Virginia's Licensed Professional Counselor Workforce: 2019

Healthcare Workforce Data Center

August 2019

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5,193 Licensed Professional Counselors voluntarily participated in this survey. Without their efforts the work of the center would not be possible. The Department of Health Professions, the Healthcare Workforce Data Center, and the Board of Counseling express our sincerest appreciation for your ongoing cooperation.

Thank You!

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The Licensed Professional Counselor Workforce: At a Glance:

The Workforce

Licensees: 5,973 Virginia's Workforce: 5,175 4,402 FTEs:

Survey Response Rate

All Licensees: 87% Renewing Practitioners: 96%

Demographics

80% Female: Diversity Index: 37% Median Age: 48

Background

Rural Childhood: 31% HS Degree in VA: 48% Prof. Degree in VA: 65%

Education

Masters: 87% Ph.D.: 13%

Finances

Median Income: \$60k-\$70k Health Benefits: 61% Under 40 w/ Ed debt: 70%

Current Employment

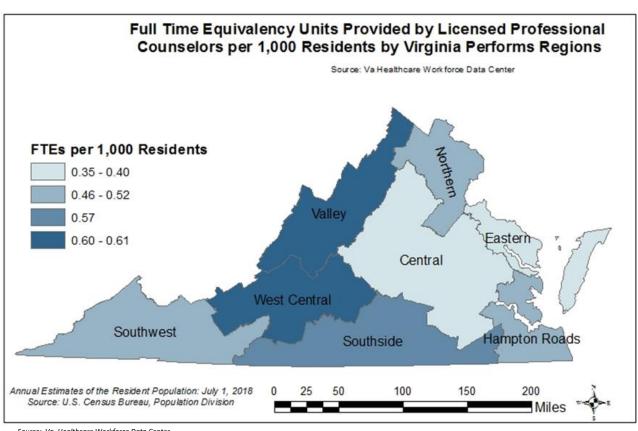
Employed in Prof.: Hold 1 Full-time Job: 53% Satisfied?: 96%

Job Turnover

8% Switched Jobs: Employed over 2 yrs: 66%

Time Allocation

Patient Care: 70%-79% Administration: 10%-19% Patient Care Role: 59%



Results in Brief

The Virginia Department of Health Professions' Healthcare Workforce Data Center (HWDC) administers the Licensed Professional Counselors (LPCs) survey during the license renewal process, which takes place every June. Survey respondents represent 87% of the 5,973 LPCs who are licensed in the state and 96% of renewing practitioners. Between July 2018 and June 2019, an estimated 5,175 LPCs participated in Virginia's workforce, which is defined as those who worked at least a portion of the period in the state or who live in the state and intend to return to work as a LPC at some point in the future. This workforce provided 4,402 full-time equivalency units (FTEs), which the HWDC defines simply as working 2,000 hours a year.

Eighty percent of all LPCs are female, including 86% of those under the age of 40. In a random encounter between two LPCs, there is a 37% chance that they would be of different races or ethnicities, a measure known as the diversity index. For LPCs under age 40, however, this value was 41%; by comparison, the diversity index for the state is 57%. Only 31% of all LPCs grew up in a rural area of Virginia, but 22% of these LPCs work in non-Metro areas of the state. Overall, 9% of Virginia's LPCs currently work in non-Metro areas of the state.

Eighty-seven percent of the state's LPC workforce have a Master's degree as their highest professional degree, while the remainder have a doctorate. In addition, 57% have a primary specialty in mental health. Forty-seven percent of all LPCs currently carry educational debt. The median debt for those with debt is between \$70,000 and \$80,000. Meanwhile, LPCs' median annual income is between \$60,000 and \$70,000. Ninety-six percent of LPCs are satisfied with their current employment situation, including 71% who indicate they are "very satisfied". Only 1% of Virginia's LPCs experienced involuntary unemployment in the past year and 94% of LPCs are currently employed in the profession. Three quarters of all LPCs work in the private sector, including 58% who work at a for-profit institution. Meanwhile, private solo practices are the most common establishment type, employing 18% of the state's LPC workforce. A quarter of all LPCs expect to retire by age 65 and 22% of the current workforce expect to retire in the next decade. Over the next two years, 15% of LPCs plan to increase patient care activities and 12% plan to pursue additional education.

Summary of Trends

The number of LPCs has increased significantly over the past six years. There are 59% more LPCs since 2013. Similarly, the number in the state workforce and the FTEs they produce have increased by 54% and 47%, respectively.

The LPC workforce has also become significantly more racially/ethnically diverse and younger over the past six years. The diversity index has increased from 25% to 37%. The median age has also declined from 53 in 2013 to 48 in 2019. The percent of LPCs under age 40 has increased significantly from 19% to 29% between 2013 and 2019. Not surprisingly, the percent over age 55 declined from 45% to 35% in the same period. Gender diversity is, however, declining. The percent female has inched up by 1% nearly every year from 76% in 2013 to 80% in 2018 and 2019.

The educational attainment of Virginia's LPCs has declined over the years. Compared to 2013 when 17% reported a doctorate degree and 83% reported a Master's degree, only 13% reported a doctorate degree in 2019; 87% now report a Master's degree. Surprisingly, this decline in educational attainment is accompanied by an increase in the proportion carrying education debt and an increase in median debt. Forty-seven percent now have education debt compared to 32% in 2013. Further, median debt has increased three times; from \$30,000-\$40,000 in 2013 to \$40,000-\$50,000 in 2014, to \$50,000-\$60,000 in 2015, and now to \$70,000-\$80,000 in 2019. Meanwhile, the median income of LPCs has increased only once in six years from \$50,000-\$60,000 to \$60,000-\$70,000 in 2018.

The geographical and establishment distribution of LPCs around the state remains unchanged; most work in Northern Virginia. Further, most (36%) LPCs work in private solo or group practice. However, fewer work in the public sector and more work in the for-profit private sector. Only 21% of LPCs work in state or local government now compared to 27% in 2013. Meanwhile, 58% now work in the for-profit compared to 52% in 2013.

Virginia's LPCs plan to stay in the workforce longer now than they did in 2013. Compared to 2013 when 27% reported that they planned to leave the workforce within a decade, only 22% now plan to leave in a decade. Half of the workforce plan to retire within 25 years compared to 2013 when half planned to retire within 20 years.

Licensees						
License Status # %						
Renewing Practitioners	5,040	84%				
New Licensees	707	12%				
Non-Renewals	226	4%				
All Licensees	5,973	100%				

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

HWDC surveys tend to achieve very high response rates. 96% of renewing LPCs submitted a survey. These represent 87% of LPCs who held a license at some point during the survey period.

Response Rates						
Statistic	istic Non Respondent Respondents		Response Rate			
By Age						
Under 35	186	605	77%			
35 to 39	111	725	87%			
40 to 44	86	672	89%			
45 to 49	79	625	89%			
50 to 54	48	587	92%			
55 to 59	71	508	88%			
60 to 64	48	520	92%			
65 and Over	151	951	86%			
Total	780	5,193	87%			
New Licenses						
Issued in Past Year	402	305	43%			
Metro Status						
Non-Metro	55	391	88%			
Metro	585	4,146	88%			
Not in Virginia	140	655	82%			

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Definitions

- **1. The Survey Period:** The survey was conducted in June 2019.
- **2. Target Population:** All LPCs who held a Virginia license at some point between July 2018 and June 2019.
- 3. Survey Population: The survey was available to LPCs who renewed their licenses online. It was not available to those who did not renew, including LPCs newly licensed in 2019.

Response Rates	
Completed Surveys	5,193
Response Rate, all licensees	87%
Response Rate, Renewals	96%

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

At a Glance:

Licensed LPCs

Number: 5,973 New: 12% Not Renewed: 4%

Response Rates

All Licensees: 87% Renewing Practitioners: 96%

Workforce

Virginia's LPC Workforce: 5,175 FTEs: 4,402

Utilization Ratios

Licensees in VA Workforce: 87% Licensees per FTE: 1.36 Workers per FTE: 1.18

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Cente

Virginia's LPC Workforce					
Status	#	%			
Worked in Virginia in Past Year	5,079	98%			
Looking for Work in Virginia	95	2%			
Virginia's Workforce	5,175	100%			
Total FTEs	4,402				
Licensees	5,973				

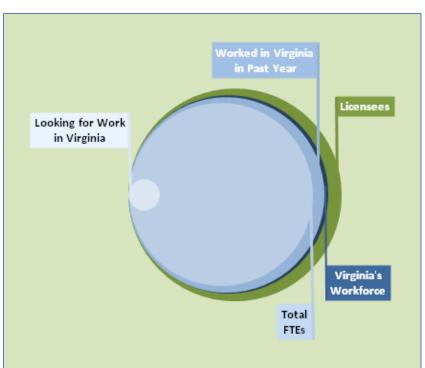
Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

This report uses weighting to estimate the figures in this report. Unless otherwise noted, figures refer to the Virginia Workforce only. For more information on HWDC's methodology visit:

www.dhp.virginia.gov/hwdc

Definitions

- 1. Virginia's Workforce: A licensee with a primary or secondary work site in Virginia at any time during the survey timeframe or who indicated intent to return to Virginia's workforce at any point in the future.
- **2. Full Time Equivalency Unit (FTE):** The HWDC uses 2,000 (40 hours for 50 weeks) as its baseline measure for FTEs.
- **3.** Licensees in VA Workforce: The proportion of licensees in Virginia's Workforce.
- **4.** Licensees per FTE: An indication of the number of licensees needed to create 1 FTE. Higher numbers indicate lower licensee participation.
- **5.** Workers per FTE: An indication of the number of workers in Virginia's workforce needed to create 1 FTE. Higher numbers indicate lower utilization of available workers.



Age & Gender							
	М	ale	Fe	male	To	otal	
Age	#	% Male	#	% Female	#	% in Age Group	
Under 35	91	14%	579	86%	671	15%	
35 to 39	94	15%	527	85%	620	14%	
40 to 44	93	16%	502	84%	596	13%	
45 to 49	79	15%	448	85%	528	12%	
50 to 54	100	21%	380	79%	480	11%	
55 to 59	91	21%	335	79%	426	10%	
60 to 64	115	28%	292	72%	406	9%	
65 +	233	32%	491	68%	724	16%	
Total	896	20%	3,555	80%	4,451	100%	

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Race & Ethnicity						
Race/	Virginia*	LP	Cs	LPCs under 40		
Ethnicity	%	#	%	#	%	
White	61%	3,482	78%	961	74%	
Black	19%	669	15%	228	18%	
Asian	7%	49	1%	14	1%	
Other Race	0%	28	1%	6	0%	
Two or more	3%	71	2%	34	3%	
races						
Hispanic	10%	158	4%	50	4%	
Total	100%	4,457	100%	1,293	100%	

*Population data in this chart is from the US Census, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States, States, and Counties: July 1, 2017.

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

29% of all LPCs are under the age of 40, and 86% of these professionals are female. In addition, the diversity index among LPCs who are under the age of 40 is 41%.

At a Glance: Gender

% Female: 80% % Under 40 Female: 86%

Age

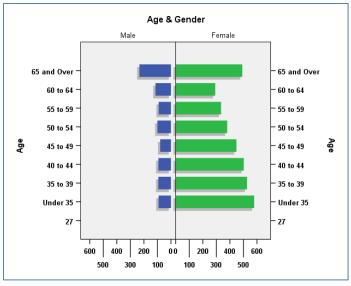
Median Age: 48 % Under 40: 29% % 55+: 35%

Diversity

Diversity Index: 37% Under 40 Div. Index: 41%

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Cente

In a chance encounter between two LPCs, there is a 37% chance that they would be of a different race/ethnicity (a measure known as the Diversity Index).



Childhood

Urban Childhood: 14% Rural Childhood: 31%

Virginia Background

HS in Virginia: 48% Prof. Ed. in VA: 65% HS or Prof. Ed. in VA: 74%

Location Choice

% Rural to Non-Metro: 22%

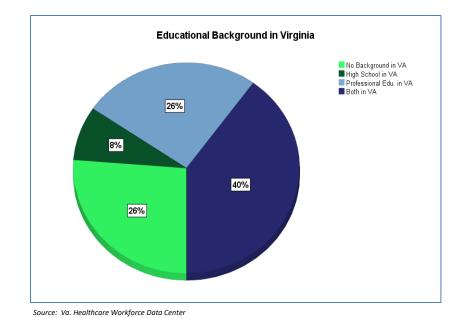
% Urban/Suburban to Non-Metro: 4%

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Cente

A Closer Look:

	atus of Child	dhood				
USE	OA Rural Urban Continuum		Location			
Code	Description	Rural	Suburban	Urban		
	Metro Cou	nties				
1	Metro, 1 million+	20%	63%	17%		
2	Metro, 250,000 to 1 million	42%	46%	12%		
3	Metro, 250,000 or less	42%	49%	9%		
	Non-Metro Counties					
4	Urban pop 20,000+, Metro adj	63%	26%	11%		
6	Urban pop, 2,500-19,999, Metro adj	64%	30%	6%		
7	Urban pop, 2,500-19,999, nonadj	91%	8%	1%		
8	Rural, Metro adj	73%	24%	2%		
9	Rural, nonadj	53%	45%	3%		
	Overall	31%	56%	14%		

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center



31% of LPCs grew up in selfdescribed rural areas, and 22% of these professionals currently work in non-metro counties. Overall, 9% of all LPCs in the state currently work in nonmetro counties.

Top Ten States for Licensed Professional Counselor Recruitment

Rank	All LPCs			
Kank	High School	#	Init. Prof Degree	#
1	Virginia	2,131	Virginia	2,886
2	New York	261	Maryland	141
3	Pennsylvania	223	Washington, D.C.	129
4	Maryland	189	North Carolina	93
5	Outside U.S./Canada	155	Florida	88
6	North Carolina	144	Minnesota	84
7	New Jersey	121	Pennsylvania	84
8	Florida	112	Ohio	72
9	Ohio	112	New York	71
10	California	71	Texas	63

48% of licensed LPCs received their high school degree in Virginia, and 65% received their initial professional degree in the state.

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Among LPCs who received their initial license in the past five years, 49% received their high school degree in Virginia, while 63% received their initial professional degree in the state.

Rank	Licensed in the Past 5 Years				
Naiik	High School	#	Init. Prof Degree	#	
1	Virginia	1,204	Virginia	1,541	
2	New York	128	Minnesota	79	
3	Maryland	108	Washington, D.C.	74	
4	Pennsylvania	107	Maryland	70	
5	Outside U.S./Canada	94	Florida	61	
6	North Carolina	91	North Carolina	51	
7	Florida	66	New York	46	
8	Ohio	64	Pennsylvania	43	
9	New Jersey	60	Ohio	40	
10	California	37	Texas	36	

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

13% of Virginia's licensees did not participate in the state's LPC workforce during the past year. 83% of these professionals worked at some point in the past year, including 72% who worked in a job related to behavioral sciences.

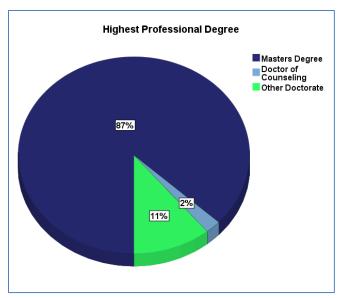
At a Glance:

Not in VA Workforce

Total: 799
% of Licensees: 13%
Federal/Military: 8%
Va. Border State/DC: 22%

Highest Degree							
Degree # %							
Master's Degree 3,813 87%							
Doctor of Counseling 96 2%							
Other Doctorate 478 11%							
Total	4,388	100%					

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center



Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

87% of LPCs hold a Master's degree as their highest professional degree. 47% of LPCs carry educational debt, including 70% of those under the age of 40. The median debt burden among LPCs with educational debt is between \$70,000 and \$80,000.

At a Glance:

Education

Master's Degree: 87% Doctorate: 13%

Educational Debt

Carry debt: 47%
Under age 40 w/ debt: 70%
Median debt: \$70k-\$80k

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Cente

Educational Debt					
Amount Carried	All LPCs		LPCs under 40		
Amount Carried	#	%	#	%	
None	2,095	53%	346	30%	
Less than \$10,000	178	5%	59	5%	
\$10,000-\$19,999	136	3%	51	4%	
\$20,000-\$29,999	112	3%	51	4%	
\$30,000-\$39,999	134	3%	55	5%	
\$40,000-\$49,999	118	3%	56	5%	
\$50,000-\$59,999	119	3%	54	5%	
\$60,000-\$69,999	97	2%	42	4%	
\$70,000-\$79,999	120	3%	66	6%	
\$80,000-\$89,999	88	2%	52	5%	
\$90,000-\$99,999	84	2%	35	3%	
\$100,000-\$109,999	125	3%	56	5%	
\$110,000-\$119,999	82	2%	47	4%	
\$120,000-\$129,999	78	2%	44	4%	
\$130,000-\$139,999	60	2%	30	3%	
\$140,000-\$149,999	46	1%	17	1%	
\$150,000 or More	282	7%	88	8%	
Total	3,954	100%	1,149	100%	

Primary Specialty

Mental Health: 57% Child: 8% Substance Abuse: 7%

Secondary Specialty

Mental Health: 15% Substance Abuse: 15% Behavioral Disorder: 12%

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

57% of all LPCs have a primary specialty in mental health. Another 8% have a primary specialty in children, while 7% have a primary specialty in substance abuse.

A Closer Look:

Specialties				
Consider	Prin	Primary		ndary
Specialty	#	%	#	%
Mental Health	2,464	57%	593	15%
Child	357	8%	386	10%
Substance Abuse	288	7%	568	15%
Behavioral Disorders	240	6%	457	12%
Family	145	3%	362	9%
Marriage	112	3%	302	8%
School/Educational	83	2%	126	3%
Sex Offender Treatment	36	1%	49	1%
Forensic	24	1%	51	1%
Rehabilitation	22	1%	25	1%
Vocational/Work Environment	21	0%	31	1%
Health/Medical	9	0%	34	1%
Public Health	5	0%	7	0%
Social	5	0%	4	0%
Gerontologic	5	0%	17	0%
Neurology/Neuropsychology	3	0%	10	0%
Industrial-Organizational	2	0%	5	0%
Experimental or Research	0	0%	7	0%
Other Specialty Area	184	4%	335	9%
General Practice (Non- Specialty)	335	8%	540	14%
Total	4,340	100%	3,910	100%

Employment

Employed in Profession: 94% Involuntarily Unemployed: 1%

Positions Held

1 Full-time: 53% 2 or More Positions: 26%

Weekly Hours:

40 to 49:45%60 or more:6%Less than 30:19%

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

A Closer Look:

Current Work Status					
Status	#	%			
Employed, capacity unknown	2	0%			
Employed in a behavioral sciences- related capacity	4,141	94%			
Employed, NOT in a behavioral sciences-related capacity	105	2%			
Not working, reason unknown	0	0%			
Involuntarily unemployed	7	0%			
Voluntarily unemployed	77	2%			
Retired	73	2%			
Total	4,405	100%			

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

94% of LPCs are currently employed in their profession. 53% of LPCs hold one full-time job, and 45% work between 40 and 49 hours per week.

Current Weekly Hours						
Hours # %						
0 hours	157	4%				
1 to 9 hours	118	3%				
10 to 19 hours	282	6%				
20 to 29 hours	406	9%				
30 to 39 hours	643	15%				
40 to 49 hours	1,932	45%				
50 to 59 hours	536	12%				
60 to 69 hours	206	5%				
70 to 79 hours	41	1%				
80 or more hours	19	0%				
Total	4,340	100%				

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Current Positions					
Positions	#	%			
No Positions	157	4%			
One Part-Time Position	719	17%			
Two Part-Time Positions	199	5%			
One Full-Time Position	2,320	53%			
One Full-Time Position &	791	18%			
One Part-Time Position					
Two Full-Time Positions	35	1%			
More than Two Positions	116	3%			
Total	4,337	100%			

Inc	ome	
Hourly Wage	#	%
Volunteer Work Only	41	1%
Less than \$20,000	230	7%
\$20,000-\$29,999	203	6%
\$30,000-\$39,999	220	6%
\$40,000-\$49,999	367	10%
\$50,000-\$59,999	583	16%
\$60,000-\$69,999	626	18%
\$70,000-\$79,999	485	14%
\$80,000-\$89,999	285	8%
\$90,000-\$99,999	157	4%
\$100,000-\$109,999	149	4%
\$110,000 or More	208	6%
Total	3,556	100%

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Job Satisfaction				
Level	#	%		
Very Satisfied	3,031	70.5%		
Somewhat Satisfied	1,109	25.8%		
Somewhat Dissatisfied	120	2.8%		
Very Dissatisfied	38	0.9%		
Total	4,299	100%		

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

At a Glance:

Earnings

Median Income: \$60k-\$70k

Benefits

(Salary & Wage Employees only)

Health Insurance: 61% Retirement: 56%

Satisfaction

Satisfied: 96% Very Satisfied: 71%

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Cente

The typical LPC earned between \$60,000 and \$70,000 per year. Among LPCs who received either an hourly wage or salary as compensation at the primary work location, 61% received health insurance and 56% also had access to some form of a retirement plan.

Employer-Sponsored Benefits					
Benefit	#	%	% of Wage/Salary Employees		
Paid Vacation	2,036	49%	66%		
Health Insurance	1,894	46%	61%		
Paid Sick Leave	1,861	45%	61%		
Dental Insurance	1,802	44%	59%		
Retirement	1,718	41%	56%		
Group Life Insurance	1,400	34%	46%		
Signing/Retention Bonus	136	3%	4%		
Received At Least One Benefit	2,309	56%	73%		

^{*}From any employer at time of survey.

Employment Instability in Past Year					
In the past year did you?	#	%			
Experience Involuntary Unemployment?	41	1%			
Experience Voluntary Unemployment?	212	4%			
Work Part-time or temporary positions, but would	137	3%			
have preferred a full-time/permanent position?					
Work two or more positions at the same time?	1,316	25%			
Switch employers or practices?	397	8%			
Experienced at least one	1,742	34%			

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Only 1% of Virginia's LPCs experienced involuntary unemployment at some point during the past year. By comparison, Virginia's average monthly unemployment rate was 2.9% during the past 12 months.¹

Location Tenure					
Tonus	Primary		Secondary		
Tenure	#	%	#	%	
Not Currently Working at this	74	2%	43	3%	
Location					
Less than 6 Months	250	6%	138	11%	
6 Months to 1 Year	373	9%	143	11%	
1 to 2 Years	752	18%	263	21%	
3 to 5 Years	1,006	24%	329	26%	
6 to 10 Years	759	18%	160	13%	
More than 10 Years	1,014	24%	185	15%	
Subtotal	4,229	100%	1,262	100%	
Did not have location	108	_	3,839		
Item Missing	837		73		
Total	5,175		5,175		

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

58% of LPCs are salaried employees, while 20% receive income from their own business/practice.

At a Glance:

Unemployment Experience

Involuntarily Unemployed: 1% Underemployed: 3%

Turnover & Tenure

Switched Jobs:8%New Location:21%Over 2 years:66%Over 2 yrs, 2nd location:53%

Employment Type

Salary/Commission: 58% Business/Practice Income: 20% Hourly Wage: 14%

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Cente

66% of LPCs have worked at their primary location for more than two years, while 8% have switched jobs during the past 12 months.

Employment Type					
Primary Work Site	#	%			
Salary/ Commission	2,013	58%			
Business/ Practice	703	20%			
Income					
Hourly Wage	490	14%			
By Contract	254	7%			
Unpaid	25	1%			
Subtotal	3,484	100%			
Did not have	108				
location					
Item Missing	1,583				

¹ The non-seasonally adjusted monthly unemployment rate ranged from 2.5% in April 2019 to 3.2% in January and February 2019. The rate for June 2019 was preliminary at the time of this report.

Concentration

Top Region: 28%
Top 3 Regions: 69%
Lowest Region: 1%

Locations

2 or more (Past Year): 31% 2 or more (Now*): 29%

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Cente

28% of LPCs work in Northern Virginia, the most of any region in the state. Another 21% work in Central Virginia whereas 20% work in Hampton Roads.

Number of Work Locations				
Locations	Work Locations in Past Year			ork tions w*
	#	%	#	%
0	95	2%	151	4%
1	2,892	67%	2,932	68%
2	687	16%	671	16%
3	560	13%	514	12%
4	45	1%	28	1%
5	14	0%	7	0%
6 or	24	1%	14	0%
More				
Total	4,317	100%	4,317	100%

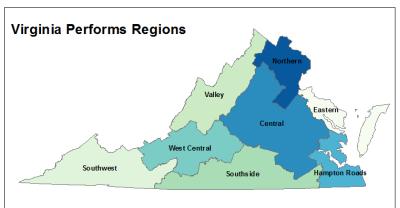
^{*}At the time of survey completion, June 2019.

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

A Closer Look:

Regional Distribution of Work Locations					
Virginia Performs		nary ation	Secondary Location		
Region	#	%	#	%	
Central	872	21%	242	18%	
Eastern	51	1%	21	2%	
Hampton Roads	829	20%	273	21%	
Northern	1,203	28%	354	27%	
Southside	160	4%	53	4%	
Southwest	173	4%	54	4%	
Valley	330	8%	80	6%	
West Central	572	14%	177	13%	
Virginia Border State/DC	26	1%	22	2%	
Other US State	19	0%	35	3%	
Outside of the US	2	0%	4	0%	
Total	4,237	100%	1,315	100%	
Item Missing	828		19		

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center



29% of all LPCs currently have multiple work locations, while 31% have had multiple work locations during the past year.

Location Sector								
Sector		nary ition		Secondary Location				
	#	%	#	%				
For-Profit	2,292	58%	863	73%				
Non-Profit	713	18%	174	15%				
State/Local Government	851	21%	129	11%				
Veterans Administration	9	0%	1	0%				
U.S. Military	81	2%	5	0%				
Other Federal	38	1%	7	1%				
Government								
Total	3,984	100%	1,179	100%				
Did not have location	108		3839					
Item Missing	1,083		156					

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

At a Glance: (Primary Locations)

Sector

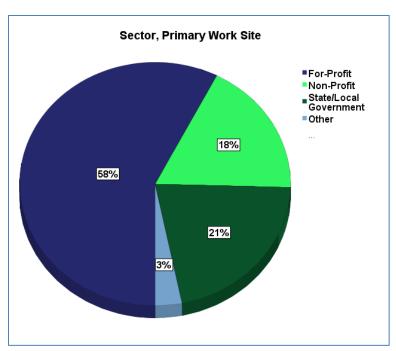
For Profit: 58% Federal: 3%

Top Establishments

Private Practice, Solo: 18% Private Practice, Group: 18% Comm. Services Board: 15%

Source: Va Healthcare Workforce Data Center

76% of LPCs work in the private sector, including 58% who work at for-profit establishments. Another 21% of LPCs work for state or local governments.

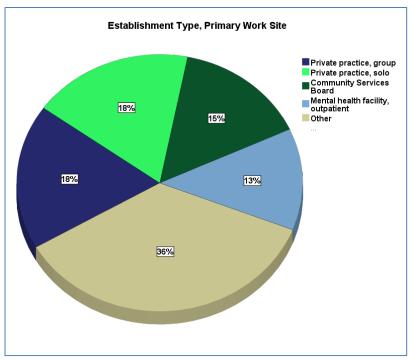


Locatio	Location Type								
Establishment Type	Loca	nary ation	Secondary Location						
	#	%	#	%					
Private practice, group	686	18%	271	24%					
Private practice, solo	686	18%	222	20%					
Community Services Board	565	15%	75	7%					
Mental health facility, outpatient	481	13%	161	14%					
Community-based clinic or health center	330	9%	107	9%					
School (providing care to clients)	206	5%	23	2%					
Academic institution (teaching health professions students)	123	3%	59	5%					
Residential mental health/substance abuse facility	71	2%	12	1%					
Corrections/Jail	68	2%	10	1%					
Hospital, psychiatric	68	2%	25	2%					
Hospital, general	65	2%	22	2%					
Administrative or regulatory	61	2%	7	1%					
Rehabilitation facility	25	1%	8	1%					
Other practice setting	327	9%	126	11%					
Total	3,762	100%	1,128	100%					
Did Not Have a Location	108		3,839						

36% of all LPCs work at either a solo or group private practice, while another 15% works at a community services board.

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Among those LPCs who also have a secondary work location, 44% work at either a solo or group private practice, while 14% work at an outpatient mental health facility.



(Primary Locations)

Typical Time Allocation

Patient Care: 70%-79% Administration: 10%-19%

Roles

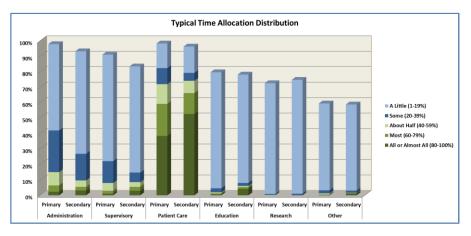
Patient Care: 59% Administrative: 6% Supervisory: 3%

Patient Care LPCs

Median Admin Time: 10%-19% Ave. Admin Time: 10%-19%

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

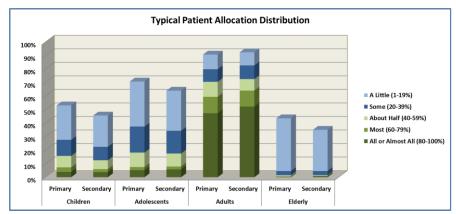
A Closer Look:



Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

The typical LPC spends approximately two-thirds of her time treating patients. In fact, 59% of all LPCs fill a patient care role, defined as spending 60% or more of their time on patient care activities.

	Time Allocation											
Time Smoot	Adn	nin.	Supervisory		Patient Care		Education		Research		Other	
Time Spent	Prim. Site	Sec. Site	Prim. Site	Sec. Site	Prim. Site	Sec. Site	Prim. Site	Sec. Site	Prim. Site	Sec. Site	Prim. Site	Sec. Site
All or Almost All (80-100%)	2%	3%	1%	3%	38%	52%	1%	4%	0%	0%	0%	1%
Most (60-79%)	4%	2%	2%	2%	21%	13%	1%	1%	0%	0%	0%	0%
About Half (40-59%)	9%	4%	5%	3%	13%	8%	1%	1%	0%	0%	1%	0%
Some (20-39%)	27%	17%	14%	6%	10%	5%	3%	2%	1%	1%	2%	1%
A Little (1-19%)	56%	66%	69%	69%	16%	17%	75%	70%	72%	74%	56%	56%
None (0%)	2%	7%	9%	17%	2%	4%	20%	22%	27%	25%	41%	41%



Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Approximately three-quarters of all patients seen by a typical LPC at her primary work location are adults. In addition, 59% of LPCs serve an adult patient care role, meaning that at least 60% of their patients are adults.

At a Glance: (Primary Locations)

Typical Patient Allocation

Children: 1%-9%
Adolescents: 10%-19%
Adults: 70%-79%
Elderly: None

Roles

Children: 7%
Adolescents: 8%
Adults: 59%
Elderly: 1%

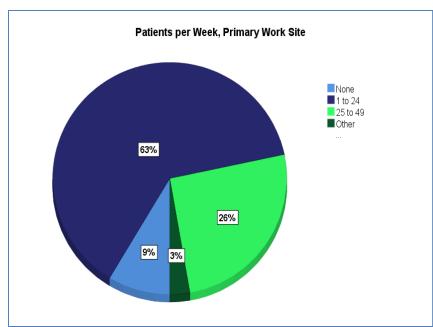
Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Cente

Patient Allocation									
	Chilo	Iren	Adoles	cents	Αdι	ılts	Elderly		
Time Spent	Prim.	Sec.	Prim.	Sec.	Prim.	Sec.	Prim.	Sec.	
	Site	Site	Site	Site	Site	Site	Site	Site	
All or Almost All	4%	4%	5%	6%	47%	52%	0%	1%	
(80-100%)									
Most	3%	2%	2%	2%	12%	12%	0%	0%	
(60-79%)									
About Half	8%	7%	11%	10%	11%	9%	1%	1%	
(40-59%)									
Some	12%	10%	19%	17%	9%	10%	3%	3%	
(20-39%)									
A Little	25%	23%	33%	30%	11%	10%	39%	30%	
(1-19%)									
None	47%	54%	29%	36%	9%	8%	56%	65%	
(0%)									

At a Glance: Patients Per Week Primary Location: 1-24 Secondary Location: 1-24 Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Patients Per Week								
# of Patients		nary ation	Secondary Location					
	#	%	#	%				
None	341	9%	161	14%				
1 to 24	2,504	63%	895	77%				
25 to 49	1,014	26%	97	8%				
50 to 74	54	1%	7	1%				
75 or More	57	1%	3	0%				
Total	3,970	100%	1,163	100%				

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center



63% of all LPCs treat between 1 and 24 patients per week at their primary work location. Among those LPCs who also have a secondary work location, 77% treat between 1 and 24 patients per week.

Retirement Expectations								
Expected Retirement	All I	_PCs	LPCs c	ver 50				
Age	#	%	#	%				
Under age 50	44	1%	0	0%				
50 to 54	66	2%	6	0%				
55 to 59	213	6%	41	2%				
60 to 64	626	17%	190	11%				
65 to 69	1,147	30%	498	29%				
70 to 74	788	21%	455	27%				
75 to 79	311	8%	205	12%				
80 or over	108	3%	69	4%				
I do not intend to retire	466	12%	247	14%				
Total	3,769	100%	1,711	100%				

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

At a Glance:

Retirement Expectations

All LPCs

Under 65: 25% Under 60: 9%

LPCs 50 and over

Under 65: 14% Under 60: 3%

Time until Retirement

Within 2 years: 5%
Within 10 years: 22%
Half the workforce: By 2044

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Cente

9% of LPCs expect to retire no later than the age of 60, while 25% expect to retire by the age of 65. Among those LPCs who are ages 50 or over, 14% expect to retire by the age of 65.

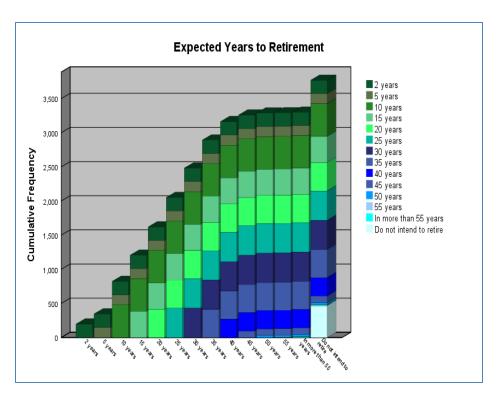
Within the next two years, only 2% of Virginia's LPCs plan on leaving the state to practice elsewhere, while 1% plan on leaving the profession entirely. Meanwhile, 15% plan on increasing patient care hours, and 12% expect to pursue additional educational opportunities.

Future Plans						
#	%					
n						
57	1%					
117	2%					
424	8%					
30	1%					
n						
792	15%					
369	7%					
635	12%					
35	1%					
	57 117 424 30 1 792 369 635					

By comparing retirement expectation to age, we can estimate the maximum years to retirement for LPCs. 5% of LPCs expect to retire in the next two years, while 22% plan on retiring in the next ten years. More than half of the current LPC workforce expects to retire by 2044.

Time to Retirement								
Expect to retire within	#	%	Cumulative %					
2 years	198	5%	5%					
5 years	149	4%	9%					
10 years	477	13%	22%					
15 years	384	10%	32%					
20 years	415	11%	43%					
25 years	431	11%	54%					
30 years	430	11%	66%					
35 years	411	11%	77%					
40 years	269	7%	84%					
45 years	95	3%	86%					
50 years	30	1%	87%					
55 years	4	0%	87%					
In more than 55 years	11	0%	88%					
Do not intend to retire	466	12%	100%					
Total	3,769	100%						

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center



Using these estimates, retirements will begin to reach over 10% of the current workforce every five years by 2029. Retirements will peak at 13% of the current workforce around the same time period before declining to under 10% of the current workforce again around 2059.

FTEs

Total: 4,402 FTEs/1,000 Residents²: 0.517 Average: 0.87

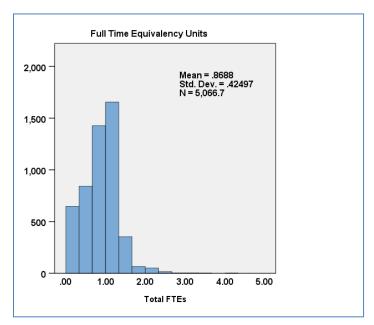
Age & Gender Effect

Age, Partial Eta³: Medium Gender, Partial Eta³: Small

> Partial Eta³ Explained: Partial Eta³ is a statistical measure of effect size.

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

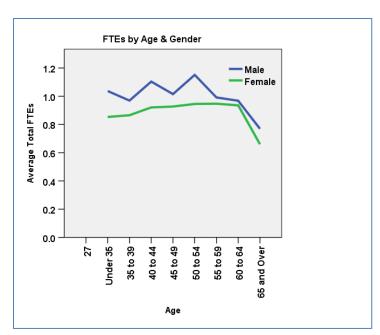
A Closer Look:



Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

The typical (median) LPC provided 0.93 FTEs, or approximately 37 hours per week for 50 weeks. Although FTEs appear to vary by age and gender, statistical tests did not verify a difference exists.³

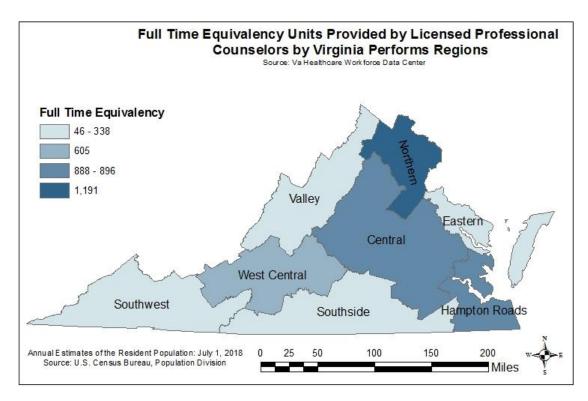
Full-Time Equivalency Units							
Age	Average	Median					
Age	Age	Age					
Under 35	0.88	0.92					
35 to 39	0.81	0.88					
40 to 44	0.96	1.03					
45 to 49	0.91	0.90					
50 to 54	0.97	0.94					
55 to 59	0.99	1.06					
60 to 64	0.94	0.94					
65 and	0.64	0.53					
Over							
Gender							
Male	0.97	1.03					
Female	0.87	0.93					
Source: Va. Healthcare	Workforce Data Cent	ter					

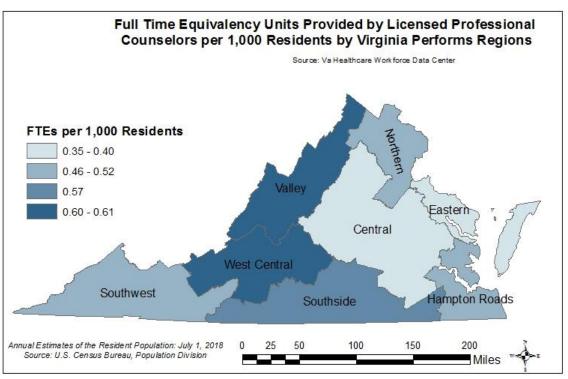


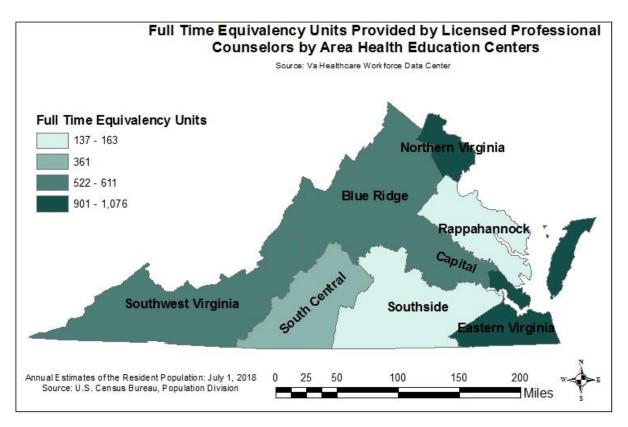
² Number of residents in 2018 was used as the denominator.

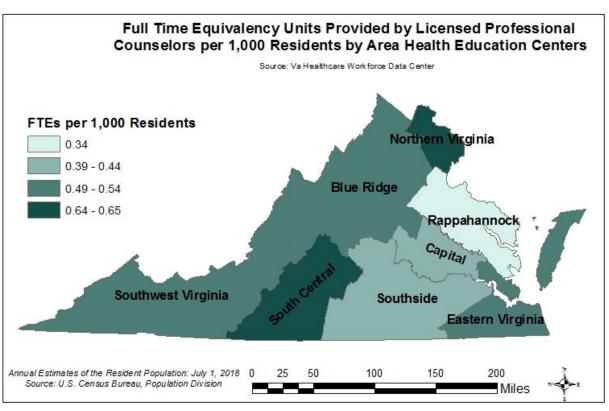
³ Due to assumption violations in Mixed between-within ANOVA (Levene's Test is significant)

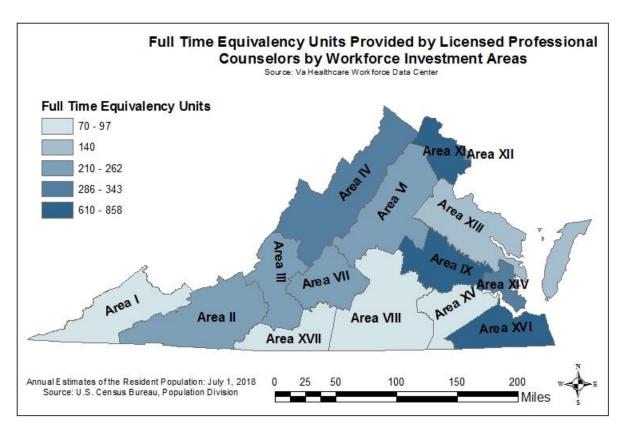
Virginia Performs Regions

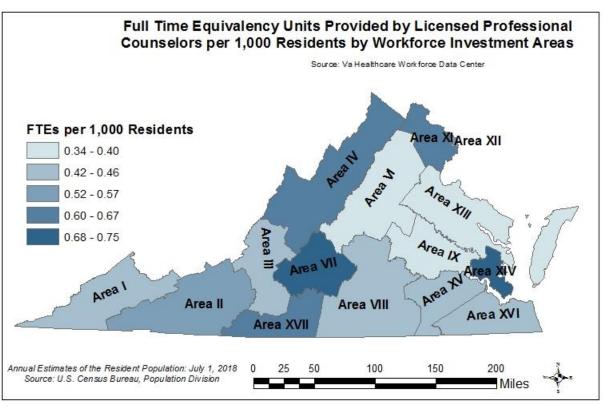


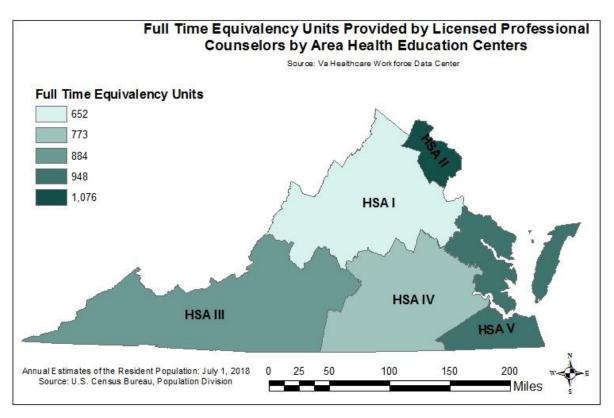


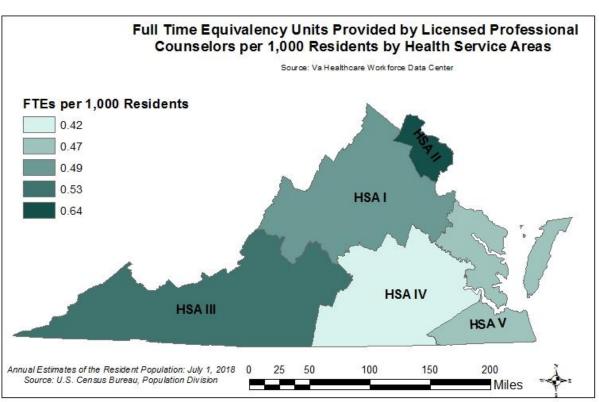


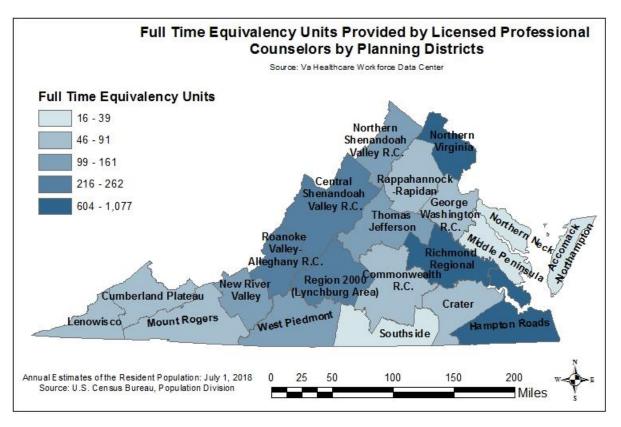


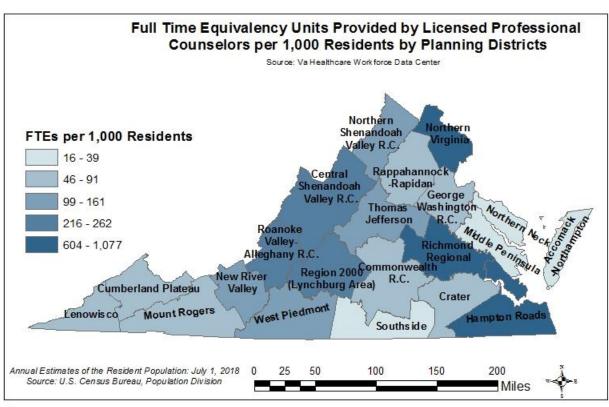












Appendix A: Weights

Rural		Location W	eight	Total V	Veight
Status	#	Rate	Weight	Min	Max
Metro, 1 million+	3395	86.98%	1.1497	1.0813	1.3068
Metro, 250,000 to 1 million	628	89.17%	1.1214	1.0547	1.2747
Metro, 250,000 or less	708	89.41%	1.1185	1.0519	1.2714
Urban pop 20,000+, Metro adj	64	87.50%	1.1429	1.0749	1.2991
Urban pop 20,000+, nonadj	0	NA	NA	NA	NA
Urban pop, 2,500- 19,999, Metro adj	168	86.31%	1.1586	1.0897	1.3170
Urban pop, 2,500- 19,999, nonadj	114	87.72%	1.1400	1.0722	1.2958
Rural, Metro adj	72	90.28%	1.1077	1.0418	1.2591
Rural, nonadj	28	89.29%	1.1200	1.0636	1.2731
Virginia border state/DC	450	83.78%	1.1936	1.1226	1.3568
Other US State	345	80.58%	1.2410	1.1672	1.4107

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Ago		Age Wei	ght	Total Weight		
Age	#	Rate	Weight	Min	Max	
Under 35	791	76.49%	1.307438	1.259117	1.410656	
35 to 39	836	86.72%	1.153103	1.110486	1.244137	
40 to 44	758	88.65%	1.127976	1.086288	1.217027	
45 to 49	704	88.78%	1.1264	1.08477	1.215326	
50 to 54	635	92.44%	1.081772	1.041791	1.167174	
55 to 59	579	87.74%	1.139764	1.09764	1.229745	
60 to 64	568	91.55%	1.092308	1.051938	1.178542	
65 and Over	1102	86.30%	1.15878	1.115953	1.250262	

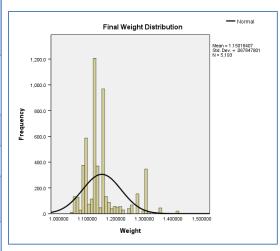
Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

See the Methods section on the HWDC website for details on HWDC Methods: www.dhp.virginia.gov/hwdc/

Final weights are calculated by multiplying the two weights and the overall response rate:

Age Weight x Rural Weight x
Response Rate
= Final Weight.

Overall Response Rate: 0.869412



Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center