

Data Infrastructure for Measuring the Care Economy: A Focus on the Direct Care Workforce in Long-Term Care

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An Essential and Rapidly Growing Workforce

 Nationally, 5 million direct care jobs focused on supporting older adults and people with disabilities across settings (2023)

 More than 861,100 new jobs and 8.9 million total job openings expected within the next decade (2022-2032)

• Predominantly women (85%) and people of color (64%); more than 1 in 4 immigrants (28%)



Source: https://phinational.org/policy-research/workforce-data-center/

The Implications of Poor Job Quality



Economic instability:

- Median annual earnings ~\$25,000
- 37% live in/near poverty; 49% rely on public assistance

Workforce instability:

- 75% median turnover among home care workers
- 99% median turnover for nursing assistants in nursing homes
- 40% average turnover rate for direct support professionals (DSPs)

Barriers to care:

- Most states (43) report HCBS closures due to workforce crisis
- 90% of I/DD providers report moderate to severe staffing challenges; 69% turning away new referrals
- 46% of nursing homes report limiting admissions
 due to staffing challenges; 66% concerned about closure





Key Data-Driven Resources

Workforce Data Center

From wages to employment statistics, across states and nationwide, find the latest data on the direct care workforce.

We provide customized, up-to-date snapshots on this quickly-growing workforce.

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EMPLOYMENT TRENDS

STATE

ALABAMA

ALASKA

ARIZONA

ARKANSAS

CALIFORNIA

COLORADO

Sources: https://www.phinational.org/policy-research/workforce-data-center/; https://www.phinational.org/state-index-tool/

STATE DATA

NATIONAL DATA





Systemic Challenges to Data Collection

- Fragmented LTSS landscape characterized by a wide array of policies, payment streams, programs, and service delivery models
- Dynamic workforce: part-time and part-year employment, multiple job holding, employer-level and occupational churn
- Inconsistent training, registration/certification, and regulation of workforce
- Uneven integration with other health and social care services limits understanding of workforce impact and outcomes





Specific Public Survey Data Limitations

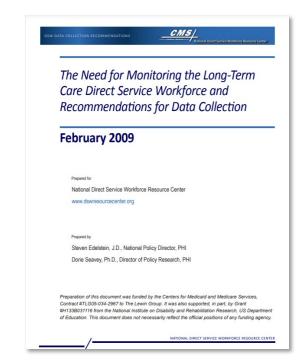
- Data are not sufficiently timely or comparable
- There are barriers to distinguishing direct care roles, especially direct support professionals (DSPs)
- Sample sizes limit analysis by industry and occupation, state, rural versus urban setting, etc.
- Independent providers (majority family members) paid through consumer direction are largely excluded or hidden; also those employed in the gray market
- May not account for those who hold direct care jobs as secondary jobs (e.g. ACS based on primary occupation)
- Gaps in relevant data, e.g. ACS asks about Medicaid and SNAP enrollment but not many other public benefit programs





What Data Do We Need and Why?

- Minimum data set: size, stability, compensation
- What is the current demand for direct care workers relative to supply?
- What are the impacts of key state policy interventions and investments on the workforce, care recipients, and family caregivers?
- What is the return on investment in training, career development, higher wages, and other workforce development and job quality initiatives?
- How do workforce experiences and outcomes differ by demographic characteristics and other factors?



https://www.phinational.org/resource/theneed-for-monitoring-the-long-term-caredirect-service-workforce-andrecommendations-for-data-collection-2/



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