Swanson, Nolan and		and Parent Rating
	Scale (Snap-IV)	

### **The SNAP-IV Teacher and Parent Rating Scale**

James M. Swanson, Ph.D., University of California, Irvine, CA 92715

Name:	Gender:	Age:		_ Grad	e:	
Ethnicity (circle one which best applies): African-Americ	an Asian Caucasian Hispanic Oth	ner				
Completed by:	_ Type of Class:	C1	ass size:			
For each item, check the column which best describes thi	s child:		Not At All		Quite A Bit	
1. Often fails to give close attention to details or makes ca	areless mistakes in schoolwork or ta	sks				
2. Often has difficulty sustaining attention in tasks or play	y activities					
3. Often does not seem to listen when spoken to directly						
4. Often does not follow through on instructions and fails	to finish schoolwork, chores, or dut	ties				
5. Often has difficulty organizing tasks and activities						
6. Often avoids, dislikes, or reluctantly engages in tasks r	equiring sustained mental effort					
7. Often loses things necessary for activities (e.g., toys, so	chool assignments, pencils, or books	s)				
8. Often is distracted by extraneous stimuli						
9. Often is forgetful in daily activities						
10. Often has difficulty maintaining alertness, orienting to	o requests, or executing directions					
11. Often fidgets with hands or feet or squirms in seat						
12. Often leaves seat in classroom or in other situations in	n which remaining seated is expected	d				
13. Often runs about or climbs excessively in situations in	n which it is inappropriate					
14. Often has difficulty playing or engaging in leisure act	ivities quietly					
15. Often is "on the go" or often acts as if "driven by a m	otor"					
16. Often talks excessively						
17. Often blurts out answers before questions have been of	completed					
18. Often has difficulty awaiting turn						
19. Often interrupts or intrudes on others (e.g., butts into	conversations/games)					
20. Often has difficulty sitting still, being quiet, or inhibit	ing impulses in the classroom or at	home				

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For each item, check the column which best describes this child:	Not At All		Very Much
21. Often loses temper		 	
22. Often argues with adults		 	
23. Often actively defies or refuses adult requests or rules		 	
24. Often deliberately does things that annoy other people		 	
25. Often blames others for his or her mistakes or misbehavior		 	
26. Often touchy or easily annoyed by others		 	
27 Often is angry and resentful		 	
28. Often is spiteful or vindictive		 	
29. Often is quarrelsome		 	
30. Often is negative, defiant, disobedient, or hostile toward authority figures		 	
31. Often makes noises (e.g., humming or odd sounds)		 	
32. Often is excitable, impulsive		 	
33. Often cries easily		 	
34. Often is uncooperative		 	
35. Often acts "smart"		 	
36. Often is restless or overactive		 	
37. Often disturbs other children		 	
38. Often changes mood quickly and drastically		 	
39. Often easily frustrated if demand are not met immediately		 	
40. Often teases other children and interferes with their activities		 	
41. Often is aggressive to other children (e.g., picks fights or bullies)		 	
42. Often is destructive with property of others (e.g., vandalism)		 	
43. Often is deceitful (e.g., steals, lies, forges, copies the work of others, or "cons" others)		 	
44. Often and seriously violates rules (e.g., is truant, runs away, or completely ignores class rules)		 	

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Check the column which best describes this child:	Not At All	Just A Little	Quite A Bit	
45. Has persistent pattern of violating the basic rights of others or major societal norms				
46. Has episodes of failure to resist aggressive impulses (to assault others or to destroy property)				
47. Has motor or verbal tics (sudden, rapid, recurrent, nonrhythmic motor or verbal activity)				
48. Has repetitive motor behavior (e.g., hand waving, body rocking, or picking at skin)				
49. Has obsessions (persistent and intrusive inappropriate ideas, thoughts, or impulses)				
50. Has compulsions (repetitive behaviors or mental acts to reduce anxiety or distress)				
51. Often is restless or seems keyed up or on edge				
52. Often is easily fatigued				
53. Often has difficulty concentrating (mind goes blank)				
54. Often is irritable				
55. Often has muscle tension				
56. Often has excessive anxiety and worry (e.g., apprehensive expectation)				
57. Often has daytime sleepiness (unintended sleeping in inappropriate situations)				
58. Often has excessive emotionality and attention-seeking behavior				
59. Often has need for undue admiration, grandiose behavior, or lack of empathy				
60. Often has instability in relationships with others, reactive mood, and impulsivity				
61 Sometimes for at least a week has inflated self esteem or grandiosity				
62. Sometimes for at least a week is more talkative than usual or seems pressured to keep talking				
63. Sometimes for at least a week has flight of ideas or says that thoughts are racing				
64. Sometimes for at least a week has elevated, expansive or euphoric mood				
65. Sometimes for at least a week is excessively involved in pleasurable but risky activities				
66. Sometimes for at least 2 weeks has depressed mood (sad, hopeless, discouraged)				
67. Sometimes for at least 2 weeks has irritable or cranky mood (not just when frustrated)				
68. Sometimes for at least 2 weeks has markedly diminished interest or pleasure in most activities				
69. Sometimes for at least 2 weeks has psychomotor agitation (even more active than usual)				
70. Sometimes for at least 2 weeks has psychomotor retardation (slowed down in most activities)				

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Check the column which best describes this child:	Not At All	Just A Little	Quite A Bit	
71. Sometimes for at least 2 weeks is fatigued or has loss of energy				
72. Sometimes for at least 2 weeks has feelings of worthlessness or excessive, inappropriate guilt				
73. Sometimes for at least 2 weeks has diminished ability to think or concentrate				
74. Chronic low self-esteem most of the time for at least a year				
75. Chronic poor concentration or difficulty making decisions most of the time for at least a year				
76. Chronic feelings of hopelessness most of the time for at least a year				
77. Currently is hypervigilant (overly watchful or alert) or has exaggerated startle response				
78. Currently is irritable, has anger outbursts, or has difficulty concentrating				
79. Currently has an emotional (e.g., nervous, worried, hopeless, tearful) response to stress				
80. Currently has a behavioral (e.g., fighting, vandalism, truancy) response to stress				
81. Has difficulty getting started on classroom assignments				
82. Has difficulty staying on task for an entire classroom period				
83. Has problems in completion of work on classroom assignments				
84. Has problems in accuracy or neatness of written work in the classroom				
85. Has difficulty attending to a group classroom activity or discussion				
86. Has difficulty making transitions to the next topic or classroom period				
87. Has problems in interactions with peers in the classroom				
88. Has problems in interactions with staff (teacher or aide)				
89. Has difficulty remaining quiet according to classroom rules				
90. Has difficulty staying seated according to classroom rules				

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#### Scoring Instructions for the SNAP-IV

The SNAP-IV Rating Scale is a revision of the Swanson, Nolan and Pelham (SNAP) Questionnaire (Swanson et al, 1983). The items from the DSM-IV (1994) criteria for Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) are included for the two subsets of symptoms: inattention (items #1-#9) and hyperactivity/impulsivity (items #11-#19). Also, items are included from the DSM-IV criteria for Oppositional Defiant Disorder (items #21-#28) since it often is present in children with ADHD. Items have been added to summarize the Inattention domain (#10) and the Hyperactivity/Impulsivity domain (#20) of ADHD. Two other items were added: an item from DSM-III-R (#29) that was not included in the DSM-IV list for ODD, and an item to summarize the ODD domain (#30).

In addition to the DSM-IV items for ADHD and ODD, the SNAP-IV contains items from the Conners Index Questionnaire (Conners, 1968) and the IOWA Conners Questionnaire (Loney and Milich, 1985). The IOWA was developed using divergent validity to separate items which measure inattention/overactivity (I/O — items #4, #8, #11, #31, #32) from those items which measure aggression/defiance (A/D — items #21, #23, #29, #34, #35). The Conners Index (items #4, #8, #11, #21, #32, #33, #36, #37, #38, #39) was developed by selecting the items which loaded highest on the multiple factors of the Conners Questionnaire, and thus represents a general index of childhood problems.

The SNAP-IV is based on a 0 to 3 rating scale: Not at All = 0, Just A Little = 1, Quite A Bit = 2, and Very Much = 3. Subscale scores on the SNAP-IV are calculated by summing the scores on the items in the subset and dividing by the number of items in the subset. The score for any subset is expressed as the Average Rating-Per-Item, as shown for ratings on the ADHD-Inattentive (ADHD-I) subset:

	Not At	Just A	Quite	Very	Item	
	All	Little	A Bit	Much	Score	
1. Makes careless mistakes			_X_		2	
2. Can't pay attention				_X_	3	
3. Doesn't listen				_X_	3	
4. Fails to finish work			_X_		2	
5. Disorganized		_X_			1	ADHD-In Total = 18, Average = $18/9 = 2.0$
6. Can't concentrate				_X_	3	
7. Loses things		X_			1	
8. Distractible				_X_	3	
9. Forgetful	_X_				0	

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### Scoring Instructions for the SNAP-IV (continued)

A scoring template for the DSM-IV subtypes of ADHD (In and H/Im), for ODD; for the dimensions of the CLAM (I/O and A/D); and for the Conners Index are presented below:

ADHD-In	ADHD-H/Im	ODD	I/O	A/D	Conners Index
#1	#11	#21	# 4	#21	# 4
# 2	#12	#22	# 8	#23	# 8
# 3	#13	#23	#11	#29	#11
# 4	#14	#24	#31	#34	#21
# 5	#15	#25	#32	#35	#32
# 6	#16	#26			#33
#7	#17	#27			#36
# 8	#18	#28			#37
# 9	#19				#38
					#39
Total In =	H/Im =	ODD =	I/O =	A/D = _	CI =
Average =	=	=	=	_ =_	=

C = \_\_\_\_

		Teacher	Parent
Tentative 5% Cutoffs:	ADHD-In	2.56	1.78
	ADHD-H/Im	1.78	1.44
	ADHD-C	2.00	1.67
	ODD	1.38	1.88

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#### Scoring Instructions for the SNAP-IV (continued)

The items on page 2 of the SNAP-IV Rating Scale are from other DSM-IV disorders which may overlap with or masquerade as symptoms of ADHD. In some cases, these may be comorbid disorders, but in other cases the presence of one or more of these disorders may be sufficient to exclude a diagnosis of ADHD. The SNAP-IV is not designed to be used in the formal process of diagnosing these non-ADHD disorders, but if symptoms on page 2 of the SNAP-IV receive a high ("Quite A Bit" or "Very Much") rating, then an assessment of the implicated non-ADHD disorders may be warranted.

The DSM-IV Manual should be consulted to follow-up with an evaluation of these non-ADHD disorders. The DSM Codes and the page numbers in the DSM Manual are specified below to help in the assessment of possible conditions which may exclude or qualify a diagnosis of ADHD. A referral to a psychiatrist or a clinical psychologist may be required.

#41-#45 Conduct Disorder	(DSM 312.8, p. 85)
#46 Intermittent Explosive Disorder	(DSM 312.34, p. 609)
#47 Tourette's Disorder	(DSM 307.23, p. 103)
#48 Stereotypic Movement Disorder	(DSM 307.3, p. 121)
#49-#50 Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder	(DSM 300.3, p. 417)
#51-#56 Generalized Anxiety Disorder	(DSM 300.02, p. 432)
#57 Narcolepsy	(DSM 347, p. 562)
#58 Histrionic Personality Disorder	(DSM 301.50, p. 655)
#59 Narcissistic Personality Disorder	(DSM 301.81, p. 658)
#60 Borderline Personality Disorder	(DSM 301.83, p. 650)
#61-#65 Manic Episode	(DSM 296.00, p. 328)
#66-#73 Major Depressive Episode	(DSM 296.2, p. 320)
#74-#76 Dysthymic Disorder	(DSM 300.4, p. 345)
#77-#78 Posttraumatic Stress Disorder	(DSM 309.81, p. 424)
#79-#80 Adjustment Disorder	(DSM 309, p. 623)

Finally, the SNAP-IV includes the 10 items of the Swanson, Kotkin, Agler, Mylnn, and Pelham (SKAMP) Rating Scale. These items are classroom manifestations of inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity (i.e., getting started, staying on task, interactions with others, completing work, and shifting activities). The SKAMP may be used to estimate severity of impairment in the classroom.

It is important to note that many disorders may produce impairment in the classroom setting, not just ADHD. Therefore, this rating scale is presented last so the possible exclusion conditions (on page 2 of the SNAP-IV) will be considered in addition to the inclusion criteria for ADHD (on page 1 of the SNAP-IV). Both should be considered before interpreting the SKAMP measure of classroom impairment or attributing high ratings on the SKAMP to ADHD.

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## ${\it Scoring \ Instructions \ for \ the \ SNAP-IV \ (continued)}$

ACADEMIC	DEPORTMENT
#81	#87
#82	#88
#83	#89
#84	#90
#85	
#86	
Total =	=
Avg. =	=
Orienting (#81,#86) =	Attention to Other (#87,#88) =
Maintaining (#82,#83) =	Attention to Rules (#89,#90) =
Directing (#84,#85) =	

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