

THE U.S. HEALTH WORKFORCE CHARTBOOK

PART IV: BEHAVIORAL AND ALLIED HEALTH

September 2018

**U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
Health Resources and Services Administration
Bureau of Health Workforce
National Center for Health Workforce Analysis**



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U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, *The U.S. Health Workforce Chartbook*. Rockville, Maryland: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, 2018.

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GENERAL LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Definition
AAPA	American Academy of Physician Assistants
ACNM	American College of Nurse-Midwives
ACS	American Community Survey
APRN	Advanced Practice Registered Nurse
BHW	Bureau of Health Workforce
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
BSN	Bachelor of Science in Nursing
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CMS	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
CRNA	Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist
EMT	Emergency Medical Technician
HHS	U.S. Department of Health and Human Services
HRSA	Health Resources and Services Administration
IPEDS	Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System
LPN	Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurse
NAICS	North American Industry Classification System
NCHWA	National Center for Health Workforce Analysis
NCLEX-PN®	National Counsel Licensure Examination for Practical Nurses
NP	Nurse Practitioner
NPI	National Provider Identification
OT	Occupational therapy
PA	Physician Assistant
PA-C	Certified Physician Assistant
PUMS	Public Use Microdata Sample
RN	Registered Nurse
RSE	Relative standard error
SOC	Standard Occupational Classification

Introduction

The Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS), provides national leadership in the development, distribution, and retention of a diverse, culturally competent health workforce that can adapt to the population's changing health care needs and provide the highest-quality care for all. The agency administers a wide range of training grants, scholarships, loans, and loan repayment programs that strengthen the health care workforce and respond to the evolving needs of the health care system.

The National Center for Health Workforce Analysis (the National Center) informs public and private sector decision-making on the U.S. health workforce by expanding and improving health workforce data and its dissemination to the public, and by improving and updating projections of supply and demand for health workers.

For more information about the National Center, please visit our website at <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/national-center-health-workforce-analysis>.

The U.S. Health Workforce Chartbook provides extensive data on 34 health occupations and is part of the Health Resources and Services Administration's (HRSA's) effort to assist states, policymakers, local workforce planners, researchers, and the public in understanding the U.S. health workforce. The Chartbook may also be used as a baseline to track changes in the health workforce. While this Chartbook includes extensive data on supply, including comparative data by state, it does not include data on demand and, as such, does not address the adequacy of the supply.

The purpose of this Chartbook is to provide an update to the HRSA 2013 Chartbook. The five-year 2011 to 2015 American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) file was analyzed to provide the estimated number of individuals nation-wide within selected health occupations, along with information pertaining to workforce settings (industry), and the demographic makeup of the occupation (i.e., sex, age, race, and ethnicity).¹ The 2011 to 2015 ACS data file included more than 15 million individuals and these individuals represent approximately 10 percent of the nation's workforce.² The 34 health occupations included in this Chartbook are classified based on the U.S. government's Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system. The occupations also represent those with the largest current employment and those that are expected to grow substantially in the future.

The vast majority of workers are employed in what the U.S. Office of Management and Budget defines as the "health sector," which includes health settings such as hospitals, clinics, physician's offices, and nursing homes. The health sector also includes many workers in occupations that are not considered health occupations. For example, workers such as accountants or food service workers employed in hospitals are working *in* the health sector, even though they are not working in a health occupation. Individuals in health occupations may also

¹ HRSA Analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) Public Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2011-2015.

² HRSA Analysis of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Employment Projections, 2014-2015. Note: The "workforce" is defined as individuals employed in the occupation and individuals whose last job was in the occupation and who are still seeking employment.

work outside the health sector in settings such as local governments, schools, or insurance companies. The information provided in this Chartbook includes individuals in health occupations that are both within and outside the health sector.

For most occupations, the Chartbook relies on the U.S. Census Bureau's ACS to estimate the total number of individuals in each occupation, their geographic distribution, the settings in which they work, and their demographic characteristics. The ACS, which uses self-reported data, is the most comprehensive source available for the broad range of occupations included in this report.³ This report also draws from the U.S. Department of Education's Integrated Postsecondary Education System (IPEDS) to include information on the number of graduates from educational programs leading to entry into specific occupations. No graduate data are presented for occupations in which formal educational requirements are completed in institutions not reporting to IPEDS or vary substantially by state.

Some health occupations are not included or fully represented in the Chartbook because of data limitations. Only occupations that have 2010 Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) codes are included in this Chartbook. The report also does not include other health occupations because of the small size of the occupation, such as epidemiologists and other public health-oriented disciplines like laboratory workers (laboratorians) and environmental health professionals. In addition, some occupations in the Chartbook are limited by ACS occupational groupings because of the methods by which the ACS collects and reports SOC data. For example, although the SOC has two separate groupings for "medical and clinical laboratory technologists" and "medical and clinical laboratory technicians," the ACS only reports on "medical and clinical laboratory technologists and technicians" as a single occupational grouping and does not report the two occupations separately. Finally, some health occupations in this Chartbook are not comparable to those reported in the 2013 Chartbook because the SOC codes changed. More detailed information is available in the *U.S. Health Workforce Chartbook: Technical Documentation* which can be found at <https://bhw.hrsa.gov/health-workforce-analysis/research>.

The Chartbook is divided into four main parts for ease of reporting. Part I comprises clinicians. Part II presents additional clinician categories and occupations concerned with health care administration duties. Part III discusses health-related technologists and technicians as well as aides and assistants. Part IV describes behavioral and allied health occupations.

Data Sources

Data for this Chartbook come primarily from two federal agencies: the U.S. Census Bureau and the U.S. Department of Education.

³ Note: Self-reported data have limitations. Some individuals may report the occupation for which they are trained or licensed even when they are not currently working the majority of their time in the occupation. For example, a physician who is spending a majority of his/her time as an administrator may self-report as either a physician or an administrator. The ACS does not collect data on licensure or professional certification. See the Technical documentation for additional details on ACS reporting limitations.

The U.S. Census Bureau’s American Community Survey (ACS): The ACS, a household survey, provides detailed self-reported data including demographic information (e.g., age, race, and sex data) on individuals working in the health occupations and is the major source of data for this report.

The U.S. Department of Education’s Integrated Postsecondary Education System (IPEDS): IPEDS data are used to measure the educational pipeline into the health occupations. IPEDS provides enrollment and graduation data on an annual basis for all institutions that receive or apply for federal funds. The number of graduates, by degree type, is presented for occupations for which there is a specific educational pathway into the occupation. No data are reported for those occupations without a distinct educational pathway.

Descriptions of the educational and training requirements for the various occupations have been obtained from the BLS, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2015 Edition.

Details on the data sources, definitions and analysis, and other information provided in the Chartbook are available in the *U.S. Health Workforce Chartbook: Technical Documentation*. Also, more detailed information on the work settings used in this report can be found on the U.S. Census Bureau website at www.census.gov/eos/www/naics.

The following table lists each of the selected occupations in Part IV of *The U.S. Health Workforce Chartbook* along with the associated total workforce estimates from the ACS (unless noted otherwise).

Part IV: Behavioral and Allied Health

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Workforce⁴</u>
1.0 Behavioral Health	
1.1 Psychologists	217,449
1.2 Counselors	376,763
1.3 Social Workers	609,711
2.0 Dietitians and Nutritionists	105,575
3.0 Therapists – Allied Health	
3.1.1 Physical Therapists	235,238
3.1.2 Physical Therapists Assistants and Aides	90,768
3.2 Occupational Therapists	108,412

⁴ Total Workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

	<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Workforce⁴</u>
3.3	Respiratory Therapists	118,675
3.4	Speech-Language Pathologists	156,512
3.5	Massage Therapists	200,185

1.0 Behavioral Health

A variety of occupations provide behavioral health services for which data are not readily available. In the ACS, some of these occupations are included among larger occupational groupings. For example, psychiatrists are reported under physicians, and psychiatric nurses are reported among registered nurses.

The Behavioral Health occupations described in this section include:

- 1.1 Psychologists;
- 1.2 Counselors; and
- 1.3 Social Workers.

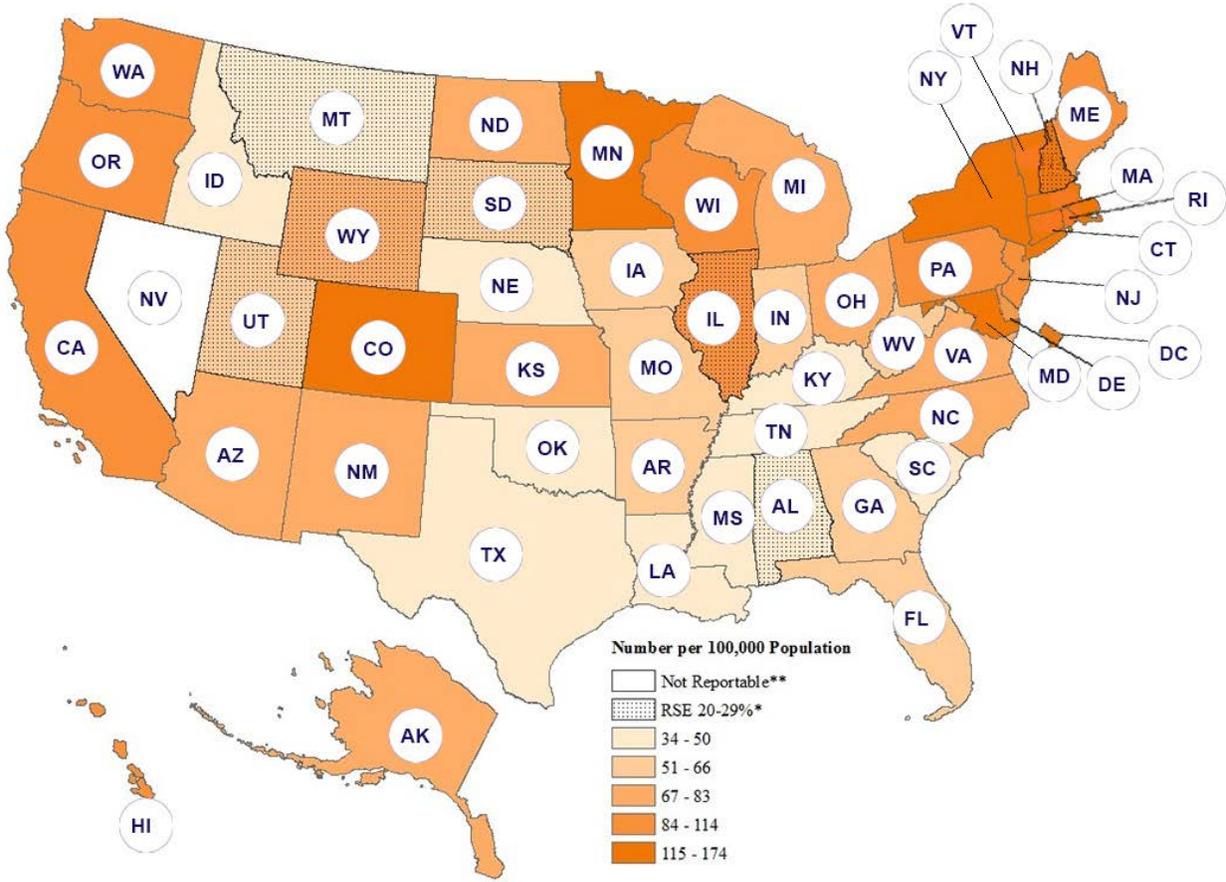
1.1 Psychologists

- An estimated 217,449 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as Psychologists.⁵
- Although the typical required education for a Psychologist is a Doctoral degree, a Master's degree may be sufficient for school and industrial-organization positions. For clinical practice, a Psychologist must obtain licensure and meet certain additional requirements.⁶

⁵ Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

⁶ BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2015.

FIGURE 1: PSYCHOLOGISTS PER 100,000 WORKING-AGE POPULATION, BY STATE

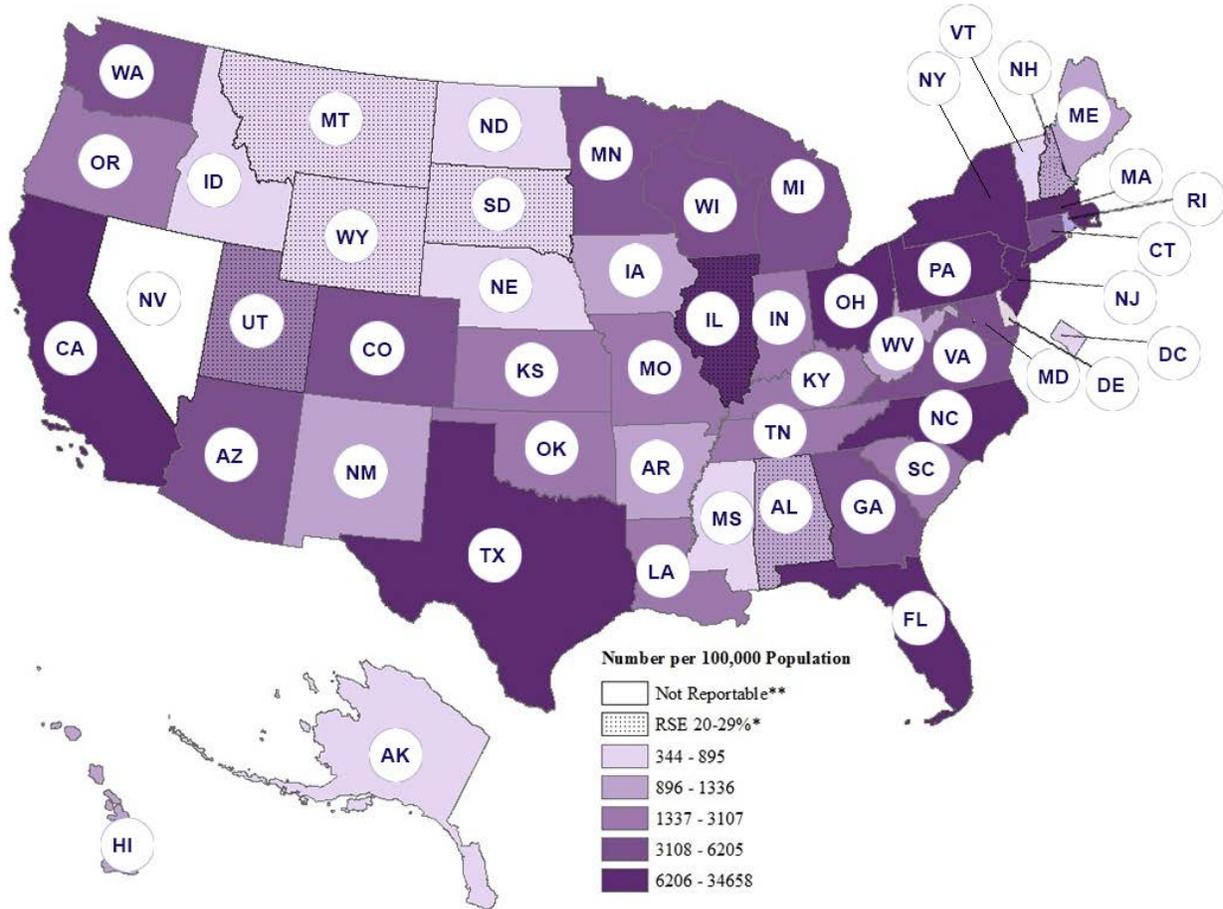


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

FIGURE 2: NUMBER OF PSYCHOLOGISTS, BY STATE

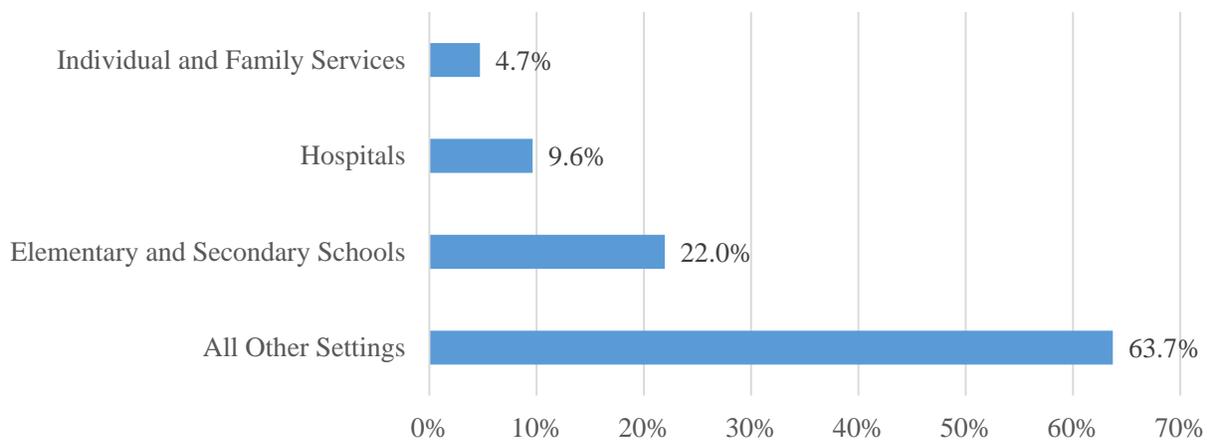


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

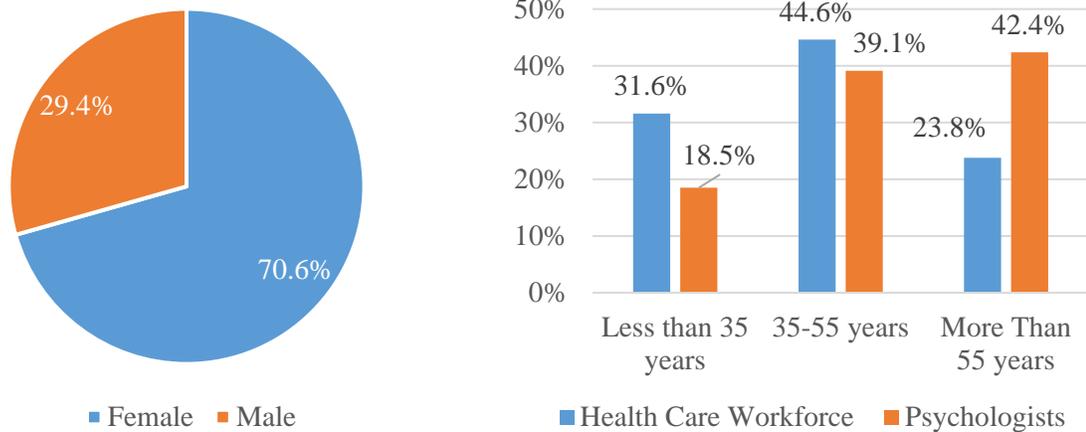
FIGURE 3: DISTRIBUTION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS, BY WORK SETTING



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

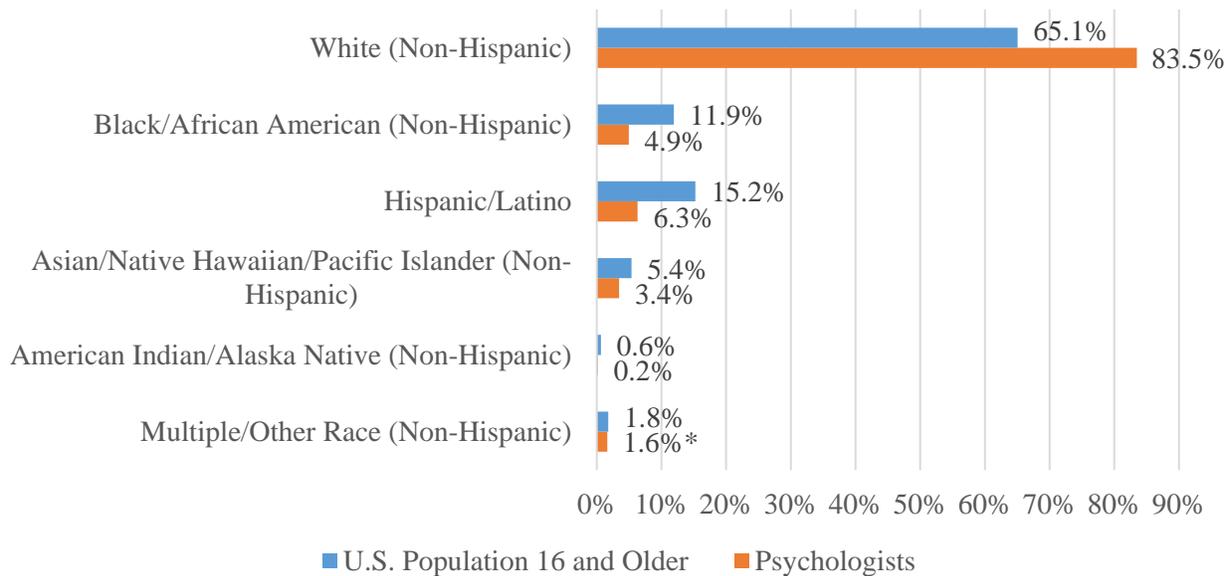
Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 4: DISTRIBUTION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS, BY SEX AND AGE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: The “Health Care Workforce” in this figure refers to the health occupations covered in this report.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 5: DISTRIBUTION OF PSYCHOLOGISTS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, RELATIVE TO THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.
 *Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

Graduates

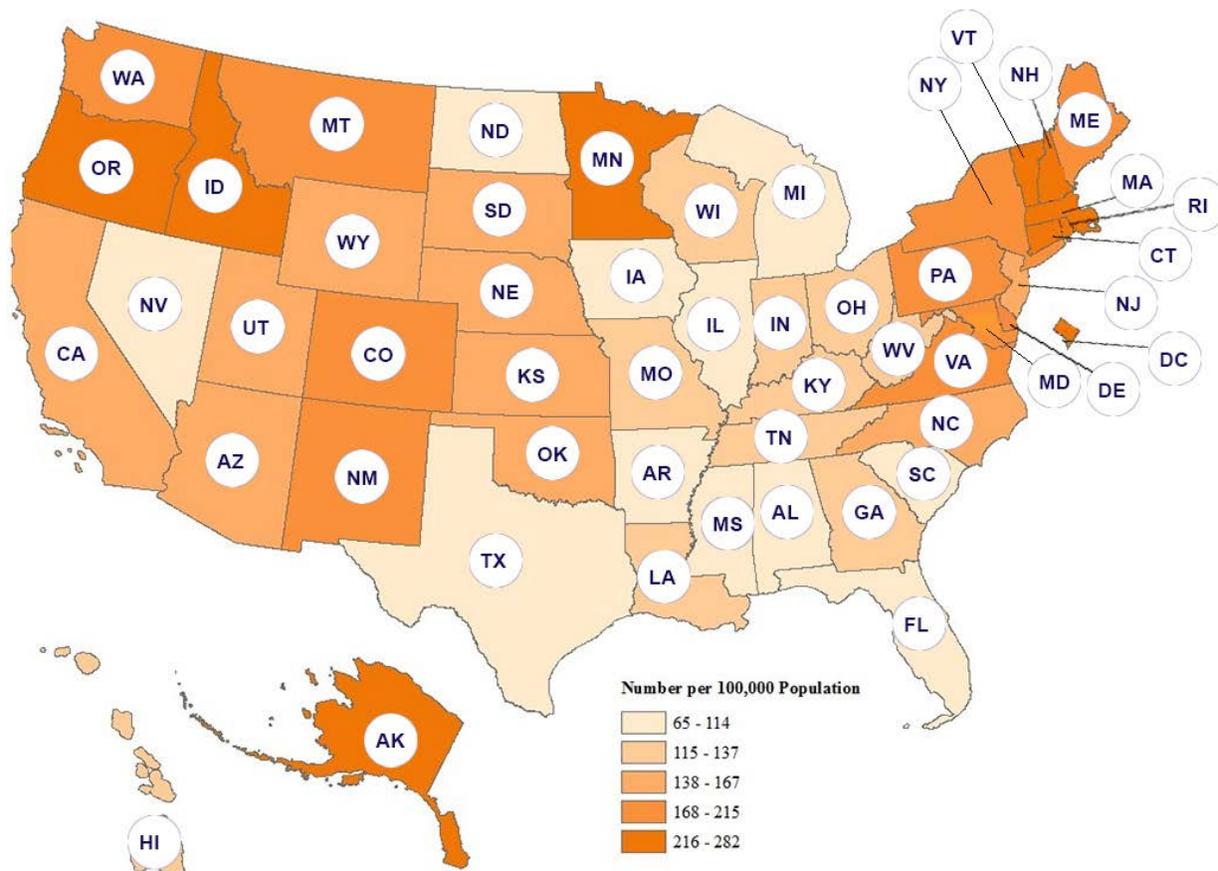
The total number of post-secondary psychology graduates in the 2014 to 2015 academic year was 152,255.⁷

⁷ HRSA Analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2014-2015.

1.2 Counselors

- An estimated 376,763 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupations as Counselor.⁸
- To become a Counselor, an individual typically needs to complete a Master's degree and may need to obtain certification or licensure.⁹

FIGURE 6: COUNSELORS PER 100,000 WORKING-AGE POPULATION, BY STATE

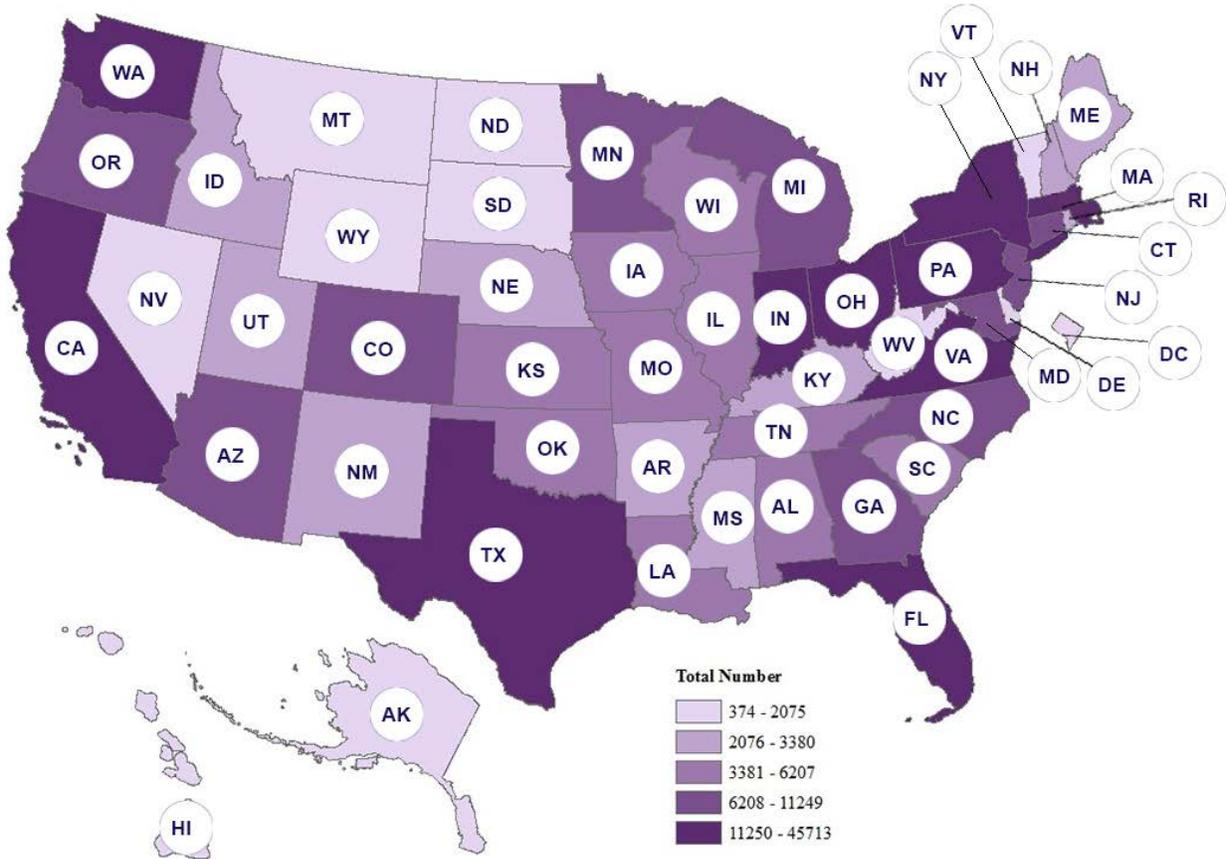


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

⁸ Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015. Note: The ACS estimate reflects counselors who are working in the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) codes for medical and individual and family service settings.

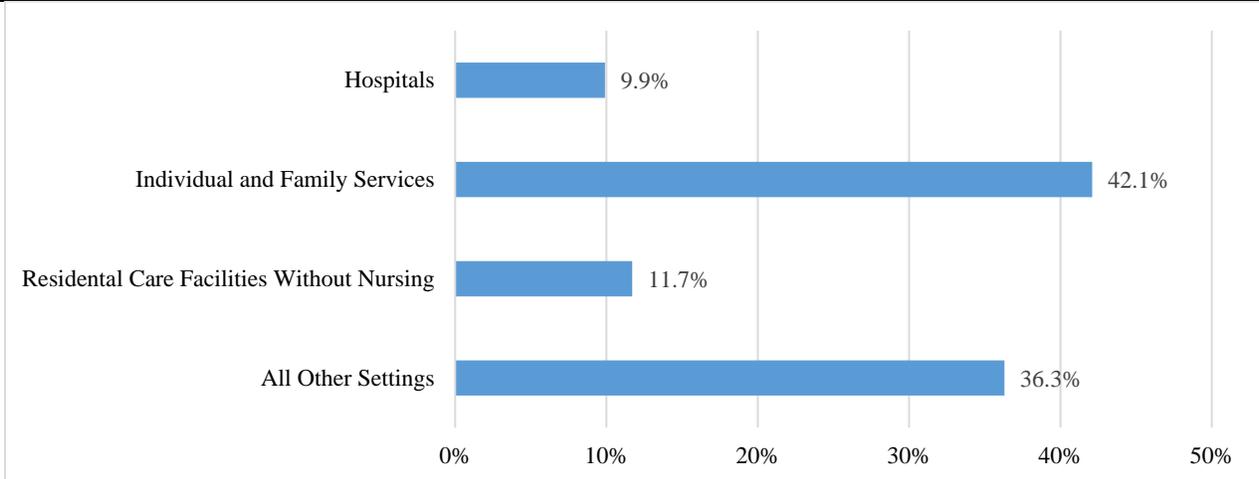
⁹ BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2015.

FIGURE 7: NUMBER OF COUNSELORS, BY STATE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

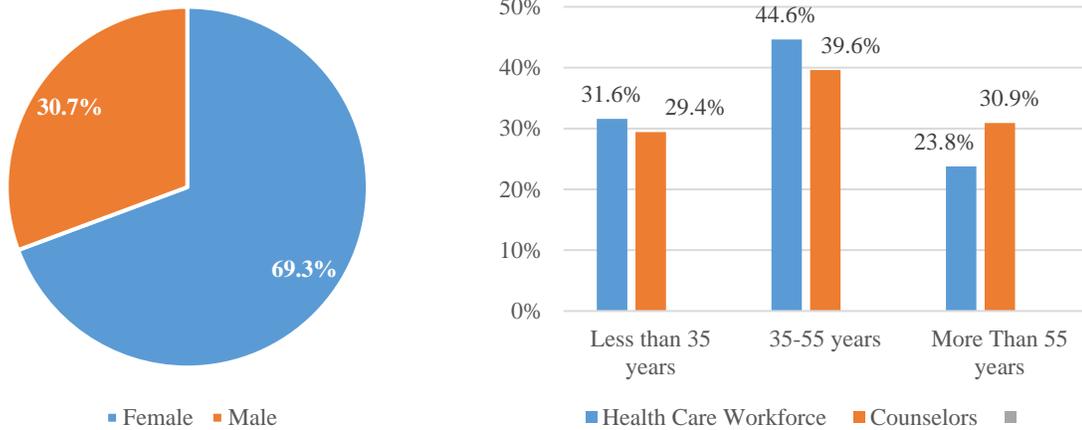
FIGURE 8: DISTRIBUTION OF COUNSELORS, BY WORK SETTING



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

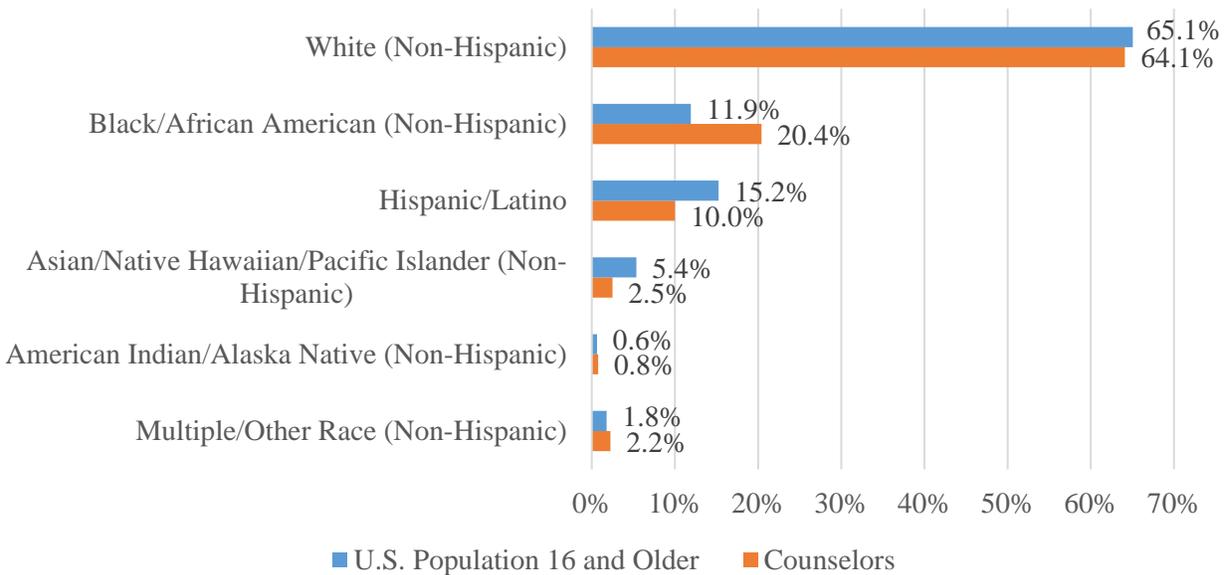
Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 9: DISTRIBUTION OF COUNSELORS, BY SEX AND AGE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: The “Health Care Workforce” in this figure refers to the health occupations covered in this report.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 10: DISTRIBUTION OF COUNSELORS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, RELATIVE TO THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

Graduates

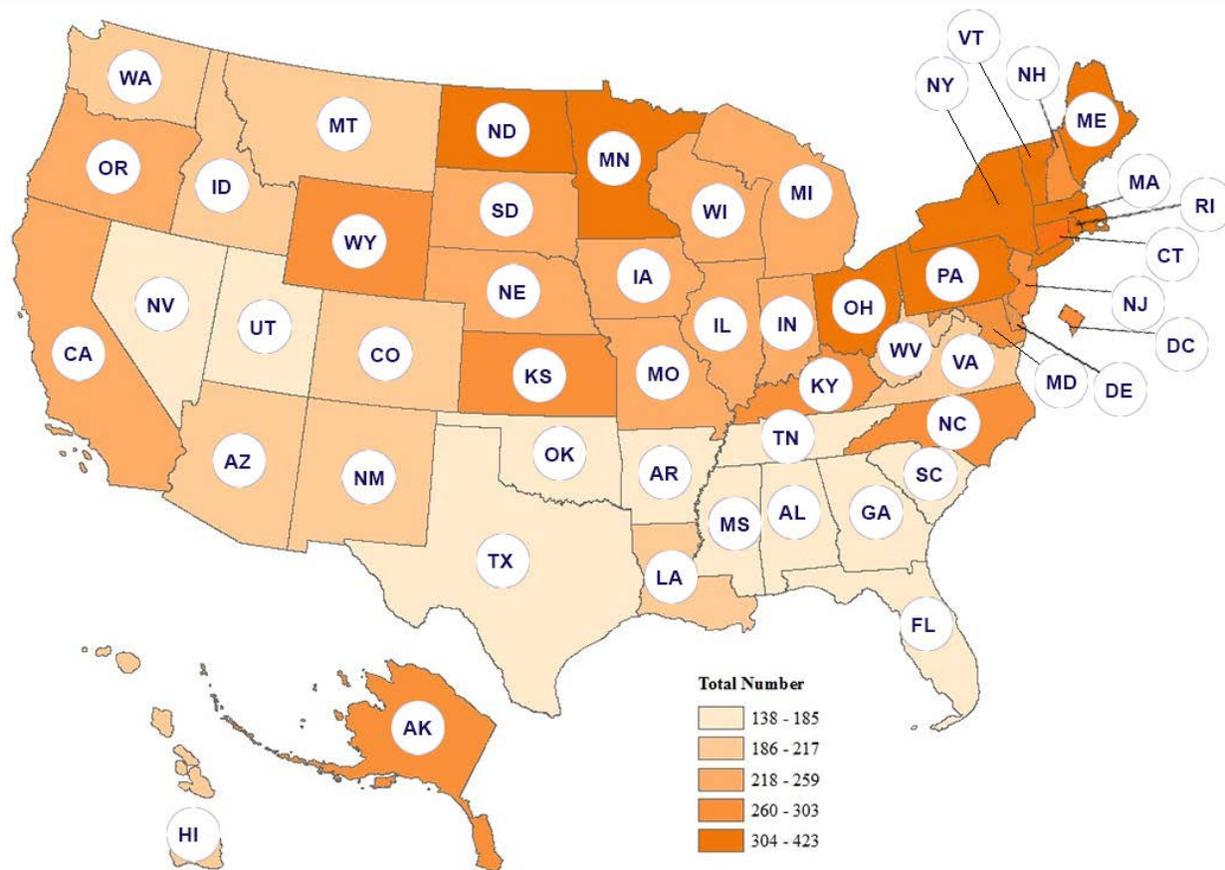
The total number of post-secondary Counseling graduates in the 2014 to 2015 academic year was 16,513.¹⁰

¹⁰ HRSA Analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2014-2015.

1.3 Social Workers

- An estimated 609,711 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as Social Worker.¹¹
- To become a Social Worker, an individual needs to obtain a Bachelor's degree. Clinical Social Workers must obtain a Master's degree, licensure, and meet certain additional requirements.¹²

FIGURE 11: SOCIAL WORKERS PER 100,000 WORKING-AGE POPULATION, BY STATE

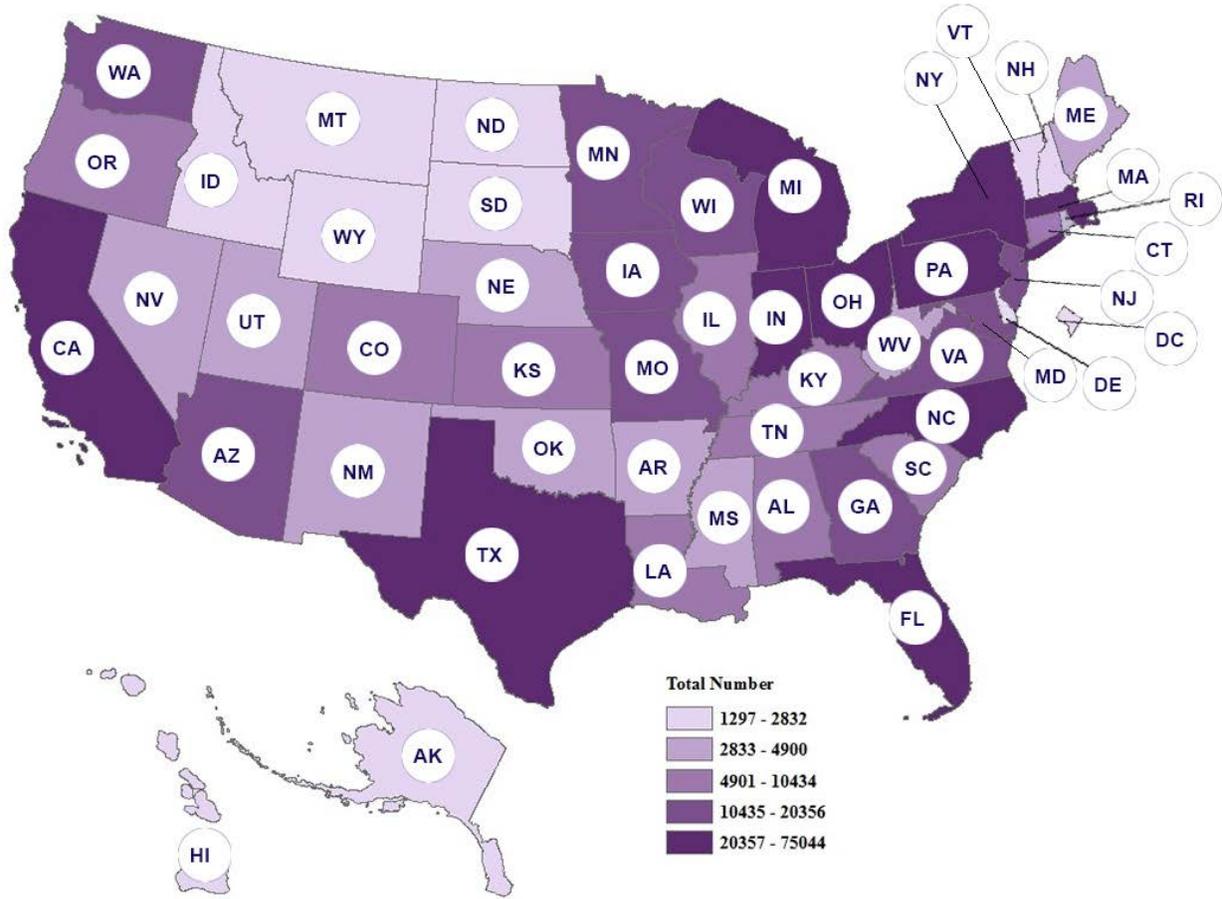


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

¹¹ Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015. Note: The ACS estimate reflects social workers who are working in the NAICS codes for medical and individual and family services settings.

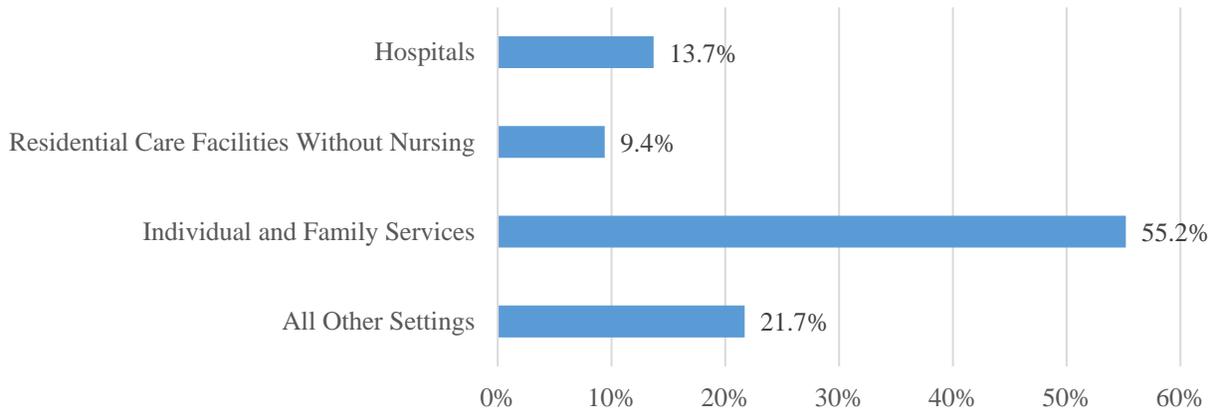
¹² BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2015.

FIGURE 12: NUMBER OF SOCIAL WORKERS, BY STATE



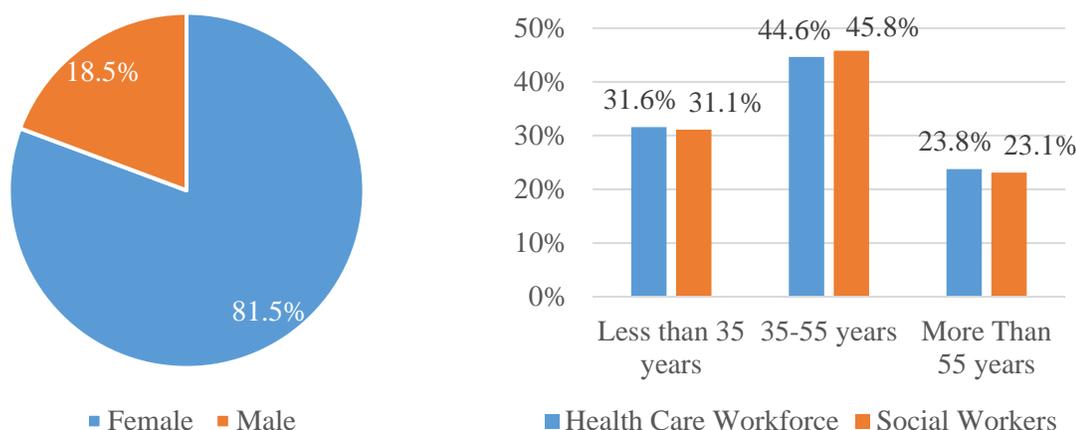
Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

FIGURE 13: DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, BY WORK SETTING



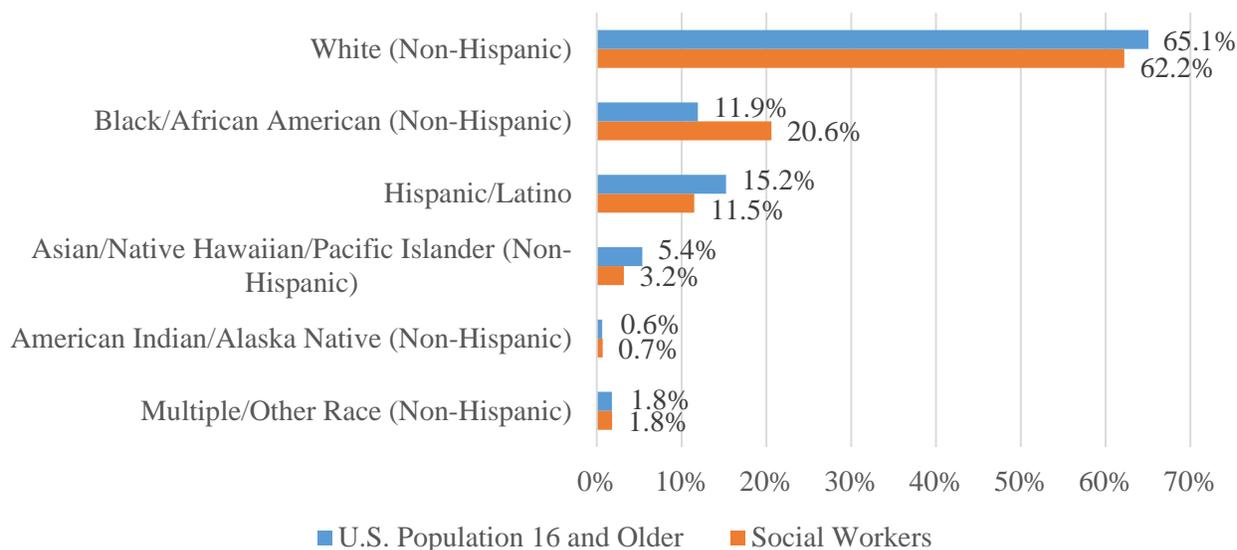
Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 14: DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, BY SEX AND AGE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: The "Health Care Workforce" in this figure refers to the health occupations covered in this report.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 15: DISTRIBUTION OF SOCIAL WORKERS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, RELATIVE TO THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

Graduates

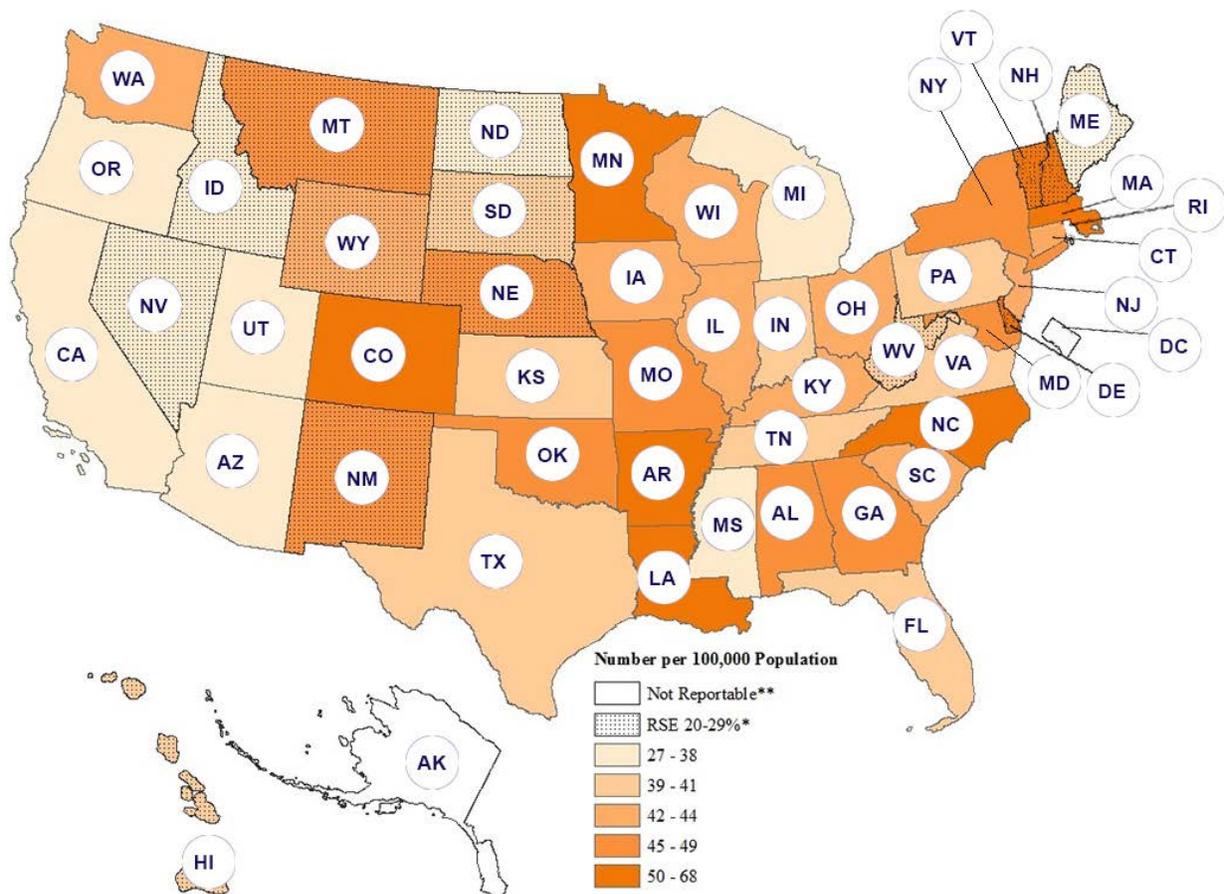
The total number of post-secondary Social Worker graduates in the 2014 to 2015 academic year was 51,259.¹³

¹³ HRSA Analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2014-2015.

2.0 Dietitians and Nutritionists

- An estimated 105,575 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as Dietician or Nutritionist.¹⁴
- To become a Dietitian or Nutritionist, an individual must complete a Bachelor's degree and may need to obtain licensure.¹⁵

FIGURE 16: DIETITIANS AND NUTRITIONISTS PER 100,000 WORKING-AGE POPULATION, BY STATE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

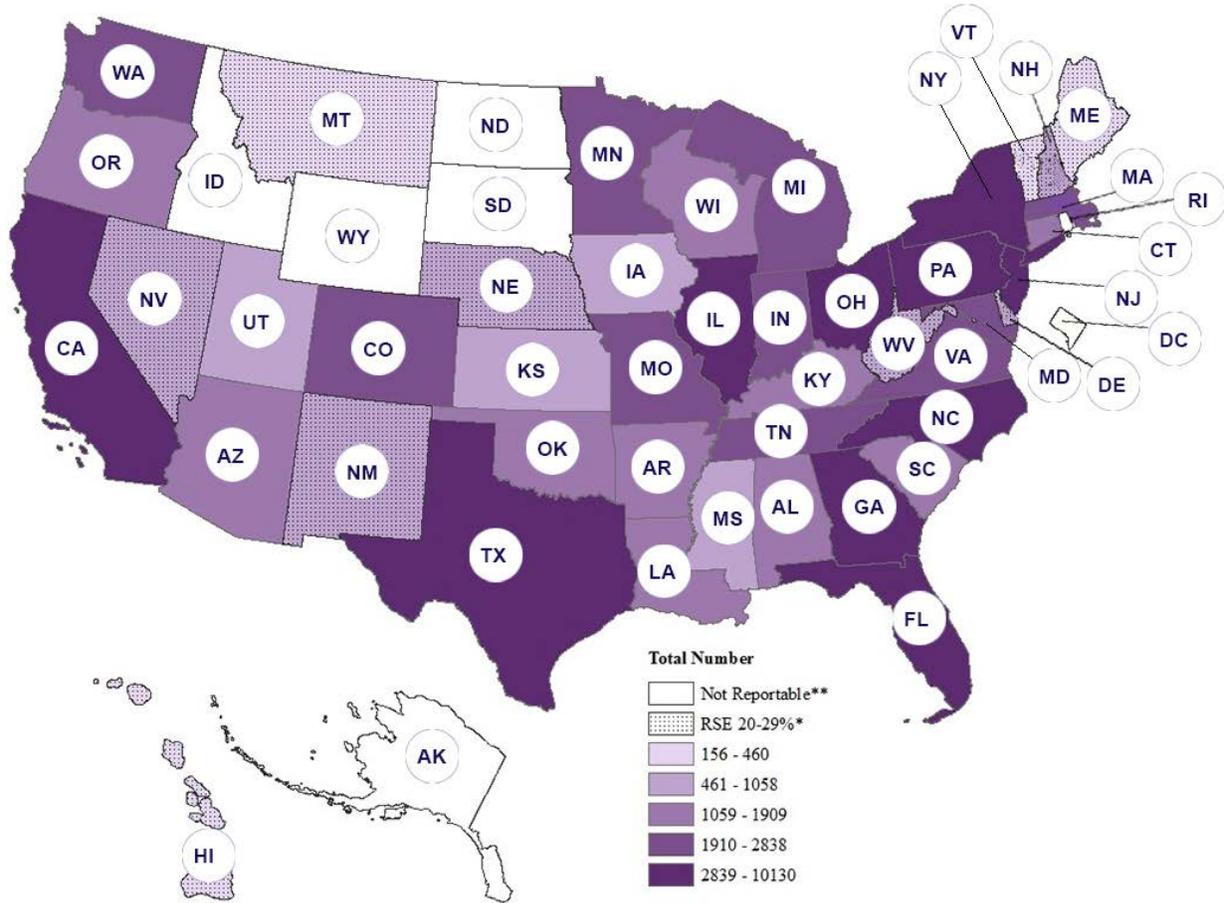
*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

¹⁴ Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

¹⁵ BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2015.

FIGURE 17: NUMBER OF DIETITIANS AND NUTRITIONISTS, BY STATE

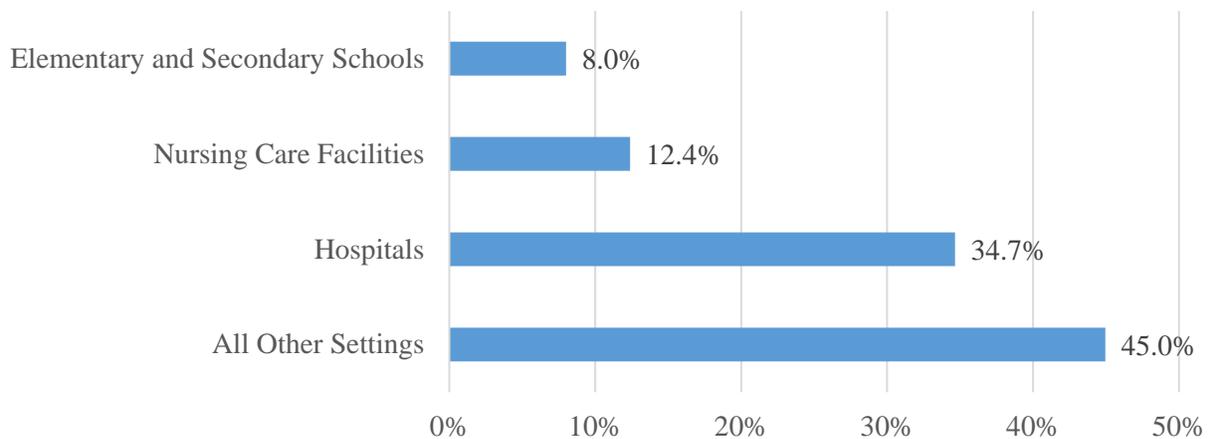


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

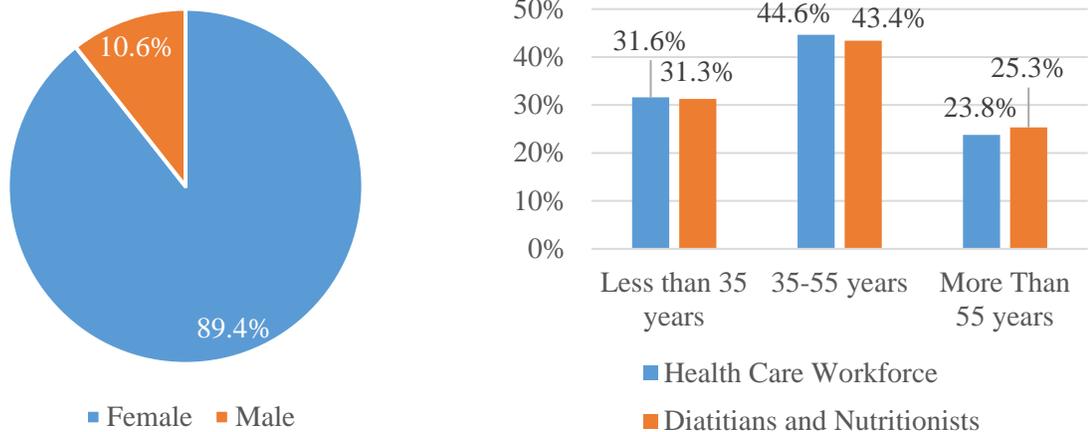
FIGURE 18: DISTRIBUTION OF DIETITIANS AND NUTRITIONISTS, BY WORK SETTING



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

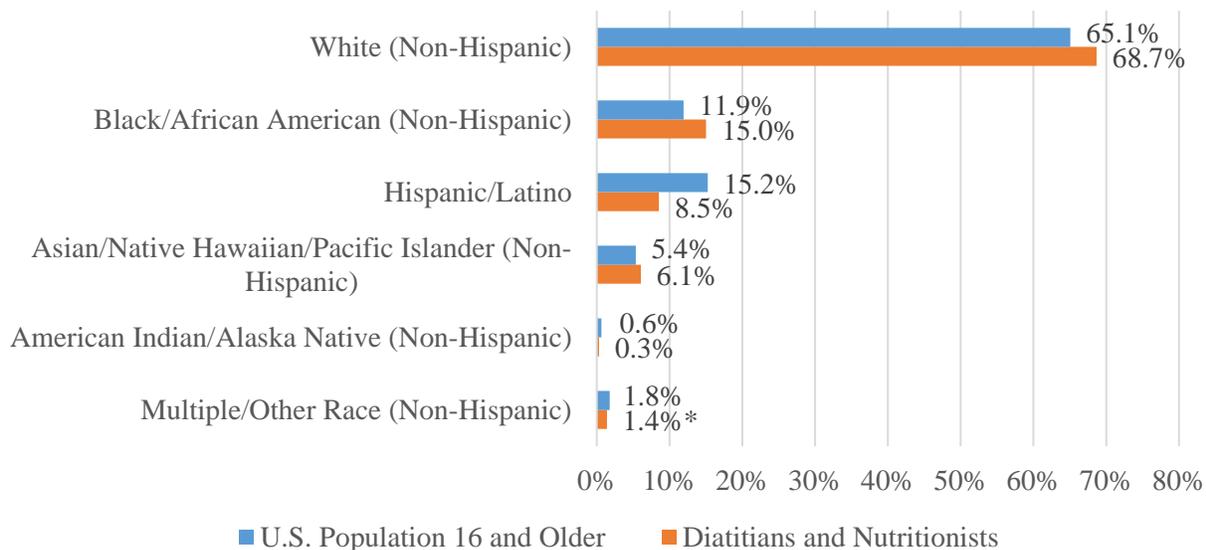
Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 19: DISTRIBUTION OF DIETITIANS AND NUTRITIONISTS, BY SEX AND AGE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: The "Health Care Workforce" in this figure refers to the health occupations covered in this report.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 20: DISTRIBUTION OF DIETITIANS AND NUTRITIONISTS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, RELATIVE TO THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.
 *Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

Graduates

The total number of post-secondary dietetic and nutrition program graduates in the 2014 to 2015 academic year was 5,837.¹⁶

¹⁶ HRSA Analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2014-2015.

3.0 Therapists – Allied Health

Allied health occupations and professional groups described in this section include:

- 3.1.1 Physical Therapists;
- 3.1.2 Physical Therapist Assistants and Aides;
- 3.2 Occupational Therapists;
- 3.3 Respiratory Therapists;
- 3.4 Speech-Language Pathologists; and
- 3.5 Massage Therapists.

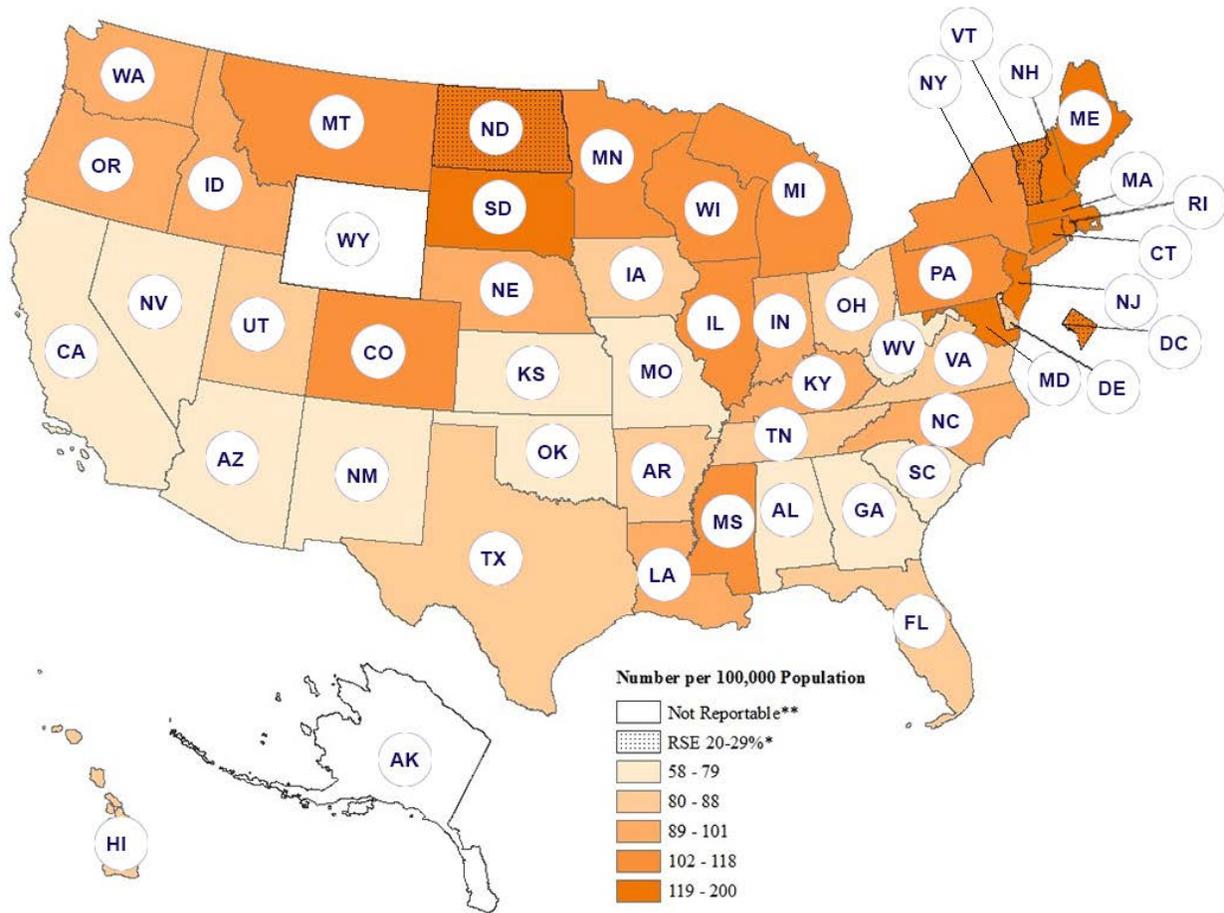
3.1.1 Physical Therapists

- An estimated 235,238 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as Physical Therapists.¹⁷
- To become a Physical Therapist, an individual needs to complete a Doctoral degree, obtain licensure, and meet certain additional requirements.¹⁸

¹⁷ Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

¹⁸ BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2015.

FIGURE 21: PHYSICAL THERAPISTS PER 100,000 WORKING-AGE POPULATION, BY STATE

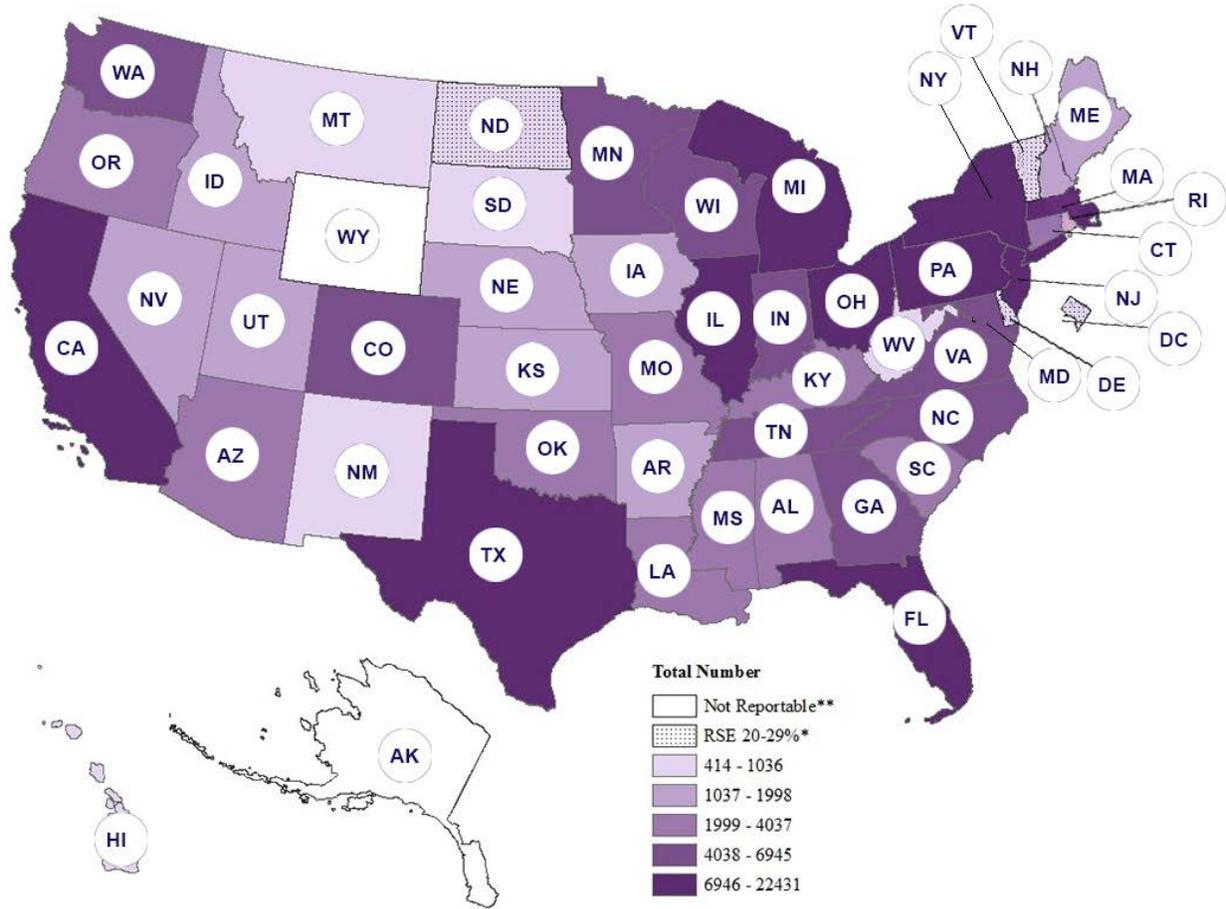


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

FIGURE 22: NUMBER OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS, BY STATE

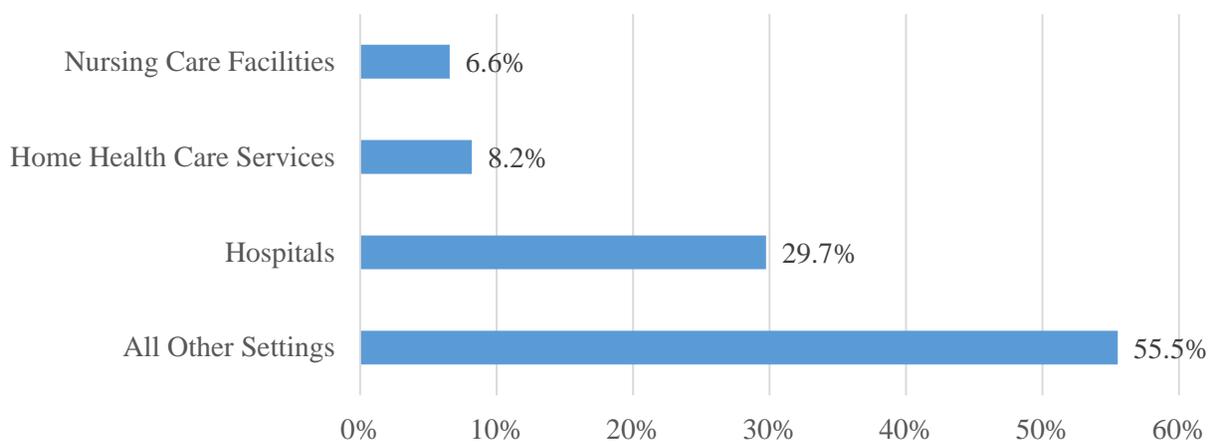


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

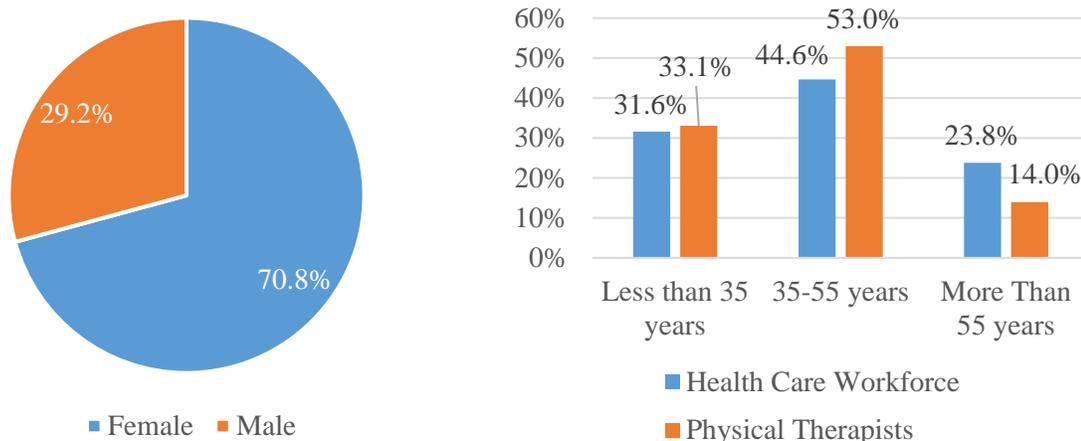
FIGURE 23: DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS, BY WORK SETTING



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 24: DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS, BY SEX AND AGE

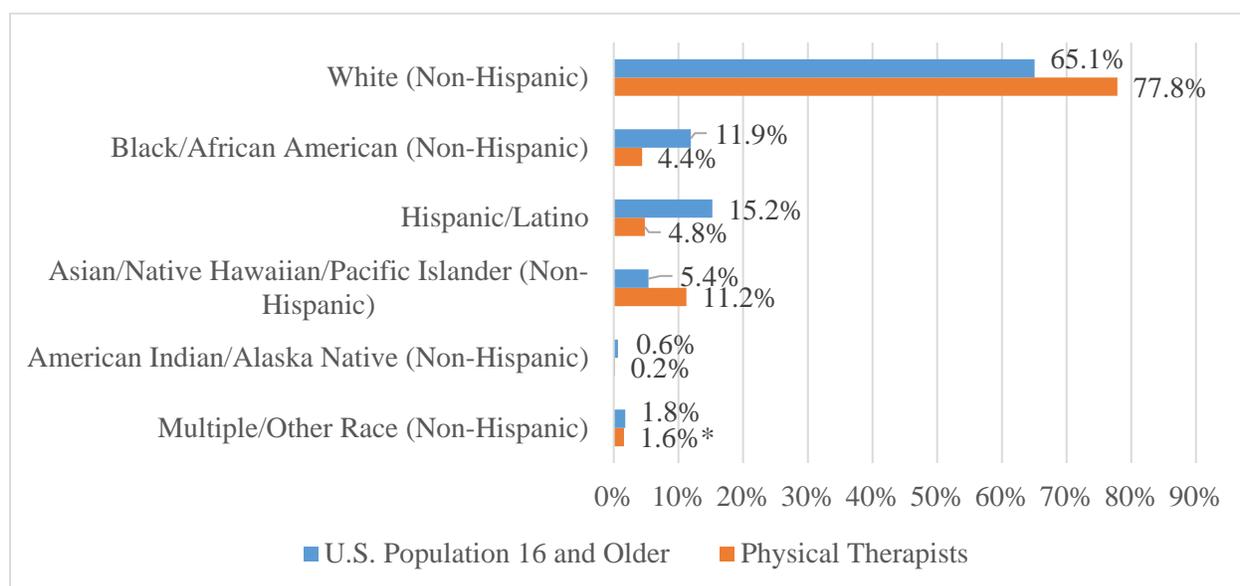


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

Note: The "Health Care Workforce" in this figure refers to the health occupations covered in this report.

Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 25: DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, RELATIVE TO THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

Graduates

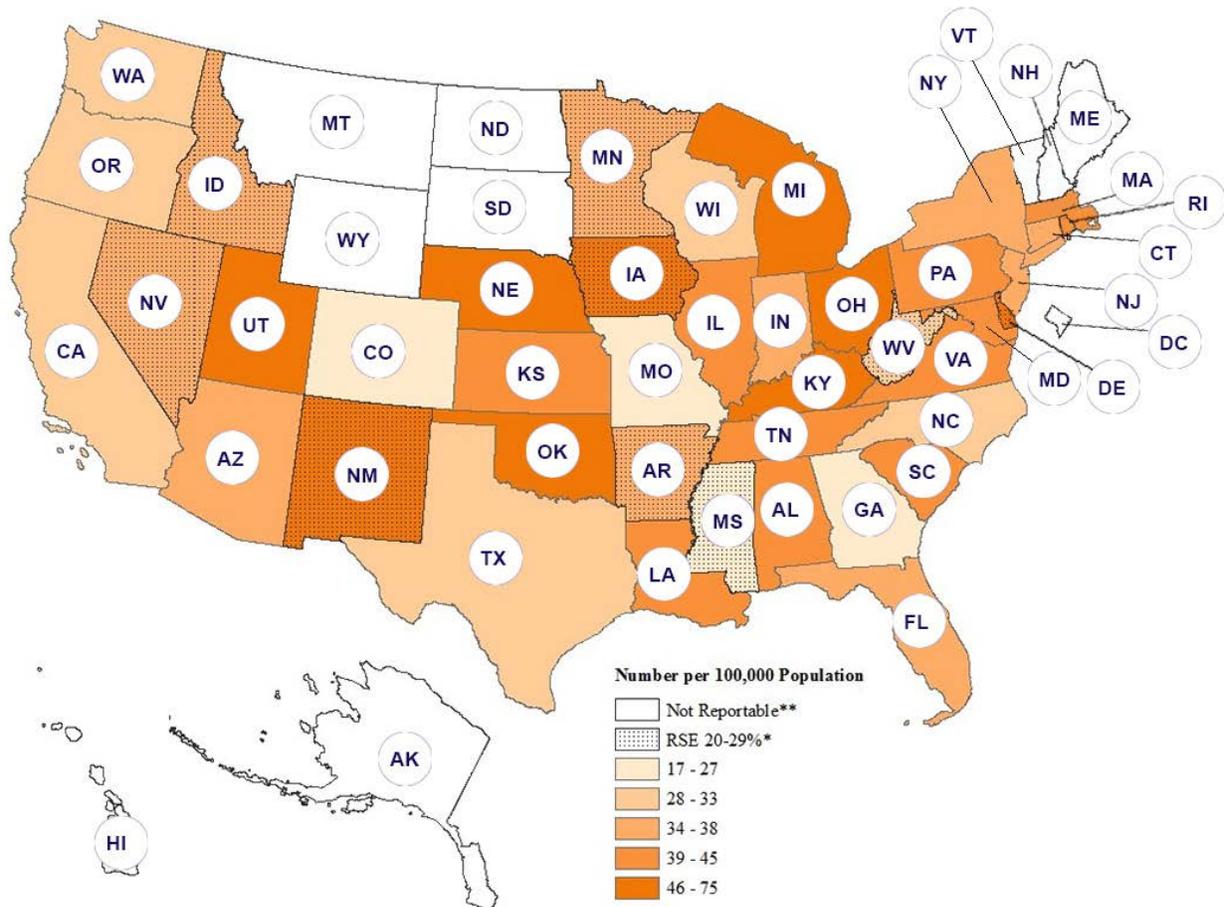
The total number of post-secondary Physical Therapy graduates in the 2014 to 2015 academic year was 11,411.¹⁹

¹⁹ HRSA Analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2014-2015.

3.1.2 Physical Therapists Assistants and Aides

- An estimated 90,768 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as Physical Therapists Assistant or Aide.²⁰
- To become a Physical Therapist Assistant, an individual must obtain an Associate's degree; for an Aide it is a high school diploma or equivalent.²¹

FIGURE 26: PHYSICAL THERAPISTS ASSISTANTS AND AIDES PER 100,000 WORKING-AGE POPULATION, BY STATE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

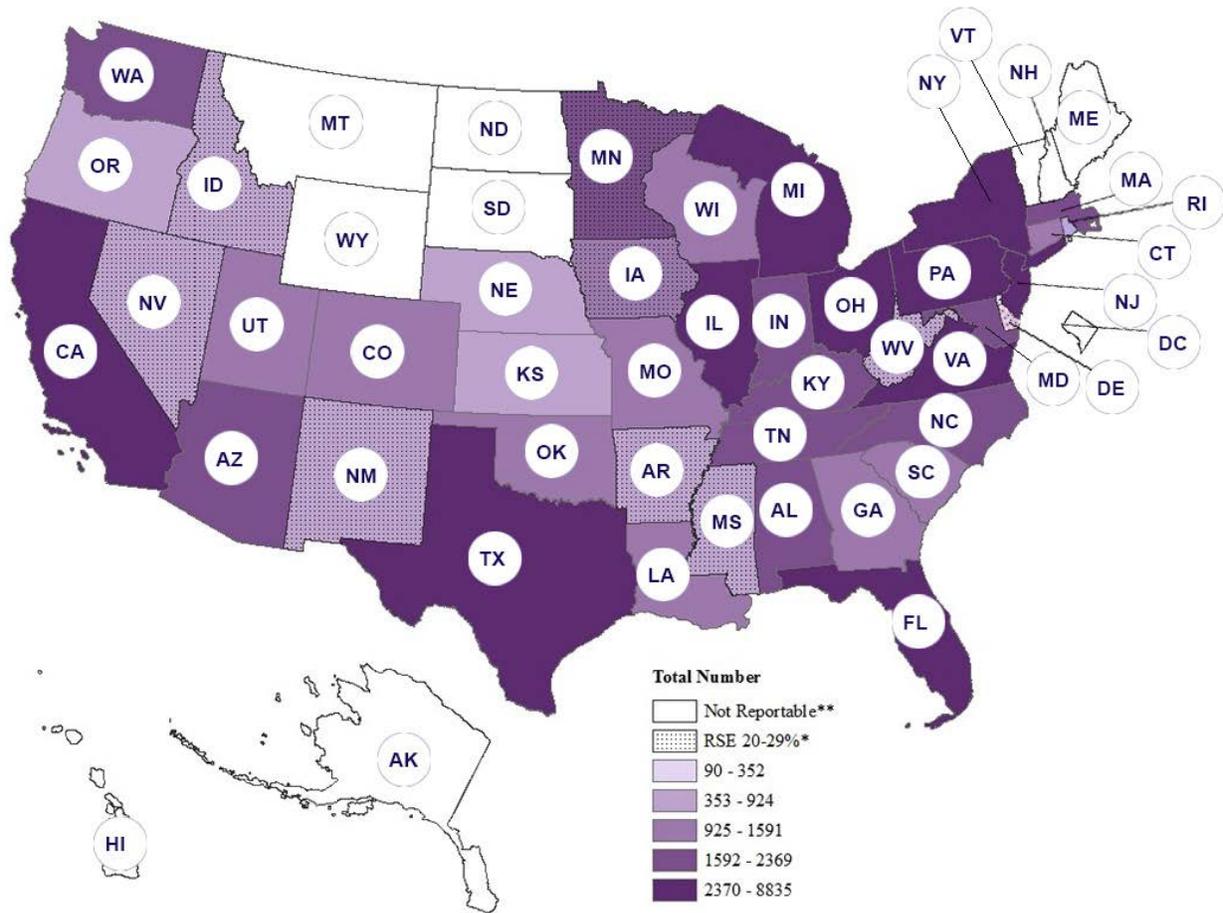
*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

²⁰ Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

²¹ BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2015.

FIGURE 27: NUMBER OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS ASSISTANTS AND AIDES, BY STATE

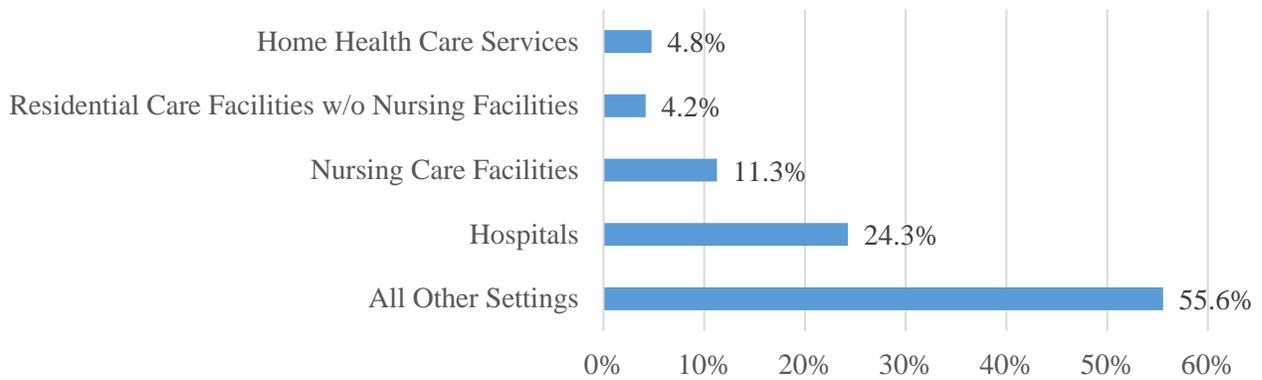


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

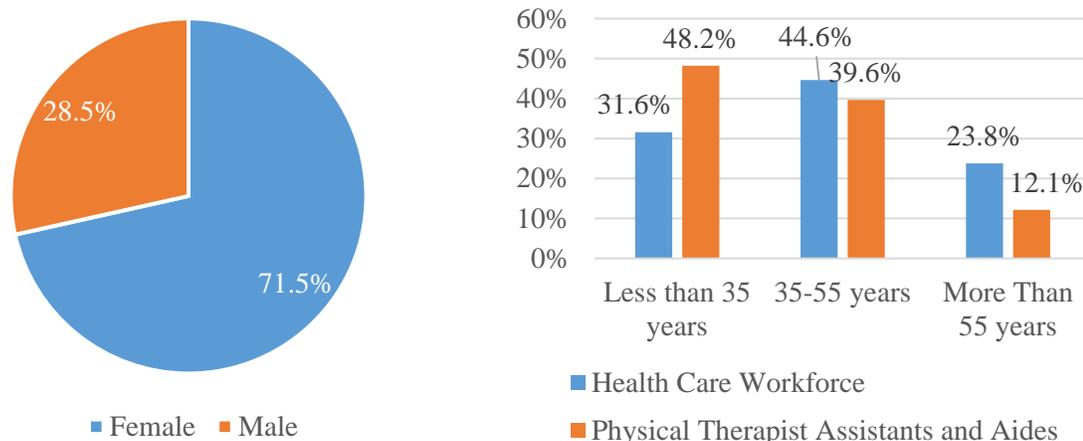
FIGURE 28: DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS ASSISTANTS AND AIDES, BY WORK SETTING



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

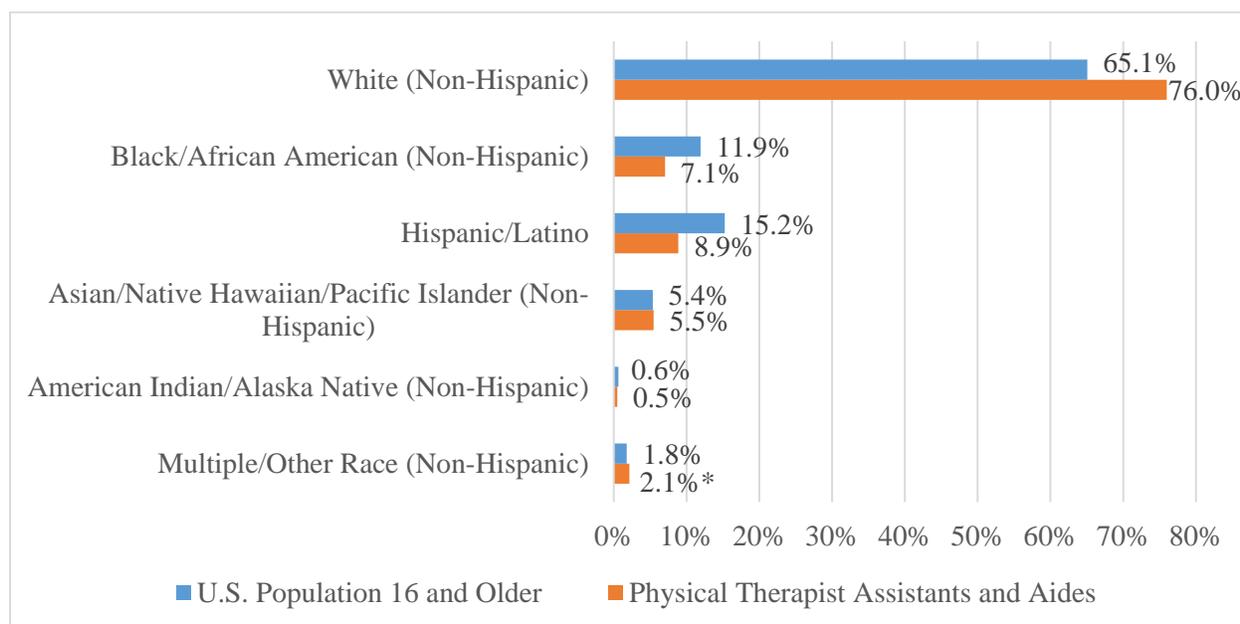
Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 29: DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS ASSISTANTS AND AIDES, BY SEX AND AGE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: The "Health Care Workforce" in this figure refers to the health occupations covered in this report.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 30: DISTRIBUTION OF PHYSICAL THERAPISTS ASSISTANTS AND AIDES, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, RELATIVE TO THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.
 *Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

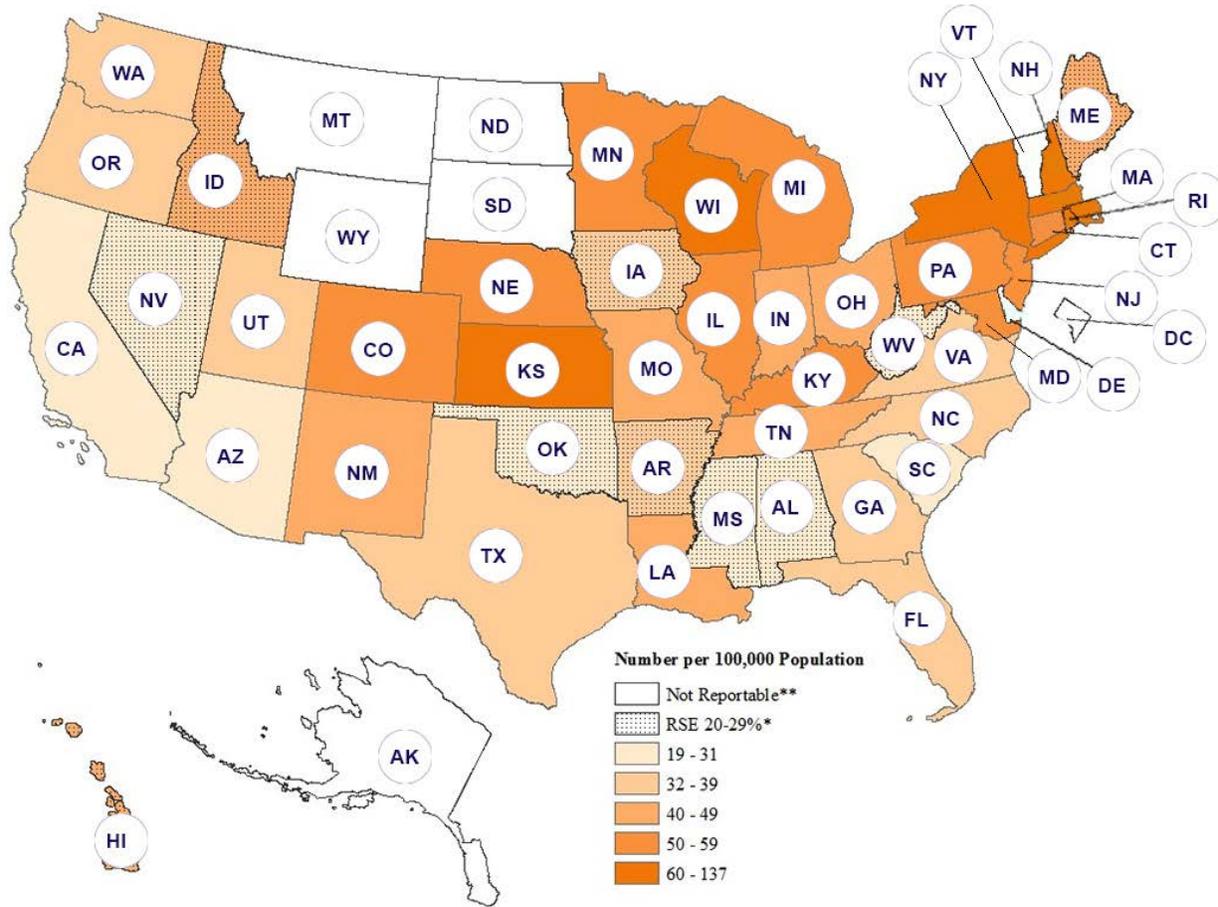
Graduates

No graduate data are presented for occupations in which formal educational requirements are completed in institutions not reporting to IPEDS or vary substantially by state.

3.2 Occupational Therapists

- An estimated 108,412 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as Occupational Therapist.²²
- To become an Occupational Therapist, an individual must obtain a Master’s degree, licensure, and meet certain additional requirements.²³

FIGURE 31: OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS PER 100,000 WORKING-AGE POPULATION, BY STATE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

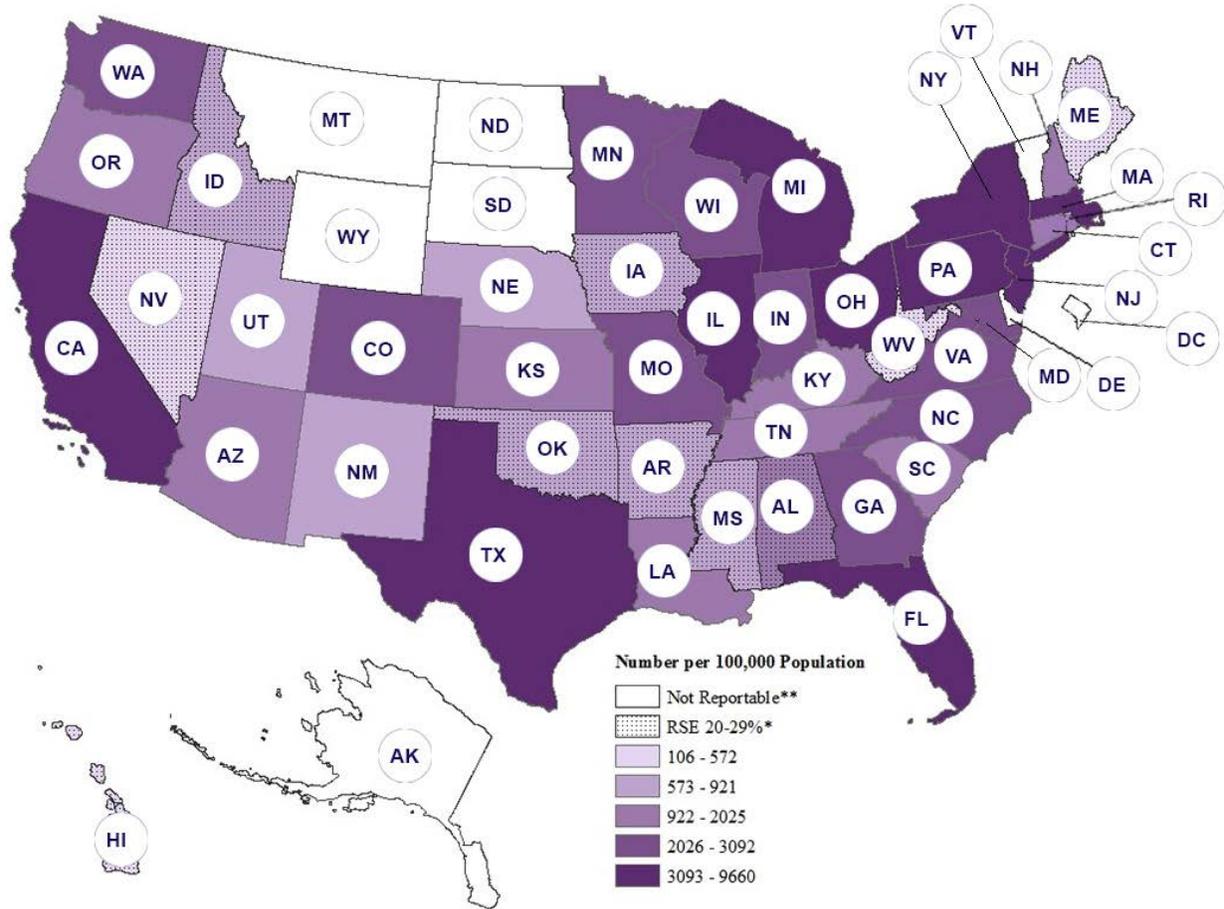
*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

²² Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

²³ BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2015.

FIGURE 32: NUMBER OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS, BY STATE

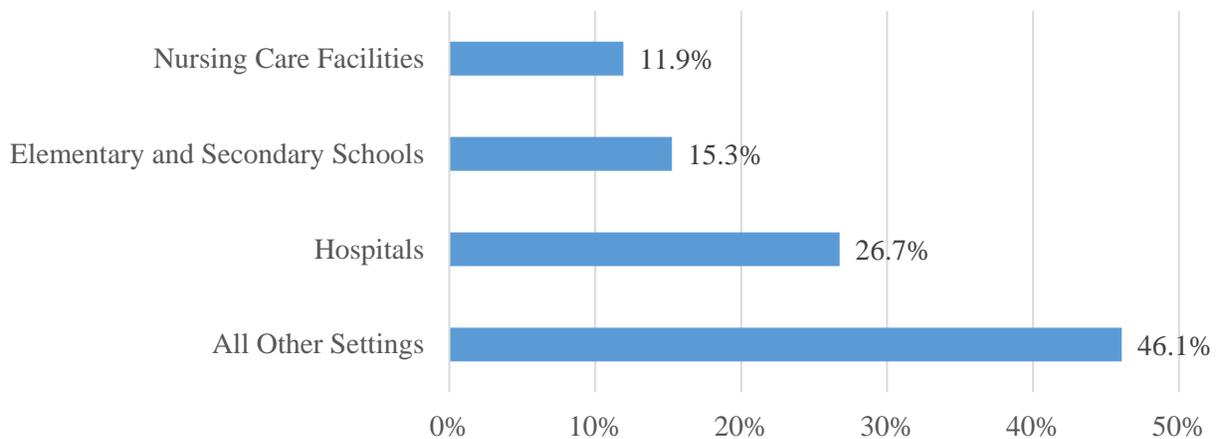


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

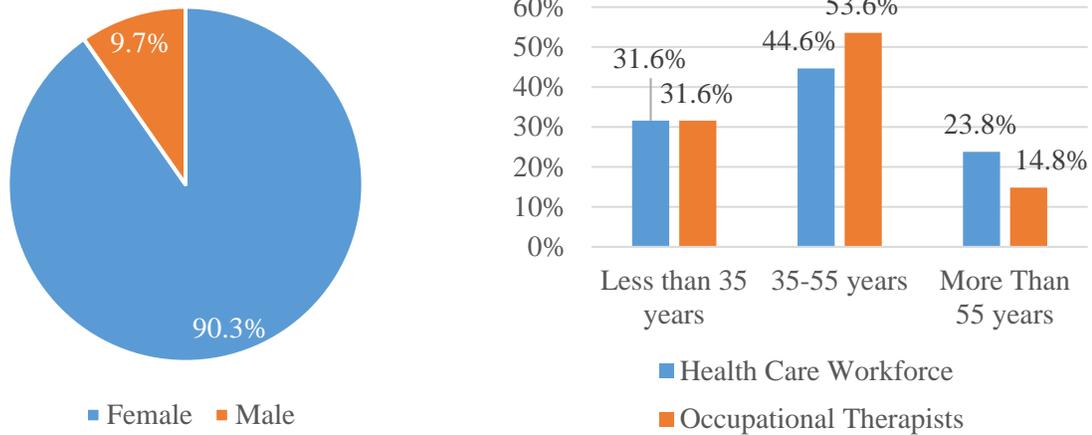
FIGURE 33: DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS, BY WORK SETTING



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

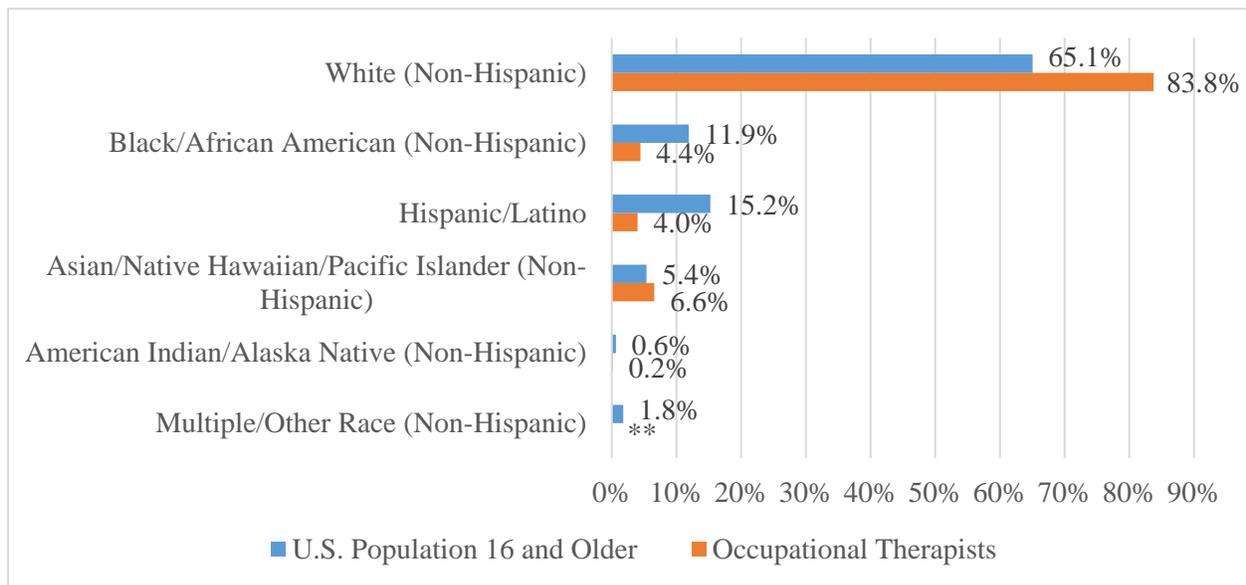
Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 34: DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS, BY SEX AND AGE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: The “Health Care Workforce” in this figure refers to the health occupations covered in this report.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 35: DISTRIBUTION OF OCCUPATIONAL THERAPISTS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, RELATIVE TO THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.
 **RSE_≥30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

Graduates

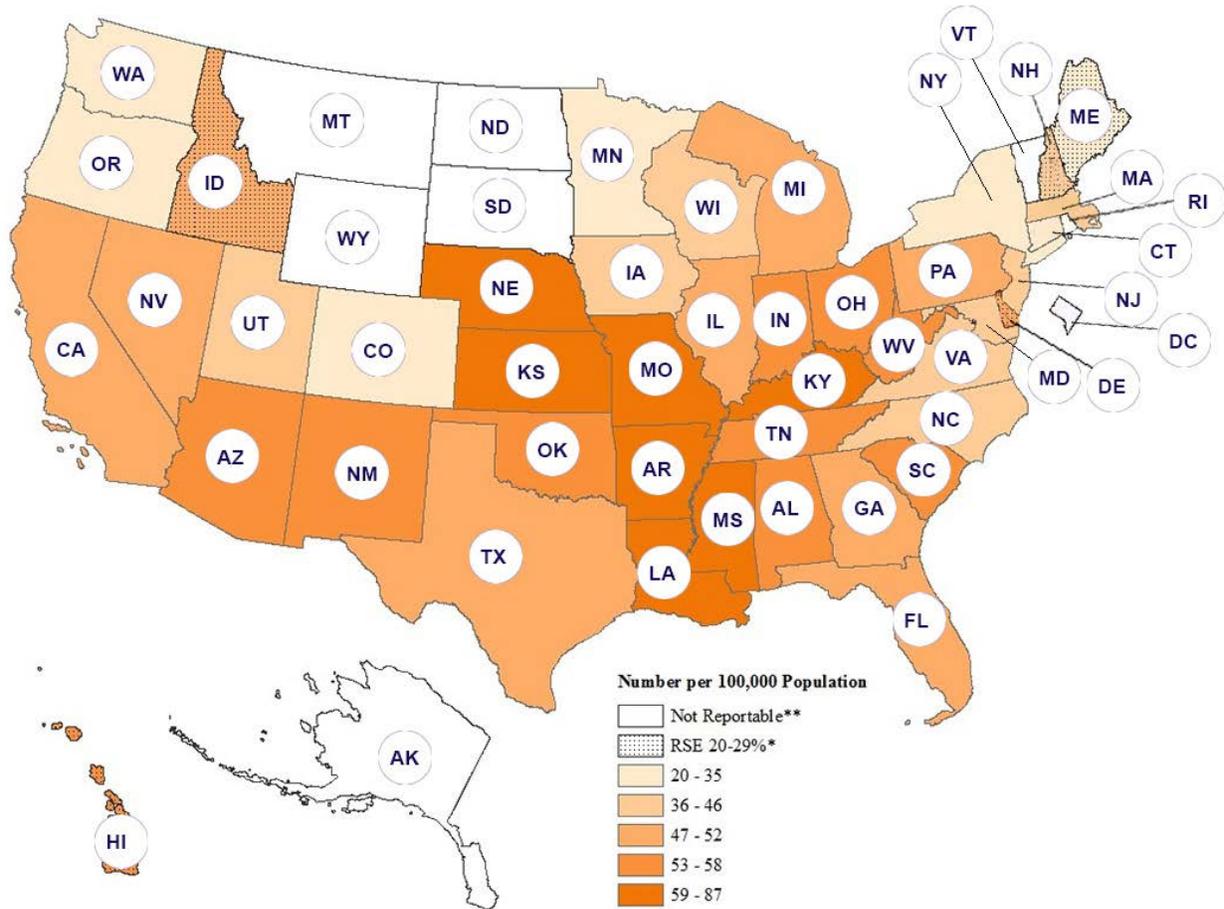
The total number of post-secondary Occupational Therapy (OT) graduates in the 2014 to 2015 academic year was 7,232.²⁴

²⁴ HRSA Analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2014-2015.

3.3 Respiratory Therapists

- An estimated 118,675 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as Respiratory Therapist.²⁵
- To become a Respiratory Therapist, an individual must obtain an Associate’s degree and most states require licensure.²⁶

FIGURE 36: RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS PER 100,000 WORKING-AGE POPULATION, BY STATE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

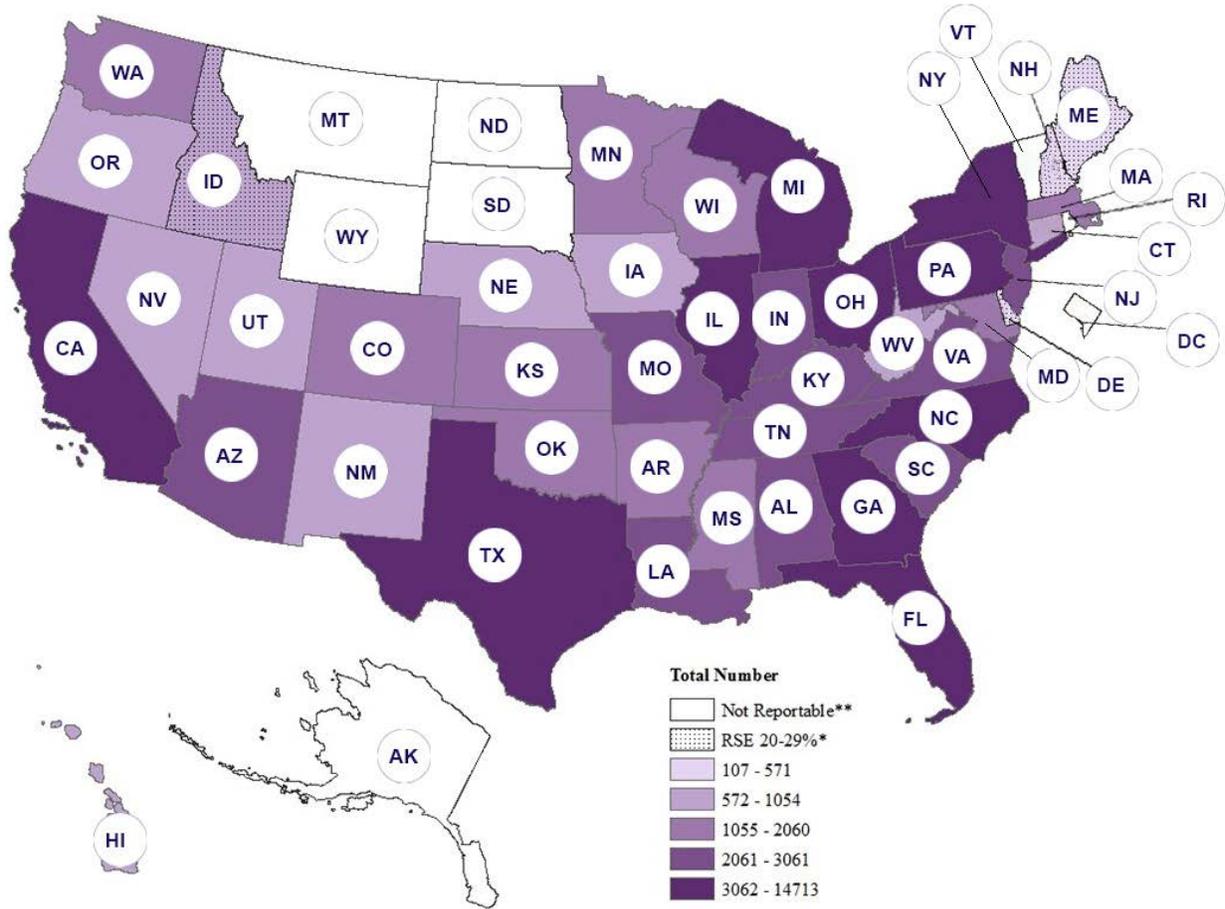
*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

²⁵ Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

²⁶ BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2015.

FIGURE 37: NUMBER OF RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS, BY STATE

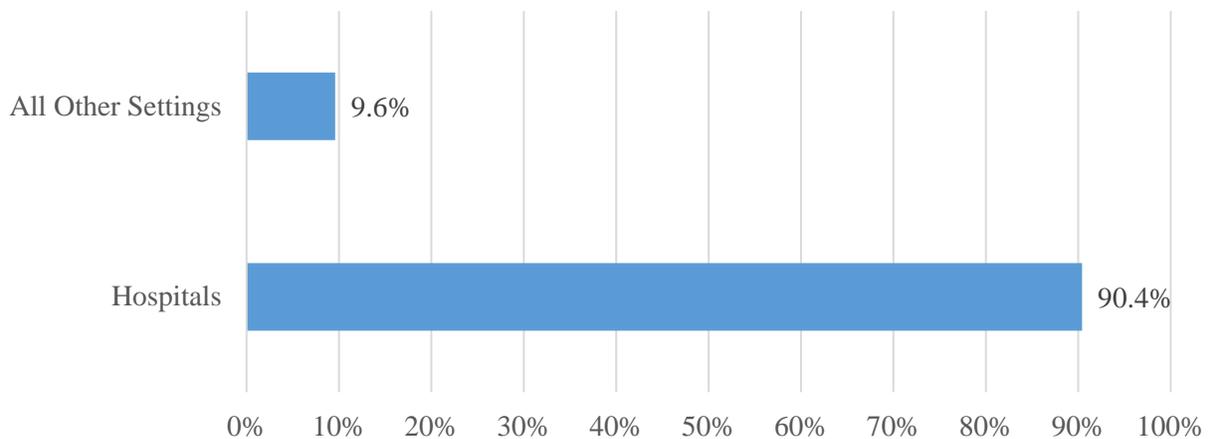


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

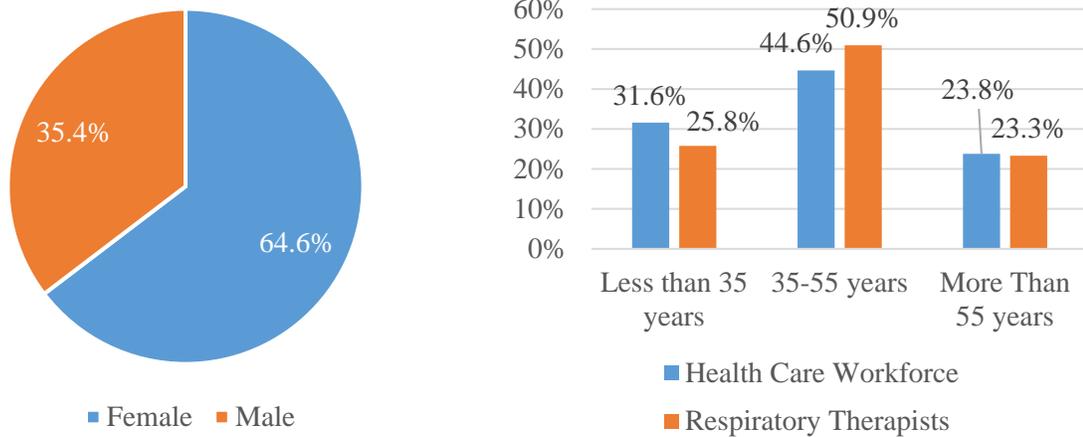
FIGURE 38: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS, BY WORK SETTING



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

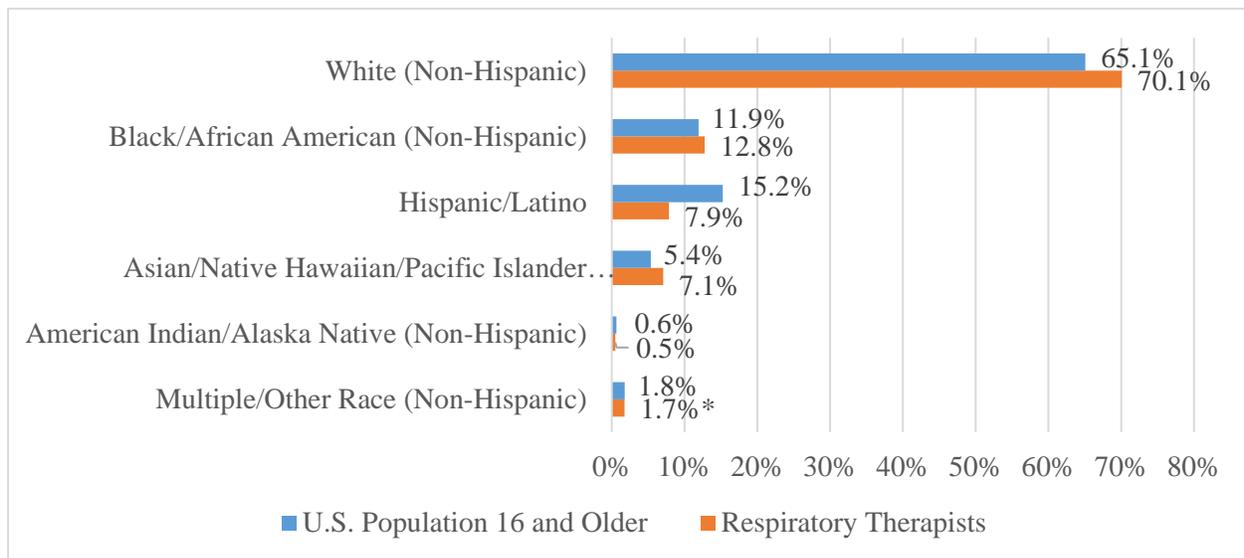
Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 39: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS, BY SEX AND AGE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: The “Health Care Workforce” in this figure refers to the health occupations covered in this report.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 40: DISTRIBUTION OF RESPIRATORY THERAPISTS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, RELATIVE TO THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.
 *Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

Graduates

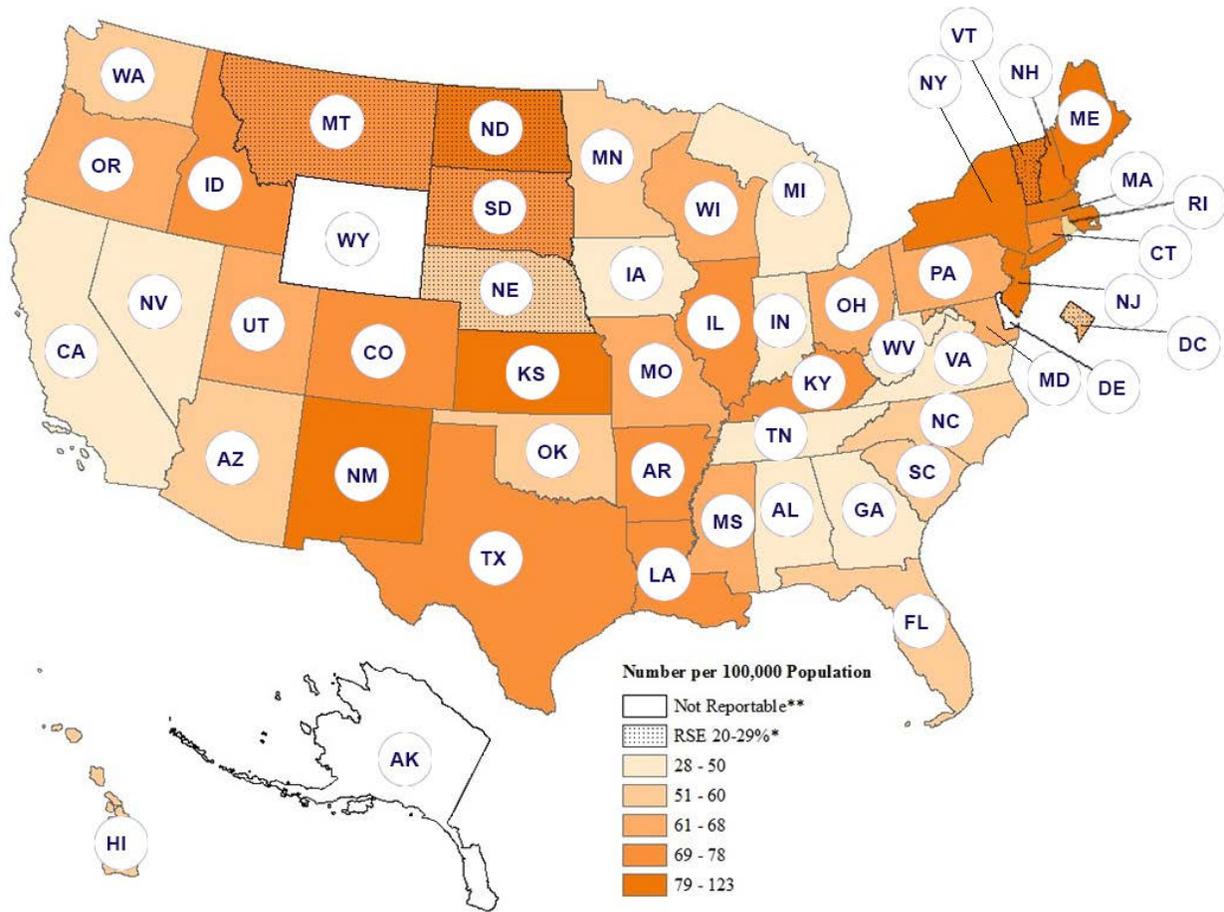
The total number of post-secondary Respiratory Therapy graduates in the 2014 to 2015 academic year was 7,367.²⁷

²⁷ HRSA Analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2014-2015.

3.4 Speech-Language Pathologists

- An estimated 156,512 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as Speech-Language Pathologist.²⁸
- To become a Speech-Language Pathologist, an individual must obtain a Master's degree or higher degree, and most states require licensure.²⁹

FIGURE 41: SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS PER 100,000 WORKING-AGE POPULATION, BY STATE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

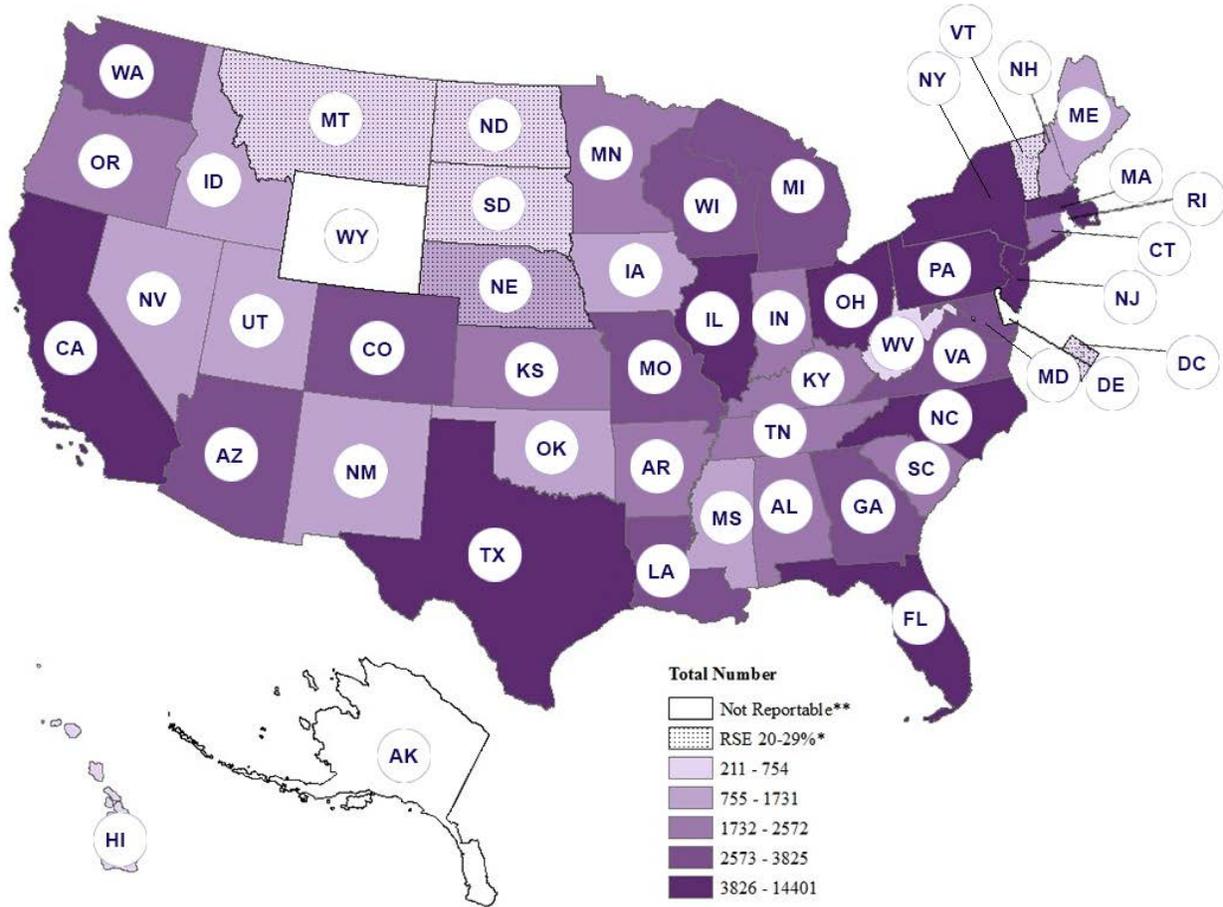
*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

²⁸ Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

²⁹ BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2015.

FIGURE 42: NUMBER OF SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS, BY STATE

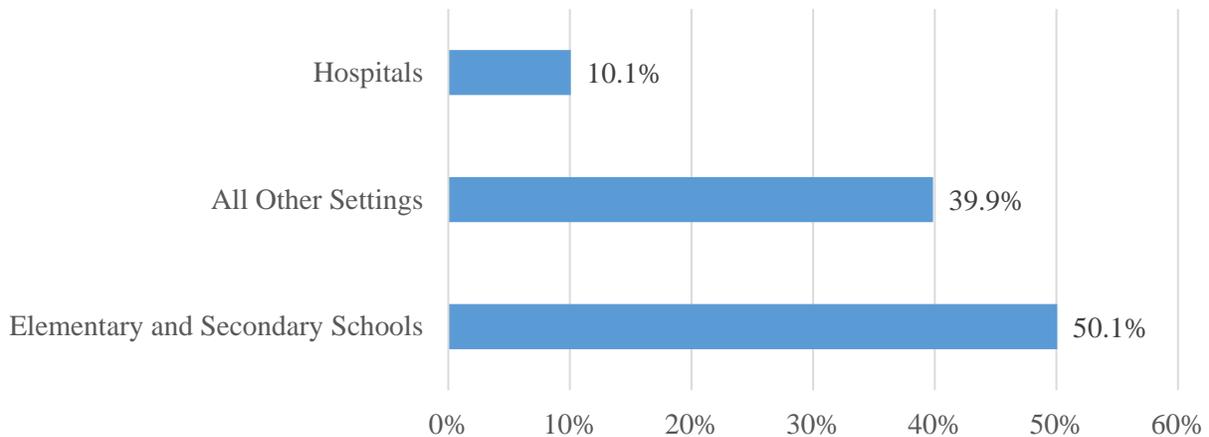


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

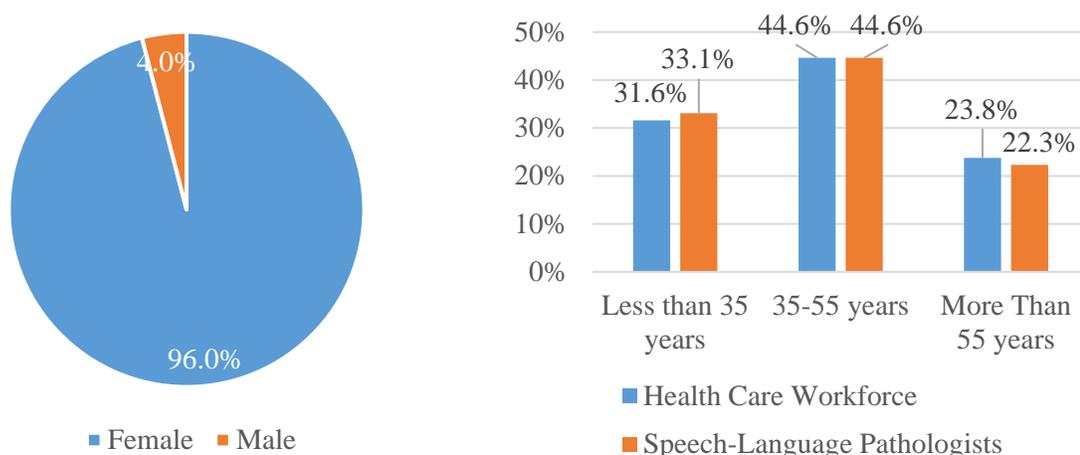
FIGURE 43: DISTRIBUTION OF SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS, BY WORK SETTING



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 44: DISTRIBUTION OF SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS, BY SEX AND AGE

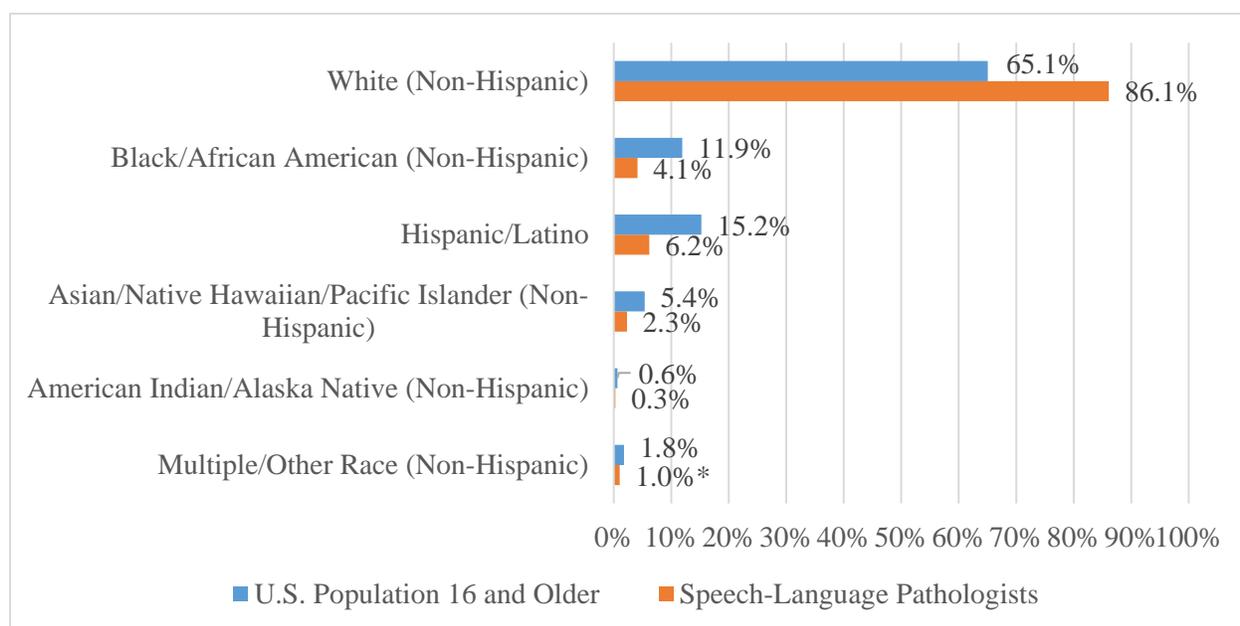


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

Note: The "Health Care Workforce" in this figure refers to the health occupations covered in this report.

Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 45: DISTRIBUTION OF SPEECH-LANGUAGE PATHOLOGISTS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, RELATIVE TO THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

Graduates

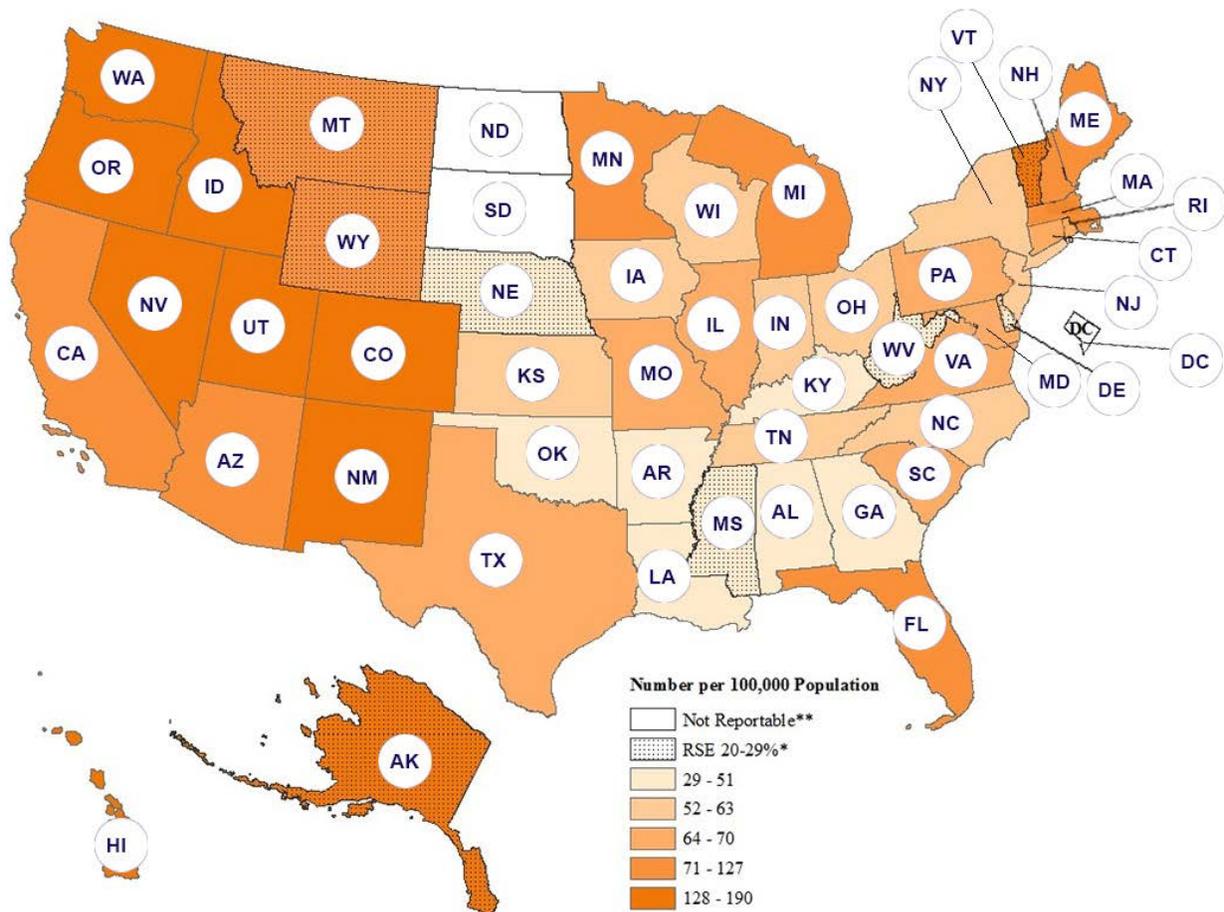
The total number of post-secondary Speech-Language Pathology graduates in the 2014 to 2015 academic year was 19,433.³⁰

³⁰ HRSA Analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2014-2015.

3.5 Massage Therapists

- An estimated 200,185 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as Massage Therapist.³¹
- To become a Massage Therapist, an individual needs to obtain a post-secondary non-degree award. Some states require certification and/or licensure.³²

FIGURE 46: MASSAGE THERAPISTS PER 100,000 WORKING-AGE POPULATION, BY STATE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

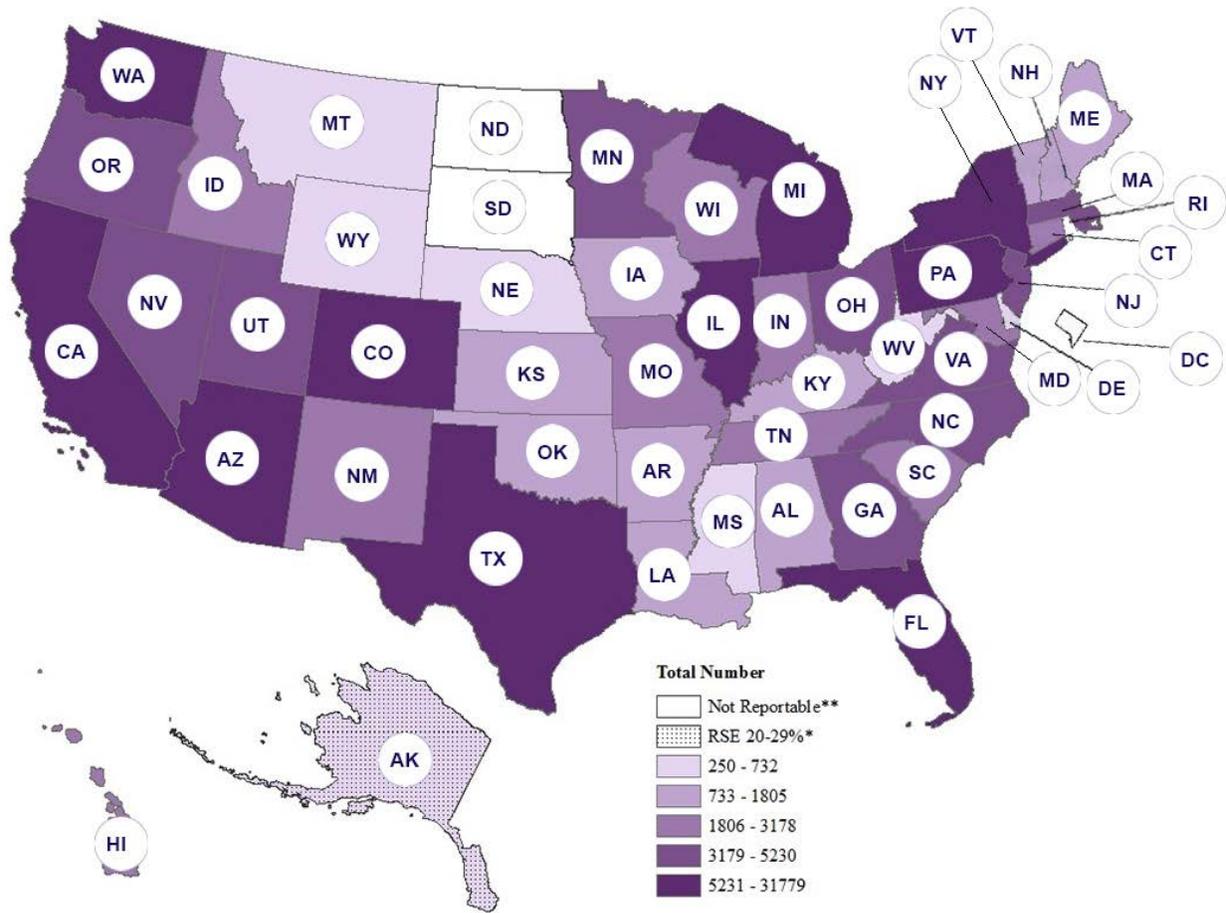
*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

³¹ Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

³² BLS, Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2015.

FIGURE 47: NUMBER OF MASSAGE THERAPISTS, BY STATE

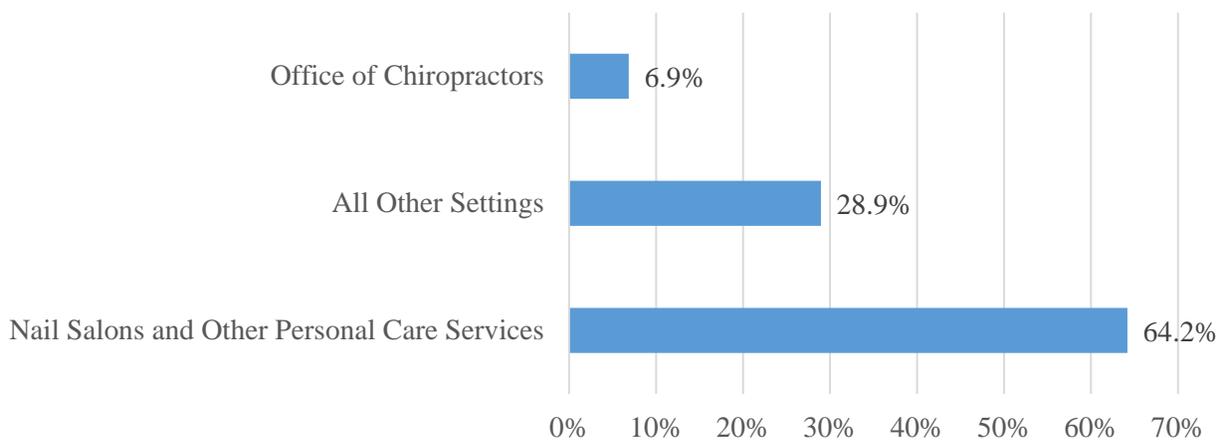


Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE = 20% - 29% should be considered with caution because of large sampling error.

**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

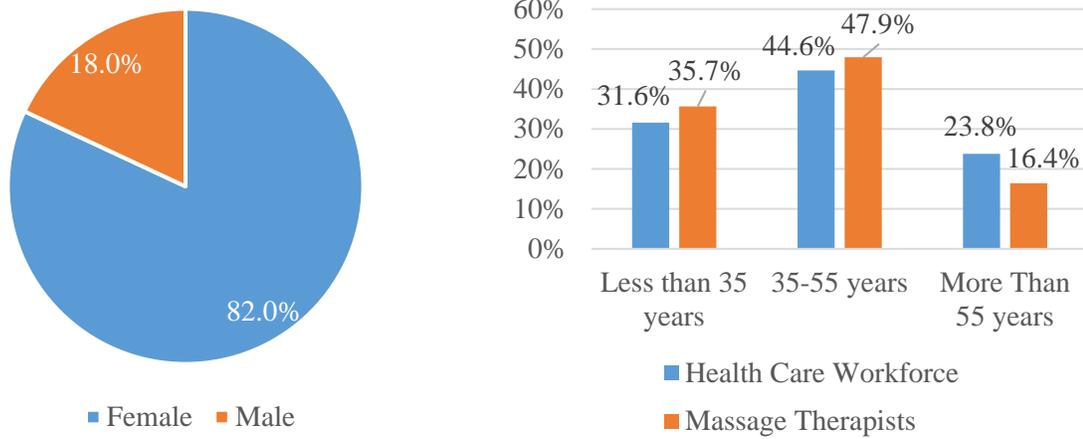
FIGURE 48: DISTRIBUTION OF MASSAGE THERAPISTS, BY WORK SETTING



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.

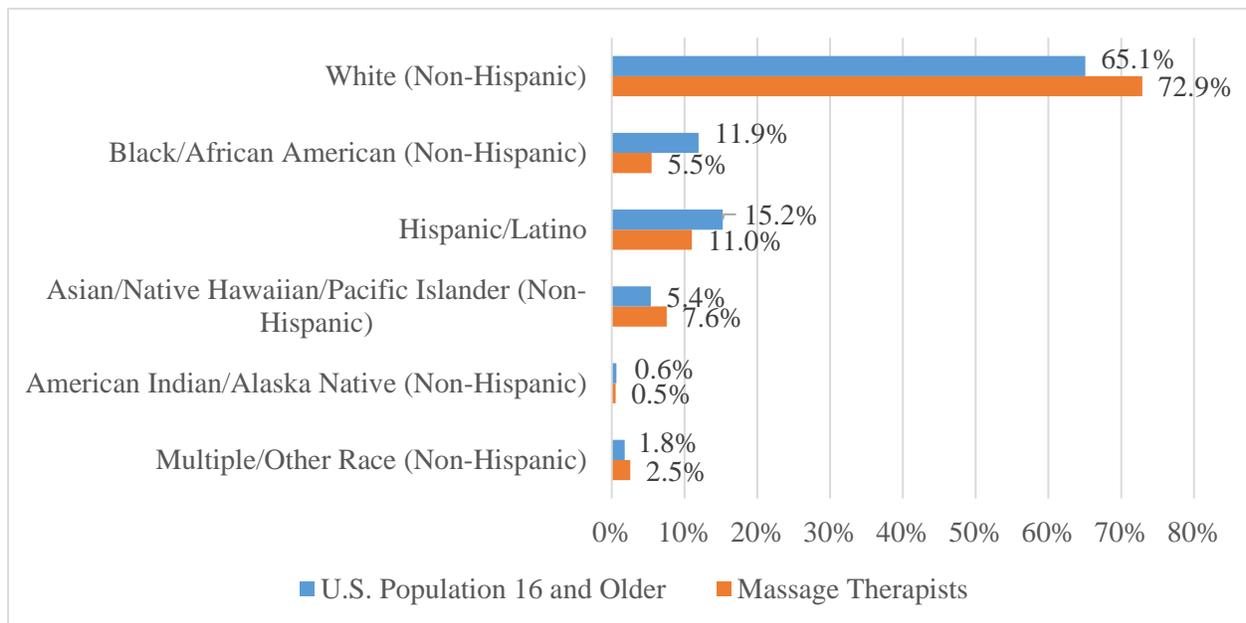
Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 49: DISTRIBUTION OF MASSAGE THERAPISTS, BY SEX AND AGE



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: The “Health Care Workforce” in this figure refers to the health occupations covered in this report.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

FIGURE 50: DISTRIBUTION OF MASSAGE THERAPISTS, BY RACE/ETHNICITY, RELATIVE TO THE WORKING-AGE POPULATION



Data Source: HRSA Analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2011-2015.
 Note: Percentages may not total 100, because of rounding.

Graduates

No graduate data are presented for occupations in which formal educational requirements are completed in institutions not reporting to IPEDS or vary substantially by state.