ASHA
American
Speech-Language-Hearing
Association

Schools Survey Report: Trends in Educational Audiology 2010–2024

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Contents

Introduction

The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) conducted the *2024 Schools Survey* to gather information about professional issues affecting school-based audiologists and speech-language pathologists (SLPs). Results from this survey are presented in a series of reports, including this report on trends in educational audiology.

The salaries presented in this report are full-time gross salaries (salaries prior to deductions). The statistic that is presented is the median (i.e., middle or 50th percentile). Median salaries are presented because they are more stable than means (i.e., averages) and are less sensitive to extreme values. To preserve confidentiality and provide more certain results, we have not reported data for groups of fewer than 25 survey respondents.

Findings from the 2010 through 2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys* are included in this report for comparative purposes. Questions differ among surveys, so data on all topics are not available for all survey years.

Survey Report Highlights

Workforce and Work Conditions

In 2024:

- Most (83%) survey respondents who were employed as audiologists worked full time—about the same as in past years (80%–88% from 2010 to 2022).
- Most (92%) respondents who were employed full or part time as audiologists were salaried employees—about the same as in past years (87%–93% from 2012 to 2022). The remainder were contractors or were self-employed.
- *Limited understanding of my role by others* and *limited family/caregiver involvement and support* continue to be among audiologist's top two professional challenges since 2020.

Earnings

In 2024:

- Most (89%) audiologists were paid an annual salary in their primary job—about the same as in past years (86%–93% from 2010 to 2022). The remainder were paid at an hourly rate.
- Most (80%) audiologists who were paid an annual salary in their primary job worked 9 or 10 months per year (an academic year)—about the same as in past years (71%–85% from 2010 to 2022).
- Audiologists reported a median academic year salary of $82,000—up from $76,00 in 2022 (an 8% increase).

Earnings, cont'd

In 2024:

- Audiologists who worked in a combination of schools reported a median academic year salary of $80,000—up from $78,000 in 2022 (a 3% increase).

- Audiologists reported an overall median calendar year salary of $90,000—up from $84,000 in 2022 (a 7% increase).

Caseload/Workload

In 2024:

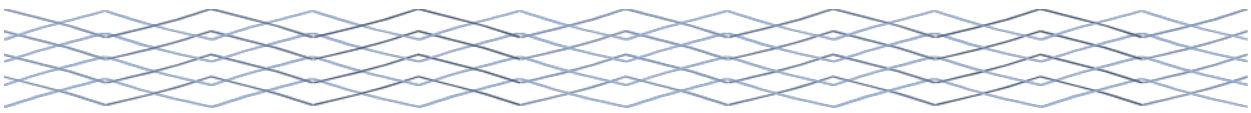
- Audiologists had a median monthly caseload size of 60—the same as in 2016, 2018, and 2020 but up from 50 in 2010 and 2012, up from 55 in 2014, and down from 63 in 2022.

- Audiologists who worked in a combination of schools had a median monthly caseload size of 65—the same as in 2018 but up from 45 in 2012, from 50 in 2010, from 54 in 2014, and from 60 in 2016 and 2020, but down from 70 in 2022.

- Most (82%) audiologists served students with atypical hearing or hearing loss—lower than in recent years (92%–95% from 2016 to 2022). Their caseloads included a higher average number of students with atypical hearing or hearing loss than with any other disorder.

- Audiologists spent 10 hours per week on diagnostic evaluations—the same as in 2022 but down from past years (12–16 hours per week from 2014 to 2020).

- Nearly half (42%) of audiologists said that making up missed sessions with students was not applicable. Another 44% of audiologists in 2024 said that they were required to make up missed sessions compared with 53% in 2022, 55% in 2020, 49% in 2018, and 44% in 2016.



Workforce and Work Conditions

Full- or Part-Time Status

In 2024, most (83%) survey respondents who were employed as audiologists worked full time—the same or about the same as in past years (80%–88% from 2010 to 2022; see Table 1).

Table 1. *Percentage of* ASHA Schools Survey *audiologist respondents who are employed full- or part time, by year.*

Status	%							
	2010 (*n* = 271)	**2012 (*n* = 250)**	**2014 (*n* = 173)**	**2016 (*n* = 209)**	**2018 (*n* = 204)**	**2020 (*n* = 200)**	**2022 (*n* = 230)**	**2024 (*n* = 201)**
Employed full time[a]	82	85	84	80	88	81	84	83
Employed part time[a]	18	15	16	20	12	19	16	17

Note. These data are from the 2010–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.* [a]Number of hours that defined *full-* and *part time* was not defined in the surveys.

Salaried Employee, Contractor, or Self-Employed

In 2024, most (92%) respondents who were employed full- or part time as audiologists were salaried employees—the same or about the same as in past years (87%–93% from 2012 to 2022). The remainder were contractors or were self-employed (see Table 2).

Table 2. *Percentage of* ASHA Schools Survey *audiologist respondents who are salaried employees, contractors, or self-employed, by year.*

Situation	%						
	2012 (*n* = 250)	**2014 (*n* = 204)**	**2016 (*n* = 207)**	**2018 (*n* = 201)**	**2020 (*n* = 197)**	**2022 (*n* = 229)**	**2024 (*n* = 198)**
Salaried employee	93	89	87	91	90	89	92
Contractor[a]	7	11	13	9	8	8	6
Self employed	—	—	—	—	1	3	2

Note. These data are from the 2012–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.* Dash indicates that the item was not included in the survey. Because of rounding, percentages may not total exactly 100%.

Greatest Professional Challenges

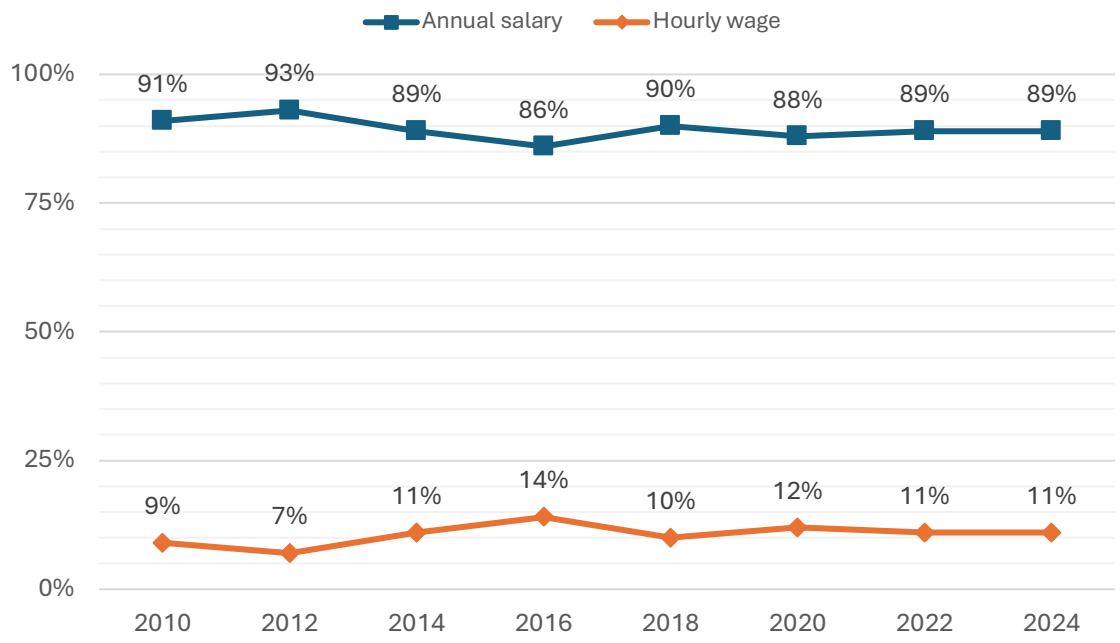
In 2024, more than half of the audiologists identified *limited understanding of my role by others* (59%) and *limited family/caregiver involvement and support* (52%) as their top professional challenges—the same top challenges as in 2022 (see Appendix Table 1).

Earnings

Annual Salary or Hourly Wage

In 2024, most (89%) audiologists were paid an annual salary in their primary job—the same or about the same as in past years (86%–93% from 2010 to 2022). The remainder were paid at an hourly rate (see Figure 1).

Figure 1. *Percentage of school-based audiologists who are paid an annual salary or an hourly wage in their primary job, by year.*

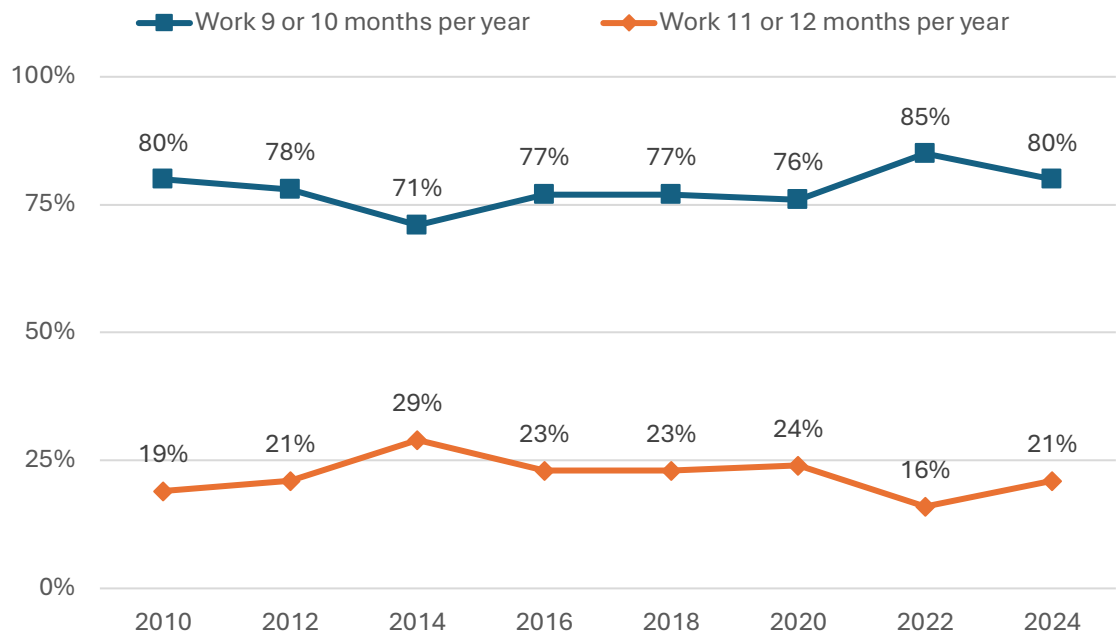


Note. These data are from the 2010–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.* Because of rounding, percentages may not total exactly 100%. n = 270 (2010); n = 250 (2012); n = 173 (2014); n = 209 (2016); n = 202 (2018); n = 200 (2020); n = 229 (2022); n = 201 (2024).

Academic or Calendar Year

In 2024, most (80%) audiologists who were paid an annual salary in their primary job worked 9 or 10 months per year (an academic year)—the same or about the same as in past years (71%–85% from 2010 to 2022). The remainder were paid for a calendar year (see Figure 2).

Figure 2. *Percentage of school-based audiologists who are paid an annual salary in their primary job and who work 9 or 10 months per year or 11 or 12 months per year, by year.*



Note. These data are from the 2010–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.* Because of rounding, percentages may not total exactly 100%. In 2010, fewer than 1% of audiologists selected *worked other period* on the survey. In 2012, 1% of audiologists selected *worked other period* on the survey. n = 223 (2010); n = 209 (2012); n = 141 (2014); n = 166 (2016); n = 164 (2018); n = 174 (2020); n = 200 (2022); n = 176 (2024).

Limitations of Data Analysis

Because the percentage of audiologists who were paid on an hourly basis is so small, the analyses included in this report are limited to audiologists who were paid an annual salary.

Academic and Calendar Year Salaries

In 2024, audiologists reported a median academic year salary of $82,000—up from $76,000 in 2022 (an 8% increase). They reported a median calendar year salary of $90,000—up from $84,000 in 2022 (a 7% increase; see Table 3). The *median salary* is the salary at which half of the audiologists reported more than that amount and half reported less.

Table 3. *Median academic and calendar year salaries of school-based audiologists, by year.*

Salary basis	$							
	2010 (*n* = 194)	**2012 (*n* = 186)**	**2014 (*n* = 128)**	**2016 (*n* = 151)**	**2018 (*n* = 158)**	**2020 (*n* = 144)**	**2022 (*n* = 171)**	**2024 (*n* = 122)**
Academic year (9–10 months)	60,000	63,000	67,000	70,038	67,000	72,000	76,000	82,000
Calendar year (10–11 months)	70,239	69,836	77,157	82,000	80,000	81,213	84,000	90,000

Note. These data are from the 2010–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.*

Academic Year Salaries by School Setting

The median academic year salary of audiologists varied by school setting. From 2010 to 2022, audiologists who worked in a combination of schools reported a higher median academic year salary than that of audiologists who worked in elementary schools in about half of the years surveyed. In 2024, too few audiologists in elementary schools reported academic year salaries to include their responses ($n < 25$).

Table 4. *Median academic year salaries of audiologists, by school setting and by year.*

Setting	$							
	2010 (*n* = 153)	**2012 (*n* = 145)**	**2014 (*n* = 91)**	**2016 (*n* = 113)**	**2018 (*n* = 120)**	**2020 (*n* = 107)**	**2022 (*n* = 141)**	**2024 (*n* = 47)**
Elementary school	58,566	60,000	65,044	72,000	65,000	70,000	73,000	*n* < 25
Combination of schools	60,373	62,000	66,197	66,913	69,964	73,799	78,000	80,000

Note. These data are from the 2010–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.*

Caseload

Caseload Size

In 2024, audiologists had a median monthly caseload size of 60— the same as in 2016, 2018, and 2020 but up from 50 in 2010 and 2012, up from 55 in 2014, and down from 63 in 2022. In other words, each audiologist served about 60 different students in a typical month (see Appendix Table 2).

Areas of Intervention

The list of areas of intervention for audiologists was revised in 2024. Only three of the areas have been consistently included since 2010. In 2024, most (82%) audiologists served students with atypical hearing or hearing loss—down from recent years (92%–95% from 2016 to 2022). More than half (59%) of audiologists served students with central auditory processing disorder—the highest percentage since educational audiologists were included in the *Schools Survey* in 2010. Three-fourths (75%) of audiologists served students with autism spectrum disorder—again the highest percentage since 2010 (see Appendix Table 3).

From 2010 to 2024, audiologists' caseloads included a higher average number of students with hearing loss than with other disorders (see Appendix Table 4).

Weekly Activities

In 2024, audiologists spent 10 hours per week on diagnostic evaluations—the same as in 2022 but down from earlier years (12–16 hours per week from 2014 to 2020; see Table 5).

Table 5. *Average number of hours per week that school-based audiologists spend on activities, by year.*

Weekly activity	#					
	2014 (*n* = 92)	**2016 (*n* = 76)**	**2018 (*n* = 84)**	**2020 (*n* = 74)**	**2022 (*n* = 95)**	**2024 (*n* = 76)**
Collaborative consultation	—	—	5	3	4	6
Diagnostic evaluations (e.g., observation, screening, scoring, analysis)	12	12	16	14	10	10
Direct intervention[a]	5	5	17	5	6	5
Documentation[b]	7	7	—	—	7	8
Supervision	1	1	5	1	2	2
Technology support (e.g., hearing aids/CIs, AAC)[c]	8	9	11	10	8	8
Other duties as assigned[d]	6	2	—	5	4	5

Note. These data are from the 2014–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.* Analysis was limited to clinicians who were employed full time and had a caseload size of at least one student. Responses were limited to clinicians who worked a maximum of 52 hours per week in 2014, 2016, and 2018; a maximum of 55 hours in 2020; a maximum of 65 hours in 2022; and a maximum of 60 hours in 2024. Dash indicates that the item was not included in the survey. [a]Between 2014 and 2020, this item was *direct intervention: classroom based/integrated services* and *direct intervention: pullout.* [b]In 2014 and 2016, this item was *documentation/ paperwork.* [c]In 2014, this item was *troubleshooting technology (e.g., hearing aids, AAC, cochlear implants, personal FM systems).* Between 2016 and 2022, this item was *technological support (e.g., hearing aids/cochlear implants, AAC).* [d]In 2014 and 2016, this item was *other indirect activities.* CI = cochlear implants. AAC = augmentative and alternative communication.

Missed Sessions With Students

We changed the wording of responses in 2024 from the wording in prior years. In 2024, nearly half (42%) of the audiologists said that making up missed sessions was not applicable. Another 44% of audiologists in 2024 said that they were required to make up missed sessions compared with 52% in 2022, 55% in 2020, 49% in 2018, and 44% in 2016 (see Table 6).

Table 6. *Percentage of school-based audiologists who are required to make up missed sessions with students, by circumstance and by year.*

Circumstance	%				
	2016 (*n* = 142)	**2018 (*n* = 146)**	**2020 (*n* = 150)**	**2022 (*n* = 89) (*n* = 66[a])**	**2024 (*n* = 123)**
I am not required to make up missed sessions.	53	37	48	44	—
When the student misses a session due to an assembly or a classroom activity.	5	10	5	8	—
Any time a student misses a session for any reason.	10	12	15	11	—
Any time I miss a session for any reason.	29	27	35	33	—
Yes–but only for a few circumstances	—	—	—	18[a]	14
Yes–always or almost always	—	—	—	35[a]	30
No–never or almost never	—	—	—	47[a]	15
Not applicable	—	—	—	—	42

Note. These data are from 2016–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.* Analysis was limited to clinicians who were employed full or part time. [a]The *2022 Schools Survey* included an experiment. Half were provided the same response categories as in 2016, 2018, and 2020. Half were given new, condensed response categories.

Survey Methodology

A survey was fielded on January 25, 2024, to all 809 ASHA-certified audiologists who were employed in school settings in the United States. Half received postal surveys; half, electronic surveys. Second and third contacts followed on February 22 and March 28 to individuals who had not responded. Everyone received an electronic "be-on-the-lookout-for" message on February 15.

Response Rates

Of the original 809 audiologists in the sample, 767 were eligible to complete the survey. The number of respondents was 201—a 26.2% response rate. Past *ASHA Schools Survey* response rates for educational audiologists are as follows:

- 2010: 59.1%
- 2012: 54.4%
- 2014: 38.0%
- 2016: 43.4%
- 2018: 41.3%
- 2020: 42.2%
- 2022: 36.3%

Suggested Citation

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. (2024). *Schools survey report: Trends in educational audiology, 2010–2024.* www.asha.org

Additional Information

Companion reports are available on the ASHA website at https://www.asha.org/research/memberdata/schools-survey/

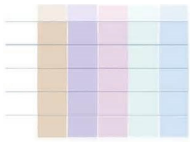
Questions?

For additional information regarding this report, please contact ASHA's Audiology Professional Practices unit at audiology@asha.org.

Acknowledgment

Without the generous cooperation of the members who participate in our surveys, ASHA could not fulfill its mission to provide vital information about the professions and discipline to the Association membership and public. Thank you!

Appendix



Appendix Table 1. *Greatest professional challenges of school-based audiologists who are clinical service providers, by year.*

Professional Challenges	%							
	2010 (*n* = 280)	**2012 (*n* = 266)**	**2014 (*n* = 183)**	**2016 (*n* = 214)**	**2018 (*n* = 204)**	**2020 (*n* =150)**	**2022 (*n* = 169)**	**2024 (*n* = 138)**
Budget constraints	—	—	—	66	66	47	37	42
High caseload/workload size[a]	51	46	44	42	50	42	32	34
Inadequate workspace and facilities	19	19	28	27	30	38	32	23
Large amount of paperwork	59	49	52	39	38	53	44	38
Limited family/caregiver involvement and support[b]	41	42	42	43	50	53	47	52
Limited time for collaboration	—	—	28	23	28	17	19	14
Limited understanding of my role by others	50	50	48	61	46	53	46	59
Low salary	29	29	25	36	31	26	18	28
Out-of-pocket professional expenses	33	34	28	25	21	21	26	32
Personnel shortage	—	—	—	17	16	19	20	28
Providing clinical services for multilingual students and families	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	28
Travel/distance between schools	—	—	29	23	26	33	27	34
Volume of meetings	—	—	—	—	—	33	34	41

Note. These data are from the 2010–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.* Dash indicates that the item was not included in the survey. [a]In 2024, this item was *high workload/caseload size.* [b]From 2010 to 2018, this item was *limited parental involvement and support.*

Appendix Table 2. *Median monthly caseload size of audiologists, by school setting and by year.*

School setting	2010 (*n* = 175)	2012 (*n* = 158)	2014 (*n* = 100)	2016 (*n* = 99)	2018 (*n* = 98)	2020 (*n* = 96)	2022 (*n* = 108)	2024 (*n* = 102)
	#							
Overall[a]	50	50	55	60	60	60	63	60
Special day or residential school	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*
Elementary school	50	50	40	75	61	*n/r*	63	*n/r*
Administrative office	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*
Combination of schools	50	45	54	60	65	60	70	65
Other	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*	*n/r*

Note. These data are from the 2010–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.* Analysis was limited to clinicians who were employed full time. [a]*Overall* includes respondents who did not indicate a school setting. *n/r* = not reported (to preservice confidentiality and provide more certain results, we do not report data for groups of fewer than 25 survey respondents).

Appendix Table 3. *Percentage of school-based audiologists who serve students in areas of intervention, by area and by year.*

Area	%							
	2010 (*n* = 175)	**2012 (*n* = 158)**	**2014 (*n* = 100)**	**2016 (*n* = 99)**	**2018 (*n* = 98)**	**2020 (*n* = 96)**	**2022 (*n* = 108)**	**2024 (*n* = 102)**
Attention disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	53
Atypical hearing or hearing loss[a]	84	63	76	92	92	95	94	82
Auditory neuropathy spectrum disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	62
Autism spectrum disorder[b]	32	33	31	46	53	58	55	75
Central auditory processing disorder[c]	44	31	43	45	46	54	57	59
Classroom acoustics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	45
Hearing conservation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19
Hyperacusis or sound intolerance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Tinnitus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10
Vestibular disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	8

Note. These data are from the 2010–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.* Analysis was limited to clinicians who were employed full time. Dash indicates that the item was not included in the survey. [a]From 2010 to 2012, this item was *hearing disorders.* From 2014 through 2022, this item was *hearing loss.* [b]From 2010 through 2014, this item was *Autism spectrum disorders, including pervasive developmental disorder and Asperger's.* [c]In 2010, this item was *auditory processing disorders (APD)*. In 2012, this item was *Language disorders: auditory processing disorder (APD).* From 2014 through 2022, this item was *auditory processing disorder (APD).*

Appendix Table 4. *Average number of students that school-based audiologists serve in a typical month, by area and by year.*

Area	#							
	2010 (*n* varies)	**2012 (*n* varies)**	**2014 (*n* varies)**	**2016 (*n* varies)**	**2018 (*n* varies)**	**2020 (*n* varies)**	**2022 (*n* varies)**	**2024 (*n* varies)**
Attention disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	14
Atypical hearing or hearing loss[a]	50	79	80	59	48	61	65	46
Auditory neuropathy spectrum disorder	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Autism spectrum disorder[b]	7	10	7	8	13	11	9	12
Central auditory processing disorder[c]	5	12	14	8	6	7	7	6
Classroom acoustics	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	20
Hearing conservation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	28
Hyperacusis or sound intolerance	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tinnitus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Vestibular disorders	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6

Note. These data are from the 2010–2024 biennial *ASHA Schools Surveys.* The numbers included in this table were provided by audiologists who did serve students in the areas listed. The *n* values vary widely because audiologists did not serve students in all areas. Dash indicates that the item was not included in the survey. [a]From 2010 to 2012, this item was *hearing disorders.* From 2014 through 2022, this item was *hearing loss.* [b]From 2010 through 2014, this item was *Autism spectrum disorders, including pervasive developmental disorder and Asperger's.* [c]In 2010, this item was *auditory processing disorders (APD)*. In 2012, this item was *Language disorders: auditory processing disorder (APD).* From 2014 through 2022, this item was *auditory processing disorder (APD).*