





# Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs

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

Series 2: Regional & Sectoral Employment

Series 2, Issue 131 February 2023

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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.
- ♦ Richmond was the only region in Virginia that enjoyed positive Health Care & Social Assistance (HC&SA) employment growth in January. This region created 600 new HC&SA jobs, which represents a one-month annualized employment growth rate of 8.8%. On the other hand, the Rest of Virginia lost 3,000 HC&SA jobs, while Northern Virginia's HC&SA sector saw employment fall by 1,800. As for Hampton Roads, its HC&SA sector lost 100 jobs during the month.
- ♦ Every HC&SA subsector experienced a decline in employment during the month. Ambulatory Health Care Services saw the largest decline with the loss of 3,000 jobs in January, while employment in Social Assistance fell by 1,000 during the month. In comparison, the job losses in Hospitals and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities were rather modest. Hospitals lost 200 jobs in January, while employment in Nursing & Residential Care Facilities fell by 100 during the month.

### Data in Brief

|                                 | Employment, in Thousands |              |              | Growth Rate, Annualized |          |         |         |
|---------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|----------|---------|---------|
| Not Seasonally Adjusted*        | Jan.<br>2022             | Oct.<br>2022 | Dec.<br>2022 | Jan.<br>2023            | 12 Month | 3 Month | 1 Month |
| Virginia                        |                          |              |              |                         |          |         |         |
| Total Nonfarm                   | 3,954.7                  | 4,127.5      | 4,134.3      | 4,078.5                 | 3.1%     | -4.7%   | -15.0%  |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 447.7                    | 467.9        | 467.8        | 463.5                   | 3.5%     | -3.7%   | -10.5%  |
| Hampton Roads                   |                          |              |              |                         |          |         |         |
| Total Nonfarm                   | 767.7                    | 793.7        | 795.5        | 785.1                   | 2.3%     | -4.3%   | -14.6%  |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 92.2                     | 97.3         | 98.3         | 98.2                    | 6.5%     | 3.8%    | -1.2%   |
| Northern Virginia               |                          |              |              |                         |          |         |         |
| Total Nonfarm                   | 1,491.8                  | 1,558.9      | 1,556.3      | 1,543.5                 | 3.5%     | -3.9%   | -9.4%   |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 141.7                    | 151.0        | 148.0        | 146.2                   | 3.2%     | -12.1%  | -13.7%  |
| Richmond                        |                          |              |              |                         |          |         |         |
| Total Nonfarm                   | 674.9                    | 705.0        | 706.7        | 702.1                   | 4.0%     | -1.6%   | -7.5%   |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 84.1                     | 85.4         | 84.8         | 85.4                    | 1.5%     | 0.0%    | 8.8%    |
| Rest of Virginia                |                          |              |              |                         |          |         |         |
| Total Nonfarm                   | 1,020.3                  | 1,069.9      | 1,075.8      | 1,047.8                 | 2.7%     | -8.0%   | -27.1%  |
| Health Care & Social Assistance | 129.7                    | 134.2        | 136.7        | 133.7                   | 3.1%     | -1.5%   | -23.4%  |

Preliminary estimates are italicized

<sup>\*</sup> 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

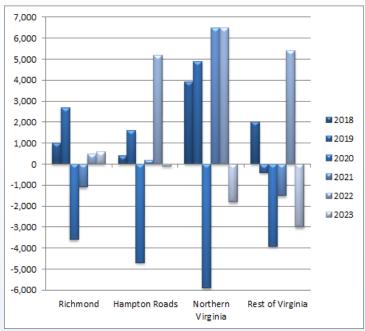


Figure 1: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Regional Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2018-2022, Year-to-Date Change for 2023).

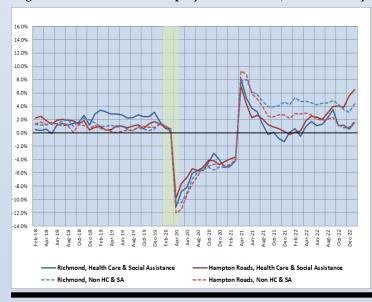
According to the preliminary data released on Monday, March 13, 2023, by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Richmond's Health Care & Social Assistance (HC&SA) sector enjoyed positive employment growth during a month in which Virginia's three other regions all saw HC&SA employment decline. In January, HC&SA employment in Richmond increased by 600. This gain represents an impressive one-month annualized growth rate of 8.8%.

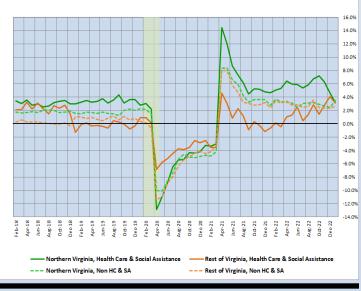
Although Hampton Roads' HC&SA sector experienced a decline in employment in January, this loss amounted to just 100 jobs. On account of this modest decline, Hampton Roads is the only region in the state that has enjoyed positive HC&SA employment growth over the past three months. This region has created 900 HC&SA jobs since November, a three-month gain that translates into a 3.8% annualized growth rate. Meanwhile, both the Rest of Virginia and Northern Virginia experienced large employment losses in January. The Rest of Virginia lost 3,000 HC&SA jobs, while HC&SA employment in Northern Virginia fell by 1,800.

### Year-Over-Year Regional Employment Growth

Thanks to its solid job gain in January, Richmond saw its year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate nearly triple from 0.59% to 1.55%, thereby rebounding to its highest value since last September. Hampton Roads' year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate also increased in January from 5.59% to 6.51%. With this increase, HC&SA employment in Hampton Roads is now growing more than twice as fast than in any other region in the state. As for Virginia's two other regions, Northern Virginia's HC&SA sector saw its year-over-year employment growth rate fall from 4.59% to 3.18% in January, while the comparable growth rate for the Rest of Virginia fell from 4.11% to 3.08% during the month.

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

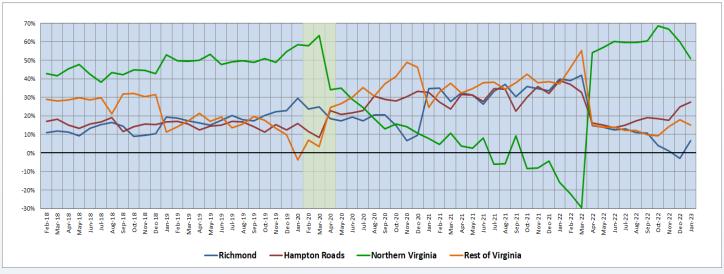




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### Regional Share of 24-Month Employment Growth

Figure 3: Regional Share of Previous 24-Month Employment Growth in Virginia's HC&SA Sector (Not Seasonally Adjusted).



Just one month after a downturn, Richmond's 24-month HC&SA employment growth share rebounded strongly in January from –2.76% to 6.60%. With this increase, Richmond has seen its 24-month HC&SA employment growth share reach its highest level since last September. Additionally, in January, Hampton Roads' 24-month HC&SA employment growth share is continuing its upward ascent, increasing from 24.88% to 27.36%. In fact, Hampton Roads' growth share has doubled since last June. On the other hand, the Rest of Virginia saw its 24-month HC&SA employment growth share decline from 17.97% to 15.09%. As for Northern Virginia, its own 24-month HC&SA employment growth share experienced a similar decline from 59.91% to 50.94%.

### HC&SA Subsector Employment Growth, Level

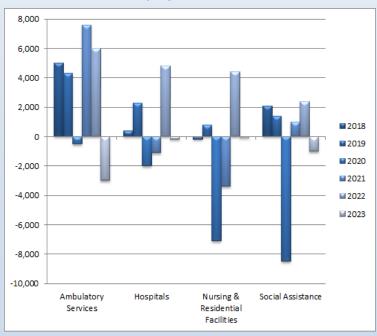


Figure 4: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Subsector Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Full-Year Change for 2018-2022, Year-to-Date Change for 2023).

The beginning of the new year was a difficult start for Virginia's four HC&SA subsectors, all of which experienced a decline in employment in January. For the second consecutive month, Ambulatory Health Care Services experienced the largest employment decline. After ending the previous year with the loss of 1,600 jobs, Ambulatory Health Care Services began 2023 with the additional loss of 3,000 jobs. This decline represents the largest monthly job loss in Ambulatory Health Care Services since April 2020. Regardless, Ambulatory Health Care Services have still created 4,400 jobs over the previous 12 months.

With the loss of 1,000 jobs in January, Social Assistance has now seen employment decline in each of the past three months. As for Virginia's two other HC&SA subsectors, Hospitals and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities experienced modest job losses during the month. Hospitals lost 200 jobs in January, while Nursing & Residential Care Facilities saw employment decline by just 100 during the month.

# Distribution of Growth by Subsector

|                                       | Employment, in Thousands |              |              |              | Growth Rate, Annualized |         |         |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------|---------|---------|
| Not Seasonally Adjusted               | Jan.<br>2022             | Oct.<br>2022 | Dec.<br>2022 | Jan.<br>2023 | 12 Month                | 3 Month | 1 Month |
| Virginia                              |                          |              |              |              |                         |         |         |
| Health Care & Social Assistance       | 447.7                    | 467.9        | 467.8        | 463.5        | 3.5%                    | -3.7%   | -10.5%  |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services       | 198.7                    | 206.5        | 206.1        | 203.1        | 2.2%                    | -6.4%   | -16.1%  |
| Hospitals                             | 104.9                    | 109.8        | 110.1        | 109.9        | 4.8%                    | 0.4%    | -2.2%   |
| Nursing & Residential Care Facilities | 67.3                     | 71.8         | 72.7         | 72.6         | 7.9%                    | 4.5%    | -1.6%   |
| Social Assistance                     | 76.8                     | 79.8         | 78.9         | 77.9         | 1.4%                    | -9.2%   | -14.2%  |
| Hampton Roads                         |                          |              |              |              |                         |         |         |
| Health Care & Social Assistance       | 92.2                     | 97.3         | 98.3         | 98.2         | 6.5%                    | 3.8%    | -1.2%   |
| Hospitals                             | 21.2                     | 22.4         | 22.4         | 22.4         | 5.7%                    | 0.0%    | 0.0%    |
| Northern Virginia                     |                          |              |              |              |                         |         |         |
| Health Care & Social Assistance       | 141.7                    | 151.0        | 148.0        | 146.2        | 3.2%                    | -12.1%  | -13.7%  |
| Ambulatory Health Care Services       | 73.2                     | 77.4         | 75.4         | 74.9         | 2.3%                    | -12.3%  | -7.7%   |
| Hospitals                             | 26.8                     | 28.5         | 28.4         | 28.4         | 6.0%                    | -1.4%   | 0.0%    |

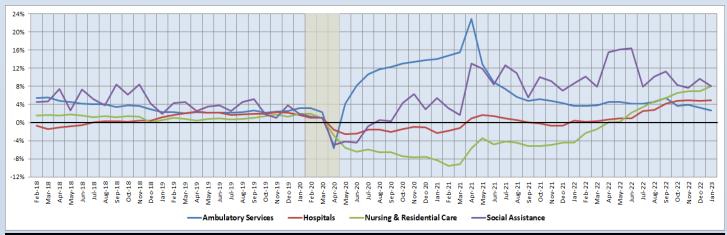
Preliminary estimates are italicized

Although all four HC&SA subsectors in Virginia experienced negative employment growth in January, their long-term employment growth rates all remain positive. Nursing & Residential Care Facilities are enjoying particularly impressive employment growth: Over the past year, this HC&SA subsector has created jobs at a 7.9% rate. Hospitals have increased employment by 4.8% over the previous 12 months, which is also above the overall statewide HC&SA average of 3.5%. Meanwhile, Ambulatory Health Care Services currently have a 12-month employment growth rate of 2.2%, and Social Assistance has created jobs at a 1.4% rate over the same time period.

### 12-Month Average Employment Growth by Subsector

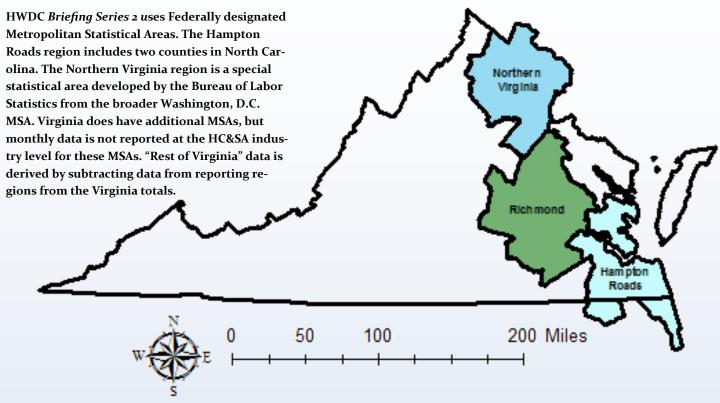
In January, Nursing & Residential Care Facilities saw their 12-month employment growth rate moving average increase from 6.89% to 8.10%. With this increase, the 12-month employment growth rate moving average for Nursing & Residential Care Facilities overtook the comparable moving average for Social Assistance, which fell from 9.61% to 8.02% in January. As for Hospitals, its 12-month employment growth rate moving average increased from 4.78% to 4.97%, thereby reaching its highest value since 2008. Finally, Ambulatory Health Care Services saw their own 12-month employment growth rate moving average fall from 3.30% to 2.63% in January.

Figure 5: 12-Month Moving Average, HC&SA Subsector Employment Growth Rate (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

Richmond, VA (MSA 40060)

|   |  | ivews, VA-ive   | (IVISA 4/200)  |
|---|--|---|--|
| Counties:   | Cities:  | Counties:   | Cities:  |
| Amelia Caroline Charles City Chesterfield Dinwiddie | Colonial Heights<br>Hopewell<br>Petersburg<br>Richmond | Gloucester<br>Isle of Wight<br>James City<br>Mathews<br>Surry | Chesapeake<br>Hampton<br>Newport News<br>Norfolk<br>Poquoson |
| Goochland<br>Hanover                                |  | York  | Portsmouth<br>Suffolk  |
| Henrico<br>King William                             |  | Currituck, NC<br>Gates, NC                                    | Virginia Beach<br>Williamsburg                               |
| New Kent<br>Powhatan                                |  |   | J  |
| Prince George<br>Sussex                             |  |   |  |

### **Hampton Roads**

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

| Counties:     | Cities:        |  |  |  |
|---------------|----------------|--|--|--|
| Gloucester    | Chesapeake     |  |  |  |
| Isle of Wight | Hampton        |  |  |  |
| James City    | Newport News   |  |  |  |
| Mathews       | Norfolk        |  |  |  |
| Surry<br>York | Poquoson       |  |  |  |
|               | Portsmouth     |  |  |  |
|               | Suffolk        |  |  |  |
| Currituck, NC | Virginia Beach |  |  |  |
| Gates, NC     | Williamsburg   |  |  |  |
|               |                |  |  |  |
|               |                |  |  |  |



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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 the 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 on data collected by the U.S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and the U.S. Department of Commerce's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs:

Series 1: State & National Employment (Monthly)

Series 2: Virginia Regional & Sectoral Employment (Monthly)

Series 3: Income & Compensation (Quarterly)

### 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).