



Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs

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

Series 2, Issue 126

September 2022

Inside this Brief:

Regional Employment	2
Regional Employment Growth	3
Subsector Employment	3
Subsector Employment Growth	4
Region Map	5
About the Data	6

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.
- ◆ Richmond, Hampton Roads, and the Rest of Virginia all enjoyed very strong Health Care & Social Assistance (HC&SA) employment growth in August. Richmond's HC&SA sector produced the largest employment gain in August with the creation of 2,700 new jobs during the month. At the same time, Hampton Roads created 1,500 new HC&SA jobs, while the Rest of Virginia increased HC&SA employment by 1,200. On the other hand, Northern Virginia's HC&SA sector lost 3,000 jobs in August.
- ◆ For the third consecutive month, Ambulatory Health Care Services were responsible for more than half of Virginia's total monthly HC&SA employment gain. In August, this HC&SA subsector produced 2,400 new jobs across the state. Meanwhile, Nursing & Residential Care Facilities created 1,100 new jobs in August, and Hospitals added 600 jobs during the month. However, Social Assistance saw employment fall by 1,700 in August.

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

Data in Brief

Not Seasonally Adjusted*	Employment, in Thousands				Growth Rate, Annualized		
	Aug. 2021	May 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	3,967.4	4,052.2	4,070.3	4,082.1	2.9%	3.0%	3.5%
Health Care & Social Assistance	447.4	454.3	464.1	466.5	4.3%	11.2%	6.4%
Hampton Roads							
Total Nonfarm	776.1	780.6	789.6	792.6	2.1%	6.3%	4.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	92.7	93.8	96.7	98.2	5.9%	20.1%	20.3%
Northern Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	1,502.1	1,523.4	1,528.6	1,529.5	1.8%	1.6%	0.7%
Health Care & Social Assistance	139.4	140.8	144.4	141.4	1.4%	1.7%	-22.3%
Richmond							
Total Nonfarm	673.1	674.1	683.3	682.4	1.4%	5.0%	-1.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	84.5	84.7	86.0	88.7	5.0%	20.3%	44.9%
Rest of Virginia							
Total Nonfarm	1,016.1	1,074.1	1,068.8	1,077.6	6.1%	1.3%	10.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	130.8	135.0	137.0	138.2	5.7%	9.8%	11.0%

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

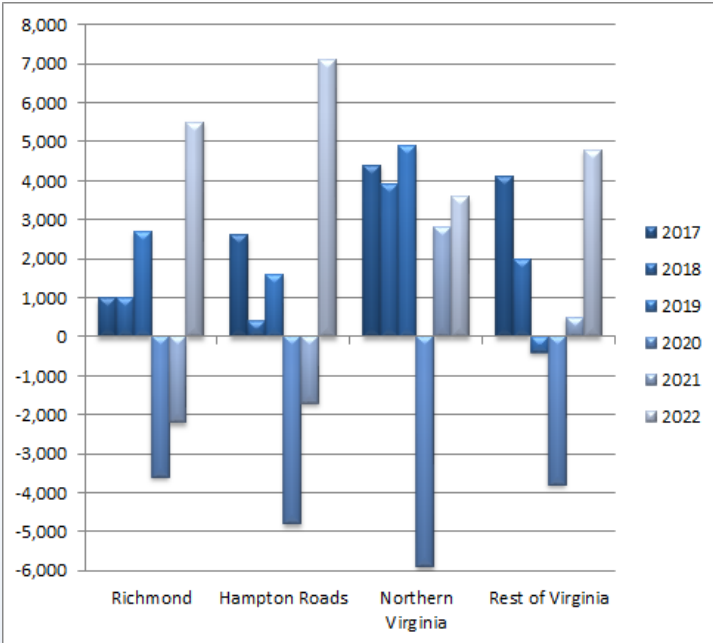


Figure 1: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Regional Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2017-2021, Year-to-Date Change for 2022).

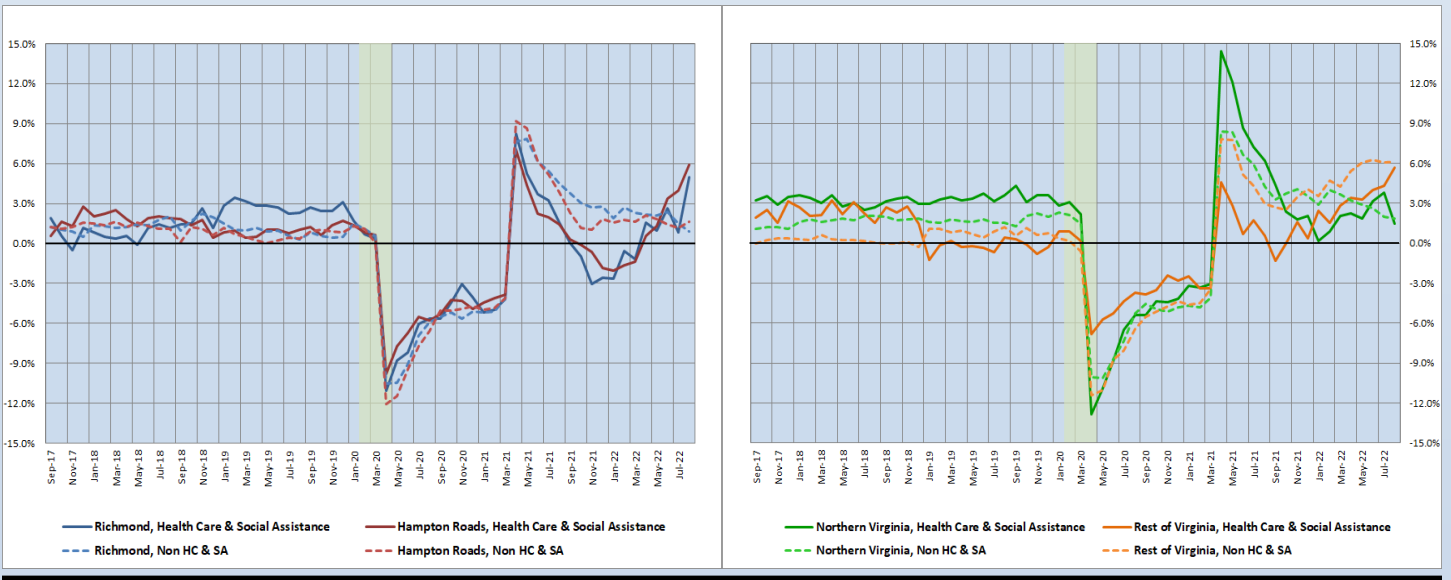
According to the preliminary data released on Friday, September 16 2022, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Richmond’s Health Care & Social Assistance (HC&SA) sector enjoyed particularly impressive employment growth during the month. This region created 2,700 new HC&SA jobs in August, a gain that represents a one-month annualized employment growth rate of 44.9%. Meanwhile, Hampton Roads enjoyed its seventh consecutive month of positive HC&SA employment growth after this region produced 1,500 new jobs in August, which translates into a 20.3% annualized growth rate. As for the Rest of Virginia, this region added 1,200 new HC&SA jobs during the month.

All three of these regions are currently enjoying tremendous HC&SA job growth in 2022. In fact, each of these three regions have already produced more jobs during the first eight months of 2022 than in any of the five prior years. This is not the case with Northern Virginia, which lost 3,000 HC&SA jobs in August. Regardless, this region has still increased HC&SA employment by 3,600 so far this year.

Year-Over-Year Regional Employment Growth

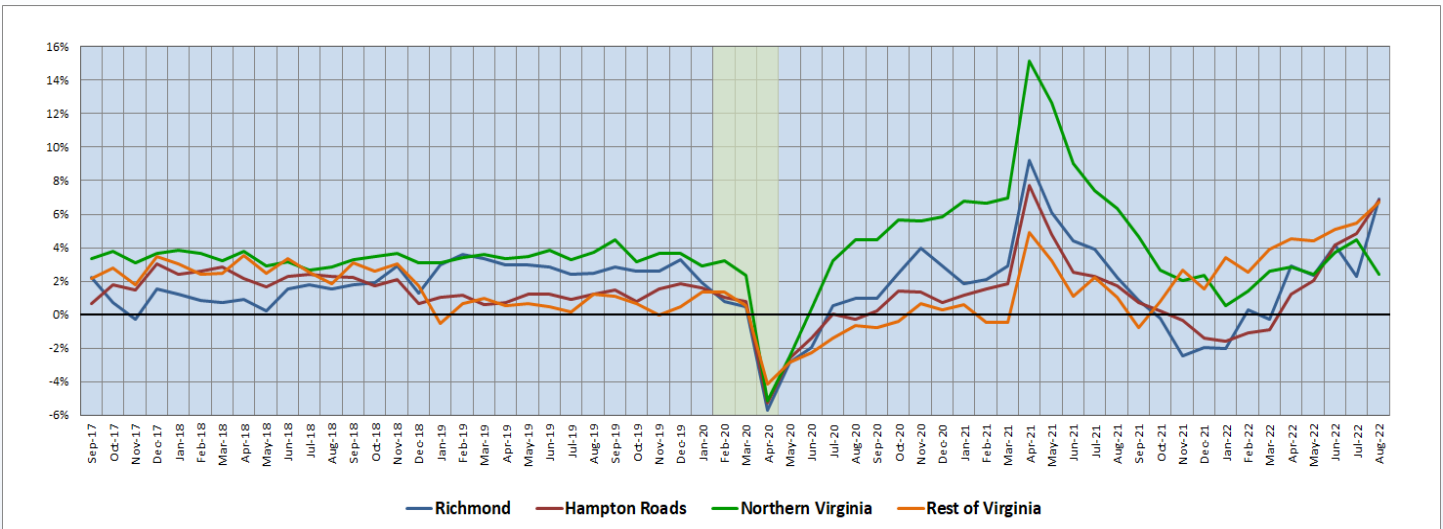
In August, Hampton Roads saw its year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate increase from 3.98% to 5.93%. At this level, Hampton Roads now enjoys the fastest long-term HC&SA employment growth in the state, a distinction formerly belonging to the Rest of Virginia. Regardless, the Rest of Virginia still saw its year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate increase from 4.34% to 5.66%, thereby reaching its highest value in more than a decade. Richmond’s HC&SA sector experienced a large increase to its own year-over-year employment growth rate from 0.82% to 4.97%. However, Northern Virginia saw its year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate fall from 3.81% to 1.43% during the month.

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).



Richmond saw its 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average more than triple in August from 2.26% to 6.9%. With this increase over the span of one month, Richmond has gone from the region with the lowest 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average in the state to the region with the highest such moving average. At the same time, Hampton Roads also experienced a significant increase to its 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average, which rose from 4.86% to 6.86%. Meanwhile, the Rest of Virginia experienced a somewhat more moderate increase to its own moving average from 5.44% to 6.73%. On the other hand, Northern Virginia saw its 12-month HC&SA employment growth rate moving average cut nearly in half in August from 4.47% to 2.40%.

Subsector Employment Growth

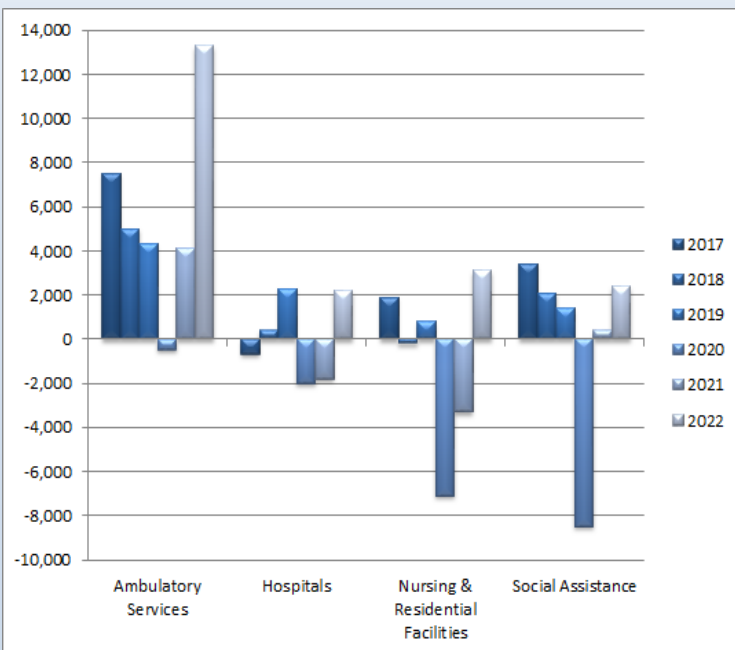


Figure 4: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Subsector Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2017-2021, Year-to-Date Change for 2022).

Ambulatory Health Care Services have experienced employment growth so far this year that is nothing short of extraordinary. This growth continued uninterrupted in August as Ambulatory Health Care Services created 2,400 new jobs during the month. With this result, Ambulatory Health Care Services have now been responsible for a majority of Virginia’s total HC&SA employment gain in each of the past three months, during which time this HC&SA subsector has added 8,400 jobs to the state’s economy. In total, Ambulatory Health Care Services have created 13,300 jobs so far in 2022. This year-to-date employment gain already exceeds the total number of jobs created in this HC&SA subsector between 2018 and 2021.

Meanwhile, both Nursing & Residential Care Facilities and Hospitals continue to enjoy consistently solid job growth. Nursing & Residential Care Facilities created 1,100 new jobs in August, while Hospitals added 600 jobs during the month. As for Social Assistance, this HC&SA subsector saw employment fall by 1,700 in August.

Distribution of Growth by Subsector

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Employment, in Thousands				Growth Rate, Annualized		
	Aug. 2021	May 2022	July 2022	Aug. 2022	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
Virginia							
Health Care & Social Assistance	447.4	454.3	464.1	466.5	4.3%	11.2%	6.4%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	196.8	201.5	207.5	209.9	6.7%	17.7%	14.8%
<i>Hospitals</i>	105.4	104.8	106.2	106.8	1.3%	7.9%	7.0%
<i>Nursing & Residential Care Facilities</i>	68.4	69.3	70.4	71.5	4.5%	13.3%	20.4%
<i>Social Assistance</i>	76.8	78.7	80.0	78.3	2.0%	-2.0%	-22.7%
Hampton Roads							
Health Care & Social Assistance	92.7	93.8	96.7	98.2	5.9%	20.1%	20.3%
<i>Hospitals</i>	21.8	21.8	22.1	22.2	1.8%	7.5%	5.6%
Northern Virginia							
Health Care & Social Assistance	139.4	140.8	144.4	141.4	1.4%	1.7%	-22.3%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	71.9	74.4	76.8	75.8	5.4%	7.7%	-14.6%
<i>Hospitals</i>	26.1	26.2	26.5	26.7	2.3%	7.9%	9.4%

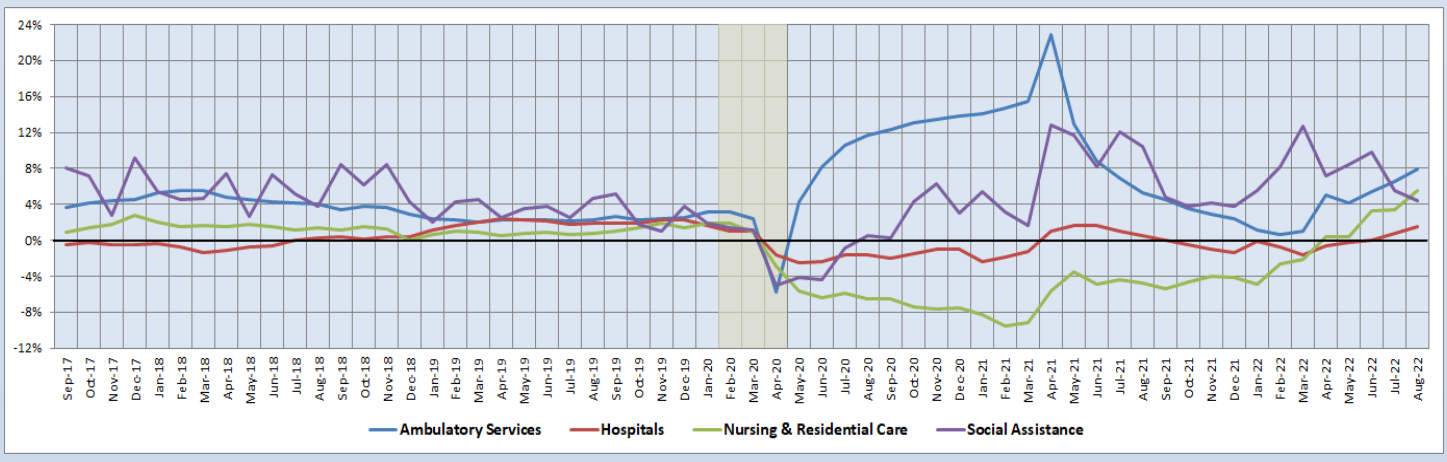
Preliminary estimates are italicized

Short-term and long-term employment growth in Virginia’s HC&SA sector has been most pronounced in Nursing & Residential Care Facilities and Ambulatory Health Care Services. In August, these two HC&SA subsectors increased employment by 20.4% and 14.8%, respectively, on an annualized basis. Over the past three months, Ambulatory Health Care Services increased employment at an even more impressive 17.7% annualized rate, while Nursing & Residential Care Facilities saw employment increase at a 13.3% annualized rate. As for the past year, employment in Ambulatory Health Care Services and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities has grown by 6.7% and 4.5%, respectively.

12-Month Average Employment Growth by Subsector

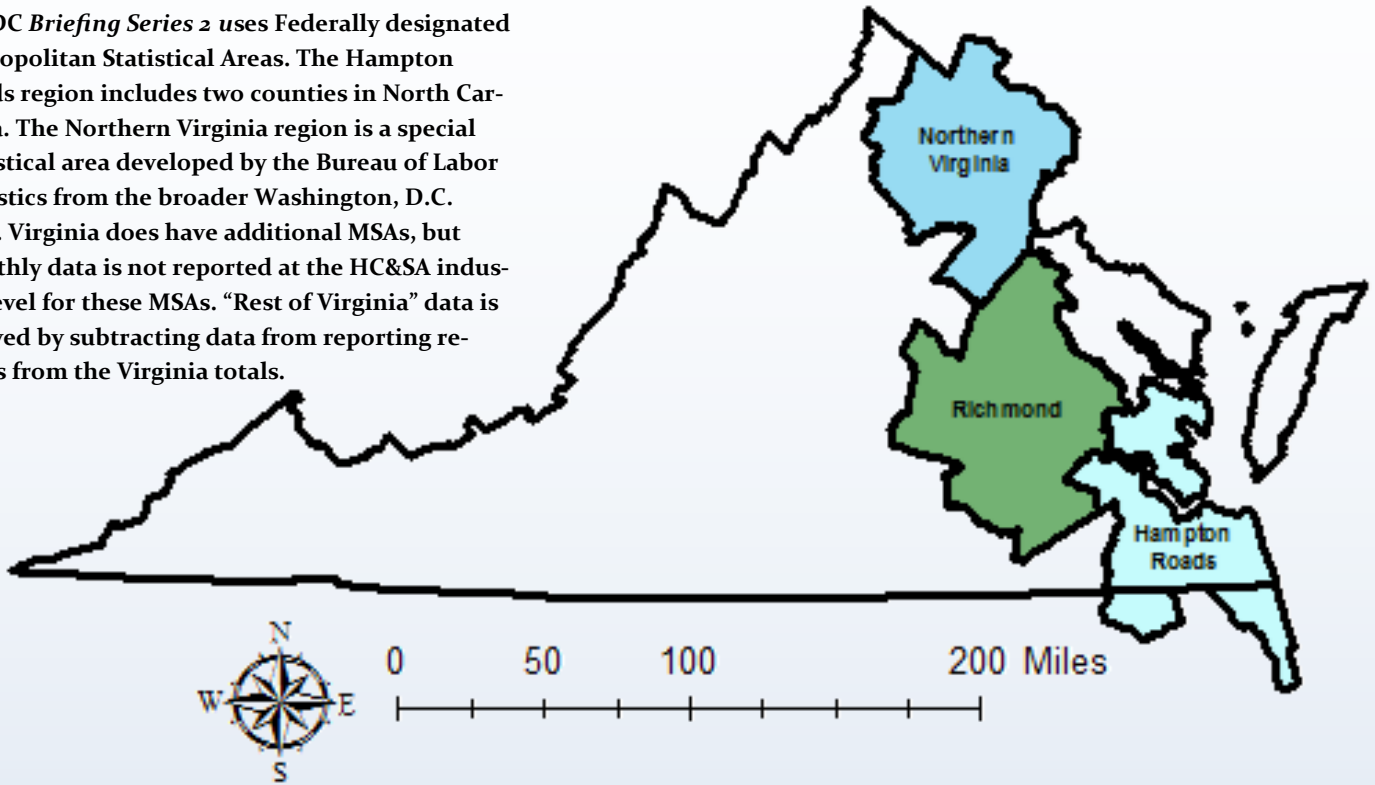
In July, Ambulatory Health Care Services saw their 12-month employment growth rate moving average increase to 6.57%, thereby becoming the highest such moving average in Virginia among the state’s four HC&SA subsectors. Ambulatory Health Care Services further solidified this position in August as its moving average increased yet again to 7.91%. Nursing & Residential Care Facilities saw its 12-month employment growth rate moving average increase as well from 3.41% to 5.54% in August, while the comparable moving average for Hospitals doubled from 0.70% to 1.47% during the month. However, Social Assistance saw its 12-month employment growth rate moving average fall from 5.50% to 4.35%.

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			

Healthcare Workforce
Data Center

Perimeter Center
9960 Mayland Drive, Suite 300
Henrico, VA 23233-1463

Phone: (804) 597-4213
Fax: (804) 527-4434
E-mail: hwdc@dhp.virginia.gov
Website: [www.dhp.virginia.gov/PublicResources/
HealthcareWorkforceDataCenter](http://www.dhp.virginia.gov/PublicResources/HealthcareWorkforceDataCenter)

HWDC Staff:

Yetty Shobo, PhD <i>Director</i>	Barbara Hodgdon, PhD <i>Deputy Director</i>
Rajana Siva, MBA <i>Data Analyst</i>	Christopher Coyle <i>Research Assistant</i>

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/](http://www.dhp.virginia.gov/PublicResources/HealthcareWorkforceDataCenter/).

The HWDC also provides a series of Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs based data collected by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. 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)

Follow us on. . .

Tumblr: <http://vahwdc.tumblr.com/>

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).