SECTION IV: RATING SCALES

Chapter 8: Communication Rating Scales

The Communication Rating Scales are to be used as organizational tools <u>after</u> the assessment data of the student's communication abilities have been completed and interpreted. The tool is designed to enable SLPs to document assessment findings according to the intensity of those findings and to make a determination of eligibility for a Speech or Language Impairment (SLI) based on those assessment results, in collaboration with the IEP team. <u>The tool is not a diagnostic instrument but a way to organize evaluation findings.</u> The scales must be used with a body of evidence to include formal and /or informal assessment data.

The Speech-Language Pathologist will determine whether to use the COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT OR OBSERVATIONAL ASSESSMENT ONLY within the RATING SCALE. Comprehensive Assessment is recommended for the area(s) of concern, unless a standardized assessment is not available due to cognitive, linguistic or cultural reasons.

The following definitions are included to accompany the communication rating scale:

"A <u>language impairment</u> is impaired comprehension and/or use of spoken, written, and/or other symbol systems. The disorder may involve: (1) the form of language (phonology, morphology, syntax); (2) the content of language (semantics); and/or (3) the function of language in communication (pragmatics) in any combination" (ASHA, 1993). A language impairment does not exist when: (1) language performance is appropriate to normal development; (2) language differences are primarily due to environmental, cultural or economic factors including non-standard English and regional dialect; and, (3) language performance does not interfere with educational performance. The three Language Scales are: Receptive Language Scale, Expressive Language Scale, and Pragmatic Language Scale.

Auditory Processing and Auditory Perception are included in the Receptive Language Scale since they are part of the eligibility criteria in the Early Childhood Education Act (ECEA 2.08(9)(a)) for Speech or Language Impairment. The role of the speech language pathologist is to determine how the student is processing and perceiving auditory information as related to language development. There is a hierarchical development of auditory processing skills which have individual functions but work together in an integrated system. Areas for consideration are: sensation (acuity), perception (discrimination, sequencing, analysis and synthesis) auditory association and auditory attention. Sensation can be determined through medical/education records, hearing screening or other appropriate sources. Perception, auditory association and auditory memory can be assessed through a variety of formal and informal assessments, parent/teacher report, observation or other appropriate sources. Some skills commonly associated with auditory processing abilities which could be evaluated by the speech-language pathologist are listed in the table on the following page along with a brief definition (Keith, 2004).

If there are concerns with the auditory system which warrant further assessment to determine Auditory Processing Disorder (APD or (C)APD), the speech-language pathologist should consult with an audiologist. Speech language pathologists do not diagnose (C)APD. A diagnosis of Auditory Processing

Disorder does not automatically make a student eligible for special education services. For further information please consult the technical assistance document on <u>The Consideration of Clinical Diagnoses</u> in the Educational Identification of Disabilities in Accordance with IDEA 2004.

Table 1 Auditory processing and auditory perception skills

Auditory Processing Skills	Definition
Sensation (acuity)	The ability to hear sounds
Auditory discrimination	The ability to discriminate between phonemic elements of speech
	that are acoustically similar (sun/fun).
Auditory sequencing	The ability to recall the order of a series of details.
Auditory attention	To direct attention to relevant acoustic signals, specifically speech or
	linguist stimuli, and sustain that attention for an appropriate amount
	of time.
Auditory synthesis	The ability to merge or blend isolated phonemes into words.
	Auditory synthesis is critical to the reading process. $(/t/a/p/ = tap)$
Auditory analysis	The ability to identify phonemes or morphemes embedded in words
	as seen in verb tense (e.g., worked vs. works) and other
	morphological markers.
Auditory association	The ability to attach meaning from an acoustic signal and associate it
	to its source or label, such as non-linguistic sounds or words.
Auditory memory	The ability to store and recall auditory stimuli in the appropriate
	order or sequence (e.g., following directions, retelling a sequential
	story in order).

An <u>articulation impairment</u> is the "atypical production of speech sounds...that may interfere with intelligibility" (ASHA, 1993). Errors in sound production are generally classified as motor-based or cognitive/linguistic-based (Bernthal and Bankson, 1988). Motor-based errors are generally called articulation impairments; cognitive/linguistic-based errors are referred to as impairments of phonological processes. While some practitioners classify phonological process errors as language impairments, for purposes of these guidelines they are included, along with articulation impairments under the category of phonology. An articulation impairment does not exist when: (1) sound errors are consistent with normal articulation development; (2) articulation differences are due primarily to unfamiliarity with the English language, dialectal differences, temporary physical disabilities or environmental, cultural or economic factors; or, (3) the errors do not interfere with educational performance resulting in a denial of FAPE.

<u>A fluency Impairment</u> includes stuttering, cluttering and other speech related disorders. "A fluency disorder is an interruption in the flow of speaking characterized by atypical rate, rhythm, and repetitions in sounds, syllables, words, and phrases. This may be accompanied by excessive tension, struggle behavior, and secondary mannerisms (ASHA, 1993)." A fluency impairment does not exist when (1) disfluent behaviors are part of normal speech development and/or (2) disfluent behaviors do not interfere with educational performance resulting in a denial of FAPE.

A <u>voice impairment</u> is the abnormal production and/or absence of vocal quality, pitch, loudness, resonance, and/or duration which is inappropriate for an individual's age and/or gender (ASHA, 1993). A voice impairment does not exist when vocal characteristics: (1) are the result of temporary physical factors, such as allergies, colds, enlarged tonsils and/or adenoids, or short term vocal misuse or abuse; (2) are the result of regional, dialectic or cultural differences; and/or, (3) do not interfere with

educational performance resulting in a denial of FAPE. The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) recommends that individuals receive a medical examination and medical clearance from contraindicating physical problems prior to participating in voice therapy. Consideration should be given to the policies and procedures within an AU, if medical clearance is required in order to determine eligibility for special education. SLPs should consult with their local administration for policies and procedures regarding the evaluation and treatment of voice disorders.

Using the SLI Guidelines with Children Evaluated and Served under Part C

Based on S.B. 07-255, Child Find Responsibilities under IDEA, AUs are responsible for determining significant developmental delay for children under the age of three based on the definition within the Early Intervention Colorado State Plan under Part C of the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. The determination of significant developmental delay is based on either an equivalence of 25% or greater delay in one or more areas of development (adaptive, cognitive, communication, physical, including vision and hearing, and social emotional) when compared with chronological age or the equivalence of 1.5 standard deviations or more below the mean in one or more areas of development. It is the responsibility of the local Community Centered Board personnel to determine a child's eligibility for Part C services based on the findings of the child find team's evaluation information. To access more information on Child Find click on the following link http://www.cde.state.co.us/early/childfind.

Procedures for scoring the Communication Rating Scales

The information in this section is for use with students served under IDEA Part B (3-21 Years), although some of the rating scales may be used for children served under IDEA Part C (birth-3).

1. Use the Communication Rating Scales to rate the student's communication in each area of concern. For each Communication Rating Scale completed, it is necessary to circle the appropriate scores in each component within that scale. For example, if you are completing the **Articulation**/Phonology Rating Scale, Normative Assessment (if used), Observational Assessment; Consistency, Stimulability, and Self-correction; Oral Motor Structure and Function; and Adverse Effect on Educational Performance components must be scored. These scores are all weighted according to their importance in the determination of a potential disability. Do not alter the weighted scores. For example, do not score Consistency, Stimulability and Self-Correction as a "2.5".

No zeros (0) are to be used on these scales.

- 2. The following Communication Rating Scales are designed to be used for students who are served under IDEA Part B (3-21 years):
 - a. Receptive Language Rating Scale
 - b. Expressive Language Rating Scale
 - c. Pragmatics Rating Scale
 - d. Articulation/Phonology Rating Scale
 - e. Fluency Rating Scale
 - f. Voice Rating Scale
- 3. For each Communication Rating Scale, all of the component ratings should be summed to determine the total score.

4. The total score for each Communication Rating Scale corresponds to one of the following ratings. Be sure to use the appropriate ratings (either Part B or Part C). The rating is then used to guide determination of eligibility for speech-language services.

	Part B students	Part C children			
Rating of 1 =	1 (Within Normal Limits)	1 (Within Normal Limits)			
Rating of 2 =	2 (Mild)	2 (Mild Delay)			
Ratings of 3 =	3 (Moderate)	3 (Significant Delay)			
Ratings of 4 =	4 (Severe)	4 (Significant Delay)			

- 6. Under Part B, students with overall ratings of 3 or 4 may be eligible for speech or language services. The model of service delivery should be based on the needs of the student, ensuring the least restrictive environment, access to the general education curriculum and/or appropriate age-related activities, and reasonable educational benefit from services, as discussed at the IEP meeting.
- 7. Consult individual Administrative Units (AUs) for additional guidance regarding eligibility for services for students.

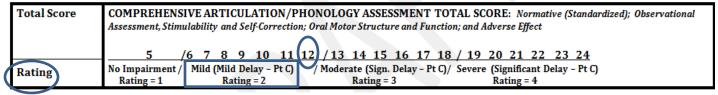
Using Scales with students who are Culturally, Linguistically Diverse

Use the **Observational Rating Scale** and do not report normative standard scores with a student who is culturally-linguistically diverse (CLD) unless assessments used are standardized with normative samples that match the demographic background of the student. See the Appendix B: *Assessment Considerations for Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Populations* for further information on assessing students who are culturally and linguistically diverse.

Variance in Determining the Rating

For each Communication Rating Scale, the SLP determines the **Rating** based on the **Total Score** (figure 1).

TOTAL SCORE 12



[Figure 1]

At the eligibility meeting, the SLP, in collaboration with the IEP team, may consider the following information: student attendance, cognition, rate of progress, response to interventions, cultural, economic, and linguistic differences, or other factors to add or subtract **one** point to/from the **Total Score**, not the **Rating**. The use of the variance should be considered only during the eligibility meeting if the addition or subtraction of a point would shift the student to another **Rating**. For example, if the student has a total score of 12 on the Articulation/Phonology Rating Scale, the student would receive a Rating of 2 (Mild for Part B). See figure 2.

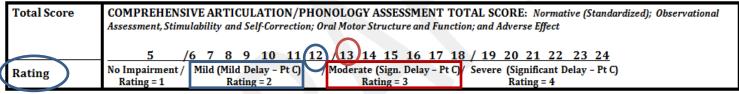
TOTAL SCORE 12

		SIVE ARTICULATION/PHONOLOGY ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE: Normative (Standardized); Observational ulability and Self-Correction; Oral Motor Structure and Function; and Adverse Effect
	5 /	/6 7 8 9 10 11 12 / 13 14 15 16 17 18 / 19 20 21 22 23 24
Rating		Mild (Mild Delay - Pt C) / Moderate (Sign. Delay - Pt C)/ Severe (Significant Delay - Pt C) Rating = 2 Rating = 4

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Suppose the IEP team, due to other factors supported by documentation, determines that the score is not reflective of the student's needs. They can add a point to the score making it 13 (figure 3), which would correspond to a Rating of 3 (Moderate for Part B).

TOTAL SCORE 12



[Figure 3]

IEP team discussion and any changes in the Rating must be documented within the IEP (for example, in 'Student Needs and Impact of Disability') and in the Prior Written Notice.

RECEPTIVE LANGUAGE RATING SCALE Part B Students

		I di t B btddtits		
STUDENT SLP I	DATE			
Normative Assessment:	SCORE = 1	SCORE = 2	SCORE = 3	SCORE = 4
Comprehensive, standardized				
measure(s) and scores	1 standard deviation from the	>1.0 - 1.5 standard deviations	>1.5 – 2.0 standard deviations	>2.0 standard deviations from
	mean	from the mean	from the mean	the mean
NORMATIVE ASSESSMENT MUST BE COMPLETED IF LANGUAGE IS				
AN AREA OF CONCERN. See	for example: Standard Score (SS) = 85	for example: Standard Score (SS) =	for example: Standard Score (SS) = 77-70	for example: Standard Score (SS) = 69 or
Appendix B for students who are	when the mean is 100 and the	84-78 when the mean is 100 and	when the mean is 100 and the	below when the mean is 100
culturally, linguistically diverse.	standard deviation is 15	the standard deviation is 15	standard deviation is 15	and the standard deviation is
T	Standard deviation is 18	the standard deviation is 15	Standard deviation is 15	15
Use overall score (total, quotient, index, etc.). DO NOT use subtest				
scores alone!!				
scores arone::				
Observational	1	2	3	4
Assessment of Language	Understanding all of the	Student has difficulty	Student has difficulty	Student has difficulty
Comprehension	following are age appropriate:	understanding One of the	understanding Two of the	understanding Three or more
Measures:		following areas (Check areas)	following areas (Check areas)	of the following areas (Check areas)
-Classroom observation	☐ Phonological Awareness	☐ Phonological Awareness	☐ Phonological Awareness	
-Curriculum based assessment/s	_ 0			☐ Phonological Awareness
-Informal probes	☐Morphological Awareness	Morphological Awareness	Morphological Awareness	
-Other:	(root words, suffixes, prefixes)	(root words, suffixes, prefixes)	(root words, suffixes, prefixes)	☐ Morphological Awareness
The lists are possible suggestions and	Syntactic/Grammatical	Syntactic/Grammatical	Syntactic/Grammatical	(root words, suffixes, prefixes)
are NOT intended to be all-inclusive	language features	language features	language features	Syntactic/Grammatical
lists.	language reacures	language reatures	language reacures	language features
	Semantics (listening and	Semantics (listening and	Semantics (listening and	
	reading vocabulary)	reading vocabulary)	reading vocabulary)	Semantics (listening and
				reading vocabulary)
	Discourse (narrative,	Discourse (narrative,	Discourse (narrative,	
	conversational, expository, verbal reasoning higher order	conversational, expository, verbal reasoning, higher order	conversational, expository verbal reasoning, higher order	Discourse (narrative, conversational, expository
	language)	language)	language)	verbal reasoning higher order
	ianguage)	ianguage)	ianguage)	language)
				33-7

RECEPTIVE LANGUAGE RATING SCALE

STUDENT:	SLP:	DATE:

Auditory Processing and	1	2	3	4	
Auditory Perception: The lists are possible suggestions and are NOT intended to be all-inclusive lists. Work with your audiologist if you suspect	Auditory Processing and Auditory Perception are judged to be Within Normal Limits.	One of the areas is deficient sensation (acuity) perception (discrimination, sequencing, analysis, synthesis) association auditory attention auditory memory	Two of the following areas are deficient: sensation (acuity) perception (discrimination, sequencing, analysis, synthesis) association auditory attention auditory memory	Three or more of the following areas are deficient: sensation (acuity) perception (discrimination, sequencing, analysis, synthesis) association auditory attention	
Academic Language	1	2	3	auditory memory 4	
Skills: Refer to <u>CDE Academic</u> <u>Standards</u>	The student needs little or no assistance in understanding language (conversation or academic).	The student needs occasional cues, models, explanations or assistance in understanding language (conversation or academic).	The student needs frequent cues, models, explanations or assistance in understanding language (conversation or academic).	☐The student needs consistent cues, models, explanations or assistance in understanding language (conversation or academic).	
Adverse Effect on	1	4	6	8	
Educational Performance/ Academic Language:	There is evidence to support Receptive language skills are adequate for the student's participation in age appropriate academic and/or non-academic learning environments.	There is evidence to support Receptive language skills mildly impact educational performance and can be addressed in age appropriate academic and/or non-academic	There is evidence to support Receptive language skills moderately impact educational performance and the student's ability to participate in age appropriate academic and/or non-academic learning	There is evidence to support Receptive language skills severely impact educational performance and the student's ability to participate in age appropriate academic and/or non-academic	

RECEPTIVE LANGUAGE RATING SCALE

STUDENT: ______ DATE: ______

Auditory Percep	otion, Academic Language, and tal score and record below. Rating.		Normative (Standardized), Obse	rvational (Descriptive), Auditory Processing an	nd					
Total Score	COMPREHENSIVE RECEPTIVE LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE: Normative (Standardized), Observational Assessment, Auditory Processing and Auditory Perception, Academic Language Skills, and Adverse Effect 5 / 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 / 13 14 15 16 17 18 / 19 20 21 22 23 24									
Rating	No Impairment Rating = 1	Mild Rating = 2	Moderate Rating = 3	Severe Rating = 4						

OR

Total Score	OBSERVATIONAL ASSESSMENT ONLY - RECEPTIVE LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE: Observational Assessment, Auditory Processing and Auditory Perception, Academic Language Skills, and Adverse Effect									
	4 / 5 6 7 8 9 10 / 11 12 13 14 15 / 16 17 18 19 20									
Rating	No Impairment Mild Moderate Severe Rating = 1 Rating = 2 Rating = 3 Rating = 4									

Final determination of disability is made by the Multidisciplinary Team.

EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE RATING SCALE PART B STUDENTS

STUDENT:		_ SLP: DATE:								
Normative	SCORE = 1	SCORE = 2	SCORE = 3	SCORE = 4						
Assessment: Comprehensive, standardized measure(s) and scores NORMATIVE ASSESSMENT MUST BE COMPLETED IF LANGUAGE IS AN AREA OF CONCERN. Or, provide a rationale. See Appendix B for students who are culturally, linguistically diverse.	☐1 standard deviation from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 85 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	>1.0 - 1.5 standard deviations from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 84-78 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	□>1.5 – 2.0 standard deviations from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 77-70 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	>2.0 standard deviations from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 69 or below when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15						
	Use overall score (tota	ıl, quotient, index, etc.). DO NOT use s	subtest scores alone!							
Observational	1	2	3	4						
The lists are possible suggestions and are NOT intended to be allinclusive lists. Check descriptive tool used: Classroom observations Oral and/or Written Language Sample Checklist(s) Curriculum based assessment/s Other: The lists are possible suggestions and are NOT intended to be allinclusive lists.	Expressing all of the following are age appropriate: Syntactic/Grammatical language features Morphology: use of roots, prefixes, suffixes Phonological skills Patterns Semantics (speaking and writing vocabulary) Discourse (narrative, conversational, expository, higher order language)	Student has difficulty expressing One of the following areas (Check areas) Syntactic/Grammatical language features Morphology: use of roots, prefixes, suffixes Phonological skills Patterns Semantics (speaking and writing vocabulary) Discourse (narrative, conversational, expository, higher order language)	Student has difficulty expressing Two of the following areas (Check areas) Syntactic/Grammatical language features Morphology: use of roots, prefixes, suffixes Phonological skills Patterns Semantics (speaking and writing vocabulary) Discourse (narrative, conversational, expository, higher order language)	Student has difficulty expressing Three or more of the following areas (Check areas) Syntactic/Grammatical language features Morphology: use of roots, prefixes, suffixes Phonological skills Patterns Semantics (speaking and writing vocabulary) Discourse (narrative, conversational, expository, higher order language)						

EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE RATING SCALE

STUDENT:		SLP:	DATE:	
Academic Language	1	2	3	4
Skills:	The student needs little or no	The student needs occasional	The student needs frequent	☐The student needs
Refer to <u>CDE Academic</u> <u>Standards</u>	assistance in using language.	cues, models, explanations or assistance in using language	cues, models, explanations or assistance in using language	consistent cues, models, explanations or assistance in using language.
Adverse Effect On	1	4	6	8
Educational Performance:	There is evidence to support Expressive language skills are adequate for the student's participation in age appropriate academic and/or non-academic learning environments.	There is evidence to support Expressive language skills mildly impact educational performance and can be addressed in age appropriate academic and/or non-academic learning environments.	There is evidence to support Expressive language skills moderately impact educational performance and the student's ability to participate in age appropriate academic and/or non-academic learning environments.	There is evidence to support Expressive language skills severely impact educational performance and the student's ability to participate in age appropriate academic and/or non-academic learning environments.

EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE RATING SCALE

STUDENT:			SLP:	DATE:	
Adverse 2. Compute	-		for each component: Normativ	re (Standardized), Observational (De	escriptive), Academic Language, and
TOTAL SCORE					
Total Score		VE EXPRESSIVE Lacemic Skills, and Advers		TOTAL SCORE: Normative (St	•
Rating	No Impairment Rating = 1	Mild Rating = 2	Moderate Rating = 3	Severe Rating = 4	<u>~</u>

OR

Total Score		OBSERVATIONAL ASSESSMENT ONLY - EXPRESSIVE LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE: Observational Assessment, Academic Skills, and Adverse Effect															
	3	/ 4	5	6	7	8	/	9	10	11	12	/	13	14	15	16	
Rating	No Impairment Rating = 1		M Rati	ild ing =	= 2		•			derat		·			evere iting =		

Final determination of disability is made by the Multidisciplinary Team.

PRAGMATICS RATING SCALE PART B STUDENTS

STUDENT: SLP:	DATE:
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	T		T	
Normative Assessment	SCORE = 1	SCORE = 2	SCORE = 3	SCORE = 4
of Pragmatics: Comprehensive, standardized measure(s) and scores	1 standard deviation from the mean	>1.0 - 1.5 standard deviations from the mean	>1.5 – 2.0 standard deviations from the mean	>2.0 standard deviations from the mean
See Appendix B for students who are culturally, linguistically diverse.	for example: Standard Score (SS) = 85 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	for example: Standard Score (SS) = 84-78 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	for example: Standard Score (SS) = 77-70 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	for example: Standard Score (SS) = 69 or below when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15
Observational	1	2	3	4
Assessment of				
Pragmatics: Check descriptive tool used: Pragmatics/ Communication sample Checklist(s) Observations Other The lists are possible suggestions and are NOT intended to be allinclusive lists.	Pragmatic skills are judged as average relative to expectations when compared to same age and culture peers.	At least one of the following areas is deficient Functions of Communication (e.g. Informing, Requesting, Demand, Refusal, Greetings) Topic Selection (e.g. Introduction, Maintenance, Shift, Termination) Turn-Taking (e.g. Gaining attention, Initiation, Response, Repair, Interruption,) Non-Verbal Communication (e.g. Proximity, Gesture, Facial Expression, Eye Gaze.) Social Inference (e.g. Joint Attention, Perspective Taking, Word Choice: specificity, accuracy, cohesion, Empathy Paralinguistic (e.g. prosody, intonation, rate, loudness) Other	At least two of the following areas are deficient: Functions of Communication (e.g. Informing, Requesting, Demand, Refusal, Greetings) Topic Selection (e.g. Introduction, Maintenance, Shift, Termination) Turn-Taking (e.g. Gaining attention, Initiation, Response, Repair, Interruption,) Non-Verbal Communication (e.g. Proximity, Gesture, Facial Expression, Eye Gaze.) Social Inference (e.g. Joint Attention, Perspective Taking, Word Choice: specificity, accuracy, cohesion, Empathy Paralinguistic (e.g. prosody, intonation, rate, loudness) Other	At least three of the following areas are deficient: Functions of Communication (e.g. Informing, Requesting, Demand, Refusal, Greetings) Topic Selection (e.g. Introduction, Maintenance, Shift, Termination) Turn-Taking (e.g. Gaining attention, Initiation, Response, Repair, Interruption,) Non-Verbal Communication (e.g. Proximity, Gesture, Facial Expression, Eye Gaze.) Social Inference (e.g. Joint Attention, Perspective Taking, Word Choice: specificity, accuracy, cohesion, Empathy Paralinguistic (e.g. prosody, intonation, rate, loudness) Other

Adverse Effect on	1	4	6	8
Educational				
Performance:	There is evidence to support Pragmatics are adequate for the student's participation in age appropriate academic and non-academic learning environments with a variety of communication partners.	There is evidence to support Pragmatics are developing and mildly impact educational performance and can be addressed in age appropriate academic (e.g., classroom) and non-academic (e.g., playground, lunchroom, early childhood, vocation, community) learning environments with a variety of communication partners.	There is evidence to support Pragmatics moderately impact the student's ability to participate in age appropriate academic (e.g., classroom) and non-academic (e.g., playground, lunchroom, early childhood, vocation, community) learning environments or with a variety of communication partners.	There is evidence to support Pragmatics severely impacts the student's ability to participate in age appropriate academic (e.g., classroom) and non-academic (e.g., playground, lunchroom, early childhood, vocation, community) educational settings and with a variety of communication partners.

PRAGMATICS RATING SCALE

STUDENT:		SLP:	':	DATE:	
Effects.	al score and record below ating.		nt: Normative (Standardized), and	nd/or Observational (Descriptive), Pragmatics and Adverse	
Total Score		PRAGMATICS SOCIAL liptive), Adverse Effect	LANGUAGE ASSESSMENT	TOTAL SCORE: Normative (Standardized),	
Rating	3 No Impairment Rating = 1	/ 4 5 6 7 8 / Mild Rating = 2	9 10 11 12 / 13 Moderate Rating = 3	14 15 16 Severe Rating = 4	
OR					
Total Score	OBSERVATIONAL (Descriptive), Adverse		OCIAL LANGUAGE ASSESS	SMENT TOTAL SCORE: Observational Assessment	
Rating	2 No Impairment Rating = 1	/ 3 4 5 6 / Mild Rating = 2	/ 7 8 9 / 10 Moderate Rating = 3	11 12 Severe Rating = 4	

Final determination of disability is made by the IEP team.

STUDENT:	SLP:		DATE:		
Normative Assessment of	SCORE = 1	SCORE = 2	SCORE = 3	SCORE = 4	
Articulation/Phonology: Comprehensive, standardized measure(s) and scores. Consider appropriateness for CLD students throughout scale	☐1 standard deviation from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 85 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	□>1.0 - 1.5 standard deviations from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 84-78 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	□>1.5 – 2.0 standard deviations from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 77-70 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	□>2.0 standard deviations from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 69 or below when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	
Observational	1	2	3	4	
Assessment of Articulation/Phonology:	All of the following are adequate for speech production.	Speech production is characterized by the following.	Two of the following are present and sound productions are noticeable in error	Three of the following are present and sound productions are extensive in error	
Check descriptive tool used: _ Speech sample _ Checklist(s) _ Observations _ Other The lists are possible suggestions and are NOT intended to be all-inclusive lists.	☐ Production of speech is Within Normal Limits in all educational settings including early childhood environments. ☐ Errors are consistent with normal development	☐ Speech sound errors are present and may be non-developmental ☐ Intelligibility occasionally interferes with communication	□ Non-developmental or early appearing phonological patterns. □ Sound errors including (substitutions, omissions, distortions and additions) which are not found in agematched peers who are culturally and linguistically similar □ Vowel Errors □ May use compensatory speech patterns/ Idiosyncratic Errors □ Intelligibility often results in a breakdown in communication	□ Non-developmental or early appearing phonological patterns. □ Sound errors including (substitutions, omissions, distortions and additions) which are not found in agematched peers who are culturally and linguistically similar □ Vowel Errors □ May use compensatory speech patterns /Idiosyncratic Errors □ Intelligibility usually results in a breakdown in communication	

STUDENT:		_ SLP:	DATE:	
Consistency,	1	2	3	4
Stimulability and	Both are checked	At least two are checked	At least two are checked	At least two are checked
Self-correction: Judgments are based on the student's performance as compared to developmental, dialectic, cultural and linguistic expectations.	☐Consistent sound patterns ☐Stimulable for all sounds within the developmental norms.	☐ Minor inconsistencies in sound production ☐ Stimulable for error sound/s in at least one context within the developmental norms.	☐Frequent inconsistencies in sound production ☐Limited stimulability for error sound/s within the developmental norms.	Consistent error patterns Not stimulable for error sound/s within the developmental norms.
NOTE: Ability to self-correct should NOT be considered for children ages 0 THROUGH 3.		Frequent self-corrections noted.	Ability to self-correct is inconsistent.	No self-corrections noted.

STUDENT:		SLP: DATE:				
Oral Motor Structure and Function:	1 □ Oral structures appear normal and adequate for speech production.	2 Mild difficulties in oral motor and/or sequencing do not interfere with speech production.	3 ☐ Moderate difficulties in timing, sequencing and/or coordination of speech sound/s are evident.	Severe difficulties in timing, sequencing and/or coordination of speech sound/s are evident. There may be additional neuromotor and/or structural deficits present.		
Adverse Effect on Educational Performance: (Part B Students)	Speech is adequate for the student's participation in all educational settings including early childhood environments.	Speech sounds are developing. Speech errors mildly impact the student's participation in all educational settings including early childhood environments.	Speech errors moderately impact student's participation in all educational settings including early childhood environments.	Speech errors severe impact student's participation in all educational settings including early childhood environments.		
Adverse Effect on Communication: Birth through 3	1 ☐Speech is adequate for the student's participation in appropriate age-related activities and settings.	4 ☐Speech sounds are developing. Speech errors mildly impact the student's participation in appropriate agerelated activities and settings.	G □Speech error/s moderately impact student's participation in appropriate age-related activities and settings.	8 Speech error/s severely impact student's participation in appropriate age-related activities and settings.		

STUDENT:	 SLP:	 DATE:	

Instructions:

- 1. Check the box for the most appropriate description for each component: Normative (Standardized), Observational (Descriptive), Consistency, Stimulability and Self-Correction/ Oral Motor Structure and Function, and Adverse Effect.
- 2. Compute the total score.
- 3. Circle below to determine the Rating.

TOTAL SCORE

Total Score	COMPREHENSIVE ARTICULATION/PHONOLOGY ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE: Normative (Standardized); Observational Assessment, Stimulability and Self-Correction; Oral Motor Structure and Function; and Adverse Effect				
	5 /6 7 8 9 10 11 12 / 13 14 15 16 17 18 / 19 20 21 22 23 24				
Rating	No Impairment / Mild (Mild Delay - Pt C) / Moderate (Sign. Delay - Pt C) / Severe (Significant Delay - Pt C) Rating = 1 Rating = 2 Rating = 3 Rating = 4				

OR

Total Score	OBSERVATIONAL ASSESSMENT ONLY - ARTICULATION/PHONOLOGY ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE: Observational Assessment; Consistency, Stimulability and Self-Correction; Oral Motor Structure and Function; and Adverse Effect				
	4 /5 6 7 8 9 10 11 / 12 13 14 15 / 16 17 18 19 20				
Rating	No Impairment / Mild (Mild Delay – Pt C) / Moderate (Sign. Delay – Pt C) / Severe (Significant Delay – Pt C) Rating = 1 Rating = 2 Rating = 4				

Final determination of disability is made by the Multidisciplinary Team.

FLUENCY RATING SCALE (STUTTERING, CLUTTERING AND RELATED DISORDERS)

31 UDEN 1:		SLP:	DATE:	
Normative Assessment	SCORE = 1	SCORE = 2	SCORE = 3	SCORE = 4
of Fluency (stuttering, cluttering, and related disorders): Comprehensive, standardized measure/s and scores	1 standard deviation from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 85 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	>1.0 - 1.5 standard deviations from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 84-78 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	>1.5 – 2.0 standard deviations from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 77-70 when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15	>2.0 standard deviations from the mean for example: Standard Score (SS) = 69 or below when the mean is 100 and the standard deviation is 15
Observational	deviation is 15	Standard deviation is 15	3	4
Assessment of Overt Behaviors Check descriptive tool used: Speech sample Checklist(s) Observations over multiple days and settings Other Other	Check all that apply. Use the score in the highest column with a check Speech fluency, intelligibility and rate are Within Normal Limits.	Check all that apply. Use the score in the highest column with a check	Check all that apply. Use the score in the highest column with a check Moderate dysfluencies(e.g. whole/part word and/or phrase repetitions, prolongations, or blocking) with visible tension; Average duration: 0.6 - 9.0 sec. Frequency of disfluency: 5-11% of an adequate speech sample. Rate of/flow of speech is perceived as fast and/or irregular and frequently/ moderately impacts intelligibility/ comprehensibility. Some observable communication avoidance behaviors (e.g. substitutions, conspicuous interjections) or moderate physical secondary behaviors (e.g. eye blinks, head jerks)	Check all that apply. Use the score in the highest column with a check Severe dysfluencies(e.g. whole/part word and/or phrase repetitions, prolongations, or blocking) with visible tension; Average duration: ≥10.0 seconds Frequency of disfluency: 12% or greater of an adequate speech sample. Rate of/flow of speech is perceived as fast and/or irregular and consistently/ severely impacts intelligibility/ comprehensibility. Pervasive observable communication avoidance behaviors (e.g. substitutions, interjections, sentence abandonment) or severe physical secondary behaviors (e.g. eye blinks, head jerks)

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FLUENCY RATING SCALE (STUTTERING, CLUTTERING AND RELATED DISORDERS)

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STUDENT:		CLD	D A THE
		NI.P:	DATE:
JI ODDINI.		JLI	DATE:

Observational	1	2	3	4
Assessment of Covert				
Behaviors Use with	Speech fluency is Within	Student sometimes :	Student often: (check all that	Student always (check all
students 6 or older. Based	Normal Limits	(check all that apply)	apply)	that apply)
on Report: (Student self-report if 6 years or older) Check descriptive tool used: Self-assessment Checklist/Questionnaire / Interview Other: The lists are possible suggestions and are NOT intended to be all-inclusive		☐Avoids and experiences anxiety around speaking situations ☐ avoids a particular sound/word ☐ is embarrassed or frustrated about his/her speech ☐ is teased about speech	□ avoids and experiences anxiety around speaking situations □ avoids a particular sound/word □ is embarrassed or frustrated about his/her speech □ is teased about speech	□ avoids and experiences anxiety around speaking situations □ avoids a particular sound/word □ is embarrassed or frustrated about his/her speech □ is teased about speech
Observational	1	2	3	4
Assessment of Covert	No Reported concerns or All	One is selected	Two are selected	Three or more are selected
Behaviors. Use with	should be selected			
students Birth-5. Based on	Onset prior to age 4		☐ Onset after age 4 ☐ Other Risk Factors (Male,	Onset after age 4
Report (Birth through 5	Stuttering for less than 6	☐ Onset after age 4☐ Stuttering for more than 6☐	Known family history of	☐ Known family history of
years)	months	months	stuttering)	stuttering
	☐ No Negative emotional	Negative emotional	Stuttering for more than 6	Stuttering for more than 6
	reaction to stuttering	reaction to stuttering	months	months
			Negative emotional reaction	Negative emotional
A.1	4		to stuttering	reaction to stuttering
Adverse Effect of Fluency	1	4	6	8
on Educational	Fluency skills are within normal limits for the student's	Disfluencies mildly impact	Disfluencies moderately	Disfluencies severely impact
Performance:	participation in age appropriate	the student's participation in age appropriate academic	impact the student's participation in age appropriate	the student's participation in age appropriate academic and
(including Birth through 5)	academic and non-academic	and non-academic learning	academic and non-academic	non-academic learning
	learning environments.	environments.	learning environments	environments.

FLUENCY RATING SCALE (STUTTERING, CLUTTERING AND RELATED DISORDERS)

STUDENT:	SLP:DATE:
	termine the Rating.
Total Score	COMPREHENSIVE FLUENCY ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE: Normative (Standardized), Observational Overt Behaviors (Descriptive), Observational Covert Behaviors (Descriptive), Adverse Effect 4 / 5 6 7 8 9 10 / 11 12 13 14 15 / 16 17 18 19 20
Rating	No Impairment / Mild (Mild Delay - Pt C) / Moderate (Sign. Delay - Pt C) / Severe (Significant Delay - Pt C) Pating - 1 Pating - 2 Pating - 3 Pating - 4

OR

Rating = 3

Rating = 4

Total Score	OBSERVATIONAL ASSESSMENT ONLY - FLUENCY ASSESSMENT TOTAL SCORE: Observational Overt Behaviors (Descriptive), Observational Covert Behaviors (Descriptive), Adverse Effect
	3 / 4 5 6 7 8 / 9 10 11 12 / 13 14 15 16
Rating	No Impairment / Mild (Mild Delay - Pt C) / Moderate (Sign. Delay - Pt C)/Severe (Significant Delay - Pt C) Rating = 1 Rating = 2 Rating = 3 Rating = 4

Final determination of disability is made by the Multidisciplinary Team.

Rating = 1

Rating = 2

VOICE RATING SCALE

STUDENT:		SLP:	DATE:	
Observational	Score = 1	Score = 2	Score = 3	Score = 4
Assessment of Pitch: Too High Too Low Monotone Excessive Variation Pitch Breaks Disordered Intonation Patterns	Pitch is Within Normal Limits in all educational settings If Formal Testing is not indicated, a rationale must be provided.	Pitch deviations are present and occasionally interfere with communication.	Pitch deviations are present and frequently interfere with communication.	☐ Pitch deviations are present and consistently interfere with communication.
Observational Assessment of Loudness: Too loud Too soft Limited Variation Excessive Variation Mono Loudness	Loudness is Within Normal Limits in all educational settings.	Deviations in loudness are present and occasionally interfere with communication.	Begin Deviations in loudness are present and frequently interfere with communication.	Deviations in loudness are present and consistently interfere with communication.
Observational Assessment of Quality: Breathy Strident Harsh Hoarse Tremor Weak Voice Loss of Voice Glottal Fry Hard Glottal Attacks Reverse Phonation	Quality is Within Normal Limits in all educational settings.	Deviations in quality of voice are present and occasionally interfere with communication.	Deviations in quality of voice are present and frequently interfere with communication.	Deviations in quality of voice are present and consistently interfere with communication.

VOICE RATING SCALE

STUDENT:		SLP: DATE:		
Observational Assessment of Resonance: Hypernasal Hyponasal Nasal Emission Assimilation Nasality Mixed/Cul-de-Sac	Resonance is Within Normal Limits in all educational settings.	Deviations in resonance occasionally interfere with communication.	3 ☐ Deviations in resonance are present and frequently interfere with communication.	4 Deviations in resonance are present and consistently interfere with communication.
Adverse Effect on Educational Performance: Part B Students Difficulty being heard or communicating Limited participation in oral communication	1 ☐ Within Normal Limits	Voice deviations are present and mildly impact the student's participation in age appropriate academic and non-academic learning environments.	Voice deviations are present and moderately impact the student's participation in age appropriate academic and non-academic learning environments.	Voice deviations are present and severely impact the student's participation in age appropriate academic and non-academic learning environments.
Adverse Effect on Communication: Birth through 3	T ☐ Voice characteristics are within normal limits for the student's participation in appropriate academic and non-academic learning environments	4 ☐ Voice deviations are present and mildly impact the student's participation in academic and non-academic learning environments	6 ☐ Voice deviations are present and moderately impact student's participation in appropriate academic and non-academic learning environments	8 ☐ Voice deviations are present and severely impact the student's participation in appropriate academic and non-academic learning environments

VOICE RATING SCALE

STUDENT:		SLP:	DA 7	ГЕ:
	om each category to determine t	on for each component: <i>Pitch, Loudness, (</i> he total score.	Juality, Resonance, Adverse Effect	t.
TOTAL SCORE: _				
Total Score	VOICE ASSESSMENT TO	TAL SCORE:		
	5 / 678	9 10 11 12 / 13 14 15 16	17 18 / 19 20	<u>21 22</u>

No Impairment / Mild (Mild Delay - Pt C) / Moderate (Sign. Delay - Pt C)/ Severe (Significant Delay - Pt C)

RATING = 1 RATING = 2 RATING = 3 RATING = 4

Final determination of disability is made by the Multidisciplinary Team.

Rating

Significant Communication Needs Profile

For students with significant cognitive and/or communication needs, it is the decision of the SLP whether to use the Rating Scales or a body of evidence collected through observation, developmental charts, family/teacher interview, or other appropriate tools to determine the student's communication needs.

This profile or other assessments of the SLP's choice may be used to assist in determining eligibility for services. Individual AUs may have specific assessment measures that they recommend for this population. This profile was created to assist the SLP in describing the student's unique communication strengths and needs. *This profile is not appropriate to be a sole determiner for services.* Determination of eligibility and services, if needed, is made by the IEP team

The skills referenced in this checklist are adapted from **Communication Matrix** (Charity Rowland, 2004). The Communication Matrix is a free assessment tool designed to assess the beginning stages of communication. This tool is appropriate for students who are nonverbal as well as those whose verbal skills are emerging. You may access this tool through the following website. https://www.communicationmatrix.org/

SIGNIFICANT COMMUNICATION NEEDS PROFILE

STUDENT:	SLP:		DATE:
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EFFECTIVE COMMUNICATION SKILLS: (CIRCLE one of the following next to each skill)

	80-100%	50-79%	20-49%	<20%
REFUSALS:				
Expresses discomfort	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Protests	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Rejects	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
REQUESTS:				
Continuation of desired action	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
New objects, people, actions	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Preference when offered choices	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Object/s not present	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Wants/needs	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
PROVIDES INFORMATION:				
Relays basic needs/wants	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Answers questions	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Labels objects, people, actions	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Makes comments	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
SEEKS INFORMATION:			,	
Asks Yes/No questions	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Asks Wh questions	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Asks for help	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
ENGAGES IN SOCIAL INTERACTION:			,	
Displays interest in others	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Seeks attention	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Initiates interactions	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Greets	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Shares	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Takes turns	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
UNDERSTANDS LANGUAGE				
Demonstrates cause and effect	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Follows directions	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
Answers yes/no questions	Consistently	Usually	Sometimes	Rarely
TOTAL IN EACH COLUMN				

The skills referenced in this checklist are adapted from **Communication Matrix** (Charity Rowland, 2004). https://www.communicationmatrix.org/

MODE(S) of COMMUNICATION: _	
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