# Virginia's Veterinarian Workforce: 2022 

Healthcare Workforce Data Center

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# More than 4,000 veterinarians 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 Veterinary Medicine express our sincerest appreciation for their ongoing cooperation. 

## Thank You!

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## The Veterinarian Workforce:

## At a Glance:

| The Workforce |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Licensees: | 4,911 |
| Virginia's Workforce: | 3,643 |
| FTEs: | 3,228 |
| Survey Response Rate |  |
| All Licensees: | $83 \%$ |
| Renewing Practitioners: | $91 \%$ |
|  |  |
| Demographics |  |
| Female: | $74 \%$ |
| Diversity Index: | $22 \%$ |
| Median Age: | 45 |
|  |  |

Background
Rural Childhood: 27\%
HS Diploma in VA: 38\%
Prof. Degree in VA: 34\%
Education
DVM/VMD: $\quad 77 \%$
Bachelor of Science: 55\%

Finances
Median Inc.: \$110k-\$120k
Health Insurance: 53\%
Under 40 w/ Ed. Debt: 69\%

| Current Employment |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| Employed in Prof.: | $95 \%$ |
| Hold 1 Full-Time Job: | $67 \%$ |
| Satisfied?: | $91 \%$ |

Job Turnover
Switched Jobs: 6\%
Employed Over 2 Yrs.: 64\%

Time Allocation
Patient Care: $\quad 90 \%-99 \%$
Administration: 1\%-9\%
Patient Care Role: 86\%

# Full-Time Equivalency Units Provided by Veterinarians per 1,000 Residents by Virginia Performs Region 

Source: Va Healthcare Work force Data Center

FTEs per 1,000 Residents


This report contains the results of the 2022 Veterinarian Workforce survey. There were 4,083 veterinarians who voluntarily participated in this survey. The Virginia Department of Health Professions' Healthcare Workforce Data Center (HWDC) administers the survey during the license renewal process, which takes place every December for veterinarians. These survey respondents represent $83 \%$ of the 4,911 veterinarians licensed in the state and $91 \%$ of renewing practitioners.

The HWDC estimates that 3,643 veterinarians participated in Virginia's workforce during the survey period, which is defined as those veterinarians who worked at least a portion of the year in the state or who live in the state and intend to return to work as a veterinarian at some point in the future. During the past year, Virginia's veterinarian workforce provided 3,228 "full-time equivalency units," which the HWDC defines simply as working 2,000 hours per year.

Nearly three-quarters of all veterinarians are female, including $84 \%$ of those who are under the age of 40 . In a random encounter between two veterinarians, there is a $22 \%$ chance that they would be of different races or ethnicities, a measure known as the diversity index. For those veterinarians who are under the age of 40 , the diversity index increases to $28 \%$. These values are well below the comparable diversity index of $58 \%$ for Virginia's overall population. More than one-quarter of all veterinarians grew up in a rural area, and $17 \%$ of veterinarians who grew up in a rural area currently work in a non-metro area of the state. In total, $9 \%$ of all veterinarians work in a non-metro area of Virginia.

Among all veterinarians, $95 \%$ are currently employed in the profession, $67 \%$ hold one full-time job, and $36 \%$ work between 40 and 49 hours per week. Nearly half of all veterinarians work in a group practice, while another $41 \%$ work in a solo practice or partnership. The typical veterinarian earns between $\$ 110,000$ and $\$ 120,000$ per year, and $71 \%$ of veterinarians receive this income in the form of a salary. In addition, $70 \%$ of veterinarians receive at least one employersponsored benefit, including $53 \%$ who have access to health insurance. Among all veterinarians, $91 \%$ are satisfied with their current work situation, including $55 \%$ who indicated that they are "very satisfied."

## Summary of Trends

In this section, all statistics for the current year are compared to the 2018 Veterinarian workforce. The number of licensed veterinarians has increased by $10 \%$ ( 4,911 vs. 4,470 ). In addition, the size of Virginia's veterinary workforce has also increased by $10 \%$ ( 3,643 vs. 3,322 ), and the number of FTEs provided by this workforce has increased by $3 \%(3,228$ vs. 3,119 ). Virginia's renewing veterinarians were also more likely to respond to this survey ( $91 \%$ vs. $77 \%$ ).

The percentage of veterinarians who are female has increased ( $74 \% \mathrm{vs}$. $70 \%$ ), although the opposite is true among those veterinarians who are under the age of 40 ( $84 \% \mathrm{vs} .85 \%$ ). The diversity index of Virginia's veterinarians has increased ( $22 \%$ vs. $20 \%$ ), a trend that has also occurred among those who are under the age of 40 ( $28 \%$ vs. $26 \%$ ). This has taken place during a time in which Virginia's overall population has also become more diverse ( $58 \% \mathrm{vs} .57 \%$ ). Veterinarians are less likely to have grown up in a rural area ( $27 \%$ vs. $29 \%$ ), and veterinarians who grew up in a rural area are less likely to work in a non-metro area of the state ( $17 \% \mathrm{vs} .18 \%$ ).

Veterinarians are slightly less likely to hold one full-time job ( $67 \%$ vs. $69 \%$ ) or work between 40 and 49 hours per week ( $36 \%$ vs. $37 \%$ ). They are also slightly less likely to be underemployed ( $1 \%$ vs. $2 \%$ ) or switch jobs ( $6 \%$ vs. $8 \%$ ). Veterinarians who are under the age of 40 are less likely to carry education debt ( $69 \%$ vs. $76 \%$ ), but those veterinarians with education debt have seen their median debt amount increase ( $\$ 140 \mathrm{k}-\$ 150 \mathrm{k}$ vs. $\$ 110 \mathrm{k}-\$ 120 \mathrm{k}$ ).

At the same time, the median annual income of Virginia's veterinarian workforce has increased as well ( $\$ 110 \mathrm{k}-\$ 120 \mathrm{k}$ vs. $\$ 90 \mathrm{k}-\$ 100 \mathrm{k}$ ), and veterinarians are more likely to receive this income in the form of a salary ( $71 \% \mathrm{vs} .69 \%$ ). In addition, veterinarians are more likely to have access to certain employer-sponsored benefits such as health insurance ( $53 \%$ vs. $52 \%$ ) and a retirement plan ( $53 \%$ vs. $49 \%$ ). The percentage of veterinarians who indicated that they are satisfied with their current work location has fallen ( $91 \%$ vs. $92 \%$ ), including those veterinarians who indicated that they are "very satisfied" (55\% vs. 59\%).

## A Closer Look:

| Licensees |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| License Status | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| Renewing <br> Practitioners | 4,338 | $88 \%$ |
| New Licensees | 311 | $6 \%$ |
| Non-Renewals | 262 | $5 \%$ |
| All Licensees | $\mathbf{4 , 9 1 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

HWDC surveys tend to achieve very high response rates. Among all renewing veterinarians, $91 \%$ submitted a survey. These respondents represent $83 \%$ of the 4,911 veterinarians who held a license at some point in the past year.

| Response Rates |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Statistic | Non Respondents | Respondents | Response Rate |
| By Age |  |  |  |
| Under 30 | 102 | 246 | 71\% |
| 30 to 34 | 149 | 534 | 78\% |
| 35 to 39 | 105 | 559 | 84\% |
| 40 to 44 | 87 | 537 | 86\% |
| 45 to 49 | 63 | 485 | 89\% |
| 50 to 54 | 71 | 392 | 85\% |
| 55 to 59 | 79 | 416 | 84\% |
| 60 and Over | 172 | 914 | 84\% |
| Total | 828 | 4,083 | 83\% |
| New Licenses |  |  |  |
| Issued in Past Year | 163 | 148 | 48\% |
| Metro Status |  |  |  |
| Non-Metro | 51 | 297 | 85\% |
| Metro | 478 | 2,544 | 84\% |
| Not in Virginia | 299 | 1,242 | 81\% |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

## Definitions

1. The Survey Period: The survey was conducted in December 2022.
2. Target Population: All veterinarians who held a Virginia license at some point between January 2022 and December 2022.
3. Survey Population: The survey was available to veterinarians who renewed their licenses online. It was not available to those who did not renew, including some veterinarians newly licensed in 2022.

| Response Rates |  |
| :--- | :---: |
| Completed Surveys | $\mathbf{4 , 0 8 3}$ |
| Response Rate, All Licensees | $\mathbf{8 3 \%}$ |
| Response Rate, Renewals | $\mathbf{9 1 \%}$ |
| Source: Va. Heathcare Worfforce Dota Center |  |

## At a Glance:

## Licensed Veterinarians

Number:
4,911
New:
6\%
Not Renewed:
5\%

## Response Rates

All Licensees: 83\%
Renewing Practitioners: 91\%

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

## At a Glance:

## Workforce

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Veterinarian Workforce: } & 3,643 \\ \text { FTEs: } & 3,228\end{array}$

## Utilization Ratios

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Licensees in VA Workforce: } & 74 \% \\ \text { Licensees per FTE: } & 1.52 \\ \text { Workers per FTE: } & 1.13\end{array}$

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

| Veterinarian Workforce |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Status | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| Worked in Virginia <br> in Past Year | 3,580 | $98 \%$ |
| Looking for <br> Work in Virginia | 63 | $2 \%$ |
| Virginia's <br> Workforce | $\mathbf{3 , 6 4 3}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Total FTEs | $\mathbf{3 , 2 2 8}$ |  |
| Licensees | $\mathbf{4 , 9 1 1}$ |  |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

## Weighting is used to estimate

 the figures in this report. Unless otherwise noted, figures refer to the Virginia Workforce only. For more information on the HWDC's methodology, visit: https://www.dhp.virginia.gov/ PublicResources/HealthcareW orkforceDataCenter/
## Definitions

1. Virginia's Workforce: A licensee with a primary or secondary work site in Virginia at any time between January 2022 and December 2022 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.


Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

## A Closer Look:

| Age \& Gender |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Age | Male |  | Female |  | Total |  |
|  | \# | \% <br> Male | \# | \% Female | \# | \% in Age Group |
| Under 30 | 42 | 15\% | 232 | 85\% | 274 | 9\% |
| 30 to 34 | 64 | 14\% | 382 | 86\% | 445 | 15\% |
| 35 to 39 | 72 | 18\% | 332 | 82\% | 404 | 14\% |
| 40 to 44 | 68 | 18\% | 308 | 82\% | 376 | 13\% |
| 45 to 49 | 79 | 25\% | 234 | 75\% | 313 | 11\% |
| 50 to 54 | 70 | 28\% | 185 | 72\% | 255 | 9\% |
| 55 to 59 | 88 | 33\% | 177 | 67\% | 265 | 9\% |
| 60 and Over | 266 | 48\% | 290 | 52\% | 556 | 19\% |
| Total | 750 | 26\% | 2,139 | 74\% | 2,889 | 100\% |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

| Race \& Ethnicity |  |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Race/ <br> Ethnicity | Virginia* | Veterinarians |  | Veterinarians <br> Under |  |
|  | $\%$ | $\#$ | $\%$ | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| Black | $60 \%$ | 2,528 | $88 \%$ | 955 | $85 \%$ |
| Asian | $19 \%$ | 73 | $3 \%$ | 33 | $3 \%$ |
| Other Race | $\mathbf{7 \%}$ | 92 | $3 \%$ | 45 | $4 \%$ |
| Two or More <br> Races | $3 \%$ | 23 | $1 \%$ | 3 | $0 \%$ |
| Hispanic | $10 \%$ | 57 | $2 \%$ | 31 | $3 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{2 , 8 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 , 1 2 7}$ |

* Population data in this chart is from the U.S. Census, Annual Estimates of the Resident Population by Sex, Race, and Hispanic Origin for the United States, States, and Counties: July 1, 2021.

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center



## A Closer Look:

## At a Glance:

Childhood
$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Urban Childhood: } & 8 \% \\ \text { Rural Childhood: } & 27 \%\end{array}$
Virginia Background
HS in Virginia:
38\%
Prof. Degree in VA: 34\%
HS or Prof. Edu. in VA:

## Location Choice

\% Rural to Non-Metro: 17\%
\% Urban/Suburban
to Non-Metro:
48\%

| Primary Location: USDA Rural Urban Continuum |  | Rural Status of Childhood Location |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Code | Description | Rural | Suburban | Urban |
| Metro Counties |  |  |  |  |
| 1 | Metro, 1 Million+ | 20\% | 71\% | 9\% |
| 2 | Metro, 250,000 to 1 Million | 37\% | 59\% | 5\% |
| 3 | Metro, 250,000 or Less | 42\% | 52\% | 6\% |
| Non-Metro Counties |  |  |  |  |
| 4 | Urban, Pop. 20,000+, Metro Adjacent | 58\% | 42\% | 0\% |
| 6 | Urban, Pop. 2,500-19,999, Metro Adjacent | 46\% | 46\% | 8\% |
| 7 | Urban, Pop. 2,500-19,999, Non-Adjacent | 74\% | 17\% | 9\% |
| 8 | Rural, Metro Adjacent | 42\% | 47\% | 12\% |
| 9 | Rural, Non-Adjacent | 67\% | 33\% | 0\% |
|  | Overall | 27\% | 65\% | 8\% |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center



More than one-quarter of all veterinarians grew up in a self-described rural area, and 17\% of veterinarians who grew up in a rural area currently work in a non-metro area of the state. In total, 9\% of all veterinarians currently work in a non-metro county.

[^0]
## Top Ten States for Veterinarian Recruitment

| Rank | All Veterinarians |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High School | $\#$ | Professional School | $\#$ |  |
| $\mathbf{1}$ | Virginia | 1,069 | Virginia | 939 |  |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Maryland | 193 | Outside U.S./Canada | 342 |  |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | New York | 147 | Alabama | 138 |  |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | Pennsylvania | 131 | Georgia | 122 |  |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Outside U.S./Canada | 115 | Pennsylvania | 118 |  |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | New Jersey | 108 | North Carolina | 116 |  |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | North Carolina | 103 | Ohio | 102 |  |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | Florida | 86 | Tennessee | 97 |  |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | California | 77 | New York | 87 |  |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Ohio | 72 | Florida | 73 |  |



Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Among veterinarians who obtained their initial license in the past five years, 35\% received their high school degree in Virginia, while 27\% received their initial professional degree in the state.

| Rank | Licensed in the Past Five Years |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | High School | $\#$ | Professional School | \# |
|  | Virginia | 274 | Virginia | 204 |
| $\mathbf{2}$ | Pennsylvania | 40 | Outside U.S./Canada | 126 |
| $\mathbf{3}$ | Maryland | 37 | Tennessee | 43 |
| $\mathbf{4}$ | New York | 34 | North Carolina | 32 |
| $\mathbf{5}$ | Outside U.S./Canada | 34 | Pennsylvania | 30 |
| $\mathbf{6}$ | Florida | 32 | Illinois | 29 |
| $\mathbf{7}$ | North Carolina | 31 | Alabama | 29 |
| $\mathbf{8}$ | California | 31 | Mississippi | 25 |
| $\mathbf{9}$ | New Jersey | 30 | Florida | 23 |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ | Ohio | 19 | Georgia | 18 |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center


More than one-quarter of licensed veterinarians did not participate in the state's veterinarian workforce. Among these licensees, $88 \%$ worked at some point in the past year, including $83 \%$ who currently work as veterinarians.

## At a Glance:

Not in VA Workforce
Total:
1,268
\% of Licensees: 26\%
Federal/Military: 11\%
Va. Border State/DC: 22\%

## A Closer Look:

| Education |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Degree | $\#$ | $\%$ of <br> Workforce |
| Bachelor of Science | 1,996 | $55 \%$ |
| Other Bachelor's Degree | 351 | $10 \%$ |
| Graduate Certificate | 63 | $2 \%$ |
| Master's Degree | 375 | $10 \%$ |
| PhD | 52 | $1 \%$ |
| DVM/VMD | 2,792 | $77 \%$ |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Close to half of all veterinarians carry education debt, including $69 \%$ of those who are under the age of 40 . For those with education debt, their median debt amount is between $\$ 140,000$ and $\$ 150,000$.

## At a Glance:

## Education

DVM/VMD: 77\%
Bachelor of Science: 55\%

## Education Debt <br> Carry Debt: 45\% <br> Under Age 40 w/ Debt: 69\% <br> Median Debt: <br> \$140k-\$150k

## Training Program

Internal Medicine: 2\%
Surgery:
2\%
Equine Practice:
1\%

Other Education/Training

| Residency/Specialty Training | \# | \% of Workforce |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Internal Medicine | 61 | 2\% |
| Surgery | 59 | 2\% |
| Equine Practice | 47 | 1\% |
| Public Health | 42 | 1\% |
| Critical Care/Emergency | 37 | 1\% |
| Canine and Feline Practice | 33 | 1\% |
| Laboratory Animal Medicine | 29 | 1\% |
| Reproductive Medicine | 24 | 1\% |
| Sports Medicine and Rehabilitation | 24 | 1\% |
| At Least One | 441 | 12\% |
| Other Education | \# | \% of Workforce |
| Preventative Medicine | 276 | 8\% |
| Theriogenology | 74 | 2\% |
| Other | 248 | 7\% |
| At Least One | 531 | 15\% |


| Education Debt |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Amount Carried | All Veterinarians |  | Veterinarians <br> Under 40 |  |
|  | \# | \% | \# | \% |
| None | 1,308 | 55\% | 302 | 31\% |
| Less than \$20,000 | 81 | 3\% | 23 | 2\% |
| \$20,000-\$39,999 | 85 | 4\% | 23 | 2\% |
| \$40,000-\$59,999 | 91 | 4\% | 31 | 3\% |
| \$60,000-\$79,999 | 101 | 4\% | 42 | 4\% |
| \$80,000-\$99,999 | 76 | 3\% | 31 | 3\% |
| \$100,000-\$119,999 | 51 | 2\% | 31 | 3\% |
| \$120,000-\$139,999 | 42 | 2\% | 23 | 2\% |
| \$140,000-\$159,999 | 59 | 2\% | 43 | 4\% |
| \$160,000-\$179,999 | 46 | 2\% | 33 | 3\% |
| \$180,000-\$199,999 | 61 | 3\% | 53 | 5\% |
| \$200,000 or More | 394 | 16\% | 334 | 34\% |
| Total | 2,395 | 100\% | 969 | 100\% |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

[^1]
## At a Glance:

## Employment

Employed in Profession: 95\%
Involuntarily Unemployed: < 1\%

## Positions Held

1 Full-Time:

## Weekly Hours

40 to 49:
36\%
60 or More:
9\%
Less than 30:
13\%
A Closer Look:

| Current Work Status |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Status | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| Employed, Capacity Unknown | 3 | $<1 \%$ |
| Employed in a Veterinary-Related <br> Capacity | 2,688 | $95 \%$ |
| Employed, NOT in a Veterinary- <br> Related Capacity | 33 | $1 \%$ |
| Not Working, Reason Unknown | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| Involuntarily Unemployed | 7 | $<1 \%$ |
| Voluntarily Unemployed | 49 | $2 \%$ |
| Retired | 58 | $2 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 8 3 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

## Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Among all veterinarians, 95\% are currently employed in the profession, $67 \%$ hold one full-time job, and $36 \%$ work between 40 and 49 hours per week.

| Current Positions |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Positions | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| No Positions | 114 | $4 \%$ |
| One Part-Time Position | 351 | $13 \%$ |
| Two Part-Time Positions | 112 | $4 \%$ |
| One Full-Time Position | 1,861 | $67 \%$ |
|  <br> One Part-Time Position | 234 | $8 \%$ |
| Two Full-Time Positions | 27 | $1 \%$ |
| More than Two Positions | 80 | $\mathbf{3 \%}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 7 7 9}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Source: Va. Healtcare Worfforce Dota Center |  |  |


| Current Weekly Hours |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Hours | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| $\mathbf{0}$ Hours | 114 | $4 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1}$ to $\mathbf{9}$ Hours | 71 | $3 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0}$ to $\mathbf{1 9}$ Hours | 101 | $4 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0}$ to $\mathbf{2 9}$ Hours | 185 | $\mathbf{7} \%$ |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ to $\mathbf{3 9}$ Hours | 695 | $\mathbf{2 5 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{4 0}$ to $\mathbf{4 9}$ Hours | $\mathbf{1 , 0 0 5}$ | $36 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{5 0}$ to $\mathbf{5 9}$ Hours | 351 | $13 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{6 0}$ to $\mathbf{6 9}$ Hours | 153 | $6 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 0}$ to $\mathbf{7 9}$ Hours | 53 | $\mathbf{2 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{8 0}$ or More Hours | 42 | $\mathbf{2 \%}$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 7 7 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Source: Va. Heathcrare Worfforce Data center |  |  |

## A Closer Look:

| Annual Income |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Income Level | \# | \% |
| Volunteer Work Only | 15 | 1\% |
| Less than \$40,000 | 165 | 8\% |
| \$40,000-\$59,999 | 106 | 5\% |
| \$60,000-\$79,999 | 212 | 10\% |
| \$80,000-\$99,999 | 293 | 14\% |
| \$100,000-\$119,999 | 394 | 18\% |
| \$120,000-\$139,999 | 320 | 15\% |
| \$140,000-\$159,999 | 224 | 10\% |
| \$160,000-\$179,999 | 116 | 5\% |
| \$180,000-\$199,999 | 85 | 4\% |
| \$200,000 or More | 225 | 10\% |
| Total | 2,155 | 100\% |

[^2]

| Job Satisfaction |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Level | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| Very Satisfied | 1,509 | $55 \%$ |
| Somewhat Satisfied | 984 | $36 \%$ |
| Somewhat <br> Dissatisfied | 208 | $8 \%$ |
| Very Dissatisfied | 51 | $2 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 7 5 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

| Employer-Sponsored Benefits |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Benefit | $\#$ | $\%$ | $\%$ of Wage/Salary <br> Employees |
| Paid Vacation | 1,579 | $59 \%$ | $69 \%$ |
| Retirement | 1,432 | $53 \%$ | $61 \%$ |
| Health Insurance | 1,420 | $53 \%$ | $60 \%$ |
| Paid Sick Leave | 1,115 | $41 \%$ | $48 \%$ |
| Dental Insurance | 1,090 | $41 \%$ | $48 \%$ |
| Group Life Insurance | 639 | $24 \%$ | $28 \%$ |
| Signing/Retention Bonus | 354 | $13 \%$ | $16 \%$ |
| At Least One Benefit | $\mathbf{1 , 8 7 8}$ | $\mathbf{7 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{7 9 \%}$ |

[^3]Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

## A Closer Look:

| Employment Instability in the Past Year |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| In The Past Year, Did You . . ? | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| Experience Involuntary Unemployment? | 20 | $1 \%$ |
| Experience Voluntary Unemployment? | 163 | $4 \%$ |
| Work Part-Time or Temporary Positions, but Would <br> Have Preferred a Full-Time/Permanent Position? | 34 | $1 \%$ |
| Work Two or More Positions at the Same Time? | 511 | $14 \%$ |
| Switch Employers or Practices? | 203 | $6 \%$ |
| Experience at Least One? | $\mathbf{7 8 4}$ | $\mathbf{2 2 \%}$ |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Only 1\% of veterinarians experienced involuntary unemployment at some point in the past year. By comparison, Virginia's average monthly unemployment rate was $2.9 \%$ during the same time period. ${ }^{1}$

| Location Tenure |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Tenure | Primary |  | Secondary |  |
|  | \# | \% | \# | \% |
| Not Currently Working at This Location | 54 | 2\% | 28 | 5\% |
| Less than 6 Months | 228 | 8\% | 94 | 17\% |
| 6 Months to 1 Year | 188 | 7\% | 67 | 12\% |
| 1 to 2 Years | 491 | 18\% | 126 | 23\% |
| 3 to 5 Years | 515 | 19\% | 91 | 16\% |
| 6 to 10 Years | 390 | 15\% | 53 | 9\% |
| More than 10 Years | 816 | 30\% | 103 | 18\% |
| Subtotal | 2,683 | 100\% | 560 | 100\% |
| Did Not Have Location | 72 |  | 3,046 |  |
| Item Missing | 889 |  | 37 |  |
| Total | 3,643 |  | 3,643 |  |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

More than $70 \%$ of all veterinarians either receive a salary or work on commission at their primary work location.
$\qquad$

## At a Glance:

Unemployment Experience Involuntarily Unemployed: 1\% Underemployed:

## Turnover \& Tenure

Switched Jobs:
New Location:
Over 2 Years: 64\%
Over 2 Yrs., $2^{\text {nd }}$ Location: 44\%

## Employment Type

Salary/Commission:
71\%
Business/Practice Income:
$13 \%$

Among all veterinarians, 64\% have worked at their primary work location for more than two years.

| Employment Type |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Primary Work Site | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| Salary/Commission | 1,477 | $71 \%$ |
| Hourly Wage | 242 | $12 \%$ |
| By Contract/Per <br> Diem | 87 | $4 \%$ |
| Business/Practice <br> Income | 264 | $13 \%$ |
| Unpaid | 12 | $1 \%$ |
| Subtotal | $\mathbf{2 , 0 8 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Did Not Have <br> Location | 72 |  |
| Item Missing | 1,489 |  |

[^4]

Nearly three-fourths of all veterinarians in the state work in Northern Virginia, Central Virginia, and Hampton Roads.


| Number of Work Locations |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Locations | Work Locations in Past Year |  | Work Locations Now* |  |
|  | \# | \% | \# | \% |
| 0 | 64 | 2\% | 108 | 4\% |
| 1 | 2,085 | 76\% | 2,103 | 77\% |
| 2 | 379 | 14\% | 345 | 13\% |
| 3 | 121 | 4\% | 131 | 5\% |
| 4 | 32 | 1\% | 23 | 1\% |
| 5 | 13 | 1\% | 7 | 0\% |
| 6 or <br> More | 49 | 2\% | 26 | 1\% |
| Total | 2,744 | 100\% | 2,744 | 100\% |

[^5]Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

## A Closer Look:

| Regional Distribution of Work Locations |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Virginia Performs Region | Primary Location |  | Secondary Location |  |
|  | \# | \% | \# | \% |
| Central | 562 | 21\% | 108 | 18\% |
| Eastern | 31 | 1\% | 9 | 2\% |
| Hampton Roads | 434 | 16\% | 109 | 19\% |
| Northern | 944 | 35\% | 168 | 29\% |
| Southside | 59 | 2\% | 13 | 2\% |
| Southwest | 95 | 4\% | 17 | 3\% |
| Valley | 204 | 8\% | 36 | 6\% |
| West Central | 269 | 10\% | 58 | 10\% |
| Virginia Border State/D.C. | 17 | 1\% | 16 | 3\% |
| Other U.S. State | 47 | 2\% | 51 | 9\% |
| Outside of the U.S. | 5 | 0\% | 1 | 0\% |
| Total | 2,667 | 100\% | 586 | 100\% |
| Item Missing | 906 |  | 11 |  |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center


Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

While 19\% of veterinarians currently have multiple work locations, $22 \%$ have had multiple work locations over the past year.

## A Closer Look:

| Location Sector |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Sector | Primary Location |  | Secondary Location |  |
|  | \# | \% | \# | \% |
| For-Profit | 2,297 | 91\% | 453 | 85\% |
| Non-Profit | 97 | 4\% | 44 | 8\% |
| State/Local Government | 68 | 3\% | 25 | 5\% |
| Veterans Administration | 1 | 0\% | 0 | 0\% |
| U.S. Military | 21 | 1\% | 8 | 2\% |
| Other Federal Government | 46 | 2\% | 1 | 0\% |
| Total | 2,530 | 100\% | 531 | 100\% |
| Did Not Have Location | 72 |  | 3,046 |  |
| Item Missing | 1,039 |  | 64 |  |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

## At a Glance:

(Primary Locations)

## Sector

For-Profit:
91\%
Federal:
3\%

## Top Establishments

Group Practice: $\quad 47 \%$
Solo Practice: 41\%
Veterinary Edu. Program: 2\%


Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Among all veterinarians, 95\% work in the private sector, including $91 \%$ who are employed in the forprofit sector. Another 3\% of veterinarians work for state or local governments.

| Location Type |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Establishment Type | Primary <br> Location | Secondary <br> Location |  |  |
|  | $\#$ | $\%$ | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| Group Practice | 1,167 | $47 \%$ | 197 | $38 \%$ |
| Solo Practice/Partnership | 1,034 | $41 \%$ | 206 | $40 \%$ |
| Veterinary Education Program | 45 | $2 \%$ | 15 | $3 \%$ |
| Public Health Program | 25 | $1 \%$ | 5 | $1 \%$ |
| Supplier Organization | 13 | $1 \%$ | 1 | $0 \%$ |
| Veterinary Technology <br> Education Program | 10 | $0 \%$ | 5 | $1 \%$ |
| Non-Veterinary Education <br> Program | 6 | $0 \%$ | 5 | $1 \%$ |
| Other Practice Setting | 200 | $8 \%$ | 87 | $17 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 5 0 0}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ | $\mathbf{5 2 1}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0 \%}$ |
| Did Not Have a Location | $\mathbf{7 2}$ |  | $\mathbf{3 , 0 4 6}$ |  |



Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center



Nearly one-fifth of all veterinarians are employed at a primary work location that offers Spanish language services for patients.

A Closer Look:

| Languages Offered |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Language | $\#$ | $\%$ of <br> Workforce |
| Spanish | 638 | $18 \%$ |
| French | 47 | $1 \%$ |
| Korean | 38 | $1 \%$ |
| Chinese | 29 | $1 \%$ |
| Hindi | 26 | $1 \%$ |
| Arabic | 19 | $1 \%$ |
| Urdu | 18 | $0 \%$ |
| Vietnamese | 17 | $0 \%$ |
| Persian | 12 | $0 \%$ |
| Tagalog/Filipino | 12 | $0 \%$ |
| Pashto | 7 | $0 \%$ |
| Amharic, Somali, or Other | 6 | $0 \%$ |
| Afro-Asiatic Languages | 67 | $\mathbf{2 \%}$ |
| Others | $\mathbf{7 2 3}$ | $\mathbf{2 0 \%}$ |
| At Least One Language |  |  |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

| Means of Language Communication |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Provision | $\#$ | \% of Workforce with <br> Language Services |
| Other Staff Member is <br> Proficient | 522 | $72 \%$ |
| Respondent is Proficient | 188 | $26 \%$ |
| Virtual Translation Service | 78 | $11 \%$ |
| Onsite Translation Service | 22 | $3 \%$ |
| Other | 11 | $2 \%$ |

Nearly three-quarters of all veterinarians who are employed at a primary work location that offers language services for patients provide it by means of a staff member who is proficient.


[^6]

Patient Care Veterinarians
Median Admin. Time: 1\%-9\%
Avg. Admin. Time: $\quad 1 \%-9 \%$
Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

Veterinarians spend most of their time treating patients. In fact, $86 \%$ of veterinarians fill a patient care role, defined as spending $60 \%$ or more of their time on patient care activities.

| Time Allocation |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Time Spent | Patient Care |  | Admin. |  | Education |  | Research |  | Other |  |
|  | Pri. Site | Sec. <br> Site | Pri. Site | Sec. Site | Pri. Site | Sec. <br> Site | Pri. Site | Sec. Site | Pri. Site | Sec. Site |
| All or Almost All (80-100\%) | 73\% | 79\% | 2\% | 4\% | 1\% | 2\% | 0\% | 0\% | 2\% | 1\% |
| Most (60-79\%) | 12\% | 5\% | 1\% | 1\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 1\% | 0\% |
| About Half (40-59\%) | 5\% | 3\% | 4\% | 4\% | 1\% | 1\% | 0\% | 0\% | 0\% | 1\% |
| Some (20-39\%) | 2\% | 2\% | 11\% | 6\% | 3\% | 1\% | 1\% | 0\% | 1\% | 0\% |
| $\begin{aligned} & \text { A Little } \\ & \text { (1-19\%) } \end{aligned}$ | 3\% | 3\% | 45\% | 20\% | 36\% | 19\% | 4\% | 3\% | 7\% | 4\% |
| None (0\%) | 4\% | 8\% | 37\% | 64\% | 60\% | 76\% | 94\% | 96\% | 88\% | 94\% |

[^7]
## A Closer Look:



Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

| Patient Care Visits |  |  |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| \# of Patients | Primary | Secondary |  |  |
| Per Week | $\#$ | $\%$ | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| None | 178 | $7 \%$ | 67 | $13 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 - 2 4}$ | 483 | $19 \%$ | 267 | $50 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 5 - 4 9}$ | 707 | $28 \%$ | 109 | $20 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{5 0 - 7 4}$ | 609 | $24 \%$ | 49 | $9 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{7 5 - 9 9}$ | 274 | $11 \%$ | 24 | $5 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 0 0 - 1 2 4}$ | 144 | $6 \%$ | 11 | $\mathbf{2 \%}$ |
| $\mathbf{1 2 5 - 1 4 9}$ | 52 | $2 \%$ | 2 | $0 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 5 0 - 1 7 4}$ | 28 | $1 \%$ | 2 | $0 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{1 7 5 - 1 9 9}$ | 16 | $1 \%$ | 0 | $0 \%$ |
| $\mathbf{2 0 0}$ or More | 44 | $\mathbf{2} \%$ | 1 | $0 \%$ |
| Total | $\mathbf{2 , 5 3 5}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0} \%$ | $\mathbf{5 3 2}$ | $\mathbf{1 0 0} \%$ |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

## A Closer Look:

| Retirement Expectations |  |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Expected Retirement Age | All Veterinarians |  | Veterinarians 50 and Over |  |
|  | \# | \% | \# | \% |
| Under Age 50 | 57 | 2\% | - | - |
| 50 to 54 | 102 | 4\% | 6 | 1\% |
| 55 to 59 | 254 | 11\% | 63 | 8\% |
| 60 to 64 | 545 | 23\% | 168 | 20\% |
| 65 to 69 | 684 | 29\% | 260 | 31\% |
| 70 to 74 | 327 | 14\% | 152 | 18\% |
| 75 to 79 | 95 | 4\% | 61 | 7\% |
| 80 or Over | 47 | 2\% | 25 | 3\% |
| I Do Not Intend to Retire | 213 | 9\% | 96 | 12\% |
| Total | 2,324 | 100\% | 831 | 100\% |

## At a Glance:

Retirement Expectations All Veterinarians
Under 65:
41\%
Under 60:
18\%
Veterinarians 50 and Over
Under 65:
Under 60:
8\%

Time Until Retirement
Within 2 Years: 7\%
Within 10 Years:
22\%
Half the Workforce:
By 2047

More than two out of every five veterinarians expect to retire by the age of 65. Among veterinarians who are already at least age 50, 29\% still expect to retire by age 65.

Within the next two years, $7 \%$ of Virginia's veterinarians expect to pursue additional educational opportunities, and 5\% plan to increase their patient care hours.


| Future Plans |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: |
| Two-Year Plans: | $\#$ | $\%$ |
| Decrease Participation |  |  |
| Leave Profession | 51 | $1 \%$ |
| Leave Virginia | 114 | $3 \%$ |
| Decrease Patient Care Hours | 366 | $10 \%$ |
| Decrease Teaching Hours | 23 | $1 \%$ |
| Increase Participation |  |  |
| Increase Patient Care Hours | 187 | $5 \%$ |
| Increase Teaching Hours | 108 | $3 \%$ |
| Pursue Additional Education | 262 | $7 \%$ |
| Return to the Workforce | 16 | $0 \%$ |

[^8]
## Time to Retirement

| Expect to Retire Within. | \# | \% | $\begin{gathered} \text { Cumulative } \\ \% \end{gathered}$ |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 2 Years | 169 | 7\% | 7\% |
| 5 Years | 100 | 4\% | 12\% |
| 10 Years | 250 | 11\% | 22\% |
| 15 Years | 243 | 10\% | 33\% |
| 20 Years | 238 | 10\% | 43\% |
| 25 Years | 265 | 11\% | 54\% |
| 30 Years | 249 | 11\% | 65\% |
| 35 Years | 240 | 10\% | 75\% |
| 40 Years | 198 | 9\% | 84\% |
| 45 Years | 107 | 5\% | 89\% |
| 50 Years | 30 | 1\% | 90\% |
| 55 Years | 13 | 1\% | 90\% |
| In More Than 55 Years | 10 | 0\% | 91\% |
| Do Not Intend to Retire | 213 | 9\% | 100\% |
| Total | 2,324 | 100\% |  |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center


[^9]

The typical veterinarian provided 0.96 FTEs in the past year, or approximately 38 hours per week for 50 weeks. Although FTEs appear to vary by age and gender, statistical tests did not verify that a difference exists. ${ }^{3}$

| Full-Time Equivalency Units |  |  |
| :--- | ---: | ---: |
| Age | Average |  |
| Mgedian |  |  |
|  |  |  |
| Under $\mathbf{3 0}$ | 0.77 | 0.73 |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ to $\mathbf{3 4}$ | 0.93 | 1.03 |
| $\mathbf{3 5}$ to $\mathbf{3 9}$ | 0.75 | 0.84 |
| $\mathbf{4 0}$ to $\mathbf{4 4}$ | 0.98 | 1.05 |
| $\mathbf{4 5}$ to $\mathbf{4 9}$ | 1.04 | 1.09 |
| $\mathbf{5 0}$ to $\mathbf{5 4}$ | 1.09 | 1.18 |
| $\mathbf{5 5}$ to 59 | 0.98 | 1.09 |
| $\mathbf{6 0}$ and Over | 0.80 | 0.62 |
|  | Gender |  |
| Male | 0.94 | 1.01 |
| Female | 0.91 | 0.94 |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center


Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

[^10]


# Full-Time Equivalency Units Provided by Veterinarians by Workforce Investment Area 

Source: Va Healthcare Work force Data Center
Full-Time Equivalency Units

| $\square$ | $26-43$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| $\square$ | $61-75$ |
| $\square$ | $116-224$ |
| $253-417$ |  |
| 781 |  |

Amnual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1, 2021 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division


Full-Time Equivalency Units Provided by Veterinarians per 1,000 Residents by Workforce Investment Area

Source: Va Healthcare Work force Data Center

FTEs per 1,000 Residents


Annual Estimates of the Resident Population: July 1, 2021 Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Population Division




## Appendix A: Weights

| Rural Status | Location Weight |  | Total Weight |  |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | $\#$ | Rate | Weight | Min. | Max. |
| Metro, 1 <br> Million+ | 2,194 | $83.96 \%$ | 1.191 | 1.119 | 1.401 |
| Metro, 250,000 <br> to 1 Million | 250 | $89.20 \%$ | 1.121 | 1.053 | 1.319 |
| Metro, 250,000 <br> or Less | 578 | $82.87 \%$ | 1.207 | 1.134 | 1.419 |
| Urban, Pop. <br> 20,000+, Metro <br> Adj. | 31 | $83.87 \%$ | 1.192 | 1.120 | 1.402 |
| Urban, Pop. <br> 20,000+, Non- | 0 | NA | NA | NA | NA |
| Adj. | 154 | $87.66 \%$ | 1.141 | 1.072 | 1.342 |
| Urban, Pop. <br> 2,500-19,999, <br> Metro Adj. | 154 |  |  |  |  |
| Urban, Pop. <br> 2,500-19,999, | 51 | $96.08 \%$ | 1.041 | 0.978 | 1.224 |
| Non-Adj. | 87 | $81.61 \%$ | 1.225 | 1.151 | 1.441 |
| Rural, Metro <br> Adj. | 85 | $64.00 \%$ | 1.563 | 1.510 | 1.838 |
| Rural, Non-Adj. | 25 | $81.17 \%$ | 1.232 | 1.157 | 1.449 |
| Virginia Border <br> State/D.C. | 733 | $80.07 \%$ | 1.249 | 1.173 | 1.469 |
| Other U.S. <br> State | 808 | 80 |  |  |  |

Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

| Age | Age Weight |  |  | Total Weight |  |
| :--- | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | 348 | Rate | Weight | Min. | Max. |
| $\mathbf{3 0}$ to $\mathbf{3 4}$ | 683 | $78.18 \%$ | 1.415 | 1.224 | 1.838 |
| $\mathbf{3 5}$ to $\mathbf{3 9}$ | 664 | $84.19 \%$ | 1.279 | 1.107 | 1.662 |
| $\mathbf{4 0}$ to $\mathbf{4 4}$ | 624 | $86.06 \%$ | 1.162 | 1.028 | 1.543 |
| $\mathbf{4 5}$ to $\mathbf{4 9}$ | 548 | $88.50 \%$ | 1.130 | 0.978 | 1.510 |
| $\mathbf{5 0}$ to $\mathbf{5 4}$ | 463 | $84.67 \%$ | 1.181 | 1.022 | 1.534 |
| $\mathbf{5 5}$ to 59 | 495 | $84.04 \%$ | 1.190 | 1.030 | 1.546 |
| $\mathbf{6 0}$ and Over | 1,086 | $84.16 \%$ | 1.188 | 1.028 | 1.544 |

See the Methods section on the HWDC website for details on HWDC methods:

## https://www.dhp.virginia.gov/PublicResources/Healthc areWorkforceDataCenter/

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: 0.831399


Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center


[^0]:    Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

[^1]:    Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

[^2]:    Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

[^3]:    *From any employer at time of survey.

[^4]:    ${ }^{1}$ As reported by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. The non-seasonally adjusted monthly unemployment rate fluctuated between a low of $2.5 \%$ and a high of $3.4 \%$. At the time of publication, the unemployment rate for December 2022 was still preliminary.

[^5]:    *At the time of survey completion, Dec. 2022.

[^6]:    Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

[^7]:    Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

[^8]:    Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

[^9]:    Source: Va. Healthcare Workforce Data Center

[^10]:    ${ }^{2}$ Number of residents in 2021 was used as the denominator.
    ${ }^{3}$ Due to assumption violations in Mixed between-within ANOVA (Levene's Test and Interaction Effect were significant).

