



Occupation Report

Radiologic Technologists and Technicians

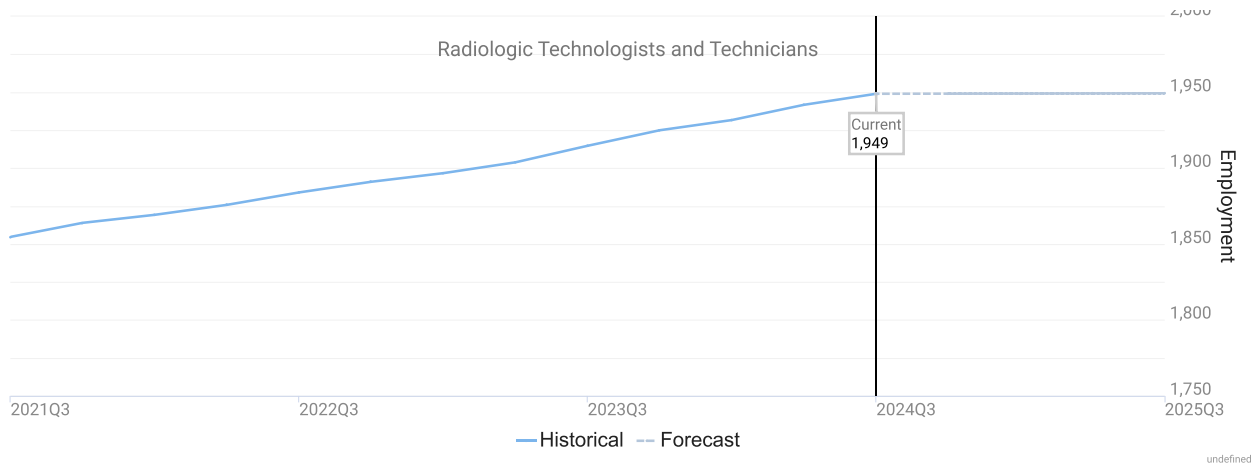
Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA

A decorative horizontal line with three circles of varying shades (light blue, dark blue, and grey) positioned at regular intervals along the line.

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Occupation Snapshot

6-Digit Occupation	Empl	Avg Median Wages	LQ	3-Year Empl Change	Annual Demand	Forecast Ann Growth
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	1,949	\$68,300	1.20	94	103	0.2%



- 💡 “Annual Demand” is the projected need for new entrants into an occupation. New entrants are needed due to expected growth and to replace workers who left the occupation due to factors such as retirement or switching careers.
- 💡 “Forecast Ann Growth” is the expected change in jobs due to national, long-term trend projections (per the BLS) as well as local factors such as industry mix and population growth (as computed and modeled by Chmura).

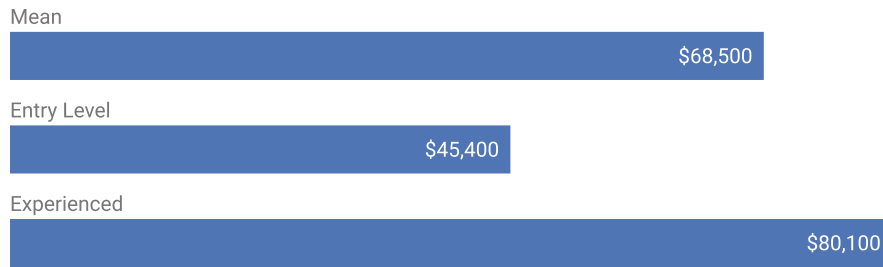
Employment by Industry

Industry Title	% of Occ Empl	Empl	10-Year Separations	10-Year Empl Growth	10-Year Total Demand
General Medical and Surgical Hospitals	65.7%	1,281	645	-28	617
Offices of Physicians	16.9%	329	171	14	184
Medical and Diagnostic Laboratories	7.5%	146	79	18	97
Outpatient Care Centers	3.7%	73	43	24	67
Employment Services	1.6%	32	17	1	18
Specialty (except Psychiatric and Substance Abuse) Hospitals	0.8%	16	8	0	8
Executive, Legislative, and Other General Government Support	0.7%	13	7	0	7
Colleges, Universities, and Professional Schools	0.6%	11	6	0	6
All Others	2.5%	48	25	3	28



 The industry distribution indicates the industries in which workers in the occupation(s) are primarily found.

 “10-Year Empl Growth” may show industries with positive as well as negative growth; this would indicate that the occupation(s) being examined are expected to expand within some industries while contracting in others.

Wages

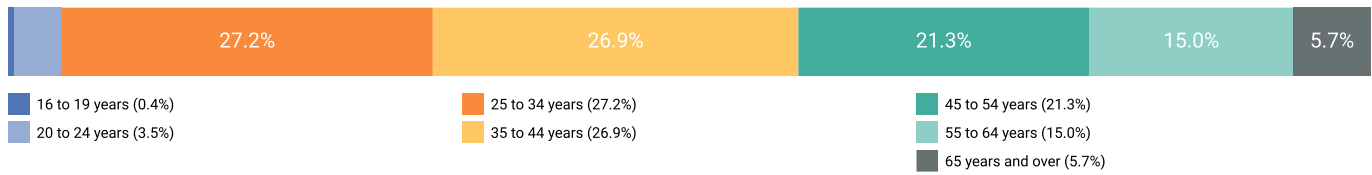


Occupation	Mean	Median	Entry Level	Experienced
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	\$68,500	\$68,300	\$45,400	\$80,100

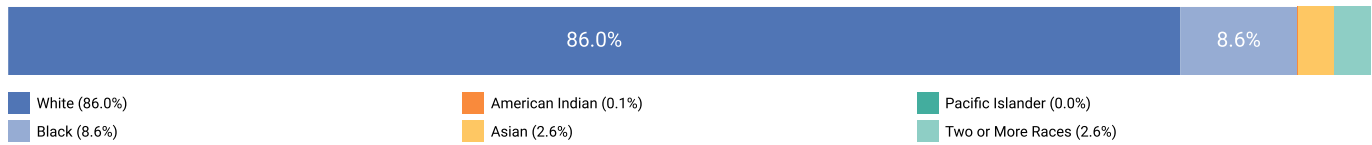
-  Occupation wages here utilize BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura.
-  When this report is run for an occupation group, the table above displays up to the top ten detailed occupations which have the highest average wages within the occupation group.

Occupation Demographics

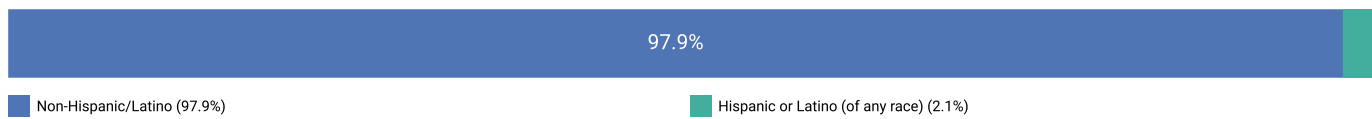
Age



Race



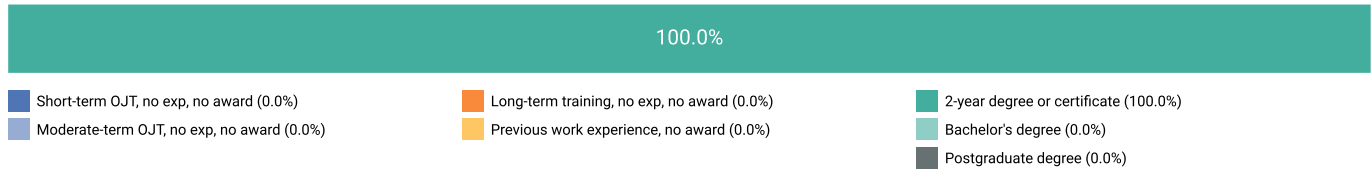
Ethnicity



Gender

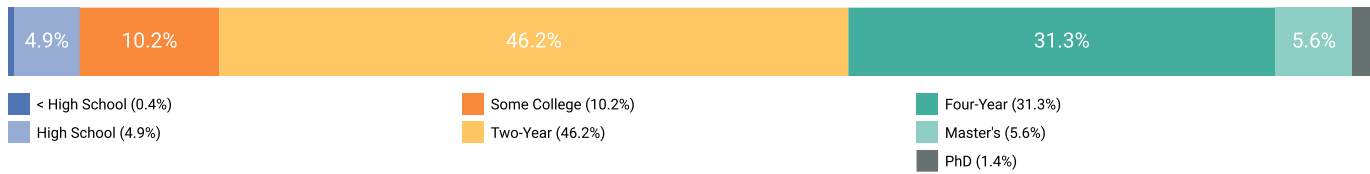


Education and Training Requirements



Education Profile

Educational Attainment





Occupation	Typical Entry-Level Education	Previous Work Experience	Typical On-the-Job Training
Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	Associate's degree	None	None

 The stacked bar chart here illustrates the estimated mix of educational attainment of the workers in this occupation(s) in aggregate.

 The table indicates typical education and training requirements rather than the mix of attainment of workers in such positions.

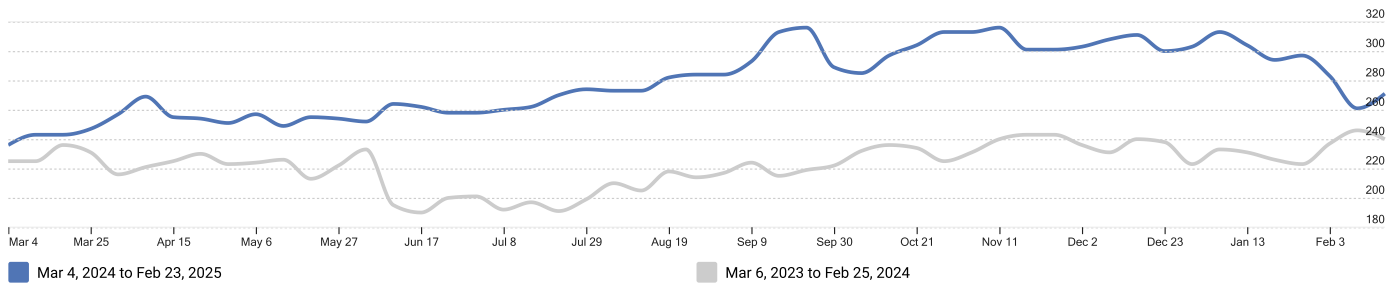
Postsecondary Programs Linked to Radiologic Technologists and Technicians


Program	Awards
Northern Kentucky University	
Medical Radiologic Technology/Science - Radiation Therapist	5
Radiologic Technology/Science - Radiographer	15
University of Cincinnati-Blue Ash College	
Mammography Technology/Technician	1
Medical Radiologic Technology/Science - Radiation Therapist	39
Radiologic Technology/Science - Radiographer	0
Xavier University	
Radiologic Technology/Science - Radiographer	15

-  The number of graduates from postsecondary programs in the region identifies the pipeline of future workers as well as the training capacity to support industry demand.
-  Among postsecondary programs at schools located in the Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA, the sampling above identifies those most linked to Radiologic Technologists and Technicians. For a complete list see JobsEQ®, <http://www.chmuraecon.com/jobseq>

RTI (Job Postings)

Active Job Ads by Date



 Online job ads are a timely indicator of local demand. Occupation assignments shown below are made by Chmura based upon analysis of job titles and job descriptions. Top employers and listed job requirements are shown on the following pages.

Occupations

SOC	Occupation	Active Job Ads
29-2034.00	Radiologic Technologists and Technicians	1,164

Locations

Location	Active Job Ads
Cincinnati, Ohio	613
Fairfield, Ohio	52
Middletown, Ohio	49
Edgewood, Kentucky	42
West Chester, Ohio	42
Florence, Kentucky	22
Mason, Ohio	20
Miamisburg, OH 45342	18
United States-Ohio-Cincinnati-Burnet Building Location B	16
Franklin, Ohio	14

Employers

Employer Name	Active Job Ads
Mercy Health	237
UC Health	130
St. Elizabeth Healthcare	57
Premier Health	54
The Christ Hospital Health Network	51
Cincinnati Children's Hospital	49
Kettering Health	40
Alois Healthcare	39
AMN Healthcare Allied	31
Vetted Health	23

Hard Skills

Skill Name	Active Job Ads	
Radiology	202	
Electronic Health Record (EHR)	172	
Epic Systems	164	
Radiology Information System (RIS)	155	
Patient Care	107	
Medical Terminology	68	
Geriatric	52	
Clinical Research	47	
McKesson	44	
Physiology	36	

Job Titles

Job Title	Active Job Ads	
Travel CT Technologist	38	
Radiologic Technologist	33	
X-Ray Technologist	21	
Rad Tech - Acute	20	
CT Tech - Acute	18	
Radiology Technologist	17	
Radiology Technologist, Days	15	
Radiology Technician - Rad Tech (Radiologic Technologist) - CT	14	
Travel Allied Health Professional - CT Technologist	14	
CT Technologist	13	

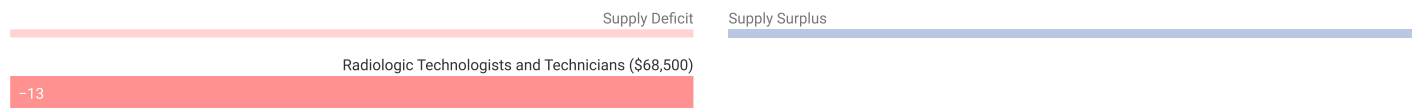
Education Levels



Minimum Education Level	Active Job Ads	
Associate's degree	296	
High school diploma or equivalent	120	
Bachelor's degree	18	
Master's degree	1	
Unspecified/other	729	

Programs

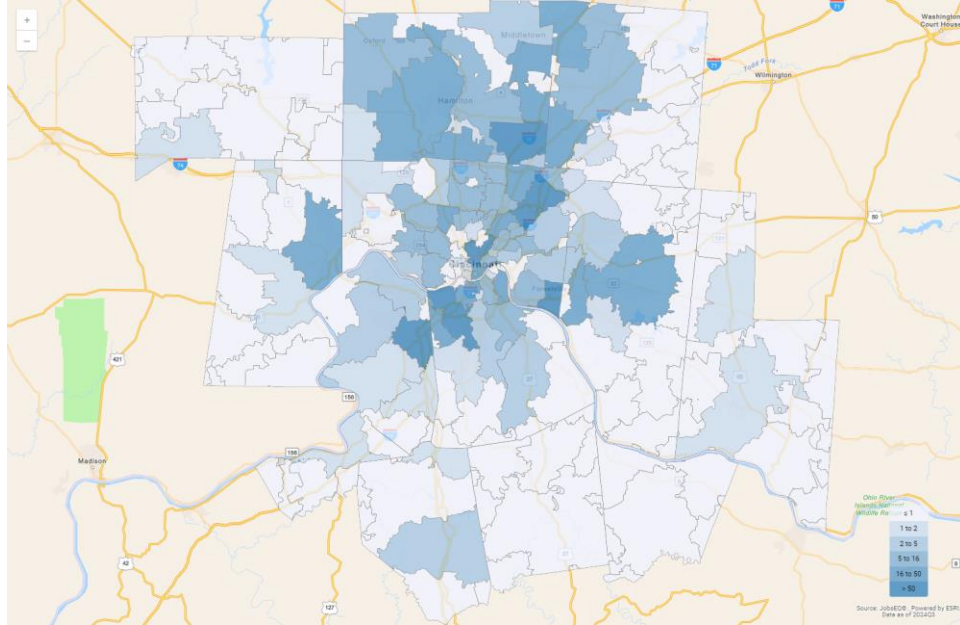
Program Name	Active Job Ads	
Radiologic Technology	285	
Nuclear Medicine Technology	14	
Allied Health	11	
Management	3	
Nuclear Medicine	3	
Radiologic Science	3	
Biology	2	
Business	2	
Nursing	2	
Applied Science	1	

Occupation Gaps



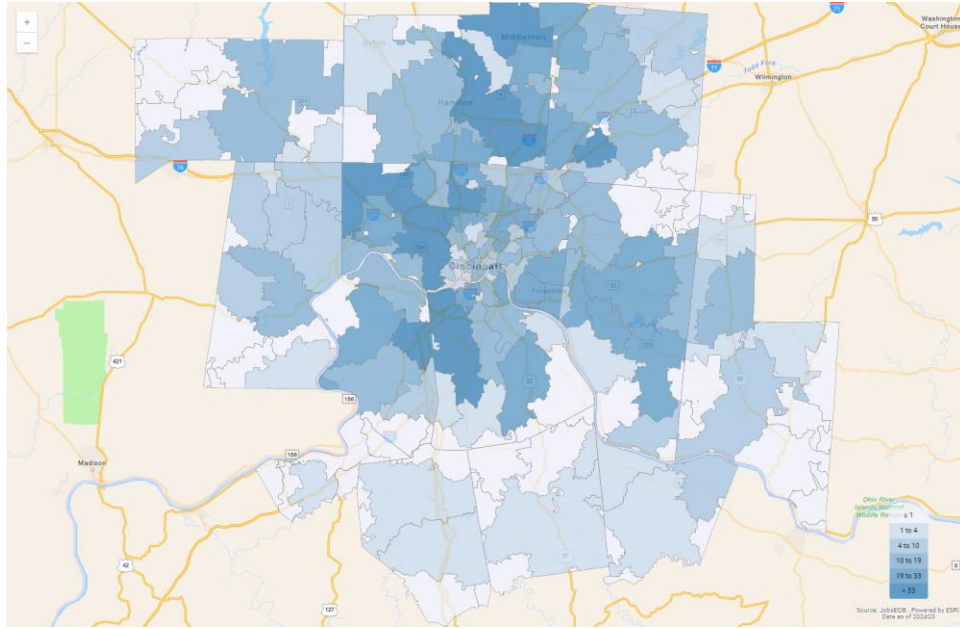
-  The above are the potential average annual gaps over 10 years. Many variables go into this analysis, but at its core it is based on a forecast comparing occupation demand growth to the local population growth and the projected educational attainment of those residents. When an area, for example, has an occupation expected to grow quickly but the educational requirement for the occupation does not match well with the educational attainment of its residents, there is a high potential for an occupation shortfall in the region. Alternatively, slow-growing or contracting occupations often represent potential supply surpluses.
-  The potential supply shortfall is an underlying force that the market needs to resolve one way or another, such as by employers recruiting from further distances for these occupations, wages going up to attract more candidates, and/or increased demand and wages enticing more local residents to get training for these occupations. While this an important analysis for determining local occupation needs, the occupation gap should be considered along with other regional data including growth and separation forecasts, unemployment rates, wage trends, and award and skill gap analyses.

Geographic Distribution



Top ZCTAs by Place of Work for Radiologic Technologists and Technicians, 2024Q3

Region	Employment
ZCTA 45229	307
ZCTA 45220	170
ZCTA 45242	167
ZCTA 41017	140
ZCTA 45219	126
ZCTA 45236	83
ZCTA 45069 (Butler County, Ohio portion)	72
ZCTA 41042 (Boone County, Kentucky portion)	59
ZCTA 45267	58
ZCTA 45255 (Hamilton County, Ohio portion)	50

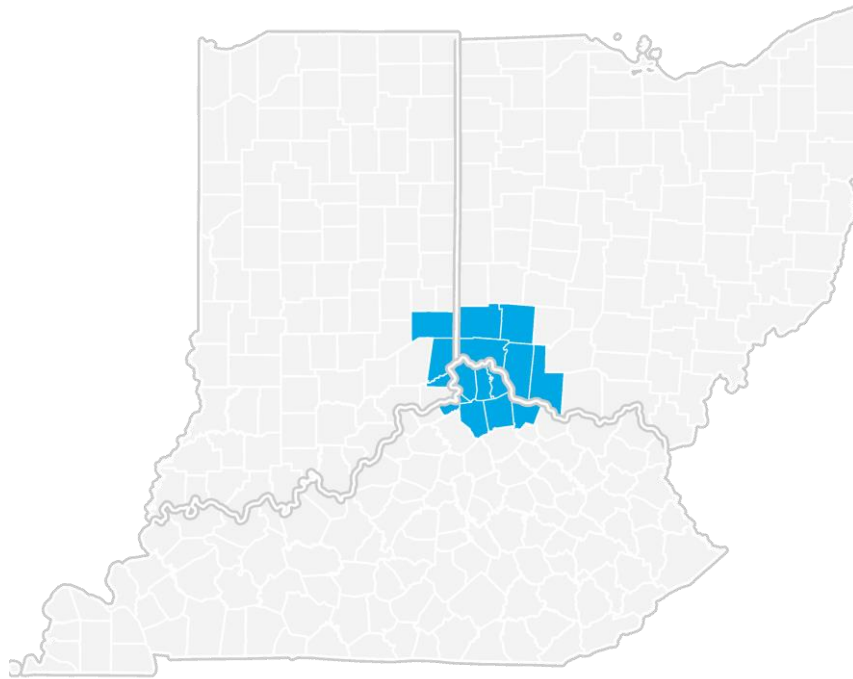


Top ZCTAs by Place of Residence for Radiologic Technologists and Technicians, 2024Q3

Region	Employment
ZCTA 45238	81
ZCTA 45211	56
ZCTA 45231	49
ZCTA 41051	49
ZCTA 45239	42
ZCTA 41018 (Kenton County, Kentucky portion)	41
ZCTA 41017	40
ZCTA 45042 (Butler County, Ohio portion)	39
ZCTA 45011	39
ZCTA 45039	38

💡 “Place of work” employment is based upon the location of employers for these workers. “Place of residence” data refers to the home locations of the workforce, which is typically the preferred data set to use when calculating labor availability within a drive-time or radius of a potential worksite.

Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA Regional Map



Data Notes

- Occupation employment by default indicates employment by place of work. Occupation employment is as of 2024Q3 and is based on industry employment and local staffing patterns calculated by Chmura and utilizing BLS OEWS data. Employment forecasts are modeled by Chmura and are consistent with BLS national-level 10-year forecasts. Wages by occupation are as of 2024Q3, utilizing BLS OEWS data, imputed and brought forward by Chmura. Entry-level and experienced wages are derived from these source data, computed by Chmura.
- Industry employment is as of 2024Q3 and is based upon BLS QCEW data, imputed by Chmura where necessary, and supplemented by additional sources including Census ZBP data.
- Education and training requirements are from the BLS. Educational attainment mix and other occupation demographics data are modeled by Chmura for 2024Q3 using regional occupation employment from JobsEQ, ZCTA-level demographics data from the Census Bureau, and national occupation-demographics patterns from the BLS.
- Postsecondary awards are per the NCES and are for the 2022-2023 academic year. Any programs shown are linked with the occupation(s) being analyzed via the program-occupation crosswalk, which may not be comprehensive. Any programs shown reflect only data reported to the NCES; reporting is required of all Title IV schools. Training providers that do not report data to the NCES are not reflected.
- Job ads data are online job posts from the Real-Time Intelligence (RTI) data set, produced by Chmura and gleaned from over 40,000 websites. Data reflect ads active during the 12-month period ending 03/02/2025 and advertised for any Zip Code Tabulation Area in or intersecting with the region for which this report was produced. Historical ad volume is revised as additional data are made available and processed. Since many extraneous factors can affect short-term volume of online job postings, time-series data can be volatile and should be used with caution. All ad counts represent deduplicated figures and exclude ads from staffing companies.
- For skill and certification gaps, openings and candidates are based upon regional occupation demand (growth plus separations) and the percent of skill demand and supply. Skill demand mix data are per a one-year sample of RTI data; skill supply data are estimated using a five-year sample of resumes data; both data sets compiled as of July 2022. Data may be based, at least in part, on data from broader geographies; see the Skill Gaps analytic export for more details.
- Occupation gaps are modeled by Chmura, indicating long-term potential supply and demand mismatches in a region due, in part, to job demand and labor pool dynamics, including educational attainment and projected growth.
- Occupation employment by place of residence is as of 2024Q3 and modeled by Chmura based upon occupation employment by place of work and commuting patterns. Commuting patterns are derived from source data from the Census Bureau, occupation-specific commuting tendencies, and updated to reflect more recent population and employment estimates.
- Figures may not sum due to rounding.

Region Definition

Cincinnati, OH-KY-IN MSA is defined as the following counties:

Dearborn County, Indiana

Franklin County, Indiana

Ohio County, Indiana

Boone County, Kentucky

Bracken County, Kentucky

Campbell County, Kentucky

Gallatin County, Kentucky

Grant County, Kentucky

Kenton County, Kentucky

Pendleton County, Kentucky

Brown County, Ohio

Butler County, Ohio

Clermont County, Ohio

Hamilton County, Ohio

Warren County, Ohio

FAQ

What is (LQ) location quotient?

Location quotient is a measurement of concentration in comparison to the nation. An LQ of 1.00 indicates a region has the same concentration of an industry (or occupation) as the nation. An LQ of 2.00 would mean the region has twice the expected employment compared to the nation and an LQ of 0.50 would mean the region has half the expected employment in comparison to the nation.

What is annual demand?

Annual demand is the sum of the annual projected growth demand and separation demand. Separation demand is the number of jobs required due to separations—labor force exits (including retirements) and turnover resulting from workers moving from one occupation into another. Note that separation demand does not include all turnover—it does not include when workers stay in the same occupation but switch employers. Growth demand is the increase or decrease of jobs expected due to expansion or contraction of the overall number of jobs.