



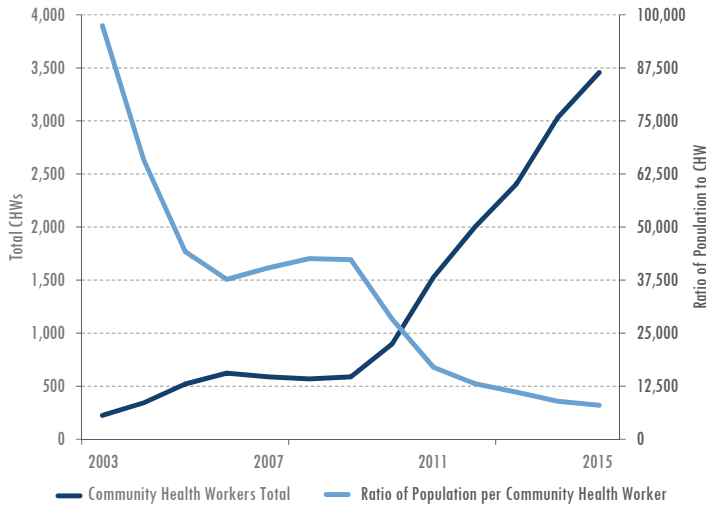
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**Appendix:**  
**Trends, Distribution, and**  
**Demographics of Selected**  
**Health Professions in Texas**



## Community Health Workers | 2015

### CHW Growth Trends

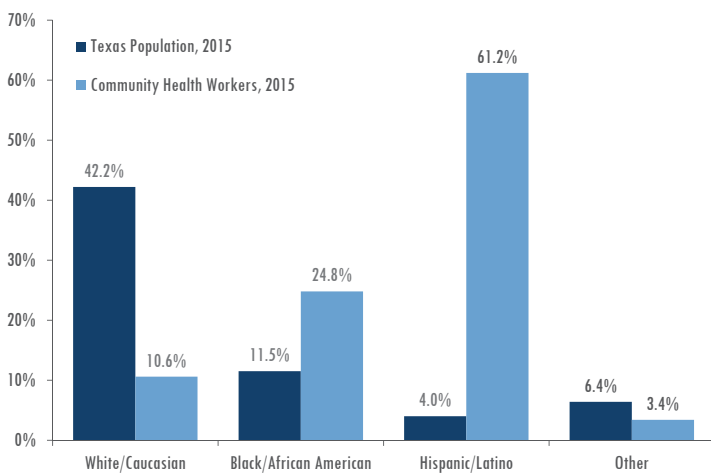


In 2015, there were 3,457 actively licensed community health workers (CHWs) in Texas.

- This number represented a 285.0% increase since 2010 and a 564.8% increase since 2005.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the CHW workforce has improved by 71.6% over the past ten years.

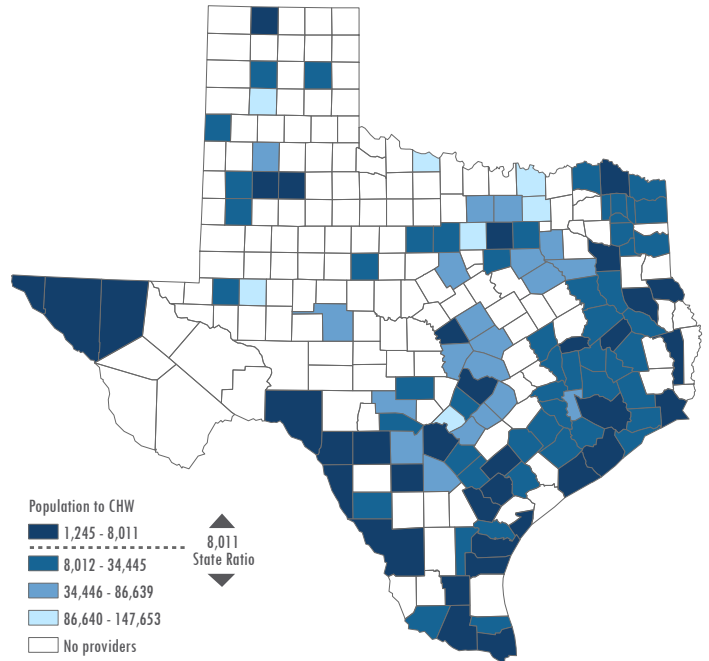
Despite these improvements, Texas still has slightly fewer CHWs than the national average.

### Race/Ethnicity of CHWs



The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas CHWs differs greatly from that of the Texas population.

### Ratio of Texas Population to CHW, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to CHW
Metropolitan	7,467
Non-metropolitan	18,411
Border	4,323
Non-border	8,893
<b>Texas</b>	<b>8,011</b>

CHWs are not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There is a 84.6% difference between the number of CHWs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference is 69.2%.

### Gender of CHWs

- In 2014, 86.9% of CHWs were female and 13.1% were male.
- Unlike many other health professions, this gender disparity is not mediated by age of CHW.

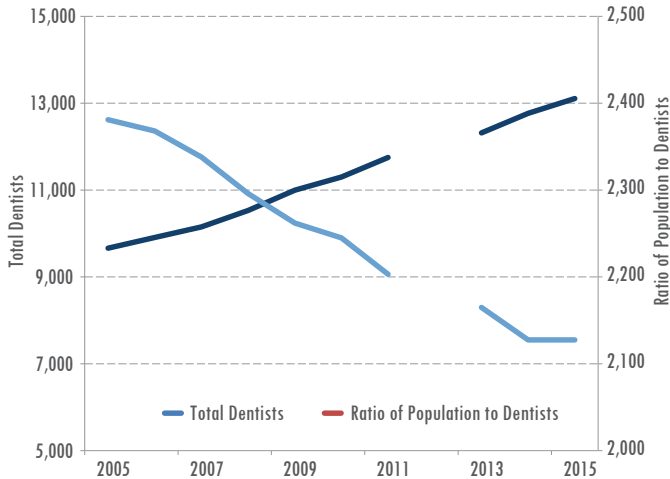




## Dentists (All)

# 2015

### Dentist<sup>1</sup> Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 13,018 actively licensed dentists practicing in Texas.

- This number represents a 16.0% increase since 2010.

Note: Data were not available in 2012.

### Age Distribution of Dentists, by Gender

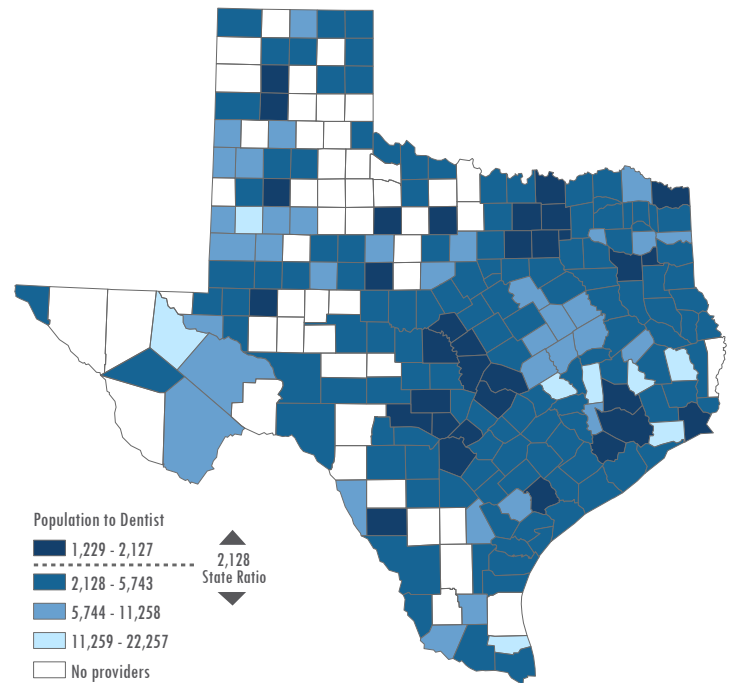
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
≤30	580	495	1,082
31-35	898	1,024	1,922
36-40	819	1,072	1,891
41-45	632	950	1,582
46-50	406	746	1,152
51-55	343	819	1,162
56-60	283	1,105	1,388
61-65	170	1,135	1,305
>65	67	1,397	1,464
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>8,743</b>	<b>12,941<sup>1</sup></b>

Within ten years, 41.1% of the dentist workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- 32.4% of all dentists were female in 2015.
- 49.3% of all dentists under the age of 35 were female in 2015.
- Among dentists over 50 years of age, males comprised 83.8% of the workforce.

<sup>1</sup> Gender data were available for only 12,941 of the state's 13,018 general dentists.

### Ratio of Texas Population to Dentist, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to Dentist
Metropolitan	2,002
Non-metropolitan	4,123
Border	4,083
Non-border	2,015
<b>Texas</b>	<b>2,127</b>

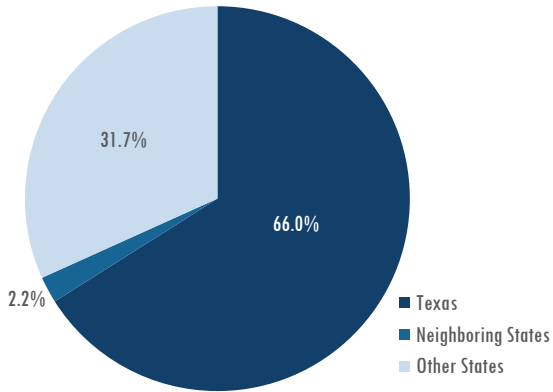
Dentists were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 69.3% difference between the number of dentists in metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- There was a 67.8% difference between the number of dentists in border areas and non-border areas even after controlling for population differences.



## Training of Dentists

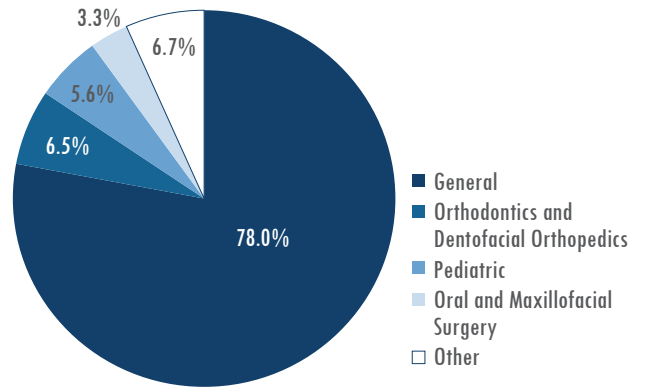
### State of Dental School<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Among dentists indicating attendance at a U.S. dental school.

## Employment Characteristics of Dentists

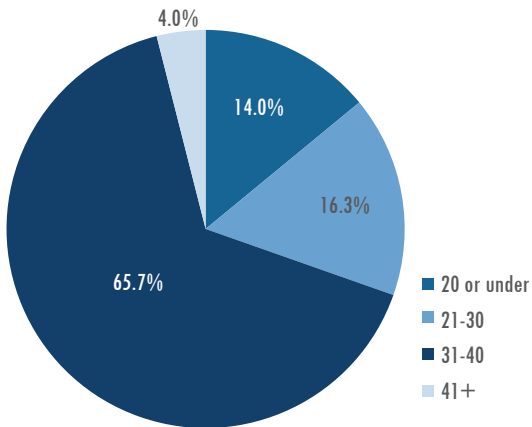
### Specialty<sup>4</sup>



<sup>4</sup> Among those indicating a dental specialty.

## Employment Characteristics of Dentists

### Hours Worked<sup>3</sup>



<sup>3</sup> Among those indicating hours worked per week.

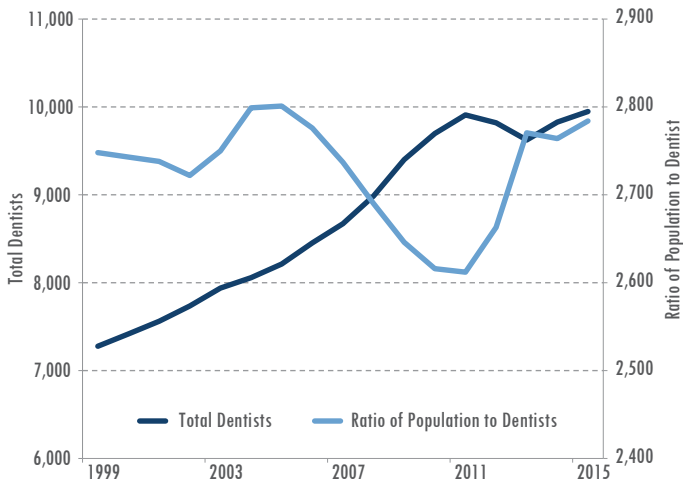




## Dentists (General)

# 2015

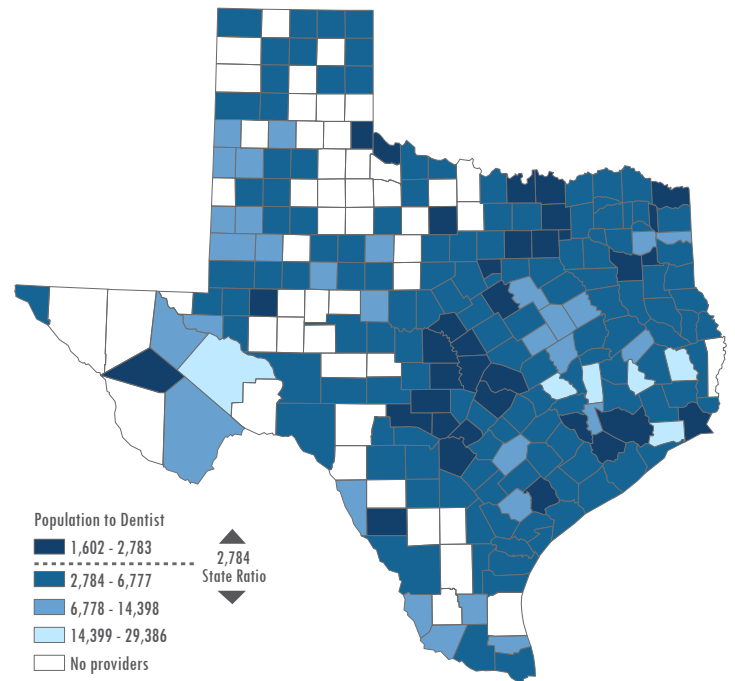
### General Dentist<sup>1</sup> Growth Trends



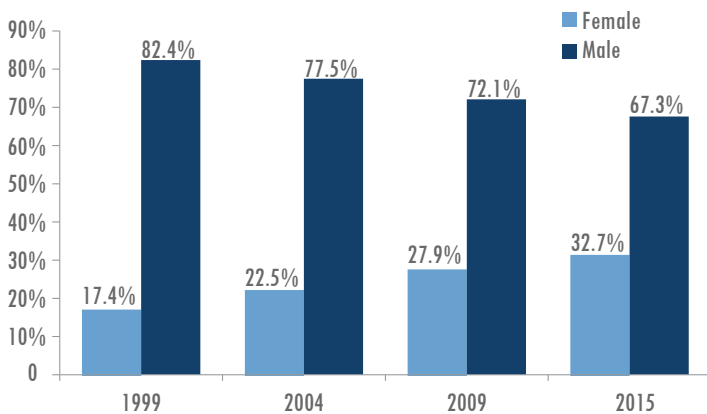
In 2015, there were 9,948 actively licensed general dentists practicing in Texas.

- This number represented a 23.5% increase since 2004.
- Though the number of general dentists has been increasing, Texas still only had 87.0% of the national average.

### Ratio of Texas Population to General Dentist, by County



### Gender of General Dentists



The proportion of female general dentists has been increasing over the past fifteen years while the proportion of male general dentists has been decreasing.

- Since 2004, the proportion of females in the general dentist workforce has increased 45.3%.
- Since 2004, the proportion of males in the general dentist workforce has decreased 13.2%.

Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to General Dentist
Metropolitan	2,648
Non-metropolitan	4,616
Border	5,349
Non-border	2,637
<b>Texas</b>	<b>2,784</b>

General dentists were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 54.2% difference between the number of general dentists in metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- There was a 67.9% difference between the number of general dentists in border areas and non-border areas even after controlling for population differences.

<sup>1</sup> The Health Professions Resource Center defines general dentists as those indicating a specialty in general, pediatric, or public health dentistry.



## Age Distribution of General Dentists, by Gender

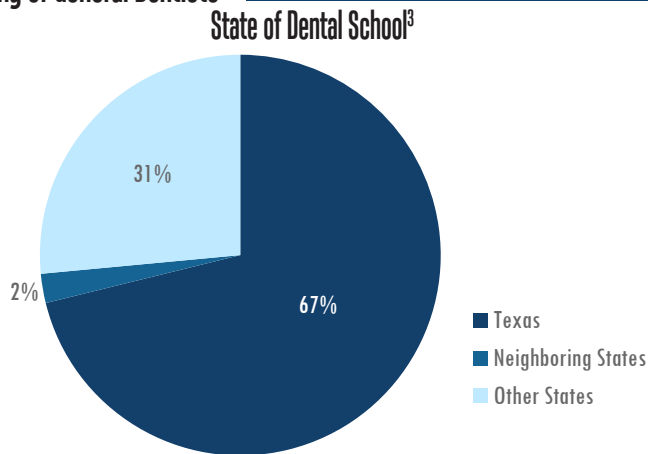
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
≤30	273	236	509
31-35	670	709	1,379
36-40	674	789	1,463
41-45	520	704	1,224
46-50	338	570	908
51-55	300	661	961
56-60	255	959	1,214
61-65	150	949	1,099
>65	58	1,084	1,142
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,238</b>	<b>6,661</b>	<b>9,899<sup>2</sup></b>

Within ten years, 44.6% of the general dentist workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- 11.5% of active general dentists in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 23.4% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among dentists over 55 years of age, males comprised 86.6% of the workforce.

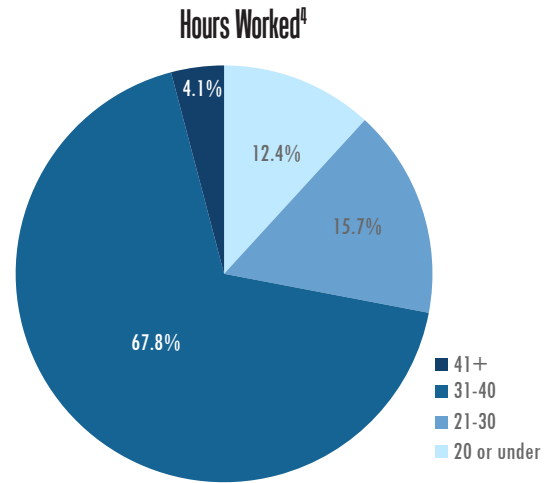
<sup>2</sup> Age data were available for only 9,899 of the state's 9,948 general dentists.

## Training of General Dentists

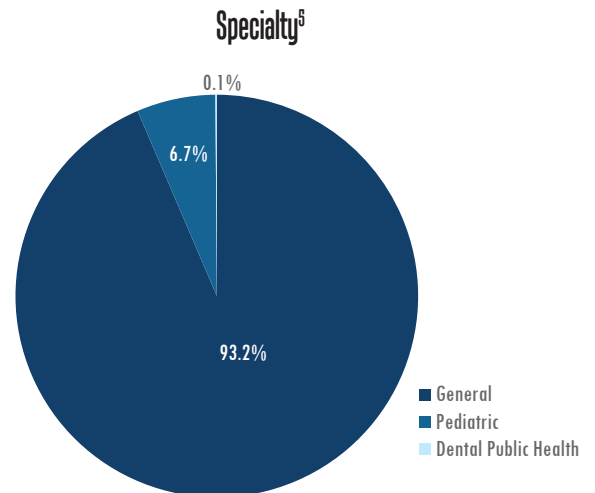


<sup>3</sup> Among students indicating attendance at a dental school in the U.S.

## Employment Characteristics of General Dentists



<sup>4</sup> Among those indicating hours worked per week.

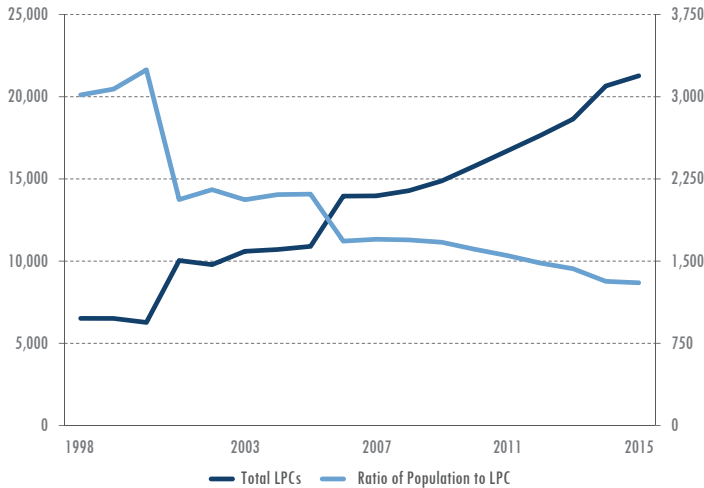


<sup>5</sup> Among those indicating a dental specialty.





### Licensed Professional Counselor Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 21,271 actively licensed professional counselors (LPC) providing direct patient care in Texas.

- This number represented a 34.8% increase since 2010 and a 95.2% increase since 2005.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the LPC workforce has improved by 38.3% over the past ten years.

Despite these improvements, Texas still had fewer licensed professional counselors than the national average.

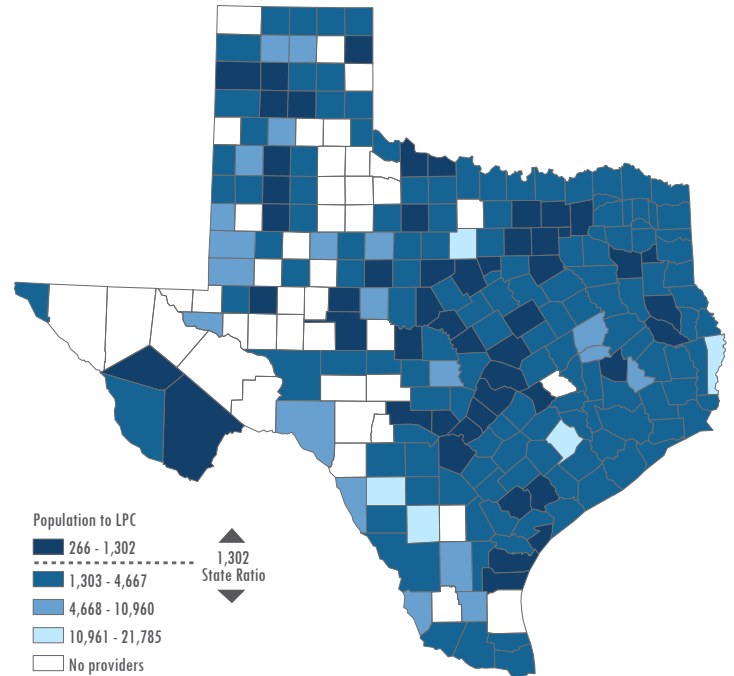
### Ratio of Texas Population to LPC, by Geographic Designation

Licensed professional counselors were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 53.5% difference between the number of LPCs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 68.3%.

Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to LPCs
Metropolitan	1,239
Non-metropolitan	2,145
Border	2,511
Non-border	1,233
<b>Texas</b>	<b>1,302</b>

### Ratio of Texas Population to LPC, by County



### Age Distribution of LPCs

Age Group	Total
≤25	107
26-30	1,857
31-35	2,817
36-40	2,495
41-45	2,523
46-50	2,194
51-55	1,983
56-60	2,119
61-65	2,231
>65	2,945
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,271</b>

13.8% of the LPC workforce are currently greater than 65 years of age and, within ten years, 35.4% of the Texas LPC workforce will be at or past retirement age.

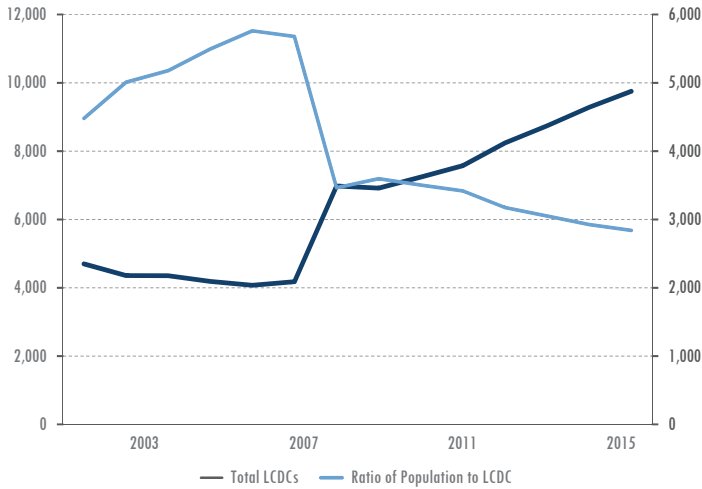
- 10.5% of active LPCs were 61-65 years of age.
- 34.2% of LPCs were aged 40 years or younger.





## Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselors | 2015

### Licensed Chemical Dependency Counselor Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 9,752 actively licensed chemical dependency counselors (LCDC) in Texas.

- This number represented a 34.7% increase since 2010 and a 133.0% increase since 2005.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the LCDC workforce had improved by 48.3% over the past ten years.

Despite these improvements, Texas still has fewer licensed chemical dependency counselors than the national average.

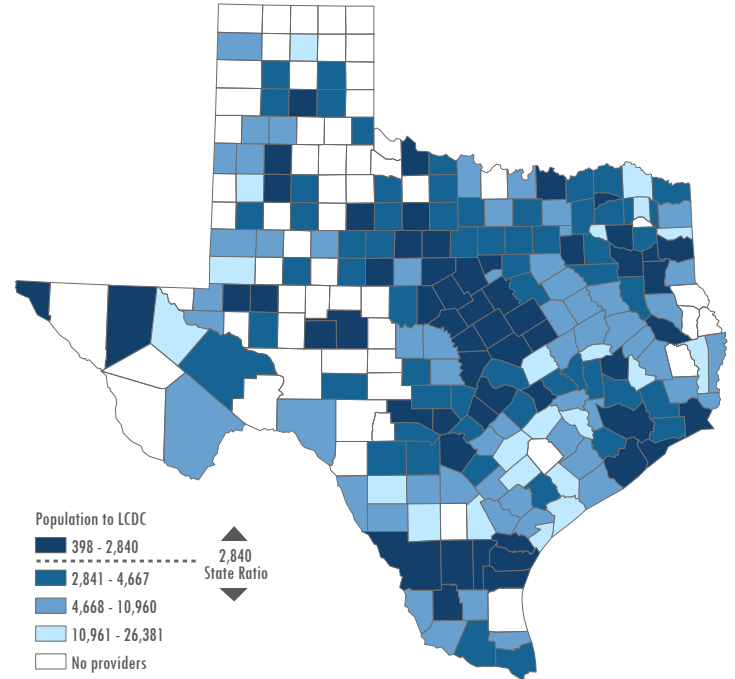
### Ratio of Texas Population to LCDC, by Geographic Designation

Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to LCDCs
Metropolitan	2,773
Non-metropolitan	3,488
Border	3,094
Non-border	2,813
Texas	2,840

LCDCs were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 22.8% difference between the number of LCDCs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 9.5%.

### Ratio of Texas Population to LCDC, by County



### Gender of LCDCs

- In 2015, 67.3% of LCDCs were female and 32.7% were male.
- In 2004, 59.7% were female and 40.3% were male.
- Among LCDCs aged 40 years or younger in 2015, 77.5% were female and 22.5% were male.

### Age Distribution of LCDCs, by Gender

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
≤25	111	18	129
26-30	525	147	672
31-35	550	172	722
36-40	527	161	688
41-45	582	208	790
46-50	589	286	875
51-55	724	394	1,118
56-60	707	418	1,125
61-65	529	407	936
>65	561	413	974
Total	5,405	2,624	8,029 <sup>1</sup>





## Age Distribution of LCDCs, by Gender

Within ten years, 33.9% of the current Texas LCDC workforce will be at or past retirement age (65 years old).

- 10.4% of active LCDCs in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 23.6% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among LCDCs 30 years of age or younger, females comprised 7.9% of the LCDC workforce while males 30 years of age and under only comprised 2.1% of the workforce.

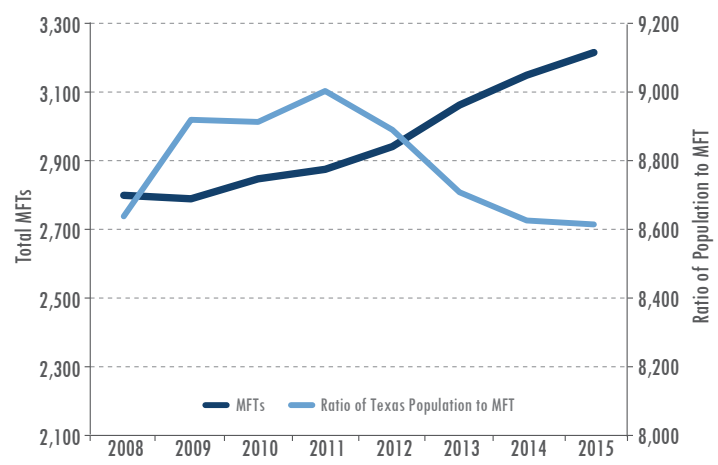
<sup>1</sup>Gender data were available for only 8,029 of the state's 9,752 licensed chemical dependency counselors.



## Marriage and Family Therapists

# 2015

### Marriage and Family Therapist Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 3,215 actively licensed marriage and family therapists (MFT) providing in Texas.

- This number represented a 12.9% increase since 2010 and a 15.2% increase since 2005.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the MFT workforce has decreased by 4.5% over the past ten years.

Texas had fewer marriage and family therapists than the national average.

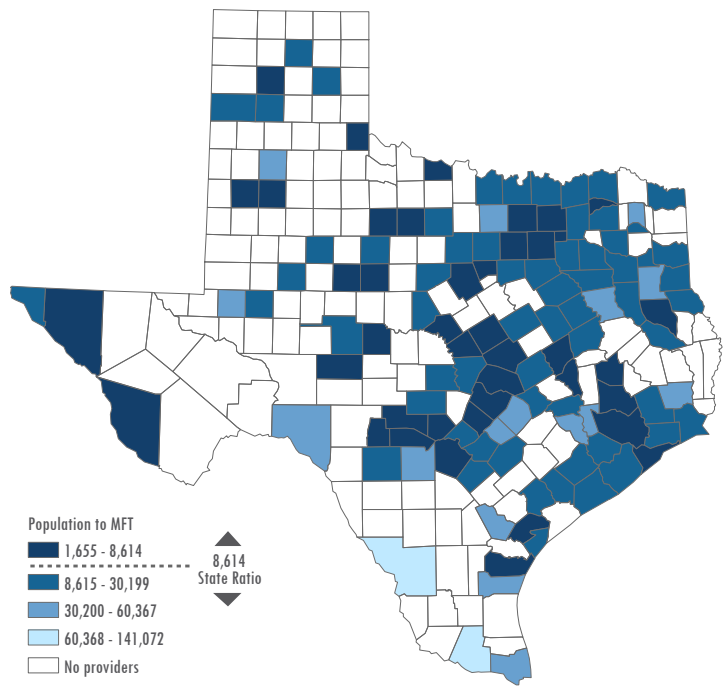
### Ratio of Texas Population to MFTs, by Geographic Designation

Marriage and family therapists were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 101.6% difference between the number of MFTs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 132.6%.

Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to MFTs
Metropolitan	7,951
Non-metropolitan	24,359
Border	38,963
Non-border	7,899
<b>Texas</b>	<b>8,614</b>

### Ratio of Texas Population to MFTs, by County



### Age Distribution of MFTs

Age Group	Total
≤25	24
26-30	238
31-35	290
36-40	229
41-45	224
46-50	199
51-55	228
56-60	369
61-65	514
>65	900
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,215</b>

28.0% of the MFT workforce 65 years of age or older in 2014, and within ten years 62.6% of the current Texas MFT workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- Just 24.3% of the MFT workforce was aged 40 years or younger in 2015.

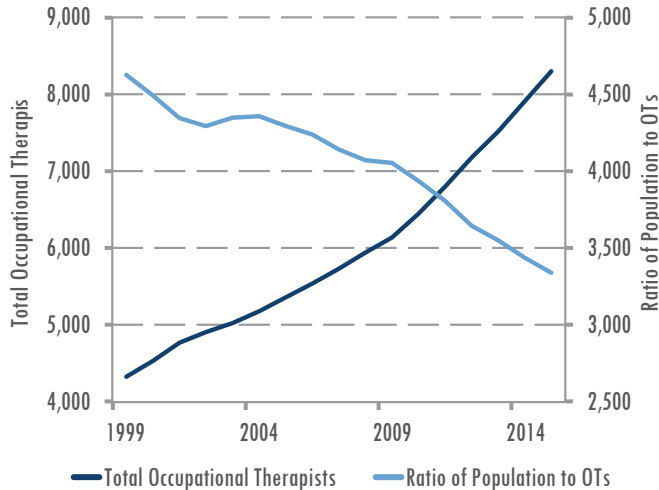


## Occupational Therapists

# 2015



### OT Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 8,307 actively licensed occupational therapists (OTs) providing care in Texas.

- This number represented a 28.8% increase since 2010 and a 55.2% increase since 2005.

Despite these improvements, Texas still had fewer occupational therapists than the national average.

### Age Distribution of OTs, by Gender

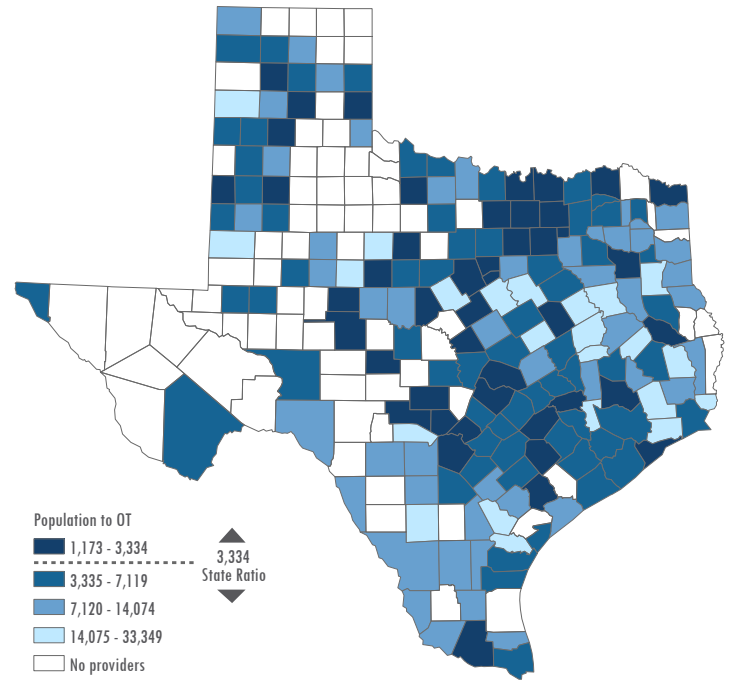
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
≤30	1,161	106	<b>1,267</b>
31-35	1,022	127	<b>1,149</b>
36-40	1,099	164	<b>1,263</b>
41-45	1,142	171	<b>1,313</b>
46-50	896	163	<b>1,059</b>
51-55	685	113	<b>798</b>
56-60	622	88	<b>710</b>
61-65	450	44	<b>494</b>
>65	208	24	<b>232</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,285</b>	<b>1,000</b>	<b>8,285<sup>1</sup></b>

Within ten years, 17.3% of the current Texas OT workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- 2.8% of active OTs in Texas were 65 years of age or older in 2015.
- Among OTs between ages 41 and 50, females comprised 85.9% of the workforce.
- Among OTs over age 55, females comprised 89.1% of the workforce.

<sup>1</sup> Gender data were available for only 8,285 of the state's 8,307 OTs.

### Ratio of Texas Population to OT, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to OT
Metropolitan	3,144
Non-metropolitan	6,257
Border	4,197
Non-border	3,256
<b>Texas</b>	<b>3,334</b>

OTs were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

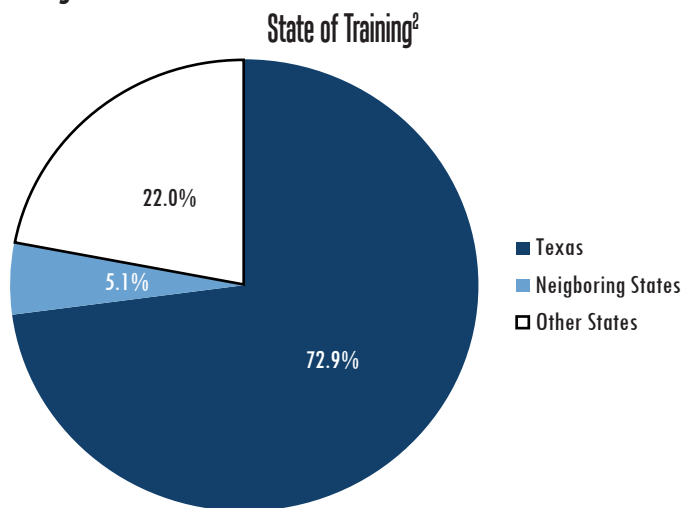
- There was a 66.2% difference between the number of OTs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 25.3%.

### Gender of OTs

- In 2015, 88.0% of OTs were female and 12.0% were male.
- Among OTs aged 35 years or younger in 2015, 90.4% were female and 9.6% were male.



## Training of OTs



<sup>2</sup> Among students indicating training in the U.S.

## Employment Characteristics of OTs

### Primary Specialty<sup>4</sup>

Specialty	# OTs	% OTs
Pediatrics	2,124	36.6%
Geriatrics	2,067	35.7%
Hand	301	5.2%
Orthopedics	294	5.1%
Manual Therapy	49	0.8%
Cardiopulmonary	36	0.6%
Assistive Technology	27	0.5%
Healthcare Compliance	18	0.3%
Ergonomics	11	0.2%
Health Information	5	0.1%
Other	865	14.9%

<sup>4</sup> Among those indicating a primary specialty.

## Employment Characteristics of OTs

### Primary Practice Setting<sup>3</sup>

Setting	# OTs	% OTs
Outpatient Facility	1,285	20.0%
Home Health	1,139	17.7%
Inpatient Facility	1,064	16.5%
Hospital	1,000	15.5%
School	822	12.8%
Rehabilitation Facility	631	9.8%
Early Childhood Setting	182	2.8%
College/University	95	1.5%
Mental Health Facility	33	0.5%
Industrial/Workplace Environment	20	0.3%
Other	166	2.6%

<sup>3</sup> Among those indicating a primary practice setting.

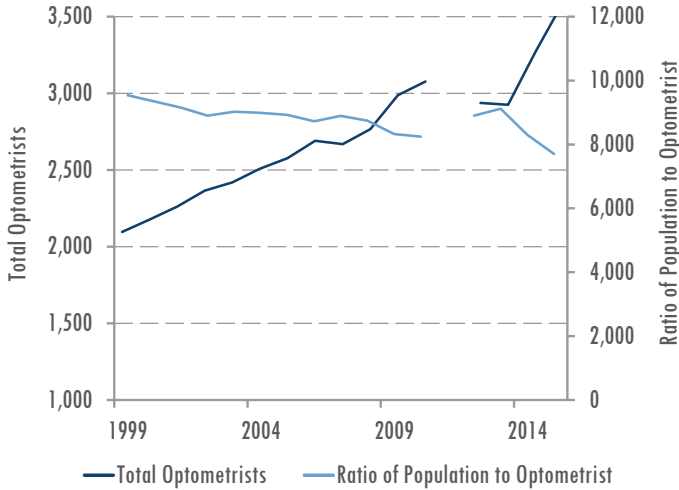




## Optometrists

# 2015

### Optometrist Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 3,596 actively licensed optometrists providing care in Texas.

- This number represented a 16.9% increase since 2010 and a 39.5% increase since 2005.

Despite these improvements, Texas still had fewer optometrists than the national average.

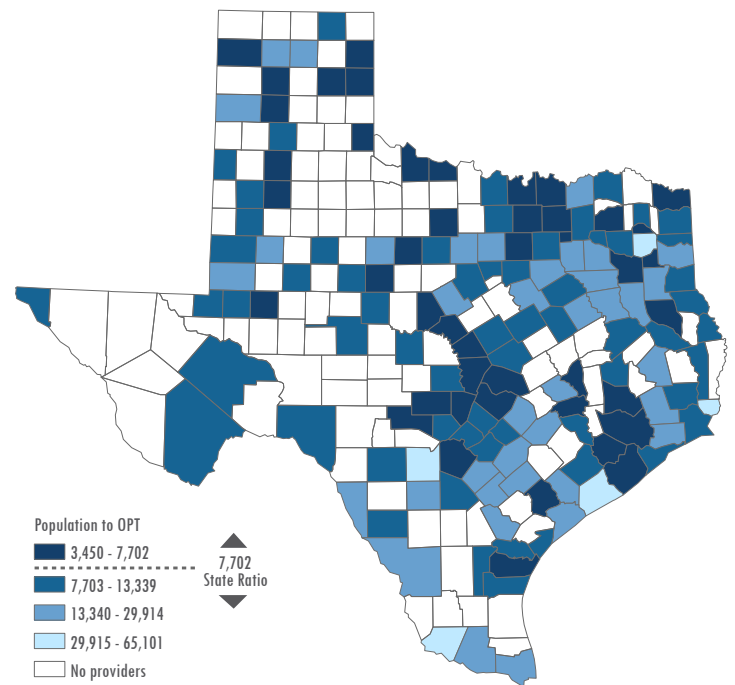
### Age Distribution of Optometrists, by Gender

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
≤30	284	123	407
31-35	378	174	552
36-40	300	217	517
41-45	308	227	535
46-50	201	183	384
51-55	112	191	303
56-60	86	247	333
61-65	57	223	280
>65	15	270	285
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,741</b>	<b>1,855</b>	<b>3,596</b>

Within ten years, 24.9% of the current Texas optometrist workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- Among optometrists over 55 years of age, males comprised 82.4% of the workforce.
- Among optometrists between 41 and 55 years of age, males comprised 49.2% of the optometrist workforce.

### Ratio of Texas Population to Optometrist, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to optometrist
Metropolitan	7,300
Non-metropolitan	13,416
Border	16,570
Non-border	7,251
<b>Texas</b>	<b>7,702</b>

Optometrists were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

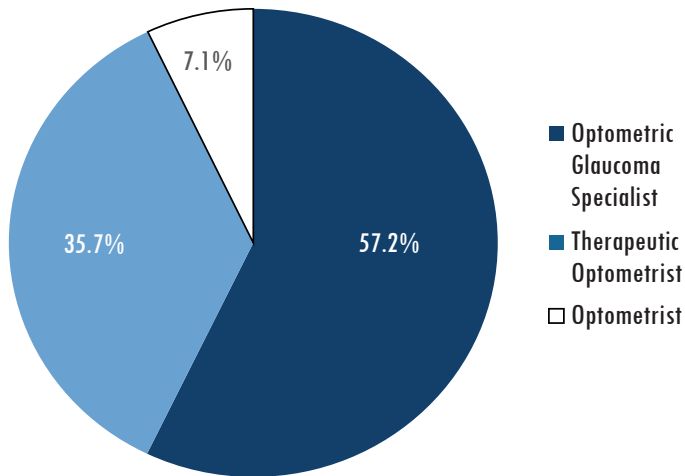
- There was a 59% difference between the number of optometrists in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 78.2%.

### Gender of Optometrists

- In 2015, 48.4% of optometrists were female and 51.6% were male.
- In 2005, 37.7% were female and 62.3% were male.
- Among optometrists aged 40 years or younger in 2015, 65.2% were female and 34.8% were male.

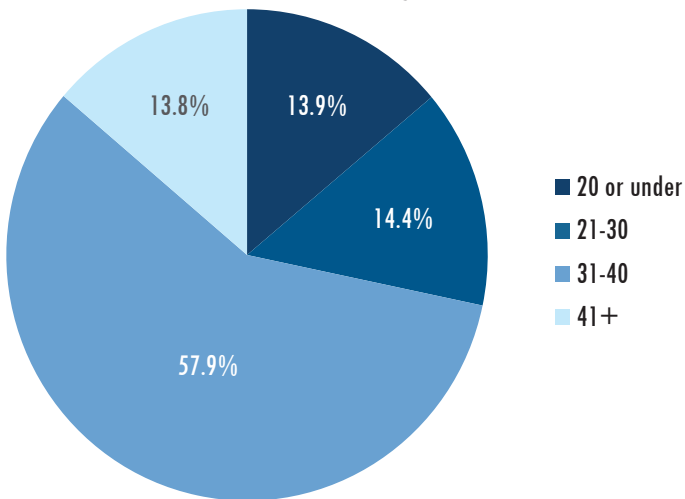


## Employment Characteristics of Optometrists Primary Practice Speciality<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Practice speciality data were unavailable for 82 optometrists.

## Hours Worked at Primary Practice<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Time data were unavailable for 276 optometrists.

## Employment Characteristics of Optometrists Primary Practice Setting<sup>3</sup>

Setting	# Optometrists	% Optometrists
Private Office	3,075	92.8%
Public Clinic/College/University	120	3.6%
Hospital	39	1.2%
Governmental Facility	36	1.1%
Military Facility	22	0.7%
Nursing Home	13	0.4%
Drug or Ophthalmic Device Company	8	0.2%
Research Facility	2	0.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,315</b>	<b>100%</b>

<sup>3</sup> Practice setting data were unavailable for 281 optometrists.

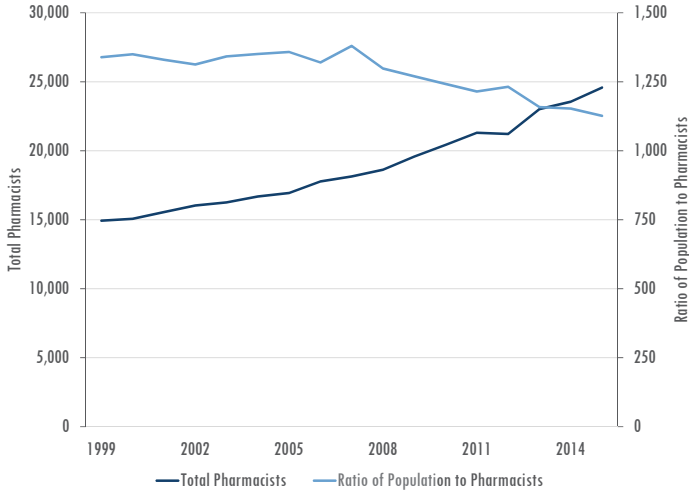




## Pharmacists

# 2015

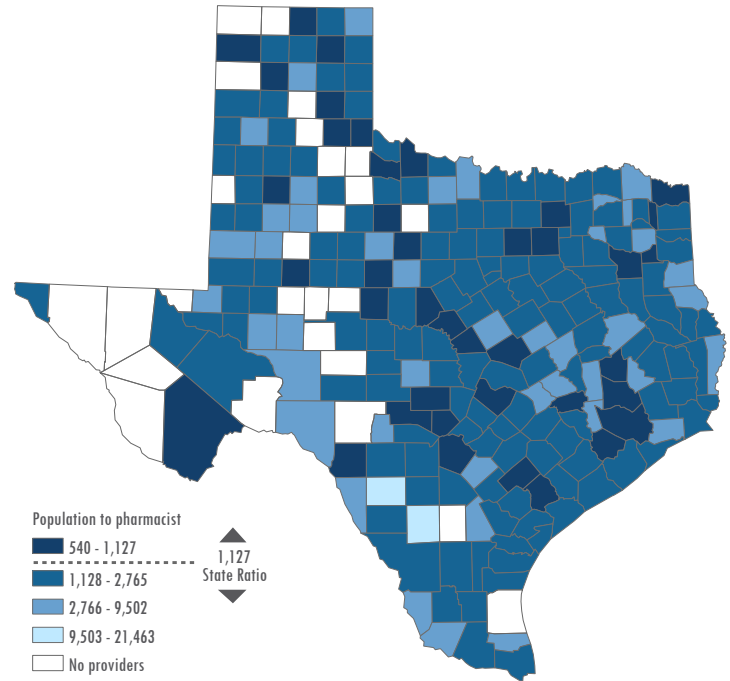
### Pharmacist Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 24,584 actively licensed pharmacists in Texas.

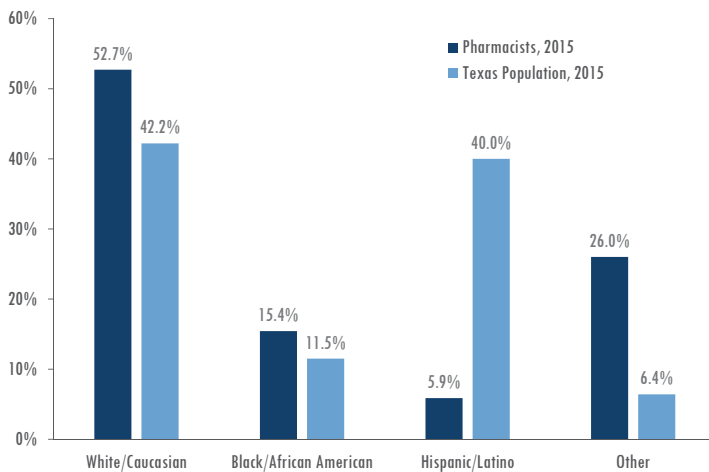
- This number represented a 20.3% increase since 2010 and a 45.1% increase since 2005.
- Despite these improvements, Texas still had fewer pharmacists than the national average.

### Ratio of Texas Population to Pharmacist, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to pharmacist
Metropolitan	1,080
Non-metropolitan	1,694
Border	2,012
Non-border	1,071
<b>Texas</b>	<b>1,127</b>

### Race/Ethnicity of Pharmacists



The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas pharmacists differed from that of the Texas population.

Pharmacists were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 44.3% difference between the number of pharmacists in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 61.0%.

### Gender of Pharmacists

- In 2015, 55.2% of pharmacists were female, and 44.8% were male.
- In 2005, 47.3% of pharmacists were female, and 52.7% were male.
- Among pharmacists age 40 or younger in 2015, 65.6% were female and 34.4% were male.

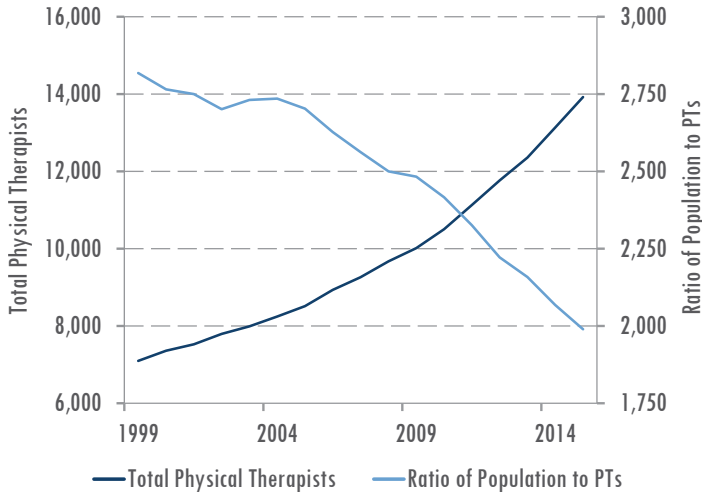




## Physical Therapists

# 2015

### PT Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 13,922 actively licensed physical therapists (PTs) providing care in Texas.

- This number represented a 32.5% increase since 2010 and a 63.6% increase since 2005.

Despite these improvements, Texas still had fewer physical therapists than the national average.

### Age Distribution of PTs, by Gender

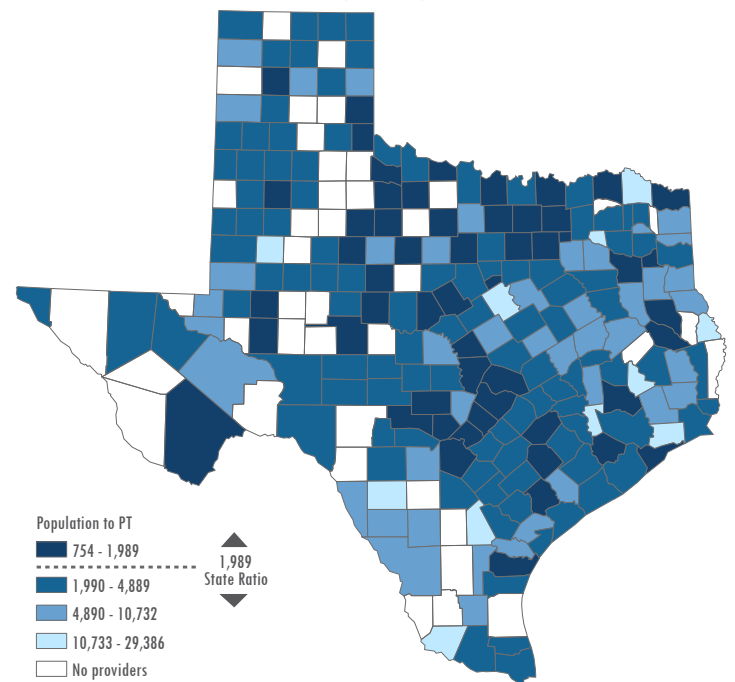
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
≤30	1,739	708	2,447
31-35	1,648	617	2,265
36-40	1,397	664	2,061
41-45	1,204	635	1,839
46-50	1,204	587	1,791
51-55	971	385	1,356
56-60	780	288	1,068
61-65	524	185	709
>65	251	129	380
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,718</b>	<b>4,198</b>	<b>13,916<sup>1</sup></b>

Within ten years, 15.5% of the current Texas PT workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- 2.7% of active PTs in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- Among PTs between ages 41 and 55, males comprised 34.5% of the workforce.
- Among PTs over age 55, males comprised 27.9% of the workforce.

<sup>1</sup> Gender data were available for only 13,916 of the state's 13,922 PTs.

### Ratio of Texas Population to PT, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to PT
Metropolitan	1,895
Non-metropolitan	3,234
Border	3,711
Non-border	2,043
<b>Texas</b>	<b>1,989</b>

PTs were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 52.2% difference between the number of PTs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 57.9%.

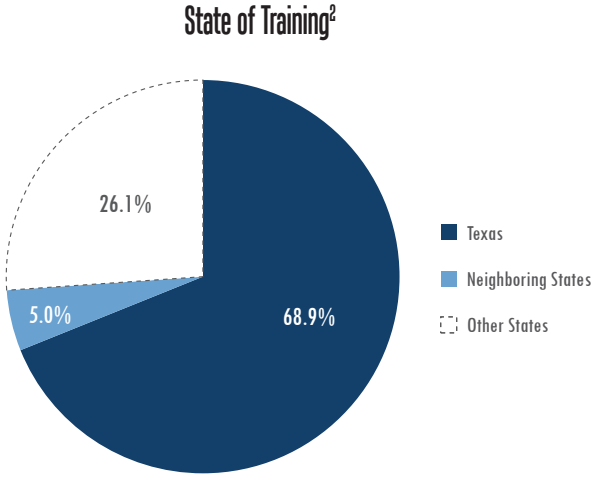
### Gender of PTs

- In 2015, 69.8% of PTs were female and 30.2% were male.
- In 2005, 71.2% were female and 28.8% were male.
- Among PTs aged 35 years or younger in 2015, 71.9% were female and 28.1% were male.





## Training of PTs



<sup>2</sup> Among students indicating training in the U.S.

## Employment Characteristics of PTs

### Primary Specialty<sup>4</sup>

Specialty	#PTs	%PTs
Geriatrics	3,149	33.5%
Orthopedics	2,933	31.2%
Pediatrics	1,405	14.8%
Manual Therapy	157	1.7%
Sport	146	1.6%
Cardiopulmonary	107	1.1%
Wound Care	104	1.1%
Healthcare Compliance	21	0.2%
Hand	18	0.2%
Health Information	10	0.1%
Assistive Technology	10	0.1%
Ergonomics	9	0.1%
Other	1,345	14.3%

<sup>4</sup> Among those indicating a primary specialty.

## Employment Characteristics of PTs

### Primary Practice Setting<sup>3</sup>

Setting	#PTs	%PTs
Outpatient Facility	3,843	34.8%
Home Health	2,516	22.8%
Hospital	1,933	17.4%
Inpatient Facility	1,100	9.9%
Rehabilitation Facility	650	5.9%
School	351	3.2%
College/University	181	1.7%
Early Childhood Setting	173	1.6%
Fitness/Sports/Athletic Facility	37	0.3%
Industrial / Workplace Environment	26	0.2%
Mental Health Facility	12	0.1%
Other	235	2.1%

<sup>3</sup> Among those indicating a primary practice setting.

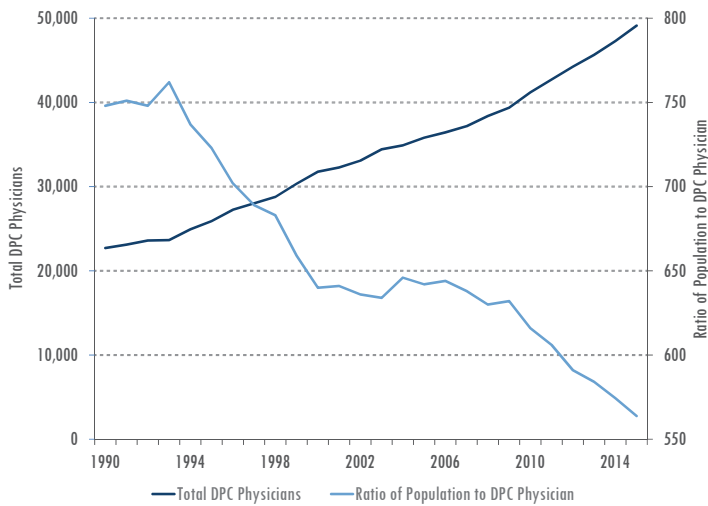




## Direct Patient Care Physicians

# 2015

### DPC Physician Growth Trends

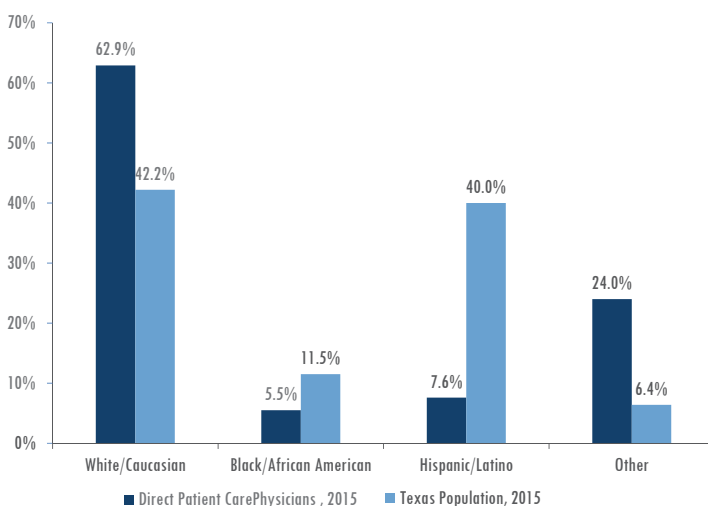


In 2015, there were 49,122 actively licensed direct patient care (DPC) physicians in Texas.

- This number represents a 19.3% increase since 2010 and a 37.2% increase since 2005.
- Over the past ten years, the ratio of population to direct patient care physicians declined by 12.2%.

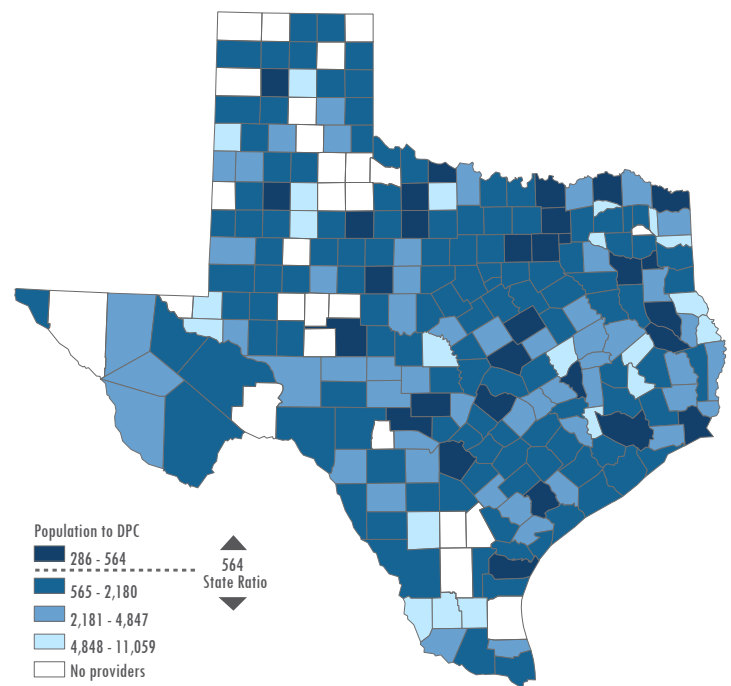
Despite these improvements, Texas still has fewer physicians than the national average

### Race/Ethnicity of Direct Patient Care Physicians



The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas DPC physicians differed greatly from that of the Texas population.

### Ratio of Texas Population to DPC Physician, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to DPC Physician
Metropolitan	528
Non-metropolitan	1,196
Border	990
Non-border	536
<b>Texas</b>	<b>564</b>

DPC physicians were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 74.5% difference between the number of DPC physicians in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 59.5%.

### Gender of Direct Patient Care Physicians

- In 2015, 31.8% of DPC physicians were female and 68.2% were male.
- In 2005, 23.8% were female and 76.2% were male.
- Among DPC physicians aged 40 years or younger in 2015, 48.1% were female and 51.9% were male.



## Age Distribution of DPC Physicians, by Gender

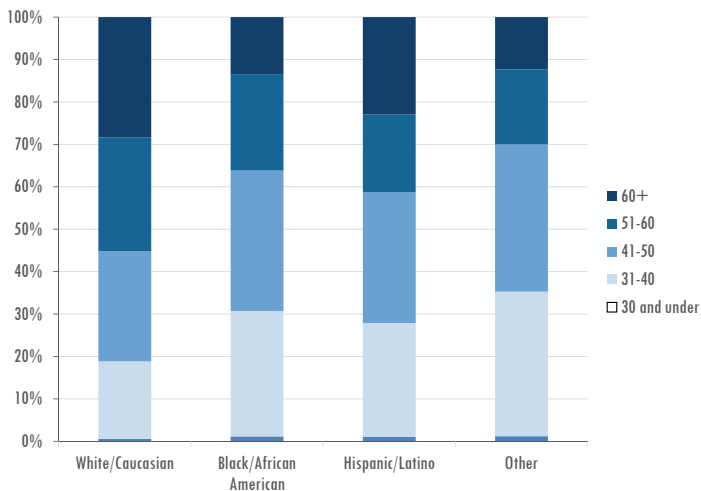
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
≤30	229	151	380
31-35	2,194	1,964	4,158
36-40	3,231	3,975	7,206
41-45	2,866	4,481	7,347
46-50	2,273	4,420	6,693
51-55	1,826	4,502	6,328
56-60	1,389	4,239	5,628
61-65	932	3,886	4,818
>65	700	5,848	6,548
<b>Total</b>	<b>15,640</b>	<b>33,466</b>	<b>49,106<sup>1</sup></b>

Within ten years, 34.6% of current Texas DPC physicians will be at or past retirement age.

- 13.3% of active DPC physicians in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- Among direct patient care physicians over 55 years of age, males comprised 82.2% of the workforce.

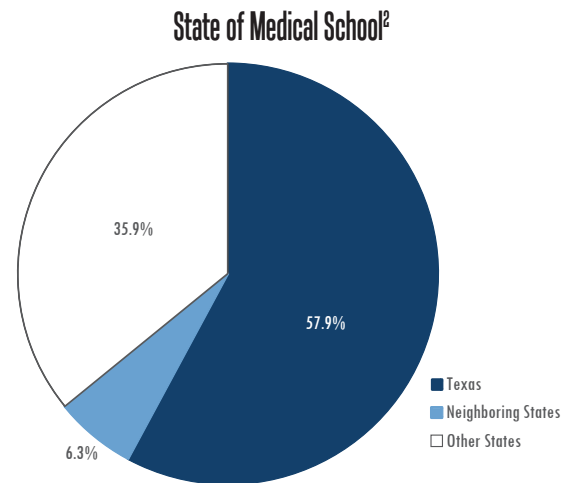
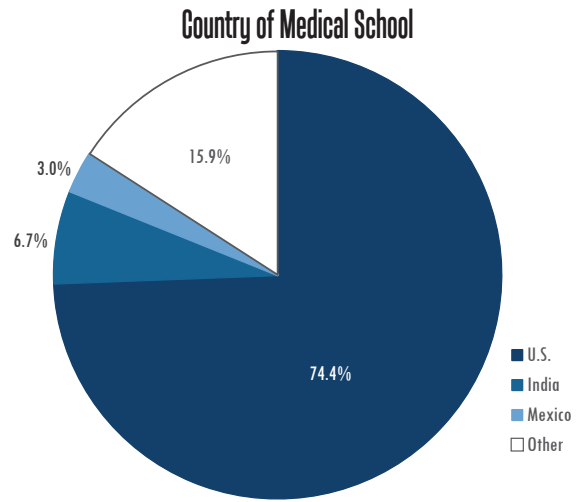
<sup>1</sup> Gender data were available for only 49,106 of the state's 49,122 DPC physicians.

## Age Distribution of DPC Physicians, by Race/Ethnicity



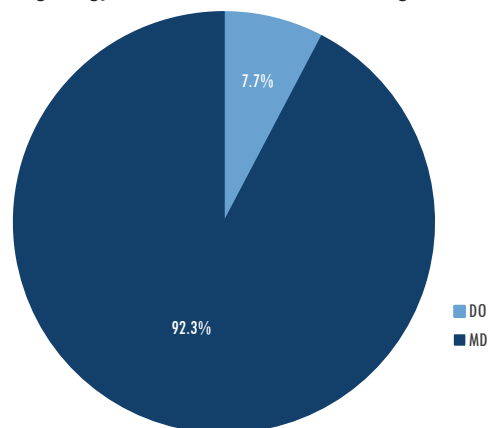
- Among whites/Caucasians, 18.8% of DPC physicians were 40 years of age or younger.
- 30.7% of black/African American DPC physicians were 40 or younger. Only 13.4% were over 61 years of age.
- 27.9% of Hispanic/Latinos were 40 years old or younger.
- Among other races/ethnicities, 35.3% of direct patient care physicians were 40 years old or younger.

## Training of DPC Physicians



<sup>2</sup> Among students indicating attendance at a medical school in the U.S.

## Degree Type of Texas Direct Patient Care Physicians

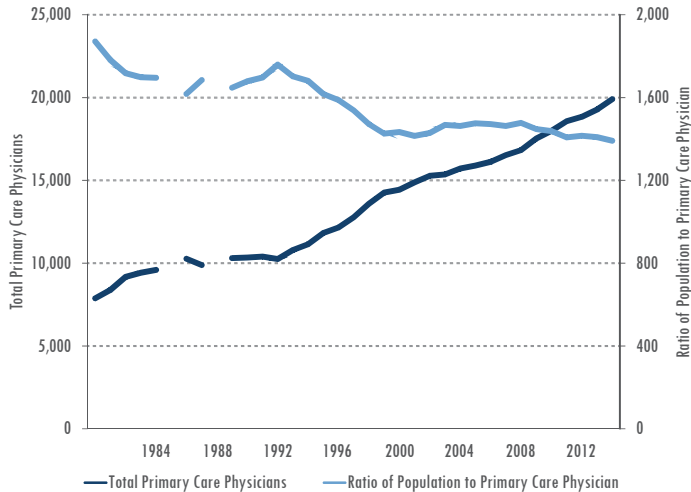




## Primary Care Physicians

# 2015

### PC Physician Growth Trends

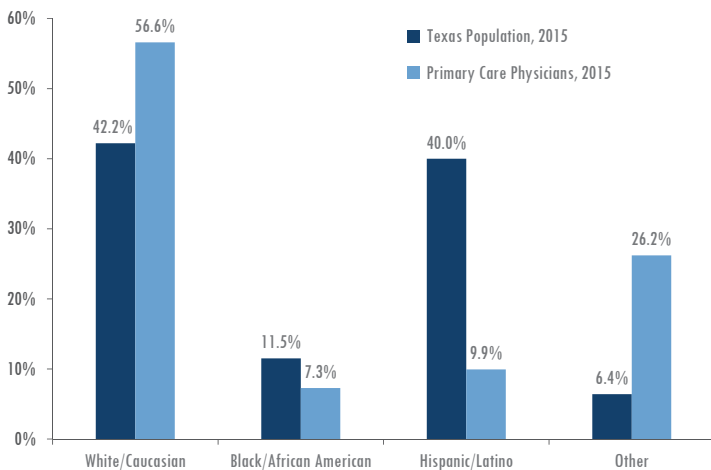


In 2015, there were 19,902 actively licensed primary care (PC) physicians providing direct patient care in Texas.

- This number represented a 13.6% increase since 2010 and a 26.6% increase since 2005.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the PC physician workforce has improved by 4.8% over the past ten years.

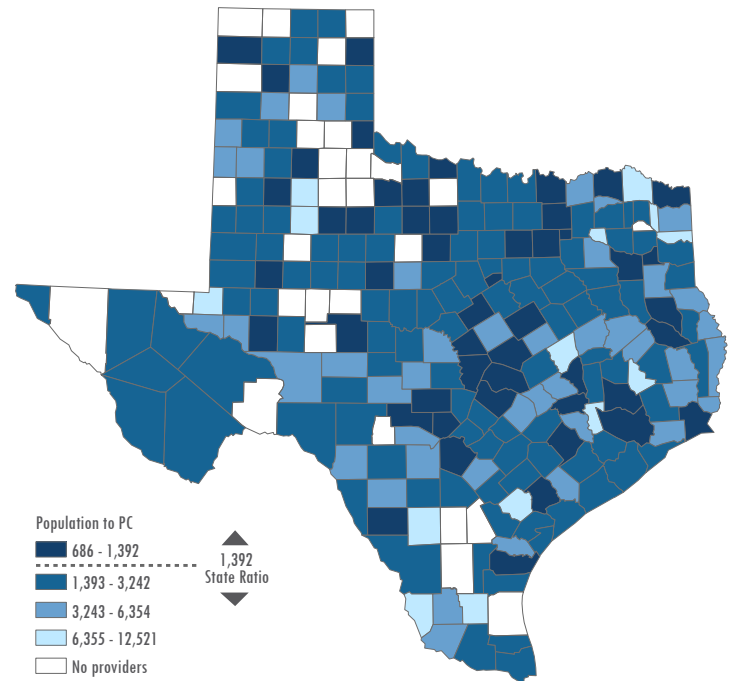
Despite these improvements, Texas still has fewer PC physicians than the national average and much of the state is federally-designated as a primary care Health Professional Shortage Area.

### Race/Ethnicity of PC Physicians



The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas PC physicians differed greatly from that of the Texas population.

### Ratio of Texas Population to PC Physician, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to PC Physician
Metropolitan	1,338
Non-metropolitan	2,021
Border	2,055
Non-border	1,341
<b>Texas</b>	<b>1,392</b>

PC physicians were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There is a 40.7% difference between the number of PC physicians in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 42.0%.

### Gender of PC Physicians

- In 2015, 42.9% of PC physicians were female and 57.1% were male.
- In 2005, 32.2% were female and 67.8% were male.
- Among PC physicians aged 40 years or younger in 2015, 62.3% were female and 37.7% were male.



## Age Distribution of PC Physicians, by Gender

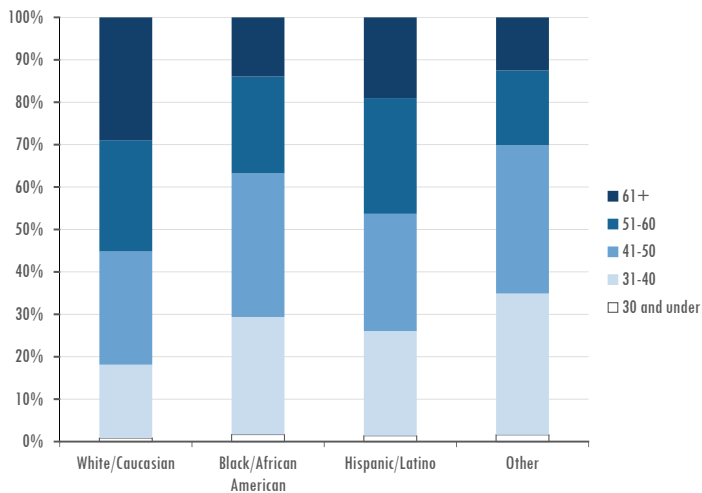
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
26-30	160	68	228
31-35	1,216	617	1,833
36-40	1,613	1,125	2,739
41-45	1,656	1,372	3,029
46-50	1,310	1,524	2,836
51-55	993	1,477	2,470
56-60	767	1,505	2,272
61-65	480	1,466	1,947
>65	342	2,206	2,548
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,537</b>	<b>11,360</b>	<b>19,897<sup>1</sup></b>

Within ten years, 34.0% of the current Texas PC physician workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- 12.8% of active PC physicians in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 21.2% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among those over 55 years of age, males comprised 76.5% of the PC physician workforce.

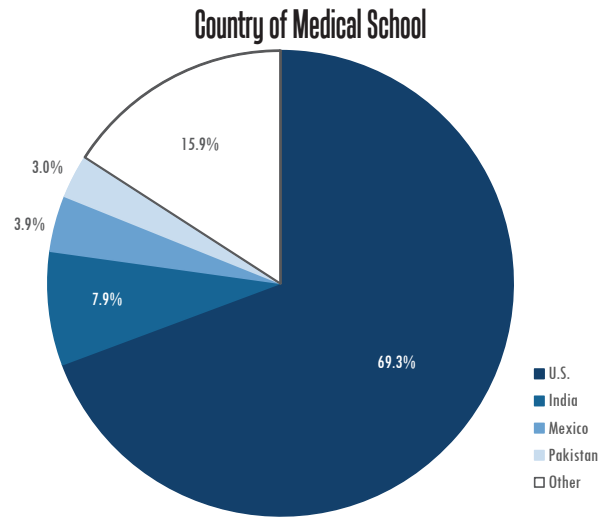
<sup>1</sup> Gender data were available for only 19,897 of the state's 19,902 PC physicians.

## Age Distribution of Psychiatrists, by Race/Ethnicity

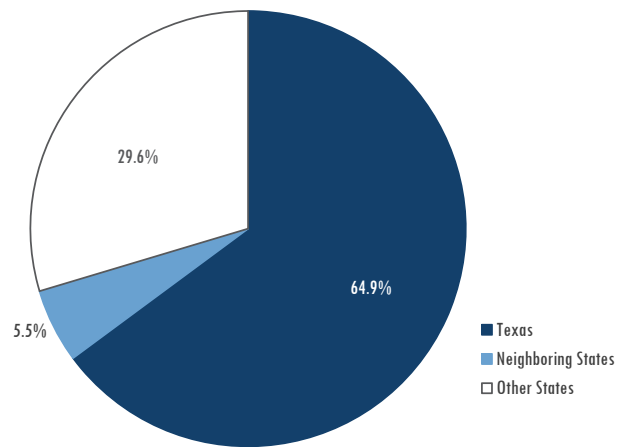


- Among whites/Caucasians, 29.0% of PC physicians were 61 years of age or older. 18.1% were aged 40 or younger.
- 29.4% of black/African American PC physicians were 40 or younger. Another 33.9% were between 41 and 50 years of age.
- 24.7% of Hispanic/Latinos were between 31 and 40 years old and 46.3% were 51 years of age or older.

## Training of PC Physicians

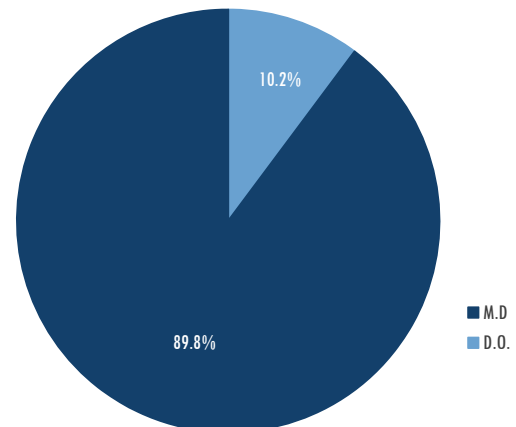


## State of Medical School<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Among physicians indicating attendance at a medical school in the U.S.

## Degree Type of Texas PC Physicians

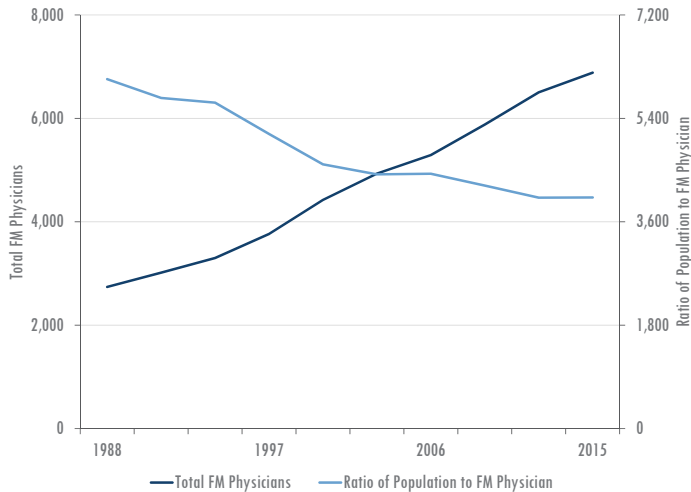




## Family Medicine Physicians

# 2015

### FM Physician Growth Trends

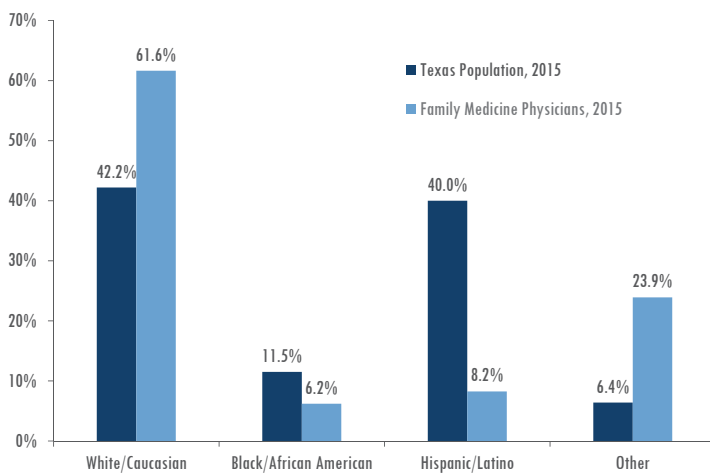


In 2015, there were 6,884 actively licensed primary care (PC) physicians providing direct patient care in Texas.

- This number represented a 12.9% increase since 2010 and a 31.9% increase since 2005.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the PC physician workforce has improved by 8.9% over the past ten years.

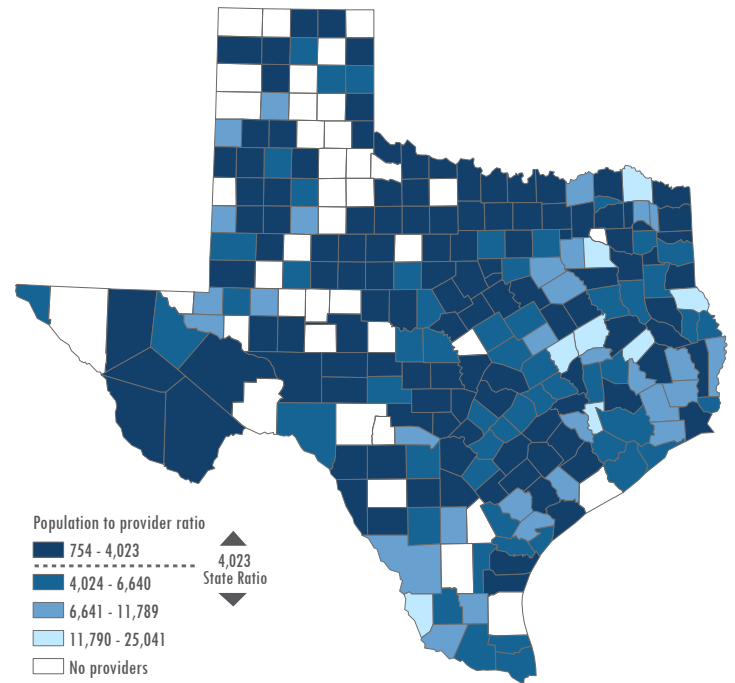
When combined with general practice physicians to allow comparison, Texas has fewer family and general practice physicians than the national average.

### Race/Ethnicity of FM Physicians



The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas FM physicians differed greatly from that of the Texas population.

### Ratio of Texas Population to FM Physician, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to FM Physician
Metropolitan	4,065
Non-metropolitan	3,730
Border	6,096
Non-border	3,870
<b>Texas</b>	<b>4,023</b>

FM physicians were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was just a 8.6% difference between the number of pediatricians in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 44.7%.

### Gender of FM Physicians

- In 2015, 36.7% of FM physicians were female and 63.3% were male.
- In 2005, 26.9% were female and 73.1% were male.
- Among FM physicians aged 40 years or younger in 2015, 55.0% were female and 45.0% were male.



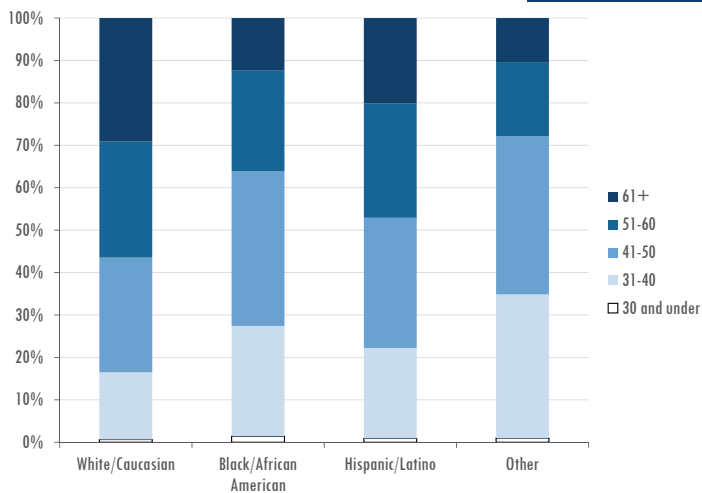
## Age Distribution of FM Physicians, by Gender

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
26-30	40	14	54
31-35	321	226	547
36-40	472	442	914
41-45	524	579	1,103
46-50	383	604	987
51-55	303	535	838
56-60	254	614	868
61-65	149	595	744
>65	77	752	829
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,523</b>	<b>4,361</b>	<b>6,884</b>

Within ten years, 35.5% of the current Texas FM physician workforce will be at or past retirement age.

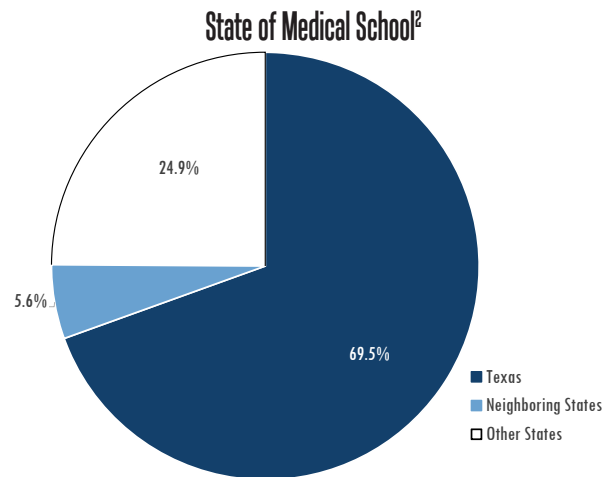
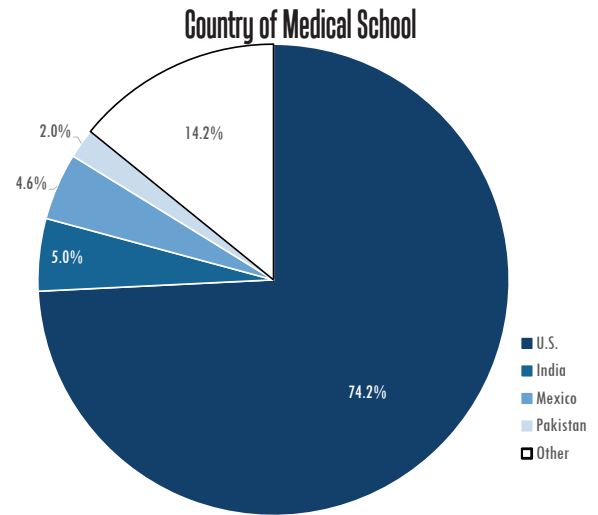
- 12.0% of active FM physicians in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 23.4% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among those over 55 years of age, males comprised 80.3% of the pediatricians workforce.

## Age Distribution of FM Physicians, by Race/Ethnicity

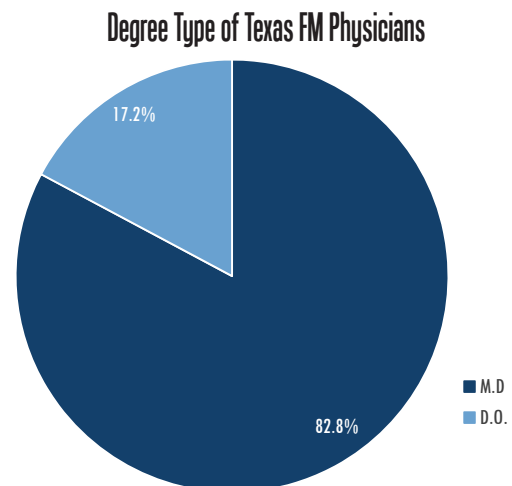


- Among whites/Caucasians, 29.0% of FM physicians were 61 years of age or older. 16.5% were aged 40 or younger.
- 27.4% of black/African American FM physicians were 40 or younger. Another 36.5% were between 41 and 50 years of age.
- 21.3% of Hispanic/Latinos were between 31 and 40 years old and 47.1% were 51 years of age or older.

## Training of FM Physicians



<sup>2</sup> Among pediatricians indicating attendance at a medical school in the U.S.

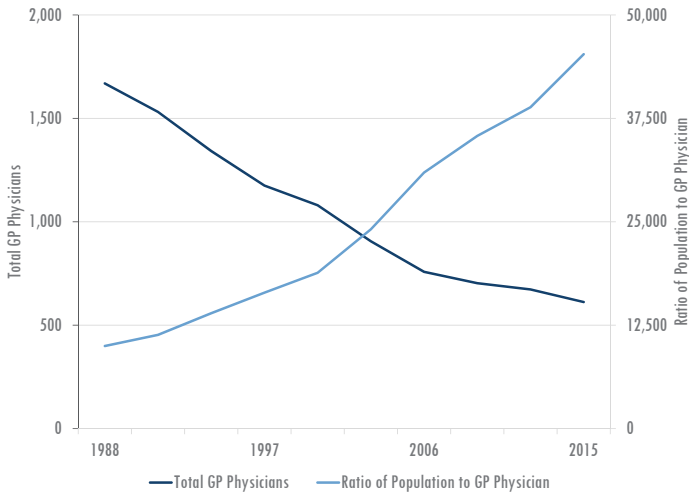




## General Practice Physicians

# 2015

### GP Physician Growth Trends

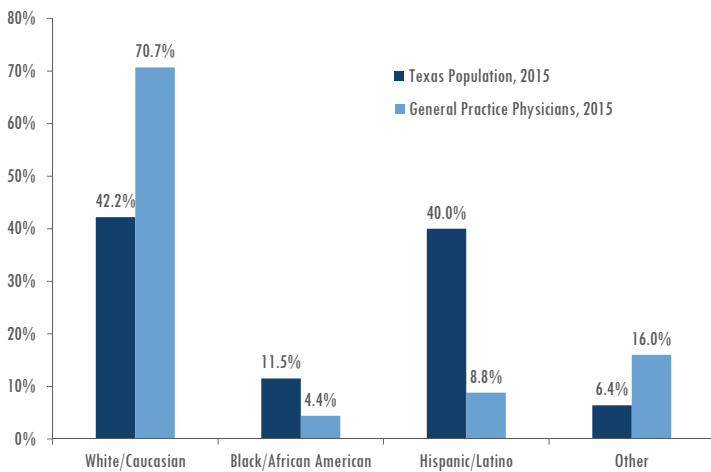


In 2015, there were 612 actively licensed general practice (GP) physicians providing direct patient care in Texas.

- This number represented a 10.5% decrease since 2010 and a 22.7% decrease since 2005.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the GP physician workforce has contracted by 55.8% over the past ten years.

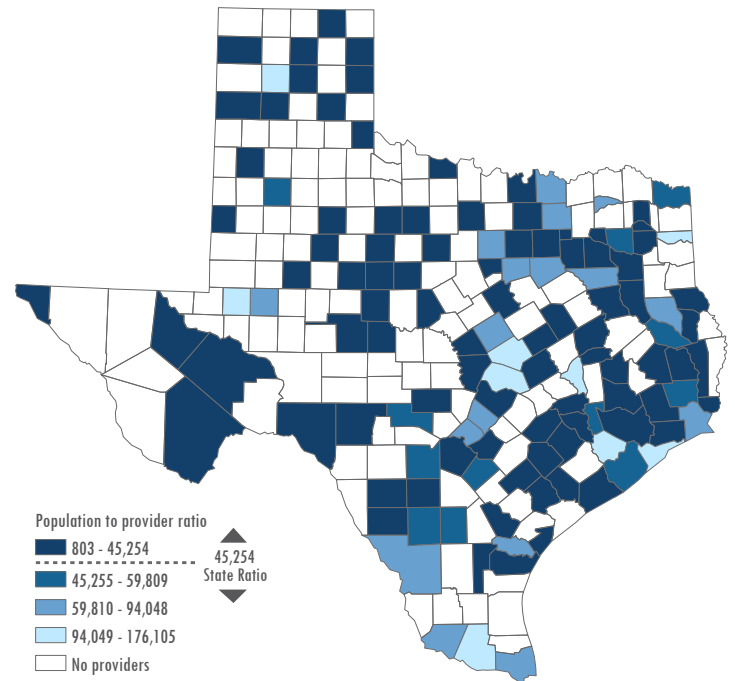
When combined with family practitioners to allow comparison, Texas has fewer family and general practice physicians than the national average.

### Race/Ethnicity of GP Physicians



The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas GP physicians differed greatly from that of the Texas population.

### Ratio of Texas Population to GP Physician, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to GP Physician
Metropolitan	48,095
Non-metropolitan	31,046
Border	67,053
Non-border	43,606
<b>Texas</b>	<b>45,254</b>

GP physicians were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There is a 43.1% difference between the number of GP physicians in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 42.4%.

### Gender of GP Physicians

- In 2015, 21.1% of GP physicians were female and 78.9% were male.
- In 2005, 15.4% were female and 84.6% were male.
- Among GP physicians aged 40 years or younger in 2015, 42.9% were female and 57.1% were male.





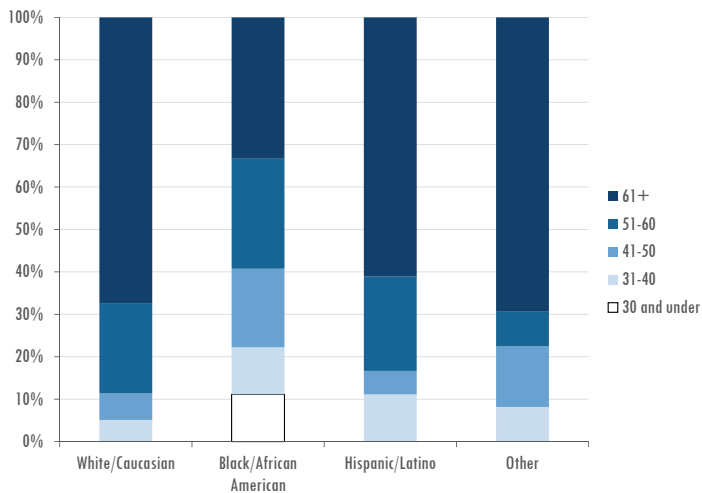
## Age Distribution of GP Physicians, by Gender

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
26-30	3	0	3
31-35	6	12	18
36-40	9	12	21
41-45	12	16	28
46-50	7	14	21
51-55	14	32	46
56-60	20	53	73
61-65	15	79	94
>65	43	265	308
<b>Total</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>612</b>

Within ten years, 77.6% of the current Texas GP physician workforce will be at or past retirement age.

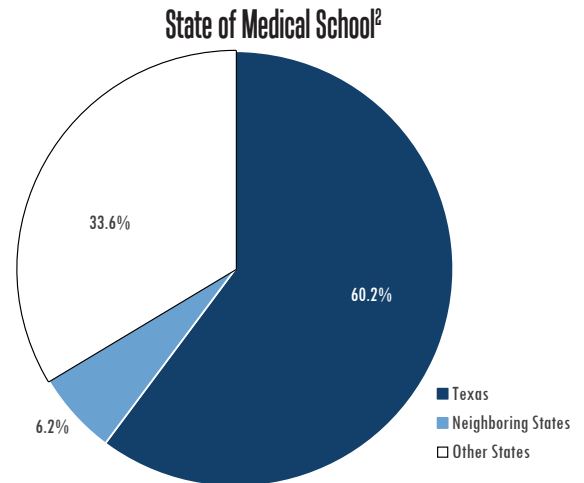
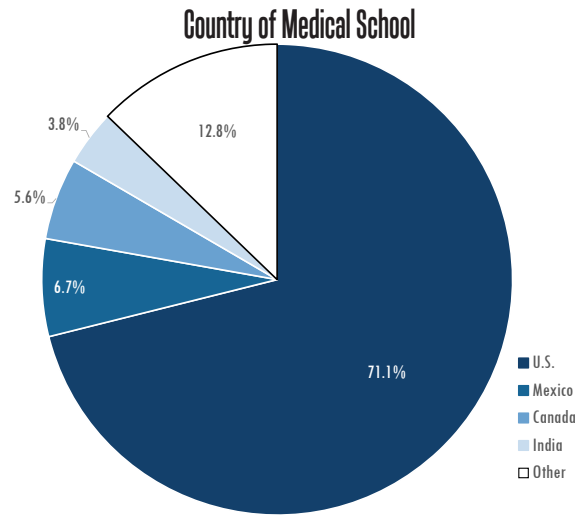
- 50.3% of active GP physicians in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 27.3% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among those over 55 years of age, males comprised 83.6% of the GP physician workforce.

## Age Distribution of GP Physicians, by Race/Ethnicity

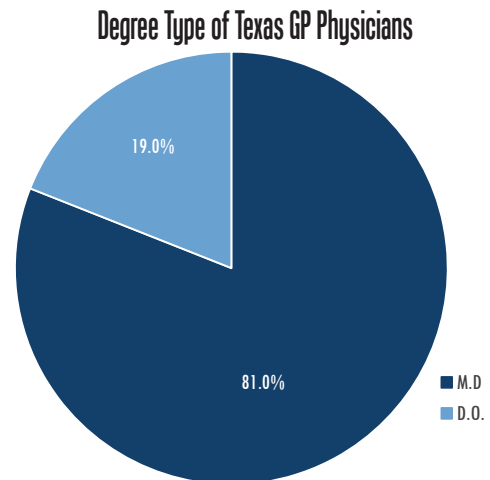


- Among whites/Caucasians, 67.4% of GP physicians were 61 years of age or older. 5.1% were aged 40 or younger.
- 22.2% of black/African American GP physicians were 40 or younger, while 18.5% were between 41 and 50 years of age. These numbers account for only 11 total physicians.
- 11.1% of Hispanic/Latinos were between 31 and 40 years old and 83.3% were 51 years of age or older.

## Training of GP Physicians



<sup>2</sup> Among physicians indicating attendance at a medical school in the U.S.

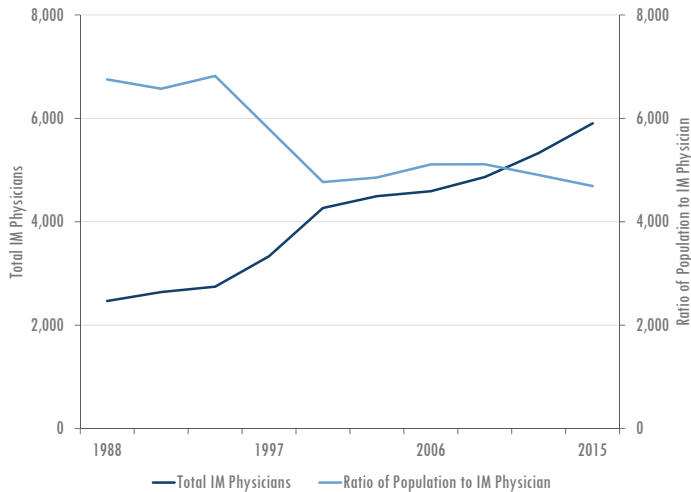




## Internal Medicine Physicians

# 2015

### IM Physician Growth Trends

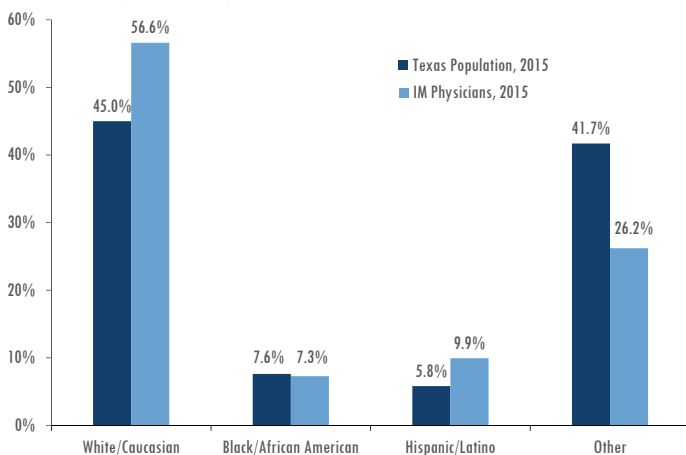


In 2015, there were 5,904 actively licensed internal medicine (IM) physicians providing direct patient care in Texas.

- This number represented a 15.5% increase since 2010 and a 30.5% increase since 2005.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the IM physician workforce has improved by 7.7% over the past ten years.

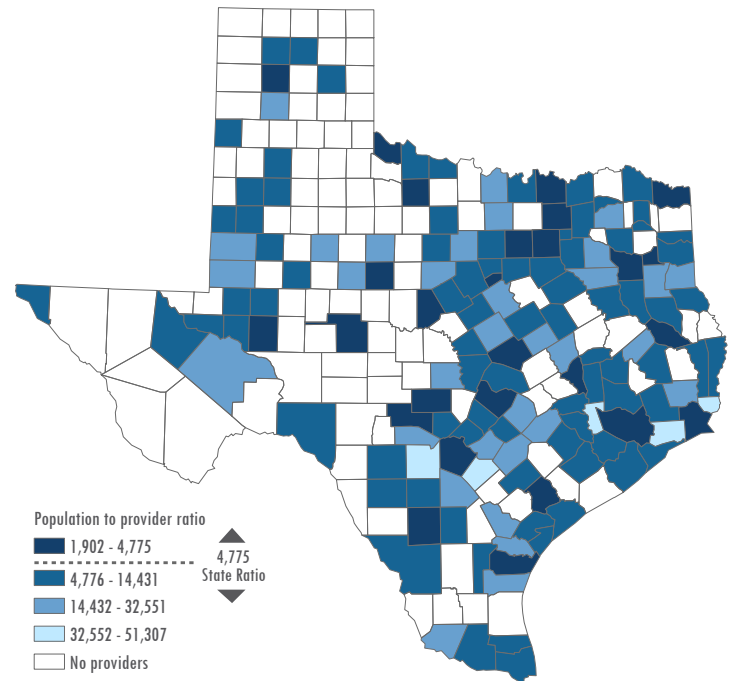
Texas currently has more IM physicians than the national average.

### Race/Ethnicity of IM Physicians



The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas IM physicians differed greatly from that of the Texas population.

### Ratio of Texas Population to IM Physician, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to IM Physician
Metropolitan	4,481
Non-metropolitan	9,714
Border	7,835
Non-border	4,568
<b>Texas</b>	<b>4,775</b>

IM physicians were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There is a 73.7% difference between the number of IM physicians in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 52.7%.

### Gender of IM Physicians

- In 2015, 35.5% of IM physicians were female and 64.5% were male.
- In 2005, 26.9% were female and 73.1% were male.
- Among IM physicians aged 40 years or younger in 2015, 49.6% were female and 50.4% were male.



## Age Distribution of IM Physicians, by Gender

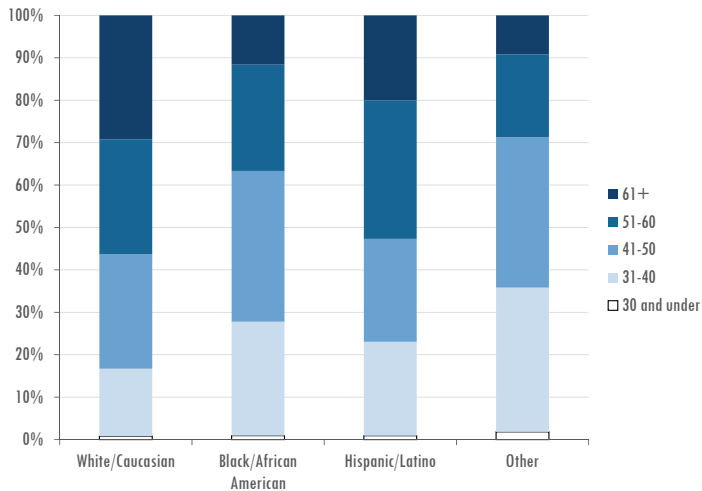
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
26-30	31	41	72
31-35	297	264	561
36-40	416	451	868
41-45	392	479	872
46-50	378	547	926
51-55	224	552	776
56-60	164	457	621
61-65	103	403	506
>65	55	543	598
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,060</b>	<b>3,737</b>	<b>5,797<sup>1</sup></b>

Within ten years, 29.8% of the current Texas IM physician workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- 10.3% of active IM physicians in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 17.7% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among those over 55 years of age, males comprised 81.3% of the IM physician workforce.

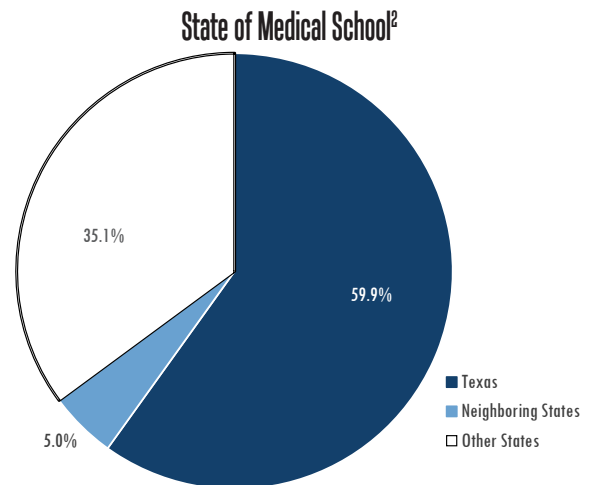
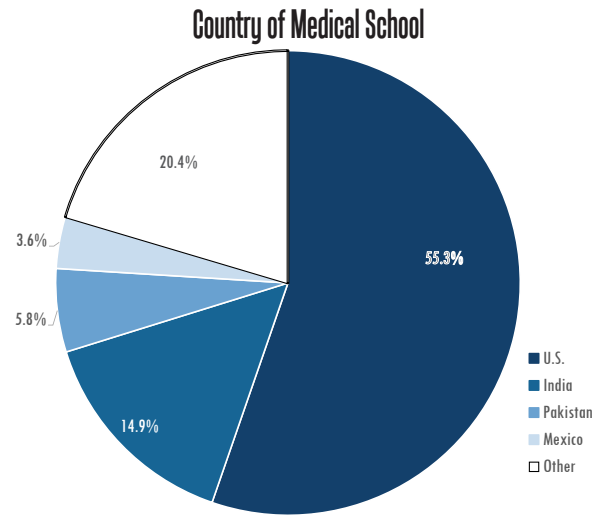
<sup>1</sup> Gender data were unavailable for some of the state's IM physicians.

## Age Distribution of IM Physicians, by Race/Ethnicity

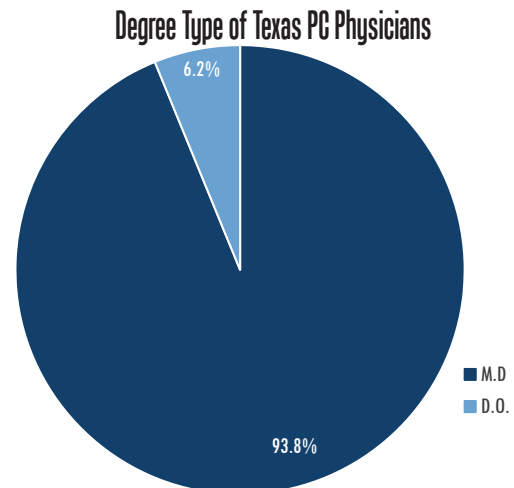


- Among whites/Caucasians, 29.2% of IM physicians were 61 years of age or older. 16.7% were aged 40 or younger.
- 27.8% of black/African American IM physicians were 40 or younger. Another 35.5% were between 41 and 50 years of age.
- 22.1% of Hispanic/Latinos were between 31 and 40 years old and 52.7% were 51 years of age or older.

## Training of IM Physicians



<sup>2</sup> Among physicians indicating attendance at a medical school in the U.S.

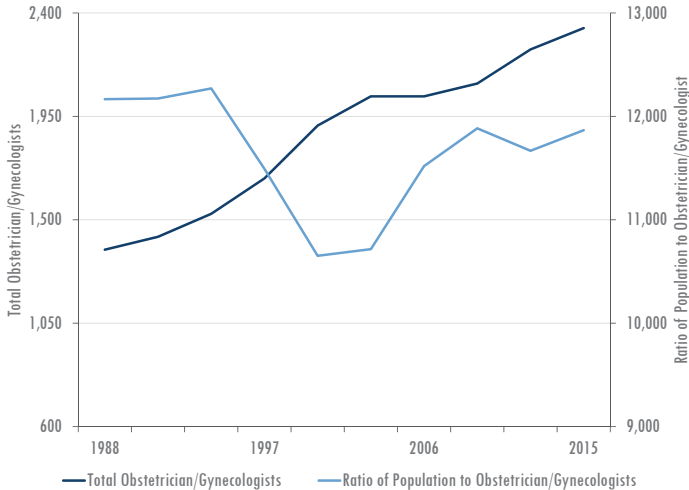




## Obstetrician/Gynecologists

# 2015

### OB/GYN Growth Trends

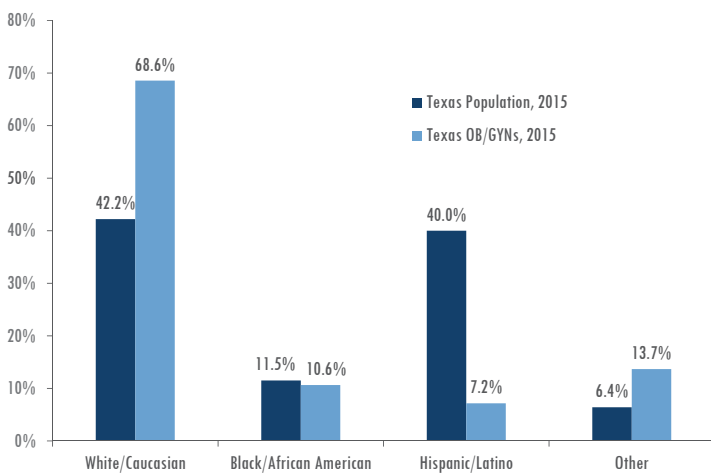


In 2015, there were 2,334 actively licensed OB/GYNs providing direct patient care in Texas.

- This number represented a 9.1% increase since 2010 and a 13.8% increase since 2005.
- Relative to overall population growth, the size of the OB/GYN workforce has improved by 5.8% over the past ten years.

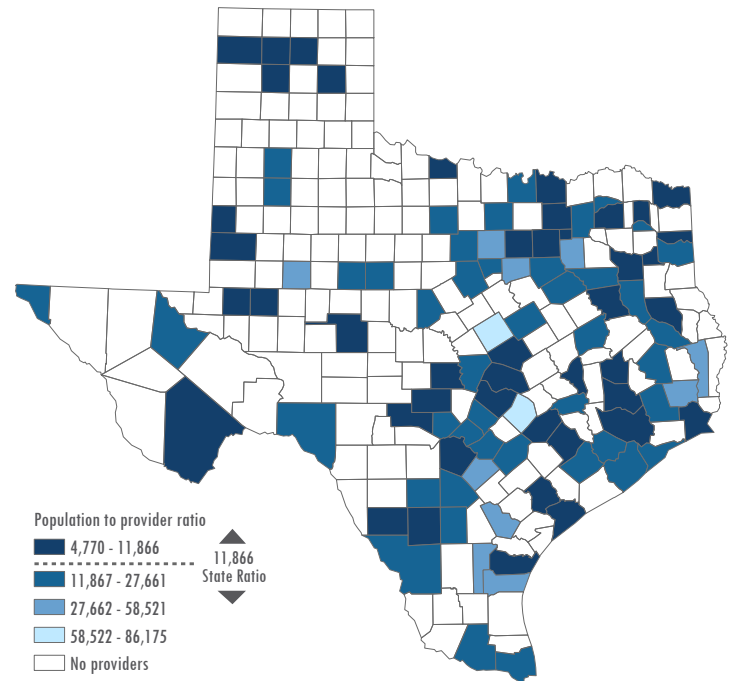
Despite these improvements, Texas still has fewer OB/GYNs than the national average.

### Race/Ethnicity of OB/GYNs



The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas OB/GYNs differed greatly from that of the Texas population.

### Ratio of Texas Population to OB/GYN, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to OB/GYN
Metropolitan	11,139
Non-metropolitan	23,990
Border	11,508
Non-border	7,023
<b>Texas</b>	<b>11,866</b>

OB/GYNs were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 73.2% difference between the number of pediatricians in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 48.4%.

### Gender of OB/GYNs

- In 2015, 52.3% of OB/GYNs were female and 47.7% were male.
- In 2005, 37.9% were female and 62.1% were male.
- Among OB/GYNs aged 40 years or younger in 2015, 83.1% were female and 16.9% were male.



## Age Distribution of OB/GYNs, by Gender

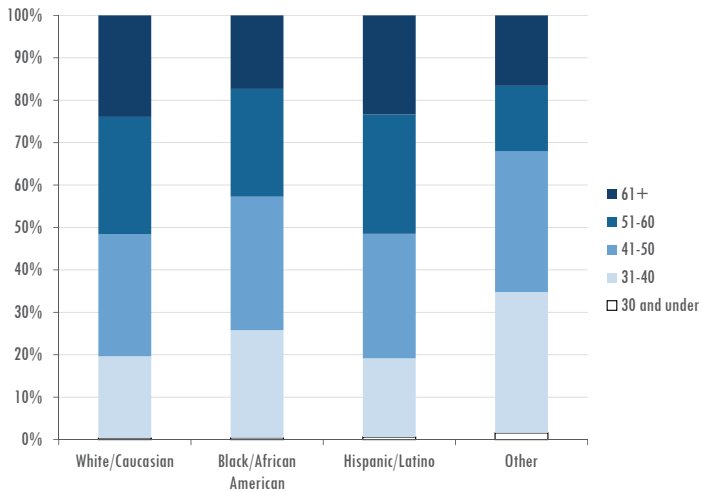
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
26-30	13	0	13
31-35	199	22	221
36-40	221	66	287
41-45	249	111	360
46-50	193	139	333
51-55	144	166	310
56-60	107	185	292
61-65	61	147	235
>65	33	250	283
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,220</b>	<b>1,113</b>	<b>2,333<sup>1</sup></b>

Within ten years, 34.7% of the current Texas OB/GYN workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- 12.1% of active OB/GYNs in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 22.6% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among those over 55 years of age, males comprised 71.9% of the OB/GYNs workforce.

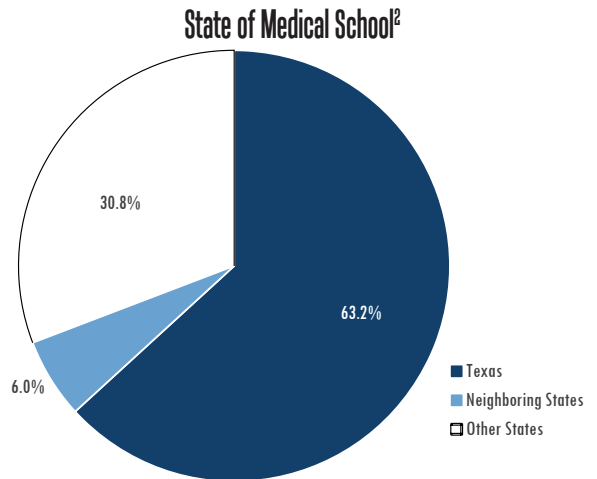
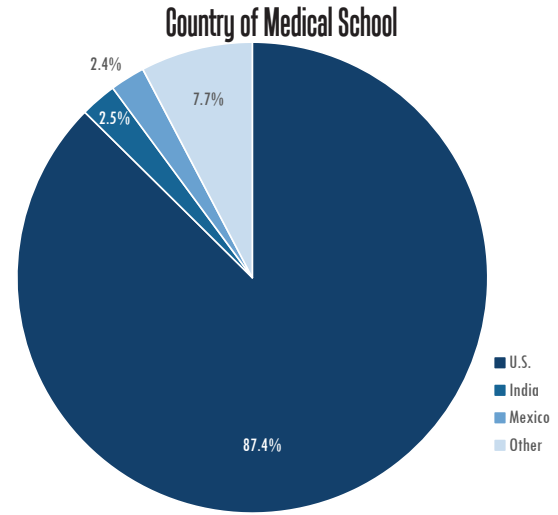
<sup>1</sup> Gender data were available for all but one of the state's 2,334 OB/GYNs.

## Age Distribution of OB/GYNs, by Race/Ethnicity

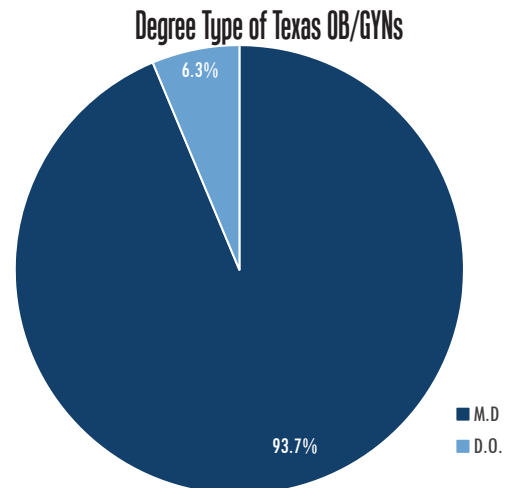


- Among whites/Caucasians, 23.9% of OB/GYNs were 61 years of age or older. 19.6% were aged 40 or younger.
- 25.8% of black/African American OB/GYNs were 40 or younger. Another 31.5% were between 41 and 50 years of age.
- 18.6% of Hispanic/Latinos were between 31 and 40 years old and 51.5% were 51 years of age or older.

## Training of OB/GYNs



<sup>2</sup> Among OB/GYNs indicating attendance at a medical school in the U.S.

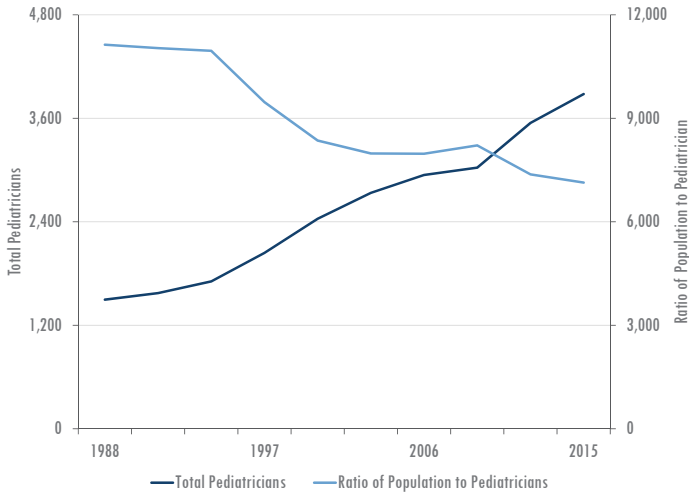




## Pediatricians

# 2015

### Pediatrician Growth Trends

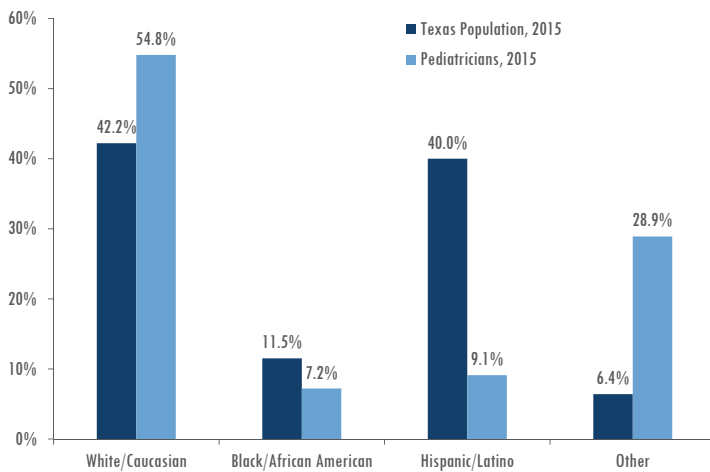


In 2015, there were 3,881 actively licensed pediatricians providing direct patient care in Texas.

- This number represented a 20.3% increase since 2010 and a 34.6% increase since 2005.
- Relative to overall population growth, the size of the PC physician workforce has improved by 10.5% over the past ten years.

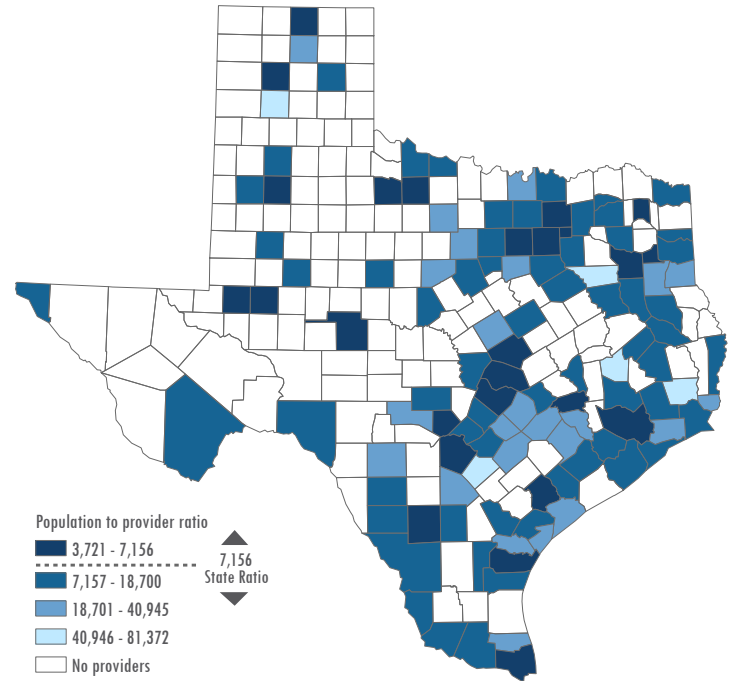
Texas has more pediatricians than the national average.

### Race/Ethnicity of Pediatricians



The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas pediatricians differed greatly from that of the Texas population.

### Ratio of Texas Population to Pediatrician, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to Pediatrician
Metropolitan	6,599
Non-metropolitan	20,697
Border	8,556
Non-border	7,023
<b>Texas</b>	<b>7,156</b>

Pediatricians were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 103.3% difference between the number of pediatricians in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 19.7%.

### Gender of Pediatricians

- In 2015, 62.5% of pediatricians were female and 37.5% were male.
- In 2005, 51.1% were female and 48.9% were male.
- Among pediatricians aged 40 years or younger in 2015, 79.6% were female and 20.4% were male.



## Age Distribution of Pediatricians, by Gender

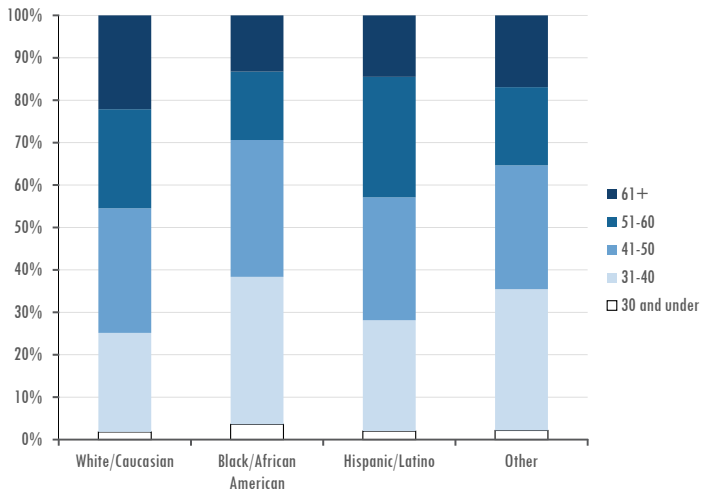
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
26-30	69	10	79
31-35	373	81	454
36-40	462	140	602
41-45	452	165	617
46-50	318	206	524
51-55	280	177	457
56-60	205	184	389
61-65	135	188	323
>65	125	299	424
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,419</b>	<b>1,450</b>	<b>3,869<sup>1</sup></b>

Within ten years, 29.4% of the current Texas pediatrician workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- 11.0% of active pediatricians in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 18.4% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among those over 55 years of age, males comprised 59.1% of the pediatricians workforce.

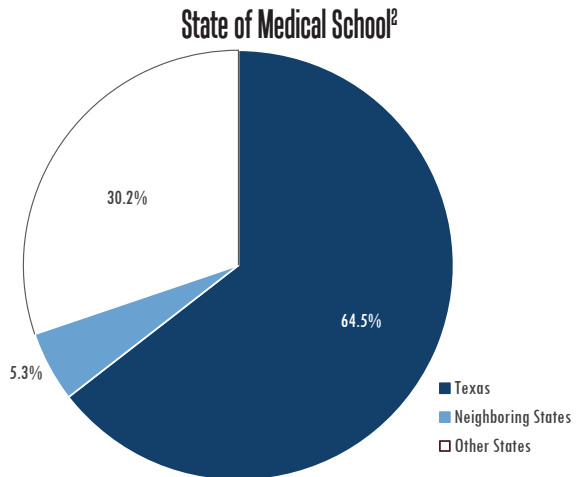
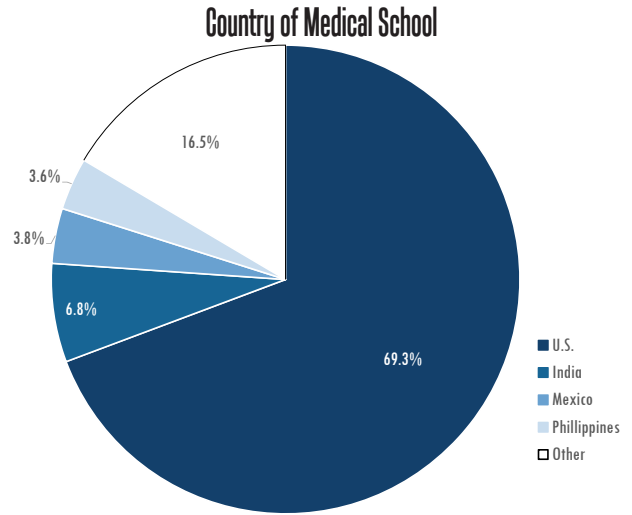
<sup>1</sup> Gender data were unavailable for some of the state's pediatricians.

## Age Distribution of Pediatricians, by Race/Ethnicity

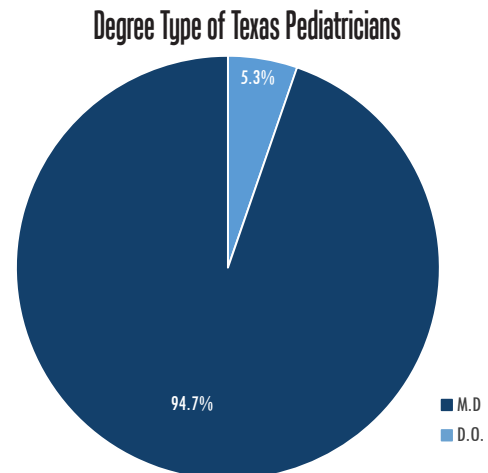


- Among whites/Caucasians, 22.1% of pediatricians were 61 years of age or older. 26.4% were aged 40 or younger.
- 38.4% of black/African American pediatricians were 40 or younger. Another 32.3% were between 41 and 50 years of age.
- 33.3% of Hispanic/Latinos were between 31 and 40 years old and 42.9% were 51 years of age or older.

## Training of Pediatricians



<sup>2</sup> Among pediatricians indicating attendance at a medical school in the U.S.

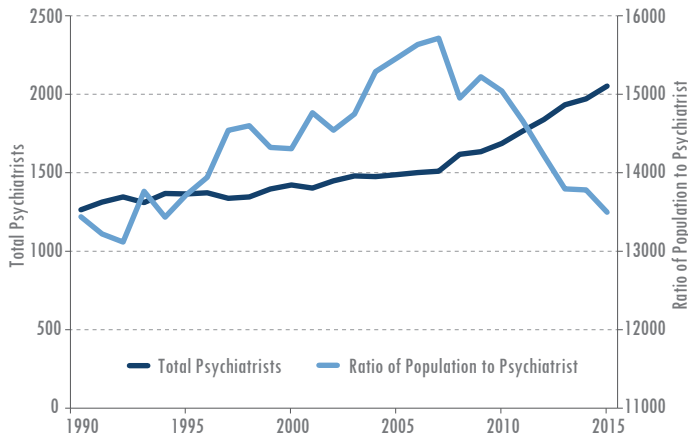




## Psychiatrists

# 2015

### Psychiatrist Growth Trends

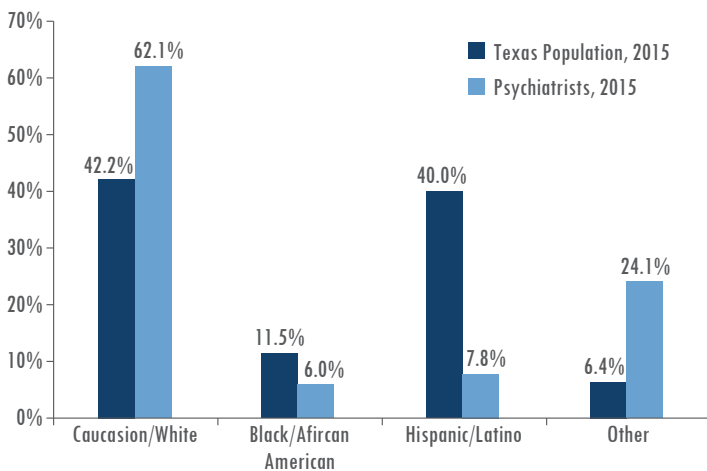


In 2015, there were 2,052 actively licensed psychiatrists providing direct patient care in Texas.

- This number represented a 21.6% increase since 2010 and a 39.1% increase since 2004.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the psychiatrist workforce has improved by 12.7% over the past ten years.

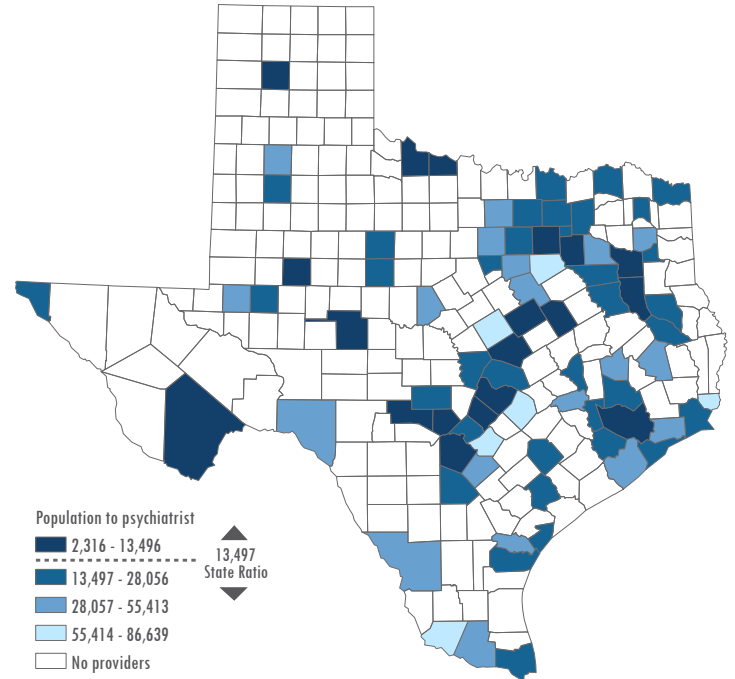
Despite these improvements, Texas still had fewer psychiatrists than the national average and the majority of the state was federally-designated as a mental health Health Professional Shortage Area.

### Race/Ethnicity of Psychiatrists



The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas psychiatrists differed greatly from that of the Texas population.

### Ratio of Texas Population to Psychiatrist, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to Psychiatrist
Metropolitan	12,489
Non-metropolitan	35,984
Border	33,140
Non-border	12,626
<b>Texas</b>	<b>13,496</b>

Psychiatrists were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 97.8 % difference between the number of psychiatrists in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 93.1%.

### Gender of Psychiatrists

- In 2015, 42.1% of psychiatrists were female and 57.9% were male.
- In 2004, 33.0% were female and 67.0% were male.
- Among psychiatrists aged 40 years or younger in 2015, 59.2% were female and 40.8% were male.





## Age Distribution of Psychiatrists, by Gender

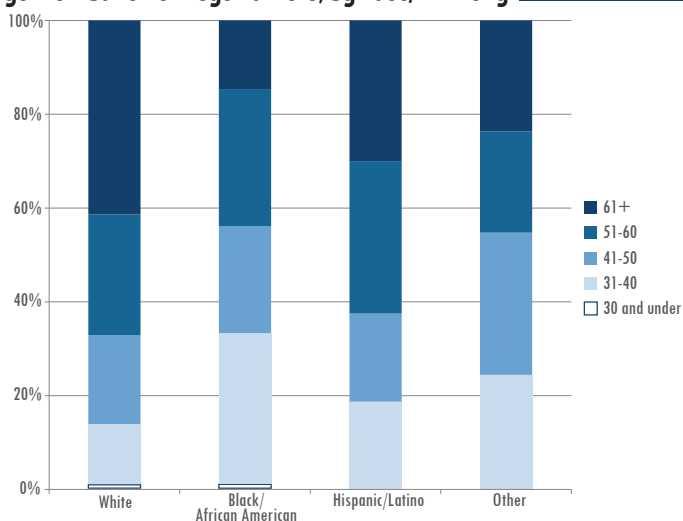
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
26-30	4	1	5
31-35	75	52	127
36-40	140	98	238
41-45	125	103	228
46-50	100	120	220
51-55	129	138	267
56-60	99	157	256
61-65	99	149	248
>65	93	369	462
<b>Total</b>	<b>864</b>	<b>1,187</b>	<b>2,051<sup>1</sup></b>

Within ten years, 60.1% of the current Texas psychiatric workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- 22.5% of active psychiatrists in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 24.6% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among psychiatrists over 55 years of age, males comprised 65.9% of the psychiatric workforce.

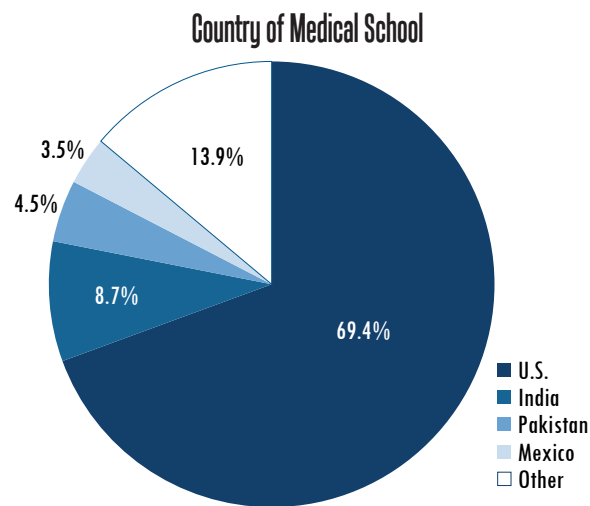
<sup>1</sup> Gender data were available for 2,051 of the state's 2,052 psychiatrists.

## Age Distribution of Psychiatrists, by Race/Ethnicity

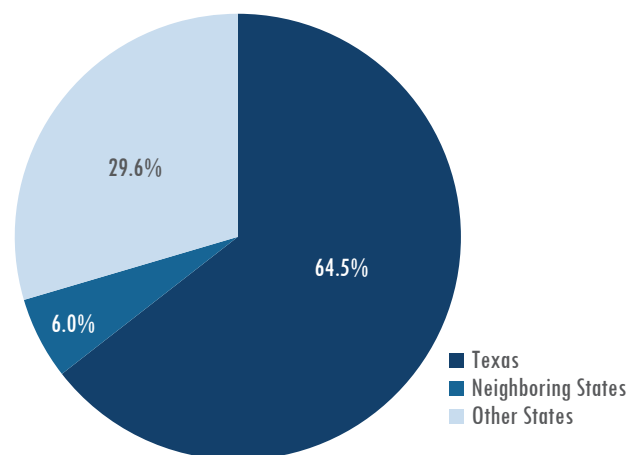


- Among whites/Caucasians, 55.0% of psychiatrists were 61 years of age or older. Just 14.0% were aged 40 or younger.
- 33.3% of black/African American psychiatrists were 40 or younger. Another 22.8% were between 41 and 50 years of age.
- 18.8% of Hispanic/Latinos were between 31 and 40 years old and 67.1% were 51 years of age or older.

## Training of Psychiatrists

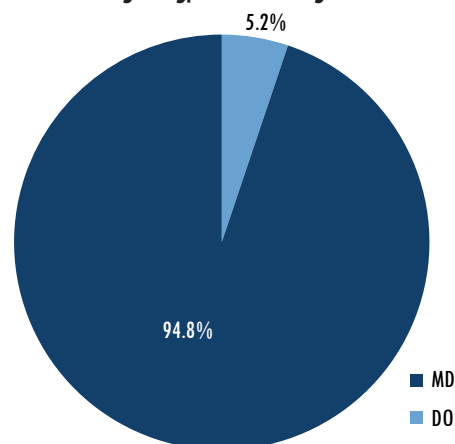


## State of Medical School<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Among students indicating attendance at a medical school in the U.S.

## Degree Type of Texas Psychiatrists

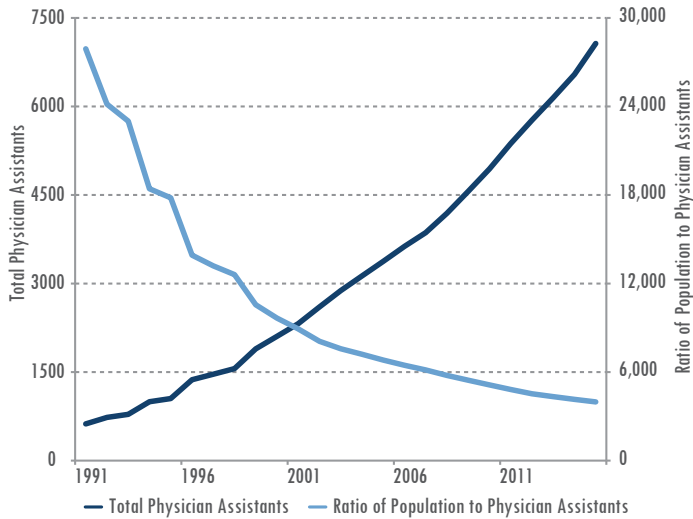




## Physician Assistants

# 2015

### PA Growth Trends

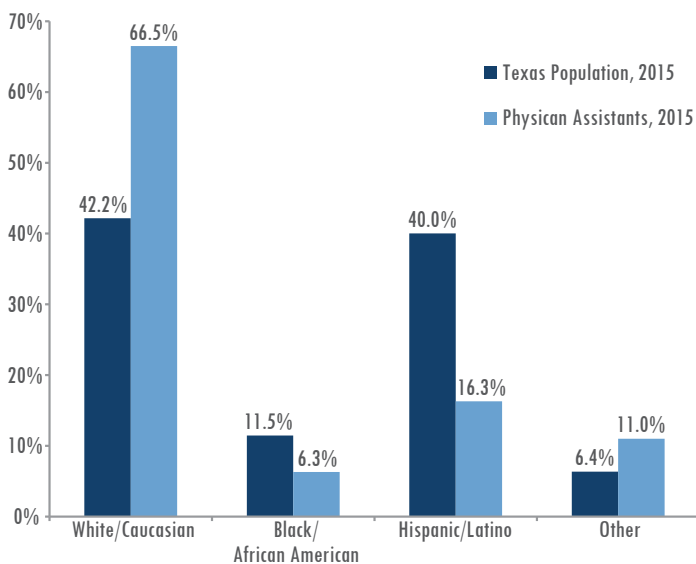


In 2015, there were 7,067 actively licensed physician assistants (PAs) providing direct patient care in Texas.

- This number represented a 43.0% increase since 2010 and a 125.9% increase since 2004.

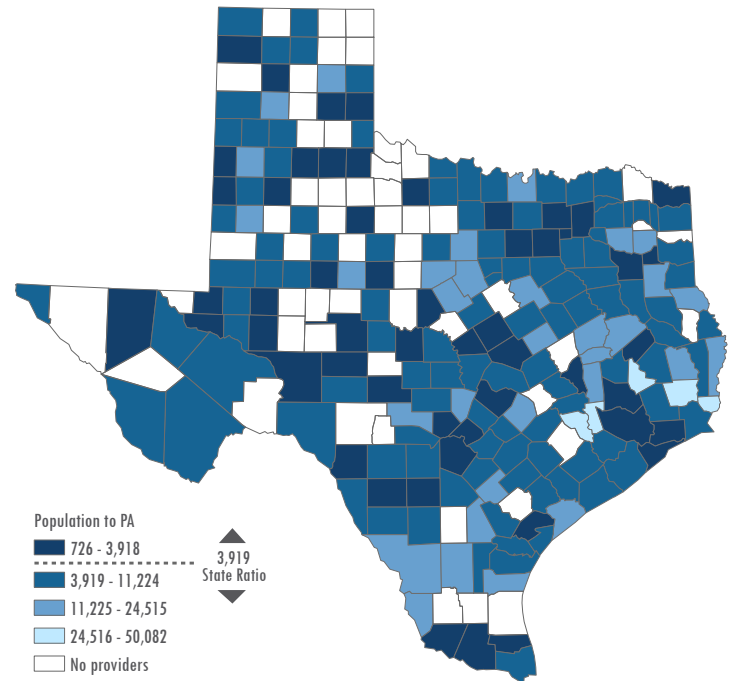
Despite these improvements, Texas still had fewer PAs than the national average.

### Race/Ethnicity of PAs



The racial/ethnic distribution of Texas physician assistants differed greatly from that of the Texas population.

### Ratio of Texas Population to PA, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to PA
Metropolitan	3,720
Non-metropolitan	6,666
Border	5,040
Non-border	3,820
<b>Texas</b>	<b>3,979</b>

PAs were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 56.7% difference between the number of PAs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 27.5%.

### Gender of PAs

- In 2015, 66.3% of PAs were female and 33.7% were male.
- In 2004, 53.5% were female and 46.5% were male.
- Among PAs aged 40 years or younger in 2014, 80.0% were female and 20.0% were male.



## Age Distribution of PAs, by Gender

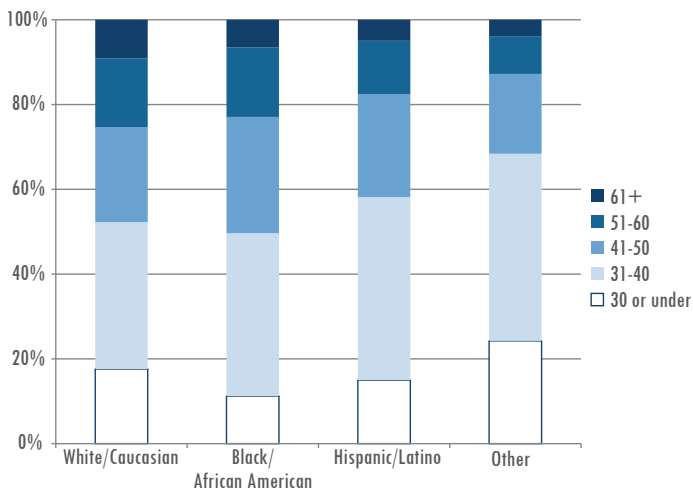
Age Group	Female	Male	Total
≤30	1,072	164	1,236
31-35	1,164	267	1,431
36-40	860	344	1,204
41-45	547	385	932
46-50	327	334	661
51-55	278	265	543
56-60	252	253	505
61-65	134	191	325
>65	45	173	218
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,679</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>7,055<sup>1</sup></b>

Within ten years, 22.6% of the current Texas PA workforce will be at or past retirement age.

- Just 3.1% of active PAs in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 54.9% were under 41 years of age.
- Among PAs over 55 years of age, males comprised 58.9% of the PA workforce.

<sup>1</sup> Gender data were available for only 7,055 of 7,067 actively licensed PAs in Texas.

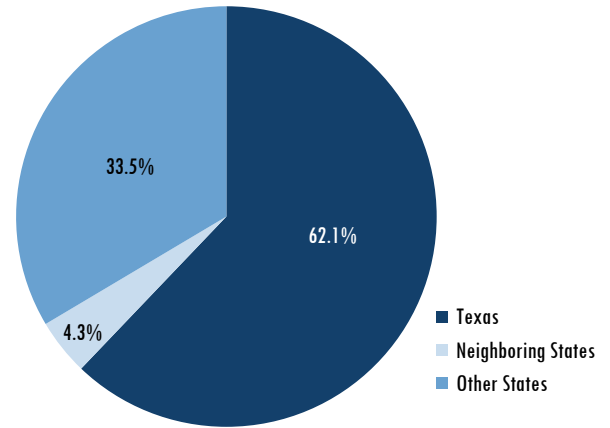
## Age Distribution of PAs, by Race/Ethnicity



- Among Whites/Caucasians, 34.1% of PAs were between 31 and 40 years old.
- 38.3% of Black/African American PAs were between 31 and 40 years old. Another 27.4% were between 41 and 50 years of age.
- 44.2% of Hispanic/Latinos were between 31 and 40 years old, and 24.5% were between 41 and 50 years old.
- 43.0% of Other race/ethnicities were between 31 and 40 years old, and 25.6% were under 30 years old.

## Training of PAs

State of PA Program<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Among PAs indicating attendance at a physician assistants program in the U.S.

## Supervising Physician Specialties

Primary Specialty of Supervising Physician	Number of PAs
General Practice	3,297
Emergency Medicine	1,920
Internal Medicine	1,832
Hematology & Oncology	1,709
Orthopedic Surgery	1,283
General Surgery	710
Plastic Surgery	641
Pediatrics	485
Other Surgical Specialties	454
Cardiology	412
Urology	410

The above table shows the number of supervisory agreements between PAs and physicians in common specialties.<sup>2</sup> Because a PA may have agreements with more than one physician and a physician with multiple PAs, an individual PA may be counted in more than one row.

- 2 of the 3 most common specialties are in primary care.

<sup>2</sup> The data here are reported differently than in 2014, so these data should not be compared to 2014 data.

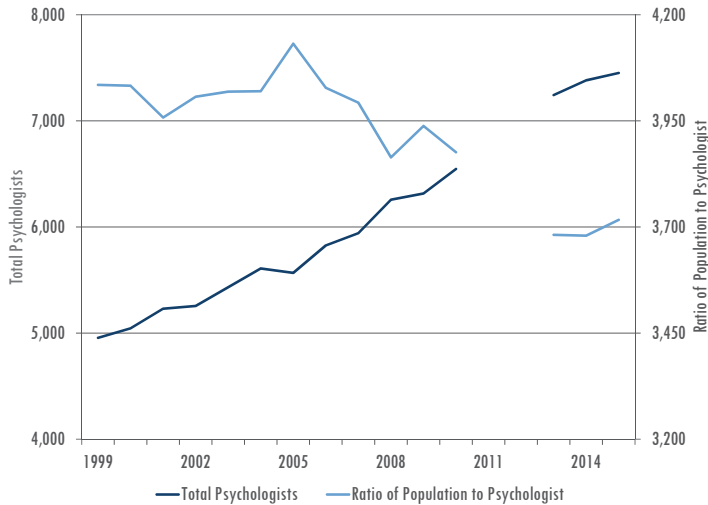




## Psychologists

2015

### Psychologist Growth Trends



Note: Data were unavailable in 2011 and 2012.

In 2015, there were 7,452 psychologists with active licenses, across four license types, practicing in Texas.

- This number represented a 13.8% increase since 2010 and a 33.9% increase since 2005.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the psychologist workforce has improved by 10.0% over the past ten years.

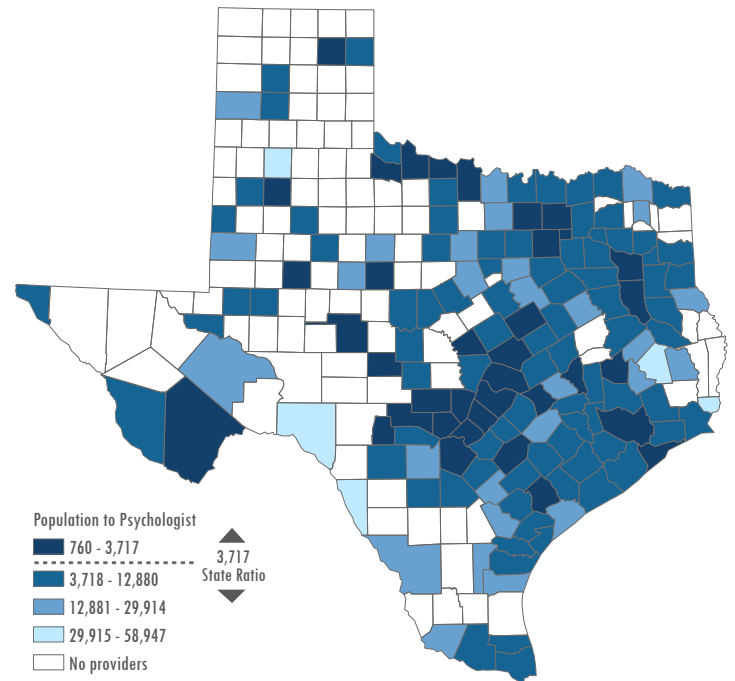
Despite these improvements, Texas still has fewer psychologists than the national average.

### Primary Practice Setting of Psychologists

Type of Practice Setting	Number of Psychologists	Percent of Psychologists
Private Office	2,064	39.6%
Public School	1,535	29.5%
Hospital	332	6.4%
Public College	292	5.6%
Government Facility	286	5.5%
Nursing Home	127	2.4%
Military Facility	52	1.0%
Other	519	10.0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,207</b>	<b>100%</b>

Primary practice setting data were unavailable for 2,245 psychologists.

### Ratio of Texas Population to Psychologist, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to Psychologist
Metropolitan	3,460
Non-metropolitan	8,690
Border	11,451
Non-border	3,445
<b>Texas</b>	<b>3,717</b>

Psychologists were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 86.1% difference between the number of psychologists in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 107.5%.

### Gender of Psychologists

- Among the 7,001 psychologists for whom data were available in 2015, 72.0% were female and 28.0% were male.
- Among psychologists aged 40 years or younger for whom data were available in 2015, 85.3% were female and 14.7% were male.



## Age Distribution of Psychologists, by Gender

Age Group	Female	Male	Gender Unavailable	Total
<26	16	0	0	16
26-30	410	55	3	468
31-35	838	130	2	970
36-40	775	165	3	943
41-45	689	164	19	872
46-50	556	190	25	771
51-55	404	181	30	615
56-60	418	200	49	667
61-65	439	363	87	889
>65	498	510	233	1,241
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,043</b>	<b>1,958</b>	<b>451</b>	<b>7,452</b>

Within ten years, 37.5% of current Texas psychologists will be at or past retirement age.

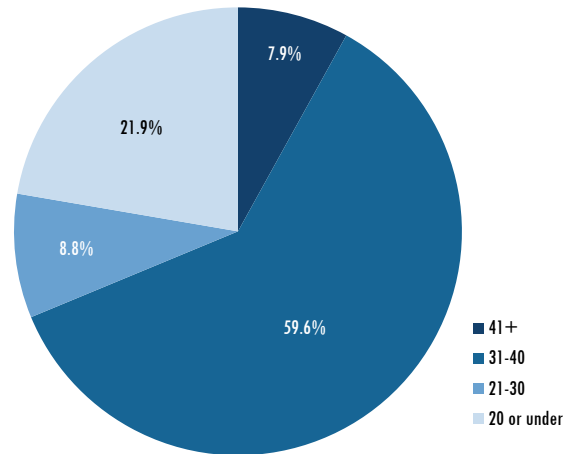
- 16.6% of active psychologists in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 20.9% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among psychologists over 55 years of age, males comprised 38.4% of Texas' psychologist workforce.

## Practice Specialty of Psychologists

Practice Specialty	Number of Psychologists	Percent of Psychologists
Clinical Psychology	1,962	38.0%
School Psychology	1,551	30.1%
Counseling	649	12.6%
Neuropsychology	275	5.3%
Child Clinical Psychology	259	5.0%
Forensic Psychology	117	2.3%
Teaching	62	1.2%
Industrial Psychology	48	0.9%
Other	237	4.6%
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,160</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Practice specialty data were unavailable for 2,292 psychologists.

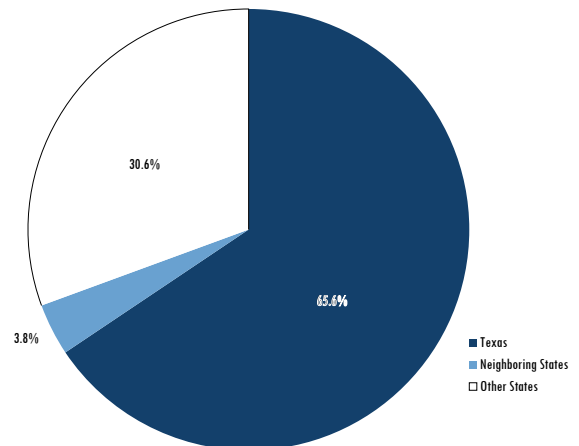
## Hours Worked at Primary Practice



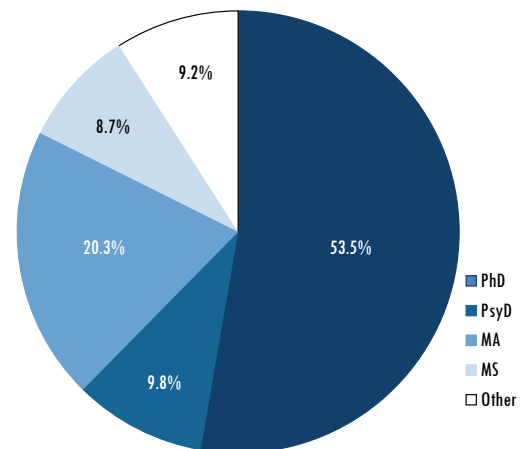
- Data on hours were unavailable for 95 psychologists.

## Training of Psychiatrists

### State in which Highest Degree Was Obtained



### Degree Type of Texas Psychologists



- Degree data were unavailable for 918 psychologists.

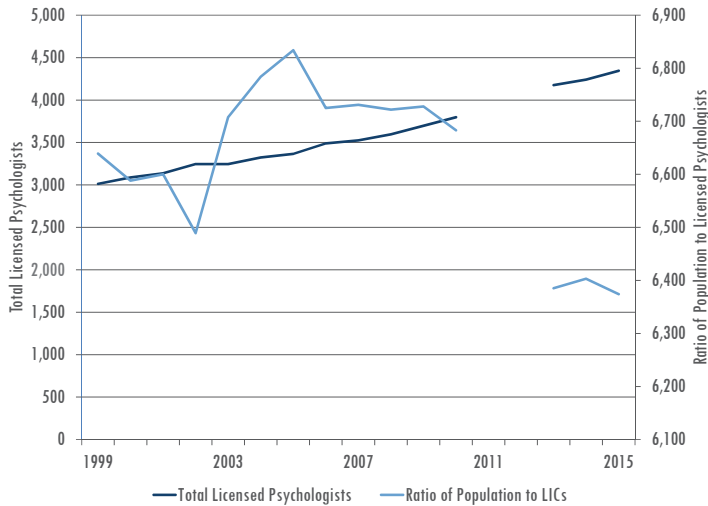




## Licensed Psychologists

# 2015

### LP Growth Trends



Note: Data were unavailable in 2011 and 2012.

In 2015, there were 4,345 active licensed psychologists (LPs) practicing in Texas.

- This number represented a 14.4% increase since 2010 and a 29.1% increase since 2005.

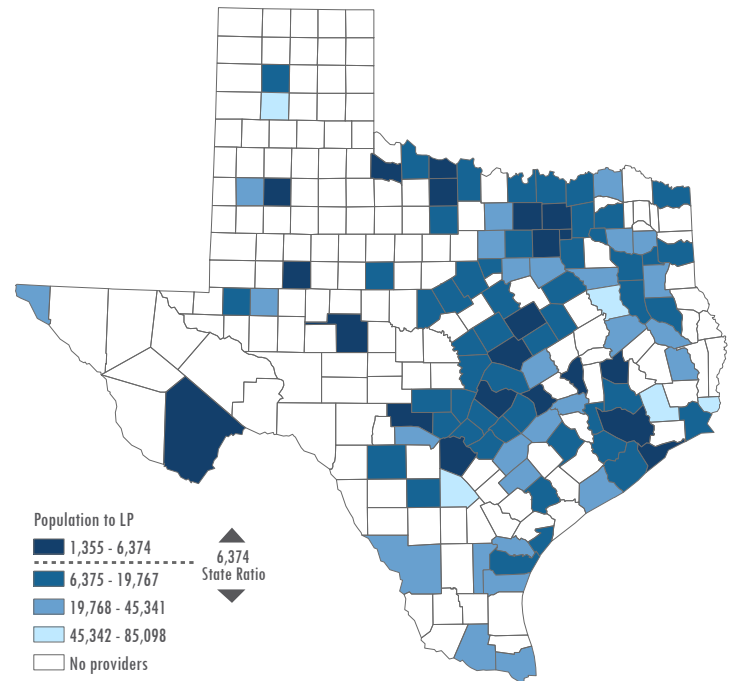
Despite these improvements, Texas still had fewer LPs than the national average.

### Primary Practice Setting of LPs

Type of Practice Setting	Number of LPs	Percent of LPs
Private Office	1,904	56.4%
Hospital	301	8.9%
Public College	253	7.5%
Government Facility	236	7.0%
Public School	123	3.6%
Nursing Home	122	3.6%
Military Facility	49	1.5%
Other	386	11.4%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,374</b>	<b>100%</b>

Primary practice setting data were unavailable for 971 LPs.

### Ratio of Texas Population to LP, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to LP
Metropolitan	5,819
Non-metropolitan	24,095
Border	28,403
Non-border	5,844
<b>Texas</b>	<b>6,374</b>

LPs were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 122.2% difference between the number of LPs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 131.7%.

### Gender of LPs

- Among the 4,025 LPs for whom data were available in 2014, 63.3% were female and 36.7% were male.
- Among LPs aged 40 years or younger for whom data were available in 2014, 81.2% were female and 18.8% were male.



## Age Distribution of LPs, by Gender

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
≤30	49	10	59
31-35	344	61	405
36-40	375	107	482
41-45	344	122	466
46-50	293	128	421
51-55	346	129	375
56-60	258	158	416
61-65	257	297	554
>65	382	465	847
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,548</b>	<b>1,477</b>	<b>4,025</b>

Within ten years, 45.1% of current Texas LPs for whom data were available will be at or past retirement age.

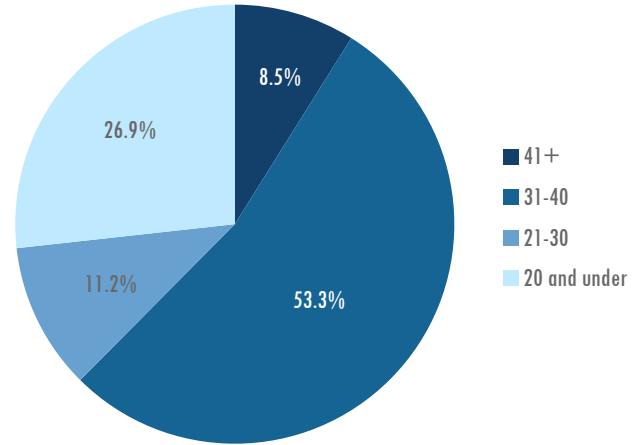
- 21.0% of active LPs in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2014.
- 23.9% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among LICs over 55 years of age, males comprised 50.6% of Texas' LP workforce.

## Practice Specialty of LPs

Practice Specialty	Number of LPs	Percent of LPs
Clinical Psychology	1,856	55.4%
Counseling	534	15.9%
Neuropsychology	249	7.4%
Child Clinical Psychology	241	7.2%
School Psychology	169	5.0%
Forensic Psychology	99	3.0%
Teaching	49	1.5%
Industrial Psychology	45	1.3%
Other	109	3.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,351</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Practice specialty data were unavailable for 994 LPs.

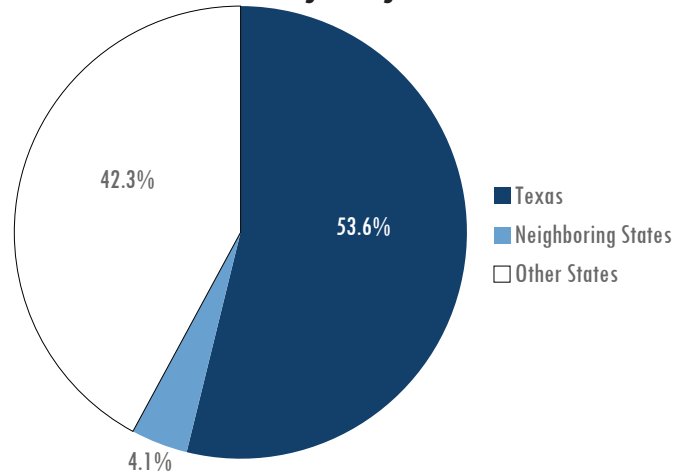
## Hours Worked at Primary Practice



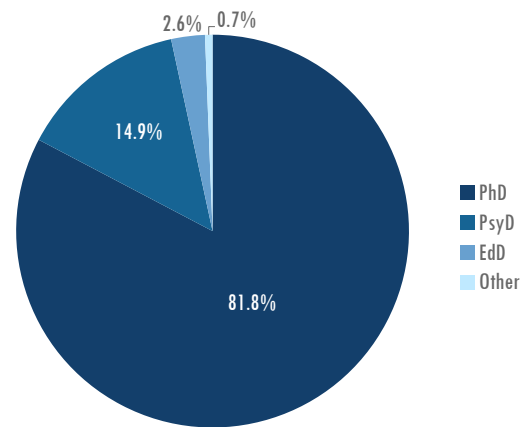
- Time data were unavailable for 995 LPs.

## Training of LPs

### State in which Highest Degree Was Obtained



### Degree Type of Texas LPs



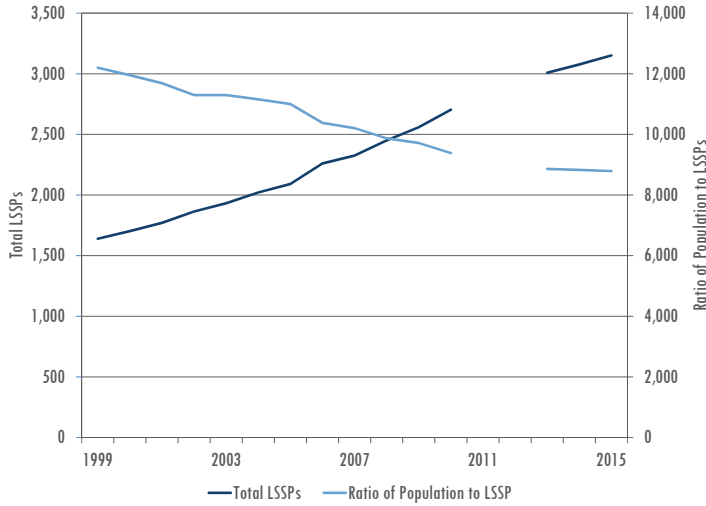
- Degree data were unavailable for 490 LPs.





## Licensed Specialists in School Psychology | 2015

### LSSP Growth Trends



Note: Data were unavailable in 2011 and 2012.

In 2015, there were 3,151 actively licensed specialists in school psychology (LSSP) practicing in Texas.

- This number represents a 16.5% increase since 2010 and a 33.6% increase since 2005.

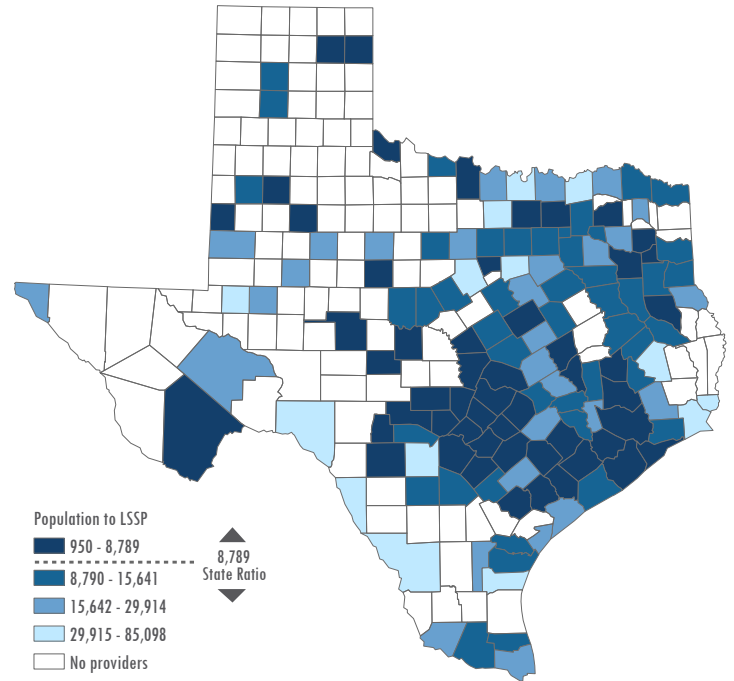
Despite these improvements, Texas still had fewer LSSPs than the national average.

### Primary Practice Setting of LSSPs

Type of Practice Setting	Number of LSSPs	Percent of LSSPs
Public School	1,582	76.0%
Private Office	304	14.6%
Public College	53	2.5%
Government Facility	16	0.8%
Hospital	11	0.5%
Nursing Home	6	0.3%
Military Facility	1	<0.1%
Other	109	5.2%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,902</b>	<b>100%</b>

Primary practice setting data were unavailable for 1,069 licensed specialists in school psychology.

### Ratio of Texas Population to LSSP, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to LSSP
Metropolitan	8,293
Non-metropolitan	16,310
Border	19,186
Non-border	8,266
<b>Texas</b>	<b>8,789</b>

LSSPs were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 65.2% difference between the number of LSSPs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 79.6%.

### Gender of LSSPs

- Among the 3,008 LSSPs for whom data were available in 2015, 82.3% were female and 17.7% were male.
- Among LSSPs aged 40 years or younger for whom data were available in 2014, 89.4% were female and 10.6% were male.







## Age Distribution of LSSPs, by Gender

Age Group	Female	Male	Total
≤30	320	32	352
31-35	466	54	520
36-40	407	55	462
41-45	348	37	385
46-50	260	63	323
51-55	158	51	209
56-60	174	50	224
61-65	184	84	268
>65	159	106	265
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,476</b>	<b>532</b>	<b>3,008</b>

Within ten years, 25.2% of current Texas LSSPs for whom data were available will be at or past retirement age.

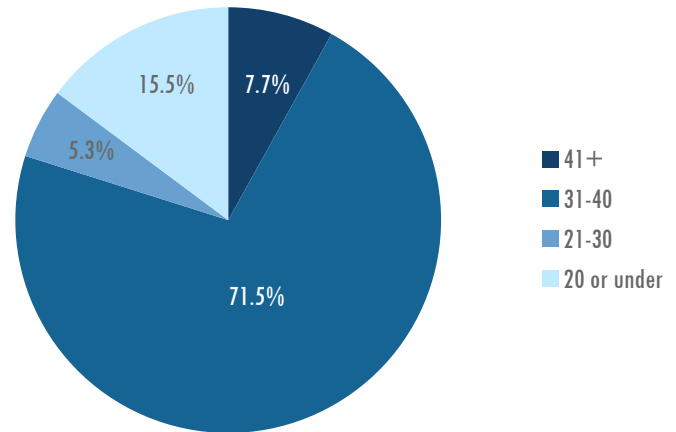
- 8.8% of active LSSPs in Texas were older than 65 years of age in 2015.
- 16.4% were between the ages of 56 and 65.
- Among LSSPs over 55 years of age, females comprised 68.3% of Texas' LSSP workforce.

## Practice Specialty of LSSPs

Practice Specialty	Number of LSSPs	Percent of LSSPs
School Psychology	1,595	77.8%
Clinical Psychology	149	7.3%
Counseling	109	5.3%
Child Clinical Psychology	65	3.2%
Neuropsychology	22	1.1%
Teaching	15	0.7%
Forensic Psychology	9	0.4%
Industrial Psychology	1	<0.1%
Other	85	4.1%
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,050</b>	<b>100%</b>

- Practice specialty data were unavailable for 1,101 LSSPs.

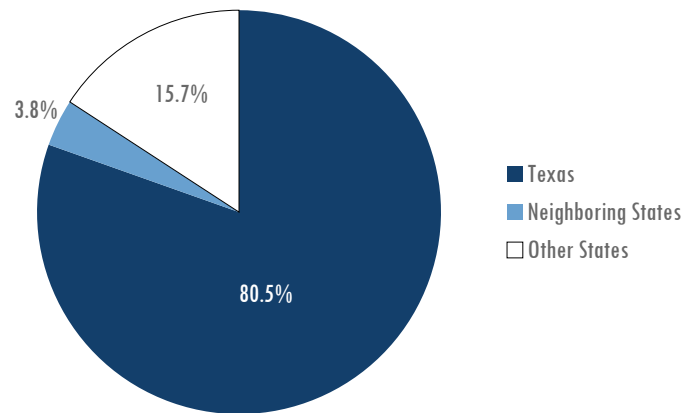
## Hours Worked at Primary Practice



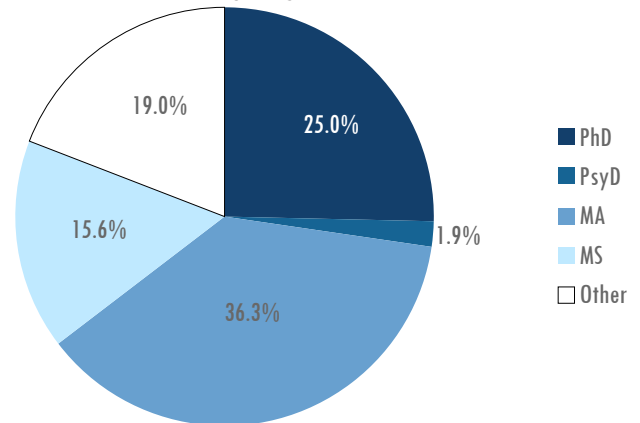
- Time data were unavailable for 1,087 LSSPs.

## Training of LSSPs

### State in which Highest Degree Was Obtained



### Degree Type of Texas LSSPs

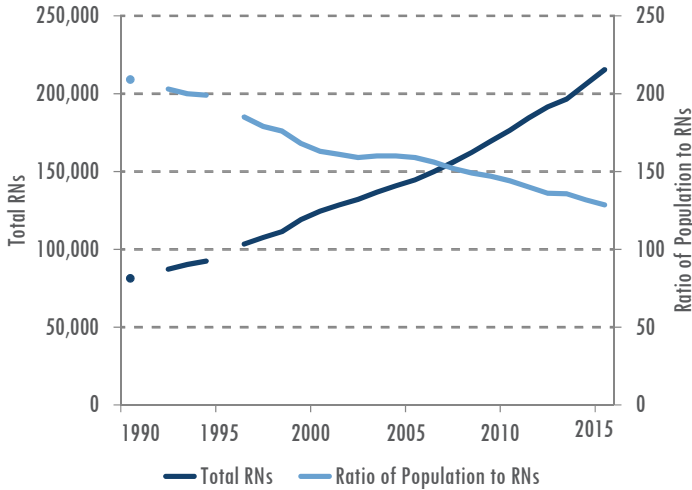


- Degree data were unavailable for 303 LSSPs.





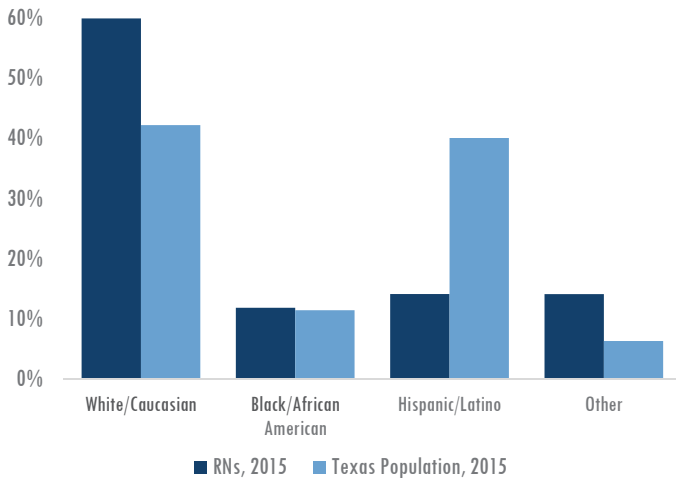
### RN Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 215,436 actively practicing registered nurses (RNs) in Texas.

- There has been a 22.1% increase RNs since 2010 and a 49.0% increase since 2005.
- While the total number of RNs has been increasing, Texas was at only 90.1% of the national average.

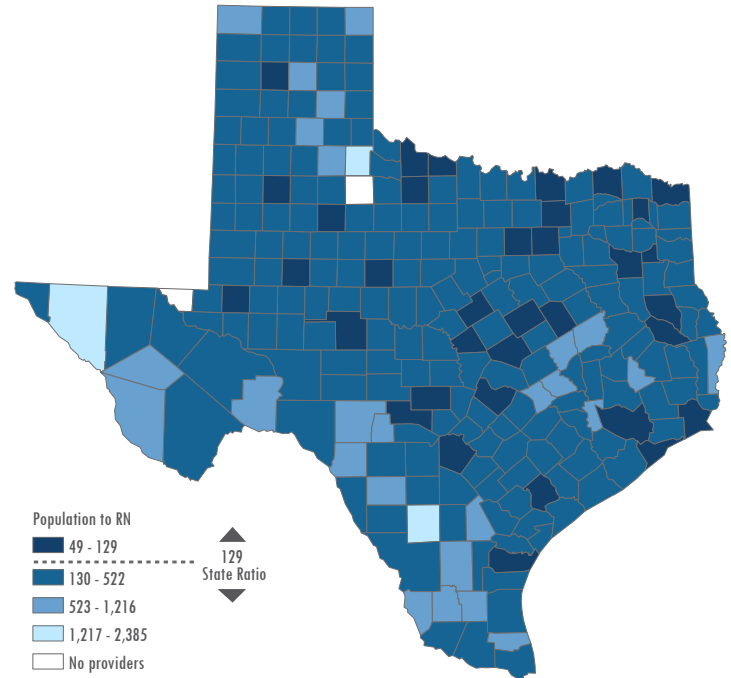
### Race/Ethnicity of RNs



The race/ethnicity<sup>1</sup> of RNs in 2015 differed from the overall population.

- Whites/Caucasians were over-represented when compared to the overall population.
- Hispanic/Latinos made up only 14.1% of the RN workforce, compared to 40.0% of the overall population.

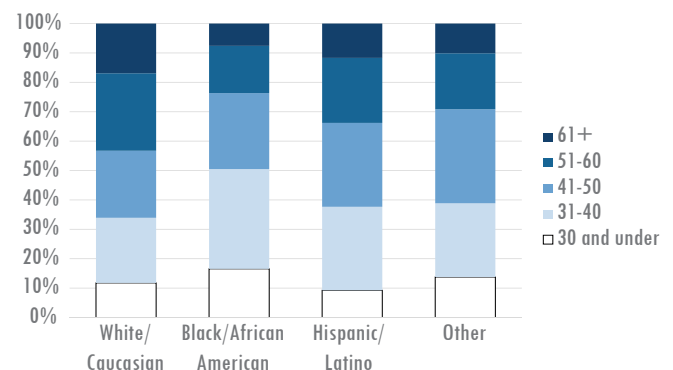
### Ratio of Texas Population to RN, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to RN
Metropolitan	123
Non-metropolitan	202
Border	191
Non-border	124
<b>Texas</b>	<b>129</b>

- There was a 49.0% difference in the supply ratio of RNs between metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan areas.
- There was a 42.4% difference in supply ratios between border areas and non-border areas.

### Age Distribution of RNs by Race/Ethnicity



## Age Distribution of RNs, by Gender

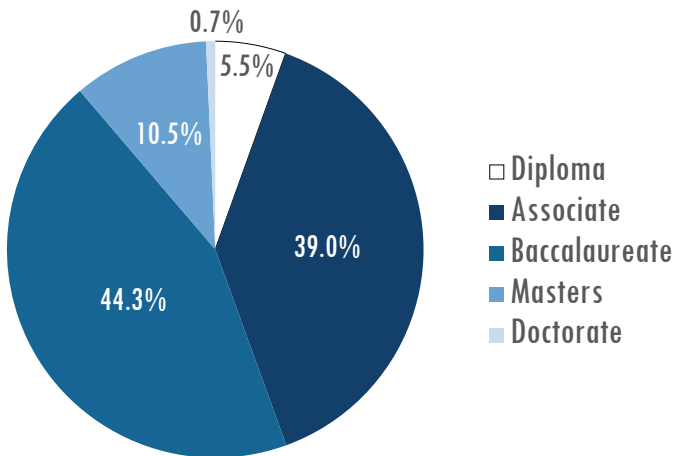
Age Group	Female	Male	Gender Unavailable	Total
≤30	22,756	2,885	1,090	26,731
31-35	22,767	3,196	562	26,525
36-40	23,286	3,582	439	27,307
41-45	24,656	4,566	391	29,613
46-50	20,978	3,444	295	24,717
51-55	21,511	2,813	249	24,573
56-60	22,959	2,546	249	25,754
61-65	16,996	1,865	223	19,084
>65	10,065	858	209	11,132
<b>Total</b>	<b>185,974</b>	<b>25,755</b>	<b>3,707</b>	<b>215,436</b>

The RN workforce was young and mostly female, with 51.1% of those holding active licenses under the age of 46 years old and 87.8% female.

- 37.4% of active RNs in Texas were younger than 36 years of age in 2015.
- In 2004, 90.6% of RNs were female and 9.4% were male.

## Training of RNs

### Highest Nursing Degree of Texas RNs

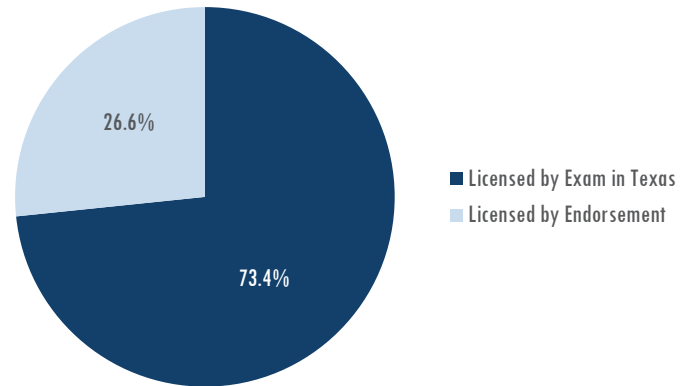


55.5% of the RN workforce held a Baccalaureate or higher degree.

- This proportion has increased every year since 2007, when data on nurses' highest degree became available.

## Training of RNs

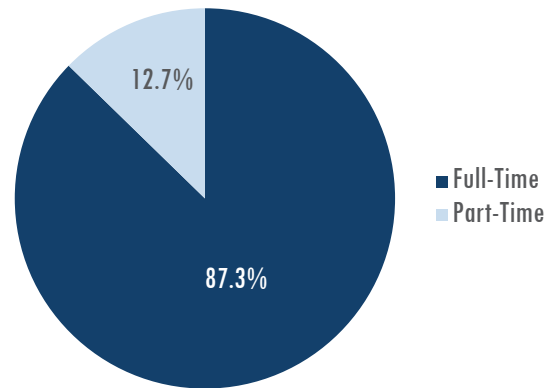
### Initial Licensure of RNs<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Licensure by exam indicates the NCLEX was taken through the State of Texas, while licensure by endorsement indicates the NCLEX was taken through another jurisdiction.

## Employment Characteristics of RNs

### Employment Status



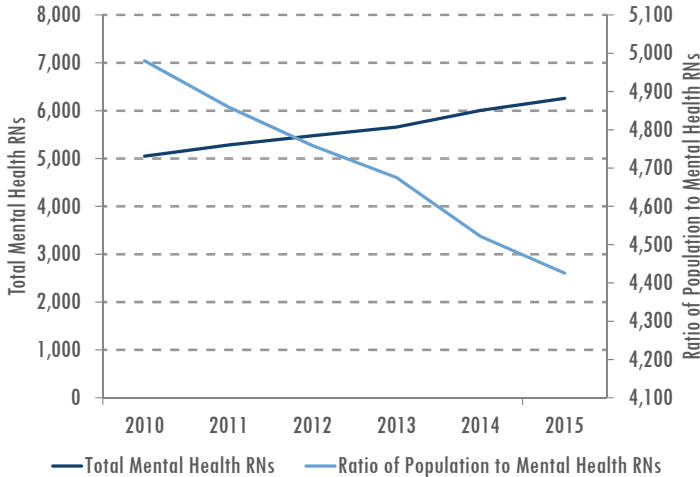
### Primary Specialty

Specialty	#RNs	%RNs
Medical/Surgical	30,820	14.3%
Intensive/Critical Care	22,175	10.3%
Operating/Recovery Care	15,117	7.0%
Emergency Care	14,187	6.6%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	13,880	6.4%
Pediatrics	13,615	6.3%
General Practice	10,652	4.9%
Home Health	10,440	4.8%
Neonatology	7,974	3.7%
Geriatrics	7,201	3.3%
Oncology	6,262	2.9%
Psychiatric/Mental Health/ Substance Abuse	6,258	2.9%
Other	48,265	22.4%
Data Unavailable	8,590	4.0%





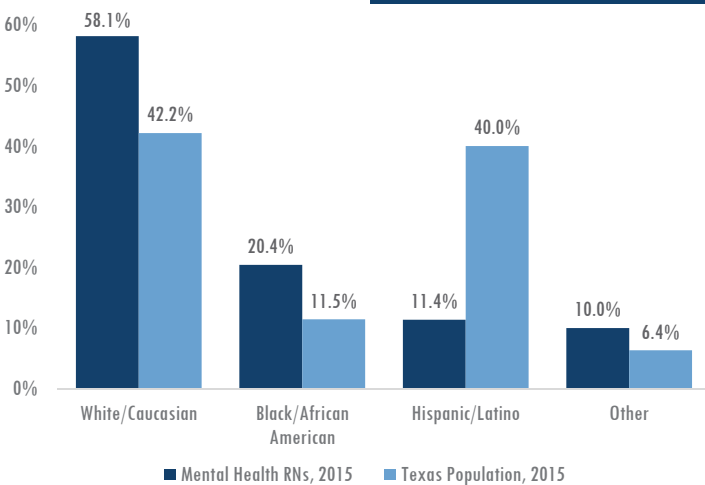
### Mental Health RN Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 6,258 actively practicing registered nurses (RNs) specializing in psychiatry/mental health in Texas.

- There has been a 23.9% increase in mental health RNs since 2010 and a 4.2% increase since 2014.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the mental health RN workforce has increased by 11.1% over the past five years.

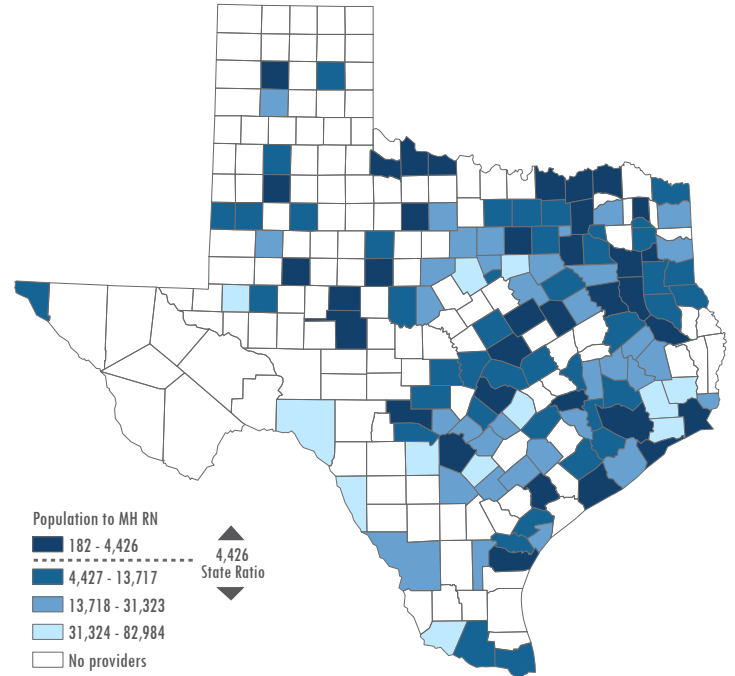
### Race/Ethnicity of Mental Health RNs



The race/ethnicity of mental health RNs in 2015 differed from the overall population.

- Whites/Caucasians were over-represented when compared to the overall population.
- Hispanic/Latinos made up only 11.4% of the mental health RN workforce, compared to 40.0% of the overall population.

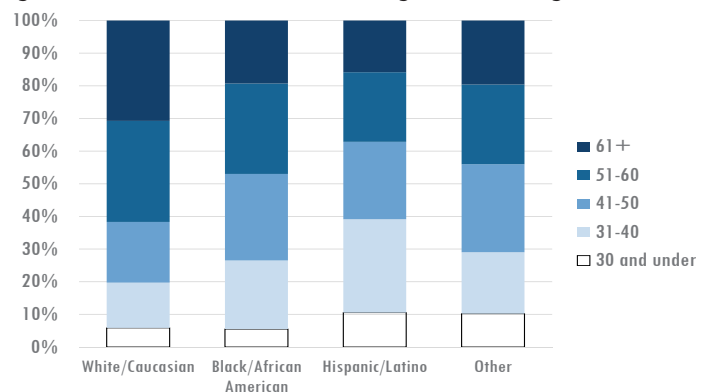
### Ratio of Texas Population to Mental Health RN, by County



Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to Mental Health RN
Metropolitan	4,338
Non-metropolitan	5,243
Border	8,122
Non-border	4,203
<b>Texas</b>	<b>4,426</b>

- There was a 18.9% difference in supply ratios between metropolitan areas and non-metropolitan areas.
- There was a 63.6% difference in supply ratios between border areas and non-border areas.

### Age Distribution of Mental Health RNs by Race/Ethnicity



## Age Distribution of Mental Health RNs, by Gender

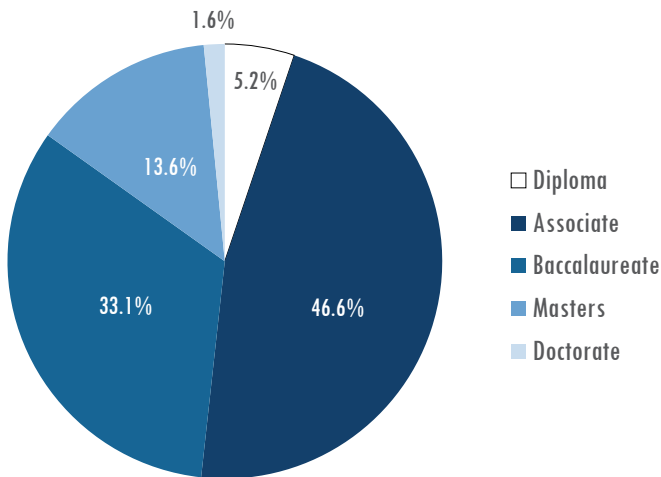
Age Group	Female	Male	Gender Unavailable	Total
≤30	338	70	14	422
31-35	391	94	20	505
36-40	477	104	9	590
41-45	497	135	18	650
46-50	536	151	17	704
51-55	644	146	12	802
56-60	806	166	11	983
61-65	770	134	13	917
>65	587	80	18	685
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,046</b>	<b>1,080</b>	<b>132</b>	<b>6,258</b>

The mental health RN workforce was older and mostly female, with 34.6% of those holding active licenses under the age of 46 years old and 80.6% female.

- 14.8% of active mental health RNs in Texas were younger than 36 years of age in 2015.
- In ten years, 41.3% of the mental health RN workforce will be at or past the retirement age.

## Training of Mental Health RNs

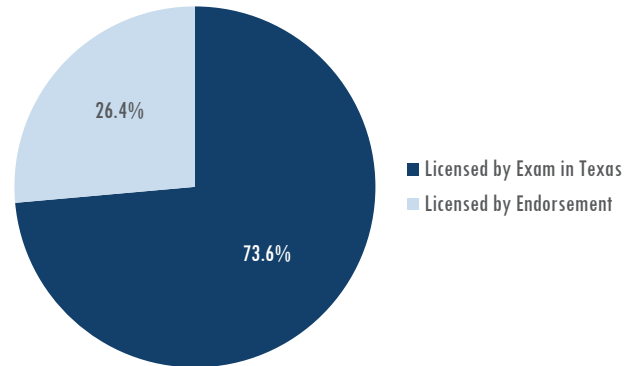
### Highest Nursing Degree of Texas Mental Health RNs



48.3% of the mental health RN workforce held a Baccalaureate or higher degree.

## Training of Mental Health RNs

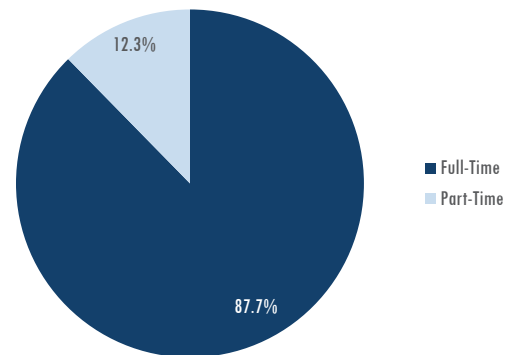
### Initial Licensure of Mental Health RNs<sup>1</sup>



<sup>1</sup> Licensure by exam indicates the NCLEX was taken through the State of Texas, while licensure by endorsement indicates the NCLEX was taken through another jurisdiction.

## Employment Characteristics of Mental Health RNs

### Employment Status

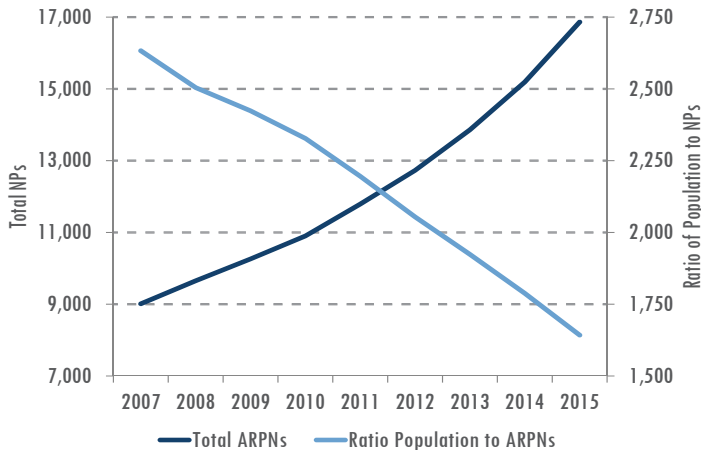


### Employment Setting

Specialty	#RNs	%RNs
Inpatient Hospital Care	3,860	61.7%
Community/Public Health	340	5.4%
Nursing Home/Extended Care Facility	243	3.9%
Outpatient Hospital Care	240	3.8%
School of Nursing	158	2.5%
Physician or Dentist/Private Practice	157	2.5%
Self-employed/Private Practice	135	2.2%
Freestanding Clinic	116	1.9%
Home Health Agency	91	1.5%
Business/Industry	73	1.2%
School/College Health	54	0.9%
Military Installation	53	0.8%
Temporary Agency/Nursing Pool	20	0.3%
Rural Health Clinic	12	0.2%
Other	690	11.0%
Data Unavailable	16	0.3%



### Advanced Practice Registered Nurse Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 16,863 actively practicing advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) with Texas RN licenses in Texas.<sup>1</sup>

- This number represented an 87.1% increase since 2007 and an 11% increase from 2014.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the APRN workforce has increased by 37.6% over the past eight years.

### Ratio of Texas Population to APRN, by Geographic Designation

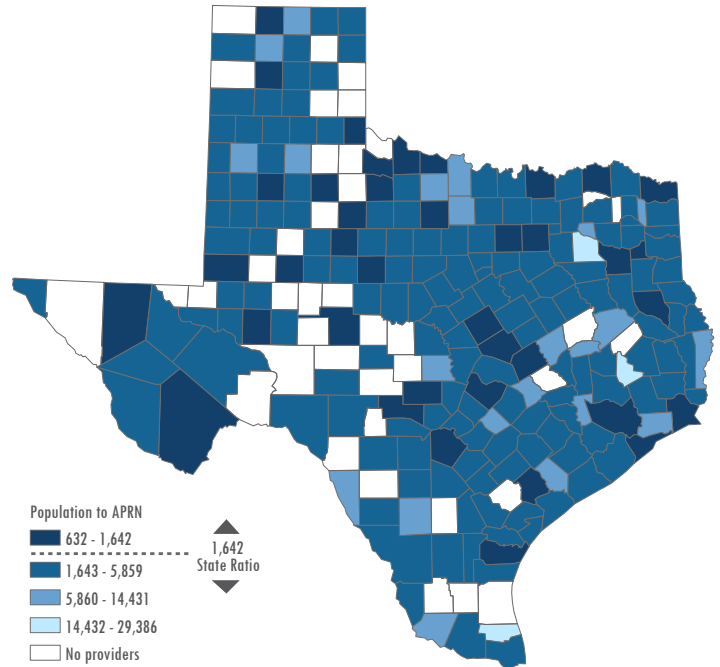
Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to APRNs
Metropolitan	1,557
Non-metropolitan	2,850
Border	2,369
Non-border	1,586
Texas	1,642

- There was a 58.7% difference between the number of APRNs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 39.6%.

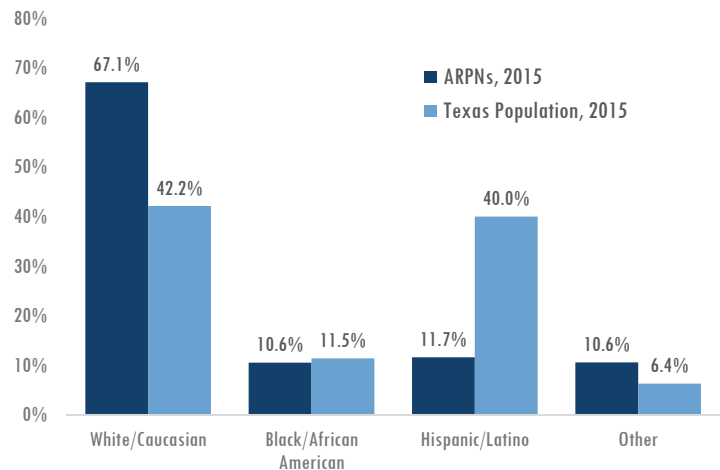
<sup>1</sup> 16,863 APRNs held current Texas RN licenses, were actively practicing in nursing, and had their practice or mailing address geocoded to Texas. Only these nurses are included in the analyses on this fact sheet.

There were an additional 1,190 APRN certifications that could not be matched with an actively practicing Texas RN license. However with an active RN license in a compact state, these APRNs could legally practice in Texas.

### Ratio of Texas Population to APRN, by County



### Race/Ethnicity of APRNs

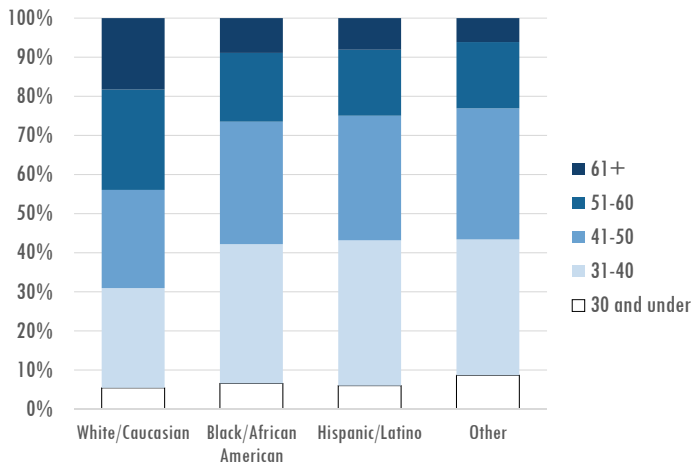


The race/ethnicity of APRNs in 2015 differed from the overall Texas population.

- White/Caucasians were overrepresented when compared to the overall population.
- Hispanic/Latinos comprised only 11.7% of the APRN workforce, compared to 40% of the overall population.
- Black/African American APRNs comprised 10.6% of the APRN workforce.



## Age Distribution of APRNs, by Race/Ethnicity



## Age Distribution of APRNs, by Gender

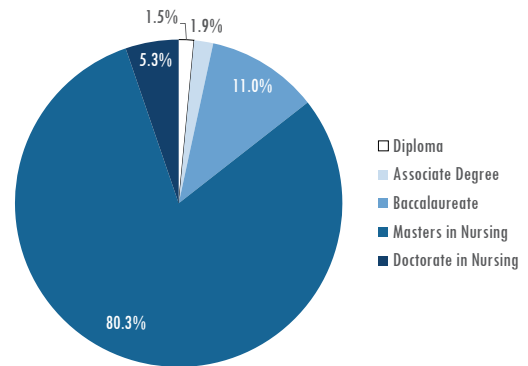
Age Group	Female	Male	Gender Unavailable	Total
≤25	11	1	0	12
26-30	850	125	17	992
31-35	1,975	350	37	2,362
36-40	2,025	475	17	2,517
41-45	1,984	593	22	2,599
46-50	1,567	445	17	2,029
51-55	1,551	322	25	1,898
56-60	1,652	283	21	1,956
61-65	1,283	286	19	1,588
>65	729	175	6	910
<b>Total</b>	<b>13,627</b>	<b>3,055</b>	<b>181</b>	<b>16,863</b>

In 2015 the APRN workforce was young and mostly female, with 50.3% APRNs younger than 46 years old and 81.7% female (of those for whom gender data were available).

- In 2007, 83.7% of APRNs were female and 16.3% were male.
- In ten years, 21% of the APRN workforce will be at or past the retirement age.
- 5.4% of the APRN workforce were currently eligible for retirement.

## Training of APRNs

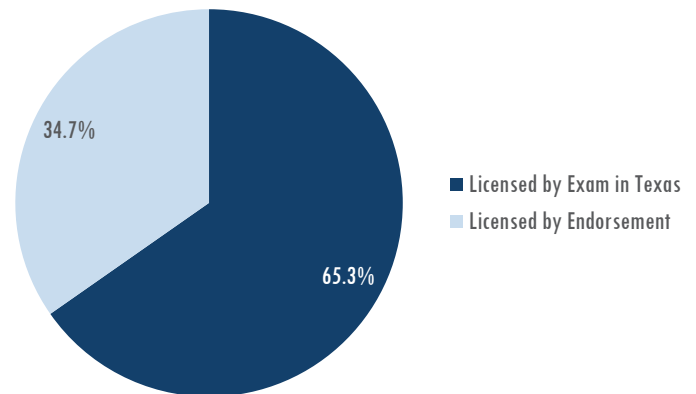
### Highest Nursing Degree of APRNs



85.6% of the APRN workforce had a Masters degree or higher.

- This proportion increased every year since data on APRNs were available (2007).

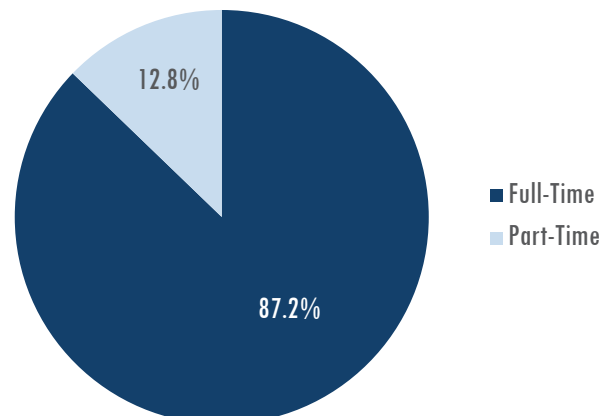
### Initial RN Licensure of APRNs<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Licensure by exam indicates the NCLEX was taken through the State of Texas, while licensure by endorsement indicates the NCLEX was taken through another jurisdiction.

## Employment Characteristics of APRNs

### Employment Status



## Employment Field of APRNs

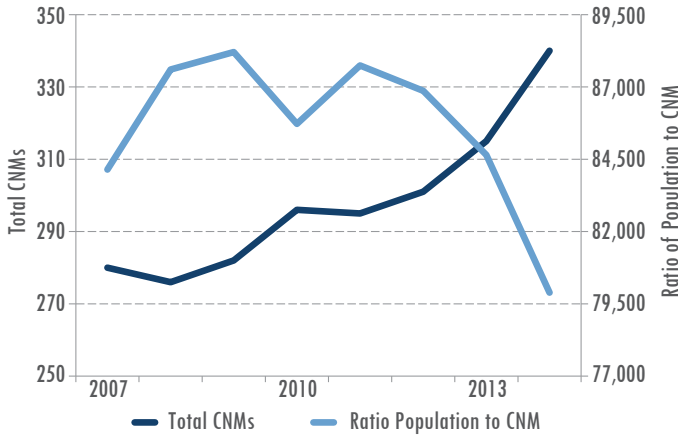
Specialty	# APRNs	% APRNs
General Practice	3,498	20.7%
Anesthesia	2,912	17.3%
Pediatrics	1,488	8.8%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	1,244	7.4%
Intensive/Critical Care	810	4.8%
Medical/Surgical	800	4.7%
Emergency Care	720	4.3%
Psychiatric/Mental Health/ Substance Abuse	611	3.6%
Neonatology	554	3.3%
Oncology	471	2.8%
Geriatrics	429	2.5%
Community/Public Health	306	1.8%
Operating/Recovery Care	216	1.3%
Home Health	114	0.7%
Occupational/ Environmental	109	0.6%
Rehabilitation	61	0.4%
Other	2,145	12.7%
Data Unavailable/Missing	375	2.2%







### Nurse-Midwife Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 362 actively practicing certified nurse-midwives (CNMs) in Texas.<sup>1</sup>

- This number represented a 29.3% increase since 2007 and a 6.5% increase from 2014.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the CNM workforce has increased by 9.1% over the past eight years.

### Ratio of Texas Population to CNM, by Geographic Designation

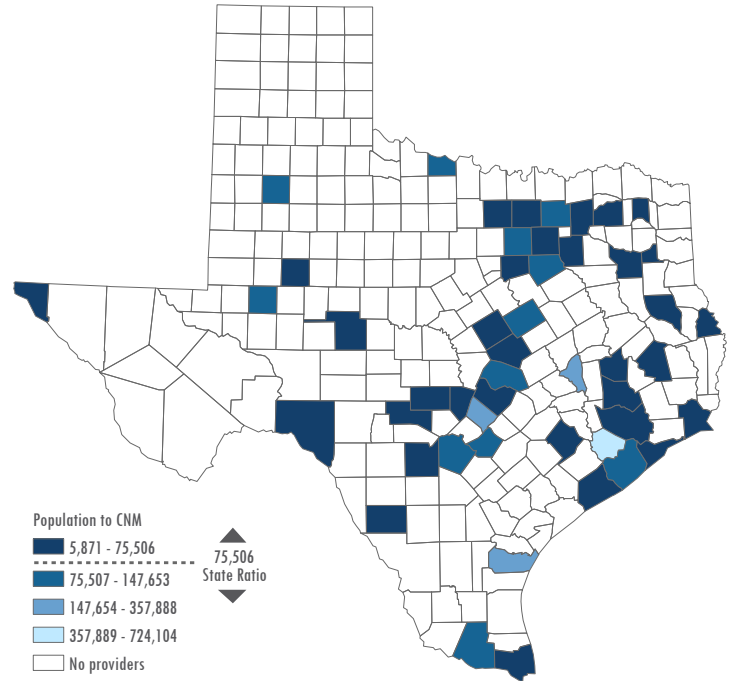
Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to CNMs
Metropolitan	72,143
Non-metropolitan	143,939
Border	87,372
Non-border	75,416
<b>Texas</b>	<b>76,506</b>

- There was a 66.5% difference between the number of CNMs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 14.7%.

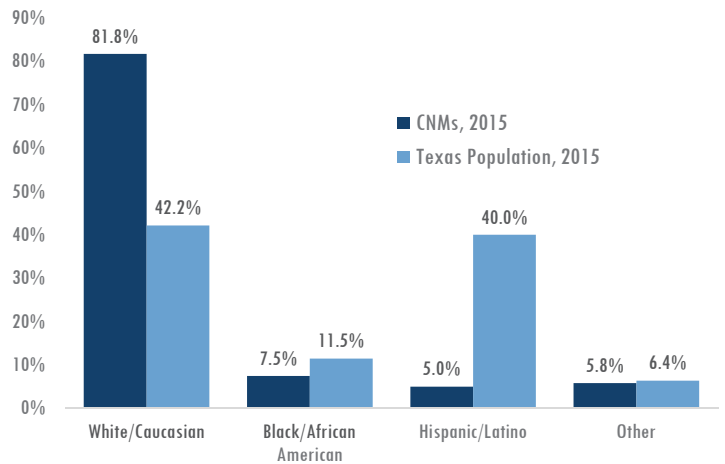
<sup>1</sup> 362 CNMs held current Texas RN licenses, were actively practicing in nursing, and had their practice or mailing address geocoded to Texas. Only these nurses are included in the analyses on this fact sheet

There were an additional 34 nurse-midwife certifications that could not be matched with an actively practicing Texas RN license. However with an active RN license in a compact state, these CNMs could legally practice in Texas.

### Number of CNMs by County



### Race/Ethnicity of CNMs

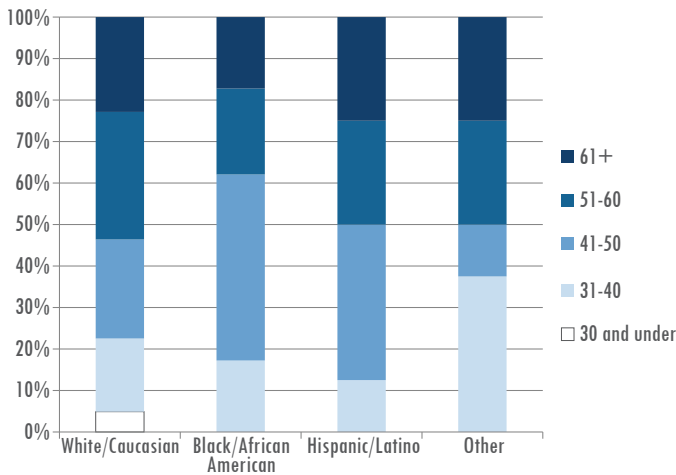


The race/ethnicity of CNMs in 2015 differed from the overall Texas population.

- White/Caucasians were overrepresented when compared to the overall Texas population.
- Hispanic/Latinos comprised only 5% of the CNMs workforce, compared to 40% of the overall population.
- Black/African American CNMs were also underrepresented when compared to the Texas population.



## Age Distribution of CNMs, by Race/Ethnicity



## Age Distribution of CNMs, by Gender

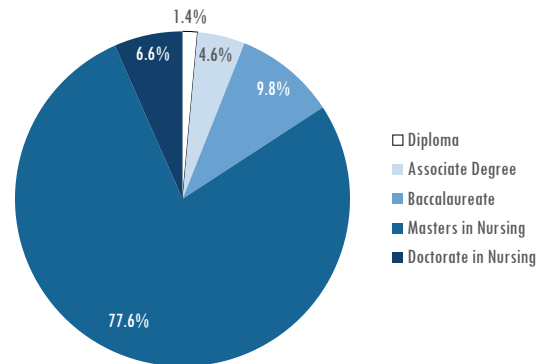
Age Group	Female	Male	Gender Unavailable	Total
≤25	2	0	0	2
26-30	16	0	0	16
31-35	25	0	4	29
36-40	49	0	1	50
41-45	46	1	0	47
46-50	35	0	1	36
51-55	50	0	0	50
56-60	51	0	1	52
61-65	46	0	3	49
>65	31	0	0	31
<b>Total</b>	<b>351</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>362</b>

The CNM workforce was older and almost only female, with 50.3% of those holding active licenses over the age of 50 and 99.7% were female (of those for whom gender was known).

- 13% of CNMs were at or under the age of 35.
- In ten years, 36.5% of the CNM workforce will be at or past the retirement age.
- 8.6% of the CNM workforce were eligible for retirement.

## Training of CNMs

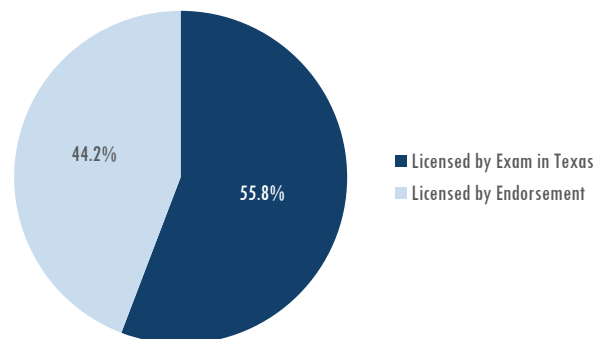
### Highest Nursing Degree of CNMs



84.2% of the CNM workforce had a Masters degree or higher.

- This proportion has increased every year since data on CNMs were available (2007).

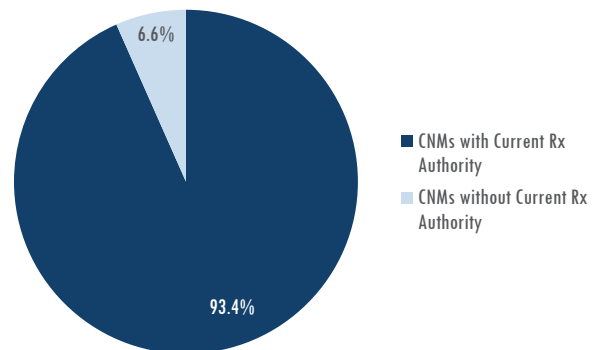
### Initial Licensure of CNMs<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Licensure by exam indicates the NCLEX was taken through the State of Texas, while licensure by endorsement indicates the NCLEX was taken through another jurisdiction.

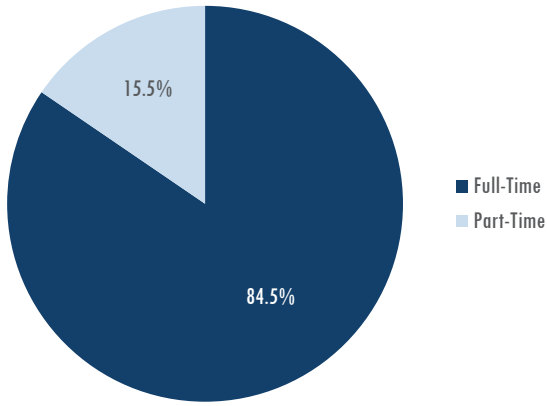
## Practice Characteristics of CNMs

### Prescriptive Authority



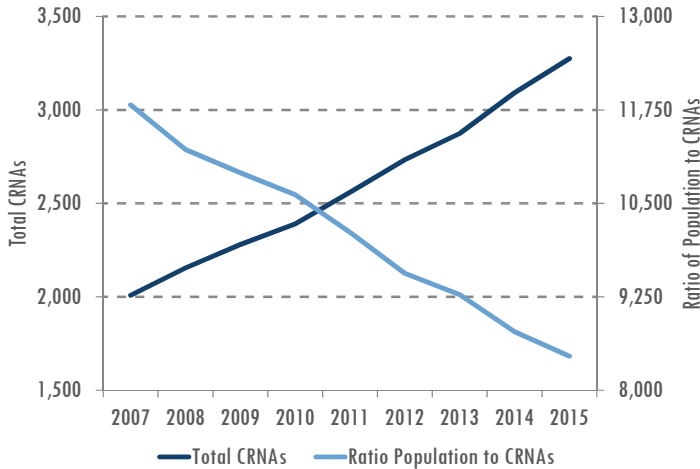
## Employment Characteristics of CNMs

Employment Status





### CRNA Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 3,275 actively practicing certified registered nurse anesthetists (CRNAs) in Texas.<sup>1</sup>

- This number represented a 63.1% increase since 2007 and a 5.9% increase from 2014.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the CRNA workforce has increased by 28.4% over the past eight years.

### Ratio of Texas Population to CRNA, by Geographic Designation

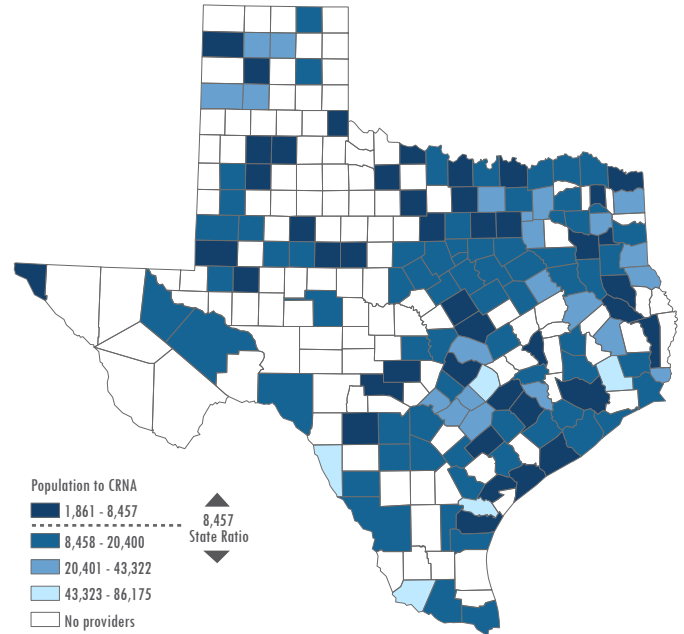
Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to CRNAs
Metropolitan	8,111
Non-metropolitan	12,616
Border	11,263
Non-border	8,219
<b>Texas</b>	<b>8,457</b>

- There was a 43.5% difference between the number of CRNAs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 31.3%.

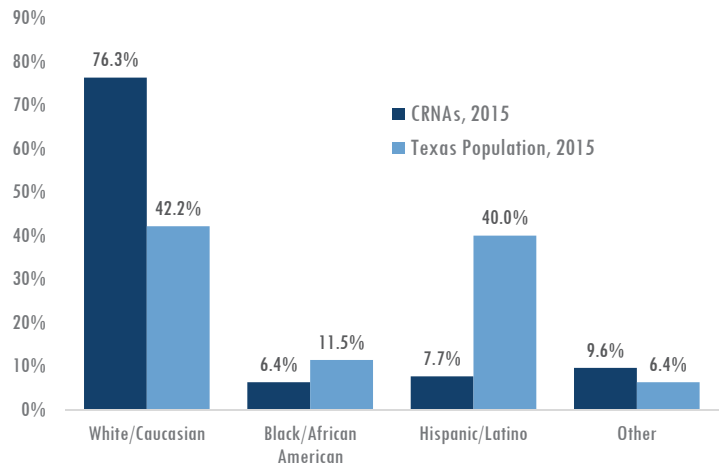
<sup>1</sup> 3,275 CRNAs held current Texas RN licenses, were actively practicing in nursing, and had their practice or mailing address geocoded to Texas. Only these nurses are included in the analyses on this fact sheet

There were an additional 472 CRNA certifications that could not be matched with an actively practicing Texas RN license. However with an active RN license in a compact state, these CRNAs could legally practice in Texas.

### Ratio of Texas Population to CRNA, by County



### Race/Ethnicity of CRNAs

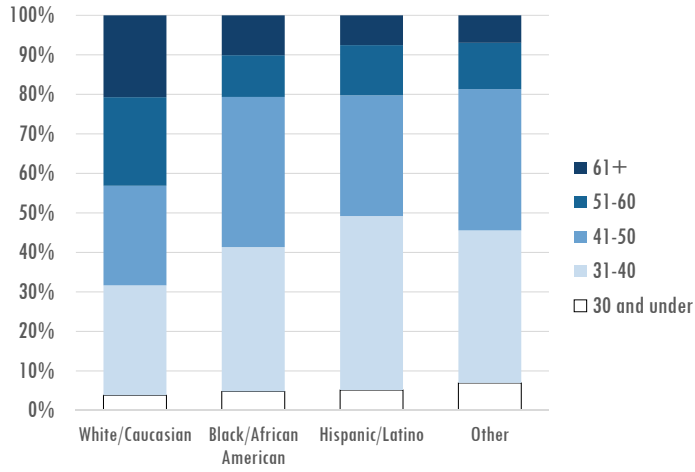


The race/ethnicity of CRNAs in 2015 differed from the overall Texas population.

- White/Caucasians were overrepresented when compared to the overall Texas population.
- Hispanic/Latinos comprised only 7.7% of the CRNA workforce, compared to 40% of the overall population.
- Black/African American CRNAs were also underrepresented when compared to the Texas population.
- Other races were slightly overrepresented when compared to the Texas population.



## Age Distribution of CRNAs, by Race/Ethnicity



## Age Distribution of CRNAs, by Gender

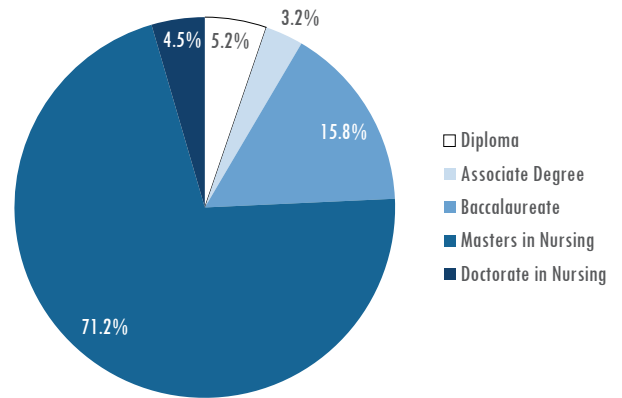
Age Group	Female	Male	Gender Unavailable	Total
26-30	78	60	3	141
31-35	299	195	16	510
36-40	256	231	7	494
41-45	236	269	4	509
46-50	195	192	3	390
51-55	177	146	3	326
56-60	176	148	1	325
61-65	139	197	1	337
>65	113	129	1	243
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,669</b>	<b>1,567</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>3,275</b>

CRNAs who were at or under the age of 50 comprised 62.4% of the workforce. 51.6% of the CRNA workforce were female.

- 19.9% of CRNAs were at or under the age of 35.
- In ten years, 27.6% of the CRNA workforce will be at or past the retirement age.
- 7.4% of the CRNA workforce were eligible for retirement.

## Training of CRNAs

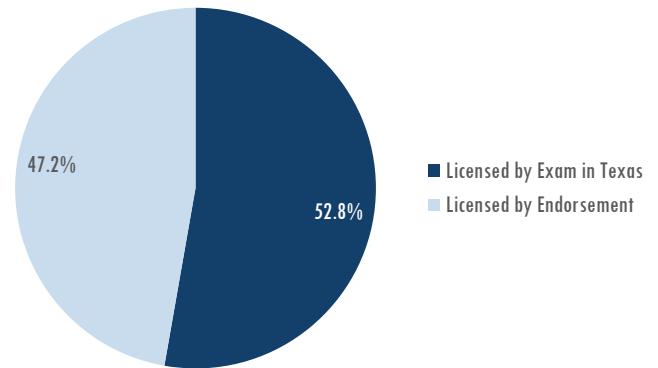
### Highest Nursing Degree of CRNAs



75.7% of the CRNA workforce had a Masters degree or higher.

- This proportion has increased every year since data on CRNAs were available (2007).

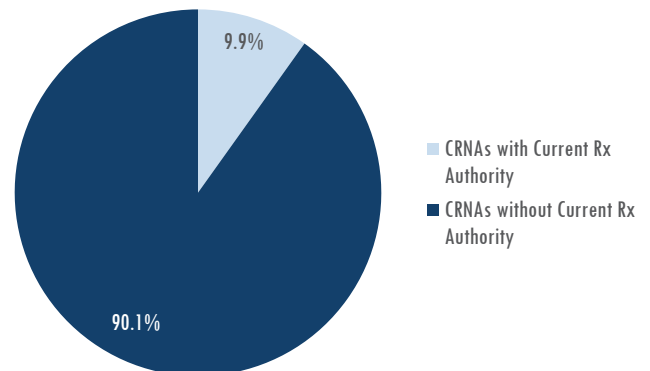
### Initial Licensure of CRNAs<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Licensure by exam indicates the NCLEX was taken through the State of Texas, while licensure by endorsement indicates the NCLEX was taken through another jurisdiction.

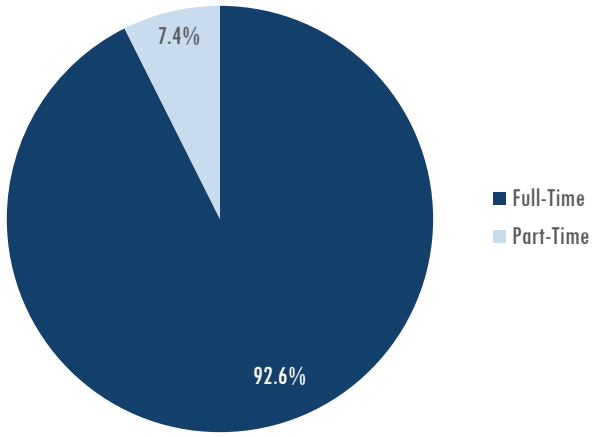
## Practice Characteristics of CRNAs

### Prescriptive Authority

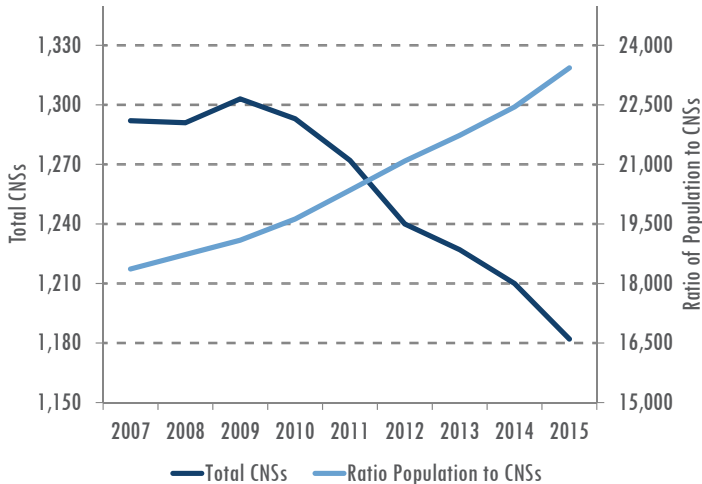


## Employment Characteristics of CRNAs

Employment Status



### Clinical Nurse Specialist Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 1,182 actively practicing clinical nurse specialists (CNSs) in Texas.<sup>1</sup>

- This number represents an 8.5% decrease since 2007 and a 2.3% decrease from 2014.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the CNSs workforce has decreased by 27.6% over the past eight years.

### Ratio of Texas Population to CNS, by Geographic Designation

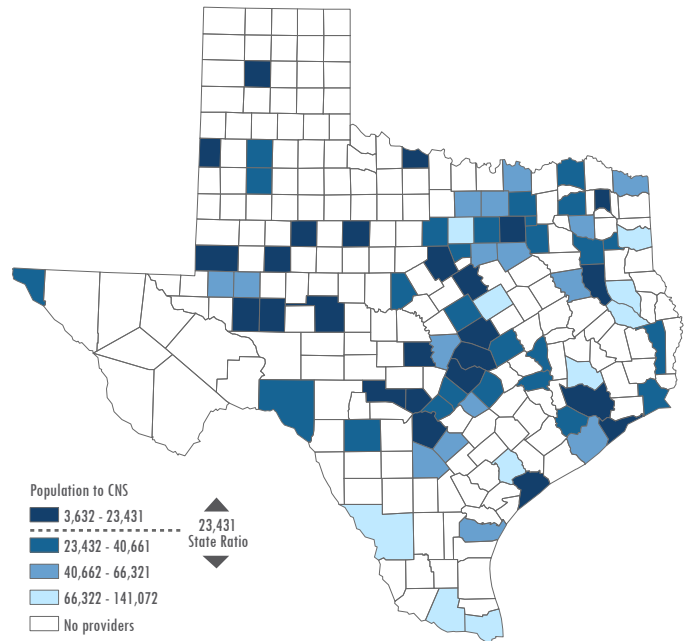
Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to CNSs
Metropolitan	21,573
Non-metropolitan	70,370
Border	64,072
Non-border	21,822
<b>Texas</b>	<b>23,431</b>

- There was a 106.1% difference between the number of CNSs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 98.4%.

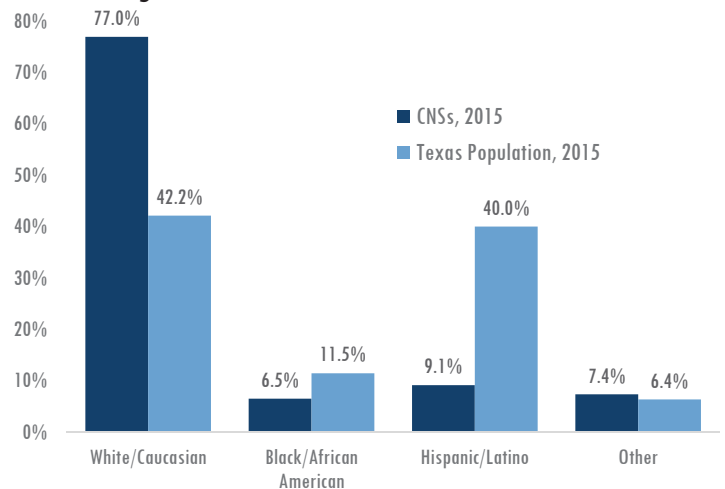
<sup>1</sup> 1,182 CNSs held current Texas RN licenses, were actively practicing in nursing, and had their practice or mailing address geocoded to Texas. Only these nurses are included in the analyses on this fact sheet

There were an additional 68 CNS certifications that could not be matched with an actively practicing Texas RN license. However with an active RN license in a compact state, these CNSs could legally practice in Texas.

### Ratio of Texas Population to CNS, by County



### Race/Ethnicity of CNSs



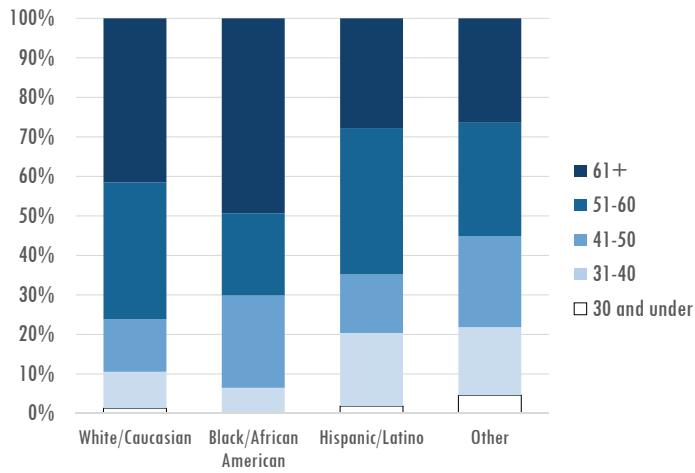
The race/ethnicity of CNSs in 2015 differed from the overall Texas population.

- Whites/Caucasians were overrepresented when compared to the overall Texas population.
- Hispanics/Latinos comprised only 9.1% of the CNS workforce, compared to 40% of the overall population.
- Black/African American CNSs were also underrepresented when compared to the Texas population.
- Other races mirrored the Texas population.





## Age Distribution of CNSs, by Race/Ethnicity



## Age Distribution of CNSs, by Gender

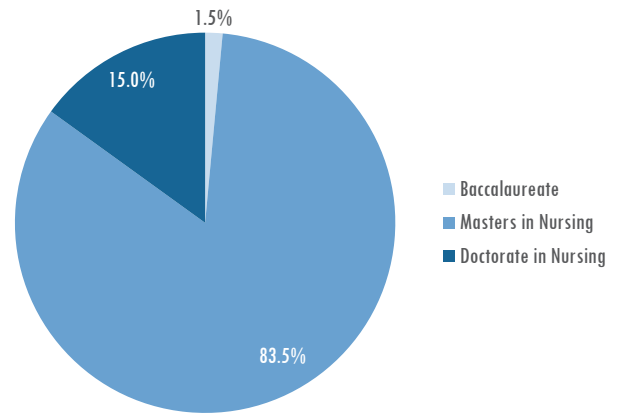
Age Group	Female	Male	Gender Unavailable	Total
26-30	17	1	0	18
31-35	53	7	0	60
36-40	57	7	0	64
41-45	76	12	1	89
46-50	73	13	0	86
51-55	149	11	1	161
56-60	219	15	1	235
61-65	251	17	0	268
>65	190	10	1	201
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,085</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1,182</b>

The CNS workforce was considerably older and mostly female, with 73.2% of those holding active licenses over the age of 50 and 92.1% were female (of those for whom gender was known).

- Only 6.6% of CNSs were at or under the age of 35.
- In ten years, 59.6% of the CNS workforce will be at or past the retirement age.
- 17% of the CNS workforce were eligible for retirement.

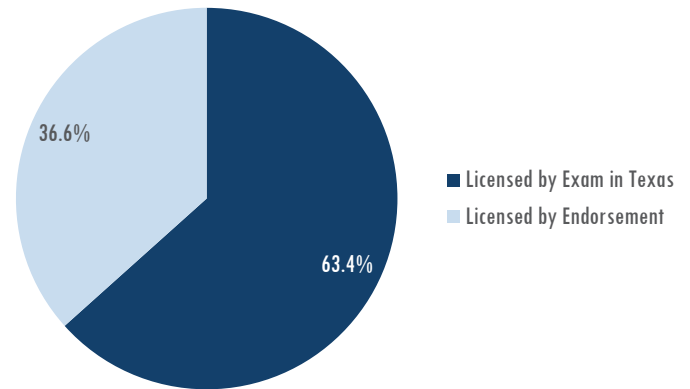
## Training of CNSs

### Highest Nursing Degree of CNSs



98.5% of the CNS workforce had a Masters degree or higher.

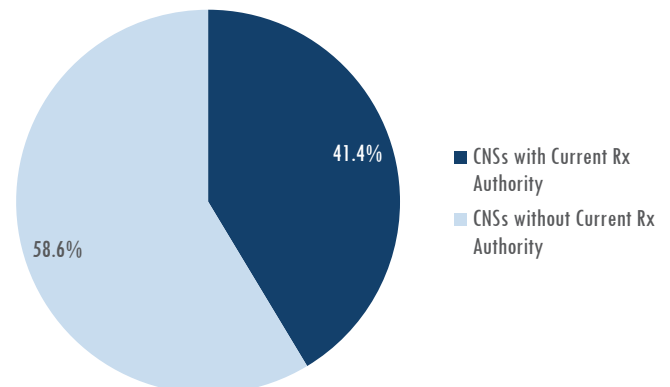
### Initial Licensure of CNSs<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Licensure by exam indicates the NCLEX was taken through the State of Texas, while licensure by endorsement indicates the NCLEX was taken through another jurisdiction.

## Practice Characteristics of CNSs

### Prescriptive Authority





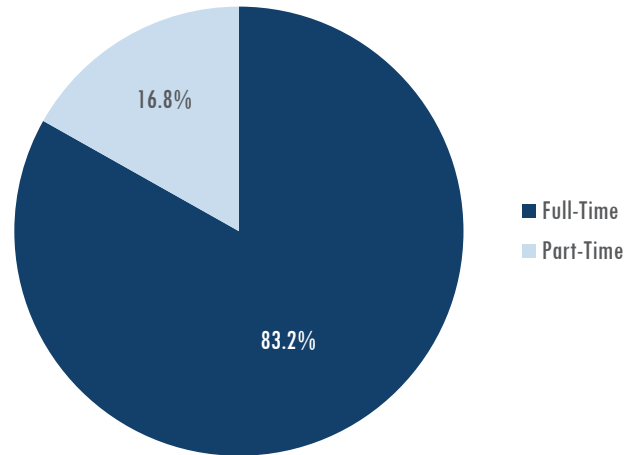
## Training of CNSs

### CNS Type

Type	# CNS Certifications
Adult Nursing	299
Medical-Surgical Nursing	286
Psychiatric/Mental Health	190
Maternal Child Health	102
Critical Care	56
Pediatrics	54
Community Health	41
Adult/Gerontology	38
Oncology	37
Gerontological Nursing	18
Neonatal Nursing	16
Emergency	13
Women's Health	5
Cardiovascular	3
Other	24
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,182</b>

## Employment Characteristics of CNSs

### Employment Status

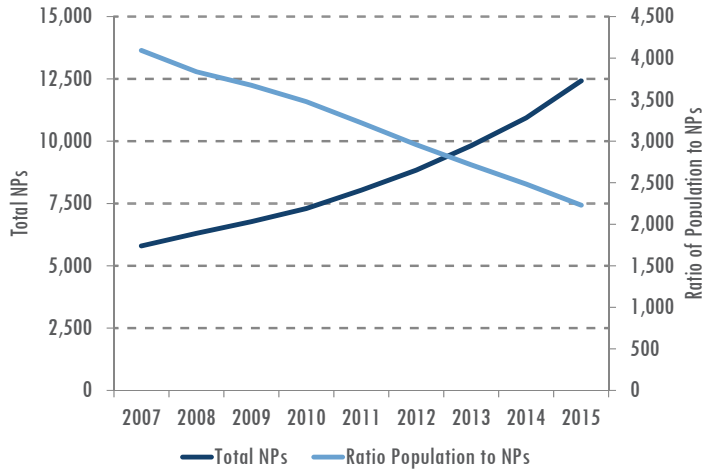




## Nurse Practitioners

# 2015

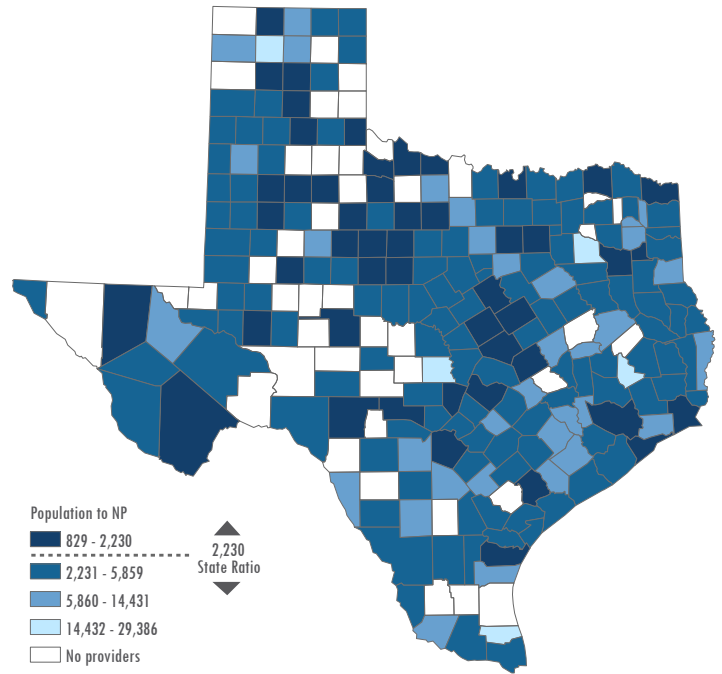
### Nurse Practitioner Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 12,421 actively practicing nurse practitioners (NP) with Texas RN licenses in Texas.<sup>1</sup>

- This number represented a 114.2% increase since 2007 and a 13.6% increase from 2014.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the NP workforce has increased by 45.5% over the past eight years.

### Ratio of Texas Population to NP, by County



### Ratio of Texas Population to NP, by Geographic Designation

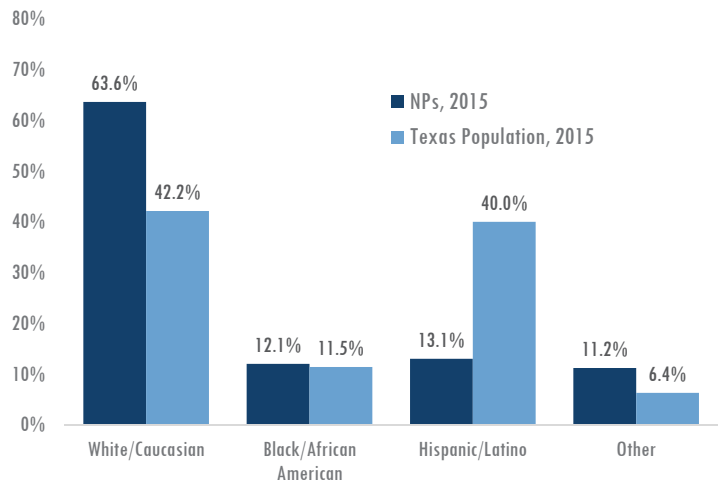
Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to NPs
Metropolitan	2,114
Non-metropolitan	3,867
Border	3,175
Non-border	2,155
<b>Texas</b>	<b>2,230</b>

- There was a 58.6% difference between the number of NPs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 38.3%.

<sup>1</sup> 12,421 NPs held current Texas RN licenses, were actively practicing in nursing, and had their practice or mailing address geocoded to Texas. Only these nurses are included in the analyses on this fact sheet

There were an additional 638 NP certifications that could not be matched with an actively practicing Texas RN license. However with an active RN license in a compact state, these NPs could legally practice in Texas.

### Race/Ethnicity of NPs

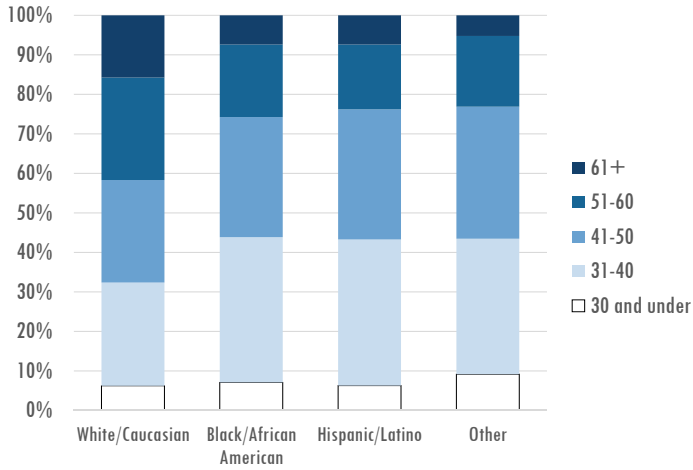


The race/ethnicity of NPs in 2015 differed from the overall Texas population.

- White/Caucasians were overrepresented when compared to the overall Texas population.
- Hispanic/Latinos comprised only 13.1% of the NP workforce, compared to 40% of the overall population.
- Black/African American NPs closely mirrored the 2015 Texas population.

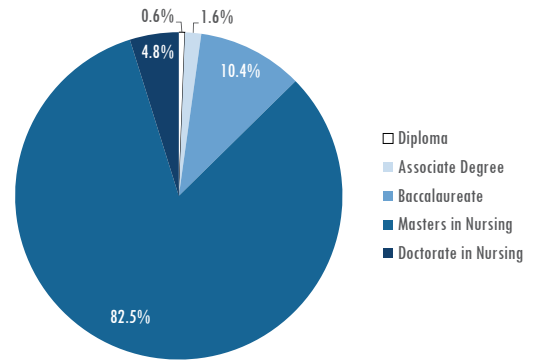


## Age Distribution of NPs, by Race/Ethnicity



## Training of NPs

### Highest Nursing Degree of NPs



87.4% of the NP workforce had a Masters degree or higher.

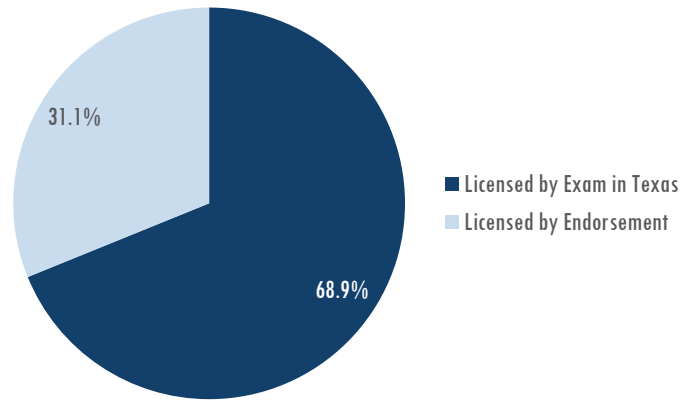
## Age Distribution of NPs, by Gender

Age Group	Female	Male	Gender Unavailable	Total
≤25	9	1	0	10
26-30	741	64	14	819
31-35	1,607	148	17	1,772
36-40	1,677	237	9	1,923
41-45	1,637	315	17	1,969
46-50	1,279	245	13	1,537
51-55	1,230	167	21	1,418
56-60	1,281	123	19	1,423
61-65	952	77	15	1,044
>65	462	39	5	506
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,875</b>	<b>1,416</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>12,421</b>

The NP workforce is mostly female (88.5% of the NPs for whom gender data were available). 4.1% of the workforce was over the age of 65 and an additional 19.9% were 56 to 65 years old. Thus, nearly a quarter of NPs will be of retirement age within 10 years.

- 6.7% of NPs were 30 years old or younger.
- 29.7% of NPs were between 31 and 40 years of age.

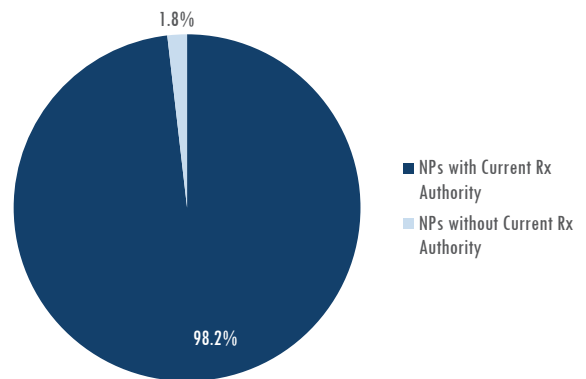
## Initial RN Licensure of NPs<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Licensure by exam indicates the NCLEX was taken through the State of Texas, while licensure by endorsement indicates the NCLEX was taken through another jurisdiction.

## Practice Characteristics of NPs

### Prescriptive Authority



## Training of NPs

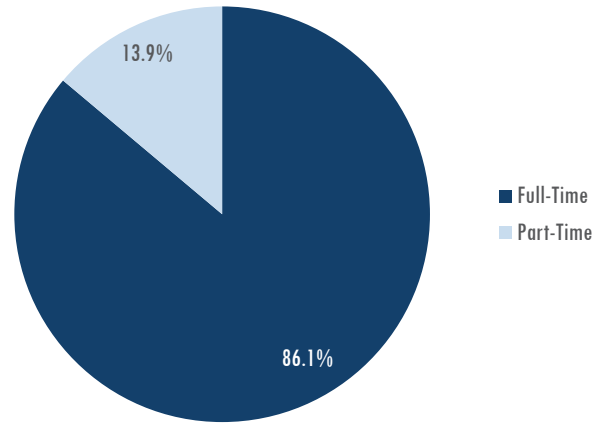
### NP Type

Type of NP Certification	# NP Certifications <sup>3</sup>
Family NP	7,177
Pediatric NP	1,023
Women's Health NP	827
Acute Care Adult NP	768
Adult NP	760
Neonatal NP	510
Psychiatric/Mental Health NP	430
Acute Care Pediatric NP	254
Gerontological NP	203
Adult/Gerontology NP	174
Adult Care Adult/Gerontology NP	167
Emergency NP	91
Perinatal NP	13
School NP	6
Other	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,421</b>

<sup>3</sup>This number represents the number of certifications and not the number of NPs. Some individual NPs are certified in more than one specialty.

## Employment Characteristics of NPs

### Employment Status





## Mental Health APRNs

# 2015

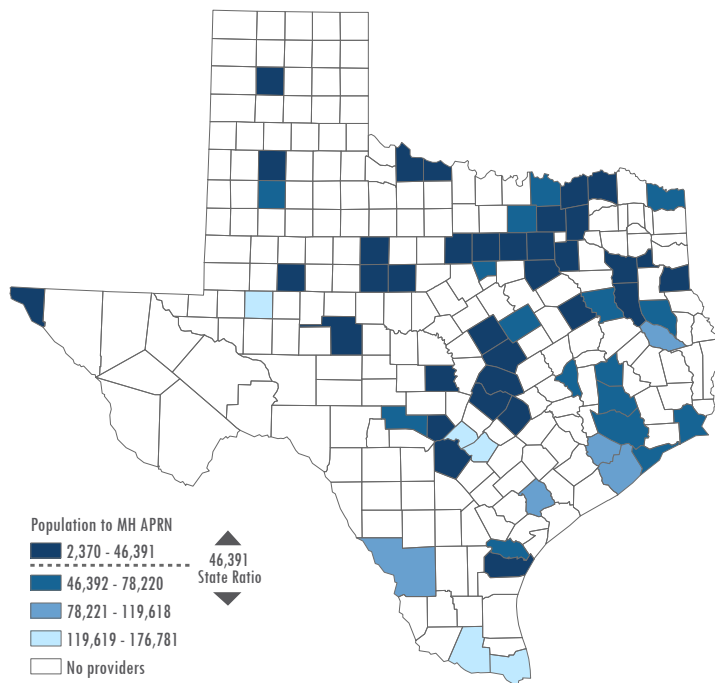
### Ratio of Texas Population to Mental Health APRN

Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to APRNs
Metropolitan	43,801
Non-metropolitan	85,586
Border	75,875
Non-border	44,386
Texas	46,391

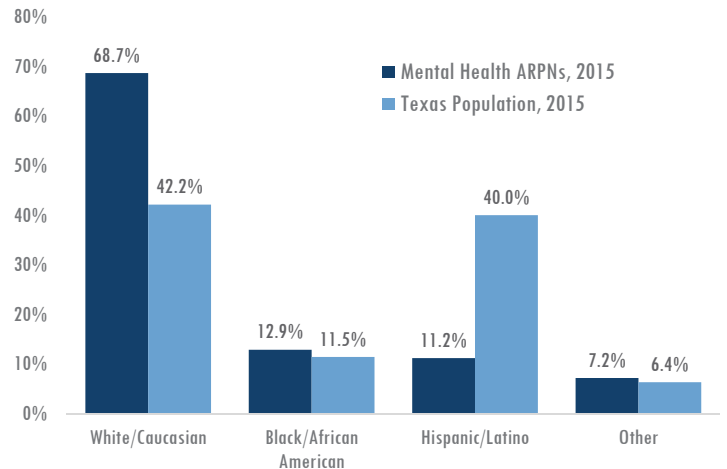
In 2015, there were 597 actively practicing advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) with a certification in psychiatry/mental health.<sup>1</sup>

- There was a 64.6% difference between the number of mental health APRNs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 52.4%.

### Ratio of Texas Population to Mental Health APRN, by County



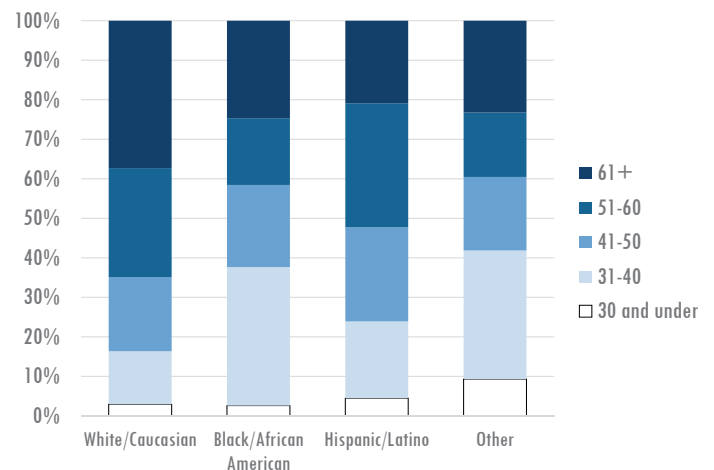
### Race/Ethnicity of Mental Health APRNs



The race/ethnicity of mental health APRNs in 2015 differed from the overall Texas population.

- White/Caucasians were overrepresented when compared to the overall population.
- Hispanic/Latinos comprised only 11.2% of the workforce, compared to 40% of the overall population.
- Black/African American mental health APRNs comprised 12.9% of the workforce.

### Age Distribution of Mental Health APRNs, by Race/Ethnicity



<sup>1</sup> 597 mental health APRNs held current Texas RN licenses, were actively practicing in nursing, and had their practice or mailing address geocoded to Texas. Only these nurses are included in the analyses on this fact sheet.



## Age Distribution of Mental Health APRNs, by Gender

Age Group	Female	Male	Gender Unavailable	Total
≤25	1	0	0	1
26-30	17	3	0	20
31-35	41	8	0	49
36-40	41	18	1	60
41-45	42	14	0	56
46-50	49	12	0	61
51-55	52	9	0	61
56-60	75	17	1	93
61-65	93	7	1	101
>65	89	4	2	95
<b>Total</b>	<b>500</b>	<b>92</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>597</b>

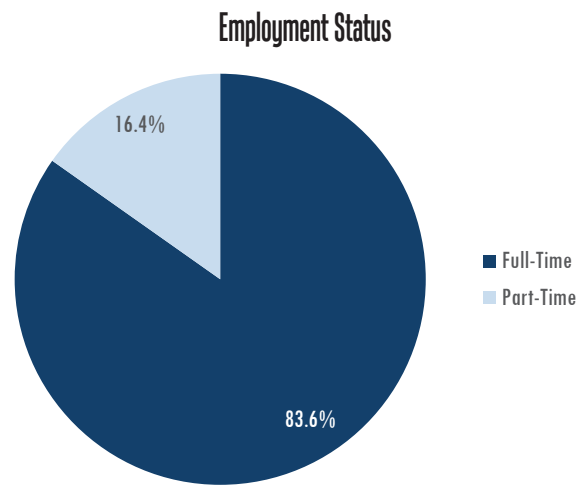
In 2015 the mental health APRN workforce was older and mostly female, with 31.2% of mental health APRNs younger than 46 years old and 84.5% female (of those for whom gender data were available).

- In ten years, 31.2% of the mental health APRN workforce will be at or past the retirement age.
- 15.9% of the mental health APRN workforce were currently eligible for retirement.

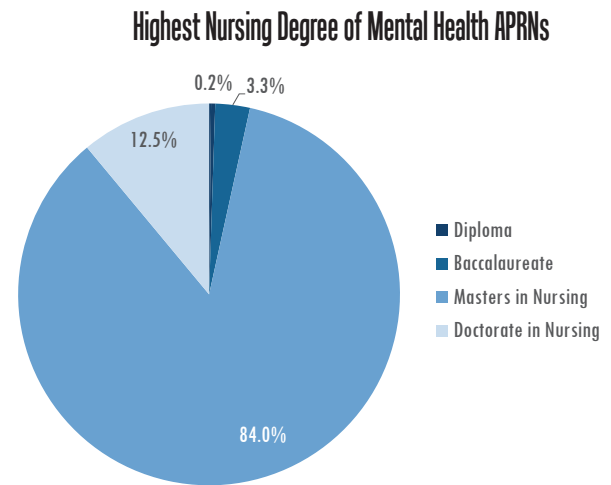
## Employment Setting of Mental Health APRNs

Employment Setting	# APRNs	% APRNs
Inpatient Hospital Care	102	17.1%
Physician or Dentist/Private Practice	92	15.4%
Self-employed/Private Practice	78	13.1%
Community/Public Health	77	12.9%
Outpatient Hospital Care	53	8.9%
School of Nursing	45	7.5%
Freestanding Clinic	31	5.2%
Nursing Home/Extended Care Facility	16	2.7%
Military Installation	13	2.2%
School/College Health	11	1.8%
Rural Health Clinic	8	1.3%
Business/Industry	3	0.5%
Home Health Agency	2	0.3%
Other	54	9.0%
Data Unavailable/Missing	12	2.0%

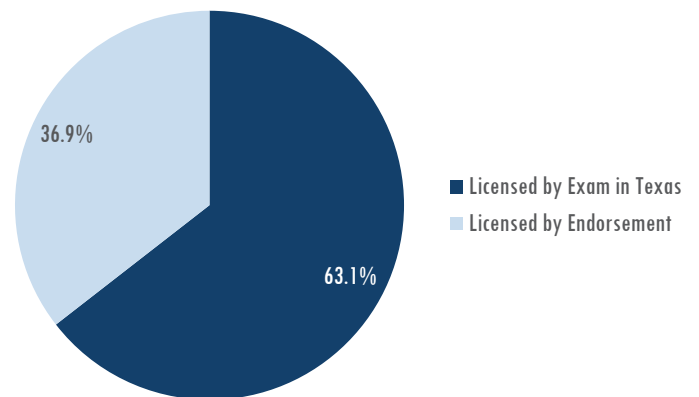
## Employment Characteristics of Mental Health APRNs



## Training of Mental Health APRNs



### Initial RN Licensure of Mental Health APRNs<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Licensure by exam indicates the NCLEX was taken through the State of Texas, while licensure by endorsement indicates the NCLEX was taken through another jurisdiction.





## Primary Care APRNs

# 2015

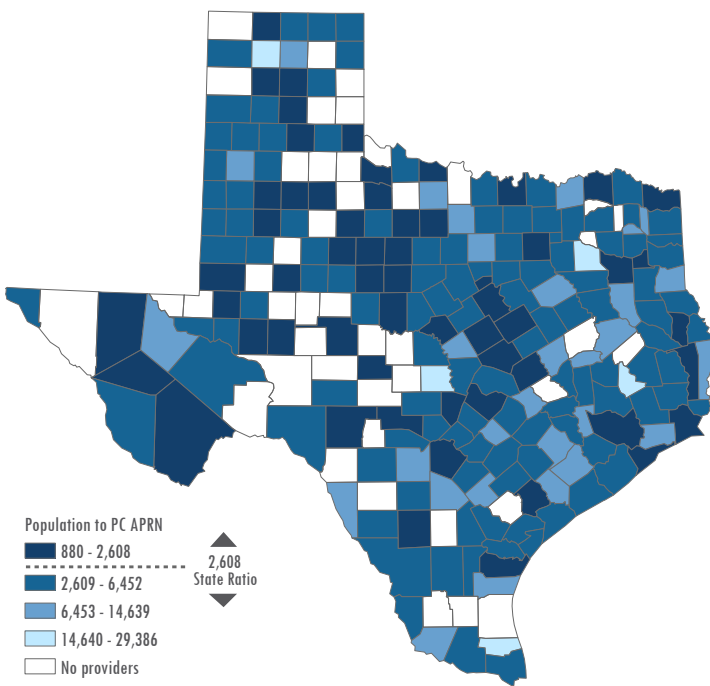
### Ratio of Texas Population to Primary Care APRN

Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to APRNs
Metropolitan	2,491
Non-metropolitan	4,097
Border	3,609
Non-border	2,526
Texas	2,608

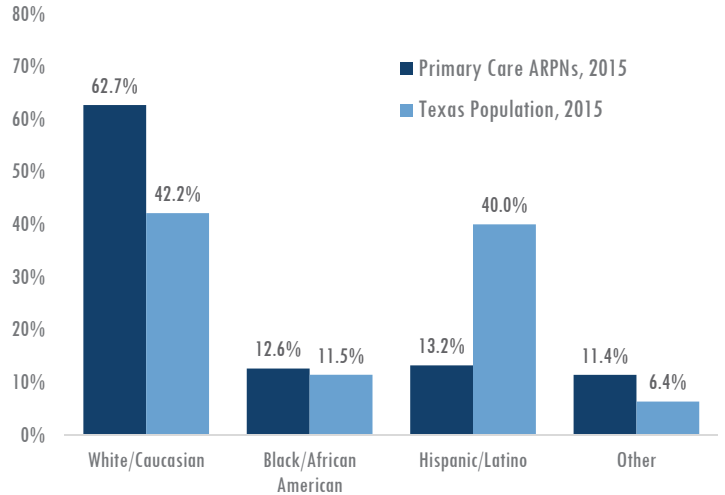
In 2015, there were 10,620 actively practicing advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs) with a certification in a primary care specialty.<sup>1</sup>

- There was a 48.7% difference between the number of primary care APRNs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 35.3%.

### Ratio of Texas Population to Primary Care APRN, by County



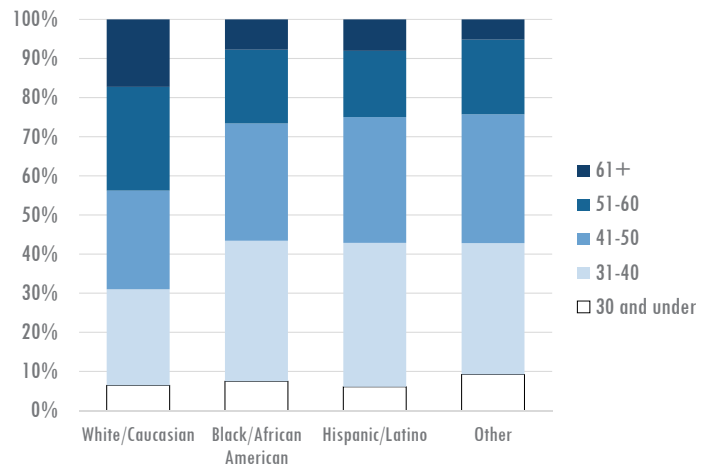
### Race/Ethnicity of Primary Care APRNs



The race/ethnicity of primary care APRNs in 2015 differed from the overall Texas population.

- White/Caucasians were overrepresented when compared to the overall population.
- Hispanic/Latinos comprised only 13.2% of the workforce, compared to 40% of the overall population.
- Black/African American primary care APRNs comprised 12.6% of the workforce.

### Age Distribution of Primary Care APRNs, by Race/Ethnicity



<sup>1</sup> 10,620 primary care APRNs held current Texas RN licenses, were actively practicing in nursing, and had their practice or mailing address geocoded to Texas. Only these nurses are included in the analyses on this fact sheet.



## Age Distribution of Primary Care APRNs, by Gender

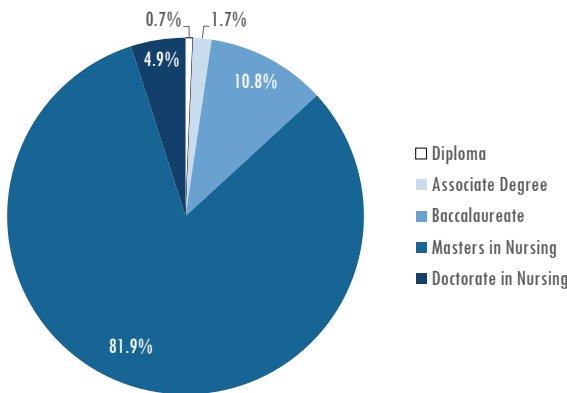
Age Group	Female	Male	Gender Unavailable	Total
≤25	6	1	0	7
26-30	651	54	12	717
31-35	1,350	122	14	1,486
36-40	1,379	173	6	1,558
41-45	1,393	243	15	1,651
46-50	1,071	201	11	1,283
51-55	1,069	142	22	1,233
56-60	1,147	94	15	1,256
61-65	865	69	13	947
>65	443	36	3	482
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,374</b>	<b>1,135</b>	<b>111</b>	<b>10,620</b>

In 2015 the primary care APRN workforce was young and mostly female, with 51% younger than 46 years old and 89.2% female (of those for whom gender data were available).

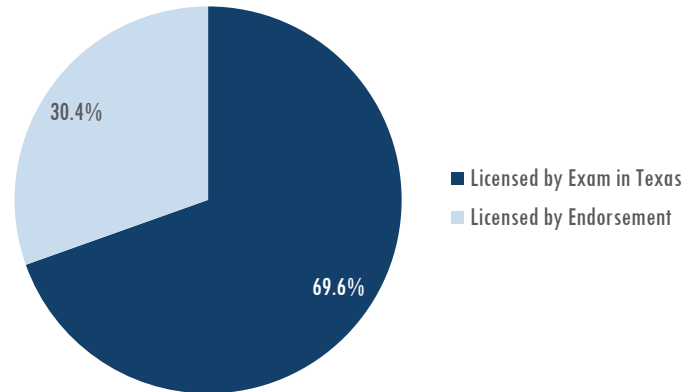
- In ten years, 20.7% of the primary care APRN workforce will be at or past the retirement age.
- 4.5% of the workforce were currently eligible for retirement.

## Training of Primary Care APRNs

### Highest Nursing Degree of Primary Care APRNs



## Initial RN Licensure of Primary Care APRNs<sup>2</sup>



<sup>2</sup> Licensure by exam indicates the NCLEX was taken through the State of Texas, while licensure by endorsement indicates the NCLEX was taken through another jurisdiction.

## Certification Types of Primary Care APRNs

Nurse Practitioner Certification Type	Number of Certifications	Percent of Certifications
Family NP	7,177	70.6%
Pediatric NP	1,023	10.1%
Women's Health NP	827	8.1%
Adult NP	760	7.5%
Gerontological NP	203	2.0%
Adult/Gerontological NP	174	1.7%
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,164</b>	<b>100%</b>

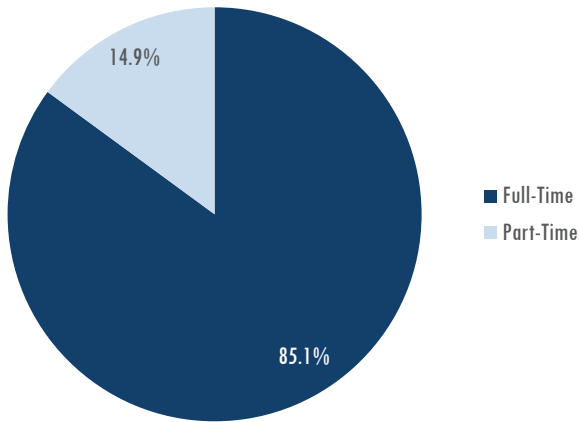
Clinical Nurse Specialist Certification Type	Number of Certifications	Percent of Certifications
Adult Nursing CNS	299	53.7%
Maternal & Child Health CNS	102	18.3%
Pediatric CNS	54	9.7%
Community Health CNS	41	7.4%
Adult/Gerontological CNS	38	6.8%
Gerontological CNS	18	3.2%
Women's Health CNS	5	0.9%
<b>Total</b>	<b>557</b>	<b>100%</b>





## Employment Characteristics of Primary Care APRNs

Employment Status



## Employment Field of Primary Care APRNs

Specialty	# APRNs	% APRNs
General Practice	3,498	20.7%
Anesthesia	2,912	17.3%
Pediatrics	1,488	8.8%
Obstetrics/Gynecology	1,244	7.4%
Intensive/Critical Care	810	4.8%
Medical/Surgical	800	4.7%
Emergency Care	720	4.3%
Psychiatric/Mental Health/Substance Abuse	611	3.6%
Neonatology	554	3.3%
Oncology	471	2.8%
Geriatrics	429	2.5%
Community/Public Health	306	1.8%
Operating/Recovery Care	216	1.3%
Home Health	114	0.7%
Occupational/Environmental	109	0.6%
Rehabilitation	61	0.4%
Other	2,145	12.7%
Data Unavailable/Missing	375	2.2%

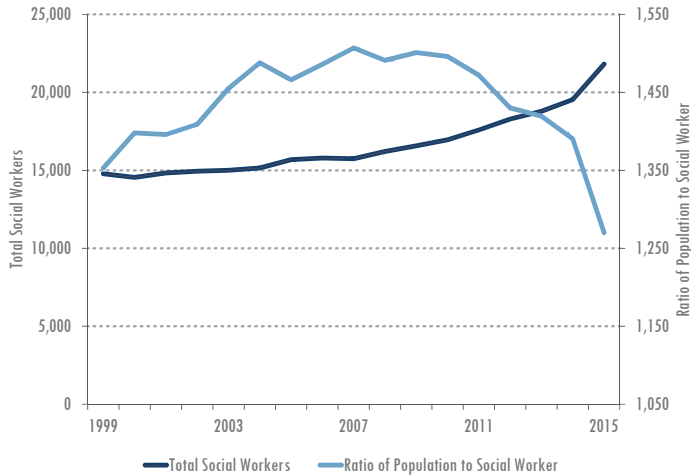




## Social Workers

# 2015

### Social Worker Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 21,812 actively licensed social workers (SW) in Texas.

- This number represented a 28.6% increase since 2010 and a 39.1% increase since 2005.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the social worker workforce has improved by 13.4% over the past ten years.

Despite these improvements, Texas still had fewer licensed social workers than the national average.

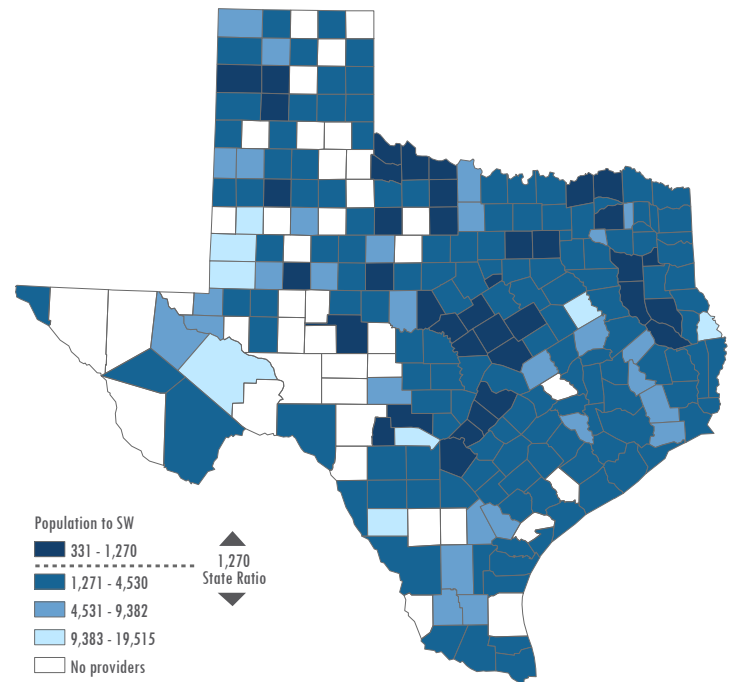
### Ratio of Texas Population to SWs, by Geographic Designation

Social workers were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 52.9% difference between the number of social workers in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 49.8%.

Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to social workers
Metropolitan	1,209
Non-metropolitan	2,078
Border	2,025
Non-border	1,217
<b>Texas</b>	<b>1,270</b>

### Ratio of Texas Population to Social Workers, by County



### Age Distribution of Social Workers

Age Group	Percentage	Total
≤25	2.2%	483
26-30	9.4%	2,049
31-35	11.7%	2,561
36-40	11.3%	2,471
41-45	11.6%	2,528
46-50	11.5%	2,502
51-55	9.7%	2,121
56-60	10.3%	2,251
61-65	10.8%	2,362
>65	11.4%	2,484
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>21,812</b>

11.4% of the social worker workforce were currently eligible for retirement, and within ten years 32.5% of the current Texas social worker workforce will be at or past retirement age.<sup>1</sup>

- 34.7% of the social worker workforce was 40 years of age or younger.

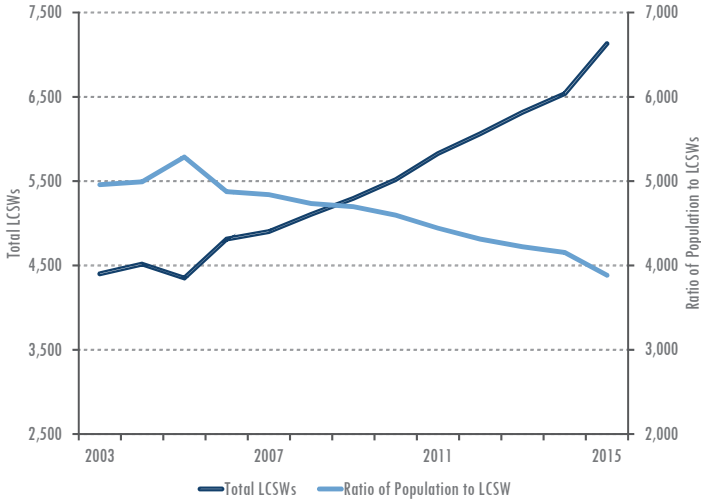




## Licensed Clinical Social Workers

# 2015

### LCSW Growth Trends



In 2014, there were 7,131 actively licensed clinical social workers (LCSWs) in Texas.

- This number represented a 29.2% increase since 2010 and a 62.9% increase since 2004.
- Relative to population growth, the size of the LCSW workforce has improved by 26.5% over the past ten years.

Despite these improvements, Texas had fewer licensed social workers than the national average. National data on LCSWs were unavailable.

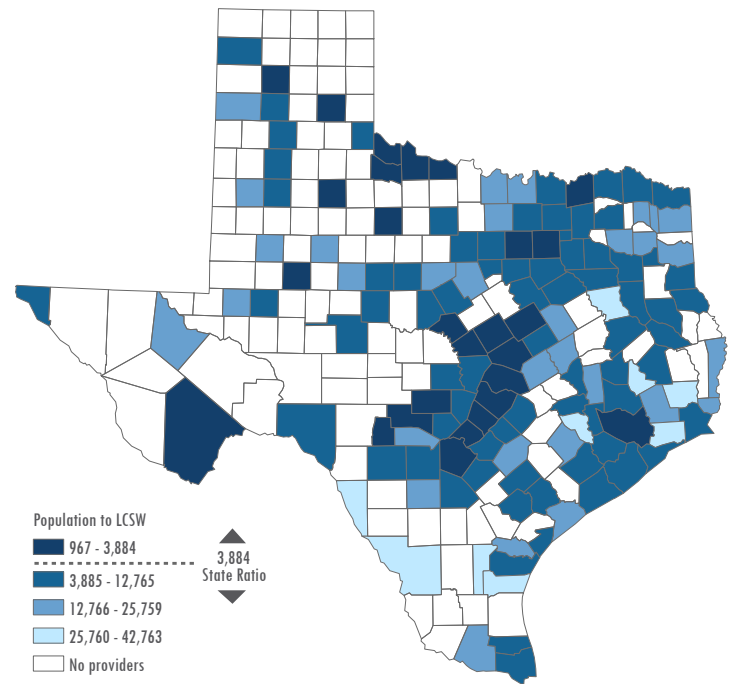
### Ratio of Texas Population to LCSWs, by Geographic Designation

LCSWs were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 102.2% difference between the number of LCSWs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 93.6%.

Geographic Designation	Ratio of Population to LCSW
Metropolitan	3,587
Non-metropolitan	10,808
Border	10,152
Non-border	3,624
<b>Texas</b>	<b>3,884</b>

### Ratio of Texas Population to LCSWs, by County



### Age Distribution of LCSWs

Age Group	Percentage	Total
≤25	0.0%	1
26-30	3.1%	219
31-35	9.1%	647
36-40	11.0%	781
41-45	11.4%	815
46-50	10.9%	778
51-55	10.0%	715
56-60	11.3%	805
61-65	14.5%	1,037
>65	18.7%	1,333
<b>Total</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>7,131</b>

18.7% of the LCSW workforce were currently eligible for retirement, and within ten years 44.5% of the current Texas LCSW workforce will be at or past retirement age. The respective proportions for all social workers are 11.4% and 32.5%.

- 23.1% of the LCSW workforce was under 40 years of age. Among all social workers, this proportion was 34.7%.

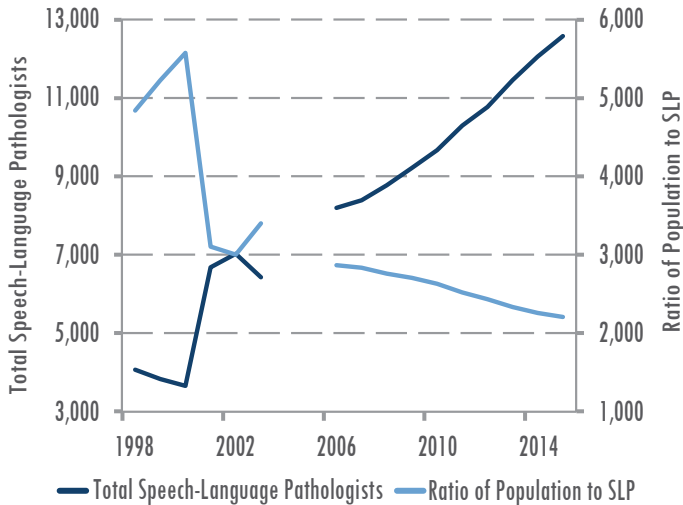




## Speech-Language Pathologists

# 2015

### SLP Growth Trends



In 2015, there were 12,588 actively licensed speech-language pathologists (SLP) providing care in Texas.

- This number represented a 30.2% increase since 2010.
- Texas had a robust workforce in 2015 with more SLPs than the national average.

Note: Data were unavailable in 2004 and 2005.

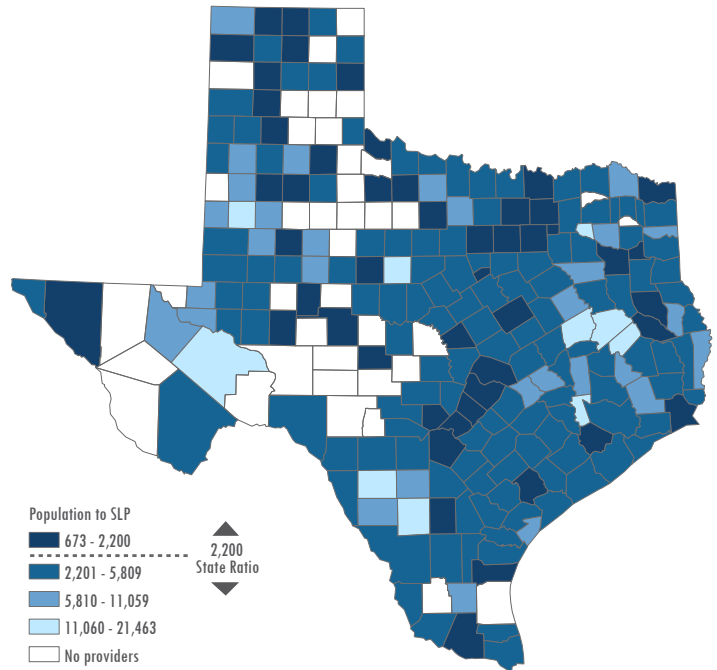
### Age Distribution of SLPs

Age Group	#SLP	%SLP
≤25	541	4.3%
26-30	2,090	16.6%
31-35	2,068	16.4%
36-40	1,892	15.0%
41-45	1,673	13.3%
46-50	1,116	8.9%
51-55	816	6.5%
56-60	930	7.4%
61-65	800	6.4%
>65	662	5.3%
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,588</b>	<b>100%</b>

Within ten years, 19% of SLPs will be at or approaching retirement age.

- 28.6% were between 41 and 55 years of age in 2015.
- 52.4% of SLPs were 40 years of age or younger in 2015.

### Ratio of Texas Population to SLP, by County



### Geographic Distribution of SLPs

SLPs were not evenly distributed throughout the state.

- There was a 54.7% difference between the number of SLPs in metropolitan and non-metropolitan areas even after controlling for population differences.
- Between border and non-border areas the percent difference was 14.5%.

Geographic Designation	Ratio of population to SLP
Metropolitan	2,092
Non-metropolitan	3,669
Border	2,507
Non-border	2,169
<b>Texas</b>	<b>2,200</b>

