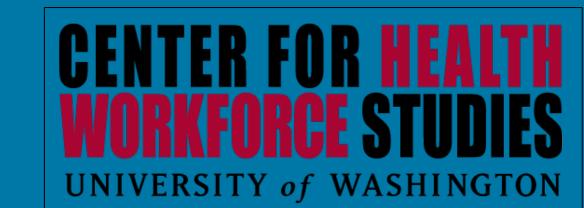
THE VALUE OF REAL TIME LABOR MARKET INFORMATION FOR MONITORING HEALTH WORKFORCE DEMAND:



A CASE STUDY EXAMINING EMPLOYER DEMAND FOR HEALTH INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SKILLS

Benjamin A. Stubbs, MPH, Bianca K. Frogner, PhD, Susan M. Skillman, MS

INTRODUCTION

- As the U.S. healthcare system undergoes practice transformation, workforce planners and educators need up-to-date information on skills employers demand of future workforce.
- Specifically, implementation of health IT affects the roles and skills required of the health workforce, but few data sources are available to identify the specific skills and qualifications needed.
- Real-Time Labor Market Information (RT-LMI) is an emerging data source being used to monitor employer demand by extracting data from online job ads.

WHAT IS RT-LMI?

- Real-Time Labor Market Information (RT-LMI) refers to a method by which an automated process extracts data on a regular basis from online job ads and attempts to remove duplicate ads.
- RT-LMI is limited to what is listed in job ads, but at minimum tends to include: job title, company, geographic information, and job description. These fields can be used to classify variables such as industry, occupations, key words, and education and training requirements.
- RT-LMI data may provide information that is not readily available from other data sources, such as the skills and roles required by employers, trends in specific geographic locations or very current data.

QUESTION, DATA AND METHODS

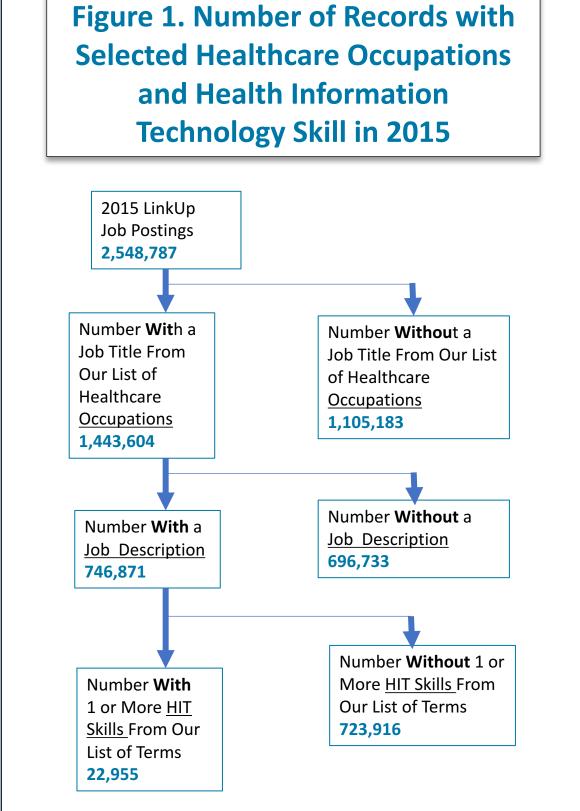
<u>Study Question</u>: What is the value and limitations of RT-LMI for monitoring health workforce demand for health IT skills and roles among health professionals?

<u>Data Source</u>: U.S. 2015 online job ads classified "health and medical" by the job search engine company LinkUp.¹

Methods:

- 1. UW team, with input from external experts, developed coding and parsing process to define key variables of interest occupation and health IT skills.
- 2. Text search of job title and job description fields to identify occupations requiring health IT skills from our list of search terms.

SAMPLE AND HEALTH IT SKILLS SEARCH TERMS



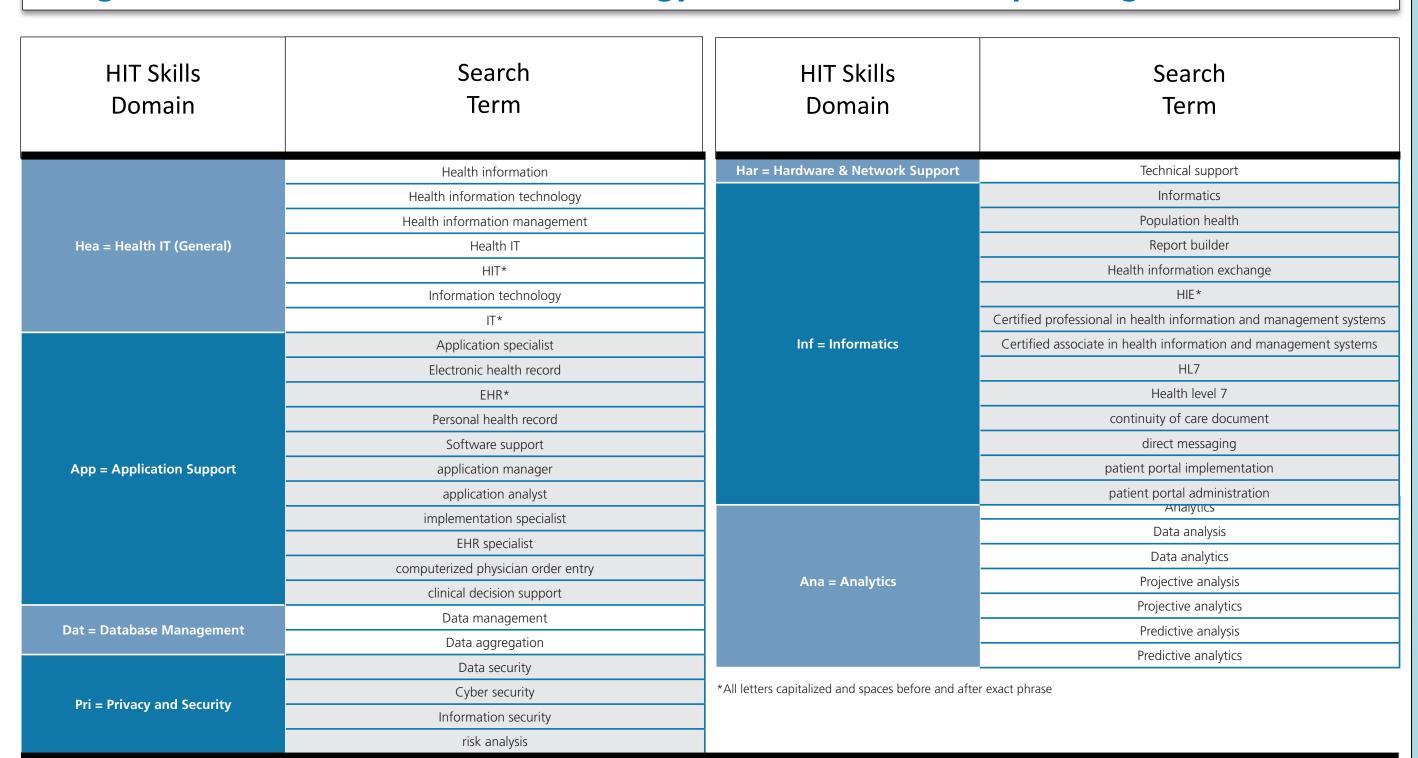


Figure 2. Health Information Technology Domains and Corresponding Search Terms

KEY FINDINGS

- Over **1.4 million** records had one or more of the occupations from our designated healthcare occupation terms.
- > Approximately half had a job description that could be used to search for skills required by the employer.
- The percentage of records with a job title and a job description that referenced a specific health IT skill varied greatly by occupation, with most occupations having **fewer than 10**% of records containing a health IT skill from our list of search terms.
- Occupations with **highest percentage** of job ads that referenced a specific health IT skill were: **1)** medical records & health information technicians (60.4% of records); **2)** health educators (19.5%); **3)** medical & clinical laboratory technologists (17.0%); **4)** podiatrists & optometrists (13.0%); **5)** medical assistants (12.1%).
- "Health IT (general)" domain was most commonly identified (37.7% of records).
- > "Privacy and security" (e.g., data security, cyber security, and risk analysis) was the least common domain (0.5% of records).

Percent of Job Ads

Identifying This Occupation**

0.03

0.01

0.10

0.27

0.04

4.01

4.06

2.04

0.06

0.11

0.64

2.44

0.01

2.73

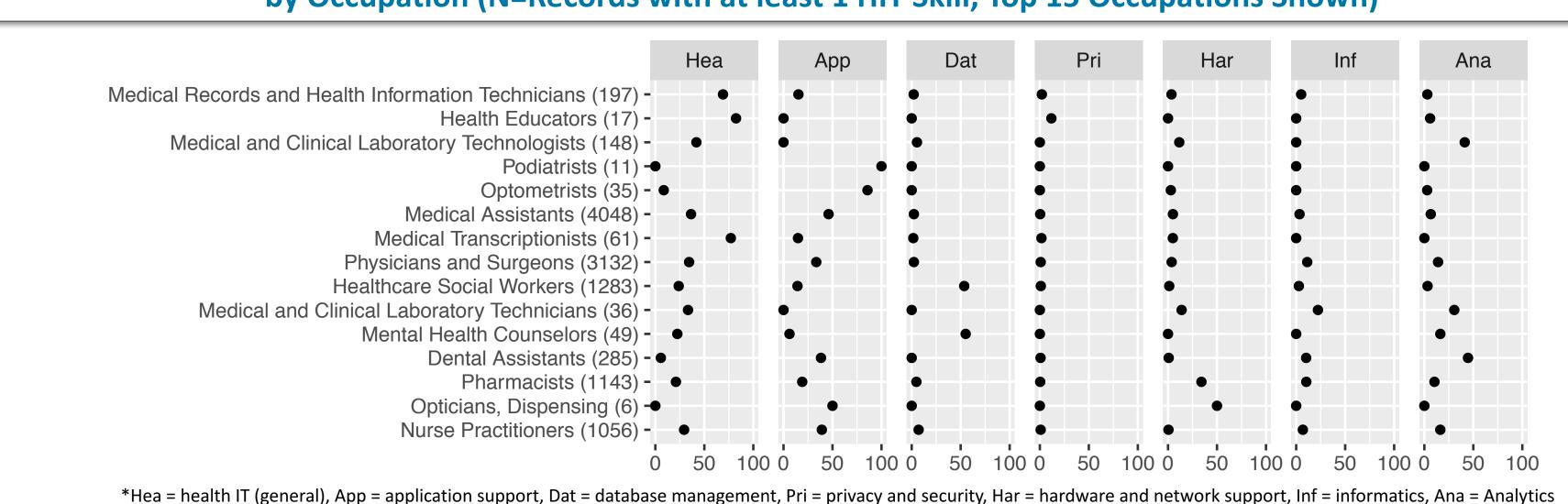
Table 1: Top 15 Occupations for Which Health Information Technology Skills Were Identified

| Occupation | Records with at Least 1 HIT Skill | Total Numberof Records with Occupation Title | Percent of Records With At Least 1 HIT Skill* |
|--|--------------------------------------|--|---|
| Medical Records and Health Information Technicians | 197 | 326 | 60.4 |
| Health Educators | 17 | 87 | 19.5 |
| Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technologists | 148 | 873 | 17 |
| Podiatrists | 11 | 84 | 13.1 |
| Optometrists | 35 | 270 | 13 |
| Medical Assistants | 4,048 | 33,471 | 12.1 |
| Medical Transcriptionists | 61 | 547 | 11.2 |
| Physicians and Surgeons | 3,132 | 29,995 | 10.4 |
| Healthcare Social Workers | 1,283 | 15,151 | 8.5 |
| Medical and Clinical Laboratory Technicians | 36 | 544 | 6.6 |
| Mental Health Counselors | 49 | 741 | 6.6 |
| Dental Assistants | 285 | 4,675 | 6.1 |
| Pharmacists | 1,143 | 19,323 | 5.9 |
| Opticians, Dispensing | 6 | 103 | 5.8 |
| Nurse Practitioners | 1.056 | 19,759 | 5.3 |

*Denominator is the number of job ads with a job title and a job description. Each job ad could contain multiple occupations or multiple HIT skills (N = 873,209)

**Denominator is the number of job ads with a matching occupation in the job title (N = 1,443,604)

Figure 3. For Records Containing HIT Search Terms, Percentage of Records Falling Within Each HIT Domain*, by Occupation (N=Records with at least 1 HIT Skill, Top 15 Occupations Shown)



CONCLUSIONS

- The patterns found in this study suggest that healthcare employers are requesting a range of health IT skills across occupations, including many allied health professions.
- Caution is required when using RT-LMI, and more work is needed to refine the data mining process.
- Coding process requires several iterations to ensure coding structure has content and face validity.
- Subject matter expertise is needed to establish initial coding structure required to correctly classify records.
- RT-LMI should not be considered a replacement for traditional labor market data or other occupation/ industry specific surveys, but rather a complement.
- While continuing work is needed to improve the use of RT-LMI, knowing how RT-LMI best informs health workforce planning is valuable to ensure that current and future health workforce have the training and education they need to succeed.

References

1. LinkUp Job Search Engine. http://www.linkup.com. Accessed 12/8/2016.

Funding

This study was supported by the National Center for Health Workforce Analysis (NCHWA), Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) under cooperative agreement #U81HP27844. The information, conclusions and opinions expressed in this report are those of the authors and no endorsement by NCHWA, HRSA or HHS is intended or should be inferred.

Acknowledgements

We appreciate the data and related in-kind assistance provided by Toby Dayton (CEO), Rochelle Dickinson, Brad Squibb, and Lee Buermann at LinkUp. We also appreciate the data management provided by Steve Senter, RN, consultant at the University of Washington (UW) Institute of Translational Health Sciences, and data analysis provided by Nikki Gurley, UW graduate student. We thank Mary McCaskill and Ann Lefebvre, MSW, CPHQ at North Carolina Area Health Education Centers Program, and Rachel Machta from University of North Carolina for input into the list of health IT skills. We also thank Susan Fenton, PhD, RHI, FAHIMA, Associate Professor and Associate Dean for Academic Affairs at The University of Texas Health Science Center at Houston, School of Biomedical Informatics for feedback on results from this report. Lastly, we thank Anne Basye for her support in editing.

Report citation

Stubbs BA, Frogner BK, Skillman SM. The Value of Real Time Labor Market Information for Monitoring the Allied Health Workforce: A Case Study of Demand for Health Information Technology Skills. Center for Health Workforce Studies, University of Washington, Feb 2017.

For more information

Bianca K. Frogner, PhD
Associate Professor, Department of Family Medicine
Director, Center for Health Workforce Studies
University of Washington
bfrogner@uw.edu 206.616.9657
http://depts.washington.edu/uwchws/