Background
Pediatric rehabilitation focuses on fun, fitness, function, friends, and family while acknowledging and addressing environmental facilitators and barriers. Functional goals for children with cerebral palsy GMFCS levels I and II often focus on the activities of walking and running. Scootering is a fun activity that has the potential to address impairments, improve function, and promote participation. It involves the stretching and strengthening of many muscle groups and has been identified as having energy expenditure levels similar to bicycling (Riboty K et al. 2008).

Objectives
To describe scootering through motion analysis and the International Classification of Functioning, Disability, and Health (ICF).

Methods
Kinematic, kinetic, electromyographic, and video analyses were used to examine walking and scootering in children and adolescents._free typically developing, five with walking limitations due to cerebral palsy GMFCS levels I and II, and four with chemotherapy induced peripheral neuropathy.

Perspectives were collected through surveys and child/family reports. Scootering was analysed within the “F Words” framework which is based on the ICF (Prowsetaun & Gorter, 2012).

Results
Many of the movement characteristics identified in the activity of scootering reflected desirable gait attributes that are addressed in gait training for children/youth with motor problems. These included shock absorption through eccentric quadriceps activity, propulsion and push-off, clearance in swing phase, balance, stance/swing limb coordination, The muscle activity associated with pelvic stability, and endurance/fitness.

Conclusions
These findings suggest that scootering has the potential to address many body function and structure impairments associated with the activities of walking and running. It is a fun activity that is relatively easy to learn and is inexpensive, or with friends and family, providing opportunities for participation and boosting of confidence and self-esteem. There are opportunities for further investigation of this activity, in a systematic manner in children with and without disabilities. Safety must be considered. Scootering can be done indoors or outdoors; individually or in a group.