



Department
of Health

Early Intervention Program Data: Race and Ethnicity

EICC Meeting
September 15, 2021

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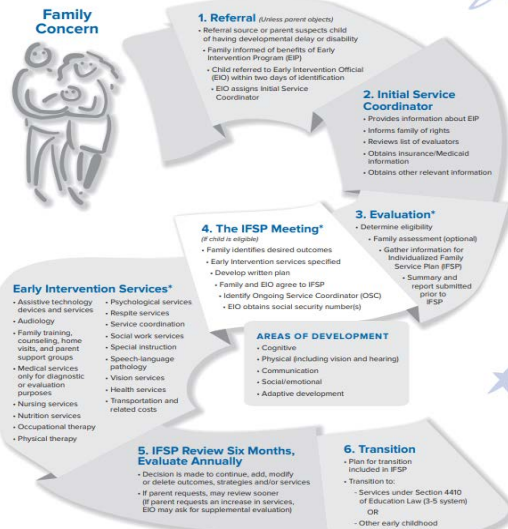
Purpose of Report

- Better understand Early Intervention service delivery across all communities in response to stakeholder requests.
- Identify and address systemic barriers impacting equitable access and outcomes.
- Inform future efforts to identify and implement evidence-based policies and practices to improve racial and ethnic equity in the EIP.



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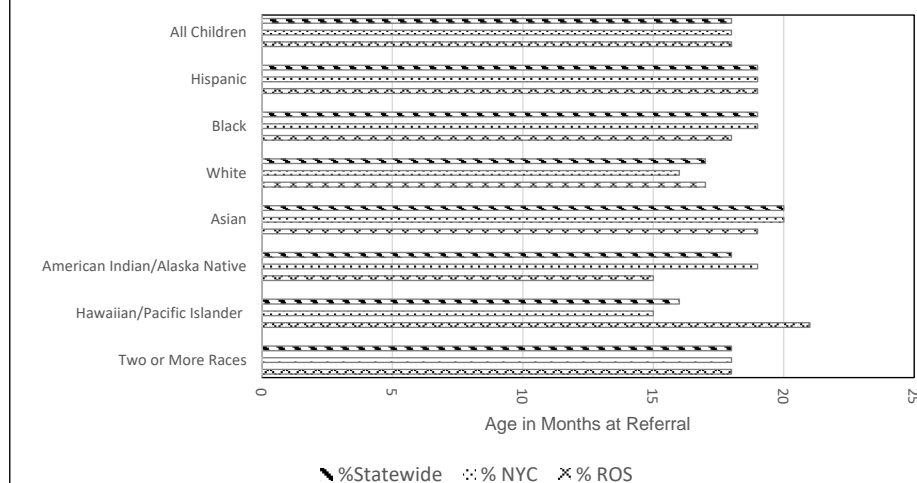
“Early Intervention Steps” Chart



Part 1: New Referral Data

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New York State Early Intervention Program Age in Months at Referral (7/1/2019-6/30/2020)



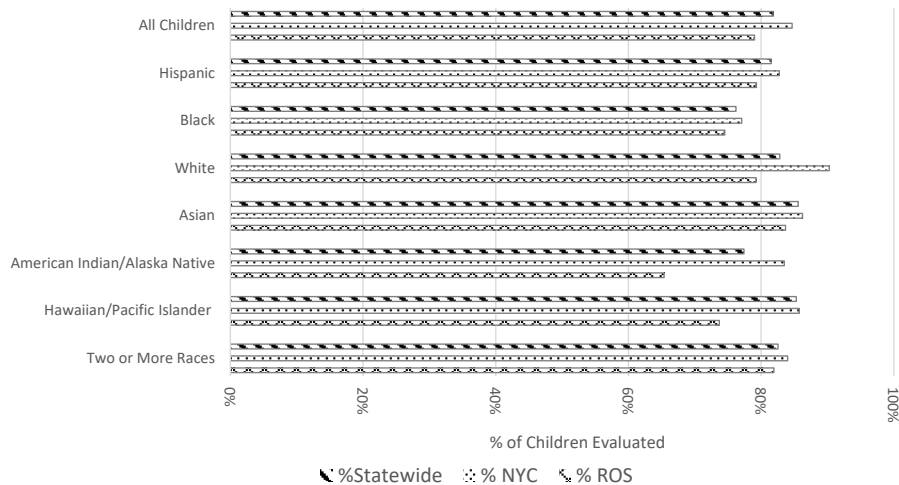
Of the children referred new to the EIP for the past three years, the Non-Hispanic White children were typically referred at a younger age than the children of most other races and ethnicities statewide and in both NYC and Rest of State (ROS).



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New York State Early Intervention Program % of Children Evaluated (7/1/2019-6/30/2020)



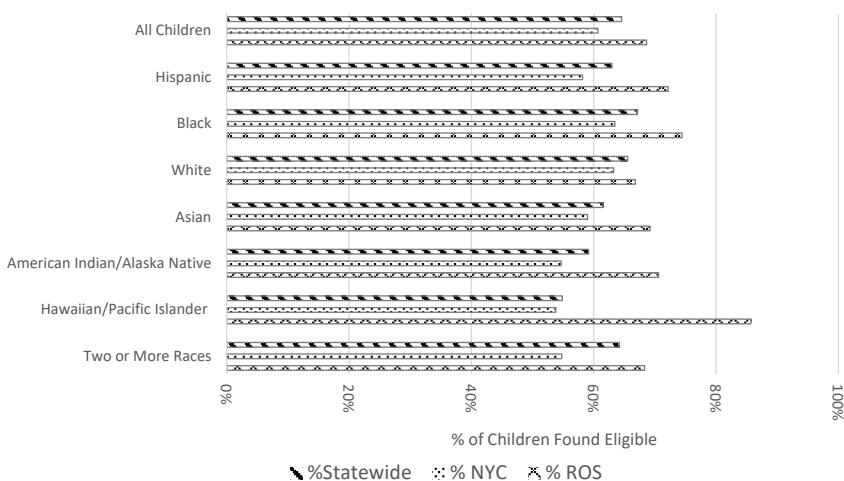
Of the children referred new to the EIP for the past three years, the Non-Hispanic Black children were typically less likely to receive a Multidisciplinary Evaluation (MDE) for eligibility determination than the children of most other races and ethnicities statewide and in both NYC and ROS. NYC generally evaluated more children referred new to the EIP.



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New York State Early Intervention Program % of Children Found Eligible (7/1/2019-6/30/2020)



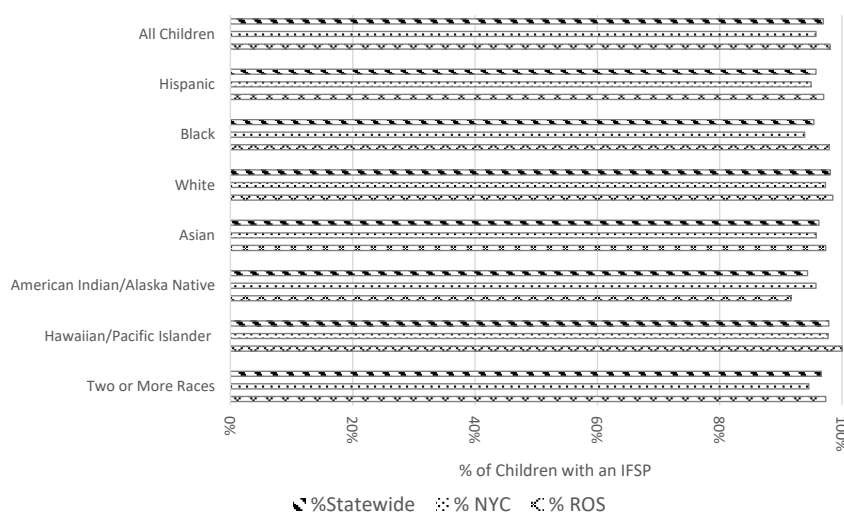
Of the children who received an MDE in the past three years, the eligible rates in NYC have been lower than those in ROS. The Non-Hispanic Black children were typically among the children to be slightly more likely to be found eligible for the EIP than the children of most other races and ethnicities for the past three years statewide and in both NYC and ROS.



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New York State Early Intervention Program % of Children with an IFSP (7/1/2019-6/30/2020)



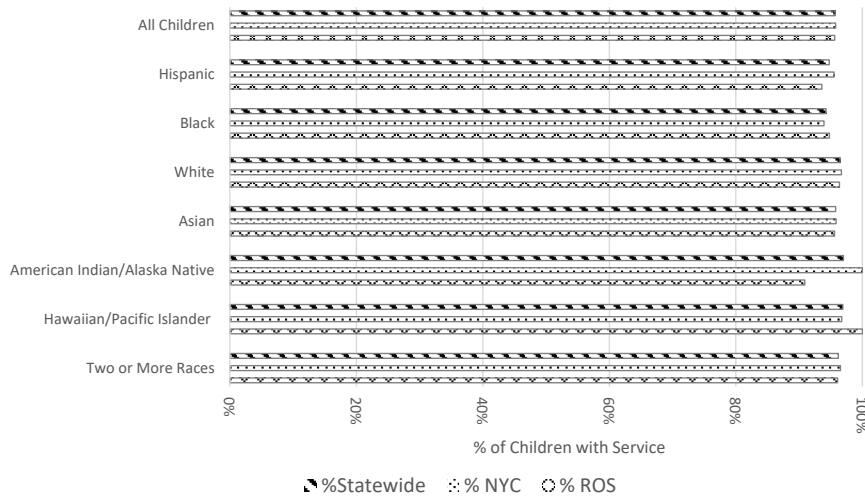
Of all the children found eligible for the EIP statewide, most children had an IFSP initiated in the past three years. Non-Hispanic White children were typically slightly more likely to receive an initial IFSP than the children of most other races and ethnicities for the past three years statewide and in both NYC and ROS.



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New York State Early Intervention Program
% of Children with Service
(7/1/2019-6/30/2020)



Of the children receiving an IFSP, most children had EI general services initiated. Non-Hispanic White children were typically slightly more likely to receive EI general services than the children of most other races and ethnicities statewide and in both NYC and ROS for the past three years.



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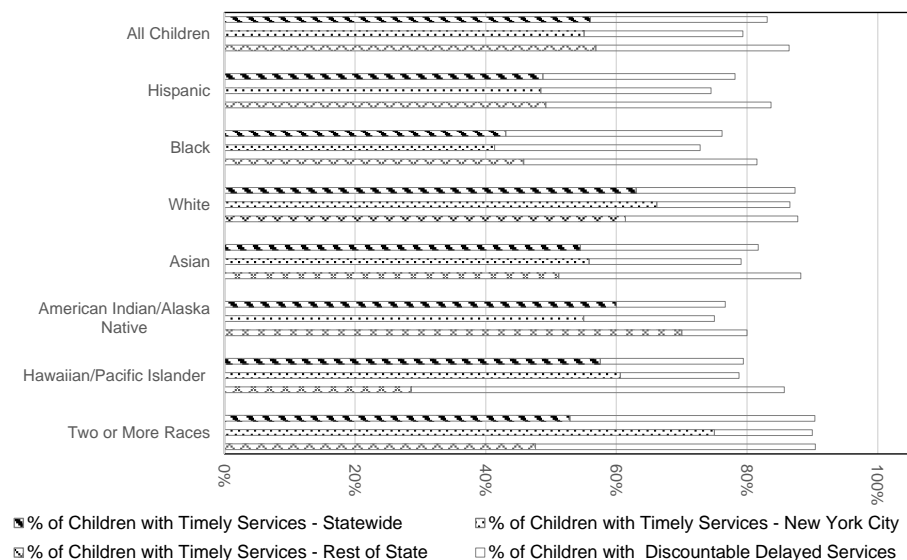
Part 2: Annual Performance Report (APR) Compliance Indicators



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New York State Early Intervention Program Annual Performance Report Indicator 1 - Timeliness of Service Initiation (7/1/2019-6/30/2020)



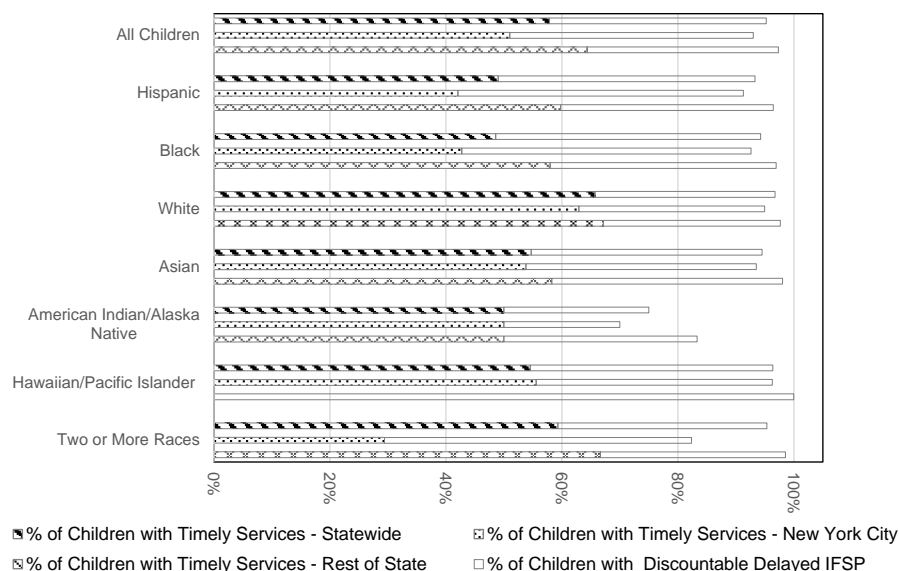
The Non-Hispanic White children were typically more likely to have services initiated within 30 days and Non-Hispanic Black children were typically less likely to have services initiated with 30 days and were more likely to have services delayed by a discountable reason than the children of most other races and ethnicities for the three years reported statewide – in both ROS and NYC.



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New York State Early Intervention Program Annual Performance Report Indicator 7 - Timeliness of Initial IFSP (7/1/2019-6/30/2020)



The Non-Hispanic White children were more likely to have an IFSP initiated within 45 days of referral and were typically less likely to have their IFSP delayed by a discountable reason than the children of most other races and ethnicities, while both the Non-Hispanic Black and Hispanic children were typically less likely to have an IFSP initiated within 45 days and were more likely to have their IFSP delayed by a discountable reason for the three years reported statewide – in both ROS and NYC.



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Next Steps

- Release the race and ethnicity data to all stakeholders upon the EICC approval.
- Look further at EI service patterns from counties as well as billing agencies and rendering providers.
- Work with local EI programs and agencies to identify and address barriers impacting equitable access and outcomes in collaboration with the EICC.
- Collaborate with the EICC and stakeholders to identify and implement evidence-based policies and practices to improve racial and ethnic equity in the EIP.



Questions

