



2011 Membership Survey

CCC-SLP Survey Summary Report: Number and Type of Responses

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Methodology

Stratified random sampling without replacement was used to select a sample of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists (SLPs) and audiologists who lived in the United States and who were employed full-time or part-time. The sample was stratified by type of facility (see Tables 1 and 2).

Strata	Population Size	Sample Size
School	57,107	997
College and university	3,211	200
Hospital	13,181	272
Residential health care facility	10,549	218
Nonresidential health care facility	16,341	337
Other	4,928	151
Total	105,317	2,175

Strata	Population Size	Sample Size
School	885	200
College and university	770	150
Hospital	2,499	400
Residential health care facility	109	100
Nonresidential health care facility	4,884	775
Other	1,115	200
Total	10,262	1,825

Because facilities with fewer SLPs (such as colleges and universities) were oversampled and those with many (e.g., schools) were undersampled, weighting was used when presenting data to restore all groups to their proportion in the population of ASHA SLPs. In the body of this report, results in the “Total” columns have been weighted; however, data in the columns corresponding to specific employment facilities have not. Also, data are not presented for cells where there are fewer than 25 respondents.

The 2011 Membership Survey was fielded via postal mail. The first fielding was sent to 4,000 sample members on September 20, 2011. Second (October 20) and third (November 10) mailings were smaller because respondents and refusals were removed from the list. Each mailing consisted of a personalized cover letter, a numbered survey, and a #10 postage-paid business return envelope inserted into a #11 window envelope with an ASHA return address. Metered postage was at the full, first-class rate.

A **60.7% response rate** was obtained ($n = 2,418$ completed surveys from a net sample of 3,981 eligibles).

Table 3. Response rate	
Disposition	Total
Original (gross) sample size	4,000
No longer employed in the field	2
Bad address	13
Retired	3
Deceased	1
Net sample size	3,981
Number of respondents	2,418
Response rate	60.7%
$2,418 / 3,981 = 60.7\%$	

Not only is it typically the case that some individuals who receive a survey do not complete it (unit nonresponse), it is likewise true that some who return theirs do not answer every question (item nonresponse) and thus do not qualify for inclusion in portions of a report. They may be excluded from analyses because they did not answer a question or because their answer disqualified them, such as stating that they were not currently employed when a particular analysis was limited to full- or part-time employees.

A methodological experiment was designed into the survey to test whether the use of color on the survey instrument would have an effect on response rate. Half of the SLPs and half of the audiologists were randomly selected to receive a black and white survey while the other half received surveys with some of the graphics and words in color. All surveys were four pages in length.

The use of color did not produce an increased response rate (see Table 4).

Table 4. Experiment results				
Experiment	CCC-A	CCC-SLP	No CCC	Total
Control: black and white survey instrument	493	733	0	1,226
Experimental: color survey instrument	462	729	1	1,192
Total	955	1,462	1	2,418

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



ASHA Services and Programs

1. In your opinion, what kind of job is the Association doing in serving its members? (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-SLP						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,429	<i>n</i> = 668	<i>n</i> = 115	<i>n</i> = 177	<i>n</i> = 137	<i>n</i> = 266
Poor	3.0	3.0	1.7	5.1	3.6	2.6
Fair	21.2	21.7	14.8	26.0	19.0	19.2
Good	60.2	59.4	68.7	58.8	61.3	59.8
Excellent	15.6	15.9	14.8	10.2	16.1	18.4
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(12) = 14.6, p = .262$				

2. Have you contacted ASHA's National Office during the past 12 months? <i>Select all that apply.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-SLP						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,462	<i>n</i> = 686	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> = 140	<i>n</i> = 275
Yes, by phone	28.4	25.5	39.3	26.8	30.0	29.1
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 10.1, p = .039, \text{Cramer's } V = .085$				
Yes, by email	13.4	11.7	28.2	16.2	13.6	12.7
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 23.8, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .131$				
No (SKIP to Q. 4.)	59.0	62.7	44.4	57.5	52.9	59.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 16.4, p = .003, \text{Cramer's } V = .108$				
Don't remember (SKIP to Q. 4.)	4.2	3.8	1.7	5.6	7.1	4.7
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 5.8, p = .212$				

3. How satisfied were you with your most recent contact with ASHA's National Office? (Percentages)						
Scale: 1 = Very <u>d</u> issatisfied						
2 = More <u>d</u> issatisfied than satisfied						
3 = More satisfied than <u>d</u> issatisfied						
4 = Very satisfied						
5 = Not applicable or I don't remember						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:						
❖ CCC-SLP						
❖ Replied "Yes" to Q. 2						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> ≥ 509	<i>n</i> ≥ 217	<i>n</i> ≥ 58	<i>n</i> ≥ 62	<i>n</i> ≥ 53	<i>n</i> ≥ 92
Courtesy of staff						
Very dissatisfied	3.6	1.8	6.5	0.0	5.6	10.2
More dissatisfied than satisfied	2.0	2.3	1.6	1.6	1.9	2.0
More satisfied than dissatisfied	18.2	17.4	14.5	20.3	24.1	12.2
Very satisfied	52.7	55.0	53.2	56.3	44.4	54.1
Not applicable, don't remember	23.5	23.4	24.2	21.9	24.1	21.4
Statistical significance	Too many cells (36%) have expected count less than 5.					
Appropriateness of referral						
Very dissatisfied	3.5	2.8	6.9	0.0	5.7	6.5
More dissatisfied than satisfied	2.4	2.8	1.7	1.6	1.9	4.3
More satisfied than dissatisfied	20.3	18.4	13.8	24.2	28.3	15.2
Very satisfied	44.9	47.9	43.1	48.4	39.6	47.8
Not applicable, don't remember	28.9	28.1	34.5	25.8	24.5	26.1
Statistical significance	Too many cells (32%) have expected count less than 5.					
Table 3 continues on next page.						

3. (Cont'd.) How satisfied were you with your most recent contact with ASHA's National Office? (Percentages)						
Scale: 1 = Very <u>d</u> issatisfied						
2 = More <u>d</u> issatisfied than satisfied						
3 = More satisfied than <u>d</u> issatisfied						
4 = Very satisfied						
5 = Not applicable or I don't remember						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:						
❖ CCC-SLP						
❖ Replied "Yes" to Q. 2						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> ≥ 509	<i>n</i> ≥ 217	<i>n</i> ≥ 58	<i>n</i> ≥ 62	<i>n</i> ≥ 53	<i>n</i> ≥ 92
Response to your questions						
Very dissatisfied	3.8	2.3	8.1	1.6	3.8	9.3
More dissatisfied than satisfied	7.1	7.3	3.2	12.5	7.5	8.2
More satisfied than dissatisfied	18.7	19.1	22.6	21.9	20.8	12.4
Very satisfied	48.8	50.0	43.5	48.4	47.2	52.6
Not applicable, don't remember	21.7	21.4	22.6	15.6	20.8	17.5
Statistical significance	Too many cells (28%) have expected count less than 5.					
Promptness of response						
Very dissatisfied	4.3	3.2	8.1	3.2	3.7	8.6
More dissatisfied than satisfied	4.8	4.1	8.1	7.9	5.6	6.5
More satisfied than dissatisfied	20.3	18.6	19.4	28.6	24.1	12.9
Very satisfied	48.3	54.1	45.2	41.3	50.0	51.6
Not applicable, don't remember	22.4	20.0	19.4	19.0	16.7	20.4
Statistical significance	Too many cells (28%) have expected count less than 5.					
Table 3 continues on next page.						

3. (Cont'd.) How satisfied were you with your most recent contact with ASHA's National Office? (Percentages)

Scale: 1 = Very dissatisfied
 2 = More dissatisfied than satisfied
 3 = More satisfied than dissatisfied
 4 = Very satisfied
 5 = Not applicable or I don't remember

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

- ❖ CCC-SLP
- ❖ Replied "Yes" to Q. 2

Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> ≥ 509	<i>n</i> ≥ 217	<i>n</i> ≥ 58	<i>n</i> ≥ 62	<i>n</i> ≥ 53	<i>n</i> ≥ 92
Overall manner in which you were treated						
Very dissatisfied	3.5	2.3	6.6	0.0	5.6	8.2
More dissatisfied than satisfied	3.4	4.1	3.3	1.6	3.7	4.1
More satisfied than dissatisfied	17.3	17.2	14.8	25.0	24.1	10.3
Very satisfied	53.4	54.8	52.5	51.6	50.0	58.8
Not applicable, don't remember	22.3	21.7	23.0	21.9	16.7	18.6
Statistical significance	Too many cells (32%) have expected count less than 5.					



4. How often do you use or recommend the “For the Public” section of the ASHA website for consumer education?
(Percentages)
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
❖ CCC-SLP

Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,453	<i>n</i> = 681	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> = 140	<i>n</i> = 271
At least 4 times a month	0.8	0.4	3.4	1.7	0.0	1.8
At least once a month	7.5	6.8	13.7	6.7	7.9	7.4
Less than once a month	27.8	28.5	36.8	26.3	25.7	25.8
Never	32.6	31.1	32.5	38.0	30.7	37.3
Not familiar with “For the Public”	31.3	33.2	13.7	27.4	35.7	27.7
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(16) = 41.7, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .087$					

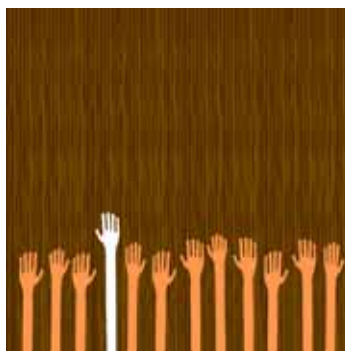
5. Have you volunteered for ASHA in the past 12 months? (Percentages)
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
❖ CCC-SLP

Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,448	<i>n</i> = 680	<i>n</i> = 115	<i>n</i> = 176	<i>n</i> = 139	<i>n</i> = 272
Yes (SKIP to Q. 7.)	1.7	0.7	25.2	2.3	1.4	0.7
No	98.3	99.3	74.8	97.7	98.6	99.3
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 210.7, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .390$					

6. I would volunteer for ASHA if...? <i>Select up to three responses.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria: ❖ CCC-SLP ❖ Replied "No" to Q. 5.						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,423	<i>n</i> = 675	<i>n</i> = 86	<i>n</i> = 172	<i>n</i> = 137	<i>n</i> = 270
ASHA would accept my offer to volunteer.	0.7	0.3	8.1	1.7	0.0	0.7
Statistical significance	Too many cells (40%) have expected count less than 5.					
I could be given short-term assignments.	9.0	8.7	20.9	8.1	8.8	9.6
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 13.8, p = .008$, Cramer's V = .101					
I had more information about available volunteer opportunities.	29.1	25.0	39.5	32.0	35.8	33.0
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 15.3, p = .004$, Cramer's V = .107					
I had the skills or would be trained.	5.9	6.1	5.8	7.0	6.6	5.6
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 80.4, p = .434$					
I was asked to volunteer.	7.1	5.3	15.1	9.3	8.8	8.5
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 13.3, p = .010$, Cramer's V = .100					
I was interested in volunteering.	17.6	18.7	9.3	15.1	20.4	13.7
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 8.6, p = .071$					
I would not lose income as a result.	23.5	23.6	9.3	22.7	21.9	28.5
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 13.7, p = .008$, Cramer's V = .101					
It would advance my career.	9.8	9.3	8.1	11.0	15.3	7.4
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 7.3, p = .122$					

Table 6 continues on next page.

6. (Cont'd.) I would volunteer for ASHA if...?: <i>Select up to three responses apply.</i> (Percentages)						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:						
❖ CCC-SLP						
❖ Replied "No" to Q. 5.						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,423	<i>n</i> = 675	<i>n</i> = 86	<i>n</i> = 172	<i>n</i> = 137	<i>n</i> = 270
My employer supported my volunteer participation.	12.1	14.5	4.7	14.5	13.9	7.8
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 13.8, p = .008, \text{Cramer's } V = .101$					
The location was easily accessible.	33.4	34.2	19.8	33.1	36.5	34.8
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 8.2, p = .084$					
The volunteer opportunity was meaningful or made a difference in people's lives.	18.6	15.3	24.4	20.3	20.4	21.9
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 9.5, p = .050, \text{Cramer's } V = .084$					
There were virtual volunteering opportunities available.	11.0	7.6	18.6	11.6	14.6	9.6
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 15.4, p = .004, \text{Cramer's } V = .107$					



Work Satisfaction

7. Overall, how satisfied are you with your career choice so far? (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-SLP						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,454	<i>n</i> = 683	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 178	<i>n</i> = 139	<i>n</i> = 273
Very dissatisfied	2.0	2.2	1.7	0.6	2.9	3.3
Dissatisfied	1.5	2.2	0.0	1.1	1.4	0.4
Neutral	5.7	7.2	2.6	5.1	5.0	1.8
Satisfied	35.0	36.5	27.4	30.3	36.7	31.9
Very satisfied	55.8	52.0	68.4	62.9	54.0	62.6
Statistical significance	Too many cells (28%) have expected count less than 5.					

8. How long do you plan to continue working in your career? <i>Select one response.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-SLP						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,445	<i>n</i> = 681	<i>n</i> = 115	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> = 139	<i>n</i> = 273
As long as I am able	50.2	45.7	64.3	50.8	57.6	64.5
Until I am eligible for retirement	33.1	39.6	28.7	35.2	26.6	23.8
Until something else comes along	2.8	2.3	0.0	1.1	5.8	0.7
I plan to leave as soon as possible.	0.5	0.6	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.7
I've already retired.	2.1	0.3	1.7	0.6	0.7	0.4
Currently undecided	11.3	11.5	5.2	11.7	9.4	9.9
Statistical significance	Too many cells (43%) have expected count less than 5.					

9. What are the THREE (3) most important factors for accepting or staying in a job? <i>Select up to three responses.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-SLP						
Factors	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,462	<i>n</i> = 686	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> = 140	<i>n</i> = 275
Administration's support of my work	17.1	20.8	16.2	15.6	14.3	12.0
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 12.7, p = .013, \text{Cramer's } V = .095$				
Benefits: health care, retirement, etc.	35.7	41.8	29.9	32.4	32.9	19.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 46.3, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .182$				
Challenging work	13.6	9.8	40.2	19.6	8.6	13.1
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 84.4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .246$				
Compensation/pay	43.2	42.0	27.4	41.9	54.3	47.6
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 21.7, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .125$				
Flexibility to balance life and work	53.6	50.4	40.2	45.3	70.0	64.4
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 44.2, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .178$				
Independence	10.7	6.0	15.4	11.2	12.1	20.0
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 43.5, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .177$				
Job security	11.7	16.5	8.5	8.4	7.9	5.8
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 29.1, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .144$				
Meaningfulness of job	41.4	42.7	55.6	34.6	37.1	41.8
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 14.3, p = .006, \text{Cramer's } V = .101$				
Relationship with co-workers	14.8	14.4	12.8	24.0	20.7	8.7
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 24.1, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .131$				
Type of clients/patients	28.8	25.7	23.9	33.0	22.9	37.1
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 17.8, p = .001, \text{Cramer's } V = .113$				
Type of work setting	20.7	21.1	27.4	26.8	12.1	19.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 13.5, p = .009, \text{Cramer's } V = .098$				

Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Populations

10. How qualified do you believe you are to address cultural and linguistic influences on service delivery and outcomes?

Answer even if you are not a clinical service provider. (Percentages)

Scale: 1 = "Not at all qualified" to

5 = "Very qualified"

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-SLP

Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,431	<i>n</i> = 674	<i>n</i> = 115	<i>n</i> = 175	<i>n</i> = 136	<i>n</i> = 268
1 "Not at all qualified"	4.9	4.5	0.0	4.0	9.6	6.7
2	18.1	19.0	10.4	12.0	26.5	14.9
3	43.7	45.7	35.7	45.7	43.4	41.8
4	24.9	23.0	40.0	30.9	14.7	27.2
5 "Very qualified"	8.4	7.9	13.9	7.4	5.9	9.3
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(16) = 56.6, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .102$					



Support Personnel

11. How many support personnel (e.g., aides, assistants, or technicians) are employed at your facility? <i>Enter "0" if none. If both a and b are 0, SKIP to Q. 13.</i>						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:						
❖ CCC-SLP						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,384	<i>n</i> = 655	<i>n</i> = 113	<i>n</i> = 172	<i>n</i> = 135	<i>n</i> = 261
a. SLP support personnel						
Mean	0.9	1.0	0.4	0.4	2.1	0.9
Standard deviation	7.8	5.1	2.6	1.3	21.6	3.0
25th percentile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
50th percentile (median)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
75th percentile	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Mode	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical significance	$F(4, 1331) = 1.1, p = .347$					
b. Audiology support personnel						
See the CCC-A Survey Summary Report for responses from audiologists about audiology support personnel.						

12. How much direct and indirect supervision do you provide for support personnel? <i>Responses should be the percentage of the <u>assistant's time</u> that you supervise. (Percentages)</i>						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:						
❖ CCC-SLP						
❖ Response to Q. 11a greater than 0						
Supervision	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
% direct (on site, in view)						
	<i>n</i> = 217	<i>n</i> = 122	<i>n</i> = 6	<i>n</i> = 26	<i>n</i> = 14	<i>n</i> = 47
Mean	30.6	31.3	<i>(n</i> < 25)	25.7	<i>(n</i> < 25)	33.9
Standard deviation	33.5	33.5		33.2		34.5
25th percentile	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
50th percentile (median)	20.0	20.0		9.0		20.0
75th percentile	50.0	50.0		50.0		50.0
Mode	0.0	0.0		0.0		0.0
Statistical significance	<i>F</i> (4, 210) = 1.0, <i>p</i> = .405					
% indirect						
	<i>n</i> = 185	<i>n</i> = 108	<i>n</i> = 4	<i>n</i> = 21	<i>n</i> = 12	<i>n</i> = 36
Mean	21.8	21.5	<i>(n</i> < 25)	<i>(n</i> < 25)	<i>(n</i> < 25)	27.3
Standard deviation	28.4	27.5				32.7
25th percentile	0.0	0.0				0.0
50th percentile (median)	10.0	10.0				16.5
75th percentile	30.0	30.0				50.0
Mode	0.0	0.0				0.0
Statistical significance	<i>F</i> (4, 176) = 0.8, <i>p</i> = .512					

13. Which one of the following statements best describes your experience in working with support personnel in your profession? (Percentages)						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:						
❖ CCC-SLP						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,425	<i>n</i> = 669	<i>n</i> = 116	<i>n</i> = 175	<i>n</i> = 135	<i>n</i> = 266
I have no personal experience with them.	52.3	52.9	54.3	57.1	60.7	47.7
Based on my experience, I prefer not to work with them.	2.4	2.5	4.3	2.3	1.5	3.8
I have had mixed experiences working with them.	11.6	10.8	9.5	9.7	7.4	15.8
They are neither a help nor a burden to me.	2.1	2.7	0.9	1.7	4.4	0.4
They are usually helpful, but there are limitations to their effective use.	20.6	18.8	25.0	22.9	17.8	22.2
They are a tremendous asset to me.	11.0	12.3	6.0	6.3	8.1	10.2
Statistical significance	Too many cells (20%) have expected count less than 5.					

14. How likely are you to recommend ASHA’s associate program to support personnel? *Answer as a hypothetical if you are not currently working with any support personnel.* (Percentages)

Scale: 1 = “Not at all likely” to

5 = “Very likely”

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-SLP

Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,399	<i>n</i> = 660	<i>n</i> = 113	<i>n</i> = 168	<i>n</i> = 132	<i>n</i> = 260
1 “Not at all likely”	19.0	18.8	20.4	23.2	17.4	19.2
2	12.9	13.5	9.7	15.5	15.2	12.7
3	37.5	36.8	30.1	36.9	40.2	37.7
4	19.4	18.5	20.4	17.9	16.7	20.0
5 “Very likely”	11.2	12.4	19.5	6.5	10.6	10.4
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(16) = 16.8, p = .395$					



Ethics

15. Have any of the SLPs or audiologists you have worked with been impaired, that is, exhibited the following professionally inappropriate behaviors? <i>Select all that apply.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-SLP						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,462	<i>n</i> = 686	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> = 140	<i>n</i> = 275
Anger, violence, or use of profanity	3.5	2.3	11.1	5.0	5.0	2.9
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 23.1, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .129				
Dementia-like behavior	1.7	1.3	6.8	1.7	2.1	2.5
Statistical significance		Too many cells (30%) have expected count less than 5.				
Erratic behavior	6.6	4.1	11.1	11.7	6.4	10.2
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 22.2, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .126				
Extreme distraction	2.9	2.2	3.4	5.6	5.7	1.8
Statistical significance		Too many cells (20%) have expected count less than 5.				
Lack of impulse control	4.1	2.0	6.8	5.6	6.4	5.1
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 13.7, p = .008$, Cramer's V = .099				
Substance abuse	2.1	1.9	4.3	2.2	2.1	1.5
Statistical significance		Too many cells (30%) have expected count less than 5.				
None have been impaired.	85.2	88.8	71.8	78.2	82.9	84.4
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 29.7, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .146				

16. Select <u>UP TO THREE</u> areas of ethics education that you would like to have offered. (Percentages)						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:						
❖ CCC-SLP						
Ethics Education	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,462	<i>n</i> = 686	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> = 140	<i>n</i> = 275
Clinical fellowship issues	12.7	10.5	20.5	17.3	16.4	11.6
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 14.5, p = .006$, Cramer's V = .102				
Conflicts of interest	26.0	25.5	26.5	30.2	28.6	22.5
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 3.9, p = .419$				
Employer/supervisor demands	43.8	47.7	31.6	46.9	53.6	25.1
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 55.8, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .200				
Identifying/reporting impaired SLPs or audiologists (see Q. 15.)	3.3	2.6	5.1	3.9	2.1	2.5
Statistical significance		Too many cells (20%) have expected count less than 5.				
Multicultural/bilingual issues	35.4	44.2	34.2	29.6	15.0	28.7
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 56.6, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .201				
Private practice issues	17.4	13.6	12.8	8.9	8.6	43.6
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 149.9, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .328				
Reimbursement issues	27.7	14.9	17.9	47.5	47.1	44.7
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 160.3, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .339				
Reporting incompetent ASHA members	7.3	6.0	15.4	7.3	7.9	6.5
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 13.5, p = .009$, Cramer's V = .098				
Supervision issues	22.6	20.4	53.8	29.6	24.3	17.5
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 71.1, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .226				
Use of support personnel for speech or audiology	30.3	35.0	28.2	22.3	26.4	26.2
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 16.0, p = .003$, Cramer's V = .107				

Better Hearing and Speech Month

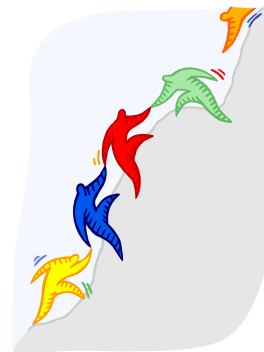
17. When do you think Better Hearing and Speech Month should occur? <i>Select one response.</i> (Percentages)						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:						
❖ CCC-SLP						
BHSM	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,429	<i>n</i> = 674	<i>n</i> = 113	<i>n</i> = 175	<i>n</i> = 135	<i>n</i> = 265
Keep the observance in May.	69.8	61.6	52.2	87.4	83.7	75.8
Winter (December, January, February)	5.4	7.3	7.1	2.3	5.2	3.0
Spring (March, April, May)	9.1	10.5	19.5	4.6	8.1	7.2
Summer (June, July, August)	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.1	0.0	1.1
Fall (September, October, November)	14.8	20.2	21.2	4.6	3.0	12.8
Statistical significance	Too many cells (20%) have expected count less than 5.					



Collaborative Practice

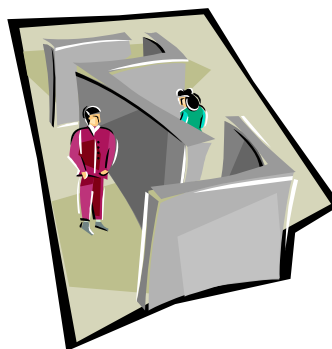
For the purpose of this survey, “collaborative practice” occurs when multiple workers from different professions collaborate to provide integrated services in an educational or health care environment.

18. What is your experience with collaborative practice? (Percentages)						
Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:						
❖ CCC-SLP						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,456	<i>n</i> = 684	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 178	<i>n</i> = 139	<i>n</i> = 273
I have had no personal experience with it.	4.2	4.2	7.7	2.8	2.9	5.5
I have had mostly bad experiences with it.	0.5	0.6	0.9	0.0	0.0	1.1
I have had mixed experiences with it.	21.6	25.9	12.8	23.0	15.1	14.3
I have had mostly good experiences with it.	73.8	69.3	78.6	74.2	82.0	79.1
Statistical significance	Too many cells (25%) have expected count less than 5.					



19. Which barriers to working in a collaborative environment have you experienced? *Select all that apply.* (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:
 ❖ CCC-SLP

Barriers	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,462	<i>n</i> = 686	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> = 140	<i>n</i> = 275
Costs or reimbursement	17.6	9.8	27.4	24.6	32.9	27.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 76.9, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .235$				
Personnel shortage	19.4	22.6	17.9	19.0	19.3	12.4
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 13.4, p = .010, \text{Cramer's } V = .098$				
Scheduling	65.1	72.4	64.1	56.4	49.3	60.7
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 40.0, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .169$				
Scopes of practice	15.7	14.4	15.4	23.5	14.3	16.0
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 9.0, p = .060$				
None of the above barriers	19.5	17.8	17.9	19.6	25.7	19.6
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 4.9, p = .299$				



Telepractice

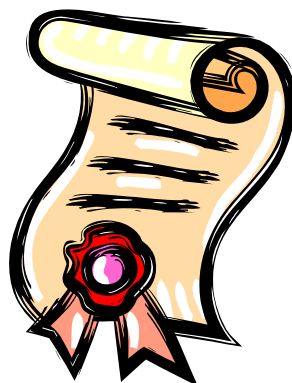
Telepractice is the application of telecommunications technology to the delivery of professional services at a distance by linking clinician to client, or clinician to clinician, for assessment, intervention, and/or consultation.

20. Do you currently deliver any services via telepractice? (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-SLP						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,455	<i>n</i> = 684	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> = 138	<i>n</i> = 272
Yes	2.3	1.6	6.0	2.2	0.0	4.8
No (SKIP to Q. 22.)	97.7	98.4	94.0	97.8	100.0	95.2
Statistical significance	Too many cells (30%) have expected count less than 5.					

21. Which client populations do you serve via telepractice? <i>Select all that apply.</i> (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria: ❖ CCC-SLP ❖ Replied "Yes" to Q. 20						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 34	<i>n</i> = 11	<i>n</i> = 7	<i>n</i> = 4	<i>n</i> = 0	<i>n</i> = 13
Children at school	26.5	<i>(n</i> < 25)	<i>(n</i> < 25)	<i>(n</i> < 25)	<i>(n</i> < 25)	<i>(n</i> < 25)
Children at home	33.6					
Children or adults at satellite clinics/hospitals	30.1					
Adults in home or work environment	26.1					
Adults in military/VA	8.7					

Your Background: Demographics

22. Which of the following Certificates of Clinical Competence do you hold? <i>Select all that apply. Select "CF" only if you are currently completing your clinical fellowship.</i> (Percentages)						
Credential	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
Recoded to CCC-SLP and CCC-A only (unweighted)						
	<i>n</i> = 2,418	<i>n</i> = 805	<i>n</i> = 195	<i>n</i> = 367	<i>n</i> = 193	<i>n</i> = 715
CCC-A, hold	39.5	14.8	40.0	51.2	27.5	61.5
CCC-SLP, hold	60.5	85.2	60.0	48.8	72.5	38.5
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 386.4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .412$					
Recoded to CCC-SLP and CCC-A only (weighted)						
	<i>n</i> = 2,418	<i>n</i> = 845	<i>n</i> = 113	<i>n</i> = 403	<i>n</i> = 151	<i>n</i> = 661
CCC-A, hold	39.5	9.5	61.9	56.1	6.6	66.9
CCC-SLP, hold	60.5	90.5	38.1	43.9	93.4	33.1
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 671.6, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .556$					



23. Identify the graduate degrees you have earned. *Count only actual degrees—not equivalencies or certificates—and do not include degrees expected but not yet conferred. Select all that apply.* (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-SLP

Degree	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,462	<i>n</i> = 686	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> ≥ 139	<i>n</i> = 275
Master's	97.1	98.3	80.3	100.0	97.9	96.7
Statistical significance		Too many cells (20%) have expected count less than 5.				
PhD	3.3	2.0	37.6	1.1	0.7	3.3
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 286.8$, $p = .000$, Cramer's V = .453				
AuD	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.6	0.0	0.4
Statistical significance		Too many cells (50%) have expected count less than 5.				
Other doctorate	1.5	0.7	2.6	0.0	1.4	1.1
Statistical significance		Too many cells (40%) have expected count less than 5.				
Highest Degree						
Master's	95.2	97.2	59.8	98.3	97.8	96.4
Doctorate	4.8	2.8	40.2	1.7	2.2	3.6
Statistical significance		$\chi^2(4) = 272.5$, $p = .000$, Cramer's V = .442				

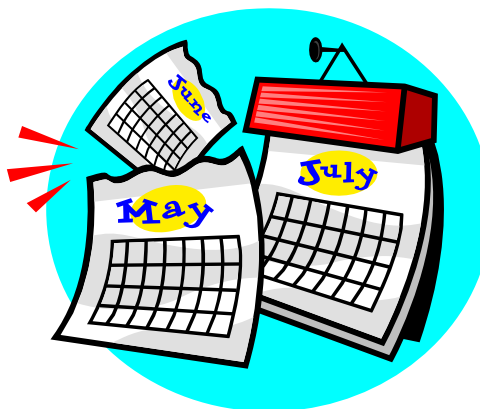


24. How many years have you been employed in the discipline? *Exclude your clinical fellowship. Round to the nearest full year. Enter "0" if you have never been employed in the discipline.*

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion:

❖ CCC-SLP

Experience	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,453	<i>n</i> = 684	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> = 139	<i>n</i> = 274
Mean	16.5	16.4	22.0	14.1	13.8	17.5
Standard deviation	10.6	10.0	11.5	10.9	9.9	11.0
25th percentile	8.0	8.0	12.0	5.0	5.0	8.0
50th percentile (median)	15.0	14.0	21.0	13.0	12.0	15.0
75th percentile	25.0	25.0	30.0	20.0	21.0	27.0
Mode	10.0	10.0	30.0	3.0	4.0	10.0
Statistical significance	$F(4, 1388) = 13.4, p = .000$					



25. Which <u>one</u> of the following categories best describes your employment status? (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-SLP						
Status	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,456	<i>n</i> = 686	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> = 140	<i>n</i> = 273
Employed full-time	74.5	82.1	78.6	72.1	77.1	64.1
Employed part-time	21.8	17.3	19.7	27.4	20.7	35.9
On leave of absence (SKIP to Q. 30.)	0.6	0.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Not employed but <u>actively</u> seeking employment (SKIP to Q. 30.)	0.4	0.0	0.9	0.0	0.7	0.0
Not employed and not seeking employment (SKIP to Q. 30.)	0.8	0.3	0.0	0.6	1.4	0.0
Retired (SKIP to Q. 30.)	1.8	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Statistical significance	Too many cells (67%) have expected count less than 5.					
Recoded to full-time and part-time only						
	<i>n</i> = 1,402	<i>n</i> = 682	<i>n</i> = 115	<i>n</i> = 178	<i>n</i> = 137	<i>n</i> = 273
Employed full-time	77.3	82.6	80.0	72.5	78.8	64.1
Employed part-time	22.7	17.4	20.0	27.5	21.2	35.9
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 40.5$, $p = .000$, Cramer's $V = .171$					

26. Which one of the following best describes where you work? (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:
 ❖ CCC-SLP
 ❖ Employed full-time or part-time

Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,388	<i>n</i> = 676	<i>n</i> = 115	<i>n</i> = 176	<i>n</i> = 134	<i>n</i> = 269
Metropolitan/urban area	30.8	24.4	53.0	45.5	30.6	33.1
Suburban area	48.0	51.9	27.0	42.0	41.8	52.8
Rural area	21.1	23.7	20.0	12.5	27.6	14.1
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(8) = 72.4, p = .000, \text{Cramer's } V = .163$					



27. Although you may work in several types of facilities, select the one facility that best describes where you work most of the time. For individuals engaged in private practice, select the type of facility in which you deliver most of your services. Only one answer can be accepted. (Percentages)

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

Response	Weighted <i>n</i> = 1,395	Unweighted <i>n</i> = 1,398
School	54.5	48.8
College/university	3.0	8.2
Hospital	12.6	12.7
Residential health care facility	9.9	9.8
Nonresidential health care facility, including SLP's, audiologist's, or physician's office or clinic	15.6	19.5
Other; specify:	4.4	0.9
Recoded to delete "other"		
	<i>n</i> = 1,334	<i>n</i> = 1,385
School	57.0	49.2
College/university	3.2	8.3
Hospital	13.2	12.9
Residential health care facility	10.4	9.9
Nonresidential health care facility, including SLP's, audiologist's, or physician's office or clinic	16.3	19.7

28. Although you may perform more than one job function, select the one position that best describes how you spend most of your time. Only one answer can be accepted. (Percentages)
 Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,384	<i>n</i> = 675	<i>n</i> = 113	<i>n</i> = 177	<i>n</i> = 135	<i>n</i> = 272
Clinical service provider	84.4	87.4	6.2	94.9	85.2	89.0
Special education teacher	3.9	7.1	0.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
College/university professor/instructor	2.2	0.0	69.9	0.0	0.0	0.0
Researcher	0.2	0.0	4.4	0.6	0.0	0.0
Consultant	3.1	1.5	1.8	1.1	2.2	1.1
Administrator/director/chair/ supervisor	6.2	4.0	16.8	3.4	12.6	9.9
Statistical significance	Too many cells (37%) have expected count less than 5.					



29. In what state is your primary employment facility located? *Use two-letter postal abbreviation (e.g., HI for Hawaii).*

Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:

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

State	<i>n</i>	State	<i>n</i>	State	<i>n</i>
Alabama	17	Kentucky	32	North Dakota	5
Alaska	4	Louisiana	27	Ohio	55
Arizona	28	Maine	9	Oklahoma	9
Arkansas	18	Maryland	34	Oregon	11
California	78	Massachusetts	51	Pennsylvania	53
Colorado	29	Michigan	45	Rhode Island	7
Connecticut	29	Minnesota	36	South Carolina	19
Delaware	4	Mississippi	16	South Dakota	4
District of Columbia	6	Missouri	32	Tennessee	27
Florida	77	Montana	1	Texas	104
Georgia	30	Nebraska	10	Utah	11
Hawaii	3	Nevada	5	Vermont	2
Idaho	5	New Hampshire	6	Virginia	18
Illinois	65	New Jersey	64	Washington	33
Indiana	16	New Mexico	11	West Virginia	23
Iowa	8	New York	118	Wisconsin	29
Kansas	13	North Carolina	64	Wyoming	0
				Total	1,402

29. In what state is your primary employment facility located? Use two-letter postal abbreviation (e.g., HI for Hawaii). Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criteria:						
❖ CCC-SLP						
❖ Employed full-time or part-time						
Region/Division	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,402	<i>n</i> = 682	<i>n</i> = 115	<i>n</i> = 178	<i>n</i> = 137	<i>n</i> = 273
Northeast	24.3	28.3	24.3	20.2	21.9	22.0
Middle Atlantic	16.8	19.9	16.5	11.2	13.1	17.2
New England	7.5	8.4	7.8	9.0	8.8	4.8
Midwest	22.6	24.5	31.3	24.2	26.3	15.8
East North Central	14.9	16.6	20.9	14.6	19.0	10.3
West North Central	7.7	7.9	10.4	9.6	7.3	5.5
South	37.4	33.4	32.2	34.3	43.8	41.4
East South Central	6.5	4.7	6.1	7.3	11.7	4.4
South Atlantic	19.7	17.7	13.0	16.3	21.9	23.4
West South Central	11.3	11.0	13.0	10.7	10.2	13.6
West	15.7	13.8	12.2	21.3	8.0	20.9
Mountain	6.5	4.1	6.1	8.4	5.1	9.2
Pacific	9.2	9.7	6.1	12.9	2.9	11.7
Statistical significance	For 4 Regions: $\chi^2(12) = 39.4$, $p = .000$, Cramer's V = .097 For 9 Divisions: $\chi^2(32) = 65.9$, $p = .000$, Cramer's V = .109					

30. What is your sex? (Percentages) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-SLP						
Response	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,461	<i>n</i> = 685	<i>n</i> = 117	<i>n</i> = 179	<i>n</i> = 140	<i>n</i> = 275
Female	96.5	97.7	87.2	92.2	95.7	97.1
Male	3.5	2.3	12.8	7.8	4.3	2.9
Statistical significance	$\chi^2(4) = 34.3, p = .000$, Cramer's V = .157					

31. In what year were you born? (Note: responses converted to age by subtracting from 2011.) Analyses limited to respondents who met the following criterion: ❖ CCC-SLP						
Age	Total	School	College/ university	Hospital	Residential Health Care	Nonres. Health Care
	<i>n</i> = 1,442	<i>n</i> = 680	<i>n</i> = 114	<i>n</i> = 178	<i>n</i> = 135	<i>n</i> = 274
Mean	44.4	44.4	50.0	41.1	40.7	44.8
Standard deviation	11.6	11.1	11.4	11.5	10.9	11.5
25th percentile	34.0	35.0	40.0	31.0	31.0	34.8
50th percentile (median)	43.0	43.0	51.0	39.0	40.0	43.0
75th percentile	54.0	54.0	58.0	50.0	49.0	54.3
Mode	57.0	34.0	57.0	29.0	28.0	28.0
Statistical significance	$F(4, 1376) = 14.4, p = .000$					

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 summary 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) $RR = \frac{3,294}{20,000 - (710)} = 17.1\%$
<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., “Poor,” “Fair,” “Good,” and “Excellent”). It measures whether there are statistically significant differences between the observed frequencies and the expected frequencies of two variables. The larger the observed frequency is in comparison with the expected frequency, the larger the X^2 statistic and the more likely the difference is statistically significant. When the sample size is large, large X^2 values (that are statistically significant) can be obtained even for weak associations. ¹
Cramer’s V and Phi	A measure of the <u>strength</u> of the association, used with X^2 statistics to identify the meaningfulness of a relationship. The X^2 value may be large with a probability of having occurred by chance that is small ($p < .05$). That is, it is “statistically significant at the .05 level.” Cramer’s V and Phi tell us “so what”: how strong (practically important) is the relationship between the variables. The larger the value of Cramer’s V/Phi, the stronger the association. Phi is used for 2 x 2 tables; Cramer’s V is reported for tables larger than 2 x 2. These statistics are only presented in this report when $p \leq .05$.
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.