Caseload Characteristics

For additional information, please contact
Jeanette Janota, Surveys & Information Team
American Speech-Language-Hearing Association
Rockville, MD 20850
800-498-2071, ext. 8738
jjanota@asha.org
# Contents

- Executive Summary .....................................................................................................................1
- Activities ........................................................................................................................................2
  - Facility ................................................................................................................................2
  - Population Density ...........................................................................................................2
- Populations Served .........................................................................................................................3
  - Facility ................................................................................................................................3
  - Population Density ...........................................................................................................4
- Adult Services ..................................................................................................................................4
  - Facility ................................................................................................................................4
  - Population Density ...........................................................................................................5
- Pediatric Services ............................................................................................................................6
  - Facility ................................................................................................................................6
  - Population Density ...........................................................................................................7
- Autism ............................................................................................................................................7
  - Facility ................................................................................................................................7
  - Population Density ...........................................................................................................7
- Early Intervention .............................................................................................................................8
  - Facility ................................................................................................................................8
  - Geographic Division .....................................................................................................................8
  - Population Density ...........................................................................................................9
  - Years of Experience....................................................................................................................9
- Denials From Health Plans ...............................................................................................................9
  - Facility ................................................................................................................................9
  - Geographic Division ...................................................................................................................10
  - Population Density ...............................................................................................................10
- Denials Compared With 2009 .........................................................................................................10
  - Facility ................................................................................................................................10
- Swallowing .....................................................................................................................................11
- Qualified to Serve Multicultural Populations ...............................................................................11
- Survey Notes and Methodology .....................................................................................................12
  - Response Rate..........................................................................................................................12
Executive Summary

The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) conducted a survey of speech-language pathologists (SLPs) in the spring of 2011. The survey was designed to provide information about health care–based service delivery and to update and expand information gathered during previous SLP Health Care Surveys. The results are presented in a series of reports.

This report is based on responses from SLPs in six types of health care facilities: general medical hospitals, rehabilitation (rehab) hospitals, pediatric hospitals, skilled nursing facilities (SNFs), home health agencies and clients’ homes, and outpatient clinics and offices.

Highlights:

- 67% of SLPs’ time was spent in individual treatment.
- 59% of services were to adults.
- Ages of clients were more balanced in outpatient clinics or offices than in other types of facilities.
- In adult settings, 42% of services were in the area of swallowing.
- In pediatric settings, 38% of services were in the area of language.
- 22% of the average (mean) caseload was children with autism.
- 27% of the SLPs provided early intervention (EI) services.
- 25% received denials from health plans for coverage for children in 2010.
- 12% said professionals other than SLPs provided primary swallowing services in their facility.
- 31% said that they were qualified to serve multicultural populations.
Activities

SLPs in health care facilities spent the overwhelming majority of their time providing direct treatment: 67% to individuals and 4% in group settings. They also spent 18% of their time providing clinical documentation.

Figure 1. Activities

With the exception of other activities (p = .429), the activities performed by SLPs varied by the type of facility in which they worked:

- Individual treatment services ranged from 64% of SLPs’ time in pediatric hospitals to 70% in home health agencies and clients’ homes (p = .041).
- Group treatment ranged from 1% in general medical hospitals to 6% in SNFs (p = .000).
- Clinical treatment documentation accounted for 16% of the time of SLPs in rehabilitation hospitals and SNFs but 20% in general medical and pediatric hospitals (p = .000).

Population Density

Only two activities varied by population density:

- The range for individual treatment services was from 66% in rural and metropolitan/urban areas to 70% in the suburbs (p = .001).
- The category of other activities ranged from 9% of SLPs’ time in suburban areas to 12% in rural and metropolitan/urban areas (p = .001).
The health care–based SLPs in the survey provided, on average (mean), 59% of their services to adults (see Figure 2). Remaining services were fairly evenly distributed among infants and toddlers, preschoolers, and school-age children.

**Figure 2. Populations Served**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Infants/toddlers</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschoolers</td>
<td>13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age children</td>
<td>12%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>59%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

$n = 2,246$

The range of clients’ ages varied widely by type of facility ($p = .000$; see Appendix, Table 1):

- Not surprisingly, a large majority of services in SNFs (97%), rehabilitation hospitals (86%), and general medical hospitals (81%) were provided to adults.
- In pediatric hospitals, services were distributed between infants and toddlers (40%), preschoolers (34%), and school-age children (24%).
- In home health agencies and clients’ homes, most services were provided to infants and toddlers (46%) and adults (27%), with the remainder to preschoolers (17%) and school-age children (11%).
- Outpatient clinics and offices had the most even distribution by age: 30% to preschoolers, 29% to school-age children, 23% to adults, and 18% to infants and toddlers.
Services varied by population density, except for services to school-age children ($p = .057$):

- The amount of time SLPs spent in services to *infants and toddlers* was lowest in metropolitan/urban areas (14%) and highest in suburban and rural areas (17%; $p = .046$).
- Services to *preschool* children ranged from 11% in rural areas to 13% in metropolitan/urban areas ($p = .047$).
- Services to *adults* were lowest in suburban areas (56%) and highest in rural areas (63%; $p = .016$).

More adult service time was in the area of *swallowing* (42%) than in any other area of intervention (see Figure 3). This was true overall and for each type of facility except for outpatient clinics and offices, where aphasia was the most common area of intervention (20%; see Appendix, Table 2).

*Figure 3. Adult Areas of Intervention*

- Voice/resonance: 5%
- Other: 2%
- AAC: 3%
- Accent modification: 1%
- Aphasia: 17%
- Dementia: 13%
- TBI: 8%
- Other cognitive: 3%
- Motor speech: 7%
- Swallowing: 42%

$n = 1,528$

AAC = augmentative and alternative communication
TBI = cognitive communication: traumatic brain injury
All 10 areas of intervention were affected by the type of facility where the SLPs worked ($p = .000$; see Appendix, Table 2):

- SLPs in clinics spent more time on augmentative and alternative communication (AAC; 6%), accent modification/communication effectiveness (4%), motor speech (11%), voice/resonance (12%), and other services (8%) than did SLPs in other types of facilities.
- Time spent on dementia services was highest in SNFs (24%).
- Time spent on aphasia (22%) and traumatic brain injury (TBI; 21%) was highest in rehabilitation hospitals, while time spent on other types of cognitive communication disorders was higher in rehabilitation hospitals and outpatient clinics (6%) than in other types of facilities.
- Finally, time spent on swallowing was highest in general medical hospitals (57%).

Only four adult services varied by population density (not shown in any table):

- SLPs spent more time on dementia services in rural areas (16%) than in suburban (13%) or metropolitan (10%) areas ($p = .000$).
- Approximately 6% of SLPs’ time in rural areas was spent on TBI compared with 8% in suburban and 10% in metropolitan areas ($p = .002$).
- Time spent on other cognitive communication disorders depended on locale and accounted for 1% of SLPs’ time in rural areas and 3% in urban and suburban areas ($p = .010$).
- A small amount of time was spent by SLPs on accent modification/communication effectiveness, with a range from less than 1% in rural areas to 1% in urban and suburban areas ($p = .031$).
Pediatric Services

SLPs who worked with pediatric patients spent a greater percentage of their time on language (38%) than on any other area of intervention. Additionally, one quarter of their time was spent on articulation and phonology (see Figure 4).

The type of facility in which SLPs worked had an effect on seven of the nine areas of intervention included in the survey:

- SLPs in home health agencies and clients’ homes (46%) spent more time on language than did SLPs in other types of facilities.
- SLPs in SNFs spent more time on articulation/phonology (37%) than did other SLPs.
- SLPs in general medical (31%) and pediatric hospitals (30%) spent more time on swallowing and feeding than did SLPs in other facility types.
- SLPs in pediatric hospitals spent more time on AAC (9%) and voice/resonance (6%) than did SLPs elsewhere.
- SLPs in outpatient clinics spent more time on fluency (5%) than did other SLPs.
- SLPs in rehabilitation hospitals spent considerably more time on cognitive communication (23%) than did other SLPs (see Appendix, Table 3).

Figure 4. Pediatric Areas of Intervention

n = 1,149
Five of the areas of intervention differed by population density. The largest was a 9% difference between the amount of time spent by urban and rural SLPs in the area of swallowing and feeding (see Table 1).

Table 1. Pediatric Areas of Intervention by Population Density

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Urban</th>
<th>Suburban</th>
<th>Rural</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 394)</td>
<td>(n = 523)</td>
<td>(n = 206)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articulation–phonology</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>28.5</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augmentative and alternative commu-</td>
<td>5.0</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>.900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nication (AAC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive communication</td>
<td>9.5</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>.050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluency</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>.704</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>32.6</td>
<td>39.9</td>
<td>40.9</td>
<td>.000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention/wellness</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>.401</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swallowing and feeding</td>
<td>20.3</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>11.0</td>
<td>.001</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice/resonance</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>.014</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>.024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

n = 1,123

Children with autism accounted for an average (mean) of 22% of the caseload of SLPs in health care facilities. The median was 20%.

Both medians and means varied by type of facility. Medians were 0% in SNFs, 10% in general medical and rehabilitation hospitals, and 20% in pediatric hospitals, home health agencies or clients’ homes, and outpatient clinics or offices.

Means were 6% in SNFs, 14% in general medical hospitals, 18% in rehabilitation hospitals, 23% in home health agencies or clients’ homes, 25% in pediatric hospitals, and 28% in outpatient clinics or offices (p = .000; not shown in any table).

Population density had an impact on the proportion of SLPs who had children with autism in their caseload, with 17% of the caseload of SLPs in rural areas, 21% in metropolitan/urban areas, and 25% in suburban areas having autism (p = .000; not shown in any table).
Early Intervention

When early intervention (EI) was defined as services to children age 0 to 3 years under the direction of an individualized family service plan, 27% of SLPs employed full-time or part-time said that they provided EI services. Their responses varied significantly by type of facility \((p = .000)\), region of the country \((p = .000)\), population density \((p = .000)\), and years of experience \((p = .048)\).

Facility

The most likely SLPs to provide EI services were those in home health agencies and clients’ homes (63%). Other percentages were

- 3% in SNFs;
- 9% in rehabilitation hospitals;
- 12% in general medical hospitals;
- 30% in pediatric hospitals;
- 31% in outpatient clinics or offices.

Geographic Division

SLPs in the West South Central states were the least likely group to provide EI services, whereas those in the Middle Atlantic region were most likely:

- 14%, West South Central
- 15%, West North Central
- 24%, Pacific
- 25%, East North Central
- 26%, East South Central
- 27%, New England and Mountain
- 31%, South Atlantic
- 39%, Middle Atlantic

See the Appendix for a listing of states in each geographic division.
The more densely populated the area, the less likely SLPs were to provide EI services:
- 20% in metropolitan/urban areas
- 29% in suburban areas
- 30% in rural areas

The number of years of experience was also a predictor of whether SLPs provided EI services. However, when experience was divided into groups of 3 years (e.g., 1–3 years, 4–6 years), no clear pattern appeared. The most likely group to provide EI services (36%) had 10 to 12 years of experience, compared with the least likely groups (22%), who had 19–21, 22–24, or 31 or more years of experience.

One quarter (25%) of the SLPs said that they had received denials from health plans for speech-language services for children during 2010 because the plans claimed that public schools provided such services. Type of facility, population density, and region of the country were significant predictors, although the number of years of experience ($p = .112$) was not.

SLPs in pediatric hospitals (52%) and outpatient clinics (39%) were the most likely groups to report denials; those in SNFs (5%) and home health agencies or clients’ homes (14%) were the least likely ($p = .000$; see Figure 5).

**Figure 5. Denials From Health Plans**

![Denials From Health Plans](image)

$n = 1,486$
SNF = skilled nursing facility
SLPs in the West North Central states were the most likely group to have reported denials (33%), and those in the West South Central states were the least likely (15%; \( p = .000 \)).

Rural SLPs were less likely (23%) than those in either metropolitan/urban (25%) or suburban areas (26%) to report denials \( (p = .001) \).

More than half of the SLPs who answered the question were not able to compare the number of denials in 2010 with those in 2009 (see Figure 6). Type of facility affected the SLPs’ responses, but population density \( (p = .453) \) and region of the country \( (p = .099) \) did not (see Appendix, Table 4).

More SLPs in general medical hospitals than in other facilities reported fewer denials in 2010 than in 2009 (4%).

More SLPs in pediatric hospitals than in other facilities reported more denials in 2010 (37%).

SLPs in SNFs and home health agencies or clients’ homes were the most likely groups to report no change (22%; \( p = .000 \)).
Swallowing

In response to a question asking whether professionals other than SLPs provided primary swallowing services in their facility, an average of 12% said yes. This varied from 2% in SNFs to 44% in pediatric hospitals (see Appendix, Table 5). There was no effect based on either population density ($p = .050$) or years of experience ($p = .200$).

Qualified to Serve Multicultural Populations

The SLPs were asked to describe on a 5-point scale how qualified they were to provide services to multicultural populations, and 8% and 9% selected not at all qualified and very qualified, respectively (see Figure 7).

Type of facility ($p = .000$), region of the country ($p = .000$), population density ($p = .000$), and years of experience ($p = .016$) affected responses to this item. SLPs least and most likely to identify themselves as very qualified were, respectively:

- 6% in SNFs and 13% in pediatric hospitals;
- 6% in East North Central and Mountain states and 15% in Pacific states;
- 6% in suburban and 13% in metropolitan/urban areas;
- 7% with 10–12 and 22–24 years and 12% with 28 or more years of experience.

---

Figure 7. Qualified to Serve Multicultural Populations
The SLP Health Care Survey has been fielded in odd-numbered years since 2005 to gather information of interest to the profession. Members, volunteer leaders, and staff rely on data from the survey to better understand the priorities and needs of SLPs.

Response Rate

The survey was mailed in February 2011 to a random sample of 4,000 ASHA-certified SLPs who were employed in health care settings in the United States. Second (March) and third (April) mailings followed, at approximately 3- or 4-week intervals, to individuals who had not responded to earlier mailings.

The sample was a random sample, stratified by type of facility and by private practice. Small groups, such as pediatric hospitals, were oversampled. Therefore, weighting was used when presenting data to reflect the actual distribution of SLPs in each type of facility within ASHA.

Of the original 4,000 SLPs in the sample, 1 was deceased, 1 was retired, 10 had bad addresses, 2 were not employed in the field, and 63 were employed in other types of facilities, leaving 3,923 possible respondents. The actual number of respondents was 2,451, resulting in a 62.5% response rate. The results presented in this report are based on responses from those 2,451 individuals.

Other Reports

Results from the 2011 SLP Health Care Survey are presented in a series of reports:

- Survey Summary Report
- Caseload Characteristics
- Workforce and Work Conditions
- Annual Salary Report
- Hourly and Per Visit Salary Report
- Private Practice Owners
- Survey Methodology, Respondent Demographics, and Glossary
Suggested Citation


Supplemental Sources

Clinical Topics and Disorders in Speech-Language Pathology.
www.asha.org/slp/clinical/default

Early Intervention.
www.asha.org/slp/clinical/EarlyIntervention.htm

Multicultural Affairs and Resources.
www.asha.org/practice/multicultural/

Additional Information

For additional information regarding the 2011 SLP Health Care Survey, please contact Amy Hasselkus, Associate Director of Health Care Services, at 800-498-2071, ext. 5686, ahasselkus@asha.org, or Janet Brown, Director of Health Care Services, at ext. 5679, jbrown@asha.org. To learn more about resources for ASHA members working in health care, visit ASHA’s web site at www.asha.org/slp/healthcare.

Thank You

ASHA would like to thank the SLPs who completed the 2011 Health Care Survey. Reports like this one are only possible because people like you participated.

Is this information valuable to you? If so, please accept invitations to participate in other ASHA-sponsored surveys and focus groups. You are the experts, and we rely on you to provide data to share with your fellow members. ASHA surveys benefit you.
Appendix:
State Listings and
Data Tables
Regions 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
Table 1: Populations Served by Type of Facility

Q. 18 Of the time that you spend providing clinical services, approximately what percentage is spent with the following age groups? Total must equal 100%. (Mean percentage)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
- CCC-SLP
- Employed full-time or part-time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Population</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General Medical</th>
<th>Rehab Hospital</th>
<th>Pediatric Hospital</th>
<th>Skilled Nursing Facility (SNF)</th>
<th>Home Health/Client’s Home</th>
<th>Outpatient Clinic/Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 2,246)</td>
<td>(n = 378)</td>
<td>(n = 205)</td>
<td>(n = 118)</td>
<td>(n = 528)</td>
<td>(n = 462)</td>
<td>(n = 511)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Infants–toddlers</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>40.0</td>
<td>0.7</td>
<td>45.7</td>
<td>17.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td>(F(5, 2206) = 218.3, p = .000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Preschoolers</td>
<td>13.3</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>33.9</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>16.9</td>
<td>30.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td>(F(5, 2206) = 180.0, p = .000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>School-age children</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.0</td>
<td>24.3</td>
<td>1.4</td>
<td>10.5</td>
<td>28.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td>(F(5, 2206) = 167.9, p = .000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adults</td>
<td>59.1</td>
<td>80.7</td>
<td>85.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>97.4</td>
<td>26.9</td>
<td>23.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td>(F(5, 2206) = 536.1, p = .000)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 2: Adult Patients, Areas of Intervention

Q. 20 Of the time that you spend providing ADULT services, approximately what percentage is spent in the following areas? *Total must equal 100%.* (Mean percentage)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
- CCC-SLP
- Employed full-time or part-time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General Medical</th>
<th>Rehab Hospital</th>
<th>Pediatric Hospital</th>
<th>SNF</th>
<th>Home Health/Client’s Home</th>
<th>Outpatient Clinic/Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(n = 1,528)</td>
<td>(n = 349)</td>
<td>(n = 168)</td>
<td>(n = 10)</td>
<td>(n = 577)</td>
<td>(n = 151)</td>
<td>(n = 252)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augmentative and alternative communication (AAC)</td>
<td>2.9</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td><em>n &lt; 25</em></td>
<td>1.3</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td><em>F</em>(5, 1501) = 22.8, <em>p</em> = .000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Accent modification/communication effectiveness</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td>0.1</td>
<td><em>n &lt; 25</em></td>
<td>0.2</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>3.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td><em>F</em>(5, 1501) = 11.2, <em>p</em> = .000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aphasia</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td><em>n &lt; 25</em></td>
<td>12.6</td>
<td>19.9</td>
<td>20.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td><em>F</em>(5, 1501) = 19.0, <em>p</em> = .000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive communication: dementia</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td><em>n &lt; 25</em></td>
<td>23.8</td>
<td>12.8</td>
<td>3.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td><em>F</em>(5, 1501) = 149.9, <em>p</em> = .000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Table 2 continues on next page.)
Table 2 (Cont’d): Adult Patients, Areas of Intervention

Q. 20 Of the time that you spend providing ADULT services, approximately what percentage is spent in the following areas? *Total must equal 100%.* (Mean percentage)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- CCC-SLP
- Employed full-time or part-time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General Medical</th>
<th>Rehab Hospital</th>
<th>Pediatric Hospital</th>
<th>SNF</th>
<th>Home Health/Client’s Home</th>
<th>Outpatient Clinic/Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 1,528)</td>
<td>(n = 349)</td>
<td>(n = 168)</td>
<td>(n = 10)</td>
<td>(n = 577)</td>
<td>(n = 151)</td>
<td>(n = 252)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive communication: traumatic brain injury (TBI)</td>
<td>8.4</td>
<td>6.4</td>
<td>20.9</td>
<td>n &lt; 25</td>
<td>3.7</td>
<td>7.3</td>
<td>13.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td>$F(5, 1501) = 50.8, p = .000$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive communication: other</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>5.8</td>
<td>n &lt; 25</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>5.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td>$F(5, 1501) = 10.2, p = .000$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Motor speech</td>
<td>6.7</td>
<td>6.1</td>
<td>9.2</td>
<td>n &lt; 25</td>
<td>4.2</td>
<td>7.2</td>
<td>11.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td>$F(5, 1501) = 19.6, p = .000$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swallowing</td>
<td>41.6</td>
<td>56.7</td>
<td>29.3</td>
<td>n &lt; 25</td>
<td>48.9</td>
<td>36.2</td>
<td>16.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td>$F(5, 1501) = 131.9, p = .000$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice/resonance</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.7</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>n &lt; 25</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>4.9</td>
<td>11.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td>$F(5, 1501) = 17.9, p = .000$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>n &lt; 25</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>7.9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td>$F(5, 1501) = 17.8, p = .000$</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 3: Pediatric Patients, Areas of Intervention

Q. 19 Of the time that you spend providing PEDIATRIC services, approximately what percentage is spent in the following areas? Total must equal 100%. (Mean percentage)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
- CCC-SLP
- Employed full-time or part-time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General Medical</th>
<th>Rehab Hospital</th>
<th>Pediatric Hospital</th>
<th>SNF</th>
<th>Home Health/Client’s Home</th>
<th>Outpatient Clinic/Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 1,149)</td>
<td>(n = 159)</td>
<td>(n = 48)</td>
<td>(n = 90)</td>
<td>(n = 51)</td>
<td>(n = 319)</td>
<td>(n = 458)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Articulation–phonology</td>
<td>25.5</td>
<td>22.3</td>
<td>21.4</td>
<td>15.9</td>
<td>37.2</td>
<td>22.2</td>
<td>30.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F(5, 1119) = 14.6, p = .000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Augmentative and alternative communica-</td>
<td>5.2</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>3.0</td>
<td>8.9</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>5.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tion (AAC)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F(5, 1119) = 3.7, p = .002</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cognitive communication</td>
<td>8.0</td>
<td>6.8</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5.5</td>
<td>6.5</td>
<td>8.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F(5, 1119) = 11.6, p = .000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fluency</td>
<td>3.4</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>2.6</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>4.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F(5, 1119) = 2.7, p = .018</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Language</td>
<td>37.5</td>
<td>29.8</td>
<td>27.7</td>
<td>24.5</td>
<td>36.0</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>38.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>F(5, 1119) = 19.1, p = .000</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Table 3 continues on next page.)
Table 3 (Cont’d): Pediatric Patients, Areas of Intervention

Q. 19 Of the time that you spend providing PEDIATRIC services, approximately what percentage is spent in the following areas? *Total must equal 100%.* (Mean percentage)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
- CCC-SLP
- Employed full-time or part-time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Area</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General Medical</th>
<th>Rehab Hospital</th>
<th>Pediatric Hospital</th>
<th>SNF</th>
<th>Home Health/Client’s Home</th>
<th>Outpatient Clinic/Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 1,149)</td>
<td>(n = 159)</td>
<td>(n = 48)</td>
<td>(n = 90)</td>
<td>(n = 51)</td>
<td>(n = 319)</td>
<td>(n = 458)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prevention/wellness</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>1.3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Swallowing and feeding</td>
<td>14.6</td>
<td>30.6</td>
<td>15.8</td>
<td>29.7</td>
<td>7.6</td>
<td>13.2</td>
<td>7.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice/resonance</td>
<td>2.4</td>
<td>2.7</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>6.2</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>2.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other</td>
<td>2.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>4.0</td>
<td>1.6</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>2.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Statistical significance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistical significance:
- For Swallowing and feeding, $F(5, 1119) = 32.8, p = .000$
- For Voice/resonance, $F(5, 1119) = 5.0, p = .000$
- For Other, $F(5, 1119) = 1.2, p = .301$
### Table 4: 2009–2010 Comparison of Denial of Services

Q. 27  How did the number of denials in 2010 compare with the number in 2009? (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
- CCC-SLP
- Employed full-time or part-time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General Medical</th>
<th>Rehab Hospital</th>
<th>Pediatric Hospital</th>
<th>SNF</th>
<th>Home Health/Client’s Home</th>
<th>Outpatient Clinic/Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>(n = 1,411)</td>
<td>(n = 196)</td>
<td>(n = 79)</td>
<td>(n = 90)</td>
<td>(n = 206)</td>
<td>(n = 335)</td>
<td>(n = 481)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fewer in 2010</td>
<td>2.2</td>
<td>3.6</td>
<td>0.0</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3.1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No change</td>
<td>19.3</td>
<td>17.3</td>
<td>12.7</td>
<td>14.4</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>22.4</td>
<td>18.5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>More in 2010</td>
<td>20.2</td>
<td>14.8</td>
<td>16.5</td>
<td>36.7</td>
<td>7.8</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>29.7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Don’t know</td>
<td>58.3</td>
<td>64.3</td>
<td>70.9</td>
<td>47.8</td>
<td>68.9</td>
<td>62.4</td>
<td>48.6</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistical significance  \( \chi^2(15) = 90.2, p = .000 \), Cramer’s \( V = .147 \)
Table 5: Swallowing Services by Type of Facility

Q. 21 In your facility, do any professionals other than SLPs provide primary swallowing services (e.g., assessment, treatment, instrumental studies)? (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
- CCC-SLP
- Employed full-time or part-time

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Response</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>General Medical</th>
<th>Rehab Hospital</th>
<th>Pediatric Hospital</th>
<th>SNF</th>
<th>Home Health/Client’s Home</th>
<th>Outpatient Clinic/Office</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>$(n = 2,288)$</td>
<td>$(n = 399)$</td>
<td>$(n = 197)$</td>
<td>$(n = 93)$</td>
<td>$(n = 625)$</td>
<td>$(n = 401)$</td>
<td>$(n = 537)$</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>12.2</td>
<td>12.0</td>
<td>10.2</td>
<td>44.1</td>
<td>2.1</td>
<td>19.7</td>
<td>13.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>87.8</td>
<td>88.0</td>
<td>89.8</td>
<td>55.9</td>
<td>97.9</td>
<td>80.3</td>
<td>86.4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Statistical significance $\chi^2(5) = 171.2, p = .000$, Cramer’s $V = .276$