



2012 Audiology Survey



Survey Summary Report: Number and Type of Responses

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Probability (non-replacement) sampling using a stratified systematic technique was used to select a sample of 4,000 ASHA-certified audiologists for the 2012 Audiology Survey. The sample was stratified by type of employment facility and by private practice. Small groups, such as audiologists who work in industry, were over sampled in order to have sufficient numbers from these groups included in the sample.

All reported *n*'s are weighted to reflect their estimated distribution in the population based on the sample. The total column reflects the sum of the six listed facility types plus a group who fell into an "other" category as well as respondents who did not identify a facility. Tests of significance are based on the data from the actual respondents.

A **51.4% response rate** was obtained (*n* = 2,037 completed surveys from a net sample of 3,964 who were eligible). Data are not reported for cells with fewer than 25 respondents.

Description of statistical terms used in the report can be found in the Appendix.

ASHA Services and Programs

1. In your opinion, what kind of job is the Association doing in serving its audiology members? (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A							
Response	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(<i>n</i> = 1,973)	(<i>n</i> = 187)	(<i>n</i> = 152)	(<i>n</i> = 509)	(<i>n</i> = 72)	(<i>n</i> = 891)	(<i>n</i> = 94)
Poor	9.2	3.7	2.6	11.4	5.6	10.4	9.6
Fair	45.5	35.3	41.4	42.0	54.2	49.3	46.8
Good	41.3	56.7	48.7	42.2	40.3	36.8	40.4
Excellent	4.0	4.3	7.2	4.3	0.0	3.5	3.2
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(15) = 53.6, p = .000$, Cramer's <i>V</i> = .097						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						

2. How valuable are each of the resources below in providing information relevant to your professional practice?
(Percentages)

Scale: 1 = "Not at all valuable" to
5 = "Very valuable"
9 = "Not familiar"

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Resources	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n ≥ 1,956)	(n ≥ 185)	(n ≥ 149)	(n ≥ 499)	(n ≥ 73)	(n ≥ 884)	(n ≥ 91)
ASHA's Access Audiology (electronic newsletter)							
1 Not at all valuable	5.3	3.1	2.0	6.1	5.3	6.0	2.1
2	9.0	9.3	7.3	8.1	9.3	9.8	7.4
3	25.3	23.8	30.0	26.9	22.7	24.1	31.6
4	18.7	21.2	30.7	16.8	12.0	18.1	21.1
5 Very valuable	8.5	11.9	8.0	10.3	4.0	7.7	2.1
9 Not familiar	33.3	30.6	22.0	31.8	46.7	34.3	35.8
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(25) = 52.1, p = .001, \text{Cramer's } V = .074$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
ASHA's Audiology Connections (annual newsletter)							
1 Not at all valuable	6.3	4.2	3.3	7.8	5.5	6.6	2.1
2	10.3	10.9	9.2	10.8	8.2	10.7	7.3
3	26.4	24.5	28.9	25.5	27.4	26.0	36.5
4	18.0	25.0	26.3	16.7	19.2	16.3	16.7
5 Very valuable	8.4	11.5	5.9	10.0	5.5	8.4	1.0
9 Not familiar	30.5	24.0	26.3	29.2	34.2	32.1	36.5
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(25) = 45.4, p = .007, \text{Cramer's } V = .069$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						

(Table 2 continues on next page.)

2 (cont'd.) How valuable are each of the resources below in providing information relevant to your professional practice?

(Percentages)

Scale: 1 = "Not at all valuable" to

5 = "Very valuable"

9 = "Not familiar"

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Resources	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n ≥ 1,956)	(n ≥ 185)	(n ≥ 149)	(n ≥ 499)	(n ≥ 73)	(n ≥ 884)	(n ≥ 91)
ASHA's audiology consumer web pages							
1 Not at all valuable	6.3	5.7	2.7	8.5	6.7	5.7	4.2
2	9.3	10.4	11.4	10.1	6.7	9.4	4.2
3	20.2	17.2	20.1	20.2	20.0	20.0	25.3
4	17.0	16.7	22.8	14.3	16.0	17.2	15.8
5 Very valuable	8.3	8.9	6.0	8.9	6.7	9.2	4.2
9 Not familiar	39.0	41.1	36.9	38.0	44.0	38.6	46.3
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(25) = 26.7, p = .373$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> there is <u>not</u> enough evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
ASHA Audiology Online Conference							
1 Not at all valuable	6.3	3.6	5.4	5.2	6.6	7.6	3.1
2	8.5	7.3	7.4	8.7	7.9	9.3	8.3
3	18.5	14.6	20.1	18.7	15.8	18.2	21.9
4	16.0	22.4	22.1	17.1	14.5	13.4	15.6
5 Very valuable	14.8	25.5	12.1	17.5	10.5	12.7	10.4
9 Not familiar	36.1	26.6	32.9	32.9	44.7	38.9	40.6
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(25) = 56.9, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .077$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						

(Table 2 continues on next page.)

2 (con'td.) How valuable are each of the resources below in providing information relevant to your professional practice?
 (Percentages)
 Scale: 1 = "Not at all valuable" to
 5 = "Very valuable"
 9 = "Not familiar"
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Resources	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n ≥ 1,956)	(n ≥ 185)	(n ≥ 149)	(n ≥ 499)	(n ≥ 73)	(n ≥ 884)	(n ≥ 91)
ASHA journals							
1 Not at all valuable	6.7	5.2	4.6	6.6	8.2	7.9	2.2
2	14.1	7.8	7.9	14.0	17.8	15.6	13.2
3	28.0	28.1	16.6	29.0	24.7	29.6	30.8
4	26.0	31.8	34.4	27.4	23.3	23.3	26.4
5 Very valuable	17.5	21.4	34.4	19.0	8.2	14.4	14.3
9 Not familiar	7.6	5.7	2.0	4.0	17.8	9.3	13.2
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(25) = 104.9, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .105					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
ASHA Special Interest Groups 6 through 9							
1 Not at all valuable	8.5	9.0	6.0	8.3	8.0	9.4	3.2
2	9.6	6.9	9.3	9.9	13.3	9.6	9.6
3	15.9	14.9	18.5	17.4	20.0	13.3	23.4
4	9.7	12.8	20.5	9.1	5.3	7.3	11.7
5 Very valuable	5.2	6.4	9.3	7.1	1.3	3.7	6.4
9 Not familiar	51.1	50.0	36.4	48.2	52.0	56.7	45.7
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(25) = 72.5, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .087					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

(Table 2 continues on next page.)

2 (cont'd.). How valuable are each of the resources below in providing information relevant to your professional practice?
 (Percentages)
 Scale: 1 = "Not at all valuable" to
 5 = "Very valuable"
 9 = "Not familiar"
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Resources	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n ≥ 1,956)	(n ≥ 185)	(n ≥ 149)	(n ≥ 499)	(n ≥ 73)	(n ≥ 884)	(n ≥ 91)
Professional consultation							
1 Not at all valuable	8.1	8.1	6.0	9.2	6.7	8.1	4.1
2	7.9	7.0	6.0	8.0	16.0	7.8	8.2
3	12.1	10.8	14.8	10.8	13.3	11.3	18.6
4	7.5	10.8	7.4	7.6	6.7	7.5	4.1
5 Very valuable	4.5	4.3	3.4	5.4	5.3	4.4	2.1
9 Not familiar	59.9	58.9	62.4	58.9	52.0	60.9	62.9
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(25) = 24.7, p = .482$					
		Conclusion: there is <u>not</u> enough evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
The ASHA Leader							
1 Not at all valuable	7.7	4.7	2.7	9.3	6.8	8.0	9.5
2	15.6	8.3	12.7	16.1	20.3	16.5	18.9
3	26.6	22.9	31.3	24.8	31.1	26.3	34.7
4	26.4	32.3	31.3	26.4	18.9	26.6	17.9
5 Very valuable	18.5	28.1	21.3	20.5	13.5	15.9	11.6
9 Not familiar	5.2	3.6	0.7	3.0	9.5	6.7	7.4
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(25) = 70.6, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .086$					
		Conclusion: There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

Workforce

3. On the basis of your own observations and experiences, how would you rate the current job market for audiologists in your type of employment facility and in your geographic area? (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Job Market	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,993)	(n = 190)	(n = 150)	(n = 517)	(n = 77)	(n = 896)	(n = 92)
Job openings are more numerous than job seekers.	15.7	10.0	19.3	11.2	35.1	17.3	15.2
Job openings are in balance with job seekers.	43.7	44.2	55.3	43.5	32.5	41.4	59.8
Job openings are fewer than job seekers.	40.6	45.8	25.3	45.3	32.5	41.3	25.0
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(10) = 64.6, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .130$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						



Marketing

4. How do you promote your professional services? <i>Select all that apply.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A							
Promotion	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,037)	(n = 195)	(n ≥ 154)	(n ≥ 521)	(n = 77)	(n ≥ 921)	(n ≥ 96)
Broadcast media	15.8	1.0	5.8	12.8	39.0	21.8	8.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 105.2, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .231$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Newsletters	24.9	10.3	20.6	14.4	36.4	34.7	20.6
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 107.8, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .234$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Open houses	26.2	5.6	24.5	13.6	54.5	37.0	18.8
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 174.6, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .298$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Presentations	34.1	22.1	45.8	31.7	37.7	35.9	37.1
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 25.5, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .114$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Print media	40.4	11.8	31.0	29.6	84.4	53.0	28.9
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 224.5, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .338$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

(Table 4 continues on next page.)

4 (cont'd.) How do you promote your professional services? *Select all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Promotion	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,037)	(n = 195)	(n ≥ 154)	(n ≥ 521)	(n = 77)	(n ≥ 921)	(n ≥ 96)
Social media	22.9	5.6	18.2	13.8	41.6	31.1	30.2
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 110.8, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .237$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Website	57.7	18.5	64.3	47.4	84.4	71.6	43.8
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 251.7, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .358$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
None of the above	30.5	67.2	24.5	41.2	6.5	16.9	44.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 266.8, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .368$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					



Employment and Earnings

5. Which one of the following categories best describes your current employment status? (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A							
Status	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,035)	(n = 195)	(n = 154)	(n = 522)	(n = 77)	(n = 920)	(n = 96)
Employed full-time	77.7	85.6	90.3	78.5	90.9	75.0	93.8
Employed part-time	19.7	14.4	9.7	21.5	9.1	24.9	6.3
On leave of absence (SKIP to Q. 25.)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.1	0.0
Not employed but actively seeking employment (SKIP to Q. 25.)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not employed and not seeking employment (SKIP to Q. 25.)	0.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retired (SKIP to Q. 25.)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical significance		Too many cells (33%) have expected count less than 5.					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.					
Recoded: Employed Full-Time or Part-Time							
	(n = 1,982)	(n = 195)	(n = 154)	(n = 522)	(n = 77)	(n = 919)	(n = 96)
Employed full-time	79.8	85.6	90.3	78.5	90.9	75.1	93.8
Employed part-time	20.2	14.4	9.7	21.5	9.1	24.9	6.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 45.2, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .152					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

6. Primary Employment *Function*. Select the one position that best describes how you spend most of your time. *Only one answer can be accepted.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time

Function	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,971)	(n = 192)	(n = 154)	(n = 519)	(n = 77)	(n = 916)	(n = 97)
Clinical service provider (includes all direct services to clients)	82.5	92.7	22.1	84.8	92.2	96.2	12.4
College/university professor	5.0	0.5	61.7	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Researcher	1.2	0.0	5.2	1.7	0.0	0.0	6.2
Consultant	1.3	2.6	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.2	12.4
Administrator/supervisor/director	6.9	3.1	10.4	11.9	6.5	3.4	14.4
Other	3.2	1.0	0.6	0.4	1.3	0.1	54.6
Statistical significance		Too many cells (36%) have expected count less than 5.					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.					
Recoded							
	(n = 1,859)	(n = 185)	(n = 145)	(n = 503)	(n = 76)	(n = 913)	(n = 26)
Clinical service provider (includes all direct services to clients, including those in classrooms)	87.4	96.2	23.4	87.5	93.4	96.5	46.2
College/university professor	5.3	0.5	65.5	0.2	0.0	0.1	0.0
Administrator/supervisor/director	7.3	3.2	11.0	12.3	6.6	3.4	53.8
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(10) = 1280.8$, $p = .000$, Cramer's V = .589					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

7. Primary Employment *Facility*. Select the one type of facility that best describes where you work most of the time. *If you work in multiple settings or in private practice, select the type of building in which you deliver most of your services.* Only one answer can be accepted. (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time

Facility	<i>n</i> = 1,978
School (public, private, school for the deaf)	9.9
College/university	7.8
Hospital (general, pediatric, military, VA)	26.4
Audiology franchise, retail chain	3.9
Nonresidential health care facility (includes audiologist's and physician's offices)	46.5
Industry (hearing aid manufacturing, hearing conservation)	4.9
Other	0.7



8. Which one of the following best describes your involvement in a private practice? (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A							
Private Practice Involvement	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,956)	(n = 191)	(n = 151)	(n = 518)	(n = 74)	(n = 907)	(n = 96)
I do not work in private practice. (SKIP to Q. 10.)	61.6	85.9	89.4	91.5	27.0	35.2	90.6
Full-time salaried employee	14.4	2.1	1.3	2.5	45.9	24.7	2.1
Part-time salaried employee	5.1	0.5	0.7	1.0	5.4	9.5	1.0
Contractor/consultant (e.g., per diem or temporary)	4.0	4.2	6.0	2.9	1.4	4.6	1.0
Owner (e.g., office-based or contract-based private practice)	14.9	7.3	2.6	2.1	20.3	26.0	5.2
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(20) = 698.8, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .300						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						



<p>9. Which of the following best describes your private practice employment? <i>Select all that apply.</i> Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria: ❖ CCC-A ❖ Selected full-time, part-time, contractor, or owner for Q. 8.</p>							
Private Practice Arrangement	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 751)	(n ≥ 28)	(n ≥ 16)	(n ≥ 44)	(n ≥ 53)	(n = 587)	(n ≥ 9)
Self-employed in a private practice	44.0	55.2	(n < 25)	35.6	29.6	44.6	(n < 25)
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 9.3, p = .098$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> there is <u>not</u> enough evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
Employed in a private practice owned by other audiologists	15.3	17.9	(n < 25)	13.6	20.4	15.2	(n < 25)
Statistical significance	Too many cells (25%) have expected count less than 5.						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.						
Employed in a private practice owned by non-audiologists (e.g., physicians, speech-language pathologists)	37.2	17.9	(n < 25)	29.5	47.2	39.0	(n < 25)
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 14.1, p = .015, \text{Cramer's } V = .138$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						

10. In your primary job, are you paid on an hourly or an annual basis? (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
 ❖ CCC-A
 ❖ Employed full-time or part-time

Salary Basis	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,944)	(n = 194)	(n = 153)	(n = 518)	(n = 73)	(n = 893)	(n = 96)
Hourly basis	26.9	7.2	4.6	31.5	19.2	34.7	11.5
Annual basis (SKIP to Q. 13.)	73.1	92.8	95.4	68.5	80.8	65.3	88.5
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 124.0, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .254$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						



11. If you are paid on an hourly basis, what is the hourly rate you receive at your main job? *Include your hourly rate before all deductions. Bonuses and commissions will be asked about in separate questions.*

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time
- ❖ Hourly salary of at least \$1

Hourly Rate	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
Work 30 or fewer hours							
	(n = 259)	(n = 10)	(n = 5)	(n = 68)	(n = 5)	(n = 164)	(n = 6)
Mean	\$40.55	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	\$42.34	(n < 25)	\$37.32	(n < 25)
Standard deviation	\$23.12			\$26.74		\$10.15	
25th percentile	\$31.00			\$33.00		\$30.00	
50th percentile (median)	\$36.00			\$38.22		\$35.00	
75th percentile	\$43.15			\$40.18		\$42.00	
Mode	\$40.00			\$40.00		\$35.00	
Statistical significance		$F(5, 251) = 7.3, p = .000$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the means vary by type of facility.					
Work 31 or more hours							
	(n = 233)	(n = 3)	(n = 1)	(n = 85)	(n = 9)	(n = 130)	(n = 4)
Mean	\$35.19	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	\$38.69	(n < 25)	\$33.30	(n < 25)
Standard deviation	\$9.41			\$8.84		\$9.37	
25th percentile	\$29.73			\$32.86		\$27.18	
50th percentile (median)	\$34.00			\$37.04		\$31.03	
75th percentile	\$39.34			\$41.55		\$37.00	
Mode	\$30.00			\$35.00		\$30.00	
Statistical significance		$F(5, 225) = 5.1, p = .000$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the means vary by type of facility.					

12. For how many hours do you work per week for the hourly rate you entered in Q. 11? *You may include decimals.*

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time
- ❖ Hourly salary of at least \$1
- ❖ Worked at least 1 hour per week

Weekly Hours Worked	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 492)	(n = 13)	(n = 7)	(n = 152)	(n = 13)	(n = 294)	(n = 10)
Mean	28.4	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	29.9	(n < 25)	28.0	(n < 25)
Standard deviation	10.7			10.6		10.1	
25th percentile	20.0			20.1		20.0	
50th percentile (median)	30.0			32.8		29.0	
75th percentile	40.0			40.0		36.0	
Mode	40.0			40.0		40.0	
Statistical significance		$F(5, 483) = 2.7, p = .019$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the means vary by type of facility.					



13. The income from your job may include several sources, such as salary, bonuses, and commissions. What is your basic annual salary, before deductions, for your primary job? *Bonuses and commissions will be asked about in separate questions.*

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time
- ❖ Annual salary of at least \$1

Annual Salary	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
Worked 9–10 months (academic year)							
	(n = 157)	(n = 114)	(n = 42)	(n = 0)	(n = 0)	(n = 0)	(n = 0)
Mean	\$68,356	\$64,644	\$77,623	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	(n < 25)
Standard deviation	\$17,463	\$13,892	\$21,942				
25th percentile	\$57,542	\$55,000	\$64,800				
50th percentile (median)	\$65,000	\$64,000	\$74,592				
75th percentile	\$76,507	\$71,942	\$90,603				
Mode	\$65,000	\$65,000	\$65,000				
Statistical significance		$F(1, 153) = 19.0, p = .000$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the means vary by type of facility.					
Work 11–12 months (calendar year)							
	(n = 1,046)	(n = 32)	(n = 88)	(n = 304)	(n = 50)	(n = 491)	(n = 75)
Mean	\$78,993	\$76,364	\$80,778	\$80,928	\$78,131	\$76,491	\$85,774
Standard deviation	\$29,645	\$22,116	\$27,758	\$21,197	\$51,070	\$31,184	\$32,952
25th percentile	\$60,000	\$64,552	\$63,000	\$69,000	\$50,000	\$57,024	\$65,000
50th percentile (median)	\$73,000	\$72,000	\$72,507	\$77,029	\$60,000	\$70,000	\$79,233
75th percentile	\$89,603	\$85,725	\$90,000	\$89,530	\$82,357	\$89,000	\$96,748
Mode	\$70,000	\$69,000	\$70,000	\$85,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$65,000
Statistical significance		$F(5, 1033) = 1.9, p = .097$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> there is <u>not</u> enough evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

<p>14. For what period of <u>work</u> is this salary? <i>If you work for 9–10 months, as in an academic setting, but are paid over a 12-month period, select response “1.”</i></p> <p>Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ❖ CCC-A ❖ Employed full-time or part-time ❖ Response to Q. 9 is at least \$1 							
Months Worked	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
Academic Year, Calendar Year, or Other							
	(n = 1,320)	(n = 161)	(n = 138)	(n = 333)	(n = 53)	(n = 550)	(n = 76)
Work 9 or 10 months per year	13.1	77.6	31.9	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Work 11 or 12 months per year	86.3	21.7	67.4	99.4	98.1	99.1	100.0
Work other period	0.6	0.6	0.7	0.3	1.9	0.7	0.0
Statistical significance		Too many cells (33%) have expected count less than 5.					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.					
Recoded: Academic Year or Calendar Year							
	(n = 1,312)	(n = 160)	(n = 137)	(n = 332)	(n = 52)	(n = 546)	(n = 76)
Work 9 or 10 months per year	13.2	78.1	32.1	0.3	0.0	0.2	0.0
Work 11 or 12 months per year	86.8	21.9	67.9	99.7	100.0	99.8	100.0
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 783.7, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .776$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

15. What is the total amount you received in bonuses during the past 12 months? <i>Enter "0" if you did not receive a bonus.</i>							
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:							
❖ CCC-A							
❖ Employed full-time or part-time							
Bonus	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
Includes \$0							
	(n = 1,826)	(n = 182)	(n = 147)	(n = 504)	(n = 69)	(n = 827)	(n = 84)
Mean	\$2,647	\$403	\$1,022	\$1,068	\$3,078	\$3,957	\$6,318
Standard deviation	\$14,295	\$2,002	\$4,041	\$5,509	\$12,631	\$19,724	\$13,921
25th percentile	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
50th percentile (median)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$1,471
75th percentile	\$500	\$0	\$0	\$201	\$0	\$1,000	\$6,369
Mode	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Statistical significance		$F(5, 1807) = 5.1$ $p = .000$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the means vary by type of facility.					
Excludes \$0							
	(n = 547)	(n = 16)	(n = 22)	(n = 132)	(n = 15)	(n = 312)	(n = 46)
Mean	\$8,841	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	\$4,083	(n < 25)	\$10,506	\$11,601
Standard deviation	\$25,068			\$10,213		\$31,079	\$17,227
25th percentile	\$736			\$500		\$652	\$4,000
50th percentile (median)	\$2,000			\$1,000		\$2,000	\$6,000
75th percentile	\$7,000			\$2,952		\$8,851	\$13,405
Mode	\$2,000			\$500		\$2,000	\$4,000
Statistical significance		$F(5, 537) = 1.6$, $p = .163$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> there is <u>not</u> enough evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

16. What is the total amount you received as commissions during the past 12 months? *Enter "0" if you did not receive a commission and skip to Q. 19.*

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time

Commission	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
Includes \$0							
	(n = 1,838)	(n = 181)	(n = 147)	(n = 502)	(n = 71)	(n = 839)	(n = 85)
Mean	\$4,416	\$184	\$374	\$580	\$18,511	\$6,939	\$6,729
Standard deviation	\$13,663	\$2,878	\$3,253	\$5,565	\$29,919	\$15,936	\$13,556
25th percentile	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
50th percentile (median)	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$306	\$0	\$0
75th percentile	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$27,521	\$7,824	\$10,000
Mode	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0	\$0
Statistical significance		$F(5, 1819) = 38.7, p = .000$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the means vary by type of facility.					
Excludes \$0							
	(n = 365)	(n = 1)	(n = 2)	(n = 9)	(n = 36)	(n = 292)	(n = 24)
Mean	\$22,215	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	\$37,022	\$19,969	(n < 25)
Standard deviation	\$23,340				\$33,333	\$21,711	
25th percentile	\$7,000				\$10,906	\$6,000	
50th percentile (median)	\$16,196				\$26,719	\$15,000	
75th percentile	\$30,000				\$53,606	\$25,000	
Mode	\$10,000				\$20,000	\$10,000	
Statistical significance		$F(5, 357) = 4.0, p = .001$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the means vary by type of facility.					

17. How is the commission determined? *Select all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time
- ❖ Commission of at least \$1

Response	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 365)	(n = 1)	(n = 3)	(n = 9)	(n = 37)	(n = 266)	(n = 26)
Percent of profit	36.1	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	29.7	37.6	50.0
Statistical significance		Too many cells (42%) have expected count less than 5.					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.					
Percent of sale price	39.0	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	64.9	35.0	38.5
Statistical significance		Too many cells (42%) have expected count less than 5.					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.					
Flat rate (SKIP to Q. 19.)	24.3	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	5.4	27.1	11.5
Statistical significance		Too many cells (42%) have expected count less than 5.					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.					

18. What percent commission do you receive on product sales?
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time
- ❖ Commission of at least \$1

Product Sales Commission	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 232)	(n = 0)	(n = 1)	(n = 5)	(n = 29)	(n = 188)	(n = 7)
Mean	16.2	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	12.9	16.5	(n < 25)
Standard deviation	13.3				9.3	13.1	
25th percentile	7.0				6.7	8.4	
50th percentile (median)	12.5				10.0	13.0	
75th percentile	20.0				16.4	20.0	
Mode	10.0				10.0	10.0	
Statistical significance		$F(4, 225) = 7.6, p = .000$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the means vary by type of facility.					



19. If you dispense hearing aids, do you bundle services and products? (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,391)	(n = 37)	(n = 145)	(n = 322)	(n = 76)	(n = 745)	(n = 11)
Bundle all charges	70.7	56.8	57.9	56.5	90.8	77.6	(n < 25)
Charge separately for professional services and devices	29.3	43.2	42.1	43.5	9.2	22.4	
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 80.6, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .246$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						



20. Which of the following services do you provide? *Select all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Clinical service provider
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time

Service	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,625)	(n ≥ 177)	(n ≥ 33)	(n ≥ 439)	(n ≥ 71)	(n ≥ 880)	(n = 12)
Auditory training	16.8	42.1	32.4	10.9	13.9	14.3	(n < 25)
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 102.5, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .252						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
Counseling on communication strategies/realistic expectations	86.2	78.7	97.0	84.3	88.9	88.5	(n < 25)
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 30.7, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .138						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
Demonstration/fitting/orientation of hearing assistive technology	81.3	83.7	88.2	76.1	88.9	83.2	(n < 25)
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 26.8, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .129						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
Fitting and dispensing hearing aids	80.5	29.9	97.1	75.7	97.2	91.9	(n < 25)
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 405.2, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .501						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						

(Table 20 continues on next page.)

20 (cont'd.) Which of the following services do you provide? *Select all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
 ❖ CCC-A
 ❖ Clinical service provider
 ❖ Employed full-time or part-time

Service	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,625)	(n ≥ 177)	(n ≥ 33)	(n ≥ 439)	(n ≥ 71)	(n ≥ 880)	(n = 12)
Programming and fitting cochlear implants	11.8	4.5	27.3	20.3	1.4	9.1	(n < 25)
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 65.7, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .202					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Services to the birth-to-6-months population	45.0	39.9	58.8	59.5	12.5	41.9	(n < 25)
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 82.1, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .225					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Speech reading/lip reading	3.5	8.4	21.2	2.3	0.0	2.7	(n < 25)
Statistical significance		Too many cells (25%) have expected count less than 5.					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.					
Validation of outcomes using aided and unaided speech understanding measures	59.6	55.1	79.4	61.1	56.9	60.1	(n < 25)
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 13.8, p = .017$, Cramer's V = .092					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

(Table 20 continues on next page.)

20 (cont'd.) Which of the following services do you provide? *Select all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

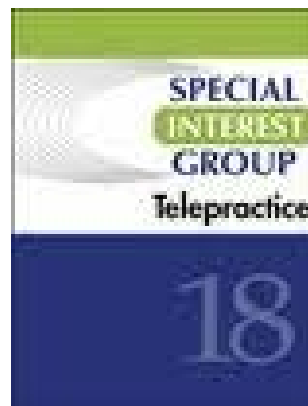
- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Clinical service provider
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time

Service	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,625)	(n ≥ 177)	(n ≥ 33)	(n ≥ 439)	(n ≥ 71)	(n ≥ 880)	(n = 12)
Validation of treatment outcomes by self-questionnaires	40.9	27.5	73.5	49.1	43.7	38.4	(n < 25)
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 44.1, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .165						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
Verification of performance of hearing aids using real ear measures	56.9	46.6	85.3	67.0	64.8	53.0	(n < 25)
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 56.1, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .186						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
I do not provide any of the above services.	3.3	3.9	0.0	5.2	0.0	2.3	(n < 25)
Statistical significance	Too many cells (25%) have expected count less than 5.						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.						

Telepractice

Telepractice is the application of telecommunications technology to the delivery of professional services at a distance by linking clinician to client, or clinician to clinician, for assessment, intervention, and/or consultation.

21. Do you currently deliver any services via telepractice? (Percentages)							
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:							
❖ CCC-A							
Telepractice Services	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,957)	(n = 190)	(n = 153)	(n = 516)	(n = 76)	(n = 914)	(n = 90)
Yes	5.2	3.2	5.2	6.6	10.5	2.5	25.6
No (SKIP to Q. 23.)	94.8	96.8	94.8	93.4	89.5	97.5	74.4
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 95.9, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .222$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						



22. Which one of the methods below best describes how your telepractice is reimbursed? (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
 ❖ CCC-A
 ❖ Answered Yes to Q. 21.

Reimbursement	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 99)	(n = 6)	(n = 8)	(n = 32)	(n = 8)	(n = 22)	(n = 21)
Not reimbursed	37.9	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	21.9	(n < 25)	(n < 25)	(n < 25)
Bundled with a reimbursed on-site service	13.2			15.6			
Reimbursed separately	13.0			21.9			
Part of a funded research project	6.9			3.1			
None of the above	29.0			37.5			
Statistical significance		Too many cells (80%) have expected count less than 5.					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.					



Supervision

23. Do you currently supervise full-time support personnel? (Percentages)
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,961)	(n = 191)	(n = 153)	(n = 515)	(n = 76)	(n = 912)	(n = 94)
Yes	23.8	12.6	19.6	26.6	40.8	25.5	8.5
No (SKIP to Q. 25.)	76.2	87.4	80.4	73.4	59.2	74.5	91.5
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 42.7, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .148					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

24. How many full-time support personnel do you currently supervise? Enter "0" if none.
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
❖ CCC-A
❖ Answered Yes to Q. 23.

Support Personnel	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 456)	(n = 24)	(n = 29)	(n = 136)	(n = 31)	(n = 226)	(n = 7)
Mean	3.1	(n < 25)	3.3	3.5	5.2	2.4	(n < 25)
Standard deviation	4.3		4.9	3.9	10.0	2.2	
25th percentile	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
50th percentile (median)	2.0		2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	
75th percentile	3.0		3.0	4.0	4.8	3.0	
Mode	1.0		1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Statistical significance			$F(5, 446) = 7.5, p = .000$				
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the means vary by type of facility.					

25. How aware are you of ASHA's new Associates Program for support personnel? (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Associates Program	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,010)	(n = 193)	(n = 153)	(n = 513)	(n = 77)	(n = 908)	(n = 94)
Have never heard of it	74.3	65.8	67.3	76.2	74.0	75.8	80.9
Have heard of it, but don't know much about it	23.0	33.2	27.5	21.1	23.4	21.4	19.1
Know pretty much about it	1.9	1.0	3.3	2.1	1.3	2.0	0.0
Know a lot about it	0.7	0.0	2.0	0.6	1.3	0.9	0.0
Statistical significance		Too many cells (38%) have expected count less than 5.					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.					

26. During the last 3 years, what's the average number of clinical doctoral students for whom you have served annually as an extern site preceptor or supervisor? Enter "0" if none.

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Clinical Doctoral Students	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,007)	(n = 193)	(n = 152)	(n = 514)	(n = 77)	(n = 911)	(n = 94)
Mean	1.3	0.7	3.9	1.8	0.5	0.9	0.3
Standard deviation	2.9	1.5	7.3	2.6	1.1	1.7	1.0
25th percentile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50th percentile (median)	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75th percentile	2.0	1.0	4.0	3.0	0.0	1.0	0.0
Mode	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical significance		$F(5, 1934) = 40.4, p = .000$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the means vary by type of facility.					

27. Which of the following ASHA resources would help to improve your effectiveness as an extern site preceptor or supervisor? *Select all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Resource	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,037)	(n = 195)	(n = 154)	(n ≥ 521)	(n = 77)	(n ≥ 921)	(n ≥ 96)
ASHA Convention session	13.0	11.3	22.7	15.1	6.5	12.1	5.2
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 24.1, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .111					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
ASHA policy documents	26.1	28.2	27.9	30.3	20.8	25.1	14.4
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 13.9, p = .016$, Cramer's V = .084					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Continuing education product or program (e.g., web workshop or webinar)	47.4	53.3	51.9	53.6	35.1	45.2	26.0
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 36.2, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .136					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Networking opportunities with other preceptors	28.8	32.8	38.3	26.7	33.8	29.1	15.5
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 18.7, p = .002$, Cramer's V = .098					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Web and print resources (e.g., <i>Leader</i> article)	37.9	31.8	42.9	45.4	33.8	36.7	17.5
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 35.4, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .134					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

Continuing Education (CE)

28. ASHA has an annual Audiology Online Conference. On a scale of 1 to 5, rate your interest in learning more about each of the following topics at this conference. (Percentages)

Scale: 1 = "Not at all interested" to
5 = "Very interested"

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Audiology Online	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n ≥ 1,904)	(n ≥ 180)	(n ≥ 141)	(n ≥ 494)	(n ≥ 70)	(n ≥ 863)	(n ≥ 88)
Audiology business practices and management							
1 Not at all interested	30.9	60.2	38.6	44.4	20.0	16.9	31.1
2	14.1	15.5	17.9	17.6	12.0	10.9	12.2
3	17.0	12.7	18.6	17.4	14.7	17.9	18.9
4	15.6	5.0	12.4	10.0	18.7	21.2	17.8
5 Very interested	22.4	6.6	12.4	10.6	34.7	33.2	20.0
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(20) = 308.8, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .203						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
Auditory processing							
1 Not at all interested	21.3	10.2	16.2	23.5	28.0	21.8	32.6
2	15.7	9.7	15.5	15.7	14.7	17.8	16.9
3	24.6	17.2	22.3	24.3	26.7	25.4	30.3
4	18.5	21.0	21.6	19.1	17.3	17.7	10.1
5 Very interested	19.8	41.9	24.3	17.5	13.3	17.3	10.1
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(20) = 95.6, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .113						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						

(Table 28 continues on next page.)

28 (cont'd.) ASHA has an annual Audiology Online Conference. On a scale of 1 to 5, rate your interest in learning more about each of the following topics at this conference. (Percentages)

Scale: 1 = "Not at all interested" to
5 = "Very interested"

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Audiology Online	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n ≥ 1,904)	(n ≥ 180)	(n ≥ 141)	(n ≥ 494)	(n ≥ 70)	(n ≥ 863)	(n ≥ 88)
Cochlear implants							
1 Not at all interested	22.5	3.8	14.5	22.6	27.4	28.1	16.5
2	17.8	3.2	15.9	15.4	28.8	22.2	18.7
3	23.9	16.7	20.0	25.7	24.7	24.9	23.1
4	17.5	27.4	29.7	17.8	13.7	13.8	11.0
5 Very interested	18.3	48.9	20.0	18.6	5.5	11.0	30.8
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(20) = 260.1, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .187					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Genetics of hearing loss							
1 Not at all interested	8.8	5.3	8.8	6.9	14.9	9.5	11.0
2	9.4	8.0	6.1	8.1	10.8	10.4	17.6
3	23.9	26.2	19.0	21.6	25.7	25.3	24.2
4	31.0	29.9	38.1	31.3	23.0	31.0	31.9
5 Very interested	26.9	30.5	27.9	31.9	25.7	23.8	15.4
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(20) = 40.2, p = .005$, Cramer's V = .073					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

(Table 28 continues on next page.)

28 (cont'd.) ASHA has an annual Audiology Online Conference. On a scale of 1 to 5, rate your interest in learning more about each of the following topics at this conference. (Percentages)

Scale: 1 = "Not at all interested" to
5 = "Very interested"

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Audiology Online	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n ≥ 1,904)	(n ≥ 180)	(n ≥ 141)	(n ≥ 494)	(n ≥ 70)	(n ≥ 863)	(n ≥ 88)
Hearing technology							
1 Not at all interested	5.9	4.3	7.6	5.7	6.7	5.8	5.4
2	4.6	1.6	9.7	5.3	2.7	4.3	4.3
3	15.8	16.5	20.8	17.6	2.7	14.5	17.4
4	31.8	33.5	35.4	32.3	26.7	30.3	34.8
5 Very interested	42.0	44.1	26.4	39.0	61.3	45.2	38.0
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(20) = 48.8, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .080					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Multicultural issues							
1 Not at all interested	24.8	16.7	18.4	23.7	37.5	26.4	33.0
2	22.5	20.6	22.7	19.8	15.3	26.0	23.9
3	30.1	28.9	28.4	31.6	26.4	29.3	27.3
4	14.5	20.6	20.6	16.0	15.3	11.4	9.1
5 Very interested	8.1	13.3	9.9	8.9	5.6	7.0	6.8
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(20) = 50.0, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .082					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

(Table 28 continues on next page.)

28 (cont'd.) ASHA has an annual Audiology Online Conference. On a scale of 1 to 5, rate your interest in learning more about each of the following topics at this conference. (Percentages)

Scale: 1 = "Not at all interested" to
5 = "Very interested"

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Audiology Online	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n ≥ 1,904)	(n ≥ 180)	(n ≥ 141)	(n ≥ 494)	(n ≥ 70)	(n ≥ 863)	(n ≥ 88)
Vestibular disorders and treatment							
1 Not at all interested	23.9	40.4	24.1	26.6	27.1	18.1	27.2
2	16.4	25.1	19.3	14.5	22.9	14.2	19.6
3	20.1	19.1	20.7	18.8	22.9	19.4	29.3
4	17.8	8.7	17.9	17.3	17.1	20.8	15.2
5 Very interested	21.8	6.6	17.9	22.8	10.0	27.5	8.7
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(20) = 114.8, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .124$						
	Conclusion: There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						

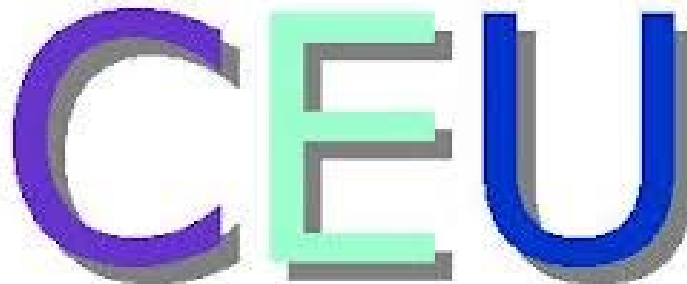


29. How do you learn about courses offered for ASHA CEUs? <i>Select all that apply.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A							
Course	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,037)	(n = 195)	(n ≥ 154)	(n ≥ 521)	(n ≥ 77)	(n ≥ 921)	(n ≥ 96)
ASHA Community	14.4	21.0	25.8	13.8	14.3	12.4	6.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 31.6, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .127					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Course Search on ASHA website	22.1	23.1	23.2	25.1	20.5	20.8	11.5
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 10.3, p = .068$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> there is <u>not</u> enough evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Direct mail	33.4	38.5	32.9	30.9	28.6	34.9	25.0
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 8.5, p = .129$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> there is <u>not</u> enough evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
E-mail distribution	55.3	65.1	67.7	55.5	46.8	53.0	53.6
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 21.5, p = .001$, Cramer's V = .104					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Flyers at conferences	14.0	13.3	20.1	14.2	15.6	12.9	17.7
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 6.9, p = .229$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> there is <u>not</u> enough evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Internet search	25.8	22.1	20.8	25.9	32.5	26.2	32.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 7.4, p = .191$					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> there is <u>not</u> enough evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

(Table 29 continues on next page.)

29 (cont'd.) How do you learn about courses offered for ASHA CEUs? *Select all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Course	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,037)	(n = 195)	(n ≥ 154)	(n ≥ 521)	(n ≥ 77)	(n ≥ 921)	(n ≥ 96)
Print advertisements	18.5	23.6	21.9	18.4	13.0	18.0	14.6
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 7.2, p = .207$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> there is <u>not</u> enough evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
Recommendations of colleagues	31.2	34.9	35.7	38.2	20.5	27.4	24.7
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 26.6, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .116$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						



CULTURAL AND LINGUISTIC DIVERSITY

30. On a scale of 1 to 5, how qualified do you believe you are to address cultural and linguistic influences on service delivery and outcomes? *Answer even if you are not a clinical service provider.* (Percentages)

Scale: 1 = "Not at all qualified" to

5 = "Very qualified"

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Qualified	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,994)	(n = 191)	(n = 152)	(n = 513)	(n = 73)	(n = 901)	(n = 95)
1 Not at all qualified	18.6	12.6	7.9	10.5	24.7	23.8	35.8
2	19.6	16.2	10.5	15.6	23.3	23.9	22.1
3	36.0	43.5	40.8	42.3	27.4	31.2	29.5
4	18.5	19.4	28.9	23.8	19.2	14.9	8.4
5 Very qualified	7.3	8.4	11.8	7.8	5.5	6.3	4.2
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(20) = 135.3, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .133$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						



Demographics

31. Which of the following credentials do you hold? <i>Select all that apply.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A							
Credential	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,037)	(n = 195)	(n = 155)	(n ≥ 521)	(n = 77)	(n ≥ 921)	(n = 97)
CCC-A, ASHA Certificate of Clinical Competence in Audiology	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Statistical significance	No statistics are computed because the variable, CCC-A, is a constant.						
CCC-SLP, ASHA Certificate of Clinical Competence in Speech-Language Pathology	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical significance	No statistics are computed because the variable, CCC-SLP, is a constant.						
ABA, American Board of Audiology certification	10.2	6.7	9.0	9.0	13.0	11.8	6.2
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 8.8, p = .119$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> there is <u>not</u> enough evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
LSLS certification from AG Bell	0.4	0.5	1.9	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical significance	Too many cells (50%) have expected count less than 5.						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.						

32. Do you belong to any of the following organizations? <i>Select all that apply.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A							
Organization	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,037)	(n = 195)	(n ≥ 154)	(n ≥ 521)	(n = 77)	(n ≥ 921)	(n ≥ 96)
Academy of Doctors of Audiology (ADA)	7.0	3.1	1.9	2.5	9.1	11.8	2.1
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 63.1, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .179						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
Academy of Rehabilitative Audiology (ARA)	1.8	1.0	8.4	0.8	0.0	1.4	2.1
Statistical significance	Too many cells (33%) have expected count less than 5.						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.						
American Academy of Audiology (AAA)	62.1	35.9	65.2	50.6	70.1	74.4	64.6
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 149.4, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .276						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
American Auditory Society (AAS)	7.0	3.6	33.1	7.5	0.0	4.1	6.2
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 178.6, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .301						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
American Balance Society (ABS)	0.9	0.0	3.2	2.1	0.0	0.3	0.0
Statistical significance	Too many cells (33%) have expected count less than 5.						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.						

(Table 32 continues on next page.)

32 (cont'd.) Do you belong to any of the following organizations? <i>Select all that apply.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A							
Organization	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,037)	(n = 195)	(n ≥ 154)	(n ≥ 521)	(n = 77)	(n ≥ 921)	(n ≥ 96)
Association of VA Audiologists (AVAA)	2.3	0.5	0.0	8.4	0.0	0.2	0.0
Statistical significance	Too many cells (33%) have expected count less than 5.						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.						
Educational Audiology Association (EAA)	7.1	47.7	8.4	1.7	0.0	2.4	2.1
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 552.8, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .530$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						
International Society of Audiology (ISA)	1.6	0.5	7.1	1.7	0.0	1.1	1.0
Statistical significance	Too many cells (33%) have expected count less than 5.						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.						
Military Audiology Association (MAA)	1.1	1.0	0.6	2.1	1.3	0.5	2.1
Statistical significance	Too many cells (33%) have expected count less than 5.						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.						
National Hearing Conservation Association (NHCA)	2.6	1.5	1.9	2.1	1.3	2.4	11.5
Statistical significance	Too many cells (25%) have expected count less than 5.						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.						

(Table 32 continues on next page.)

32 (cont'd.) Do you belong to any of the following organizations? *Select all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Organization	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,037)	(n = 195)	(n ≥ 154)	(n ≥ 521)	(n = 77)	(n ≥ 921)	(n ≥ 96)
None of the above	27.7	34.0	23.2	35.2	27.3	22.0	22.9
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 36.4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .136$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						

Professional Organizations



33. How many years have you been employed in the audiology profession? **EXCLUDE** your supervised year of experience (i.e., CF or “fourth year”). Enter “0” if you have never been employed as an audiologist.
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
❖ CCC-A

Experience	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,033)	(n = 193)	(n = 155)	(n = 521)	(n = 75)	(n = 921)	(n = 97)
Mean	18.7	20.9	21.2	16.5	18.3	19.0	18.5
Standard deviation	10.8	9.8	11.6	10.2	9.8	11.0	10.9
25th percentile	10.0	13.0	11.0	8.0	12.0	10.0	10.0
50th percentile (median)	17.0	21.0	22.0	15.0	17.7	18.0	15.7
75th percentile	27.0	28.7	32.0	25.0	26.0	28.0	25.0
Mode	12.0	20.0	35.0	10.0	12.0	12.0	12.0
Statistical significance	$F(5, 1955) = 7.8, p = .000$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the means vary by type of facility.						
Years experience in categories (percentages)							
	(n = 2,029)	(n = 192)	(n = 154)	(n = 519)	(n = 77)	(n = 920)	(n = 96)
1–5 years	11.4	5.2	9.7	14.8	11.7	11.2	9.4
6–10 years	17.4	12.5	13.6	22.4	9.1	16.8	16.7
11–15 years	16.7	15.1	13.6	15.4	26.0	16.8	24.0
16–20 years	13.0	16.7	9.7	12.1	13.0	13.3	11.5
21–25 years	12.1	14.6	11.7	12.3	13.0	11.5	15.6
26–30 years	12.8	17.7	14.9	12.3	16.9	12.1	7.3
31 or more years	16.6	18.2	26.6	10.6	10.4	18.3	15.6
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(30) = 74.1, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .087$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						

Note: n's vary slightly because of rounding.

34. Identify the degrees you have earned. *Count only actual degrees--not equivalencies or certificates--and do not include degrees expected but not yet conferred. Select all that apply.*

(Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Earned Degrees	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,037)	(n ≥ 194)	(n = 155)	(n ≥ 521)	(n = 77)	(n ≥ 921)	(n ≥ 96)
Master's	74.3	83.6	69.0	70.1	75.3	75.6	77.1
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 17.1, p = .004$, Cramer's V = .093					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
AuD	55.5	43.6	41.3	63.0	50.6	57.2	56.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 37.4, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .138					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
PhD	8.2	1.0	49.0	8.3	2.6	3.1	9.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(5) = 391.4, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .446					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					
Other doctorate	0.6	0.5	1.9	0.8	1.3	0.3	1.0
Statistical significance		Too many cells (42%) have expected count less than 5.					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.					



35. Are you considering pursuing a research doctorate (PhD)? *Select one response, considering only "PhD"—not other types of doctorates.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

PhD	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,019)	(n = 193)	(n = 154)	(n = 520)	(n = 77)	(n = 911)	(n = 95)
I already have a PhD.	8.1	1.0	48.7	8.1	2.6	3.1	9.5
I'm in a PhD program now.	0.4	1.0	1.3	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Yes, I hope to start within the next 5 years.	1.8	1.0	1.3	2.7	5.2	1.0	0.0
Maybe, but I probably will not begin within 5 years.	6.8	4.1	5.8	8.5	5.2	6.6	11.6
No, I'm not interested.	82.9	92.7	42.9	79.8	87.0	89.4	78.9
Statistical significance		Too many cells (33%) have expected count less than 5.					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> Too little data are available in some facility categories to test whether responses vary by type of facility.					

36. Which one of the following best describes where you work? (Percentages) *Recoded to include only respondents who are employed.*
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,974)	(n = 193)	(n = 154)	(n = 520)	(n = 77)	(n = 912)	(n = 89)
Metropolitan/urban area	46.5	40.4	58.4	65.2	36.4	34.2	64.0
Suburban area	39.4	38.3	24.0	23.7	44.2	51.3	32.6
Rural area	14.1	21.2	17.5	11.2	19.5	14.5	3.4
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(10) = 179.4, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .215					
		<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

37. In what state do you currently perform the majority of your work? Use standard post office two-letter code, (e.g., CA for California).

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time

State	<i>n</i>	State	<i>n</i>
Alabama	33	Montana	2
Alaska	7	Nebraska	35
Arizona	34	Nevada	5
Arkansas	20	New Hampshire	6
California	123	New Jersey	48
Colorado	61	New Mexico	12
Connecticut	27	New York	147
Delaware	6	North Carolina	56
District of Columbia	12	North Dakota	9
Florida	86	Ohio	99
Georgia	39	Oklahoma	17
Hawaii	4	Oregon	24
Idaho	12	Pennsylvania	80
Illinois	73	Rhode Island	7
Indiana	51	South Carolina	21
Iowa	26	South Dakota	8
Kansas	18	Tennessee	57
Kentucky	26	Texas	123
Louisiana	36	Utah	23
Maine	5	Vermont	7
Maryland	44	Virginia	55
Massachusetts	62	Washington	47
Michigan	83	West Virginia	20
Minnesota	58	Wisconsin	44
Mississippi	18	Wyoming	7
Missouri	44	Total	1970

37 (cont'd.) In what state do you currently perform the majority of your work? Use standard post office two-letter code, (e.g., CA for California).

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time

Region/Division	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 1,970)	(n = 195)	(n ≥ 154)	(n = 520)	(n ≥ 77)	(n = 915)	(n ≥ 92)
Northeast	19.8	17.9	20.6	18.7	13.0	21.3	18.3
Middle Atlantic	14.0	13.8	15.6	12.3	5.1	15.3	16.3
New England	5.8	4.1	5.2	6.3	7.6	6.0	2.2
Midwest	27.8	25.1	26.5	31.9	35.1	25.7	30.1
East North Central	17.7	14.4	18.2	20.2	21.5	16.7	18.5
West North Central	10.1	10.8	7.8	11.7	13.9	9.0	12.0
South	34.1	33.3	40.0	28.7	31.2	36.5	34.4
East South Central	6.8	4.6	11.7	8.1	5.1	6.3	4.3
South Atlantic	17.3	20.0	20.1	13.7	11.4	18.5	19.6
West South Central	10.0	8.7	8.4	6.9	15.2	11.7	10.9
West	18.3	23.6	12.9	20.8	20.8	16.5	17.2
Mountain	7.9	12.3	7.8	7.9	8.9	6.9	8.7
Pacific	10.4	11.3	5.2	12.9	11.4	9.6	7.6
Statistical significance		FOR 4 REGIONS: $\chi^2(15) = 27.6$, $p = .024$, Cramer's V = .069 FOR 9 DIVISIONS: $\chi^2(40) = 63.0$, $p = .012$, Cramer's V = .080					
		Conclusion: There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.					

38. What is your sex? (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	School	College/ University	Hospital	Franchise/ Chain	Nonres. Health Care	Industry
	(n = 2,032)	(n = 193)	(n = 153)	(n = 521)	(n = 77)	(n = 920)	(n = 96)
Female	84.0	91.7	75.2	86.9	74.0	83.4	80.2
Male	16.0	8.3	24.8	13.1	26.0	16.6	19.8
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(5) = 27.8, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .119$						
	<u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by type of facility.						



Appendix

Geographic Regions and Divisions of the Country

Northeast

- ◆ Middle Atlantic
 - New Jersey
 - New York
 - Pennsylvania
- ◆ New England
 - Connecticut
 - Maine
 - Massachusetts
 - New Hampshire
 - Rhode Island
 - Vermont

South

- ◆ East South Central
 - Alabama
 - Kentucky
 - Mississippi
 - Tennessee
- ◆ South Atlantic
 - Delaware
 - District of Columbia
 - Florida
 - Georgia
 - Maryland
 - North Carolina
 - South Carolina
 - Virginia
 - West Virginia
- ◆ West South Central
 - Arkansas
 - Louisiana
 - Oklahoma
 - Texas

Midwest

- ◆ East North Central
 - Illinois
 - Indiana
 - Michigan
 - Ohio
 - Wisconsin
- ◆ West North Central
 - Iowa
 - Kansas
 - Minnesota
 - Missouri
 - Nebraska
 - North Dakota
 - South Dakota

West

- ◆ Mountain
 - Arizona
 - Colorado
 - Idaho
 - Montana
 - Nevada
 - New Mexico
 - Utah
 - Wyoming
- ◆ Pacific
 - Alaska
 - California
 - Hawaii
 - Oregon
 - Washington



Statistics used in the frequency report include the following:

Notation	Description
Response rate	<p>The percentage of individuals who were included in the sample, minus any who were ineligible</p> $RR = \frac{(C + P)}{S - (Ret + I)}$ <p>Where</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> RR = Response rate C = Number of completed surveys P = Number of partial surveys S = Sample size Ret = Ineligible because of retirement I = Ineligible for other reasons (e.g., no longer in the field, on leave of absence) $RR = \frac{2,037}{4,000 - (3 + 33)} = 51.4\%$
<i>n</i>	The number in the sample. In this report, the number of people who answered a particular question.
Mean	<p>A measure of central tendency; an average. Add the total of all the values and divide by the number of items.</p> <p>Example: $(1 + 1 + 7 + 34 + 88) / 5 = 26.2$</p>
Standard deviation	<p>A statistic that shows the spread of scores in a distribution. Used with means. The larger the standard deviation, the more widely the scores are spread out around the mean.</p> <p>About 68% of the measurement is between 1 standard deviation greater than and 1 standard deviation smaller than the mean; 95% are plus/minus 2 standard deviations.</p> <p>Example: $(1 + 1 + 7 + 34 + 88)$ Standard deviation = 37.1</p> <p>Therefore, 68% of the responses are between -10.9 $(26.2 - 37.1)$ and 63.3 $(26.2 + 37.1)$</p>

Notation	Description
Median	A measure of central tendency; the midpoint. Arrange the values in order, from lowest to highest. Select the value in the middle position. Example: 1, 1, 7, 34, 88 Median = 7
Mode	A measure of central tendency. The value that occurs more frequently than any other value. Example: 1, 1, 7, 34, 88 Mode = 1
Statistical significance	Describes whether a value is larger or smaller than would be expected by chance alone. Note that a large sample size can lead to results that are “statistically significant” even though the results themselves may not have substantive or practical significance. This is particularly true for chi-square (X^2) tests.
Chi square (X^2)	A test used to assess the statistical significance of a finding where the variables being assessed are nominal (e.g., “CCC-A” and “CCC-A”) or ordinal (e.g., “Poor,” “Fair,” “Good,” and “Excellent”). It measures whether there are statistically significant differences between the observed frequencies and the expected frequencies of two variables. The larger the observed frequency is in comparison with the expected frequency, the larger the X^2 statistic and the more likely the difference is statistically significant. When the sample size is large, large X^2 values (that are statistically significant) can be obtained even for weak associations. ¹
Cramer’s V and Phi	A measure of the <u>strength</u> of the association, used with X^2 statistics to identify the meaningfulness of a relationship. The X^2 value may be large with a probability of having occurred by chance that is small ($p < .05$). That is, it is “statistically significant at the .05 level.” Cramer’s V and Phi tell us “so what”: how strong (practically important) is the relationship between the variables. The larger the value of Cramer’s V/Phi, the stronger the association. Phi is used for 2 x 2 tables; Cramer’s V is reported for tables larger than 2 x 2. These statistics are only presented in this report when $p \leq .05$.
<i>F</i>	The statistic computed when conducting an analysis of variance.
Analysis of Variance	Tests the statistical significance of differences in means on two or more groups. Used for categorical independent variables (e.g., types of schools) and a continuous or interval dependent variable (e.g., salaries).
<i>p</i>	Probability. Found in expressions such as $p = .003$, meaning “The probability that this result could have been produced by chance is 1 in 3/1000ths.” The smaller the number, the less likely that the result was due to chance. The <i>p</i> value is the actual probability associated with an obtained statistical result, such as X^2 . ¹
<i>df</i>	Degrees of freedom. The number of values that are free to vary when computing a statistic. Used in interpreting a X^2 ratio. It is calculated in a cross-tabulation as $(R - 1) (C - 1)$ or (the number of rows minus 1) times (the number of columns minus 1). In a 3 x 4 table, <i>df</i> would be 6.

¹ Vogt, W. P. (1999). *Dictionary of statistics & methodology* (2nd ed.). Newbury Park, CA: Sage.