AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

2021

Survey of Health Service Psychologists

TECHNICAL REPORT

AMERICAN PSYCHOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION

Luona Lin, Karen Stamm, Jessica Conroy, and Meron Assefa

OCTOBER 2022



RECOMMENDED CITATION

American Psychological Association. (2022). *2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists: Technical report*. https://www.apa.org/workforce/publications/health-service-psychologists-survey/full-technical-report.pdf

This report describes research and analysis conducted by staff members of the American Psychological Association's Center for Workforce Studies. It does not constitute official policy of the American Psychological Association.

The authors thank the following groups and individuals for their contributions to products of the 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists:

- The National Center for the Analysis of Healthcare Data (NCHAD)
- The Behavioral Health Workforce Research Center at the University of Michigan
- Current and former APA staff, particularly C. Vaile Wright, Sophie Bethune, Krag Ferenz, Allen Richman, Lynn Bufka, Kim Boller, Adrienne Butler, Toni Minniti, Arun Kumar Bijjala, Doug Boateng, and Cathi Grus.
- Individuals who provided valuable feedback to the survey products, especially Ron Rozensky and Rick Seime
- APA's Information Technology Services
- Survey respondents

Copyright © 2022 by the American Psychological Association. This material may be reproduced in whole or in part without fees or permission provided that acknowledgement is given to the American Psychological Association. This material may not be reprinted or translated without prior permission in writing from the publisher. For permission, contact APA, Rights and Permissions, 750 First Street, NE, Washington, DC 20002-4242.

The American Psychological Association's Center for Workforce Studies is responsible for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of information relevant to the psychology workforce and education pathways. Through the use of surveys, federal statistics, and data mining, the Center gathers information about the profession of psychology, including its scientific and educational communities, practitioners, and psychologists working in the public interest.

For questions regarding this report, please contact the APA Center for Workforce Studies at cws@apa.org or 1-800-374-2721 (extension 5980).

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Introduction 1

Section 1. Survey Respondent Characteristics 4

Table 1. Survey Response Statistics 4

Section 2. Demographic Characteristics 5

Table 2. Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents, 2015 and 2021 5

Table 3. Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents by Member Status, 2021 6

Section 3. Employment and Practice Characteristics 7

Table 4. Employment Status and Employment Arrangement, 2015 and 2021 7

Table 5. Licensure for Health Service Psychologists, 2015 and 2021 7

Table 6. Work Hours for Health Service Psychologists, 2015 and 2021 8

Table 7. Work Activities for Health Service Psychologists, 2015 and 2021 8

Table 8. Work Settings for Health Service Psychologists, 2015 and 2021 9

Table 9. Area of Specialty for Health Service Psychologists, 2015 And 2021 10

Table 10. Training Received, 2021 10

Table 11. Language in Providing Services, 2015 and 2021 11

Table 12. Practice Plans, 2015 and 2021 11

Table 13. National Provider Identifier Number for Health Service Psychologists, 2015 and 2021 12

Table 14. Insurance Accepted by Health Service Psychologists, 2021 12

Table 15. Quality Pay Program Participation by Health Service Psychologists, 2021 12

Table 16. Current Procedural Terminology Codes Used by Health Service Psychologists, 2021 13

Table 17. Treatment Areas for Health Service Psychologists, 2021 14

Section 4. Populations Served 15

Table 18. Populations Served by Health Service Psychologists, 2015 and 2021 15

Table 19. Work Hours by Population Served, 2021 16

Section 5. Cultural Responsiveness 17

Table 20. Cultural Responsiveness of Health Service Psychologists, 2021 17

Section 6. Response to the Coronavirus Pandemic 18

Table 21. Telehealth and Impact of the COVID-19 Pandemic, 2020-21 18

Table 22. Digital Technologies Used by Health Service Psychologists, 2021 18

References 19

INTRODUCTION

The American Psychological Association's 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists collected key information about the employment and demographic characteristics of practicing psychologists. The purposes of this report are to provide technical documentation of the survey and provide an overview of the demographic and practice characteristics of doctoral-level licensed health service psychologists in the United States.

Sample

The target population of the survey was doctoral-level licensed psychologists in the U.S. who provided direct patient/client care. A contact list of potential respondents was generated using the National Center for the Analysis of Healthcare Data's (NCAHD) Enhanced State Licensure (ESL) data,[1] which contained state licensing board lists from 50 states and the District of Columbia. The ESL data were standardized, de-duplicated, and matched to individuals in APA's data warehouse. Email addresses from state licensing boards and APA membership were used to develop a contact list, from which APA generated a sample of 25,459 records stratified by state, representing half of the total number of records with available emails.

Procedure

On April 6, 2021, potential respondents were sent a survey invitation message. Three subsequent reminders were sent approximately 1-2 weeks apart via email until APA closed the survey on May 14, 2021. The survey message was delivered to 18,617 respondents. There was no incentive for the completion of this survey.

Survey Items

The bulk of the survey focused on the practice patterns of health service psychologists, such as work settings, work activities, and areas of specialty. Two key areas of interest of the survey were populations served and cultural responsiveness. The populations served section of the survey examined the characteristics of health service psychologists providing services to diverse groups of populations, including age, race/ethnicity, gender, sexual orientation, as well as socio-economic groups. The cultural responsiveness section examined how knowledgeable health service psychologists were in providing services to diverse groups of populations.

Analytic Approach

Descriptive analyses were conducted for all survey questions. Frequency tables are presented in this report and analytical charts such as bar charts and pie charts are presented in data tools and fact sheets. Means and medians are displayed where appropriate. Chi-square tests, Fisher's exact tests, and t tests were conducted when statistical inferences were of interest. Significance was established at an alpha level of .05, two tailed. There was no statistical weighting in computing survey results.

Missing values were excluded on an analysis-by-analysis basis. For each analysis, all values were used where available and missing values were excluded. As such, the number of observations for different analysis were different and the total N for each analysis was documented in each corresponding table.

For cell sizes with the number of observations less than five, data were suppressed to protect survey respondents' confidentiality. For tables where only one category had a cell size less than five, the category with the second smallest number of observations was also suppressed.

[1] National Center for the Analysis of Healthcare Data. (2018). Enhanced State Licensure Data. [Unpublished raw data].

Response Rate

In total, 1,091 psychologists responded to the survey (Table 1), with an overall response rate of 5.8%. Of those 1,091 survey respondents, 249 were ineligible for not having a doctoral-level degree, not working, or not providing direct care, and 842 doctoral-level practicing psychologists responded to at least one question in the remaining sections of the survey. These 842 doctoral-level practicing psychologists form the basis of the analysis sample. The demographic characteristics of the survey respondents are presented in Table 2.

Caveats

One notable difference between the 2021 APA Survey of Health Service Psychologists from the 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers[2] is sample selection. In the 2015 survey, all doctoral-level licensed psychologists who were actively working were included in the analysis. In the 2021 survey, however, only doctoral-level licensed psychologists who were actively providing direct care were included in the bulk of the analysis. Licensed psychologists not providing direct care, such as those working exclusively as researchers or educators in universities, were not eligible to take the 2021 survey. As such, readers should use caution when interpreting differences between results from the 2015 and the 2021 surveys.

The 2015 data presented in this report were re-calculated based on only psychologists who were actively providing direct care - so as to be comparable to the 2021 data – and may be different from those presented in the 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers report due to differences in sample selection.

In addition, the sample sizes of the 2021 survey (N = 842) and 2015 survey (N = 5325) are largely different. The following three factors could have contributed to this difference: 1) the different target populations the surveys were distributed to, 2) the aforementioned difference in sample selection, and 3) decreased response rate. The 2015 survey was distributed to 100,305 licensed psychologists – all licensed psychologists from state licensing board lists from 50 states and the District of Columbia with available email addresses. The 2021 survey was distributed to a stratified sample of 25,459 licensed psychologists, representing half of the total number of records with available emails. The response rate of the 2021 survey (5.8%) was also lower than the 2015 survey (14.5%).

Respondents from the 2015 and 2021 surveys were matched based on names and email addresses, and 81 individuals responded to both the 2015 and 2021 surveys. This overlap represented 9.6% of the 2021 sample (N = 842) and 1.5% of the 2015 sample (N = 5,325). Considering the two samples are not entirely independent, all statistical tests comparing 2015 and 2021 data in this report were conducted in two ways: 1) including all respondents, and 2) including respondents who took one survey only and excluding the 81 respondents who took both surveys. Results were not substantively different across these two methods. The report therefore only presents results from the first method for simplicity, where all respondents were included in the statistical tests.

Limitations

Several limitations of this survey need to be considered.

First, the overall response rate of the survey (5.8%) is quite low. However, a low response rate in itself does not necessarily indicate a biased sample.[3] As the majority (65%) of survey respondents were APA members, a comparison of demographic characteristics between APA members versus past members or non-members within the sample was conducted (Table 3) to assess the potential difference between survey respondents and non-respondents. No statistical differences in terms of gender, race, ethnicity, sexual orientation, or disability status were found. However, the mean age of past members and non-members was found to be statistically younger than

[2] American Psychological Association. (2016). 2015 survey of psychology health service providers. https://www.apa.org/workforce/publications/15-health-service-providers

[3] Czajka, J. L., & Beyler, A. (2016). Declining Response Rates in Federal Surveys: Trends and Implications. https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/255531/Decliningresponserates.pdf

APA members (t = 3.18, p = 0.002). The fact that the majority of the sample are APA members and APA members tend to be older suggests the sample may be older than the health service psychologist workforce. As such, caution should be used when interpreting findings of this report.

Second, the racial/ethnic groups used in the survey may mask the heterogeneity of populations within each category. Race categories of the survey were those included as APA's data standard, which at the time did not include Arab, Middle Eastern or North African populations. The current APA data standard includes this population group and will be used in all future APA surveys. This addition would better reflect demographic diversity in the health service psychologist workforce.

Finally, like all surveys, the current survey was subject to multiple sources of error, which were difficult to estimate and control, such as sampling error, coverage error, and error associated with non-response, question wording, and response options.

Strengths

APA's Survey of Health Service Psychologists remains one of the unique national surveys of the health service psychologists workforce. It provides information specific to the health service psychologist workforce, such as work settings and areas of specialty, at a level of detail not available elsewhere.

The survey sample was geographically representative – psychologists from all 50 states and the District of Columbia were represented in the sample; geographic distribution of psychologists within the sample was similar to that of the entire licensed psychologist workforce.

In addition, the 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists added several new questions about psychologists' training, Quality Pay Program (QPP) participation, Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) codes usage, as well as response to the COVID-19 pandemic. These additions provided important and timely information on the state of the health service psychologist workforce.

SECTION 1

SURVEY RESPONDENT CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 1.

SURVEY RESPONSE STATISTICS

All respondents	***N***	**%**
Total	1091	-
Degree level - Please indicate your highest earned degree in psychology		
Total doctoral degrees	1073	98%
PhD	817	75%
PsyD	228	21%
EdD	28	3%
Total all other degrees	18	2%
Total	1091	100%
Licensure - Are you licensed as a doctoral-level psychologist in the US?		
Yes	1016	95%
No	57	5%
Total	1073	100%
Employment - Which of the following best describes your current employment status?		
Working full-time	675	66%
Working part-time	273	27%
Not working and looking for work	s	1%
Not working and not looking for work	57	6%
Missing	s	0%
Total	1016	100%
Direct care - Do you currently provide direct patient/client care?		
Yes	842	89%
No	106	11%
Total	948	100%

Note: s = suppressed due to small cell size. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding.
Source: 2021 APA Survey of Health Service Psychologists

SECTION 2

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 2.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS, 2015 AND 2021

Demographic characteristics	2021 survey	2015 survey	Statistical Tests
Gender	*N* = 760	*N* = 3785	Fisher's Exact *p* = .002
Female	67%	61%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4545) = 9.48, *p* = .002
Male	33%	39%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4545) = 10.18, *p* = .001
Gender non-binary	s	s	Fisher's Exact *p* = .423
Transgender and other self-descriptions	s	s	Fisher's Exact *p* = .332
Total	100%	100%	-
Hispanic ethnicity	*N* = 755	*N* = 3811	-
Not Hispanic	94%	94%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4566) = .09, *p* = .771
Hispanic	6%	6%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4566) = .09, *p* = .771
Cuban	1%	1%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4566) = 1.22, *p* = .269
Puerto Rican	1%	1%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4566) = 5.06, *p* = .025
Mexican	1%	2%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4566) = .68, *p* = .409
Additional Hispanic ethnic groups	2%	2%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4566) = .54, *p* = .464
Total	100%	100%	-
Race	*N* = 756	*N* = 3811	-
American Indian/Alaska Native	1%	1%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4567) = .25, *p* = .619
Asian	3%	3%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4567) = .19, *p* = .660
Black/African American	3%	3%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4567) = .05, *p* = .818
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	s	0%	Fisher's exact *p* = .753
White	91%	91%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4567) = .75, *p* = .386
All other self-descriptions	s	2%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4567) = 2.86, *p* = .091
Total	100%	100%	-
Age	*N* = 740	*N* = 3739	-
Median age	60	57	-
Mean age	58.9	54.7	*t* (4479) = 8.43, *p* < .001
Career stage	*N* = 842	*N* = 4238	χ^2 (3, *N*=5080) = 101.99, *p* < .001
Early career (10 years or less since doctorate)	10%	21%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5080) = 57.53, *p* < .001
Mid-career (11 – 20 years since doctorate)	22%	25%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5080) = 2.97, *p* = .085
Senior career (21 – 30 years since doctorate)	26%	27%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5080) = .15, *p* = .697
Late senior career (> 30 years since doctorate)	41%	26%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5080) = 75.02, *p* < .001
Total	100%	100%	-
Sexual orientation	*N* = 753	*N* = 3671	χ^2 (3, *N*=4424) = 30.20, *p* < .001
Straight	88%	90%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4424) = 14.34, *p* = .550
Lesbian or gay	6%	5%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4424) = .36, *p* < .001
Bisexual	5%	2%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4424) = 16.19, *p* < .001
All other self-descriptions	1%	3%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4424) = 12.96, *p* < .001
Total	100%	100%	-
Disability status	*N* = 750	*N* = 3772	χ^2 (1, *N*=4522) = 3.03, *p* = .082
With disability	7%	6%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4522) = 3.03, *p* = .082
Without disability	93%	94%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4522) = 3.03, *p* = .082
Total	100%	100%	-

Note: s = suppressed due to small cell size. Details may not sum to totals due to rounding. Individuals may select more than one race and Hispanic ethnicity category. Race categories were those included as APA's data standard, which at the time did not include Arab, Middle Eastern or North African populations. The current APA data standard includes this population group and will be used in all future APA surveys. This addition would better reflect demographic diversity in the health service psychologist workforce. Statistical tests were conducted to compare results between 2015 and 2021 surveys, which included chi-square tests (when all cells are larger than five) and Fisher's exact tests (when any cell for comparison is equal to or less than five) for categorical variables, and t tests for continuous variables. Chi-square tests and Fisher's exact tests were conducted both in terms of all categories (shown in the first row for each variable) and in terms of each specific category (shown in each row of each category).
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

TABLE 3.

DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SURVEY RESPONDENTS BY MEMBER STATUS, 2021

Member Status	Current APA member	Past APA member or non-APA member	Statistical Tests
Gender	***N* = 497**	***N* = 263**	**χ^2 (3, *N*=760) = 4.71, *p* = .195**
Female	66%	68%	χ^2 (1, *N*=760) = .27, *p* = .604
Male	34%	31%	χ^2 (1, *N*=760) = .46, *p* = .498
Gender non-binary	s	s	χ^2 (1, *N*=760) = .53, *p* = .467
Transgender and all other self-descriptions	s	s	χ^2 (1, *N*=760) = 3.79, *p* = .052
Total	100%	100%	-
Hispanic ethnicity	***N* = 501**	***N* = 263**	-
Not Hispanic	93%	94%	χ^2 (1, *N*=764) = .12, *p* = .725
Hispanic	7%	6%	χ^2 (1, *N*=764) = .12, *p* = .725
Cuban	s	s	χ^2 (1, *N*=764) = 1.62, *p* = .709
Puerto Rican	1%	s	χ^2 (1, *N*=764) = .14, *p* = .604
Mexican	1%	s	χ^2 (1, *N*=764) = .03, *p* = .854
Additional Hispanic ethnic groups	2%	2%	χ^2 (1, *N*=764) = .07, *p* = .794
Total	100%	100%	-
Race	**N = 501**	**N = 263**	**-**
American Indian/Alaska Native	2%	s	χ^2 (1, *N*=764) = 1.30, *p* = .253
Asian	3%	2%	χ^2 (1, *N*=764) = .81, *p* = .369
Black/African American	3%	4%	χ^2 (1, *N*=764) = .58, *p* = .448
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	s	s	Fisher's exact *p* = .055
White	92%	90%	χ^2 (1, *N*=764) = .79, *p* = .374
All other self-descriptions	s	4%	χ^2 (1, *N*=764) = 3.09, *p* = .079
Total	100%	100%	-
Age	***N* = 485**	***N* = 255**	**-**
Mean Age	59.9	56.9	*t*(740) = 3.18, *p* = .002
Sexual orientation	***N* = 493**	***N* = 260**	**Fisher's exact *p* = .935**
Straight	88%	88%	χ^2 (1, *N*=753) = .11, *p* = .738
Lesbian or gay	6%	6%	χ^2 (1, *N*=753) = .01, *p* = .960
Bisexual	5%	s	χ^2 (1, *N*=753) = .40, *p* = .529
All Other self-descriptions	1%	s	Fisher's exact *p* = 1.00
Total	100%	100%	-
Disability status	***N* = 491**	***N* = 259**	**χ^2 (1, *N*=750) = 2.53, *p* = .112**
With disability	6%	9%	χ^2 (1, *N*=750) = 2.53, *p* = .112
Without disability	94%	91%	χ^2 (1, *N*=750) = 2.53, *p* = .112
Total	100%	100%	-

Note: s = suppressed due to small cell size. Individuals may select more than one race and more than one Hispanic ethnicity category. Race categories were those included as APA's data standard, which at the time did not include Arab, Middle Eastern or North African populations. The current APA data standard includes this population group and will be used in all future APA surveys. This addition would better reflect demographic diversity in the health service psychologist workforce. Statistical tests were conducted to compare results between 2015 and 2021 surveys, which included chi-square tests (when all cells are larger than five) and Fisher's exact tests (when any cell for comparison is equal to or less than five) for categorical variables, and t tests for continuous variables. Chi-square tests and Fishexact tests were conducted both in terms of all categories (shown in the first row for each variable) and in terms of each specific category (shown in each row of each category).

Source: 2021 APA Survey of Health Service Psychologists

SECTION 3

EMPLOYMENT AND PRACTICE CHARACTERISTICS

TABLE 4.

EMPLOYMENT STATUS AND EMPLOYMENT ARRANGEMENT, 2015 AND 2021

Employment characteristics	2021 Survey	2015 Survey	Statistical Tests
Employment status - Which of the following best describes your current employment status?	***N* = 842**	***N* = 4181**	**χ^2 (1, *N*=5023) = .86, *p* = .354**
Working full-time	73%	72%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5023) = .86, *p* = .354
Working part-time	27%	28%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5023) = .86, *p* = .354
Total	100%	100%	-
Employment arrangement - Which of the following describe your job(s)? Select all that apply.	***N* = 842**	***N* = 4238**	**-**
Actively working in a position that requires a license	97%	96%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5080) = 4.77, *p* = .029
Actively working in a position that does not require a license	7%	8%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5080) = 1.07, *p* = .302
Working in a field other than psychology	1%	1%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5080) = .05, *p* = .825
Total	100%	100%	-

Note: Individuals may select more than one employment arrangement category due to holding multiple jobs. Chi-square tests were conducted both in terms of all categories (shown in the first row for each variable) and in terms of each specific category (shown in each row of each category).
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

TABLE 5.

LICENSURE CHARACTERISTICS FOR HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2015 AND 2021

Licensure characteristics	2021 Survey	2015 Survey	Statistical Tests
Number of licenses - How many states are you currently licensed as a doctoral-level psychologist?	***N* = 836**	**-**	**-**
1	81%	-	-
2	14%	-	-
3	4%	-	-
4	1%	-	-
5 or more	1%	-	-
Total	100%	-	-
Years since licensure - calculated based on survey question "What year did you obtain your first psychological license?"	***N* = 841**	***N* = 4236**	**χ^2 (3, *N*=5077) = 41.0, *p* < .001**
0 - 10 years	16%	25%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5077) = 25.97, *p* < .001
11 - 20 years	24%	23%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5077) = .20, *p* = .653
21 - 30 years	25%	27%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5077) = .75, *p* = .385
>30 years	34%	26%	χ^2 (1, *N*=5077) = 27.86, *p* < .001
Total	100%	100%	-

Note: Data for number of licenses were not collected in the 2015 survey. Chi-square test was conducted to compare differences between the results from the 2015 and 2021 surveys. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding.
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

TABLE 6.

WORK HOURS PER WEEK FOR HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2015 AND 2021

Work hours - How many hours per week do you work at your primary and secondary positions (if applicable)?	**2021 Survey**			**2015 Survey**			**Statistical Tests**
Work hours by jobs held	***M***	***Mdn***	***N***	***M***	***Mdn***	***N***	**-**
Hours Spent on Primary job	33.9	40	763	35.2	40	4174	$t(4937) = 2.33$, $p = .020$
Hours Spent on Secondary job (when applicable)	10.4	10	171	9.7	10	1456	$t(4937) = 1.30$, $p = .193$
Total work hours	36.3	40	763	38.6	40	4174	$t(4937) = 4.13$, $p < .001$
Work hours by employment status	***M***	***Mdn***	***N***	***M***	***Mdn***	***N***	**-**
Work Hours for Full-time Psychologists	43.1	40	550	45.4	42	3005	$t(3555) = 5.78$, $p < .001$
Work Hours Part-time Psychologists	18.7	18	213	20.8	20	1112	$t(1325) = 5.49$, $p < .001$
Total work hours	36.3	40	763	38.6	40	4174	$t(4937) = 4.13$, $p < .001$

Note: Primary job refers to the job where psychologists spent most of the time during a typical work week; secondary job refers to the job where psychologists spent second most of the time during a typical work week. Only those with secondary jobs were included in the calculation of mean/median work hours for secondary jobs. To compare differences between mean work hours from 2015 and 2021 surveys, t tests were conducted.
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers

TABLE 7.

WORK ACTIVITIES FOR HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2015 AND 2021

Hours Spent on Work Activities per week Please indicate the average number of hours spent per week (excluding emergency calls) at your practice location on each of the following activities.	**2021 Survey**				**2015 Survey**				**Statistical Tests**
	Primary Job, *N* = 785		**Secondary Job, *N* = 180**		**Primary Job, *N* = 4238**		**Secondary Job, *N* = 1044**		
	M	***Mdn***	***M***	***Mdn***	***M***	***Mdn***	***M***	***Mdn***	
Administrative management	7.5	5	2.2	1	7.5	5	0.6	0	$t(4071) = 2.62$, $p = .009$
Provide clinical supervision	1.7	0	0.7	0	2.0	0	0.2	0	-
Receive clinical supervision	0.2	0	0.0	0					
Direct patient care	20.6	20	5.3	4	23.3	20	2.1	0	$t(4711) = .67$, $p = .505$
Clinical/community consultation & prevention	1.3	0	0.4	0	1.2	0	0.2	0	$t(2395) = 6.04$, $p < .001$
Other human services	1.5	0	0.7	0	0.5	0	0.1	0	$t(1990) = 3.24$, $p < .001$
Non-clinical consultation	0.7	0	0.3	0	1.2	0	0.2	0	$t(1907) = 6.02$, $p < .001$
Teaching	2.9	0	1.8	0	3.1	0	0.5	0	$t(2535) = 7.34$, $p < .001$
All other work activities not listed	2.5	0	0.8	0	3.7	0	0.1	0	$t(1741) = 1.19$, $p = .234$

Note: Primary job refers to the job where psychologists spent most of the time during a typical work week; secondary job refers to the job where psychologists spent second most of the time during a typical work week. Only those having secondary jobs were included in the calculation of mean and median work hours for secondary jobs. Cases where respondents did not fill out work hours for any work activities were treated as missing and were excluded from analysis; cases where respondents left some but not all work activities blank were treated as zeros. Total work hours presented in this table are different from those presented in Table 6 due to missing values (respondents may report total work hours but not specific work hours by work activity). In the 2015 survey, respondents were asked to fill in hours for "Clinical supervision", and in the 2021 survey, this category was broken down into "Provide clinical supervision" and "Receive clinical supervision". Due to this difference, work hours for the clinical supervision activity from 2015 and 2021 are not comparable. t tests were conducted to compare mean work hours spent on each work activity (other than clinical supervision) on respondents' primary jobs.
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

TABLE 8.

WORK SETTINGS FOR HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2015 AND 2021

Work Settings - Which of the following work most closely corresponds to your primary and secondary (if applicable) work setting?	**2021 Survey**		**2015 Survey**		**Statistical Tests**
	Primary Job, *N* = 781	**Secondary Job, *N* = 240**	**Primary Job, *N* = 4182**	**Secondary Job, *N* = 1635**	
Individual solo practice	47%	42%	38%	41%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4963) = 22.56, *p* < .001
Independent group practice	12%	13%	10%	8%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4963) = 5.04, *p* = 0.023
Hospital settings	11%	8%	18%	10%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4963) = 22.02, *p* < .001
Organized human service settings	8%	6%	6%	6%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4963) = 3.74, *p* = 0.053
VA medical center or military hospital	4%	1%	3%	1%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4963) = 3.42, *p* = 0.051
University and four-year college	8%	11%	10%	12%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4963) = 5.77, *p* = 0.016
Other educational settings	6%	7%	5%	8%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4963) = 0.07, *p* = 0.790
Business settings (include self-employed)	1%	4%	0%	1%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4963) = 3.09, *p* = 0.079
Government settings	2%	5%	6%	4%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4963) = 21.11, *p* < .001
Other settings	1%	5%	4%	9%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4963) = 14.43, *p* < .001
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	χ^2 (8, *N*=4963) = 330.06, *p* < .001

Note: Primary job refers to the job where psychologists spent most of the time during a typical work week; secondary job refers to the job where psychologists spent second most of the time during a typical work week. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Chi-square tests were conducted to compare the work setting distribution for respondents' primary jobs, both in terms of all categories (shown in the last row) and in terms of each specific category (shown in each row of each category).
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

TABLE 9.

AREA OF SPECIALTY FOR HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2015 AND 2021

Area of Specialty - What is/are your primary and secondary (if applicable) area of specialty?	**2021 Survey**		**2015 Survey**		**Statistical Tests**
	Primary Job, *N* = 784	**Secondary Job, *N* = 495**	**Primary Job, *N* = 4146**	**Secondary Job, *N* = 2667**	
Behavioral and cognitive psychology	10%	14%	6%	11%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4930) = 20.31, *p* < .001
Clinical child and adolescent psychology	11%	12%	16%	14%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4930) = 11.52, *p* = .001
Clinical health psychology	8%	12%	7%	11%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4930) = 1.59, *p* = .207
Clinical neuropsychology	5%	2%	6%	6%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4930) = .63, *p* = .429
Clinical psychology	44%	23%	45%	24%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4930) = .40, *p* = .527
Clinical psychopharmacology	s	1%	-	-	-
Counseling psychology	10%	4%	9%	5%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4930) = .49, *p* = .486
Couple and family psychology	2%	9%	2%	10%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4930) = .04, *p* = .841
Forensic psychology	3%	6%	3%	7%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4930) = .01, *p* = .937
Geropsychology	1%	4%	1%	2%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4930) = .01, *p* = .937
Group psychology and group psychotherapy	s	3%	s	s	Fisher's exact *p* = .756
Industrial/organizational psychology	s	2%	s	s	Fisher's exact *p* = .578
Police and public safety psychology	s	1%	s	s	Fisher's exact *p* =.844
Psychoanalysis	2%	3%	1%	2%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4930) = 1.32, *p* = .249
Rehabilitation psychology	s	1%	s	s	Fisher's exact *p* = .040
School psychology	2%	3%	1%	2%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4930) = .01, *p* = .941
Serious mental illness psychology	s	3%	-	-	-
Sleep psychology	s	s	-	-	-
Total	100%	100%	100%	100%	Fisher's exact *p* < 0

Note: Data for the following areas of specialty were not collected in 2015: clinical psychopharmacology, serious mental illness psychology, and sleep psychology. Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Chi-square tests (when cell size for all categories are larger than 5) and Fisher's exact tests (when cell size for any category is equal to or less than 5) were conducted to compare the distribution for respondents' primary areas of specialty, both in terms of all categories (shown in the last row) and in terms of each specific category (shown in each row of each category).
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

TABLE 10.

TRAINING IN SPECIALTY AREAS BY TYPE OF TRAINING, 2021

Training - What training, certification, specialization, or other qualifications do you have for your primary and secondary (if applicable) area of specialty?	Primary Specialty, *N* = 784	Secondary Specialty, *N*= 495
Training in doctoral programs	84%	45%
Training in internship programs	75%	45%
Training in postdoctoral residency	46%	28%
Training on the job	68%	54%
Training post-licensure (CE)	76%	58%
ABPP	9%	3%
Other	7%	8%
Total	100%	100%

Note: Data for training were not collected in 2015. Respondents could select multiple options.
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists.

TABLE 11.

LANGUAGE IN PROVIDING SERVICES, 2015 AND 2021

Language in providing services - Are you able to provide services to clients/patients in a language other than English?	**2021 survey, *N* = 774**	**2015 survey, *N* = 4168**	**Statistical Tests**
English only	89%	88%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4942) = .06, *p* = .811
Languages other than English	10%	11%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4942) = .06, *p* = .811
Spanish	4%	5%	-
Chinese	1%	-	-
French	1%	1%	-
Arabic	1%	-	-
Other languages not listed	4%	-	-
Total	100%	100%	-

Note: Data for some specific languages were not collected in 2015. Chi-square test was conducted to compare differences in psychologists' languages used providing services (English versus all other languages) between 2015 and 2021.
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

TABLE 12.

PRACTICE PLANS, 2015 AND 2021

Practice Plans	**2021 Survey *N* = 778**	**2015 Survey *N* = 4181**	**Statistical Tests**
Plans for Work Hours - What are your plans for the next 12 months regarding direct patient/client care? Select one.			
Continue as I am	73%	74%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4959) = .97, *p* = .325
Decrease hours	16%	11%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4959) = 16.89, *p* < .001
Increase hours	9%	12%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4959) = 4.04, *p* =. 044
Other	2%	3%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4959) = 2.04, *p* =.,154
Total	100%	100%	χ^2 (3, *N*=4959) = 20.76, *p* < .001
Plans for Employment Changes - What are your plans for the next 12 months regarding direct patient/client care? Select all that apply, and leave blank if you do not plan to do any of the following			
Seek a non-clinical job	3%	-	-
Seek career advancement	8%	-	-
Move to another practice location within the same state	4%	-	-
Move to another practice location in a different state	4%	-	-
Move to another country	0%	-	-
Military service	0%	-	-
Return to school or training program	0%	-	-
Leave the field	0%	-	-
Retire	8%	-	-
Total	100%	-	-

Note: Plans for employment changes were not collected in 2015. For the 2021 survey, respondents can select more than one option or no option for plans for employment changes. As such, details do not sum to total. Chi-square test was conducted to compare psychologists' plans for work hours between the 2015 and 2021 survey, both in terms of all categories (shown in the last row) and in terms of each specific category (shown in each row of each category).
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

TABLE 13.

NATIONAL PROVIDER IDENTIFICATION NUMBER FOR HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2015 AND 2021

NPI - Do you have a National Provider Identification (NPI) number?	**2021 Survey *N* = 775**	**2015 survey, *N* = 4161**	**Statistical Tests**
Have NPI	93%	85%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4936) = 29.17, $p < .001$
Individual NPI	89%	-	-
Organizational NPI	4%	-	-
No NPI	7%	14%	χ^2 (1, *N*=4936) = 29.17, $p < .001$
Total	100%	100%	-

Note: Data for specific types of NPI were not collected in 2015. Chi-square tests were conducted to compare psychologists' NPI number (have NPI or no NPI) between 2015 and 2021.
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

TABLE 14.

INSURANCE ACCEPTED BY HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2021

Payment Source - Which of the following payment sources do you accept? Please select all that apply.	***N* = 775**
Private insurance	66%
Medicare	46%
Medicaid	31%
Self-pay	81%
VA	13%
Tricare	25%
Other	10%
Total	100%
Self-pay as the only payment source	
Percentage of psychologists only accepting self-pay as payment source	16%

Note: Questions for insurance accepted for the 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers were in a different format than the question used in the 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists. As such, data from the 2015 survey were not comparable and not presented in this table. Respondents may select more than one payment category.
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists.

TABLE 15.

QUALITY PAY PROGRAM PARTICIPATION BY HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2021

Quality Pay Program (QPP) Participation - Are you participating in a Quality Pay Program (QPP)?	***N* = 356**
Yes	7%
No	71%
Don't know	22%
Total	100%
Reasons for not participating in QPP - What are your reasons for not participating in a Quality Pay Program? Please select all that apply	***N* = 247**
Lack of knowledge	41%
Reward too small	16%
Time consuming	20%
Other reasons not listed	23%
Total	100%

Note: Data about QPP programs were not collected in the 2015 survey. Individuals can select more than one reason for not participating in QPP.
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists.

TABLE 16.

CURRENT PROCEDURAL TERMINOLOGY (CPT) CODES USED BY HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2021

Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) Codes Used - What CPT Codes have you used in the past 12 months? Please select all that apply.	***N* = 772**
Psychotherapy	87%
Psychological testing	28%
Neuropsychological testing	11%
Developmental testing	3%
Health behavior assessment & intervention	11%
Adaptive behavior services	1%
Total	100%

Note: Data about CPT codes were not collected in the 2015 survey. Individuals may select more than one CPT codes category. As such, details do not sum to total.
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists.

TABLE 17.

TREATMENT AREAS FOR HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2015 AND 2021

Treatment Area - how often do you provide treatment in the following areas?	**Survey Year**	**Very Frequently**	**Frequently**	**Occasionally**	**Rarely**	**Never**	**Total *N***	**Statistical Tests**
Anxiety Disorders	2021	53%	38%	6%	1%	2%	759	χ^2 (4, *N*=4824) = 37.32, *p* < .001
	2015	43%	42%	12%	2%	1%	4065	
Depressive Disorders	2021	40%	46%	10%	2%	2%	756	χ^2 (4, *N*=4823) = 5.55, *p* = .235
	2015	37%	47%	12%	2%	1%	4067	
Trauma-and Stressor-Related Disorders	2021	25%	39%	26%	6%	3%	741	χ^2 (4, *N*=4710) = 17.56, *p* = .002
	2015	23%	34%	30%	9%	4%	3969	
Obsessive-Compulsive and Other Related Disorders	2021	5%	22%	44%	23%	6%	730	χ^2 (4, *N*=4632) = 4.84, *p* = .304
	2015	5%	23%	43%	20%	8%	3902	
Bipolar and Other Related Disorders	2021	4%	22%	38%	22%	14%	722	χ^2 (4, *N*=4634) = 29.52, *p* < .001
	2015	5%	23%	43%	20%	8%	3912	
Personality Disorders	2021	5%	21%	35%	22%	16%	725	χ^2 (4, *N*=4616) = 21.39, *p* < .001
	2015	8%	24%	36%	20%	12%	3891	
Disruptive, Impulse Control, and Conduct Disorders	2021	6%	15%	23%	25%	31%	721	χ^2 (4, *N*=4593) = 52.79, *p* < .001
	2015	9%	20%	27%	23%	21%	3872	
Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders	2021	4%	15%	31%	27%	22%	716	χ^2 (4, *N*=4593) = 46.26, *p* < .001
	2015	10%	21%	32%	21%	17%	3877	
Somatic Symptom and Other Related Disorders	2021	5%	13%	37%	29%	16%	714	χ^2 (4, *N*=4552) = 5.36, *p* = .252
	2015	6%	14%	33%	32%	15%	3835	
Neurocognitive Disorders	2021	6%	9%	19%	28%	37%	708	χ^2 (4, *N*=4523) = 4.98, *p* = .250
	2015	9%	11%	23%	27%	31%	3815	
Neurodevelopmental Disorders	2021	6%	9%	17%	23%	44%	716	χ^2 (4, *N*=4444) = 2.17, *p* = .704
	2015	6%	10%	18%	25%	41%	3728	
Sleep-Wake Disorders	2021	3%	12%	27%	27%	31%	707	χ^2 (4, *N*=4537) = 1.49, *p* = .829
	2015	4%	13%	26%	27%	31%	3830	
Feeding and Eating Disorders	2021	2%	5%	23%	36%	34%	713	χ^2 (4, *N*=4538) = 2.72, *p* = .606
	2015	3%	6%	23%	38%	31%	3825	
Dissociative Disorders	2021	2%	5%	17%	40%	35%	717	χ^2 (4, *N*=4529) = 11.95, *p* = .018
	2015	1%	4%	16%	42%	37%	3812	
Gender Dysphoria	2021	2%	5%	21%	31%	41%	707	χ^2 (4, *N*=4538) = 2.72, *p* = .606
	2015	1%	2%	14%	35%	48%	3786	
Schizophrenia Spectrum and Other Psychotic Disorders	2021	2%	4%	17%	34%	42%	712	χ^2 (4, *N*=4503) = 27.14, *p* < .001
	2015	3%	6%	20%	38%	32%	3791	
Sexual Dysfunctions	2021	2%	3%	19%	34%	42%	711	χ^2 (4, *N*=4514) = 9.51, *p* = .050
	2015	1%	4%	22%	33%	39%	3803	
Paraphilic Disorders	2021	1%	1%	3%	19%	76%	703	χ^2 (4, *N*=4477) = 21.45, *p* < .001
	2015	1%	1%	5%	25%	67%	3774	
Elimination Disorders	2021	0%	1%	6%	19%	73%	702	χ^2 (4, *N*=4489) = 16.70, *p* = .002
	2015	0%	2%	8%	25%	65%	3787	
Other Disorders	2021	3%	5%	25%	26%	40%	578	χ^2 (4, *N*=4239) = 48.81, *p* < .001
	2015	2%	6%	27%	37%	28%	3661	

Note: Percentages are based on row totals and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Chi-square tests were conducted to compare frequencies psychologists provided services in each treatment area in 2015 and 2021.
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

SECTION 4

POPULATION SERVED

TABLE 18.

POPULATIONS SERVED BY HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2021

Population Groups - At what frequency do you provide services to the following population groups?	Survey Year	Very Frequently	Frequently	Occasionally	Rarely	Never	Total *N*	Statistical Tests
Children ages under 11	2021	10%	9%	11%	10%	59%	759	χ^2 (4, *N*=4791) = 24.15, *p* < .001
	2015	13%	13%	12%	12%	50%	4065	
Adolescents ages 12-17	2021	12%	18%	18%	15%	37%	756	χ^2 (4, *N*=4812) = 50.91, *p* < .001
	2015	12%	22%	22%	19%	25%	4067	
Adults ages 18-25	2021	15%	39%	31%	9%	7%	723	-
Adults ages 26-49	2021	29%	47%	14%	3%	7%	734	-
Adults ages 50-64	2021	23%	47%	15%	6%	9%	729	-
Older adults ages 65 or older	2021	18%	30%	22%	13%	16%	712	-
Transgender and gender non-conforming populations	2021	3%	9%	33%	34%	22%	736	χ^2 (4, *N*=4697) = 368.14, *p* < .001
	2015	1%	2%	14%	42%	42%	3961	
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual populations	2021	7%	23%	46%	17%	6%	752	-
American Indian/Alaska Native	2021	0%	3%	18%	38%	41%	714	χ^2 (4, *N*=4697) = 11.76, *p* = .019
	2015	1%	2%	17%	43%	37%	3835	
Asian	2021	3%	15%	46%	28%	9%	736	χ^2 (4, *N*=4767) = 37.27, *p* < .001
	2015	2%	10%	40%	37%	11%	4031	
Black/African American	2021	11%	24%	44%	18%	3%	742	χ^2 (4, *N*=4812) = 9.67, *p* = .046
	2015	12%	26%	38%	20%	4%	4070	
Hispanic	2021	9%	25%	45%	15%	6%	736	χ^2 (4, *N*=4768) = 7.27, *p* = .122
	2015	9%	25%	42%	19%	5%	4032	
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2021	1%	2%	15%	38%	45%	720	-
White	2021	59%	35%	5%	0%	0%	736	χ^2 (4, *N*=4823) = 30.43, *p* < .001
	2015	62%	34%	3%	1%	0%	4087	
Two or More Races	2021	10%	31%	43%	13%	4%	718	χ^2 (4, *N*=4672) = 19.73, *p* < .001
	2015	7%	25%	45%	18%	4%	3954	
Populations living with chronic pain	2021	13%	26%	33%	18%	10%	748	-
Populations living with chronic illnesses	2021	18%	30%	30%	15%	7%	748	-
Populations living with physical or sensory disabilities	2021	8%	16%	33%	29%	14%	747	-
Populations living with intellectual, developmental, learning, or cognitive disabilities	2021	10%	17%	25%	30%	19%	749	-
Active duty military	2021	1%	3%	13%	29%	54%	736	χ^2 (4, *N*=4769) = 13.49, *p* = .479
	2015	2%	3%	12%	26%	57%	4033	
Retired military/veterans	2021	7%	8%	33%	28%	24%	744	-
Homeless	2021	2%	3%	13%	21%	62%	752	χ^2 (4, *N*=4823) = 39.10, *p* < .001
	2015	3%	6%	17%	24%	50%	4071	
Working poor	2021	8%	17%	33%	21%	21%	754	χ^2 (4, *N*=4823) = 39.10, *p* < .001
	2015	12%	26%	31%	18%	12%	4081	
Unemployed	2021	9%	20%	41%	19%	12%	753	χ^2 (4, *N*=4835) = 83.66, *p* < .001
	2015	14%	26%	37%	15%	7%	4071	
Immigrant populations	2021	6%	11%	30%	28%	25%	746	-
Rural communities	2021	8%	14%	22%	18%	39%	752	χ^2 (4, *N*=4813) = 84.78, *p* < .001
	2015	12%	17%	26%	21%	23%	4061	
Religious communities	2021	4%	13%	32%	27%	24%	746	-

Note: Percentages are based on row totals and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial/ethnic categories were those included as APA's data standard, which at the time did not include Arab, Middle Eastern or North African populations. The current APA data standard includes this population group and will be used in all future APA surveys. This addition would better reflect demographic diversity of the US population. Some population groups were not included in the 2015 survey. Chi-square tests were conducted to compare frequencies at which psychologists provided services to each population group in 2015 (where available) and 2021.

Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

TABLE 19.

WORK HOURS BY AGE GROUPS SERVED, 2021

Age Groups - Approximately how many hours do you spend per week providing service to the following population groups?	**Hours Spent per Week, *N* = 783**	
	M	***Mdn***
Children ages under 11	2.2	0
Adolescents ages 12-17	2.9	0
Adults ages 18-25	4.5	2
Adults ages 26-49	7.6	5
Adults ages 50-64	5.6	4
Older adults ages 65 or older	4.0	1

Note: Cases where respondents did not fill out work hours for any populations were treated as missing and were excluded from analysis; cases where respondents left some but not all populations blank were treated as zeros. Work hours included both primary and secondary jobs. Total hours providing services presented in this table are different from those presented in Table 6 due to missing values (respondents may report hours providing services but not specific work hours by population served).
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists.

SECTION 5

CULTURAL RESPONSIVENESS

TABLE 20.

CULTURAL RESPONSIVENESS OF HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2015 AND 2021

Overall cultural Responsiveness - How prepared were you by yourdoctoral training program to treat patients from diverse cultural populations?	**Survey Year**	**Extremely well prepared**	**Well prepared**	**Fairly prepared**	**Slightly prepared**	**Not at all prepared**	**Total *N***	**Statistical Tests**
	2021	27%	36%	25%	7%	59%	761	χ^2 (4, *N*=2559) = 105.54, *p* < .001
	2015	39%	28%	16%	3%	50%	1798	
Population groups - How knowledgeable are you about ways of working with clients in each of the following population areas?	**Survey Year**	**Extremely knowledgeable**	**Very knowledgeable**	**Knowledgeable**	**Somewhat knowledgeable**	**Not at all knowledgeable**	**Total**	**Statistical Tests**
Children (under 11)	2021	21%	16%	15%	27%	22%	752	χ^2 (4, *N*=2626) = 35.73, *p* < .001
	2015	25%	21%	17%	24%	12%	1874	
Adolescents (12-17)	2021	25%	20%	21%	27%	6%	754	χ^2 (4, *N*=2638) = 65.97, *p* < .001
	2015	29%	29%	23%	16%	3%	1884	
Adults ages 18-25	2021	39%	43%	16%	2%	0%	757	-
Adults ages 26-49	2021	45%	40%	12%	3%	0%	757	-
Adults ages 50-64	2021	42%	37%	14%	4%	2%	757	-
Older adults (65 or older)	2021	29%	32%	20%	13%	5%	750	χ^2 (4, *N*=2627) = 97.14, *p* < .001
	2015	13%	35%	28%	17%	7%	1877	
Transgender and gender non-conforming populations	2021	4%	18%	33%	33%	12%	756	χ^2 (4, *N*=2623) = 17.36, *p* = .002
	2015	4%	16%	28%	36%	17%	1867	
Gay, lesbian, or bisexual populations	2021	11%	29%	38%	19%	3%	757	χ^2 (4, *N*=2635) = 44.38, *p* < .001
	2015	12%	39%	36%	11%	2%	1878	
American Indian/Alaska Native	2021	1%	5%	23%	37%	35%	747	χ^2 (4, *N*=2625) = 154.69, *p* < .001
	2015	3%	14%	29%	38%	15%	1878	
Asian	2021	3%	14%	43%	35%	6%	747	χ^2 (4, *N*=2627) = 76.35, *p* < .001
	2015	4%	25%	44%	23%	3%	1880	
Black/African American	2021	6%	27%	49%	17%	1%	750	χ^2 (4, *N*=2628) = 41.38, *p* < .001
	2015	9%	36%	42%	11%	1%	1878	
Hispanic	2021	8%	25%	46%	19%	2%	747	x^2 (4, *N*=2624) = 36.19, *p* < .001
	2015	11%	34%	40%	14%	2%	1877	
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	2021	1%	4%	21%	34%	40%	743	χ^2 (4, *N*=2607) = 56.45, *p* < .001
	2015	2%	9%	25%	37%	27%	1864	
White	2021	51%	35%	13%	1%	0%	750	-
Two or More Races	2021	7%	30%	43%	17%	3%	741	-
Populations living with chronic pain	2021	17%	26%	32%	20%	5%	758	-
Populations living with chronic illnesses	2021	19%	30%	29%	18%	4%	756	-
Populations living with physical or sensory disabilities	2021	10%	17%	29%	30%	13%	756	-
Populations living with intellectual, developmental, learning, or cognitive disabilities	2021	15%	20%	24%	27%	13%	755	-
Active duty military	2021	5%	10%	25%	33%	27%	757	χ^2 (4, *N*=2633) = 146.14, *p* < .001
	2015	13%	19%	28%	28%	12%	1876	
Retired military/veterans	2021	10%	15%	29%	28%	19%	756	-
Homeless	2021	2%	3%	13%	21%	62%	752	-
Unemployed	2021	7%	20%	39%	29%	5%	755	-
Immigrant populations	2021	4%	15%	33%	35%	13%	756	χ^2 (4, *N*=2625) = 6.18, *p* = .186-
	2015	5%	15%	29%	37%	14%	1869	
Rural communities	2021	9%	19%	27%	29%	16%	752	χ^2 (4, *N*=2625) = 44.12, *p* < .001
	2015	15%	25%	26%	25%	10%	1876	
Religious communities	2021	7%	17%	33%	30%	13%	750	χ^2 (4, *N*=2622) = 185.04, *p* < .001
	2015	15%	31%	34%	17%	3%	1872	

Note: Percentages are based on row totals and may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Racial/ethnic categories were those included as APA's data standard, which at the time did not include Arab, Middle Eastern or North African populations. The current APA data standard includes this population group and will be used in all future APA surveys. This addition would better reflect demographic diversity of the US population. Some population groups were not included in the 2015 survey. Chi-square tests were conducted to compare cultural responsiveness of psychologists providing services to each population group in 2015 (where available) and 2021.

Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists; APA, 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

SECTION 6

RESPONSE TO THE CORONAVIRUS PANDEMIC

TABLE 21.

TELEHEALTH AND IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC, 2020-21

Time frame	April-May 2020 *N* = 1432	Sept-Oct 2020 *N* = 1787	April-May 2021 *N* = 839	Statistical Tests
Telehealth Status - Are you currently treating any patients in person?				
All Patients in Person	3%	3%	11%	χ^2 (2, *N*=4058) = 94.78, $p < .001$
Some in Person, Some Remotely	17%	31%	41%	χ^2 (2, *N*=4058) = 164.31, $p < .001$
All Patients Remote	80%	66%	48%	χ^2 (2, *N*=4058) = 248.05, $p < .001$
Total	100%	100%	100%	χ^2 (4, *N*=4058) = 289.77, $p < .001$
Impact of COVID-19 - How has the COVID-19 crisis impacted how much you work currently?				
Working More	18%	31%	38%	χ^2 (2, *N*=4058) = 120.89, $p < .001$
Working the Same Amount	33%	45%	46%	χ^2 (2, *N*=4058) = 58.74, $p < .001$
Working Less	49%	24%	16%	χ^2 (2, *N*=4058) = 345.78, $p < .001$
Total	100%	100%	100%	χ^2 (4, *N*=4058) = 359.87, $p < .001$

Note: Details may not sum to 100% due to rounding. Chi-square test was conducted to compare psychologists' telehealth status as well as the impact from the COVID-19 pandemic across time, both in terms of all categories (shown in the last row) and in terms of each specific category (shown in each row of each category).
Source: APA, 2020 Membership Professional Needs Survey; APA, 2020 Telehealth Survey; APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists

TABLE 22.

DIGITAL HEALTH TECHNOLOGIES USED BY HEALTH SERVICE PSYCHOLOGISTS, 2021

Digital Health Technologies - What digital health technologies are you currently using in your clinical practice?	*N* = 772
Telehealth platforms	89%
Secure messaging tools	34%
Wearables or mhealth sensors	1%
Wellness apps	13%
Mental health treatment apps or digital therapeutics	7%
Virtual reality	2%
Clinical decision support systems	1%
All other technologies	6%
Total	100%

Note: Data for digital health technologies were not collected in the 2015 survey. Individuals may select more than one category of telehealth technology.
Source: APA, 2021 Survey of Health Service Psychologists.

REFERENCES

American Psychological Association. (2016). 2015 survey of psychology health service providers. https://www.apa.org/workforce/publications/15-health-service-providers

American Psychological Association. (2020). 2020 Membership Professional Needs Survey. [Unpublished special analysis].

American Psychological Association. (2020). 2020 Telehealth Survey. [Unpublished special analysis]

Czajka, J. L., & Beyler, A. (2016). Declining Response Rates in Federal Surveys: Trends and Implications. https://aspe.hhs.gov/system/files/pdf/255531/Decliningresponserates.pdf

National Center for the Analysis of Healthcare Data. (2018). Enhanced State Licensure Data. [Unpublished raw data].



AMERICAN
PSYCHOLOGICAL
ASSOCIATION