
UNR Med Health Policy Report

Health Workforce Supply in Nevada 2017 Edition

**Tabor Griswold, PhD, John Packham, PhD,
Christopher Marchand, MPH, Laima Etchegoyhen, MPH,
and Troy Jorgensen, BS**

March 2017



University of Nevada, Reno
School of Medicine

Office of Statewide Initiatives
University of Nevada, Reno School of Medicine
<http://www.med.unr.edu/statewide>

Health Workforce Supply in Nevada

2017 Edition

Overview

Health Workforce Supply in Nevada – 2017 Edition, provides current data on the supply of physicians, nurses, and other health care workers in Nevada. This report, prepared by the Office of Statewide Initiatives at the University of Nevada, Reno School of Medicine, is designed to provide information about health workforce trends to help inform health industry, educators, state and local policymakers, and other health stakeholders about the reallocation of resources needed to meet state workforce development needs and to improve the health of all Nevadans. This chart book adopts a broad view of the jobs or occupations that make up the health workforce – in other words, it contains information on health professionals providing direct patient care services in hospitals and ambulatory care settings, as well as data on a wide range of administrative and non-clinical jobs in health care industries and other sectors of the state’s economy. Figure 1 summarizes the composition of Nevada’s current health workforce. Currently, the state’s health care workforce consists of 135,390 total jobs or 11.0 percent of the state’s workforce.

Health workforce *supply* refers to the number of personnel working or available to work in health care settings in Nevada. The term “supply” typically incorporates the economic notion of an individual’s willingness to work for a particular level of compensation. Most of the data on health workforce supply contained in this report are headcounts of licensed professionals residing in Nevada utilizing data routinely collected by state agencies charged with licensing and regulating health care professionals. As such, the report relies on the number of licensed health professionals as a general indicator of workforce supply. Thus, at best, licensed headcounts are an imperfect measure of supply, since licensed health care practitioners may be semiretired or working part time, may practice in another state, and/or may be engaged in other professional activities, including nonclinical or administrative work. Ideally, the most accurate measure of health workforce supply would incorporate the precise number of employed personnel based on an enumeration of full- and part-time health care workers in the state who are engaged in clinical or patient care activities.

Health Workforce Supply in Nevada details recent trends on the supply of health care workers utilizing data collected by agencies and boards in the State of Nevada charged with licensing and regulating health professionals. It provides trend data on changes in the number of licensees, as well as change in the per capita number of licensed health professionals over the past decade. It also contains current information on the regions of the state designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) by the Federal Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), and the number of Nevadans residing in primary care, mental health, and dental HPSAs. The geographical maldistribution of health professionals is a fundamental feature of health workforce shortages in Nevada.

Key Findings on Health Workforce Supply in Nevada

Tables 1 through 6 of the report details recent trends on the supply of health care workers utilizing data collected by agencies and boards in the State of Nevada charged with licensing and regulating health professionals. This section of the report provides trend data on changes in the number of licensees, as well as change in the per capita number of licensed health professionals over the past decade. A common feature of licensure trends over the past decade has been substantial growth in the number of licensees for most health professions, yet modest, if little, growth in the number of licensed health professionals per capita. For example, from 2006 to 2016, the number of licensed allopathic physicians (MDs) grew, from 4,062 to 5,092, or by 1,030 (25.4%). However, the number of licensed MDs per 100,000 only increased by 19.1 percent during the same period due to steady population growth. This “treading water” trend typifies medicine and most of the licensure data presented in this section and helps explain why Nevada’s poor health workforce rankings among U.S. states do not change appreciably from year to year, despite the fact that the number of licensees in most fields has grown over the past ten years. Noteworthy exceptions include advanced practitioners of nursing (APNs) and physician assistants (PAs) who have experienced both strong numerical and per capita growth over the past decade. In addition to highlighting the “treading water” phenomenon of strong growth in the number of licensees being offset by modest per capita gains, these tables reveal that some health professions have actually witnessed a net decline in the number of licensees per 100,000 population, including per capita drops in the number of addiction counselors, dental hygienists, emergency medical services, and medical laboratory directors and technologists.

Tables 7 and 8 summarize Nevada’s health workforce rankings among U.S. states. Physician data used in Tables 7 are from 2010-2014 *American Medical Association Physician Masterfiles* (Copyright). Non-Federal physicians’ data are used in this report. Primary care data includes both MD and DO data from General Family Medicine, General Practice, General Internal Medicine and General Pediatrics and subspecialties within these specialties are excluded. Total patient care and patient care primary care subset includes both MD and DO data from office based and hospital based full-time staff including residents. Physicians aged 75 and over are excluded. Data for individual specialties of Anesthesiology, Emergency Medicine, Family Medicine, General Practice, Internal Medicine, General Surgery, OB-Gyn, Orthopedic Surgery, Pediatrics, Physical Medicine/Rehab, and Psychiatry include both MD and DO physicians. Overall categories of Medical Specialties and Surgical Specialties is only MD data.

The data contained in this section of the report reveals physician workforce shortages across most medical specialties, as well as poor rankings across a wide range of health professions in Nevada. Despite recent improvement in the number of licensed health professionals, Nevada’s health workforce rankings have not changed appreciably over the past two decades. Noteworthy rankings include the number of physicians per capita (Nevada is ranked 48th among U.S. states), primary care physicians (50th), registered nurses (48th), psychiatrists (47th), and psychologists (38th). Equally troubling, Nevada ranks poorly across most medical and surgical specialties, including general surgery (50st), orthopedic surgery (51st), family medicine/general practice (47th), and pediatrics (48th). Exceptions to these trends include dentists (Nevada’s rank is 32nd among US states), physicians in

emergency medicine (38th), internal medicine (30th), anesthesiology (23rd), plastic surgery (26th), colorectal surgery (39th), physical medicine and rehab (25th), forensic pathology (12th), and physician assistants in clinical practice (38th).

One of the most striking features of Table 8 is that the non-physician health professions listed possess a per capita number lower than the national average or number of professionals per 100,000 population. While these figures beg the larger question of what is the appropriate or desired number of health professionals in Nevada, it is abundantly clear that Nevada's health workforce supply falls well short of national averages for most of the key professions needed to ensure access to basic primary, preventive, and specialty services. These deficits will be compounded by an aging health care workforce and new demands for medical services generated by population growth, population aging, and insurance coverage expansions over the past four or five years. The data in this table are from the Area Health Resource File and are aggregated from multiple sources: national licensure files, National Provider Identification (CMS), Bureau of Labor Statistics, and the American Community Survey. Some data may reflect full-time workforce per capita rather than licensure per capita.

A key determinant of health workforce supply in Nevada is the capacity of public and private higher education institutions in the state to produce graduates for specific health care occupations who are prepared for licensure in their respective fields. Tables 9 and 10 provide information on medical, nursing, and other health professions graduates in Nevada utilizing the most currently available data (Academic Year 2014-2015) from the Integrated Postsecondary Data System (IPEDS).

Table 9 provides a snapshot of public and private higher education health care program capacity in Nevada for a selected number of occupations in medicine and primary care, nursing, oral health, pharmacy, mental health, and allied health. These data illustrate a couple of general features of higher education capacity in Nevada. First, the output or number of completions for most health care occupations is modest with respect to any measure of recent or projected job demand. Second, change or growth in capacity in most programs has been modest over the past six year years. Even in those programs, such as nursing and pharmacy, that have substantially increased their respective number of completions over the past six years, it is unclear whether there is sufficient capacity to meet the anticipated growth in demand that will occur with an aging population and insurance coverage expansions that will take place in Nevada over the next decade.

Table 10 highlights higher education completion rates for the most recent academic year (2014-2015) by race, ethnicity, and gender. Comparing nursing graduates by gender, 80.2% of registered nurse graduates were female whereas 92.3% of the nurse practitioner graduates were male. In terms of racial and ethnic diversity among graduates as compared to the general population, white and Asian students are over-represented, as compared to non-white and Latino population groups. Among the professions listed in Table 10, physical therapists (PT) were the least diverse with 73.4% of PT graduates being white.

Table 11 and 12 highlight significant differences in the geographic distribution of health professionals in Nevada and thus point to the magnitude and scope of health workforce shortages across regions of the state. Urban counties include Carson City, Clark and Washoe Counties. Rural counties refer to the remaining fourteen counties in Nevada. In general, urban areas of the state possess higher per capita levels of licensed health professionals – particularly medical and surgical specialists – than sparsely populated and isolated rural and frontier regions of the state. Nonetheless, in a state already characterized by health workforce deficits compared to other states in the region and nation, severe shortages of primary care and basic ancillary health professionals exist across many regions of the state.

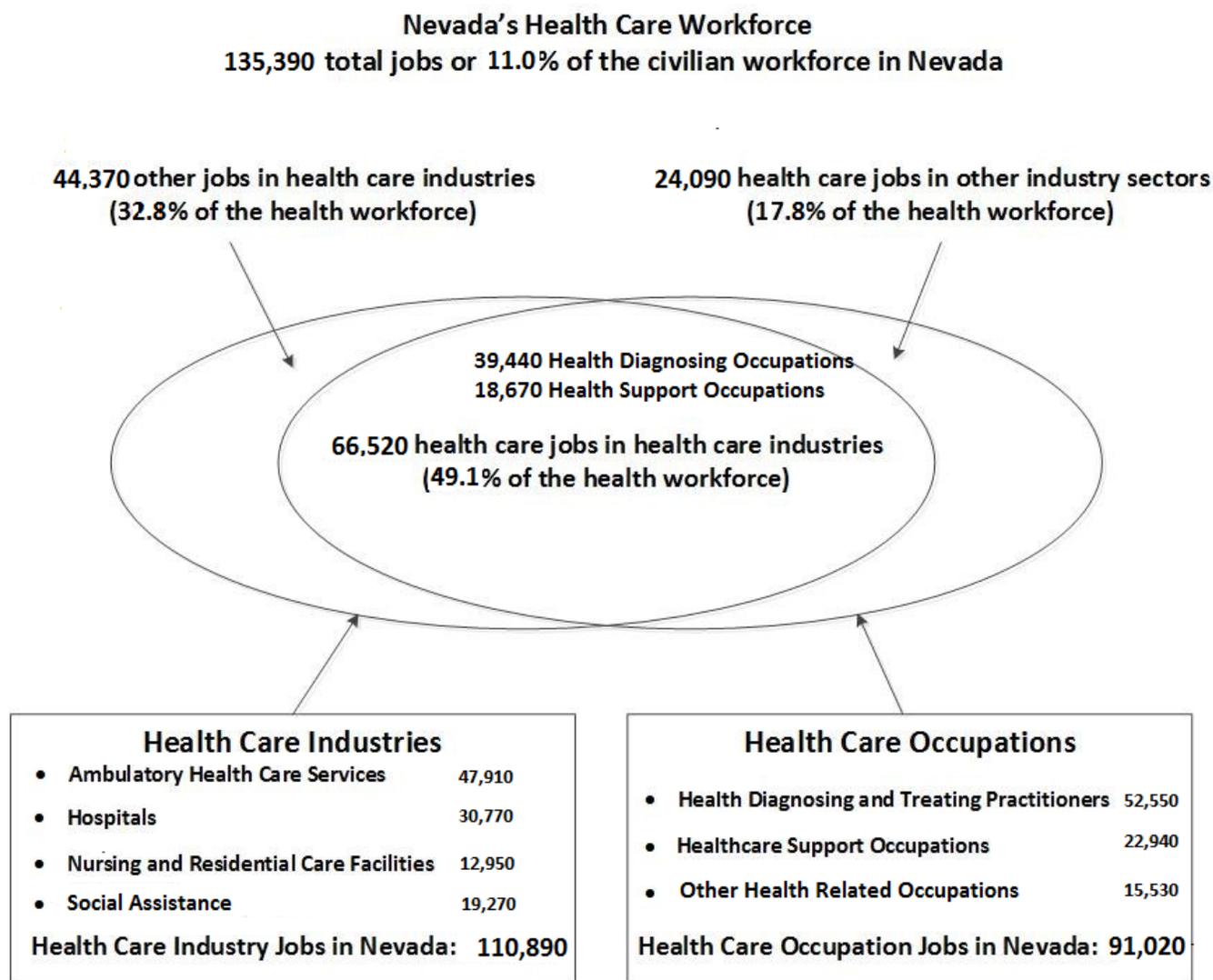
Table 11 highlights important differences between the state’s three urban counties and fourteen rural and frontier counties in terms of the current number of licensed health professionals per 100,000 population. Shaded cells indicate the region of the state with the lowest per capita number of health professionals. With few exceptions, the per capita number of licensed health care workers is significantly lower in rural versus urban counties, including medicine and primary care, registered and licensed practical nursing, dentists and hygienists, pharmacy, and most licensed mental health and allied health professions. Rural and frontier counties possess a much smaller number of allopathic and osteopathic physicians and non-physician primary care providers per capita – deficits affecting the clinical capacity of rural safety net providers already at a competitive disadvantage versus urban facilities in terms of their ability to recruit and retain health professionals.

Table 12 provides a summary of the estimated population in Nevada who reside in Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) by county of residence and type of HPSA. Currently, 34.4 percent of the state or an estimated 982,117 Nevadans live in a primary care HPSA. Over half of the state’s rural and frontier population live in primary care HPSAs as compared to just over one-third of the state’s 2.6 million urban residents. In 2017, an estimated 143,821 rural residents and 775,735 urban residents in Nevada lived in a dental HPSA. While dental workforce shortages are less severe than primary care and mental health workforce shortages, 31.7 percent of the state’s population continue to reside in dental health shortage areas and 8 out of 14 of the state’s rural and frontier counties are entire-county dental HPSAs. Finally, Table 12 highlights the scope and severity of the state’s mental health workforce shortages. Currently, the entire population in 16 of the 17 counties in Nevada resides in a mental HPSA, including all rural and frontier regions of the state and both urban counties of northern Nevada.

Maps 1 through 9 highlight geographic variation in the per capita number of health professionals in Nevada. This section of the chart book includes current information on regions of the state designated as Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSA) by the federal Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), including the number of Nevadans residing in primary care, mental health, and dental HPSAs. The geographical maldistribution of health professionals is a fundamental feature of health workforce shortages in Nevada. Maps 1 through 3 highlight the extent of primary care shortages across most regions of the state, the absence of shortage designations in suburban census tracts of Clark County and urban regions of northern Nevada, and the presence of primary care shortage areas in the urban core of both Clark and Washoe Counties. Maps 4 through 6 depict the comparatively less

severe, yet extensive regions of the state designated as dental HPSAs, the absence of dental shortage designations in suburban census tracts of Clark County and urban regions of northern Nevada as was the case with primary care HPSAs, and the presence of dental shortage areas in the urban core or central census tracts of both Clark and Washoe Counties. Finally, the current geographic distribution of mental HPSAs are highlighted in stark detail in maps 7 through 9 for the entire state of Nevada, as well as urban census tracts in Clark County and northern Nevada.

Figure 1: Health Workforce in Nevada



Source: Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation (2017)

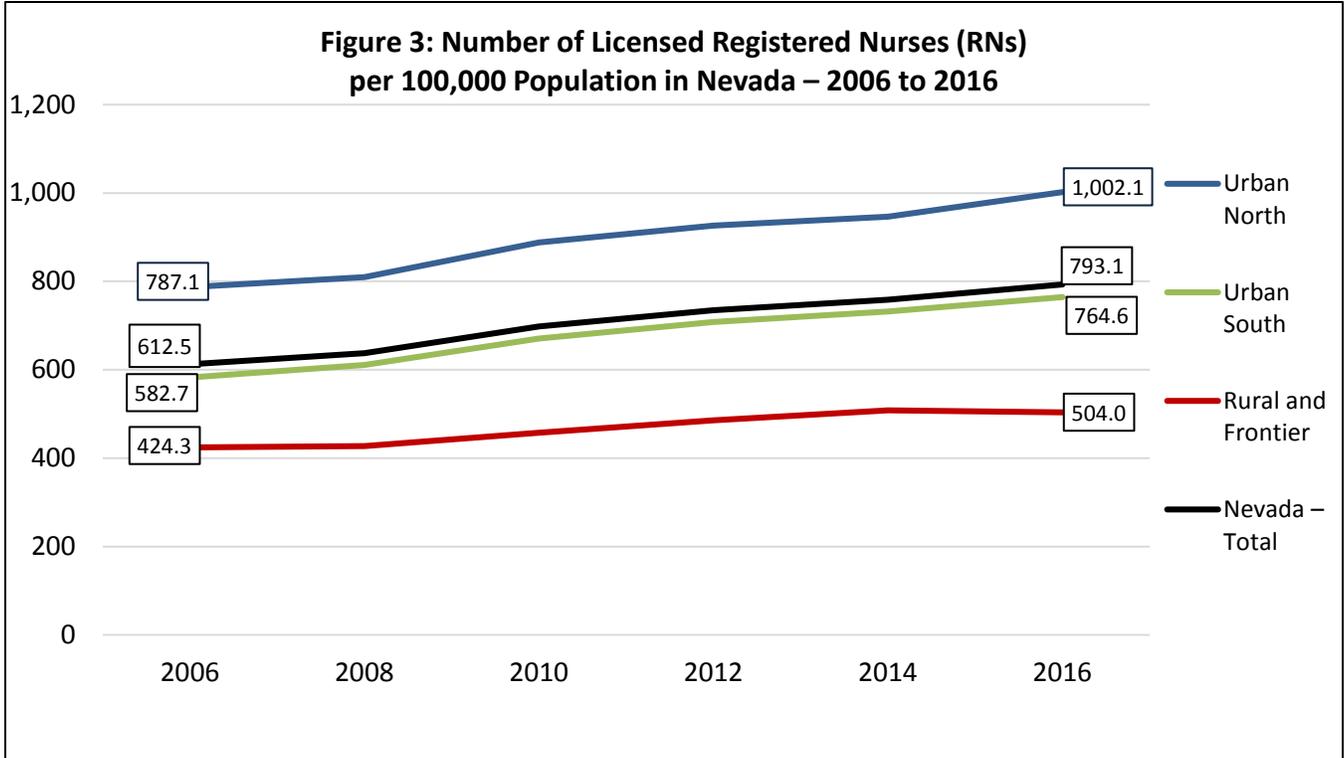
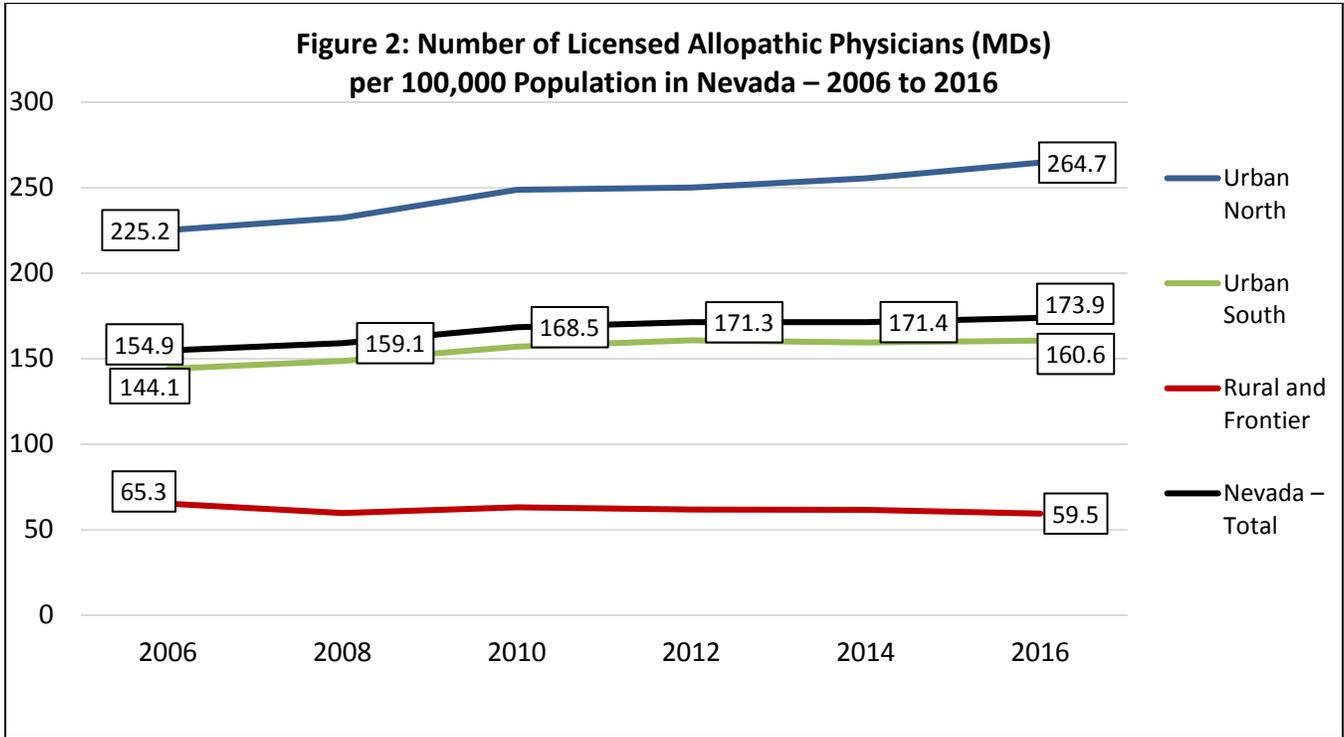


Table 1: Licensed Physicians and Physician Assistants in Nevada

Licensed Health Professionals	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Change – 2006 to 2016
Number							
Allopathic Physicians (MDs)	4,062	4,358	4,590	4,712	4,874	5,092	1,030
Osteopathic Physicians (DOs)	448	461	497	536	595	688	240
Allopathic Physician Assistants (PAs)	271	431	461	517	571	826	555
Osteopathic Physician Assistants (PAs)	47	52	58	72	77	102	55
Number per 100,000 Population							
Allopathic Physicians (MDs)	154.9	159.1	168.5	171.3	171.4	173.9	19.1
Osteopathic Physicians (DOs)	17.1	16.8	18.4	19.5	20.9	23.5	6.4
Allopathic Physician Assistants (PAs)	10.3	15.7	16.9	18.8	20.1	28.2	17.9
Osteopathic Physician Assistants (PAs)	1.8	1.9	2.1	2.6	2.7	3.5	1.7

Sources: Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Nevada State Board of Osteopathic Medicine (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Nevada State Board of Nursing (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Nevada State Demographer's Office (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Table 2: Licensed Nurses in Nevada

Licensed Health Professionals	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Change – 2006 to 2016
Number							
Registered Nurses (RNs)	16,067	17,456	19,025	20,214	21,563	23,222	7,156
Advanced Practitioners of Nursing (APNs)	432	511	588	674	901	1,180	748
Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs)	2,690	2,792	2,796	2,857	2,977	3,163	473
Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs)	75	71	75	75	86	94	19
RNs with EMS Certification	116	128	136	147	124	145	29
Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs)	5,855	6,069	6,872	7,223	7,863	8,133	2,278
Number per 100,000 Population							
Registered Nurses (RNs)	612.5	637.4	698.4	735.0	758.4	793.1	180.6
Advanced Practitioners of Nursing (APNs)	16.5	18.7	21.6	24.5	31.9	40.3	23.8
Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs)	102.6	101.9	102.9	103.9	104.7	108.0	1.0
Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs)	2.9	2.6	2.8	2.7	3.0	3.2	0.4
RNs with EMS Certification	4.4	4.7	5.0	5.3	4.4	5.0	0.5
Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs)	223.2	221.6	252.2	262.6	276.5	277.8	54.6

Source: Nevada State Board of Nursing (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), Nevada State Demographer's Office (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014).

Figure 4: Number of Licensed Advanced Practitioners of Nursing (APNs) and Physician Assistants (PAs) per 100,000 Population in Nevada – 2006 to 2016

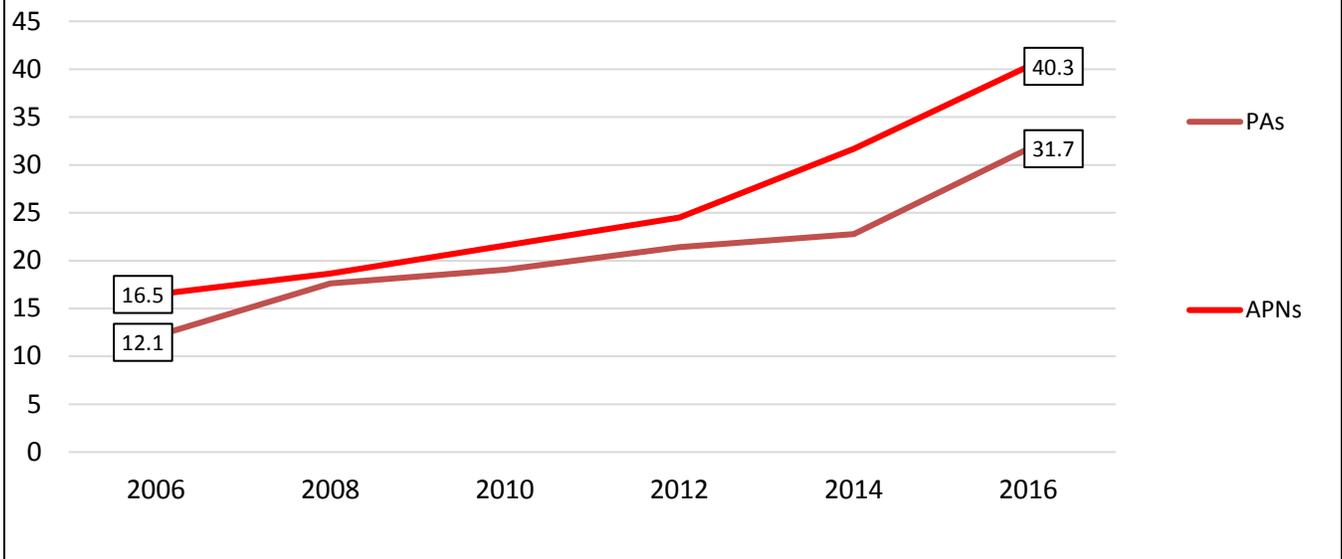


Figure 5: Number of Alcohol, Drug, and Gambling (ADG) Counselors, Licensed Clinical Social Workers (LCSWs), Psychologists, and Psychiatrists per 100,000 Population in Nevada – 2006 to 2016

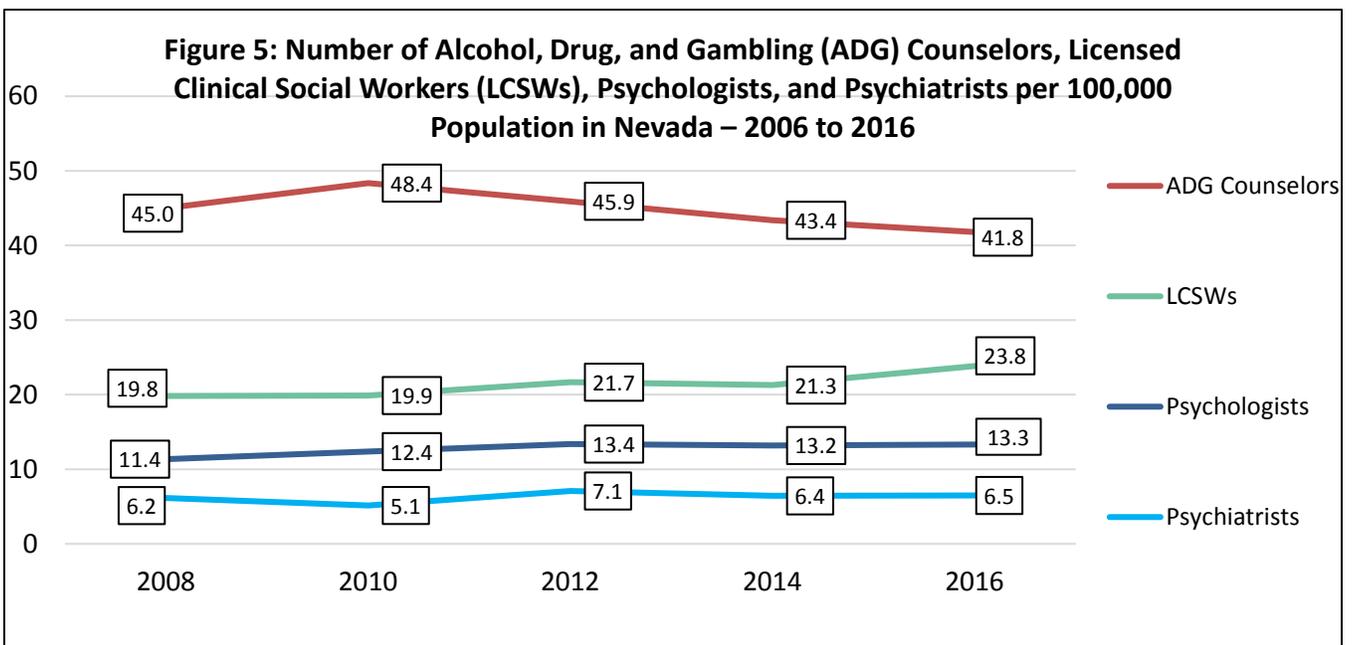


Table 3: Licensed Mental and Behavioral Health Professionals in Nevada

Licensed Health Professionals	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Change – 2006 to 2016
Number							
Alcohol, Drug, and Gambling Counselors	–	1,233	1,306	1,263	1,277	1,224	-9
Clinical Professional Counselors	–	–	28	47	–	99	71
Licensed Clinical Social Workers (LSCWs)	–	543	537	596	602	698	155
Marriage and Family Therapists	–	–	635	669	–	734	99
Psychiatrists	152	169	139	195	182	190	38
Psychologists	–	311	334	368	373	390	79
Number per 100,000 Population							
Alcohol, Drug, and Gambling Counselors	–	45.0	48.4	45.9	43.4	42.1	-3.2
Clinical Professional Counselors	–	–	1.0	1.7	–	3.4	2.3
Licensed Clinical Social Workers (LSCWs)	–	19.8	19.9	21.7	21.3	23.8	4.0
Marriage and Family Therapists	–	–	23.5	24.3	–	25.1	1.6
Psychiatrists	6.0	6.2	5.1	7.1	6.4	6.5	0.5
Psychologists	–	11.4	12.4	13.4	13.2	13.3	2.0

Source: Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Nevada State Board of Psychological Examiners (2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), State of Nevada Board of Examiners for Marriage & Family Therapists and Clinical Professional Counselors (2010, 2012, 2014), State of Nevada Board of Examiners for Social Workers (2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), Nevada State Board of Examiners for Alcohol, Drug, and Gambling Counselors (2008, 2012, 2014), Nevada State Demographer’s Office (2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

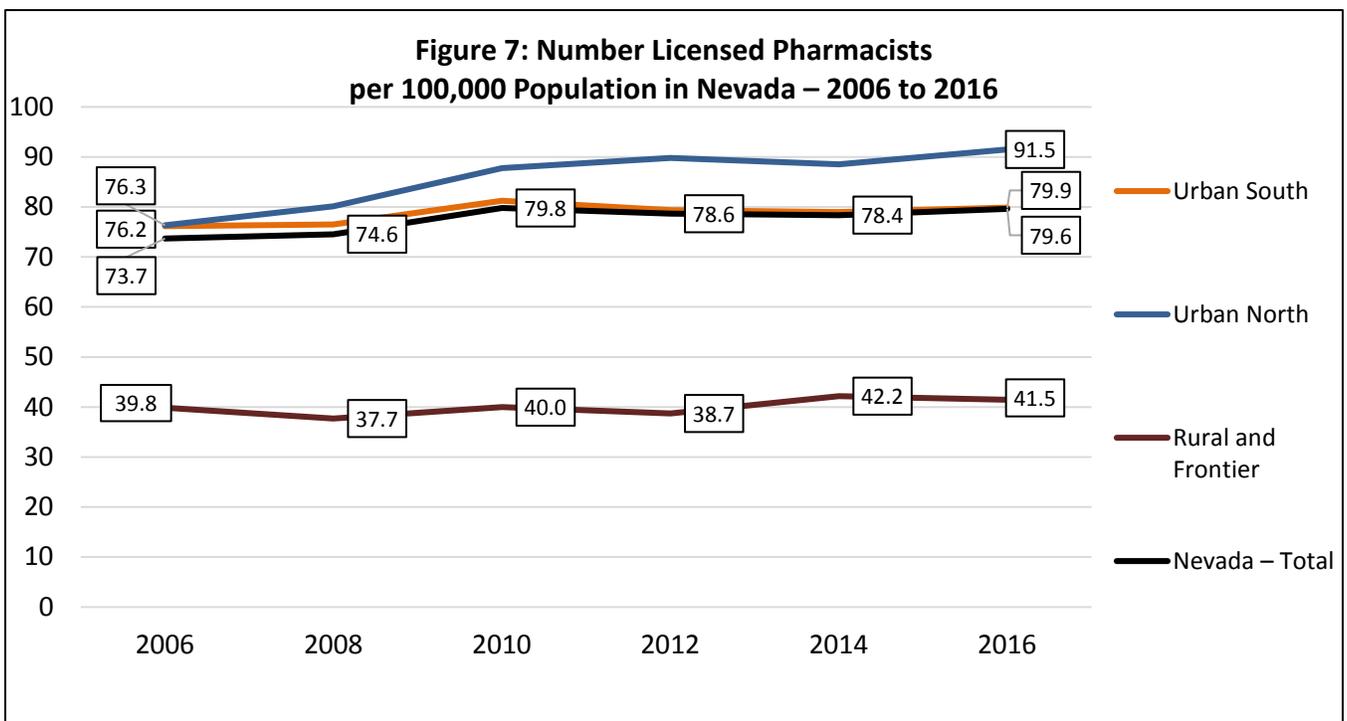
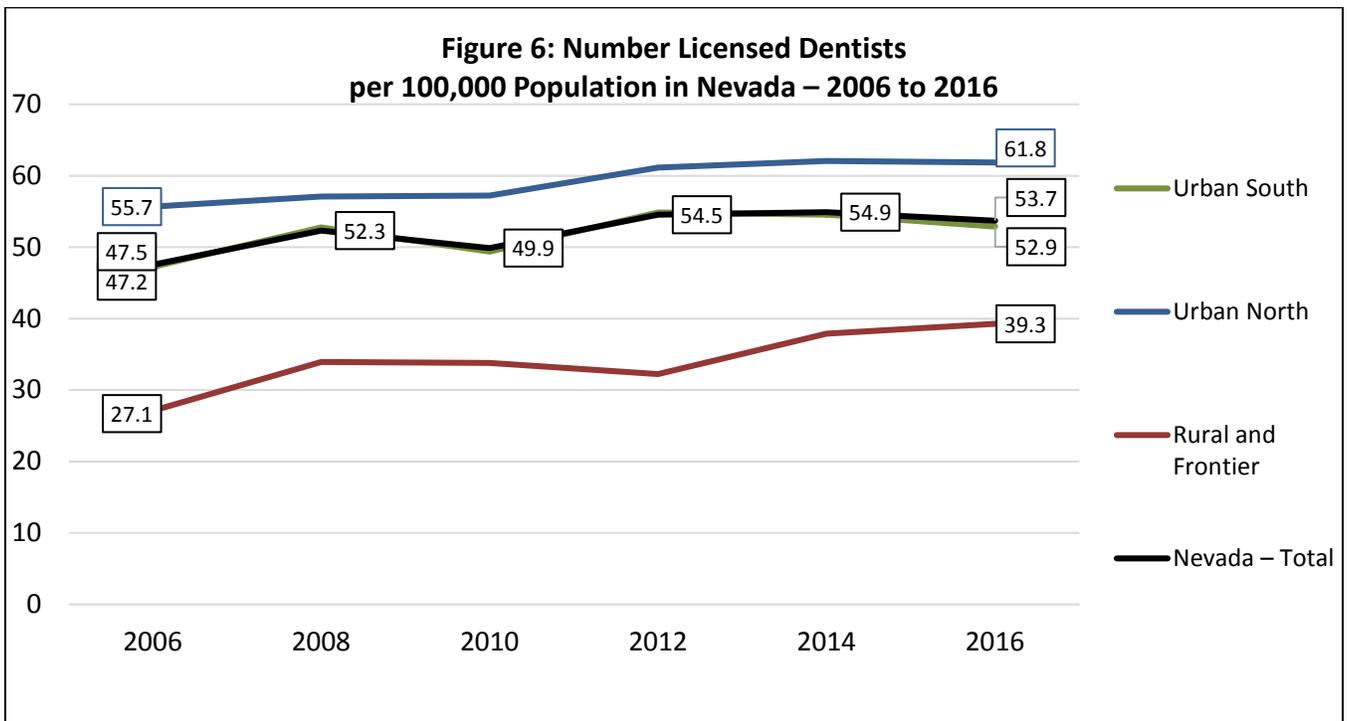


Table 4: Licensed Dentists and Dental Hygienists in Nevada

Licensed Health Professionals	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Change – 2006 to 2016
Number							
Dentists	1,247	1,433	1,347	1,500	1,553	1,573	326
Registered Dental Hygienists (RDHs)	971	992	1,014	1,022	1,047	1,044	73
Number per 100,000 Population							
Dentists	47.5	52.3	49.9	54.5	54.9	53.7	32.0
Registered Dental Hygienists (RDHs)	37.0	36.2	37.5	37.2	37.0	35.7	-1.4

Source: Nevada State Board of Dental Examiners (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016). Nevada State Demographer's Office (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Table 5: Licensed Pharmacists and Pharmacy Technicians in Nevada

Licensed Health Professionals	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Change – 2006 to 2016
Number							
Pharmacists	1,933	2,044	2,155	2,163	2,217	2,332	399
Pharmacy Technicians	2,930	3,828	4,725	5,288	5,463	5,900	2,970
Number per 100,000 Population							
Pharmacists	73.7	74.6	79.8	78.6	78.4	79.6	6.0
Pharmacy Technicians	111.7	139.8	175.0	192.3	193.1	201.5	89.8

Source: Nevada State Board of Pharmacy (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016). Nevada State Demographer's Office (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Figure 8: Number of Dispensing Opticians, Dispensing Optician Apprentices, and Optometrists per 100,000 Population in Nevada – 2006 to 2016

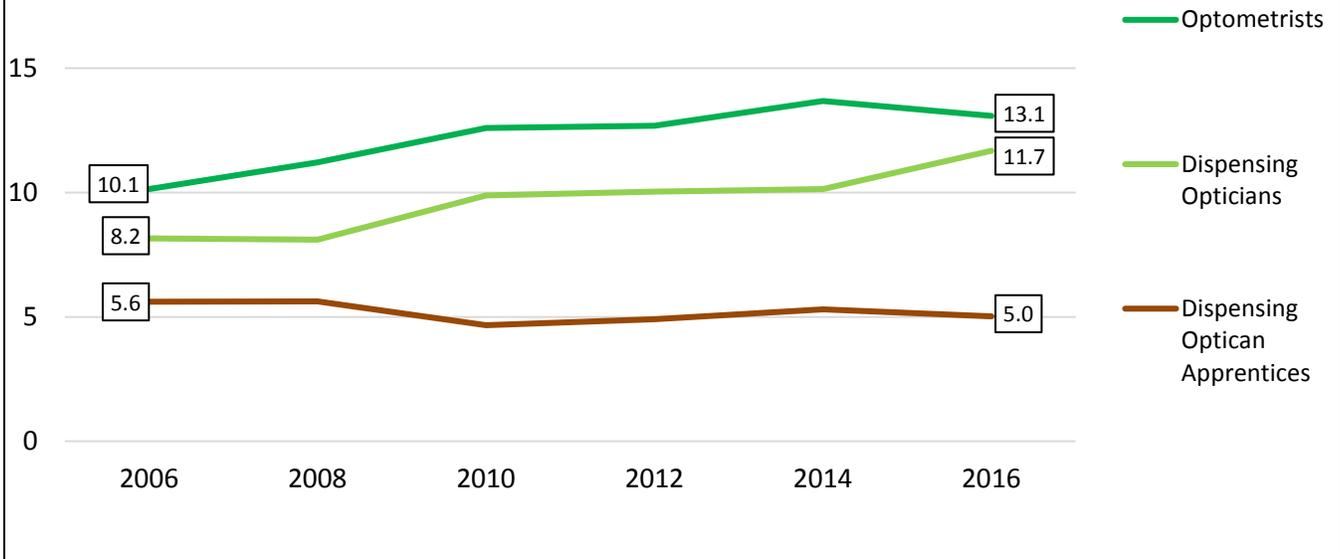


Figure 9: Number of Occupational Therapists (OTs), Physical Therapists (PTs), and Respiratory Therapists (RTs) per 100,000 Population in Nevada – 2006 to 2016

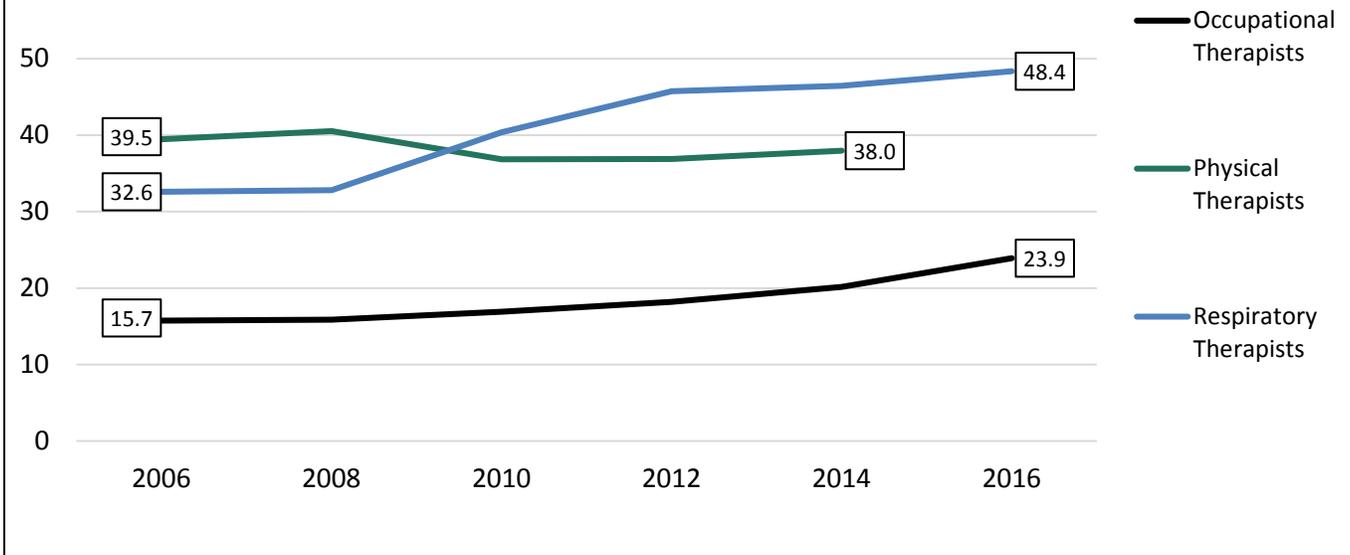
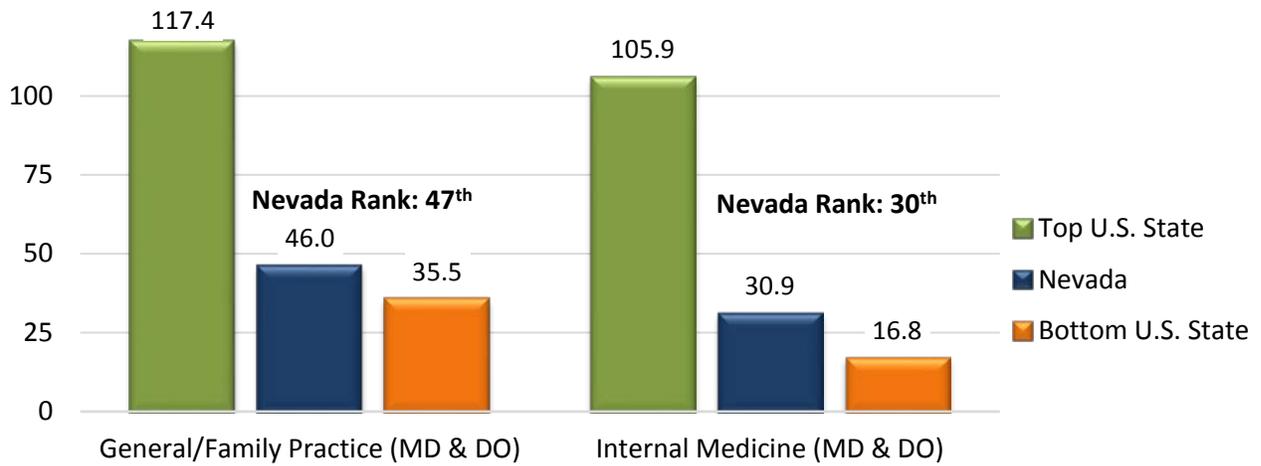


Table 6: Licensed Allied Health Professionals in Nevada

Licensed Health Professionals	2006	2008	2010	2012	2014	2016	Change – 2006 to 2016
Number							
Audiologists	–	61	76	78	83	88	19
Chiropractors	550	566	599	596	593	616	66
Dispensing Opticians	214	222	267	276	287	342	128
Dispensing Optician Apprentices	147	154	126	135	150	147	0
EMS – Emergency Responders	903	699	665	601	–	414	-489
EMS – Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs)	3,809	3,171	2,830	2,621	–	1,683	-2,126
EMS – Advanced EMTs	2,487	2,316	2,396	2,431	–	2,058	-429
EMS – Paramedics	1,139	1,298	1,458	1,528	–	1,739	600
Medical Laboratory Technologists	2,028	2,229	2,006	2,277	2,464	2,246	218
Medical Laboratory Technicians	363	596	187	570	542	1,248	612
Medical Laboratory Assistants	5,124	6,343	6,340	6,666	6,325	9,116	3,992
Medical Laboratory Directors	147	224	218	240	246	190	43
Occupational Therapists (OTs)	413	435	457	501	570	700	287
Optometrists	266	307	340	349	386	383	117
Physical Therapists (PTs)	1,035	1,110	995	1,014	1,074	–	360
Physical Therapy Assistants (PTAs)	264	220	236	263	302	–	148
Podiatrists	89	92	93	98	102	116	27
Respiratory Therapists	855	897	1,090	1,258	1,314	1,416	561
Speech Language Pathologists	240	515	573	607	664	755	515
Number per 100,000 Population							
Audiologists	–	2.2	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.5	0.7
Chiropractors	21.0	20.7	22.2	21.7	21.0	21.0	0.0
Dispensing Opticians	8.2	8.1	9.9	10.0	10.1	11.7	3.5
Dispensing Optician Apprentices	5.6	5.6	4.7	4.9	5.3	5.0	-0.6
EMS – First Responders	34.4	25.5	24.9	21.9	–	14.1	-20.3
EMS – Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs)	347.5	254.4	312.6	309.8	–	297.0	-50.5
EMS – Advanced EMTs	94.8	84.6	88.7	88.4	–	70.2	-24.5
EMS – Paramedics	43.4	47.4	54.0	55.6	–	59.4	16.0
Medical Laboratory Technologists	77.3	81.4	74.3	82.8	87.1	76.7	-0.6
Medical Laboratory Technicians	24.2	21.8	6.9	20.7	19.2	42.6	18.4
Medical Laboratory Assistants	195.3	231.6	234.8	242.4	223.6	311.3	116.0
Medical Laboratory Directors	5.6	8.2	8.1	8.7	8.7	6.5	0.9
Occupational Therapists (OTs)	15.7	15.9	16.9	18.2	20.1	23.9	8.2
Optometrists	10.1	11.2	12.6	12.7	13.7	13.1	2.9
Physical Therapists (PTs)*	39.5	40.5	36.8	36.9	38.0	–	-1.5
Physical Therapy Assistants (PTAs)	10.1	8.0	8.7	9.6	10.7	–	0.6
Podiatrists	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.6	3.6	4.0	0.6
Respiratory Therapists	32.6	32.8	40.4	45.7	46.5	48.4	15.8
Speech Language Pathologists	9.1	18.8	21.2	22.1	23.5	25.8	16.6

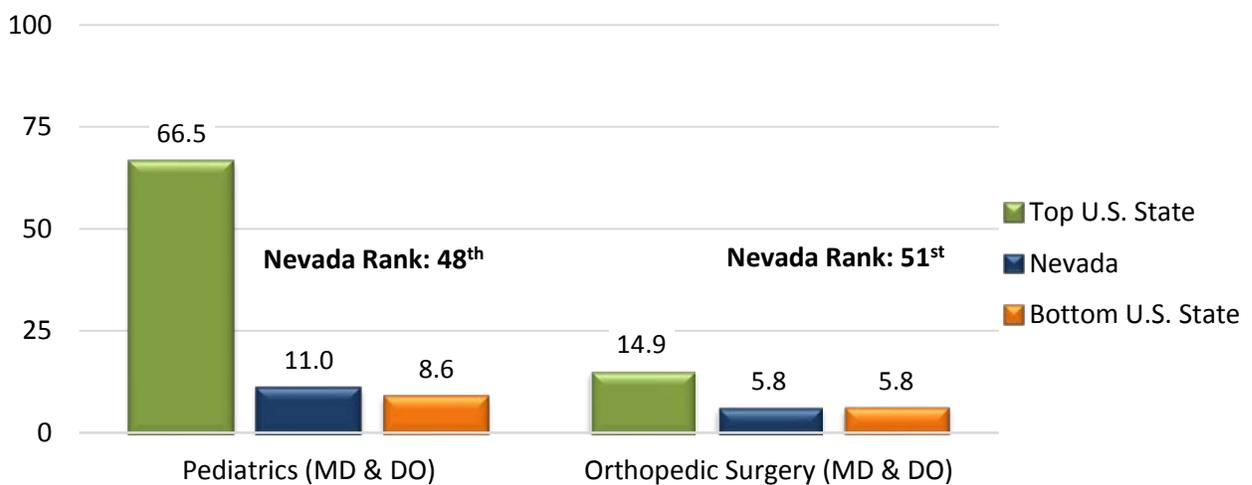
Source: Nevada Board of Examiners for Audiology and Speech Pathology (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Chiropractic Physicians' Board of Nevada (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 201, 2016), Nevada Department of Health and Human Services, Nevada State Health Division (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Emergency Medical Services & Trauma System, Southern Nevada Health District (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Nevada Board of Dispensing Opticians (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Nevada State Board of Optometry (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Nevada State Board of Podiatry (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Nevada Board of Examiners for Audiology and Speech Pathology (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016). Bureau of Health Care Quality & Compliance, Nevada State Health Division (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016), Nevada State Board of Physical Therapy (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014), Nevada State Demographer's Office (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016). Data marked with an asterisk (*) are the most current available (2014).

Figure 10: State Health Workforce Rankings
Number of Licensees per 100,000 Population in Nevada



Source: Area Health Resources File (2017). More information available at <http://ahrf.hrsa.gov/>

Figure 11: State Health Workforce Rankings
Number of Licensees per 100,000 Population in Nevada



Source: Area Health Resources File (2016). More information available at <http://ahrf.hrsa.gov/>

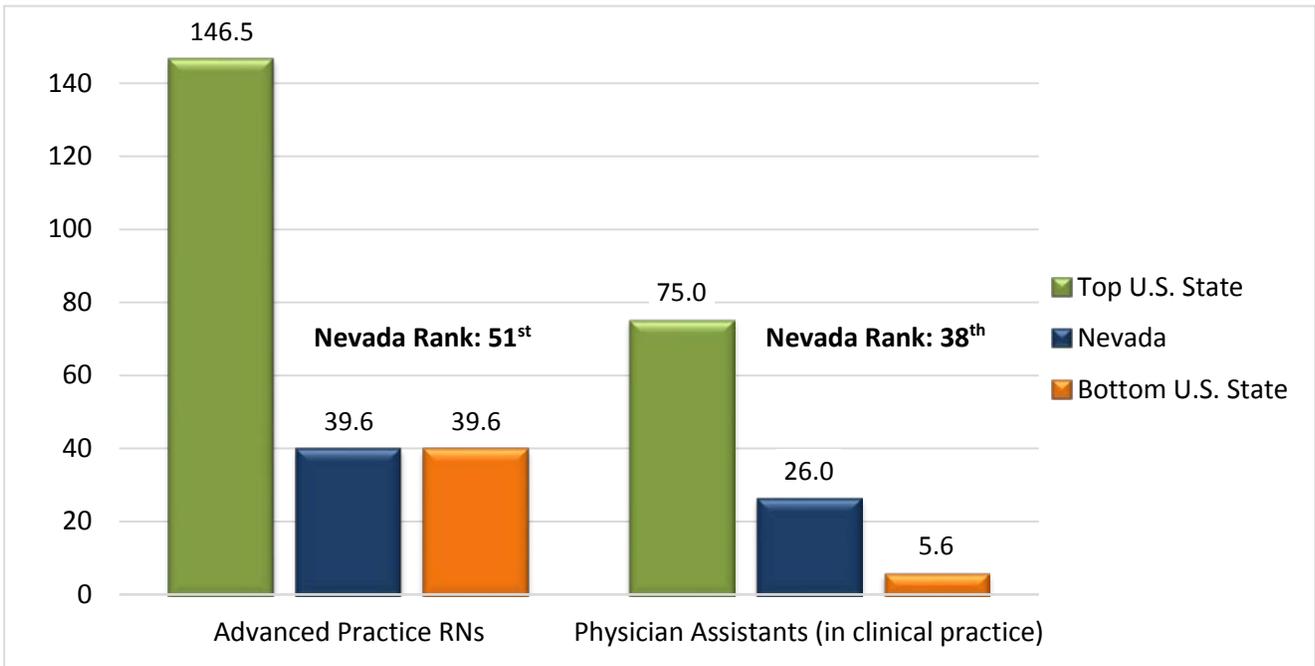
Table 7: State Health Workforce Rankings – Number of Physicians with an Active License per 100,000 Population in Nevada and the United States

Licensed Physicians	Number per 100,000 Population				
	Nevada Rank	Nevada Rate	Top U.S. State	U.S. Average	Bottom U.S. State
Medicine and Primary Care					
Physicians (MDs & DOs)	48	244.9	875.1	344.4	223.2
Patient Care Physicians (Active MDs & DOs)	48	204.6	778.0	296.3	188.4
Patient Care Physicians (MDs & DOs)	48	188.6	628.2	267.6	180.0
Patient Care Primary Care Physicians (MDs & DOs)	49	64.2	135.4	83.1	58.1
Primary Care Physicians (MDs & DOs)	50	88.0	224.2	121.7	85.5
Residents and Fellows in ACGME-Accredited Program	47	10.1	266.6	57.6	2.0
Residents and Fellows in ACGME-Accredited Primary Care	48	6.1	88.0	13.6	1.9
Physicians in Medical Specialties	43	66.4	308.9	101.4	41.1
Physicians in Surgical Specialties	51	35.2	133.1	52.5	35.2
Physicians in Allergy and Immunology					
Physicians in Allergy and Immunology	46	0.7	3.2	1.4	0.3
Physicians in Anesthesiology (MDs & DOs)					
Physicians in Anesthesiology (MDs & DOs)	23	14.5	27.0	15.2	7.2
Physicians in Cardiovascular Disease					
Physicians in Cardiovascular Disease	44	4.7	16.2	7.1	2.6
Physicians in Child Psychology					
Physicians in Child Psychology	46	1.4	10.0	2.6	0.9
Physicians in Colon/Rectal Surgery					
Physicians in Colon/Rectal Surgery	39	0.3	1.1	0.5	0.0
Physicians in Dermatology					
Physicians in Dermatology	47	1.9	9.1	3.8	1.7
Physicians in Diagnostic Radiology					
Physicians in Diagnostic Radiology	47	5.7	17.0	8.2	5.2
Physicians in Emergency Medicine (MDs & DOs)					
Physicians in Emergency Medicine (MDs & DOs)	38	11.5	32.2	12.0	7.0
Physicians in Forensic Pathology					
Physicians in Forensic Pathology	13	0.2	0.6	0.2	0.0
Physicians in Gastroenterology					
Physicians in Gastroenterology	44	2.9	9.7	4.4	1.9
Physicians in General Surgery (MDs & DOs)					
Physicians in General Surgery (MDs & DOs)	50	8.2	36.4	12.4	8.2
Physicians in General/Family Practice (MDs & DOs)					
Physicians in General/Family Practice (MDs & DOs)	47	46.0	117.4	63.8	35.5
Physicians in Internal Medicine (MDs & DOs)					
Physicians in Internal Medicine (MDs & DOs)	30	30.9	105.9	38.6	16.8
Physicians in Neurology					
Physicians in Neurology	47	3.0	16.5	5.5	1.9
Physicians in Neurological Surgery					
Physicians in Neurological Surgery	51	1.1	6.8	2.0	1.1
Physicians in Obstetrics and Gynecology (MDs & DOs)					
Physicians in Obstetrics and Gynecology (MDs & DOs)	47	9.1	30.8	13.1	8.4
Physicians in Ophthalmology					
Physicians in Ophthalmology	48	3.6	14.0	5.9	2.1
Physicians in Orthopedic Surgery (MDs and DOs)					
Physicians in Orthopedic Surgery (MDs and DOs)	51	5.8	14.9	8.6	5.8
Physicians in Otolaryngology					
Physicians in Otolaryngology	51	1.6	8.5	3.3	1.6
Physicians in Pathology					
Physicians in Pathology	50	2.4	13.0	5.7	2.4
Physicians in Pediatrics (MDs & DOs)					
Physicians in Pediatrics (MDs & DOs)	48	11.0	66.5	19.3	8.6
Physicians in Physical Medicine & Rehab (MDs & DOs)					
Physicians in Physical Medicine & Rehab (MDs & DOs)	25	3.1	6.4	3.7	1.6
Physicians in Plastic Surgery					
Physicians in Plastic Surgery	26	2.1	8.0	2.5	0.5
Physicians in Pulmonary Disease					
Physicians in Pulmonary Disease	49	2.0	9.7	3.8	1.5
Physicians in Psychiatry (MDs & DOs)					
Physicians in Psychiatry (MDs & DOs)	47	6.7	48.4	10.9	5.1
Physicians in Radiology					
Physicians in Radiology	45	2.2	9.3	3.1	1.2
Physicians in Radiological Oncology					
Physicians in Radiological Oncology	46	1.1	3.3	1.6	0.9
Physicians in Thoracic Surgery					
Physicians in Thoracic Surgery	46	0.9	2.4	1.4	0.4
Physicians in Urology					
Physicians in Urology	50	2.3	8.8	3.4	2.2

Source: Health Resources and Services Agency. Area Health Resources File (2017).

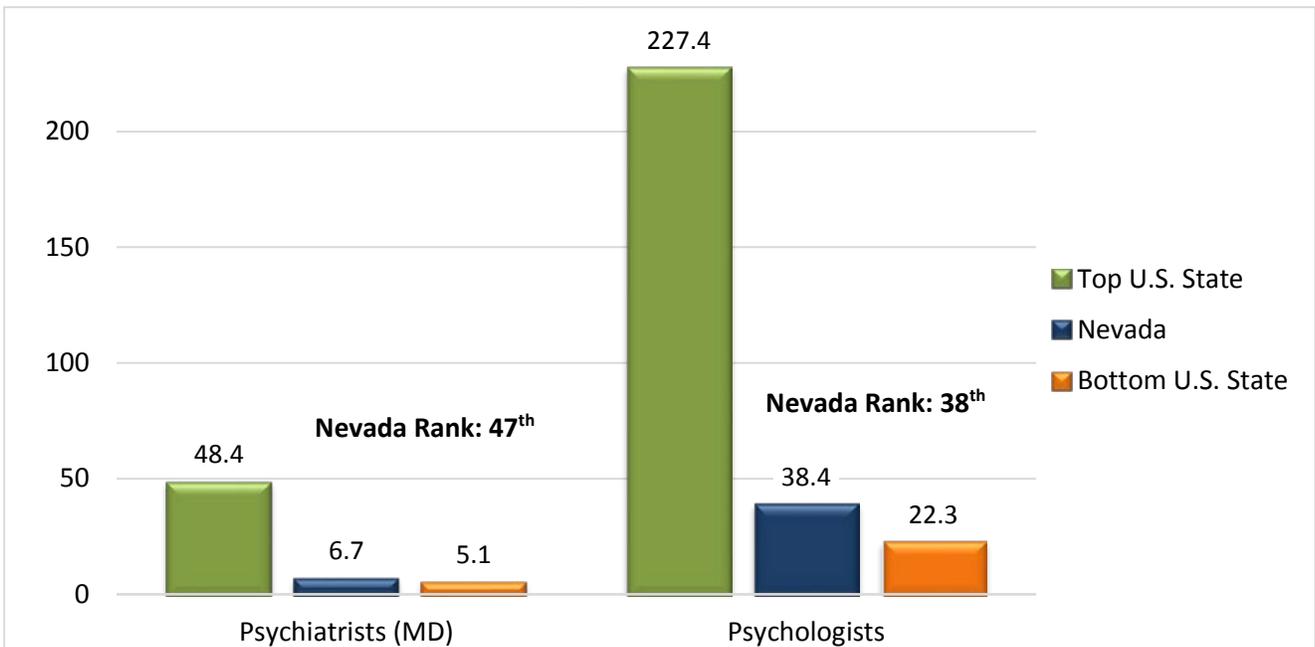
Notes: All physician data is for allopathic physicians unless otherwise noted. All data is for 2014 unless otherwise noted.

Figure 12: State Health Workforce Rankings
Number of Licensees per 100,000 Population in Nevada



Source: Area Health Resources File (2017). More information available at <http://ahrf.hrsa.gov/>

Figure 13: State Health Workforce Rankings
Number of Licensees per 100,000 Population in Nevada



Source: Area Health Resources File (2017). More information available at <http://ahrf.hrsa.gov/>

Table 8: State Health Workforce Rankings – Number of Licensed Health Professionals per 100,000 Population in Nevada and the United States

Licensed Health Professionals	Number per 100,000 Population				
	Nevada Rank	Nevada Rate	Top U.S. State	U.S. Average	Bottom U.S. State
Nursing					
Registered Nurses (RNs)	48	673.5	1,566.4	854.3	651.5
Advanced Practice RNs	51	39.6	146.5	76.1	39.6
Certified Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs)	51	3.3	37.0	14.3	3.3
Certified Nurse Midwives	50	1.1	12.3	3.5	1.1
Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs)	47	80.9	465.7	216.9	66.1
Oral Health					
Dentists	32	59.1	114.1	65.6	44.3
Dental Hygienists	40	52.2	107.2	62.4	36.1
Dental Assistants	25	97.6	170.6	100.5	63.4
Mental Health					
Physicians in Psychiatry	47	6.7	48.4	10.9	5.1
Psychologists	38	38.4	227.7	61.9	22.3
Mental Health and Substance Abuse Counselors	45	38.7	157.3	67.0	28.2
Allied Health					
Chiropractors	35	21.0	54.9	26.0	8.0
Clinical Lab Technologists & Technicians	50	65.4	180.0	99.7	64.5
Counselors	50	61.0	259.4	101.7	57.0
Diagnostic Related Technologists & Technicians	39	94.6	192.7	105.8	68.7
Dietitian and Nutritionists	41	22.7	69.6	28.9	18.9
Dispensing Optician	49	13.5	46.6	22.9	11.4
Health Practitioner Support Technologists & Technicians	50	61.0	259.4	101.7	57.0
Medical Assistants	41	247.6	420.1	288.6	165.7
Medical and Health Service Managers	51	130.7	492.0	196.6	130.7
Medical Records and Health Information Technicians	28	40.3	68.6	42.1	28.8
Medical Secretaries	51	106.5	404.9	201.0	106.5
Nursing, Psychiatric, and Home Health Aides	51	435.1	1,465.0	778.9	435.1
Occupational Therapists	44	11.9	59.4	30.8	11.9
Optometrists	43	13.4	25.5	15.4	9.4
Paramedics	47	45.0	185.9	73.7	40.2
Pharmacists	51	67.3	171.6	88.9	67.3
Physical Therapists	45	43.6	142.1	65.2	30.5
Physician Assistants (PAs) in Clinical Practice	38	26.0	75.0	34.0	5.6
Radiologic Technologists	46	47.7	100.2	60.9	42.3
Respiratory Therapists	11	43.7	56.5	34.7	20.4
Social Workers (Healthcare)	51	17.0	190.5	48.4	17.0
Surgical Technologists	34	28.0	53.6	31.2	20.1
Veterinarians	32	20.1	43.1	20.4	13.0

Source: Health Resources and Services Agency. Area Health Resources File (2017).

Table 9: Number of Health Care Education Graduates in Nevada – 2010 to 2015

Occupation / Degree Program	Program Completions						Change – 2010 to 2015	
	AY 09-10	AY 10-11	AY 11-12	AY 12-13	AY 13-14	AY 14-15	Number	Percent
Physicians								
Doctor's Programs – Allopathic (MD)	55	55	56	60	55	70	15	27.3
Doctor's Programs – Osteopathic (DO)	120	115	125	128	135	129	9	7.5
Physician Assistants								
Master's Programs	52	54	53	53	53	57	5	9.6
Registered Nurses								
Associate's Programs	334	424	466	430	517	512	178	53.3
Bachelor's Programs	463	436	526	540	497	539	76	16.4
Nurse Practitioners								
Master's Programs	65	31	45	16	22	26	26	108.3
Dentists								
Doctor's Programs	78	74	82	74	73	76	-2	-2.9
Dental Hygienists								
Bachelor's and Associate's Programs	27	62	35	32	37	81	54	200.0
Pharmacists								
Doctor's Programs	130	129	143	226	233	260	130	100.0
Psychologists								
Doctor's Programs	20	20	24	28	33	26	6	30.0
Social Workers								
Master's Programs	89	91	77	85	88	98	9	10.1
Marriage and Family Therapists								
Master's Programs	4	55	76	30	0	0	-4	-100.0
Substance Abuse/Addiction Counseling								
Associate's Programs	2	2	3	6	4	5	3	150.0
Physical Therapy								
Doctor's Programs	40	51	54	40	48	64	24	60.0
Public Health								
Master's Programs	40	51	54	40	48	64	24	60.0

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (2017).

Table 10: Percent of Health Care Education Graduates by Sex, Race, and Ethnicity in Nevada – 2015

Occupation / Degree Program	Total Completions AY 14-15	Socio-demographic Characteristics of Completers (Percent)						
		Race and Ethnicity					Gender	
		White	Black	Hispanic	Asian	Other	Men	Women
Physicians								
Doctor's Programs – Allopathic (MD)	70	65.7	2.9	7.1	15.7	8.6	55.7	44.3
Doctor's Programs – Osteopathic (DO)	129	52.7	1.6	5.4	39.5	0.8	59.7	40.3
Physician Assistants								
Master's Programs	57	59.6	5.3	10.5	21.1	3.5	36.8	63.2
Registered Nurses								
Associate's Programs	512	60.4	5.3	15.0	12.7	6.6	19.9	80.1
Bachelor's Programs	539	52.7	3.5	10.4	21.5	11.9	19.7	80.3
Nurse Practitioners								
Master's Programs	26	65.4	3.8	3.8	11.5	15.4	92.3	7.7
Dentists								
Doctor's Programs	76	59.2	0.0	6.6	23.7	10.5	64.5	35.5
Dental Hygienists								
Bachelor's and Associate's Programs	52	51.9	7.7	21.2	7.7	11.5	1.9	98.1
Pharmacists								
Doctor's Programs	260	54.6	3.5	3.1	29.6	9.2	50.4	49.6
Psychologists								
Doctor's Programs	26	69.2	0.0	3.8	3.8	23.1	23.1	88.5
Social Workers								
Master's Programs	98	48.0	14.3	23.5	3.1	11.2	17.0	82.7
Marriage and Family Therapists								
Master's Program	0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Substance Abuse/Addiction Counselors								
Associate's Programs	5	60.0	0.0	20.0	20.0	0.0	20.0	80.0
Physical Therapy								
Doctor's Program	64	73.4	1.6	9.4	9.4	6.3	51.6	48.4
Public Health								
Master's Program	64	42.2	7.8	6.3	7.8	7.8	26.6	68.7

Source: Integrated Postsecondary Data System (2017).

Figure 14: Number of Primary Care Providers per 100,000 Population by Region in Nevada

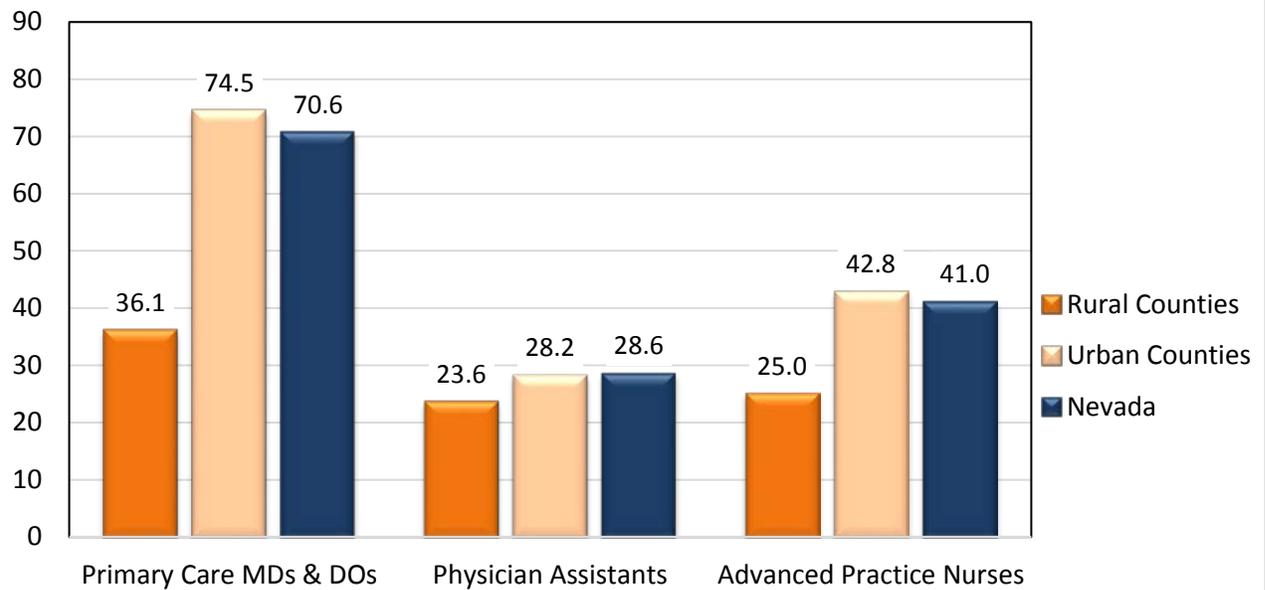


Figure 15: Number of Behavioral Health Providers per 100,000 Population by Region in Nevada

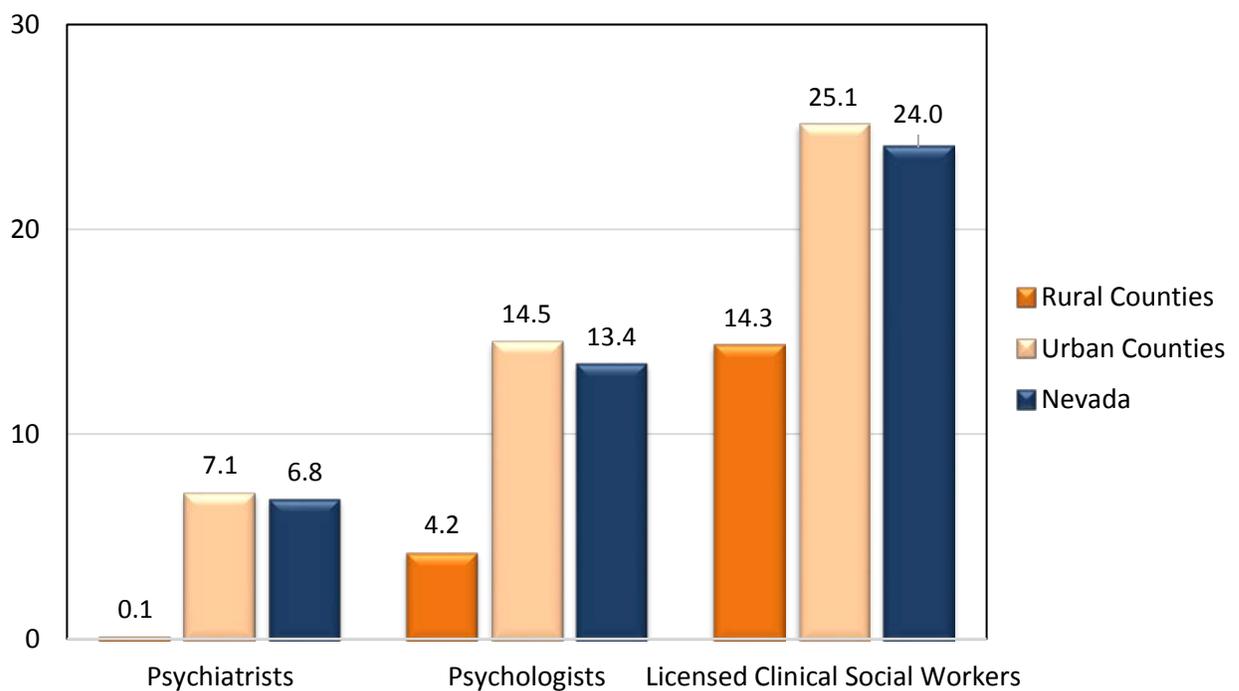


Table 11: Health Workforce Supply in Rural and Urban Regions of Nevada – 2017

Licensed Health Professionals	Number per 100,000 Population		
	Rural Counties	Urban Counties	Nevada
Medicine and Primary Care			
Allopathic Physicians (MDs)	70.5	188.6	176.8
Osteopathic Physicians (DOs)	15.9	24.2	23.4
Advanced Practitioners of Nursing (APNs)	25.0	42.8	41.0
Primary Care Physicians (MDs and DOs)	36.1	74.5	70.6
Physician Assistants (PAs)	23.6	28.6	28.2
Nursing			
Registered Nurses (RNs)	512.9	839.0	806.4
Licensed Practical Nurses (LPNs)	75.4	113.7	109.8
Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs)	5.6	3.0	3.3
RNs with EMS Certification	12.2	4.2	5.0
Certified Nursing Assistants (CNAs)	327.4	277.4	282.4
Oral Health			
Dentists	38.3	56.0	54.1
Registered Dental Hygienists (RDHs)	35.5	36.0	35.9
Mental Health			
Alcohol, Drug, and Gambling Counselors	48.8	41.5	42.1
Clinical Professional Counselors	3.5	3.4	3.4
Licensed Clinical Social Workers (LSCWs)	14.3	25.1	24.0
Marriage and Family Therapists	16.4	26.3	25.2
Psychiatrists	0.1	7.1	6.8
Psychologists	4.2	14.5	13.4
Pharmacy			
Pharmacists	42.2	84.6	80.2
Pharmacy Technicians	152.6	209.0	202.8
Allied Health			
Chiropractors	13.9	21.8	21.0
Dispensing Opticians	4.3	12.5	11.7
EMS – Emergency Responders	106.9	3.8	13.7
EMS –Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs)	206.4	28.3	45.5
EMS – Advanced EMTs	141.8	61.9	69.6
EMS – Paramedics	65.7	58.7	59.5
Medical Laboratory Technologists	15.5	44.7	41.8
Medical Laboratory Technicians	11.7	41.0	38.1
Medical Laboratory Assistants	253.0	321.3	314.6
Medical Laboratory Supervisors	27.6	40.6	39.3
Medical Laboratory Directors	1.4	7.1	6.6
Occupational Therapists (OTs)	11.0	25.4	24.0
Optometrists	13.0	13.7	13.6
Physical Therapists (PTs)*	28.8	39.0	38.0
Podiatrists	2.8	4.1	4.0
Respiratory Therapists (RTs)	24.2	50.5	48.0
Speech Language Pathologists	16.3	27.1	26.1

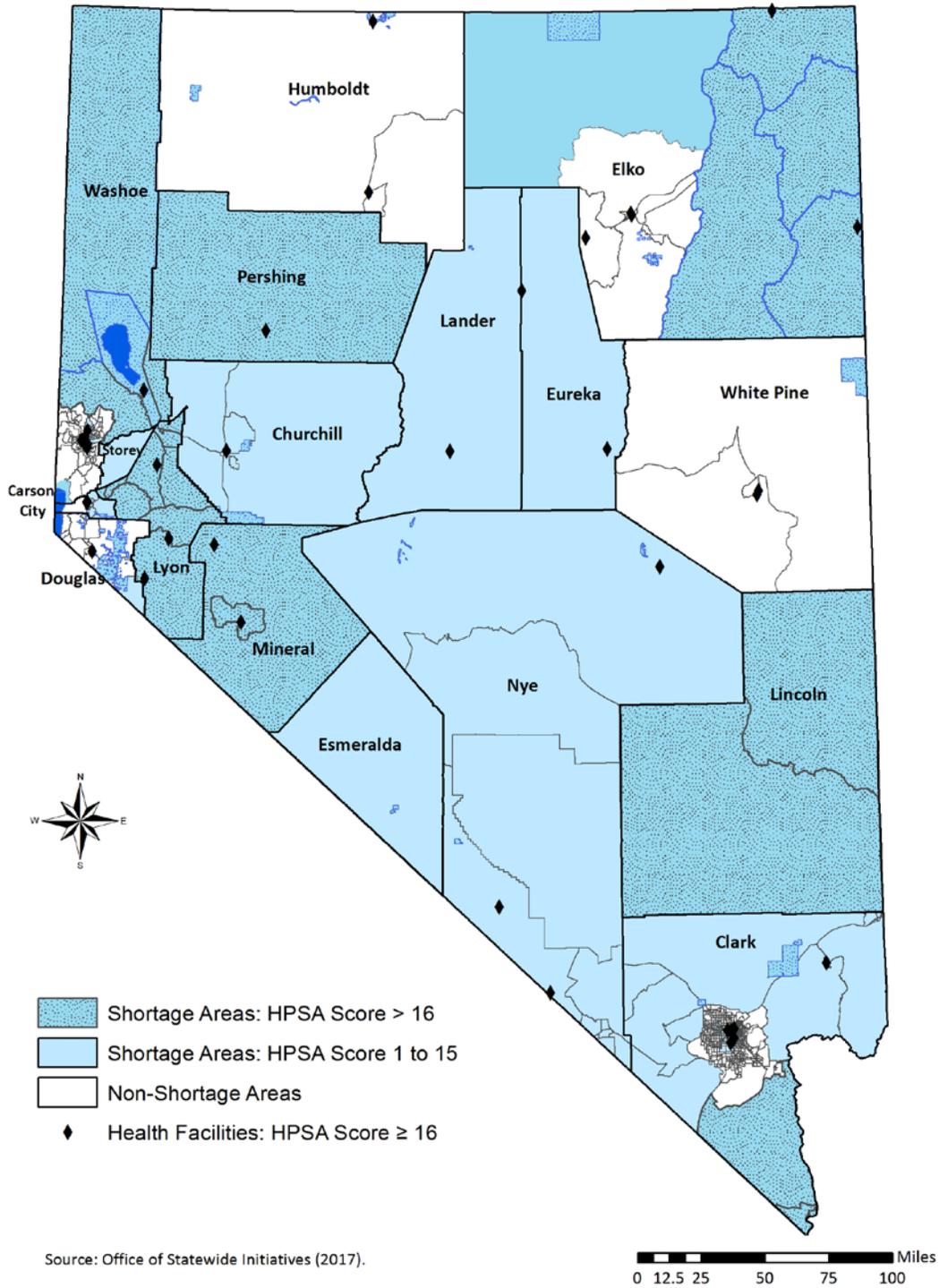
Sources: See Tables 1 through 6 for a complete list of citations for the professions and data contained in this table. Shaded cells highlight the region in Nevada with the lower per capita number of health professions in a given field. Urban counties include Carson City, Clark and Washoe Counties. Rural counties refer to the remaining fourteen counties in Nevada. Data marked with an asterisk (*) are the most current available (2014).

Table 12: Population Residing in Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) in Nevada – 2017

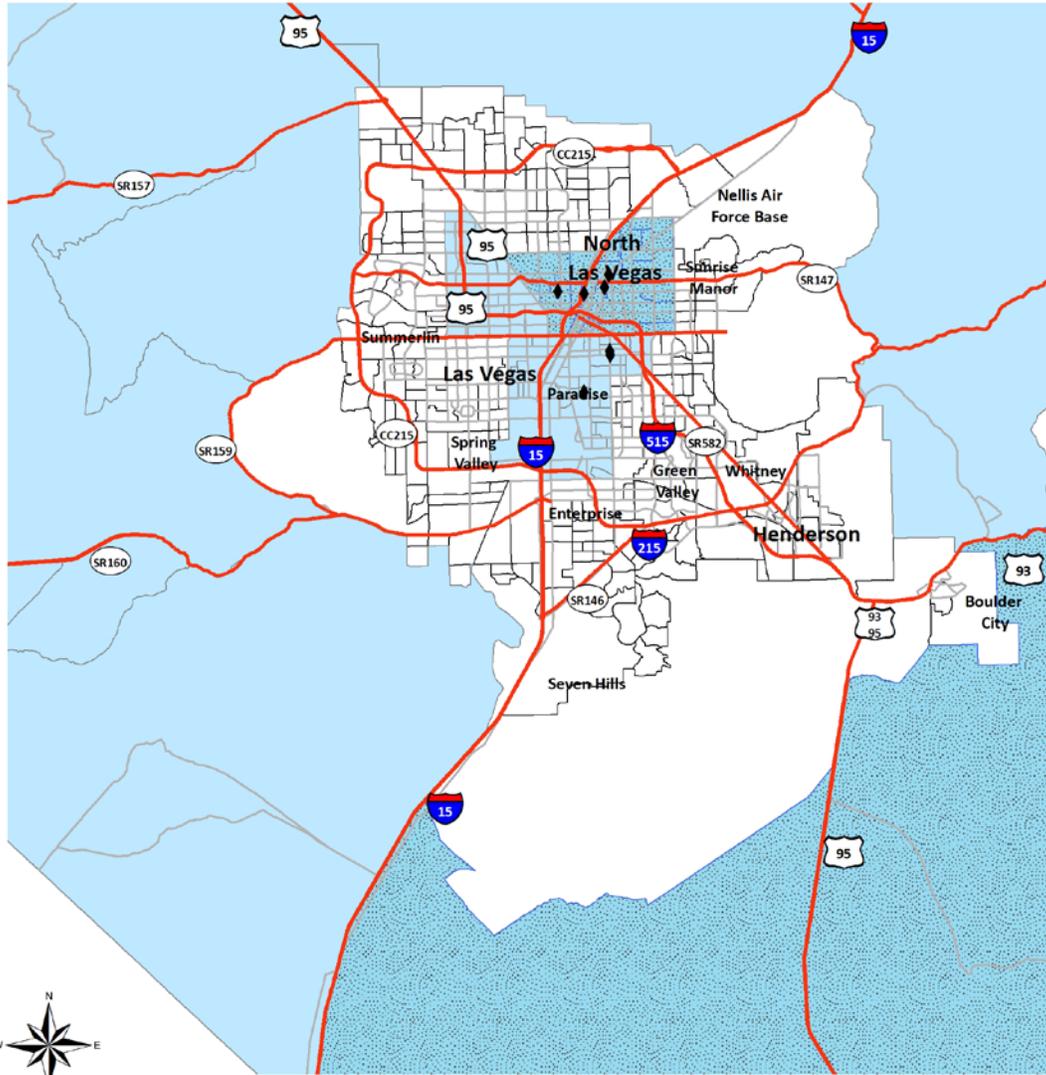
Region/County	Population Residing in Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs)						Population
	Primary Medical Care HPSAs		Dental HPSAs		Mental HPSAs		
	Number	Percent of Population	Number	Percent of Population	Number	Percent of Population	
Rural and Frontier							
Churchill County	25,342	5.5	1,394	5.5	25,342	100.0	25,342
Douglas County	7,704	15.7	0	0.0	49,073	100.0	49,073
Elko County	3,322	6.4	10,175	19.6	51,914	100.0	51,914
Esmeralda County	959	100.0	959	100.0	959	100.0	959
Eureka County	1,836	100.0	0	0.0	1,836	100.0	1,836
Humboldt County	643	3.9	0	0.0	16,480	100.0	16,480
Lander County	6,019	100.0	6,019	100.0	6,019	100.0	6,019
Lincoln County	5,162	100.0	5,162	100.0	5,162	100.0	5,162
Lyon County	53,277	100.0	53,277	100.0	53,277	100.0	53,277
Mineral County	4,466	100.0	4,466	100.0	4,466	100.0	4,466
Nye County	45,369	100.0	45,369	100.0	45,369	100.0	45,369
Pershing County	6,877	100.0	6,877	100.0	6,877	100.0	6,877
Storey County	4,122	100.0	0	0.0	4,122	100.0	4,122
White Pine County	314	3.1	10,123	100.0	10,123	100.0	10,123
Region Subtotal	165,412	49.8	143,821	50.8	281,019	100.0	281,019
Urban							
Carson City	50,825	92.9	0	0.0	54,709	100.0	54,709
Clark County	631,812	29.6	631,812	29.6	759,882	35.6	2,134,499
Washoe County	150,617	34.2	144,011	32.7	440,402	100.0	440,402
Region Subtotal	836,216	31.8	775,735	29.5	1,254,993	48.1	2,629,610
Nevada – Total	982,117	33.7	903,241	31.7	1,536,012	48.1	2,910,629

Sources: Health Resources and Services Administration Data Warehouse, HPSA Find (2017). Nevada State Demographer’s Office (2017). Percentages from 2015 American Community Survey Population data were applied to the 2017 data from the Nevada State Demographer’s Office.

Primary Medical Care Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) in Nevada



Primary Medical Care Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) in Metropolitan Clark County

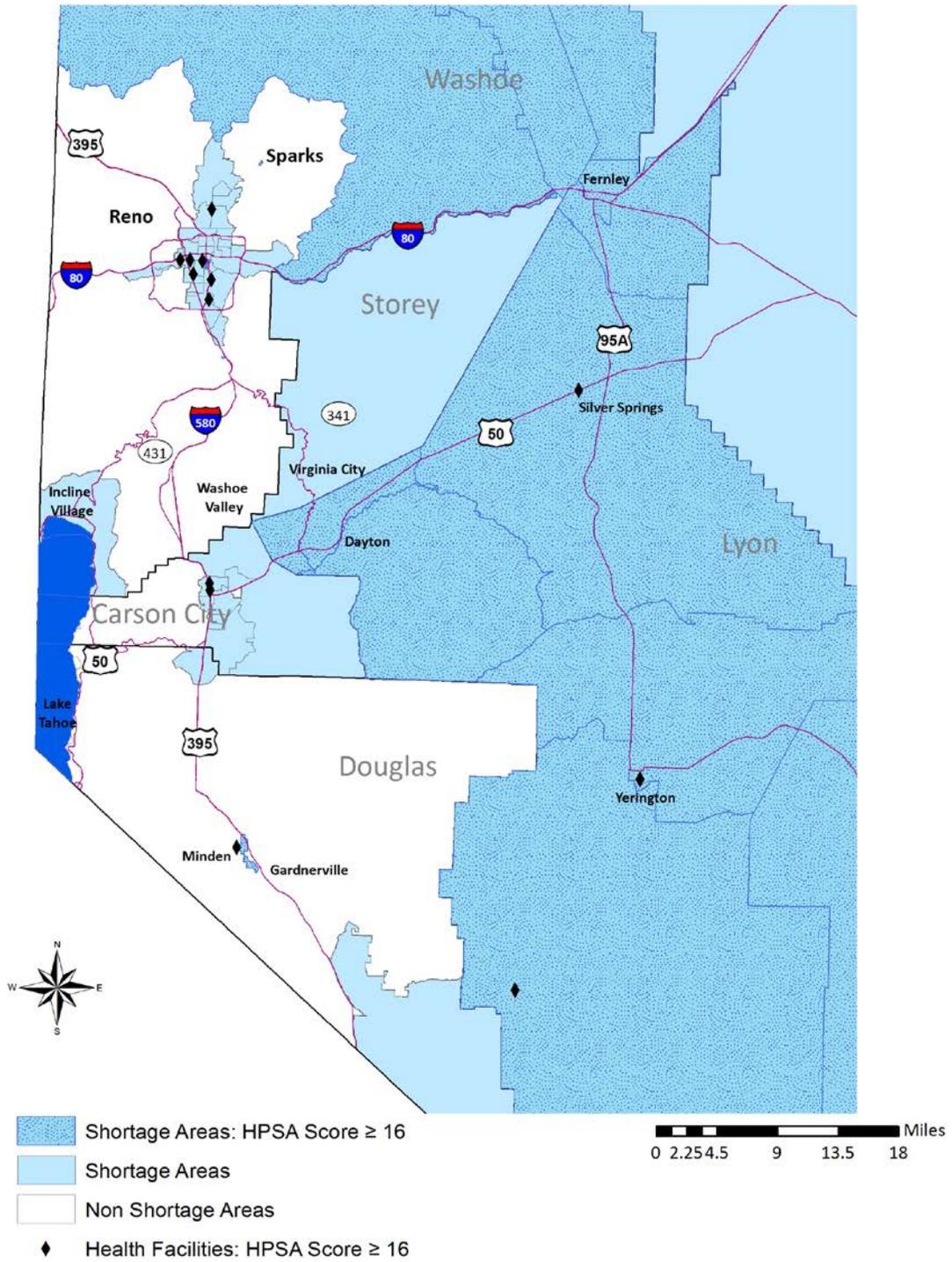


- ◆ Health Facilities: HPSA Score ≥ 16
- Shortage Areas: HPSA Score ≥ 16
- Shortage Areas: HPSA Score 1 to 15
- Shortage Areas: HPSA Score ≥ 16



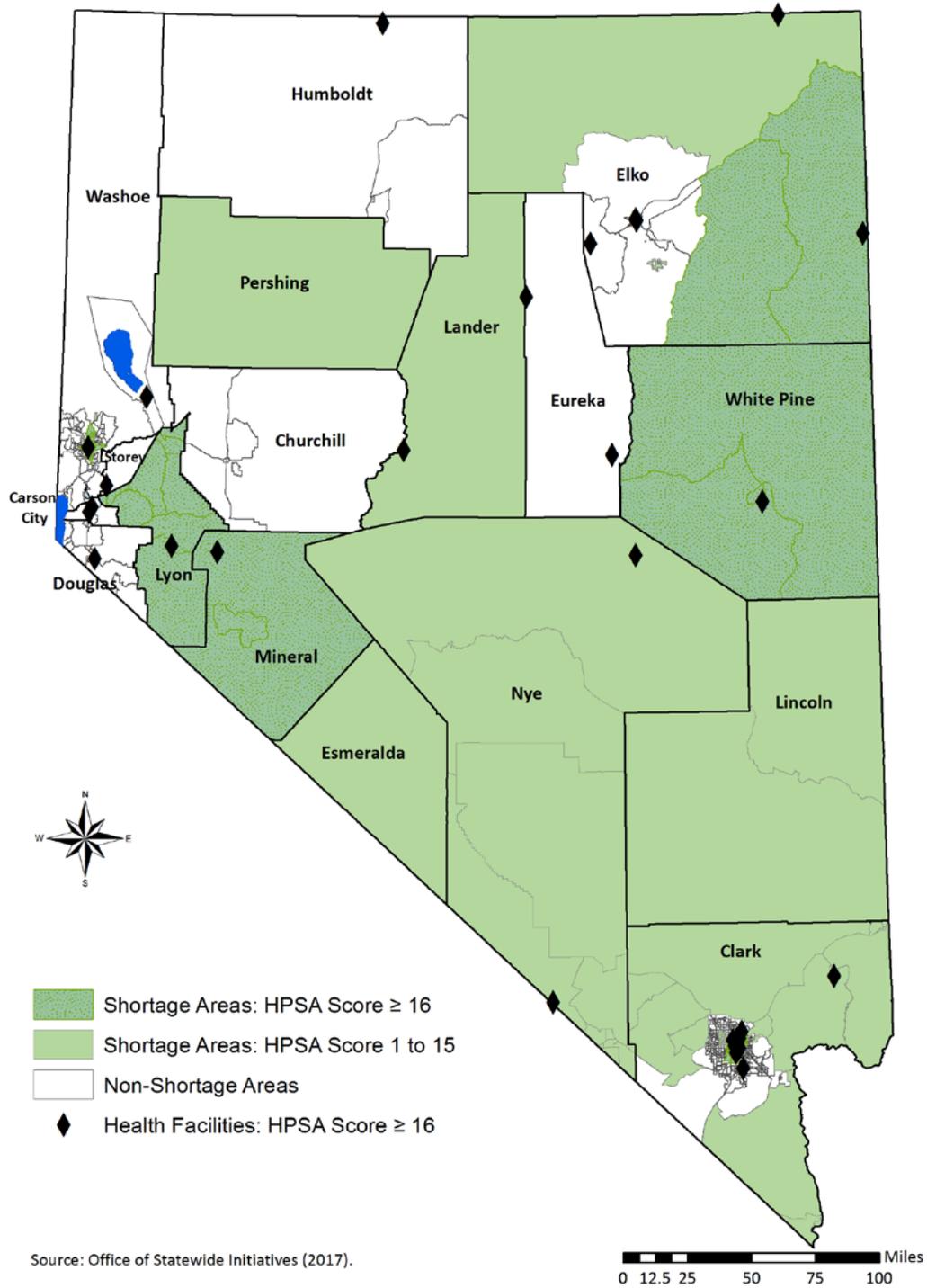
Source: Office of Statewide Initiatives (2017).

Primary Medical Care Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) in Metropolitan Northern Nevada

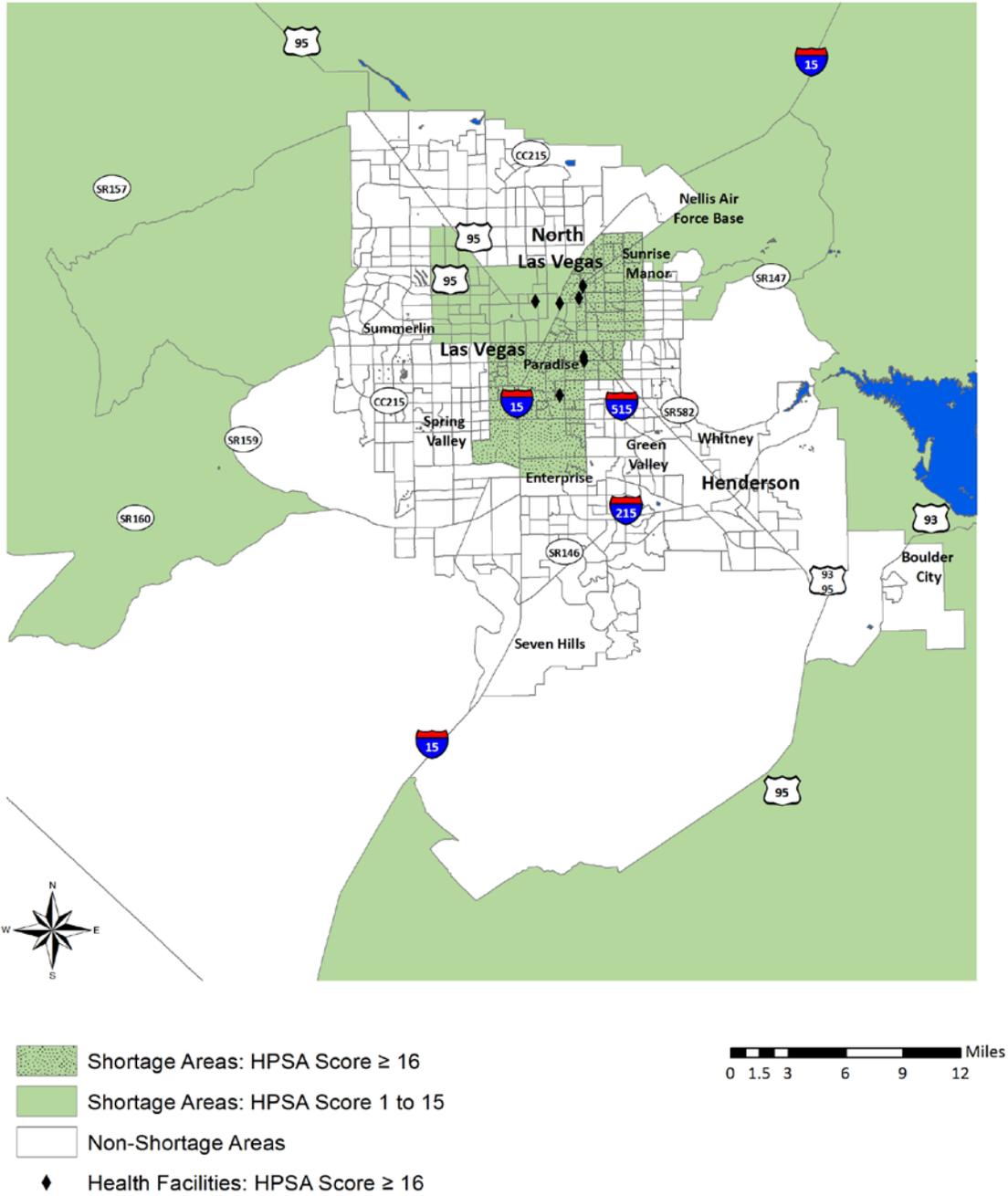


Source: Office of Statewide Initiatives (2017).

Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) in Nevada

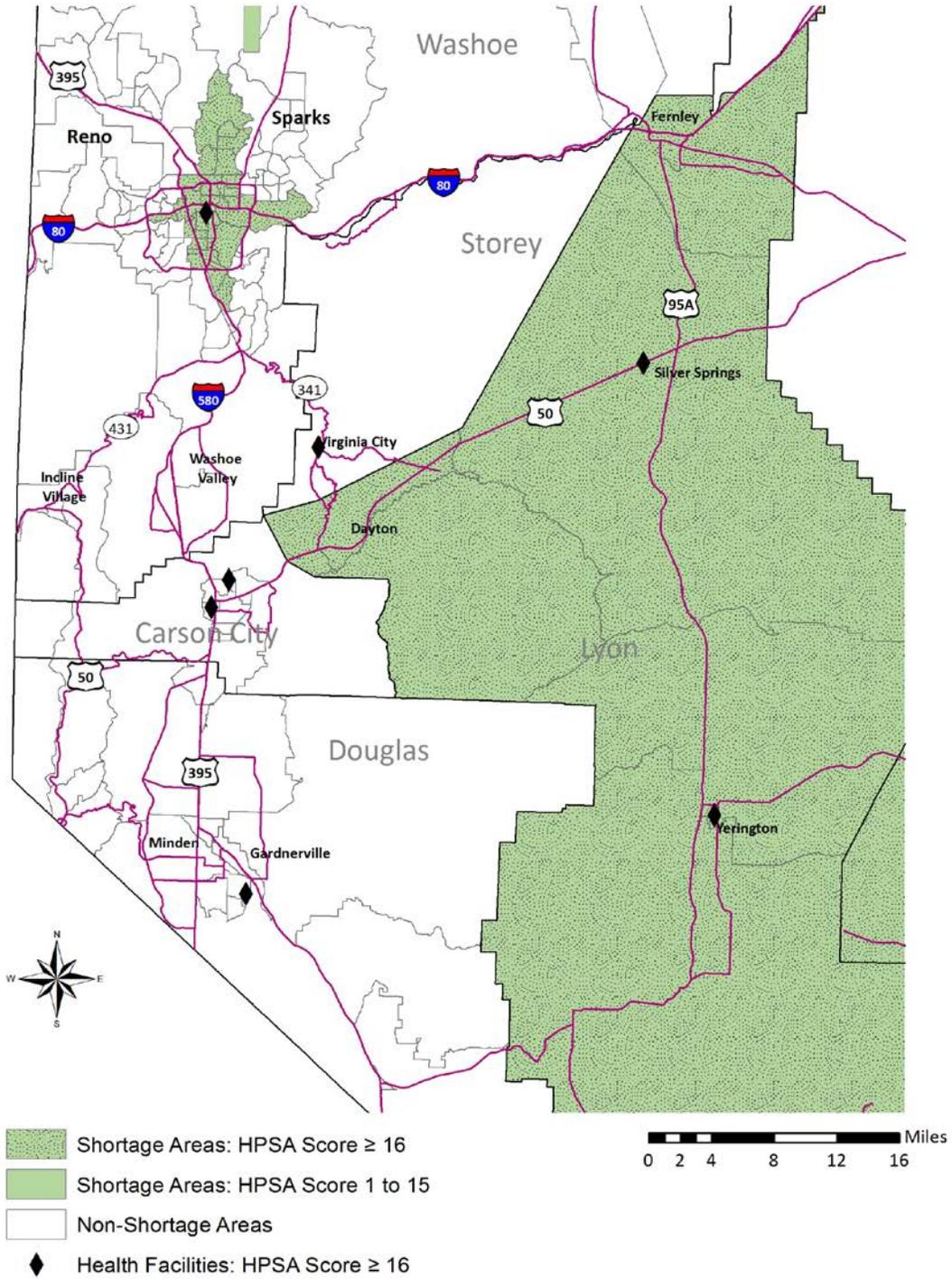


Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) in Metropolitan Clark County



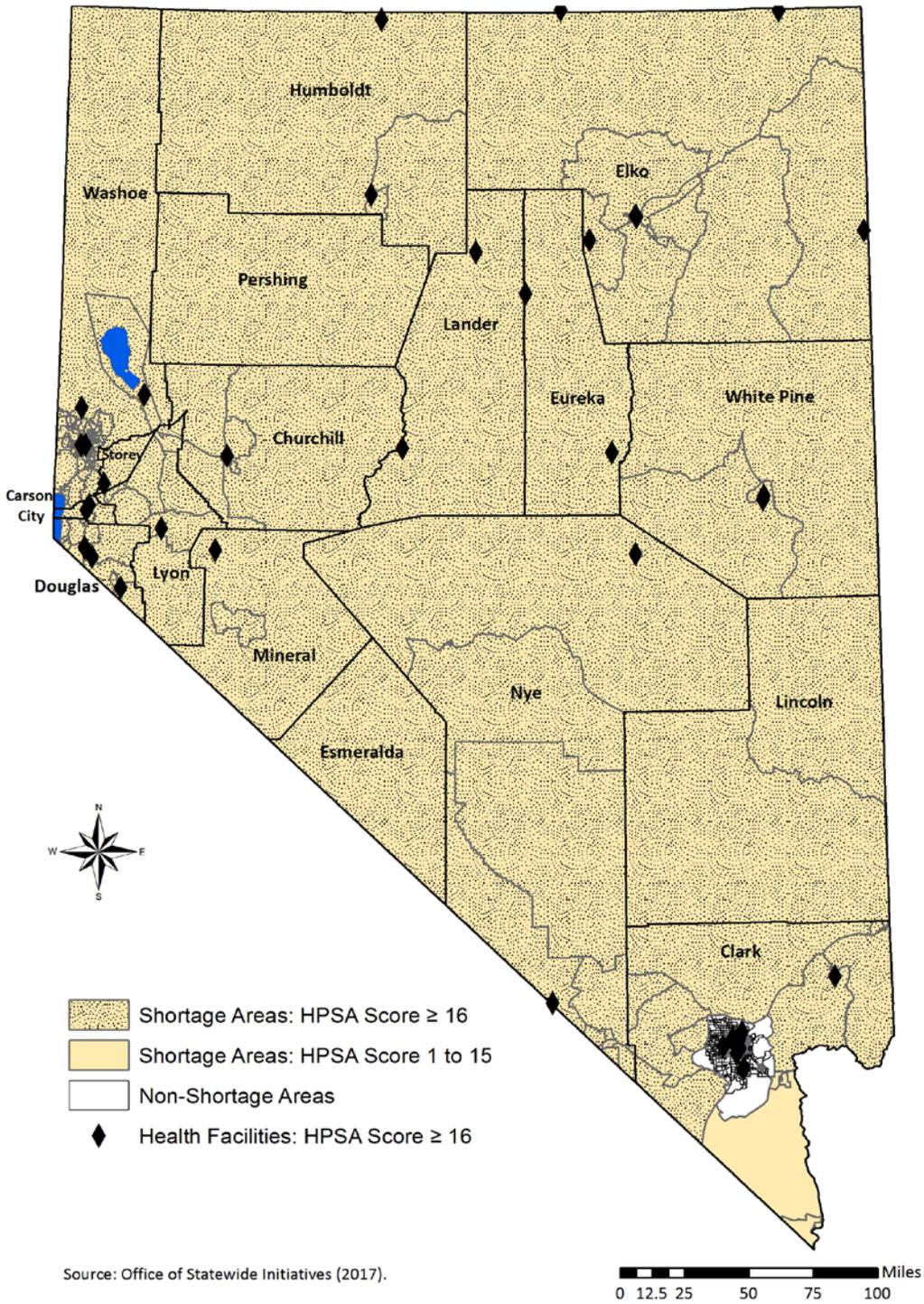
Source: Office of Statewide Initiatives (2017).

Dental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) in Metropolitan Northern Nevada

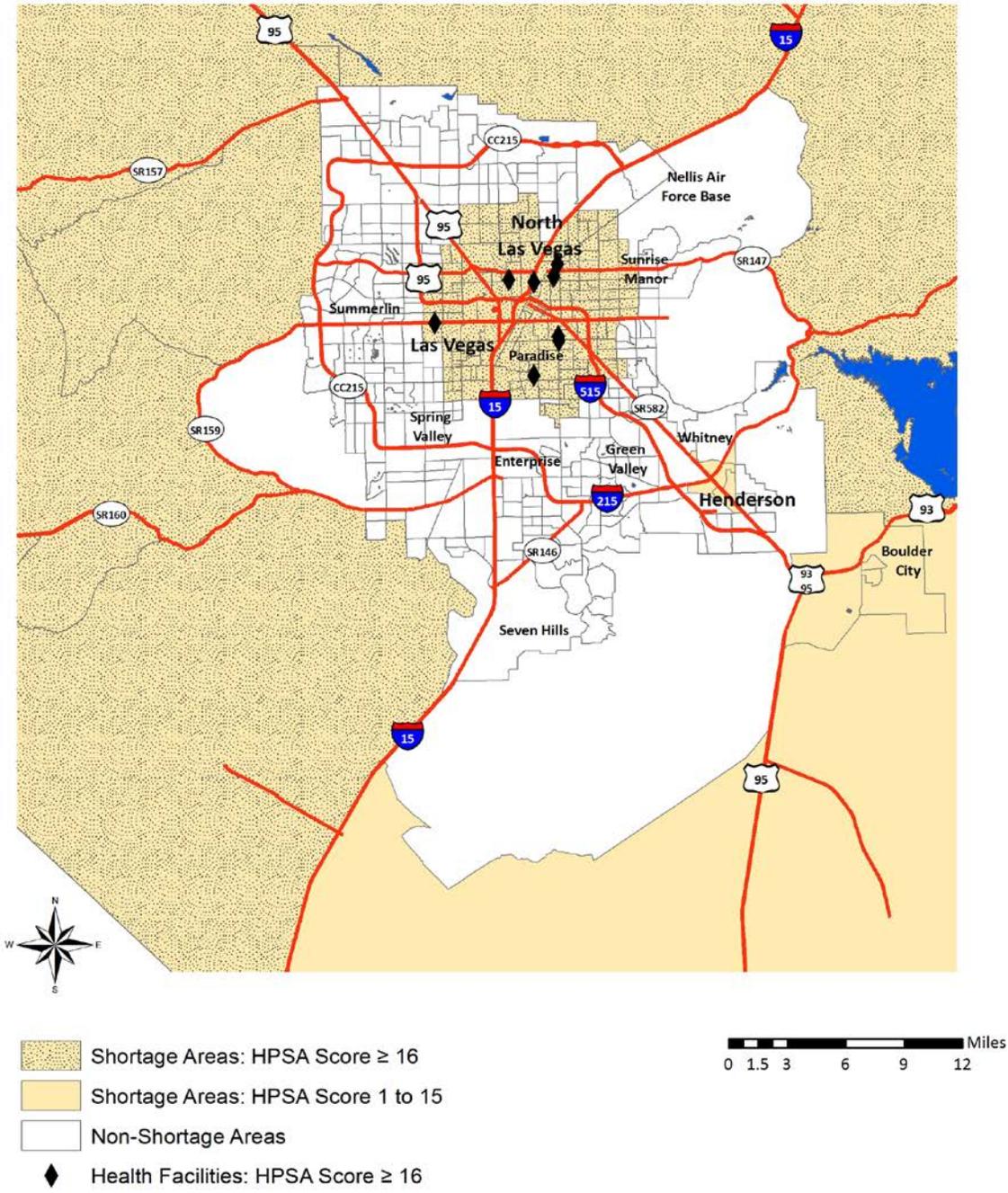


Source: Office of Statewide Initiatives (2017).

Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) in Nevada

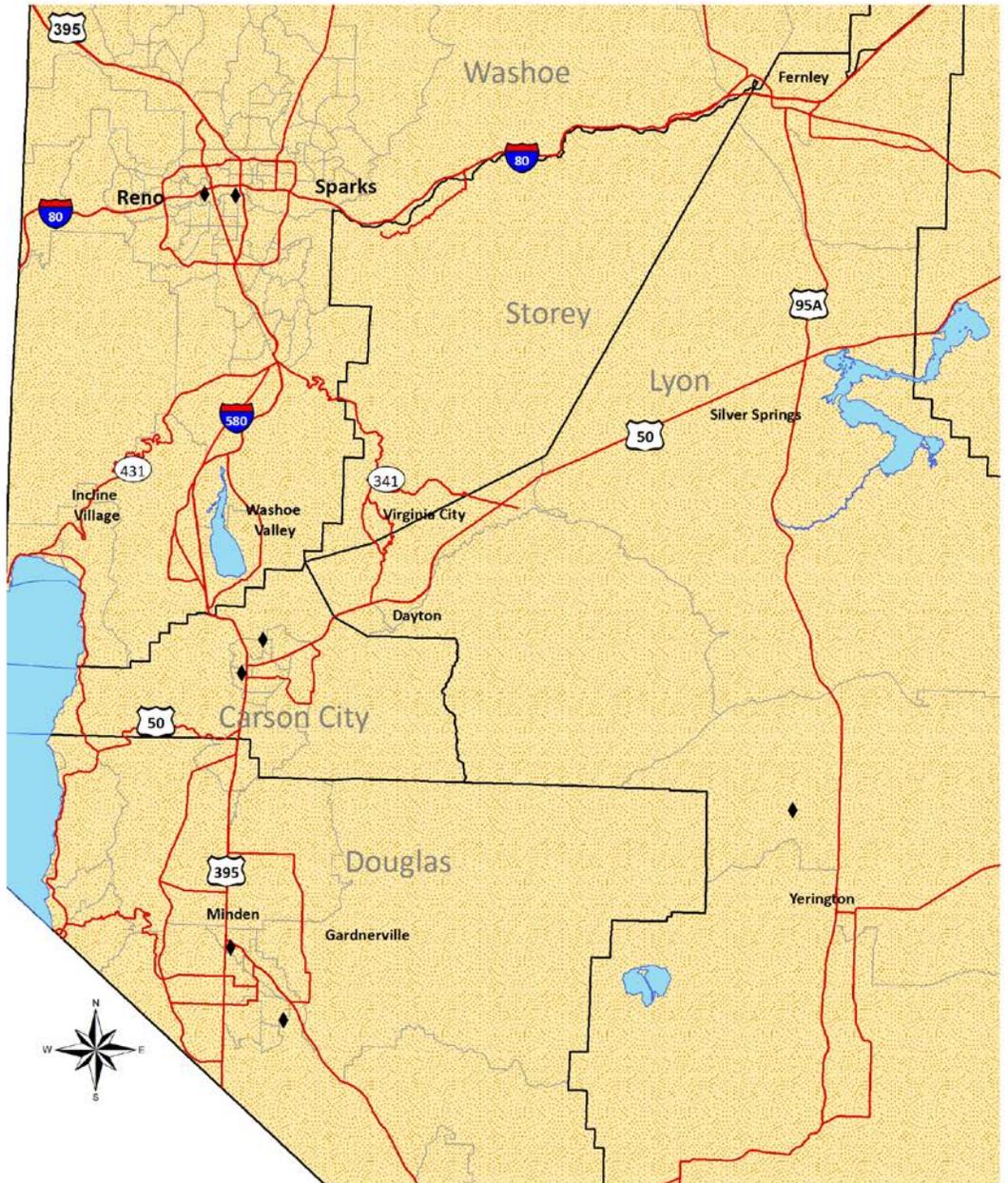


Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) in Metropolitan Clark County



Source: Office of Statewide Initiatives (2017).

Mental Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) in Metropolitan Northern Nevada



Source: Office of Statewide Initiatives (2017).

Health Workforce Supply in Nevada – 2017 Edition

Bibliography

Association of American Medical Colleges. (2013). State Physician Workforce Data Book. Washington DC: AAMC.

Chiropractic Physicians' Board of Nevada. Unpublished Data (2004, 2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014).

Griswold, M.T., Packham, J.F., and Marchand, C. (2017). Nevada Rural and Frontier Data Book, 2017 Edition. Reno, Nevada: University of Nevada School of Medicine.

Health Resources and Services Administration (2017). Area Health Resource file. <http://ahrf.hrsa.gov/>

Health Resources and Services Administration (2017). Health Professional Shortage Area Lookup. <https://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/tools/analyzers/HpsaFind.aspx>

Integrated Postsecondary Education Data System (IPEDS), Data Center (2016). <http://nces.ed.gov/ipeds/datacenter/Default.aspx>

Nevada Board of Dispensing Opticians. Unpublished data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada Board of Examiners for Audiology and Speech Pathology. Unpublished Data (2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada Department of Employment, Training, and Rehabilitation, Research & Analysis Bureau, Nevada Workforce Informer, (2016a). <http://www.nevadaworkforce.com/>

Nevada State Board of Dental Examiners. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Board of Examiners for Alcohol, Drug & Gambling Counselors. (2016). Unpublished Data (2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners for Marriage and Family Therapists and Clinical Professional Counselors. Unpublished Data (2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Board of Medical Examiners. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Board of Nursing. Nevada State Board of Nursing Annual Report (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Board of Optometry. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Board of Osteopathic Medicine. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Board of Pharmacy. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Board of Podiatry. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Board of Psychological Examiners. Unpublished Data (2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Demographer's Office. (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016). <http://nvdemography.org/>

Nevada State Health Division, Bureau of Health Care Quality & Compliance. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Health Division, Emergency Medical and Trauma Systems. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

Nevada State Office of Rural Health. Unpublished Data (2016).

Southern Nevada Health District, Emergency Medical Services & Trauma System. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

State of Nevada Board of Occupational Therapy. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

State of Nevada Physical Therapy Examiners' Board. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

State of Nevada Board of Dispensing Opticians. Unpublished Data (2006, 2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

State of Nevada Board of Examiners for Social Workers. Unpublished Data (2008, 2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

State of Nevada Board of Marriage and Family Therapists and Clinical Professional Counselors. Unpublished Data (2010, 2012, 2014, 2016).

US Department of Health & Human Services, Health Resources & Services Administration, Bureau of Health Professions, Shortage Designation: HPSAs, MUAs, and MUPs. (2016). <http://bhpr.hrsa.gov/shortage/>



University of Nevada, Reno
School of Medicine