### Availability:
Please visit this website for more information about the instrument:

**Test of Everyday Attention for Children (TEA-Ch)**

### Classification:
- **Supplemental:** Cerebral Palsy (CP) and Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI)
- **Exploratory:** Sports-Related Concussion (SRC)

### Short Description of Instrument:
The TEA-Ch is adapted from the Test of Everyday Attention (TEA), the original adult version of the battery. The TEA-Ch battery is comprised of nine subtests that yield a three-factor structure that includes selective attention, attention control/switching and sustained attention. An alternate version (B) is available for re-test purposes. A four-subtest screener is available, but this short version has suboptimal discriminant validity. Materials and administration procedures largely are appealing to children and adolescents.

**Age range:** 6–16 years

**Administration:** paper-pencil

**Administration Time:** 1 hour

**Accessibility:** MACS I-II; CFCS I-II/III. Many tasks have speeded motor response demands. Verbal demands do not require lengthy response but for some subtests there is a speeded component.

**Norms:** The original normative sample was 293 Australian children, ages 6:0–15:11.

**Psychometrics:** Test-retest reliability ranges from .71–.87, with the exception of .57 for the Creature Counting timing score. Data are available regarding expected practice effects when administering Version B, following initial administration of Version A.

### Comments / Special Instructions:

**TBI:** “This measure has been shown to be sensitive to children with severe TBI.”
– McCauley et al., 2012.

**CP:** There is evidence in children with CP of generally lower TEA-Ch sustained and divided attention that is not associated with verbal intellect. Children with unilateral CP show evidence of lower attentional control with tests that include the TEA-Ch. The TEA-Ch has been utilized in numerous studies of congenital and acquired neurodevelopmental conditions, including ADHD. In studies of children with ADHD, there is evidence that specific subtests are sensitive to the...
**Effects of Methylphenidate in this Population.**

**Sports-Related Concussion-Specific:**

**Advantage:** The measure is used in traumatic brain injury, primarily with mixed samples, and a recent study used it to assess the effect of an attentional intervention (Treble-Barna et al., 2016).

**Limitations:** The use of the TEA-Ch in studies of concussion is limited and only one study with mild complicated brain injury was found.

**Scoring:** Standardized scores (M = 10; SD = 3) and percentile ranks are given for each subtest.

**References:**

**Key Reference:**

**Additional References:**


Paton K, Hammond P, Barry E, Fitzgerald M, McNicholas F, Kirley A, Robertson
IH, Bellgrove MA, Gill M, Johnson KA. Methylphenidate improves some but not all measures of attention, as measured by the TEA-Ch in medication-naïve children with ADHD. Child Neuropsych. 2014;20(3):303–318.