



Health Care Employment Projections:

An analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics
Settings and Occupational Projections, 2012-2022



CHWS
Center for Health Workforce Studies

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

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The Center for Health Care Workforce Studies

School of Public Health, University at Albany

State University of New York

One University Place, Suite 220

Rensselaer, NY 12144-3445

(518) 402-0250

<http://chws.albany.edu/>



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The Center for Health care workforce Studies is a not-for-profit research organization whose mission is to provide timely, accurate data and conduct policy-relevant research about the health care workforce. The Center's work assists health, professional, and education organizations; policy makers and planners; and other stakeholders to understand issues related to the supply, demand, distribution, and use of health workers.

PREFACE

In December 2013, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) published its 10-year occupational and industry projections for employment in the United States covering 2012-2022. This report, prepared by the Center for Health Workforce Studies (the Center), is based on an analysis of these employment projections data¹ and provides a summary of those data on health care settings and health care occupations. This report is designed to provide information about projected trends in health care employment to help the health industry, educators, policy makers, and other stakeholders better understand current and future demand for health care workers over the next decade.

Established in 1996, the Center is a not-for-profit research organization whose mission is to provide timely, accurate data and conduct policy-relevant research about the health care workforce. The Center's work assists health, professional, and education organizations; policy makers and planners; and other stakeholders to understand issues related to the supply, demand, distribution, and use of health workers. Today the Center is a national leader in the field of health care workforce studies. The work of the Center supports and improves health care workforce planning and access to quality health care through the collection, tracking, analysis, interpretation, and dissemination of information about health professionals at the national, state, and local levels. Additional information about the Center can be found at <http://chws.albany.edu>. This report was prepared by Robert Martiniano, Simona Surdu, and Jean Moore.

¹ U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment by industry, occupation, and percent distribution, 2012 and projected 2022, 2012-2022 Matrix Public.

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BACKGROUND

Every two years, the federal Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) publishes 10-year occupational and industry projections for employment in the United States. These projections are a count of jobs, not people. They 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 growth in gross domestic product, labor productivity, business investments, and the housing market. The BLS uses two data sources for industry employment estimates: (1) the Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey that provides a count of jobs for non-farm 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 2012-2022 were released in December, 2013.² More information on the projection methodology can be found at http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_projections_methods.htm.

The Center analyzed information on 2002-2012 employment growth, 2012-2022 projections, and summarized the most significant findings related to the health care sector and health care occupations.³ Health care occupations employment includes jobs within the health care sector, such as registered nurses working in hospitals, as well as jobs outside the health care sector, such as registered nurses working in schools or for insurance companies. Health care sector projections indicate only new jobs between 2012 and 2022, while projections for jobs by health care occupation include new jobs and, in some cases, jobs of existing workers who leave their respective field and need to be replaced. Data from the BLS CES were also used to prepare this report when employment information for certain health care settings were not available in earlier 10-year projection reports.

The BLS projections are national in scope and do not include projections by state or region. State employment projections are typically released about one year after the release of the national projections and can be found on a state's Department of Labor website. Factors that influence

² U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment by industry, occupation, and percent distribution, 2012 and projected 2022, 2012-2022 Matrix Public.

³ Includes 90 health occupations identified by the Center for Health Workforce Studies as being a health care occupation.

demand for health services nationally, however, 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 health care employment because many factors influence the demand for and use of health care workers, such as current economic conditions, federal and state health care reimbursement policies, health care workforce shortages, and changes in scope of practice for some health professions. Nevertheless, the BLS projections represent a comprehensive forecast of future jobs in the country.

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).

Health care settings are classified under the NAICS as follows:

NAICS Code	NAICS Title	Setting Code	Setting Title	How the NAICS Category Is Used in This Report
62	Health Care and Social Assistance			
621	Ambulatory Care Services	6211	Offices of Physicians	Reported separately
		6212	Offices of Dentists	Reported separately
		6213	Offices of Other Health Practitioners	Reported separately
		6214	Outpatient Care Centers	Reported in ambulatory care services
		6215	Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories	Reported in ambulatory care services
		6216	Home Health Care Services	Reported separately
		6219	All Other Ambulatory Care Services	Reported in ambulatory care services
622	Hospitals	6221	General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	Reported as part of hospitals
		6222	Psychiatric and Substance Abuse Hospitals	Reported as part of hospitals
		6223	Special Hospitals	Reported as part of hospitals
623	Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	6231	Nursing Care Facilities	Reported as part of nursing and residential care facilities
		6232	Residential Mental Retardation, Mental Health, and Substance Abuse Facilities	Not used in this report
		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

For purposes of this report, offices of health practitioners (physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners) and home health care services are separated from ambulatory care services. While

social assistance (624) is part of a broader classification of Health Care and Social Assistance (62), employment data for this sector were not analyzed.

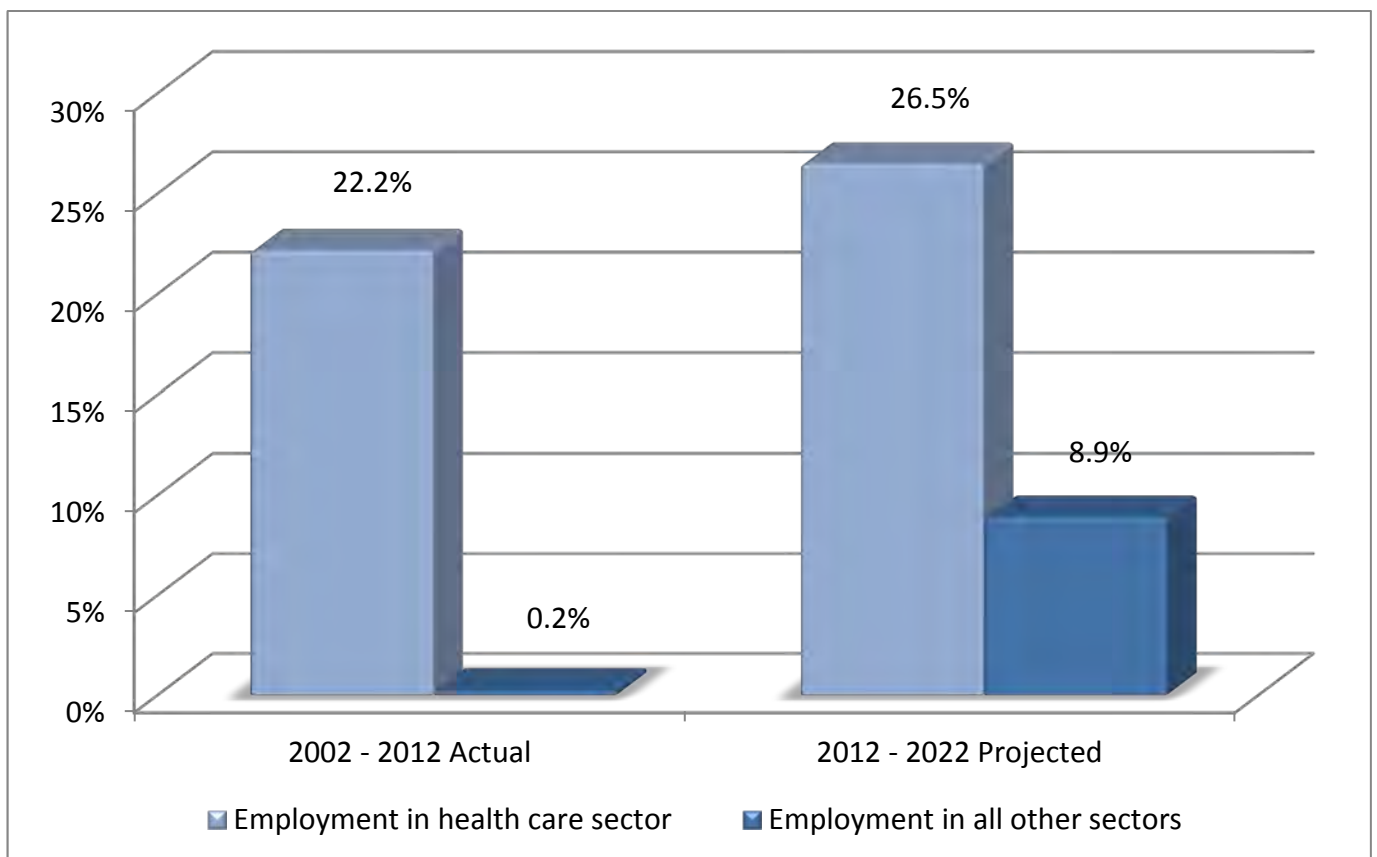
KEY FINDINGS

Health Care Sector Employment

Employment in the health care sector continues to outpace employment in all other sectors.

Employment in the health care sector grew by more than 22% between 2002 and 2012, while employment in all other sectors grew by less than 1% during the same time period (Exhibit 1).

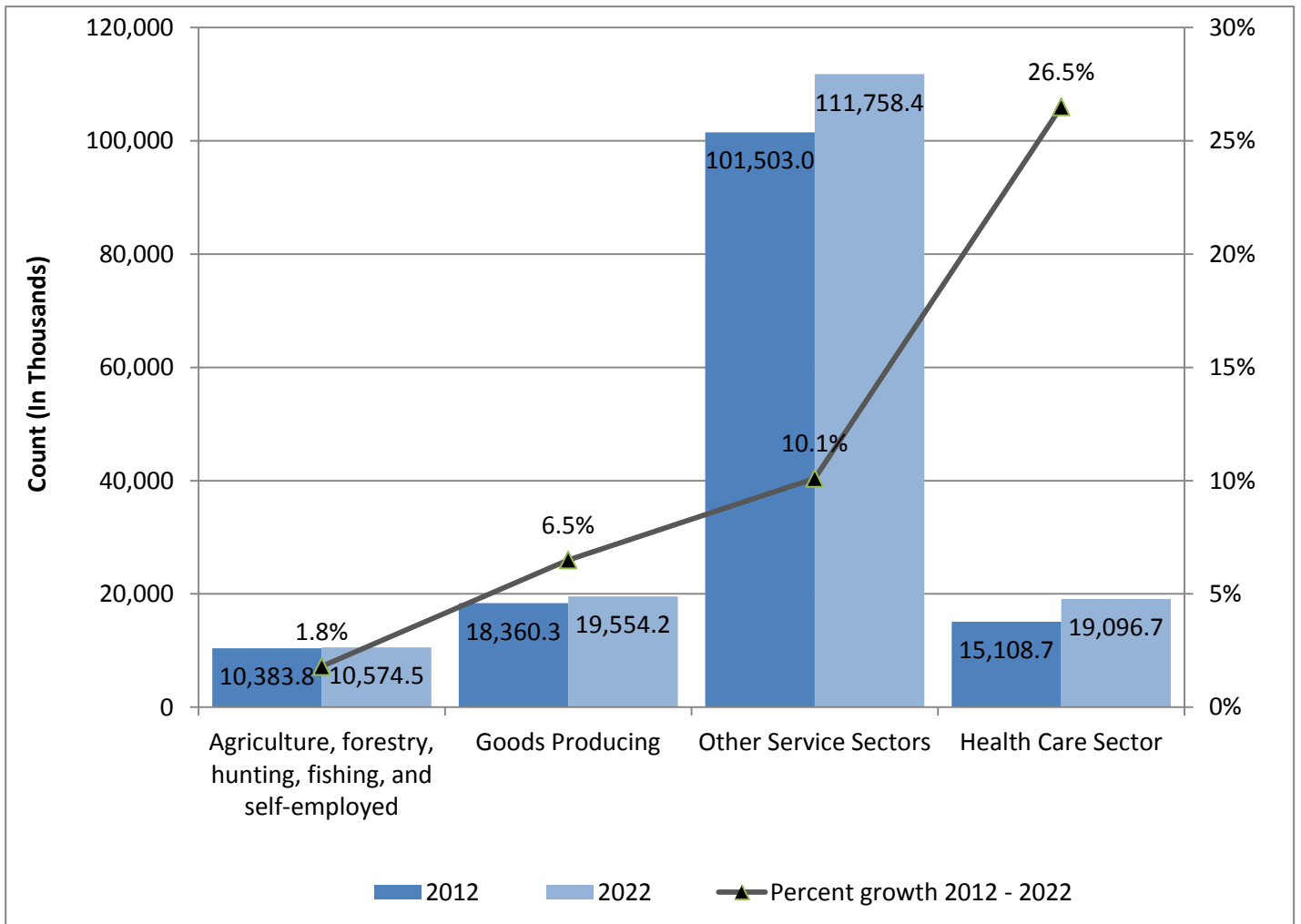
Exhibit 1
Job Growth in the Health Care Sector Compared to All Other Employment Sectors in the U.S., 2002–2012 and Projected 2012–2022



Source: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment by industry, occupation, and percent distribution, 2012 and projected 2022, 2012-2022 Matrix Public.

Employment in the health care sector is expected to grow faster than employment in all other sectors between 2012 and 2022, with projected increases of nearly 27% and 9%, respectively (Exhibits 1 and 2).

Exhibit 2
Projected Change in U.S. Employment by Job Sector, 2012-2022 (In Thousands)



Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Projections by Industry, Table 2.7: Employment and output by industry.

Since 2002, employment in the U.S. health care sector has grown by nearly 23%.

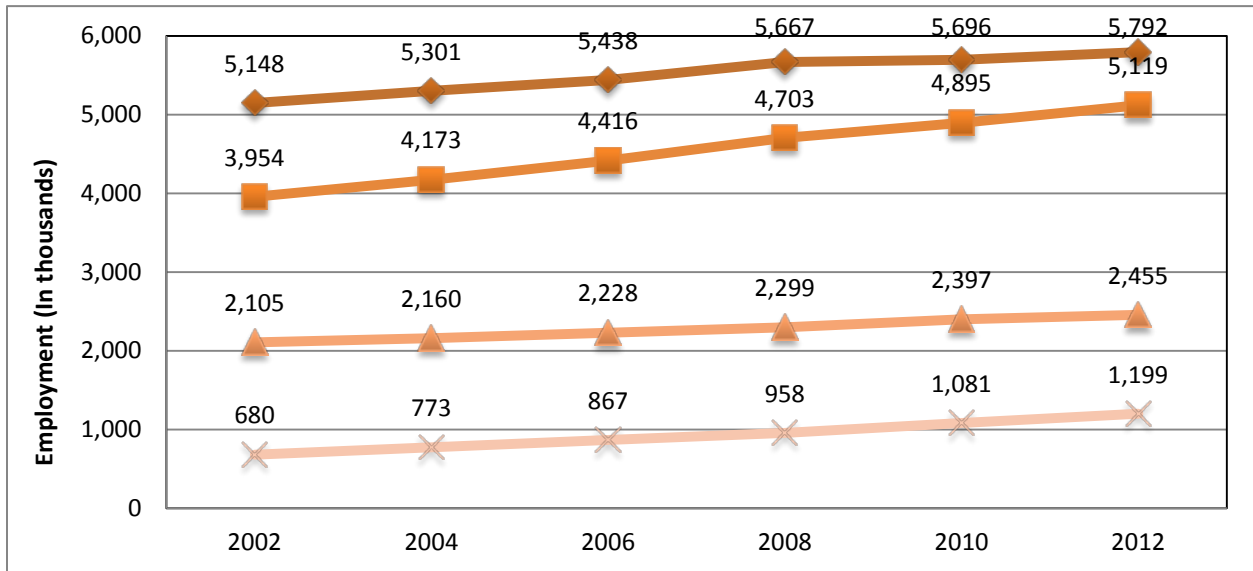
Between 2002 and 2012, the number of jobs in health care increased by almost 2.7 million.

Employment in ambulatory care (except home care services) grew by nearly 1.2 million over that time period. Hospitals added 644,000 jobs, home health care increased by 519,000 jobs, and nursing and residential care facilities added 350,000 jobs between 2002 and 2012 (Exhibits 3 and 4).

Exhibit 3
Change in U.S. Employment by Health Care Setting, 2002-2012 (In Thousands)

Health Care Sector	2002	2012	Change 2002-2012	
			Number	Percent
Hospitals; state, local, and private ⁴	5,148	5,792	644	12.5%
Ambulatory health care services, except home health care services	3,954	5,119	1,165	29.5%
Nursing and residential care facilities	2,105	2,455	350	16.6%
Home health care	680	1,199	519	76.3%
Total	13,889	16,576	2,687	19.3%

Exhibit 4
Growth of U.S. Employment by Health Care Setting, 2002-2012 (In Thousands)



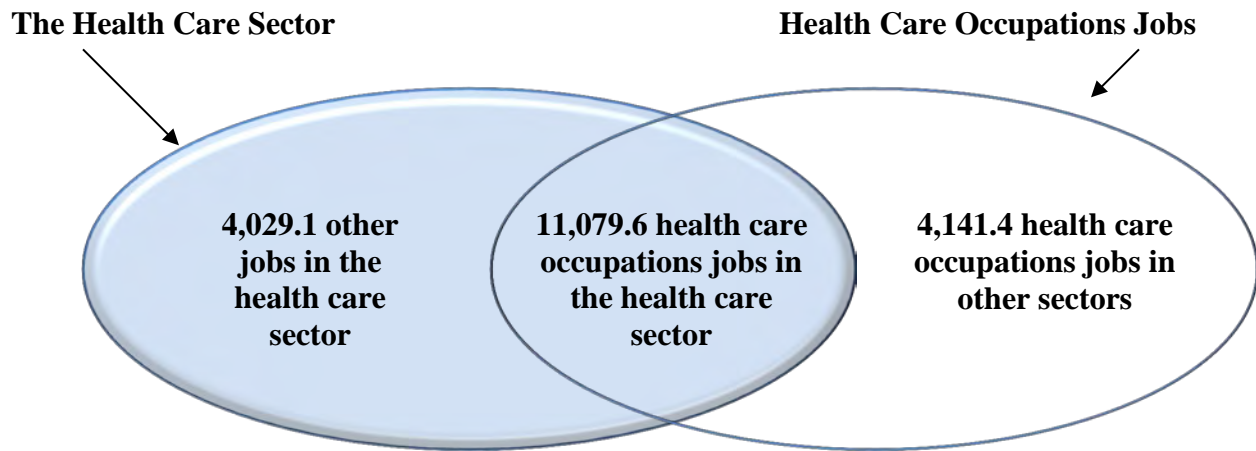
Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment Outlook 2012-2022, 2010-2020, 2008-2018, 2006-2016, 2004-2014, 2002-2012; Employment and output by industry; Current Employment Survey 2002, Employment, hours, and earnings.

⁴ Prior to 2008, the hospital sector included only private hospitals, with state and local government hospitals reported separately under Government category. For purposes of this report, all hospitals counts are aggregated together.

Health care employment comprises a growing share of the total U.S. workforce.

In 2012, there were more than 19 million jobs either in the health care sector or in health care occupations employment outside of the health care sector, accounting for over 13% of the total U.S. workforce. In 2012, more than 15 million of these jobs (10% of U.S. employment) were in the health care sector, including both health and non-health-related occupations. The remaining 4 million jobs (2.9% of U.S. employment) were in health care occupations working outside of the health care sector (Exhibits 5 and 6).

**Exhibit 5
The U.S. Health Care Workforce, 2012 (In Thousands)**



**Exhibit 6
The U.S. Health care workforce, 2012 (In Thousands)**

Setting	Health Care Occupations Jobs	Other Jobs	Total
Health Care Settings	11,079.6	4,029.1	15,108.7
Other Work Settings	4,141.4	126,105.7	130,247.1
Total	15,221.0	130,134.8	145,355.8

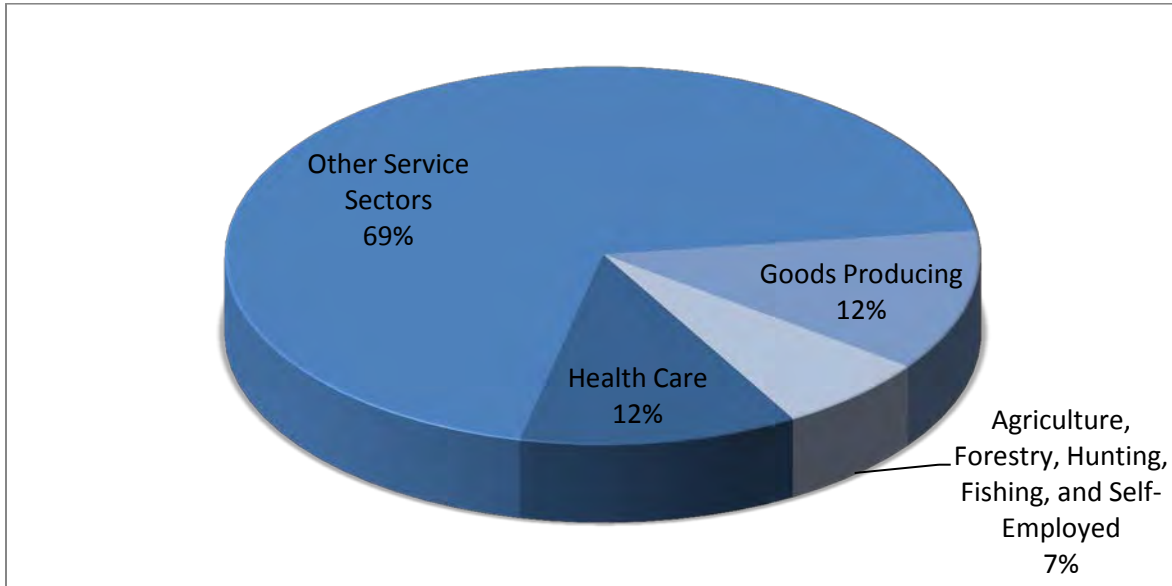
Setting	Number	Percent of the Civilian Workforce
Health Care Occupations Jobs in Health Care Settings	11,079.6	7.6%
Other Jobs in Health Care Settings	4,029.1	2.8%
Health Care Occupations Jobs in Other Settings	4,141.4	2.9%
Total	19,250.1	13.2%

Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment by industry, occupation, and percent distribution, 2012 and projected 2022, 2012-2022 Matrix Public.

By 2022, nearly one in eight jobs in the U.S. is projected to be in the health care sector.

By 2022, the proportion of employment in the health care sector will increase to 12%, or almost 1 in 8 jobs, and 81% of all employment in the U.S. will be in the service sector, which includes retail and wholesale trade, banking, education, government, and health care (Exhibit 7).

**Exhibit 7
Projected Percent Distribution by Employment Sector, 2022**



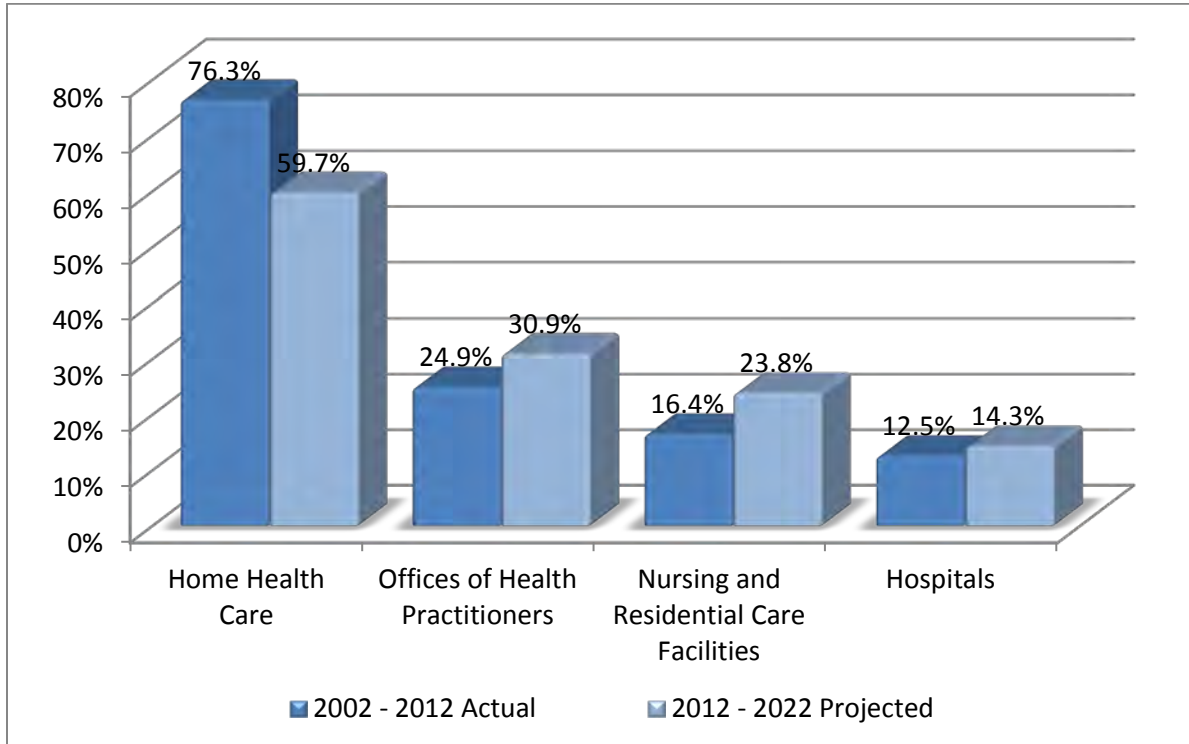
Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Projections by Industry, Table 2.7: Employment and output by industry.

Employment by Selective Health Care Setting

Between 2012 and 2022, the fastest job growth in the health care sector nationally is projected in home health care, followed by offices of health practitioners.

Home health care is projected to experience the fastest job growth across all health care settings, with projected growth of nearly 60% (adding over 715,000 new jobs between 2012 and 2022). Additionally, jobs in offices of health practitioners (physicians, dentists, and other health practitioners) are projected to grow by almost 31% (adding 1,226,000 jobs) during the same time period. Hospitals employment is projected to grow the slowest between 2012 and 2022, increasing by 14% and adding 826,000 jobs (Exhibit 8).

Exhibit 8
Average Annual Job Growth for Selected Settings within the U.S. Health Care Sector, 2002-2012 and 2012-2022

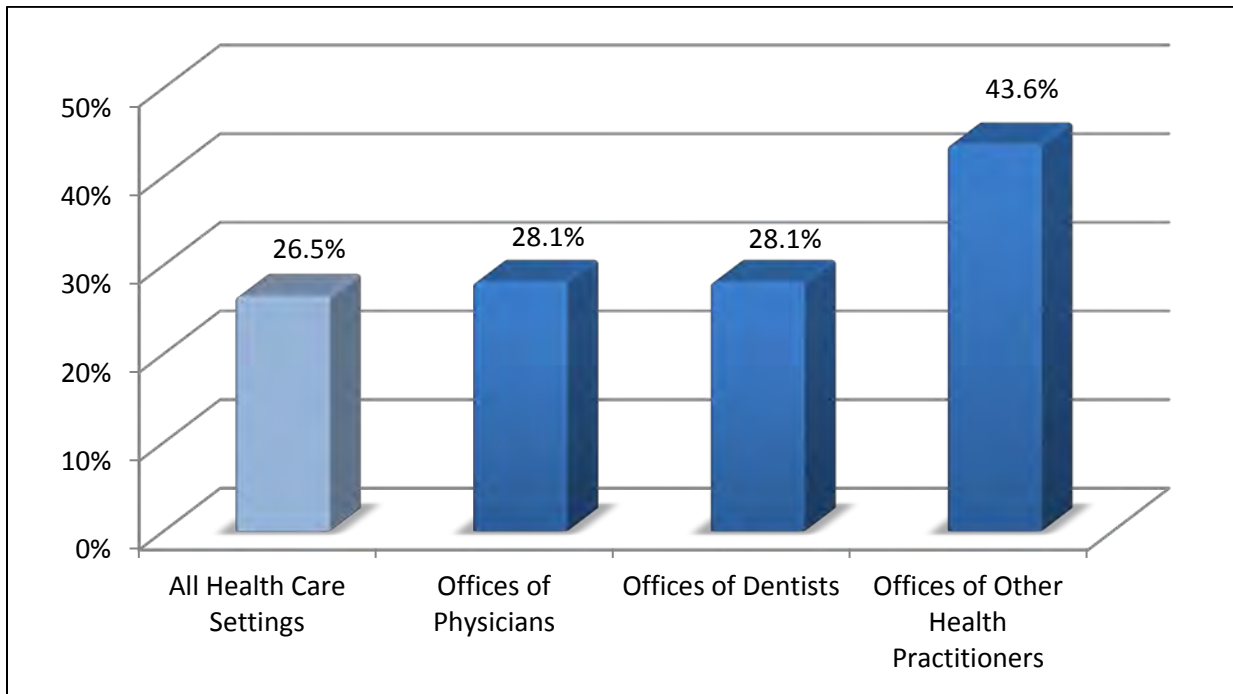


Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Employment by industry, occupation, and percent distribution, 2012 and projected 2022, 2012- 2022 Matrix Public.

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

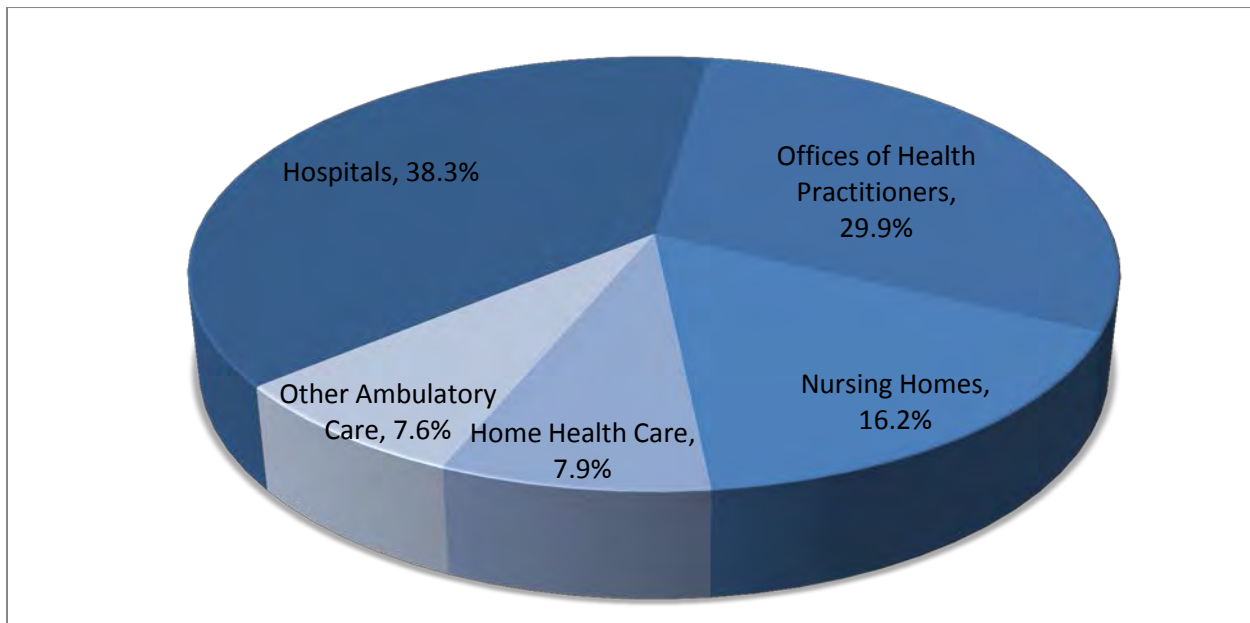
Within the broader setting of offices of health practitioners, offices of physicians are projected to grow by 28% between 2012 and 2022, adding over 670,000 new jobs. Offices of other health practitioners, such as chiropractors or podiatrists (315,000 jobs), and offices of dentists (240,000 jobs) are also projected to grow substantially between 2012 and 2022 (Exhibit 9). By 2022, 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 (Exhibit 10).

Exhibit 9
Job Growth for Offices of Health Practitioners in the U.S., 2012-2022



Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. National Employment Matrix, employment by industry, occupation, and percent distribution, 2012 and projected 2022.

Exhibit 10
Percent of Jobs by Setting in the U.S. Health care sector Projected in 2022



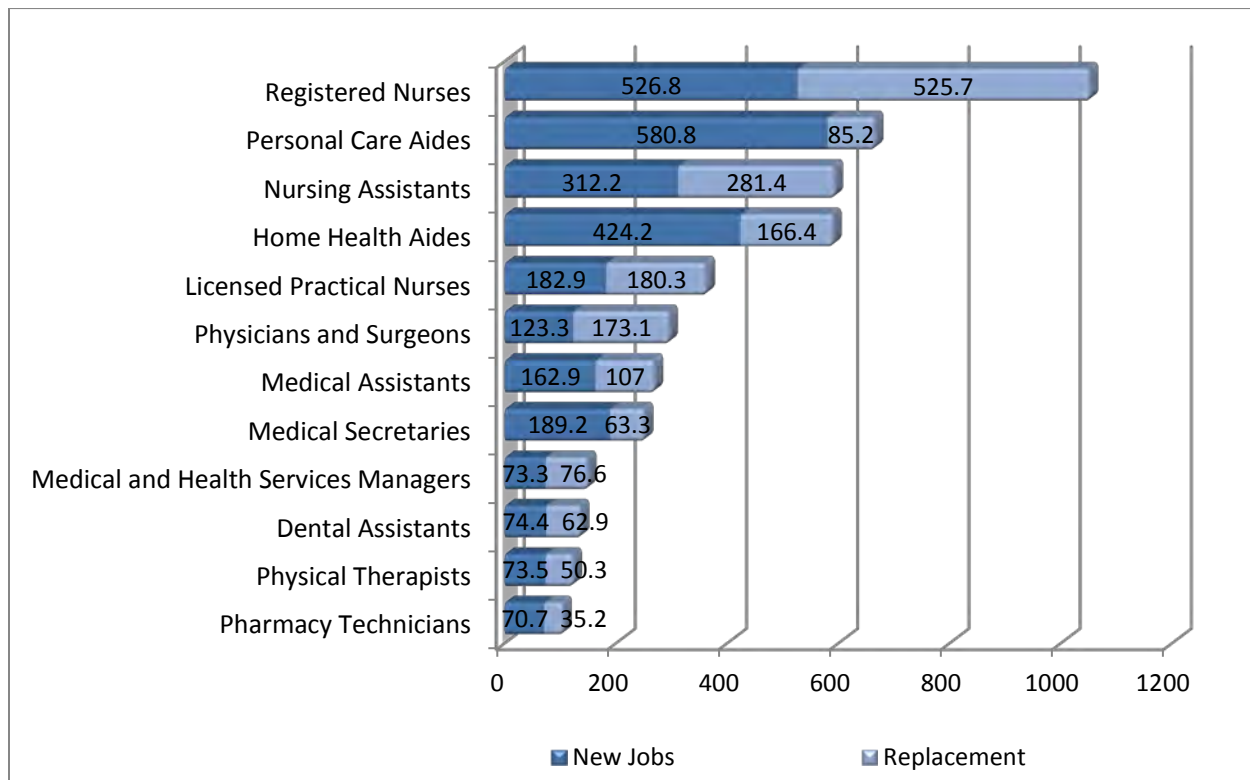
Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. National Employment Matrix, employment by industry, occupation, and percent distribution, 2012 and projected 2022.

Employment by Selective Health Care Occupations

It is estimated that nearly 6.9 million health care workers will be needed nationally between 2012 and 2022 to fill new jobs and to replace workers who leave their jobs.

The total number of health worker jobs across all employment sectors will increase by more than 3.9 million between 2012 and 2022 (Appendix 1).⁵ In addition, over 2.9 million health workers will be needed to replace individuals expected to leave their jobs (e.g., retirements, attrition from the profession, etc.) over the same period. Between 2012 and 2022, more than one million new registered nurses will be needed nationwide, including almost 525,000 to replace registered nurses leaving the profession. During the same period, 666,000 personal aides, 594,000 nursing assistants, and 591,000 home care aides will be needed to fill new and existing jobs (Exhibit 11).

Exhibit 11
Health Care Occupations with Greatest Need for New Workers, 2012-2022



Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Sources: Industry-occupation matrix data by industry: tables 1.9 (and expanded tables), 1.10.

⁵ Includes 90 health occupations identified by the Center for Health Workforce Studies as being a health care occupation.

Between 2012 and 2022, 16 of the 30 fastest growing occupations nationally are projected to be in health care, including the top two.

Jobs for personal care aides and home health aides are both projected to increase by nearly 49% between 2012 and 2022. The projected fastest growing health care occupations nationally include:

- Personal care aides (48.8%);
- Home health aides (48.5%);
- Diagnostic medical sonographers (46.0%);
- Occupational therapy assistants (43.2%);
- Physical therapy assistants (41.0%);
- Physical therapy aides (40.1%);
- Physician assistants (38.4%);
- Occupational therapy aides (36.2%);
- Medical secretaries (36.0%); and
- Physical therapists (36.0%).

Between 2012 and 2022, seven of the 30 occupations with the largest number of jobs added are in health care, including four of the top six.

Jobs for personal care aides are projected to grow by more than 580,000 between 2012 and 2022, the largest growing occupation in the U.S., followed by registered nurses and home health aides.

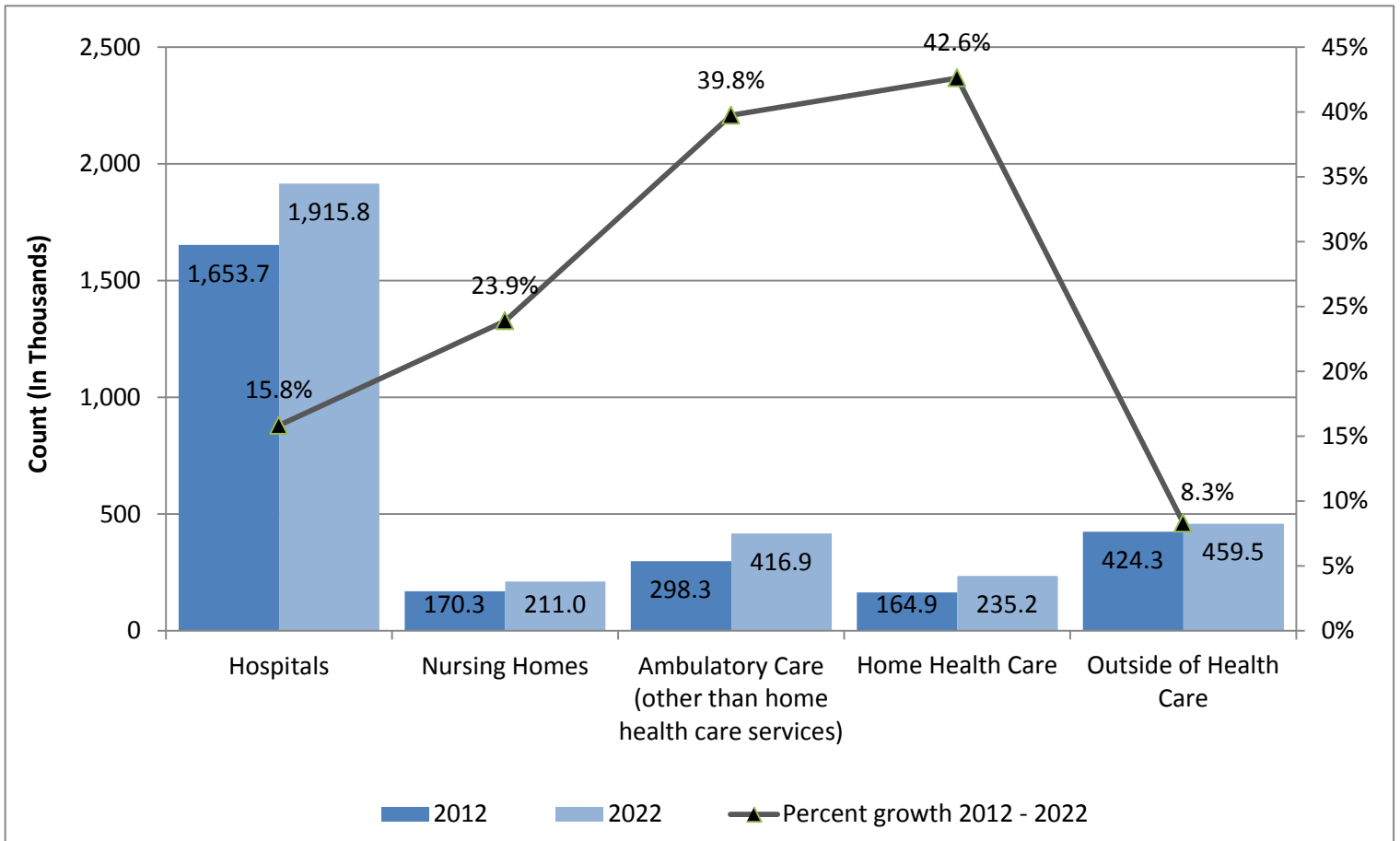
The health care occupations with the largest projected growth include:

- Personal care aides (580,800)
- Registered nurses (526,800);
- Home health aides (424,200);
- Nursing assistants (312,200);
- Medical secretaries (189,200);
- Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses (182,900);
- Medical assistants (162,900);
- Physicians and surgeons (123,300);
- Dental assistants (74,400); and
- Physical therapists (73,500).

Between 2012 and 2022, RN job growth will be the fastest in home health care.

Registered nurse job growth will be the fastest in the home health care setting (43%) between 2012 and 2022, followed by ambulatory care (excluding home health care services) (40%) and nursing homes (24%). Registered nurse job in hospitals only are expected to grow by 15% during that same time period, although still adding more than 262,000 RN jobs (Exhibit 12).

**Exhibit 12
Registered Nurse Job Growth by Health Care Setting**



Sources: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics. Industry-occupation matrix data by industry: tables 1.8 (and expanded tables).

LIMITATIONS

The BLS projections count jobs and not individuals. There is no distinction between full- and part-time jobs. Individuals working multiple part-time jobs will be counted for each job they do, such as a dental hygienist who works in more than one setting and may have two or more part-time jobs.⁶

CONCLUSION

Job growth in the health care sector in the coming years is expected to continue to outpace job growth in other employment sectors. Over four million new jobs will be created in the different health care settings between 2012 and 2022, especially in home health care and in offices of health practitioners. Jobs for health care workers are also expected to grow rapidly, with nearly four million new jobs expected to be created for numerous health care occupations between 2012 and 2022, and another 2.9 million workers needed to fill jobs for those workers who retire or leave their respective fields.

Many health care occupations are projected to continue to grow rapidly, including personal care aides, home health aides, nursing assistants, licensed practical/vocational nurses, and medical assistants. Most of these occupations, however, are lower paying with minimal educational requirements such as a high school diploma or equivalent or on-the-job training (except LPNs).

The rapid changes to the health care delivery system will be an important factor in determining future health care workforce needs. The efforts to insure previously uninsured Americans, the increased focus on preventive and primary care, and continuing financial pressures are forcing the health care industry to look at ways to use their workforce more efficiently and effectively. Continued monitoring of trends in health care workforce employment is critical to ensuring an adequately sized and well trained health care workforce.

⁶ Survey of Dental Hygienists in the United States, 2007, Center for Health Workforce Studies.

Appendix 1

Health Care Employment by Occupation, 2002 and Projected 2022 (In Thousands of Jobs)

Occupation	Matrix Code	Employment		Employment Change		Replacement Needs, 2012-2022	Total Job Openings, Growth and Replacement, 2012-2022
		2012	2022	Number	Percent		
All Health Care Occupations	00-0000	15,222.6	19,171.7	3,949.1	25.9%	2,918.3	6,867.4
Personal care aides	39-9021	1,190.6	1,771.4	580.8	48.8%	85.2	666.0
Registered nurses	29-1141	2,711.5	3,238.4	526.9	19.4%	525.7	1,052.6
Home health aides	31-1011	875.1	1,299.3	424.2	48.5%	166.4	590.6
Nursing assistants	31-1014	1,479.8	1,792.0	312.2	21.1%	281.4	593.6
Medical secretaries	43-6013	525.6	714.9	189.3	36.0%	63.3	252.6
Licensed practical and licensed vocational nurses	29-2061	738.4	921.3	182.9	24.8%	180.3	363.2
Medical assistants	31-9092	560.8	723.7	162.9	29.0%	107.0	269.9
Physicians and Surgeons	29-1060	691.4	814.7	123.3	17.8%	173.1	296.4
Dental assistants	31-9091	303.2	377.6	74.4	24.5%	62.9	137.3
Physical therapists	29-1123	204.2	277.7	73.5	36.0%	50.3	123.8
Medical and health services managers	11-9111	315.5	388.8	73.3	23.2%	76.6	149.9
Pharmacy technicians	29-2052	355.3	426.1	70.8	19.9%	35.2	106.0
Dental hygienists	29-2021	192.8	256.9	64.1	33.2%	49.4	113.5
Emergency medical technicians and paramedics	29-2041	239.1	294.4	55.3	23.1%	65.2	120.5
Medical and clinical laboratory technicians	29-2012	161.5	209.4	47.9	29.7%	42.3	90.2
Radiologic technologists	29-2034	199.2	240.8	41.6	20.9%	28.1	69.7
Pharmacists	29-1051	286.4	327.8	41.4	14.5%	68.4	109.8
Medical records and health information technicians	29-2071	186.3	227.5	41.2	22.1%	49.2	90.4
Healthcare social workers	21-1022	146.2	185.5	39.3	26.9%	31.0	70.3
Nurse practitioners	29-1171	110.2	147.3	37.1	33.7%	21.4	58.5
Mental health counselors	21-1014	128.4	165.1	36.7	28.6%	27.3	64.0
Physician assistants	29-1071	86.7	120.0	33.3	38.4%	15.6	48.9
Occupational therapists	29-1122	113.2	146.1	32.9	29.1%	15.4	48.3
Massage Therapists	31-9011	132.8	162.8	30.0	22.6%	14.1	44.1
Surgical technologists	29-2055	98.5	127.8	29.3	29.7%	9.7	39.0
Physical therapist assistants	31-2021	71.4	100.7	29.3	41.0%	15.8	45.1
Substance abuse and behavioral disorder counselors	21-1011	89.6	117.7	28.1	31.4%	19.0	47.1
Diagnostic medical sonographers	29-2032	58.8	85.9	27.1	46.1%	8.3	35.4
Phlebotomists	31-9097	101.3	128.4	27.1	26.8%	19.3	46.4
Speech-language pathologists	29-1127	134.1	160.1	26.0	19.4%	20.2	46.2
Mental health and substance abuse social workers	21-1023	114.2	140.2	26.0	22.8%	24.2	50.2
Health technologists and technicians, all others	29-2099	90.4	114.6	24.2	26.8%	8.9	33.1
Rehabilitation counselors	21-1015	117.5	140.9	23.4	19.9%	25.0	48.4
Respiratory therapists	29-1126	119.3	142.1	22.8	19.1%	17.3	40.1
Medical and clinical laboratory technologists	29-2011	164.3	187.1	22.8	13.9%	43.1	65.9
Dentists, general	29-1021	125.8	146.4	20.6	16.4%	30.7	51.3
Physical therapist aides	31-2022	50.0	70.1	20.1	40.2%	11.1	31.2
Healthcare support workers, all other	31-9099	107.4	124.6	17.2	16.0%	20.5	37.7
Clinical, counseling, and school psychologists	19-3031	145.1	161.5	16.4	11.3%	39.5	55.9
Opticians, Dispensing	29-2081	67.6	83.5	15.9	23.5%	19.4	35.3
Cardiovascular technologists and technicians	29-2031	51.6	67.3	15.7	30.4%	7.3	23.0
Dietitians and nutritionists	29-1031	67.4	81.6	14.2	21.1%	8.0	22.2
Medical scientists, except epidemiologists	19-1042	103.1	116.8	13.7	13.3%	21.8	35.5
Environmental scientists and specialists, including health	19-2041	90.0	103.2	13.2	14.7%	26.5	39.7
Occupational therapy assistants	31-2011	30.3	43.2	12.9	42.6%	7.6	20.5

Occupation	Matrix Code	Employment		Employment Change		Replacement Needs, 2012-2022	Total Job Openings, Growth and Replacement, 2012-2022
		2012	2022	Number	Percent		
		Medical equipment repairers	49-9062	42.3	55.1		
Marriage and family therapists	21-1013	37.8	49.4	11.6	30.7%	8.0	19.6
Health educators	21-1091	58.9	70.1	11.2	19.0%	15.4	26.6
Medical equipment preparers	31-9093	51.6	62.0	10.4	20.2%	9.8	20.2
Community health workers	21-1094	40.5	50.7	10.2	25.2%	10.6	20.8
Therapists, all other	29-1129	28.8	37.9	9.1	31.6%	3.4	12.5
Orderlies	31-1015	54.6	63.6	9.0	16.5%	10.4	19.4
Ophthalmic medical technicians	29-2057	29.6	38.4	8.8	29.7%	2.9	11.7
Healthcare practitioners and technical workers, all other	29-9099	51.6	60.4	8.8	17.1%	14.0	22.8
Nurse anesthetists	29-1151	35.2	43.9	8.7	24.7%	6.8	15.5
Optometrists	29-1041	33.1	41.2	8.1	24.5%	9.6	17.7
Magnetic resonance imaging technologists	29-2035	30.1	37.2	7.1	23.6%	4.2	11.3
Chiropractors	29-1011	44.4	50.9	6.5	14.6%	8.7	15.2
Medical transcriptionists	31-9094	84.1	90.5	6.4	7.6%	16.0	22.4
Environmental science and protection technicians, including health	19-4091	32.8	38.9	6.1	18.6%	12.9	19.0
Athletic trainers	29-9091	22.9	27.8	4.9	21.4%	6.2	11.1
Psychiatric aides	31-1013	82.0	86.8	4.8	5.9%	15.6	20.4
Pharmacy aides	31-9095	42.9	47.6	4.7	11.0%	8.2	12.9
Radiation therapists	29-1124	19.1	23.6	4.5	23.6%	3.9	8.4
Dietetic technicians	29-2051	25.1	29.6	4.5	17.9%	2.5	7.0
Audiologists	29-1181	13.0	17.3	4.3	33.1%	2.7	7.0
Nuclear medicine technologists	29-2033	20.9	25.1	4.2	20.1%	2.9	7.1
Occupational health and safety specialists	29-9011	62.9	67.1	4.2	6.7%	17.1	21.3
Ophthalmic medical technicians	51-9083	31.0	34.7	3.7	11.9%	10.5	14.2
Health diagnosing and treating practitioners, all other	29-1199	47.2	50.9	3.7	7.8%	9.7	13.4
Orthotists and prosthetists	29-2091	8.5	11.5	3.0	35.3%	0.8	3.8
Occupational therapy aides	31-2012	8.4	11.4	3.0	35.7%	2.1	5.1
Psychiatric technicians	29-2053	71.0	73.8	2.8	3.9%	7.0	9.8
Recreational therapists	29-1125	19.8	22.5	2.7	13.6%	4.1	6.8
Podiatrists	29-1081	10.7	13.1	2.4	22.4%	2.2	4.6
Respiratory therapy technicians	29-2054	13.6	15.9	2.3	16.9%	1.3	3.6
Nurse midwives	29-1161	6.0	7.7	1.7	28.3%	1.2	2.9
Psychologists, all other	19-3039	13.4	14.9	1.5	11.2%	3.7	5.2
Occupational health and safety technicians	29-9012	12.6	13.9	1.3	10.3%	3.4	4.7
Hearing aid specialists	29-2092	5.3	6.6	1.3	24.5%	0.5	1.8
Orthodontists	29-1023	7.5	8.7	1.2	16.0%	1.8	3.0
Oral and maxillofacial surgeons	29-1022	6.7	7.8	1.1	16.4%	1.6	2.7
Dental laboratory technicians	51-9081	39.0	40.0	1.0	2.6%	13.2	14.2
Medical appliance technicians	51-9082	12.9	13.8	0.9	7.0%	4.4	5.3
Genetic counselors	29-9092	2.1	3.0	0.9	42.9%	0.6	1.5
Forensic science technicians	19-4092	12.9	13.7	0.8	6.2%	5.1	5.9
Epidemiologists	19-1041	5.1	5.7	0.6	11.8%	1.1	1.7
Exercise physiologists	29-1128	6.0	6.5	0.5	8.3%	0.7	1.2
Dentists, all other specialists	29-1029	6.4	6.8	0.4	6.2%	1.6	2.0
Prosthodontists	29-1024	0.4	0.5	0.1	25.0%	0.1	0.2

Source: Industry-occupation matrix data by industry: tables 1.9 (and expanded tables), 1.10.