



# Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs

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

Series 2, Issue 41

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## Inside this Brief:

Regional Employment Growth	2
Regional HC&SA Share	3
Subsector Employment Growth	3
Subsector HC&SA Share	4
Region Map	5
About the Data	6

*Data in this report is not seasonally adjusted. HC&SA data includes employees of private firms only. Self-employed persons, including health professionals in private practice, are not included.*

## Highlights

- ◆ Data in this series is not seasonally adjusted and exhibits short-term volatility from fluctuations in holidays, weekends, weather and other seasonal factors. Estimates for the most recent month are preliminary.
- ◆ Virginia's Health Care & Social Assistance (HC&SA) sector had its fourth consecutive month of positive employment growth in May with the addition of 300 jobs during the month. Over these past four months, Virginia's HC&SA sector has created 4,500 jobs for the state's economy.
- ◆ Hampton Roads added 500 new HC&SA jobs in May, while the Rest of Virginia's HC&SA sector saw employment increase by 400 during the month. Northern Virginia was the only regional HC&SA sector that lost jobs during the month as employment declined by 600.
- ◆ Despite the monthly HC&SA employment gain in Virginia during May, Social Assistance was the only HC&SA subsector to actually create jobs during the month. Although Social Assistance added 1,100 jobs to the state's economy, its gain was partially offset by the loss of 800 jobs in the other three HC&SA subsectors in the state.

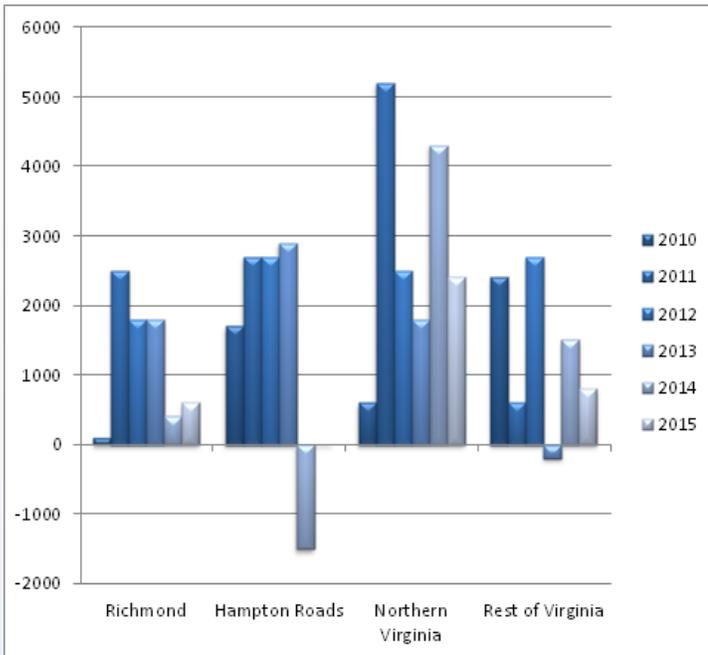
## Data in Brief

Not Seasonally Adjusted*	Employment, in Thousands				Growth Rate, Annualized		
	May 2014	Feb. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
<b>Virginia</b>							
Total Nonfarm	3,789.4	3,745.1	3,806.2	3,829.4	1.1%	9.3%	7.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	409.1	412.2	416.1	416.4	1.8%	4.1%	0.9%
<b>Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Newport News</b>							
Total Nonfarm	757.3	742.2	755.9	761.4	0.5%	10.8%	9.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	87.5	85.9	86.0	86.5	-1.1%	2.8%	7.2%
<b>Northern Virginia</b>							
Total Nonfarm	1,385.9	1,373.6	1,396.8	1,408.6	1.6%	10.6%	10.6%
Health Care & Social Assistance	116.9	121.0	123.1	122.5	4.8%	5.1%	-5.7%
<b>Richmond</b>							
Total Nonfarm	633.8	627.7	634.9	636.6	0.4%	5.8%	3.3%
Health Care & Social Assistance	80.8	80.1	80.9	80.9	0.1%	4.1%	0.0%
<b>Rest of Virginia</b>							
Total Nonfarm	1,012.4	1,001.6	1,018.6	1,022.8	1.0%	8.7%	5.1%
Health Care & Social Assistance	123.9	125.2	126.1	126.5	2.1%	4.2%	3.9%

Preliminary estimates are italicized

\*Seasonally adjusted data is adjusted by the Bureau of Labor Statistics to account for weather and other seasonal changes. Since the US 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 has been seasonally adjusted.

### Regional HC&SA Employment Growth, Level



**Figure 1: Annual Change in HC&SA Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Change from Dec to Dec).**

According to preliminary data released on Friday, June 19, 2015 by the U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Virginia’s Health Care & Social Assistance (HC&SA) sector created 300 jobs across the state in May.

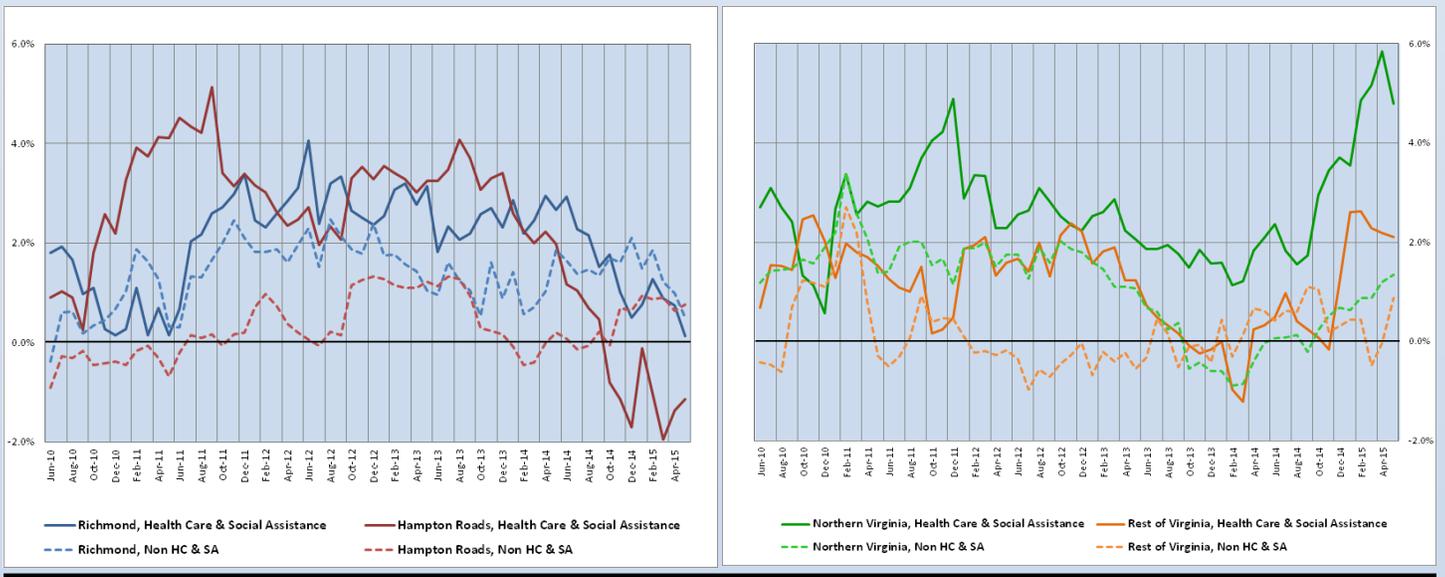
Hampton Roads was the most significant contributor to HC&SA employment growth during the month. After losing jobs in each of the past three months, Hampton Roads’ HC&SA sector created 500 jobs in May, which represents a one-month annualized employment growth rate of 7.2%. The Rest of Virginia also had a good month in May as 400 HC&SA jobs were created in areas outside of the state’s three main metropolitan statistical areas (MSAs).

Richmond saw no change in its HC&SA employment situation in May, while Northern Virginia was the sole region in the state to lose HC&SA jobs during the month with a decline of 600. Despite May’s employment weakness, however, Northern Virginia has still been the largest year-to-date contributor to Virginia’s HC&SA workforce with the creation of 2,400 jobs.

### Year-Over-Year Regional Employment Growth

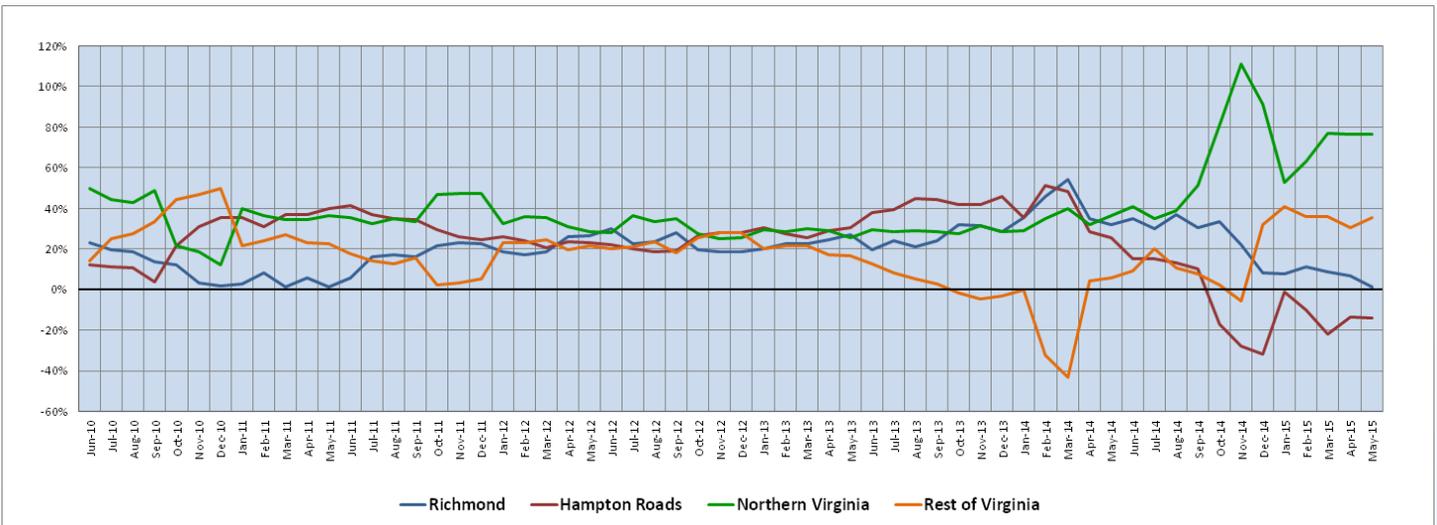
Northern Virginia’s year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate dropped from 5.85% in April to just 4.79% in May. Regardless, Northern Virginia is still the fastest-growing region in the state with respect to year-over-year HC&SA employment growth, a position it has now held for nine consecutive months. The year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate in the Rest of Virginia also fell during the month from 2.19% to 2.10%, reaching its lowest value so far this year. Richmond’s year-over-year HC&SA employment growth rate fell for the fourth consecutive month to 0.12%, a decade-long low, while Hampton Roads’ HC&SA sector has now experienced negative growth for eight consecutive months.

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



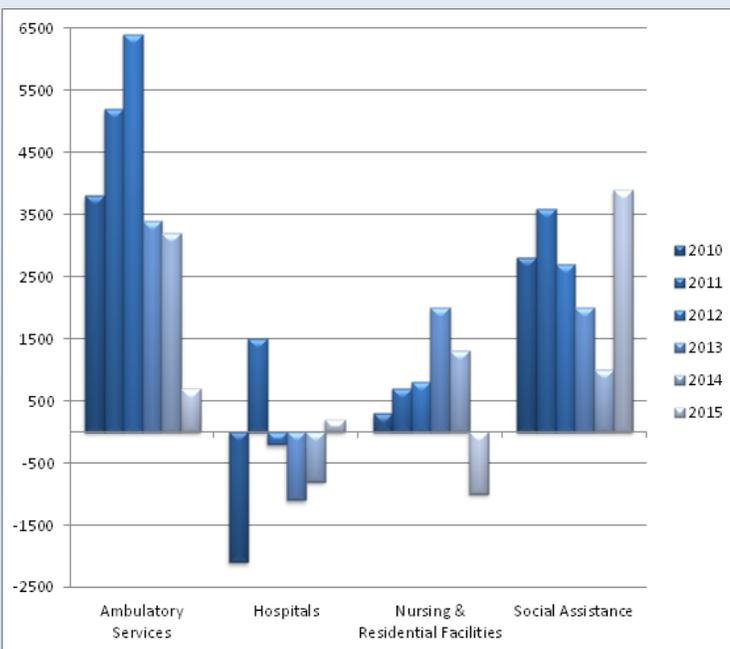
### Regional Share of 12-month Growth

**Figure 3: Regional Share of Previous 12-Month Employment Growth in Virginia’s HC&SA Sector, Not Seasonally Adjusted.**



Although Northern Virginia’s HC&SA sector did lose HC&SA jobs in May, its 12-month HC&SA employment growth share still managed a modest increase from 76.40% to 76.71% during the month. Not only does this represent the ninth consecutive month in which Northern Virginia’s HC&SA sector has been responsible for more than half of all HC&SA employment growth in Virginia, but it also represents the thirteenth consecutive month in which Northern Virginia has had the largest HC&SA employment growth share on any region in the state. Meanwhile, the Rest of Virginia saw its 12-month HC&SA employment growth share increase in May from 30.34% to 35.62%. Richmond, on the other hand, saw its growth share decline for the third consecutive month and is now barely in positive territory at just 1.37%.

### Subsector Employment Growth



**Figure 4: Annual & YTD Change in HC&SA Subsector Employment (Not Seasonally Adjusted, Dec. to Dec.)**

The Social Assistance subsector increased employment for the fifth consecutive month after adding 1,100 jobs in May, which represents a one-month annualized growth rate of 19.2%. In addition, so far in 2015, Virginia’s Social Assistance subsector has created 3,900 jobs, which already exceeds its full-year employment gains of each of the past five years.

Social Assistance was the only HC&SA subsector that created jobs in May. One month after adding 2,500 jobs, Ambulatory Health Care Services pulled back in May as employment fell by 600 during the month. Meanwhile, both Hospitals and Nursing & Residential Care Facilities each lost 100 jobs in May.

Despite May’s job losses, Ambulatory Health Care Services has still created 700 jobs across the state so far this year. Hospitals have also eked out a small year-to-date gain of 200 jobs. Although this gain is modest, it still represents a marked improvement relative to the job losses experienced in each of the past three years.

### Distribution of Growth by Subsector

Not Seasonally Adjusted	Employment, in Thousands				Growth Rate, Annualized		
	May 2015	Feb. 2015	Apr. 2015	May 2015	12 Month	3 Month	1 Month
<b>Virginia</b>							
Health Care & Social Assistance	409.1	412.2	416.1	416.4	1.8%	4.1%	0.9%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	162.1	163.9	166.2	165.6	2.2%	4.2%	-4.2%
<i>Hospitals</i>	101.3	101.9	102.4	102.3	1.0%	1.6%	-1.2%
<i>Nursing &amp; Residential Care Facilities</i>	73.1	73.2	73.0	72.9	-0.3%	-1.6%	-1.6%
<i>Social Assistance</i>	72.6	73.2	74.5	75.6	4.1%	13.8%	19.2%
<b>Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Newport News</b>							
Health Care & Social Assistance	87.5	85.9	86.0	86.5	-1.1%	2.8%	7.2%
<i>Hospitals</i>	21.7	21.2	21.3	21.4	-1.4%	3.8%	5.8%
<b>Northern Virginia</b>							
Health Care & Social Assistance	116.9	121.0	123.1	122.5	4.8%	5.1%	-5.7%
<i>Ambulatory Health Care Services</i>	54.0	55.6	56.6	55.9	3.5%	2.2%	-13.9%
<i>Hospitals</i>	23.2	24.1	24.2	24.2	4.3%	1.7%	0.0%

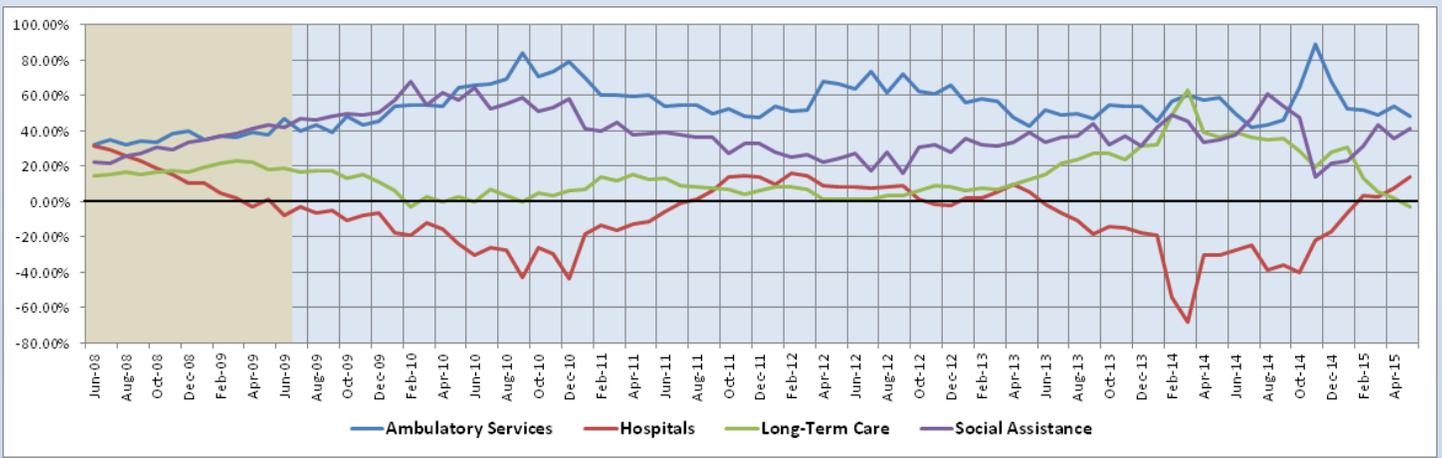
Preliminary estimates are italicized

Over the past 12 months, Virginia’s Social Assistance subsector has seen employment grow by 4.1%, which is more than twice the statewide average for the HC&SA sector. Its more recent growth has been even more impressive as its three-month annualized employment growth rate is currently 13.8%. Ambulatory Health Care Services has been the only HC&SA subsector in Virginia that has experienced above-average employment growth rates. Its current 12-month employment growth rate is 2.2%, while its three-month annualized employment growth rate is an even more impressive 4.2%. Nursing & Residential Care Facilities has been the laggard of the group with negative one, three, and twelve month growth rates.

### Share of 12-Month Growth by Subsector

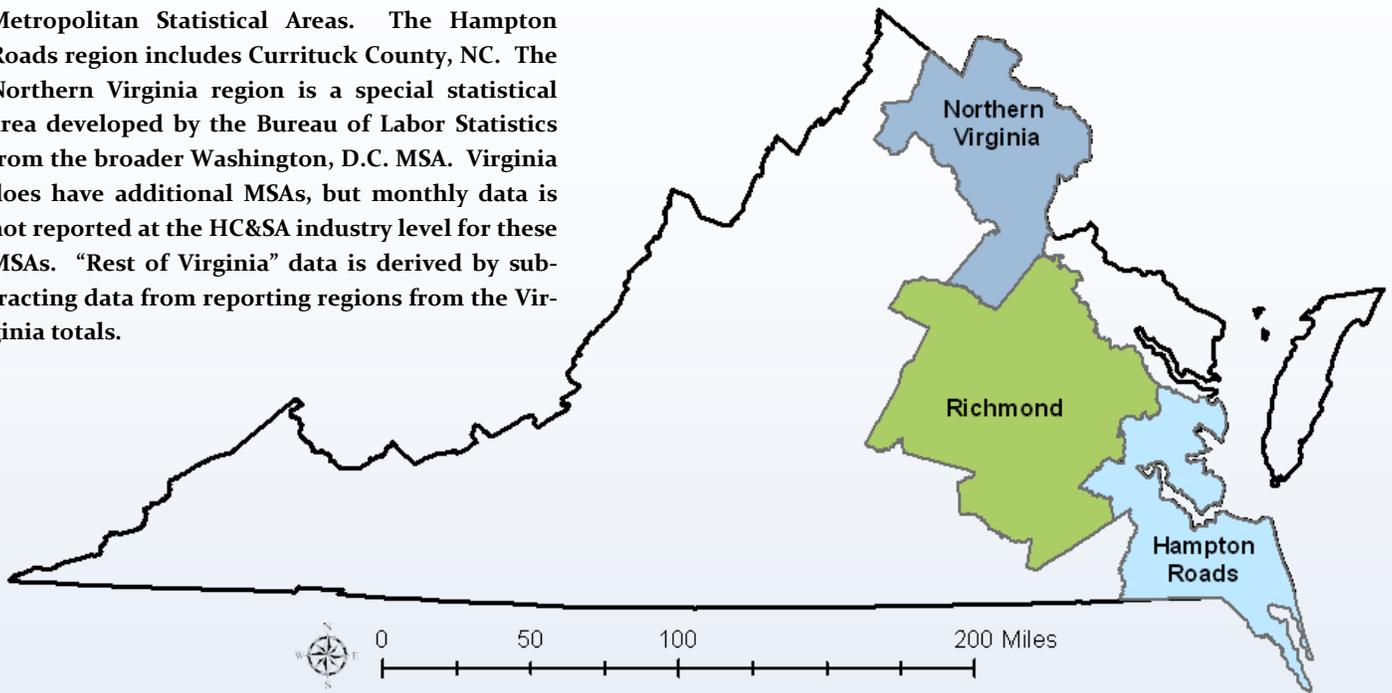
For the eight consecutive month, Ambulatory Health Care Services had the largest 12-month employment growth share of any HC&SA subsector in the state, even though its growth share declined from 53.93% in April to 47.95% in May. Meanwhile, despite losing 100 jobs in May, the Hospitals subsector saw its 12-month employment growth share climb to 13.70% in May, its highest value in more than three years. The Social Assistance subsector also saw an increase in its 12-month employment growth share, which now sits at 41.10%. However, Nursing & Residential Care Facilities has seen its 12-month employment growth share fall into negative territory at -2.74%.

**Figure 5: Share of Previous 12-Month Growth in Virginia’s HC&SA Subsectors (Not Seasonally Adjusted).**



### Region Map

HWDC *Briefing Series 2* uses Federally designated Metropolitan Statistical Areas. The Hampton Roads region includes Currituck County, NC. 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
Fairfax	Falls Church	Charles City	Petersburg	James City	Newport News
Fauquier	Fredericksburg	Chesterfield	Richmond	Mathews	Norfolk
Loudoun	Manassas	Cumberland		Surry	Poquoson
Prince William	Manassas Park	Dinwiddie		York	Portsmouth
Spotsylvania		Goochland			Suffolk
Stafford		Hanover			Virginia Beach
Warren		Henrico			Williamsburg
		King & Queen		<i>Currituck, NC</i>	
		King William			
		Louisa			
		New Kent			
		Powhatan			
		Prince George			
		Sussex			

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The Department of Health Professions Healthcare Workforce Data Center works to improve the data collection and measurement of Virginia's healthcare workforce through regular assessment of workforce supply and demand issues among the 80 professions and 350,000 practitioners licensed in Virginia by DHP.

The HWDC collects data on Virginia's licensed health professionals through surveys completed during the online license renewal and application process. Survey results and data may be accessed on our website: [www.dhp.virginia.gov/hwdc/](http://www.dhp.virginia.gov/hwdc/).

The HWDC also provides a series of Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs based data collected by the US Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics and the US Department of Commerce' Bureau of Economic Analysis.

Virginia Healthcare Workforce Briefs:

Series 1: State & National Employment (Monthly)

Series 2: Virginia Regional Employment (Monthly)

Series 3: Income & Compensation (Quarterly)

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## About the Data

Data in this report is from the US 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 is 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. Approximately 54,500 of Virginia's public sector workers worked in the HC&SA sector in 2010 at the federal, state and local levels).
- ◆ 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).