

Bureau of Labor and Statistics Employment Projections:

Employment of personal care and service occupations is projected to grow 13 percent from 2014 to 2024, faster than the average for all occupations, which will result in about 792,100 new jobs.

<http://www.bls.gov/ooh/personal-care-and-service/home.htm>

Licenses are credentials that demonstrate a level of skill or knowledge needed to perform a specific type of job and convey a legal authority to work in an occupation.

Median usual weekly earnings of full-time wage and salary workers with a license were 34 percent higher than earnings for those who do not hold such credentials (\$1,004 versus \$747, respectively). This difference partially reflects the fact that people with licenses tend to have higher levels of education, and people with more education tend to have higher earnings.

People who held a license had a lower unemployment rate than those who did not. The difference in unemployment rates also partially reflects differences in educational attainment between those with and without a license.

People with a license earned about one-third more than those without this credentials. Among full-time wage and salary workers, median usual weekly earnings of workers with a license (\$1,004) were 34 percent higher than earnings for workers without a license (\$747) in 2015. People who held a license generally had higher earnings than those who did not have these credentials, for people of similar age, sex, or race.

Education is important in explaining differences in earnings by licensing status, as more highly-educated workers have both higher earnings on average and a higher likelihood of having a certification or license.

<http://www.bls.gov/cps/certifications-and-licenses.htm>