COSMETOLOGY

Overall employment of barbers, cosmetologists, and other personal appearance workers is projected to grow faster than the average for all occupations through 2021. However, competition is expected for jobs and clients at higher paying salons as applicants compete with a large pool of licensed and experienced cosmetologists for these positions. Opportunities will be best for those with previous experience and for those licensed to provide a broad range of services. Employment of hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists should grow faster because many now cut and style both men’s and women’s hair and because the demand for hair treatment by teens and aging baby boomers is expected to remain steady or even grow. Continued growth in the number of nail salons and full-service day spas will generate numerous job openings for manicurists, pedicurists, and skin care specialists. Estheticians and other skin care specialists will see large gains in employment and are expected to grow as more facial procedures to improve one’s complexion become available and become more popular in spas and some medical settings.

Employment Information

**Greater Kansas City Area:** In 2016, those in the cosmetology field held an estimated 10,211 jobs in the fifteen counties that make up the Kansas City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA), with 11,381 projected by 2021 (+11.5%). Of those, 7,308 are hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists (8,134 projected, +11%); 1,498 were manicurists and pedicurists (1,727 projected, +15%). Additionally, 649 were skin care specialists (737 projected, +14%) and 755 were barbers (783 projected, +4%).

**State:** In Kansas, those in the cosmetology field held an estimated 12,271 jobs in 2016, with 13,383 jobs projected by 2021 (+9.1%). Of those, 9,182 were hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists (9,907 projected, +8%); 1,484 manicurists and pedicurists (1,728 projected, +16%); 785 skin care specialists (887 projected, +13%); and 819 barbers (861 projected, +5%). Approximately 1,112 openings in the cosmetology field are expected due to growth and the need for replacement workers.

**National:** About 1,644,998 jobs were held in the cosmetology field in 2016 with 1,864,231 jobs projected by 2021 (+13.3%). Of those, 1,117,726 were hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists (1,258,589 projected, +13%); 253,243 were manicurists and pedicurists (295,486 projected, +17%); 117,912 were skin care specialists (135,098 projected, +15%); and 156,117 were barbers (175,058 projected, +12% increase). Approximately 219,233 openings are expected due to growth and the need for replacement workers.

September 2017
Salary Information

**Greater Kansas City Area:** Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists employed in the Greater Kansas City area earned an average hourly wage of $11.70 in 2016, while manicurists and pedicurists earned $9.02 per hour. Additionally, skin care specialists earned $13.89 per hour and barbers earned $11.56.

**State:** Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists in Kansas earned an average hourly wage of $11.25 in 2016, and manicurists and pedicurists earned $8.77 per hour. Furthermore, skin care specialists earned $12.15 per hour, and barbers earned $11.29.

**National:** Hairdressers, hairstylists, and cosmetologists working full-time earned an average hourly wage of $11.26 in 2016, while manicurists and pedicurists earned $9.49 per hour. In addition, skin care specialists earned $13.93 per hour, and barbers earned $10.69.

**JCCC Placement and Salary Information**

The JCCC Office of Institutional Research conducts a follow-up study of program completers one year after completion. Ninety-two percent of the graduates who responded to the follow-up study conducted during 2015-16, and were employed, were employed in a related field and reported earning an average hourly wage of $24.91.

**Note:** Salary Information for Greater Kansas City, State, and National is based on EMSI 2016 third quarter data. JCCC information for career program completers is based on data supplied by respondents to follow-up studies and is not necessarily representative of all career program completers. Other sources: Bureau of Labor Statistics.