

# Children's Auditory Performance Scale (CHAPS)

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# How it works

### Children's Auditory Performance Scale (CHAPS)

Answer all questions by comparing this child to other children of similar age and background. Do not answer the questions based only on the difficulty of the listening condition. For example, all 8-year-old children, to a certain extent, may not hear and understand when listening in a noisy room; this would be a difficult listening condition for all children. However, some children may have more difficulty in this listening condition than others.

You must judge whether or not this child has more difficulty than other children in each listening condition cited. Please make your judgment using the following response choice. check a response for each item.

Use the CHAPS to systematically collect and quantify listening behaviors observed in children age seven and older.

# Children's Auditory Performance Scale (CHAPS)

Student name	
Date of birth	
Home language	
School	
301001	
Grade	
Teacher/parent	
Haaring agra professional	
Hearing care professional	
Examiner	
Date	
Current hearing technology	
-	
Usage	consistent
- Juge	inconsistent
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# Listening condition: Noise

If listening in a room where there is background noise such as TV, music, others talking, children playing, etc., this child has difficulty hearing and understanding compared to other children of similar age and background.

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1.	When paying attention							
2.	When being asked a question	-						
3.	When being given simple instructions							
4.	When being given complicated, multiple instructions							
5.	When not paying attention							
6.	When involved with other activities, i.e. coloring, reading, etc.							_
7.	When listening with a group of children							

# Listening condition: Quiet

If listening in a quiet room (others may be present, but are being quiet), this child has difficulty hearing and understanding compared to other children of similar age and background.

	Less diff	cult <sup>y</sup> same of	mount of diffici	Note of the Ut	st Inficultist Consid	signifi Signifi	earth not official carnot for
8. When paying attention	+1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	<b>-</b> 5
9. When being asked a question							
10. When being given simple instructions							
11. When being given complicated, multiple instructions							
12. When not paying attention							
13. When involved with other activities, i.e. coloring, reading, etc.							
14. When listening with a group of children							

# Listening condition: Ideal

When listening in a quiet room, no distractions, face-to-face, and with good eye contact, this child has difficulty hearing and understanding compared to other children of similar age and background.

	Les diff	cult <sup>y</sup> Sane o	Rount of differ	note difficult	theulth Consider	zabynole bis	Reulth Cannot furtion	ă din
	+1	0	-1	-2	<b>-</b> 3	-4	<b>-</b> 5	
15. When being asked a question								
16. When being given simple instructions								
17. When being given complicated, multiple instructions								

# Listening condition: Multiple inputs

When, in addition to listening, there is also some other form of input, (i.e. visual, tactile, etc.) this child has difficulty hearing and understanding compared to other children of similar age and background.

	Les diff	Same ar	out of diffici	note difficult	i Kicultal Conside	tably more differences	neulth Cannot function at all cannot function
	+1	0	-1	-2	-3	-4	<b>-</b> 5
18. When listening and watching the speaker's face							
19. When listening and reading along when material is read aloud by another	-						-
20. When listening and watching someone provide an illustration (i.e. model, drawing, information on chalk- or whiteboard etc.)							_

# Listening condition: Auditory memory sequencing

If required to recall spoken information, this child has difficulty hearing and understanding compared to other children of similar age and background.

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	+1	0	-1	<b>-</b> 2	<b>-</b> 3	-4	<b>-</b> 5	
21. Immediately recalling information such as a word, word spelling, numbers etc.								
22. Immediately recalling simple instructions								
23. Immediately recalling multiple instructions								
24. Not only recalling information, but also the order and sequence of the information							_	
25. When delayed recollection (1hr or more) of words, word spelling, numbers, etc. is required	-							
26. When delayed recollection (1hr or more) of simple instructions is required								
27. When delayed recollection (1hr or more) of multiple instructions is required								
28. When delayed recollection (24hrs or more) is required								

# Listening condition: Auditory attention span

If extended periods of listening are required, this child has difficulty paying attention, that is, being attentive to what is being said compared to other children of similar age and background.

	Less diff	culty some of	nount of diffic	note difficult	A Consider	godynore di	Reulth Comptinetion at a
	+1	0	-1	-2	-3	<b>-</b> 4	<b>-</b> 5
29. When the listening time is less than 5 minutes.							
30. When the listening time is 5-10 minutes							
31. When the listening time is over 10 minutes							_
32. When listening in a quiet room							_
33. When listening in a noisy room							_
34. When listening first thing in the morning							_
35. When listening near the end of the day, i.e. before supper time							
36. When listening in a room where there are also visual distractions							

#### Scores

Listening condition	Result	At risk	Pass
			1 1 1
Noise			
Quiet			
ldeal			
Multiple inputs			
Auditory memory sequencing			
Auditory attention span			
Total			

#### Note

Children who score in the at-risk range on the CHAPS will not necessarily require a special academic support program in school. Research found that 45% of students scoring in the at-risk range required no special support services. 50% of

students scoring in the at-risk range had below grade level reading ability. 55% required some type of special support or accommodations to achieve success in school.