline specific steps for each workgroup that need to be completed within one year.



CSPD Overview **CSPD** Leadership **CSPD** Recruitment and Retention **CSPD State Personnel Standards** <u>CSPD Preservice</u> **CSPD** Inservice **CSPD** Evaluation





Comprehensive System of Personnel Development (CSPD): Overview Framework of a CSPD

What is a Comprehensive System of Personnel Development (CSPD)?

A system designed to address the challenges faced in the Early Childhood (EC) workforce, including:

- Shortages of personnel
- Need for additional training at both the pre-service and in-service levels
- Inconsistent alignment of state and national competencies and standards
- Challenges faced by EC personnel due to the diversity of needs of young children and their families
- Inequities of preparation and compensation among those providing services

An effective system must:

- Coordinate and address state needs for quantity and quality of EC personnel and their degree of support required
- Acknowledge the need for coordination between pre-service and in-service to ensure the consistent use of evidence-based practices
- Monitor progress through ongoing evaluation to assess the capacity to implement program quality standards that result in improved outcomes for children and families

1 Leadership, Coordination, and Sustainabil

e-Service Personnel Developn

2 Recruitment and Retention 3 State Personnel Standards

5

6 Evaluation

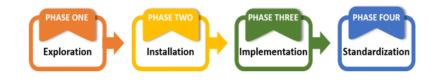
About a CSPD

- A CSPD is the primary mechanism by which a state ensures that infants, toddlers, and young children with disabilities and their families are provided services by knowledgeable, skilled, competent, and highly qualified personnel, and that sufficient numbers of these personnel are available in the state to meet service needs.
- An effective CSPD is key to promoting both effective practices and the implementation of legal requirements as determined by the IDEA.
- An implementation framework is followed to develop a CSPD. During the installation phase the state conducts a strategic planning meeting where an action plan for each of the 6 subcomponents of the CSPD is developed. The action plans outline specific steps for each workgroup that need to be completed within one year.



How Does A State Create A CSPD?

- ECPC uses the Guide to Intensive TA¹ to assist states who are committed to building a state early childhood CSPD.
- The state team completes the Personnel/Workforce Component of the ECTA Early Childhood System Framework² (ECPC-CSPD Self-Assessment); this guides in the planning, development, implementation and evaluation of a CSPD.
- The strategic planning team develops the state CSPD vision, mission, and work plans for each of the six subcomponent workgroups.
- · Each workgroup meets monthly and reports progress across all groups.
- The 18-month implementation framework uses 4 distinct and sequential phases. Each phase
 addresses 3-5 objectives that must be obtained by the state's leadership team in order to
 establish and/or maintain the framework of the CSPD.



References

¹Early Childhood Personnel Center (n.d.). *Guide to Intensive Technical Assistance*. Retrieved from <u>https://ecpcta.org/cspd</u>

²Early Childhood TA Center. (2015). A System Framework for Building High-Quality Early Intervention and Preschool Special Education Programs. Retrieved from <u>https://ectacenter.org/sysframe/</u>

Visit ecpcta.org for more information

This is a product of the Early Childhood Personnel Center (ECPC) and was made possible by Cooperative Agreement #H325B170008 which is funded by the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs. However, those contents do not necessarily represent the policy of the Department of Education, and you should not assume endorsement by the Federal Government.



Elements of Change – Partnering with Families

Where are we now?

Where do we want to be?

What do we need to do to get from here to there?









