



AUDIOLOGY SURVEY 2006



Frequency Report

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Introduction

Probability (non-replacement) sampling using a stratified systematic technique was used to select a sample of 4,000 ASHA-certified audiologists with U.S. addresses for the 2006 Audiology Survey. The survey was mailed in September 2006 with second and third mailings following at approximately 4-week intervals to individuals who had not responded to earlier mailings. A 59.1% response rate was obtained ($n = 2,354$ completed surveys from a net sample of 3,985 eligibles).

Table columns with specific facility subtitles, such as “Schools” and “Hospitals” reflect results based on unweighted data. The “Total” column reflects results for respondents based on weighted data. Small groups, such as audiologists who work in schools, were over sampled in order to have sufficient numbers from these groups included in the sample. Weighting was used to adjust representation from each facility to its actual proportion within the Association. Data are not reported for cells with fewer than 25 responses.

ASHA Services and Programs

1. In your opinion, what kind of job is the Association doing in serving its members? (Percentages)						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:						
❖ CCC-A						
Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	($n = 2281$)	($n = 246$)	($n = 207$)	($n = 510$)	($n = 570$)	($n = 551$)
Excellent	5.5	8.1	13.0	4.5	4.2	4.4
Good	50.8	57.3	54.1	48.4	52.1	45.9
Fair	38.4	30.9	30.0	41.8	38.2	43.0
Poor	5.3	3.7	2.9	5.3	5.4	6.7
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 50.9, df = 12, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .090$					

Workforce

2. Based on your own observations and experiences, 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	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2288)	(n = 248)	(n = 205)	(n = 516)	(n = 570)	(n = 556)
Job openings more numerous than job seekers	19.2	14.5	24.9	17.2	18.1	23.0
Job openings in balance with job seekers	37.4	31.5	44.4	36.6	38.9	37.6
Job openings fewer than job seekers	43.4	54.0	30.7	46.1	43.0	39.4
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 34.2, df = 8, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .090$					

Professional Memberships

3. Besides ASHA, with which of the following organizations are you affiliated? <i>Circle all that apply.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A						
Organization	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2354)	(n = 253)	(n = 214)	(n = 526)	(n = 584)	(n = 571)
Academy of Dispensing Audiologists (ADA)	9.9	1.2	3.3	1.7	8.0	25.7
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 234.2, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .330$					

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3. Besides ASHA, with which of the following organizations are you affiliated? *Circle all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Organization	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
American Academy of Audiology (AAA)	71.5	51.0	72.9	69.4	77.1	78.8
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 78.0, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .191$				
American Academy of Private Practice in Speech-Language Pathology & Audiology	0.2	0.0	0.5	0.0	0.3	0.5
Statistical significance		Too many cells (50%) have expected count less than 5.				
Audiology Foundation of America (AFA)	4.9	3.6	1.4	3.8	3.8	8.6
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 26.7, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .111$				
Canadian Association of Speech-Language Pathologists & Audiologists (CASLPA)	0.3	0.4	0.5	0.4	0.2	0.2
Statistical significance		Too many cells (50%) have expected count less than 5.				
Military Audiology Association	1.4	0.8	0.9	2.9	0.2	0.9
Statistical significance		Too many cells (20%) have expected count less than 5.				
State Academy of Audiology	31.2	23.7	23.4	28.7	34.2	36.8
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 25.0, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .108$				
State Speech-Language- Hearing Association	32.8	37.9	55.1	27.2	25.7	37.1
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 76.1, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .188$				

Employment and Earnings

Select a "typical" work week in September, 2006. Answer all the questions in this section in terms of that week.

4. Which one of the following categories best describes your employment status? (Percentages except where otherwise noted.)						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:						
❖ CCC-A						
Employment Status	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2349)	(n = 253)	(n = 213)	(n = 526)	(n = 584)	(n = 570)
Employed full-time (If selected, answer item below)	74.5	82.6	88.7	74.9	71.2	79.1
Number of hours paid for during that week	(n = 1672)	(n = 203)	(n = 178)	(n = 380)	(n = 403)	(n = 425)
25 th percentile	40.0	36.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
50 th percentile (Median)	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
75 th percentile	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Mean	39.6	38.1	39.9	39.5	39.2	40.5
Mode	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0	40.0
Statistical significance	(For full-time hours worked) $F = 16.0$, $df = 1584$ and 4 , $p = .000$					
Employed part-time (If selected, answer item below)	21.6	17.4	11.3	25.1	28.8	20.7
Number of hours paid for during that week:	(n = 495)	(n = 44)	(n = 23)	(n = 127)	(n = 165)	(n = 117)
25 th percentile	16.0	15.0		20.0	16.0	16.0
50 th percentile (Median)	21.8	21.3	$n < 25$	22.5	23.0	21.0
75 th percentile	26.0	25.0		27.0	27.0	25.0
Mean	21.4	20.9		22.3	21.6	21.2
Mode	20.0	20.0*		20.0	23.0	21.0
Statistical significance	(For part-time hours worked) $F = 1.1$, $df = 471$ and 4 , $p = .366$					

4. Which one of the following categories best describes your employment status? (Percentages except where otherwise noted.)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Employment Status	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2349)	(n = 253)	(n = 213)	(n = 526)	(n = 584)	(n = 570)
On leave of absence (Skip to Q. 26.)	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2
Not employed but <u>actively</u> seeking employment (Skip to Q. 26.)	0.7	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not employed and not seeking employment (Skip to Q. 26.)	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Retired (Skip to Q. 26.)	0.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical significance	Too many cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5.					

* Multiple modes exist. The smallest value is shown.

5. Which one of the following best describes your principal employment situation? (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Situation	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2213)	(n = 248)	(n = 212)	(n = 517)	(n = 570)	(n = 560)
Salaried employee, full-time or part-time	75.6	91.1	96.2	89.0	79.5	46.6
Contract employee (e.g., per diem, temporary)	5.1	5.2	2.8	5.8	6.5	2.9

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5. Which one of the following best describes your principal employment situation? (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

- ❖ CCC-A

Situation	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
Owner (e.g., office-based or contract-based private practice)	14.6	3.2	0.0	1.4	4.4	46.3
Other	4.8	0.4	0.9	3.9	9.6	4.3
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 706.0, df = 12, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .334$					

6. Primary Employment *Function*. Review the list in Table 1 at the end of this survey, and then, in the space below, write the number of the one position that best describes how you spent most of your time that week.

(Note: categories have been collapsed.) (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

Function	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2233)	(n = 251)	(n = 212)	(n = 524)	(n = 584)	(n = 567)
Clinical service provider (includes all direct services to clients, including those in regular classrooms)	82.2	83.7	10.8	83.6	96.9	92.2
College/university faculty member	6.0	0.0	71.2	0.2	0.2	0.0
Administrator	7.2	3.2	10.4	13.2	2.7	5.3
Other	4.6	13.1	7.5	3.1	0.2	2.5
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 1650.4, df = 12, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .507$					

7. Primary Employment *Facility*. Review the list in Table 2 at the end of this survey, and then, in the space below, write the number of the one facility that best describes where you worked most of the time in your typical week. (For individuals engaged in **private practice**, indicate the type of facility in which you deliver most of your services.) (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

Facility	Weighted* (n = 2229)	Unweighted* (n = 2229)
School	10.4	11.4
College/university	8.4	9.6
Hospital facility	26.3	23.6
Private physician's office	25.9	26.2
Other nonresidential health care facility	25.3	25.5
Other	3.8	3.8

* Note: The sample for this survey was stratified on employment facility. Small populations (e.g., schools) were over sampled and large populations (e.g., hospitals) were under sampled. Unweighted percentages refer to the unadjusted number of respondents to the survey whereas the weighted percentages adjust the under and over sampling to their actual representation within ASHA.

8. In your primary job, are you paid on an annual or an hourly basis? (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

Salary Basis	Total (n = 2180)	Schools (n = 250)	Colleges/ Universities (n = 208)	Hospitals (n = 516)	Private Physician's Office (n = 574)	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities (n = 538)
Annual salary	72.9	91.6	95.7	65.7	57.5	79.6
Hourly rate (SKIP to Q. 11.)	27.1	8.4	4.3	34.3	42.5	20.4
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 194.3, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .305$					

9. If you are paid on an annual salary basis, indicate the gross annual salary associated with your principal professional employment as of that date. (Include your annual salary before all deductions but do not include monies earned for work that is not a usual part of your principal professional employment. Bonuses and commissions should be included.) (Median gross annual salary, September 2006.)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
Work 9-10 months (academic year)						
	(n = 219)	(n = 142)	(n = 84)	(n = 1)	(n = 3)	(n = 5)
25 th percentile	\$48,871	\$47,375	\$52,000	n < 25	n < 25	n < 25
50 th percentile (Median)	\$56,000	\$55,000	\$60,072			
75 th percentile	\$67,000	\$65,000	\$70,000			
Mean	\$58,893	\$55,932	\$63,035			
Standard deviation	\$17,169	\$15,026	\$16,373			
Mode	\$50,000	\$50,000	\$50,000			
Statistical significance	F = 11.6, df = 230 and 4, p = .000					
Work 11-12 months (calendar year)						
	(n = 1160)	(n = 50)	(n = 89)	(n = 295)	(n = 293)	(n = 358)
25 th percentile	\$53,000	\$53,030	\$54,500	\$55,000	\$50,000	\$52,375
50 th percentile (Median)	\$65,000	\$68,000	\$69,000	\$65,000	\$60,000	\$69,250
75 th percentile	\$80,037	\$75,250	\$83,000	\$80,000	\$72,000	\$99,250
Mean	\$74,076	\$68,459	\$71,389	\$71,059	\$65,444	\$83,649
Standard deviation	\$38,912	\$22,591	\$24,711	\$24,604	\$26,135	\$55,468
Mode	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000	\$60,000
Statistical significance	F = 10.3, df = 1080 and 4, p = .000					

10. For what period of work is this salary? (If you work for 9-10 months, as in an academic setting, but are paid over a 12-month period, select response "Work 9-10 months.") (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time
- ❖ Response to Q. 9 is at least \$1

Period of Work	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
Academic Year, Calendar Year, and Other						
	(n = 1516)	(n = 217)	(n = 190)	(n = 326)	(n = 323)	(n = 400)
Work 9-10 months	16.0	73.7	47.9	0.3	1.2	1.3
Work 11-12 months	83.6	25.8	52.1	98.8	98.1	98.8
Work other period	0.4	0.5	0.0	0.9	0.6	0.0
Statistical significance	Too many cells (33.3%) have expected count less than 5.					
Academic Year and Calendar Year						
	(n = 1510)	(n = 216)	(n = 190)	(n = 323)	(n = 321)	(n = 400)
Work 9-10 months	16.1	74.1	47.9	0.3	1.2	1.3
Work 11-12 months	83.9	25.9	52.1	99.7	98.8	98.8
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 780.7, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .734$					



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11. If you are paid on an hourly salary basis, indicate the hourly rate you earn for all logged time associated with your principal professional employment that week. (Include your hourly salary before all deductions but do not include monies earned for work that is not a usual part of your principal professional employment. Bonuses and commissions should be included.) (Median gross hourly salary, September 2006.)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
25 or fewer hours						
	(n = 281)	(n = 17)	(n = 5)	(n = 78)	(n = 107)	(n = 56)
25 th percentile	\$25.90	n < 25	n < 25	\$27.00	\$25.00	\$23.55
50 th percentile (Median)	\$30.00			\$30.98	\$30.00	\$28.00
75 th percentile	\$38.00			\$36.11	\$37.50	\$39.50
Mean	\$33.73			\$32.92	\$32.91	\$33.09
Standard deviation	\$12.81			\$8.17	\$11.13	\$15.40
Mode	\$25.00			\$27.00	\$25.00	\$25.00
Statistical significance		F = 4.5, df = 258 and 4, p = .002				
26 or more hours						
	(n = 305)	(n = 10)	(n = 4)	(n = 103)	(n = 125)	(n = 48)
25 th percentile	\$25.00	n < 25	n < 25	\$26.36	\$23.00	\$26.25
50 th percentile (Median)	\$29.88			\$30.50	\$27.00	\$31.75
75 th percentile	\$35.03			\$34.00	\$33.13	\$40.00
Mean	\$32.50			\$30.57	\$29.11	\$40.37
Standard deviation	\$19.02			\$5.51	\$9.32	\$35.57
Mode	\$25.00			\$32.00	\$23.00	\$45.00
Statistical significance		F = 9.6, df = 285 and 4, p = .000				

12. For how many hours were you paid that week at the hourly rate you entered in Q. 11?

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/week

	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 586)	(n = 27)	(n = 9)	(n = 181)	(n = 232)	(n = 104)
25 th percentile	20.0	11.0	<i>n</i> < 25	20.0	20.0	16.0
50 th percentile (Median)	27.0	24.0		30.0	28.0	24.0
75 th percentile	40.0	35.0		40.0	38.0	36.0
Mean	27.3	22.6		29.0	27.4	26.5
Standard deviation	11.1	12.0		10.2	10.6	12.2
Mode	40.0	40.0		40.0	40.0	40.0
Statistical significance	<i>F</i> = 2.8, <i>df</i> = 548 and 4, <i>p</i> = .027					



Private Practice

13. Which one of the following best describes your involvement in a private practice? (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

Private Practice Involvement	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2000)	(n = 202)	(n = 191)	(n = 430)	(n = 546)	(n = 545)
Full-time salaried employee	19.4	0.5	0.0	4.2	41.9	24.0
Part-time salaried employee	6.3	1.0	0.5	2.6	13.4	7.2
Contractor/consultant (e.g., per diem, temporary)	4.5	5.9	6.3	3.7	5.1	3.5
Owner (e.g., office-based or contract-based private practice)	17.1	7.4	5.2	2.8	5.5	46.8
I do not work in private practice. (SKIP to Q. 17.)	52.6	85.1	88.0	86.7	34.1	18.5
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 1091.0, df = 16, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .377$					



14. What type of practice is it? <i>Circle all that apply.</i> (Percentages)						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:						
❖ CCC-A						
❖ Employed full-time or part-time						
❖ Response to Q. 13 was salaried, contractor, or owner						
Practice Type	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 948)	(n = 30)	(n = 23)	(n = 57)	(n = 360)	(n = 444)
Solo practice	29.9	43.3	n < 25	26.3	8.1	44.1
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 133.6, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .382$					
With other audiologist(s)	37.9	26.7	n < 25	47.4	25.8	48.6
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 49.0, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .231$					
With speech-language pathologist(s)	3.6	3.3	n < 25	8.8	1.9	3.8
Statistical significance	Too many cells (30%) have expected count less than 5.					
With otolaryngologist(s)	39.6	16.7	n < 25	38.6	86.1	6.3
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 539.0, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .768$					
With physician(s) other than otolaryngologists	4.2	0.0	n < 25	7.0	7.5	1.4
Statistical significance	Too many cells (30%) have expected count less than 5.					
With disciplines not included in above list	6.5	16.7	n < 25	10.5	2.2	7.0
Statistical significance	Too many cells (30%) have expected count less than 5.					

15. How many different clients do you see at this private practice in a typical month?

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time
- ❖ Response to Q. 13 was salaried, contractor, or owner
- ❖ Clinical service provider

	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 590)	(n = 9)	(n = 1)	(n = 31)	(n = 227)	(n = 307)
25 th percentile	60.0	<i>n</i> < 25	<i>n</i> < 25	10.0	80.0	60.0
50 th percentile (Median)	108.5			30.0	150.0	100.0
75 th percentile	200.0			87.0	200.0	190.0
Mean	137.9			52.9	161.7	133.4
Standard deviation	103.5			52.7	105.6	102.1
Mode	100.0			100.0	200.0	100.0
Statistical significance		<i>F</i> = 11.8, <i>df</i> = 570 and 4, <i>p</i> = .000				

16. How does your private practice charge? (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time
- ❖ Response to Q. 13 was salaried, contractor, or owner

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 902)	(n = 28)	(n = 22)	(n = 50)	(n = 346)	(n = 427)
Bundles all charges	19.2	32.1	<i>n</i> < 25	18.0	11.0	24.4
Charges by CPT code for services but separately for devices	80.8	67.9		82.0	89.0	75.6
Statistical significance		<i>X</i> ² = 27.8, <i>df</i> = 4, <i>p</i> = .000, Cramer's <i>V</i> = .178				

Cochlear Implant (CI)

17. Do you provide professional services for CI recipients? *Circle all that apply.* (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 1835)	(n = 210)	(n = 23)	(n = 438)	(n = 566)	(n = 523)
Yes, for children	18.0	71.9	n < 25	21.0	6.5	7.3
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 499.8, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .533$				
Yes, for adults	9.3	2.4	n < 25	16.7	9.4	4.8
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 57.8, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .181$				
No (SKIP to Q. 19.)	76.4	25.7	n < 25	69.4	88.2	89.3
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 400.4, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .477$				



18. Do you provide programming of the devices? *Circle all that apply.* (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time
- ❖ Clinical service provider
- ❖ Response to Q. 17 was "Yes."

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 378)	(n = 153)	(n = 6)	(n = 114)	(n = 54)	(n = 42)
Yes, for children	38.1	5.9	n < 25	59.6	59.3	50.0
Statistical significance		Too many cells (20%) have expected count less than 5.				
Yes, for adults	36.1	0.0	n < 25	50.0	90.7	45.2
Statistical significance		Too many cells (20%) have expected count less than 5.				
No	52.0	93.5	n < 25	28.1	9.3	42.9
Statistical significance		Too many cells (20%) have expected count less than 5.				



Audiologic Rehabilitation (AR)

AR is a broad term that applies to almost every aspect of audiology practice. For this survey it includes: counseling on communication strategies and feelings about the hearing loss, hearing aid fitting and orientation, verification of amplification, and validation of treatment outcomes.

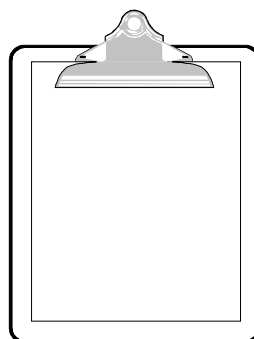
19. Which of the following AR services do you provide? <i>Circle all that apply.</i> (Percentages)						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:						
		❖ CCC-A				
		❖ Employed full-time or part-time				
		❖ Clinical service provider				
AR Service	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 1835)	(n = 210)	(n = 23)	(n = 438)	(n = 566)	(n = 523)
Auditory training	17.6	41.4	n < 25	11.6	9.0	22.6
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 133.4, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .275$				
Cerumen management	39.3	14.3	n < 25	29.5	35.9	61.6
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 184.6, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .324$				
Counseling on communication strategies/realistic expectations	87.4	85.2	n < 25	81.3	88.9	92.5
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 30.2, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .131$				
Demonstration/fitting/orientation of hearing assistive technology	81.7	85.2	n < 25	73.1	80.7	89.1
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 43.4, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .157$				
Fitting and orientation of hearing aids	82.3	48.1	n < 25	76.7	88.9	93.1
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 236.3, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .366$				
Speechreading	6.0	13.3	n < 25	4.3	2.8	7.3
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 56.8, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .180$				

19. Which of the following AR services do you provide? *Circle all that apply.* (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

AR Service	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 1835)	(n = 210)	(n = 23)	(n = 438)	(n = 566)	(n = 523)
Validation of treatment outcomes by self questionnaires	35.4	27.6	n < 25	37.4	24.4	47.2
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 75.0, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .206$				
Verification of performance of hearing aids	71.9	67.6	n < 25	69.6	67.8	79.0
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 24.8, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .119$				
I do not provide AR services. (SKIP to Q. 23.)	6.6	5.7	n < 25	11.6	6.2	2.9
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 31.0, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .133$				



20. How much time do you spend with clients in the initial hearing aid fitting and orientation? (Hours)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ Employed full-time or part-time
- ❖ Clinical service provider
- ❖ Did not respond to Q. 19 by stating they did not dispense any of the listed devices

	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 1714)	(n = 198)	(n = 22)	(n = 387)	(n = 531)	(n = 508)
25 th percentile	1.00	0.00	<i>n</i> < 25	1.00	1.00	1.00
50 th percentile (Median)	1.00	0.50		1.00	1.00	1.00
75 th percentile	1.25	1.00		1.50	1.00	1.50
Mean	1.06	0.65		1.11	1.08	1.13
Standard deviation	0.82	0.73		0.62	1.11	0.54
Mode	1.00	0.00		1.00	1.00	1.00
Statistical significance	<i>F</i> = 15.2, <i>df</i> = 1641 and 4, <i>p</i> = .000					



21. How do you provide AR services? *Circle all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
 ❖ CCC-A
 ❖ Employed full-time or part-time
 ❖ Clinical service provider
 ❖ Did not respond to Q. 19 by stating they did not dispense any of the listed devices

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 1714)	(n = 198)	(n = 22)	(n = 387)	(n = 531)	(n = 508)
In groups	8.2	29.3	n < 25	5.9	2.4	8.1
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 157.2, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .309$				
Individually	95.6	93.9	n < 25	95.3	96.0	96.1
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 2.9, df = 4, p = .574$				

22. Do you provide AR following CI? *Circle all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
 ❖ CCC-A
 ❖ Employed full-time or part-time
 ❖ Clinical service provider
 ❖ Did not respond to Q. 19 by stating they did not dispense any of the listed devices

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 1714)	(n = 198)	(n = 22)	(n = 387)	(n = 531)	(n = 508)
Yes, for children	14.7	57.1	n < 25	15.8	5.8	7.5
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 332.6, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .450$				
Yes, for adults	9.6	2.0	n < 25	12.9	10.9	7.7
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 25.9, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .125$				
No	65.9	36.4	n < 25	66.4	73.4	69.7
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 94.2, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .239$				

Practice Management

23. Which of the following do you dispense? <i>Circle all that apply.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:						
		❖ CCC-A				
		❖ Employed full-time or part-time				
		❖ Clinical service provider				
Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 1835)	(n = 210)	(n = 23)	(n = 438)	(n = 566)	(n = 523)
Alerting devices	37.7	5.2	n < 25	28.1	39.2	58.7
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 210.8, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .346$				
Amplified telephones	49.5	6.7	n < 25	38.1	55.7	70.7
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 280.1, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .399$				
Body style FM	23.7	33.3	n < 25	20.5	16.3	30.6
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 44.3, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .159$				
BTE FM	58.8	61.9	n < 25	54.3	52.5	68.8
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 45.5, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .161$				
Cell phone interfaces for hearing aids	27.0	5.2	n < 25	19.6	27.2	43.2
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 131.30, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .273$				
Hard-wired devices (i.e., personal amplifier)	35.3	15.2	n < 25	30.6	35.0	47.4
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 75.0, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .206$				
Hearing aids	81.1	31.4	n < 25	79.0	88.5	93.5
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 407.5, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .481$				
Infrared systems	34.3	26.7	n < 25	23.5	30.7	51.4
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 99.7, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .238$				
Loop systems	13.2	7.6	n < 25	8.4	8.5	24.7
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 85.1, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .220$				

23. Which of the following do you dispense? *Circle all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 1835)	(n = 210)	(n = 23)	(n = 438)	(n = 566)	(n = 523)
Telephone adaptors (i.e., in-line adaptors connected to a phone)	32.4	5.2	n < 25	23.3	34.6	49.3
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 156.4, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .298$				
Telephone amplifiers (i.e., portable battery powered devices slipped over the receiver)	33.5	3.8	n < 25	25.6	33.9	52.2
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 177.1, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .317$				
TTY/TDD	11.2	4.8	n < 25	12.1	6.9	17.0
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 38.0, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .147$				
I do not dispense any of the above items.	13.2	32.9	n < 25	18.7	9.2	5.4
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 120.2, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .261$				



24. What percentage of your practice reimbursement for professional services (excluding devices) comes from each source below? *Total must equal 100%. (Mean percent)*

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 1917)	(n = 134)	(n = 146)	(n = 475)	(n = 529)	(n = 544)
Private pay	23.2	9.8	42.2	11.4	18.0	37.9
Statistical significance		$F = 70.8, df = 1823 \text{ and } 4, p = .000$				
Private insurance	15.3	3.0	8.8	14.8	17.9	18.1
Statistical significance		$F = 20.0, df = 1823 \text{ and } 4, p = .000$				
Federal insurance program (i.e., Medicare, Medicaid, Federal Employee Health Benefit Program, TRI ARE, Veterans Affairs)	20.8	16.7	13.8	28.4	15.5	21.0
Statistical significance		$F = 16.6, df = 1823 \text{ and } 4, p = .000$				
Don't know	40.7	70.4	35.2	45.3	48.5	23.0
Statistical significance		$F = 38.2, df = 1823 \text{ and } 4, p = .000$				



Public Relations (PR)

25. What methods do you use to promote your services during Better Hearing and Speech Month (BHSM)? *Circle all that apply.* (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2354)	(n = 253)	(n = 214)	(n = 526)	(n = 584)	(n = 571)
Advertisements	22.3	8.3	11.2	21.3	20.5	39.8
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 138.8, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .254$				
ASHA BHSM products	8.5	10.7	8.9	15.4	5.3	5.6
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 45.6, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .146$				
Interviews with media	6.4	3.2	7.0	7.8	3.3	11.2
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 35.0, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .128$				
Open house	14.3	7.9	15.0	16.0	10.6	20.8
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 34.8, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .127$				
Press releases	8.9	4.3	10.7	9.1	5.5	15.1
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 40.4, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .137$				
Speeches	7.5	6.3	8.9	8.6	3.6	11.6
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 27.2, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .112$				
I do not do this.	57.7	68.4	65.0	56.1	69.5	49.7
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 60.1, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .167$				

26. Have you heard about ASHA’s PR campaign to educate the public on the dangers of noise induced hearing (NIHL) and personal stereo systems? (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician’s Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2334)	(n = 250)	(n = 211)	(n = 521)	(n = 579)	(n = 568)
Yes	56.3	65.2	73.5	57.4	45.3	56.2
No (SKIP to Q. 28.)	43.7	34.8	26.5	42.6	54.7	43.8
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 62.3, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .171$					



27. How effective is the campaign at... Scale: 1 = "Not at all effective" to 5 = "Very effective" (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A ❖ Responded to Q. 26 that they had heard of the campaign						
Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
...educating the public on NIHL?						
	(n = 1226)	(n = 150)	(n = 141)	(n = 285)	(n = 248)	(n = 293)
1 Not at all effective	5.3	4.7	2.8	4.6	4.8	7.2
2	21.2	23.3	9.9	20.0	20.6	27.6
3	53.8	50.0	59.6	55.1	58.1	48.5
4	17.8	18.0	25.5	19.3	14.1	15.0
5 Very effective	2.0	4.0	2.1	1.1	2.4	1.7
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 35.3, df = 16, p = .004, \text{Cramer's } V = .089$					
...promoting the profession of audiology?						
	(n = 1211)	(n = 147)	(n = 141)	(n = 281)	(n = 248)	(n = 288)
1 Not at all effective	9.7	8.2	4.3	8.9	8.9	14.2
2	23.7	29.3	14.9	19.9	25.8	28.1
3	49.9	43.5	56.7	53.0	51.6	43.8
4	14.9	15.6	22.0	16.0	12.5	12.8
5 Very effective	1.8	3.4	2.1	2.1	1.2	1.0
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 38.0, df = 16, p = .002, \text{Cramer's } V = .093$					

Ethics

28. Use a 5-point scale to respond to the following questions about ASHA's Code of Ethics.

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

(Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
How relevant is the Code to your work?						
	(n = 2223)	(n = 235)	(n = 207)	(n = 494)	(n = 553)	(n = 541)
1 Not at all ...	2.7	2.6	1.9	2.8	1.8	2.8
2	2.9	5.1	1.0	1.4	3.1	3.9
3	16.9	20.9	10.6	14.2	17.4	19.2
4	31.0	27.7	23.2	31.8	35.1	30.1
5 Very ...	46.6	43.8	63.3	49.8	42.7	44.0
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 49.3, df = 16, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .078$					
In general, how out of touch is the Code with workplace realities?						
	(n = 2147)	(n = 222)	(n = 199)	(n = 479)	(n = 536)	(n = 522)
1 Not at all ...	12.7	12.2	20.6	13.8	12.3	10.0
2	22.8	24.8	23.6	21.9	22.8	21.5
3	34.0	38.7	24.1	29.2	37.1	37.4
4	24.7	21.2	25.6	28.4	23.9	24.1
5 Very ...	5.9	3.2	6.0	6.7	3.9	7.1
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 40.0, df = 16, p = .001, \text{Cramer's } V = .071$					

28. Use a 5-point scale to respond to the following questions about ASHA's Code of Ethics.

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

(Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
How thorough is the Code?						
	(n = 2141)	(n = 223)	(n = 200)	(n = 479)	(n = 537)	(n = 519)
1 Not at all ...	1.1	1.3	0.5	1.3	0.7	1.2
2	3.2	2.2	2.0	3.3	3.0	4.2
3	32.0	38.6	21.5	27.1	34.3	35.6
4	42.3	41.7	50.0	43.6	41.0	41.2
5 Very ...	21.3	16.1	26.0	24.6	21.0	17.7
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 35.1, df = 16, p = .004, \text{Cramer's } V = .067$					
How fairly enforced is the Code?						
	(n = 2019)	(n = 208)	(n = 179)	(n = 454)	(n = 503)	(n = 495)
1 Not at all ...	4.0	4.8	2.2	3.3	1.4	5.9
2	10.2	9.1	7.8	7.5	10.1	13.7
3	43.9	52.9	39.1	43.2	41.2	46.3
4	30.1	23.6	36.9	33.0	35.0	24.2
5 Very ...	11.8	9.6	14.0	13.0	12.3	9.9
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 52.9, df = 16, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .085$					

Continuing Education (CE)

29. How do you find CE courses? *Circle all that apply.* (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2354)	(n = 253)	(n = 214)	(n = 526)	(n = 584)	(n = 571)
Course search on ASHA Web site	18.0	23.3	22.0	18.8	16.6	13.3
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 16.7, df = 4, p = .002, \text{Cramer's } V = .088$				
Direct mail	72.3	79.1	70.6	69.0	74.0	71.5
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 10.0, df = 4, p = .041, \text{Cramer's } V = .068$				
Email distribution	53.3	60.5	65.0	58.2	45.0	50.4
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 39.8, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .136$				
Internet search	33.1	31.6	25.7	36.1	34.6	30.6
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 9.7, df = 4, p = .045, \text{Cramer's } V = .067$				
Print advertisements	50.8	53.8	56.5	48.7	46.9	55.3
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 12.6, df = 4, p = .013, \text{Cramer's } V = .077$				
Recommendation from colleagues	56.0	64.8	51.4	63.7	53.3	50.4
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 31.4, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .121$				

<p>30. Rate your interest in each of the following topics for CE programs: Scale: 1 = "Not at all interested" to 5 = "Very interested" (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A</p>						
Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
Genetics of hearing loss						
	(n = 2322)	(n = 251)	(n = 207)	(n = 520)	(n = 579)	(n = 563)
1 Not at all interested	5.4	4.8	5.8	4.8	5.5	6.6
2	11.2	9.2	10.1	7.7	14.0	13.7
3	23.0	19.9	21.3	17.9	24.2	28.1
4	32.0	34.7	27.5	35.4	32.0	29.5
5 Very interested	28.5	31.5	35.3	34.2	24.4	22.2
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 55.8, df = 16, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .081$					
Industrial audiology and hearing conservation						
	(n = 2321)	(n = 252)	(n = 208)	(n = 521)	(n = 577)	(n = 561)
1 Not at all interested	20.4	28.6	21.6	27.1	17.3	12.7
2	24.3	25.4	24.5	24.6	24.3	24.6
3	28.1	25.0	29.3	26.7	30.3	29.4
4	17.4	13.9	15.9	12.5	18.5	22.6
5 Very interested	9.8	7.1	8.7	9.2	9.5	10.7
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 63.1, df = 16, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .086$					

<p>30. Rate your interest in each of the following topics for CE programs: Scale: 1 = "Not at all interested" to 5 = "Very interested" (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A</p>						
Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
Intraoperative monitoring						
	(n = 2314)	(n = 251)	(n = 206)	(n = 521)	(n = 573)	(n = 561)
1 Not at all interested	33.9	37.5	39.8	28.0	31.1	39.2
2	27.5	34.7	27.7	23.4	28.1	29.4
3	21.3	20.3	18.4	23.8	21.8	20.7
4	10.1	4.8	9.2	13.8	10.8	7.0
5 Very interested	7.1	2.8	4.9	10.9	8.2	3.7
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 75.6, df = 16, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .095$					
Leadership and administration in audiology						
	(n = 2320)	(n = 252)	(n = 207)	(n = 518)	(n = 577)	(n = 564)
1 Not at all interested	17.3	27.0	16.9	16.4	16.1	14.5
2	20.6	28.2	16.4	20.1	19.8	19.3
3	27.8	23.0	30.0	25.9	33.6	26.6
4	21.6	14.3	19.8	22.8	19.1	27.0
5 Very interested	12.7	7.5	16.9	14.9	11.4	12.6
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 63.6, df = 16, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .087$					

30. Rate your interest in each of the following topics for CE programs:
 Scale: 1 = "Not at all interested" to
 5 = "Very interested"
 (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
Patient safety and prevention of medical errors						
	(n = 2322)	(n = 252)	(n = 207)	(n = 519)	(n = 579)	(n = 563)
1 Not at all interested	8.9	16.7	8.7	9.6	5.7	8.5
2	15.0	19.8	18.8	15.0	14.2	13.9
3	32.5	33.7	36.7	32.6	32.8	28.8
4	28.5	19.0	26.1	26.4	32.5	32.5
5 Very interested	15.1	10.7	9.7	16.4	14.9	16.3
Statistical significance	$\chi^2 = 57.4, df = 16, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .082$					



Cultural/Linguistic Diversity (C/LD)

31. How qualified do you believe you are to provide rehabilitation services to multicultural populations?

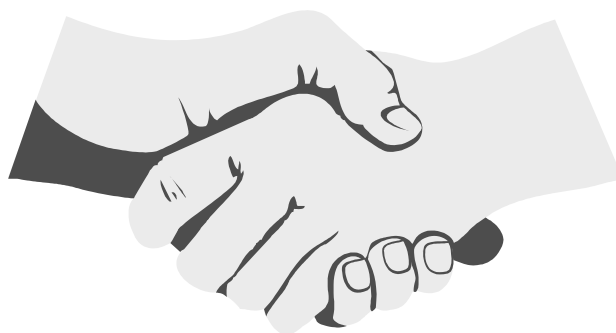
Scale: 1 = "Not at all qualified" to
5 = "Very qualified"

(Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2314)	(n = 251)	(n = 211)	(n = 515)	(n = 573)	(n = 567)
1 Not at all qualified	12.6	7.2	8.5	9.1	16.4	13.1
2	20.9	23.9	11.8	17.9	23.4	24.5
3	34.5	29.9	40.3	32.4	38.4	33.3
4	23.0	26.7	30.3	28.3	17.1	20.6
5 Very qualified	9.0	12.4	9.0	12.2	4.7	8.5
Statistical significance	$\chi^2 = 87.7, df = 16, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .102$					



Demographics

32. Which of the following Certificates of Clinical Competence do you hold? (Check all that apply. Select "CF" only if you are currently completing your clinical fellowship.) (Percentages)

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2354)	(n = 253)	(n = 214)	(n = 526)	(n = 584)	(n = 571)
CCC-A	100	100	100	100	100	100
CCC-SLP	-	-	-	-	-	-
CF	-	-	-	-	-	-
None/in process, excluding CF	-	-	-	-	-	-



33. Check the appropriate boxes to identify degrees you have earned both (a) in the professions—that is, in speech-language pathology; audiology; or speech, language, hearing science—and (b) outside these fields. (Check all that apply but count only actual degrees, not equivalencies, and do not include degrees expected but not yet conferred.) (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-A

Highest Graduate Degree: Either In or Out of the Professions

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2354)	(n = 253)	(n = 214)	(n = 526)	(n = 584)	(n = 571)
Bachelor's	0.2	0.0	0.0	0.2	0.2	0.4
Master's	64.0	80.6	27.1	62.9	75.0	57.4
AuD	26.1	16.6	18.7	27.4	22.9	35.7
PhD	8.9	0.4	52.3	8.7	1.7	6.0
Other doctorate	0.8	2.4	1.9	0.8	0.2	0.5
Statistical significance	Too many cells (40%) have expected count less than 5.					

Highest Graduate Degree: Either In or Out of the Professions

	(n = 2349)	(n = 253)	(n = 214)	(n = 525)	(n = 583)	(n = 569)
Master's	64.2	80.6	27.1	63.0	75.1	57.6
Doctorate	35.8	19.4	72.9	37.0	24.9	42.4
Statistical significance	$X^2 = 196.6, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .303$					

34. How many years have you been employed in the audiology profession? *Round to the nearest full year. Enter "0" if you have never been employed as a member of the audiology profession.*

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-A
- ❖ At least 1 year of experience

Years of experience	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2344)	(n = 252)	(n = 213)	(n = 524)	(n = 581)	(n = 568)
25 th percentile	7.0	10.0	13.0	6.0	6.0	10.0
50 th percentile (Median)	15.0	19.0	22.0	15.0	11.0	19.0
75 th percentile	25.0	25.0	29.0	22.8	21.0	27.0
Mean	16.7	18.1	20.8	15.3	13.8	18.9
Standard deviation	10.2	9.3	10.1	9.2	9.5	10.5
Mode	6.0	20.0	30.0	6.0	6.0	30.0
Statistical significance	$F = 33.5, df = 2133 \text{ and } 4, p = .000$					

35. Which one of the following best describes where you work? (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2227)	(n = 251)	(n = 210)	(n = 519)	(n = 581)	(n = 560)
Metropolitan/urban area	48.7	43.4	58.6	66.7	39.9	38.6
Suburban area	36.3	33.5	19.5	23.9	48.5	42.1
Rural area	15.0	23.1	21.9	9.4	11.5	19.3
Statistical significance	$\chi^2 = 168.1, df = 8, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .199$					

36. In what state do you currently perform your primary employment function?

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	44	Montana	1
Alaska	5	Nebraska	23
Arizona	45	Nevada	6
Arkansas	18	New Hampshire	6
California	130	New Jersey	49
Colorado	48	New Mexico	11
Connecticut	41	New York	174
Delaware	6	North Carolina	82
District of Columbia	12	North Dakota	12
Florida	101	Ohio	132
Georgia	49	Oklahoma	22
Hawaii	11	Oregon	23
Idaho	8	Pennsylvania	128
Illinois	84	Rhode Island	8
Indiana	58	South Carolina	20
Iowa	33	South Dakota	9
Kansas	26	Tennessee	59
Kentucky	20	Texas	136
Louisiana	35	Utah	20
Maine	8	Vermont	6
Maryland	54	Virginia	51
Massachusetts	73	Washington	69
Michigan	95	West Virginia	22
Minnesota	42	Wisconsin	57
Mississippi	18	Wyoming	6
Missouri	56	Total	2249

(Table 36 continues on next page.)

36. In what state do you currently perform your primary employment function? (See Appendix for details on the geographic regions and divisions.) (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

Geographic region and division	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2249)	(n = 253)	(n = 213)	(n = 524)	(n = 583)	(n = 566)
Northeast	21.9	15.8	18.3	24.0	21.1	23.3
Middle Atlantic	15.6	12.3	13.6	17.0	15.3	15.5
New England	6.3	3.6	4.7	7.1	5.8	7.8
Midwest	27.8	28.9	32.9	30.9	24.9	25.6
East North Central	18.9	17.4	19.2	21.9	17.7	18.2
West North Central	8.9	11.5	13.6	9.0	7.2	7.4
South	33.2	37.2	34.3	27.3	42.2	29.5
East South Central	6.3	5.9	8.0	5.3	7.9	5.3
South Atlantic	17.6	22.9	14.6	16.0	22.0	14.5
West South Central	9.4	8.3	11.7	5.9	12.3	9.7
West	17.0	18.2	14.6	17.7	11.8	21.6
Mountain	6.4	8.3	7.5	6.7	3.8	8.1
Pacific	10.6	9.9	7.0	11.1	8.1	13.4
Statistical significance		FOR 4 REGIONS: $X^2 = 53.9$, $df = 12$, $p = .000$, Cramer's V = .092 FOR 9 DIVISIONS: $X^2 = 78.2$, $df = 32$, $p = .000$, Cramer's V = .096				

37. What is your sex? (Percentages)						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:						
❖ CCC-A						
Sex	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2347)	(n = 253)	(n = 214)	(n = 524)	(n = 582)	(n = 568)
Female	81.4	90.1	71.0	85.9	89.2	71.1
Male	18.6	9.9	29.0	14.1	10.8	28.9
Statistical significance		$X^2 = 99.3, df = 4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .215$				



38. In what year were you born? (Note: year of birth was recoded into age.) (Percentages)						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-A						
Response	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2321)	(n = 250)	(n = 210)	(n = 520)	(n = 578)	(n = 560)
25 th percentile	32.0	37.0	40.0	31.0	30.0	35.0
50 th percentile (Median)	42.0	47.0	48.5	40.0	36.0	45.5
75 th percentile	51.0	52.0	54.0	49.0	47.0	53.0
Mean	42.3	44.9	47.0	40.6	39.0	44.7
Standard deviation	10.9	9.9	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.9
Mode	28.0	50.0	53.0	29.0	29.0	51.0
Statistical significance	$F = 43.2, df = 2113 \text{ and } 4, p = .000$					
Age in categories (Percentages)						
Years of experience (Percentages)	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
34 and younger	31.8	20.8	16.2	35.0	45.7	23.2
35 – 44	23.9	20.4	21.0	27.5	22.8	24.8
45 – 54	29.3	42.8	38.6	27.5	23.5	31.3
55 – 64	13.5	14.8	21.9	9.6	7.4	18.9
65 and older	1.4	1.2	2.4	0.4	0.5	1.8
Statistical significance	$\chi^2 = 165.0, df = 16, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .140$					

The U.S. Census Bureau has made a distinction between “ethnicity” and “race.” We use their categories and follow the federal guidelines which state that individuals may select one ethnicity but more than one racial heritage. Describe **both** your ethnicity and race.

39. Which one of the following best describes your ethnicity? Circle one response only. (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Ethnicity	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2329)	(n = 251)	(n = 210)	(n = 518)	(n = 579)	(n = 567)
Hispanic or Latino	1.4	1.2	1.4	1.4	1.7	1.2
Not Hispanic or Latino	98.6	98.8	98.6	98.6	98.3	98.8
Statistical significance	Too many cells (20%) have expected count less than 5.					



40. Which of the following best describes your race? *Circle all that apply.* (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-A

Race	Total	Schools	Colleges/ Universities	Hospitals	Private Physician's Office	Other Nonresidential Health Care Facilities
	(n = 2326)	(n = 251)	(n = 212)	(n = 517)	(n = 579)	(n = 563)
Single race only	98.8	98.0	98.1	98.6	99.1	98.8
American Indian or Alaska Native	0.4	0.0	0.5	0.8	0.2	0.4
Asian	1.9	0.4	0.5	2.7	2.6	1.8
Black or African American	1.7	2.4	2.9	1.2	2.3	0.7
Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander	0.1	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.0
White	95.9	96.7	96.2	95.1	94.9	97.1
Multiple races	1.2	2.0	1.9	1.4	0.9	1.2
Statistical significance	Tests of significance cannot be run using the available software.					



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, not employed in schools, on leave of absence) $RR = \frac{2,354}{4,000 - (5 + 10)} = 59.1\%$
<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>
Median	<p>A measure of central tendency; the midpoint. Arrange the values in order, from lowest to highest. Select the value in the middle position.</p> <p>Example: 1, 1, 7, 34, 88 Median = 7</p>

Notation	Description
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-SLP”) or ordinal (e.g., “Excellent,” “Good,” “Fair,” and “Poor”). 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 $p \leq .05$.
F	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).
p	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 p value is the actual probability associated with an obtained statistical result, such as X^2 . ¹
df	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, df would be 6.

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