

EVALUATION COMPONENTS

Academic Information- measures of student performance as demonstrated on formative and summative assessments.

Achievement- individually administered standardized test that measure a student's skills in a variety of academic areas.

Examples: mathematics, English/language arts (reading), science and social studies

Classroom Performance- information collected on the student's learning and progress in the classroom.

Examples: end of the chapter tests, portfolio assessment, classroom-based assessment, progress- monitoring date, interim assessments, benchmark assessment

Teacher Report- information provided by any or all of the student's current teachers

Examples: information pertaining to a student's organizational skills, attention to task, work/study habits, grades

Adaptive Skills- measures to determine skills necessary to function adequately within a person's home, school or community environment.

Examples: communication, self-care, home living, social skills, community use, self-direction, health and safety, functional academics, leisure and work

Assistive technology- procedures to determine if a student requires devices to increase, maintain or improve functional capabilities.

Examples: functional environmental evaluation to determine the need for devices including, but not limited to, a board, adapted equipment or computer software

Behavioral Performance- measures to determine a student's behavioral, social and/ or affective status.

Examples: conduct in the classroom, ability to attend or focus, self- concept, emotional functioning, relationships with other

Functional Behavioral Assessment (FBA)-structured process to determine the possible functions of a student's behavior so interventions and modifications can be developed.

Examples: systematic observations, data collection, interviews

Communication- measures to determine skills necessary to understand and express information.

Examples: speech sounds, oral language, phonemic awareness, facial expressions, body movements, gestures, touch

Developmental Skills- procedures to determine the student's early learning and school readiness

Examples: developmental milestones such as walking, talking and toileting

Health- acquisition of information to determine the effect of health concerns on educational performance.

Example: report of medical diagnosis from a physician or health history

Hearing- measures to determine the student's ability to hear or process language.

Examples: audiological, medical evaluation

Information from the Parents- acquisition of information from the parents to assist in evaluation and program planning.

Examples: social/ emotional, developmental history, student preferences, medical history, cultural influence, behavioral information

Intellectual Ability- individualized, standard measures to assess a student's ability or potential to learn.

Examples: perception, cognition, memory, processing speed, verbal and non- verbal skills

Motor Skills- measure to determine a student's gross and fine motor development.

Examples: mobility, muscle tone, balance, coordination, accessibility

Observation(s)- a purposeful study of the student in a variety of activities, situations and/ or times at school, home or other settings.

Examples: data collection of student behavior and/ or performance in a variety of classes and/ or unstructured settings

Perceptual- Motor- measures to determine the student's ability to convert what is seen to written form.

Example: reproducing a pattern from a sample

Social Skills- measures to determine the student's ability to initiate and maintain positive relationships with others.

Examples: making friends, problem- solving, cooperating with others, following rules, showing appreciation

Transition Assessments- a planned, continuous process of obtaining, organizing and using selected formal and informal information to assist students in decision- making and preparation for successfully meeting their goals and expectations from school to post- school activities.

Functional Vocational Evaluation- real and simulated measures to determine a student's ability to perform certain aspects of a work- related task and may include a purposeful study of the student in a variety of work- related activities.

Examples: hands- on work samples, progress reports, job performance checklists

Vocational Aptitudes- measures to determine prerequisite abilities pertaining to the world of work.

Example: manual dexterity, proof reading words and numbers, color discrimination

Interests/ Preferences- measures to assist with post- secondary planning, including schooling, employment and adult living.

Example: career assessment inventory

Vision- measure to determine the student's functional vision and/ or physical eye condition.

Examples: ophthalmological, optometrist report

Orientation and Mobility- assesses the ability of the student who is visually impaired, blind, or deaf-blind in the use of his/ her remaining senses to determine his/ her position in the environment and in techniques for safe movement from one place to another.

Examples: concept development, pedestrian safety, cane skills, route planning