Demographic & Employment Data Trends

Member & Affiliate Profile Trends 2003-2023



American Speech-Language-Hearing Association

Demographic & Employment Data Trends Member & Affiliate Profile Trends 2003–2023



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Employment

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In 2023, there were 234,244 ASHA members and affiliates—up from 114,035 in 2003 (a 105.4% increase over 20 years).

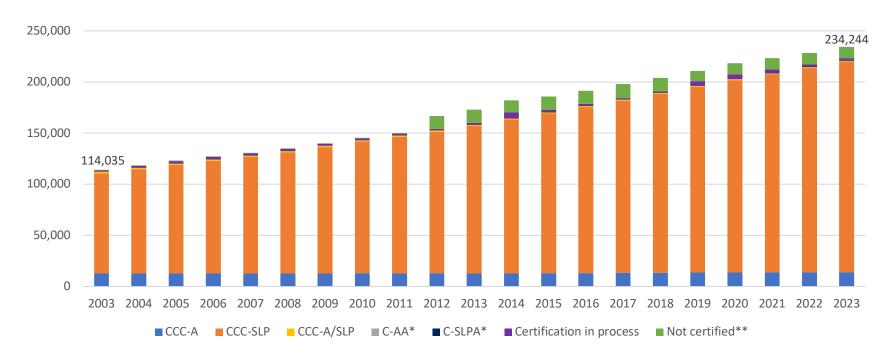


Figure 1. Number of ASHA constituents and National NSSLHA members, by certification status, 2003–2023.

Note. These data are from the 2003–2023 *ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.* *ASHA introduced the Certified Audiology Assistant (C-AA) and Certified Speech-Language Pathology Assistant (C-SLPA) categories in 2021. **From 2011–2022, the *not certified* category included Associates. Beginning in 2012, the *not certified* category includes National Student Speech Language Hearing Association (NSSLHA) members.

In 2023, there were 14,059 ASHA-certified audiologists—up from 12,816 in 2003 (a 9.7% increase over 20 years).

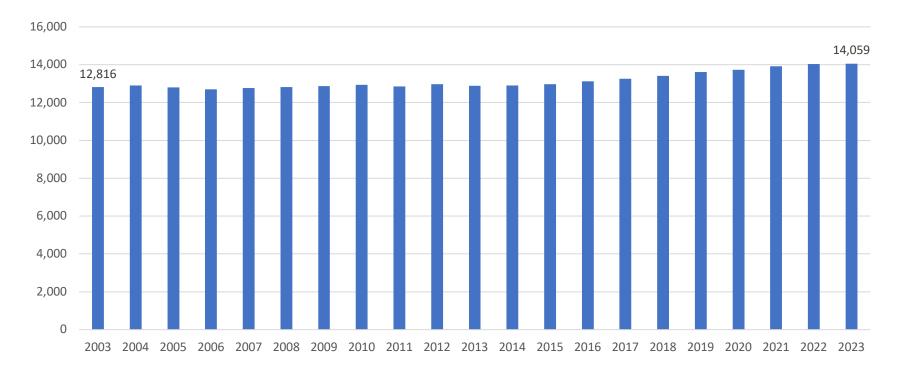
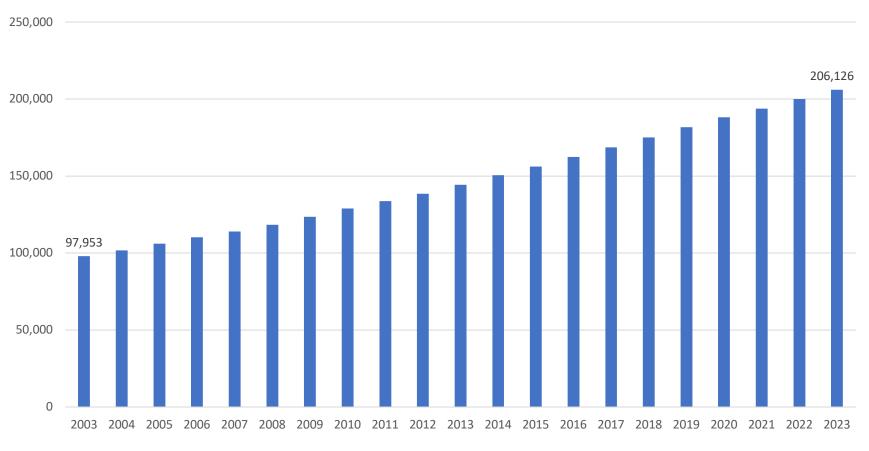


Figure 2. Number of ASHA-certified audiologists, 2003–2023.

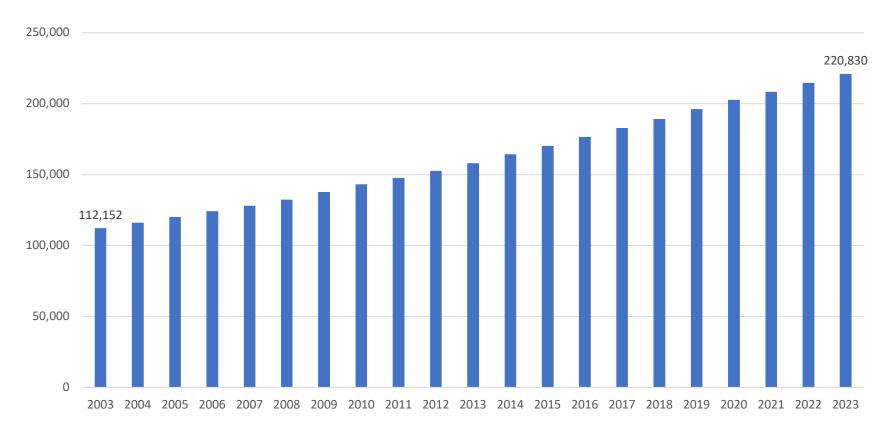
In 2023, there were 206,126 ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists—up from 97,953 in 2003 (a 110.4% increase over 20 years).

Figure 3. Number of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists, 2003–2023.



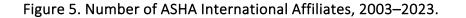
In 2023, there were 220,830 ASHA-certified audiologists and speech-language pathologists combined—up from 112,152 in 2003 (a 96.9% increase over 20 years).

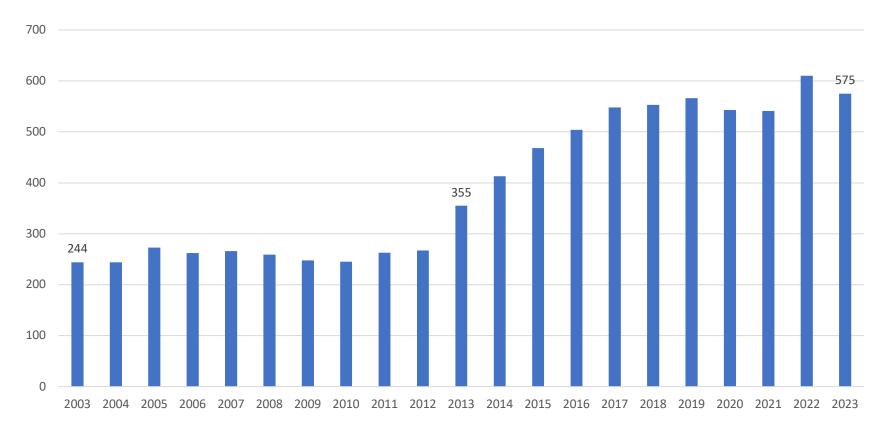
Figure 4. Number of ASHA-certified audiologists and speech-language pathologists combined, 2003–2023.



Note. These data are from the 2003–2023 *ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.* Numbers include audiologists and speech-language pathologists who are dually certified.

In 2023, there were 575 ASHA International Affiliates—up from 355 in 2013 (a 62.0% increase over 10 years).





Note. These data are from the 2003–2023 *ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.* In 2012, ASHA reduced the annual dues for International Affiliates and established more flexible educational requirements for them.

In 2023, there were 881 ASHA Certified Assistants—up from 446 in 2021 (a 97.5% increase over 2 years). Of these, 44 are certified in audiology, 786 are certified in speech-language pathology, and 51 have started—but not yet completed—the Assistants Certification Program.

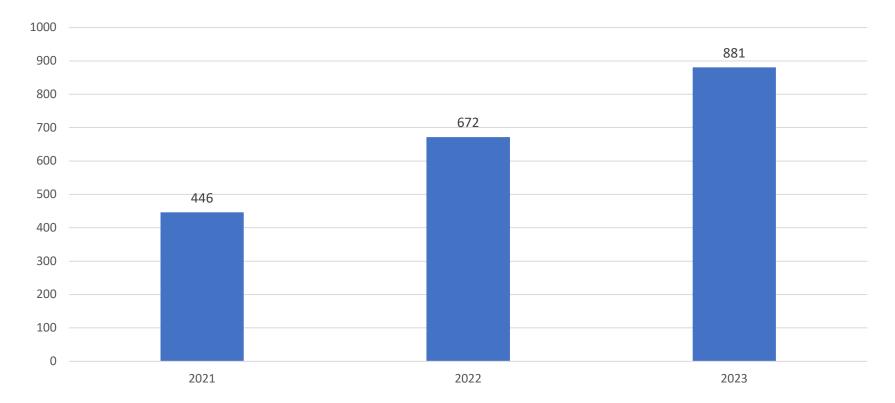


Figure 6. Number of ASHA Certified Assistants, 2021–2023.

Note. These data are from the 2021–2023 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. ASHA established the Assistants Certification Program in 2021.

In 2023, there were 10,306 National Student Speech Language Hearing Association (NSSLHA) members—about the same as the figures for 2020 to 2022.

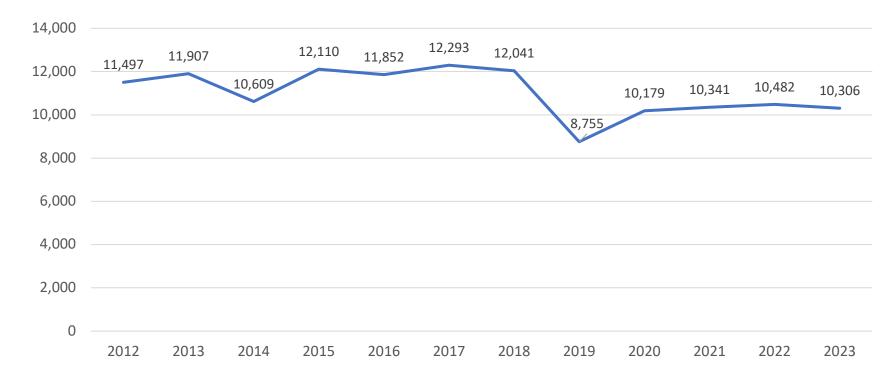


Figure 7. Number of National NSSLHA members, 2012–2023.

Note. These data are from the 2012–2023 *ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.* In 2014 and 2019, a large number of National NSSLHA members applied for certification prior to a change in certification standards and were reflected in the *certification in process* category rather than the *National NSSLHA member* category.

In 2023, ASHA constituents who were ages 35–44 made up the largest share of the ASHA membership (28.7%), followed by those who were age 34 years or younger (27.2%). In 2003, constituents who were ages 45–54 made up the largest share of the membership (31.4%), followed by those who were ages 35–44 (27.6%).

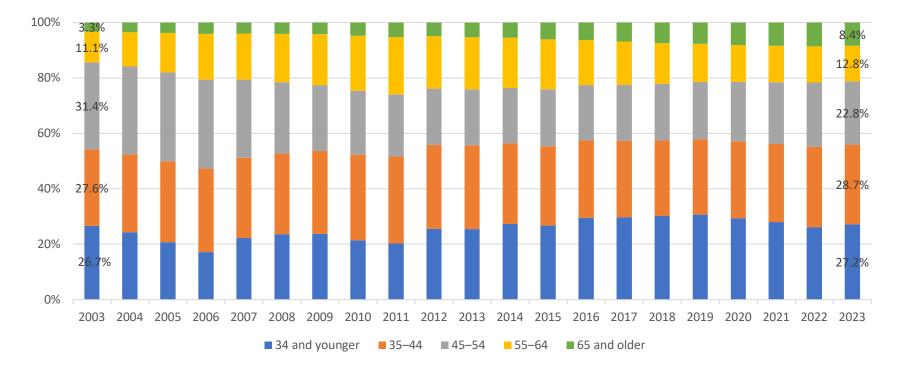


Figure 8. Percentage of ASHA constituents by age group, 2003–2023.

Note. These data are from the 2003–2023 *ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.* They exclude National NSSLHA members.

In 2023, most (87.4%) ASHA-certified audiologists self-identified as female—up from 81.1% in 2003.

100% 12.4% 1<mark>8.9</mark>% 80% 60% 8<mark>7.4</mark>% 40% -81 1% 20% 0% 2003 2004 2005 2006 2007 2008 2009 2010 2011 2012 2013 2014 2015 2016 2017 2018 2019 2020 2021 2022 2023 ■ Female ■ Male ■ Non-binary ■ Other

Figure 9. Percentage of ASHA-certified audiologists by gender, 2003–2023.

Note. These data are from the 2003–2023 *ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.* Beginning in 2023, the gender categories include *non-binary* and *other.* In 2023, 0.1% of ASHA-certified audiologists self-identified as *non-binary* and 0.1% self-identified as *other.*

In 2023, most (96.3%) ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists self-identified as female—up slightly from 95.4% in 2003.

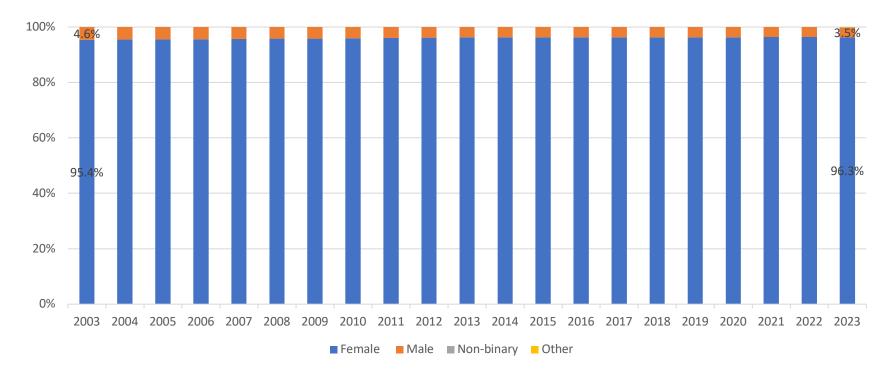


Figure 10. Percentage of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists by gender, 2003–2023.

Note. These data are from the 2003–2023 *ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.* Beginning in 2023, the gender categories include *non-binary* and *other.* In 2023, 0.1% of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists self-identified as *non-binary* and 0.1% self-identified as *other.*

In 2023, 7.0% of ASHA constituents self-identified as Hispanic or Latino—up slightly from 2.7% in 2003. About 9.5% selfidentified as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, a race not currently listed, or belonging to 2 or more races—up slightly from 6.3% in 2003.

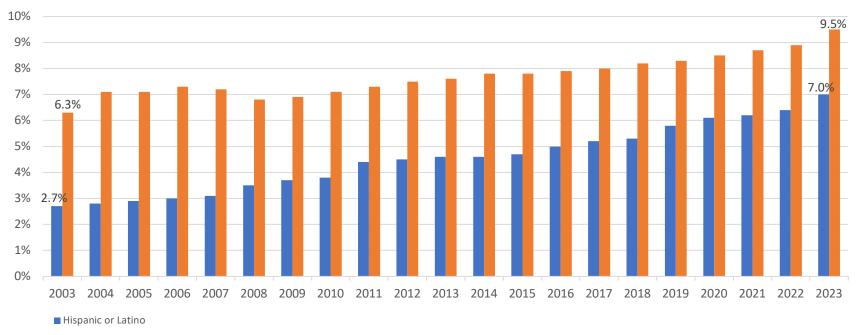


Figure 11. Percentage of ASHA constituents by ethnicity and race, 2003–2023.

American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, race not currently listed, or reported 2 or more races

Note. These data are from the 2003–2023 *ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.* They exclude National NSSLHA members. Beginning in 2023, the race categories include *race not currently listed.* Also beginning in 2023, *reported 2 or more races* replaced *multiracial.* ASHA collects and presents ethnicity and race data separately, in accordance with federal guidelines.

In 2023, 31.8% of ASHA-certified audiologists worked full- or part time in private practice—about the same as in recent years. Of those who worked in private practice, most worked full time.

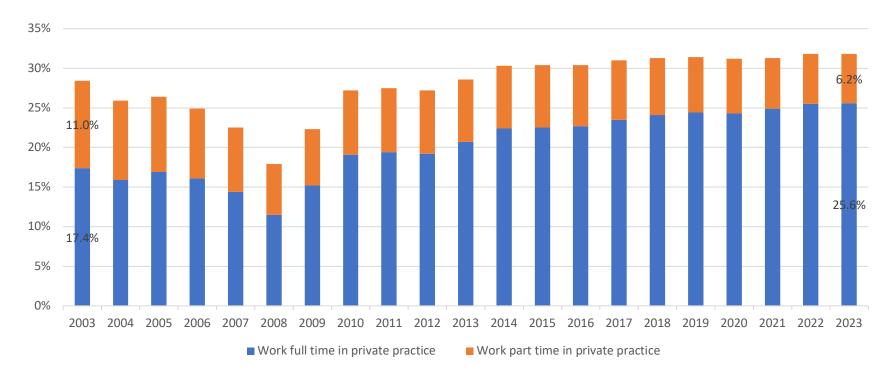
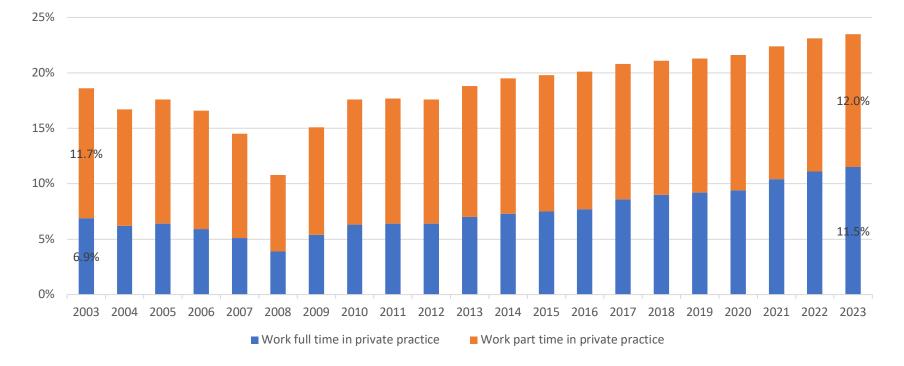


Figure 12. Percentage of ASHA-certified audiologists who work full- or part time in private practice, 2003–2023.

In 2023, 23.5% of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists worked full- or part-time in private practice—up gradually from recent years. The percentage who worked full time increased; the percentage who worked part time stayed about the same.

Figure 13. Percentage of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who work full- or part-time in private practice, 2003–2023.



In 2023, 49.9% of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists worked in schools—down from 55.9% in 2003. About 40.4% of speech-language pathologists worked in health care facilities—up from 35.2% in 2003.

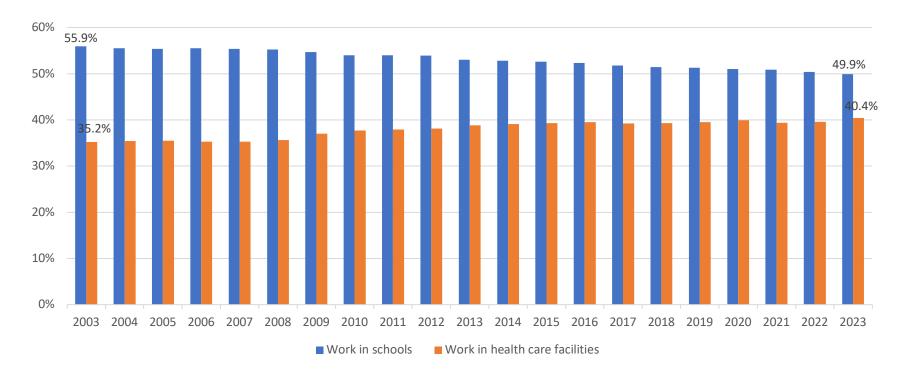


Figure 14. Percentage of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who work in schools or health care facilities, 2003–2023.

Note. These data are from the 2003–2023 *ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.* They exclude ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who work in colleges/universities and "other" types of facilities.

From 2003 to 2023, overall, the percentage of ASHA-certified SLPs employed in schools and hospitals declined, the percentage in residential health care facilities stayed about the same, and the percentage in nonresidential health care facilities increased.

Year	%				
	School	Hospital	Residential health care facility	Nonresidential health care facility	All health care facilities combined
2003	55.9	14.4	7.8	13.0	35.2
2004	55.5	14.4	7.7	13.3	35.4
2005	55.4	14.1	7.8	13.6	35.5
2006	55.5	13.6	7.9	13.7	35.3
2007	55.4	13.7	7.9	13.8	35.3
2008	55.2	13.8	7.9	13.9	35.6
2009	54.7	13.0	9.2	14.7	37.0
2010	54.0	12.5	9.7	15.5	37.7
2011	54.0	12.5	9.8	15.6	37.9
2012	53.9	12.6	9.9	15.6	38.1
2013	53.0	12.6	10.4	15.8	38.8
2014	52.8	12.4	10.7	16.0	39.1
2015	52.6	12.4	10.7	16.1	39.3
2016	52.3	12.5	10.7	16.3	39.5
2017	51.8	12.5	10.0	16.7	39.2
2018	51.4	12.5	9.7	17.1	39.3
2019	51.3	12.4	9.8	17.3	39.5
2020	51.0	12.3	9.9	17.7	39.9
2021	50.9	12.2	8.6	18.6	39.4
2022	50.4	12.1	8.0	19.5	39.6
2023	49.9	12.0	8.1	20.2	40.4

Note. These data are from the 2003–2023 *ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.* They exclude ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who work in colleges/universities and "other" types of facilities. The hospital and residential and nonresidential health care facility percentages may not total to the combined percentage because of rounding.