

## INDIVIDUAL FLUENCY PROFILE

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**Instructions:** Use the information discussion with the client, analysis of speech samples, and other evaluation tools to complete *the Fluency Profile*. Rate each statement for the frequency that the behavior occurs. The ratings are "0" *never exhibited*, "1" *exhibited occasionally*, "2" *exhibited frequently*, and "3" *exhibited almost always*. Transfer the appropriate values obtained during analysis of speech samples in the appropriate spaces under *SEGMENTAL CHARACTERISTICS*.

### I. THOUGHTS/COGNITION

#### Anticipation of Disfluent/Stuttering Episodes

- Thinks about or anticipates future disfluent/stuttering moments
- Accurately predicts stuttering episodes (greater than 70% accurate)
- Scans ahead before or during talking to identify possible stuttering episodes
- Thinks about or visualizes stuttering during fluent periods or when not talking

#### Attitudes And Perceptions About Talking

- Believes talking is difficult
- Does not like to talk unless necessary
- Believes that stuttering is an uncontrollable behavior
- Often feels out of control or helpless when talking or stuttering
- Believes they make a negative impression because of their speech
- Believes their speech problem interferes with their educational development or opportunities
- Believes their speech problem interferes with their vocational development or opportunities
- Believes their speech problem interferes with their personal or social relationships
- Believes people who stutter are perceived as inferior to people who do not stutter

## II. SPEAKING BEHAVIOR (Segmental and Dynamic Movement Analysis)

### Segmental Analysis of Speech Fluency

- Percent words disfluent/stuttered during representative spontaneous speech
- Percent words disfluent/stuttered during representative oral reading sample
- Exclusive speaking rate (during perceptually fluent conversational speech)
- Inclusive speaking rate (includes hesitations, pauses, disfluencies)
- Duration range of disfluent/stuttering episodes
- Duration of most typical disfluent/stuttering episodes

### Dynamic Analysis of Speech Fluidity (During Perceptually Fluent Speech)

- Speaks at atypically high or low lung volumes (circle one: high - low)
- Starts and stops speech with abrupt inhalation and/or exhalation of air
- Starts and stops speech with abrupt speech movements
- Holds breath before speaking
- Starts speech with closed vocal folds
- Uses atypically slow speech movements
- Uses excessive force during speech movements
- Pauses at atypical places in the utterance
- Uses atypically long pauses between words, phrases, or sentences (fragmented speech)
- Omits natural pauses during speech ("run-on speech")

### Dynamic Analysis of Speech Fluidity (During Perceptually "Disfluent" Speech)

- Attempts to rapidly stop stuttering episodes
- Attempts to hide stuttering episodes from listeners
- Stops when stuttering occurs and attempts to start again
- Holds breath immediately before stuttering
- Uses (circle one: high or low) lung volumes before or during stuttering episodes
- Uses abrupt inhalation and/or exhalations prior to or during stuttering episodes
- Closes off the vocal folds immediately before or during stuttering episodes
- Uses rapid speech movements during stuttering episodes
- Uses excessive force in during stuttering episodes
- Pauses prior to or during stuttering episodes
- Pauses immediately after stuttering episodes
- Takes an inhalation immediately after stuttering episodes when not at the end of the sentence

### III. EMOTIONAL AROUSAL ASSOCIATED WITH TALKING, DISFLUENCY, AND STUTTERING

- Experiences a high degree of emotional arousal before talking to certain individuals
- Experiences a high degree of emotional arousal before talking to groups
- Experiences a high degree of emotional arousal while talking to certain individuals or groups
- Experiences increased emotional arousal when anticipating disfluent episodes
- Experiences increased emotional arousal during disfluent episodes

### IV. ADJUSTMENT/COPING BEHAVIORS

#### Covert Avoidance And Postponement Behaviors

- Attempts to hide disfluencies and/or stuttering episodes
- Avoids using certain sounds or words
- Substitutes easier words for feared words
- Avoids talking in situations where stuttering might occur
- Uses extraneous words to start speech without stuttering
- Uses extraneous body movements or gestures to start speech without stuttering

#### Non-Speech Movement And Behaviors

- Pushes/forces non-speech structures and movement during fluent speech
- Pushes/forces non-speech structures prior to or during stuttering episodes
- Times speech or non-speech behaviors during fluent or disfluent speech (e.g. finger, hand, or foot tapping)
- Uses extraneous non-speech body movements during fluent or disfluent utterances

## FLUENCY PROFILE SUMMARY

<b>SEGMENTAL FEATURES</b>	<b>Spontaneous Speech</b>	<b>Oral Reading</b>
Percent Words Disfluent	_____	_____
Duration of Disfluent Words (typical)	_____	_____
Duration of Disfluent Words (range)	_____	_____
Speaking Rate During Fluent Speech	_____	_____

<b>RESPONSE FEATURES</b>	<b>Sum</b>	
Overt Speech: Fluent	_____ / <b>33</b>	_____ %
Overt Speech: Disfluent	_____ / <b>36</b>	_____ %
Covert Avoidance Behavior	_____ / <b>18</b>	_____ %
Extraneous Non-Speech Behavior	_____ / <b>12</b>	_____ %
Anticipation Of Disfluency	_____ / <b>12</b>	_____ %
Emotional Arousal	_____ / <b>15</b>	_____ %
Attitudes And Perceptions	_____ / <b>27</b>	_____ %
<b>TOTAL</b>	_____ / <b>153</b>	_____ %