



ASHA
American
Speech-Language-Hearing
Association

Schools Survey Report:
SLP Annual Salary and Hourly Wage Trends
2004–2020

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Introduction

The American Speech-Language-Hearing Association (ASHA) conducted the *2020 Schools Survey* to gather information about professional issues related to school-based services. Results from this survey are presented in a series of reports, including this report on speech-language pathologist (SLP) annual salary and hourly wage trends.

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 and wages 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.

Findings from the 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2018 *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

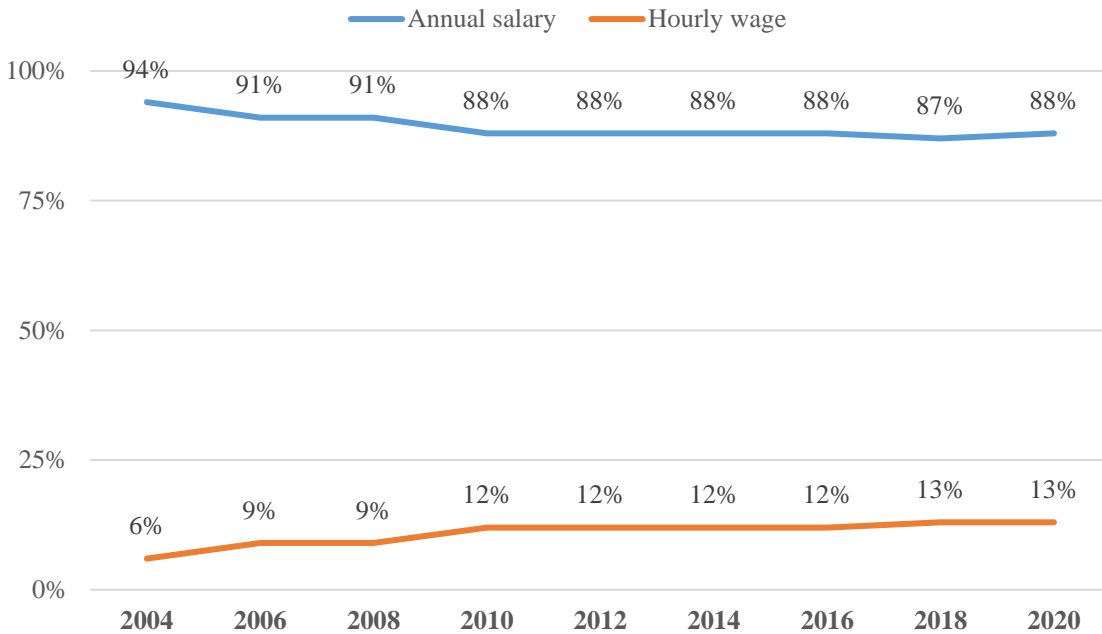
- In 2020, 88% of SLPs were paid an annual salary in their primary jobs—the same or about the same as in past years (87%–94% from 2004 to 2018).
- In 2020, 90% of SLPs who were paid an annual salary in their primary jobs worked 9 or 10 months per year (an academic year)—the same or about the same as in past years (90%–92% from 2004 to 2018).
- In 2020, SLPs reported an overall median academic year salary of \$66,000—up from \$63,338 in 2018 (a 4% increase).
- From 2006 to 2020, SLPs in secondary schools consistently reported the highest or among the highest median academic year salaries.
- In 2020, SLPs reported an overall median calendar year salary of \$80,000—up from \$72,000 in 2018 (an 11% increase).
- In 2020, SLPs reported an overall median hourly wage of \$54.00—up from recent past years (\$49.50–\$53.76 from 2010 to 2018).
- From 2010 to 2020, more SLPs received a salary supplement for having their ASHA Certificate of Clinical Competence (CCC) than for any other reason.
- In 2020, 27% of SLPs had unpaid student debt—the same or about the same as in recent past years (26%–27% from 2012 to 2018). The median amount owed was \$40,000—up from \$20,000–\$30,000 from 2010 to 2018.

Salary Basis

Annual Salary or Hourly Wage

In 2020, 88% of SLPs were paid an annual salary in their primary jobs—the same or about the same as in past years (87%–94% from 2004 to 2018; see Figure 1). The remainder were paid at an hourly rate.

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

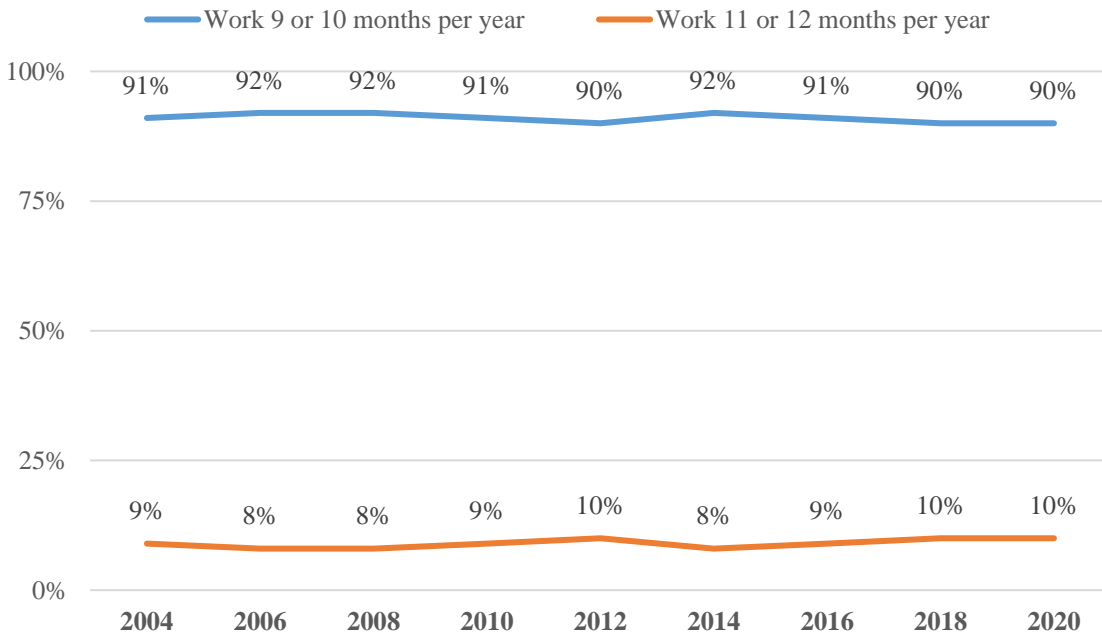


Note. These data are from the 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. Because of rounding, percentages may not total exactly 100%.
 $n = 2,597$ (2004); $n = 2,433$ (2006); $n = 2,416$ (2008); $n = 2,418$ (2010); $n = 2,411$ (2012); $n = 1,694$ (2014);
 $n = 1,798$ (2016); $n = 2,104$ (2018); $n = 1,715$ (2020).

Academic or Calendar Year

In 2020, 90% of SLPs who were paid an annual salary in their primary jobs worked 9 or 10 months per year (an academic year)—the same or about the same as in past years (90%–92% from 2004 to 2018; see Figure 2). The remainder worked 11 or 12 months per year (a calendar year).

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



Note. These data are from the 2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. $n = 2,184$ (2004); $n = 1,827$ (2006); $n = 1,792$ (2008); $n = 1,979$ (2010); $n = 1,992$ (2012); $n = 1,392$ (2014); $n = 1,503$ (2016); $n = 1,720$ (2018); $n = 1,498$ (2020).

Limitations of Survey Analysis

Because the percentage of SLPs who were paid on an hourly basis or who worked 11 or 12 months per year is so small, most of the analyses included in this report are limited to SLPs who were paid an annual salary and who worked 9 or 10 months per year.

Academic Year Salaries

In 2020, SLPs reported an overall median academic year salary of \$66,000—up from \$63,338 in 2018 (a 4% increase; see Appendix Table 1). The median salary is the salary at which half of the SLPs reported more than that amount, and half reported less.

As shown in the remainder of the report, numerous variables—including work setting and role, years of experience in the profession and in the schools, geographic area, and the type of community in which one works—affect earnings.

Academic Year Salaries, by School Setting

The median academic year salary of SLPs typically varied by school setting. From 2006 to 2020, SLPs in secondary schools (middle schools, junior high schools, senior high schools) consistently reported the highest or among the highest salaries (see Appendix Table 1).

Academic Year Salaries, by Work Role

Clinical Service Providers

In 2020, 88% of SLPs held the position of clinical service provider—down slightly from recent past years (91%–94% from 2006 to 2018). (These data are not shown in any figure or table.) They reported a median academic year salary of \$66,000—up from \$63,551 in 2018 (a 4% increase; see Appendix Table 2).

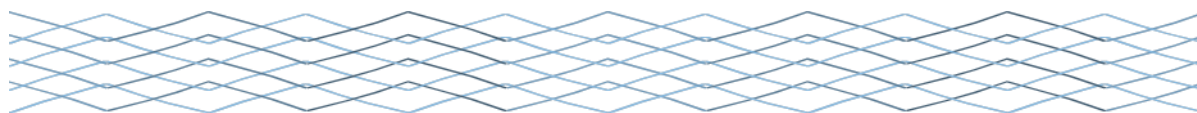
From 2006 to 2020, clinical service providers in secondary schools consistently reported the highest or among the highest salaries.

Diagnosticians

In 2020, SLPs who held the position of diagnostician reported a median academic year salary of \$79,177—up from \$63,000 in 2016 and \$62,272 in 2018 (a 26% increase from 2016). (These data are not shown in any figure or table.)

Special Education Teachers

In 2020, SLPs who held the position of special education teacher reported a median academic year salary of \$62,000—up from \$55,800 in 2016 and \$55,515 in 2018 (an 11% increase from 2016). (These data are not shown in any figure or table.)



Academic Year Salaries, by Years of Experience in the Profession

As would be expected, the median academic year salary of SLPs tended to increase with years of experience in the profession. In 2020, SLPs with the most experience earned \$80,000—\$24,151 more per year than those SLPs with the least experience (see Appendix Table 3). From 2006 to 2018, the differential ranged from \$18,672 to \$28,141.

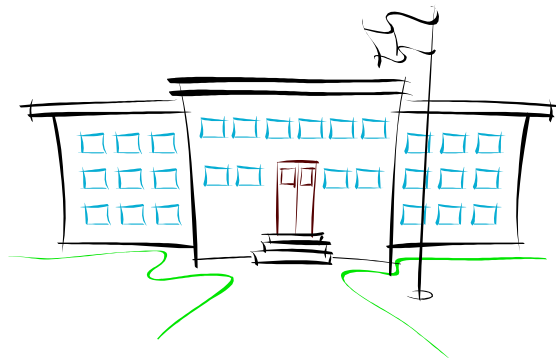
Academic Year Salaries, by Years of Experience in the Schools

The median academic year salary of SLPs tended to increase with years of experience in the schools. In 2020, SLPs with the most experience earned \$78,000—\$22,359 more per year than those SLPs with the least experience (see Table 1). From 2010 to 2018, the differential ranged from \$19,040 to \$29,000.

Table 1. Median academic year salaries of SLPs, by years of experience in the schools and year.

Years of experience in the schools	\$					
	2010 (n = 1,515)	2012 (n = 1,572)	2014 (n = 1,088)	2016 (n = 1,197)	2018 (n = 1,362)	2020 (n = 1,191)
1–3	45,200	48,000	<i>n/r</i>	53,506	51,000	55,641
4–6	49,000	51,000	51,000	52,824	55,000	60,000
7–9	54,000	53,000	55,000	56,000	61,327	60,000
10–12	56,000	56,997	56,000	61,193	64,000	65,000
13–15	58,731	60,000	61,634	64,000	64,000	72,000
16–18	60,000	64,000	62,000	65,000	66,932	69,000
19–21	65,878	70,000	65,462	68,219	70,000	70,000
22–24	67,451	65,896	64,876	71,304	70,459	78,000
25–27	64,500	68,000	71,755	72,593	75,000	78,000
28 or more	70,000	70,000	74,847	72,546	80,000	78,000

Note. These data are from the 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. *n/r* = not reported (to preserve confidentiality and provide more certain results, we do not report data for groups of fewer than 25).



Academic Year Salaries, by Geographic Region and Division

The median academic year salary of SLPs varied by geographic region of the country. From 2006 to 2020, salaries were higher in the Northeast and West than in the South and Midwest (see Appendix Table 4a).

Among geographic divisions, from 2006 to 2020, salaries were highest in the New England, Mid-Atlantic, and Pacific states; they were usually lowest in the East South Central states (see Appendix Table 4a).

Appendix Table 4b provides a listing of geographic regions/divisions and corresponding states.

Academic Year Salaries, by State

The median academic year salary of SLPs typically varied by state. From 2008 to 2020, SLPs in California, Massachusetts, New Jersey, and New York consistently reported the highest or among the highest salaries (see Appendix Table 5).

Academic Year Salaries, by Type of Community

The median academic year salary of SLPs typically varied by the type of community in which they worked. From 2006 to 2020, salaries were higher in suburban and city/urban areas than in rural areas (see Appendix Table 6). In 2020, SLPs in rural areas reported a 7% increase in their salaries from 2018; those in suburban areas reported a 5% increase; and those in city/urban areas reported a 4% increase.



Calendar Year Salaries

In 2020, SLPs reported an overall median calendar year salary of \$80,000—up from \$72,000 in 2018 (an 11% increase; see Appendix Table 7).

Calendar Year Salaries, by School Setting

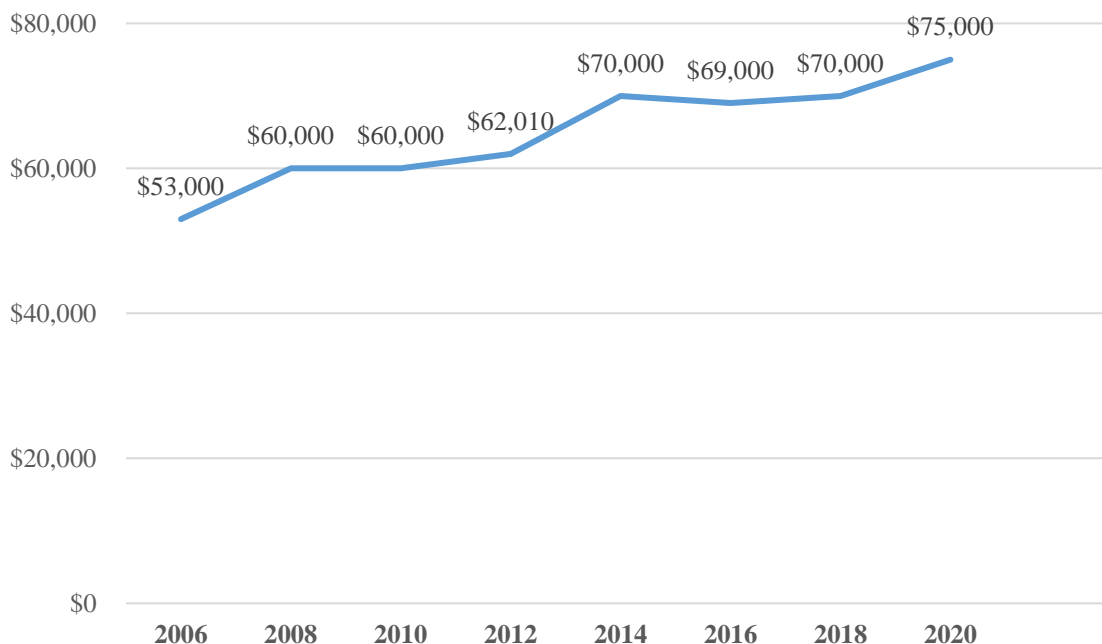
From 2006 to 2020, the median calendar year salary of SLPs varied by school setting (see Appendix Table 7).

Calendar Year Salaries, by Work Role

Clinical Service Providers

In 2020, SLPs who held the position of clinical service provider reported a median calendar year salary of \$75,000—up from \$70,000 in 2018 (a 7% increase; see Figure 3).

Figure 3. *Median calendar year salaries of school-based SLPs who hold the position of clinical service provider, by year.*



Note. These data are from the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. $n = 103$ (2006); $n = 108$ (2008); $n = 108$ (2010); $n = 114$ (2012); $n = 68$ (2014); $n = 93$ (2016); $n = 97$ (2018); $n = 84$ (2020).

Sufficient data are not available to allow for the reporting of median calendar year salaries for school-based SLPs who held other types of positions.

Hourly Wages

In 2020, SLPs reported an overall median hourly wage of \$54.00—up a little from recent past years (see Table 2). They worked a median of 21 hours per week—the same or about the same as in recent past years (24 hours in 2010, 22 hours in 2012, 23 hours in 2014, and 21 hours in 2016 and 2018). (These data are not presented in any figure or table.)

Hourly Wages, by School Setting

From 2010 to 2020, the median hourly wage of SLPs typically varied by school setting (see Table 2).

Table 2. Median hourly wages of SLPs, by school setting and year.

School Setting	\$					
	2010 (n = 248)	2012 (n = 280)	2014 (n = 165)	2016 (n = 212)	2018 (n = 275)	2020 (n = 215)
Overall ^a	50.00	50.00	53.76	49.50	51.00	54.00
Special day or residential school	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Preschool	51.50	54.74	48.00	n/r	56.28	59.00
Elementary school	50.00	50.00	55.00	52.00	50.00	54.00
Secondary school	n/r	50.00	46.81	n/r	50.00	n/r
Combination of schools	50.00	50.07	n/r	45.00	52.65	55.00

Note. These data are from the 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. n/r = not reported (to preserve confidentiality and provide more certain results, we do not report data for groups of fewer than 25).

^aIncludes SLPs who did not indicate a school setting.

Hourly Wages, by Geographic Region

The median hourly wage of SLPs typically varied by geographic region of the country. From 2012 to 2020, wages were usually highest in the Northeast and lowest in the Midwest (see Table 3).

Table 3. Median hourly wages of school-based SLPs, by geographic region and year.

Geographic region	\$				
	2012 (n = 292)	2014 (n = 216)	2016 (n = 208)	2018 (n = 265)	2020 (n = 208)
Northeast	59.95	57.03	59.46	64.00	60.00
Midwest	48.00	44.76	40.00	45.00	55.00
South	50.00	50.00	49.00	50.00	50.00
West	50.00	60.00	52.96	51.00	53.00

Note. These data are from the 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys.

Hourly Wages of Contractors

From 2010 to 2020, most SLPs who were paid an hourly wage were contractors. In 2020, they reported an overall median hourly wage of \$55.00—compared with \$49.76–\$55.00 from 2010 to 2018 (see Table 4).

Hourly Wages of Contractors, by School Setting

The median hourly wage of contract SLPs typically varied by school setting (see Table 4).

Table 4. Median hourly wages of contract SLPs, by school setting and year.

School Setting	\$					
	2010 (n = 191)	2012 (n = 243)	2014 (n = 161)	2016 (n = 186)	2018 (n = 231)	2020 (n = 157)
Overall ^a	50.00	52.55	55.00	49.76	52.00	55.00
Special day or residential school	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Preschool	58.59	60.00	60.00	n/r	58.59	n/r
Elementary school	50.00	50.50	55.00	52.00	51.00	51.00
Secondary school	n/r	50.00	47.54	n/r	n/r	n/r
Combination of schools	n/r	52.14	n/r	n/r	53.46	n/r

Note. These data are from the 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. n/r = not reported (to preserve confidentiality and provide more certain results, we do not report data for groups of fewer than 25).

^aIncludes contract SLPs who did not indicate a school setting.

Hourly Wages of Contractors, by Geographic Region

The median hourly wage of contract SLPs varied by geographic region of the country. From 2012 to 2020, wages were highest in the Northeast (see Table 5).

Table 5. Median hourly wages of contract SLPs, by geographic region and year.

Geographic region	\$				
	2012 (n = 236)	2014 (n = 141)	2016 (n = 186)	2018 (n = 231)	2020 (n = 157)
Northeast	63.93	63.00	60.00	65.00	60.00
Midwest	49.46	n/r	40.00	46.41	55.00
South	51.27	50.00	49.00	50.00	50.00
West	51.00	60.00	50.00	50.03	52.00

Note. These data are from the 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. n/r = not reported (to preserve confidentiality and provide more certain results, we do not report data for groups of fewer than 25).

Salary Supplements

In 2020, 27% of SLPs reported receiving a salary supplement for having their ASHA Certificate of Clinical Competence (CCC)—up slightly from recent past years (22%–25% from 2010 to 2016; see Table 6).

Table 6. *Percentage of school-based SLPs who receive a salary supplement, by reason for receiving the supplement and year.*

Reason	%				
	2010 (<i>n</i> ≥ 2,079)	2012 (<i>n</i> ≥ 2,170)	2014 (<i>n</i> ≥ 1,495)	2016 (<i>n</i> ≥ 1,653)	2020 (<i>n</i> ≥ 1,576)
ASHA CCCs	22	22	24	25	27
Bilingual services	1	2	2	2	—
Extra duties (e.g., Medicaid billing, supervision) ^a	11	11	12	12	—
Medicaid billing	—	—	—	—	8
National Board Certification for teachers	—	—	—	6	—
Recruitment/retention bonus	6	5	5	5	—
Results of performance evaluation ^b	—	2	3	6	—
Supervision of assistants or aides	—	—	—	—	5
Supervision of graduate students	—	—	—	—	5

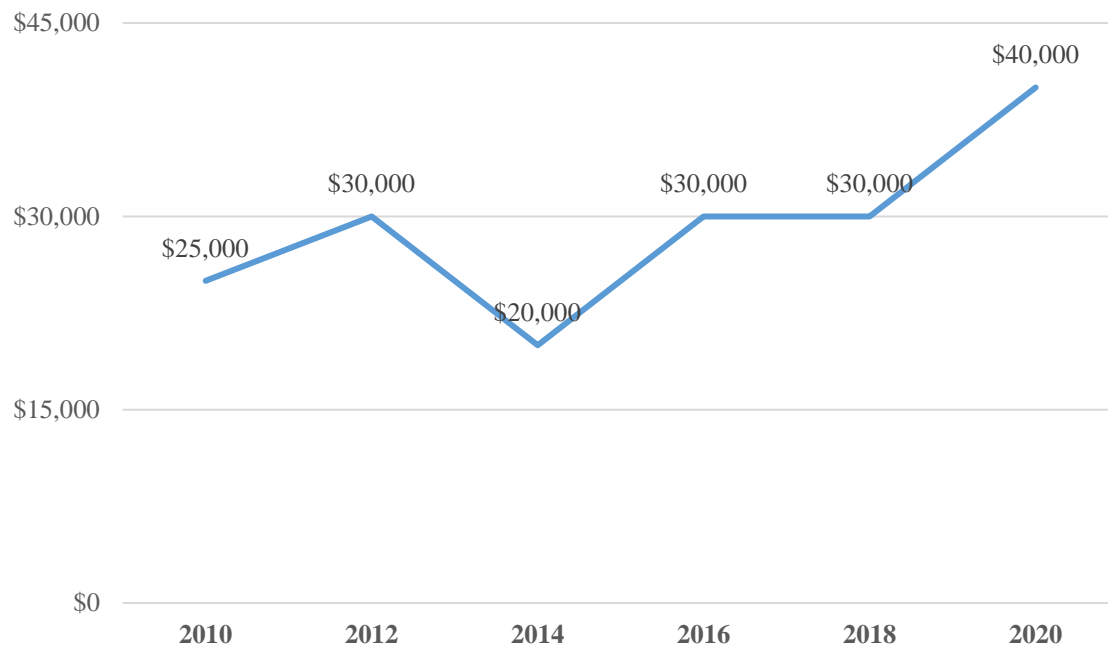
Note. These data are from the 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. Dash indicates that the item was not included in the survey. ^aIn 2020, the *extra duties (e.g., Medicaid billing, supervision)* item was replaced by the more specific *Medicaid billing, supervision of assistants or aides, and supervision of graduate students* items.

^bIn the 2012 and 2014 surveys, this item was *results of value-added assessment*.

Unpaid Student Debt

In 2020, 27% of SLPs reported having unpaid student debt—the same or about the same as in recent past years (26% in 2012 and 27% in 2014, 2016, and 2018). (These data are not shown in any figure or table). The median amount owed was \$40,000—up from \$20,000–\$30,000 from 2010 to 2018 (see Figure 4).

Figure 4. Median amount of unpaid student debt owed by school-based SLPs, by year.



Note. These data are from the 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. $n = 584$ (2010); $n = 646$ (2012); $n = 450$ (2014); $n = 509$ (2016); $n = 595$ (2018); $n = 467$ (2020).

Unpaid Student Debt, by Age

In 2016, 2018, and 2020, the median amount of student debt owed by SLPs varied by age (see Table 7).

Table 7. Median amount of student debt owed by school-based SLPs, by age and year.

Age	\$		
	2016 ($n = 509$)	2018 ($n = 595$)	2020 ($n = 469$)
30 or younger	40,000	40,000	50,000
31–35 years	30,000	39,703	42,000
36–40 years	30,000	25,000	30,000
41–45 years	20,000	20,000	24,000
46 years or older	32,000	27,670	37,000

Note. These data are from the 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys.

Unpaid Student Debt, by Years of Experience in the Profession

The median amount of student debt owed by SLPs tended to decrease with years of experience in the profession. In 2020, SLPs with the most experience owed \$20,000—\$55,000 less than those SLPs with the least experience (see Table 8). In 2016 and 2018, the differential ranged from \$20,000 to \$27,000.

Table 8. Median amount of student debt owed by school-based SLPs, by years of experience in the profession and year.

Years of experience in the profession	\$		
	2016 (n = 495)	2018 (n = 575)	2020 (n = 437)
1–3	50,000	45,000	75,000
4–6	50,000	46,000	50,000
7–9	30,000	40,000	50,000
10–12	25,000	25,000	24,000
13–15	25,000	20,000	23,000
16–18	30,000	25,000	27,000
19–21	n/r	18,000	20,000
19 or more	30,000	n/r	n/r
22 or more	n/r	n/r	n/r

Note. These data are from the 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. n/r = not reported (to preserve confidentiality and provide more certain results, we do not report data for groups of fewer than 25).

Unpaid Student Debt, by Type of Community

The median amount of student debt owed by SLPs typically varied by the type of community in which they worked. In 2016 and 2020, debt amounts were lowest in rural areas (see Table 9).

Table 9. Median amount of student debt owed by school-based SLPs, by type of community in which they work and year.

Type of community	\$	
	2016 (n = 500)	2020 (n = 454)
Rural	22,775	30,000
Suburban	35,000	40,000
City/urban	35,000	50,000

Note. These data are from the 2016 and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. Definitions of rural, suburban, and city/urban were not provided in the survey.

Survey Methodology

The survey was mailed on February 10, 2020, to a random sample of 4,500 ASHA-certified SLPs and 500 ASHA-certified audiologists employed in school settings in the United States. The sample was stratified by state. Small groups, such as SLPs and audiologists in Wyoming, were oversampled. A survey notification email was sent at the time of the mailing. A second mailing followed on March 11 to individuals who had not responded to the February mailing. A third mailing was canceled due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Response Rates

Of the original 4,500 SLPs in the sample plus one other SLP who returned the survey without any identifying number, eight had incorrect mailing addresses, 17 had retired, 21 were employed in other types of facilities, 16 were not employed in the profession, and two were ineligible for other reasons, which left 4,437 possible respondents. The actual number of respondents was 1,779—a 40.1% response rate.

Past *ASHA Schools Survey* response rates were as follows:

- 2004: 69.7%
- 2006: 64.9%
- 2008: 64.0%
- 2010: 64.8% (overall); 65.5% (among SLPs)
- 2012: 63.6% (overall); 64.7% (among SLPs)
- 2014: 46.0% (overall); 47.0% (among SLPs)
- 2016: 47.4% (overall); 47.9% (among SLPs)
- 2018: 48.0% (overall); 48.8% (among SLPs)

Suggested Citation

American Speech-Language-Hearing Association. (2020). *Schools survey report: SLP annual salary and hourly wage trends, 2004–2020*. www.asha.org

Additional Information

Companion reports are available on the ASHA website at www.asha.org/Research/memberdata/Schools-Survey/.

Questions?

For additional information regarding this report, contact Schools Services at schools@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

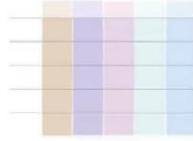


Table 1. Median academic year salaries of SLPs, by school setting and year.

School setting	\$							
	2006 (n = 1,669)	2008 (n = 1,636)	2010 (n = 1,574)	2012 (n = 1,593)	2014 (n = 1,016)	2016 (n = 1,244)	2018 (n = 1,411)	2020 (n = 1,193)
Overall ^a	52,131	58,000	58,000	60,000	61,000	62,000	63,338	66,000
Special day or residential school	60,128	64,932	59,819	n/r	71,339	67,781	66,201	n/r
Preschool	53,290	57,008	60,000	56,825	60,000	59,539	62,000	67,500
Elementary school	52,000	57,000	58,000	59,000	60,000	60,000	62,715	65,000
Secondary school	54,750	60,840	61,786	63,749	67,000	70,347	68,000	75,000
Combination of schools	51,537	58,000	56,000	57,951	60,000	63,586	64,495	65,458
Other	62,500	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note. These data are from the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 *ASHA Schools Surveys*. *n/r* = not reported (to preserve confidentiality and provide more certain results, we do not report data for groups of fewer than 25). Dash indicates that the item was not included in the survey analysis. ^aIncludes SLPs who did not indicate a school setting.

Table 2. Median academic year salaries of SLPs who hold the position of clinical service provider, by school setting and year.

School setting	\$							
	2006 (n = 1,526)	2008 (n = 1,496)	2010 (n = 1,445)	2012 (n = 1,499)	2014 (n = 1,016)	2016 (n = 1,118)	2018 (n = 1,284)	2020 (n = 1,193)
Overall ^a	52,000	57,800	58,000	59,717	60,927	62,000	63,551	66,000
Special day or residential school	60,000	64,204	55,934	n/r	71,339	66,817	65,671	n/r
Preschool	52,721	57,000	58,592	56,197	60,000	60,000	62,000	67,000
Elementary school	52,000	57,000	58,000	59,000	60,000	60,000	63,000	65,000
Secondary school	55,000	61,328	61,000	63,837	67,000	71,000	68,000	75,000
Combination of schools	51,000	58,000	56,000	56,530	60,000	61,757	65,000	63,000

Note. These data are from the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. *n/r* = not reported (to preserve confidentiality and provide more certain results, we do not report data for groups of fewer than 25). ^aIncludes SLPs who did not indicate a school setting.

Table 3. Median academic year salaries of school-based SLPs, by years of experience in the profession and year.

Years of experience in the profession	\$							
	2006 (n = 1,668)	2008 (n = 1,633)	2010 (n = 1,501)	2012 (n = 1,533)	2014 (n = 1,082)	2016 (n = 1,215)	2018 (n = 1,370)	2020 (n = 1,172)
1–3	40,041	n/r	45,200	47,000	n/r	53,328	49,000	55,849
4–6	43,000	46,254	49,000	51,000	51,000	51,920	52,000	57,000
7–9	44,000	49,000	52,000	54,000	54,863	55,168	58,567	58,000
10–12	46,000	52,000	53,000	52,000	55,000	58,000	62,000	62,000
13–15	50,000	55,000	58,000	60,000	58,878	62,709	64,967	65,400
16–18	53,000	57,138	59,970	60,000	60,000	60,000	65,000	67,500
19–21	58,000	61,060	62,982	64,184	61,994	66,310	68,000	70,000
22–24	60,000	63,000	64,226	68,025	62,936	68,485	67,000	73,706
25–27	60,000	62,977	65,000	65,000	69,753	72,000	70,000	73,625
28 or more	64,900	65,000	70,000	69,692	73,000	72,000	77,141	80,000

Note. These data are from the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. n/r = not reported (to preserve confidentiality and provide more certain results, we do not report data for groups of fewer than 25).

Table 4a. Median academic year salaries of school-based SLPs, by geographic region/division and year.

Geographic region/ division	\$							
	2006 (n = 1,660)	2008 (n = 1,635)	2010 (n = 1,574)	2012 (n = 1,592)	2014 (n = 1,133)	2016 (n = 1,244)	2018 (n = 1,411)	2020 (n = 1,194)
Northeast	62,000	66,000	70,000	68,000	72,000	72,004	73,750	75,000
New England	60,000	63,844	67,000	70,000	71,000	74,939	74,000	75,000
Mid-Atlantic	65,000	70,000	70,000	66,478	73,000	70,000	73,187	75,000
Midwest	51,225	57,000	56,000	60,000	61,000	59,000	63,000	62,000
East North Central	55,000	60,000	59,521	61,427	65,000	59,499	64,500	65,000
West North Central	47,000	51,000	52,948	53,791	55,000	58,505	57,915	60,000
South	45,000	52,000	51,500	52,000	53,000	55,759	56,000	59,000
South Atlantic	48,000	55,000	53,000	54,000	53,710	55,000	58,000	60,000
East South Central	43,180	49,605	49,000	48,938	50,000	51,000	54,000	56,800
West South Central	43,000	50,000	51,426	52,846	53,000	59,000	55,000	58,000
West	58,000	62,000	65,000	65,000	67,088	70,000	71,168	80,000
Mountain	50,000	55,207	58,000	57,767	55,000	59,000	63,000	63,000
Pacific	64,802	68,437	70,000	70,000	71,009	78,000	80,000	90,000

Note. These data are from the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys.

Table 4b. Key of geographic regions/divisions and corresponding states.

Geographic region/division	Corresponding states
Northeast	
New England	CT, ME, MA, NH, RI, VT
Mid-Atlantic	NJ, NY, PA
Midwest	
East North Central	IL, IN, MI, OH, WI
West North Central	IA, KS, MN, MO, NE, ND, SD
South	
South Atlantic	DE, DC, FL, GA, MD, NC, SC, VA, WV
East South Central	AL, KY, MS, TN
West South Central	AR, LA, OK, TX
West	
Mountain	AZ, CO, ID, MT, NV, NM, UT, WY
Pacific	AK, CA, HI, OR, WA

Table 5. Median academic year salaries of school-based SLPs, by state and year.

State	\$						
	2008 (n = 1,314)	2010 (n = 1,191)	2012 (n = 1,238)	2014 (n = 771)	2016 (n = 846)	2018 (n = 1,048)	2020 (n = 801)
Arizona	56,500	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	64,956	n/r
California	76,700	75,000	74,087	77,000	85,000	85,834	95,000
Colorado	56,000	n/r	60,000	n/r	n/r	69,579	n/r
Florida	56,000	50,000	52,500	52,200	54,000	54,500	59,500
Georgia	59,500	54,000	58,600	55,336	54,000	55,750	63,500
Illinois	62,000	56,824	65,491	70,000	66,500	70,000	70,440
Indiana	54,000	50,000	53,000	n/r	n/r	54,582	n/r
Louisiana	45,996	50,000	50,471	n/r	n/r	49,000	n/r
Maryland	68,500	64,536	70,000	74,000	72,029	75,937	n/r
Massachusetts	63,000	65,000	68,500	70,500	75,000	74,000	80,000
Michigan	65,313	65,500	66,650	70,000	70,400	70,000	61,444
Minnesota	58,000	59,996	62,555	n/r	62,980	69,000	70,000
Missouri	48,322	44,000	52,150	53,500	52,500	50,000	59,436
New Jersey	73,300	80,000	74,000	76,750	72,090	70,000	75,000
New York	73,000	70,300	71,000	74,000	76,356	82,000	79,913
North Carolina	49,905	50,000	50,000	47,627	53,159	60,000	54,060
Ohio	61,500	60,000	60,000	58,500	55,000	63,000	62,000
Pennsylvania	55,500	58,000	58,000	68,500	59,250	60,000	65,000
Texas	52,000	53,806	55,000	56,000	60,500	60,000	63,000
Virginia	52,000	n/r	52,000	55,000	n/r	n/r	61,248
Wisconsin	55,490	52,721	56,000	63,000	57,000	58,018	64,000

Note. These data are from the 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. The table presents median academic year salaries for states where 25 or more SLPs responded to the survey. *n/r* = not reported (to preserve confidentiality and provide more certain results, we do not report data for groups of fewer than 25).

Table 6. Median academic year salaries of school-based SLPs, by type of community and year.

Type of community	\$							
	2006 (n = 1,655)	2008 (n = 1,622)	2010 (n = 1,553)	2012 (n = 1,574)	2014 (n = 1,114)	2016 (n = 1,230)	2018 (n = 1,394)	2020 (n = 1,183)
Rural	47,000	52,000	51,000	54,000	54,077	54,201	56,000	60,000
Suburban	56,000	60,000	62,000	61,000	65,000	65,000	64,891	68,000
City/urban ^a	54,999	60,000	61,000	61,500	61,410	63,000	67,087	70,000

Note. These data are from the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. Definitions of *rural*, *suburban*, and *city/urban* were not provided in the survey. ^aFrom 2006 to 2012, this item was *metropolitan/urban*.

Table 7. Median calendar year salaries of SLPs, by school setting and year.

School setting	\$							
	2006 (n = 158)	2008 (n = 156)	2010 (n = 155)	2012 (n = 173)	2014 (n = 98)	2016 (n = 131)	2018 (n = 160)	2020 (n = 130)
Overall ^a	57,000	65,000	65,000	70,000	72,107	70,154	72,000	80,000
Special day or residential school	56,860	n/r	n/r	63,000	n/r	75,000	71,000	n/r
Preschool	50,000	59,972	56,737	71,298	n/r	60,348	67,569	75,000
Elementary school	64,000	60,000	65,118	60,000	71,000	60,000	80,000	89,000
Secondary school	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Combination of schools	59,202	62,506	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r	n/r
Other	n/r	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Note. These data are from the 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016, 2018, and 2020 ASHA Schools Surveys. *n/r* = not reported (to preserve confidentiality and provide more certain results, we do not report data for groups of fewer than 25). Dash indicates that the item was not included in the survey analysis. ^aIncludes SLPs who did not indicate a school setting.