



SLP Annual Salaries and Hourly Wages

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Executive Summary

In Spring 2026, the American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) conducted a survey of speech-language pathologists (SLPs) in school settings. The survey was designed to (a) provide information about school-based service delivery and (b) update and expand information gathered during previous *Schools Surveys*.

The results are presented in a series of reports. This salary and wage report is based on responses from SLPs in special day/residential schools, preschools, elementary schools, secondary schools, students' homes, administrative offices, offices for telepractice, and combined settings.

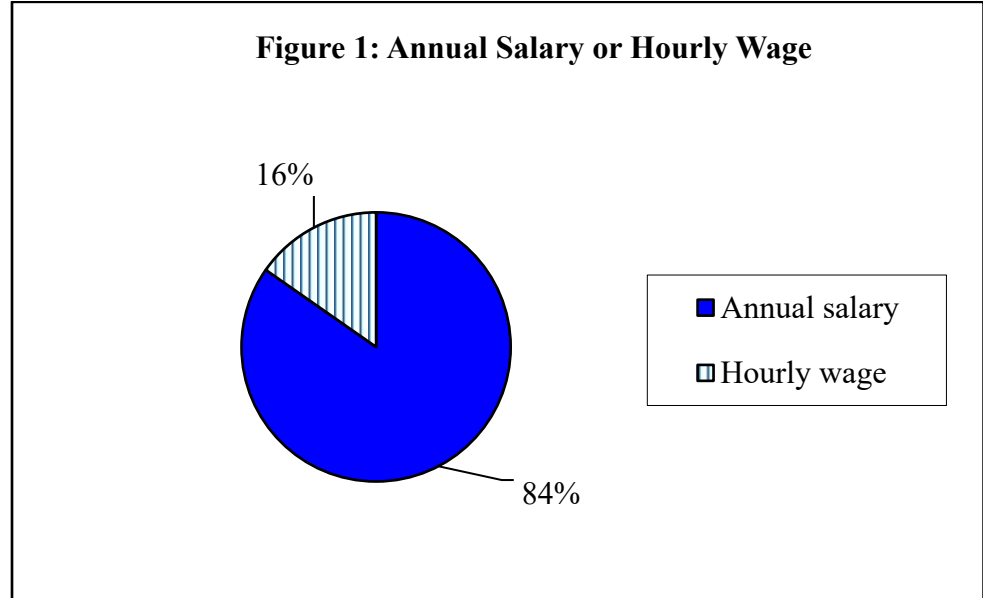
Overall Findings

- 84% worked for an annual salary.
- 57% worked in elementary schools.
- The median full-time salary for working 9 or 10 months was \$79,000.
- Median academic-year salaries for clinical service providers ranged from \$73,000 in combined settings to \$87,000 in secondary schools.
- Salaries increased with years of experience in the profession and years of experience in the schools.
- Salaries in city/urban areas and suburban areas tended to be higher than those in rural areas.
- Median academic-year salaries were highest in the Pacific states (\$110,000).
- California reported the highest median academic-year salary (\$114,000); Louisiana reported the lowest (\$60,000).
- The median salary for working 11 or 12 months was \$89,000.
- The median hourly wage was \$60.00, and the median number of hours worked weekly was 30.
- The median full-time hourly wage for SLPs who were contractors was \$59.00.
- The median salary supplement that SLPs received for having their CCCs was \$2,000; the mean was \$2,364.
- 25% said that their employer paid for their ASHA dues.

Salaries

Salary Basis

Based on the 5,005 responding school-based SLPs who were employed either part- or full time and who disclosed their salary basis, we estimate that 84% receive an annual salary and 16% receive an hourly wage (see Figure 1 and Appendix Table B1). Of the latter group, 577 were contractors.



Note. $n = 5,005$.

Excluded Groups

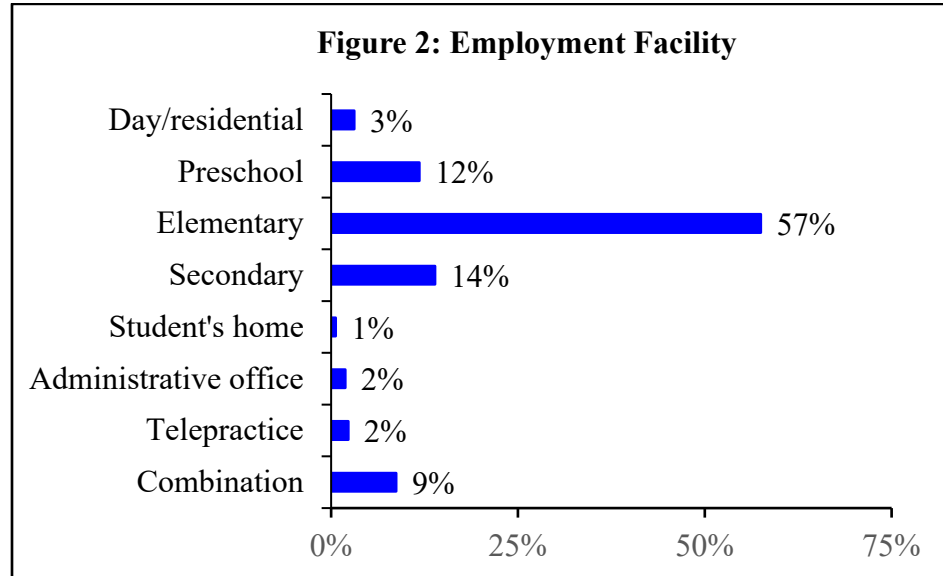
Ninety percent of SLPs who were employed full time and who received an annual salary worked for an academic year (i.e., 9 or 10 months). Because the numbers of respondents who worked for a calendar year (i.e., 11 or 12 months) or who worked for an hourly wage were relatively small, analyzing those groups according to demographic characteristics would result in subsets of data with fewer than 25 individuals—the minimum reportable response size. Therefore, most of the analyses in this report are limited to SLPs who worked for an academic year and who were paid an annual salary.

The 30 SLPs who worked in an *other* type of facility are included where totals are reported, but their data are not presented as a separate facility because of the lack of clarity of the term (“other”). Also, although some groups may initially be larger than 25, their results are not presented as separate groups when fewer than 25 of them answered a question.

Clinical Fellows are excluded from the report because the respondents were sampled from ASHA-certified SLPs, and Clinical Fellows are not yet certified.

Primary Employment Facility

Salaries have traditionally been presented in ASHA reports as a function of various demographic characteristics—such as facilities, years of experience, and region of the country. More than half of the respondents who were employed part- or full time worked in an elementary school (see Figure 2).



Note. $n = 4,981$.

Academic-Year Salaries

The overall academic-year median salary (i.e., middle or 50th percentile) for SLPs who were employed full time was \$79,000, and the average (mean) was \$83,854. Median and mean salaries were highest in secondary schools ($p < .001$; see Appendix Table B2).

Primary Employment Function

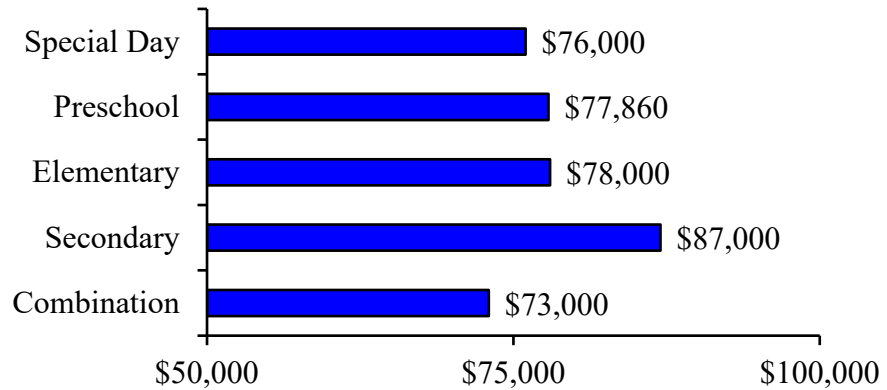
The overwhelming majority (92%) of SLPs who said that they were paid on an annual basis and worked full time for an academic year were employed as clinical service providers (not shown in any table or figure). Median and mean salaries for them and for SLPs in types of functions with at least 25 respondents are in Table 1 ($p = .166$).

Table 1: Median and Mean Academic-Year Salaries, by Function

Function	Median	Mean	<i>n</i>
Clinical service provider	\$78,500	\$83,756	3,073
Special education teacher	\$74,000	\$77,636	89
Diagnostician	\$85,000	\$87,668	76
Administrator/supervisor/director	\$78,000	\$80,495	52
Consultant	\$83,273	\$92,862	30

Median full-time academic-year salaries for clinical service providers were highest in secondary schools (see Figure 3).

Figure 3: Median Academic-Year Salaries for Clinical Service Providers, by Facility Type

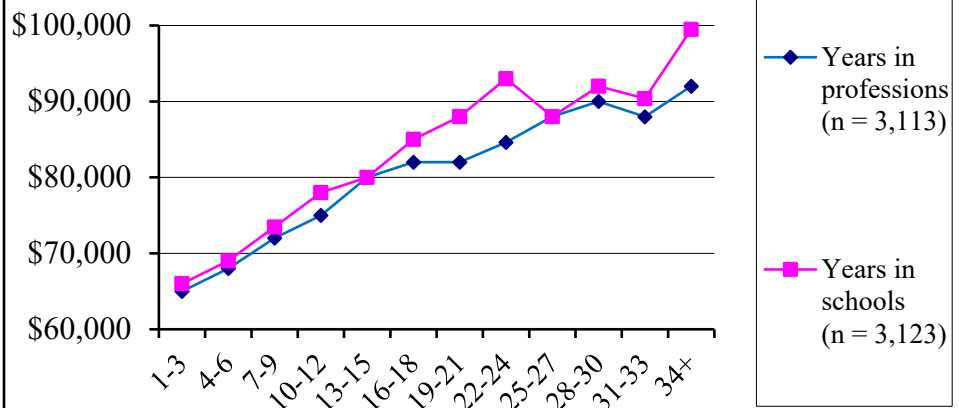


Note. n = 3,031.

Years of Experience

Figure 4 shows academic-year full-time salaries by (a) years of experience in the profession and (b) years of experience in the schools, regardless of the type of school facility or function. Salaries increase with experience but not in a straight line.

Figure 4: Median Academic-Year Salaries, by Years of Experience

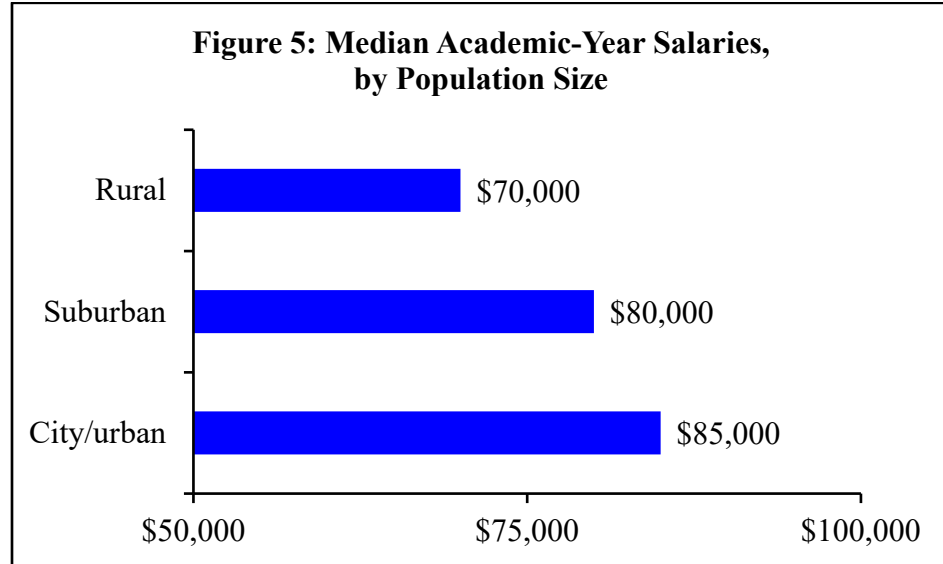


Highest Degree

Median academic-year salaries were \$78,500 for SLPs who were employed full time and who had earned a master's degree ($n = 3,067$) and were \$88,000 for those with a doctorate ($n = 52$; not shown in any figure or table).

Population Size

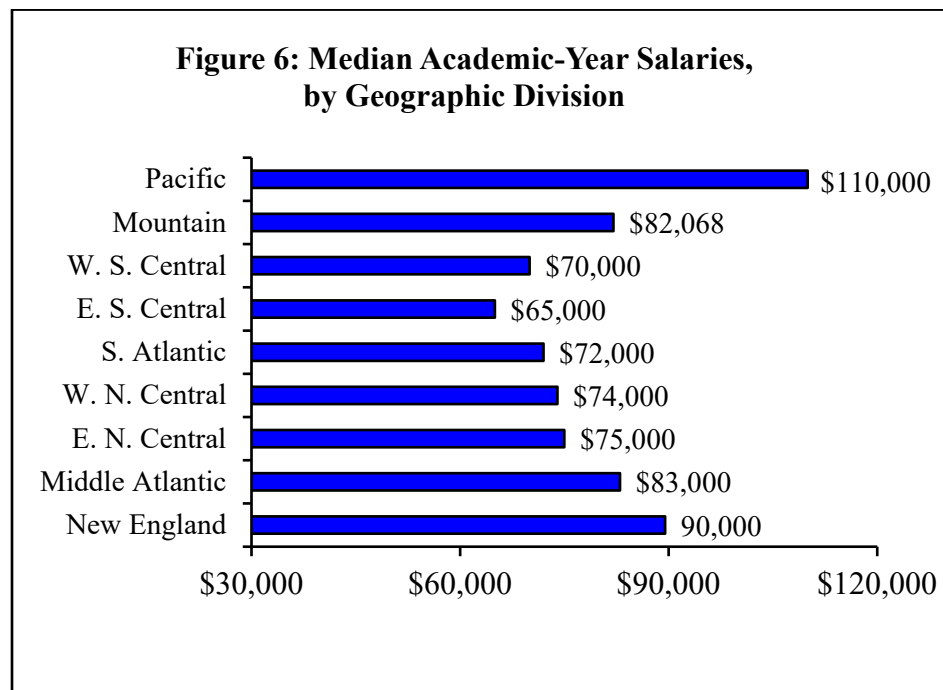
Median academic-year salaries were higher for SLPs who were employed full time and who worked in city/urban areas or in the suburbs than for those who worked in rural areas (see Figure 5).



Note. $n = 3,115$.

Geographic Area

SLPs employed full time in the Pacific states had the highest median annual salaries, and those in the East South Central states had the lowest (see Figure 6 and Appendix A for a list of states in each of the nine divisions).



Note. $n = 3,378$.

State

Slightly more than one third ($n = 36$) of the states had sufficient numbers of respondents to allow reporting of median academic-year salaries. Of that group, the highest full-time median salary was in California, and the lowest was in Louisiana (see Table 2).

Table 2: Median Academic-Year Salaries, by State

State	Salary	State	Salary
Alabama	\$62,000	Missouri	\$65,000
Arizona	\$84,000	Nebraska	\$72,532
Arkansas	\$63,250	New Jersey	\$79,000
California	\$114,000	New York	\$90,347
Colorado	\$86,873	North Carolina	\$70,000
Connecticut	\$92,000	North Dakota	\$64,500
Florida	\$67,000	Ohio	\$78,000
Georgia	\$76,540	Oklahoma	\$65,000
Illinois	\$76,000	Oregon	\$88,513
Indiana	\$66,750	Pennsylvania	\$75,000
Kansas	\$67,732	South Carolina	\$70,000
Kentucky	\$69,048	Tennessee	\$62,500
Louisiana	\$60,000	Texas	\$73,000
Maryland	\$100,000	Utah	\$80,000
Massachusetts	\$93,000	Virginia	\$83,000
Michigan	\$81,000	Washington	\$105,000
Minnesota	\$90,000	Wisconsin	\$70,800
Mississippi	\$61,000	West Virginia	\$63,684

Note. $n = 3,217$.



Calendar-Year Salaries

Only 10% of the respondents to this survey who were employed full time and who received an annual wage were paid on a calendar year basis (i.e., 11 or 12 months). Their median salary was \$89,000, and their mean salary was \$93,247 (see Appendix Table B2). There are insufficient numbers of respondents to describe differences by demographic characteristics as extensively as was the case for SLPs who received academic-year salaries, but we can provide some data for SLPs paid on a calendar-year basis.

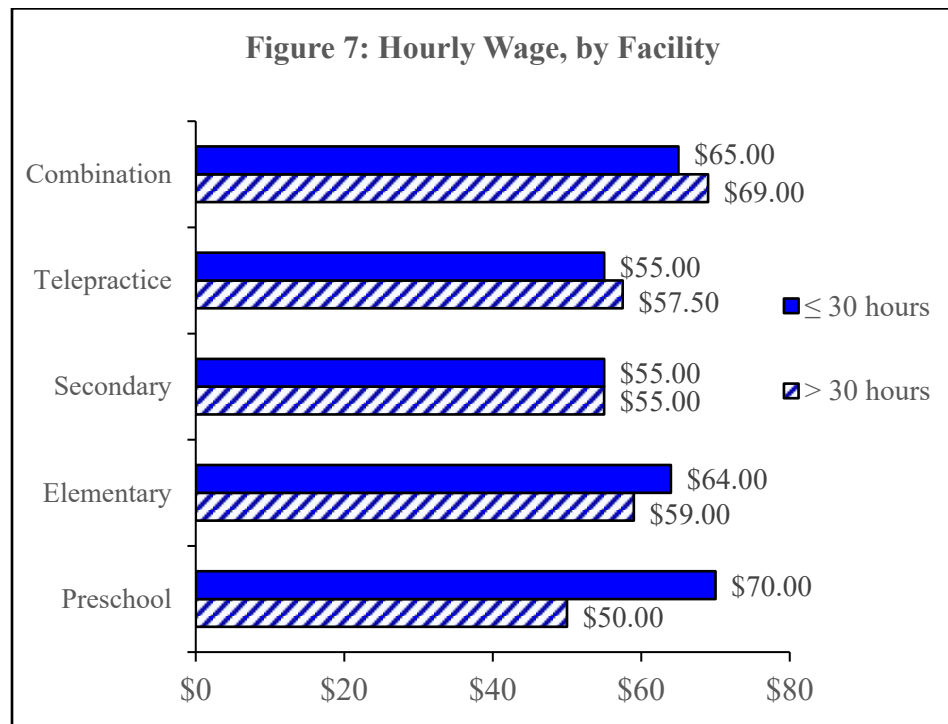
- Facility
 - ♦ \$82,000 in special day/residential schools ($n = 59$)
 - ♦ \$80,000 in preschools ($n = 72$)
 - ♦ \$93,000 in elementary schools ($n = 108$)
 - ♦ \$100,000 in secondary schools ($n = 25$)
 - ♦ \$104,000 in administrative offices ($n = 43$)
 - ♦ \$84,000 in combined settings ($n = 45$)
- Function
 - ♦ \$87,000 for clinical service providers ($n = 257$)
 - ♦ \$98,000 for administrators/supervisors/directors ($n = 69$)
- Function $\times$ Facility
 - ♦ \$78,000 for clinical service providers in special day/residential schools ($n = 45$)
 - ♦ \$78,000 for clinical service providers in preschools ($n = 52$)
 - ♦ \$93,000 for clinical service providers in elementary schools ($n = 97$)
 - ♦ \$83,000 for clinical service providers in combined settings ($n = 37$)
- Population size
 - ♦ \$92,000 in city/urban area ($n = 117$)
 - ♦ \$90,000 in suburban areas ($n = 172$)
 - ♦ \$79,000 in rural areas ($n = 41$)
- Geographic area
 - ♦ \$83,000 in the Northeast ($n = 127$)
 - ♦ \$86,000 in the Midwest ($n = 38$)
 - ♦ \$83,000 in the South ($n = 110$)
 - ♦ \$114,201 in the West ($n = 88$)
- State
 - ♦ \$120,000 in California ($n = 72$)
 - ♦ \$80,000 in New Jersey ($n = 29$)
 - ♦ \$83,000 in New York ($n = 56$)
 - ♦ \$84,000 in Texas ($n = 28$)

Hourly Wages

Of the SLPs who were employed part- or full time, 16% received an hourly wage (see Appendix Table B1). Regardless of whether they worked part- or full time, their median hourly wage was \$60.00, and the median number of weekly hours worked was 30 (none of the data in the bullets below are reported in any tables).

Facility

- The median hourly wage was \$62.00 ($n = 391$) for SLPs who worked up through 30 hours a week and \$58.00 ($n = 345$) for those working more hours.
- The median hourly wage was \$59.00 in special day/residential schools ($n = 25$), \$62.75 in preschools ($n = 84$), \$60.00 in elementary schools ($n = 348$), \$55.00 in secondary schools ($n = 86$) and in offices for telepractice ($n = 98$), and \$66.00 in combined settings ($n = 96$).



Note. $n = 695$.

Function

- Clinical service providers reported a median hourly wage of \$60.00 ($n = 671$).
- When clinical service providers were divided into two groups, those who worked up through 30 hours per week received an hourly wage of \$62.00 ($n = 353$). Those working more than 30 hours per week earned \$58.00 ($n = 318$).

Geographic Area

- SLPs reported a median hourly wage of \$68.00 in the Northeast ($n = 158$), \$60.00 in the Midwest ($n = 137$) and in the West ($n = 140$), and \$56.00 in the South ($n = 302$).
 - ♦ SLPs in the Northeast who worked up through 30 hours per week received an hourly wage of \$70.00 ($n = 92$). Those working more hours received an hourly wage of \$60.00 ($n = 66$).
 - ♦ SLPs in the Midwest who worked up through 30 hours per week received an hourly wage of \$60.00 ($n = 98$). Those working more hours also received an hourly wage of \$60.00 ($n = 39$).
 - ♦ SLPs in the South who worked up through 30 hours per week received an hourly wage of \$57.50 ($n = 137$). Those working more hours received an hourly wage of \$55.00 ($n = 164$).
 - ♦ SLPs in the West who worked up through 30 hours per week received an hourly wage of \$60.00 ($n = 64$), as did those working more hours ($n = 75$).



Population Size

- SLPs reported a median hourly wage of \$63.25 in city/urban areas ($n = 220$), \$59.00 in suburban areas ($n = 271$), and \$58.00 ($n = 192$) in rural areas.
 - ♦ SLPs in city/urban areas who worked up through 30 hours per week received an hourly wage of \$66.00 ($n = 112$). Those working more hours received an hourly wage of \$61.00 ($n = 108$).
 - ♦ SLPs in suburban areas who worked up through 30 hours per week received an hourly wage of \$60.00 ($n = 147$). Those working more hours received an hourly wage of \$59.00 ($n = 124$).
 - ♦ SLPs in rural areas who worked up through 30 hours per week received an hourly wage of \$60.00 ($n = 105$). Those working more hours received an hourly wage of \$55.50 ($n = 87$).

Highest Degree

- SLPs with a master's degree reported a median hourly wage of \$60.00 ($n = 662$). Hourly wage data on SLPs with a doctorate are not reported here because too few SLPs with a doctorate responded ($n = 16$).
 - ♦ SLPs with a master's degree reported receiving an hourly wage of \$62.00 when working up through 30 hours per week ($n = 351$) and \$59.00 when working more hours ($n = 310$).

Contract Employees

Of the SLPs who completed the survey, 12% ($n = 620$) were contractors. Of that number, 41 received an annual wage, and 37 of those 41 SLPs reported a median salary of \$82,232 and a mean salary of \$101,515. Because the number of contractors receiving an annual wage is so small, we did not calculate any additional reporting for this group.

Hourly Wages

Of the contractors, 93% ($n = 577$) received an hourly wage, and 91% ($n = 567$) reported the amount. The median hourly wage for SLPs who were contractors was \$59.00 for those who were employed full time ($n = 315$) and \$62.00 for those who worked part time ($n = 252$; data for the bullets below do not appear in any table).

Facility

- The median hourly wage for contractors was \$60.00 in preschools ($n = 59$), \$61.00 in elementary schools ($n = 277$), \$55.00 in secondary schools ($n = 59$) and in offices for telepractice ($n = 79$), and \$65.00 in combined settings ($n = 73$).
 - ♦ Contractors employed in preschools full time received \$65.00 as their median hourly wage ($n = 30$), whereas those who worked part time received \$57.20 ($n = 29$).
 - ♦ Contractors employed in elementary schools full time received \$60.00 as their median hourly wage ($n = 166$), whereas those who worked part time received \$65.00 ($n = 111$).
 - ♦ Contractors employed in secondary schools full time received \$55.00 as their median hourly wage ($n = 35$), but too few worked part time to report their wage ($n = 23$).
 - ♦ Contractors employed in an office for telepractice full time received \$57.50 as their median hourly wage ($n = 33$), whereas those who worked part time received \$55.00 ($n = 45$).
 - ♦ Contractors employed in combined settings either full time ($n = 39$) or part time ($n = 33$) received \$65.00 as their median hourly wage.

Clinical Service Providers

- Clinical service providers who were contractors received a median hourly wage of \$60.00 ($n = 523$).
 - ♦ Clinical service providers who were contractors and who were employed full time received a median hourly wage of \$59.00 ($n = 294$). Those employed part time received a median hourly wage of \$61.00 ($n = 229$).

Population Size

- Contractors reported a median hourly wage of \$61.00 in city/urban areas ($n = 176$), \$60.00 in suburban areas ($n = 206$), and \$58.00 in rural areas ($n = 144$).
 - ♦ Median hourly wages for contractors who were employed in city/urban areas were \$60.00 for full-time employment ($n = 110$) and \$65.00 for part-time employment ($n = 66$).
 - ♦ Median hourly wages for contractors who were employed in suburban areas were \$60.00 for both full-time ($n = 106$) and part-time ($n = 100$) employment.
 - ♦ Median hourly wages for contractors who were employed in rural areas were \$57.00 for full-time employment ($n = 78$) and \$60.00 for part-time employment ($n = 66$).

Geographic Area

Contractors in the Northeast had higher median hourly wages than did those in other geographic areas (see Table 3).

Table 3: Median Hourly Wage for Contractors, by Geographic Area				
Employment Status	Northeast (<i>n</i> = 117)	Midwest (<i>n</i> = 101)	South (<i>n</i> = 242)	West (<i>n</i> = 107)
Overall	\$67.00	\$60.00	\$57.50	\$60.00
Full Time	\$67.00	\$60.00	\$56.00	\$60.00
Part Time	\$68.00	\$60.00	\$58.00	\$63.00

Salary Supplement

We asked the SLPs who were employed full- or part time if they received a salary incentive, stipend, or other type of “salary upgrade” for either of two reasons during the past 12 months. Nearly three times more SLPs received a supplement for having their ASHA Certificate of Clinical Competence (CCC; *n* = 951) than for supervising (*n* = 327).

- The median supplement that SLPs received for having their CCCs was \$2,000, and the mean was \$2,364.
- The median supplement that SLPs received for supervising was \$1,000, and the mean was \$1,704.

Paid Expenses

We asked SLPs to identify the party responsible for paying for a list of six expenses. One fourth reported that their employer paid their ASHA dues. (See the *2026 Schools Survey Summary Report* for responses by type of facility and for a list of *other* expenses.)

Table 4: Responsibility for Expenses (%)					
Expense	S	E	C	N/A	<i>n</i>
ASHA dues	71	25	4	1	4,994
ASHA Convention	64	5	4	26	4,954
Professional development	48	21	31	1	4,969
State licensing fees	77	19	2	2	4,993
Leave time to volunteer	48	3	1	48	4,931
Other, specify:	25	4	5	67	1,795

Note. S = Self. E = Employer. C = Combination of parties. N/A = not applicable.

Student Debt

We asked each of the survey’s respondents how much student debt they had for *their* education. The median amount—for anyone who reported any debt at all—was \$55,000, and the mean was \$65,878 (*n* = 1,378). Neither the type of facility where they were employed (*p* = .779) nor their employment function (*p* = .458) had an effect on the amount of their student debt. However, as expected, years of experience in the professions was a significant predictor (*p* < .001). The mean debt decreased from \$72,306 with 1–5 years of experience to \$44,531 with 26–30 years of experience. The median debt—at those same intervals of years of experience—decreased from \$60,000 to \$22,000.

Survey Notes and Methodology

Since 2004, ASHA has fielded the *Schools Survey* in even-numbered years to gather information of interest to the professions. Members, volunteer leaders, and staff rely on data from the *Schools Survey* to better understand the priorities and needs of SLPs.

The survey was sent to a random sample of ASHA-certified SLPs, stratified by state, who were employed in school settings in the United States. The total sample size was 27,500, each of whom was sent a be-on-the-lookout email on February 16 telling them that they would shortly receive a survey. Of those 27,500 individuals, 7,500 were randomly selected to be surveyed via postal mail. Their first postal mailing was on February 19, 2026, followed by subsequent mailings on March 19 and April 23 to anyone who had not yet responded. Of this group of 7,500 in the postal sample, 13 were retired, 61 had incorrect addresses, and 75 were removed for other reasons—leaving 7,351 possible respondents. The actual number of postal respondents was 2,079, resulting in a **28.3%** response rate for this group.

Response Rates

The remaining 20,000 SLPs in the sample were emailed surveys electronically (using SurveyMonkey), beginning on February 19. Fieldings continued through May 11, with up to five messages sent to SLPs who had not responded by the time of each follow-up email. Of this group, 208 had email addresses that bounced, and 219 opted out of SurveyMonkey, leaving 19,573 possible respondents. The actual number of SurveyMonkey respondents was 2,490, resulting in a **12.7%** response rate for this group.

The combined response rate for the postal and electronic modes was **17.0%** $(2,079 + 2,490) / (7,351 + 19,573)$. In addition to these stratified sample members, we announced the survey on various social media platforms. We received 954 responses across all platforms, 446 of which were valid, unique ASHA-certified SLP responses. The total number of usable responses to the survey was 5,015.

Reports

Results from the 2026 *Schools Survey* are presented in a series of reports for SLPs:

- *Survey Summary Report: Numbers and Types of Responses*
- *SLP Annual Salaries and Hourly Wages*
- *SLP Caseload and Workload Characteristics*
- *SLP Workforce and Work Conditions*
- *Survey Methodology, Respondent Demographics, and Glossary*

Suggested Citation

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. (2026). *2026 Schools Survey report: SLP annual salaries and hourly wages*. www.asha.org/Research/memberdata/Schools-Survey/

Supplemental Resources

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. (n.d.-a). *Recruiting and retaining qualified school-based SLPs*. www.asha.org/careers/recruitment/recruitment-and-retention-of-slp-in-schools/

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. (n.d.-b). *Salary and compensation for SLPs in schools*. www.asha.org/slp/schools/salaries/

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. (n.d.-c). *Salary supplement for educational audiologists and school-based speech-language pathologists*. www.asha.org/advocacy/salary-supplement/

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. (n.d.-d). *Tips on advocating for salary supplements in your school district*. www.asha.org/slp/schools/salaries/tips-on-advocating-for-salary-supplements-in-your-school-district/

Salary data may also be available from other sources, such as state associations, state departments of education or labor, and school districts. Suggested sites include the following:

- U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (2026.). *Occupational outlook handbook, speech-language pathologists*. www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/speech-language-pathologists.htm

Salary data for academic and clinical faculty are available in this report:

- Council of Academic Programs in Communication Sciences and Disorders. (n.d.). *CAPCSD 2023 Salary Survey*. www.capcsd.org/academic-and-clinical-resources/

Additional Information

If you would like to speak with a member of the ASHA School Services in Speech-Language Pathology Team about the survey, please send a message to schools@asha.org or call ASHA's Action Center (800-498-2071) and ask to be connected to a School Services staff member. To learn more about how the Association is working on behalf of school-based ASHA Certified Members, visit the ASHA Schools webpages at www.asha.org/slp/schools/.

Thank You

ASHA would like to thank the SLPs who completed the *ASHA 2026 Schools Survey*. Reports like this one are possible only because people like you participate.

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 A

State Listings

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

Appendix B

Salaries

Table B1: Salary Basis

4. In your primary job, are you paid on an annual basis or an hourly basis? <i>Select one response only.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria: ❖ CCC-SLP ❖ Employed full time or part time		
Response	Frequency	Valid Percentage
Annual salary	4,226	84.4
Hourly rate	779	15.6
Total	5,005	100.0

Note. CCC-SLP = Certificate of Clinical Competence in Speech-Language Pathology.

Table B2: Annual Salaries, by Salary Basis and Facility Type

6. What is your gross annual salary for your primary job—before all deductions? Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria: ❖ CCC-SLP ❖ Employed full time ❖ Paid an annual salary ❖ Annual salary of at least \$1									
Response	Facility type								
	All Responses	Special Day/ Residential	Preschool	Elementary	Secondary	Student’s Home	Adminis- trative Office	Teleprac-tice Office	Combina- tion
Worked 9–10 months (academic year)									
	<i>n</i> = 3,374	<i>n</i> = 53	<i>n</i> = 371	<i>n</i> = 2,110	<i>n</i> = 504	<i>n</i> = 13	<i>n</i> = 40	<i>n</i> = 14	<i>n</i> = 257
25th percentile	\$67,000	\$75,000	\$66,532	\$66,375	\$70,000	<i>(n</i> < 25)	\$72,000	<i>(n</i> < 25)	\$63,500
50th percentile (Median)	\$79,000	\$81,000	\$78,000	\$78,000	\$86,000		\$81,000		\$75,000
75th percentile	\$96,232	\$95,000	\$95,000	\$93,926	\$105,000		\$100,656		\$90,000
Mean	\$83,854	\$87,461	\$81,294	\$82,989	\$91,029		\$86,795		\$80,161
Standard deviation	\$34,218	\$21,924	\$19,751	\$34,958	\$44,710		\$18,860		\$23,345
Mode	\$70,000	\$75,000	\$60,000	\$70,000	\$80,000		\$72,000		\$90,000
		Statistical significance: $F(6, 3340) = 5.1, p < .001$ <u>Conclusion:</u> There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by facility type.							
(Q. 6 continues on next page.)									

ASHA 2026 Schools Survey: Annual Salaries and Hourly Wages Report

6. (cont'd) What is your gross annual salary for your primary job—before all deductions?

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-SLP
- ❖ Employed full time
- ❖ Paid an annual salary
- ❖ Annual salary of at least \$1

Response	Facility type								
	All Responses	Special Day/ Residential	Preschool	Elementary	Secondary	Student's Home	Adminis- trative Office	Teleprac- tice Office	Combina- tion
Worked 11–12 months (calendar year)									
	<i>n</i> = 362	<i>n</i> = 59	<i>n</i> = 72	<i>n</i> = 108	<i>n</i> = 25	<i>n</i> = 5	<i>n</i> = 43	<i>n</i> = 0	<i>n</i> = 45
25th percentile	\$75,723	\$72,000	\$68,200	\$77,000	\$90,000	<i>(n</i> < 25)	\$85,477	<i>(n</i> < 25)	\$78,500
50th percentile (Median)	\$89,000	\$82,000	\$80,000	\$93,000	\$100,000		\$104,000		\$84,000
75th percentile	\$108,000	\$97,500	\$92,433	\$118,000	\$120,000		\$126,000		\$100,000
Mean	\$93,247	\$88,039	\$83,817	\$97,603	\$102,543		\$106,207		\$89,085
Standard deviation	\$25,760	\$23,952	\$20,529	\$28,081	\$26,742		\$25,565		\$22,500
Mode	\$90,000	\$78,000	\$85,000	\$80,000	\$120,000		\$105,000		\$83,000
		Statistical significance: <i>F</i> (6, 349) = 5.6, <i>p</i> < .001 Conclusion: There is adequate evidence from the data to say that the responses vary by facility type.							

Note. CCC-SLP = Certificate of Clinical Competence in Speech-Language Pathology.