

Demographic & Employment  
Data Trends

**Member  
& Affiliate  
Profile Trends  
2001-2021**



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

Demographic & Employment Data Trends

**Member & Affiliate Profile Trends**

**2001–2021**

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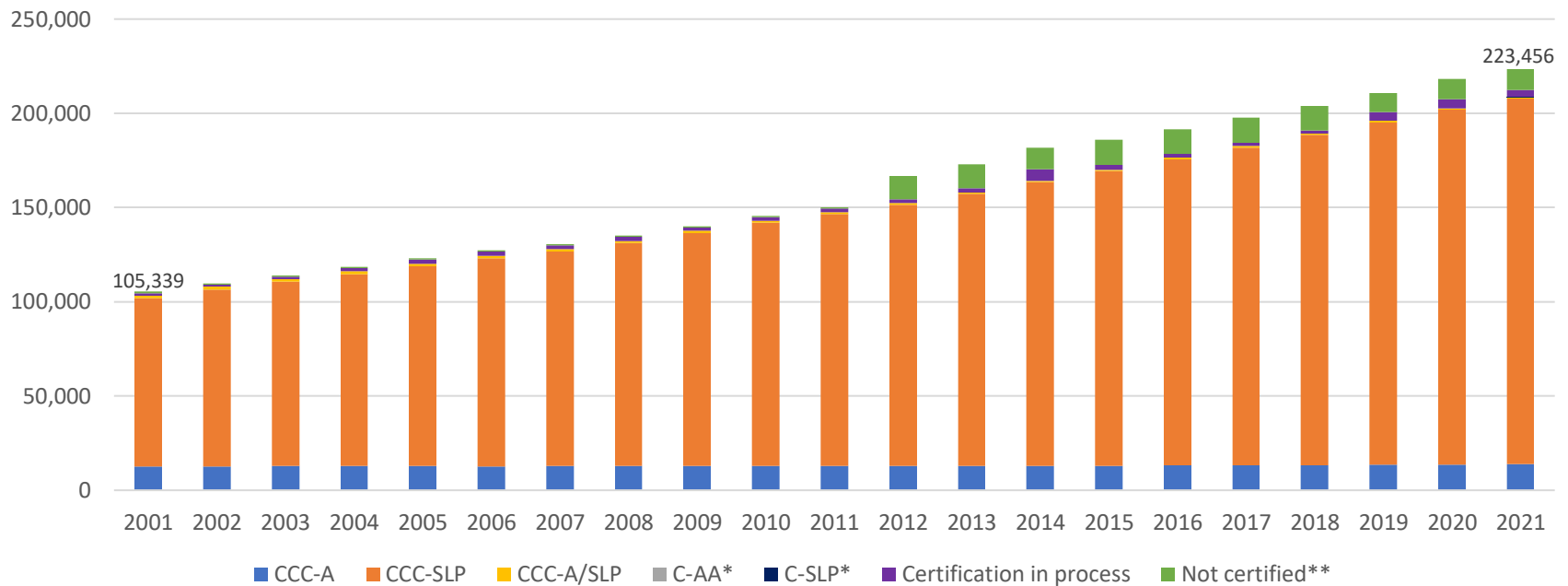
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## Counts

In 2021, there were 223,456 ASHA members and affiliates—up from 105,339 in 2001 (a 112.1% increase over 20 years).

Figure 1. Number of ASHA constituents and National NSSLHA members, by certification status, 2001–2021.

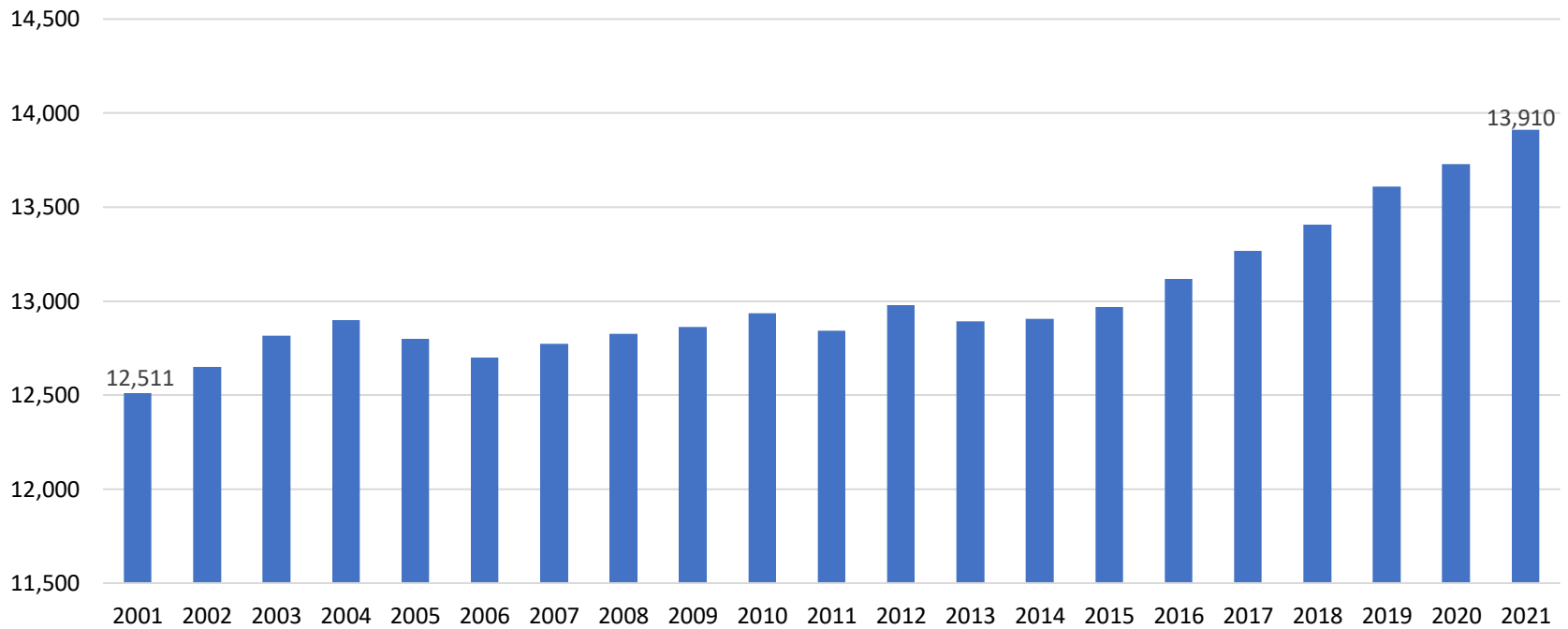


*Note.* These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. \*ASHA introduced the Certified Audiology Assistant (C-AA) and Certified Speech-Language Pathology Assistant (C-SLPA) categories in 2021. There were 23 C-AAs and 354 C-SLPAs in the first year. \*\*Beginning in 2011, the *not certified* category includes Associates. Beginning in 2012, it additionally includes National Student Speech Language Hearing Association (NSSLHA) members.

## Counts

In 2021, there were 13,910 ASHA-certified audiologists—up from 12,511 in 2001 (an 11.2% increase over 20 years).

Figure 2. Number of ASHA-certified audiologists, 2001–2021.

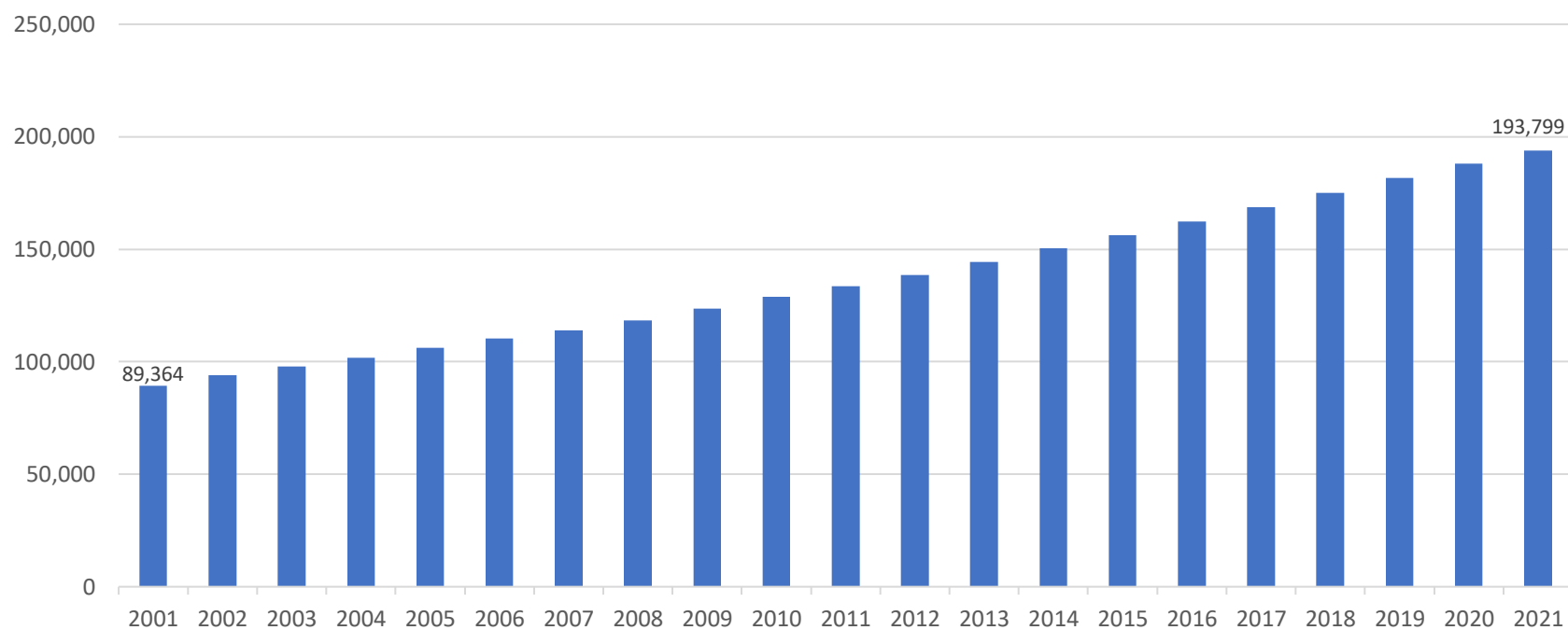


*Note.* These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.

## Counts

In 2021, there were 193,799 ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists—up from 89,364 in 2001 (a 116.9% increase over 20 years).

Figure 3. Number of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists, 2001–2021.

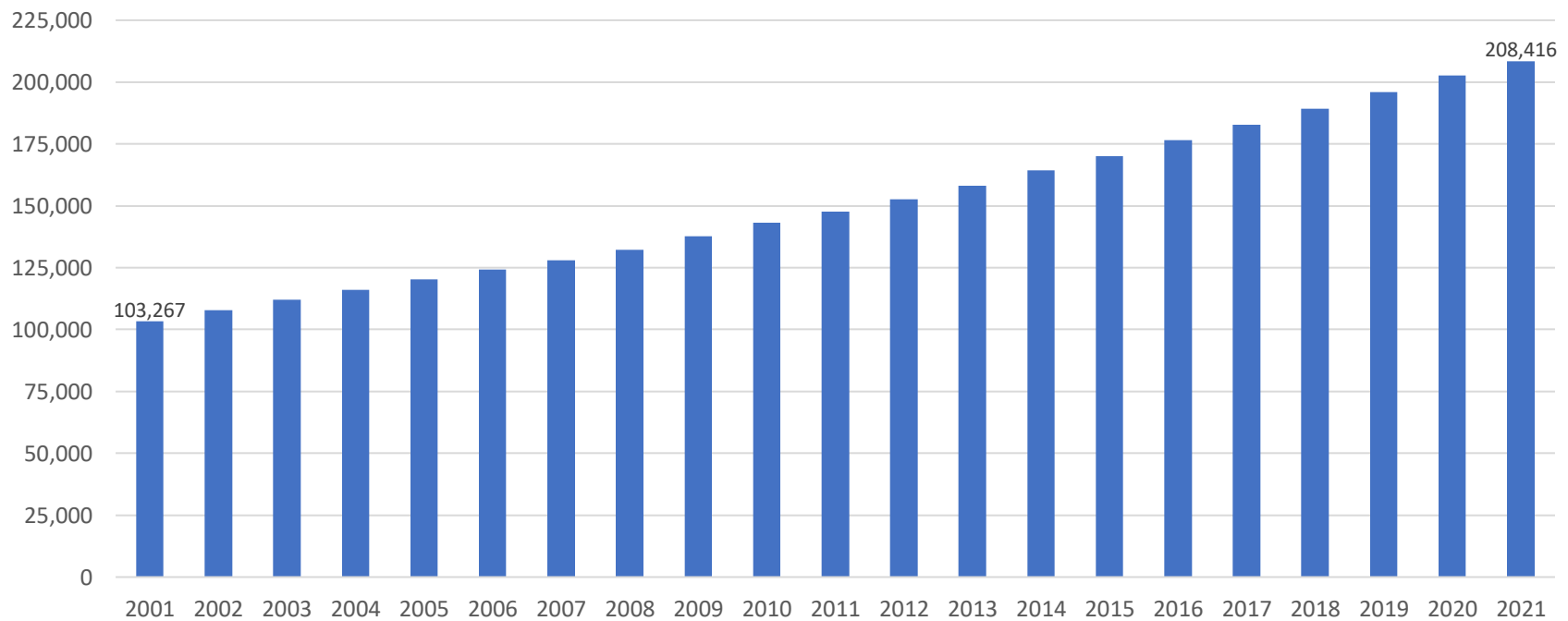


*Note.* These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.

## Counts

In 2021, there were 208,416 ASHA-certified audiologists and speech-language pathologists—up from 103,267 in 2001 (a 101.8% increase over 20 years).

Figure 4. Number of ASHA-certified audiologists and speech-language pathologists, 2001–2021.

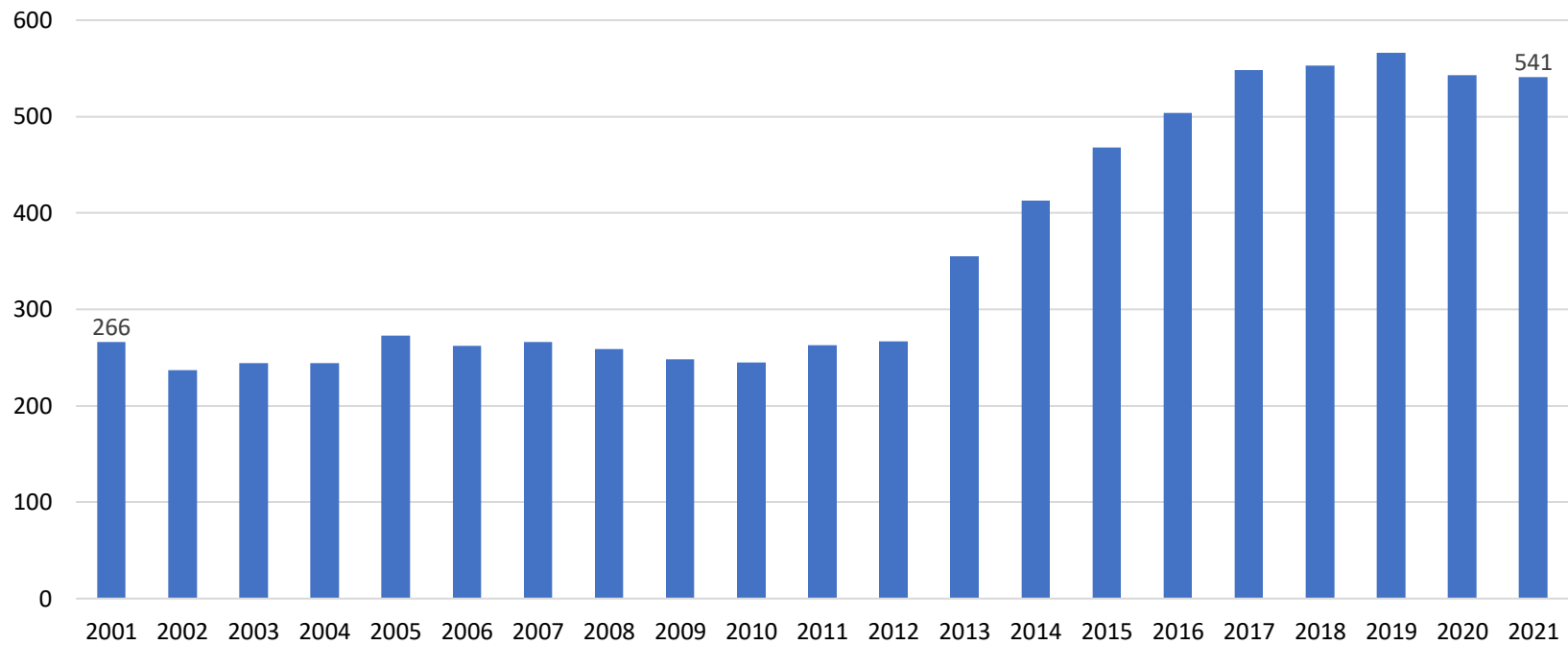


*Note.* These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. Numbers include audiologists and speech-language pathologists who are dually certified.

## Counts

In 2021, there were 541 ASHA International Affiliates—down slightly from 543 in 2020 but up overall from 266 in 2001 (a 103.4% increase over 20 years).

Figure 5. Number of ASHA International Affiliates, 2001–2021.



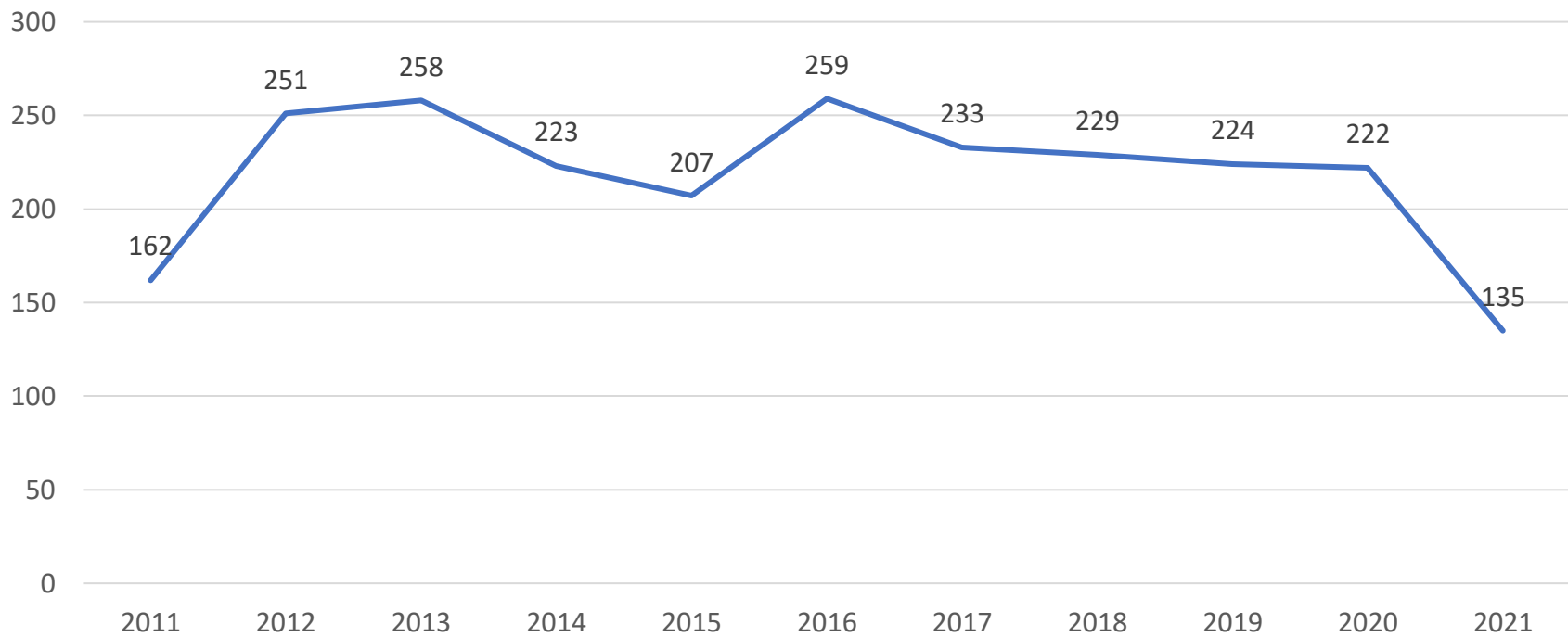
*Note.* These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. In 2012, ASHA reduced the annual dues for International Affiliates and established more flexible educational requirements for them.



## Counts

In 2021, there were 135 ASHA Associates (audiology and speech-language pathology support personnel)—down substantially from previous years.

Figure 6. Number of ASHA Associates, 2011–2021.

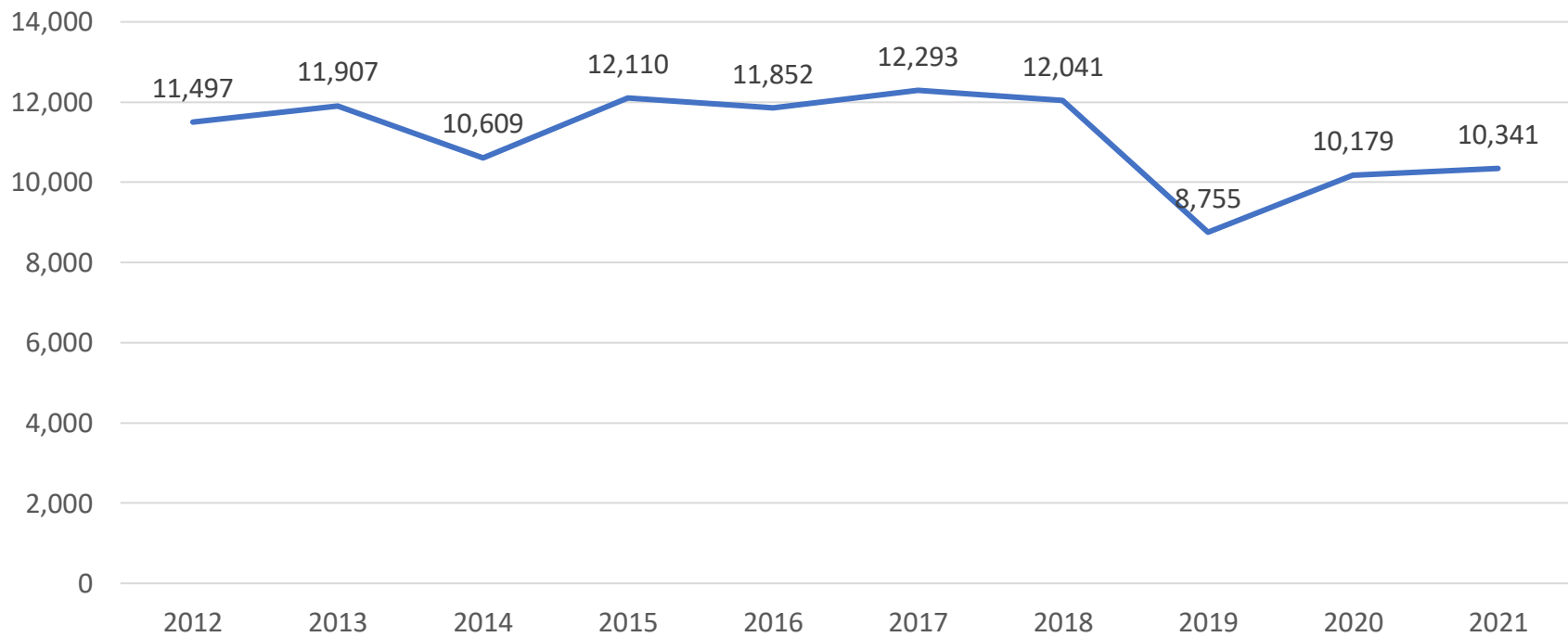


*Note.* These data are from the 2011–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. ASHA established the Associate affiliation category in 2011. The considerable decline in 2021 may be due in part to ASHA establishing the Assistants Certification Program in 2021 and slating the Associates Program to sunset in December 2022.

## Counts

In 2021, there were 10,341 National Student Speech Language Hearing Association (NSSLHA) members—up from 10,179 in 2020 (a 1.6% increase), but down from the figures for 2012 to 2018.

Figure 7. Number of National NSSLHA members, 2012–2021.

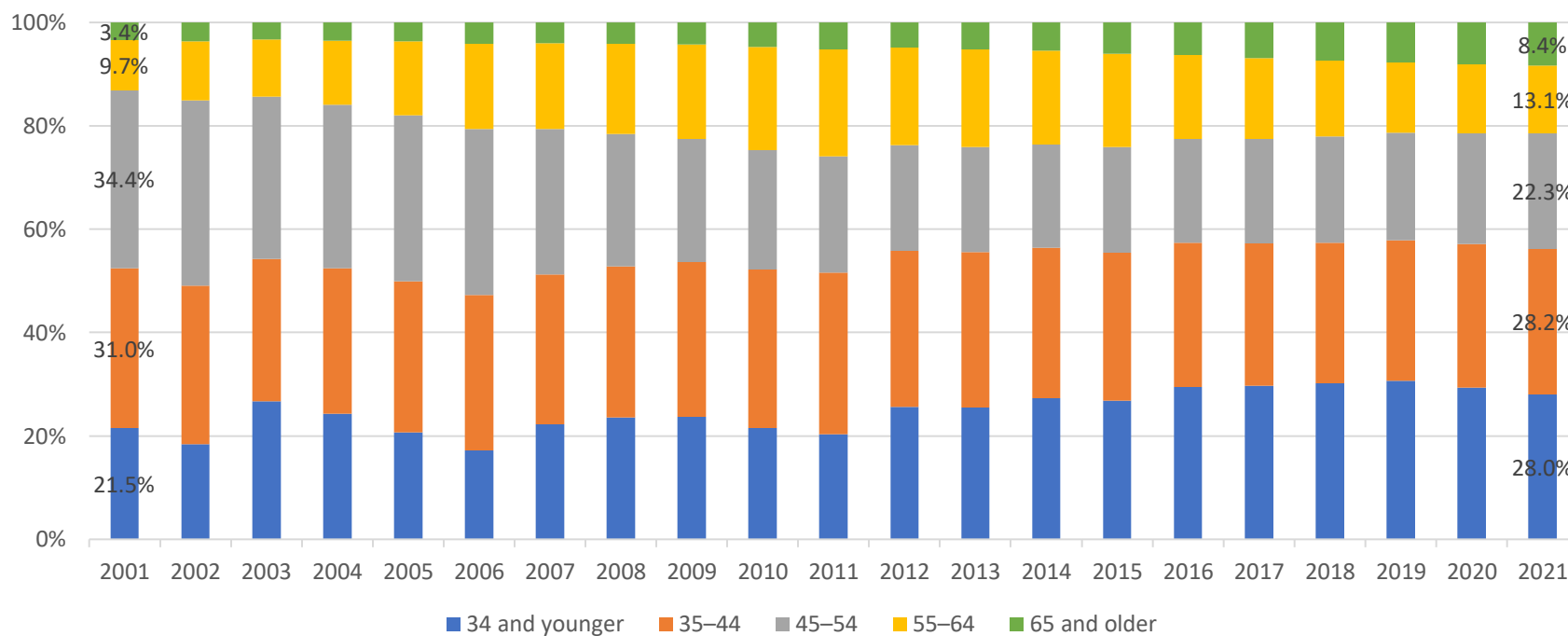


*Note.* These data are from the 2012–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. In 2014 and 2019, a large number of National NSSLHA members applied for certification prior to a change in certification standards and were reflected in the *certification in process* category rather than the *National NSSLHA member* category.

## Demographics

In 2021, ASHA constituents who were ages 35–44 made up the largest share of the ASHA membership (28.2%), followed by those who were age 34 years and younger (28.0%). In 2001, constituents who were ages 45–54 made up the largest share of the membership (34.4%), followed by those who were ages 35–44 (31.0%).

Figure 8. Percentage of ASHA constituents in age groups, 2001–2021.

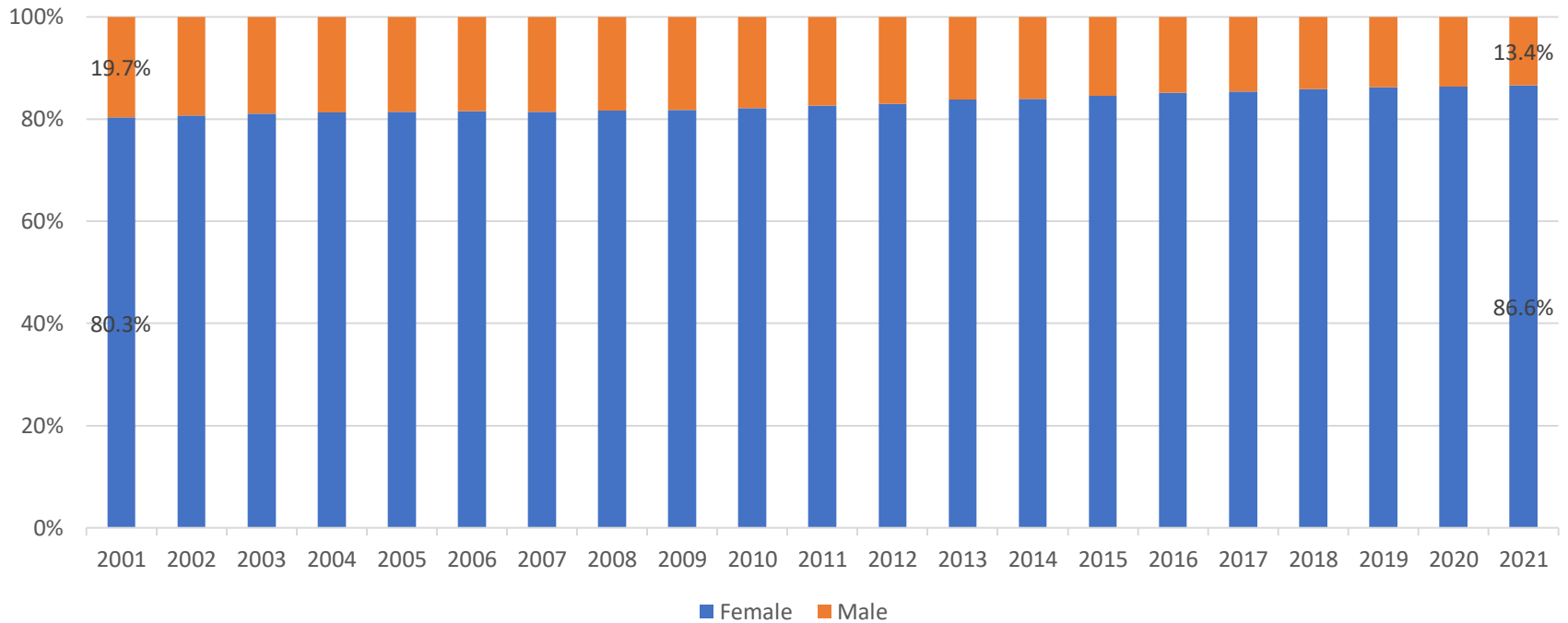


Note. These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. They exclude National NSSLHA members.

## Demographics

In 2021, most (86.6%) ASHA-certified audiologists identified as female—up from 80.3% in 2001.

Figure 9. Percentage of ASHA-certified audiologists who identify as female or male, 2001–2021.

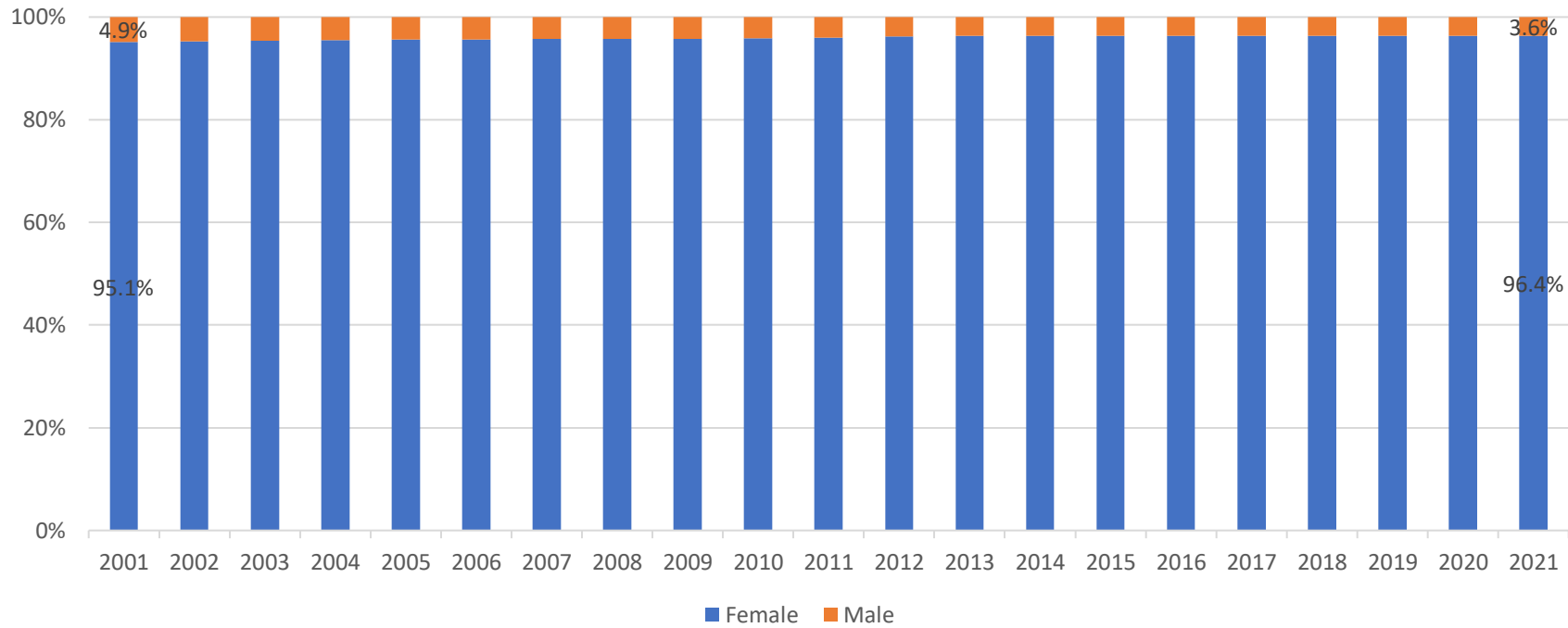


Note. These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.

## Demographics

In 2021, most (96.4%) ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists identified as female—up from 95.1% in 2001.

Figure 10. Percentage of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who identify as female or male, 2001–2021.

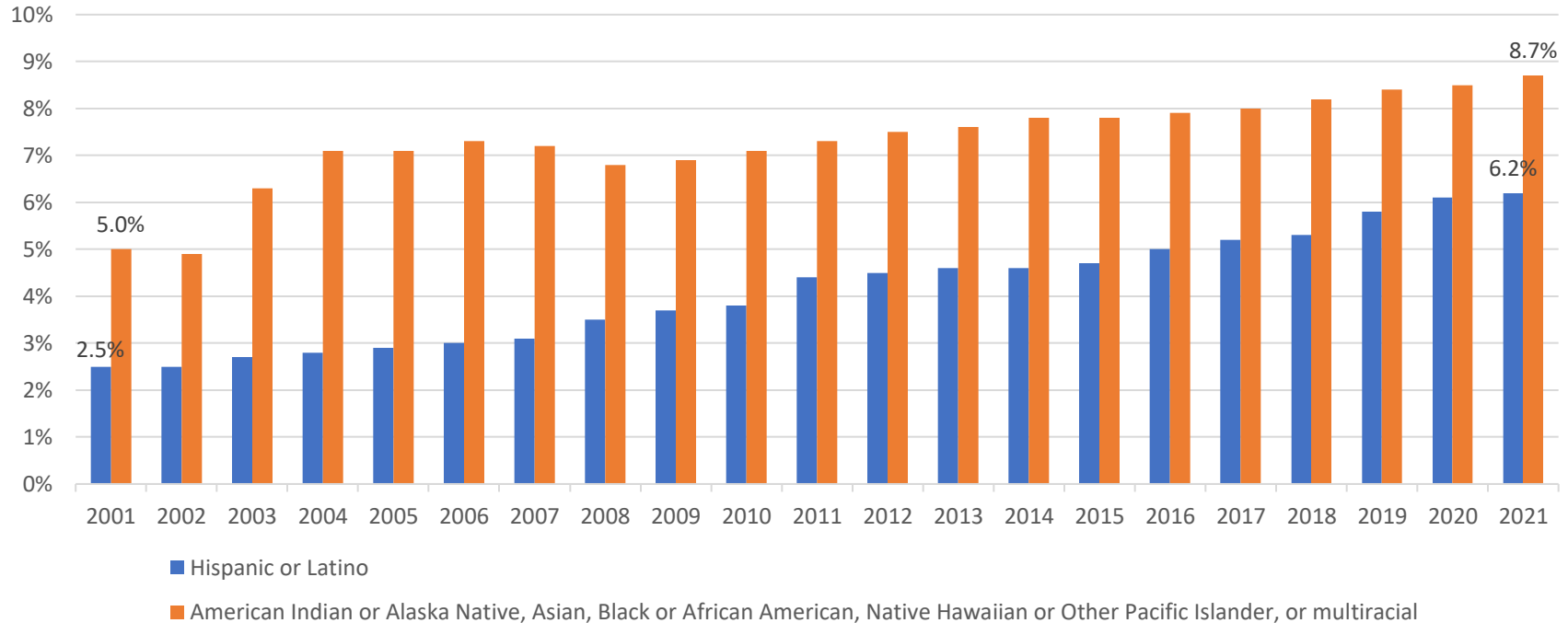


Note. These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.

## Demographics

In 2021, 6.2% of ASHA constituents identified as Hispanic or Latino—up from 2.5% in 2001. About 8.7% identified as 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 identify as Hispanic or Latino and who identify as American Indian or Alaska Native, Asian, Black or African American, Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander, or multiracial, 2001–2021.**

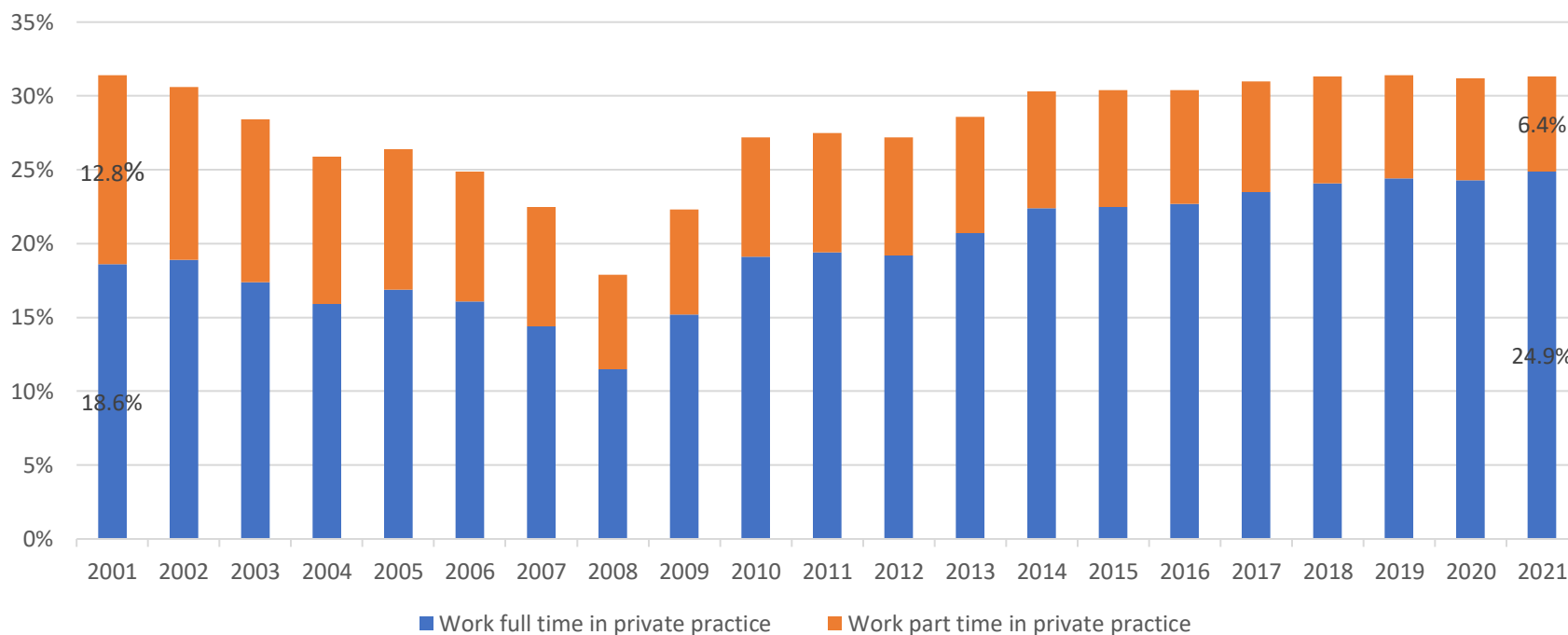


*Note.* These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. They exclude National NSSLHA members. Beginning in 2001, ASHA collected and presented ethnicity and race data separately, in accordance with federal guidelines.

## Employment

In 2021, 31.3% of ASHA-certified audiologists worked full- or part-time in private practice—about the same since 2014.

Figure 12. Percentage of ASHA-certified audiologists who work full- or part-time in private practice, 2001–2021.

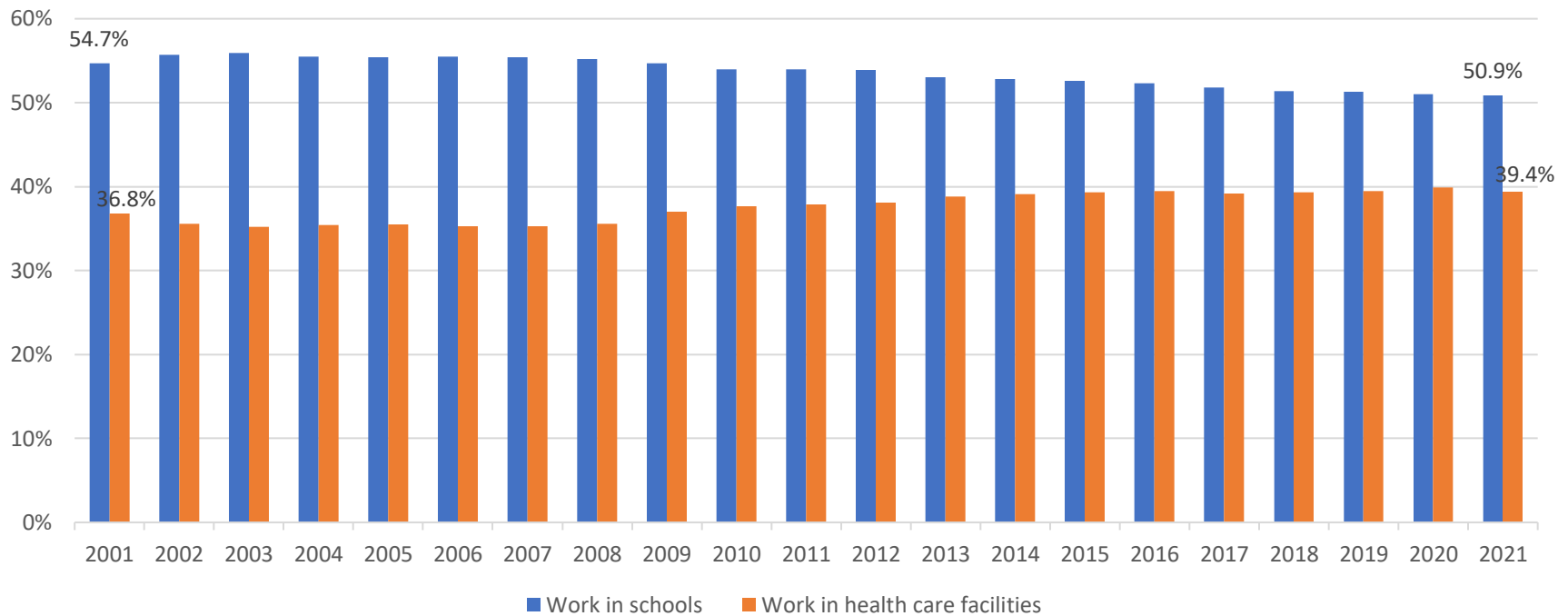


Note. These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles.

## Employment

In 2021, 50.9% of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists worked in schools—down slightly from 54.7% in 2001. About 39.4% of speech-language pathologists worked in health care facilities—up slightly from 36.8% in 2001.

Figure 13. Percentage of ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who work in schools or health care facilities, 2001–2021.



Note. These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. Figure 13 excludes ASHA-certified speech-language pathologists who work in colleges/universities and “other” types of facilities.



## Employment

From 2001 to 2021, 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, 2001–2021.**

Year	%				
	School	Hospital	Residential health care facility	Nonresidential health care facility	All health care facilities combined
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
2021	50.9	12.2	8.6	18.6	39.4

*Note.* These data are from the 2001–2021 ASHA Member & Affiliate Profiles. Table 1 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.