Examples of ongoing assessment tools:

- AEPS
- DECA
- PECS
- HELP
- CCITSN/CCPSN
- DRDP
- SEAM
- COR Advantage
- GOLD
- TPBA/I2

Diagnostic assessments...

- are complex processes that may identify specific developmental disabilities.
- are administered by evaluation specialists.
- determine if there is a delay and the extent of the delay.

Examples of diagnostic assessment tools:

- Bayley-III
- BDI-2
- CBCL
- CLAS
- GES
- ITSEA
- LAP-D
- MSEL
- PDMS-2

Ongoing assessment answers the questions, “What skills does the child have?” and “What skills should be goals?”

Ongoing assessments...

- provide a complete child profile.
- identify targeted goals and objectives.
- help with program planning.
- can be used for child or program evaluation.

Examples of ongoing assessment tools:

- AEPS
- CCTSN/CCPSN
- CDR Advantage
- DECA
- DROPP
- HELP
- ITSEA
- GOLD
- PDMS-2

Screening answers the question, “Does a child need an in-depth assessment?”

Screening can...

- identify children who are developing on schedule.
- identify children who would benefit from practice or support in specific areas.
- identify children at risk for developmental delays who should be referred for further evaluation.

Screening cannot...

- diagnose delays or disabilities.
- identify specific child goals to target. Screening only provides information on general areas of development.

Examples of screening tools:

- AEG-3
- ASQ-SE-2
- BITSEEA
- DECA
- PEDI
- ESI-R
- RDS
- TABS

There are two types of assessment:

- Diagnostic assessment (professional evaluation)
- Ongoing assessment (programmatic, curriculum-based, criterion-based)

Examples of screening tools:

- AEPS
- DECA
- PECS
- HELP
- CCITSN/CCPSN
- DRDP
- SEAM
- COR Advantage
- GOLD
- TPBA/I2