

The Child Outcomes

Early intervention and early childhood special education support young children with disabilities and their families. For children, the ultimate goal of this support is to enable young children to be active and successful participants during the early childhood years and in the future in a variety of settings – in their homes with their families, in child care, preschool or school programs, and in the community. For families, the ultimate goal is to enable families to provide care for their child and have the resources they need to participate in their own desired family and community activities.

From [Family and Child Outcomes for Early Intervention and Early Childhood Special Education](#).

Three outcomes are considered critical to children becoming active and successful participants across a variety of settings. All states are required to [report data to the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs](#) on these child outcomes:

1. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships);
2. Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication [and early literacy]); and
3. Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs.

Positive social emotional skills (including social relationships). Making new friends and learning to get along with others is an important accomplishment of the early childhood years. Children develop a sense of who they are by having rich and rewarding experiences interacting with adults and peers. They also learn that different rules and norms apply to different everyday settings and that they need to adjust their behavior accordingly. This outcome involves relating to adults, relating to other children, and for older children, following rules related to groups or interacting with others. The outcome includes concepts and behaviors such as attachment/separation/autonomy, expressing emotions and feelings, learning rules and expectations in social situations, and social interactions and social play.

Acquisition and use of knowledge and skills (including early language/communication [and early literacy*]). Over the early childhood period, children display tremendous changes in what they know and can do. The knowledge and skills acquired in the early childhood years, such as those related to communication, pre-literacy and pre-numeracy, provide the foundation for success in kindergarten and the early school years. This outcome involves activities such as thinking, reasoning, remembering, problem solving, number concepts, counting, and understanding the physical and social worlds. It also includes a variety of skills related to language and literacy including vocabulary, phonemic awareness, and letter recognition.

* for children 3 through 5



Use of appropriate behaviors to meet their needs. As children develop, they become increasingly more capable of acting on their world. With the help of supportive adults, young children learn to address their needs in more sophisticated ways and with increasing independence. They integrate their developing skills, such as fine motor skills and increasingly complex communication skills, to achieve goals that are of value to them. This outcome involves behaviors like taking care of basic needs, getting from place to place, using tools (such as forks, toothbrushes, and crayons), and, in older children, contributing to their own health, safety, and well-being. It also includes integrating motor skills to complete tasks; taking care of one's self in areas like dressing, feeding, grooming, and toileting; and acting on the world in socially appropriate ways to get what one wants.

For more information about the three child outcomes, see:

- [Family and Child Outcomes for Early Intervention and Early Childhood Special Education](#)
- [Understanding the Three Child Outcomes \[PPT\]](#)

