





Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs

Indicators from the Bureau of Labor Statistics'
Current Employment Statistics Survey

Series 2: Regional & Sectoral Employment

Series 2, Issue 55 August 2016

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Data in this report are not seasonally adjusted. Self-employed persons, including health professionals in private practice, are not included.

Highlights

- Data in this series are not seasonally adjusted and exhibit short-term volatility from fluctuations in holidays, weekends, weather and other seasonal factors. Estimates for the most recent month are preliminary.
- Virginia's Health Care & Social Assistance (HC&SA) sector increased employment for the third consecutive month after creating 600 new jobs in July, which represents a one-month annualized growth rate of 1.7%. In the past three months, Virginia's HC&SA sector produced 5,400 jobs.
- ♦ Hampton Roads was the only region in the state to increase HC&SA employment in July. Although this region added 1,400 HC&SA jobs during the months, these gains were mitigated by the loss of 600 HC&SA jobs in Richmond and by the loss of 200 jobs in the Rest of Virginia's HC&SA sector.
- Ambulatory Health Care Services made the strongest contribution to HC&SA employment in July with the addition of 1,100 new jobs. In addition, employment in Virginia's Hospitals increased by 800, while Nursing & Residential Care Facilities created 200 new jobs. However, Virginia's Social Assistance subsector lost 1,500 jobs in July.

Data in Brief

	Employment, in Thousands			Growth Rate, Annualized			
Not Seasonally Adjusted*	July 2015	Apr. 2016	June 2016	July 2016	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	3,865.6	3,914.0	3,955.9	3,927.4	1.6%	1.4%	-8.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	422.4	427.7	432.5	433.1	2.5%	5.1%	1.7%
Hampton Roads							
Total Nonfarm	774.0	768.1	779.5	779.0	0.6%	5.8%	-0.8%
Health Care & Social Assistance	90.9	92.0	91.9	93.3	2.6%	5.8%	19.9%
Northern Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	1,414.8	1,426.0	1,451.8	1,441.1	1.9%	4.3%	-8.5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	120.9	121.2	123.1	123.1	1.8%	6.4%	0.0%
Richmond							
Total Nonfarm	652.2	667.7	676.6	671.1	2.9%	2.1%	-9.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	82.5	82.7	83.9	83.3	1.0%	2.9%	-8.3%
Rest of Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	1,024.6	1,052.2	1,048.0	1,036.2	1.1%	-5.9%	-12.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	128.1	131.8	133.6	133.4	4.1%	4.9%	-1.8%

Preliminary estimates are italicized

^{*}Seasonally adjusted data are adjusted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to account for weather and other seasonal changes. Since the US Bureau of Labor Statistics does not provide seasonally adjusted data at this level, this series uses **non**-seasonally adjusted data exclusively. Seasonal variation may account for some of the variation in time series data. When comparing data in this series to other HWDC series or other publications it is important to note whether the data reported have been seasonally adjusted.

Regional HC&SA Employment Growth, Level

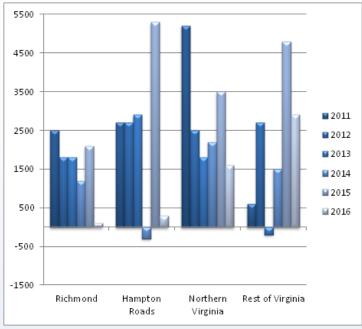


Figure 1: Annual Change in HC&SA Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2011-2015, Jan. to July for 2016).

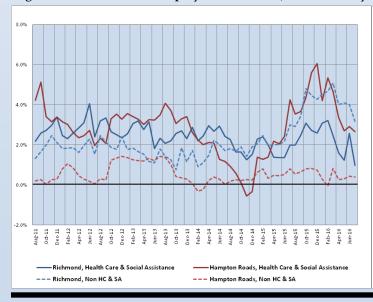
According to preliminary data released on Friday, August 19, 2016 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Virginia's Health Care & Social Assistance (HC&SA) sector created 600 jobs in July. However, all of this employment growth came from only one region of the state: Hampton Roads. This region created 1,400 HC&SA jobs in July, which represents a one-month annualized employment growth rate of 19.9%. Meanwhile, Richmond's HC&SA sector lost 600 jobs in July, and the Rest of Virginia experienced its first month of negative HC&SA employment growth since January by shedding 200 jobs during the month. As for Northern Virginia, this region experienced no change in HC&SA employment in July.

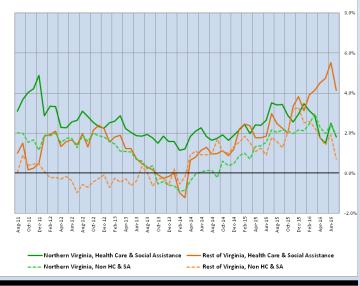
Thanks to Hampton Roads' strong employment growth in July, every region in the state now enjoys a positive year-to-date HC&SA employment gain. The Rest of Virginia has created the most HC&SA jobs in 2016 with a year-to-date employment gain of 2,900. Northern Virginia's HC&SA sector has also performed well in 2016 with 1,600 new jobs created.

Year-Over-Year Regional Employment Growth

Long-term HC&SA employment growth declined across the state in July. Although the Rest of Virginia continues to enjoy the strongest long-term HC&SA employment growth of any region in the state, its year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate still fell considerably in July from 5.53% to 4.14%. Hampton Roads' HC&SA sector also experienced a decline in its year-over-year employment growth rate from 2.91% to 2.64% even though this region enjoyed very strong HC&SA employment growth in July. Meanwhile, Northern Virginia saw its year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate fall from 2.50% to 1.82%, and Richmond saw its corresponding growth rate decline from 2.57% to 0.97%.

Figure 2: Year-Over-Year Employment Growth (Not Seasonally Adjusted).

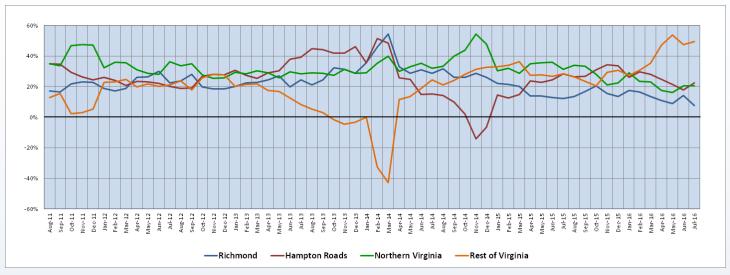




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Regional Share of 12-month Growth

Figure 3: Regional Share of Previous 12-Month Employment Growth in Virginia's HC&SA Sector, Not Seasonally Adjusted.



Over the past 12 months, the Rest of Virginia's HC&SA sector has been responsible for nearly half of all HC&SA employment growth in the state. For the sixth consecutive month, this represents the largest 12-month HC&SA employment growth share of any region in the state. Meanwhile, Hampton Roads experienced a modest increase in its 12-month HC&SA employment growth share in July from 17.69% to 22.43%. The same thing can also be said of Northern Virginia's HC&SA sector, which saw its 12-month employment growth share inch upward from 20.41% to 20.56%, a four-month high. While these three regions all saw their respective growth shares increase in July, Richmond's HC&SA employment growth share fell by nearly half from 14.29% to 7.48%, which represents its lowest value in five years.

Subsector Employment Growth

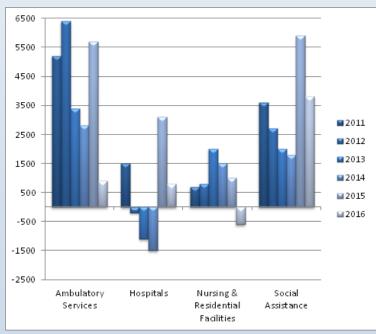


Figure 4: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Subsector Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2011-2015, Jan. to July for 2016).

For the second consecutive month, Virginia's Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector produced more than 1,000 jobs. In July, this subsector increased employment by 1,100, the most of any subsector in the state. Virginia's Hospitals also enjoyed a strong month of employment growth in July with the creation of 800 new jobs. As for Nursing & Residential Care Facilities, this subsector experienced its first month of positive employment growth since March after creating 200 new jobs during the month. However, most of these gains were reversed by the loss of 1,500 jobs in the state's Social Assistance subsector. July's employment loss in this subsector breaks a three-month streak of positive employment gains.

Even with July's employment losses, the Social Assistance subsector has still created 3,800 jobs so far this year, by far the most in Virginia. The Ambulatory Health Care Services subsector has created 900 jobs in 2016, and Hospitals are not far behind with 800 new jobs. Only Nursing & Residential Care Facilities have failed to add jobs in 2016.

Distribution of Growth by Subsector

	Employment, in Thousands				Growth Rate, Annualized		
Not Seasonally Adjusted	July 2015	Apr. 2016	June 2016	July 2016	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
Virginia							
Health Care & Social Assistance	422.4	427.7	432.5	433.1	2.5%	5.1%	1.7%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	168.0	168.6	170.0	171.1	1.8%	6.1%	8.o%
Hospitals	103.0	104.4	104.5	105.3	2.2%	3.5%	9.6%
Nursing & Residential Care Facilities	74.8	74.7	74.3	74.5	-0.4%	-1.1%	3.3%
Social Assistance	76.6	80.0	83.7	82.2	7.3%	11.5%	-19.5%
Hampton Roads							
Health Care & Social Assistance	90.9	92.0	91.9	93.3	2.6%	5.8%	19.9%
Hospitals	22.1	22.3	22.4	23.0	4.1%	13.2%	37.2%
Northern Virginia							
Health Care & Social Assistance	120.9	121,2	123.1	123.1	1.8%	6.4%	0.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	56.2	56.5	57.0	56.8	1.1%	2.1%	-4.1%
Hospitals	23.4	24.1	24.6	25.0	6.8%	15.8%	21.4%

Preliminary estimates are italicized

Although Virginia's Social Assistance subsector currently has a one-month annualized employment growth rate of –19.5%, its long-term employment growth still remains impressive. In fact, its 12-month employment growth rate currently stands at 7.3%, which is well above the statewide HC&SA average of 2.5%. However, both Ambulatory Health Care Services and Hospitals are enjoying stronger short-term employment growth. For instance, Ambulatory Health Care Services grew at a 8.0% annualized rate in July, while Virginia's Hospitals enjoyed an even stronger one-month annualized employment growth rate of 9.6%.

Share of 12-Month Growth by Subsector

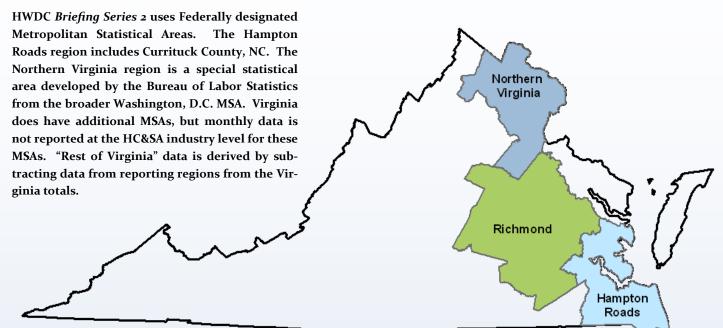
Virginia's Social Assistance subsector continues to remain the largest contributor to HC&SA employment growth over the past 12 months with a current growth share of 52.34%. At the same time, however, Nursing & Residential Care Facilities saw its 12-month HC&SA employment growth share turn negative in July at -2.80%. This represents the first time that this subsector's employment growth share has been negative since February 2010. Meanwhile, Virginia's other two HC&SA subsector, Ambulatory Health Care Services and Hospitals, both enjoyed increases in their 12-month employment growth shares to 28.97% and 21.50%, respectively.

Figure 5: Share of Previous 12-Month Growth in Virginia's HC&SA Subsectors (Not Seasonally Adjusted).



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Region Map



Region Detail

Northern Virginia

Northern VA, (Non-standard CES Area 94783)

· · ·
Cities
Alexandria
Fairfax
Falls Church
Fredericksburg
Manassas
Manassas Park

Richmond

100

50

Richmond, VA (MSA 40060)

		11ews, VA-11C (1115A 4/200)			
Counties:	Cities	Counties:	Cities		
Amelia Caroline Charles City Chesterfield Cumberland	Colonial Heights Hopewell Petersburg Richmond	Gloucester Isle of Wight James City Mathews	Chesapeake Hampton Newport News Norfolk		
Dinwiddie Goochland Hanover		Surry York Currituck, NC	Poquoson Portsmouth Suffolk Virginia Beach		
Henrico King & Queen King William Louisa New Kent Powhatan Prince George			Williamsburg		
Sussex					

Hampton Roads

200 Miles

Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC (MSA 47260)



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The Department of Health Professions Healthcare Workforce Data Center works to improve the data collection and measurement of Virginia's healthcare workforce through regular assessment of workforce supply and demand issues among the 80 professions and 350,000 practitioners licensed in Virginia by DHP.

The HWDC collects data on Virginia's licensed health professionals through surveys completed during the online license renewal and application process. Survey results and data may be accessed on our website: www.dhp.virginia.gov/hwdc/.

The HWDC also provides a series of Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs based data collected by the US Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and the US Department of Commerce' Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs:

Series 1: State & National Employment (Monthly)

Series 2: Virginia Regional Employment (Monthly)

Series 3: Income & Compensation (Quarterly)

About the Data

Data in this report are from the US Department of Labor Bureau of Labor Statistics' Current Employment Statistics program. The CES program surveys about 143,000 businesses and government agencies monthly. Unless otherwise noted, this series uses data that are not seasonally adjusted. Seasonal variations related to weather, holidays, weekends, seasons and other predictable variations are apparent in the data. Short-term changes may be related to seasonal changes rather than underlying trends. Data from recent months is preliminary and subject to revision in future releases from the CES. Revisions will be reported in future editions of this series. Unless otherwise noted, the CES data presented in this series:

Includes:

- Data on employed individuals drawing a paycheck (payroll employees).
- All employees, regardless of role, occupation or hours worked.
- ♦ HC&SA employees in the private sector only.
- Persons employed by health professionals in private practice.
- Both government and private sector workers in nonfarm employment data.

Does not include:

- Self-employed workers or volunteers, including health professionals in private practice.
- HC&SA employees in the public sector. (These are counted as government workers in monthly reports).
- Information on hours worked or the quality of employment.
- Government workers in HC&SA level data.
 (Government workers, regardless of occupation and role, are classified as public sector employees).