

Test of Visual Perceptual Skills – 3rd edition (TVPS-3)

Purpose:

Assess a student’s perceptual abilities without requiring a motor response. Perceptual abilities may affect learning to read and development of other academic skills. The TVPS-3 may be used to track progress over time and also for research.

Population:

Children and adolescents aged 4 – 18.11 years

Time to administer:

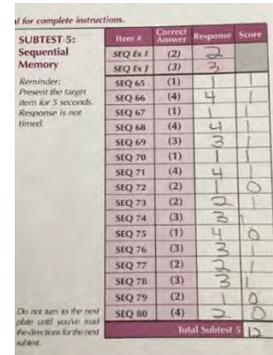
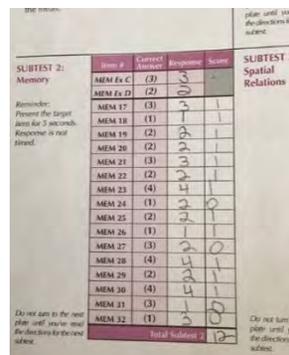
5 – 10 minutes (per subtest, but varies); scoring for each subtest can be completed in under 1 minute.

Format:

Multiple Choice Test with 7 subscales including Visual Discrimination, Visual Memory, Spatial Relationships, Form Constancy, Sequential Memory, Figure-Ground, and Visual Closure

Scoring:

- Items are presented to the student with 4 or 5 response options via a test booklet placed in front of them. The student can point to the response, or state the item numbers. Students with motor involvements can use an eye gaze.
- A score of 1 is given for correct responses, 0 for incorrect responses. A ceiling is reached on each subtest with 3 consecutive incorrect responses. Raw scores are tallied for each subtest and recorded on a score sheet.
- Raw scores are reported as scaled scores and percentile ranks for each of the 7 subtests. A total score is reported as a percentile rank and standard score. Age equivalent scores are provided for subtest and total scores.



Interpretation:

- Standard scores less than 80 and percentile scores less than 25% indicate potential visual perceptual problems.
- The manual describes how visual processing in each area relates to everyday activities.

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- Reliability: Internal consistency based on Cronbach's coefficient ranging from .75 - .88 for subtests and .96 for the entire test; Test-retest reliability for 42 children when given within an average of 21 days ranged from .34 - .81 for subtests and .81 for the entire test.
- Criterion-related validity was based on a moderately strong correlation (.67) to the Visual Supplement of Developmental Test of Visual Motor Integration. Concurrent validity was based on correlations with the Developmental Test of Visual Motor Integration (Beery, Buktenica & Beery, 2010) and subtests of the TVPS-2 (Gardner, 1996) The test was found to distinguish between neurologically impaired and unimpaired groups of adults (Brown, et.al., 2011)

References:

Beery, K.E., Buktenica, N.A., & Beery, N.A. (2010). *The Beery-Buktenica Developmental Test of Visual Motor Integration* (6th ed.) San Antonio, TX. NCS Pearson.

Brown, T., Bourne, R., Suttton, E., Wigg, S. Morgan, D., Glass, S., & Lalor, A. (2011). The Discriminative Journal of Occupational Therapy, 58 (2), 14-22.

Gardner, M.F. (1996). *Test of Visual-Perceptual Skills (Non-Motor) – Revised manual*. Hydesville, CA: Psychological and Educational Publications.

Haynes, C. and Anderson, M. (2014). Sensory-perceptual assessments. In A. Asher (Ed.), *Asher's occupational therapy assessment tools, An annotated index (4th ed.)*, (pp 426-7). Bethesda, MD: AOTA Press.