

# Hibbs Brief

*Hibbs Institute for Business & Economic Research*

## Health Care Related Education in Tyler MSA

Manuel Reyes, D.E.D.

In this issue of the *Hibbs Brief*, we discuss some facts related to the health care industry and the linkages it has to education in Tyler.

The *Health Care and Social Assistance* industry sector<sup>1</sup> is the largest employer in the Tyler metropolitan statistical area (MSA) with more than 26,000 employees working in this field (22.8% of total employment). *Retail Trade* (12.0%) and *Accommodation and Food Services* (9.5%) together (second and third largest industries in the Tyler MSA) account for less jobs than health care related jobs.<sup>2</sup> When a significant number of workers, compared to the state or nation, are employed in an industry sector within an economy, e.g. county, city, etc., we frequently find an industry cluster.<sup>3</sup>

The presence of an industry cluster is seen as positive to a regional economy because it typically results in having a comparative advantage with respect to other geographic areas due to local backward and forward linkages. Having backward and forward linkages in a particular field implies a greater development of suppliers and purchasers for the products and services offered locally. This interconnection of local businesses strengthens a regional economy and, eventually, results in more jobs and profits. Some renowned examples of industry clusters are Detroit and Silicon Valley with their automobile and computer technology clusters, respectively.

Besides employing a large number of workers, the *Health Care and Social Assistance* industry sector provides some well paid jobs to the Tyler MSA. The average annual wage per worker for the entire category<sup>4</sup> was \$55,543 in 2018. More detailed sectors (four-digit), such as the office of physicians report \$136,128 of average annual wages per worker; specialty hospitals report \$83,196.

One important benefit of a regional industry cluster is its capacity to train more individuals. As more businesses enter the cluster, more skilled workers are required to fulfill the local employment needs. Tyler is doing a great job in this respect producing a large number of health care specialists in different local educational organizations. The University of Texas at Tyler has granted 4,728 health care degrees in the last five years (44 certificates, 2,918 bachelor's, 1,681 master's and 85 doctoral), while the University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler has granted 48 master's degrees. See [Table 1](#).

Additionally, Tyler Junior College has 31 health care related degrees (10 certificates, 19 associate's, and 2 bachelor's) within three different schools: School of Nursing and Health Sciences, School of Engineering, Mathematics and Sciences, and School of Professional and Technical Programs. The Tyler Junior College has granted 3,055 health care degrees in the last five years (1,070 certificates, 1,964 associate's and 21 bachelor's). See [Table 2](#). Moreover, the Tyler Independent School District (Tyler ISD) offers health care programs at the high school level that prepare young students to excel when enrolling at postsecondary options in the near future.

In addition to the significant number of health care professionals being trained in Tyler, the University of Texas System Board of Regents has given their final approval to establish a medical school in Tyler.<sup>5</sup> The medical school would work with the proposed single institution formed from a merger of The University of Texas at Tyler and The University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler. Together with other educational institutions, the combined new university would continue to develop health care specialists in Tyler, the region and the overall nation.

**Table 1. Graduates of the University of Texas System in Tyler, by Institution, College, School, Degree Level and Major (2014–2019)**

		2014–2015	2014–2015	2016–2017	2017–2018	2018–2019
<b>University of Texas at Tyler</b>						
College of Education and Psychology						
Bachelor	Psychology	76	83	87	95	101
Masters	Clinical Mental Health Counsel	19	23	19	16	25
Masters	Counseling Psychology	4	0	0	0	0
Masters	Psyc-Clinical Psychology	19	26	22	22	38
College of Nursing and Health Sciences						
Bachelor	Health and Kinesiology	11	2	4	4	1
Bachelor	Health Sciences/Studies	26	33	24	37	26
Bachelor	Kinesiology	89	90	87	80	95
Bachelor	Nursing	250	314	385	437	460
Bachelor	Wellness	0	0	0	9	12
Certificate	Nurse Practitioner/Family Nurse Practitioner	11	3	11	11	8
Masters	Family Nurse Practitioner	37	56	45	58	30
Masters	Health and Kinesiology	3	0	0	0	0
Masters	Health Sciences	1	4	2	3	7
Masters	Kinesiology	14	11	10	17	13
Masters	Nurse Administration	10	25	27	35	35
Masters	Nurse Education	16	22	16	48	21
Masters	Pediatric Nurse Practitioner	4	1	0	0	0
Doctoral	Doctor of Philosophy in Nursing	13	6	17	14	13
Doctoral	Doctor of Nursing Practice	0	0	0	0	8
Fisch College of Pharmacy						
Doctoral	Doctor of Pharmacy	0	0	0	0	64
Soules College of Business						
Masters	Business Administration - Health Care	97	176	211	209	184
<b>University of Texas Health Science Center at Tyler</b>						
School of Medical Biological Sciences						
Masters	Science in Biotechnology	11	7	5	4	5
School of Community & Rural Health						
Masters	Public Health	0	0	0	2	14

Source: Office of Information Analysis, UT Tyler and UT Health Science Center

**Table 2. Health Care Related Programs at the Tyler Junior College in Tyler, by School, Degree Level and Program**

		2014–2015	2014–2015	2016–2017	2017–2018	2018–2019
<b>Tyler Junior College</b>						
School of Nursing and Health Sciences						
Associate	Dental Hygiene	22	22	27	27	26
Bachelor	Dental Hygiene	0	0	1	13	7
Certificate	Dental Assisting	0	10	17	18	21
Associate	Applied Science - Diagnostic Medical Sonography	11	10	9	13	12
Certificate	Applied Science - Diagnostic Medical Sonography	12	12	8	0	0
Associate	Addiction Counseling and Community Health	12	8	4	13	10
Certificate	Addiction Counseling and Community Health	4	13	3	11	9
Associate	Medical Laboratory Technology	9	18	16	14	15
Associate	Nursing	170	112	99	225	171
Certificate	Nursing, Vocational	108	113	120	123	123
Associate	Occupational Therapy Assistant	0	22	18	16	15
Associate	Ophthalmic Medical Assisting	4	2	3	0	0
Certificate	Ophthalmic Medical Assisting	18	11	7	9	9
Associate	Physical Therapist Assistant	0	0	20	19	18
Associate	Radiologic Technology	17	20	15	17	16
Associate	Respiratory Care	17	11	10	14	20
Certificate	Respiratory Care	3	2	0	3	1
Associate	Surgical Technology	7	10	9	16	15
Certificate	Surgical Technology	10	13	18	29	24
Associate	Applied Science - Wellness and Exercise Science*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Associate	Applied Science - Veterinary Technician	0	0	0	11	13
School of Engineering, Mathematics and Sciences						
Associate	Health and Kinesiology*	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Associate	Psychology	55	62	71	50	54
School of Professional and Technical Programs						
Associate	Emergency Medical Services Professions	5	8	9	5	7
Certificate	Emergency Medical Services Professions	12	6	11	5	5
Associate	Health Information Technology	14	10	8	3	9
Certificate	Health Information Technology	0	0	0	3	10
Associate	Healthcare Administration	0	0	0	0	10
Bachelor	Healthcare Technology and Medical Systems**	0	0	0	0	0
Associate	Medical Office Management	31	27	28	21	27
Certificate	Medical Office Management	30	30	25	18	33

Notes: \* Data not available.

\*\* This program is a fairly new program without graduates yet. The first generation is expected to graduate in December 2020.

Sources: The programs were gathered from the Tyler Junior College, Tyler, TX official website.

The number of graduates were collected from the in the Texas Higher Education Accountability System.

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<sup>1</sup> The most common way of classifying employment by businesses is to use the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS), a system that starts with 20 main business categories or industry sectors, commonly known as 2-digit industries. Each of those 20 main industry categories is comprised of detailed subsector industry classifications going all the way to specific 6-digit lists of all kinds of business activities, such as finding under Sector 62 Health Care and Social Assistance, to the 6-digit business category 621511 Medical Laboratories.

<sup>2</sup> Bureau of Labor Statistics, provided by JobsEQ; Chmura Economics.

<sup>3</sup> “A cluster is a geographically proximate group of interconnected companies and associated institutions in a particular field, linked by commonalities and complementarities. The geographic scope of clusters ranges from a region, a state, or even a single city to span nearby or neighboring countries.

More than single industries, clusters encompass an array of linked industries and other entities important to competition. They include, for example, suppliers of specialized inputs such as components, machinery, and services as well as providers of specialized infrastructure. Clusters also often extend downstream to channels or customers and laterally to manufacturers of complementary products or companies related by skills, technologies, or common inputs. Many clusters include governmental and other institutions that provide specialized training, education, information, research, and technical support.”

Porter, Michael E.; (2000) “Location, Competition, and Economic Development: Local Clusters in a Global Economy”; Economic Development Quarterly.

<sup>4</sup> The North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) – 62.

<sup>5</sup> System gives plan for Tyler medical school final approval; The Dallas Morning News. Feb. 27, 2020.  
<https://www.dallasnews.com/news/politics/2020/02/27/ut-system-gives-plan-for-tyler-medical-school-final-approval/>

