



Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs

Indicators from the Bureau of Labor Statistics'
Current Employment Statistics Survey
Series 2: Regional & Sectoral Employment

Series 2, Issue 99

June 2020

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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.
- ◆ In May, Virginia's Health Care & Social Assistance (HC&SA) sector was able to recover a small portion of its considerable employment losses from April thanks to job gains in Northern Virginia and Richmond. Northern Virginia's HC&SA sector created 1,900 new jobs in May, and Richmond added 1,800 HC&SA jobs during the month. On the other hand, HC&SA employment in the Rest of Virginia fell by 1,700 in May, while Hampton Roads lost 1,500 HC&SA jobs.
- ◆ Nearly all of the HC&SA employment gains that occurred in Virginia came from Ambulatory Health Care Services. This HC&SA subsector created 2,300 jobs in May, a gain that represents a one-month annualized employment growth rate of 18.1%. At the same time, Hospitals experienced a small employment gain in May with the addition of 200 jobs. However, these gains were mitigated by the loss of 1,900 jobs in Nursing & Residential Care Facilities and by the loss of 100 jobs in Social Assistance.

Data in Brief

Not Seasonally Adjusted*	Employment, in Thousands				Growth Rate, Annualized		
	May 2019	Feb. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	4,059.2	4,059.2	3,669.9	3,695.5	-9.0%	-31.3%	8.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	456.1	463.4	409.6	410.1	-10.1%	-38.7%	1.5%
Hampton Roads							
Total Nonfarm	797.3	785.7	711.2	726.5	-8.9%	-26.9%	29.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	96.0	95.6	89.7	88.2	-8.1%	-27.5%	-18.3%
Northern Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	1,518.6	1,520.2	1,381.6	1,385.2	-8.8%	-31.1%	3.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	138.2	138.8	116.2	118.1	-14.5%	-47.6%	21.5%
Richmond							
Total Nonfarm	685.9	690.2	620.1	625.6	-8.8%	-32.5%	11.2%
Health Care & Social Assistance	87.3	86.2	77.6	79.4	-9.0%	-28.0%	31.7%
Rest of Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	1,057.4	1,063.1	957.0	958.2	-9.4%	-34.0%	1.5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	134.6	142.8	126.1	124.4	-7.6%	-42.4%	-15.0%

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 U.S. 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

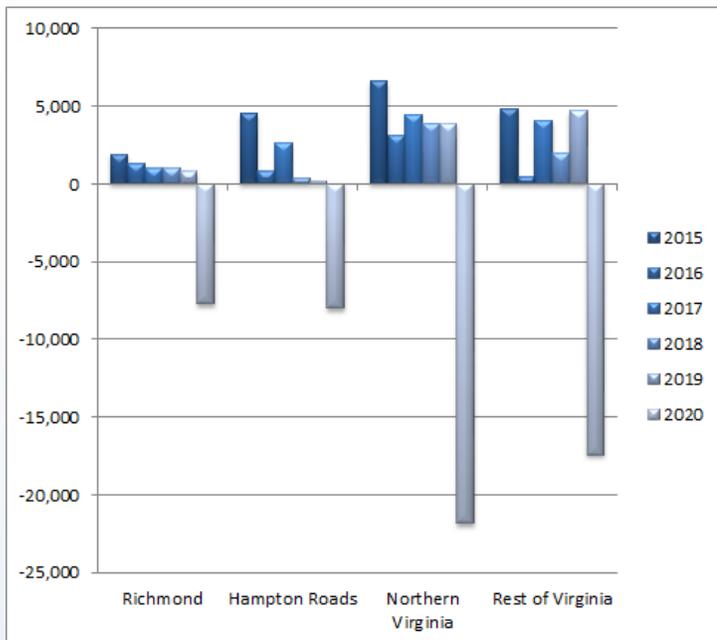


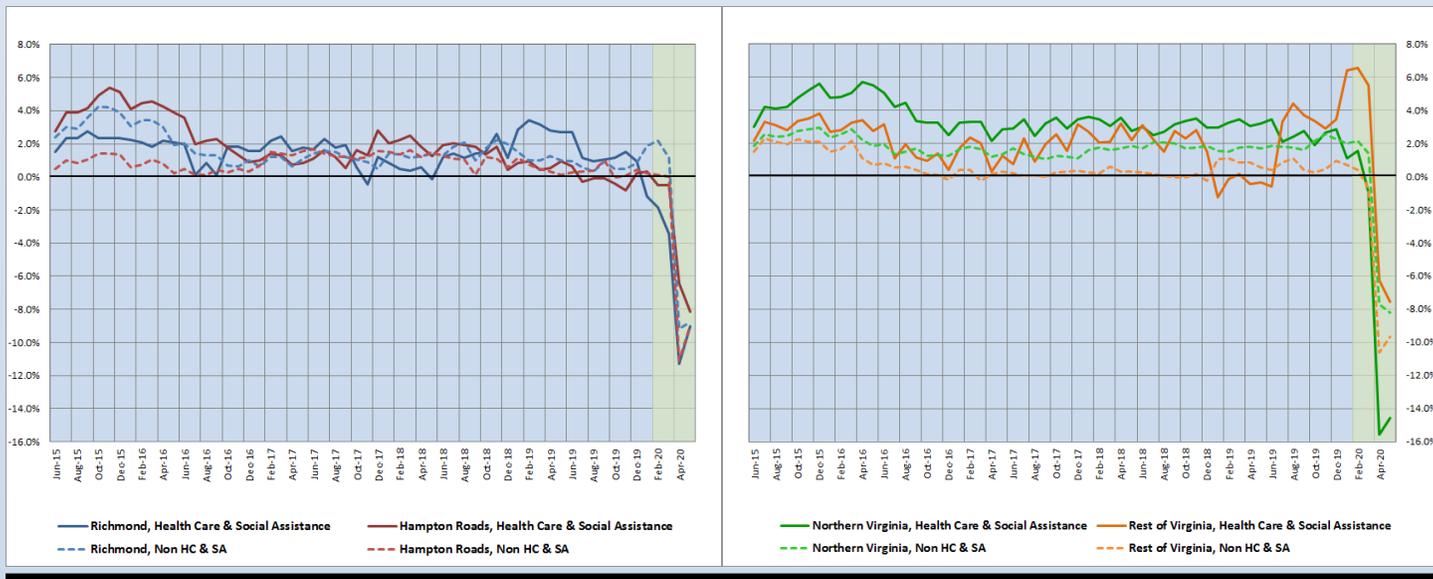
Figure 1: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Regional Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2015-2019, Year-to-Date Change for 2020).

According to the preliminary data released on Friday, June 19, 2020, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Virginia’s Health Care & Social Assistance (HC&SA) sector was able to defy expectations by producing a modest employment gain in May despite the continuing public health and economic effects of the coronavirus pandemic. Somewhat surprisingly, these HC&SA employment gains came from the two regions, Northern Virginia and Richmond, that have been particularly hard hit by the coronavirus. These two regions have accounted for approximately three-fourths of all coronavirus cases in the state. As a consequence, some of the communities in these two regions have reopened their economies more slowly than in the rest of the state. Regardless, Northern Virginia created 1,900 new HC&SA jobs in May, while Richmond’s HC&SA sector added 1,800 jobs during the month. These gains represent one-month annualized employment growth rate of 21.5% and 31.7%, respectively. However, the Rest of Virginia and Hampton Roads added to their employment declines from April with the loss of 1,700 and 1,500 jobs, respectively, in May.

Year-Over-Year Regional Employment Growth

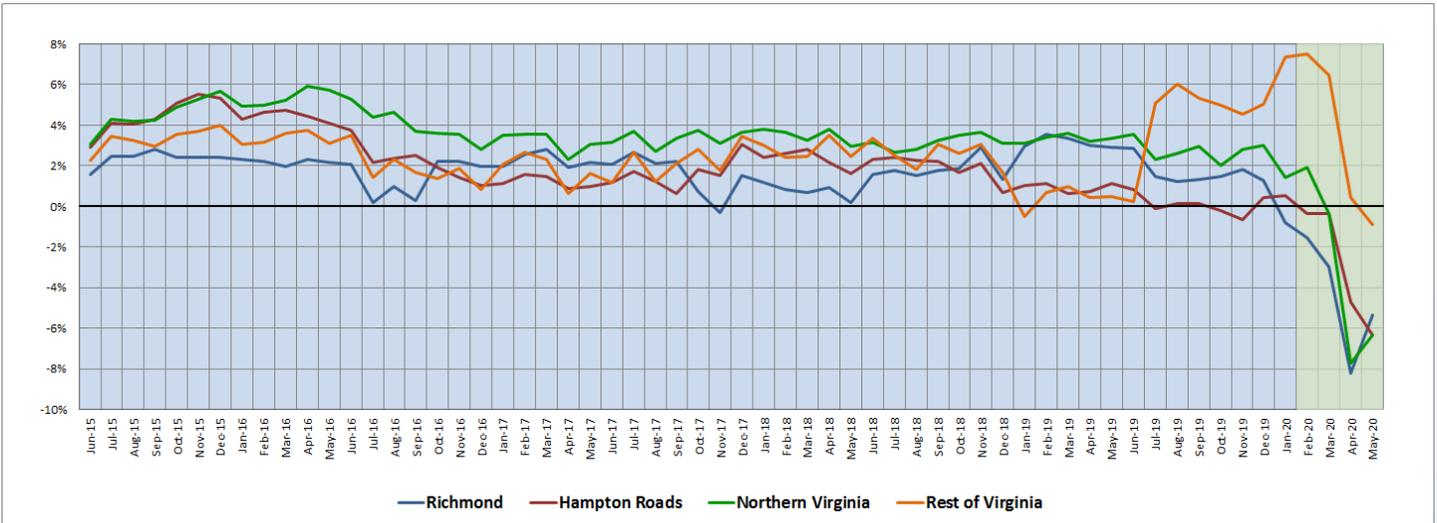
Although Northern Virginia and Richmond experienced modest upticks in their respective year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rates in May, they still remain below the comparable growth rates for Hampton Roads and the Rest of Virginia. Richmond saw its year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate increase from -11.31% to -9.05%. At the same time, Northern Virginia’s HC&SA sector saw its own year-over-year employment growth rate increase slightly during the month from -15.55% to -14.54%. As for Hampton Roads and the Rest of Virginia, these two regions saw their year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rates decline to -8.13% and -7.58%, respectively, in May.

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



12-Month Average Employment Growth by Region

Figure 3: 12-Month Moving Average, HC&SA Regional Employment Growth Rate (Not Seasonally Adjusted).



Despite the historic employment losses across the entire state in April due to the coronavirus pandemic, the Rest of Virginia’s HC&SA sector was able to maintain a positive 12-month employment growth rate moving average. However, this is no longer the case in May after the Rest of Virginia experienced its third consecutive month of job losses. In May, the Rest of Virginia saw its 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average fall from 0.42% to -0.90%. Regardless, this moving average remains far above the comparable moving averages for Virginia’s other three regions. Richmond and Northern Virginia both experienced increases in their 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving averages in May to -5.32% and -6.35%, respectively. As for Hampton Roads, its moving average fell from -4.69% to -6.32%.

Subsector Employment Growth

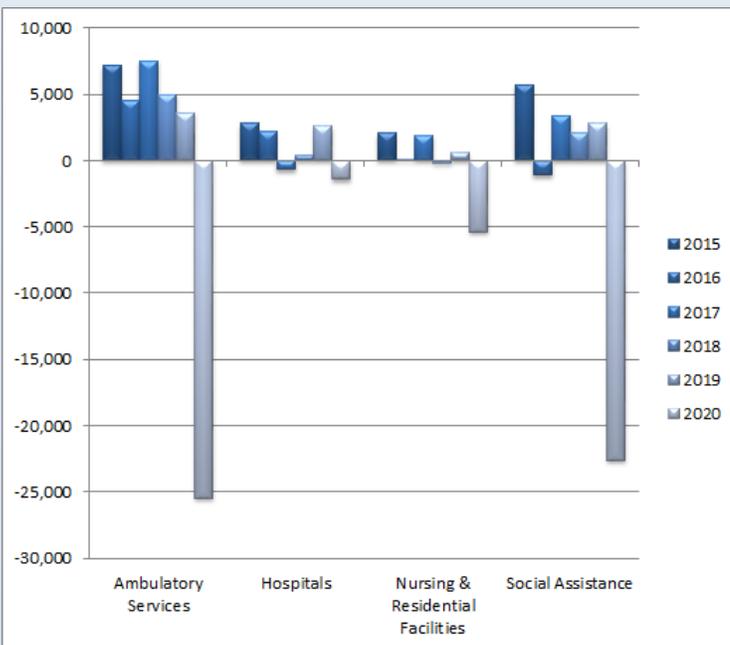


Figure 4: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Subsector Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2015-2019, Year-to-Date Change for 2020).

One month after losing 23,900 jobs in April, Ambulatory Health Care Services recovered nearly 10% of these losses in May with the creation of 2,300 new jobs. Despite this month’s strong employment gain, Ambulatory Health Care Services has been affected significantly by the coronavirus pandemic. So far this year, employment in this HC&SA subsector has fallen by 25,500.

Year-to-date employment has also fallen considerably in Social Assistance. Although this HC&SA subsector only lost 100 jobs in May, this employment decline follows on the heels of the loss of 19,600 jobs in April. In 2020, Social Assistance has lost nearly as many jobs as Ambulatory Health Care Services.

Hospitals enjoyed a small employment gain in May with the addition of 200 new jobs during the month. Hospitals have done relatively well so far this year given that this subsector has only lost 1,400 jobs in 2020. Finally, Nursing & Residential Care Facilities had a difficult month in May with the loss of 1,900 jobs.

Distribution of Growth by Subsector

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Employment, in Thousands				Growth Rate, Annualized		
	May 2019	Feb. 2020	Apr. 2020	May 2020	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
Virginia							
Health Care & Social Assistance	456.1	463.4	409.6	<i>410.1</i>	-10.1%	-38.7%	1.5%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	189.6	190.1	164.5	<i>166.8</i>	-12.0%	-40.7%	18.1%
<i>Hospitals</i>	107.1	108.7	107.1	<i>107.3</i>	0.2%	-5.1%	2.3%
<i>Nursing & Residential Care Facilities</i>	78.0	78.6	75.1	<i>73.2</i>	-6.2%	-24.8%	-26.5%
<i>Social Assistance</i>	81.4	86.0	62.9	<i>62.8</i>	-22.9%	-71.6%	-1.9%
Hampton Roads							
Health Care & Social Assistance	96.0	95.6	89.7	<i>88.2</i>	-8.1%	-27.5%	-18.3%
<i>Hospitals</i>	22.3	22.5	22.2	<i>22.2</i>	-0.4%	-5.2%	0.0%
Northern Virginia							
Health Care & Social Assistance	138.2	138.8	116.2	<i>118.1</i>	-14.5%	-47.6%	21.5%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	67.2	69.3	53.5	<i>55.2</i>	-17.9%	-59.7%	45.6%
<i>Hospitals</i>	25.9	26.6	25.5	<i>25.6</i>	-1.2%	-14.2%	4.8%

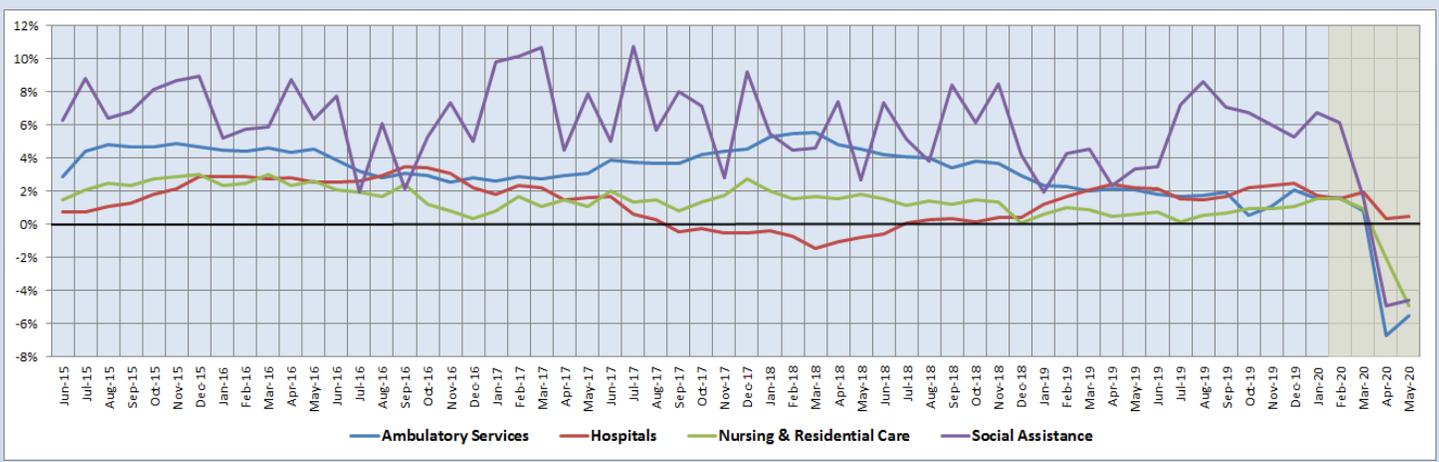
Preliminary estimates are italicized

Although the coronavirus pandemic has impacted employment in every HC&SA subsector in the state, Hospitals have remained relatively insulated from its worst economic effects. Over the past three months, employment in Hospitals has fallen at a 5.1% annualized rate. Virginia’s three other HC&SA subsector have all seen employment fall at much faster rates. In addition, Hospitals remain the only HC&SA subsector that have increased employment over the past 12 months, albeit at a rather slow 0.2% growth rate. Ambulatory Health Care Services have experienced far greater job losses due to the coronavirus pandemic, but this HC&SA subsector was able to increase employment at a 18.1% annualized rate in May.

12-Month Average Employment Growth by Subsector

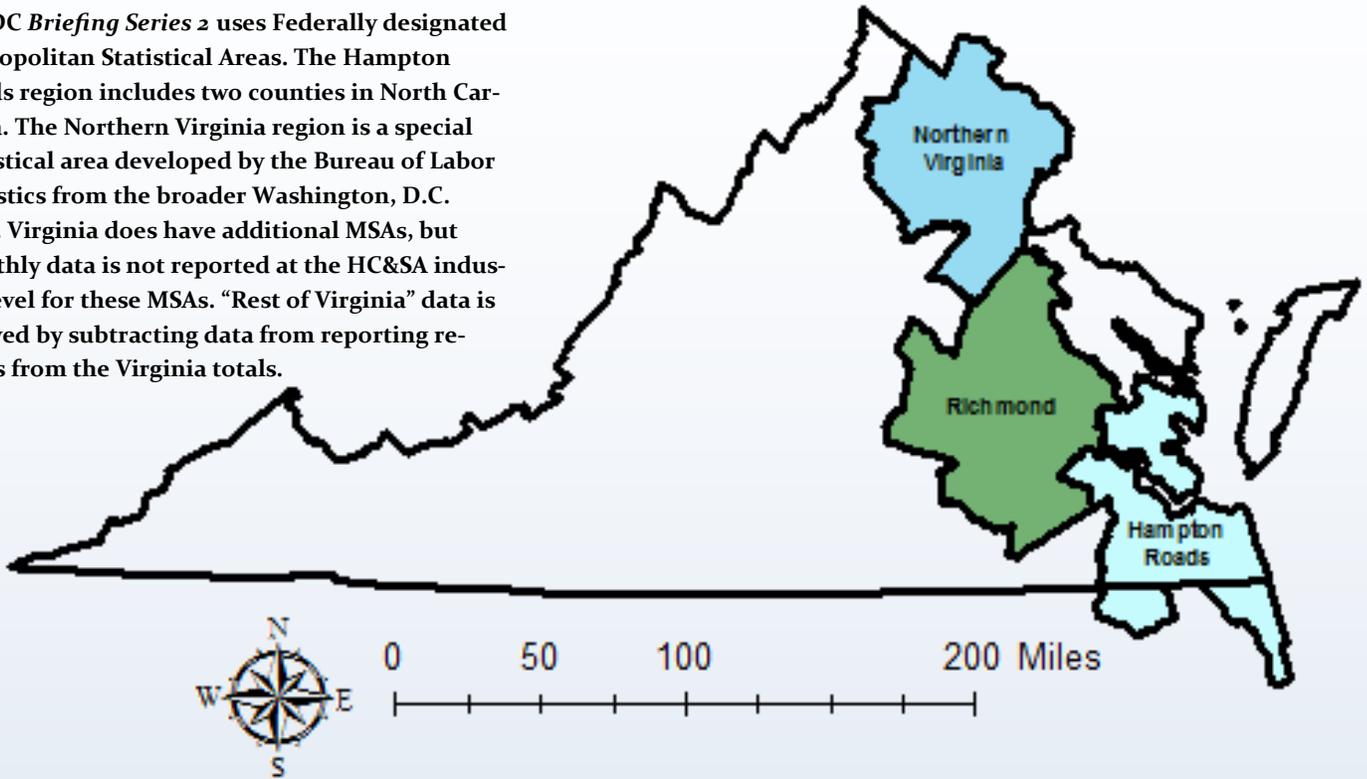
The relative employment strength of Hospitals can also be observed by its 12-month growth rate moving average, which has remained positive throughout the entirety of this public health crisis. Even though this moving average has fallen by more than 70% since the beginning of the year, it rebounded in May from 0.32% to 0.51%. Social Assistance and Ambulatory Health Care Services also experienced increases in their 12-month employment growth rate moving averages to -4.57% and -5.49%, respectively, in May. However, the same can not be said for Nursing & Residential Care Facilities. Its 12-month employment growth rate moving average fell precipitously in May from -2.02% to -4.90%.

Figure 5: 12-Month Moving Average, HC&SA Subsector Employment Growth Rate (Not Seasonally Adjusted).



Region Map

HWDC *Briefing Series 2* uses Federally designated Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The Hampton Roads region includes two counties in North Carolina. The Northern Virginia region is a special statistical area developed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics from the broader Washington, D.C. MSA. Virginia does have additional MSAs, but monthly data is not reported at the HC&SA industry level for these MSAs. “Rest of Virginia” data is derived by subtracting data from reporting regions from the Virginia totals.



Region Detail

Northern Virginia		Richmond		Hampton Roads	
<i>Northern VA, (Non-standard CES Area 94783)</i>		<i>Richmond, VA (MSA 40060)</i>		<i>Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC (MSA 47260)</i>	
Counties:	Cities:	Counties:	Cities:	Counties:	Cities:
Arlington	Alexandria	Amelia	Colonial Heights	Gloucester	Chesapeake
Clarke	Fairfax	Caroline	Hopewell	Isle of Wight	Hampton
Culpeper	Falls Church	Charles City	Petersburg	James City	Newport News
Fairfax	Fredericksburg	Chesterfield	Richmond	Mathews	Norfolk
Fauquier	Manassas	Dinwiddie		Surry	Poquoson
Loudoun	Manassas Park	Goochland		York	Portsmouth
Prince William		Hanover			Suffolk
Rappahannock		Henrico		<i>Currituck, NC</i>	Virginia Beach
Spotsylvania		King William		<i>Gates, NC</i>	Williamsburg
Stafford		New Kent			
Warren		Powhatan			
		Prince George			
		Sussex			

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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/PublicResources/HealthcareWorkforceDataCenter/.

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)

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About the Data

Data in this report are from the U.S. 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).