Table 1---NCPEID's Assessment ChartCompiled by Melissa Bittner & Amanda Young (CSU-Long Beach)

Selected Adapted Physical Education Assessments

Assessment	Purpose	Target population	Standardization	Interpretation of results	
Adapted Physical Education Assessment Scale (APEAS) • Preschool • Elementary	To assess perceptual motor function, object control, locomotor skills, physical fitness, and adaptive behaviors to determine APE need	2 to 4.6 years 4.6 to 11- year-olds 12 years +	Non-standardized (informal)* Has NOT been published/peer reviewed	Percentile rankings	
• Secondary	https://www.shapeamerica.org/prodev/workshops/adapted/apeasii.aspx				
<u>Apache Motor Skill</u> <u>Assessment Test</u> (<u>AMSAT)</u>	Advanced motor movements	10 to 19 years	Non-standardized (informal)* Has NOT been published/peer reviewed	Norm referenced Criterion referenced	
	https://www.adaptedpe.com/				
Brigance Diagnostic Inventory of Early Development	Preambulatory Motor Skills and Behaviors, Gross Motor Skills and Behaviors	Birth to 7 years	Standardized (formal)	Test yields a composite score as well as scaled scores for each subtest item (if the student cannot participate in direct assessment, you can still get scaled scores for items A-1, A-5, and A-6 which can assist in determining eligibility)	
	https://www.curriculumassociates.com/products/brigance				
Brockport Physical Fitness Test (Winnick & Short)	To assess physical fitness of youth with disabilities	10 to 17- year-olds	Standardized (formal)	Each test item scored based on criterion referenced standards (Healthy Fitness Zone; Adapted Fitness Zone)	

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	https://us.humankinetics.com/products/brockport-physical-fitness-test-manual-2nd-edition-with-web-resource					
Bruinicks Oseretsky Test of Motor Proficiency (BOT-2)	*		Standardized (formal) <u>usassessments/en/Store/Profess</u> -Proficiency-%7C-Second-Edit			
Competency Testing for Adapted Physical Education (CTAPE)	Evaluative assessment of locomotor, kinesthetic, balance, and sport skills in conjunction with fitness levels to determine APE need	6 to 15-year- olds	Non-standardized (informal)* Has NOT been published/peer reviewed	70% to 100%= average motor skills 69% to 45%= mild motor deficit 44% to 20%= moderate motor deficit, 19% to 0%= severe motor deficit		
	https://www.wrightslaw.com	n/info/ape.la.elig	.crit.pdf			
CTAPE and LaMAP Assessment Supplement (CLAS)	To provide additional information on a student gross motor abilities after scoring 19% or below on the CTAPE or LaMAP	2.6 to 15- year-olds	Non-standardized (informal)	 (+) = performed skill as stated (-) = did not or could not perform skill as stated E= emerging skill, slow progress N/A = non-applicable 		
	https://www.wrightslaw.com/info/ape.la.elig.crit.pdf					
Curriculum, Assessment, Resources, Evaluation (CARE- R2)	To assess object control, health and fitness, perceptual and fine motor skills	All ages	Non-standardized (informal)	Age equivalency		
	https://www.lacoe.edu/Portals/0/Curriculum-Instruction/SH_PE/CARE-R%20Flyer.pdf?ver=2020-11-16- 195353-827					
FitnessGram	Assessment designed to enhance fitness by providing feedback on student's health-related fitness	5 to 19-year- olds	Standardized (formal)	Standardized scores by age and gender leading to classification of "Health Risk Zone", "Needs Improvement Zone", or "Healthy Fitness Zone"		
	https://us.humankinetics.com/products/fitnessgram-administration-manual-5th-edition-with-web-resource					

Kounas Assessment of Limited Mobility Students Revised- (KALMS)	Specifically for Orthopedically Impaired students	3 to 21 years	Non-standardized (informal)	Subtests include Mobility, Body Awareness, Unilateral and Bilateral Coordination, Game Skills	
	http://kalmstest.com/				
Hawaii Early Learning Profile (HELP)	Family centered curriculum-based assessment process for infants and toddlers and their families.	Birth to 3 years and 3 to 6 years (separate protocols)	Non-standardized (informal)	Subtests including: Cognitive, Communication (receptive and expressive), Gross Motor, Fine Motor, Social-Emotional, Adaptive/Self-Help	
	https://www.vort.com/				
Louisiana Motor Assessment for Preschoolers	To assess motor skills of young kids	2.6 to 5.11- year-olds	Non-standardized (informal)	70-100% = no motor deficit 45-69% = mild motor deficit 20-44% = moderate motor deficit 0-19% = severe motor deficit	
(LaMAP)	https://www.wrightslaw.com/info/ape.la.elig.crit.pdf				
Oregon Project	To assess gross motor skills of visually impaired preschool students	3 to 5-year- olds	Non-standardized (informal)	+ Has skill - Items the child cannot do	
	https://www.perkinselearning.org/content/oregon-project-visually-impaired-blind-preschool-children-skills-				
	inventory				
Peabody Developmental Motor Scales	To assess the gross and fine motor skills of children	Birth to 5 years	Standardized (formal)	Composite scores for "Gross Motor Quotient", "Fine Motor Quotient", and "Total Motor Quotient"	
	https://www.pearsonassessments.com/store/usassessments/en/Store/Professional-Assessments/Motor-				
	Sensory/Peabody-Developmental-Motor-Scales-%7C-Second-Edition/p/100000249.html				
Physical Activity Profile of Independence for Individuals with Severe and Profound	Assesses the levels of independence for engaging in rudimentary skills, fundamental skills, and personal-social skills.	5 to 21-year- olds	Non-standardized (informal)	Levels of independence and task analysis related to the Physical Education National Standards	

Impairments (PAPI	https://docs.google.com/file/d/0B-NTczGMqliIX2ttQkVIY3ZwTEU/view?resourcekey=0-					
ISAPI)	DLGdmbFPTdkwPhgQnDGWAQ					
Project MOBILITEE	APE assessment of physical/motor fitness to develop a curriculum guide going forward https://www.tahperd.org/web	5–21-year- olds	Non-standardized (informal)	Scoring system from 1-4 for each item as dictated by the instructions. 1 = there is a significant deficit 4 = an average score		
	Assesses individual	https://www.tahperd.org/web/images/pdfs/about%20us/divisions/Project_MOBILITEE.pdf				
Sensory Processing Assessment of Responses (Weiner & Davis, 2019)	responses to stimuli through the eight sensory systems: auditory, gustatory, interoception, olfactory, proprioception, tactile, vestibular, and visual.	3+ years	Non-standardized (informal)	Avoids (A), No Response (N), Seeks out (S)). Check the box that is most often observed. There are two options next to the behavioral response descriptors [Yes (Y) and No (N)]		
	brad.m.weiner@gmail.com					
Special Olympics Motor Activities Training Program	To prepare athletes for sport-specific activities appropriate for their ability levels	8 years +	Non-standardized (informal)	Ability to compete in Special Olympics		
	https://www.specialolympics.org/our-work/sports/motor-activity-training-program					
Test of Gross Motor Development-3	Assessment to identify children with gross motor deficits	3 to 10.11- year-olds	Standardized (formal)	Norm referenced Criterion referenced Gross motor composite score		
(Ulrich, 2019)	https://www.proedinc.com/Products/14805/tgmd3-test-of-gross-motor-developmentthird-edition.aspx					
Test of Secondary Basic Sport Skills (Vetter, 2021)	Identifies deviations or performance errors in performing skills	11.6 to 15.5 years	Standardized (formal)	10 skills and Behavior Observation Checklist		
	https://us.humankinetics.com/products/test-of-secondary-basic-sports-skills-digital-manual					

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