Guiding Progress Shaping Futures

Evaluator Information Packet Entry Materials



New York State Department of Health

Table of Contents

Document	Brief Description	Page Number
Instructions for Evaluators	Overview of the evaluator's role in the process of collecting child outcomes data.	3
Appendix A – Description of Child Outcomes	Brief description of the three child outcomes.	10
Appendix B – Using Assessment Tools in the Child Outcomes Measurement Process	Brief description of the types of developmental assessments that may be used during the process.	12
Appendix C – Developmental Assessment Tools for Use with Children Birth – 3 Years	Table outlining which assessments provide information on the three child outcomes areas.	17
Appendix D – Developmental Milestones Checklist – Evaluator Edition	A checklist that can be used to summarize information gathered during the multidisciplinary evaluation process.	22
Appendix E – Evaluator Summary – Federal Child Functional Outcome Areas	An alternative form that can be used to summarize information gathered during the multidisciplinary evaluation process.	26
Appendix F – Child Outcomes Summary Form	An example of the Child Outcomes Summary Form.	29
Appendix G – Child Outcomes Summary Form Instructions	Instructions that will be included with the Child Outcomes Summary Form.	30
Appendix H – Supplemental Codes for Child's County of Residence	A table of the county codes needed to complete the Child Outcomes Summary Form.	32
Appendix I – Frequently Asked Questions	A list of questions frequently asked by evaluators.	33

Instructions for Evaluators

Introduction

Under Federal requirements, the New York State Department of Health (Department) must report information on progress made by children in the Early Intervention Program (EIP) related to three specific outcomes areas. To meet this obligation, the Department is collaborating with municipal Early Intervention Programs to identify and collect child outcome information on annual samples of children participating in the EIP.

This packet has been developed to provide technical assistance for evaluators who have been selected by parents to evaluate children for whom child outcome data must be collected.

For children included in the child outcomes samples, and who are found eligible for the EIP, the municipality is responsible for ensuring that a Child Outcomes Summary Form (COSF) is completed as a part of the initial IFSP meeting. The COSF will be used by the IFSP team to agree on the child's current skills and abilities in each of the three outcome areas.

As an evaluator, you are responsible for completing the child's evaluation, preparing an evaluation report, and participating in IFSP meetings for children whom you evaluate. For children included in the child outcomes sample, you are also responsible for participating in the discussion during the IFSP meeting necessary to complete the COSF. This will require you to offer information related to the child's CURRENT skills and abilities in each of the following three federally-required child outcome areas, if the child has been found eligible for the EIP.

- **★** Positive social emotional skills (including social relationships)
- * Acquiring and using knowledge and skills (including early language/communication)
- ★ Use of appropriate behaviors to meet needs (taking appropriate action to meet needs)

See Appendix A for a further description of these three outcome areas.

Because the child's multidisciplinary evaluation, which determines eligibility, must assess the child's developmental status in all five developmental domains (physical, cognitive, communication, social-emotional, and adaptive), sufficient assessment information should be gathered through this process to also provide evaluation and assessment information on the child's entry level functioning in these three outcome areas.

This packet includes information and materials to assist you in meeting these responsibilities.

Quick overview of the Evaluator's Role in Completing the Child Outcomes Summary Form:

- 1. Inform parents about the federal requirement to report child outcome information.
- 2. Collect information related to child outcomes and developmental milestones during evaluation process
- 3. Complete DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES CHECKLIST EVALUATOR EDITION or EVAULATION SUMMARY FEDERAL CHILD FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME AREAS and submit along with the child's multidisciplinary evaluation report. Bring the DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES CHECKLIST EVALUATOR EDITION or EVAULATION SUMMARY FEDERAL CHILD FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME AREAS with you to the meeting to reference during the discussion.
- 4. Participate in the child's IFSP meeting, including completion of the Child Outcomes Summary Form (COSF).

Step 1: Informing Parents About the Child Outcomes Requirement

- As part of the process to inform parents and obtain parent consent to evaluate the child, explain the following points to the child's parent(s):
 - ★ One of the Federal requirements for the EIP is to measure the child's functioning in three broad areas before the child begins to receive early intervention services.
 - ★ Information needed to measure the child's functioning in these three broad areas will be gathered as part of the child's multidisciplinary evaluation and assessment process.
 - **★** The child's eligibility for the EIP must be based on the State's eligibility criteria and is determined separately.

- ★ If the child is found eligible for the EIP, information about the child's current skills and abilities in these three broad outcome areas will be included in the child's evaluation report.
- ★ If the child is found eligible for the EIP, this information will be discussed at the IFSP team meeting and will be used to assist the participants in the IFSP team meeting to come to an agreement on the child's current age level in these broad areas.
- ★ The child's progress in these three areas will be measured again when the child exits the EIP, if the child receives early intervention services for at least six months.

Step 2: Evaluating the Child's Current Status in the Three Outcome Areas as Part of the Multidisciplinary Evaluation

- As the child's evaluator, you will select the assessment(s) and evaluation procedures to be used to conduct the child's multidisciplinary evaluation for children in the child outcomes sample.
- Other assessment methods, including child observation, parent interview, clinical procedures, and other evaluation techniques should be employed, as needed to evaluate the child to determine the child's eligibility for the EIP, and to assess the child's functioning in the three outcomes areas. Non-discriminatory procedures must be used to evaluate the child, including the use of procedures appropriate for the child's language and culture (10 NYCRR Section 69-4.10(14). Standardized tests should not be used to assess the child if the test is not appropriately normed for the child's dominant language, culture, and age.

Step 3: Documenting Child Outcomes Information in the Child's Multidisciplinary Evaluation Report

For children in the child sample, evaluators are responsible for documenting evaluation and assessment information related to the three child outcomes areas. You may use either the DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES CHECKLIST – EVALUATOR EDITION or the simple EVAULATION SUMMARY – FEDERAL CHILD FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME AREAS, both of which are supplied in this document, for this purpose. The goal is for evaluators to document the child's functional behaviors related to the three federally-required outcome areas, using either of these tools, for use in discussion at the child's IFSP meeting, if the child is found eligible for the EIP.

- **★** The **DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES CHECKLIST EVALUATOR EDITION** is a list of yes and no questions that, once answered, help to describe the developmental level of the child.
- ★ The EVAULATION SUMMARY FEDERAL CHILD FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME AREAS is a short form that enables the evaluator to note the child's current skills and abilities in the three outcomes areas, any clinical clues or issues, and methods used to assess the child's current skills and abilities in these three areas.
- The evaluator is responsible for submitting either the DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES CHECKLIST EVALUATOR EDITION or EVAULATION SUMMARY FEDERAL CHILD FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME AREAS (see Appendices D and E) to the municipality, as an addendum to the child's multidisciplinary evaluation report, if the child is found eligible for the EIP. The evaluator is responsible for ensuring that all professionals involved in the child's multidisciplinary evaluation collaborate to complete and submit this required documentation.

Step 4. Completing the Child Outcomes Summary Form at the IFSP Meeting

- If the child in the child outcome sample whom you are evaluating is found eligible for the EIP, as with all eligible children, the EIO/D or initial service coordinator will convene a meeting to develop the child's IFSP.
- As an evaluator, your participation in the child's and family's IFSP meeting
 is very important. If you are unable to attend the meeting, arrangements
 can be made for your involvement in the meeting (for example, by
 participating in a telephone conference call, or having a knowledgeable,
 authorized representative attend the meeting). This must be a person
 directly involved in the child's multidisciplinary evaluation.
- The evaluator or evaluator(s) who participate in the child's IFSP meeting will be asked to help with the completion of the COSF for the child. It is important for the evaluator(s) to be knowledgeable about and familiar with the child's skills and abilities in the three outcome areas to participate in this process.
- In preparation for the meeting, it would be beneficial to review relevant information pertaining to the child's current skills and abilities on each of the three outcomes. This information could include notes, reports, and the child's performance on various assessment measures. Reviewing this information will assist you in determining how you would rate the child's current age level on each outcome prior to attending the meeting.

Material developed under the direction of the NYS Department of Health by the Institute for Child Development

- The child's EIO/D or initial service coordinator will be responsible for facilitating the discussion to complete the COSF. Different sources of information will be reviewed during the meeting to determine how the child currently functions in each of the child outcome areas, across a variety of situations and settings. These different sources of information will include your observations about the child's current behaviors and skills, as well as observations by the child's parents, and other evaluators. The child's performance on different assessment measures may also be reviewed.
- Evaluators must submit documentation of the child's skills and abilities in
 the three outcome areas (either the DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES
 CHECKLIST EVALUATOR EDITION or EVAULATION SUMMARY –
 FEDERAL CHILD FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME AREAS) as part of the
 child's evaluation report. Parents also have the option of completing a
 DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES CHECKLIST PARENT EDITION. It
 may be helpful for service coordinators, EIO/Ds, parents, and evaluators
 to refer to these documents during this discussion.
- After discussion, the group will reach a consensus on how to rate the child's current age level related to each outcome area using a 7-point rating scale. The type of evidence used to support this rating (e.g., assessment tests, clinical assessment, parent report, evaluator observation) will also be reported on the COSF. For your information, Appendix F provides a copy of the COSF and Appendix G provides a copy of the instructions for completing the form.
- As a group, the goal is to reach consensus and circle only one number for each outcome. It may be helpful to keep in mind that if a child's behaviors and skills in an outcome area are near or at his or her expected age levels, the child should be rated either 6 or 7 on the scale for that outcome. If a child's behavior and skills are below what is expected for his or her age, the child's rating will be somewhere between 1 and 5 on the scale, where:
 - ★ An outcome rating of 5 (Somewhat) is defined as skills and abilities like that of a slightly younger child.
 - * An outcome rating of 3 (Emerging) is defined as skills and abilities like that of a younger child.
 - ★ An outcome rating of 1 (Not Yet) is defined as skills and abilities like that of a much younger child.
- If agreement cannot be reached, each participant can complete his or her own COSF for the child. Under these circumstances, the EIO/D or initial service coordinator, in his or her role as facilitator, will ensure that each

participant in the IFSP team has the opportunity to complete and submit a COSF for the child.

 The municipality is responsible for ensuring that the COSF is submitted for data entry. Your responsibilities for this effort are met with the completion of the COSF at the child's IFSP meeting.

If it is not possible for you to attend the IFSP meeting, you are responsible for completing and submitting the COSF for the child to the municipality. The municipality is responsible for ensuring that all COSFs completed for the child are submitted for data entry.

Questions?

After reading the information we've provided, if you have questions you can:

- Go to the website which contains additional information and electronic copies of all materials.
 https://www.health.ny.gov/community/infants_children/early_intervention/outcomes_survey/child/
- Email us a specific question and we will get back to you as soon as possible.

BEIDataUnit@health.ny.gov

• Call us with your questions. (518) 473-7016



Thank you for your help in meeting this important Federal requirement for the Early Intervention Program!

Appendices of Supplemental Materials



New York State Department of Health

Appendix A

Description of Child Outcomes

It is important to have a foundation of knowledge concerning the three outcomes of interest before beginning the summary form completion. The three outcomes of interest include: 1) Positive Social Emotional Skills (including social relationships, 2) Acquiring and Using Knowledge and Skills (including early language/communication), and 3) Using appropriate behaviors to meet needs (taking appropriate action to meet needs). Outcome 1 involves relating with other children and adults and following group rules in order to appropriately interact with others. Areas included under outcome 1 are attachment/separation/autonomy, the expression of emotions and feelings, learning rules and expectations, and social skills. Outcome 2 is concerned with thinking/reasoning/remembering/problem solving and understanding symbols and physical and social words. Encompassed under outcome 2 are areas such as early concepts, imitation, object permanence, and expressive communication. Involved in outcome 3 are basic needs skills, personal health and safety, and motility and the use of tools. These outcomes fall under the areas of integrating motor skills to complete tasks, self-help skills, and acting on the environment.

Outcome 1: Positive Social Emotional Skills (including social relationships)

Involves:

- Relating with adults (e.g., babbling, imitates parents, shows affection, uses small sentences)
- Relating with other children (e.g., plays with other children for a few minutes, waves bye-bye, uses small sentences)
- Following rules related to groups or interacting with others (if older than 18 months; e.g., follows simple directions)

Includes areas like:

- Attachment/separation/autonomy
- Expressing emotions and feelings
- Learning rules and expectations
- Social interactions and play

Outcome 2: Acquiring and Using Knowledge and Skills (including early language/communication)

Involves:

- Thinking, reasoning, remembering, and problem solving (e.g., recognizes familiar faces and pictures, says names of toys, builds towers of blocks)
- Understanding symbols
- Understanding the physical and social worlds (e.g., turns head toward bright colors and lights, reacts to sudden sounds or voices, likes to pull/push/dump things)

Includes areas like:

- Early concepts (e.g., symbols, pictures, numbers, classification, spatial relationships)
- Imitation
- Object permanence (e.g., understands that objects do not disappear when they leave the child's field of vision)
- Expressive language and communication

Outcome 3: Uses Appropriate Behaviors to Meet Needs (taking appropriate action to meet needs)

Involves:

- Taking care of basic needs (e.g., helps hold bottle during feeding, drinks from a cup, can feed self, is toilet trained, puts on shoes, knows 5 or 6 words, uses small sentences)
- Contributing to own health and safety (if older than 24 months; e.g., follows rules, assists with hand washing, avoids inedible objects, holds out arms and legs while being dressed)
- Getting from place to place (mobility; e.g., wiggles and kicks with arms and legs, pulls to a standing position, walks without help, walks up steps) and using tools (e.g., forks, pencils, strings attached to objects, reaches for objects and picks them up)

Includes areas like:

- Integrating motor skills to complete tasks
- Self-help skills
- Acting on the world to get what one wants

Appendix B

Using Assessment Tools in The Child Outcomes Measurement Process

The information gathered as part of the child's multidisciplinary evaluation to determine eligibility for the EIP is one important source of information that can be used to help the IFSP team complete the COSF. When incorporating information from assessments into the summary form completion process, it is important to take note of whether the assessment instrument was a standardized or norm-reference test, or a criterion-referenced test.

Standardized tests or norm-referenced tests are assessments in which a child's performance is compared to a larger group or "norm group". Standardized tests can be helpful because:

- They provide information on development in relation to other children
- They use standardized administration procedures
- Many of them may already be used for determining (EIP) eligibility

Criterion-referenced tests are assessments in which a child's performance is compared to a specific performance standard rather than the performance of a norm group comprised of other children. Criterion-referenced tests can be helpful because they:

- Measure a child's performance of specific objectives
- Allow for a direct link between assessment and intervention
- Provide information on children's strengths and emerging skills
- Help teams plan and meet individual children's needs
- Meet recommended assessment practice standards
- Measure intra-child progress
- May be used to measure program effectiveness

Most developmental assessments are domain-based and are not designed to provide information about functional behaviors and functioning across a variety of situations. Knowing that a child has or has not mastered assessment items that are related to the outcome provides helpful information, but this information should be used in conjunction with other information that is known about the child, including parent observation and evaluator observations and clinical assessments.

A high score on a set of items in a domain related to the outcome might not mean the child has achieved the outcome and, conversely, a low score might not mean the child has not achieved it. Assessment information can be beneficial in helping you to decide how close a child's functioning is to typical. However, a child should not be given a lower summary outcome rating if he or she does not "pass" a particular assessment item (e.g., uses speech) but has an alternative way to accomplish an outcome (e.g., sign language).

In completing the COSF, you should consider the three functional outcomes rather than discrete developmental domains (e.g., communication, cognitive, motor). Functional outcomes emphasize integrated series of behaviors or skills across multiple domains that are meaningful in the context of everyday living. For example:

Not only does the child...

- Know how to make eye contact, smile, and give a hug
- Know how to imitate a gesture when prompted by others
- Use finger in pointing motion
- Show a skill in a specific situation

But does the child...

- Initiate affection toward caregivers and respond to others' affection
- Watch what a peer says or does and incorporate it into his/her own play
- Point to indicate needs or wants

Categorized List of Developmental Assessments

Below is a list of developmental assessments categorized into the three categories.

Standardized	Criterion-referenced	Screening Measures
Adaptive Behavior Assessment System	Assessment, Evaluation, and Programming System for Infants and Children	Movement Assessment of Infants
Ages and Stages Questionnaires	Autism Diagnostic Interview – Revised	
Ages and Stages Questionnaires: Social- Emotional	Autism Diagnostic Observation Scale	
Alberta Infant Motor Scale	Brazelton Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale	
Arizona Articulation Proficiency Scale – 3 rd Ed	Brigance Inventory of Early Development	
Battelle Developmental Inventory – 2 nd Ed	Caregiver-Teacher Report Form	
Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development – 3 rd Ed	The Carolina Curriculum for Infants and Toddlers – 3 rd Ed	
Behavior Assessment System for Children – 2 nd Ed	Developmental Observation Checklist	
Carey Temperament Scales	Early Coping Inventory	
Child Behavior Checklist for Ages 1 1/2 to 5	Early Learning Accomplishment Profile – Revised	
Communication and Symbolic Behavior Scales Developmental Profile	Hawaii Early Learning Profile	
Clinical Linguistic and Auditory Milestone Scale	High/Scope Child Observation Record Form for Infants and Toddlers	
Denver II Development Screening Test	Humanics National Infant- Toddler Assessment	
Developmental Assessment of Young Children	Infant-Toddler Developmental Assessment	

Standardized	Criterion-referenced	Screening Measures
Developmental Profile II	The Ounce Scale	3
Devereux Early Childhood Assessment	Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory	
Differential Ability Scales	Pervasive Developmental Disorder Behavior Inventory	
Early Language Milestone Scale	Prechtl	
Expressive One Word Picture Vocabulary Test	Pre-speech Assessment Scale	
Functional Emotional Assessment Scale	Rossetti Infant-Toddle Language Scales	
Functional Independence Measure for Children	Stuttering Severity Instrument for Children & Adults – 3 rd Ed	
Gesell Developmental Schedules	Toddler Infant Motor Evaluation	
Goldman-Fristoe Test of Articulation – 2	Transdisciplinary Play Based Assessment	
Infant Toddler Checklist for Communication and Language Development	Westby Play Scale	
Infant Toddler Social-Emotional Assessment		
Infant Toddler Symptom Checklist		
Learning Accomplishment Profile – D		
Leiter International Performance Scale – Revised		
MacArthur Communicative Development Inventories		
Mullen Scales of Early Learning		
Neurobehavioral Assessment of the Preterm Infant		

Standardized	Criterion-referenced	Screening Measures
Peabody Developmental Motor Scales – 2		
Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test – III		
Preschool Evaluation Scale		
Preschool Language Scale – 4		
Receptive-Expressive Emergent Language Test – 2 nd Edition		
Receptive One Word Picture Vocabulary Test		
Reynell Developmental Language Scales		
Sensory Profile Checklist		
Sequenced Inventory of Communication Development – Revised		
Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test		
Test of Sensory Function in Infants		
Test of Early Language Development		
Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales – 2 nd Edition		
Vineland Social Emotional Early Childhood Scales		
Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence – III		
Woodcock-Johnson III		

Appendix C



New York State Department of Health – EIP State Performance Plan Child Outcomes Initiative Developmental Assessment Tools for Use with Children Birth – 3 Years

The following are developmental tests that can be used to obtain supporting evidence for the three OSEP functional child outcomes that must be measured and reported by state early intervention programs. These tests are not required for use in measuring these outcomes and this list is not exhaustive; however, these tests are commonly used and have items related to children's functioning in the areas of positive social relationships, acquisition and use of knowledge and skills, and taking action to meet needs.

This list will not be updated each time a tool is reissued, however the most recent edition of an assessment instrument should be used as soon as it is available.

Number Code	Developmental Assessment Tool	Age Can Be Used With	Outcome 1: Positive Social Relationships	Outcome 2: Acquire and Use Skills and Knowledge	Outcome 3: Takes Action to Meet Needs
01	Adaptive Behavior Assessment System	0 to 5 yrs			Х
02	Ages and Stages Questionnaires	4 to 48 months	Х	Х	Х
03	Ages and Stages Questionnaires: Social-Emotional	3 to 66 months	X	X	X
04	Alberta Infant Motor Scale	Birth to 18 months		X	
05	Arizona Articulation Proficiency Scale – 3 rd Ed	1-5 to 18-0 yrs		Х	
06	Assessment, Evaluation, and Programming System for Infants and Children	0 to 6 yrs	Х	Х	X
07	Autism Diagnostic Interview – Revised	Mental Age >2 yrs X		X	Х
80	Autism Diagnostic Observation Scale	Dev Age >12 months	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·		Х
09	Battelle Developmental Inventory – 2 nd Ed	Birth to 7-11 yrs	Х	X	Х

Number Code	Developmental Assessment Tool	Age Can Be Used With	Outcome 1: Positive Social Relationships	Outcome 2: Acquire and Use Skills and Knowledge	Outcome 3: Takes Action to Meet Needs
10	Bayley Scales of Infant and Toddler Development – 3 rd Ed	1 to 42 months	X	X	
11	Behavior Assessment System for Children – 2 nd Ed	2-6 to 18	×		X
12	Brazelton Neonatal Behavioral Assessment Scale	0 to 2 months		Х	Х
13	Brigance Inventory of Early Development	Birth to 7 yrs	Х	Х	Х
14	Caregiver-Teacher Report Form	1-6 to 5 yrs	Х		
15	Carey Temperament Scales	0 to 12 yrs	Х		
16	The Carolina Curriculum for Infants and Toddlers – 3 rd Ed	Birth to 3 yrs	х х		Х
17	Child Behavior Checklist for Ages 1 1/2 to 5	Ages 1-6 to 5 yrs	Х		
18	Communication and Symbolic Behavior Scales Developmental Profile	6 months to 6 yrs		Х	×
19	Clinical Linguistic and Auditory Milestone Scale	1 to 36 months		X	
20	Denver II Development Screening Test	0 to 6 yrs	Х	X	
21	Developmental Assessment of Young Children	Birth to 5-11 yrs	х х		Х
22	Developmental Observation Checklist	0 to 6 yrs	х х		
23	Developmental Profile	0 to 7 yrs	Х	Х	Х
24	Devereux Early Childhood Assessment	2 to 5 yrs	Х		Х
25	Differential Ability Scales	2-6 to 17 yrs		Х	
26	Early Coping Inventory	4 to 36 months	Х		X

Number Code	Developmental Assessment Tool	Age Can Be Used With	Outcome 1: Positive Social Relationships	Outcome 2: Acquire and Use Skills and Knowledge	Outcome 3: Takes Action to Meet Needs
27	Early Language Milestone Scale	0 to 3 yrs		Х	Х
28	Early Learning Accomplishment Profile – Revised	0 to 36 months	Х	Х	
29	Expressive One Word Picture Vocabulary Test	2 to 18 yrs		Х	
30	Functional Emotional Assessment Scale	7 to 48 months	Х	X	Х
31	Functional Independence Measure for Children	6 months to 7 yrs	o 7 X		
32	Gesell Developmental Schedules	0 to 72 months	hs X X		Х
33	Goldman-Fristoe Test of Articulation – 2	2-0 to 21-11 yrs		Х	
34	Hawaii Early Learning Profile	0 to 3 yrs	Х	X	Х
35	High/Scope Child Observation Record Form for Infants and Toddlers	6 weeks to 3 yrs	×	×	X
36	Humanics National Infant-Toddler Assessment	0 to 3 yrs	х	Х	Х
37	Infant-Toddler Developmental Assessment	0 to 42 months	Х	Х	Х
38	Infant Toddler Checklist for Communication and Language Development	6 to 24 months		X	
39	Infant Toddler Social- Emotional Assessment	1 to 4 yrs	Х	Х	
40	Infant Toddler Symptom Checklist	7 to 30 months	Х	Х	
41	Learning Accomplishment Profile – D	30 to 72 months	Х	Х	

Number Code	Developmental Assessment Tool	Age Can Be Used With	Outcome 1: Positive Social Relationships	Outcome 2: Acquire and Use Skills and Knowledge	Outcome 3: Takes Action to Meet Needs
42	Leiter International Performance Scale – Revised	2 to 20-11 yrs		Х	
43	MacArthur Communicative Development Inventories	8 to 30 months		Х	×
44	Movement Assessment of Infants	0 to 12 months		X	
45	Mullen Scales of Early Learning	Birth to 68 months		Х	
46	Neurobehavioral Assessment of the Preterm Infant	0 to 32 weeks post- conception age	0 to 32 weeks post- conception X		×
47	The Ounce Scale	Birth to 42 months	X X		Х
48	Peabody Developmental Motor Scales – 2	Birth to 5 yrs			Х
49	Peabody Picture Vocabulary Test – III	2-6 to 90 yrs		Х	
50	Pediatric Evaluation of Disability Inventory	8 months to 6 yrs	Х	Х	Х
51	Pervasive Developmental Disorder Behavior Inventory	1-6 to 12-5 yrs	Х	X	
52	Prechtl	Infants		Х	X
53	Preschool Evaluation Scale	Birth to 72 months	Х	Х	Х
54	Preschool Language Scale – 4	Birth to 6-11 yrs		Х	Х
55	Pre-speech Assessment Scale	0 to 2 yrs		Х	
56	Receptive-Expressive Emergent Language Test – 2 nd Edition	0 to 3 yrs		Х	Х
57	Receptive One Word Picture Vocabulary Test	2 to 18 yrs		Х	
58	Reynell Developmental Language Scales	1 to 6-11 yrs		Х	Х

Number Code	Developmental Assessment Tool	Age Can Be Used With	Outcome 1: Positive Social Relationships	Outcome 2: Acquire and Use Skills and Knowledge	Outcome 3: Takes Action to Meet Needs
59	Rossetti Infant-Toddle Language Scales	Birth to 3 yrs	X	X	
60	Sensory Profile Checklist	Birth to 3 yrs			X
61	Sequenced Inventory of Communication Development – Revised	4 months to 4 yrs		Х	X
62	Stanford-Binet Intelligence Test	2 to 23 years		Х	
63	Stuttering Severity Instrument for Children & Adults – 3 rd Ed	2 to adult		Х	
64	Test of Sensory Function in Infants	4 to 18 months		Х	
65	Test of Early Language Development	2 to 7 yrs		X	X
66	Toddler Infant Motor Evaluation	Birth to 3.5 yrs	X	X	X
67	Transdisciplinary Play Based Assessment	Infancy to 6 yrs	Х	X	X
68	Vineland Adaptive Behavior Scales – 2 nd Edition	0 to 18-11 yrs	Х	х х	
69	Vineland Social Emotional Early Childhood Scales	Birth to 5-11 yrs	х х		X
70	Wechsler Preschool and Primary Scale of Intelligence – III	2-6 to 7-3 yrs		X	
71	Westby Play Scale	9 months to 5 yrs		Х	
72	Woodcock-Johnson III	2 to 90 yrs		Χ	

Appendix D

Developmental Milestones Checklist - Evaluator Edition

Evaluators can document the child's developmental status in the three outcome areas, by completing the **DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES CHECKLIST** – **EVALUATOR EDITION**. The behaviors that are typically present in each of the three outcome areas from birth to 36 months are listed. Evaluators are asked to evaluate whether or not the child has attained each milestone by selecting yes, no, or inconsistent. The rating on this scale can be the result of direct observation, parent report, or extrapolation.

COMPLETING THE DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES CHECKLIST – EVALUATOR EDITION

- Begin at the child's current age level and check ONE box under the heading titled "Has Child Attained Milestone?" for each behavior or skill listed.
 - Check the "Yes" box if the child typically displays the behavior or skill across different settings and situations.
 - o Check the "No" box if the child does not display the behavior or skill.
 - Check the "Inconsistent" box if the child displays the behavior or skill in SOME situations or settings but NOT ALL situations or settings.
- If you do not check "Yes" to all of the behaviors listed for the child's age level move backwards and check the items for the previous age level.
 - Continue moving backwards until you answer "Yes" to all of the items in an age level.
- Under the heading titled "Ratings Based On" check the box corresponding to the information that was used to decide whether or not the child has attained each developmental milestone (i.e., direct observation, parent report, extrapolation).
 - o If the behavior was directly assessed or observed during the assessment session, check the "Direct Observation" box.
 - o If the rating was based on information provided by the parent or caregiver during the assessment session, check the "Parent Report" box.
 - If the rating was based on clinical judgment and not directly observed or reported by the parents or caregivers, check the "Extrapolation" box.
 - You may check as many boxes as apply to that rating. Repeat this process for each of the three child outcomes. Please see the example of the partially completed form below:

0	Outcome 1:	Has Child Attained Milestone? Yes No Inconsistent		Rating Based On:			
Age	Positive Social Emotional Skills			Inconsistent	Direct Observation	Parent Report	Extrapolation
	Smile						
by 3 months	Make cooing sounds						
	Enjoy playing with people						

Δ σ: -	Outcome 1:	Has Child Attained Milestone?			Rating Based On:		
Age	Positive Social Emotional Skills	Yes	No	Inconsistent	Direct Observation	Parent Report	Extrapolation
	Smile						
by 3 months	Make cooing sounds						
	Enjoy playing with people						
	Recognize familiar faces						
by 6 months	Babble						
	Smile at self in mirror						
	Wave bye - bye						
by 12	Know five of six words						
by 12 months	Play peek-a-boo and patty cake						
	Repeat sounds or gestures for attention						
	Follow simple directions (e.g., "Bring the ball")						
by 18 months	Act out a familiar activity in play (e.g., taking a bath)						
	Bring toys to share with parent						
	Use two-to-three word sentences						
	Likes to imitate their parent						
by 24 months	Show affection						
	Play alone (independently)						
	Comfort a distressed friend or parent						
	Play with other children for a few minutes						
	Use three-to-five word sentences						
by 36	Understands the concept of 'mine'						
months	Spontaneously shows affection for familiar playmates						
	Takes turns in a game						
	Imitates adults and playmates						

Use Appendix C to specify the number code(s) from the test(s) used to complete ratings above:

Test No.	Test No.	Test No.	Test No.

	Outcome 2: Has Child Attained Milestone?				Rat	ting Based	d On:
Age	Acquiring and Using Knowledge and Skills	Yes	No	Inconsistent	Direct Observation	Parent Report	Extrapolation
	Turns their heads toward bright colors and lights						
	Move both eyes in the same direction together						
by 3	Recognize bottle or breast						
months	React to sudden sounds or voices						
	Make fists with both hands to grasp toys or hair						
	Recognize familiar faces						
by 6	Follow moving objects with eyes						
months	Turn toward the source of normal sound						
	Play with their toys						
by 12	Stack two blocks						
months	Put objects in a container						
by 18 months	Like to pull, push, and dump things						
	Say names of toys						
	Recognize familiar pictures						
by 24 months	Identify hair, eyes, ears and nose by pointing						
	Turn 2-3 pages at a time						
	Build a tower of four blocks						
	Turn one page at a time						
by 36 months	Name at least one color correctly						
	Repeat common rhymes						

Use Appendix C to specify the number code(s) from the test(s) used to complete ratings above:

Test No.

Test No.

Test No.

Test No.

	Outcome 3:	На		d Attained stone?	Rat	ing Based	On:
Age	Taking Appropriate to Meet Needs	Yes	No	Inconsistent	Direct Observation	Parent Report	Extrapolation
by 3 months	Lift Head and chest when on stomach						
	Recognize bottle or breast						
	Wiggle and kick arms and legs						
_	Reach for objects and pick them up						
by 6 months	Switch toys from one hand to the other						
	Help hold the bottle during feeding						
by 12 months	Sit without support						
	Pull to a standing position						
	Drink from a cup						
	Hold out their arms and legs while being dressed						
	Know five of six words						
	Pull off shoes, socks, and mittens						
	Feed themselves						
by 18 months	Make marks on paper with crayon						
	Walk without help						
	Step off a low object and keep balance						
	Use two-to-three word sentences						
by 24 months	Carry something while walking						
	Feed themselves with a spoon						
	Walk up steps (alternating feet)						
by 36	Put on their shoes						
	Open door						
months	Use three-to-five word sentences						
	Are toilet trained						
	Ride a tricycle						
Use Apper	Use Appendix C to specify the number code(s) from the test(s) used to complete ratings above:						

Test No. Test No. Test No. Test No.

Appendix E

Evaluator Summary – Federal Child Functional Outcome Areas

As an alternative to the **DEVELOPMENTAL MILESTONES CHECKLIST – EVALUATOR EDITION**, evaluators may comment on each child's development by completing the **EVALUATOR SUMMARY – FEDERAL CHILD FUNCTIONAL OUTCOME AREAS**. Evaluators should comment on a child's functioning in each of the three outcomes in the appropriate area. Specifically, they should provide information about which milestones a child has achieved, clinical concerns, and assessment methods

The state of the s

This form is for use by multidisciplinary evaluation teams to document information on the three federally-required child outcome areas, gathered through the evaluation process, for children included in child outcomes samples. The evaluation team should provide specific information about the child's current developmental status, behaviors, and skills in each of the three outcome areas; and briefly describe assessment methods used (clinical assessments, observations, parent report, developmental assessment tools, etc). Be sure to specify the Number Codes of any tests used at the end of this form.

1. Positive social-emotional skills (including social relationships): Initiating/maintaining social interactions, attachment to primary caregivers and family members, expressing emotions and feelings, learning rules and expectations, social interactions and play (social-emotional milestones)						
Developmental Milestones Achieved	Clinical Clues of Problems/Concerns	Assessment Methods (include tests used, if any, to assess the outcome)				
	(including early language/communication): Arous ols and language, and understanding the physical					
Developmental Milestones Achieved	Clinical Clues of Problems/Concerns	Assessment Methods (include tests used, if any, to assess the outcome)				

Luter	Was.
of her	-
300	21

3. Use of appropriate behavior to meet needs: Skills and abilities to interact with the social and physical environment to get their basic needs met (e.g., using gestures, sounds, words, signs, or other means to communicate wants/needs; using objects as tools in appropriate ways; seeking help when necessary to meet basic care or other needs; taking care of basic needs mobility; gross and fine motor skills)(motor and adaptive milestones).						
Developmental Milestones Achieved	Clinical Clues of Problems/Concerns	Assessment Methods (include tests used, if any, to assess the outcome)				

Use Appendix C to specify the number codes(s) from the test(s) used to complete summary above:

Test No.	Test No.	Test No.	Test No.

Appendix F

Reproduction of the Department of Health Child Outcomes Summary



Completely

New York State Department of Health - Early Intervention Program

Child Outcomes Summary ENTRY Form All fields are required to be completed. Please Write Legibly

The Child Outcomes Summary Entry form is required for children in the cohort who are eligible for the EIP, are less than 30 months old, and have not had any prior service. The form should be completed by the IFSP team at the Initial IFSP meeting. Thank you for your assistance in meeting this Federal reporting requirement.

Child's	s NYEIS Identifier:		
1. Date	e Assessed://2. Child's Name: Mo Day Year	First	Last
3. Chil	Id's Date of Birth:// 4. Child's Sex:	M 🔲 F 5. County/	Borough/Residence:(FIPS No.
6.	IFSP Team Members: Check all members who participating completed by each participant, please check only		
Paren	nt(s)	r Service Provider(s)	Other:
7.	Please rate the child's <u>STATUS</u> in each of the three fund DESCRIBES THE <u>CHILD'S CURRENT BEHAVIORS AI</u>		the number which <i>BEST</i>
7A.	To what extent does this child show POSITIVE SOCIAL APPROPRIATE FOR HIS OR HER AGE and ACROSS		

7B.	To what extent does this child ACQUIRE AND USE KNOWLEDGE AND SKILLS APPROPRIATE FOR HIS OR

Somewhat

HER AGE and ACROSS A VARIETY OF SETTINGS AND SITUATIONS?

5

6

Completely		Somewhat		Emerging		Not Yet
7	6	5	4	3	2	1

4

Emerging

3

7C. To what extent does this child **TAKE APPROPRIATE ACTION TO MEET NEEDS** APPROPRIATE FOR HIS OR HER AGE and ACROSS A VARIETY OF SETTINGS AND SITUATIONS?

Completely		Somewhat		Emerging		Not Yet
7	6	5	4	3	2	1

Not Yet

2

Appendix G

Reproduction of the Department of Health Child Outcomes Summary Form Instructions



New York State Department of Health - Early Intervention Program (EIP) Instructions for Completing the Child Outcomes Summary Form Child Status on Entry to the EIP

These instructions are designed to assist IFSP teams in completion of the Child Outcomes Summary Form – Child Status on Entry to the EIP. These instructions are intended to be used in combination with the Guide for IFSP Teams – Rating Children's Status at Entry to the EIP in the functional areas of Positive Social Emotional Skills, Acquiring and Using Knowledge and Skills, and Taking Appropriate Action to Meet Needs.

The following demographic information is needed to identify the child and link the child outcome data to other demographic data in NYEIS. Please make sure to include the child's NYEIS ID. This is necessary to report descriptive aggregate data to the U.S. Department of Education, Office of Special Education Programs, to describe the sample of children for whom outcome data are collected:

- Date Assessed: Enter the date that the IFSP team (or individual team members) assessed the child's scores for the Child Outcome Summary Form (mm/dd/yyyy).
- 2. Child's Name: Enter the child's first and last name as the name appears on the child's EIP record and in NYEIS.
- 3. Child's Date of Birth: Enter the child's date of birth (mm/dd/yyyy).
- 4. Child's sex: Check male or female to record the child's sex.
- County/borough of Residence: Enter the FIPS code from the list of FIPS codes provided for the child's county of residence.

IFSP Team Members - Question 6

6. Please check the IFSP team members who completed the Child Outcomes Summary form. If IFSP team members agree on the child's status, only one form should be completed and all appropriate boxes should be checked. If IFSP team members have different views about the child's current status, each IFSP team member can complete a separate form. In this case, separate forms should be completed and each form should indicate which member of the team completed each form by checking the appropriate box.

Functional Child Outcomes - Questions 7a, 7b, and 7c

The Child Outcomes Summary Form asks you to think about and report on how the child behaves across many different settings and situations, and with different people in three functional outcome areas: positive social-emotional skills; acquiring and using knowledge and skills; and,taking appropriate actions to meet his/her needs. For each of the three summary questions, the IFSP team needs to decide the extent to which the child displays behavior and skills expected for his or her age related to each outcome area.

This material was prepared by the NYS Department of Health Early Intervention Program

The 7-point summary scale to be used is based on a developmental framework that assumes:

- * Children develop new skills and behaviors and integrate those skills and behaviors into more complete behaviors as they get older.
- **★** Children's skills and behaviors emerge in a predictable sequence in most children.
- * Some of the skills and behaviors that develop early serve as the foundation for later skills and behaviors, or expressed another way, later skills build on earlier skills to help children move to the next higher level of functioning. The earlier skills serve as the base or "foundational skills" and are linked to later skills.
- * Some children's development is characterized by delays, meaning they acquire skills and behaviors at a substantially slower pace than other children.
- * Some children's development is atypical in that their functioning is so different from that of other children their age that it is considered outside the limits of age expected behavior for children of that age.

To rate the child in each of the three functional outcome areas, please use the following definitions:

definitions.			, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
Overall age- appropriate	Completely means:	6	Child shows functioning expected for his or her age in almost all everyday situations that are part of the child's life. Functioning is considered appropriate for his or her age. No one has any concerns about the child's functioning in this outcome area. Child's functioning generally is considered appropriate for his or her age but there are some concerns about the child's functioning in this outcome area.
Overall not age-appropriate	Somewhat means:	5	Child shows functioning for his or her age some of the time and/or in some situations. Child's functioning is a mix of age appropriate and not appropriate functioning. Functioning might be described as like that of a slightly younger child.
		4	Between somewhat and emerging
	Emerging means:	3	Child does not yet show functioning expected of his or her age in any situation. Child's behaviors and skills include immediate functional skills upon which to build age-appropriate functioning. Functioning might be described like that of a younger child.
	<u> </u>	2	Between emerging and not yet
	Not yet means:	1	Child does not yet show functioning expected of a child his or her age in any situation. Child's skills and behaviors also do not yet include immediate foundational skills upon which to build age-appropriate functioning. Child's functioning might be described as that of a much younger child.

Please note: The outcomes summary form was not designed to determine eligibility for services and should not be used for this purpose.

Appendix H

Reproduction of the Department of Health Supplement Codes for Child's County of Residence



New York State Department of Health Early Intervention Program Child Outcomes Summary Form – Instructions Supplement Codes for Child's County of Residence

County	FIPS Code	County	FIPS Code
Albany	001	Orange	071
Allegany	003	Orleans	073
Broome	007	Oswego	075
Cattaraugus	009	Otsego	077
Cayuga	011	Putnam	079
Chautauqua	013	Rensselaer	083
Chemung	015	Rockland	087
Chenango	017	St. Lawrence	089
Clinton	019	Saratoga	091
Columbia	021	Schenectady	093
Cortland	023	Schoharie	095
Delaware	025	Schuyler	097
Dutchess	027	Seneca	099
Erie	029	Steuben	101
Essex	031	Suffolk	103
Franklin	033	Sullivan	105
Fulton	035	Tioga	107
Genesee	037	Tompkins	109
Greene	039	Ulster	111
Hamilton	041	Warren	113
Herkimer	043	Washington	115
Jefferson	045	Wayne	117
Lewis	049	Westchester	119
Livingston	051	Wyoming	121
Madison	053	Yates	123
Monroe	055	New York	061
Montgomery	057	Bronx	005
Nassau	059	Kings	047
Niagara	063	Queens	081
Oneida	065	Richmond	085
Onondaga	067		
Ontario	069		

Appendix I

Frequently Asked Questions

How will I know if a child is being included in the sample?

 If a child is being included in the sample, the child's initial service coordinator should notify you that you will be evaluating a child that is being included in the sample. They should then provide you with a packet of information to facilitate the process.

I have not received any technical support materials. When will I be receiving them and who will I be receiving them from?

Once a child has been selected to be in the sample, the county will send
materials to you. If you would like further information before that time, please
feel free to browse the materials that are available on the website.

What if I want to use an assessment instrument that is not on "Developmental Assessment Tools for Use With Children Birth - 3 years"?

- "Developmental Assessment Tools for Use With Children Birth 3 years" is not a complete list of all assessment instruments that may be used with children. Evaluators should use their judgment in choosing appropriate assessment instruments for the child they are evaluating.
- Also note that assessment instruments should be used in conjunction with other information when determining a child's status on the Child Outcomes Summary Form.