

Original articles

Analysis of the expansion of supply and demand of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses in Brazil between 1994 and 2014

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ABSTRACT

Objective: to analyze the offer of courses, vacancies, number of first year and final year students in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology in Brazil between 1994 and 2014, as well as the number of applicants per vacancy and the ratio of final year students to million inhabitants.

Methods: search on the platform of the Sistema de Indicadores das Graduações em Saúde (SIGRAS – Health Under-graduation Indicator System) to obtain the number of courses, vacancies and first and final year students. From these data, the ratios of applicants to vacancy and of final-year students to million inhabitants were calculated, considering the demographic census. The data were analyzed according to the region of Brazil and to the legal nature of the institution.

Results: the number of courses, vacancies, first and final year students was higher in the Southeast region and in private institutions in all historical series. Since 2008, there has been a decrease in the number of courses and vacancies in the Southeast and a progressive increase in the Northeast and in the South of the country. The Northeast presented the largest ratio of applicants to vacancy in the historical series. There was an increase in the number of final year students per million inhabitants in the first decade analyzed, followed by a decrease.

Conclusion: regional inequality in the distribution of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses in Brazil, greater participation of the private sector and a progressive increase of the public sector are verified.

Keywords: Speech, Language and Hearing Sciences; Universities; Public Health

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INTRODUCTION

The record of the Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology history in Brazil points to a strong influence of the educational institutions on the emergence of the profession¹. The precursors of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology were trained educators to act as “experts in word errors” or “speech therapists”². The first courses on “Speech Therapy” were created in the early 1960s¹ and were aimed at training technologists in Speech Therapy. The first minimum curriculum setting the subjects and the hours of these courses was regulated by Resolution No. 54/76 of the Conselho Federal de Educação (Federal Council of Education)².

During the 70's and early 80's, the Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses in Brazil lasted from two to three years, with course load of approximately 1,800 classroom hours and they trained technologists². After the profession was regulated, by law no. 6,965, in 1981³, the Conselho Federal de Educação (Federal Council of Education) transformed all training courses for technologists in full undergraduate courses in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology through resolution no. 06/83. Since then, the areas and places of intervention of the speech-language pathologist have been growing, as well as the number of professionals, which reached 40,818 registered in the regional councils of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology in May 2017⁴. The distribution of these professionals in national territory is quite uneven. The largest concentration is in the state of São Paulo, which houses approximately 30% of the professionals⁴.

In order to contribute to the planning and implementation of the training and professional insertion policies in the field of health, in 2006, a document was published with the trajectory of the undergraduate courses in the health area, including the Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology, in the period 1991- 2004². The document shows that there was an increase in the number of courses in the analyzed period and that the highest concentration of courses was in the Southeast region. There was moderate growth in the South region and the highest growth occurred in the Northeast. The number of courses offered in the different regions of the country proved to be compatible with the population density found in each area. The private institutions expanded the offer of courses and vacancies in a more aggressive way than the public ones, and there was a reduction of the participation of the public institutions in the offer of vacancies in the analyzed period. The document also

showed idleness of vacancy occupancy only in the private system and high student dropout rate.

Another study pointed, in Brazil, to an expansion in the number of vacancies with a decrease in the number of offer in private Higher Education Institutions (HEIs) since 2008, which was explained by the possible lack of attractiveness of the labor market and by the difficulty of full insertion of the professional in the Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS – Brazilian public health service)⁵. The trajectory of the profession points to a structuring of the undergraduate courses in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology determined by the needs and possibilities of the labor market and by political, economical and social interests⁶. Research on the theme^{5,6} emphasizes the need to carry out new historical studies to stimulate discussions that contribute to the planning and implementation of professional training policies.

The scenario from 2004 to the present day has changed a lot and there is little information available in the literature for consultation by the professionals. With this research, it is intended to make available an analysis on the expansion of undergraduate courses accessible to professionals. It is important that the Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology professional know and understand the trajectory and trends of his/her profession so that he/she could reflect on the challenges and perspectives of his/her area and also for the accomplishment of the planning and implementation of higher education training policies in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology. Therefore, the objective of this study was to analyze the expansion of courses and vacancies in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology in Brazil, as well as the number of first and final year students, the ratio of candidates to vacancy and of first year students to million inhabitants in the period from 1994 to 2014, comparing the numbers obtained from their geographic regions and the legal nature of the institutions.

METHODS

Because this research involves only data sources of public access, it was not submitted to the Research Ethics Committee. It is a descriptive study of documentary type, which sought to describe the expansion of the Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses in Brazil through the absolute and relative frequencies of the variables by region of Brazil and by legal nature of HEI. For this, secondary data from the SIGRAS (Sistema de Indicadores das Graduações

em Saúde - Health Under-graduation Indicator System - http://www.neonet.com.br/sigras_new_mapa/home.php) platform, related to the offer of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses in Brazil, were used.

Data on the number of courses, vacancies, first and final year students were included in the period from 1994 to 2014. The platform, until the date of submission of the present study, did not present data after 2014. The ratio of applicants to vacancies was obtained by the division of the number of applications by the number of vacancies. These data were stored in tables in the Microsoft Excel® program and analyzed separately according to the regions of Brazil (Central-West, Northeast, North, Southeast and South) and to the legal nature of the Higher Education Institution (HEI) (public and private). The HEIs created or incorporated, maintained and managed by the Public Authorities are considered public, and may be federal, state or municipal. Private institutions are HEIs maintained and

managed by individuals or legal entities under private law.

The ratio of the final-year students of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses to million inhabitants by region of Brazil was calculated based on the 1991, 2000 and 2010 demographic censuses provided by the Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística (IBGE – Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics). Thus, the study variables were: the number of courses, vacancies, first and final year students, applicants to vacancy, final-year students to million inhabitants, regions of Brazil and legal nature of the HEI.

RESULTS

Table 1 shows the distribution of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses, number of vacancies and applicants to vacancy per region in Brazil. It is observed that there is a concentration of courses in

Table 1. Number of courses, vacancies and applicants per vacancy in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology by region of Brazil year by year

Year	Number of Courses					Number of Vacancies					Applicants per Vacancy				
	CW	NE	N	SE	S	CW	NE	N	SE	S	CW	NE	N	SE	S
1994	1	2	-	23	7	100	210	0	1798	510	2.0	3.5	-	2.8	1.9
1995	1	2	-	25	7	110	210	0	2347	490	3.3	3.9	-	2.9	3.2
1996	2	3	-	26	7	240	210	0	2228	490	3.6	5.8	-	3.1	2.7
1997	2	4	1	30	7	270	310	100	2723	520	3.3	4.5	5.6	3.0	2.1
1998	3	5	1	36	8	359	373	106	3622	590	3.5	3.7	3.0	1.9	1.7
1999	3	11	1	40	9	320	670	108	3757	650	2.9	6.9	2.7	2.1	1.4
2000	4	11	2	50	9	400	849	220	4998	680	1.5	4.3	2.9	1.8	1.0
2001	5	13	2	55	10	490	1165	340	4817	750	1.7	4.6	1.4	1.4	1.4
2002	6	15	3	61	14	680	1415	295	4863	1180	2.8	3.3	1.7	1.8	1.1
2003	6	15	3	57	15	658	1400	380	4636	1024	0.8	3.7	1.3	1.4	1.3
2004	6	16	4	58	15	640	1460	410	4718	1204	0.7	2.9	3.7	1.3	1.2
2005	6	19	4	57	16	640	1457	380	4808	1024	0.6	2.4	1.8	1.3	1.0
2006	5	19	4	58	16	436	1686	330	4182	789	0.6	1.7	4.9	1.3	1.1
2007	6	19	5	58	18	840	1519	615	3734	1045	0.3	2.2	2.1	1.1	1.2
2008	5	19	5	55	17	540	1514	475	4950	1011	0.6	1.3	1.5	0.8	1.4
2009	5	21	7	44	19	420	2015	680	3516	991	0.6	1.4	1.4	1.0	1.7
2010	6	21	7	41	18	2338	1940	650	3446	964	0.9	1.3	1.2	1.2	2.0
2011	6	22	7	37	18	1220	1720	578	2925	911	0.5	4.7	1.3	1.8	2.7
2012	5	22	6	38	18	950	1488	818	2361	1061	0.7	5.3	1.0	2.4	2.8
2013	5	22	6	35	19	991	1990	1196	2376	1261	1.1	2.5	1.6	2.8	1.7
2014	5	21	6	31	19	1367	1880	1367	2424	1316	2.1	4.8	1.5	3.6	1.7

Legend: CW – Central-West; NE – Northeast; N – North; SE – Southeast; S – South.
Source: SIGRAS

the Southeast region. However, from 2014, a decrease in the number of courses in this region is observed. The Northeast had the highest growth in the number of courses. The regions with the lowest concentration of courses are North and Central-West. With regard to vacancies, there is a greater offer in the Southeast than in the other regions. The smallest number is in the North region. Regarding the number of applicants per vacancy, it is noted a greater dispute in the Northeast region.

With regard to the number of first-year students in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses in the different regions of Brazil, it is observed that this number is always smaller than the number of vacancies offered and that the number of final-year students is lower than the number of first-year ones (Table 2).

Regarding the legal nature of the institutions that offer the course, a much larger number of courses in private HEIs than in public ones is observed, as seen in Table 3.

Table 2. Number of first and final year students in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology by region of Brazil year by year

Year	Firs Year Students					Final Year Students				
	CO	NE	NO	SE	S	CO	NE	NO	SE	S
1994	133	551	-	1.526	439	57	113	-	965	96
1995	139	235	-	1.840	501	52	117	-	992	227
1996	284	239	-	1.756	500	58	151	-	1029	245
1997	272	306	100	2.098	574	64	192	-	924	198
1998	362	431	102	2.427	568	76	150	-	936	277
1999	354	715	105	2.282	644	105	121	-	1227	344
2000	401	920	230	2.355	508	194	177	-	1268	377
2001	486	1.081	268	2.634	550	262	286	88	1523	386
2002	431	1.324	246	2.329	622	210	297	84	1478	371
2003	433	1.074	220	2.197	604	195	506	110	1288	273
2004	194	943	339	1.821	568	255	359	116	1495	256
2005	225	1.156	310	1.857	548	263	618	122	1414	235
2006	158	1.069	349	1.310	462	170	545	113	1551	303
2007	210	814	502	1.314	544	133	486	106	1006	311
2008	127	680	306	1.222	530	111	426	163	1110	275
2009	91	581	232	1.126	325	73	553	140	812	242
2010	137	634	270	970	427	28	490	162	880	291
2011	149	768	369	1.052	457	85	378	189	747	200
2012	214	1.001	428	1.154	546	63	474	125	688	268
2013	391	1.022	468	1.102	553	32	390	149	743	180
2014	484	988	569	1.344	539	57	403	157	569	301

Legend: CW – Central-West; NE – Northeast; N – North; SE – Southeast; S – South.

Source: SIGRAS

Table 3. Number of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses. vacancies. applicants to vacancy. first and final year students by legal nature of the institution year by year

YEAR	Number of Courses		Number of Vacancies		Applicants to Vacancy		First Year Students		Final Year Students	
	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private	Public	Private
1994	7	26	278	2340	9.19	0.47	280	2.369	97	1134
1995	7	28	318	2839	10.10	0.40	282	2.433	195	1193
1996	8	30	298	2870	9.87	0.62	299	2.48	183	1300
1997	8	36	338	3585	8.17	0.53	331	3.019	181	1197
1998	8	45	338	4712	8.74	0.79	346	3.544	201	1238
1999	12	52	500	5005	13.74	0.63	497	3.603	282	1515
2000	11	65	387	6760	11.45	0.87	396	4.018	157	1859
2001	11	74	388	7174	11.60	0.53	398	4.621	187	2358
2002	13	86	448	7985	10.31	1.02	472	4.480	242	2198
2003	14	82	478	7620	9.84	0.65	528	4.000	264	2108
2004	14	85	482	7950	8.84	0.71	513	3.352	231	2250
2005	14	88	465	7844	7.05	0.89	475	3.621	395	2257
2006	14	88	514	6909	7.00	0.58	512	2.836	430	2252
2007	16	90	600	7153	5.72	0.68	616	2.768	386	1656
2008	17	84	630	7860	4.63	0.83	656	2.209	378	1707
2009	19	77	760	6862	4.01	0.91	728	1.627	398	1422
2010	22	71	952	8386	4.03	0.66	975	1.463	551	1300
2011	23	67	1001	6353	10.77	0.36	1.007	1.788	499	1100
2012	23	66	1009	5669	10.36	0.48	1.055	2.288	495	1123
2013	24	63	1288	6526	4.80	1.39	1.059	2.477	562	932
2014	24	58	1255	7099	7.98	1.87	1.025	2.899	606	881

Source: SIGRAS

In private institutions, the number of courses reached the peak in 2007. Since then, the offer of courses in private institutions decreased. The number of courses in public institutions increased in this period, with the exception of municipal institutions, since the last one to offer the Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology course ceased this offer in 1999.

The distribution of vacancies, according to the legal nature of the institution, reveals that, in the first decade analyzed (1994-2004), there was an intense growth in the private sphere and a lower growth of the vacancies in public institutions. In the second decade analyzed (2004-2014), there was a greater growth of vacancies in public institutions in comparison to the previous period.

The largest number of students enrolled in the course took place in private institutions during the analyzed period. Regarding the ratio of applicants to vacancy, the competition is greater in the public institutions than in the private ones.

Table 4 presents the ratio of final-year students of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses to each million inhabitants by region of Brazil, based on the demographic censuses of 1991, 2000 and 2010. Overall, there was a 57.6% increase in the number of final-year students to million inhabitants in the first analyzed decade, followed by a decrease of 18.28% in the second analyzed one. The ratio of final-year students to inhabitant is higher in the Southeast.

Table 4. Ratio of the final year students of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses to inhabitants by region of Brazil in the years 1991, 2000 and 2010

Year		1991	2000	2010
Central-West	Population	9,427,601	11,636,728	14,058,094
	Final Year Students	27	194	28
	Final Year/inhabitants	2.86	16.67	1.99
Northeast	Population	42,497,540	47,741,711	53,081,950
	Final Year Students	129	177	490
	Final Year/inhabitants	3.04	3.71	9.23
North	Population	10,030,556	12,900,704	15,864,454
	Final Year Students	0	0	162
	Final Year/inhabitants	0	0	10.21
Southeast	Population	62,740,401	72,412,411	80,364,410
	Final Year Students	836	1268	880
	Final Year/inhabitants	13.32	17.51	10.95
South	Population	22,129,377	25,107,616	27,386,891
	Final Year Students	113	377	291
	Final Year/inhabitants	5.11	15.02	10.63
Brasil	Population	146,825,475	169,799,170	190,755,799
	Final Year Students	1105	2016	1851
	Final Year/inhabitants	7.53	11.87	9.70

Source: IBGE, Demographic Census 1991/2010

DISCUSSION

The number of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses in the country is higher in the Southeast region, possibly explained by the economic development and great population density. The first courses in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology in Brazil appeared in this region¹. The Southeast region accounted for 70% of the courses in 1994, decreasing to 37.8% in 2014, but this number is still different from that of other regions, confirming the regional imbalance of professional training opportunities in the health area and indicating the need of incentive policies to reduce inequalities. The regions with the lowest concentration of courses are Central-West and North. The latter received the first Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology course only in 1997. The vacancies offered in the Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses follow the distribution profile of the number of courses per region. The highest number of applicants per vacancy in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses is in the Northeast region, which can be explained by the small offer of vacancies in the region – the second largest in population size. There was a progressive increase in the number of vacancies in the Northeast during the period analyzed and a consequent decrease in the rate of candidates per vacancy.

The number of first-year students in the Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses is lower than that of vacancies, suggesting idleness in all regions of Brazil. This finding agrees with the study by Crestani et al.⁵, which shows that the supply of vacancies is greater than the demand. The fact that the number of final-year students is lower than the number of first-year students is also pointed out in the literature⁵. According to Crestani et al.⁵, the rate of dropout in Brazilian higher education is generally high. The authors suggest that the overwhelming predominance of the private sector, coupled with the low attractiveness of the market and low quality in the teaching-learning processes, do not allow the student to remain until graduation.

Most courses and vacancies are concentrated in the private sector, which, in 2014, had 85% of the vacancies and 70.7% of the Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology courses in Brazil. Consequently, most Brazilian speech-language pathologists/audiologists come from private HEIs. This is not just a reality of Speech Pathology/Audiology: the higher education system in Brazil, in general, is predominantly private, between 70% and 80%⁷. In a survey about the distribution of undergraduate students in Latin America in 2009, according to the administrative nature of the establishment, it was found that 52% of Latino students are in private institutions. In Brazil, this figure rises to

77%, only getting behind Chile whose higher education was only in the private sector⁸. The most important criterion for the offer of courses in the private institutions is financial⁹. This makes the richer regions have a large number of courses with greater commercial appeal, while certain professional areas that need reinforcements are neglected⁹. However, the number of vacancies in the private institutions decreased from 8,386 (peak in 2010) to 7,099 (2014) (15.3% drop) and the number of courses reduced from 86 (peak in 2002) to 58 (2014, 32.5% drop). This decrease can be explained by the low demand for the course, which, in turn, can be attributed to the low recognition and appreciation in the labor market¹⁰⁻¹². Authors point to the positive and significant effect of the average salary factor of the profession on the professional choice¹³. This decrease in the demand for the course does not seem to be Brazilian exclusivity, since it is also observed in other countries, including developed ones, such as the United States¹⁴. Another factor that can contribute to the low demand is the social prestige, considered low (seventh/eighth position in a scale of thirteen professions)¹⁵.

In the first analyzed decade, there was an increase in vacancies in the private HEIs, while in the second decade there was an increase in the number of vacancies in the public HEIs. This change can be explained by the Brazilian political scenario that, in the historical series analyzed, is composed of two phases: the first related to the government of Fernando Henrique Cardoso (1995-2002), and the second, to that of Luiz Inácio Lula da Silva (2003 -2010). In the government of Fernando Henrique Cardoso, the State Reform defined the rationality with respect to public policies, including the Higher Education. Therefore, it is a phase of great expansion of courses in the private sector and small evolution in the public sector⁹, although the origin of the growth of the private sector over the public one goes back to the times of the civil-military dictatorship (1964-1984), due to the university reform instituted by law no. 5,540/1968. This legislation reinforced the performance of the then Conselho Federal de Educação (Federal Council of Education), with a strong privatization composition, and tax incentives were created for the opening of private HEIs⁹. In the first term of Lula's administration (2003-2006), social policies remained timid as a way of balancing the country's budget, and the higher education policy remained similar to that of the previous government¹⁶. During this period, the Universidade para todos (PROUNI - University for All) Program was established through Law 11,096/2005,

with the purpose of democratizing the teaching through the granting of scholarships in undergraduate courses in private HEIs. The second term of Lula administration (2007-2010) was differentiated from the first by the expansion of public higher education through the Programa de Apoio a Planos de Reestruturação e Expansão das Universidades Federais (REUNI – Support Program to Restructuring and Expansion Plans of the Federal Universities), instituted by Decree No. 6,096 in 2007 and which culminated in the creation of new public universities and expansion of the existing ones¹⁷.

Unlike the private sector, which is guided by the law of supply and demand, in the public sector, the Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS – Brazilian public health service) has the responsibility to order the formation of human resources for the health area, according to art. 200, section III of the Brazilian Constitution. For this, the Ministério da Saúde (Department of Health) developed and supported several actions in the field of training and development of health professionals over the time⁷. Thus, while there was a decrease in the number of vacancies and private courses, the public sector experienced increase of vacancies. Nevertheless, in 2014, 13 Brazilian states did not have a Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology course offered at a public institution. They were: Goiás, Mato Grosso, Amazonas, Ceará, Maranhão, Pará, Piauí, Rondônia, Mato Grosso do Sul, Acre, Amapá, Roraima and Tocantins. The last five ones did not have the offer of the course in private institutions either. The high ratio of applicant to vacancy in the public institutions, in comparison with the private ones, also occurs in the other courses of the health area. Some authors state that this high ratio results in improvement of the level of the applicants entering the public institutions⁵.

Students with lower cultural repertoire may be entering the private system, favored or not by incentive programs such as PROUNI, the Fundo de Financiamento Estudantil (FIES – Student Financing Fund) and the existence of policies of university quotas. The entry of these students into private institutions, when not favored by incentive programs, generates the need to work, which can reduce the quality of the learning or even increase the dropout. PROUNI gradually increased the number of scholarships offered in private institutions between 2005 and 2014¹⁸. However, as already mentioned, there was reduction of vacancies and courses of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology during this period. This may mean that these courses were not significantly covered by PROUNI, or

that, even with this incentive, the applicants were not interested enough to attend the course on the private sector.

Despite the low demand for the course, the field of intervention of the speech pathologist/audiologist has expanded considerably in recent years. Ministerial Order 154/2008 inserted the speech pathologist/audiologist among the occupations that may comprise the Núcleo de Apoio à Saúde da Família (NASF – Family Health Support Center). Law 12,303/2010 established the obligation to perform universal neonatal hearing screening in all children born in hospitals and maternity hospitals throughout Brazil. Other health policies that favored a greater insertion of speech-language/audiology care in the Sistema Único de Saúde (SUS – Brazilian public health service) were the following ones: Política Nacional de Atenção Auditiva (National Policy on Hearing Care), Programa Saúde na Escola (Health in School Program) and Programa Viver sem Limites (Living Without Limits Program). In 2015, the Conselho Federal de Fonoaudiologia (CFFa – Federal Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology Council), in Resolution 469, established the competence of the speech-language pathologist to implement, monitor, advise, supervise and coordinate Hearing Loss Prevention Programs. New specializations were recognized by CFFa, such as Educational Speech-Language Pathology and Dysphagia, in 2010 (RESOLUTION CFFa no. 382/2010), and Neuropsychology, Gerontology, Labor Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology and Neuro-functional Speech-Language Pathology, in 2014 (RESOLUTION CFFa nº 453/2014). Besides, the number of professionals is still deficient in relation to the national needs. One study points to the discrepancy in the number of speech pathologists working in the SUS, showing a deficit of 82.4% of professionals in the year 2000 and 56.8% in 2010. The North and Northeast regions presented, between 2000 and 2010, deficits higher than the national one, and the South and Southeast regions presented the lowest deficits¹⁹.

The ratio of final-year students to inhabitants is higher in the Southeast. There was an increase in this indicator to every one million inhabitants from 1991 to 2000, followed by a decrease in the Central-West, Southeast and South regions in 2010. In the Northeast, the growth was progressive. According to some authors⁷, the lowest number of final-year students to inhabitants among the health courses is the Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology course one. It is speculated that there will be an increase in the demand for speech-language pathologists/audiologists in the

coming decades, as advances in the medical field provide a higher life expectancy with a consequent increase in the elderly population, as well as an increase in the survival rate of preterm babies and of victims of trauma and stroke. Other factors include policies for early identification of alterations such as the universal neonatal hearing screening and the inclusion of people with special needs in the regular education¹⁰.

The limitations of this study were the absence, in the SIGRAS platform, of data prior to 1991 and after 2014, as well as the exclusive use of secondary data. According to Miranda¹⁹, this type of data is a good strategy for the research development, because it optimizes time. However, these data carry limitations such as the loss of context and of the intentions that guided their collection. In the specific case of the SIGRAS platform, it should be noted that this is a platform of secondary data that were tabulated from another secondary source – the Censo da Educação Superior (Higher Education Census), formulated by the Instituto Nacional de Estudos e Pesquisas Educacionais Anísio Teixeira (INEP – National Institute of Educational Studies and Research Anísio Teixeira). Since not all the variables present in this source were tabulated in the SIGRAS platform, there is no way to use it to answer all possible research questions. As a strong point of the research, there is the theme that is pertinent to the current moment, due to the economic crisis that Brazil has passed since 2015 and that negatively affects the entrance of students in undergraduate courses in general. It is probable that future studies will show a change in the current panorama of education in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology and it is necessary to have up-to-date information always available to speech-language pathologists/audiologists who wish to understand the trajectory of their course.

Knowing the expansion process of Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology training makes it possible to identify the paths taken to project new directions for the profession aiming at the development and the obtaining of technical-scientific and social recognition for the area. It is hoped that the results here presented may support further studies on the training of the Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology professional and may contribute to the planning and implementation of professional training policies in the search for a reduction of regional inequalities and for a greater professional appreciation.

CONCLUSION

The number of courses, vacancies, first and final year students in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology was higher in the Southeast region of the country. Since 2008/2009, in the analyzed period, there was a decrease in the number of courses and vacancies in the Southeast region and a progressive increase in the Northeast and South regions of the country. Most of the courses, vacancies, first and final year students were in private educational institutions. However, this number decreased, while the number of public institutions that offer the course increased. The ratio of applicants to vacancy in the educational institutions was higher in the Northeast region, due to the low vacancy offer in the region, being higher in the public sector than in the private one. There was an increase in the number of first-year students per million inhabitants in the first analyzed decade, followed by a decrease in the second decade analyzed.

It is hoped that this work contributes to the planning and implementation of higher education training policies in Speech-Language Pathology/Audiology, in the search for the reduction of inequalities among the regions of Brazil.

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