

Fall 2020 Healthcare Labor Market Update: *Status of Jobs Recovery in Massachusetts*

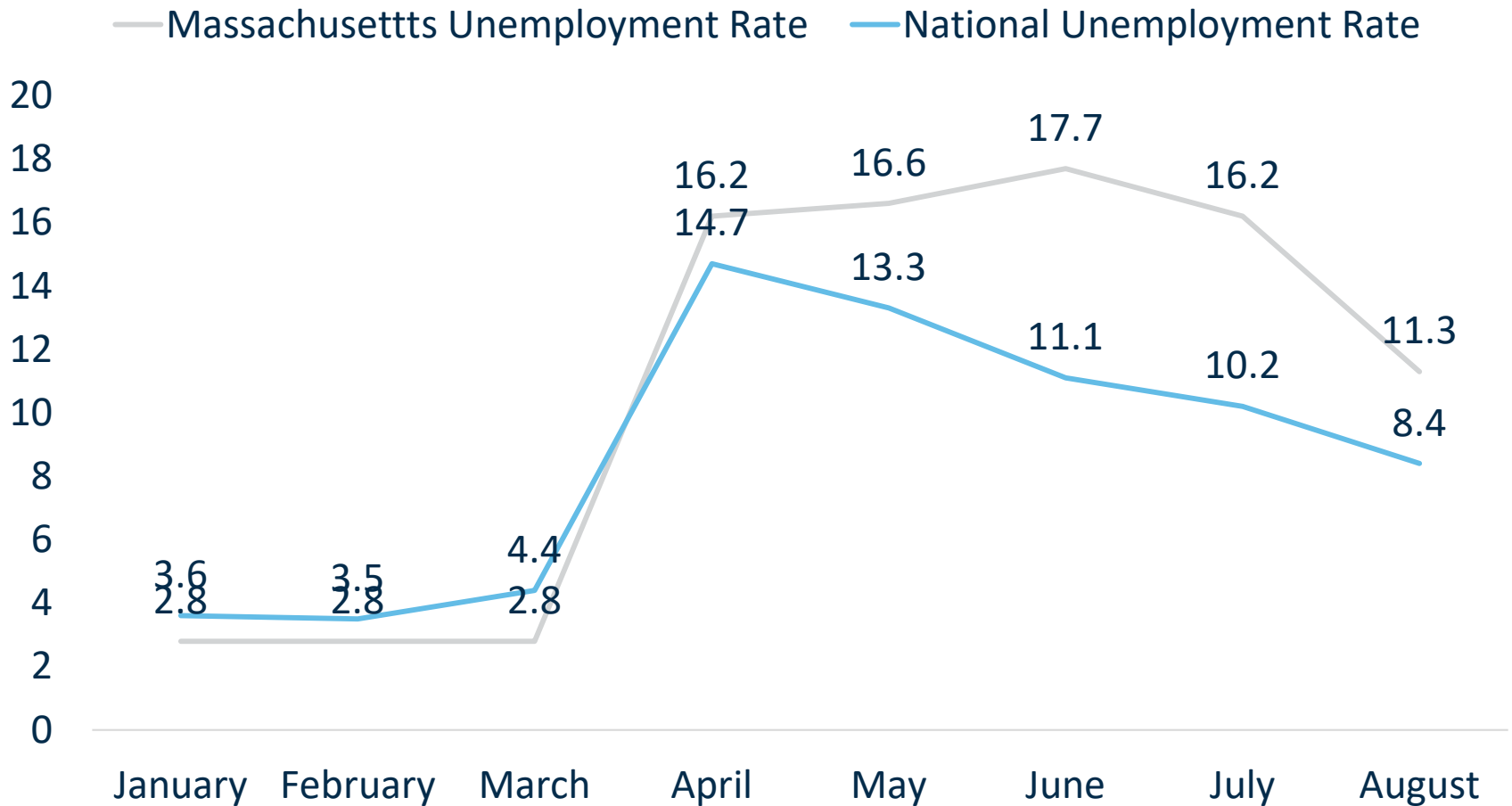


**BOSTON
WORKFORCE BOARD**

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Trends in monthly unemployment rates in Massachusetts and the U.S., 2020



Employment decline/recovery in 2020: Impact of COVID-19 closures and re-opening

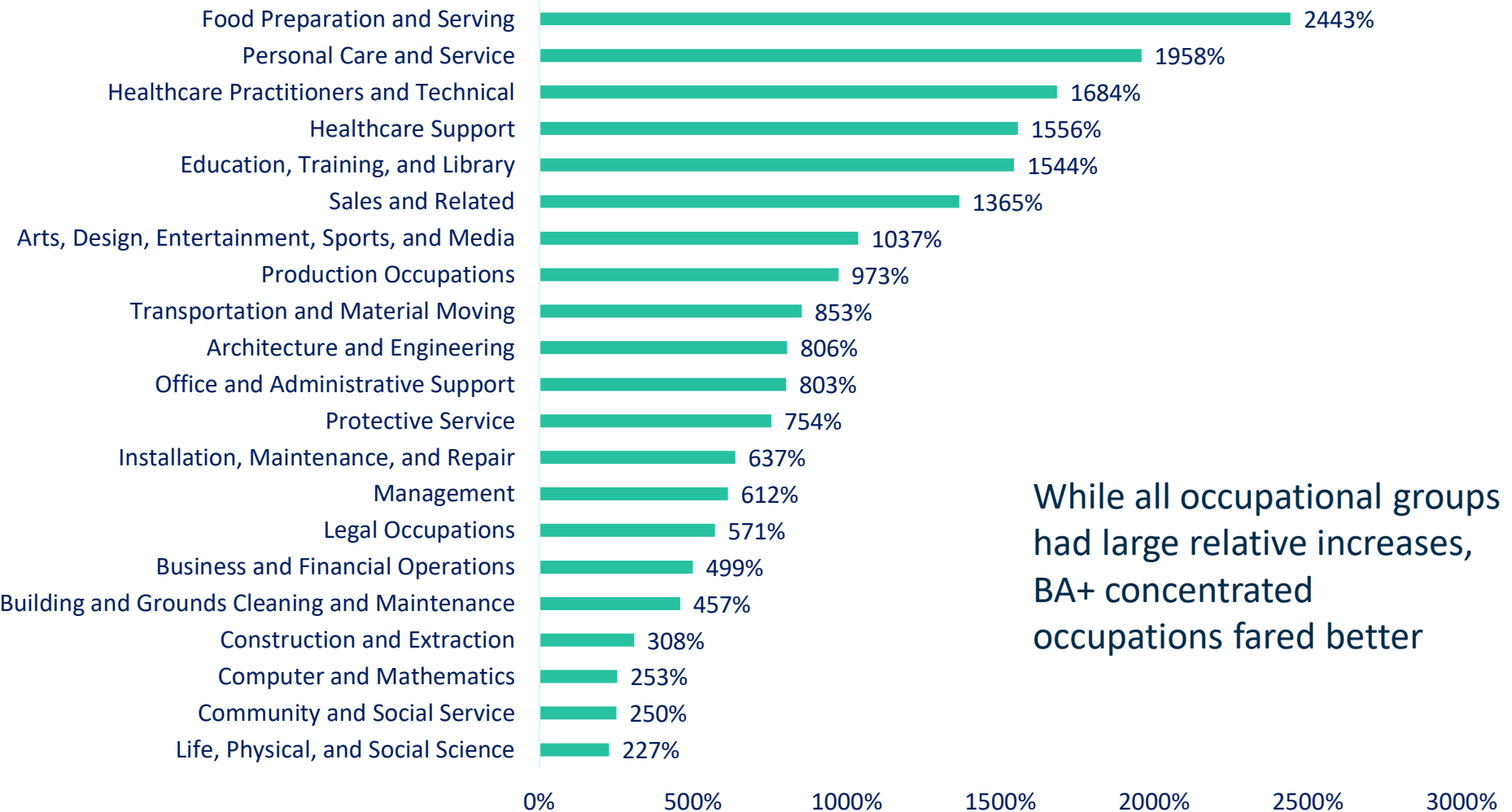
	Employment Change, February-April 2020 (in 1,000s)	% Change, Feb-April	Employment Change, April- August 2020 (in 1,000s)	% Change, April-August 2020
U.S.	(22,160)	-14.5%	10,611	8.1%
MA	(687)	-18.5%	272	9.0%

Source: Current employment statistics survey (CES)

Why has Mass fared worse on job losses and been slower to recover?

- COVID-19 cases spread early and quickly in Mass, forcing the state to shutdown for a longer period.
- Our state's industry mix, and particularly in Greater Boston, put us at a disadvantage (hospitals, higher ed, accommodation/ food services).
- Began reopening later than other states and more slowly.
- UI system in Mass performed better than other states in processing claims and administering the \$600/week federal payout. Average and max weekly claims are substantially higher. This allowed some workers to delay their return to the workforce.

Percent increase in UI claimants by occupational family, April 2020 vs. February 2020, Boston



While all occupational groups had large relative increases, BA+ concentrated occupations fared better

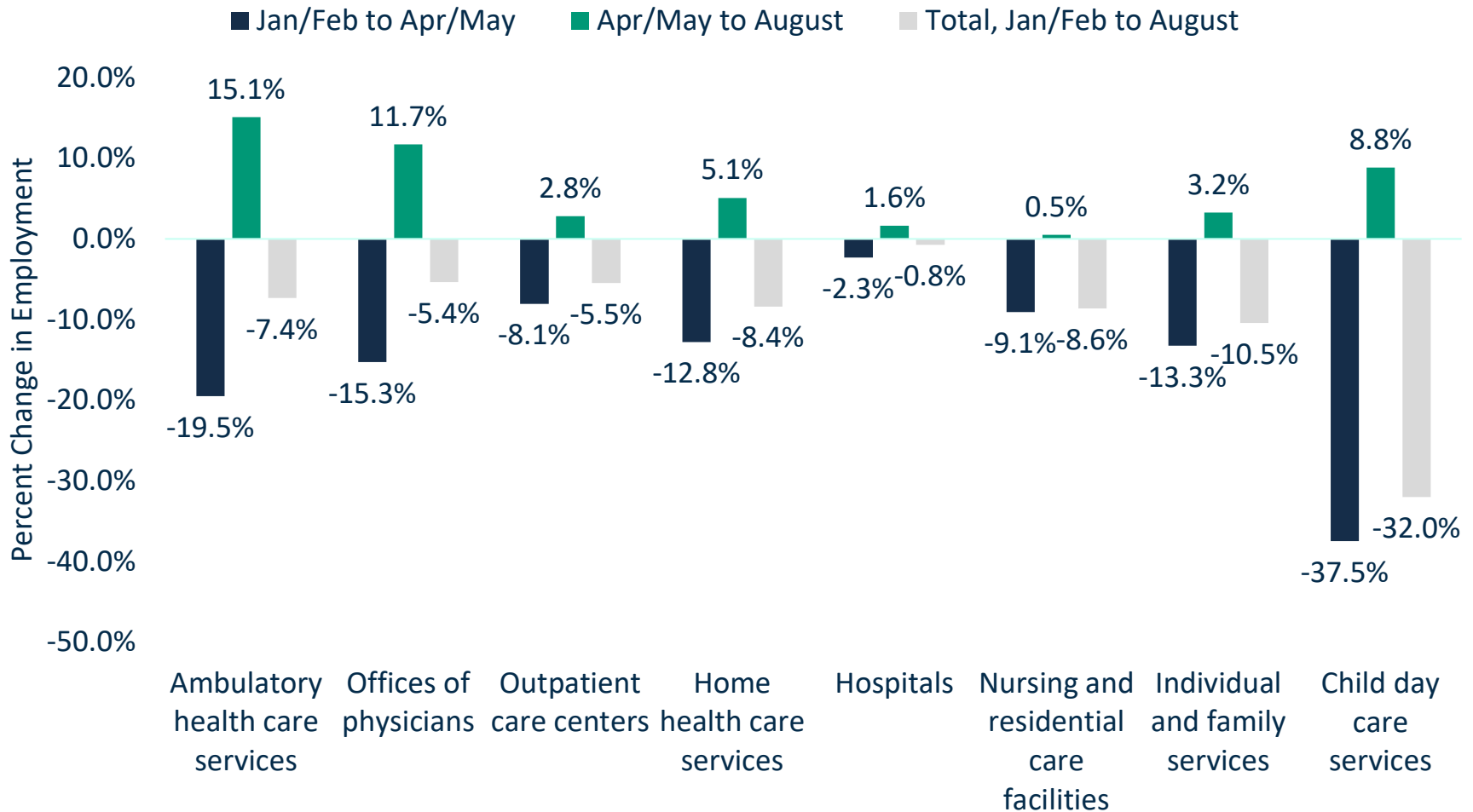
Job losses in healthcare and social assistance employment in Mass, Spring 2020

	Jan-Feb 2020	Apr-May 2020	Change	% Change
Health care and social assistance	647,450	570,050	(77,400)	-12.0%
• Ambulatory health care services	190,300	153,200	(37,100)	-19.5%
• Hospitals	199,400	194,800	(4,600)	-2.3%
• Nursing and residential care	104,200	94,750	(9,450)	-9.1%
Social assistance	153,550	127,300	(26,250)	-17.1%
• Individual and family services	105,100	91,150	(13,950)	-13.3%
• Childcare/ day care services	30,000	18,750	(11,250)	-37.5%

Jobs recovery in healthcare and social assistance employment in Mass, Summer 2020

	Apr-May 2020	August 2020	Change	% Change
Health care and social assistance	570,050	600,800	30,750	5.4%
• Ambulatory health care services	153,200	176,300	23,100	15.1%
• Hospitals	194,800	197,900	3,100	1.6%
• Nursing and residential care	94,750	95,200	450	0.5%
Social assistance	127,300	131,400	4,100	3.2%
• Individual and family services	91,150	94,100	2,950	3.2%
• Child day care services	18,750	20,400	1,650	8.8%

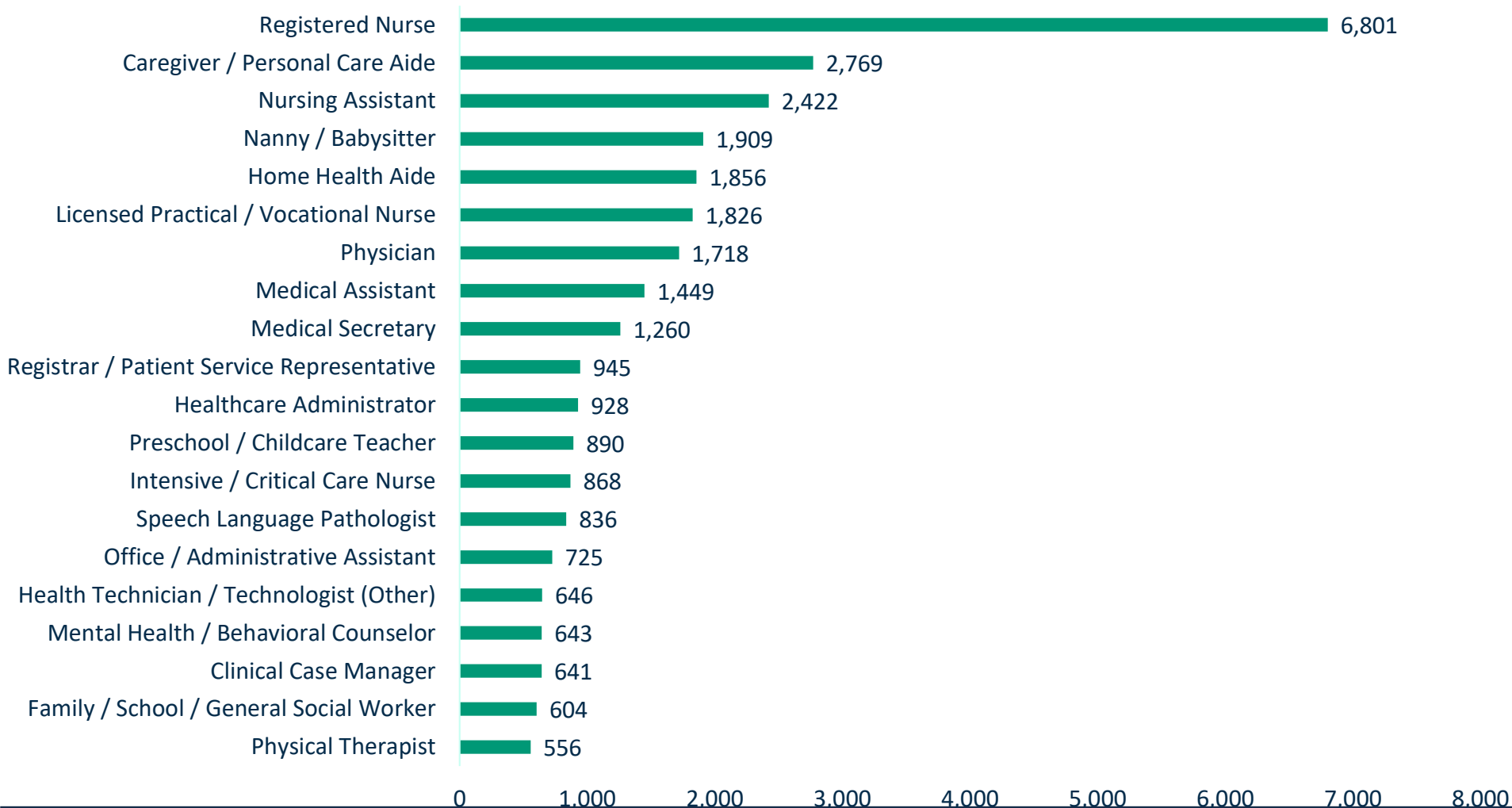
Trends in job loss and recovery by healthcare and social assistance subsector



Recent hiring trends in healthcare and social assistance

- Top occupation postings from July to September 2020
- Changes in top postings from pre-COVID 19 to July to September 2020
- **Source:** Burning Glass Labor Market Insight tool

Top job postings in healthcare and social assistance, Boston MSA, July-Sept 2020



Change in top job postings, Nov 2019 – Jan 2020 to July 2020- Sept 2020

(Healthcare and Social Assistance sector, Boston MSA)

July-Sept 2020 Rank	Nov 2019-Jan 2020 Rank	Occupation	Job Postings	Change in Postings
1	1	Registered Nurse	6,801	Increase
2	2	Caregiver / Personal Care Aide	2,769	Decrease
3	4	Nursing Assistant	2,422	Increase
4	10	Nanny / Babysitter	1,909	Increase
5	5	Home Health Aide	1,856	Decrease
6	6	Licensed Practical / Vocational Nurse	1,826	Increase
7	3	Physician	1,718	Decrease
8	11	Medical Assistant	1,449	Increase
9	10	Medical Secretary	1,260	Increase
10	12	Registrar / Patient Service Representative	945	Increase
11	8	Healthcare Administrator	928	Decrease
12	15	Preschool / Childcare Teacher	890	Increase
13	19	Intensive / Critical Care Nurse	868	Increase
14	17	Speech Language Pathologist	836	Increase
15	13	Office / Administrative Assistant	725	Decrease
16	22	Health Technician / Technologist (Other)	646	Increase
17	20	Mental Health / Behavioral Counselor	643	Increase
18	18	Clinical Case Manager	641	Decrease
19	16	Family / School / General Social Worker	604	Decrease
20	7	Physical Therapist	556	Decrease

Summary

- After 4 months of little improvement, the MA unemployment rate declined substantially in August, though labor force withdrawals contributed to the decline.
- Ambulatory services employment has grown substantially through the summer. Nursing and residential care employment remains down with little recovery to date.
- Current hiring in health care tilted more to clinical roles than administrative and specialities.
- Impacts of increasing COVID-19 cases in the fall/winter and a possible wave 2 surge could alter the shape of the jobs recovery