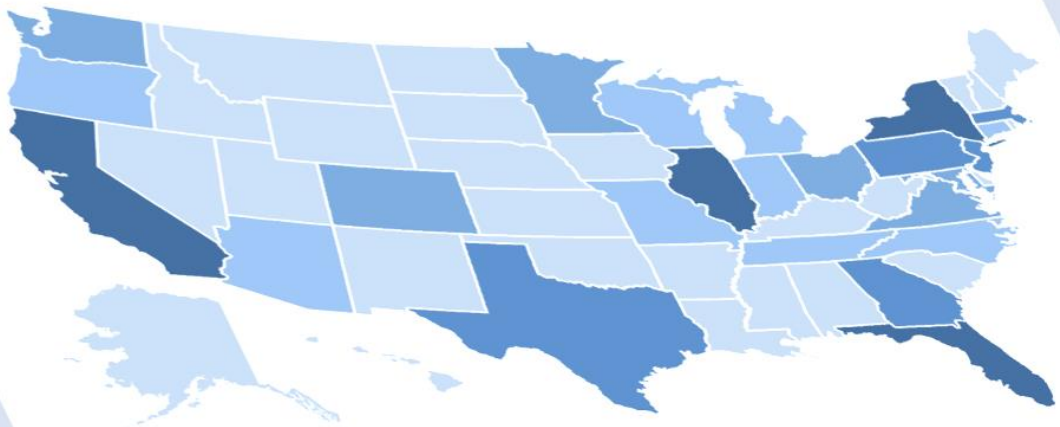
Demographics of the U.S. Psychology Workforce

Findings from the 2007-16 American Community Survey

American Psychological Association
Center for Workforce Studies

Luona Lin, Karen Stamm, and Peggy Christidis
May 2018



American Psychological Association

CWS Center for Workforce Studies
American Psychological Association

Recommended citation: American Psychological Association. (2018). *Demographics of the U.S. psychology workforce: Findings from the 2007-16 American Community Survey*. Washington, DC: Author.

This report describes research and analysis conducted by staff members of the American Psychological Association's Center for Workforce Studies. It does not constitute official policy of the American Psychological Association.

The authors thank Jim Diaz-Granados and Howard Kurtzman for valuable input on previous drafts of this report.

Copyright © 2018 by the American Psychological Association. This material may be reproduced in whole or in part without fees or permission provided that acknowledgment is given to the American Psychological Association. This material may not be reprinted or translated without prior permission in writing from the publisher. For permission, contact APA, Rights and Permissions, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242.

The American Psychological Association's Center for Workforce Studies is responsible for the collection, analysis and dissemination of information relevant to the psychology workforce and education system. Through the use of surveys, federal statistics and data mining, the Center gathers information about the profession of psychology, including its scientific and educational communities, practitioners, and psychologists working in the public interest.

For questions regarding this report, please contact the APA Center for Workforce Studies at cws@apa.org or 1-800-374-2721 (extension 5980).

Table of Contents

Executive Summary 1
Introduction 2
1. Overview 3
2. Age 5
3. Gender 7
4. Race and Ethnicity 9
5. Disability Status 12
Conclusion 13
Appendix A. Technical Documentation 14
Appendix B. Supporting Data for Figures 19
References 24

Figures

Figure 1. Changes in Active, Retired, and Semi-Retired Psychologists, 2007-2016 3
Figure 2. Distribution of Active Psychologists by State, 2016 4
Figure 3. Age Distribution of the Active Psychology Workforce, 2007-2016 5
Figure 4. Mean and Median Age of Active Psychologists, 2007-2016 6
Figure 5. Age Distribution of Active Psychologists and the U.S. Population, 2016 6
Figure 6. Percent of Women in the Active Psychology Workforce, 2007-2016 7
Figure 7. Age Distribution of Psychologists by Gender, 2016 8
Figure 8. Racial/Ethnic Composition of the Psychology Workforce and U.S. Population, 2016 .. 9
Figure 9. Number of Racial/Ethnic Minority Active Psychologists, 2007 and 2016 10
Figure 10. Age Distribution of Active Psychologists by Race/Ethnicity, 2016 11
Figure 11. Active Psychologists by Disability Status, 2016 12
Figure 12. Psychologists by Disability Status, 2007-2016 12

Tables

Table 1. Number of Active, Semi-Retired, and Retired Psychologists, 2007-2016 19
Table 2. Number of Active Psychologists by State, 2016 20
Table 3. Age Distribution of Active Psychologists, 2007-2016 21
Table 4. Mean and Median Age of Active Psychologists, 2007-2016 21
Table 5. Number of Active Psychologists by Gender, 2007-2016 21
Table 6. Age Distribution of Active Psychologists by Gender, 2016 22
Table 7. Number of Active Psychologists by Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2016 22
Table 8. Age Distribution of Active Psychologists by Race/Ethnicity, 2016 23
Table 9. Number of Active Psychologists by Disability Status, 2007-2016 23

Executive Summary

This report focuses on the demographic changes of the nation's psychology workforce between 2007 and 2016, and serves as an update to the 2005-13: Demographics of the U.S. Psychology Workforce report by APA's Center for Workforce Studies. The report is based on data from the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey, the most comprehensive sample available on the United States population.

Major findings include:

The psychology workforce has become younger in recent years. In the earlier part of the decade, the majority of the psychology workforce was made up of baby boomers (those born between 1946 and 1964). However, in recent years, the number of psychologists within the echo boomer generation (those born between 1976 and 2001) has surpassed those within the baby boomer generation. The mean age for psychologists remained relatively stable between 2007 (50.1 years) and 2014 (50.8 years). In 2015, however, there was a decrease in mean age to 48.9 years.

More young women have been entering the psychology workforce. The percent of psychologists who are women increased from 57 percent in 2007 to 65 percent in 2016. Within the psychology workforce, the mean age for women (47.6 years) was almost seven years younger than the mean age for men (54.4 years).

More young, racial/ethnic minority psychologists have been entering the workforce. Racial/ethnic minorities accounted for a small proportion of the psychology workforce (16 percent in 2016). However, between 2007 and 2016, the number of psychologists who were racial/ethnic minorities almost doubled (an increase of 92 percent) and racial/ethnic minority representation of the psychology workforce increased from 9 percent to 16 percent. The percentage of racial/ethnic psychologists was higher among younger psychologists. The mean age for racial/ethnic minority psychologists (44.7 years) was younger than for White psychologists (51.0 years).

Approximately 4,200, or 5 percent of psychologists have disabilities. Between 2007-2016, the percentage of psychologists with disabilities remained stable.

For an interactive version of this report, visit CWS Data Tool: Demographics of the U.S. Psychology Workforce.

Introduction

The purpose of this report is to provide an overview of demographic changes of the U.S. psychology workforce in recent years. The report describes the numbers of psychologists, their age, gender, and race/ethnicity as of 2016 (the most recent year for which data are available), as well as trends since 2007.

The primary data sources for this report are the U.S. Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 1-year Public-Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files for 2007-2016. The ACS interviewed a representative sample of U.S. population each year, and the 2016 ACS has a sample size of approximately 3.5 million households. Psychologists are operationally defined as individuals with an occupation of psychologist and a professional or doctoral degree (in any field).[1]

Section 1 of this report presents an overview on the size and growth of the U.S. psychology workforce. Specifically, it examines the number of active, retired, and semi-retired psychologists and the geographic distribution of active psychologists. Section 2 investigates the age distribution of the psychology workforce as well as changes in mean age. Section 3 focuses on the gender composition of the psychology workforce. Section 4 analyzes the racial/ethnic composition of the psychology workforce. Lastly, Section 5 examines the disability status of the psychology workforce.

Limitations of the data presented in this report, as well as issues for future research, are discussed in the Conclusion. Appendix A contains technical documentation of ACS methodology and of the variable taxonomy used in this report. Data supporting the figures in the report are provided in Appendix B.

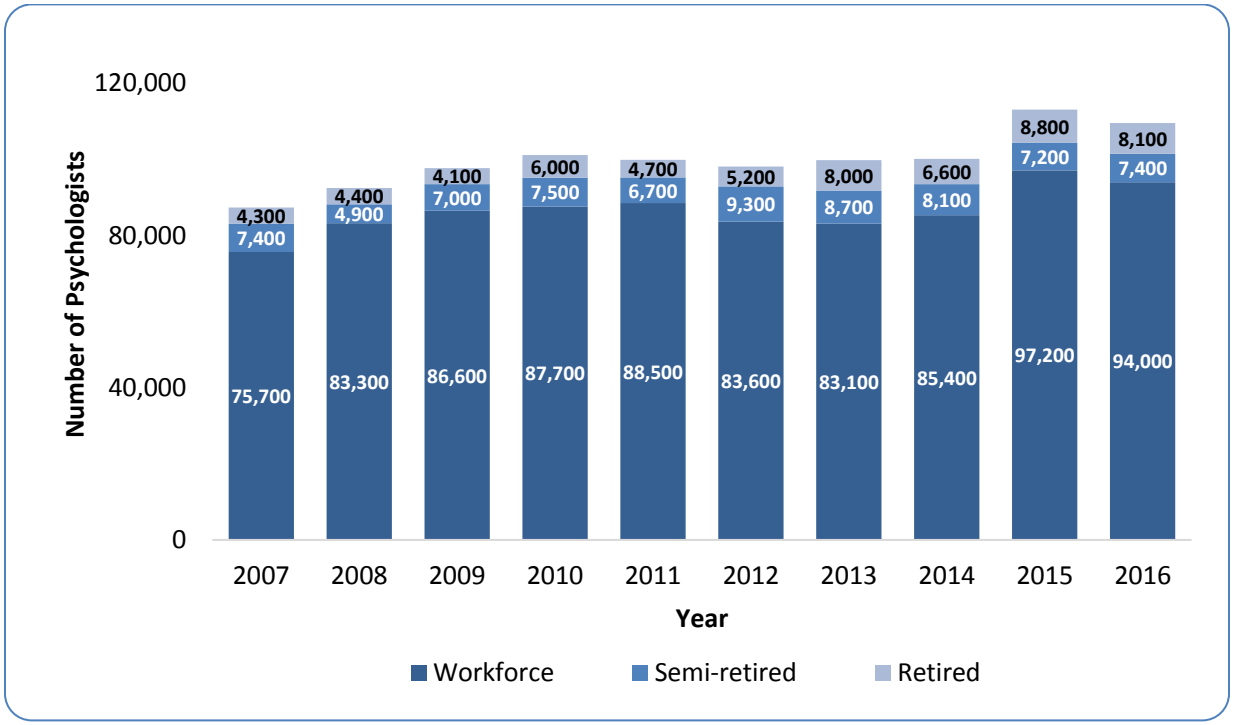
[1] For more information on the ACS and the definition of psychologists, refer to Appendix A. This report uses the same data source and methodology as the 2005-13: Demographics of the U.S. Psychology Workforce report.

1. Overview

According to the results of the 2016 American Community Survey (ACS), there were approximately 94,000 active psychologists - individuals in the workforce with an occupation of psychologist and who held a doctoral or professional degree (in any field). [2] In addition, 8,100 psychologists were retired and 7,400 were semi-retired.[3]

Between 2007 and 2016, the number of semi-retired psychologists remained relatively stable, and the number of retired psychologists increased by 88 percent (Figure 1). Despite the large growth in retired psychologists, the number of active psychologists increased by 24 percent over the past decade, suggesting new entrants to the psychology workforce compensated for those retiring from the workforce.

Figure 1. Changes in Active, Retired, and Semi-Retired Psychologists, 2007-2016



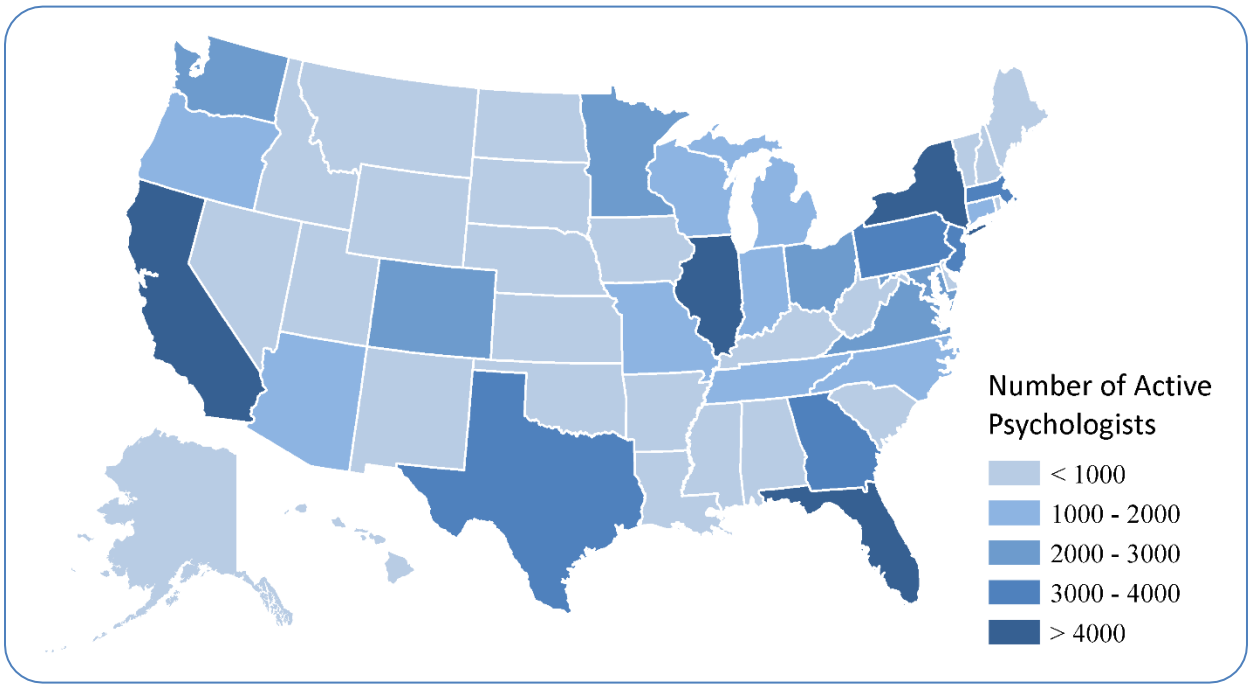
Source: 2007-2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

[2] The estimated number is an undercount of the entire psychology workforce, as it only reflects the portion of individuals (with doctoral/professional degrees) who are identified in the occupation of "psychologist." It does not include doctoral-level psychologists coded in occupations such as "postsecondary teachers" or "survey researchers." See discussion of the limitations of ACS data in the Conclusion.

[3] Retired psychologists included individuals age 60 or older, with professional/doctoral degrees, who did not work and reported "psychologist" as their last occupation. Semi-retired psychologists included individuals age 55 or older, with professional/doctoral degrees, who were coded within the "psychologist" occupation and worked less than 40 hours per week or 20 weeks per year.

Figure 2 illustrates the geographic distribution of active psychologists in 2016. States with the highest number of active psychologists included California (15,300), New York (10,500), Illinois (5,200), Florida (4,400), and Texas (4,200).

Figure 2. Distribution of Active Psychologists by State, 2016

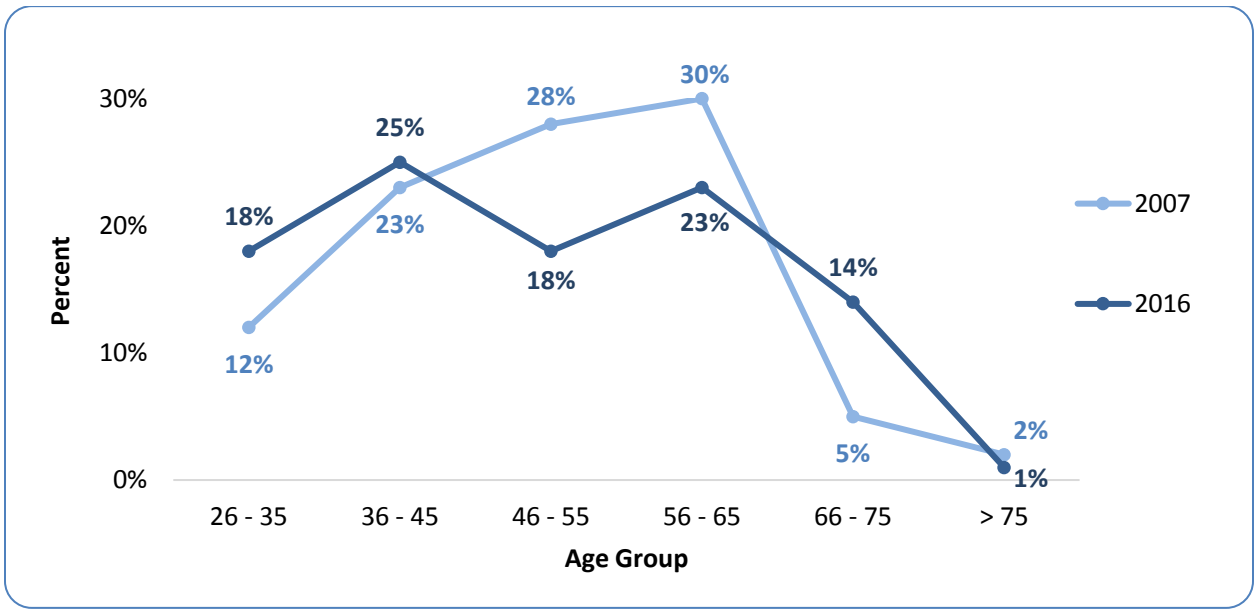


Source: 2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

2. Age

Between 2007 and 2016, the age distribution of psychologists changed considerably (see Figure 3). In 2007, the age distribution of active psychologists peaked at age group 56-65 (30 percent), which reflected the baby boomer generation.[4] In 2016, the peak at the 56-65 age group decreased to 23 percent and was surpassed by a new peak at age group 36-45 (25 percent). This new peak reflected the echo boomer generation.

Figure 3. Age Distribution of the Active Psychology Workforce, 2007-2016

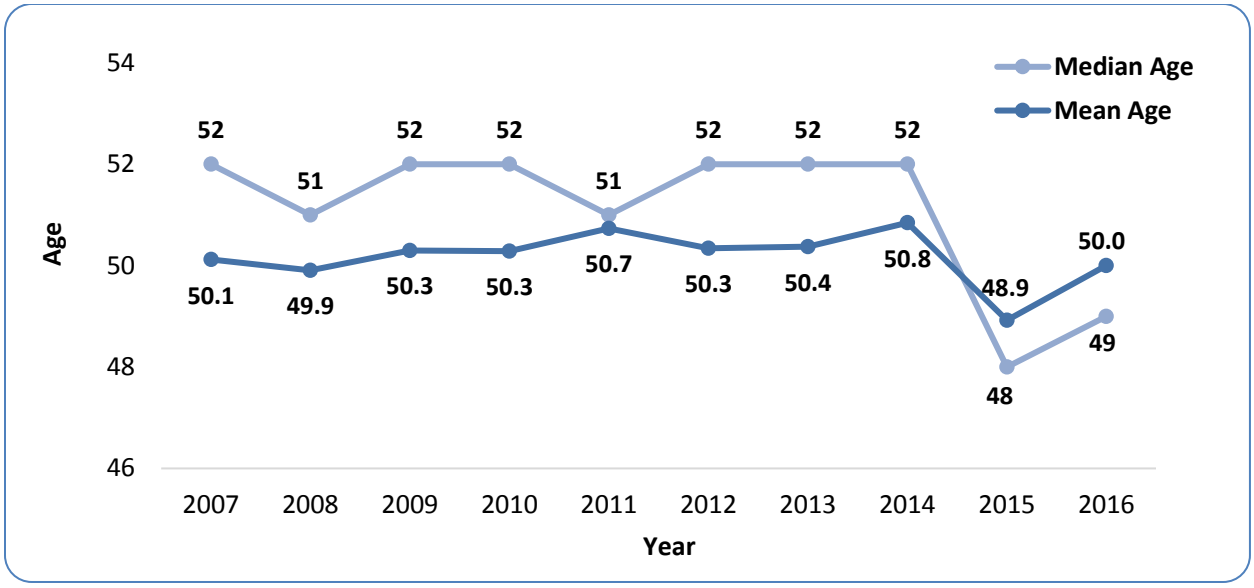


Note: Data were collapsed into broader age groups to highlight age distribution patterns.
Source: 2007-2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau.

Figure 4 shows the mean and median age of psychologists from 2007 to 2016. The mean age for psychologists remained relatively stable between 2007 (50.1 years) and 2014 (50.8 years). In 2015, however, there was a decrease in mean age to 48.9 years. Similar patterns were found with median age. The decreases in median and mean age suggest that the psychology workforce is becoming younger in general, which is due to both more younger psychologists entering the workforce and more older psychologists retiring from the workforce.

[4] Age ranges for the baby boomer and echo boomer generations are those used in the U.S. Census Bureau's Current Population Reports (Colby & Ortman, 2014). Baby boomer generation included individuals born between 1946 and 1964. Echo boomer generation included individuals born between 1976 and 2001.

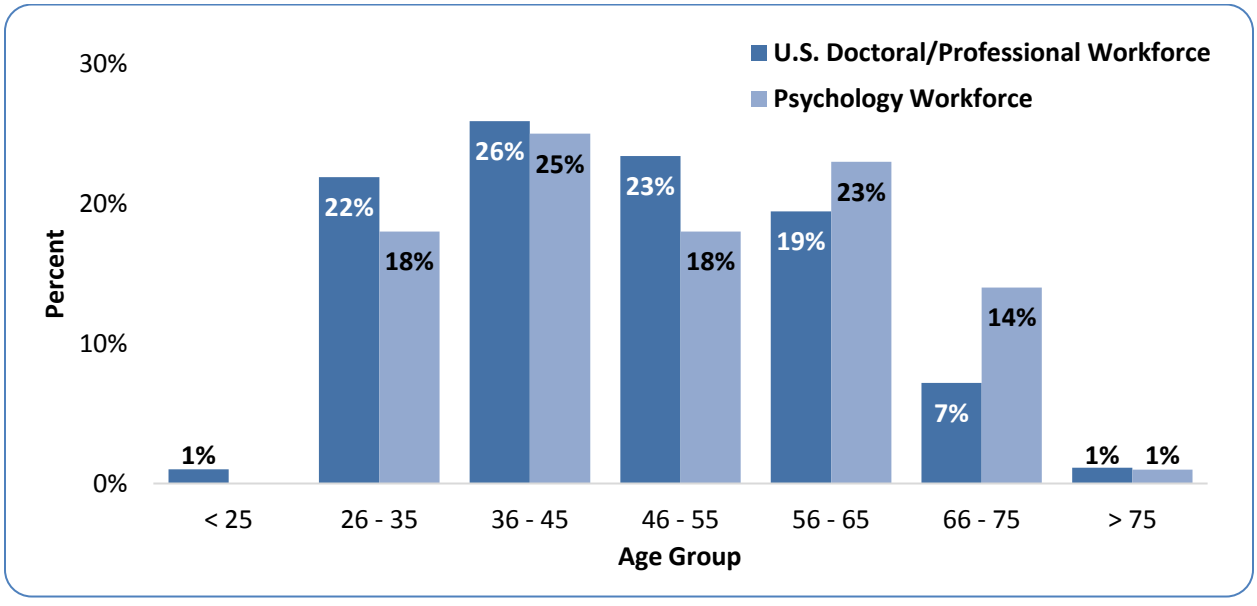
Figure 4. Mean and Median Age of Active Psychologists, 2007-2016



Source: 2007-2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 5 compares the age distributions of the psychology workforce with that of all employed doctoral/professional degree holders in the U.S. in 2016. There was a higher representation of those ages 56 and older within the psychology workforce than within the doctoral/professional workforce. The psychology workforce is generally older compared to the U.S. doctoral/ professional workforce (mean age = 47.0, median age = 46).

Figure 5. Age Distribution of Active Psychologists and the U.S. Population, 2016

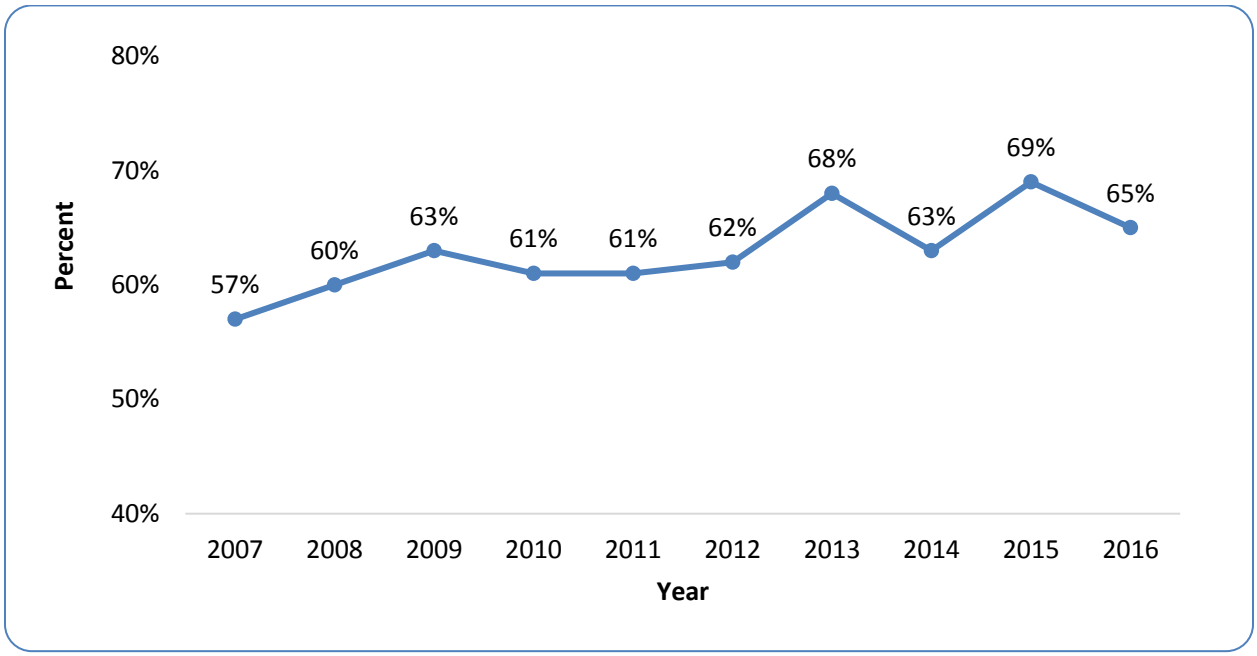


Note: Data were collapsed into broader age groups to highlight age distribution patterns.
Source: 2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

3. Gender

In 2016, 65 percent of the active psychology workforce were women. The percentage of active psychologists who were women increased substantially between 2007 and 2016 (Figure 6). In 2007, approximately 43,000, or 57 percent of psychologists were women. In 2016, 60,787, or 65 percent of active psychologists were women - an increase of 41 percent, or eight percentage-points. By comparison, the number of psychologists who were men remained relatively unchanged between 2007 (32,600) and 2016 (33,300).

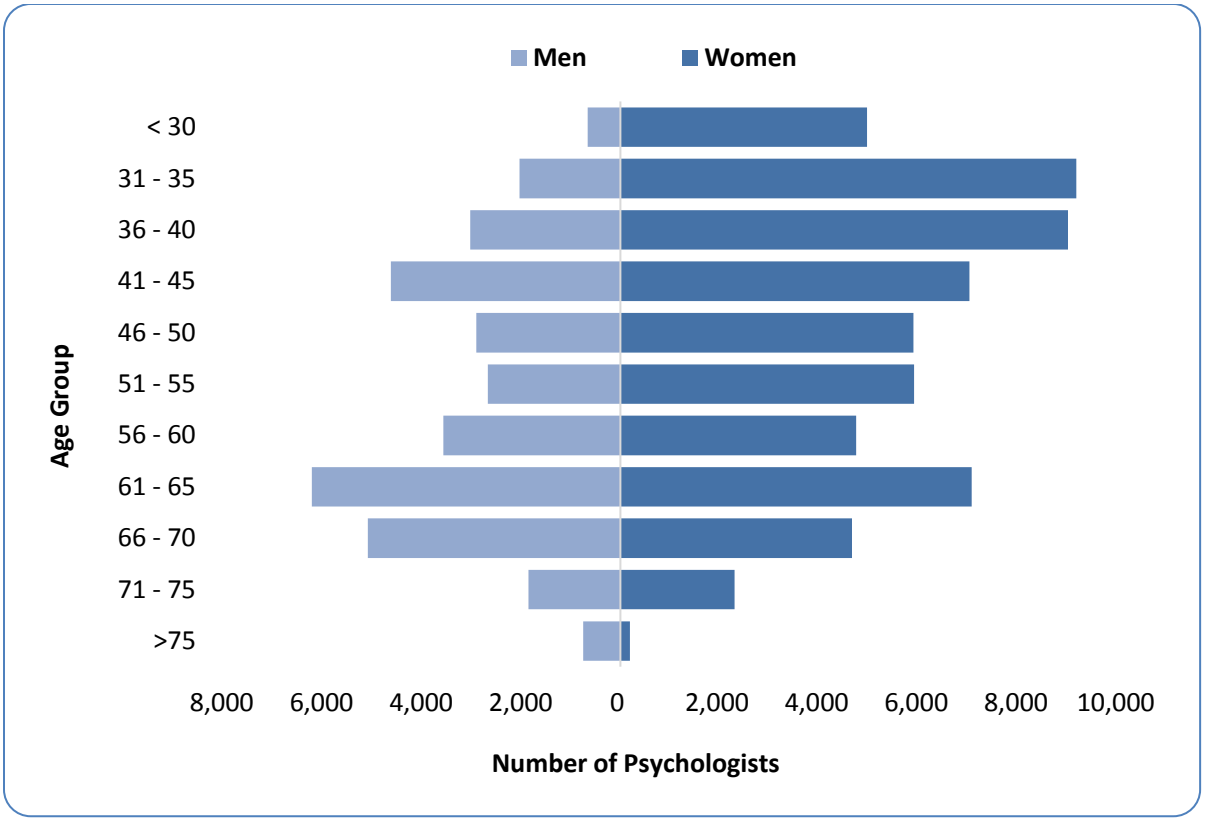
Figure 6. Percent of Women in the Active Psychology Workforce, 2007-2016



Source: 2007-2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 7 displays the age distribution (or population pyramid) of active psychologists by gender in 2016. The distribution is mostly symmetrical for age groups 56-60 and older. However, within younger age groups (51-55 and younger), the distribution is asymmetrical, with more than twice the number of women (41,900) than men (15,900). For men, the baby boomer peak was larger than the echo boomer peak. For women, however, the echo boomer peak is larger than the baby boomer peak. Within the psychology workforce, the mean age of women (47.6 years) was almost seven years younger than that of men (54.4 years).

Figure 7. Age Distribution of Psychologists by Gender, 2016



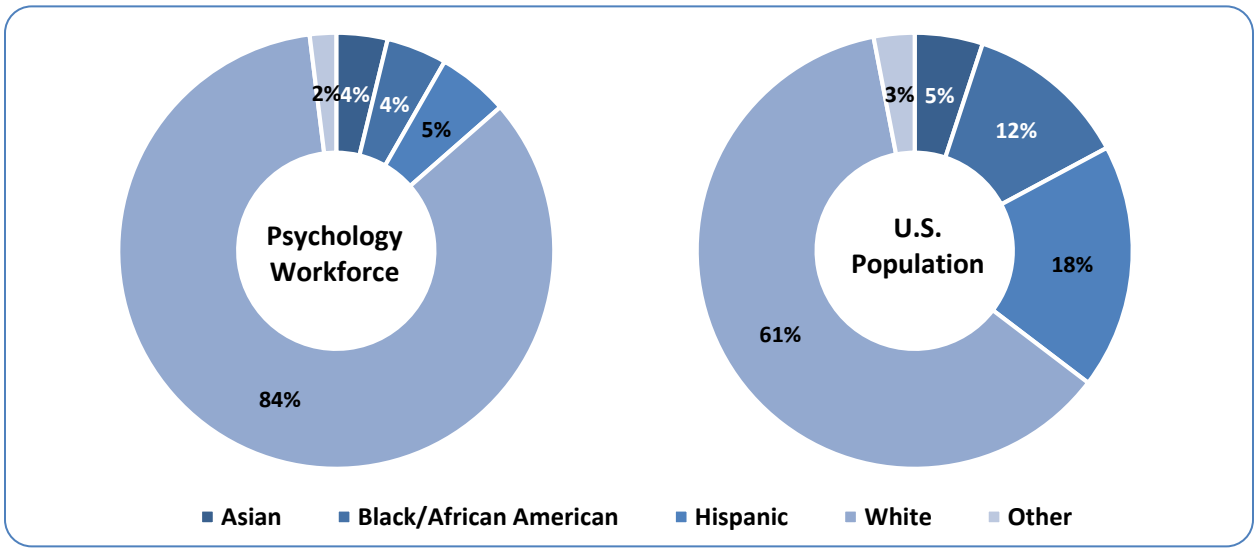
Source: 2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

4. Race and Ethnicity

In 2016, the racial/ethnic composition of active psychologists was 84 percent (79,500) White and 16 percent racial/ethnic minorities: five percent (5,000) Hispanic, four percent (4,200) Black/African American, four percent (3,600) Asian, and two percent (1,800) other racial/ethnic groups: 0.3 percent (300) American Indian/Alaska Native, 1.5 percent (1,300) people with two or more races, and 0.1 (100) percent people with other races not listed above.[5]

The psychology workforce is less diverse than the U.S. population. In 2016, the U.S. population consisted of 61 percent White and 39 percent racial/ethnic minorities: five percent Asian, 12 percent Black/African American, 18 percent Hispanic, and three percent other racial/ethnic groups: 0.7 percent American Indian/Alaska Native, 0.2 percent Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, 2.4 percent those with two or more races, and 0.2 percent people with other races not listed above.[6]

Figure 8. Racial/Ethnic Composition of the Psychology Workforce and U.S. Population, 2016



Source: 2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

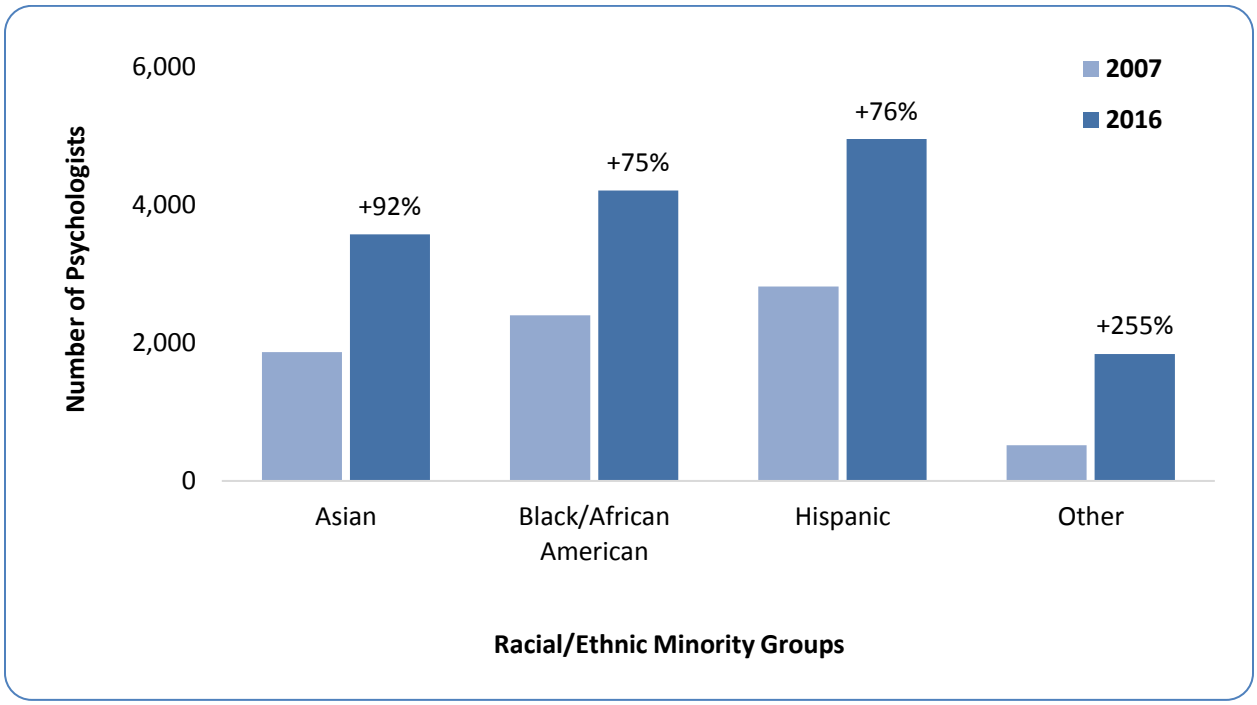
[5] Racial/ethnic groups are treated as mutually exclusive. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. See Appendix A for details on racial/ethnic categories. Estimates generated from sample survey data, such as the ACS, have sampling error because these estimates are based on a sample of the population rather than the full population. The estimates are less accurate for small populations such as psychologists who are American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, those with two or more races, and those with races not listed above. As such, these racial/ethnic categories were estimated from the 2012-2016 ACS 5-year file rather than the 2016 1-year file. The 2012-2016 ACS 5-year file combines multiple years and was used to provide more accurate (though less current) estimates on small populations.

Estimates for American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, people with two or more races, and people with races not listed above from the 2012-2016 5-year file are not comparable to racial/ethnic estimates generated from the 2016 ACS 1-year file (shown in Figure 8). Due to this methodological limitation, estimates for these racial/ethnic groups were not included in the graphics.

[6] Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.

Although the percentage of racial/ethnic minority psychologists was relatively small, the number of racial/ethnic minority psychologists almost doubled between 2007 and 2016 (Figure 9). There were significant increases for all racial/ethnic minority groups: Asian (92 percent), Black/African American (75 percent), Hispanic (76 percent), and other racial/ethnic groups (255 percent). Between 2007 and 2016, racial/ethnic minority representation in the psychology workforce increased from 9 percent to 16 percent.

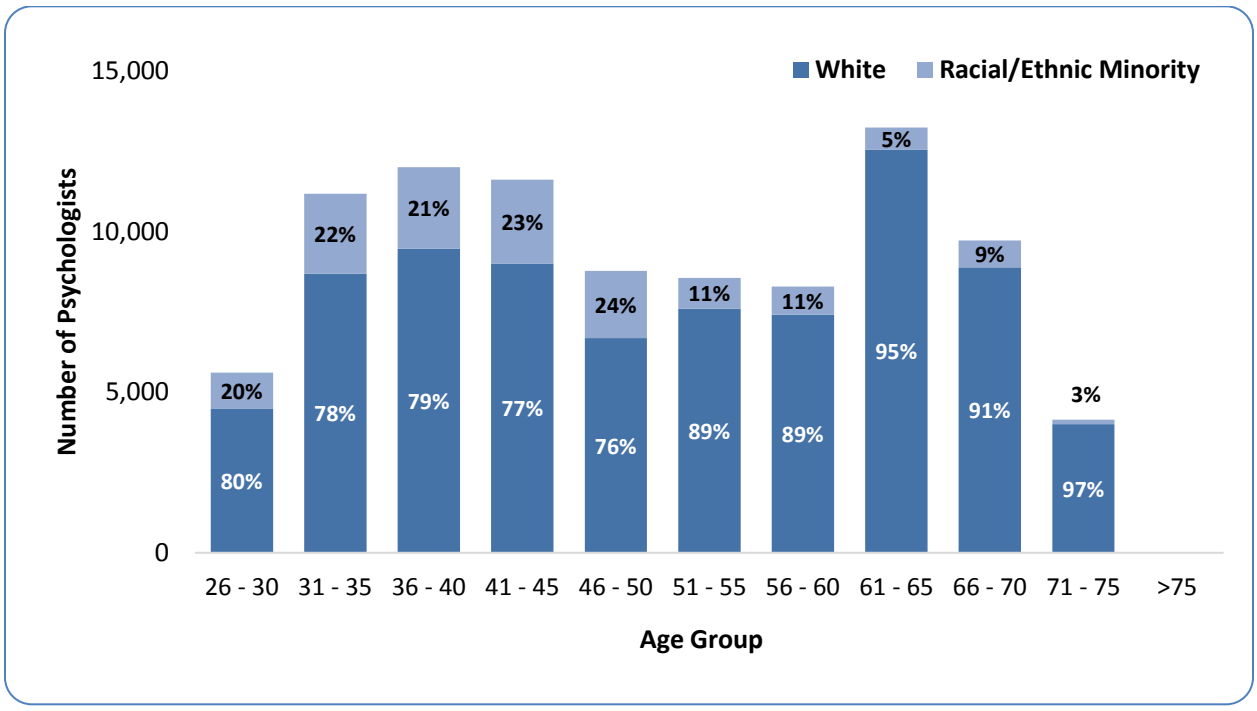
Figure 9. Number of Racial/Ethnic Minority Active Psychologists, 2007 and 2016



Source: 2007 and 2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

The percentage of racial/ethnic psychologists was higher among younger psychologists. Figure 10 displays the age distribution of active psychologists by race/ethnicity. Racial/ethnic minorities accounted for 20 to 24 percent of psychologists within age groups 46-50 and younger, and lower than 15 percent for age groups 51-55 and older. The mean age for racial/ethnic minority psychologists (44.7 years) was younger than the mean age for White psychologists (51.0 years).

Figure 10. Age Distribution of Active Psychologists by Race/Ethnicity, 2016

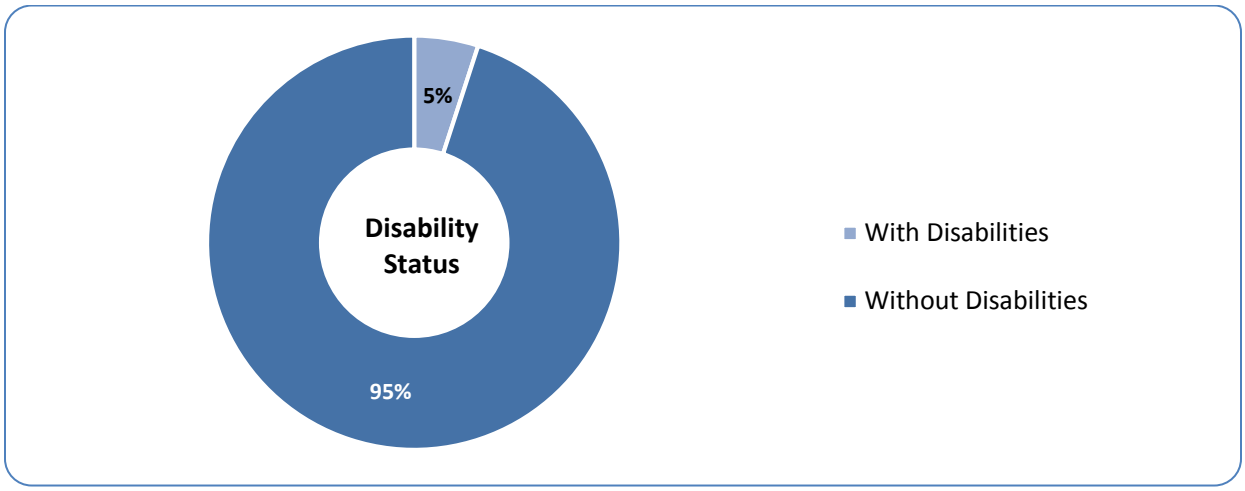


Source: 2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

5. Disability Status

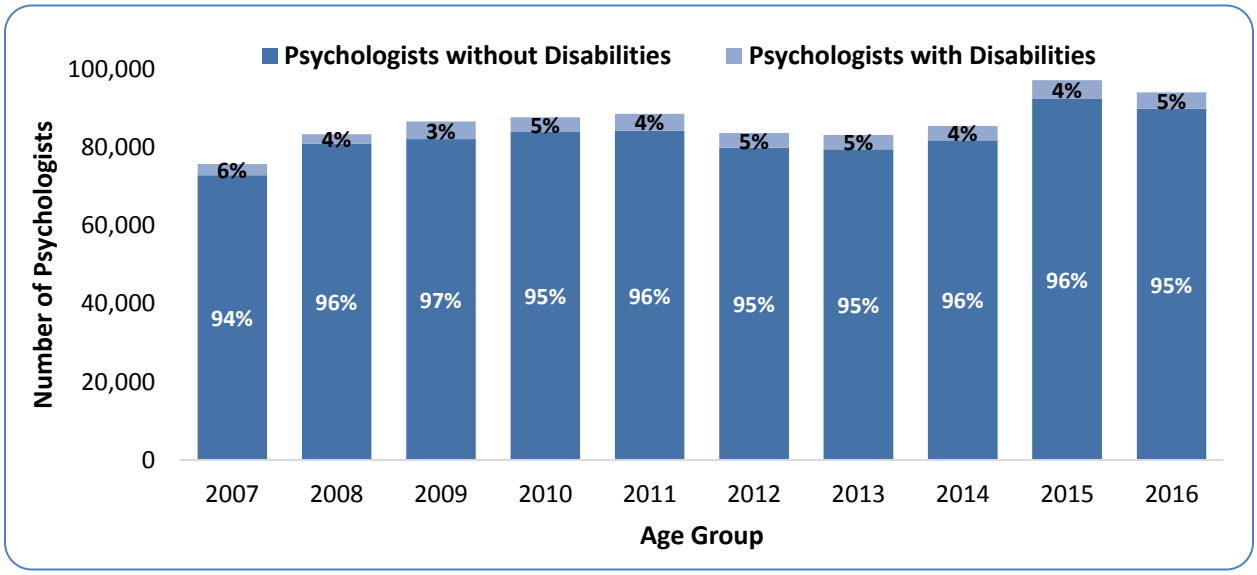
In 2016, approximately 4,200, or 5 percent of active psychologists had disabilities (Figure 11).[7] Between 2007-2016, the percentage of psychologists with disabilities remained stable (Figure 12).

Figure 11. Active Psychologists by Disability Status, 2016



Source: 2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

Figure 12. Psychologists by Disability Status, 2007-2016



Source: 2007-2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

[7] Types of disabilities include cognitive, self-care, independent living, ambulatory, and vision or hearing difficulty. For more information on disability status, refer to Appendix A. Estimates on psychologists with disabilities have sampling error due to their being generated from the ACS sample rather than the full US population. As such, use caution when interpreting estimates for psychologists with disabilities across years, as differences in estimations may be a reflection of ACS sampling rather than actual changes.

Conclusion

This report examines recent demographic changes in the psychology workforce. The results indicate that the psychology workforce has become younger in general in recent years. The number of psychologists within the echo boomer generation has surpassed those from the baby boomer generation. More young women are entering the psychology workforce. The mean age is almost seven years younger than that of men. More young racial/ethnic minority psychologists have also been entering the workforce. The number of psychologists more than doubled for Black/African American, Hispanic, and other racial/ethnic groups. Approximately 4,200, or 5 percent of psychologists had disabilities.

Findings from this report demonstrate the fluidity of the psychology field. Although the size of the psychology workforce has remained mostly stable in the last decade, considerable demographic changes have been taking place in recent years, as more younger psychologists entered the workforce and older psychologists retired from the workforce. These demographic changes could have significant implications for how the psychology workforce is prepared to address the needs of an increasingly diverse U.S. population. Future CWS reports will continue monitoring the demographic trends in the psychology workforce.

One limitation of this report is that the ACS only includes psychologists who were coded within the occupation of psychologist. As such, psychologists who work, for example, as "postsecondary teachers" or "survey researchers" may not be adequately captured within this report. Also, as the field of the doctoral/professional degree is not collected in the ACS, the educational backgrounds of psychologists included in this report might not always be exclusively in psychology and may include other fields such as health/medical sciences, economics, etc.

However, the strengths of the ACS outweigh these caveats in methodology. With the high response rate and the large variety of information collected, the ACS provides the most comprehensive sample of the U.S. population. Its representativeness enables a demographic analysis of the psychology workforce with minimal statistical bias.

Appendix A. Technical Documentation

The data sources used for this report are American Community Survey (ACS) Public-Use Microdata Sample (PUMS) files downloaded from the U.S. Census Bureau website. The ACS creates estimates on both individual and household characteristics of the U.S. population every year by sampling on a monthly basis, and then collating into an annual estimate.

The ACS uses the Master Address File maintained and updated by the U.S. Census Bureau to contact a sample of housing units and group quarters. The 2016 ACS interviewed approximately 3.5 million households and had a response rate of 95 percent. Sample weights were given so that inferences could be made about the entire U.S. population.

The primary data sources for this report are the 1-year PUMS data files from 2007 to 2016. The 2016 PUMS file contains the most recent ACS data available. In a few cases where sample sizes were too small to yield accurate estimates, the 5-year PUMS data file (2012-2016) was used to complement estimates based on 1-year data. Throughout the report, numbers of psychologists were based on weighted estimates and were rounded to the nearest hundred. Appendix B provides raw weighted estimates underlying figures and charts contained in the report. Use caution when interpreting raw estimates, because these estimates are based on a sample of the population rather than the full population.

The PUMS data gave individual-level responses to the ACS questionnaire. The variable taxonomy used in this report is as follows:

Retirement

Respondents were defined as "retired" if they

(A) Were older than or equal to 60 years old (i.e., AGEP ≥ 60);
and
(B) Were not in the labor force (i.e., ESR = 6).

Semi-Retirement

Respondents were defined as semi-retired if they:

(A) Were equal to or older than 55 years old (i.e., AGEP ≥ 55);
and
(B) Worked 39 weeks or less out of the year (WKW ≥ 4) or worked 19 hours or less per week (WKHP ≤ 19).

WKW (Weeks worked during past 12 months) was coded as follows:

b. (less than 16 years old/ did not work during the past 12 months)
1. 50 to 52 weeks worked during the past 12 months
2. 48 to 49 weeks worked during the past 12 months

3. 40 to 47 weeks worked during the past 12 months
4. 27 to 39 weeks worked during the past 12 months
5. 14 to 26 weeks worked during the past 12 months
6. Less than 14 weeks worked during the past 12 months

WKHP (Hours worked per week during past 12 months) was coded as follows:

bb .N/A (less than 16 years old/did not work during the past 12 months)
1-98. 1 to 98 usual hours
99 .99 or more usual hours

"Semi-retired psychologists" were defined as those who "semi-retired" from the occupation of psychologist (OCCP=1820) with professional or doctoral degrees (SCHL≥23).

Active Psychologist

Respondents were defined as active psychologists if they:

(A) Were coded as Psychologists. (OCCP [Occupation]=1820, code for "Sci-Psychologist");
(B) Were in the workforce (ESR ≠6);
(C) Were not enrolled in school (i.e., SCHG=N/A [not attending school]);
(D) Were not retired or semi-retired;
and
(E) Had professional or doctoral degrees (SCHL≥23).
Note: Some respondents with Doctor of Psychology (Psy.D.) degrees might categorize themselves as having a "professional degree."

Variable SCHG (Grade level attending) was coded as follows:

bb. N/A (not attending school)
1. Nursery school/preschool
2. Kindergarten
3. Grade 1
4. Grade 2
5. Grade 3
6. Grade 4
7. Grade 5
8. Grade 6
9. Grade 7
10. Grade 8
11. Grade 9
12. Grade 10
13. Grade 11
14. Grade 12
15. College undergraduate years (freshman to senior)
16. Graduate or professional school beyond a bachelor's degree

Retired psychologists included individuals age 60 or higher with professional/doctoral degrees, who did not work and reported "psychologist" as the last occupation. Semi-retired psychologists included individuals age 55 or higher with professional/doctoral degrees, who were coded within the "psychologist" occupation and worked less than 40 hours per week or 20 weeks per year.

Geography

Variable ST (State code) was used to determine the location of a given psychologist.

Age

The ACS age variable, AGEP, was used to code ages. The variable was top-coded with 99 being the highest value, and 0 as the lowest value. Individuals younger than one year were coded as 0. Individuals aged higher than 99 were coded as 99.

U.S. Doctoral/Professional Workforce

Respondents were classified as belonging to the doctoral/professional workforce if they

(A) Were in the workforce (i.e., ESR ≠6); and
(B) Had professional or doctoral degrees (i.e., SCHL≥23).

Gender

The ACS gender variable SEX was used in this report. The variable SEX was coded as follows:

1. Male
2. Female

Race and Ethnicity

The ACS race and ethnicity variables RAC1P and HISP were used to categorize racial/ethnic groups in this report.

RAC1P was coded as follows:

1. White alone
2. Black or African American alone
3. American Indian alone
4. Alaska Native alone
5. American Indian and Alaska Native tribes specified; or American Indian or Alaska native, not specified and no other races
6. Asian alone
7. Native Hawaiian and Other Pacific Islander alone
8. Some other race alone
9. Two or more major race groups

HISP was coded as follows:

1. Not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

2. Mexican
3. Puerto Rican
4. Cuban
5. Dominican
6. Costa Rican
7. Guatemalan
8. Honduran
9. Nicaraguan
10. Panamanian
11. Salvadoran
12. Other Central American
13. Argentinean
14. Bolivian
15. Chilean
16. Colombian
17. Ecuadorian
18. Paraguayan
19. Peruvian
20. Uruguayan
21. Venezuelan
22. Other South American
23. Spaniard
24. All Other Spanish/Hispanic/Latino

The racial/ethnic groups discussed in this report were defined as follows:

Asian: RAC1P=6. Asian alone.
Black/African American: RAC1P=2. Black or African alone.
Hispanic: HISP≠1. Do not fall into category "Not Spanish/Hispanic/Latino".
White: RAC1P=1 and HISP=1. White alone, not Hispanic.
Other: All other left.

Disability Status

The ACS categorizes disability (variable DIS) into six types:

(1) Vision Difficulty: the respondent was blind or had serious difficulty seeing even when wearing glasses;
(2) Hearing Difficulty: the respondent had serious difficulty hearing;
(3) Cognitive Difficulty: the respondent had serious difficulty concentrating, remembering, or making decisions because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition;
(4) Physical Difficulty: the respondent had serious difficulty walking or climbing stairs;

(5) Independent Living Difficulty: the respondent had difficulty doing errands alone such as visiting a doctor's office or shopping because of a physical, mental, or emotional condition;
(6) Self-Care Difficulty: The respondent had difficulty dressing or bathing.

Due to small sample size, number of psychologists by specific types of disabilities were not reported in the report.

Appendix B. Supporting Data for Figures

Table 1. Number of Active, Semi-Retired, and Retired Psychologists, 2007-2016

Year	Number of Psychologists			
	Active	Semi-Retired	Retired	All
2007	75,675	7,418	4,302	87,395
2008	83,258	4,918	4,351	92,527
2009	86,560	6,989	4,138	97,687
2010	87,662	7,493	6,002	101,157
2011	88,508	6,729	4,652	99,889
2012	83,646	9,301	5,212	98,159
2013	83,142	8,657	7,995	99,794
2014	85,386	8,096	6,629	100,111
2015	97,154	7,198	8,756	113,108
2016	94,048	7,431	8,079	109,558

Source: 2007-2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 2. Number of Active Psychologists by State, 2016

State	N
Alabama	575
Alaska	s
Arizona	1,885
Arkansas	s
California	15,321
Colorado	2,634
Connecticut	1,469
Delaware	186
District of Columbia	717
Florida	4,370
Georgia	3,009
Hawaii	953
Idaho	335
Illinois	5,155
Indiana	1,094
Iowa	s
Kansas	616
Kentucky	773
Louisiana	603
Maine	674
Maryland	2,468
Massachusetts	3,910
Michigan	1,984
Minnesota	2,022
Mississippi	246
Missouri	1,182
Montana	s
Nebraska	652
Nevada	s
New Hampshire	697
New Jersey	3,693
New Mexico	396
New York	10,462
North Carolina	1,314
North Dakota	464
Ohio	2,897
Oklahoma	484
Oregon	1,806
Pennsylvania	3,459
Rhode Island	452
South Carolina	900
South Dakota	s
Tennessee	1,087
Texas	4,155
Utah	961
Vermont	854
Virginia	2,308
Washington	2,983
West Virginia	339
Wisconsin	1,100
Wyoming	s
All	94,048

s = suppressed due to small cell size.
Source: 2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 3. Age Distribution of Active Psychologists, 2007-2016

Year/Age Group	26 - 35	36 - 45	46 - 55	56 - 65	66 - 75	> 75	All	N
2007	12%	23%	28%	30%	5%	2%	100%	75,675
2008	13%	23%	25%	30%	7%	2%	100%	83,258
2009	16%	20%	25%	27%	9%	1%	100%	86,560
2010	14%	21%	23%	31%	9%	1%	100%	87,662
2011	14%	22%	23%	30%	10%	1%	100%	88,508
2012	15%	22%	23%	30%	9%	0%	100%	83,646
2013	17%	19%	23%	29%	11%	1%	100%	83,142
2014	16%	21%	21%	27%	13%	2%	100%	85,386
2015	21%	24%	19%	23%	11%	1%	100%	97,154
2016	18%	25%	18%	23%	14%	1%	100%	94,048

Source: 2007-2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 4. Mean and Median Age of Active Psychologists, 2007-2016

Year	Mean Age	Median Age
2007	50.1	52
2008	49.9	51
2009	50.3	52
2010	50.3	52
2011	50.7	51
2012	50.3	52
2013	50.4	52
2014	50.8	52
2015	48.9	48
2016	50.0	49

Source: 2007-2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 5. Number of Active Psychologists by Gender, 2007-2016

Gender	Women		Men		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2007	43,042	57%	32,633	43%	75,675	100%
2008	49,836	60%	33,422	40%	83,258	100%
2009	54,410	63%	32,150	37%	86,560	100%
2010	53,228	61%	34,434	39%	87,662	100%
2011	54,352	61%	34,156	39%	88,508	100%
2012	51,613	62%	32,033	38%	83,646	100%
2013	56,793	68%	26,349	32%	83,142	100%
2014	54,103	63%	31,283	37%	85,386	100%
2015	67,172	69%	29,982	31%	97,154	100%
2016	60,787	65%	33,261	35%	94,048	100%

Source: 2007-2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 6. Age Distribution of Active Psychologists by Gender, 2016

Age Group	Women	Men
< 30	4,953	657
31 - 35	9,153	2,027
36 - 40	8,986	3,012
41 - 45	7,006	4,605
46 - 50	5,878	2,895
51 - 55	5,895	2,661
56 - 60	4,734	3,553
61 - 65	7,047	6,194
66 - 70	4,651	5,066
71 - 75	s	s
>75	s	s
All	60,787	33,261

s = suppressed due to small cell size.
Source: 2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 7. Number of Active Psychologists by Race/Ethnicity, 2007-2016

Year	Asian		Black/African American		Hispanic		White		Other		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
2007	1,867	2%	2,401	3%	2,821	4%	68,067	90%	519	1%	75,675	100%
2008	1,795	2%	3,149	4%	3,730	4%	73,533	88%	1,051	1%	83,258	100%
2009	2,320	3%	4,974	6%	5,012	6%	73,305	85%	949	1%	86,560	100%
2010	2,855	3%	2,435	3%	4,476	5%	76,309	87%	1,587	2%	87,662	100%
2011	2,929	3%	1,899	2%	4,600	5%	77,855	88%	1,225	1%	88,508	100%
2012	2,797	3%	3,225	4%	3,807	5%	72,033	86%	1,784	2%	83,646	100%
2013	3,595	4%	4,459	5%	4,140	5%	69,534	84%	1,414	2%	83,142	100%
2014	3,712	4%	2,381	3%	5,897	7%	72,120	84%	1,276	1%	85,386	100%
2015	4,414	5%	3,702	4%	4,759	5%	83,089	86%	1,190	1%	97,154	100%
2016	3,576	4%	4,212	4%	4,957	5%	79,462	84%	1,841	2%	94,048	100%

Note: Based on the 2012-2016 five-year sample, "other" racial/ethnic group included 0.3 percent (300) American Indian/Alaska Native, 1.5 percent (1,300) people with two or more races, and 0.1 percent (100) people with races not listed above. Estimates for American Indian/Alaska Native, Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander, people with two or more races, and people with races not listed above from the 2012-2016 5-year file are not comparable to racial/ethnic estimates generated from the 2016 ACS 1-year file (shown in Table 7). Due to this methodological limitation, estimates for these racial/ethnic groups were not included in the table.

Source: 2007-2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 8. Age Distribution of Active Psychologists by Race/Ethnicity, 2016

Age Group	Racial/Ethnic Minority		White		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
< 30	1,122	20%	4,613	80%	5,735	100%
31 - 35	2,498	22%	8,682	78%	11,180	100%
36 - 40	2,540	21%	9,458	79%	11,998	100%
41 - 45	2,614	23%	8,997	77%	11,611	100%
46 - 50	2,092	24%	6,681	76%	8,773	100%
51 - 55	955	11%	7,601	89%	8,556	100%
56 - 60	876	11%	7,411	89%	8,287	100%
61 - 65	689	5%	12,552	95%	13,241	100%
66 - 70	836	9%	8,881	91%	9,717	100%
71 - 75	134	3%	4,004	97%	4,138	100%
>75	s	s	s	s	937	100%

s = suppressed due to small cell size.
Source: 2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

Table 9. Number of Active Psychologists by Disability Status, 2007-2016

Year	With Disabilities		Without Disabilities		All	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
2007	2,857	4%	72,818	96%	75,675	100%
2008	2,362	3%	80,896	97%	83,258	100%
2009	4,539	5%	82,021	95%	86,560	100%
2010	3,822	4%	83,840	96%	87,662	100%
2011	4,294	5%	84,214	95%	88,508	100%
2012	3,789	5%	79,857	95%	83,646	100%
2013	3,729	4%	79,413	96%	83,142	100%
2014	3,651	4%	81,735	96%	85,386	100%
2015	4,719	5%	92,435	95%	97,154	100%
2016	4,240	5%	89,808	95%	94,048	100%

Source: 2007-2016 ACS PUMS files, U.S. Census Bureau

References

American Psychological Association (2015). Demographics of the U.S. psychology workforce: Findings from the American Community Survey. Retrieved from http://www.apa.org/workforce/publications/13-demographics/index.aspx

American Psychological Association. (n.d.). *What is APA's definition of "psychologist"?* [Online text box]. Retrieved from http://www.apa.org/support/about/apa/psychologist.aspx#answer

Colby, S. L., & Ortman, J. M. (2014). *The baby boom cohort in the United States: 2012 to 2060* (Current Population Reports P25-1141). Retrieved from U.S. Census Bureau's website: http://www.census.gov/prod/2014pubs/p25-1141.pdf

U.S. Census Bureau. (2007-2016). *American Community Survey 1-Year Data Dictionary*. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/technical-documentation/pums/documentation.html

U.S. Census Bureau. (2007-2016). *American Community Survey 1-Year PUMS file*. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/pums.html

U.S. Census Bureau. (2012-2016). *American Community Survey 5-Year Data Dictionary.* Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/pums.html

U.S. Census Bureau. (2012-2016). *American Community Survey 5-Year PUMS file*. Retrieved from http://www.census.gov/programs-surveys/acs/data/pums.html

U.S. Census Bureau. (2016). 2016 *Topologically Integrated Geographic Encoding and Referencing State and Equivalent Shape file*. Retrieved from ftp://ftp2.census.gov/geo/tiger/TIGER2016/STATE/