

Starting School L.I.F.E. Listening Inventory For Education-Revised (L.I.F.E.-R.)

Appraisal of Listening Access Needs for Children Entering School

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Child	School District	School District		Entering Grade			
Child's School Team Including Family _			Family				
Access is at the 1400(c)(5)(H)) to maximize ac	of this tool is to estimate the listening difficulty center of most of the struggles of the student with hearing loss, an specifies "supporting the development and use of technology, in cessibility for children with disabilities." The information identification for Special Education Eligibility determination, service plans	dissoimp ncluding a fied may a	oortant that the In Assistive technolo Assist in complyi	ndividu ogy de ng witl	uals with Disabilities Act statute (20 US) vices and assistive technology service: h the intent of this law and also provid		
Family Observations: A student with hearing loss needs to be able to understand the teacher, express his own thoughts, obtain clarification when he does not understand, and interact with classmates as a prerequisite to learning. Family observations of the child's listening behavior at home provide valuable insights into difficulties he or she may experience in similar school listening situations. It is requested that the family complete the Children's Home Inventory of Listening Difficulties (C.H.I.L.D.) so the Listening Situation Breakdown can be considered by the School Team. The Understand-O-Meter is provided for score interpretation. Listening Situation Breakdown					C.H.I.L.D. Understand-O-Meter 8 GREAT Hear every word, understand everything 7 GOOD Hear it all, miss part of an occasional word, still		
Type of	Add together the responses to the	Total	Average	6	understand everything 6 PRETTY GOOD		
	following question numbers:				Hear almost all of the		
Quiet	1 + 2 + 3 + 15 =+++				words and usually understand everything		
Noise	6 + 9 + 12 + 14 =+++			5	OKAY BUT NOT EASY		
Distance	7 + 11 + 13 = ++				Hear almost all the words, sometimes misunderstand		
Social	5 + 9 + 11 = ++				what was said		
Media	4 + 10 =+			4	IT TAKES WORK BUT USUALLY CAN GET IT		
	Guide for Being a Communication Partner		Hear most of the words, understand more than half of what was said				
and Independence questions: A = Always, V= Very often, M= Much of the time, S= Seldom, N= Never A V M S N				3 SOMETIMES GET IT, SOMETIMES DON'T			
Being a Communication Partner - My child:					Hear words but		
1. Talks a lot, sometimes taking over conversations or changing topics 1 2 3 4 5					understand less than half of what was said		
2. Pretends that he/she heard when really does not know/understand 1 2 3 4 5				2	TOUGH GOING		
3. Waits for others to notice that he/she didn't understand 1 2 3 4 5					Sometimes don't know		
4. Lets others know when a listening/understanding problem occurs 5 4 3 2 1					right away that someone is talking, miss most of		
5. Takes turns in conversation and adds information appropriately 5 4 3 2 1					message		
6. Is fatigued	at the end of a day of social/listening activities	1	2 3 4 5	1	HUH?		
Independence - My child: Total					Don't know that someone is talking, miss all of		
1. Puts on his	/her hearing aids or cochlear implant without help		message				
2. Lets an adu	ult know as soon as he/she has hearing changes/problems						
3. Replaces b	atteries and performs other checks on technology		INTERPRETATION GUIDE				
4. Asks for repeat or clarification if he/she didn't hear/understand 5 4 3 2 1					ng a Communication Partner:		
5. Moves away from noise if he wants to hear/understand better 5 4 3 2 1					24-30 most like students without hearing loss		
6. Moves clos	ser to the person talking to hear/understand better		Independence:				
	Tota		24-30 is the goal for self-				

advocacy & independence skills

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School Team Information: The consideration of the special factors portion of IDEA (34CFR300.324(2)(iv)) requires the IEP Team to consider the communication needs of the child in terms of opportunities for direct communications with peers and professional personnel in the child's language and communication mode. Access to curriculum and instruction in the classroom at the same level and rate as that of typically-hearing peers is essential for academic growth for students with hearing loss. Most students with hearing loss use both their hearing and their vision for learning to some degree, depending upon changing communication conditions, as estimated by the Functional Listening Evaluation (FLE). The FLE provides data to determine the child's listening abilities, needs and accommodations in the classroom. For information on administering the FLE refer to http://www.handsandvoices.org/pdf/func_eval.pdf

	•	on (% correct) Date	•	•	
Hearing techno	ology used: Hearing a	id R□ L□ Cochlear imp	lant □R □L Personal FN	□ Desktop FM □ Clas	sroom Amplification □
Technology used/tried	Condition	Close: □50 dB HL or □ 3 ft from speaker □ Quiet or □ +10 S/N	Close: □50 dB HL or □ 3 ft from speaker Noise: □+5 or □+10 S/N	Distant: □35 dB HL or □10 ft from speaker □Quiet or □+10 S/N	Distant: □35 dB HL or □10 ft from speaker Noise: □+5 or □+10 S/N
	Auditory + Visual	%	%	%	%
	Auditory + Visual	%	%	%	%
	Auditory Only	%	%	%	%
	Auditory Only	%	%	%	%
Summary of	evidence related	to technology use	:		
In a quiet condit	ion when watching t	he child perceives speec	h best with:		
In a quiet condit	ion without watchin	g the child perceives spe	eech best with:		
•	-	the child perceives speed			
In a noisy condit	ion without watchin	g the child perceives spe	eech best with:		
Communicati	on:				
IDEA requires co	nsideration of direct	ose with hearing loss, is communication needs communication and ur	in the child's preferred	language mode. Educa	
Summary of co	ommunication asse	essment:			
When compared	to age peers, this chi	ld's receptive language i	is: 🗆 much lower 🗆 le	ower □ average □ hig	ther 🗆 much higher
When compared	to age peers, this chi	ld's expressive language	is: □ much lower □ l	ower □ average □ hi	gher □ much higher
Family and So	chool Team impr	essions of commur	nication mode:		
-	-	listening to adult), this		mode appears to be pri	marily:
-		ditory + visual support			•
In a noisy setting	g: □ auditory □ au	ditory + visual support	□ equal auditory/visu	al □ visual + auditory	support usual
In social interact	ions with peers (info	rmal/play), this child's c	ommunication mode a	ppears to be primarily:	
In a quiet setting	g: □ auditory □ au	ditory + visual support	□ equal auditory/visua	al □ visual + auditory	support □ visual
In a noisy setting	g: □ auditory □ au	ditory + visual support	☐ equal auditory/visu	al □ visual + auditory	support usual
TEAM COMM	IENTC				
Educational prog	gram/setting:				
Technology:					
Accommodation	s:				
Skill developmer	nt: □ self-advocacv □	I communication repair □] technology independen	ce 🗆 social communicati	on □ other