

THE U.S. HEALTH WORKFORCE CHARTBOOK

Part IV: Behavioral and Allied Health

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



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.

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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
ARF	Area Resource File
BHPPr	Bureau of Health Professions
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics
BSN	Bachelor of Science in Nursing
CDC	Centers for Disease Control and Prevention
CMS	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
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
NCLEX-RN [®]	National Counsel Licensure Examination for Registered 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 U.S. Health Workforce Chartbook provides extensive data on 35 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 35 occupations included in this Chartbook are classified based on the U.S. government's Standard Occupational Classification (SOC) system and included more than 14 million individuals in 2010.¹ These individuals represent approximately 10 percent of the nation's workforce.² The occupations included in this Chartbook 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 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 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 important components of the health workforce are not included or fully represented in the Chartbook because of data limitations. These components include occupations for which data are not collected or reported separately by the U.S. Census Bureau. For example, data from public health nurses are not collected separately from other types of nurses. The report also does

¹HRSA analysis of the U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey (ACS) Public Use Microdata Sample (PUMS), 2008-2010.

²HRSA analysis of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), Employment Projections, 2010-2020. 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.

³Note: 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 that 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 and limitations.

not include important health occupations, because of the small size of the occupation, such as epidemiologists and other public-health oriented disciplines like 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.

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.

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*, 2012-13 Edition.

Also, data from ***HRSA’s Area Resource File (ARF)*** are included in this Chartbook. The ARF is a comprehensive, county-level source of health workforce and other health resources data. Included in the ARF are data from the American College of Nurse-Midwives (ACNM) and the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services’ National Provider Identification (NPI) file. The NPI file contains data on health professionals that require unique identification for federal billing (e.g., Medicare and Medicaid), private insurance, and other purposes. In this report, NPI data in the ARF have been used for cases in which ACS data were not available (i.e., nurse practitioners and nurse anesthetists).

Details on the data sources, definitions and analysis, and other information provided in the Chartbook are available in the *The U.S. Health Workforce Chartbook: Technical Documentation*, which can be found at <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/healthworkforce/index.html>. 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.

Part IV: Behavioral and Allied Health

<u>Occupation</u>	<u>Total Workforce</u>⁴
1.0 Behavioral Health	
1.1 Psychologists	188,708
1.2 Counselors	295,263
1.3 Social Workers	517,628
2.0 Dietitians and Nutritionists	92,779
3.0 Therapists – Allied Health	
3.1 Physical Therapists	188,986
3.1.1 Physical Therapist Assistants and Aides	70,905
3.2 Occupational Therapists	86,728
3.3 Respiratory Therapists	102,117
3.4 Speech-Language Pathologists	121,963
3.5 Massage Therapists	139,215

⁴Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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.

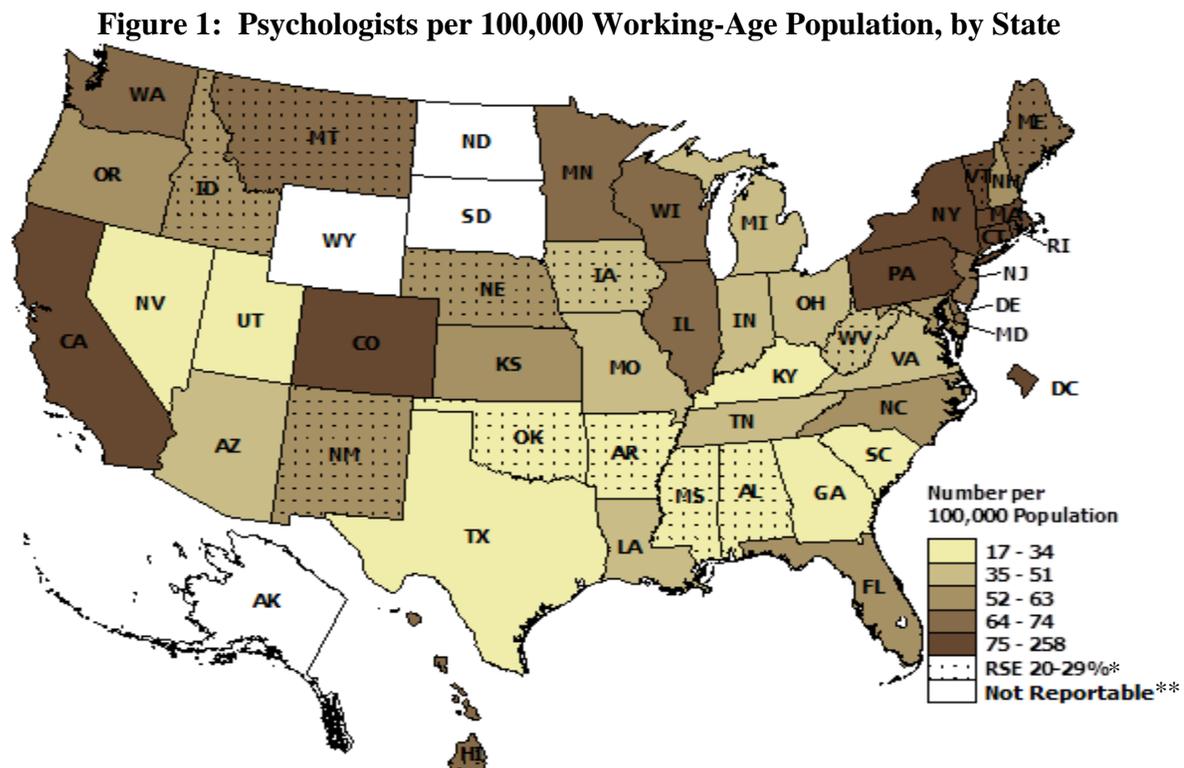
The Behavioral Health occupations described in this section include:

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

1.1 Psychologists

- An estimated 188,708 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as psychologist.⁵
- The typical entry-level education for psychologists is a master's or doctoral degree.⁶

Current Distribution



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

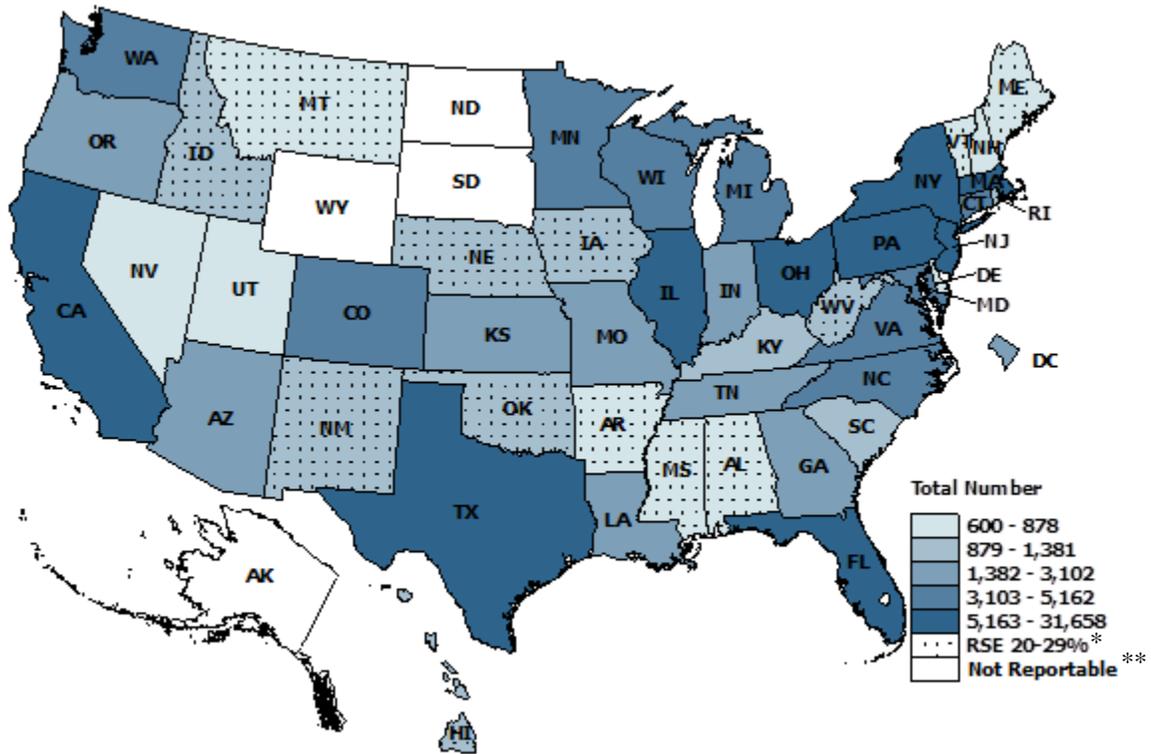
*Note: Estimated ratios in states with a relative standard error (RSE) > 20% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

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

⁵Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

⁶BLS, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2012-13 Edition.

Figure 2: Number of Psychologists, by State

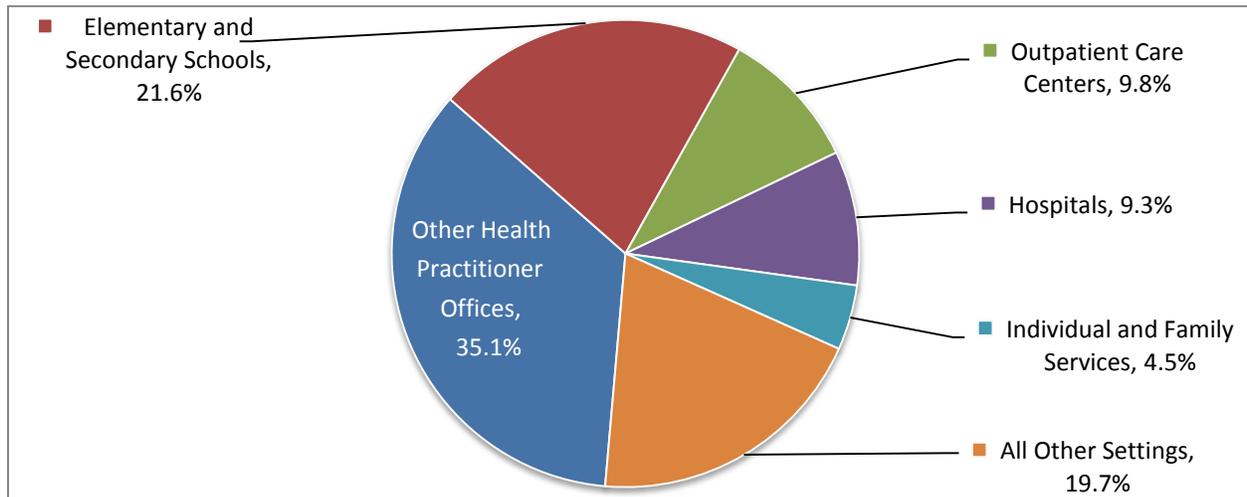


Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

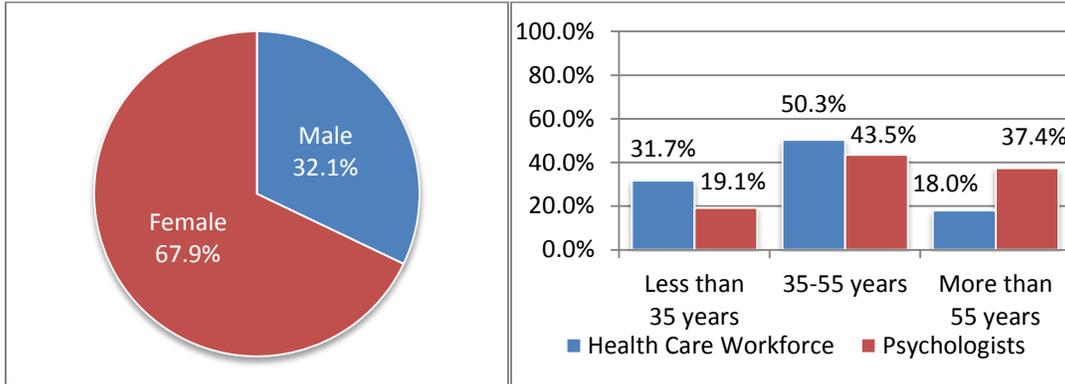
**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

Figure 3: Distribution of Psychologists, by Work Setting



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

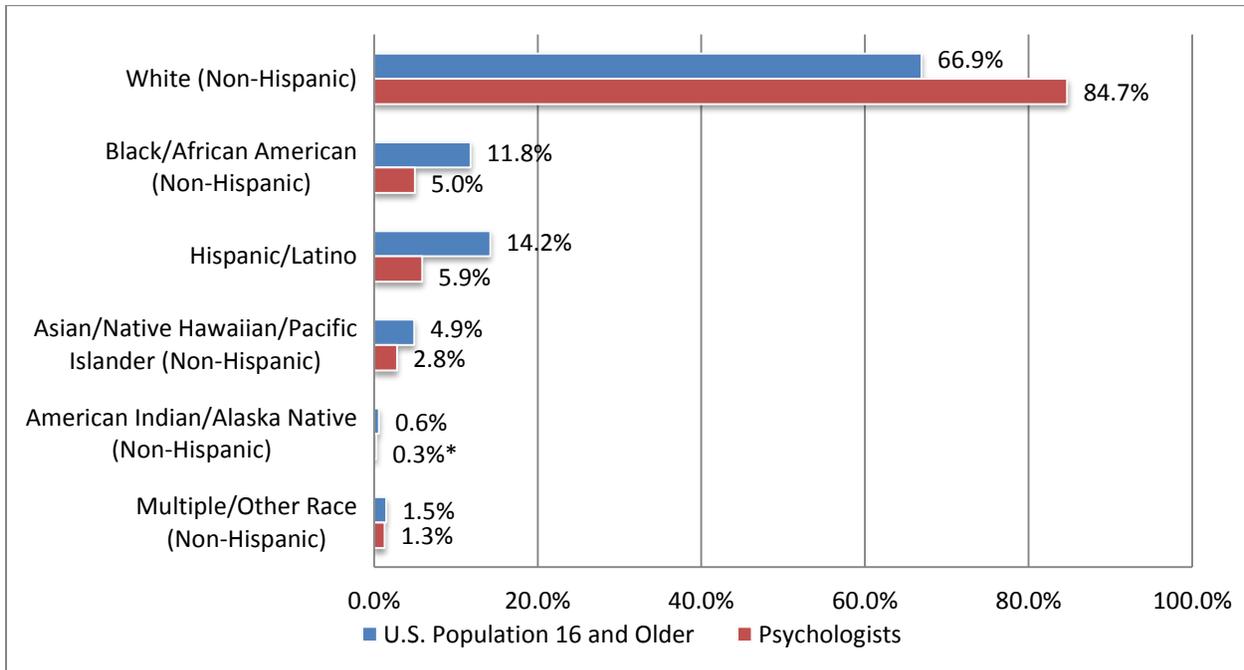
Figure 4: Distribution of Psychologists, by Sex and Age



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

Figure 5: Distribution of Psychologists, by Race/Ethnicity, Relative to the Working-Age Population



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

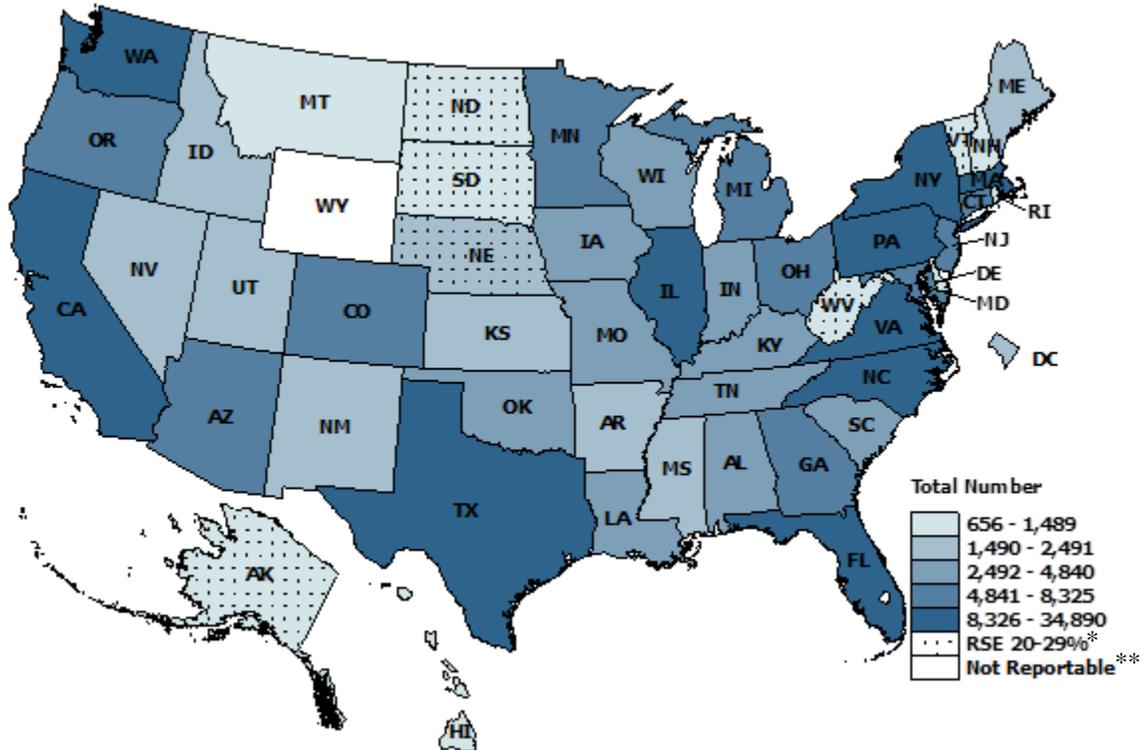
*Note: $20\% \leq RSE < 30\%$; use estimate with caution because of large sampling error.

Graduates

The total number of post-secondary psychology graduates at the master’s and doctoral levels in the 2009 to 2010 academic year was 24,345. Of these, 80.5 percent of psychology graduates received a master’s degree, and 19.5 percent of psychology graduates received a doctoral degree.⁷

⁷HRSA analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2009-2010.

Figure 7: Number of Counselors, by State

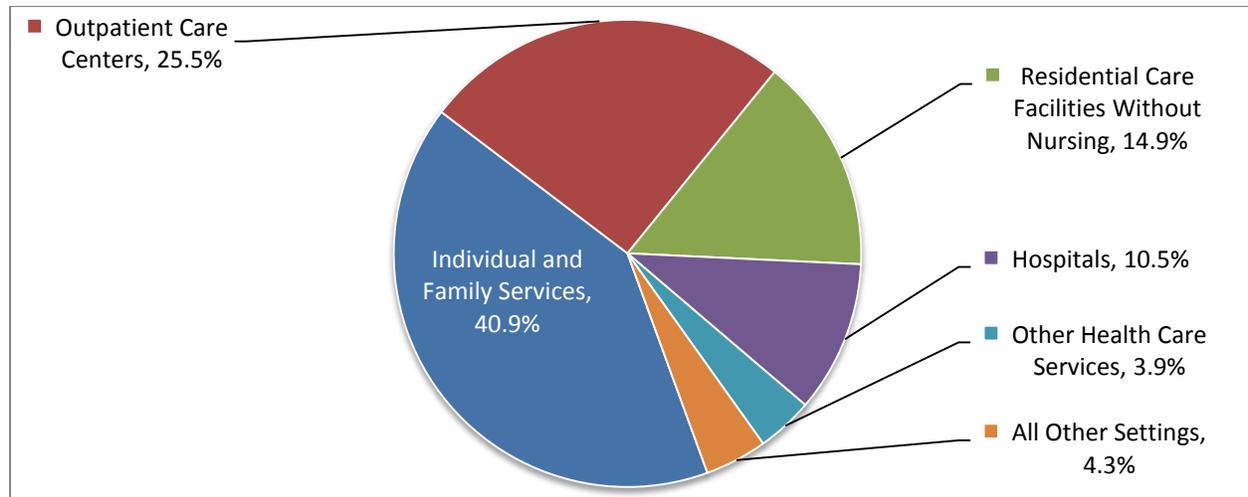


Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

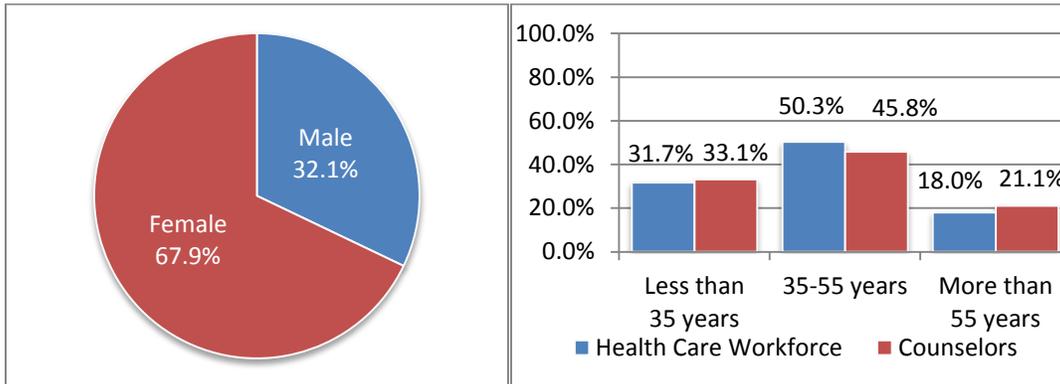
**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

Figure 8: Distribution of Counselors, by Work Setting



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

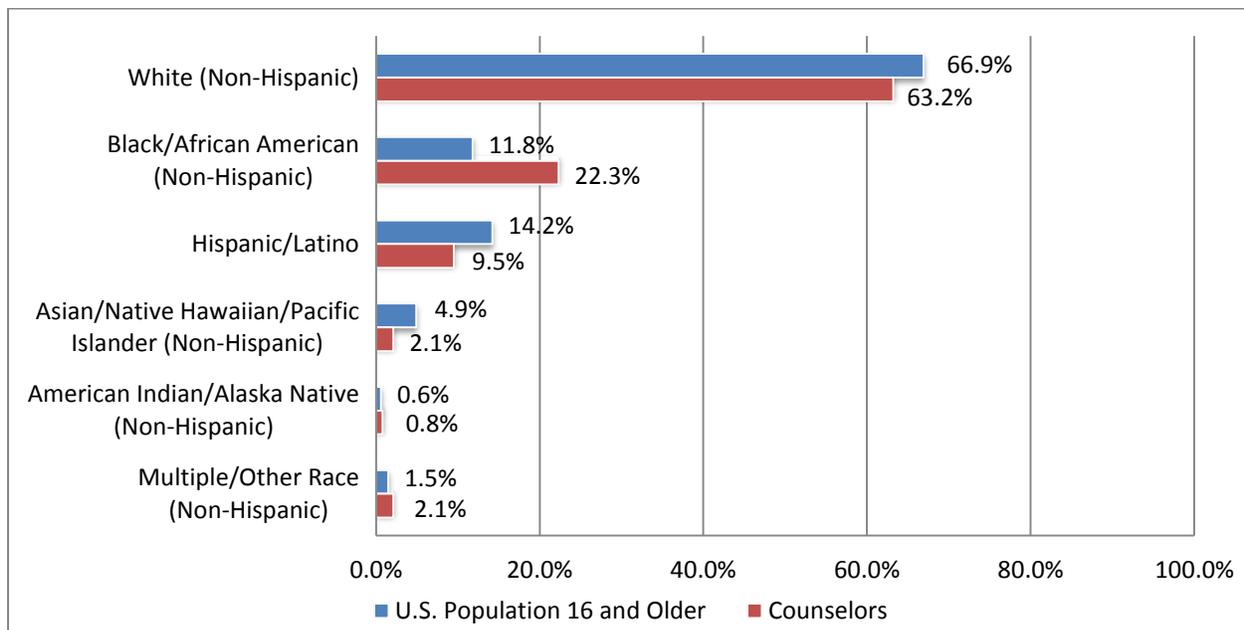
Figure 9: Distribution of Counselors, by Sex and Age



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

Figure 10: Distribution of Counselors, by Race/Ethnicity, Relative to the Working-Age Population



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

Graduates

The total number of post-secondary counseling graduates at the bachelor’s and master’s levels in the 2009 to 2010 academic year was 6,641.¹⁰ Of these, 8.4 percent of counseling graduates received a bachelor’s degree, and 91.6 percent of counseling graduates received a master’s degree.¹¹

¹⁰HRSA analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2009-2010.

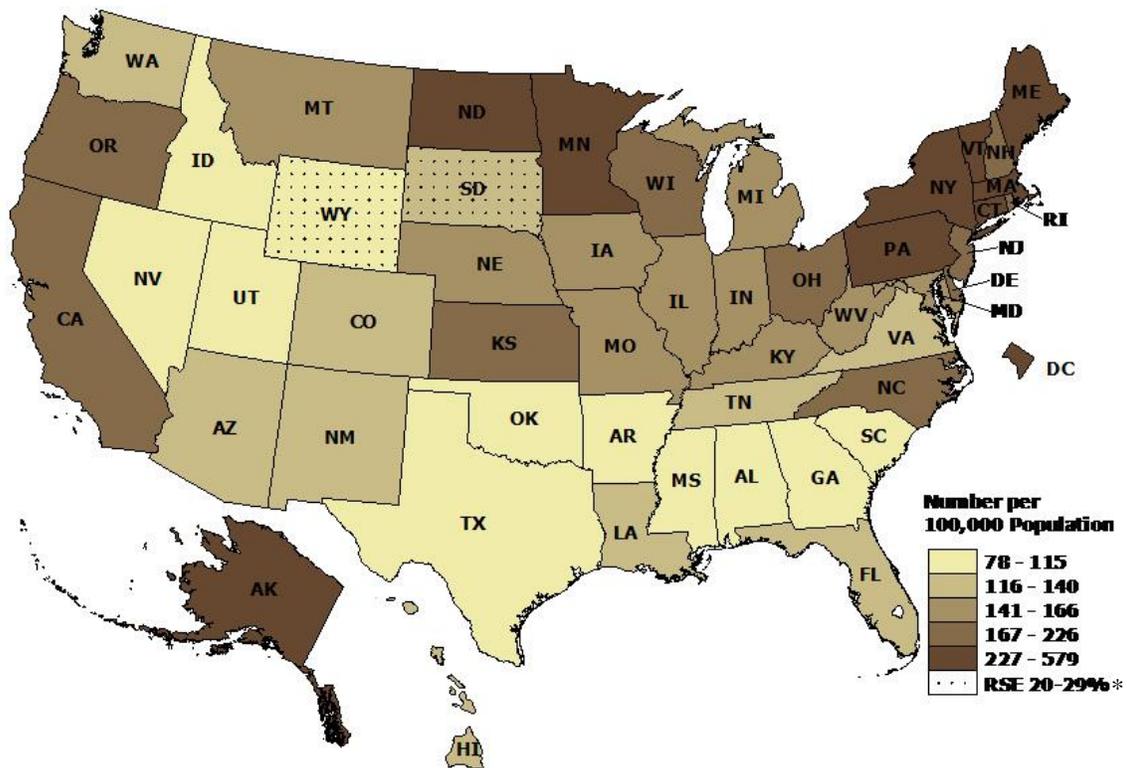
¹¹HRSA analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2009-2010.

1.3 Social Workers

- An estimated 517,628 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as social worker.¹²
- The typical entry-level education for social workers is a bachelor's or master's degree.¹³

Current Distribution

Figure 11: Social Workers per 100,000 Working-Age Population, by State



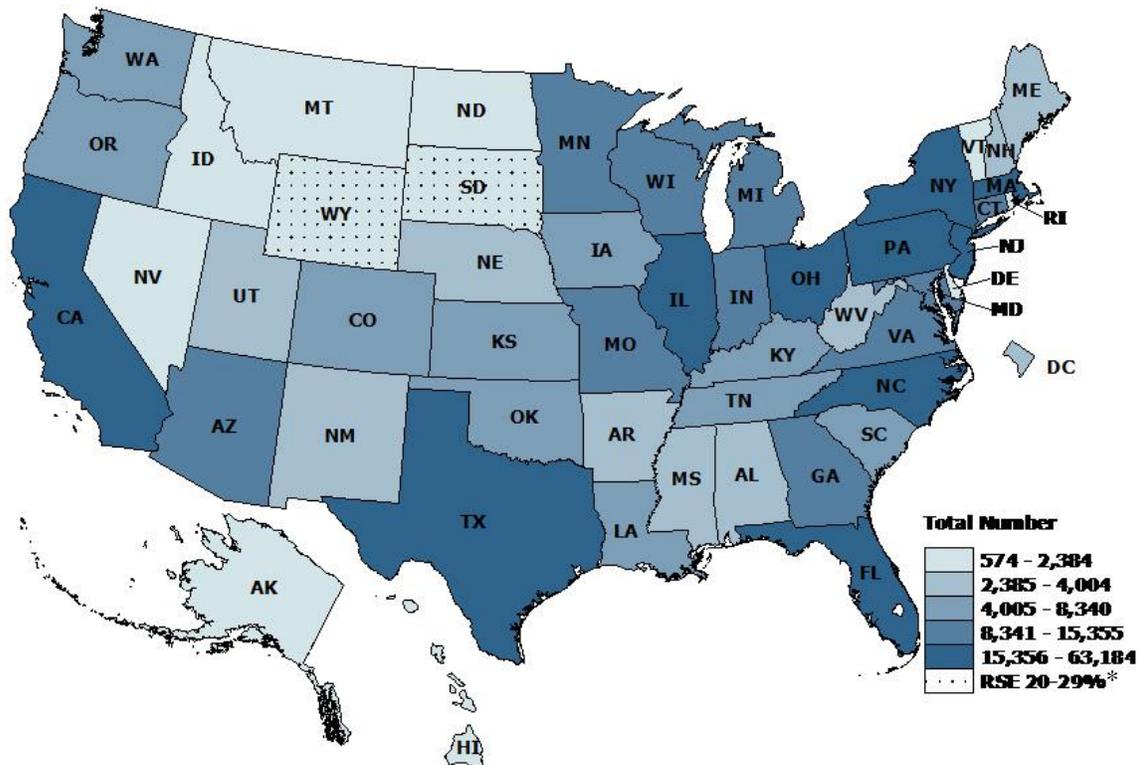
Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

*Note: Estimated ratios in states with an RSE > 20% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

¹²Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010. Note: The ACS estimate reflects social workers who are working in the NAICS codes for health and individual and family services settings.

¹³BLS, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2012-13 Edition.

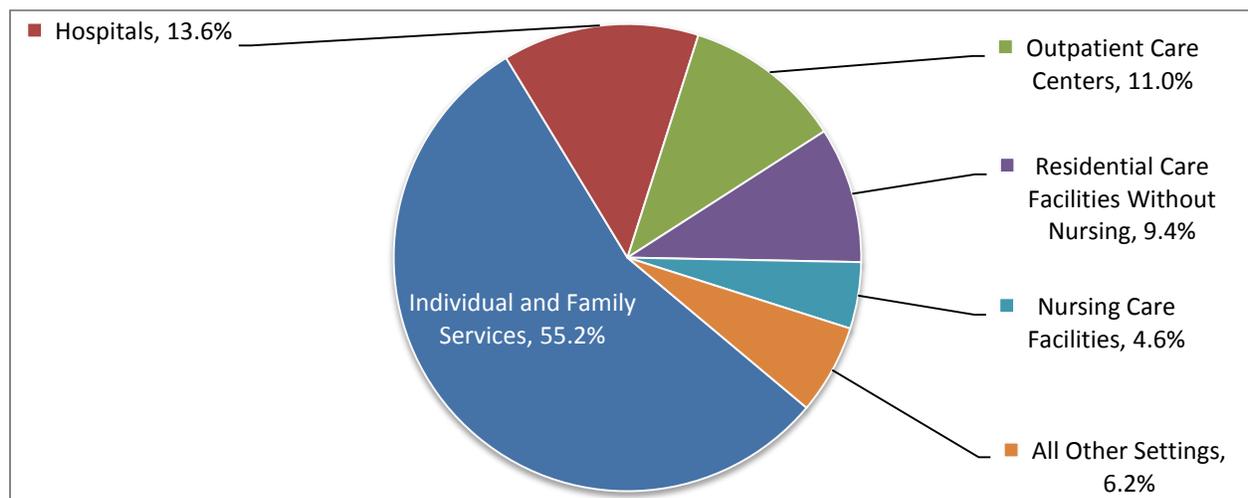
Figure 12: Number of Social Workers, by State



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

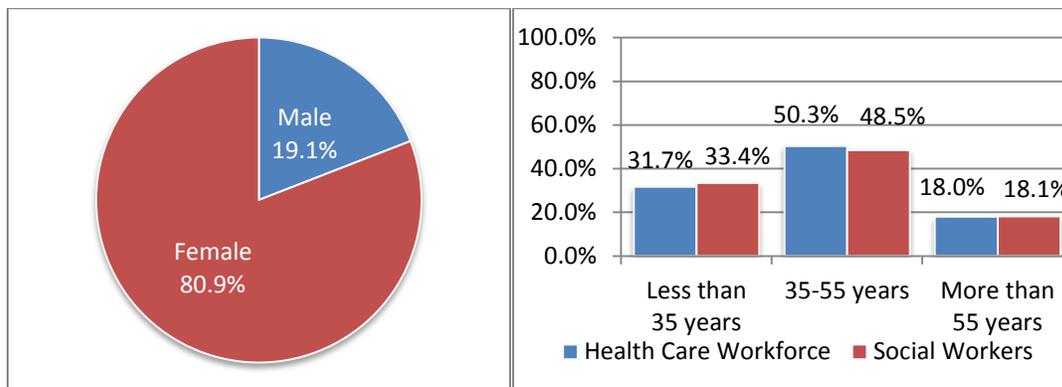
*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE > 20% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

Figure 13: Distribution of Social Workers, by Work Setting



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

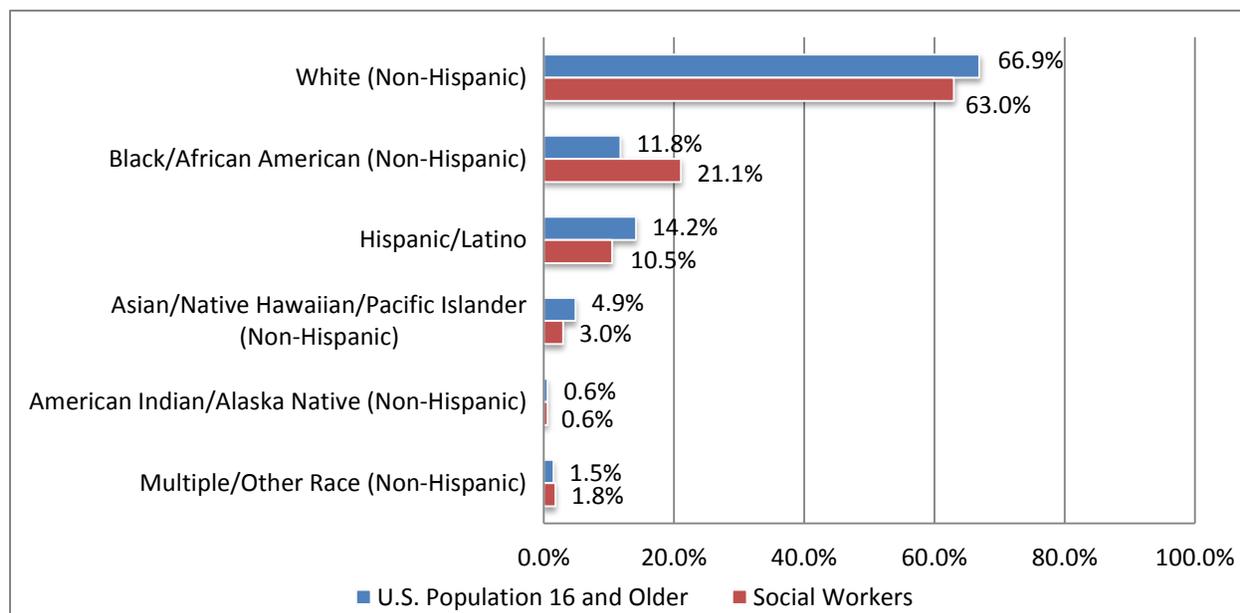
Figure 14: Distribution of Social Workers, by Sex and Age



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

Figure 15: Distribution of Social Workers, by Race/Ethnicity, Relative to the Working-Age Population



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

Graduates

The total number of post-secondary social worker graduates at the bachelor’s and master’s levels in the 2009 to 2010 academic year was 35,955. Of these, 43.4 percent of social worker graduates received a bachelor’s degree, and 56.6 percent of social worker graduates received a master’s degree.¹⁴

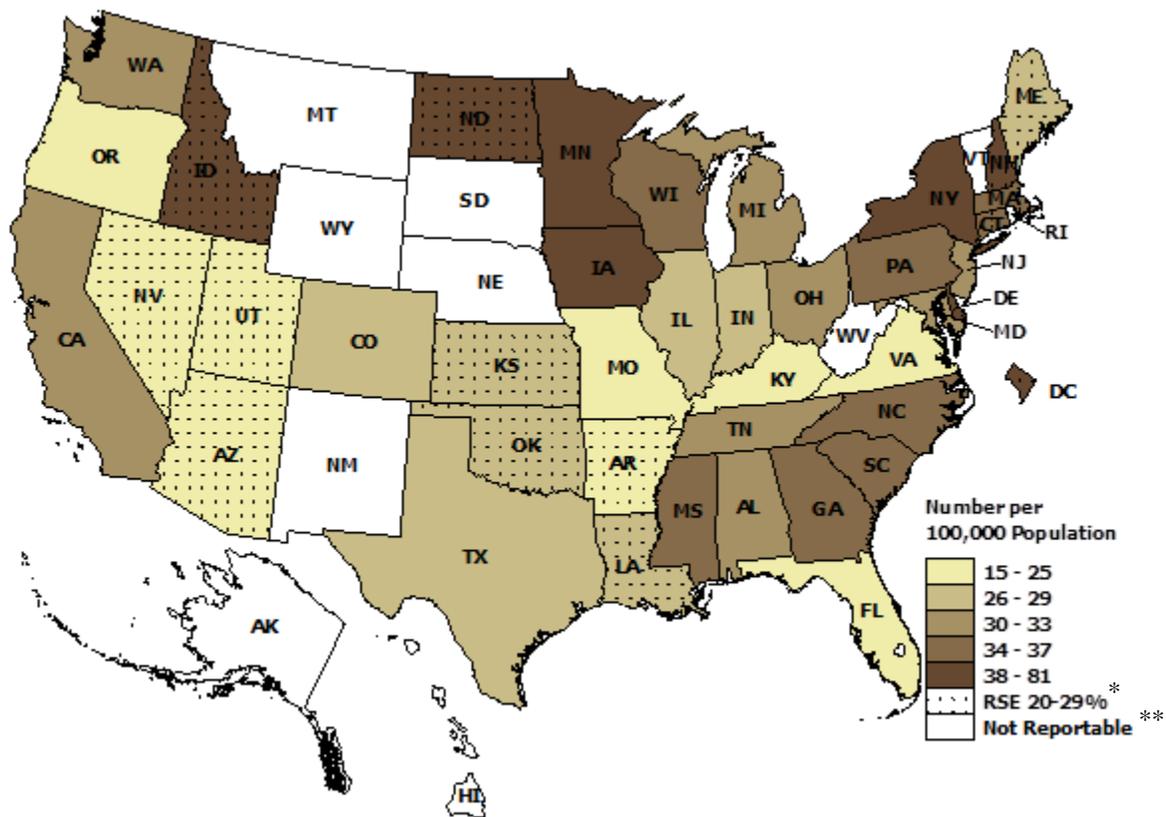
¹⁴HRSA analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2009-2010.

2.0 DIETITIANS AND NUTRITIONISTS

- An estimated 92,779 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as dietitian or nutritionist.¹⁵
- The required education for dietitians and nutritionists is a bachelor's degree.¹⁶

Current Distribution

Figure 16: Dietitians and Nutritionists per 100,000 Working-Age Population, by State



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

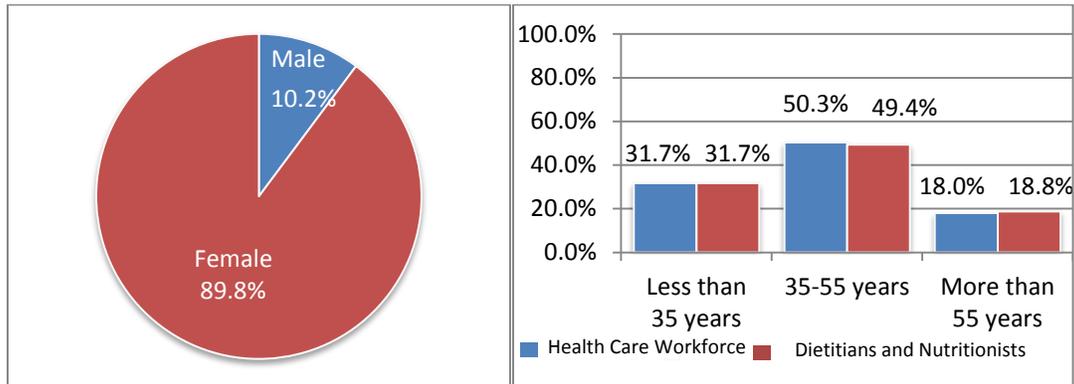
*Note: Estimated ratios in states with an RSE > 20% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

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

¹⁵Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

¹⁶BLS, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2012-13 Edition.

Figure 19: Distribution of Dietitians and Nutritionists, by Sex and Age

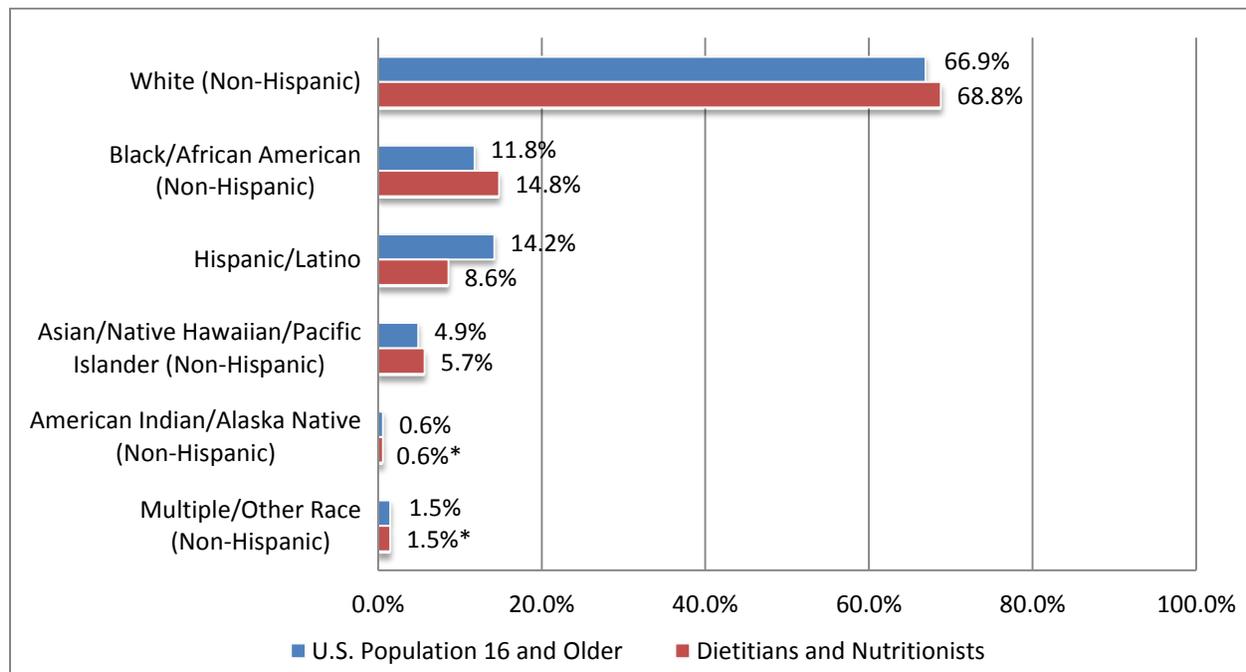


Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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, 2008-2010.

*Note: 20% ≤ RSE < 30%; estimate should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

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

Graduates

The total number of post-secondary dietetic and nutrition graduates at the bachelor's level in the 2009 to 2010 academic year was 2,601.¹⁷

¹⁷HRSA analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2009-2010.

3.0 THERAPISTS – ALLIED HEALTH

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

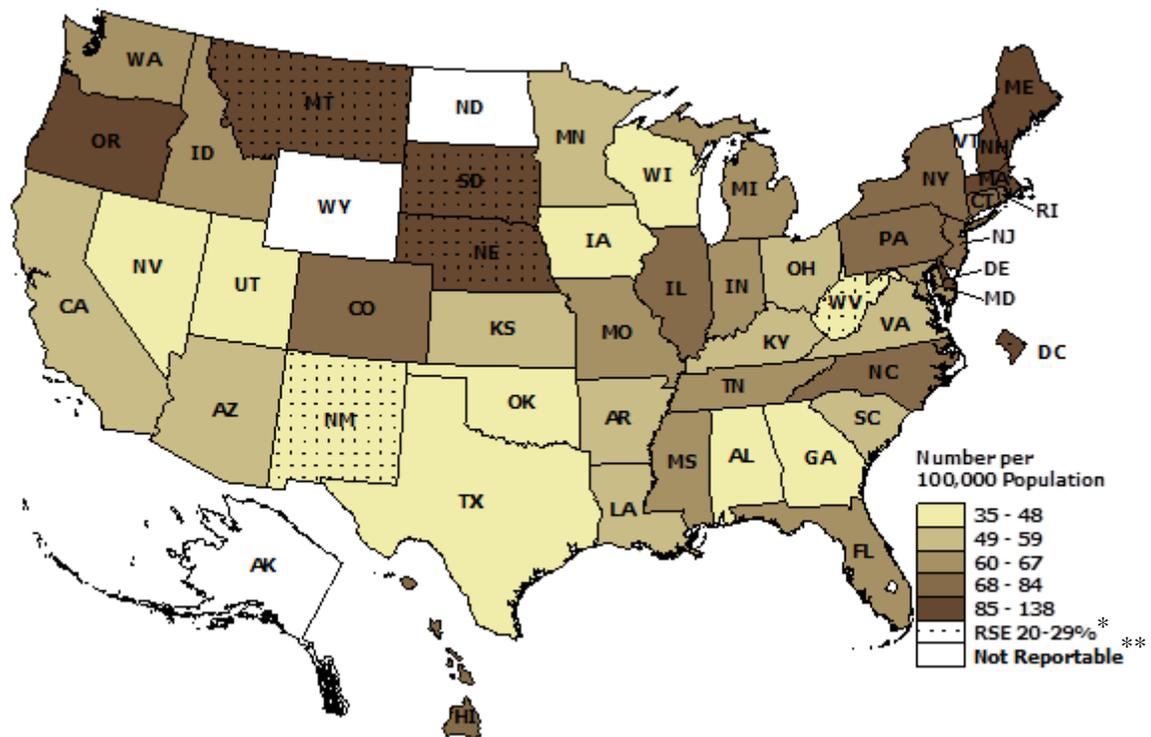
- 3.1 Physical Therapists;
- 3.2 Occupational Therapists;
- 3.3 Respiratory Therapists;
- 3.4 Speech-Language Pathologists; and
- 3.5 Massage Therapists.

3.1 Physical Therapists

- An estimated 188,986 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as physical therapist.¹⁸
- The required education for physical therapists is a doctoral degree.¹⁹

Current Distribution

Figure 21: Physical Therapists per 100,000 Working-Age Population, by State



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

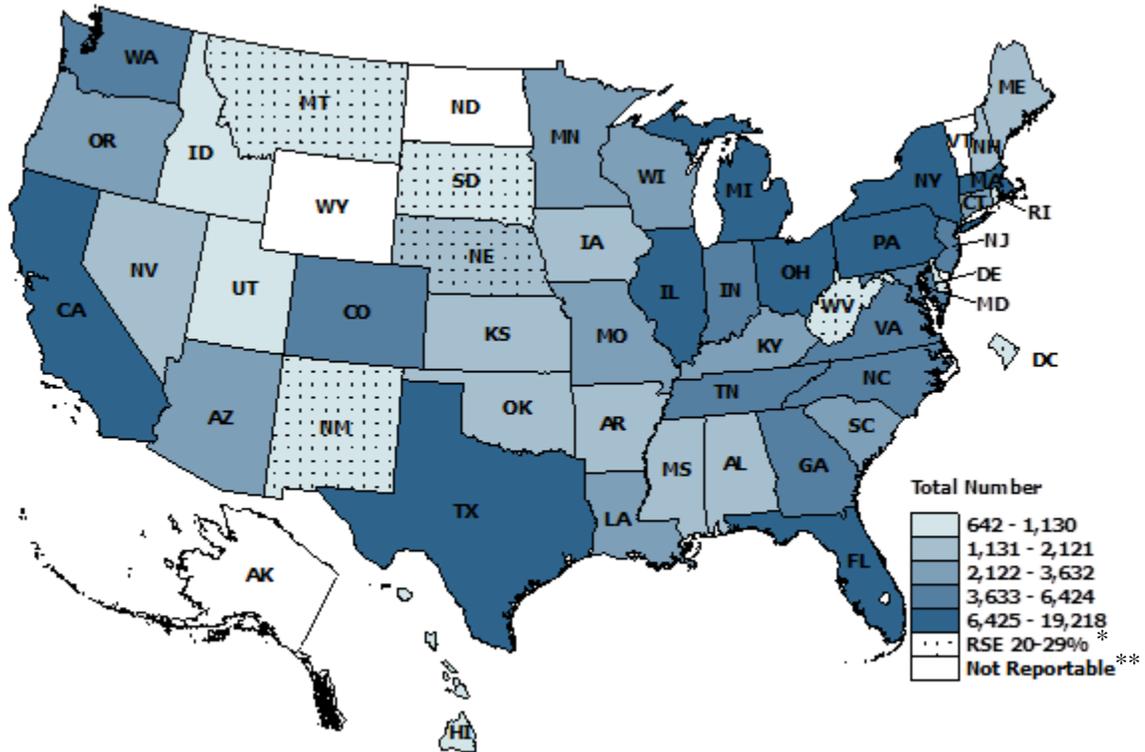
*Note: Estimated ratios in states with an RSE > 20% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

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

¹⁸Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

¹⁹BLS, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2012-13 Edition.

Figure 22: Number of Physical Therapists, by State

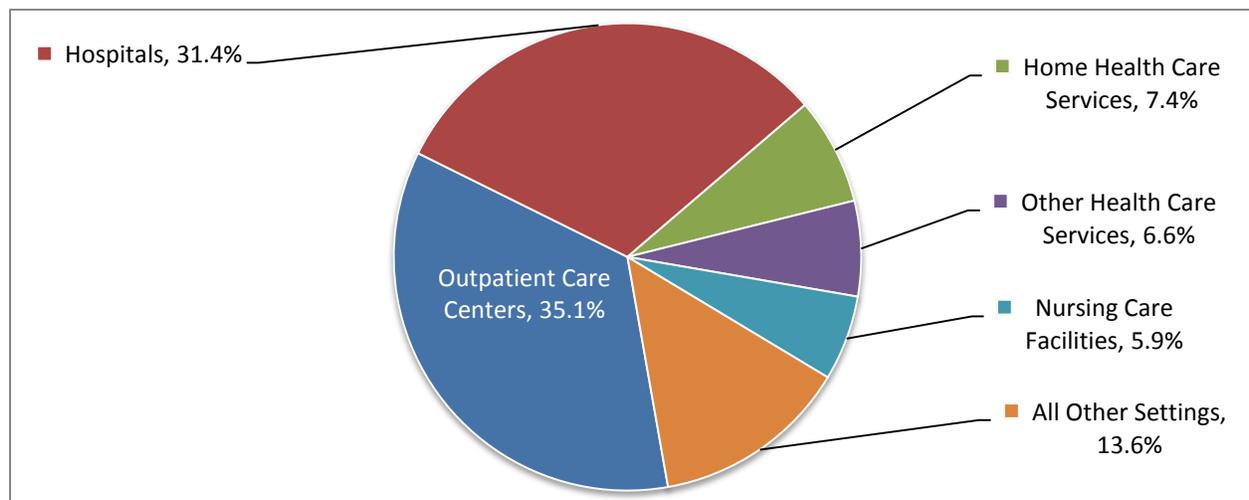


Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

*Note: Estimates in states with an RSE > 20% 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.

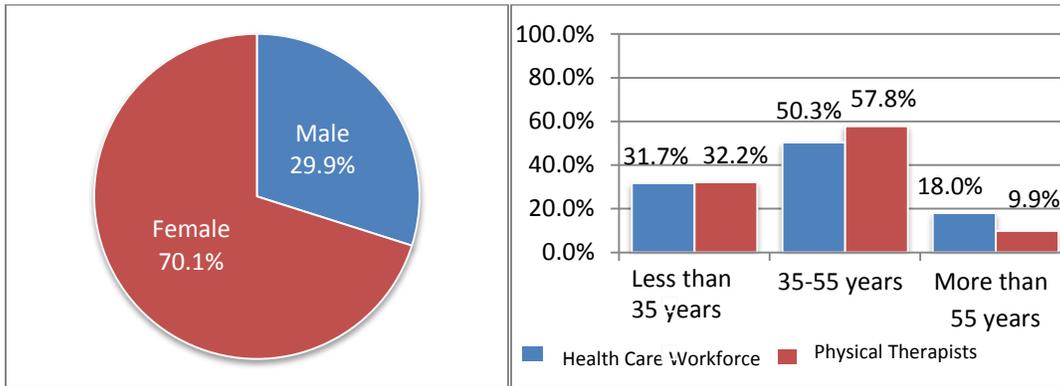
Figure 23: Distribution of Physical Therapists, by Work Setting



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

Figure 24: Distribution of Physical Therapists, by Sex and Age

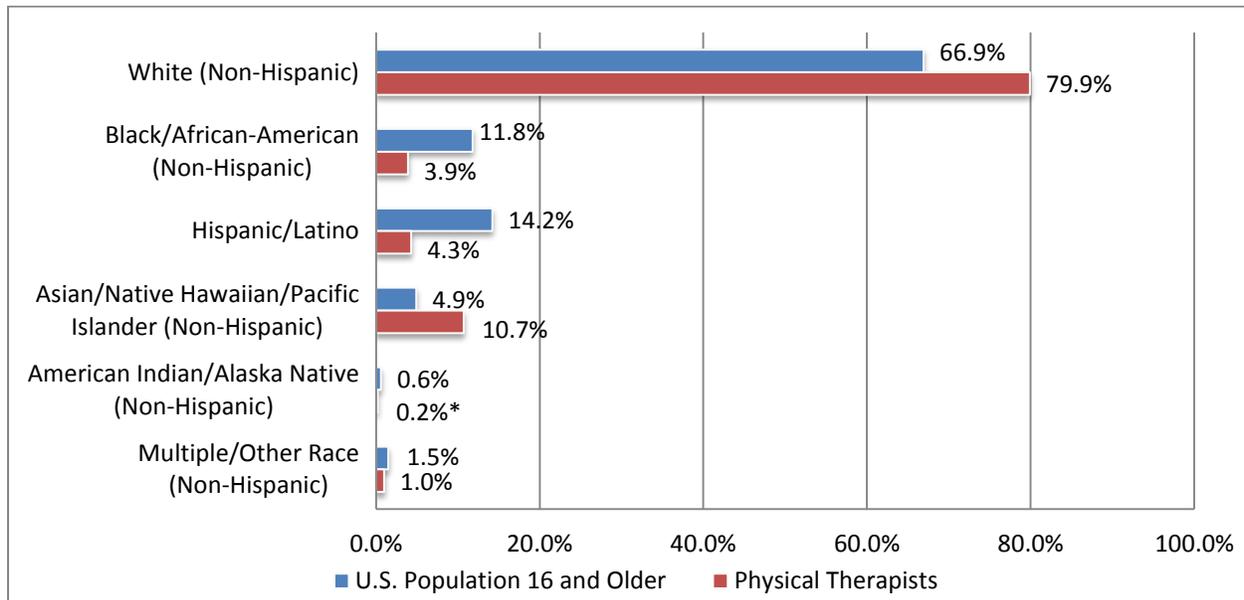


Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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, 2008-2010.

*Note: $20\% \leq RSE < 30\%$; estimate should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

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

Graduates

The total number of post-secondary physical therapy (PT) graduates at the master’s and doctoral levels in the 2009 to 2010 academic year was 8,948. Of these, 9.7 percent of PT graduates received a master’s degree, and 90.3 percent of PT graduates received a doctoral degree.²⁰

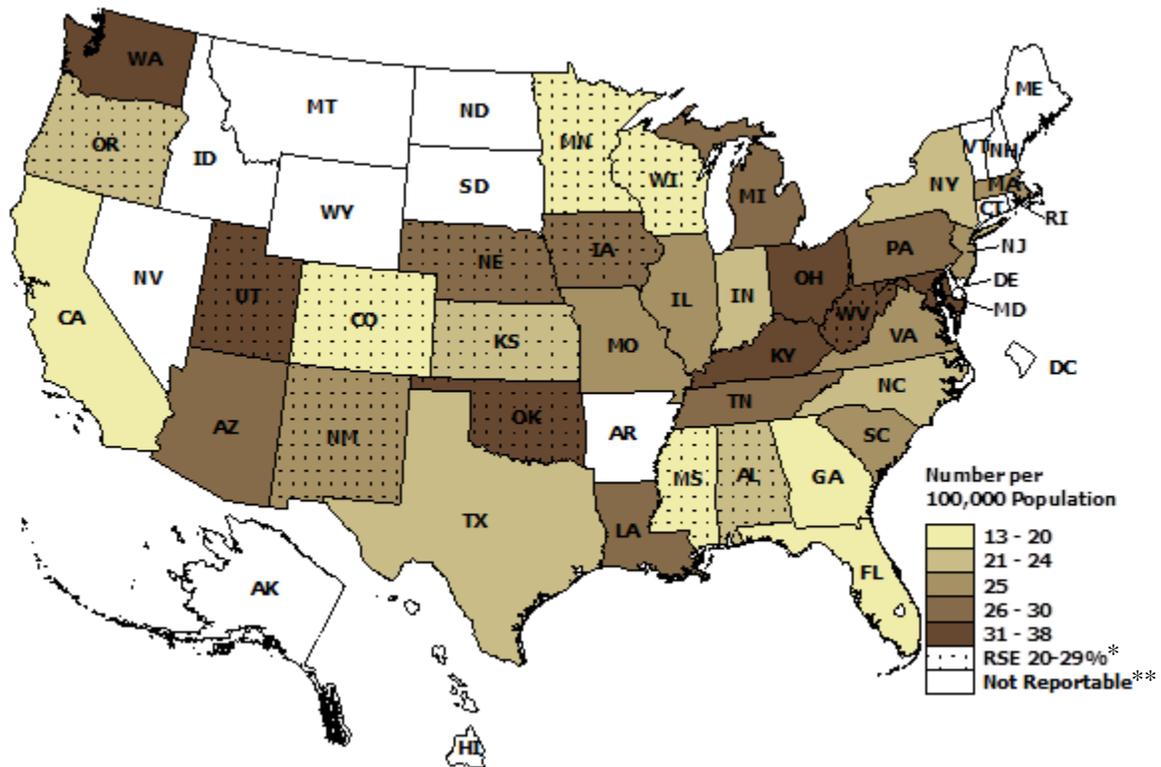
²⁰HRSA analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2009-2010.

3.1.1 Physical Therapist Assistants and Aides

- An estimated 70,905 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as physical therapist assistant or aide.²¹
- The required education for physical therapist assistants is an associate's degree; for aides it is a high school diploma or equivalent.²²

Current Distribution

Figure 26: Physical Therapist Assistants and Aides per 100,000 Working-Age Population, by State



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

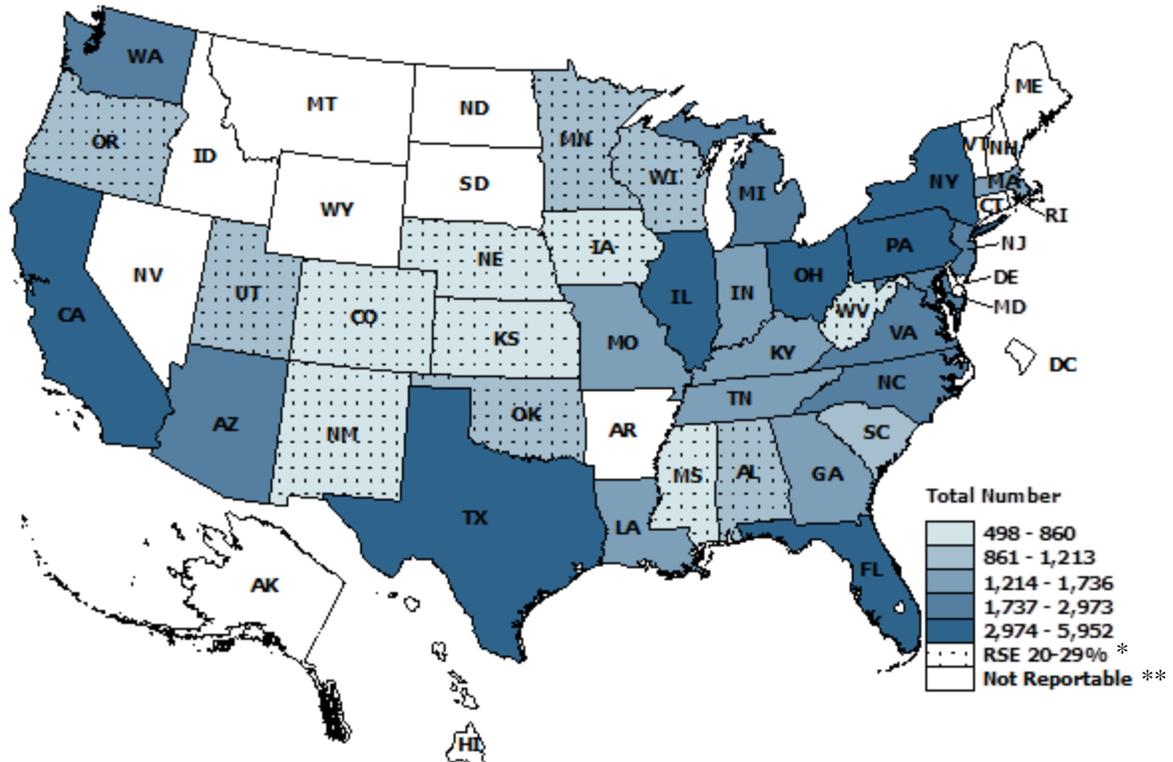
*Note: Estimated ratios in states with an RSE > 20% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

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

²¹Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

²²BLS, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2012-13 Edition.

Figure 27: Number of Physical Therapist Assistants and Aides, by State

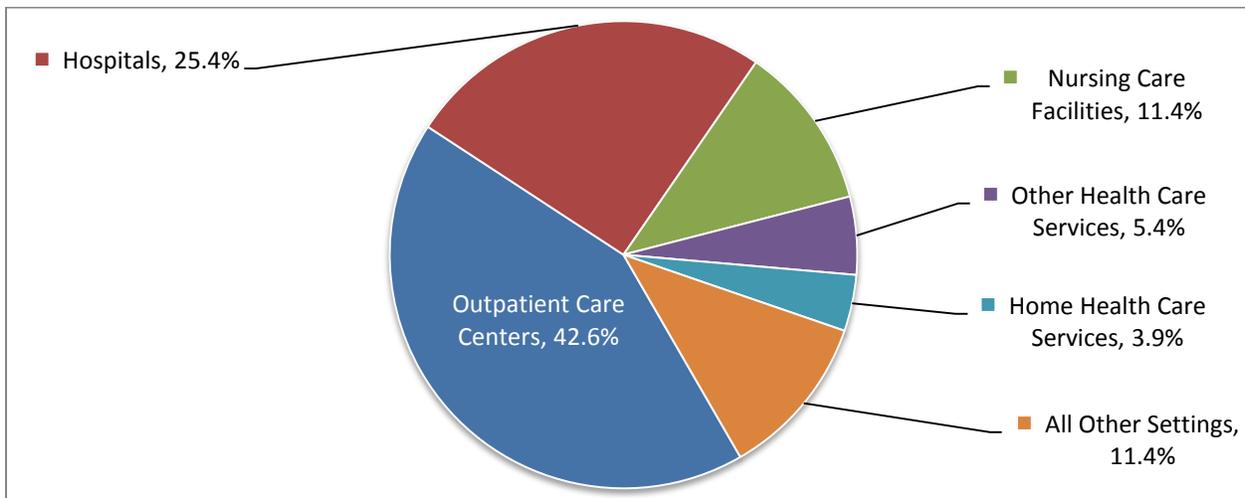


Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

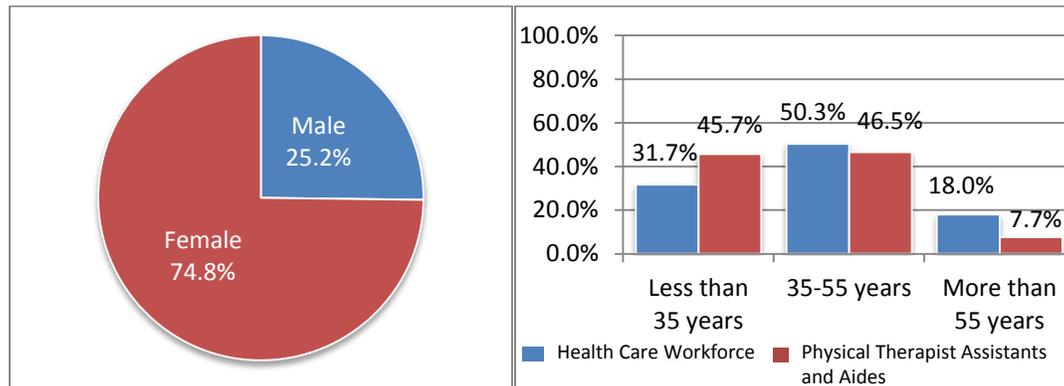
**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

Figure 28: Distribution of Physical Therapist Assistants and Aides, by Work Setting



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

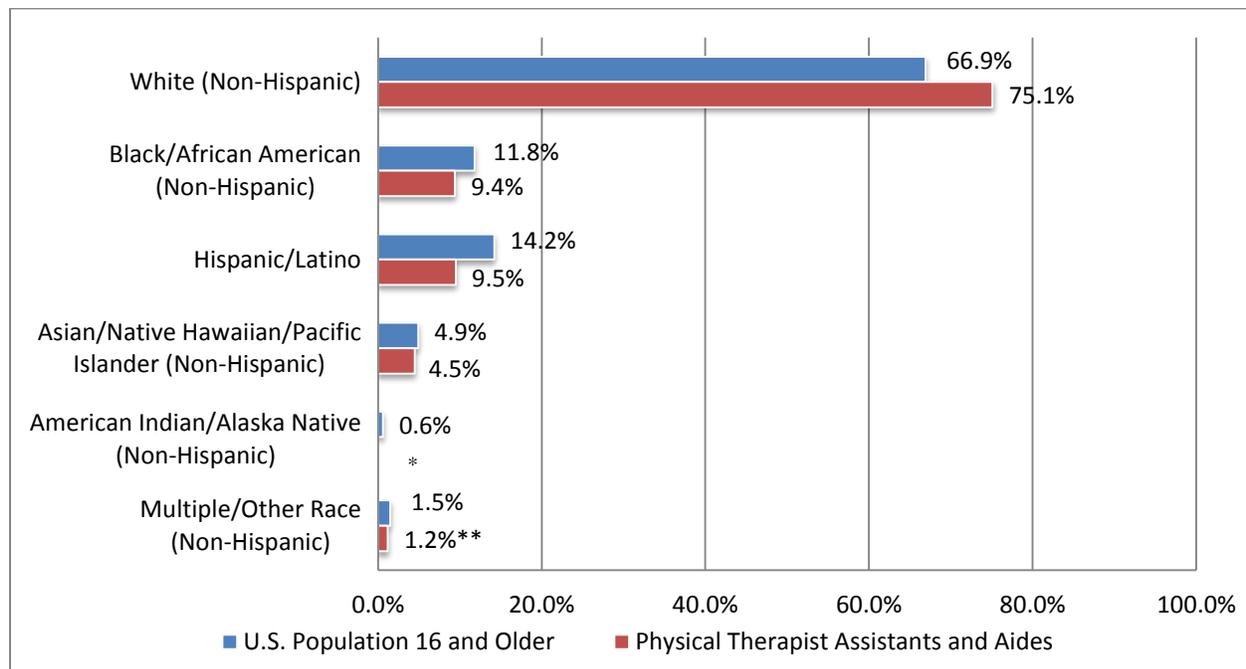
Figure 29: Distribution of Physical Therapist Assistants and Aides, by Sex and Age



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

Figure 30: Distribution of Physical Therapist Assistants and Aides, by Race/Ethnicity, Relative to the Working-Age Population



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

*Note: RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

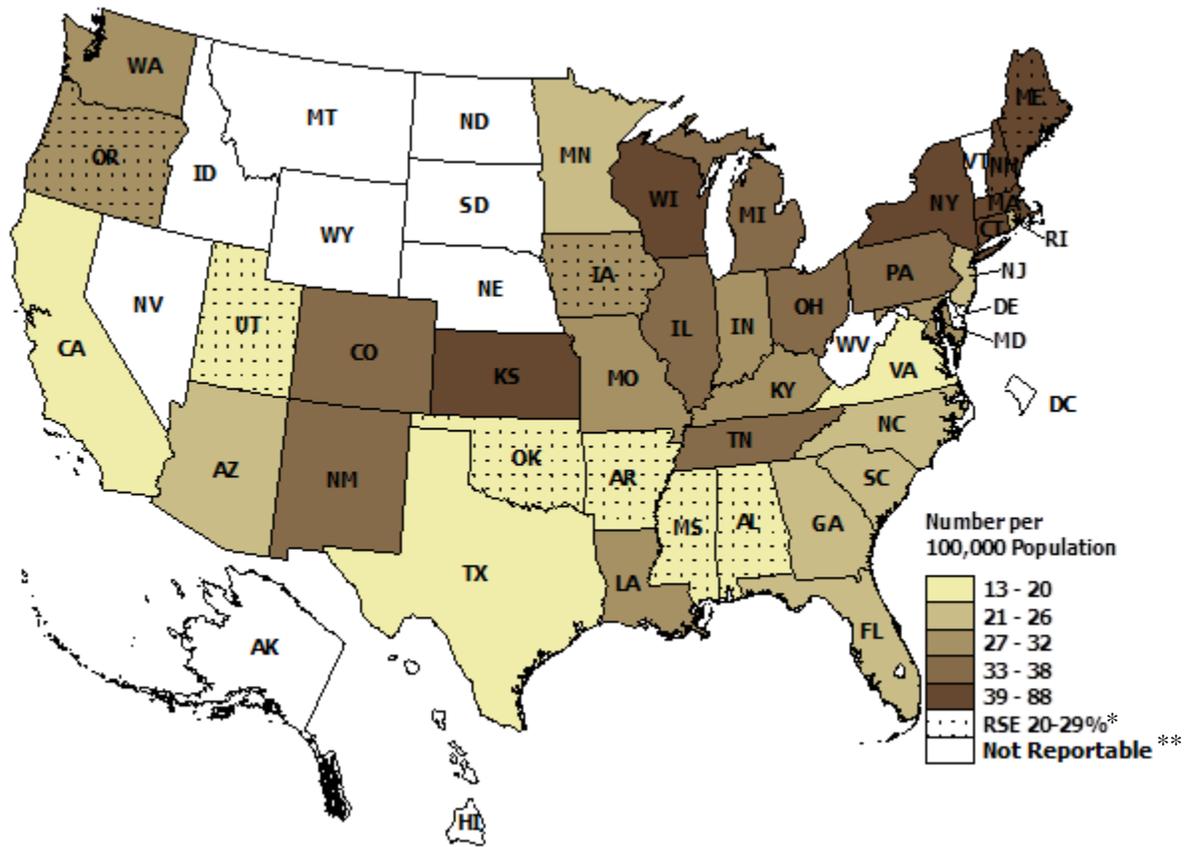
**20% \leq RSE < 30%; estimate should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

3.2 Occupational Therapists

- An estimated 86,728 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as occupational therapist.²³
- The typical entry-level education for occupational therapists is a master's degree.²⁴

Current Distribution

Figure 31: Occupational Therapists per 100,000 Working-Age Population, by State



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

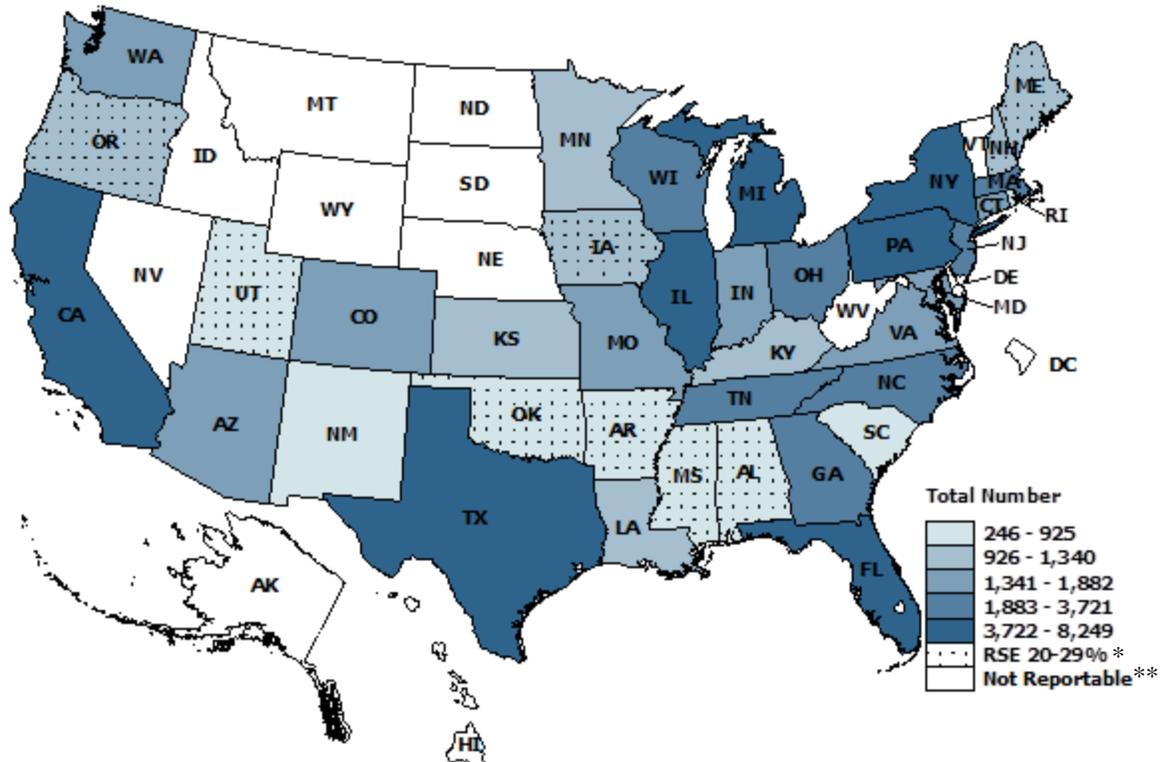
*Note: Estimated ratios in states with an RSE > 20% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

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

²³Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

²⁴BLS, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2012-13 Edition.

Figure 32: Number of Occupational Therapists, by State

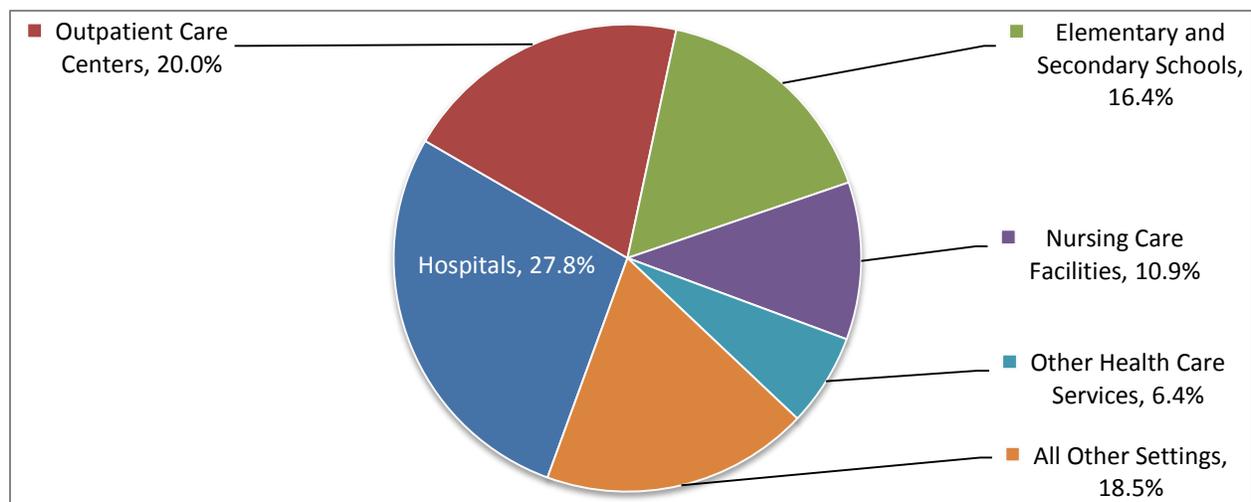


Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

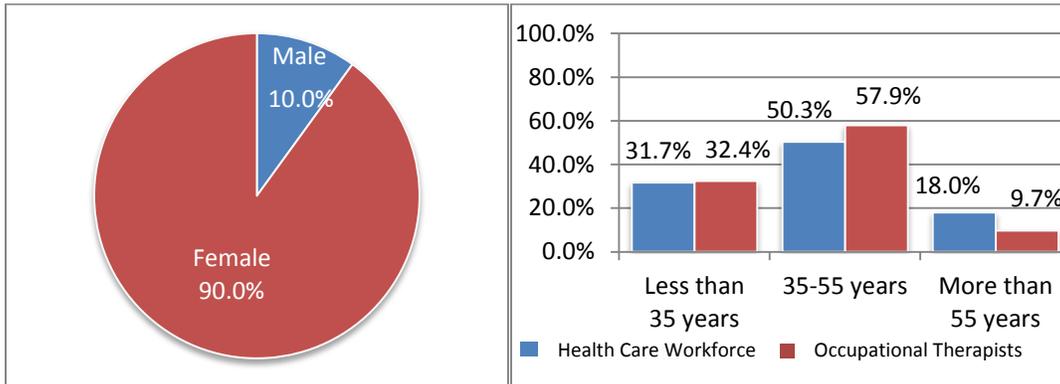
**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

Figure 33: Distribution of Occupational Therapists, by Work Setting



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

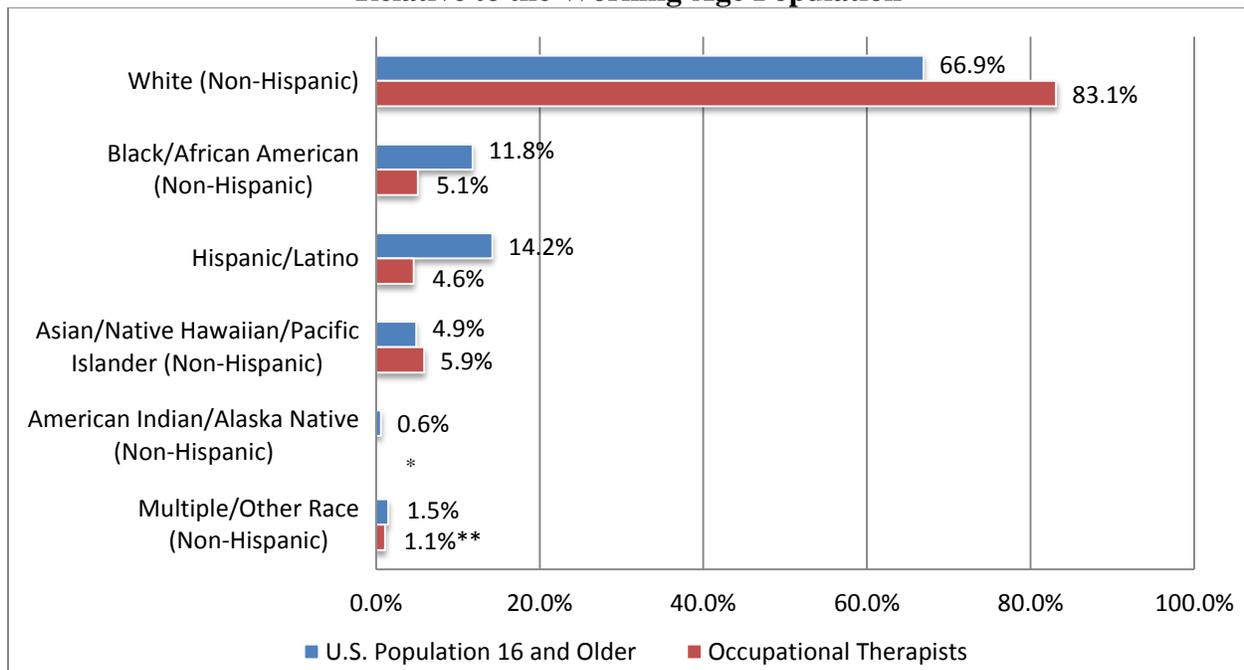
Figure 34: Distribution of Occupational Therapists, by Sex and Age



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

Figure 35: Distribution of Occupational Therapists, by Race/Ethnicity, Relative to the Working-Age Population



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

*Note: RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

**20% \leq RSE < 30%; estimate should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

Graduates

The total number of post-secondary occupational therapy (OT) graduates at the bachelor’s and master’s levels in the 2009 to 2010 academic year was 4,983. Of these, 14.6 percent of OT graduates received a bachelor’s degree, and 85.4 percent of OT graduates received a master’s degree.²⁵

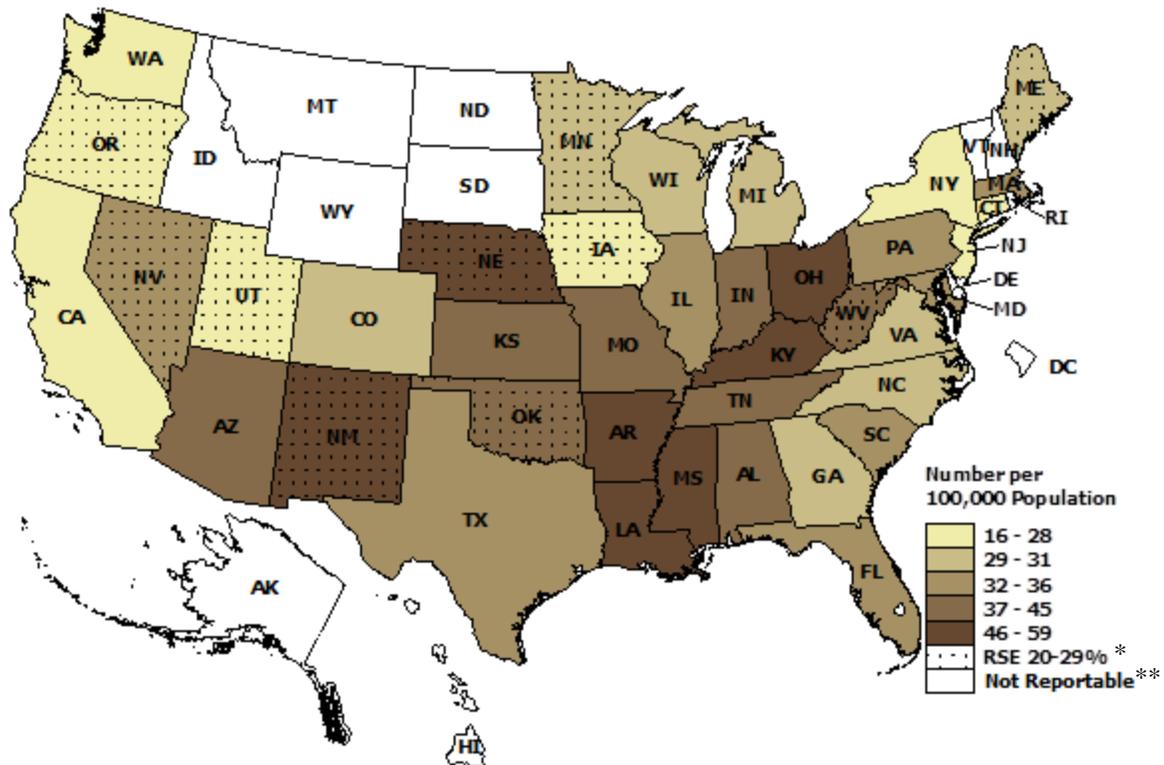
²⁵HRSA analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2009-2010.

3.3 Respiratory Therapists

- An estimated 102,117 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as respiratory therapist.²⁶
- The required education for respiratory therapists is an associate's degree.²⁷

Current Distribution

Figure 36: Respiratory Therapists per 100,000 Working-Age Population, by State



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

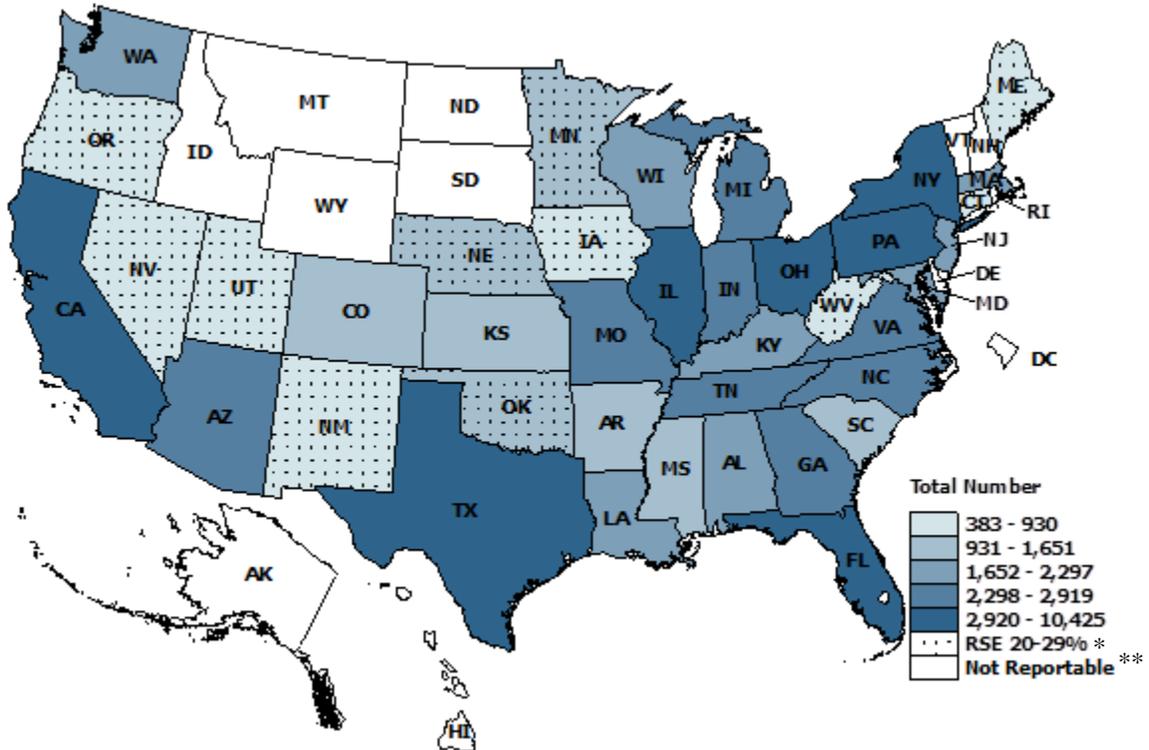
*Note: Estimated ratios in states with an RSE > 20% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

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

²⁶Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

²⁷BLS, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2012-13 Edition.

Figure 37: Number of Respiratory Therapists, by State

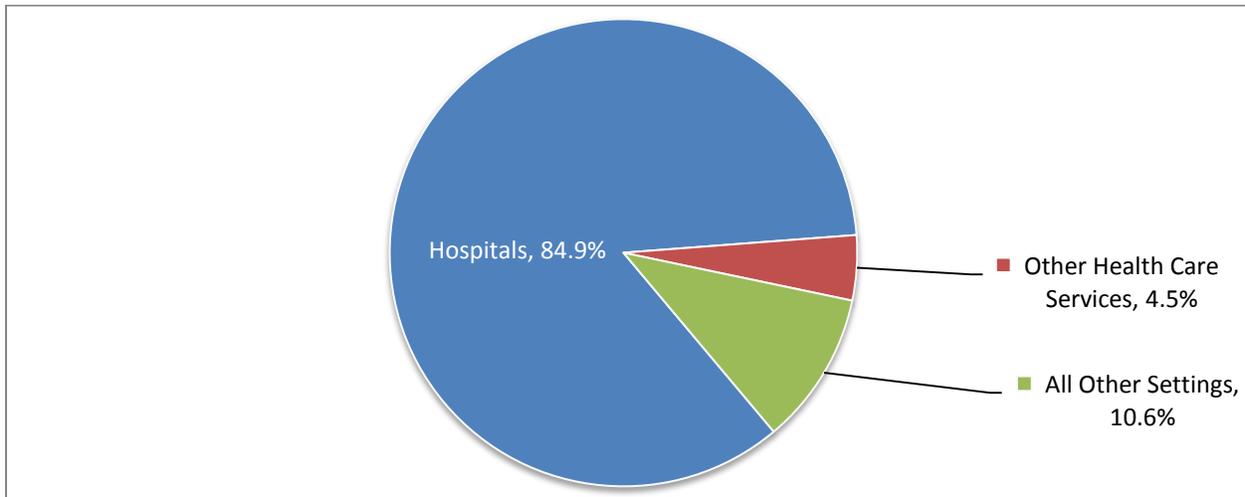


Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

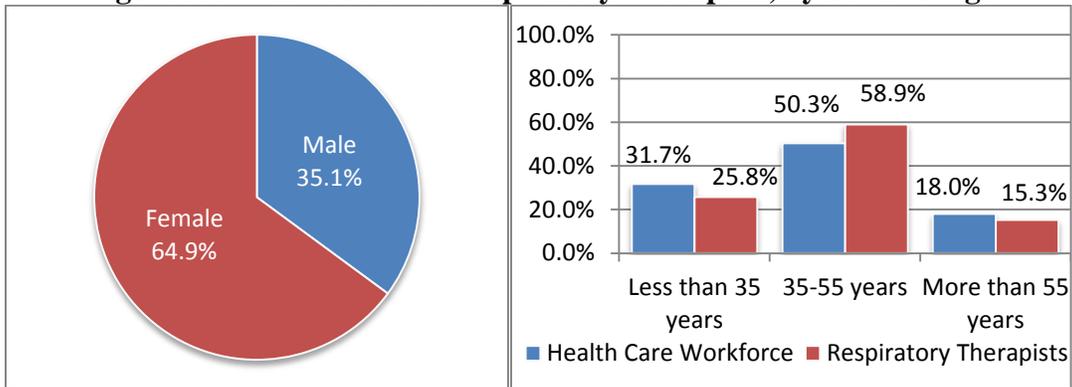
**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

Figure 38: Distribution of Respiratory Therapists, by Work Setting



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

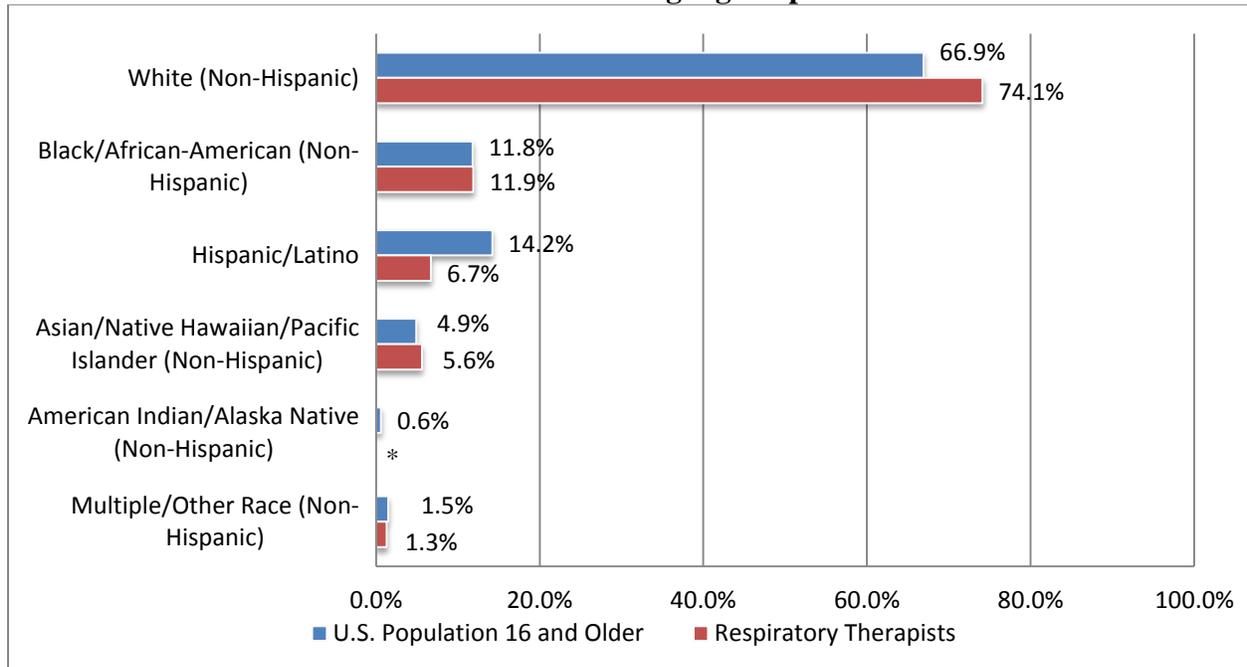
Figure 39: Distribution of Respiratory Therapists, by Sex and Age



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

Figure 40: Distribution of Respiratory Therapists, by Race/Ethnicity, Relative to the Working-Age Population



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

*Note: RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

Graduates

The total number of post-secondary respiratory therapy graduates at the associate's and bachelor's levels in the 2009 to 2010 academic year was 7,510. Of these, 88.7 percent of respiratory therapy graduates received an associate's degree, and 11.3 percent of respiratory therapy graduates received a bachelor's degree.²⁸

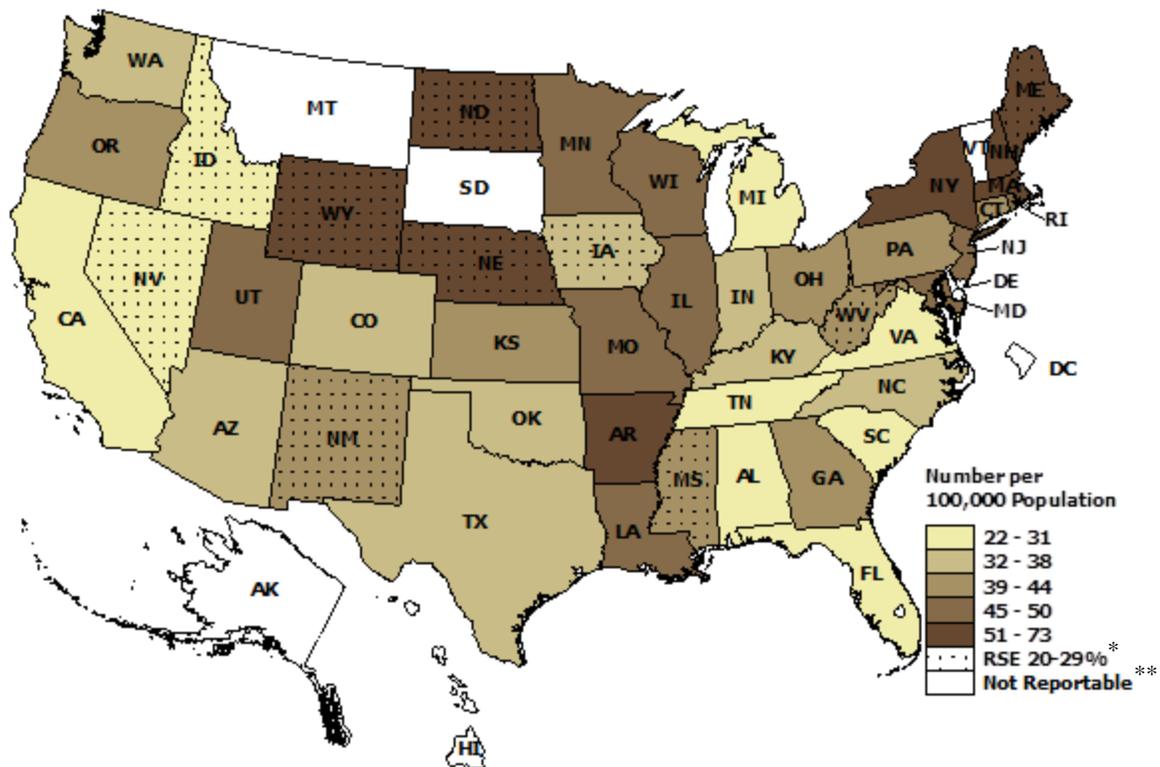
²⁸HRSA analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2009-2010.

3.4 Speech-Language Pathologists

- An estimated 121,963 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as speech-language pathologist.²⁹
- The typical entry-level education for speech-language pathologists is a bachelor's or master's degree.³⁰

Current Distribution

Figure 41: Speech-Language Pathologists per 100,000 Working-Age Population, by State



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

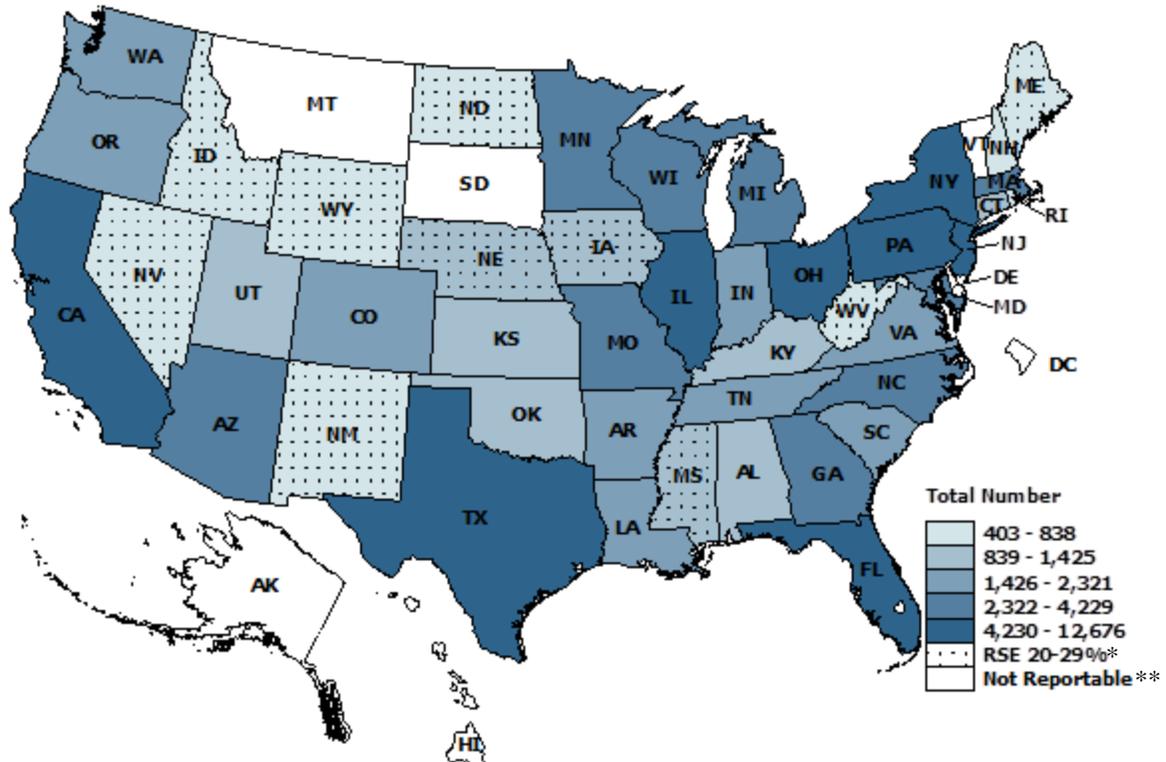
*Note: Estimated ratios in states with an RSE > 20% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

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

²⁹Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

³⁰BLS, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2012-13 Edition.

Figure 42: Number of Speech-Language Pathologists, by State

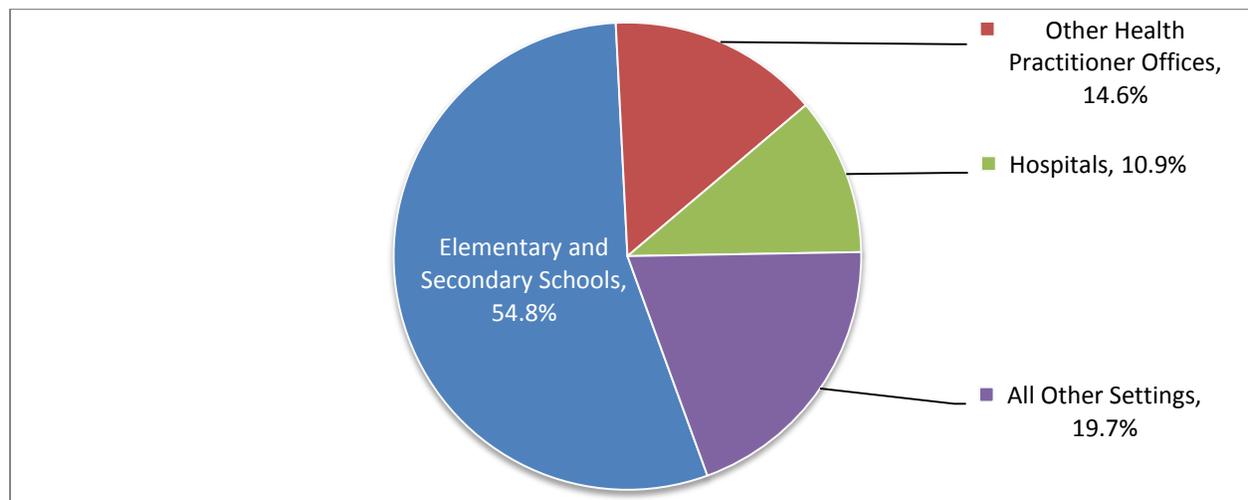


Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

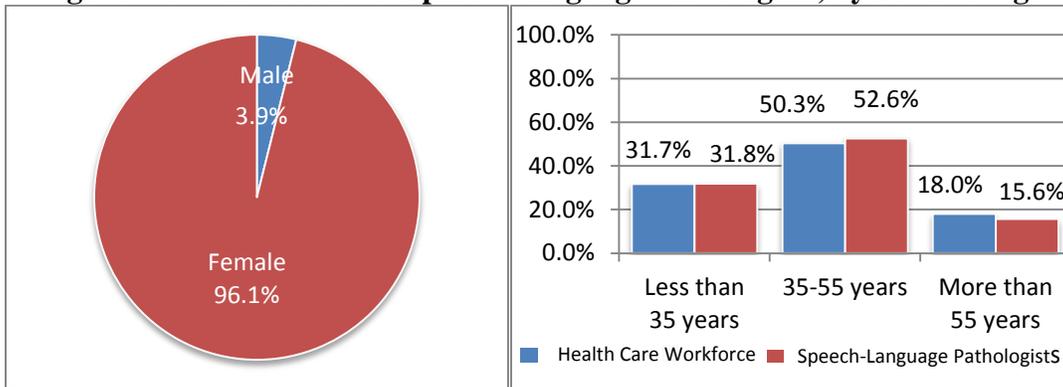
**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

Figure 43: Distribution of Speech-Language Pathologists, by Work Setting



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

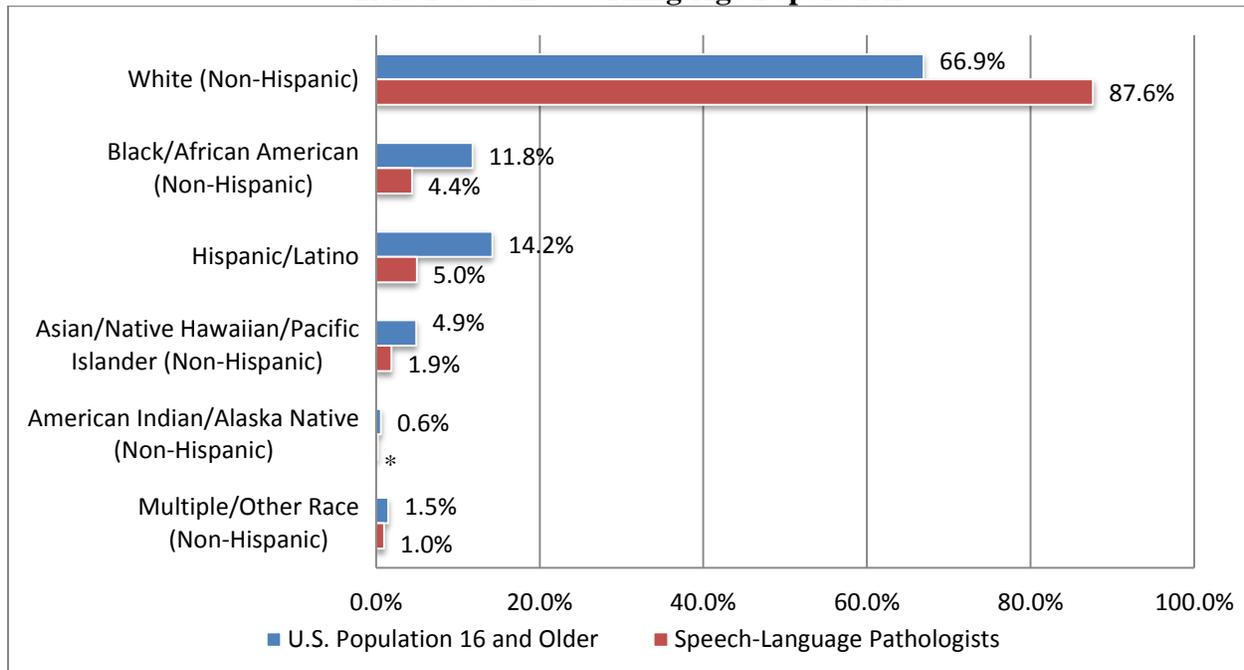
Figure 44: Distribution of Speech-Language Pathologists, by Sex and Age



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

Figure 45: Distribution of Speech-Language Pathologists, by Race/Ethnicity, Relative to the Working-Age Population



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

*Note: RSE \geq 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

Graduates

The total number of post-secondary speech-language pathology graduates at the bachelor's and master's levels in the 2009 to 2010 academic year was 14,161. Of these, 56.4 percent of speech-language pathology graduates received a bachelor's degree, and 43.6 percent of speech-language pathology graduates received a master's degree.³¹

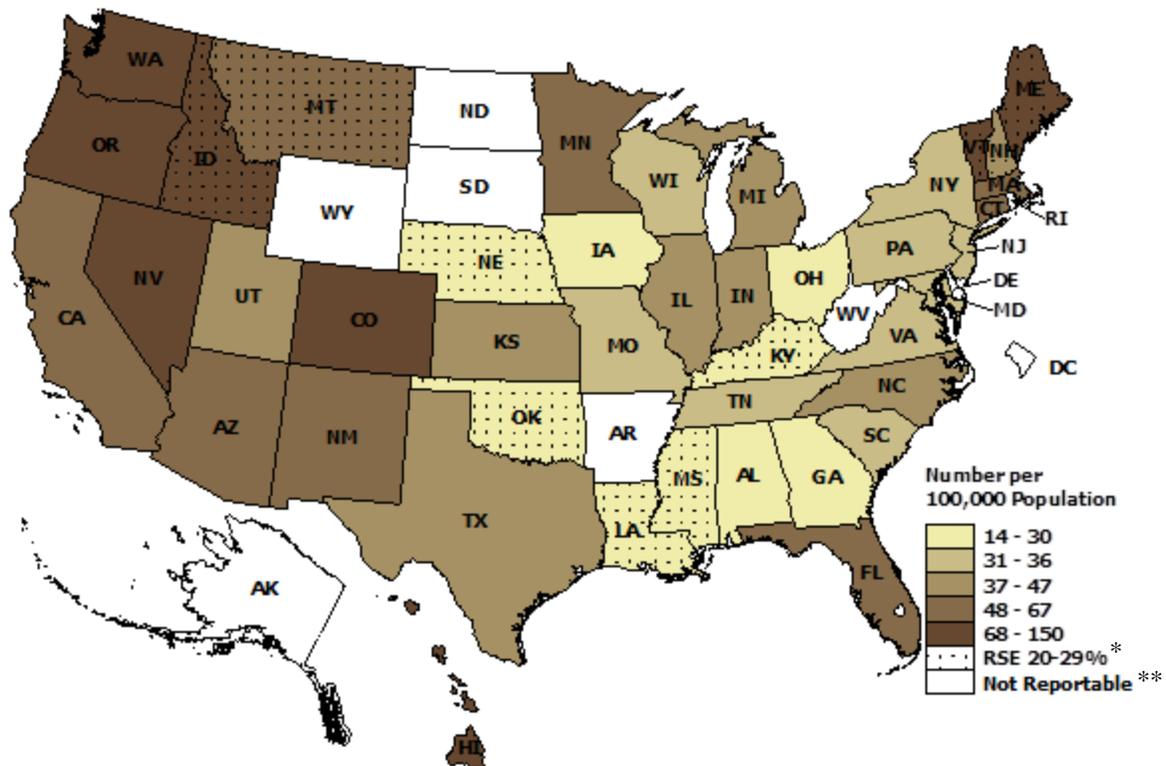
³¹HRSA analysis of the National Center for Education Statistics IPEDS, 2009-2010.

3.5 Massage Therapists

- An estimated 139,215 individuals in the U.S. workforce reported their occupation as massage therapist.³²
- The typical entry-level education for massage therapists is a post-secondary non-degree award.³³

Current Distribution

Figure 46: Massage Therapists per 100,000 Working-Age Population, by State



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

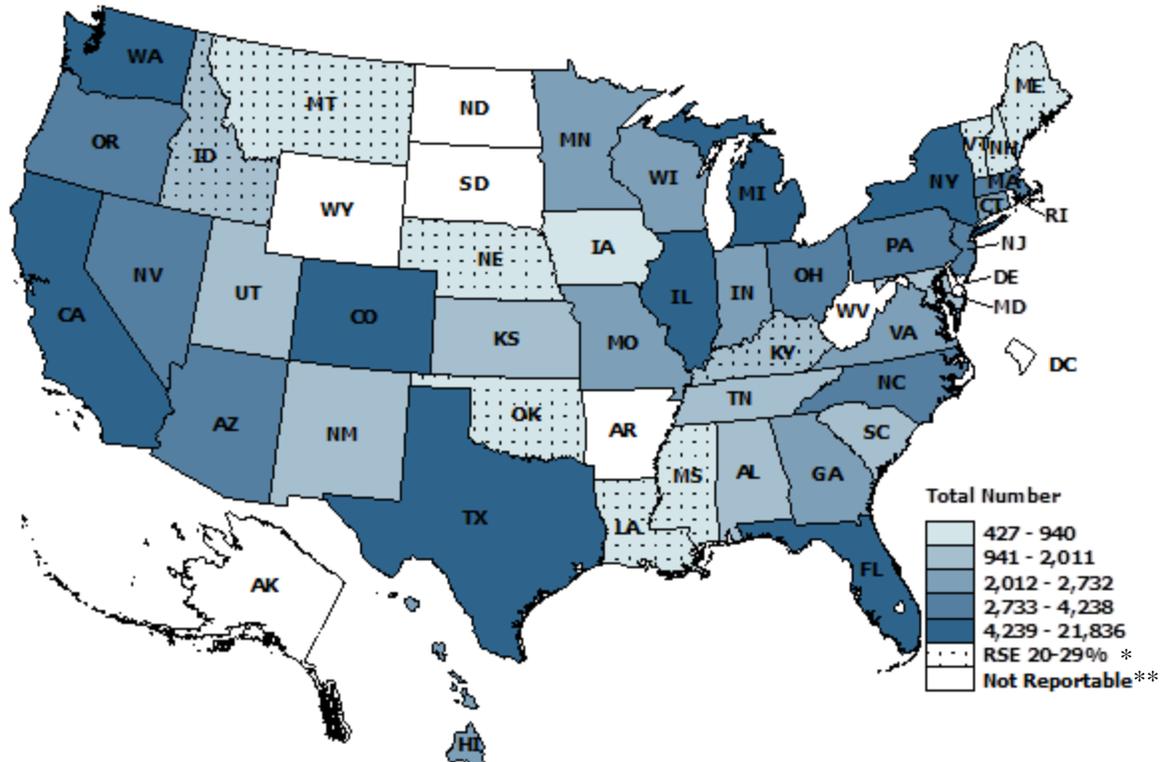
*Note: Estimated ratios in states with an RSE) > 20% should be used with caution because of large sampling error.

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

³²Total workforce from HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

³³BLS, *Occupational Outlook Handbook*, 2012-13 Edition.

Figure 47: Number of Massage Therapists, by State

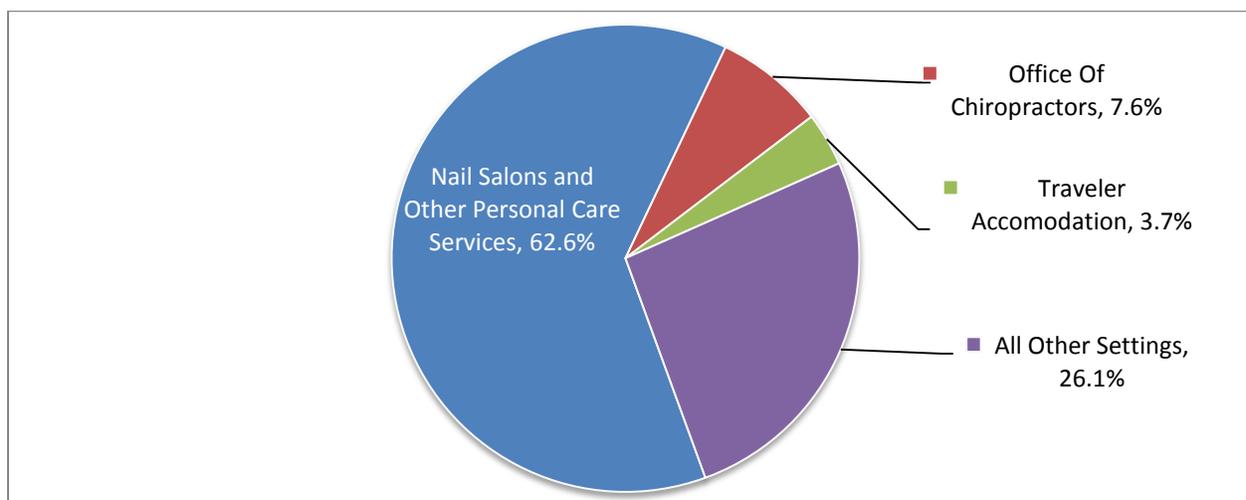


Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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

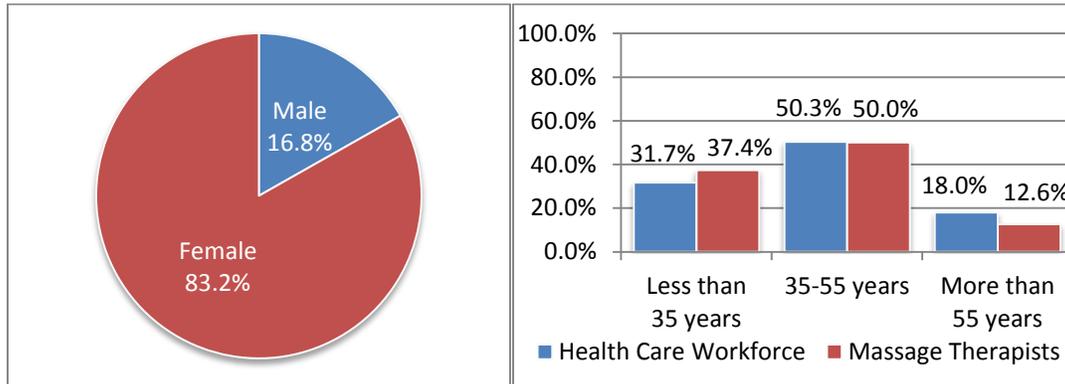
**Data are not reported at the state level, because the RSE ≥ 30%; estimate does not meet standards of reliability.

Figure 48: Distribution of Massage Therapists, by Work Setting



Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

Figure 49: Distribution of Massage Therapists, by Sex and Age

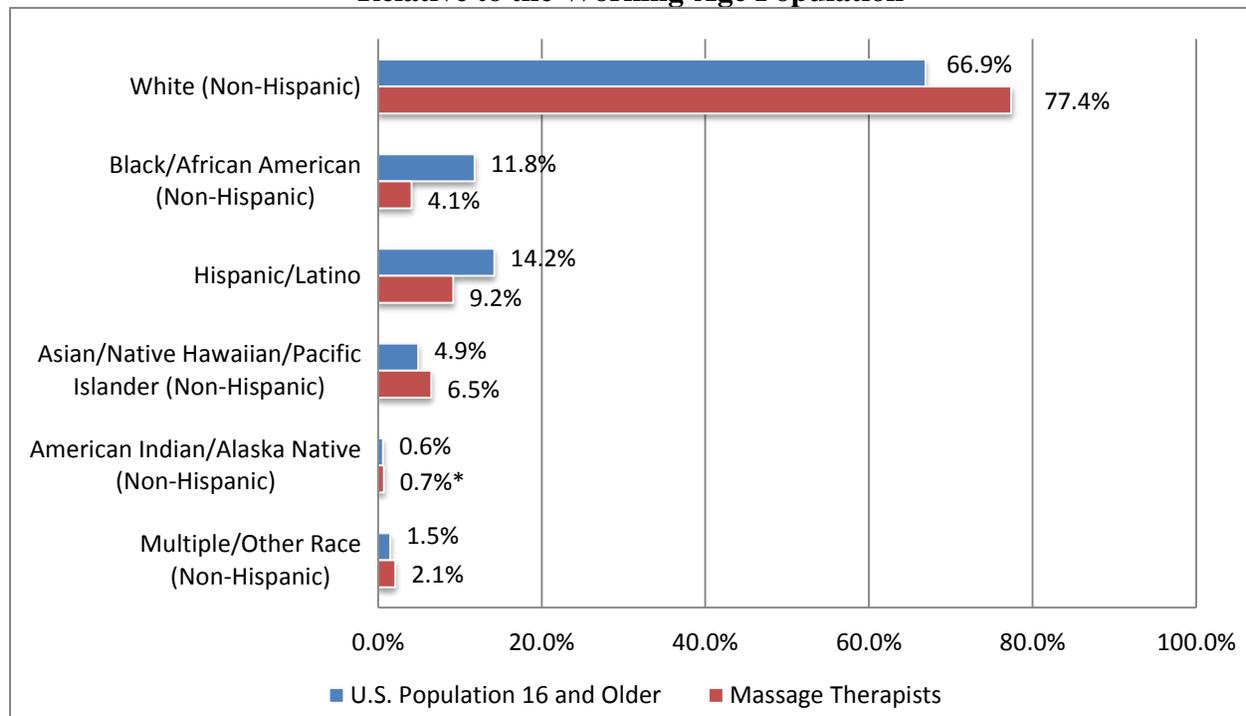


Data Source: HRSA analysis of the ACS PUMS, 2008-2010.

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, 2008-2010.

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

*Note: $20\% \leq RSE < 30\%$; estimate should be used with caution because of large sampling error.