2016



Health Care Employment Projections, 2014-2024: An Analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics Projections by Setting and by Occupation



School of Public Health University at Albany, State University of New York

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April 2016



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PREFACE

Health reform initiatives are driving dramatic changes in health care delivery across the country as providers aim to improve population health, enhance the patient experience, increase quality and patient safety, and improve the cost-effectiveness of the health services provided. The health care delivery system is shifting away from acute care and placing increased emphasis on the provision of ambulatory services. It is important to understand the impact of these changes on health sector employment and demand for health occupations.

This report summarizes the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) 10-year occupational and industry projections for employment in the United States covering the years 2014 through 2024. The Center for Health Workforce Studies (CHWS) prepared this report based on an analysis of these employment projections data,¹ providing a summary of these data for health care settings and health care occupations. This report is intended to provide information about projected trends in health care employment to help the health industry, educators, policymakers, and other stakeholders to better understand current and future demand for health workers over the next decade.

This report was prepared by CHWS staff Robert Martiniano, Sherry Chorost, and Jean Moore, with layout design by Leanne Keough.

Established in 1996, CHWS is a not-for-profit research organization, based at the School of Public Health, University at Albany, State University of New York (SUNY). The mission of CHWS is to provide timely, accurate data and conduct policy-relevant research about the health workforce. The research conducted by CHWS supports and promotes health workforce planning and policymaking at local, regional, state, and national levels. Today, CHWS is a national leader in the field of health workforce studies, and the only one uniquely focused on the oral health workforce.

The views expressed in this report are those of CHWS and do not necessarily represent positions or policies of the School of Public Health, University at Albany, SUNY.

April 2016

SUGGESTED CITATION

Martiniano R, Chorost S, Moore J. *Health Care Employment Projections, 2014-2024: An Analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics Projections by Setting and by Occupation*. Rensselaer, NY: Center for Health Workforce Studies, School of Public Health, SUNY Albany; April 2016.

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Executive Summary

BACKGROUND

Every 2 years, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes 10-year occupational and industry projections on employment in the United States. The projections are based on a number of factors, including current employment and employment trends; labor force participation by age, gender, and race/ ethnicity; population projections; and macroeconomic trends, such as gross domestic product growth, labor productivity, business investments, and the housing market. This report analyzes information on employment growth and projections between 2004 and 2014 and summarizes the most significant findings related to the health care sector and health care occupations.

KEY FINDINGS

These latest BLS projections indicate that while employment in the health care sector has seen only modest job growth since the previous period, it has outpaced growth in many other sectors of the economy. Between 2004 and 2014, the health care sector in the United States added more than 2.5 million jobs. Of those, approximately 809,000 were in offices of health practitioners, 489,000 were in home health care, 475,000 were in hospitals, and 335,000 were in long-term care facilities.

Key findings from this analysis include the following:

- Between 2004 and 2014, the rate of employment in the health care sector grew faster than the rate of employment in all other sectors, though the growth was slower than in previous years.
- Job growth in the health care sector was in health occupations. At the same time, there was a decline in jobs for non-health care workers, such as food service workers or janitorial staff, in the health care sector.
- Between 2014 and 2024, jobs in the home health care sector are expected to increase by 60%, while jobs in the offices of health care practitioners are anticipated to grow by 25%. Hospitals are expected to see the lowest job growth over this time period, at 6%.
- Between 2014 and 2024, 20 of the 30 fastest-growing occupations nationally are projected to be in health care occupations, including occupational therapy assistants (43%), physical therapy assistants (41%), physical therapy aides (39%), home health aides (38%), and nurse practitioners (35%).
- The health occupations projected to grow the most between 2014 and 2024 include personal care aides (458,100), registered nurses (439,300), home health aides (348,400), nursing assistants (262,000), and medical assistants (138,900).
- Between 2014 and 2024, nearly 440,000 new registered nurse (RN) jobs are expected to be added, while more than 600,000 existing RN jobs will need to be filled due to RNs leaving these positions.
- More than 400,000 physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and nurse midwives will be needed to fill new and existing positions between 2014 and 2024.

Technical Report

BACKGROUND

Every 2 years, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes 10-year occupational and industry projections on employment in the United States—a count of jobs, not workers. The projections are based on a number of factors, including current employment and employment trends; labor force participation by age, gender, and race/ethnicity; population projections; and macroeconomic trends, such as gross domestic product growth, labor productivity, business investments, and the housing market. Two data sources are utilized by the BLS for industry employment estimates: (1) the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey that provides a count of jobs for nonfarm payroll jobs only, and (2) the Current Population Survey (CPS), a household survey that provides a count of the number of self-employed workers.

Projections for the period 2014-2024 were released in December, 2015.² Additional information on the projection methodology can be found at <u>http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_projections_methods.htm</u>.

METHODS

This report is based on an analysis of information on 2004-2014 employment growth and 2014-2024 projections, and summarizes the most significant findings related to the health care sector and health care occupations.* Health care occupations employment includes jobs within the health care sector, such as registered nurses (RNs) working in hospitals; jobs outside the health care sector, such as RNs working in schools or for insurance companies; and individuals in health occupations who are self-employed, such as occupational therapists or physical therapists under contract with multiple nursing homes for services. Health care occupation include new job growth between 2014 and 2024, while job projections by health care occupation include new job growth and, in some cases, replacement workers to fill vacancies when existing workers leave their jobs. Data from the BLS CES were also used to prepare this report when employment information for certain health care settings was not available in earlier 10-year projection reports.

BLS projections are national in scope and do not include projections by state or region. State employment projections are typically released about 1 year after the national projections. However, factors that influence demand for health services nationally, such as an aging population and economic conditions, are likely to have similar effects on demand at the state, regional, and local levels, with some geographic variation.

It is challenging to accurately predict future demand for health care workers. A number of factors that influence this, such as health care reimbursement policies and scope of practice regulations, are difficult to anticipate and tend to be state specific. Nevertheless, the BLS projections represent a comprehensive forecast of future jobs in the nation.

^{*} Includes 99 occupations identified by the Center for Health Workforce Studies as being health care occupations. This year, physicians are broken out into 8 different specialties in lieu of being reported as 1 health professional.

NAICS Classifications

This report refers to health care settings within the health care sector, as well as other employment sectors, based on the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS). The health care settings classified under the NAICS, and as used in this report, are as follows:

NAICS code	NAICS title	Setting code	Setting title	How the NAICS category is used in this report			
62	Health Care and Soci	al Assistance					
		6211	Reported separately				
		6212	Offices of Dentists	Reported separately			
		6213	Offices of Other Health Practitioners	Reported separately			
621	Ambulatory Care Services	6214	Outpatient Care Centers	Reported in ambulatory care services			
		6215	Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories	Reported in ambulatory care services			
		6216	Reported separately				
		6219	All Other Ambulatory Care Services	Reported in ambulatory care services			
	Hospitals	6221	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	Reported as part of hospitals			
622		6222	Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	Reported as part of hospitals			
		6223	Special Hospitals	Reported as part of hospitals			
	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	6231	Nursing Care Facilities	Reported as part of nursing and residential care facilities			
623		6232	Residential Mental Retardation, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Facilities	Not used in this report			
		Facilities 6232 Community Care Facilities for the Elderly		Reported as part of nursing and residential care facilities			
		6239	Other Residential Care Facilities	Not used in this report			
624	Social Assistance			Not used in this report			

Table 1. NAICS Health Care and Social Assistance Classifications Used in This Report

KEY FINDINGS

Health Care Sector Employment

The health care sector continues to outpace employment when compared with all other sectors.

Employment in the health care sector grew by slightly more than 20% between 2004 and 2014, while employment in all other sectors grew by 3% during the same time period (Figure 1).

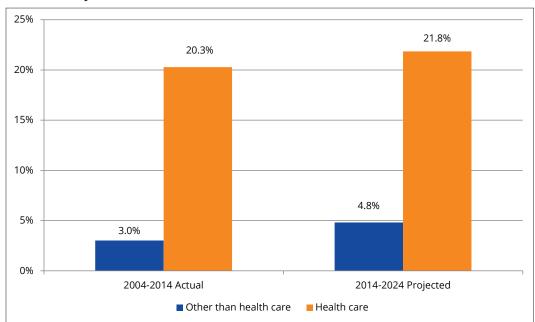


Figure 1. Job Growth in the Health Care Sector Compared With All Other Employment Sectors in the US, 2004-2014 and Projected 2014-2024

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Projections program: Table 1.9, 2014-24 Industry-Occupation Matrix Data, by Industry; and Table 2.7, Employment and Output by Industry.

It is anticipated that the rate of employment in the health care sector will grow faster than the rate of employment in all other sectors between 2014 and 2024, with projected increases of nearly 22% and 5%, respectively. Other service sectors are projected to grow by about 8% during the same time period (Figures 1 and 2).

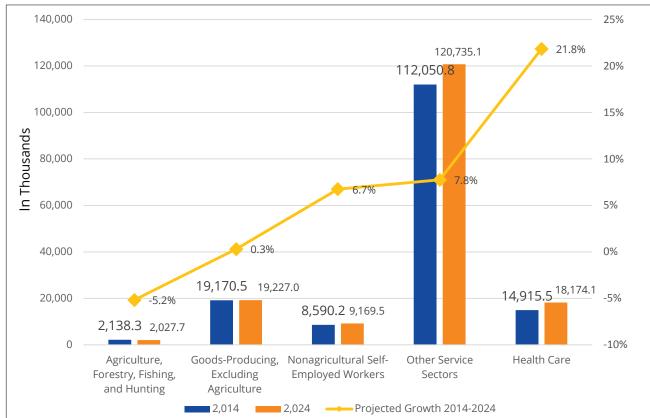


Figure 2. Projected Change in US Employment by Job Sector, 2014-2024 (in Thousands)

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Projections program: Table 2.1, Employment by Major Industry Section; and Table 2.7, Employment and Output by Industry.

Actual growth in health care employment has slowed since the 1990s.

While job growth in the health care sector continues to outpace growth in other employment sectors, that growth has slowed in recent years. From a high of nearly 29% growth between 1992 and 2002, jobs in health care grew by only 20% between 2004 and 2014 (Figure 3).

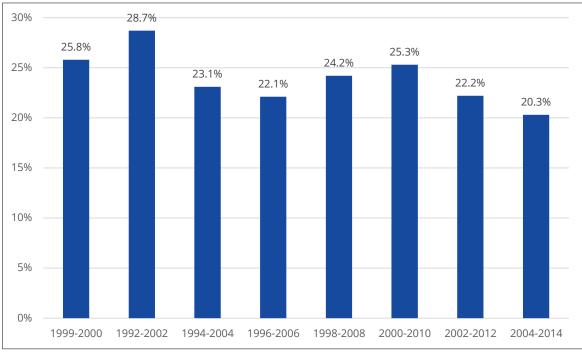
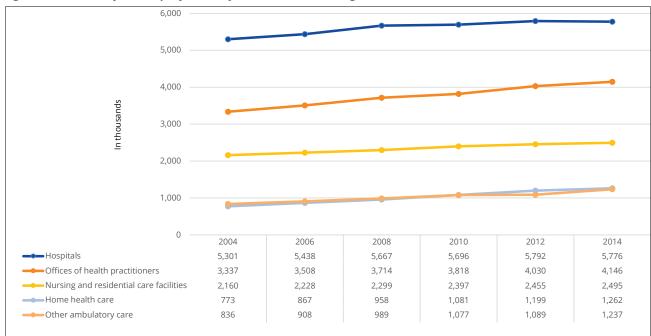


Figure 3. Growth in Health Care Employment, 1990-2000 to 2004-2014

Source: Center for Health Workforce Studies.

Since 2004, the US health care sector has added more than 2.5 million jobs.

Between 2004 and 2014, jobs in health care increased by just over 2.5 million (20%). Employment in offices of health practitioners grew by more than 800,000 (24%) over that same time period. Hospitals added 475,000 jobs (9%), home health care increased by 489,000 jobs (63%), and nursing and residential care facilities added 335,000 jobs (16%) between 2004 and 2014 (Figure 4). These trends may be in part attributed to an increasing focus on outpatient care, as well as efforts to maintain patients in their homes.





Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Outlook 2002-2012, 2004-2014, 2006-2016, 2008-2018, 2010-2020, and 2012-2022; Employment Projections program: Table 1.9, 2014-24 Industry-Occupation Matrix Data, by Industry; and Table 2.7, Employment and Output by Industry.

Health care employment continued to grow as a share of the total US workforce.

In 2014, there were nearly 20 million jobs either in the health care sector or in health care occupations employment outside of the health care sector, accounting for more than 13% of the total US workforce. In 2014, almost 15 million of these jobs (nearly 10% of US employment) were in the health care sector, including both health and non-health-related occupations. The remaining 4 million jobs (3.2% of US employment) were in health care occupations working outside of the health care sector (Figure 5 and Table 2).

While there were increases in health care jobs in health care settings, non-health care jobs in health care settings have declined. In 2008, there were approximately 4,076,000 non-health care jobs in health care

settings.³ Since the recession of 2008/2009, there has been a steady decline in that number, with now only 3,505,000 non–health care jobs in health care settings.

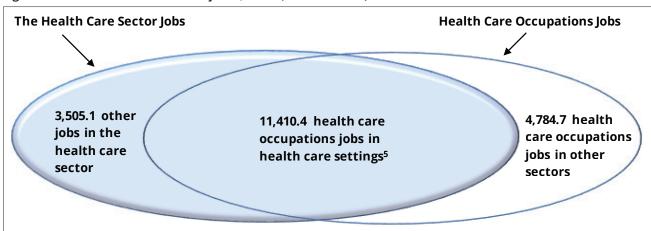


Figure 5. The US Health Care Workforce, 2014 (in Thousands)*

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Projections program: Table 1.9, 2014-24 Industry-Occupation Matrix Data, by Industry; and Table 2.7, Employment and Output by Industry.

Setting	Health Care Occupation Jobs	Other	Jobs	Total			
Health Care Settings	11,410.4	3,505.1		14,915.5			
Other Work Settings	4,784.7	4,784.7 130,839.7					
Total	16,195.1	16,195.1 134,344.8					
	Numbe	er	Percent				
Health Care Occupation	11,410.	4	7.6%				
Other Jobs in Health C	3,505.	1	2.3%				
Llasth Care Oscuratio	4,784.	7	3.2%				
Health Care Occupation		0					

Table 2. The US Health Care Workforce (in Thousands)*

^{*} For purposes of Figure 4 and Table 2, health professionals who are self-employed are considering working in health care settings.

In 2014, most jobs in health care were in hospitals.

In 2014, nearly 39% of jobs in health care were in hospitals, with another 28% in offices of health practitioners. Additionally, 16% of health care jobs were in nursing care facilities, and nearly 9% were in home health care (Figure 6).

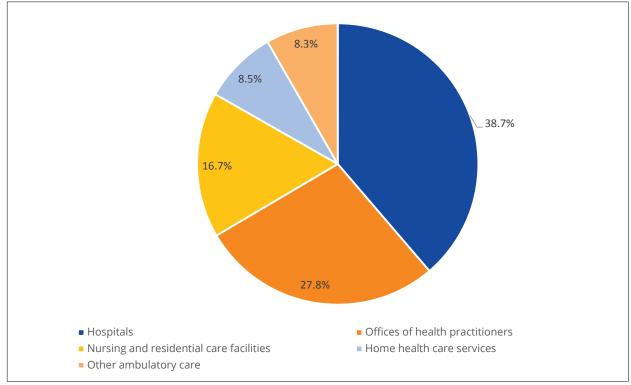


Figure 6. Percent Distribution by Health Care Setting, 2014

Employment by Selected Health Care Settings

Between 2014 and 2024, the fastest job growth in the health care sector nationally is projected to be in home health care, followed by offices of health practitioners.

Home health care is anticipated to experience the fastest job growth across all health care settings, with projected growth of 60% (adding more than 760,000 new jobs between 2014 and 2024). Additionally, jobs in offices of health practitioners (physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners) are projected to grow by 25% (adding more than 1 million jobs) during the same time period. Hospital employment is projected to grow the least between 2014 and 2024, increasing by slightly more than 6% and adding nearly 370,000 jobs (Figure 7).

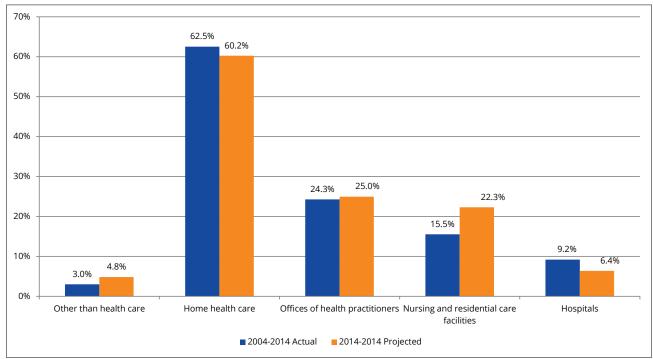


Figure 7. Average Annual Job Growth for Selected Settings Within the US Health Care Sector, 2004-2014 and 2014-2024

Offices of physicians, dentists, and all other health practitioners are projected to grow faster than the health care sector overall.

Within the broad health care setting of offices of health practitioners, offices of physicians are projected to grow by 21% between 2014 and 2024, adding nearly 525,000 new jobs. Offices of other health practitioners, such as those of chiropractors or podiatrists (352,000 jobs) and those of dentists (160,000 jobs), are also projected to grow substantially between 2014 and 2024 (Figure 8). By 2024, nearly 30% of all employment in health care will be in offices of health practitioners, and hospitals will account for a smaller percentage of health care sector employment than in earlier years (Figure 9).

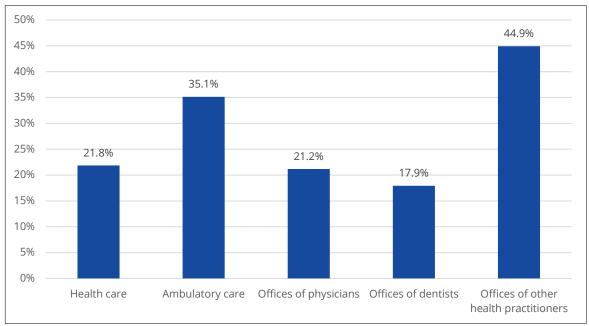


Figure 8. Job Growth for Offices of Health Practitioners in the US, 2014-2024

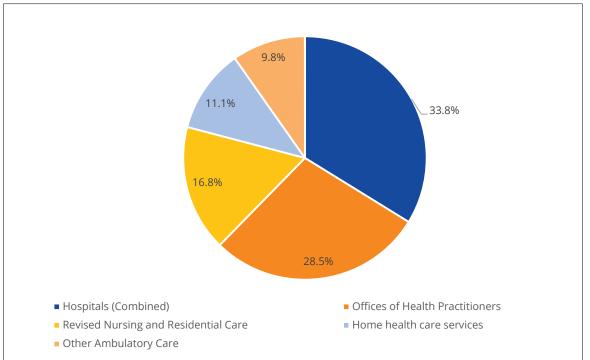


Figure 9. Percent of Jobs by Setting in the US Health Care Sector Projected in 2024

Employment by Selective Health Care Occupations

It is estimated that nearly 6.5 million health care workers will be needed nationally between 2014 and 2024 to fill new jobs and to replace workers who leave their jobs.

The total number of jobs in health occupations across all employment sectors will increase by more than 3.1 million between 2014 and 2024 (Appendix).* In addition, nearly 3.4 million health workers will be needed to replace individuals expected to leave their jobs (eg, retirements, attrition from the profession, etc.) over the same period. Between 2014 and 2024, more than 1 million new RNs will be needed nationwide, including nearly 649,000 to replace those RNs leaving the profession. During the same period, 601,000 personal aides, 599,000 nursing assistants, and 555,000 home care aides will be needed to fill new and existing jobs (Figure 10). Some of this projected growth is attributed to an aging population with increased demand for health services.

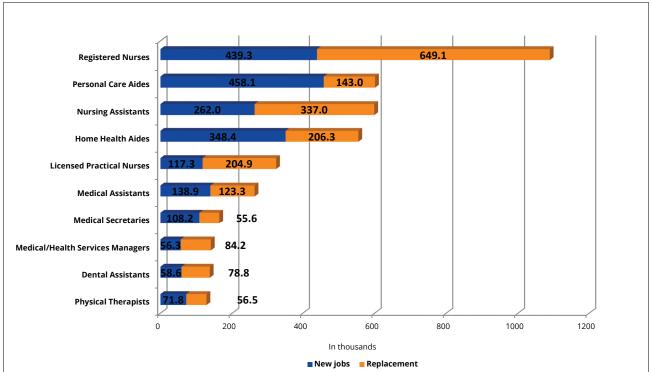


Figure 10. Health Care Occupations With Greatest Need for New Workers, Excluding Physicians, 2014-2024 (in Thousands)

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Projections program: Table 1.9, 2014-24 Industry-Occupation Matrix Data, by Industry.

^{*} Includes 99 occupations identified by the Center for Health Workforce Studies as being health care occupations.

More than 400,000 physicians, nurse practitioners, physician assistants, and nurse midwives will be needed between 2014 and 2024 to fill new and existing positions.

Nearly 75,000 nurse practitioners (NPs) will be needed between 2014 and 2024 to fill new and existing NP positions, including nearly 45,000 new jobs and 30,000 existing jobs. Fifty thousand family and general practitioners will be needed during the same time period, including about 38,000 for existing jobs. Additionally, another 50,000 physician assistants will be needed between 2014 and 2014, including nearly 29,000 for new jobs (Figure 11).

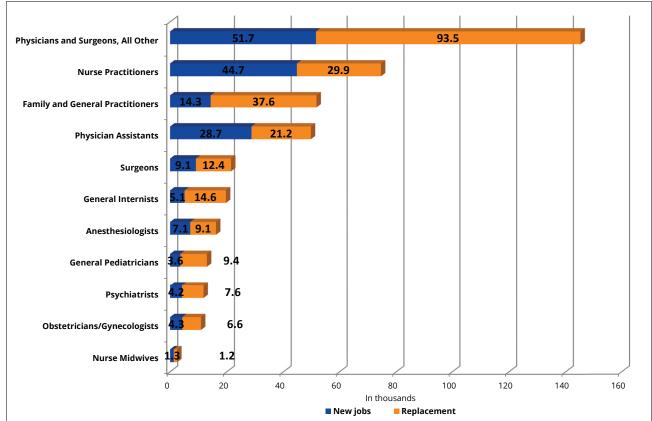


Figure 11. Need for Physicians, Nurse Practitioners, Physician Assistants, and Nurse Midwives, 2014-2024 (in Thousands)

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Projections program: Table 1.9, 2014-24 Industry-Occupation Matrix Data, by Industry.

Between 2014 and 2024, 20 of the 30 fastest-growing occupations nationally are projected to be in health care, including 4 of the top 5.

Between 2014 and 2024, the projected fastest-growing health care occupations nationally are:

- Occupational therapy assistants (42.7%)
- Physical therapy assistants (40.6%)
- Physical therapy aides (39.0%)
- Home health aides (38.1%)
- Nurse practitioners (35.2%)
- Physical therapists (34.0%)
- Occupational therapy aides (30.6%)
- Physician assistants (30.4%)
- Genetic counselors (28.8%)
- Audiologists (28.6%)
- Hearing aid specialists (27.2%)
- Optometrists (27.0%)
- Forensic science technicians (26.6%)
- Occupational therapists (26.5%)
- Diagnostic medical sonographers (26.4%)
- Personal care aides (25.9%)
- Phlebotomists (24.9%)
- Ophthalmic medical technicians (24.7%)
- Nurse midwives (24.6%)
- Emergency medical technicians and paramedics (24.2%)

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Projections program: Table 1.3, Fastest Growing Occupations, 2014 and Projected 2024.

Between 2014 and 2024, 7 of the 30 occupations with the largest projected number of jobs added are in health care, including the top 3.

Jobs for personal care aides are projected to grow by more than 458,000 between 2014 and 2024, followed by those for RNs and home health aides. The health care occupations with the largest projected job growth are:

- Personal care aides (458,100)
- Registered nurses (439,300)
- Home health aides (348,400)
- Nursing assistants (262,000)
- Medical assistants (138,900)
- Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses (117,300)
- Medical secretaries (108,200)
- Physical therapists (71,800)
- Dental assistants (58,600)
- Emergency medical technicians and paramedics (58,500)

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Projections program: Table 1.4, Occupations With the Most Job Growth, 2014 and Projected 2024; and Table 1.10, Employment Change, Replacement Needs, and Job Openings Projected 2014-24.

Between 2014 and 2024, RN jobs are projected to grow the fastest in home health care.

RN job growth will be the fastest in the home health care setting (61%) between 2014 and 2024, adding more than 100,000 jobs, followed by ambulatory care (excluding home health care services; 40%) and nursing homes (24%). RN job growth in hospitals is expected to grow by only about 9% during that time period, adding approximately 155,000 RN jobs (Figure 12).

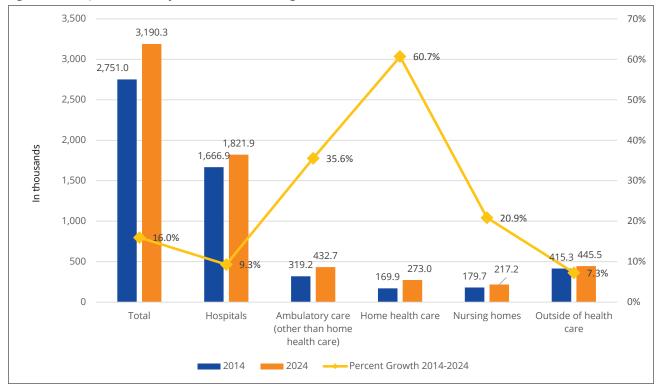


Figure 12. RN Job Growth by Health Care Setting, 2014-2014 (in Thousands)

Source: US Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Projections program: Table 1.8, Industry-Occupation Matrix Data, by Occupation.

LIMITATIONS

The BLS projections count jobs, not workers. There is no distinction between full-time and part-time jobs. Individuals working multiple part-time jobs are counted for each job worked—for example, dental hygienists, who often work 2 or more part-time jobs.⁴ Additionally, it is not clear how organizations report employees when the organization cuts across multiple health care settings, such as hospitals providing home health care or ambulatory care services. It is possible, consequently, that there may be some misclassification of jobs by sector.

DISCUSSION

Job growth in the health care sector in the coming years is expected to continue to outpace job growth in other employment sectors, though it has slowed in recent years. Additionally, while job growth in health occupations within the health sector continues to increase, jobs in non–health care occupations within the health sector have declined, contributing to the slower growth. A number of factors may be contributing to this decline within the hospital setting including:

- job loss due to mergers and consolidation,
- job loss due to outsourcing of services, or
- transitioning of staff and services to ambulatory care.

Consequently, some of this decline may represent actual job loss, while some may be attributed to jobs moving into other employment sectors.

Despite the slower growth, 13% of employment in the United States in 2014 was related to health care, either employment in health care settings or health care practitioners working outside of health care. While there are more jobs in hospitals than in other settings, jobs in offices of health practitioners continue to increase, and the gap is narrowing between jobs in hospitals and jobs in offices of health practitioners due to the significant growth of the latter. This may reflect, in part, delivery system changes resulting from health care reform.

Finally, there continues to be a demand for many health occupations, though there are some caveats. There may be greater need for replacement workers in older health professions as workers leave the field, with a slower rate of growth for new jobs. In addition, the 4 fastest-growing occupations in health care are aides and assistants, lower-paying entry-level jobs characterized by high rates of turnover, which also suggests great need for replacement workers.

These projections need to be understood in the context of a changing health care delivery system. Future need among health occupations may differ from projections based on their changing roles in emerging models of care. For example, demand for nurse practitioners and physician assistants may grow faster than expected as the need for ambulatory care services increases and as physician production remains relatively constant. It is important to continue to monitor trends in the supply of and demand for health workers, as such analysis is critical to understanding current and future needs.

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Appendix

Health Care Employment by Occupation, 2014 and Projected 2024 (in Thousands of Jobs)

Health Care Employment by Occupat	1011, 20		-			nousunus c		
Occupation	Matrix	Emplo	yment	Employn	nent Change	Replacement	Total Job Openings, Growth and	
occupation	Code	2014	2024	Number	Percent	Needs, 2014-2024	Replacement, 2014-2024	
Registered nurses	29-1141	2,751.0	3,190.3	439.3	16.0	649.1	1,088.4	
Personal care aides	39-9021	1,768.4	2,226.5	458.1	25.9	143.0	601.1	
Nursing assistants	31-1014	1,492.1	1,754.1	262.0	17.6	337.0	599.0	
Home health aides	31-1011	913.5	1,261.9	348.4	38.1	206.3	554.8	
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	29-2061	719.9	837.2	117.3	16.3	204.9	322.2	
Medical assistants	31-9092	591.3	730.2	138.9	23.5	123.3	262.1	
Medical secretaries	43-6013	527.6	635.8	108.2	20.5	55.6	163.8	
Physicians and surgeons, all other	29-1069	347.2	398.8	51.7	14.9	93.5	145.1	
Medical and health services managers	11-9111	333.0	389.3	56.3	16.9	84.2	140.5	
Dental assistants	31-9091	318.8	377.4	58.6	18.4	78.8	137.5	
Physical therapists	29-1123	210.9	282.7	71.8	34.0	56.5	128.3	
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	29-2041	241.2	299.6	58.5	24.2	39.5	98.0	
Pharmacists	29-1051	297.1	306.2	9.1	3.1	69.3	78.4	
Nurse practitioners	29-1171	126.9	171.7	44.7	35.2	29.9	74.7	
Pharmacy technicians	29-2052	372.5	407.2	34.7	9.3	36.9	71.6	
Medical records and health information technicians	29-2071	188.6 200.5	217.6	29.0	15.4	42.2 32.9	71.2 70.3	
Dental hygienists Healthcare social workers	29-2021 21-1022	200.5	237.9 191.0	37.4 30.9	18.6 19.3	32.9	70.3	
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	29-2012	160.1	191.0	29.0	19.5	39.0	68.1	
Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists	19-3031	155.3	192.4	30.5	17.8	33.3	63.8	
Speech-language pathologists	29-1127	135.4	164.3	28.9	21.3	34.2	63.1	
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	29-2011	164.8	187.9	23.1	14.0	39.4	62.5	
Physical therapist assistants	31-2021	78.7	110.7	31.9	40.6	22.8	54.7	
Mental health counselors	21-1014	134.5	160.9	26.4	19.6	28.1	54.5	
Radiologic technologists	29-2034	197.0	214.2	17.2	8.7	37.2	54.4	
Occupational therapists	29-1122	114.6	145.1	30.4	26.5	22.2	52.6	
Family and general practitioners	29-1062	139.8	154.1	14.3	10.2	37.6	51.9	
Phlebotomists	31-9097	112.7	140.8	28.1	24.9	23.5	51.6	
Mental health and substance abuse social workers	21-1023	117.8	140.0	22.3	18.9	28.4	50.7	
Physician assistants	29-1071	94.4	123.2	28.7	30.4	21.2	50.0	
Dentists, general	29-1021	129.0	152.3	23.3	18.0	26.3	49.6	
Massage therapists	31-9011	168.8	205.2	36.5	21.6	12.5	49.0	
Respiratory therapists	29-1126	120.7	135.5	14.9	12.3	28.4	43.3	
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists	19-1042	107.9	116.8	9.0	8.3	33.4	42.4	
Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors	21-1011	94.9	116.2	21.2	22.3	19.9	41.1	
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health	19-2041	94.6	104.8	10.2	10.7	29.1	39.3	
Life, physical, and social science technicians, all other	19-4099	78.2	83.5	5.3	6.8	32.8	38.1	
Opticians, dispensing	29-2081	75.2	93.0	17.8	23.7	20.0	37.9	
Rehabilitation counselors	21-1015 31-2022	120.1	130.9 69.5	10.8 19.5	9.0 39.0	25.1	36.0 34.0	
Physical therapist aides Health technologists and technicians, all other	29-2099	50.0 102.2	125.9	23.6	23.1	14.5 10.1	33.8	
Healthcare support workers, all other	31-9099	102.2	123.3	12.0	11.7	21.4	33.4	
Diagnostic medical sonographers	29-2032	60.7	76.7	12.0	26.4	11.5	27.5	
Optometrists	29-1041	40.6	51.6	11.0	27.0	14.5	25.5	
Surgical technologists	29-2055	99.8	114.5	14.7	14.8	9.9	24.6	
Occupational therapy assistants	31-2011	33.0	47.1	14.1	42.7	9.6	23.6	
Veterinary assistants and laboratory animal caretakers	31-9096	73.4	80.0	6.6	9.0	15.3	21.9	
Psychiatric aides	31-1013	77.3	81.4	4.1	5.3	17.5	21.6	
Surgeons	29-1067	46.0	55.1	9.1	19.8	12.4	21.5	
Cardiovascular technologists and technicians	29-2031	52.0	63.5	11.5	22.2	9.8	21.4	
Internists, general	29-1063	54.3	59.4	5.1	9.4	14.6	19.7	
Health educators	21-1091	61.4	68.9	7.5	12.2	12.0	19.5	
Community health workers	21-1094	54.3	62.4	8.1	14.9	10.6	18.8	
Environmental science and protection technicians, including he	19-4091	36.2	39.6	3.4	9.5	15.2	18.6	
Medical equipment preparers	31-9093	52.0	59.3	7.3	14.0	10.8	18.1	
Orderlies	31-1015	53.0	58.8	5.8	10.9	12.0	17.8	
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other	29-1199	50.1	56.1	6.0	12.0	11.7	17.7	
Occupational health and safety specialists	29-9011	70.3	73.1	2.8	4.0	14.1	16.9	
Nurse anesthetists	29-1151	38.2	45.6	7.4	19.3	9.0	16.4	
Anesthesiologists	29-1061	33.7	40.8	7.1	21.0	9.1	16.1	
Chiropractors	29-1011	45.2	53.1	7.9	17.5	8.1	16.0	
Dietitians and nutritionists	29-1031	66.7	77.6	11.0	16.4	5.0	16.0	
Healthcare practitioners and technical workers, all other	29-9099	44.2	50.3	6.1	13.8	8.8	14.9	
Medical transcriptionists	31-9094	70.0	67.8	-2.2	-3.1	14.6	14.6 12.5	
Dental laboratory technicians	51-9081 29-1065	38.7	42.9 38.4	4.2	10.8	9.3	13.5	
Pediatricians, general	29-1065 29-2057	34 <u>.8</u> 37.0	38.4 46.1	3.6 9.1	10.3 24.7	- 9.4 3.7	12.9 12.8	
Marriage and family therapists	29-2057	37.0	46.1 38.7	5.0	24.7 14.8	3.7	12.8	
Psychiatrists	29-1066	28.2	32.4	4.2	14.8	7.6	12.1	
i sy cindelises	221000	20.2	52.4	4 .2	14.9	7.0	11.8	

	Matrix	Employment		Employment Change		Replacement	Total Job Openings,	
Occupation	Code	2014	2024	Number	Percent	Needs, 2014-2024	Growth and Replacement, 2014-2024	
Medical equipment repairers	49-9062	48.0	50.9	2.9	6.1	8.6	11.5	
Obstetricians and gynecologists	29-1064	24.4	28.7	4.3	17.6	6.6	10.8	
Athletic trainers	29-9091	25.4	30.8	5.4	21.1	5.1	10.4	
Psychiatric technicians	29-2053	67.9	71.4	3.5	5.2	6.7	10.2	
Ophthalmic laboratory technicians	51-9083	30.2	33.2	3.0	9.8	7.3	10.2	
Forensic science technicians	19-4092	14.4	18.2	3.8	26.6	6.0	9.9	
Magnetic resonance imaging technologists	29-2035	33.6	37.1	3.5	10.3	6.3	9.8	
Pharmacy aides	31-9095	41.5	41.6	0.1	0.3	8.7	8.8	
Therapists, all other	29-1129	24.7	30.5	5.8	23.6	2.4	8.3	
Audiologists	29-1181	13.2	16.9	3.8	28.6	3.1	6.8	
Dietetic technicians	29-2051	29.3	33.2	3.9	13.3	2.9	6.8	
Recreational therapists	29-1125	18.6	20.9	2.2	12.0	4.3	6.6	
Radiation therapists	29-1124	16.6	18.9	2.3	14.0	3.9	6.2	
Occupational therapy aides	31-2012	8.8	11.6	2.7	30.6	2.6	5.3	
Psychologists, all other	19-3039	16.6	18.3	1.6	9.8	3.6	5.2	
Medical appliance technicians	51-9082	14.6	16.1	1.6	10.7	3.5	5.1	
Occupational health and safety technicians	29-9012	15.1	16.5	1.4	9.1	3.0	4.4	
Nuclear medicine technologists	29-2033	20.7	21.0	0.3	1.5	3.9	4.2	
Podiatrists	29-1081	9.6	11.0	1.4	14.1	1.9	3.3	
Orthodontists	29-1023	8.2	9.7	1.5	18.3	1.7	3.2	
Exercise physiologists	29-1128	14.5	16.0	1.5	10.6	1.4	3.0	
Orthotists and prosthetists	29-2091	8.3	10.1	1.9	22.6	0.8	2.7	
Oral and maxillofacial surgeons	29-1022	6.8	8.0	1.2	17.9	1.4	2.6	
Nurse midwives	29-1161	5.3	6.6	1.3	24.6	1.2	2.5	
Epidemiologists	19-1041	5.8	6.1	0.4	6.3	1.8	2.2	
Hearing aid specialists	29-2092	5.9	7.5	1.6	27.2	0.6	2.2	
Dentists, all other specialists	29-1029	6.7	7.3	0.6	8.5	1.4	1.9	
Genetic counselors	29-9092	2.4	3.1	0.7	28.8	0.5	1.2	
Respiratory therapy technicians	29-2054	10.7	8.7	-2.1	-19.2	1.1	1.1	
Prosthodontists	29-1024	0.8	1.0	0.1	17.8	0.2	0.3	

Health Care Employment by Occupation, 2014 and Projected 2024 (in Thousands of Jobs) [Cont.]



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