

Demographic & Employment  
Data Trends

**Member  
& Affiliate  
Profile Trends  
2000–2020**



**ASHA**  
American  
Speech-Language-Hearing  
Association

Demographic & Employment Data Trends

# **Member & Affiliate Profile Trends**

## **2000–2020**

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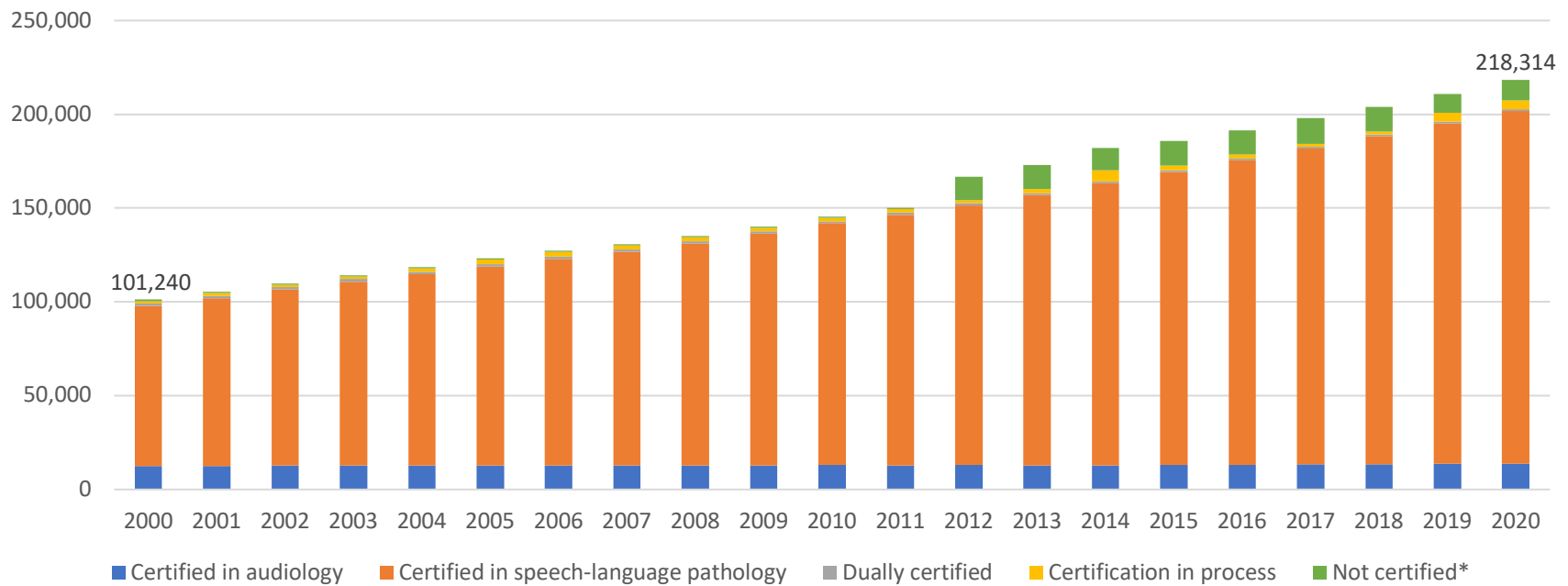
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## Counts

In 2020, there were 218,314 ASHA members and affiliates—up from 101,240 in 2000 (a 115.6% increase over 20 years).

Figure 1. Number of ASHA constituents and NSSLHA members, by certification status, 2000–2020.

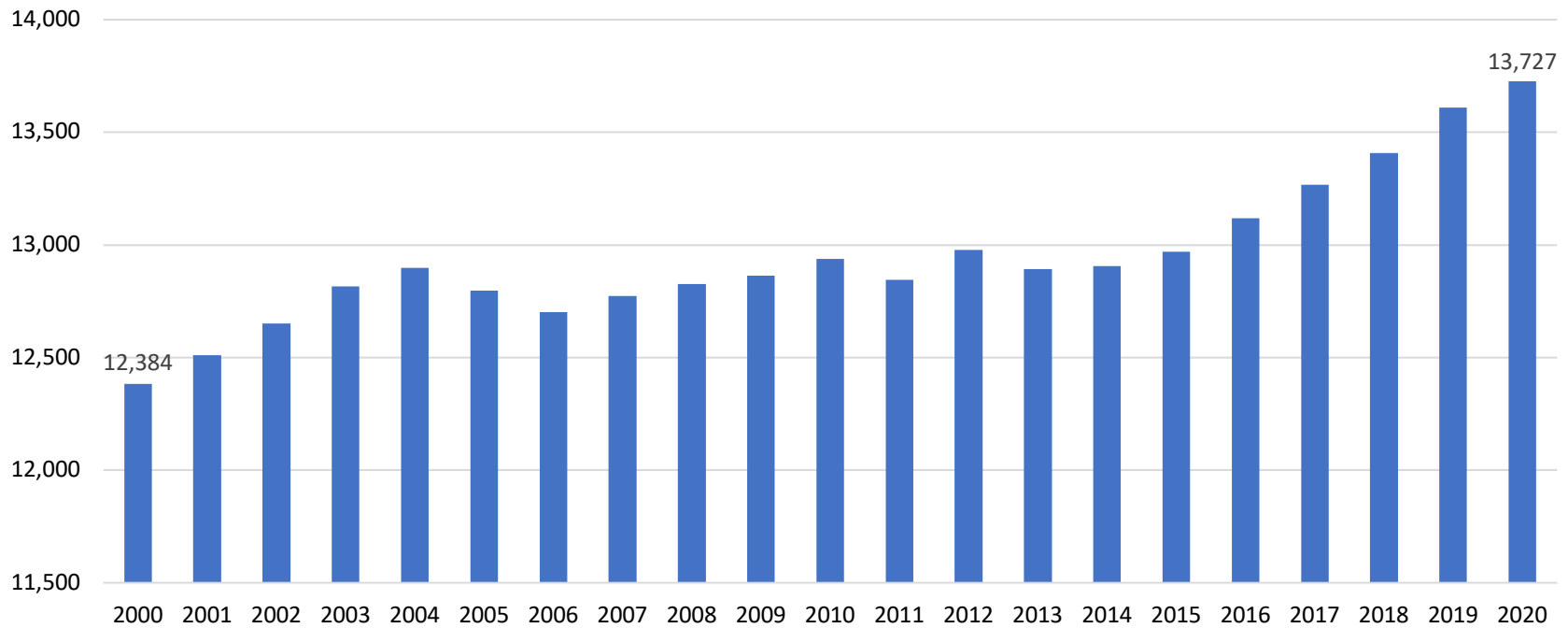


*Note.* These data are from the 2000–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. \*Beginning in 2011, the *not certified* category includes audiology and speech-language pathology support personnel. Beginning in 2012, it additionally includes National Student Speech Language Hearing Association (NSSLHA) members.

## Counts

In 2020, there were 13,727 ASHA-certified audiologists—up from 12,384 in 2000 (a 10.8% increase over 20 years).

Figure 2. Number of ASHA-certified audiologists, 2000–2020.

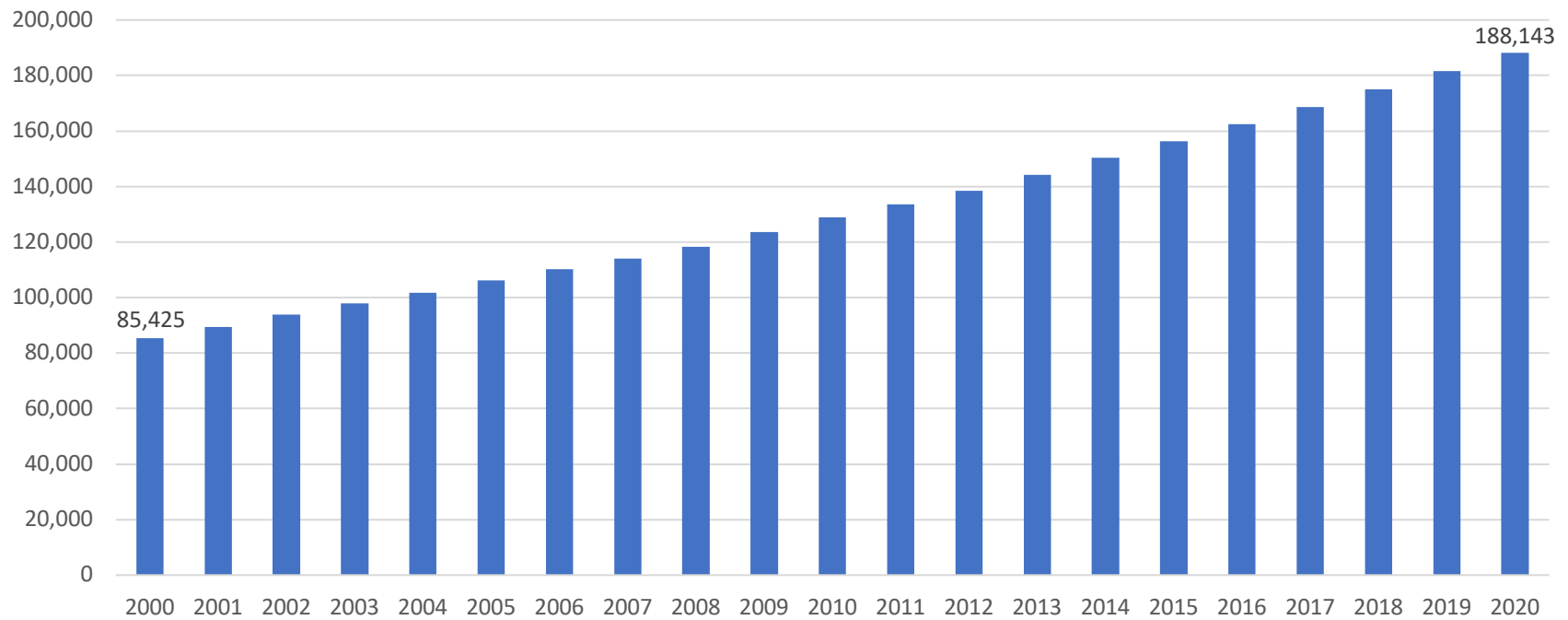


*Note.* These data are from the 2000–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.

## Counts

In 2020, there were 188,143 ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists—up from 85,425 in 2000 (a 120.2% increase over 20 years).

Figure 3. Number of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists, 2000–2020.

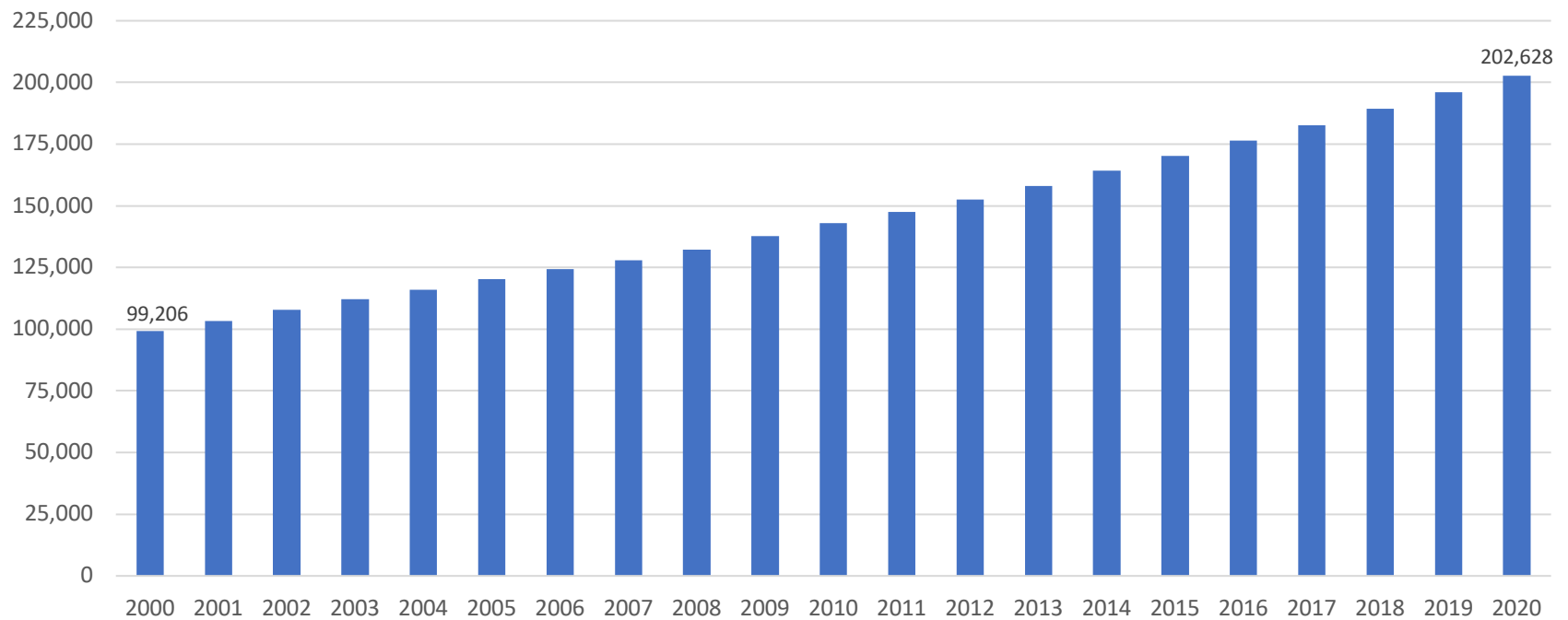


*Note.* These data are from the 2000–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.

## Counts

In 2020, there were 202,628 ASHA-certified audiologists and speech-language pathologists—up from 99,206 in 2000 (a 104.2% increase over 20 years).

Figure 4. Number of ASHA-certified audiologists and speech-language pathologists, 2000–2020.

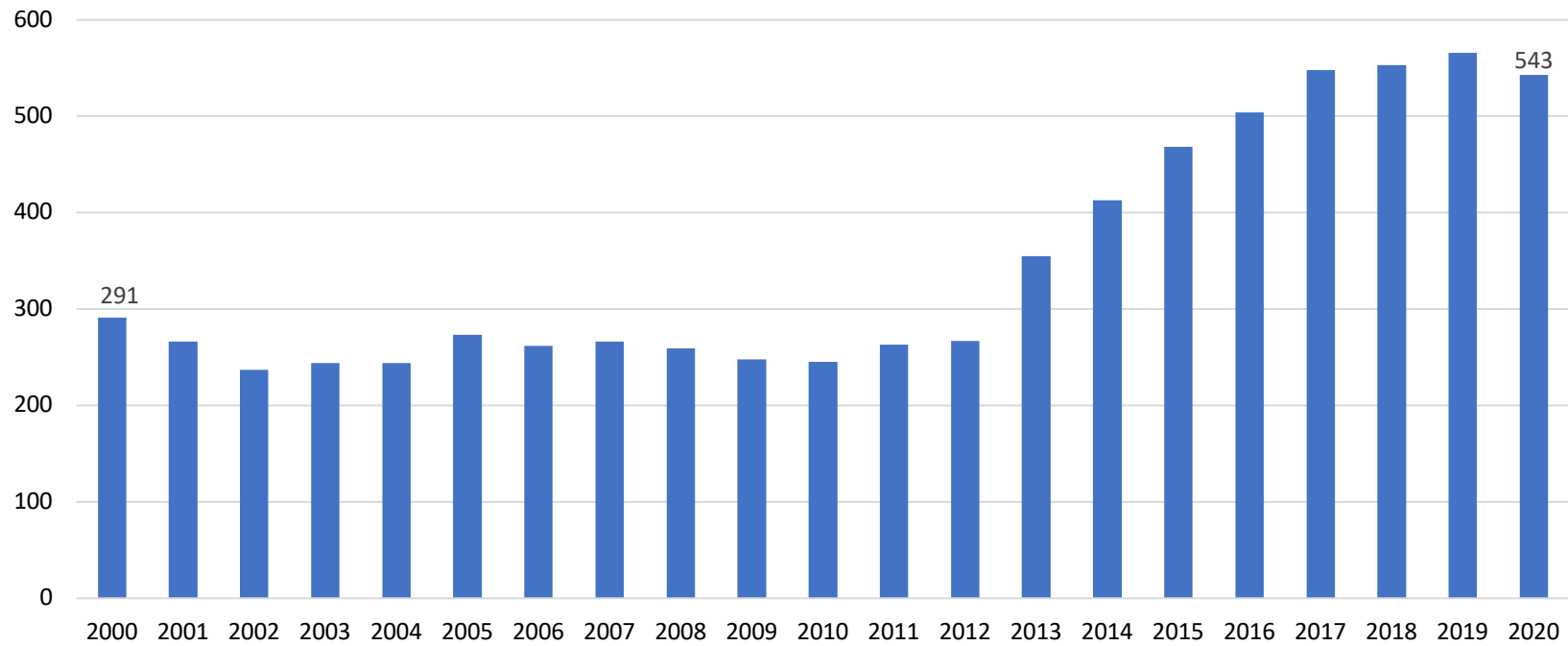


*Note.* These data are from the 2000–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. Numbers include audiologists and speech-language pathologists who are dually certified.

## Counts

In 2020, there were 543 ASHA International Affiliates—down from 566 in 2019 (a 4.1% decline) but up overall from 291 in 2000 (an 86.6% increase over 20 years).

Figure 5. Number of ASHA International Affiliates, 2000–2020.



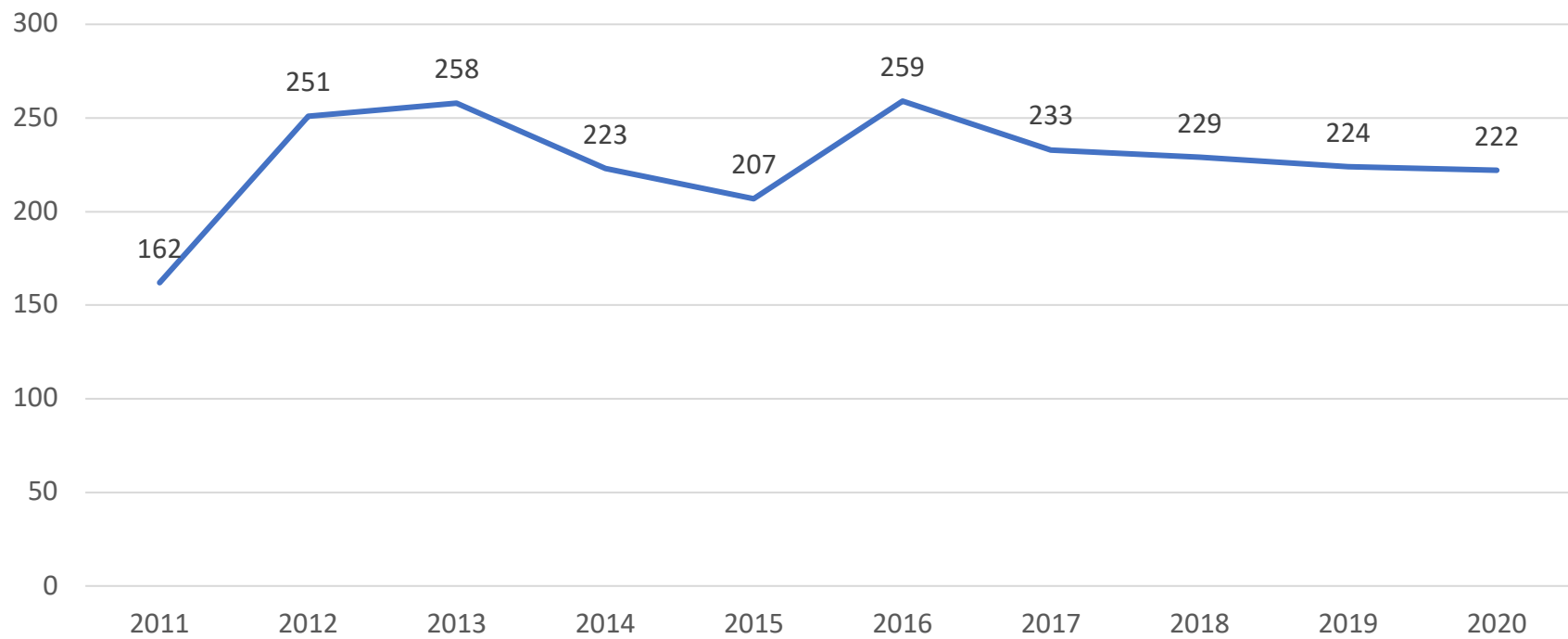
*Note.* These data are from the 2000–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. In 2012, ASHA reduced the annual dues for International Affiliates and established more flexible educational requirements for them.



## Counts

In 2020, there were 222 ASHA Associates (audiology and speech-language pathology support personnel)—about the same as in 2018 (229) and 2019 (224).

Figure 6. Number of ASHA Associates, 2011–2020.

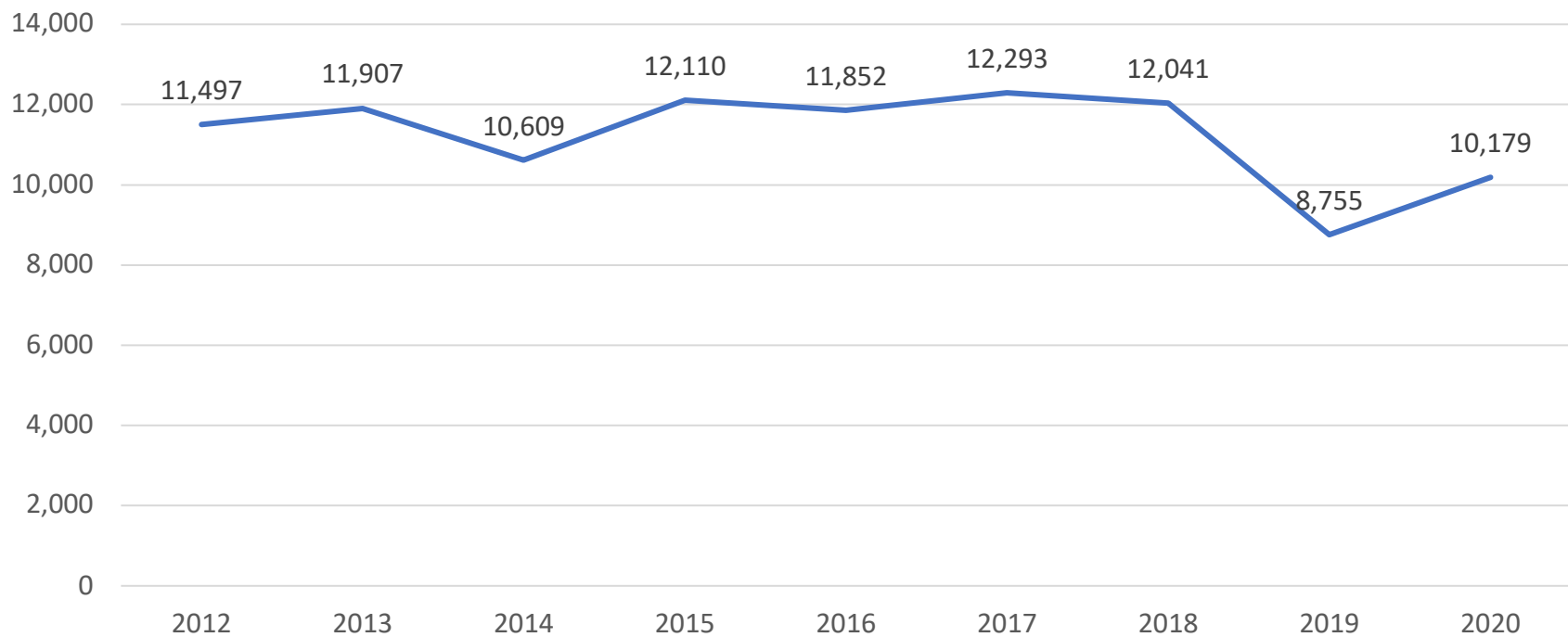


*Note.* These data are from the 2011–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. ASHA established the Associate affiliation category in 2011.

## Counts

In 2020, there were 10,179 National Student Speech Language Hearing Association (NSSLHA) members—up from 8,755 in 2019 (a 16.3% increase), but down from the figures for 2012 to 2018.

Figure 7. Number of NSSLHA members, 2012–2020.

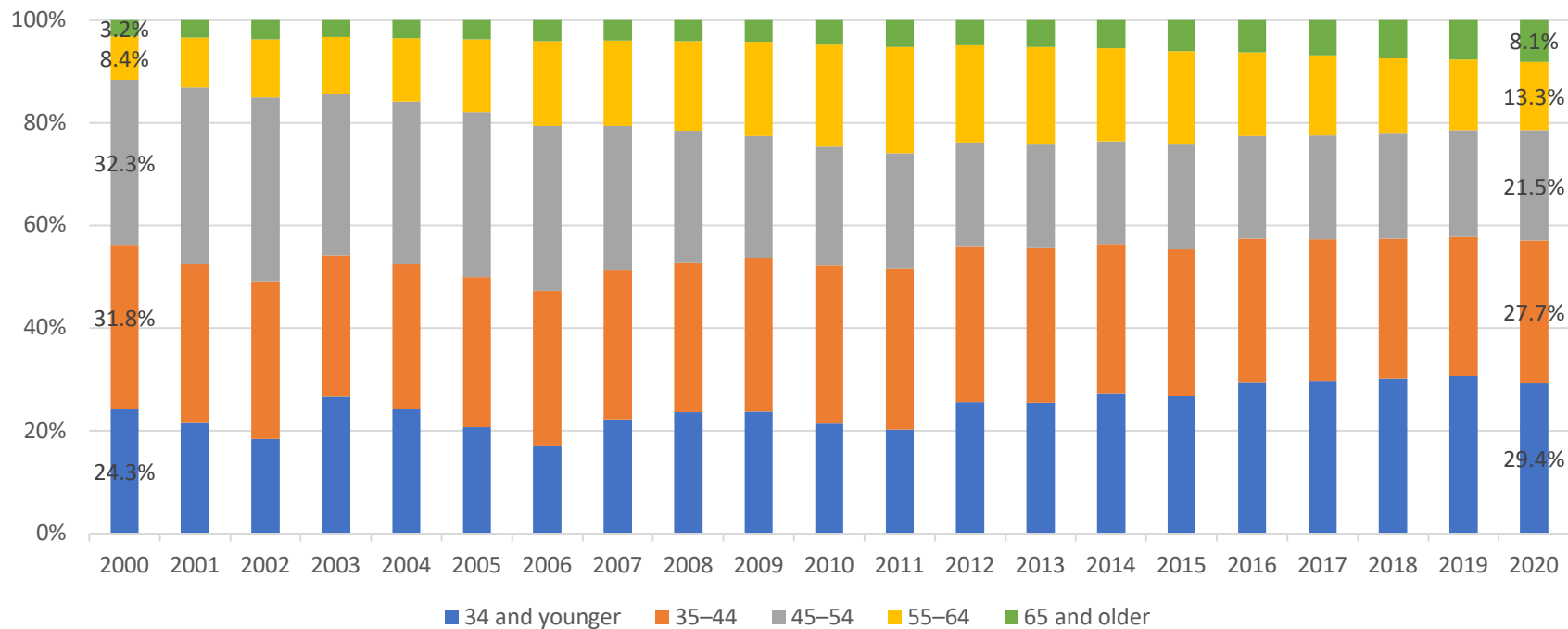


*Note.* These data are from the 2012–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. In 2014 and 2019, a large number of NSSLHA members applied for certification prior to a change in certification standards and were reflected in the *certification in process* category rather than the *NSSLHA member* category.

## Demographics

In 2020, ASHA constituents who were age 34 years and younger made up the largest share of the ASHA membership (29.4%), followed by those who were ages 35–44 (27.7%). In 2000, constituents who were ages 45–54 made up the largest share of the membership (32.3%), followed by those who were ages 35–44 (31.8%).

Figure 8. Percentage of ASHA constituents in age groups, 2000–2020.



Note. These data are from the 2000–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. They exclude NSSLHA members.

## Demographics

In 2020, most (86.3%) ASHA-certified audiologists were female—up from 79.9% in 2000.

Figure 9. Percentage of ASHA-certified audiologists who are female or male, 2000–2020.

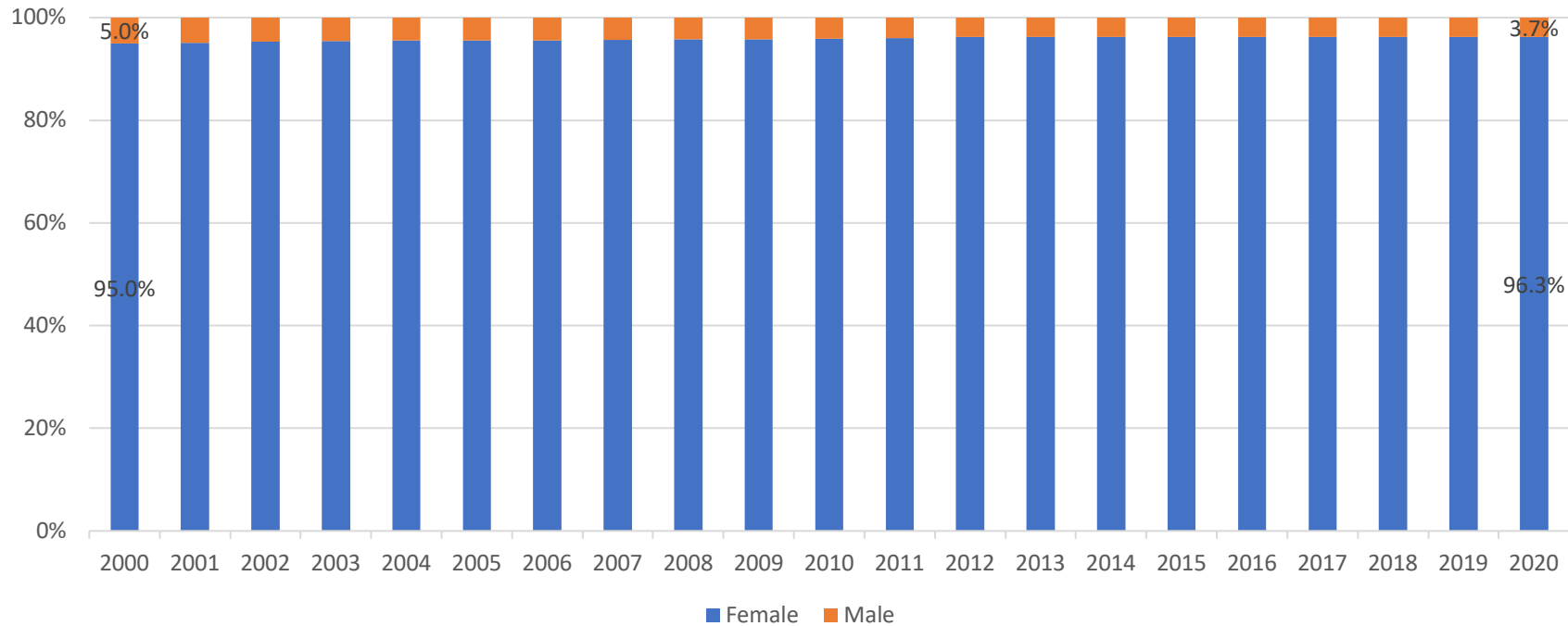


Note. These data are from the 2000–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.

## Demographics

In 2020, most (96.3%) ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists were female—up from 95.0% in 2000.

Figure 10. Percentage of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who are female or male, 2000–2020.

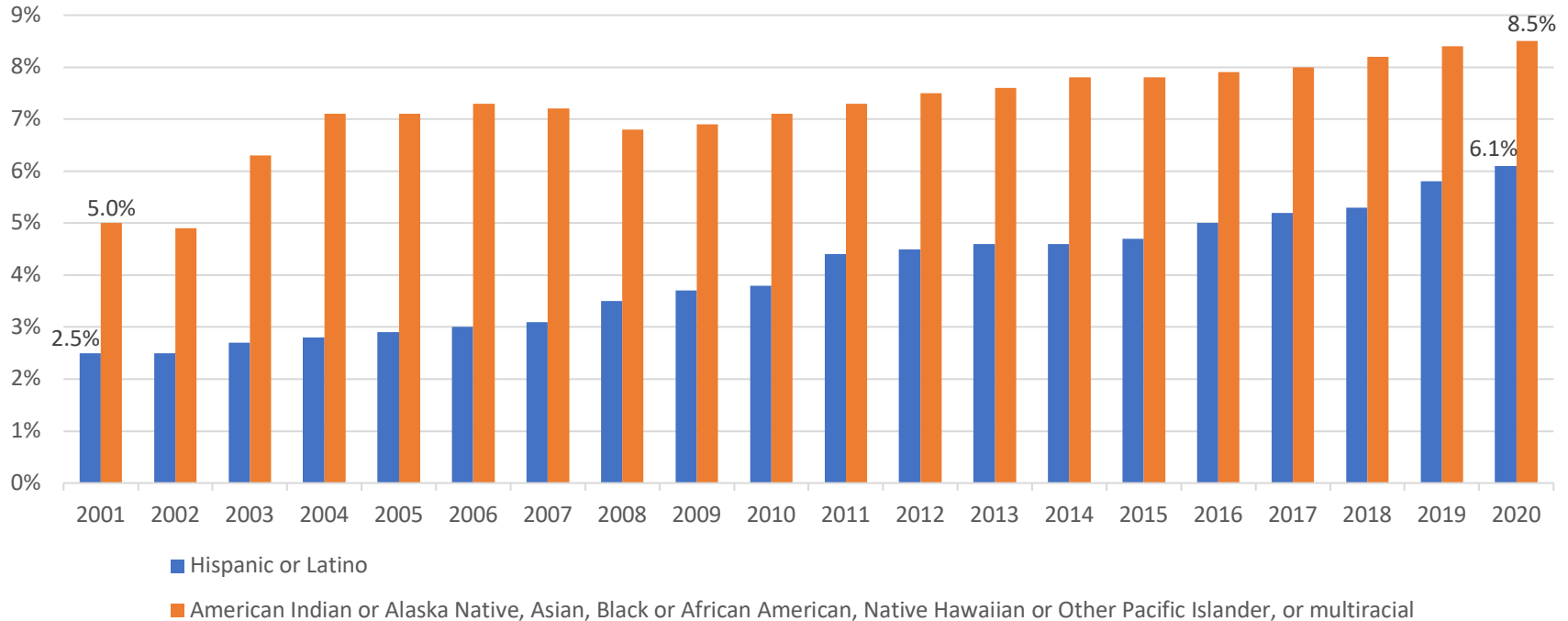


Note. These data are from the 2000–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.

## Demographics

In 2020, 6.1% of ASHA constituents were Hispanic or Latino—up from 2.5% in 2001. About 8.5% were American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or multiracial—up from 5.0% in 2001.

**Figure 11. Percentage of ASHA constituents who are Hispanic or Latino and who are American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or multiracial, 2001–2020.**

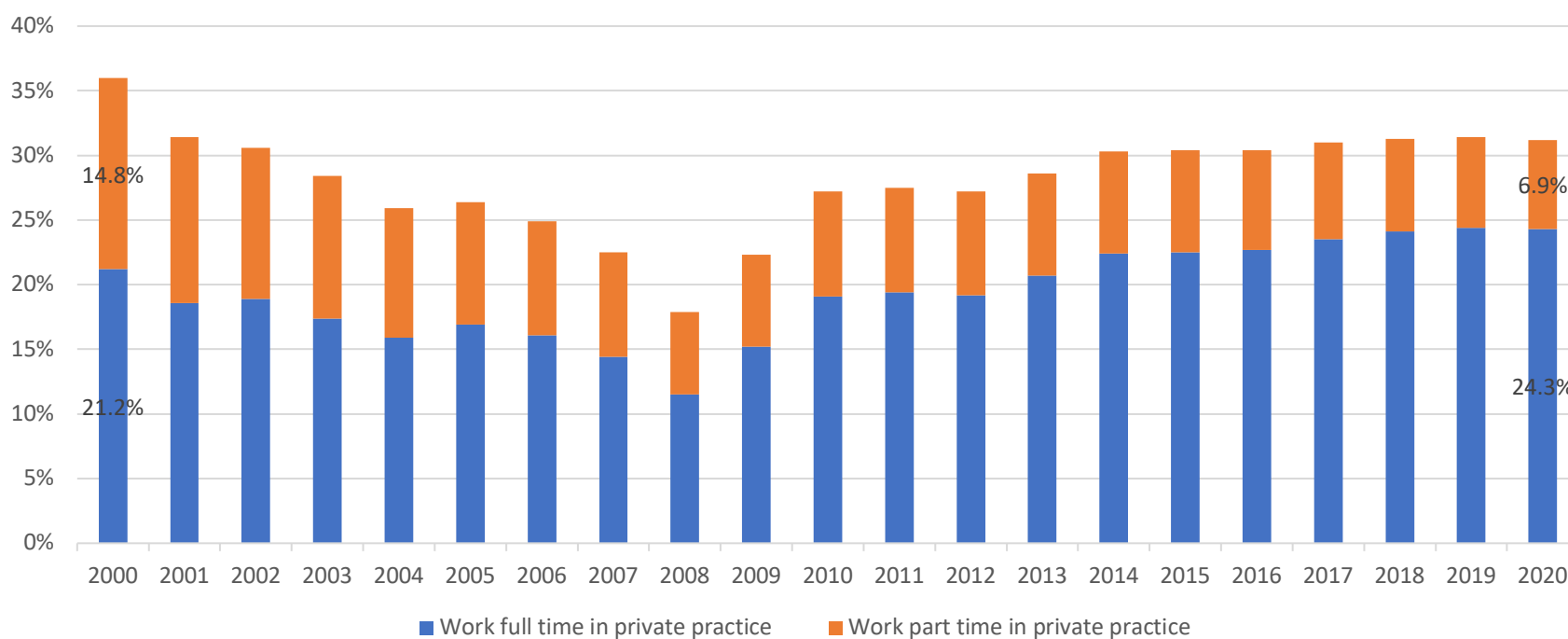


*Note.* These data are from the 2001–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. They exclude NSSLHA members. Beginning in 2001, ASHA collected and presented ethnicity and race data separately, in accordance with federal guidelines.

## Employment

In 2020, 31.2% of ASHA-certified audiologists worked full- or part-time in private practice—about the same as in recent years but down overall from 36.0% in 2000.

Figure 12. Percentage of ASHA-certified audiologists who work full- or part-time in private practice, 2000–2020.

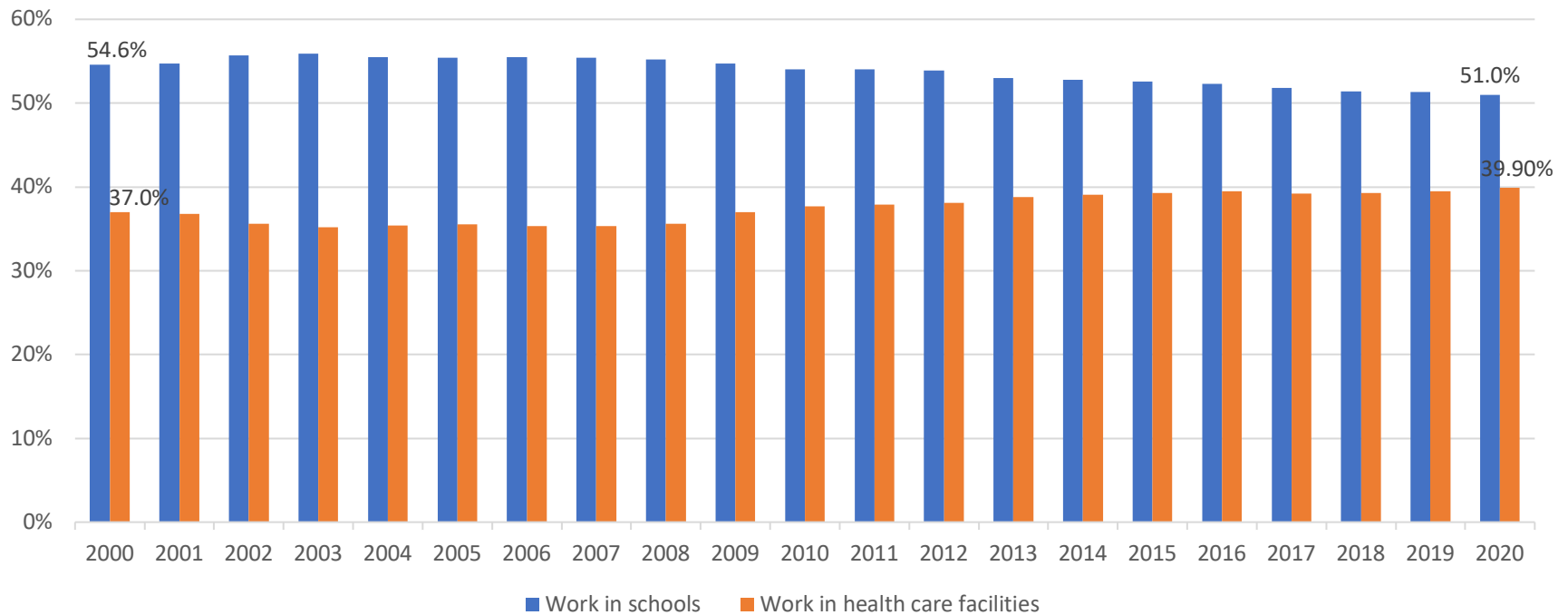


Note. These data are from the 2000–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.

## Employment

In 2020, 51.0% of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists worked in schools—down slightly from 54.6% in 2000. About 39.9% of speech-language pathologists worked in health care facilities—up slightly from 37.0% in 2000.

Figure 13. Percentage of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who work in schools or health care facilities, 2000–2020.



Note. These data are from the 2000–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. This figure excludes ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who work in colleges/universities and “other” types of facilities.



## Employment

From 2000 to 2020, overall, the percentage of ASHA-certified SLPs employed in schools and hospitals declined, the percentage in residential health care facilities stayed about the same, and the percentage in nonresidential health care facilities increased.

**Table 1. Percentage of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who work in schools or health care facilities, 2000–2020.**

Year	%				
	School	Hospital	Residential health care facility	Nonresidential health care facility	All health care facilities combined
2000	54.6	15.5	8.9	12.6	37.0
2001	54.7	15.5	8.8	12.6	36.8
2002	55.7	14.6	8.1	12.9	35.6
2003	55.9	14.4	7.8	13.0	35.2
2004	55.5	14.4	7.7	13.3	35.4
2005	55.4	14.1	7.8	13.6	35.5
2006	55.5	13.6	7.9	13.7	35.3
2007	55.4	13.7	7.9	13.8	35.3
2008	55.2	13.8	7.9	13.9	35.6
2009	54.7	13.0	9.2	14.7	37.0
2010	54.0	12.5	9.7	15.5	37.7
2011	54.0	12.5	9.8	15.6	37.9
2012	53.9	12.6	9.9	15.6	38.1
2013	53.0	12.6	10.4	15.8	38.8
2014	52.8	12.4	10.7	16.0	39.1
2015	52.6	12.4	10.7	16.1	39.3
2016	52.3	12.5	10.7	16.3	39.5
2017	51.8	12.5	10.0	16.7	39.2
2018	51.4	12.5	9.7	17.1	39.3
2019	51.3	12.4	9.8	17.3	39.5
2020	51.0	12.3	9.9	17.7	39.9

*Note.* These data are from the 2000–2020 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. This table excludes ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who work in colleges/universities and “other” types of facilities. The hospital, residential, and nonresidential health care facility percentages may not total to the combined percentage because of rounding.