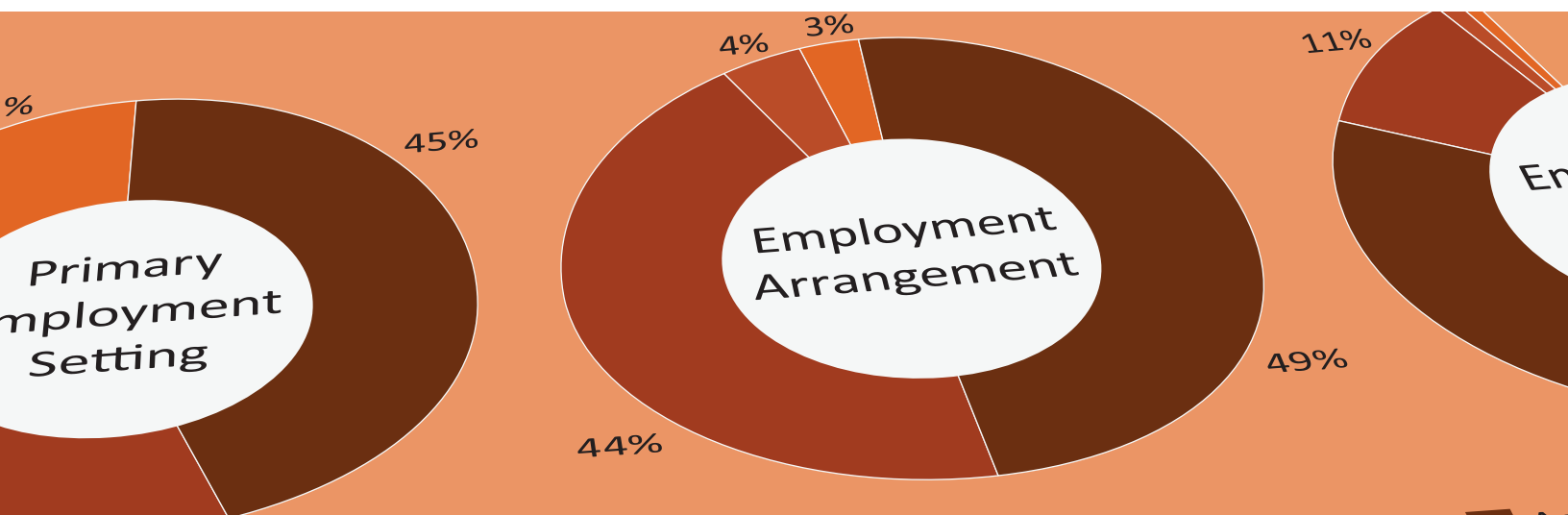


2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers

American Psychological Association
Center for Workforce Studies

Auntré Hamp, Karen Stamm, Luona Lin, and Peggy Christidis
September 2016



Recommended citation: American Psychological Association. (2016). *2015 survey of psychology health service providers*. Washington, DC: Author.

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.

Auntré Hamp is a former staff member of the Center for Workforce Studies and is currently at Healthy Solutions Institute.

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 system. 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

Executive Summary	1
Introduction and Methodology	2
Sample Differences between APA Members and Non-Members	3
Section 1. Demographic and Educational Characteristics	5
Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents	5
Education and Training Characteristics of Survey Respondents	7
Section 2. Employment Characteristics	10
Work Settings	10
Work Hours	13
Licensure	15
Characteristics of Psychologists Providing Direct Patient/Client Care	16
Section 3. Populations Served by Psychologists	21
Section 4. Geropsychology Service Provision	29
Hours Providing Care to Older Adults	29
Interest in Further Geropsychology Specialized Educational Opportunities	30
Medicare Participation and Changes	31
Section 5. Team-Based Care Provision	33
Section 6. Cultural Competency Characteristics	38
Level of Preparedness and Knowledge	38
Resources for Building Cultural Competency	43
Conclusion	45
Acknowledgements	46
References	47
Appendix A. Data underlying Figures	48
Appendix B. Survey Instrument	74

Table of Figures

Section 1

Figure 1a.	Types of Degrees, Re-specialization, and Internship of Survey Respondents.....	8
Figure 1b.	Type of Doctoral Degree by Gender and Race/Ethnicity.....	9

Section 2

Figure 2a.	Employment Characterists: Setting, Arrangement, and Status	10
Figure 2b.	Employment Arrangement by Gender and Race/Ethnicity	11
Figure 2c.	Primary and Secondary Broad Employment Settings.....	12
Figure 2d.	Primary Employment Setting by Gender and Race/Ethnicity.....	13
Figure 2e.	Hours Worked per Week.....	14
Figure 2f.	Mean Hours Worked per Week by Work Activity	14
Figure 2g.	Types of Licenses.....	15
Figure 2h.	Number of Psychologists at Practice Locations for Primary and Secondary Positions..	16
Figure 2i.	Primary and Secondary Specialty	17
Figure 2j.	Payment Coverage for Patients/Clients.....	18
Figure 2k.	Future Plans for Direct Services in Next 12 Months.....	19
Figure 2l.	Frequency of Providing Services to Patients/Clients by Treatment Areas	20

Section 3

Figure 3a.	Frequency of Providing Services to Groups of Populations	21
Figure 3b.	Frequency of Providing Services to Age Populations	22
Figure 3c.	Frequency of Providing Services to Gender Identity Populations	23
Figure 3d.	Frequency of Providing Services to Race/Ethnicity Populations	24
Figure 3e.	Frequency of Providing Services to Sexual Orientation Populations.....	25
Figure 3f.	Frequency of Providing Services to Socioeconomic Status Populations	26
Figure 3g.	Frequency of Providing Services to Military Status Populations.....	26
Figure 3h.	Frequency of Providing Services to Rural Communities.....	27
Figure 3i.	Treatment of Patients/Clients Whose Primary Focus of Care Was Related to Disabilities and Health Conditions.....	28

Section 4

Figure 4a. Mean Hours per Week Spent on Types of Services Provided to Older Adults	30
Figure 4b. Interest in Further Geropsychology Specialized Educational Opportunities	31
Figure 4c. Medicare Participation	32
Figure 4d. Medicare Changes.....	32

Section 5

Figure 5a. Frequency of Collaboration by Type of Professional.....	34
Figure 5b. Degree of Influence in Team-Based Clinical Decision-Making by Type of Professional.....	35
Figure 5c. Understanding and Confidence in Working with Types of Professionals	36
Figure 5d. Importance of Educational and Training Experiences in Team-Based Care Provision ..	37

Section 6

Figure 6a. Level of Preparedness for Providing Services to Culturally Diverse Groups.....	38
Figure 6b. Level of Knowledge by Type of Patient/Client Populations	39
Figure 6c. Level of Knowledge by Age Groups.....	40
Figure 6d. Level of Knowledge by Racial/Ethnic Groups	41
Figure 6e. Level of Knowledge by Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity	41
Figure 6f. Level of Knowledge by Other Groups of Populations	42
Figure 6g. Level of Knowledge by Health Conditions/Disabilities	43

Table of Tables

Section 1

Table 1a. Demographic and Educational Characteristics of Survey Respondents.....	6
Table 1b. Marital Status and Dependents of Survey Respondents.....	7

Section 5

Table 5a. Collaborative Clinical Care Activities	33
Table 5b. Number of Collaborative Clinical Care Activities	34

Section 6

Table 6a. Reported Utilization of Resources by Group of Population	44
--	----

Appendix A

Table 1. Demographic and Employment Characteristics of Respondents by APA Membership.....	48
Table 2. Educational Characteristics of Survey Respondents	49
Table 3. Internship, Post-Doctoral Training, and Doctoral Re-Specialization of Survey Respondents	49
Table 4. Highest Type of Degree by Gender and Racial/Ethnic Characteristics.....	50
Table 5. Primary Broad and Specific Work Settings.....	51
Table 6. Secondary Broad and Specific Work Settings.....	53
Table 7. Employment Arrangement and Employment Status of Primary Positions	55
Table 8. Broad Work Settings by Demographic Characteristics.....	55
Table 9. Employment Arrangement by Demographic Characteristics.....	56
Table 10. Hours Worked per Week in Primary and Secondary Positions.....	56
Table 11. Mean and Median Hours Worked per Week by Work Activity.....	57
Table 12. Mean and Median Weeks Worked Annually	57
Table 13. Professional Licensure Status	58
Table 14. Geographic Distribution of Licenses	58
Table 15. Years since Professional Licensure.....	59
Table 16. Number of Psychologists at Practice Locations for Primary and Secondary Positions ..	59
Table 17. Other Licensed Health or Mental Health Professionals in the Primary Work Setting	60
Table 18. Primary and Secondary Area of Specialty.....	60
Table 19. Percentage of Caseloads by Type of Insurance Coverage.....	61

Table 20.	Practice Plans for the Next 12 Months Regarding Direct Patient/Client Care.	61
Table 21.	Ability to Provide Psychological Services in a Language other than English	61
Table 22.	Frequency of Providing Services to Patients/Clients by Treatment Area.	62
Table 23.	Frequency of Providing Services to Groups of Populations	63
Table 24.	Providing Services among Populations Whose Primary Focus of Care Was Related to Disabilities and Health Conditions.	64
Table 25.	Number of Hours per Week Providing Services to Older Adults.	65
Table 26.	Interest in Further Geropsychology Specialized Educational Opportunities	66
Table 27.	Medicare Participation and Changes	67
Table 28.	Frequency of Providing Collaborative Care by Type of Profession	68
Table 29.	Degree of Influence on Clinical Decision-Making by Type of Professionals	69
Table 30.	Level of Knowledge and Confidence in Working with Types of Professionals.	70
Table 31.	Level of Importance of Educational and Training Experiences in Team-Based Care Provision	71
Table 32.	Percentage of Preparedness to Work with Diverse Cultural Populations.	71
Table 33.	Level of Knowledge about Working with Population Areas	72
Table 34.	Percentage Utilizing Resources to Build Competence to Practice with Populations	73

Executive Summary

The purpose of the 2015 American Psychological Association Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers (HSP) was to gain valuable information about licensed psychologists in the United States, including educational background, employment characteristics, and provision of health services. Major findings include:

Health service provider psychologists primarily worked in private practice. Although psychologists worked across many different employment settings, nearly half (44.8 percent) worked in private practice, and most (85.8 percent) were actively working in license-required positions. Respondents spent a mean of 36.0 hours per week in primary positions and spent the most time (18.4 hours per week) providing direct patient/client care. Clinical psychology was the most commonly reported primary specialty (45.1 percent of respondents); anxiety, depressive, and trauma and stressor-related disorders were the most common treatment areas.

Psychologists provided services to diverse groups of people. Respondents frequently or very frequently provided services to White/Caucasian (96 percent), heterosexual (96 percent), and adult (83 percent) populations, while lower percentages of respondents frequently or very frequently provided services to transgender, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, children, older adult, active duty military, homeless, and rural populations.

Psychologists who frequently provided services to older adults spent the most time providing direct individual psychotherapy. Respondents who frequently provided services to older adults reported spending a mean of 8.7 hours a week providing services to older patients/clients. They also reported similar amounts of time conducting individual psychotherapy (7.7 hours). These respondents were most interested in further educational opportunities in assisting patients/clients adjust to medical illness or disability (57.1 percent), depression (54.2 percent), and bereavement and grief (51.5 percent).

Most psychologists collaborated with other types of health professionals. Psychologists reported engaging in a mean of 2.3 collaborative clinical care activities, such as sharing waiting room space with other health care professionals (50.4 percent of respondents) and using the same electronic medical record (39.2 percent). Respondents reported frequently collaborating with psychiatrists, social workers, non-psychiatrist physicians, and counselors. Overall, respondents reported high levels of confidence in working with a variety of health care professionals.

Psychologists felt well prepared to provide services to diverse populations. Over half of respondents (52.7 percent) reported being well-prepared to deal with diverse populations. Additionally, they reported being knowledgeable about working with many diverse populations. Books and peer-reviewed journals and colleagues were the most common resources that they used to gain information about diverse populations. Psychologists reported that they utilized their graduate training program the least in regards to increasing competency.

Introduction and Methodology

This report summarizes the findings of the 2015 American Psychological Association (APA) Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers (HSP). It provides an overview of the demographic and educational characteristics, employment settings, direct patient/client care provision, and other provider-related information for licensed health service psychologists in the United States.

Sample

The target population for the survey was U.S. licensed, doctoral-level psychologists. State licensing board lists from 50 states and the District of Columbia were collected, standardized, merged, and de-duplicated by staff in APA's Information Technology Services. Records were matched by first and last name, email address (where available), and mailing address. APA Center for Workforce Studies staff identified doctoral-level psychologists by the license type and license status records reported by each state.

A total of 100,305 unique licensed psychologists with doctoral degrees were identified. Of these, 45,595 individuals had email addresses: 29,902 (65.6 percent) were APA members, and 15,693 (34.4 percent) were non-members. The majority of email addresses were obtained from APA member records and the state licensing board records. Other sources of email addresses, such as American Board of Professional Psychology rosters,¹ were also used.

A total of 8,914 email messages were undeliverable, bringing the number of delivered emails to 36,681. A total of 5,325 individuals completed the survey, yielding a response rate of 14.5 percent. 3,986 APA members and 1,339 non-members completed the survey, yielding a 16.4 percent response rate for APA members and 10.8 percent response rate for non-members.

Measures

The survey contained sections on demographic and educational characteristics, licensure, practice and employment characteristics, and populations served. In order to reduce survey burden, half of the respondents were randomly directed to a survey section on team-based care. The other half were randomly directed to a section on cultural competency. Those who reported working with older adults occasionally, frequently, or very frequently were directed to a section on geropsychology.

Procedures

Potential respondents received a pre-notification email message and were informed of the forthcoming survey and its purposes. One week later, potential respondents received an email message with a unique survey link. Up to three reminder emails were sent approximately one to two weeks apart to those who had not completed the survey. As an incentive for participation, respondents who completed the survey were entered into a random drawing for one of 10 iPad tablets.

1. Due to the difference in the quality of email addresses obtained from various sources in different states, the sample of the HSP survey may not be nationally representative.

Caveats

Results should be compared cautiously to the results of the 2008 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers. There was a shift from a mixed mode survey format in 2008 (online and mailed versions) to an entirely online survey format in 2015. The survey questions may not be identical for the 2008 and 2015 surveys. Even minor changes in question wording can influence response patterns.

Sample Differences between APA Members and Non-Members

The 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers included both APA members and non-members. APA members represented the majority (74.9 percent) of the sample, while non-members accounted for 25.1 percent. Analyses were conducted to assess any differences between APA members and non-members on a number of factors.

Statistically significant differences or relationships between APA membership status were found in various characteristics such as age, race/ethnicity, employment arrangement and status of currently providing direct patient/client care.² Racial/ethnic diversity was greater in non-members than APA members. Approximately 14.0 percent of non-members and 11.5 percent of APA members identified as racial/ethnic minorities. APA members also tended to be older, with a mean age of 56.8 years (median = 59 years) compared to non-members at 52.6 years (median = 53 years). Over half (61.3 percent) of APA members were 55 years or older, where only 47.8 percent of non-members were within the age range. APA members were also more likely to be self-employed (53.2 percent) than non-members (35.8 percent). Lastly, 89.9 percent of APA members reported currently providing direct patient/client care, which was slightly higher than non-members (87.7 percent). A complete comparison of demographic characteristics and employment arrangement is provided in Table 1 in Appendix A.

Despite these differences between the two groups, the aim of this report is to provide a snapshot of all psychologists. In addition, chi-square tests, which were used to test relationships among groups of respondents, are more sensitive to larger sample sizes. As such, data from APA members and non-members were analyzed together. The remainder of this report will present results from all respondents, collapsed across APA membership status.

2. All comparisons are statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

This report is composed of 6 major sections:

- Section 1 provides an overall demographic and educational breakdown of survey respondents. The demographic characteristics include age, gender, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation, disability status, marital status, and number of dependents. Section 1 also examines education and training characteristics, including doctoral internship, post-doctoral training, doctoral re-specialization, and other professional degrees.
- Section 2 assesses the employment characteristics of doctoral-level psychologists. It provides information on work settings, professional licensure and service characteristics. It also describes the hours worked, psychological specialties, and types of disorders commonly treated by psychologists.
- Section 3 examines the various populations served by health service psychologists. These populations were analyzed by age, gender, race/ethnicity, sexual orientation and other characteristics.
- Section 4 discusses a subset of health service psychologists that serve older adults. Data include types of psychological services provided, participation in Medicare, and interest in types of educational opportunities.
- Section 5 describes participation in team-based care, including types of shared clinical care activities, perceived professional influence on team-based care, understanding of the roles of other professionals, and the importance of educational and training experiences in team-based care provision.
- Section 6 looks at self-reported cultural competency measures, such as preparation to serve diverse populations, knowledge about working with various demographic groups, and the utilization of various sources to build competence in providing clinical services to diverse populations.

Limitations of the data presented in this report, as well as issues for future research, are discussed in the Conclusion. Data tables can be found in Appendix A. Appendix B contains the survey instrument.

Section 1. Demographic and Educational Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics of Survey Respondents

In terms of gender identity, the majority of respondents were female (59.2 percent) with around 40 percent of the respondents being male. Less than 0.1 percent of respondents reported being transgender.

The median age of survey respondents was 58 years, while the mean age was 55.7 years. Over half of respondents (58.0 percent) were over the age of 55. Approximately 5.4 percent of the respondents were under 35 years of age.

In terms of race/ethnicity³, most respondents identified as White/Caucasian (87.8 percent). Racial/ethnic minorities accounted for 12.2 percent of the respondents, with Asians at 2.5 percent, Black/African Americans at 2.6 percent, and Hispanics at 4.4 percent. Less than 1 percent identified as American Indian/Alaska Natives or Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders. 1.7 percent identified as multiracial/multiethnic.

Of those reporting Hispanic ethnicity, Mexican was the most common response, along with other Hispanic/Latino/Spanish origin at 1.7 percent, and 0.5 percent each for Cuban or Puerto Rican.

Regarding sexual orientation, 90.2 percent of respondents identified as heterosexual/straight. Approximately 7 percent of respondents identified as gay, lesbian, bisexual, or other, with 2.4 percent identifying as gay, 2.4 percent identifying as lesbian, 2.1 percent identifying as bisexual, and 0.4 percent identifying as other. Approximately 3 percent of respondents preferred not to answer.

When assessing disability status, 5.8 percent of respondents indicated that they had at least one disability. About 2.0 percent reported having a physical/systemic disability, 0.9 percent reported being deaf or hard of hearing, 0.7 percent reported having a psychiatric disability, 0.6 percent reported a learning disability, 0.5 percent reported being blind or visually impaired, and less than 0.2 percent reported having a cognitive disability.

Table 1a summarizes the demographic characteristics of survey respondents.

3. Racial/ethnic groups are mutually exclusive. Racial/ethnic groups other than Hispanic do not include individuals who reported Hispanic ethnicity. Racial/ethnic minorities include any racial/ethnic groups other than White.

Table 1a. Demographic and Educational Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Demographic Characteristics		N	%
Gender Identity	Female	2730	59.2
	Male	1871	40.6
	Transgender	s	0.1
	Other	s	0.2
	Total	4611	100.0
Age	Under 30	s	0.2
	30-34	s	5.2
	35-39	414	9.1
	40-44	383	8.4
	45-49	417	9.2
	50-54	451	9.9
	55-59	577	12.7
	60-64	785	17.3
	65-69	703	15.5
	70 or older	569	12.5
	Total	4545	100.0
Race/Enthnicity ^a	American Indian/Alaska Native	12	0.3
	Asian	113	2.5
	Black/African American	120	2.6
	Hispanic	200	4.4
	Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	s	0.1
	White/Caucasian	4029	87.8
	Multiracial/Multiethnic	80	1.7
	Other	s	0.7
	Total	4587	100.0
Hispanic Ethnicity	Not Hispanic/Latino/Spanish	4370	95.6
	Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano	78	1.7
	Puerto Rican	25	0.5
	Cuban	25	0.5
	Other Hispanic/Latino/Spanish Origin	77	1.7
	Total	4575	100.0
Sexual Orientation	Heterosexual or Straight	4128	90.2
	Gay	110	2.4
	Lesbian	109	2.4
	Bisexual	94	2.1
	Prefer not to answer	120	2.6
	Other	17	0.4
	Total	4578	100.0
Disability Status	At Least One Disability	265	5.8
	Blind/Visually Impaired	s	0.5
	Deaf/Hard of Hearing	41	0.9
	Physical/Systemic Disability	93	2.0
	Learning Disability	29	0.6
	Psychiatric Disability	30	0.7
	Cognitive Disability	s	0.2
	Other Disability	42	0.9
	No Disability	4319	94.2
	Total	4584	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding or multiple selections.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

^a Racial/ethnic groups are mutually exclusive. Racial/ethnic groups other than Hispanic do not include individuals who reported Hispanic ethnicity.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 1b summarizes the marital status and number of dependents of survey respondents. The majority (77.4 percent) of respondents were married or partnered, with 10.5 percent divorced, 8.6 percent single, 2.8 percent widowed, and 0.7 percent separated. Over half (53.4 percent) of respondents reported having dependents. For those with dependents, the mean and median number of dependents was 2, and nearly 40 percent reported having dependents ages 7-18 years.

Table 1b. Marital Status and Dependents of Survey Respondents

Marital Status	N	%
Married/Partnered	3550	77.4
Single/Never married	396	8.6
Separated	32	0.7
Divorced	481	10.5
Widowed	126	2.8
Total	4585	100.0
Number of Dependents	N	%
0	2136	46.6
1	813	17.7
2	1138	24.8
3	351	7.7
4	111	2.4
5	26	0.6
6	s	0.1
7	s	0.1
Total	4585	100.0
Mean (for those with dependents)	2.0	
Median (for those with dependents)	2.0	
Age of Dependents	N	%
6 or Younger	619	25.3
7 – 18 Years	978	39.9
18 – 26 Years	812	33.2
Over 26 Years Old	816	33.3
Total	2449	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to individual having dependents in multiple age categories.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

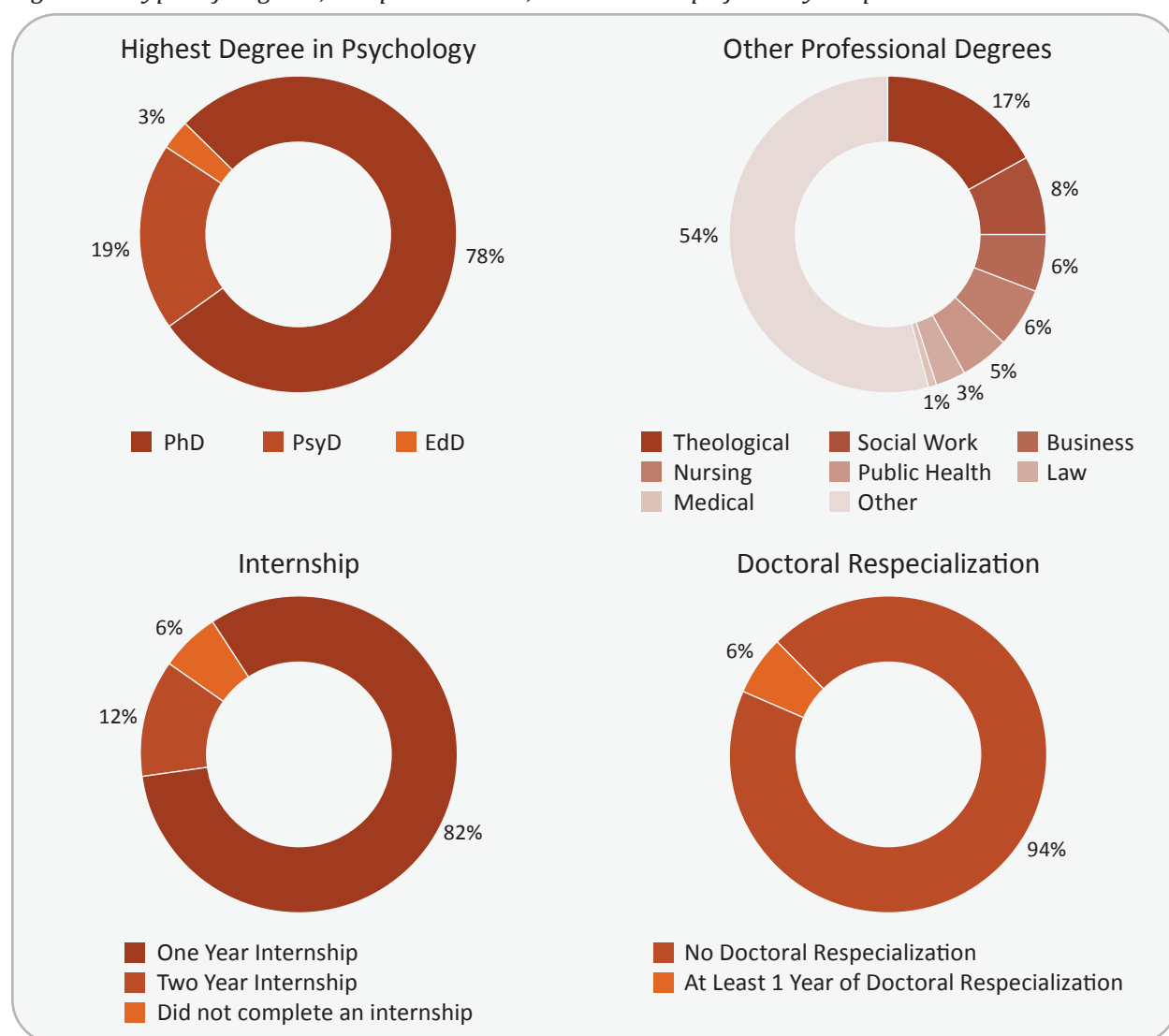
Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Education and Training Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Figure 1a examines the highest psychology degree awarded, internship type and length, doctoral re-specialization, and other non-psychology professional degrees awarded.

The majority of respondents (78.2 percent) reported holding Ph.D. degrees as the highest degree in psychology. Psy.D. (Doctor of Psychology) degrees were the second most held highest degree at 19.3 percent, while 2.7 percent reported Ed.D. (Doctor of Education) degrees as the highest degree in psychology. Approximately 12.9 percent of all respondents reported holding other professional degrees. Types of other professional degrees included theological (16.5 percent), social work (8.3 percent), business (6.4 percent), nursing (5.9 percent), public health (4.9 percent), law (3.5 percent), medical (0.7 percent), and other (53.9) degrees (e.g., counseling, education, public administration, sociology, etc.).

Figure 1a. Types of Degrees, Re-specialization, and Internship of Survey Respondents



Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 2 and Table 3 in Appendix A.

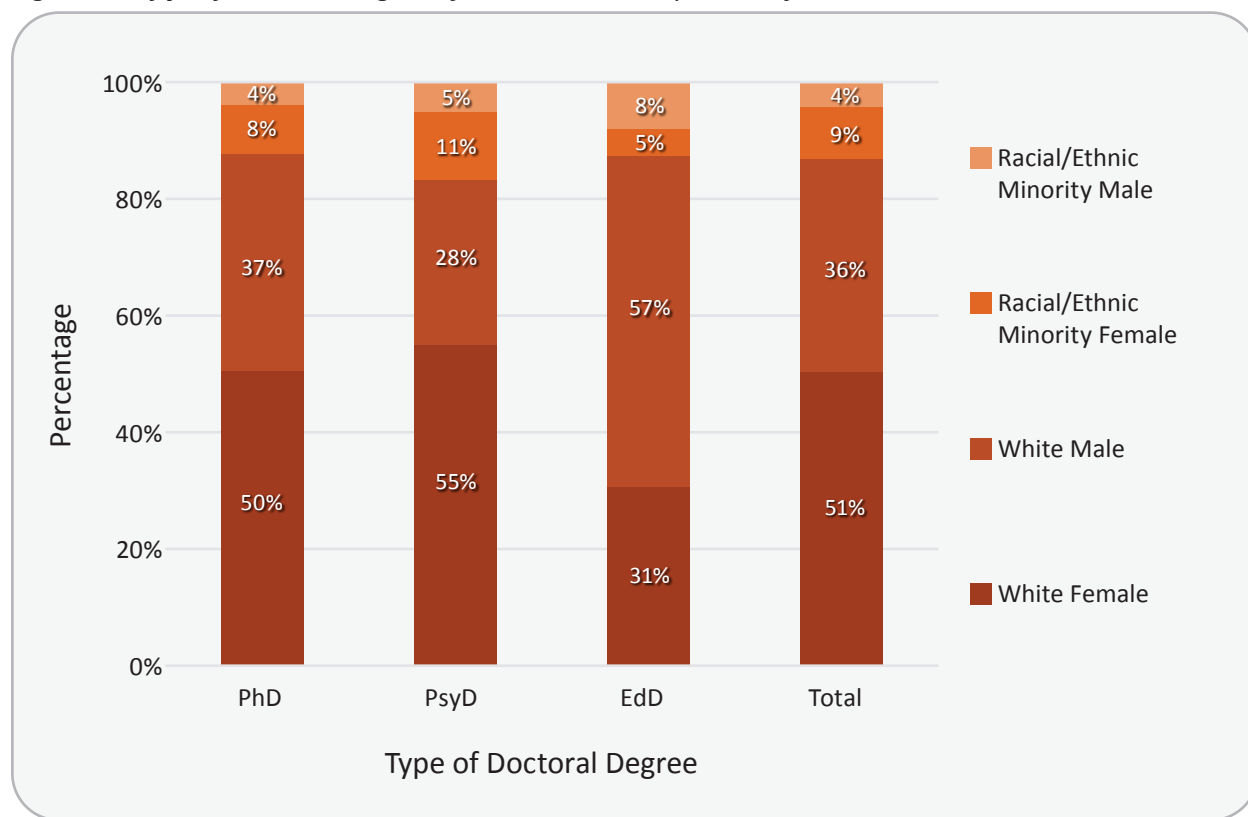
Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

The vast majority (94.3 percent) of respondents reported completing a psychology internship as part of the doctoral program. Most (81.8 percent) completed a one year full-time internship, 12.5 percent completed a two year part-time internship, and 5.7 percent did not complete an internship. Most (71.9 percent) of respondents completed an APA (American Psychological Association)-accredited internship, while 3.0 percent completed a CPA (Canadian Psychological Association)-accredited internship.

The majority (81.8 percent) of respondents completed at least one year of post-doctoral supervised training (full-time or equivalent). Only 5.7 percent reported completing a program of doctoral re-specialization.

Figure 1b illustrates the type of degree awarded by gender and race/ethnicity. Statistically significant relationships⁴ were found between the type of doctoral degree earned and a crosstabulation of gender and race/ethnicity. There was a higher proportion of racial/ethnic minority members among respondents who held Psy.D. degrees than other degrees, whereas the proportions of White respondents who held Ph.D. or Ed.D. degrees were comparably higher. Male representation of respondents who held Ed.D. degrees was the highest among all degrees.

Figure 1b. Type of Doctoral Degree by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. White group does not include Hispanics; racial/ethnic minority group includes any racial/ethnic groups other than non-Hispanic White. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 4 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

4. $\chi^2 (6, N = 4566) = 60.5, p < 0.001$.

Section 2. Employment Characteristics

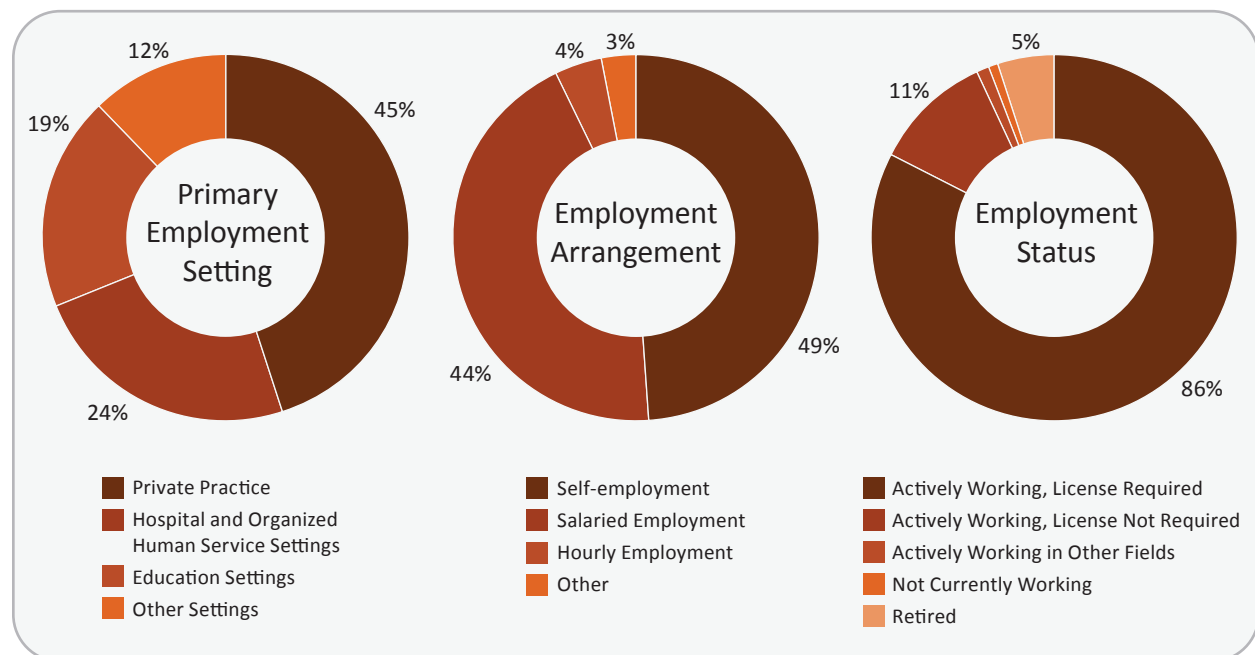
Employment characteristics, such as work setting, employment status and employment arrangement, all influence the delivery of behavioral health care services. These characteristics provide critical information regarding the supply of doctoral-level psychologists. As the health care delivery system continues to change, it is important for psychologists to be aware of the clinical areas and employment settings that are in the greatest demand.

Work Settings

Figure 2a shows employment characteristics. Nearly half of all respondents (44.8 percent) reported their primary work setting as private practice, while 23.6 percent reported working in hospitals or organized human service settings. Approximately 19.4 percent reported working in education settings, such as universities (12.0 percent), four-year colleges (1.1 percent) or other educational settings (6.3 percent). About 12 percent reported working in other work settings, such as government, business, or other settings. Secondary work settings followed similar patterns.

Most respondents reported self-employment (48.9 percent) or salaried employment (43.6 percent). Approximately 85.8 percent of respondents were actively working in positions that required a license. About 11.4 percent reported working in a position where a license was not required, with the remaining respondents reporting working in other fields (1.4 percent), not currently working (1.3 percent), or retired (4.9 percent).

Figure 2a. Employment Characteristics: Setting, Arrangement, and Status

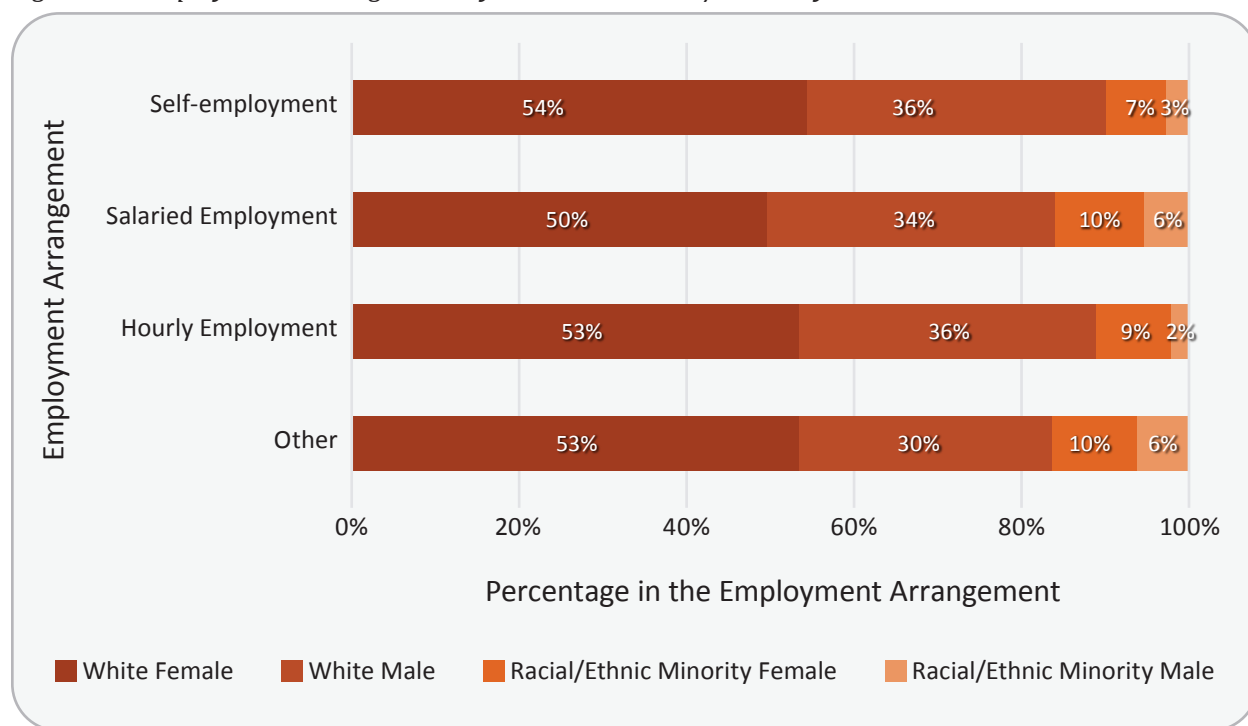


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Tables 5-7 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 2b displays employment arrangements by gender and race/ethnicity. Analysis found a statistically significant relationship⁵ between employment arrangement and a crosstabulation of gender and race/ethnicity. White females reported the highest proportion of self-employment (54.3 percent), followed by White males (35.8 percent). Ethnic minority females (7.1 percent) and ethnic minority males (2.8) were less likely to report self-employment.

Figure 2b. Employment Arrangement by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



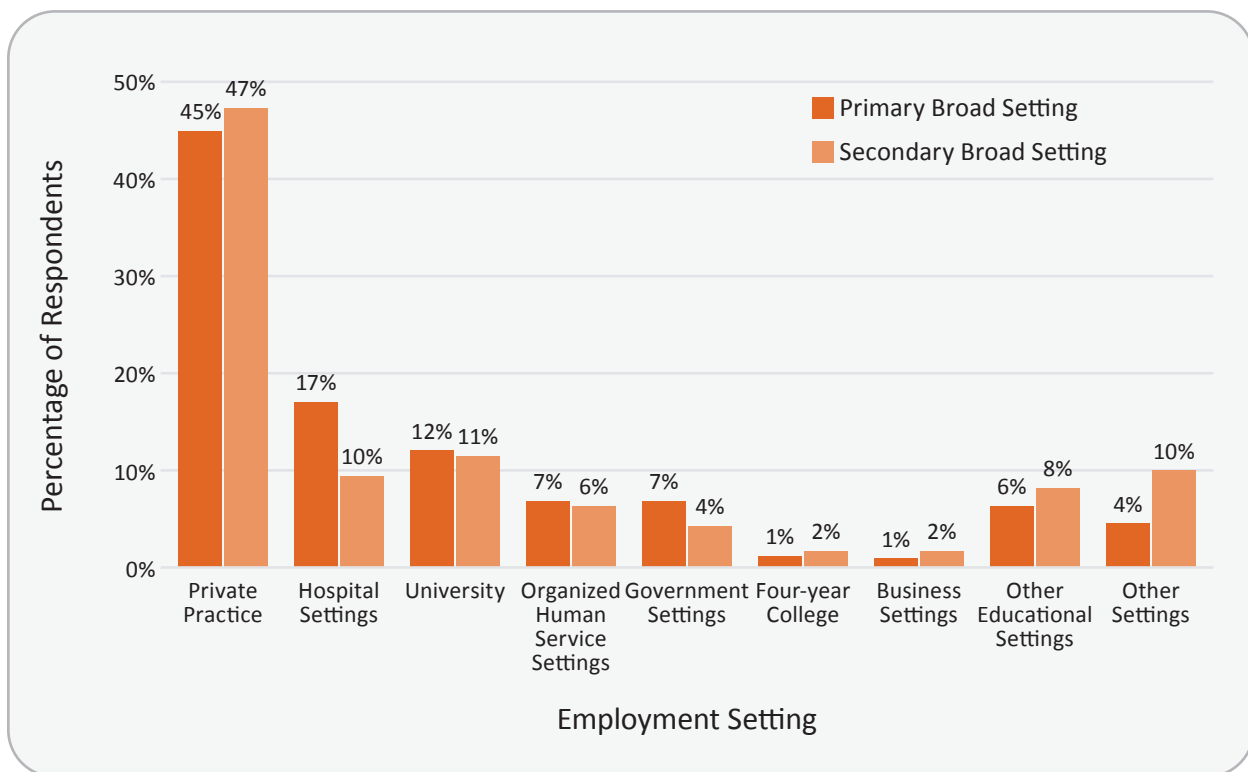
Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. White group does not include Hispanics; racial/ethnic minority group includes any racial/ethnic groups other than non-Hispanic White. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 9 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 2c illustrates primary and secondary employment settings. Private practice was the most common primary (44.8 percent) and secondary (47.2 percent) setting among respondents. In general, the distribution of secondary employment settings was similar to that of primary employment settings.

5. $\chi^2 (9, N = 3704) = 35.21, p < 0.001$.

Figure 2c. Primary and Secondary Broad Employment Settings



Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 5 and Table 6 in Appendix A. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

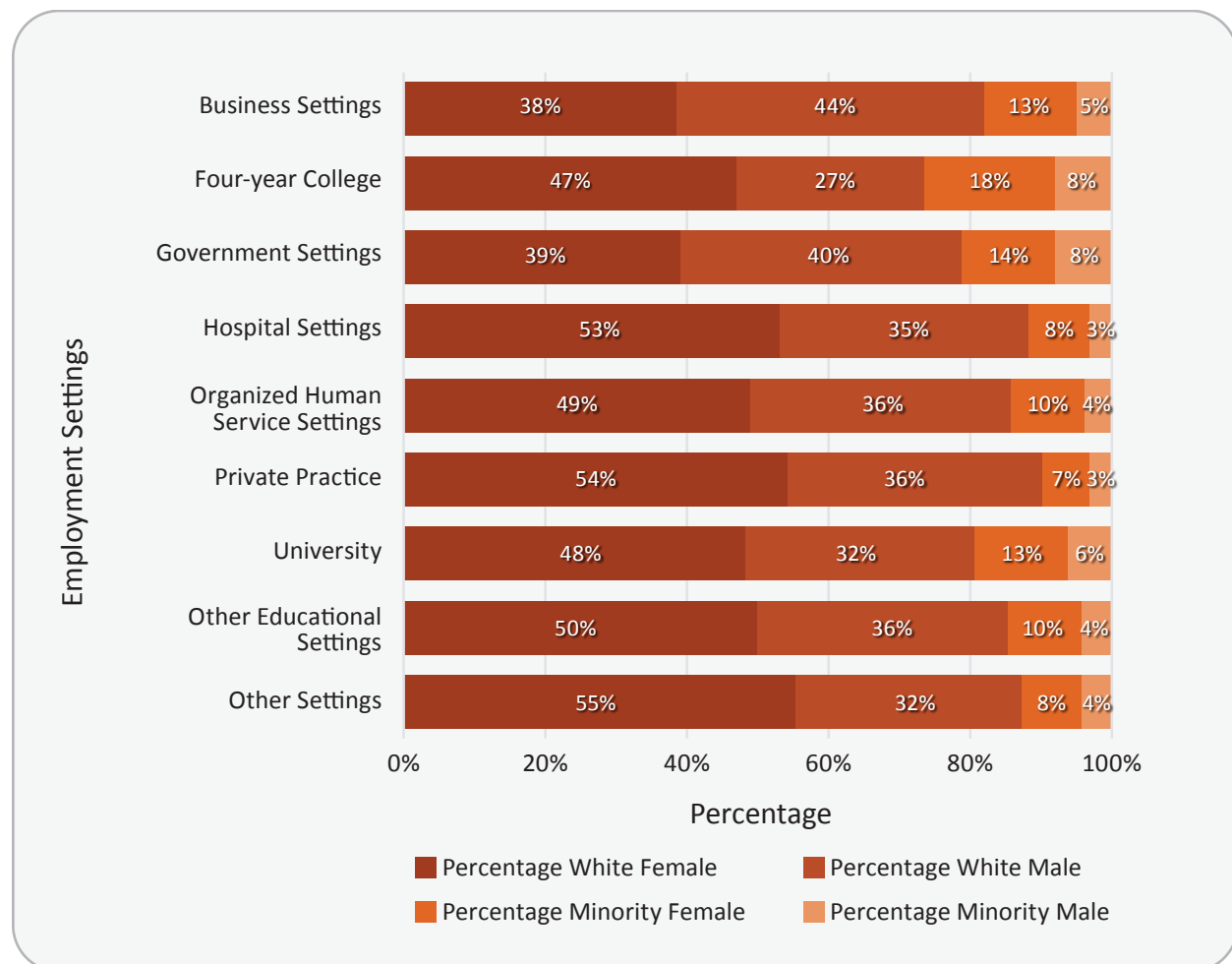
Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 2d shows primary employment setting by gender and race/ethnicity. There was a significant relationship⁶ between primary employment setting and a crosstabulation of gender and race/ethnicity. White females accounted for the largest proportion across all settings, with the smallest proportion in business settings (38.5 percent) and largest proportions in other settings (55.2 percent) and private practice settings (54.3 percent). White males were more prominent within business settings (43.6 percent), with the lowest proportion in four-year college settings (26.5 percent).

A lower proportion of racial/ethnic minority females (6.8 percent) and males (3.1 percent) reported private practice than in other primary work settings. The highest proportion of racial/ethnic minority females was found in four-year college settings (18.4 percent), followed by university settings (non-medical or professional school) (8.3 percent). Similar to racial/ethnic minority females, the highest proportion of racial/ethnic minority males was found in four-year college settings (8.2 percent), followed by government settings (8.0 percent).

6. $\chi^2 (9, N = 3704) = 35.2, p < 0.001$

Figure 2d. Primary Employment Settings by Gender and Race/Ethnicity



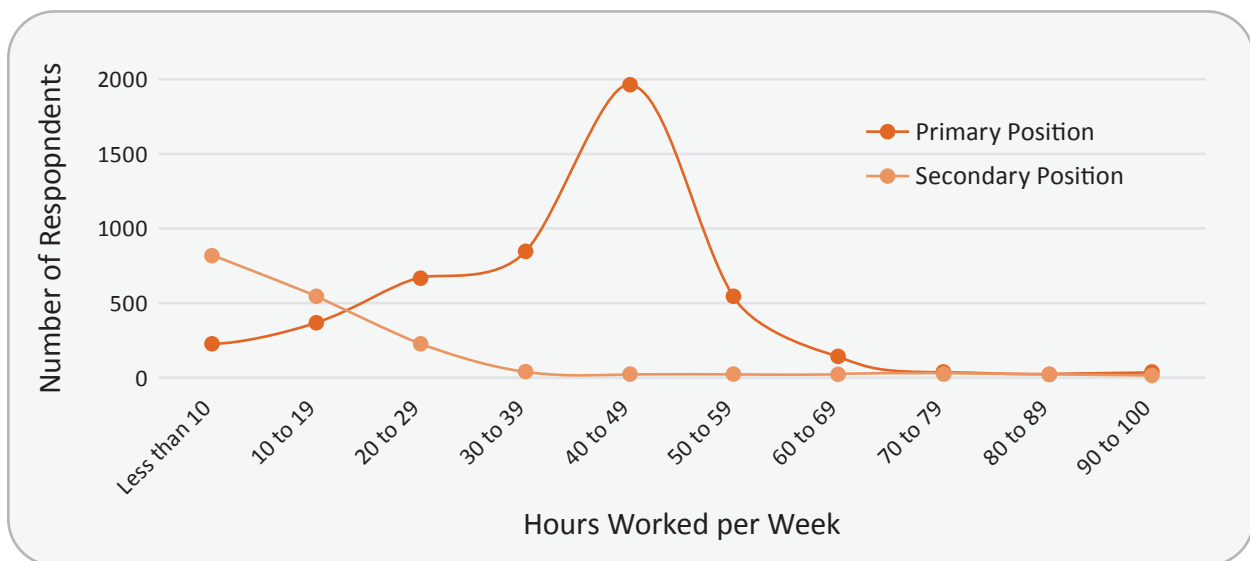
Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. White group does not include Hispanics; racial/ethnic minority group includes any racial/ethnic groups other than non-Hispanic White. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 8 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Work Hours

Figure 2e displays the number of hours worked (in intervals) per week for primary and secondary positions. The median number of hours worked per week in the primary position was 40 hours and 10 hours in the secondary position (mean hours per week were 36.0 and 10.4, respectively). When looking at the categorical breakdown of hours worked, 41.7 percent of respondents reported working between 40 and 49 hours week in their primary positions, followed by 30 to 39 hours per week (17.6 percent) and 20 to 29 hours (13.9 percent). For secondary positions, the majority of psychologists (85.4 percent) reported working 19 hours or less per week.

Figure 2e. Hours Worked per Week

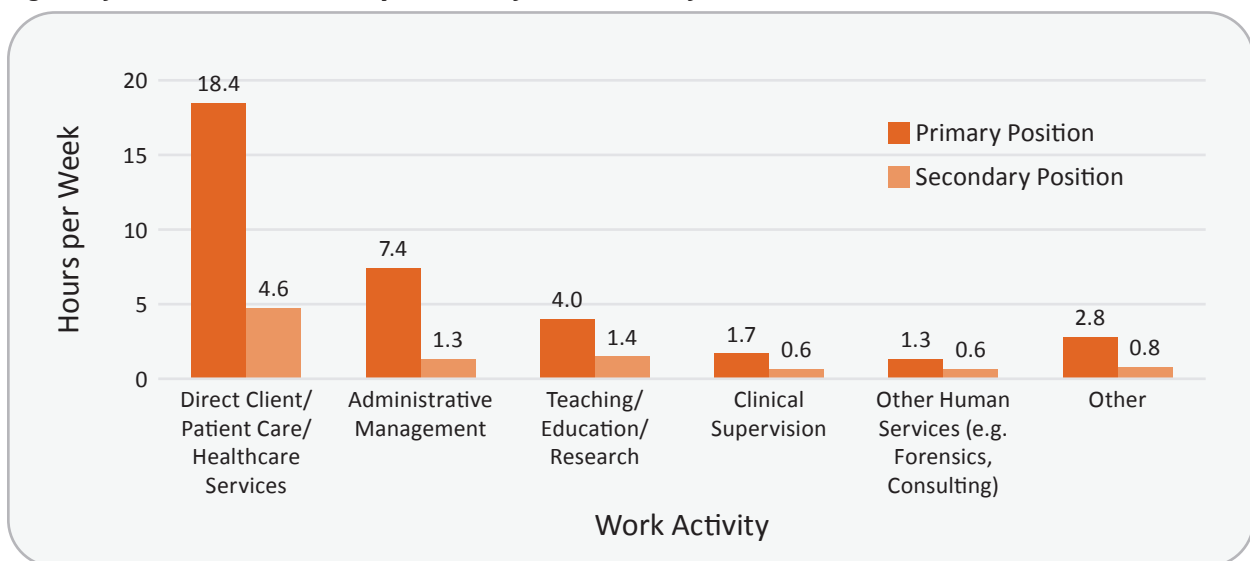


Note: Missing values and outliers (more than 100 hours per week for primary positions and more than 70 hours per week for secondary positions) were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 10 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 2f presents mean number of hours worked per week by work activity. For primary position, providing direct patient/client care/healthcare services was the work activity in which psychologists spent the most hours (18.4) per week, followed by administrative management (7.4 hours), teaching/ education/research (4.0 hours), clinical supervision (1.7 hours), and other human services (1.3 hours). There was a similar pattern for secondary position.

Figure 2f. Mean Hours Worked per Week by Work Activity



Note: Missing values and outliers (total work hours of more than 70 hours per week) were excluded prior to analysis. "Other" category includes clinical/community consultation & prevention, non-clinical consultation, and other work activities. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 11 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

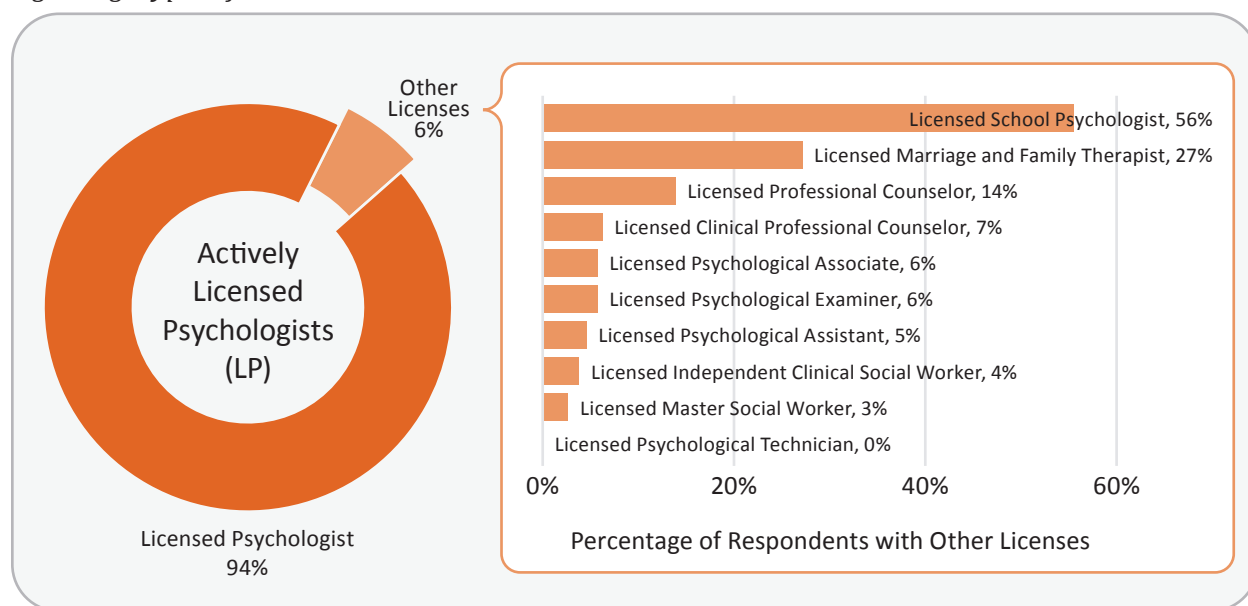
Psychologists reported working a mean of 48.3 weeks (median = 52 weeks) per year, which resulted in a mean of 1742.4 (median = 2000) hours worked in primary positions, and a mean of 465.7 (median = 416) hours worked in secondary positions per year. See Table 12 of Appendix A for a full summary of weeks worked per year.

Licensure

Professional licensure is an important and often necessary component of practicing as a psychology health service provider. Licensure requirements differ from state to state, though there are some general requirements for obtaining professional licensure. Some of the requirements for licensure as a psychologist include a doctoral degree in psychology (some states, e.g., Vermont and West Virginia, license psychologists at the master's degree level), supervised experience and successful completion of the Examination for the Professional Practice of Psychology (EPPP). Given the extensive training and overlap with behavioral health-related degrees, it is also possible for some psychologists to gain other types of licensure.

Figure 2g displays the type of licenses that psychologists reported holding. A vast majority of respondents reported being actively licensed as a psychologist (94.0 percent). Among the 6.0 percent of respondents with other types of licenses, the most common licensure type was licensed school psychologist (55.8 percent), followed by licensed marriage and family therapist (27.4 percent).

Figure 2g. Types of Licenses



Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 13 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

In regards to the geographic distribution of respondents actively licensed as psychologists, the Pacific region (21.0 percent) had the highest representation, followed by the South Atlantic region (16.8 percent). The East South Central region (2.7 percent) had the lowest representation among respondents. See Table 14 of Appendix A for a full summary of licensure by geographic distribution.

More than (54.8 percent) of psychologists with a license have held the license for more than 20 years. See Table 15 of Appendix A for a full summary of years since licensure.

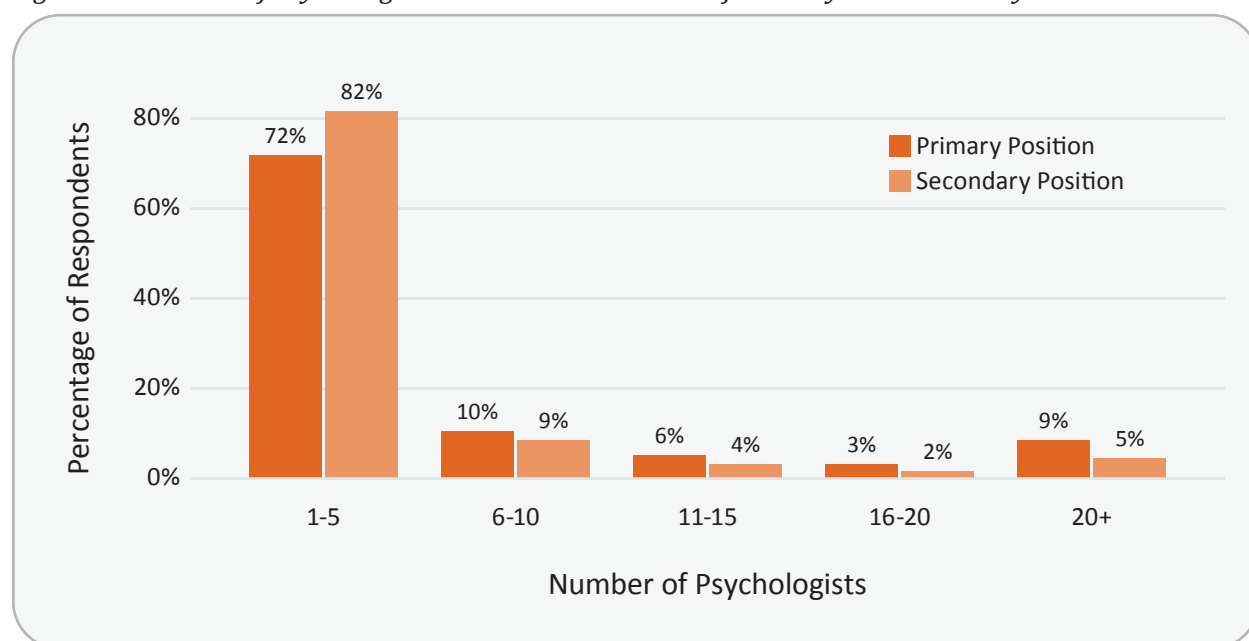
Approximately 83.9 percent of respondents reported having a National Provider Identifier (NPI) number.

Characteristics of Psychologists Providing Direct Services

Approximately 89.3 percent (4,235) of respondents reported providing direct patient/client care. Only respondents who reported providing direct patient/client care were included in the remainder of this report.

Figure 2h illustrates the distribution of the number of psychologists in their practice locations. Most respondents reported having 1 to 5 psychologists (including themselves) working at the practice location of their primary (72.0 percent) and secondary (81.7 percent) positions. Approximately 17.6 percent reported having more than 10 psychologists working at the practice location of their primary position, while 9.6 percent reported the same at the practice location of their secondary position.

Figure 2h. Number of Psychologists at Practice Locations of Primary and Secondary Positions

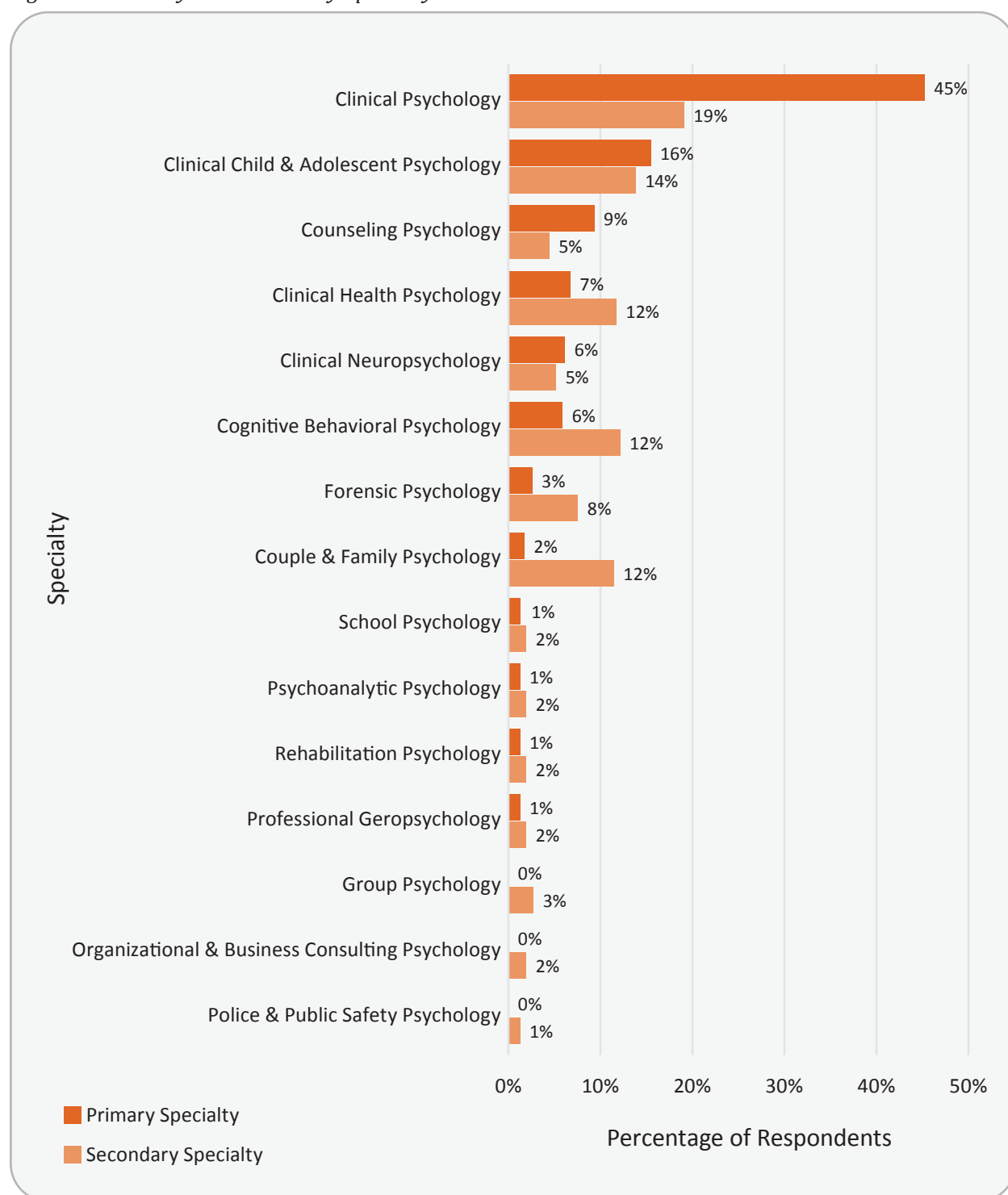


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 16 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 2i shows the distribution of primary and secondary area of specialty. Almost half (45.1 percent) of respondents reported their primary specialty as clinical psychology, followed by clinical child and adolescent psychology (15.5 percent), counseling psychology (9.4 percent), and clinical health psychology (7.0 percent). The least common primary specialties were group psychology, organizational and business consulting psychology, and police and public safety psychology. Similar to primary specialty, clinical psychology was the most common secondary specialty.

Figure 2i. Primary and Secondary Specialty

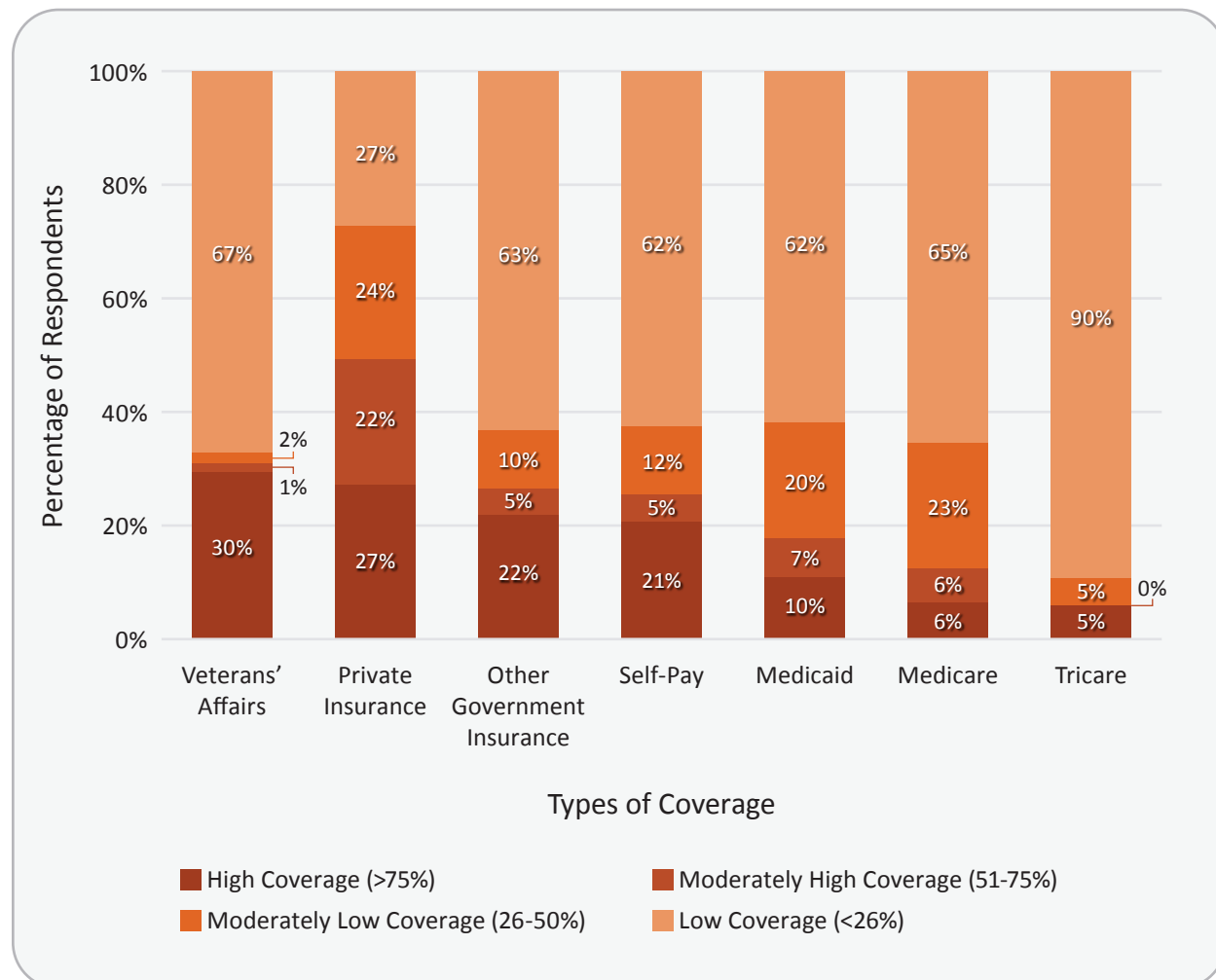


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Respondents who selected the same primary and secondary area of specialty were counted in primary area of specialty only. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 18 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 2j displays the percentages of patient/client coverage by types of payment. Payment coverage was classified into four categories, in which 25 percent or less of patient/client coverage was considered low coverage, 26 to 50 percent was considered moderately low coverage, 51 to 75 percent was considered moderately high coverage, and over 75 percent was considered high coverage. Except for private insurance, over 60 percent of respondents reported low coverage for all types of payment coverage. Ninety percent of respondents reported low coverage for Tricare. Veteran's Affairs coverage had the highest percentage (29.7 percent) of high payment coverage, followed by private insurance (27.1 percent), and other government insurance (21.6 percent).

Figure 2j. Payment Coverage for Patients/Clients

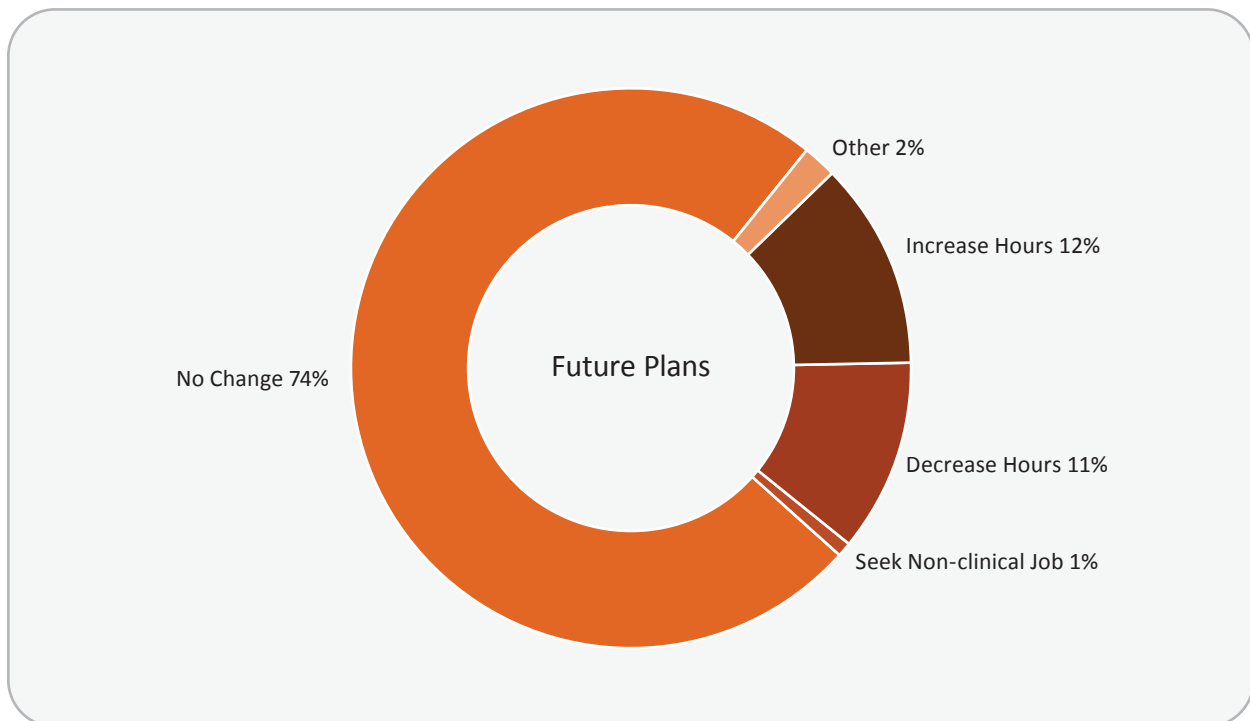


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 19 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 2k displays future plans to provide direct clinical services in the next 12 months. About 74.4 percent reported they had no plans to change their current arrangement. Approximately an even number of respondents reported they would decrease hours (11.8 percent) or increase hours (10.7 percent). One percent of respondents reported that they planned to seek a non-clinical job, and 2.4 percent reported having other future plans.

Figure 2k. Future Plans for Direct Services in Next 12 Months



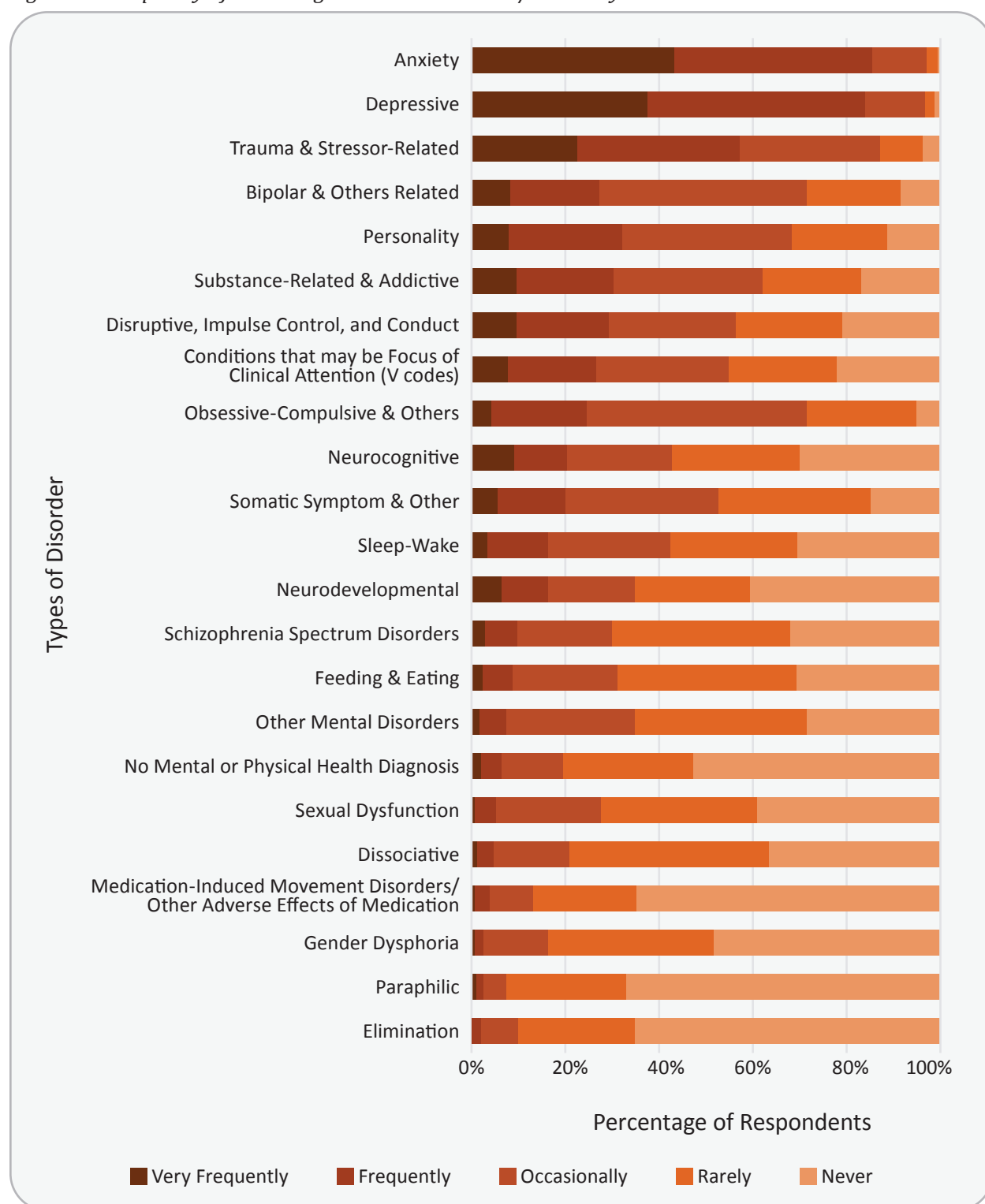
Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 20 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Approximately 10.8 percent of respondents reported being able to provide services in a language other than English, including Spanish (5.5 percent), French (1.1 percent), and other languages (3.7 percent).

Figure 2l shows the frequency of providing services to patients/clients by treatment areas. Anxiety, depressive, and trauma and stressor-related disorders were the most frequently treated disorders. About 85 percent of respondents reported providing services to patients/clients with anxiety disorders frequently or very frequently, followed by depressive disorders (84.2 percent) and trauma and stressor-related disorders (57.0 percent). The least treated disorders included paraphilic, elimination, and medication-induced movement disorders.

Figure 2l. Frequency of Providing Services to Patients/Clients by Treatment Areas



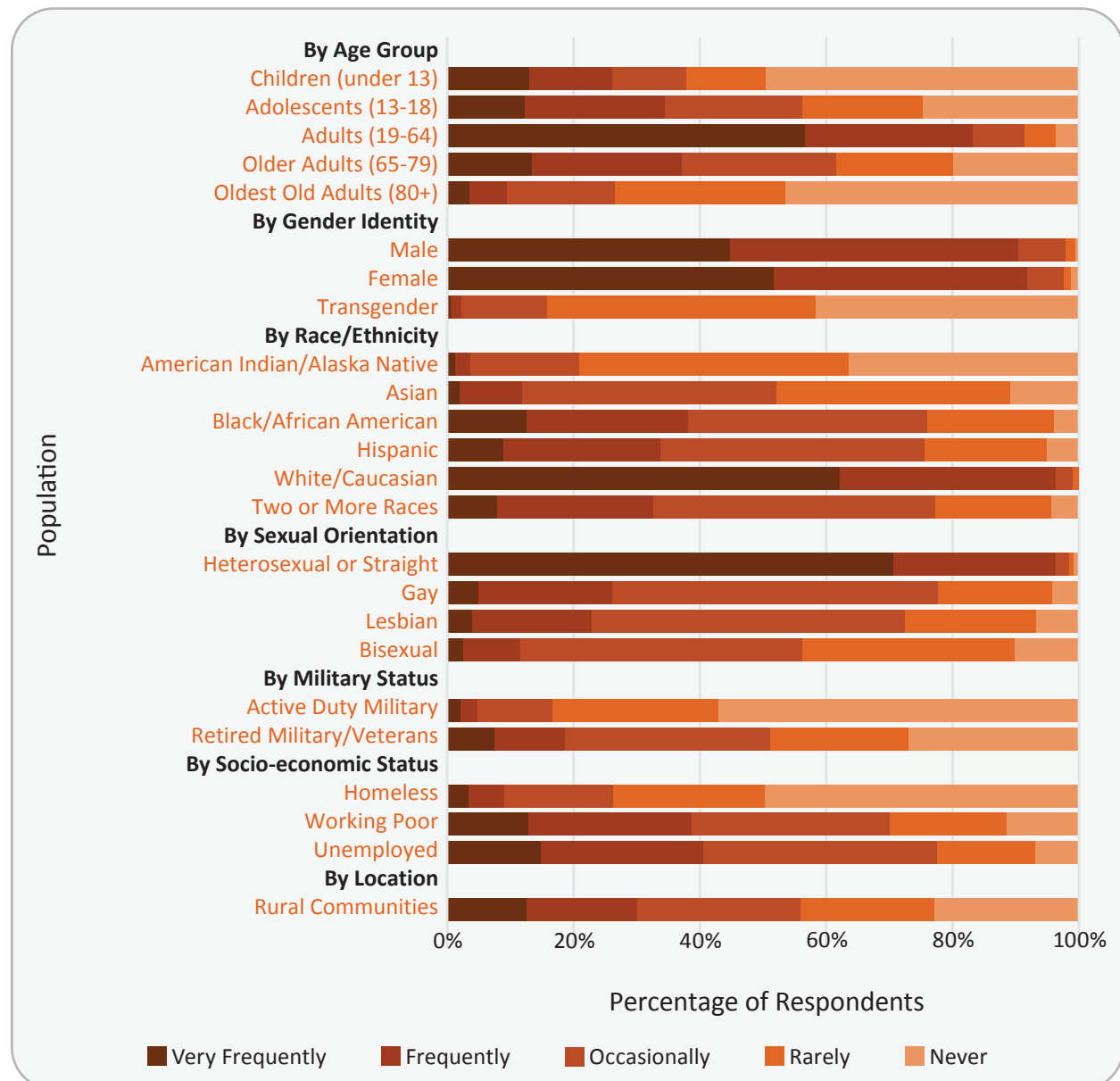
Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 22 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Section 3. Populations Served by Psychologists

Psychologists provide clinical services to diverse populations. Healthcare services research data show that various populations utilize behavioral health services at different rates (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration, 2013). Figure 3a provides an overview of population groups and categories described in this report.

Figure 3a. Frequency of Providing Services to Groups of Populations

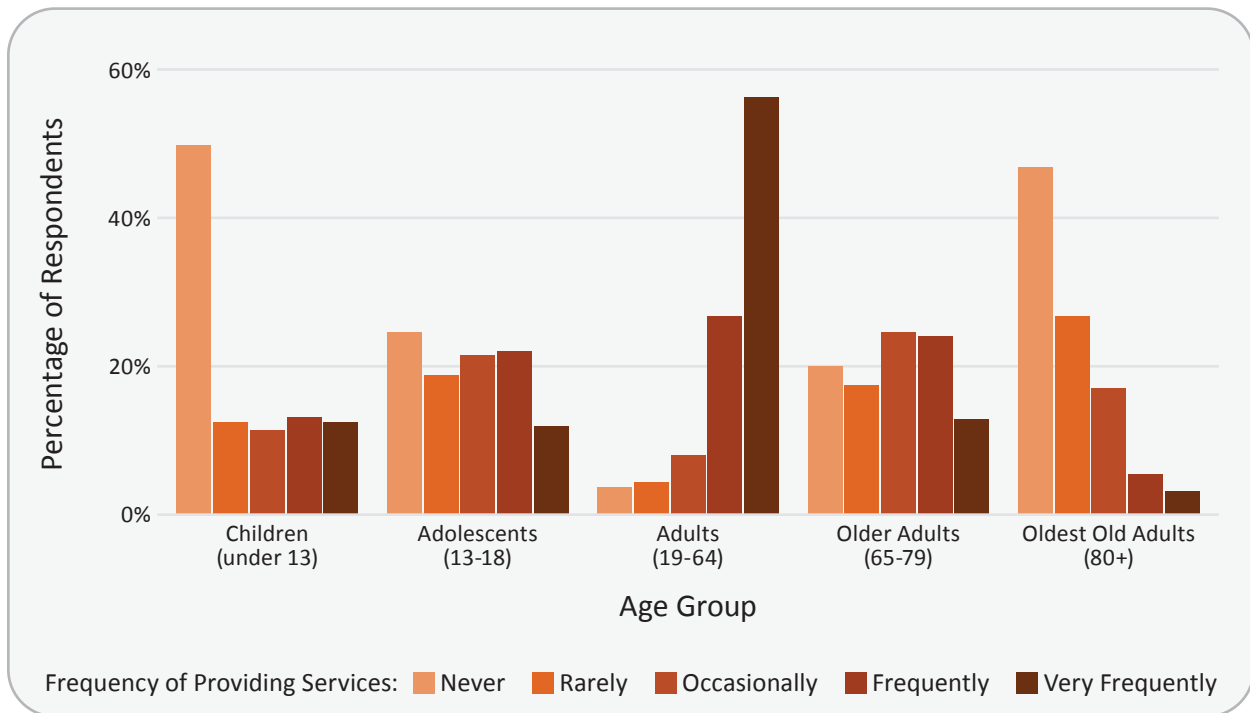


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Racial/ethnic groups other than Hispanic do not include individuals with Hispanic ethnicity. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 23 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 3b shows the distribution of the frequency of providing services to age populations. The vast majority of psychologists reported seeing adults at higher frequencies than any other age group. About 83 percent of respondents reported providing services frequently or very frequently to adults, compared to 37.1 percent to older adults, 34.2 percent to adolescents, 23.0 percent to children, and 9.2 percent to oldest old adults. Fifty percent of respondents reported never providing services to children and 46.8 percent reported never providing services to oldest old adults.

Figure 3b. Frequency of Providing Services to Age Populations

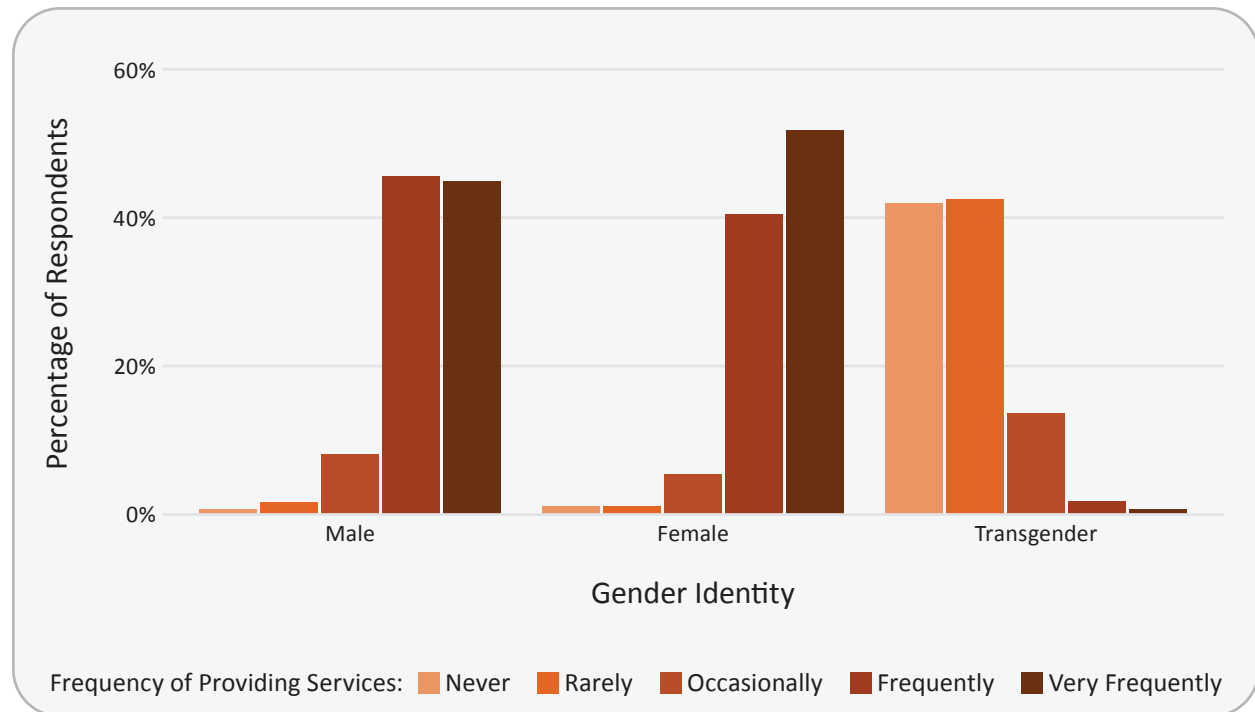


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 23 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 3c displays the frequency of providing services to gender identity populations. Psychologists reported seeing female and male patients/clients at similar frequencies. About 92 percent of respondents reported providing services frequently or very frequently to females, and 90.2 percent reported providing services to males. About 84 percent of respondents reported rarely or never providing services to transgender patients/clients.

Figure 3c. Frequency of Providing Services to Gender Identity Populations

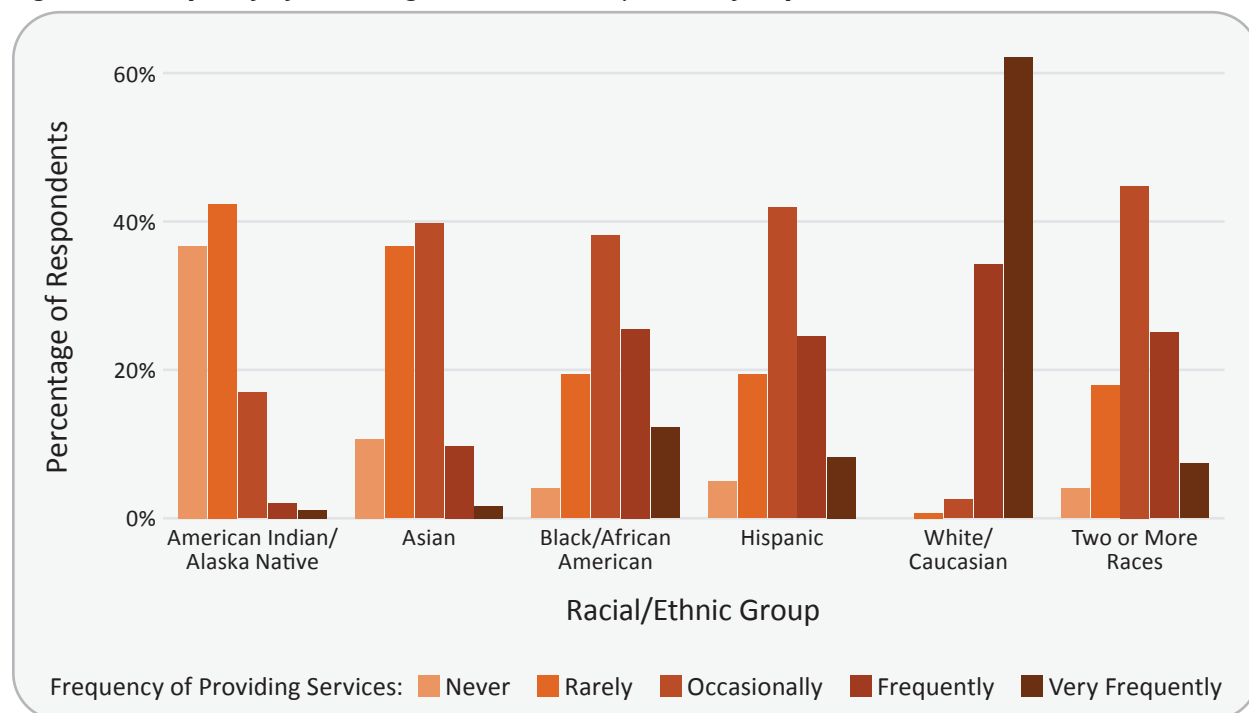


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 23 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 3d shows the frequency of providing services to race/ethnicity populations. The vast majority of psychologists reported seeing White/Caucasian patients/clients at higher frequencies than any other race/ethnicity group. About 96 percent of respondents reported providing services frequently or very frequently to White/Caucasian patients/clients, compared to 38.0 percent to Black/African American patients/clients, and 33.6 percent to Hispanic patients/clients. Almost a third of psychologists reported seeing patients/clients from two or more racial/ethnic groups (32.7 percent). Nearly 80 percent of respondents reported rarely or never providing services to American Indian/Alaska Native patients/clients, and 48.0 percent rarely or never providing services to Asian patients/clients.

Figure 3d. Frequency of Providing Services to Race/Ethnicity Populations

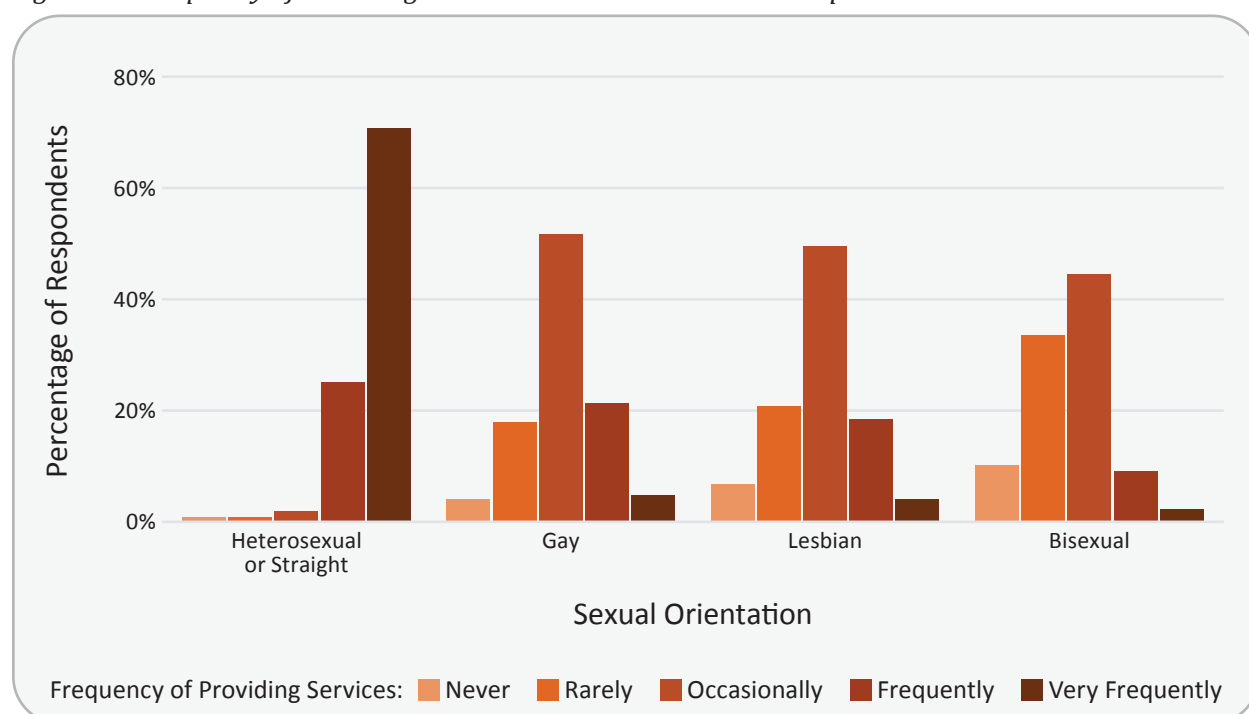


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Racial/ethnic groups other than Hispanic do not include individuals with Hispanic ethnicity. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 23 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 3e displays the frequency of providing services to sexual orientation populations. The vast majority of psychologists reported seeing heterosexual or straight patients/clients at higher frequencies than any other sexual orientation group. About 96 percent of respondents reported providing services frequently or very frequently to heterosexual patients/clients, compared to 26.1 percent to gay patients/clients, 22.8 percent to lesbian patients/clients, and 11.3 percent to bisexual patients/clients. Only 4.3 percent of respondents reported never providing services to gay patients/clients, and 6.8 percent reported never providing services to lesbian patients/clients.

Figure 3e. Frequency of Providing Services to Sexual Orientation Populations

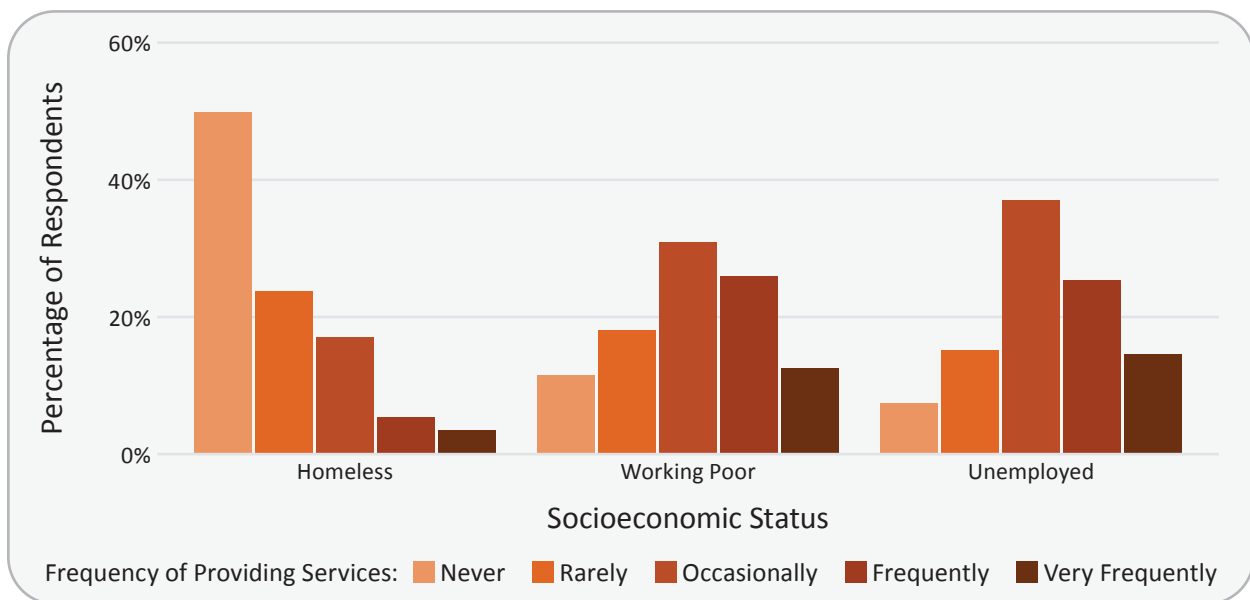


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 23 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 3f illustrates the frequency of providing services to socioeconomic status populations. About 40 percent of respondents reported providing services frequently or very frequently to unemployed patients/clients, with a similar proportion (38.6 percent) reporting providing services at the same frequency to working poor patients/clients. About 74 percent of psychologist reported rarely or never seeing homeless patients/clients.

Figure 3f. Frequency of Providing Services to Socioeconomic Status Populations

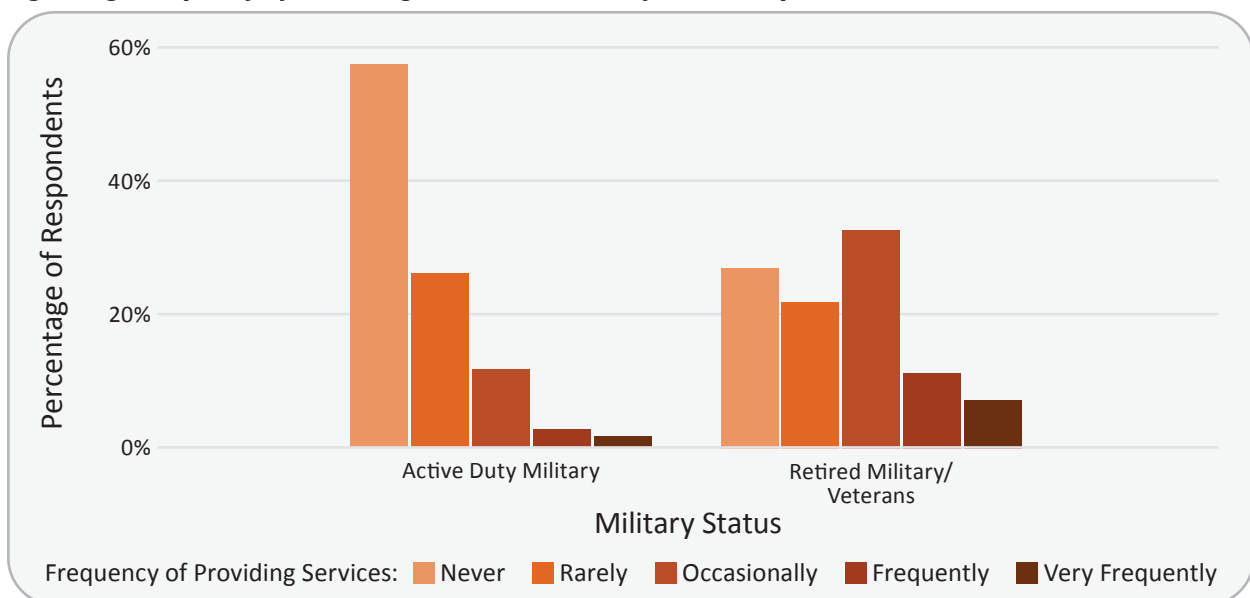


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 23 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 3g displays the frequency of providing services to military status populations. Over 80 percent of respondents reported never or rarely providing services to active duty military, compared to 49.0 percent for retired military/veterans. Approximately 18.5 percent of respondents reported frequently or very frequently providing services to retired military/veterans.

Figure 3g. Frequency of Providing Services to Military Status Populations

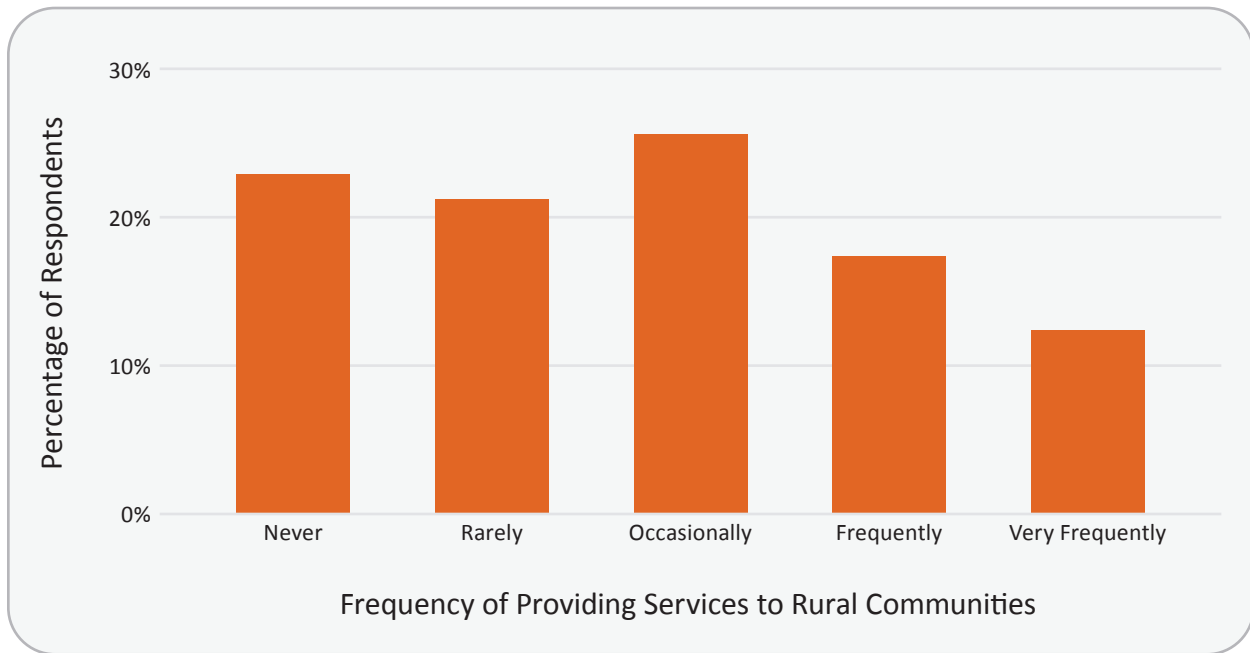


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 23 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 3h displays frequency of providing services to rural communities. Approximately 44.4 percent of respondents reported never or rarely providing services to rural communities, whereas only 29.8 percent reported frequently or very frequently serving this population.

Figure 3h. Frequency of Providing Services to Rural Communities



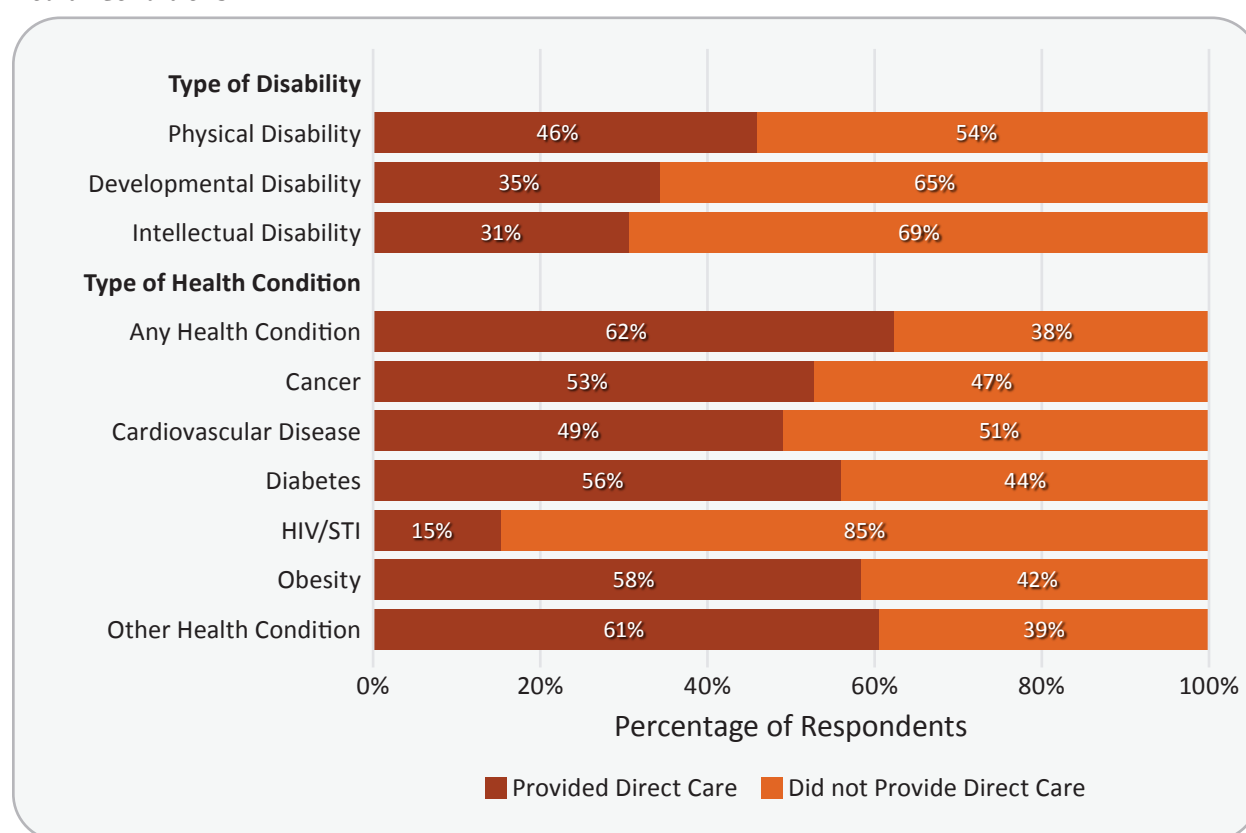
Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 23 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 3i shows the frequency of providing services to patients/clients with types of disability and health conditions. Psychologists reported providing services to patients/clients with physical disabilities more frequently than any other disability. About 46.2 percent of respondents reported providing services to patients/clients with physical disabilities, compared to 34.6 percent to patients/clients with developmental disabilities, and 30.6 percent to patients/clients with intellectual disabilities.

In regards to serving patients/clients with health conditions⁷, 62.3 percent reported working with patients/clients with at least one health condition. Among those serving patients/clients with health conditions, obesity (58.3 percent) was the most common health condition, followed by diabetes (56.1 percent), and cancer (52.7 percent). About 16 percent of respondents reported providing services to those living with HIV or STIs.

Figure 3i. Treatment of Patients/Clients Whose Primary Focus of Care Was Related to Disabilities and Health Conditions



Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 24 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

7. Respondents were not asked if patients/clients were being seen because of their health condition.

Section 4. Geropsychology Service Provision

In the United States, the population of older adults (ages 65 and older), has been growing more rapidly than the general population. It is expected that the proportion of the entire U.S. population in this age group will increase from 13 percent in 2010 to 16 percent by 2020 (Karel, Gatz & Smyer, 2012). The need and demand for behavioral health services for this age group is also expected to grow.

Although the older population has many of the same behavioral health needs as other age groups, there are specific needs in older adults. Dementia is one of the most common behavioral health disorders experienced by the aging population. Karel et al., (2012) found that the estimated prevalence of dementia for individuals over the age of 65 was 10 percent, while 20.4 percent of individuals over 65 experienced some sort of mental disorder (including dementia).

Competency and training in this area are critical to meet the needs of this growing population. Evidence indicates that there is currently an inadequate number of behavioral health professionals trained to work with older adults (Institute of Medicine, 2008; Hoge, Karel, Zeiss, Alegria & Moye, 2015).

This section provides analysis based on results from the geropsychology section of the HSP survey. Only respondents who reported providing services to older adults occasionally, frequently, or very frequently (2,542, or 47.7 percent of all respondents) were directed to this section.

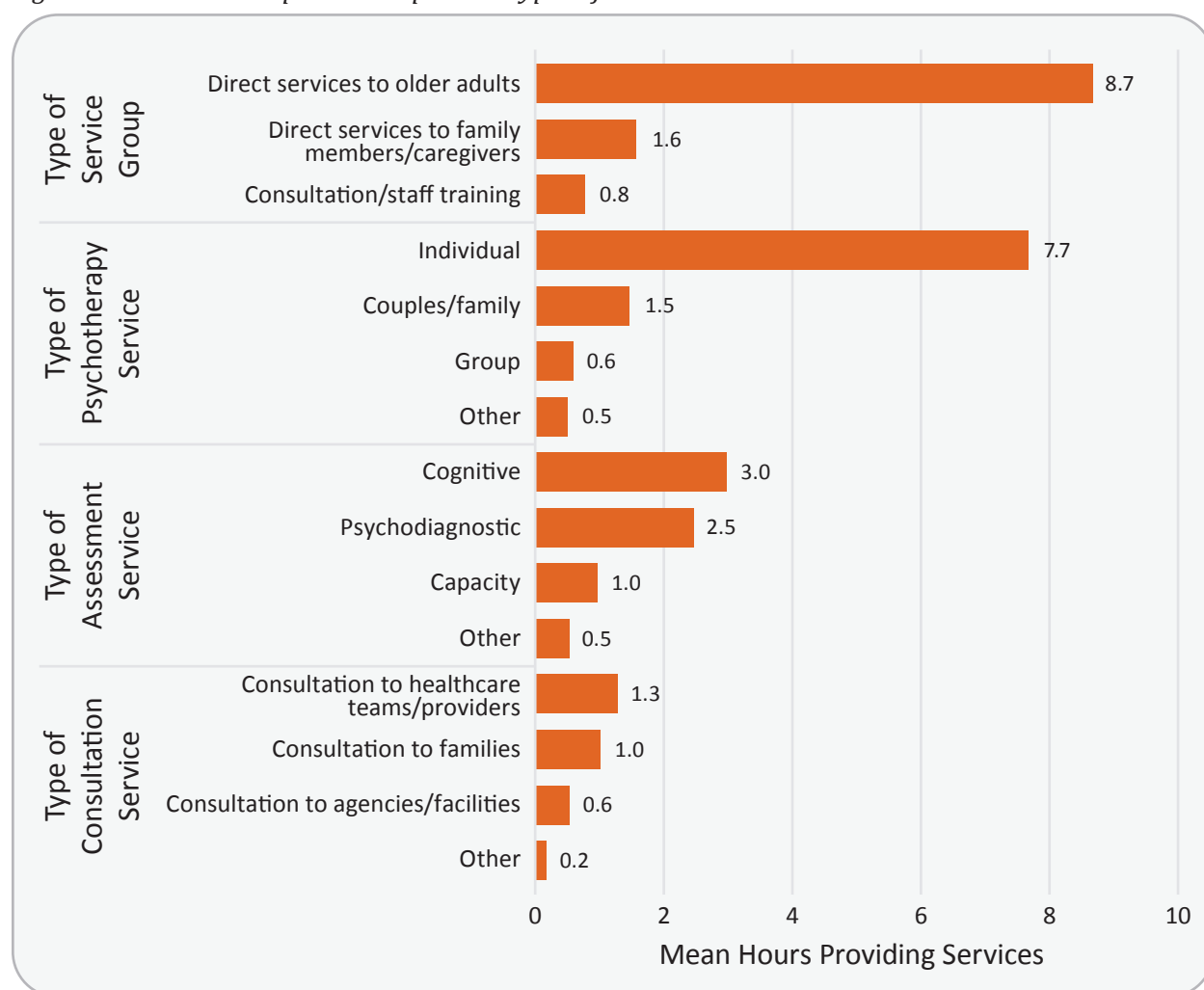
Hours Providing Care to Older Adults

Figure 4a illustrates the mean number of hours respondents spent conducting various clinical activities with the older population. Overall, respondents providing services to this population spent an average of 8.7 hours per week providing services to older adults (with or without family present.) There was significantly less time spent providing direct services to family (1.6 hours) and conducting consultations and staff training (0.8 hours).

In regards to the provision of psychotherapy services, respondents spent most of their time conducting individual psychotherapy (7.7 hours per week), followed by couples/family psychotherapy (1.5 hours). Respondents spent the least amount of time conducting other psychotherapy services (0.5 hours).

Overall, respondents spent more time conducting psychotherapy services than assessment services or consultation services. In the area of assessment, respondents spent the most time conducting cognitive assessment (3.0 hours), followed by psychodiagnostic services (2.5 hours). Respondents spent the least amount of time conducting capacity (1.0 hours) and other assessment services (0.5 hours). Respondents spent little time providing consultation services. An average of 1.3 hours a week was spent on consultation to health teams and 1.0 hour to families, while less than 1 hour per week was devoted to consultation with agencies and families or other types of consultation.

Figure 4a. Mean Hours per Week Spent on Types of Services Provided to Older Adults



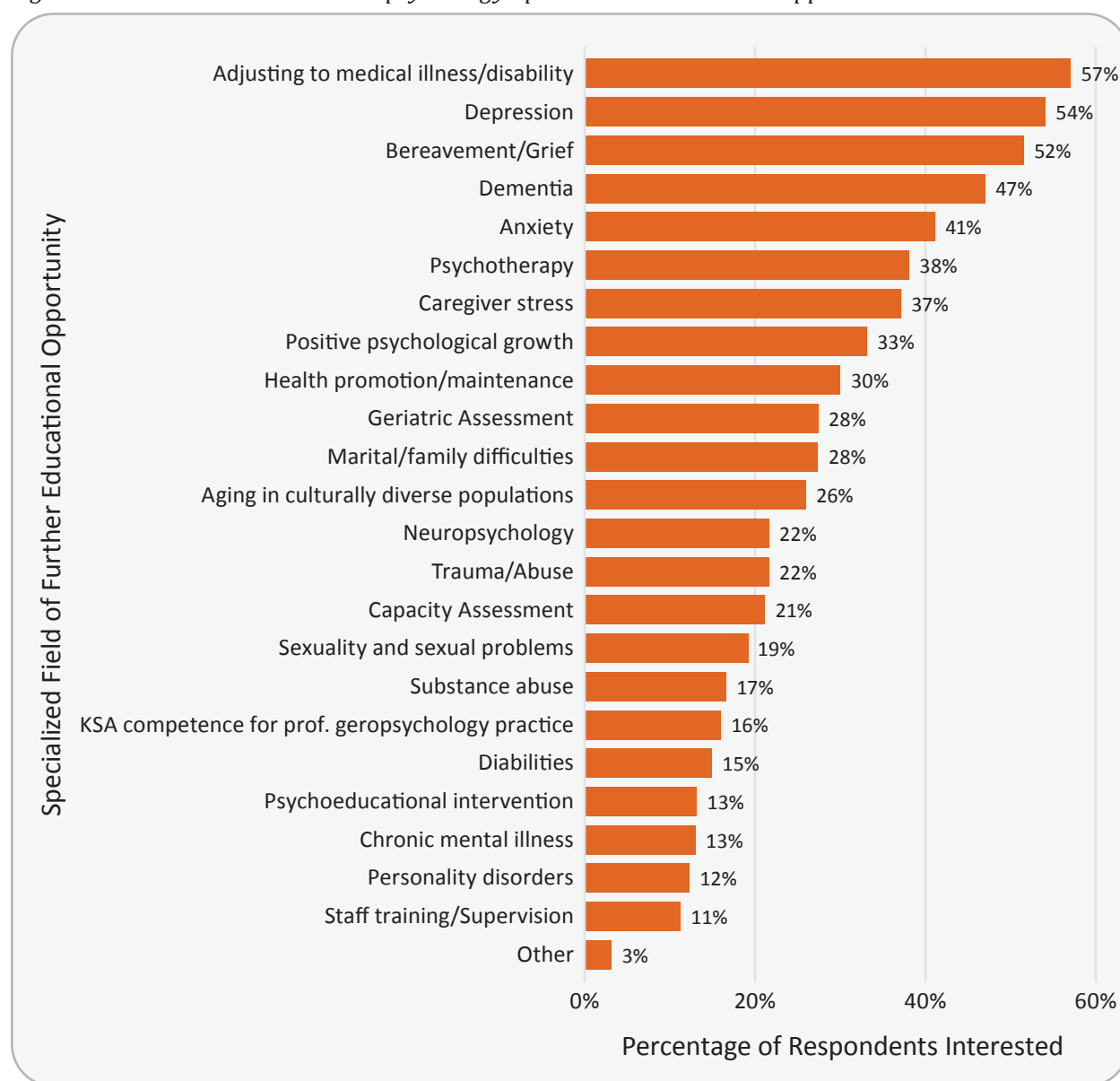
Note: Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 25 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Interest in Further Geropsychology Specialized Educational Opportunities

Figure 4b shows the areas in which psychologists reported interest in further geropsychology specialized educational opportunities. Respondents were most interested in adjusting to medical illness or disability (57.1 percent), followed by depression (54.2 percent) and bereavement and grief (51.5 percent). They were least interested in staff training (10.5 percent), personality disorders (12.3 percent), and chronic mental illness (12.6 percent).

Figure 4b. Interest in Further Geropsychology Specialized Educational Opportunities



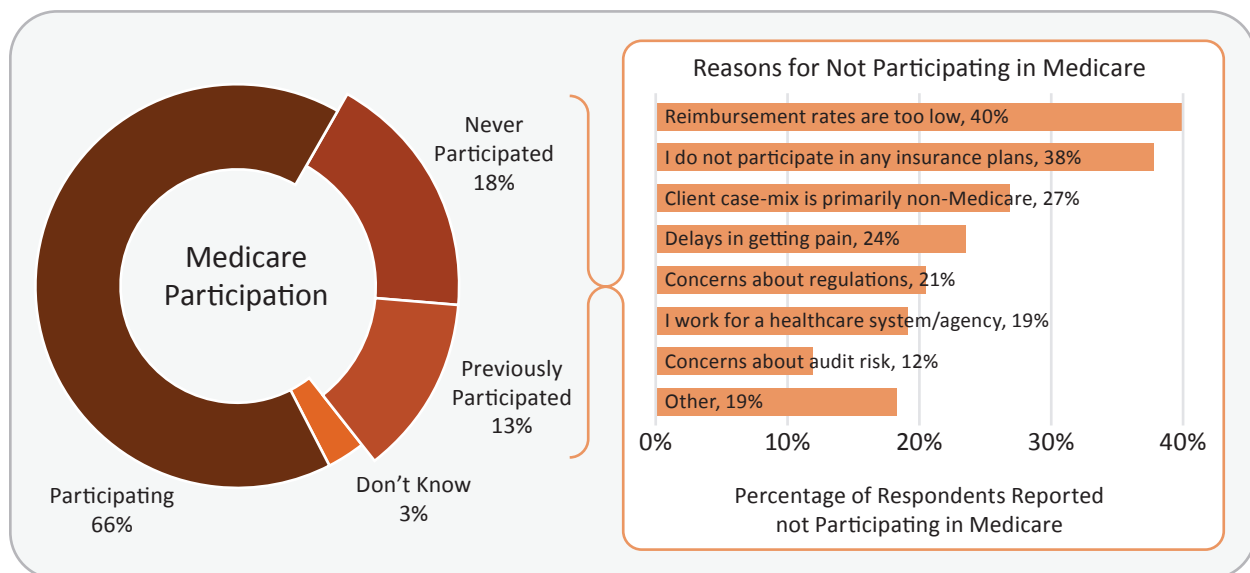
Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 26 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Medicare Participation and Changes

Figure 4c displays Medicare participation for respondents or their organizations. About 66 percent of respondents serving older adults reported that they were Medicare providers, while 13.1 percent were previous Medicare providers who no longer participated and 17.7 percent had never participated in Medicare. Among those who reported not currently participating in Medicare, the most common reason for not participating was that reimbursement rates were too low, followed by not participating in any insurance plans, and having a primarily non-Medicare case-mix.

Figure 4c. Medicare Participation

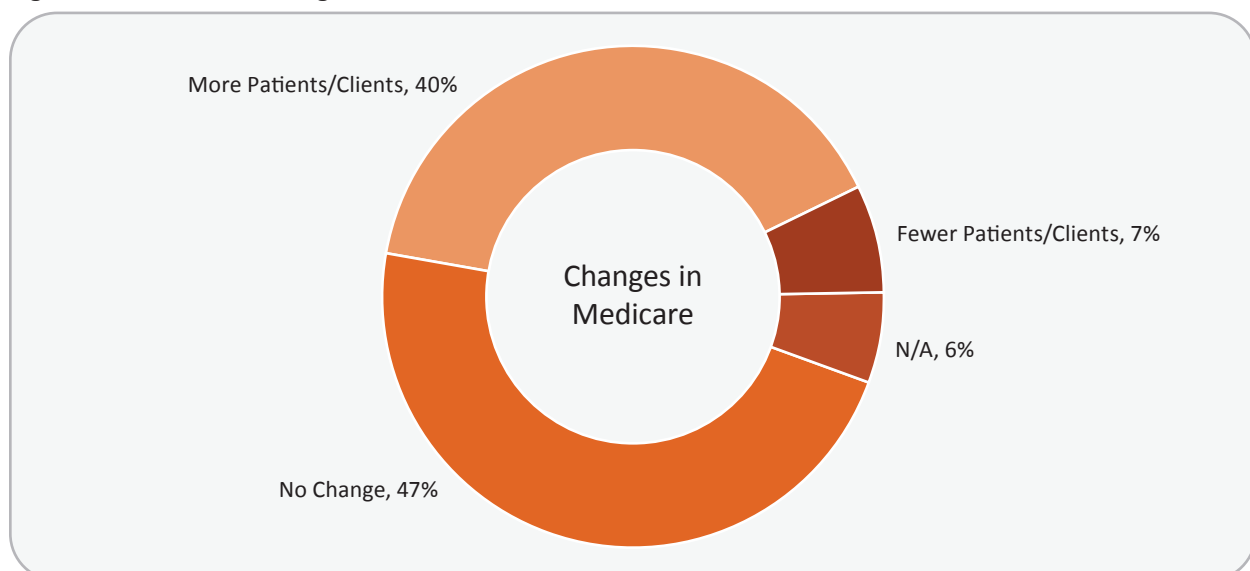


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 27 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 4d shows changes in the number of Medicare patients/clients over the past three years (only respondents who identified as Medicare providers were asked to answer this question). Almost half of respondents (46.8 percent) reported there was no change in their Medicare patient/client caseload, while 39.6 percent reported they saw more Medicare patients/clients. Only 7.3 percent reported seeing fewer Medicare patients/clients over the past three years.

Figure 4d. Medicare Changes



Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 27 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Section 5. Team-Based Care Provision

Over the last several decades, healthcare has moved toward a more integrated model of service delivery that involves collaboration and communication among a variety of health professionals. Psychologists are more likely to work in “teams” of various sorts with professionals in other fields. These team relationships may be either formal or informal and do not necessarily involve working at the same site.

This section presents analysis based on results from the team-based care section of the survey. About half of the respondents who reached this part of the survey (N= 1947) were randomly directed to answer questions in this section.

Table 5a displays the percentage of respondents collaborating with other professionals by clinical care activity. Sharing a waiting room space (50.4 percent) was the most common way of collaborating with other health professionals, followed by using the same electronic medical record (39.2 percent). The least common collaborative activities were participating in joint clinical research (13.2 percent) and having joint sessions with providers from different disciplines (19.0 percent).

Table 5a. Collaborative Clinical Care Activities

Clinical Care Activity	N	%
Shared Waiting Room Space	980	50.4
Used Same Electronic Medical Record	762	39.2
Participated in Multidisciplinary Team Meetings	704	36.2
Shared Clinical Working Space	680	35.0
Used Integrated Treatment Plans	648	33.3
Had Joint Sessions (Same Time and Room) with Patient/Client and Providers from Different Disciplines	369	19.0
Participated in Joint Clinical Research	257	13.2
Total	1944	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 5b shows the percentage of psychologists who conducted clinical care activities with other professionals. Almost three-fourths of respondents (72.3 percent) conducted at least one type of clinical care activity with other professionals. The median number of clinical care activities conducted with other professionals was two. About 40 percent reported engaging in 3 or more activities with others. Slightly over a quarter of respondents reported engaging in no clinical activities with other professionals.

Table 5b. Number of Collaborative Clinical Care Activities

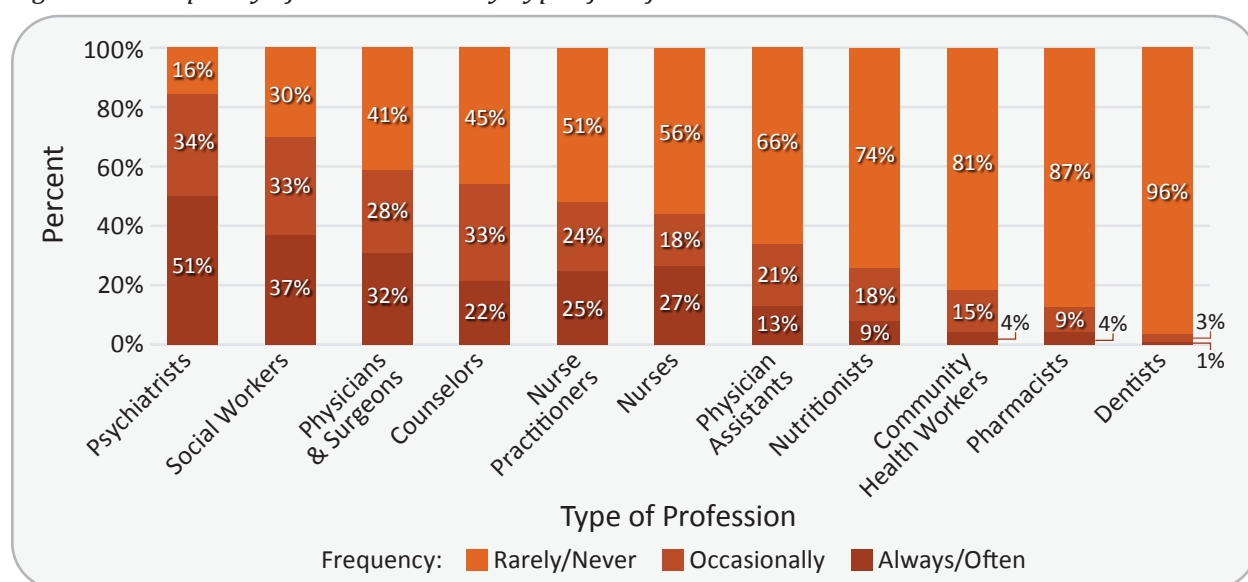
Number of Clinical Care Activities	N	%
0	539	27.7
1	362	18.6
2	275	14.1
3	216	11.1
4	204	10.5
5	145	7.5
6	122	6.3
7	81	4.2
Total	1946	100.0
Mean	2.3	
Median	2.0	

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 5a illustrates the frequency of providing collaborative care with other professionals. Psychologists reported collaborating with psychiatrists, social workers and physicians and surgeons at higher frequencies than other health professionals. About 50.6 percent of respondents reported collaborating with psychiatrists always or often, followed by social workers (37.3 percent) and physicians and surgeons (31.5 percent). Counselors were the behavioral health professionals with whom psychologists were least likely to provide collaborative care, with 45.4 percent rarely or never collaborating with this type of professional. Respondents reported the least collaboration with dentists, pharmacists, and community health workers.

Figure 5a. Frequency of Collaboration by Type of Professional

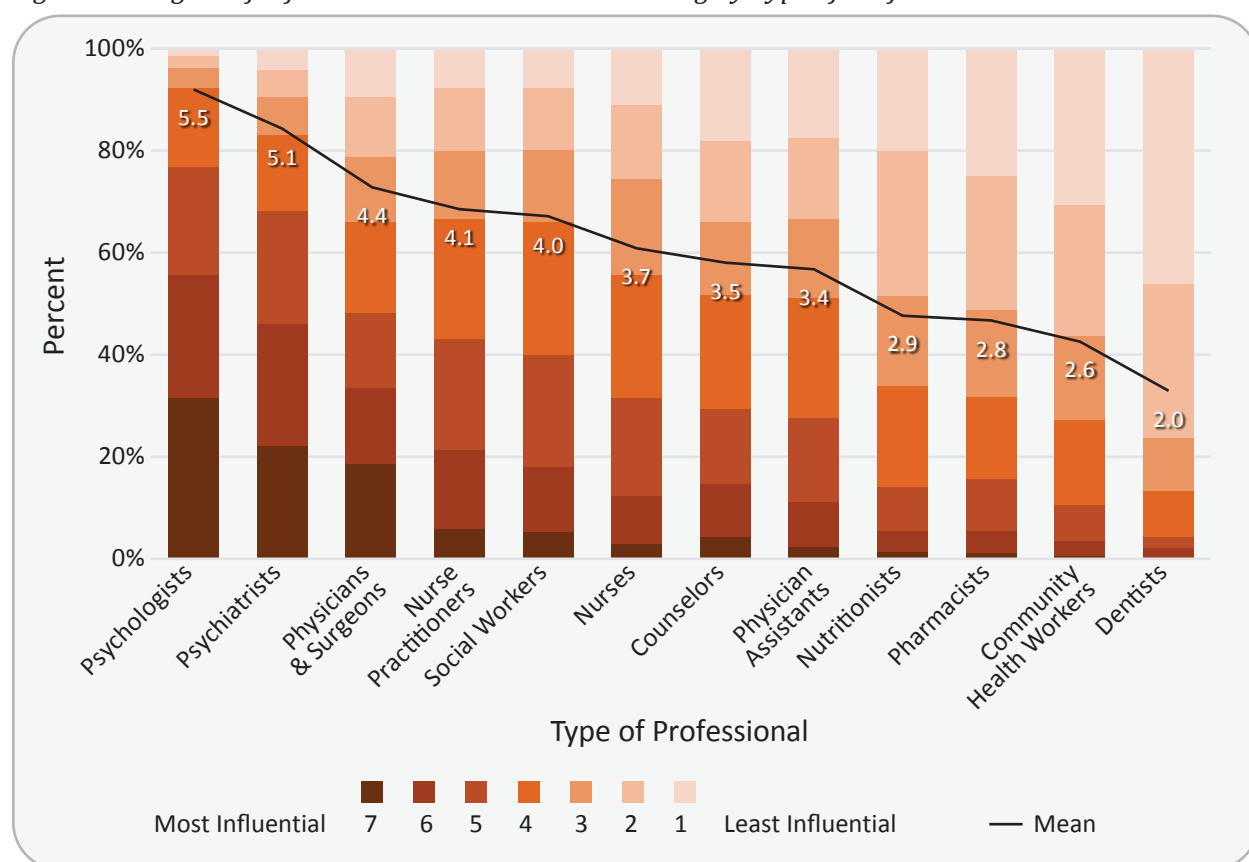


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 28 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 5b illustrates ratings (on a 1-7 scale) of the degree of influence of various professionals in clinical decision-making. A majority of psychologists reported that psychologists had the greatest degree of influence among healthcare professionals. About 77 percent of respondents reported the degree of influence of psychologists as 5 or greater on the scale. Other professionals with high degrees of perceived influence were psychiatrists, physicians and surgeons, nurse practitioners, and social workers. Respondents reported the least degree of influence for dentists, community health workers, pharmacists, and nutritionists.

Figure 5b. Degree of Influence in Clinical Decision-Making by Type of Professional

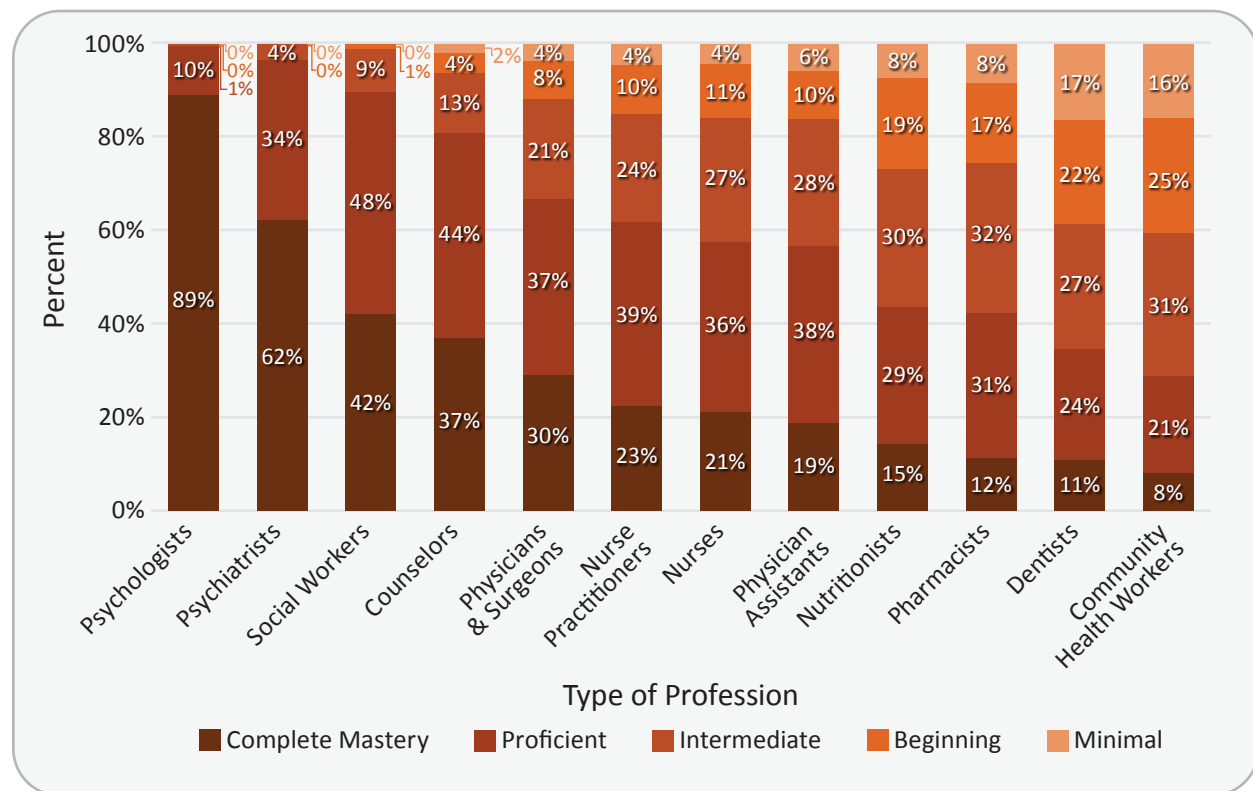


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 29 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 5c shows ratings of level of understanding of the roles of various professions and confidence in working with other professionals. A majority of psychologists reported the highest understanding and confidence in working with psychologists, followed by psychiatrists, social workers, counselors, and physicians and surgeons. Respondents reported the lowest understanding and confidence in working with community health workers, dentists, pharmacists, and nutritionists.

Figure 5c. Understanding and Confidence in Working with Types of Professionals



Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 30 in Appendix A. Level of knowledge and confidence ranges from minimal to complete mastery as follows:

Complete Mastery - I fully understand this profession's role, and so feel completely confident about how to work with members of this profession.

Proficient - In general, I understand this profession's role, and so feel reasonably confident about how to work with members of this profession.

Intermediate - I have some understanding of this profession's role, but I have things to learn about them, and so don't feel entirely confident about how to work with members of this profession.

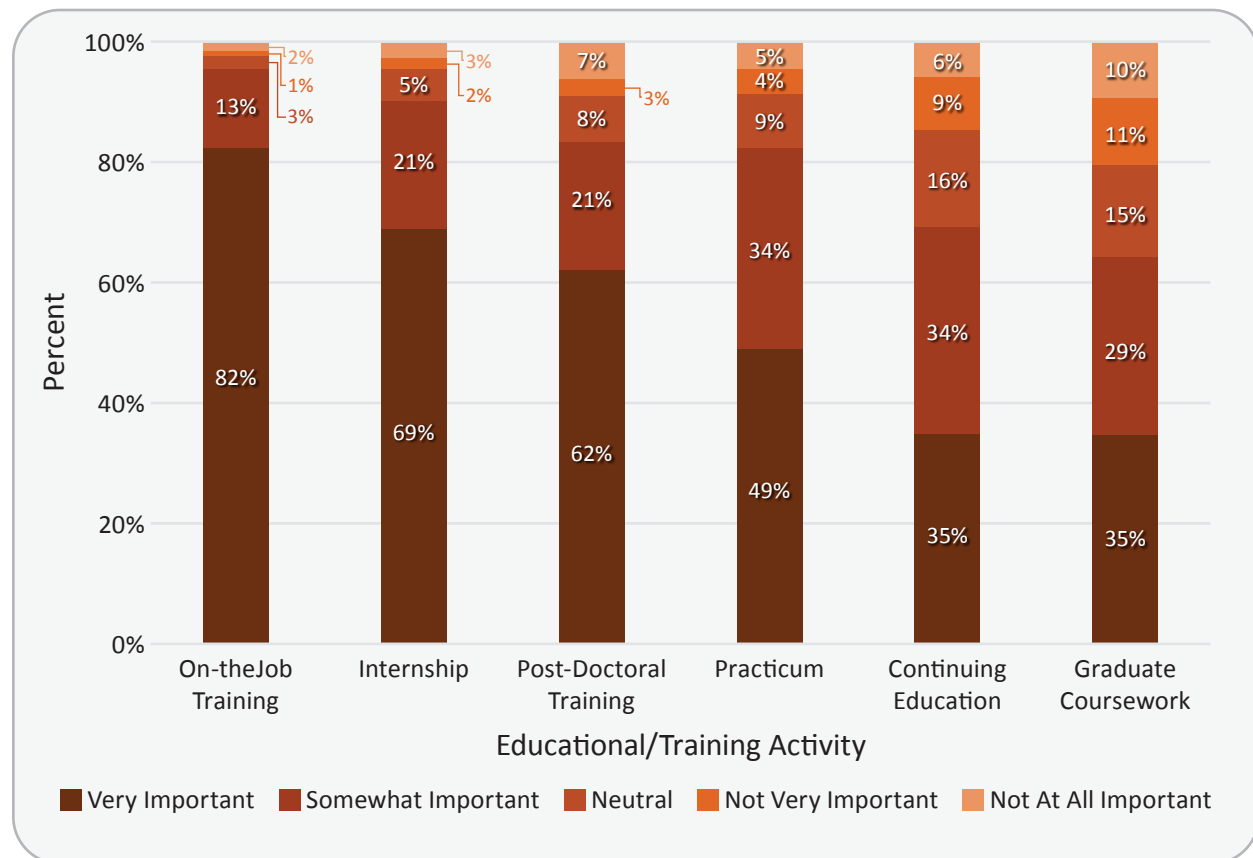
Beginning - My understanding of this profession's role is limited. There's a lot I have to learn about them, and so am not confident about how to work with members of this profession.

Minimal - My understanding of this profession's role is minimal. I know very little about them and so am not at all confident about how to work with members of this profession.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 5d displays ratings of the importance of various educational and training activities for the provision of team-based care. On-the-job training and internship were the most important educational and training activities, while graduate coursework was the least important of the activities.

Figure 5d. Importance of Educational and Training Experiences in Team-Based Care Provision



Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 31 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Section 6. Cultural Competency Characteristics

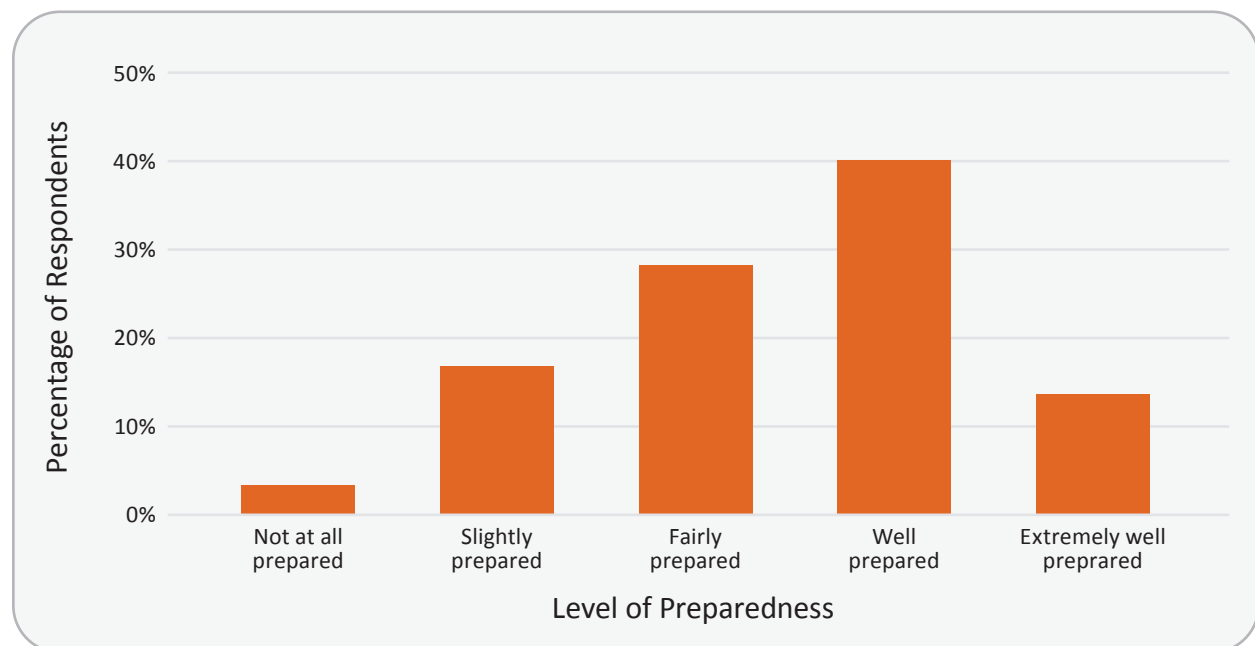
Cultural competency has been defined as the ability to provide services to diverse groups through clinical interventions and interactions that account for the patient/client's own personal and cultural background (Sue, Ivey & Pedersen, 2006; Sue, 2006). Many psychology graduate training programs have adopted development of cultural competency as an explicit goal. Moreover, the Affordable Care Act requires that health teams that receive federal grant dollars "provide quality-driven, cost-effective, culturally appropriate, and patient- and family-centered healthcare" (Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010).

This section presents analysis from the cultural competency section of the survey. Approximately half of the respondents who reached this part of the survey (N=1909) were randomly directed to answer questions in this section.

Level of Preparedness and Knowledge

Figure 6a illustrates ratings of level of preparedness to work with culturally diverse groups. Over half (52.7 percent) reported being well prepared or extremely well prepared by their doctoral training programs. Only 3.0 percent felt not at all prepared, while 44.4 percent felt that they were slightly or fairly prepared to work with culturally diverse groups.

Figure 6a. Level of Preparedness for Providing Services to Culturally Diverse Groups

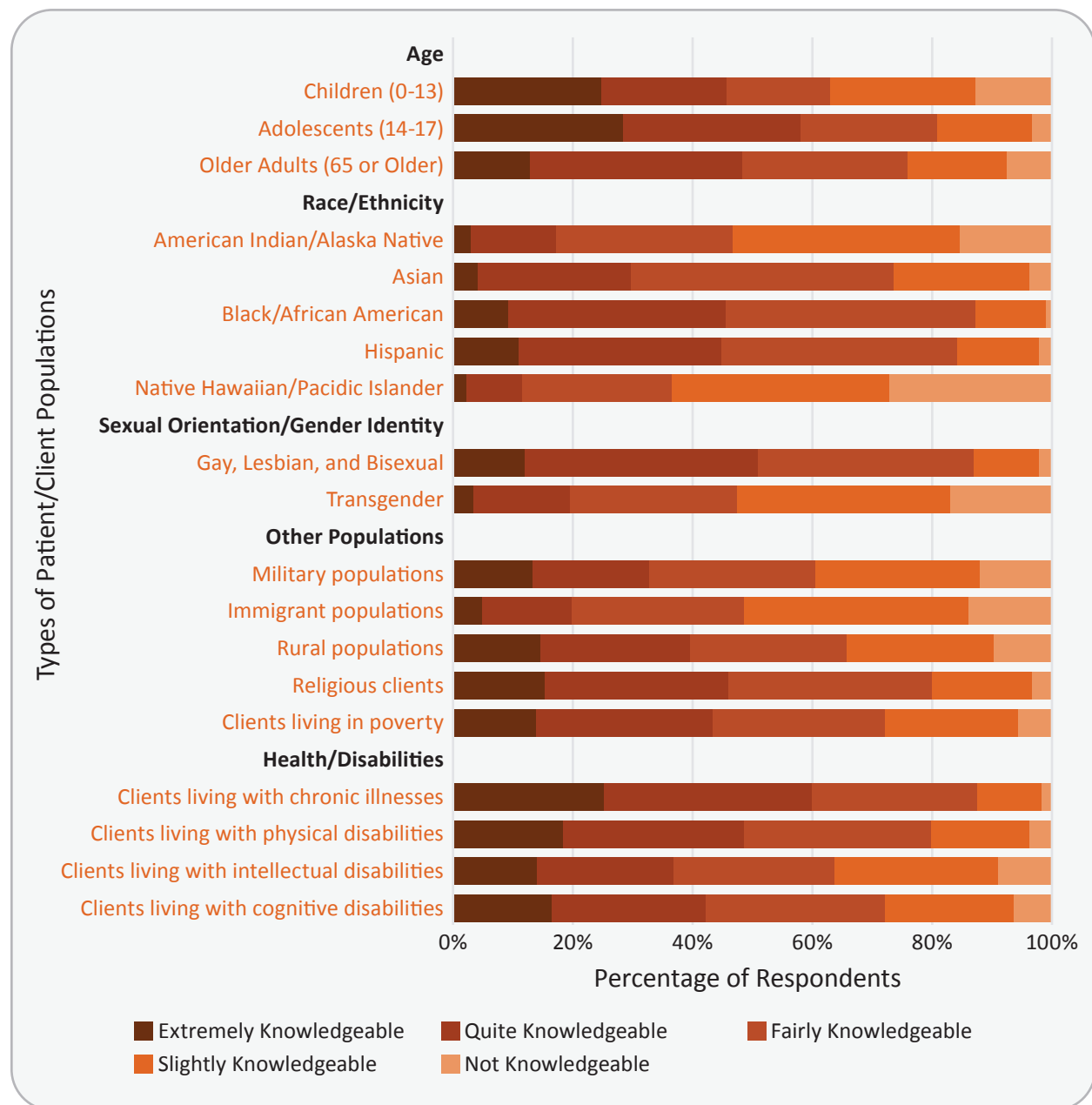


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 32 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 6b displays respondents' ratings of how knowledgeable they felt about working with particular populations.

Figure 6b. Level of Knowledge by Type of Patient/Client Populations

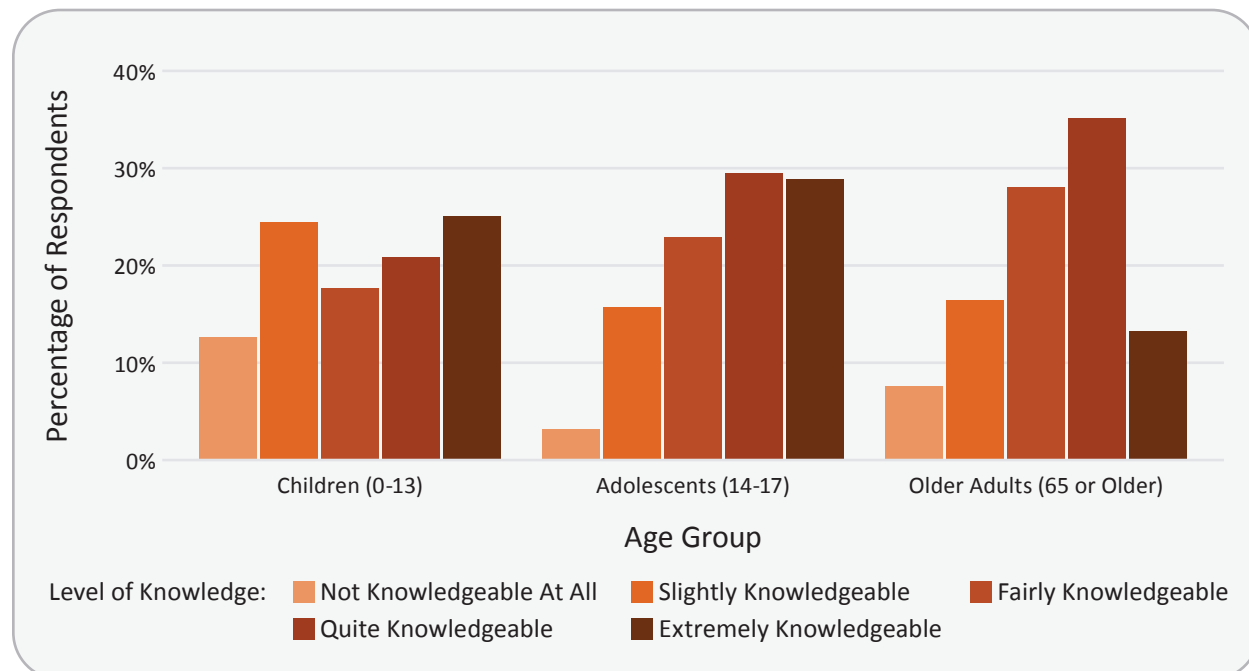


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Racial/ethnic groups other than Hispanic do not include individuals with Hispanic ethnicity. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 33 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 6c illustrates level of knowledge about working with age groups. Level of knowledge differed slightly by age group. About 58 percent of respondents reported being quite or extremely knowledgeable about working with adolescents (14-17 years of age). Similar percentages of being quite or extremely knowledgeable were reported for level of knowledge about providing service to children under 13 years of age (45.0 percent) and older adults age 65 years or older (48.2 percent). There were, however, differences in being extremely knowledgeable about various age groups, with 13.2 percent reporting being extremely knowledgeable about working with older adults, 24.5 percent with children, and 28.8 percent with adolescents.

Figure 6c. Level of Knowledge by Age Groups

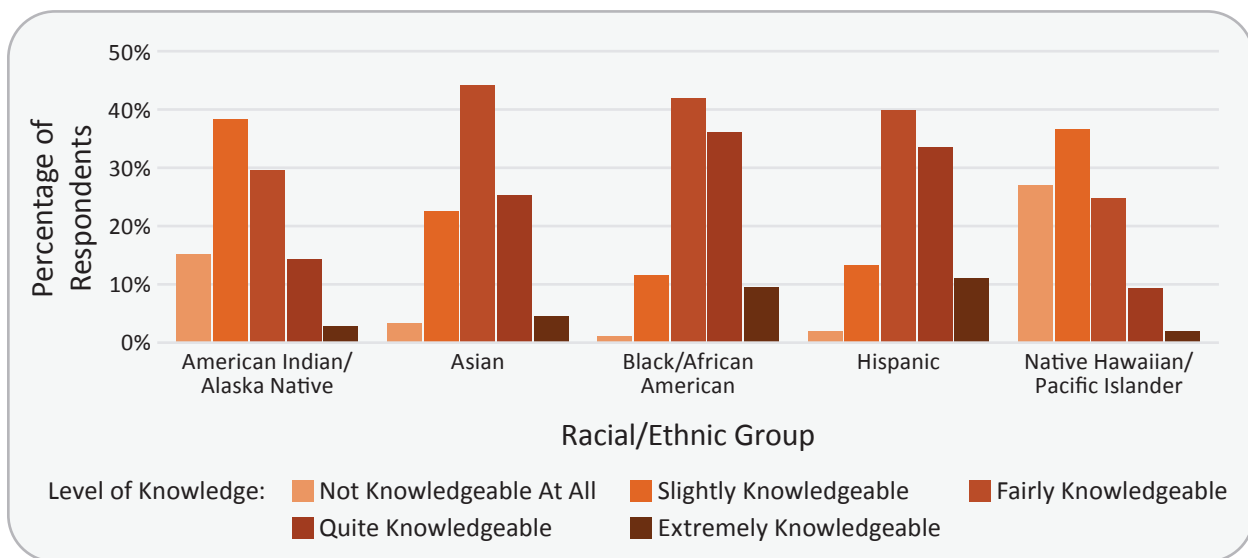


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 33 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 6d displays level of knowledge about working with racial/ethnic minority groups. Levels of knowledge differed for some racial/ethnic minority groups. About 46 percent of respondents reported being quite or extremely knowledgeable about working with Black/African American patients/clients. Similar percentages were found for level of knowledge about working with Hispanic patients/clients (44.9 percent). Respondents reported lower levels of knowledge for working with Asian, American Indian/Alaska Native, and Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander patients/clients with 29.8, 17.3 and 11.6 percent, respectively, reporting being quite or extremely knowledgeable. About 26.8 percent of respondents reported being not at all knowledgeable about working with Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islanders. Only 1.0 percent reported being not at all knowledgeable about working with Black/African American patients/clients, and 2.0 percent reported being not at all knowledgeable about working with Hispanic patients/clients.

Figure 6d. Level of Knowledge by Racial/Ethnic Groups

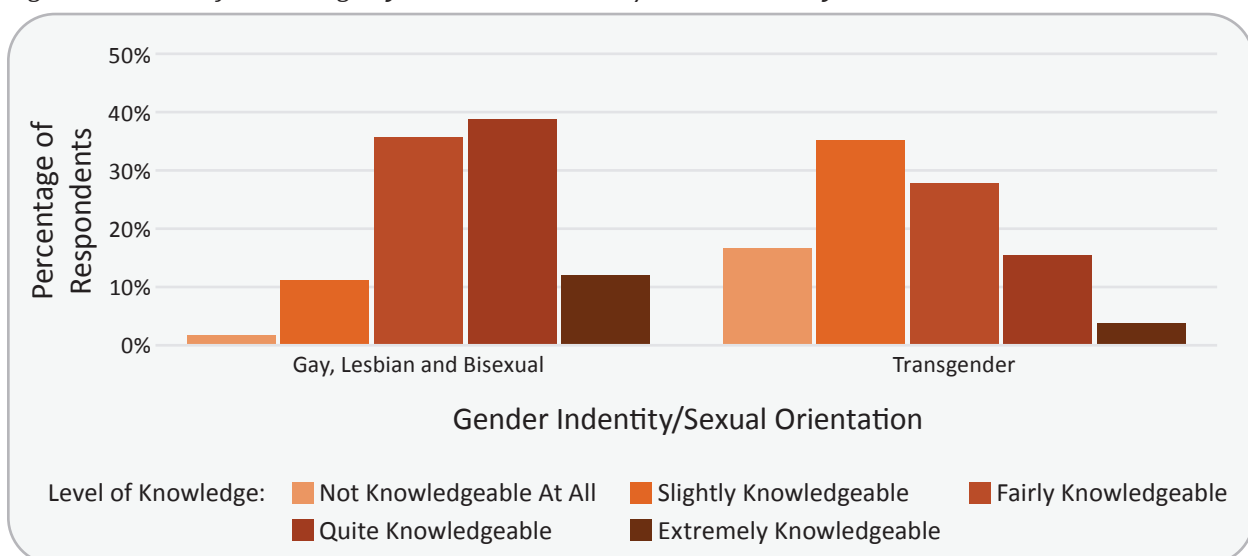


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Racial/ethnic groups other than Hispanic do not include individuals with Hispanic ethnicity. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 33 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 6e displays level of knowledge about working with gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender patients/clients. Level of knowledge was higher for working with gay, lesbian and bisexual patients/clients than transgender patients/clients. About 51 percent reported being quite or extremely knowledgeable about working with gay, lesbian and bisexual patients/clients, while only 19.7 percent reported the same about working with transgender patients/clients. Over half (52.3 percent) of respondents reported being not at all or slightly knowledgeable about working with transgender patients/clients.

Figure 6e. Level of Knowledge by Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity

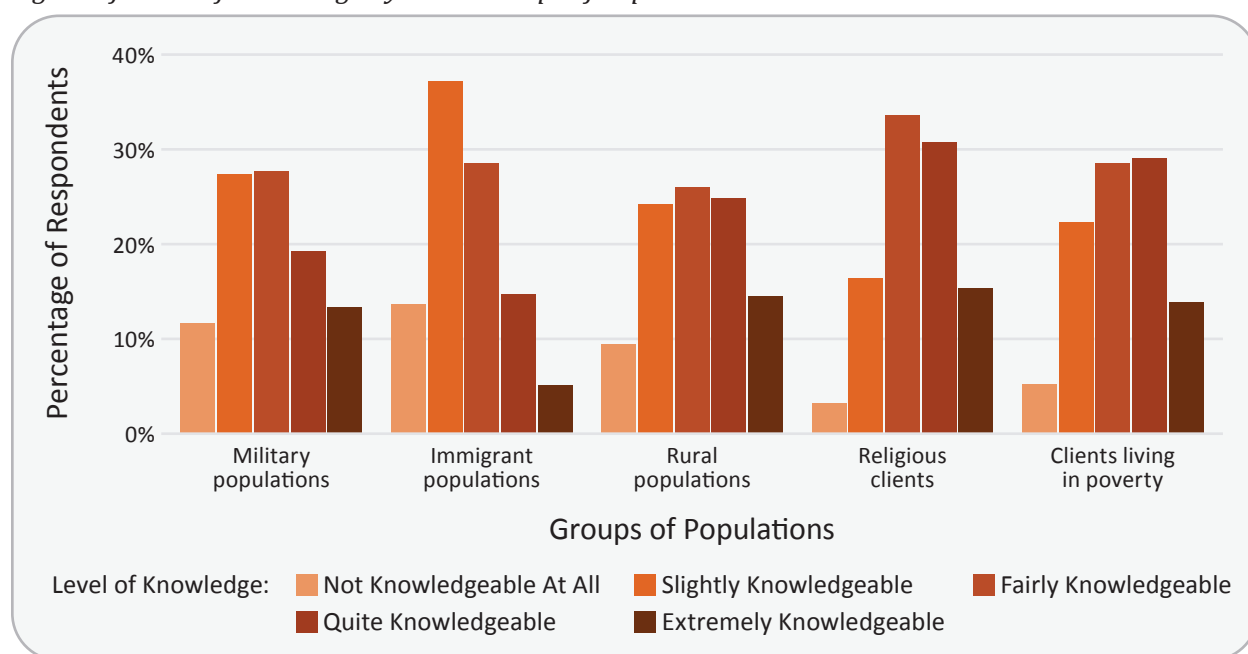


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 33 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 6f displays level of knowledge about providing services to various other groups of populations. Respondents reported higher levels of knowledge for religious clients, with 46.2 percent reported quite knowledgeable or extremely knowledgeable about working with them. Similar frequency (43.4 percent) was found for working with clients living in poverty. Respondents were less knowledgeable about working with immigrant populations, with over half (51.2 percent) reporting slightly knowledgeable or not knowledgeable at all working with this population. Respondents reported moderate level of knowledge working with military populations and rural populations.

Figure 6f. Level of Knowledge by other Groups of Populations

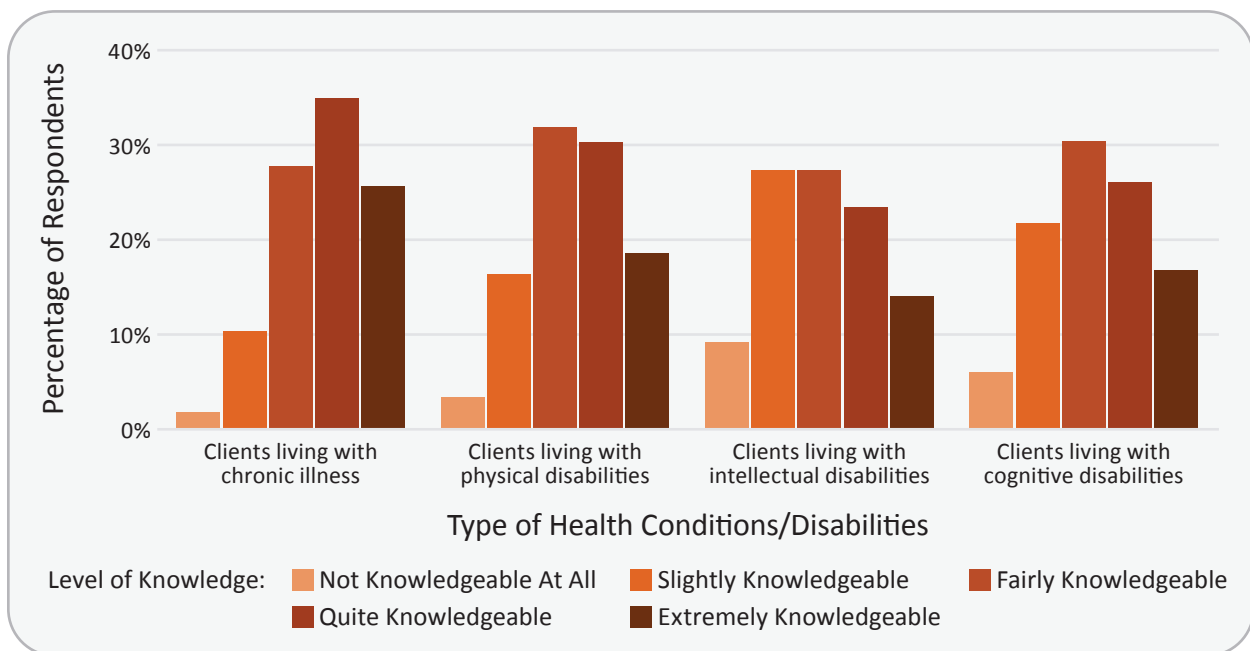


Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 33 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Figure 6f displays level of knowledge about providing services to patients/clients with various health conditions. Level of knowledge differed depending on the health condition. Respondents were most knowledgeable about working with patients/clients living with chronic illnesses and other health conditions, with 60.3 percent reporting being quite knowledgeable or extremely knowledgeable about working with this population. About 49 percent reported a similar level of knowledge when working with patients/clients with physical disabilities, followed by 42.3 percent with cognitive disabilities and 37.0 percent with intellectual disabilities. Less than 10 percent of respondents reported being not at all knowledgeable about working with each of these populations.

Figure 6g. Level of Knowledge by Health Conditions/Disabilities



Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 33 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Resources for Building Cultural Competency

Table 6a illustrates the various resources that psychologists reported utilizing to build competency to work with diverse populations. Books and peer reviewed journals were the most utilized resource across population groups. Continuing education training and colleagues served as other important resources for competency building. Respondents utilized APA practice guidelines the least when building competency to work with diverse groups

Table 6a. Utilization of Resources by Groups of Patient/Client Populations

Groups of Patient/ Client Populations	Books and Peer Reviewed Journals	Continuing Education Training	Graduate Training Program	APA Practice Guidelines	Clinical Su- pervision Experi- ence	Colleagues	Personal Experi- ence
By Age Group							
Children (0-13)	✓*	✓*				✓	✓
Adolescents (14-17)	✓*	✓*	✓		✓	✓	✓
Older Adults (65 or Older)	✓*	✓*				✓	✓
By Race/Ethnicity							
American Indian/Alaska Native	✓*					✓*	
Asian	✓*	✓				✓*	✓
Black/African American	✓*	✓	✓		✓	✓*	✓
Hispanic	✓*	✓			✓	✓*	✓
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	✓*					✓*	
By Sexual Minority							
Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual	✓*	✓*			✓	✓	✓
Transgender	✓*	✓				✓*	✓
Other Populations							
Military populations	✓*	✓*				✓	✓
Immigrant populations	✓					✓*	✓*
Rural populations	✓					✓*	✓*
Religious clients	✓*	✓				✓*	✓
Clients living in poverty	✓	✓				✓*	✓*
By Health/Disability							
Chronic illness and other health conditions	✓*	✓*			✓	✓	✓
Physical disabilities	✓*	✓*				✓	✓
Intellectual disabilities	✓*	✓*				✓	
Cognitive disabilities	✓*	✓*				✓	✓

Notes:

Less than 30 percent of the respondents found the resources helpful for the specific population

✓ Thirty percent or more of the respondents utilized the resource for building competence to practice with specific group of population.

✓* The two most utilized resources for building competence to practice with specific group of population.

Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Racial/ethnic groups other than Hispanic do not include individuals with Hispanic ethnicity. For data underlying this figure, please refer to Table 34 in Appendix A.

Source: 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Conclusion

The 2015 American Psychological Association Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers provides a glimpse into the demographic characteristics, educational backgrounds, employment settings, and practice patterns of licensed psychologists in the United States, as well as examines their experiences with population groups, older adults, team-based care, and cultural competency.

Findings in this report detail the current state of direct service provision but also point to additional areas for further research. For example, although this report describes the utilization of direct services from psychologists, this report does not address unmet need for these services. It will be important to explore whether the supply of psychologists is adequate to meet the need (including unmet need) for services. In light of changing population demographics, research is also needed to understand the types of services provided to diverse populations.

A limitation of the HSP survey is that the results only reflect the portion of psychologists who participated in the survey. Despite a relatively large sample, the respondents of the survey may not be representative of all practicing health service psychologists. Because sampling procedures included email addresses from some (but not all) state licensing boards, proportionately more psychologists from those states may have responded. As such, the sample may not be geographically representative of the population of health service psychologists.

Additional analyses by the APA Center for Workforce Studies will examine in further detail the areas of geropsychology, team-based care, and populations served.

Acknowledgements

We thank the following groups and individuals for their contributions to the 2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers:

APA Committee on Aging (CONA)

Research Committee of the Association of Psychologists in Academic Health Centers (APAHC)

APA staff, particularly Gautam Balani, Lynn Bufka, Jaime Diaz-Granados, Deborah DiGilio, Catherine Grus, Howard Kurtzman, Kirk Waldroff, and C. Vaile Wright

APA's Information Technology Services

Individuals who provided valuable feedback in the survey pilot

Survey respondents

References

- American Psychological Association. (2015). *2014: APA Member Profiles*. Retrieved from <http://www.apa.org/workforce/publications/14-member/index.aspx>
- Hoge, M., Karel, M., Zeiss, A., Alegria, M., & Moye, J. (2015). Strengthening psychology's workforce for older adults: Implications of the Institute of Medicine's report to Congress. *American Psychologist*, 70(3), 265-278.
- Institute of Medicine. (2008). *Retooling for an aging America: Building the healthcare workforce*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.
- Karel, M. J., Gatz, M., & Smyer, M. A. (2012). Aging and mental health in the decade ahead. *American Psychologist*, 67(3), 184-198.
- Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, 42 U.S.C. § 18001 (2010).
- Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration. (2013). *Behavioral Health, United States, 2012*. HHS Publication No. (SMA) 13-4797. Rockville, MD: Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.
- Sue, D. W., Ivey, A. E., & Pedersen, P. B. (1996). *A theory of multicultural counseling and therapy*. San Francisco, CA: Brooks Cole.
- Sue, S. (2006). Cultural competency: From philosophy to research and practice. *Journal of Community Psychology*, 34(2), 237-245.

Appendix A. Data underlying Figures

Table 1. Demographic and Employment Characteristics by APA Membership

Demographic and Employment Characteristics	APA Member		Non-Member		Total	
	N	(%)	N	(%)	N	(%)
Gender						
Female	2,028	(58.7)	702	(61.3)	2,730	(59.3)
Male	1,428	(41.3)	443	(38.7)	1,871	(40.7)
Total	3,456	(100.0)	1,145	(100.0)	4,601	(100.0)
$\chi^2 (1, N = 4601) = 2.5, p = 0.1$						
Racial/Ethnic Minority Status ^a						
White	3,049	(88.5)	980	(86.0)	4,029	(87.8)
Racial/Ethnic Minority	398	(11.5)	160	(14.0)	558	(12.2)
Total	3,447	(100.0)	1,140	(100.0)	4,587	(100.0)
$\chi^2 (1, N = 4587) = 5.0, p < 0.05$						
Age						
Under 35	150	(4.4)	96	(8.5)	246	(5.4)
35-44	527	(15.4)	270	(23.9)	797	(17.5)
45-54	643	(18.8)	225	(19.9)	868	(19.1)
55-64	1,061	(31.1)	301	(26.6)	1,362	(30.0)
65 and Older	1,032	(30.2)	240	(21.2)	1,272	(28.0)
Total	3,413	(100.0)	1,132	(100.0)	4,545	(100.0)
$\chi^2 (4, N = 4545) = 91.5, p < 0.001$						
Mean	56.8		52.6		55.7	
$t (1, N = 4545) = 9.77, p < 0.001$						
Median	59		53		58	
$\chi^2 (1, N = 4545) = 51.6, p < 0.001$						
Employment Arrangement						
Self-employed	1,682	(53.2)	362	(35.8)	2,044	(48.9)
Salaried employment	1,266	(40.1)	556	(54.6)	1,822	(43.6)
Hourly employment	109	(3.4)	50	(4.9)	159	(3.8)
Temporary employment	s	(0.1)	s	(0.6)	s	(0.2)
Other	s	(3.1)	s	(4.3)	s	(3.4)
Total	3161	(100.0)	1018	(100.0)	4179	(100.0)
$\chi^2 (3, N = 4179) = 104.6, p < 0.001$						
Direct Patient/Client Care Provision						
No, Did Not Currently Provide Direct Patient/Client Care	361	(10.1)	145	(12.3)	506	(10.7)
Yes, Currently Provided Direct Patient/Client Care	3,199	(89.9)	1,036	(87.7)	4,235	(89.3)
Total	3,560	(100.0)	1,181	(100.0)	4,741	(100.0)
$\chi^2 (1, N = 476) = 4.2, p < 0.001$						

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a White group does not include Hispanics; racial/ethnic minority group includes any racial/ethnic groups other than non-Hispanic White.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 2. Educational Characteristics of Survey Respondents

Highest Degree in Psychology	N	%
Ph.D.	4166	78.2
Psy.D.	1019	19.3
Ed.D.	140	2.7
Total	5325	100.0
Other Professional Degrees	N	%
Theological Degree/ Ordination (e.g., M.Div.)	143	16.5
Social Work Degree (e.g., M.S.W.)	72	8.3
Business Degree (e.g., M.B.A.)	55	6.4
Nursing Degree (e.g., B.S.N.)	51	5.9
Public Health Degree (e.g., M.P.H., D.P.H.)	42	4.9
Law Degree (e.g., J.D.)	s	3.5
Medical Degree (e.g., M.D.)	s	0.7
Other Degree	467	53.9
Total Number of Degrees	866	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 3. Internship, Post-Doctoral Training, and Doctoral Re-Specialization of Survey Respondents

Internship, Post-Doctoral Training, and Re-Specialization	N	%
Psychology Internship		
One Year Full-Time Internship	4290	81.8
Two Year Half-Time Internship	656	12.5
Did not complete an internship	299	5.7
Total	5245	100.0
APA (American Psychological Association)-accredited Internship		
Yes	3539	71.9
No	1201	24.4
Not Sure	184	3.7
Total	4924	100.0
CPA (Canadian Psychological Association)-accredited Internship		
Yes	127	3.0
No	2279	53.8
Not Sure	1827	43.2
Total	4233	100.0
Post-Doctoral Supervised Training		
Yes, at least one year (full time or equivalent)	4244	81.1
No	990	18.9
Total	5234	100.0
Doctoral Re-Specialization		
Yes	298	5.7
No	4920	94.3
Total	5218	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 4. Highest Type of Doctoral Degree by Gender and Racial/Ethnic Characteristics

Demographic Characteristics	Ph.D.		Ed.D.		Psy.D.	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Gender						
Female	2112	58.5	45	35.4	573	66.6
Male	1501	41.5	82	64.6	288	33.4
Total	3613	100.0	127	100.0	861	100.0
$\chi^2 (2, 4601) = 49.8, p < 0.001$						
Race/Ethnicity^a						
White	3156	87.2	111	87.4	718	83.2
Racial/Ethnic Minority	465	12.8	16	12.6	145	16.8
Total	3621	100.0	127	100.0	863	100.0
$\chi^2 (2, 4601) = 9.4, p < 0.01$						
Race/Ethnicity and Gender						
White Female	1801	50.3	39	30.7	472	55.1
White Male	1338	37.4	72	56.7	243	28.4
Racial/Ethnic Minority Female	295	8.2	s	4.7	97	11.3
Racial/Ethnic Minority Male	148	4.1	s	7.9	45	5.3
Total	3582	100.0	127	100.0	857	100.0
$\chi^2 (2, 4601) = 59.3, p < .001$						

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a White group does not include Hispanics; racial/ethnic minority group includes any racial/ethnic groups other than non-Hispanic White.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 5(a). Primary Broad and Specific Work Settings

Primary Broad and Specific Work Setting	N	%
Private Practice	2101	44.8
Individual private practice	1197	25.5
Group psychological practice	398	8.5
Primary care group practice	31	0.7
Hospital Settings	795	16.9
Public general hospital	221	4.7
Private general hospital	208	4.4
City or county or state psychiatric hospital	56	1.2
Not for profit-private psychiatric hospital	30	0.6
For profit- private psychiatric hospital	13	0.3
VA medical center	137	2.9
Military hospital	24	0.5
Organized Human Service Settings	315	6.7
Rehabilitation facility	20	0.4
Counseling or guidance center (not university or college)	s	0.1
Outpatient mental health clinic- free-standing	33	0.7
Community mental health center or clinic (CMHC)	89	1.9
Community health center (CHC) or clinic	28	0.6
Primary care office	11	0.2
Long term care residence	19	0.4
Specialized health service	18	0.4
Preferred Provider Organization (PPO)	s	0.1
Independent Practice Association (IPA)	s	0.0
Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) excluding IPA	15	0.3
Accountable Care Organization (ACO)	s	0.1
Other managed care setting	s	0.0
Other human service setting not listed above	37	0.8
Business Settings	43	0.9
Self-employed (not private practice)	s	0.0
Consulting firm	12	0.3
Private research organization or lab	s	0.1
Independent consultant	s	0.2
Union	s	0.0
Business or industry (excluding consulting firm or research organization)	10	0.2
Other non-profit organization	s	0.1
Other non-educational or non-service setting not listed above	s	0.0
Total	4693	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 5(b). Primary Broad and Specific Work Settings (Continued)

Primary Broad and Specific Work Setting	N	%
Government Settings	318	6.8
Govt. research organization or lab	s	0.1
Criminal justice system	79	1.7
Military service (not military hospital)	20	0.4
Federal government agency (other than above settings)	90	1.9
State government agency (other than above settings)	56	1.2
Local government agency (other than above settings)	28	0.6
University (not medical or independent professional school)	564	12.0
Psychology department	225	4.8
Education department	40	0.9
Business school or department	s	0.0
Other academic department or unit	34	0.7
Management or administrative office	s	0.2
Student counseling or services center	157	3.3
Research center or institute	19	0.4
Professional school of psychology- University based	25	0.5
Other university setting	16	0.3
Four-Year College	51	1.1
Psychology department	13	0.3
Education department	s	0.1
Business school or department	s	0.0
Other academic department or unit	s	0.0
Management or administrative office	s	0.0
Student counseling or services center	24	0.5
Research center or institute	s	0.0
Other four-year college setting	s	0.0
Other Educational Settings	297	6.3
Two-year college	18	0.4
Medical school- psychiatry department	54	1.2
Medical school- department of pediatrics	15	0.3
Medical school- department of family medicine	14	0.3
Medical school- other department	29	0.6
Independent professional school of psychology	27	0.6
Professional schools not listed above	15	0.3
Elementary or secondary school	57	1.2
School system district office	22	0.5
Other educational setting	25	0.5
Other Settings	209	4.5
Social services settings (e.g. day program, homeless program)	14	0.3
In Home - Provider in home	s	0.1
In Home - via telehealth	s	0.0
Other setting not listed	175	3.7
Total	4693	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 6(a). Secondary Broad and Specific Work Settings

Secondary Broad and Specific Work Setting	N	%
Private Practice	835	47.2
Individual private practice	523	29.6
Group psychological practice	130	7.4
Primary care group practice	s	0.4
Hospital Settings	168	9.5
Public general hospital	42	2.4
Private general hospital	46	2.6
City or county or state psychiatric hospital	10	0.6
Not for profit-private psychiatric hospital	13	0.7
For profit- private psychiatric hospital	s	0.3
VA medical center	16	0.9
Military hospital	s	0.2
Organized Human Service Settings	111	6.3
Rehabilitation facility	s	0.5
Counseling or guidance center (not university or college)	s	0.3
Outpatient mental health clinic- free-standing	13	0.7
Community mental health center or clinic (CMHC)	21	1.2
Community health center (CHC) or clinic	s	0.3
Primary care office	s	0.1
Long term care residence	s	0.5
Specialized health service	s	0.5
Preferred Provider Organization (PPO)	s	0.0
Independent Practice Association (IPA)	s	0.1
Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) excluding IPA	s	0.2
Accountable Care Organization (ACO)	s	0.0
Other managed care setting	s	0.0
Other human service setting not listed above	19	1.1
Business Settings	31	1.8
Self-employed (not private practice)	s	0.1
Consulting firm	s	0.3
Private research organization or lab	s	0.1
Independent consultant	11	0.6
Union	s	0.0
Business or industry (excluding consulting firm or research organization)	s	0.3
Other non-profit organization	s	0.1
Other non-educational or non-service setting not listed above	s	0.1
Total	1768	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 6(b). Secondary Broad and Specific Work Settings (Continued)

Secondary Broad and Specific Work Setting	N	%
Government Settings	76	4.3
Govt. research organization or lab	s	0.1
Criminal justice system	18	1.0
Military service (not military hospital)	5	0.3
Federal government agency (other than above settings)	17	1.0
State government agency (other than above settings)	20	1.1
Local government agency (other than above settings)	s	0.3
University (not medical or independent professional school)	202	11.4
Psychology department	99	5.6
Education department	14	0.8
Business school or department	s	0.1
Other academic department or unit	28	1.6
Management or administrative office	s	0.1
Student counseling or services center	10	0.6
Research center or institute	s	0.5
Professional school of psychology- University based	s	0.5
Other university setting	s	0.5
Four-Year College	27	1.5
Psychology department	14	0.8
Education department	s	0.3
Business school or department	s	0.0
Other academic department or unit	s	0.1
Management or administrative office	s	0.0
Student counseling or services center	s	0.1
Research center or institute	s	0.0
Other four-year college setting	s	0.1
Other Educational Settings	143	8.1
Two-year college	s	0.5
Medical school- psychiatry department	28	1.6
Medical school- department of pediatrics	s	0.2
Medical school- department of family medicine	s	0.5
Medical school- other department	s	0.2
Independent professional school of psychology	11	0.6
Professional schools not listed above	s	0.5
Elementary or secondary school	23	1.3
School system district office	s	0.1
Other educational setting	30	1.7
Other Settings	175	9.9
Social services settings (e.g. day program, homeless program)	s	0.3
In Home - Provider in home	s	0.3
In Home - via telehealth	s	0.2
Other setting not listed	138	7.8
Total	1768	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 7. Employment Arrangement and Employment Status of Primary Positions

Employment Arrangements	N	%
Self-employment	2044	48.9
Salaried Employment	1822	43.6
Hourly Employment	159	3.8
Temporary Employment	s	0.2
Other	s	3.4
Total	4176	100.0
Employment Status	N	%
Actively Working, License Required	4569	85.8
Actively Working, License Not Required	606	11.4
Actively Working in a Field Other than Psychology	74	1.4
Not Currently Working	69	1.3
Retired	259	4.9
Total	5325	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Total may not sum to 100 percent due to multiple selections.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 8. Broad Work Settings by Demographic Characteristics

Primary Broad Work Setting	White Female^a N (%)	White Male N (%)	Ethnic Minority Female N (%)	Ethnic Minority Male N (%)	Total N (%)
Business Setting	15 (38.5)	17 (43.6)	s (12.8)	s (5.1)	40 (100.0)
Four-year College	23 (46.9)	13 (26.5)	s (18.4)	s (8.2)	49 (100.0)
Government Settings	112 (38.9)	114 (39.6)	39 (13.5)	23 (8.0)	288 (100.0)
Hospital Settings	372 (53.3)	245 (35.1)	58 (8.3)	23 (3.3)	698 (100.0)
Organized Human Service Settings	136 (49.1)	101 (36.5)	29 (10.5)	11 (4.0)	277 (100.0)
Other Educational Settings	136 (49.6)	98 (35.8)	28 (10.2)	12 (4.4)	274 (100.0)
Other Settings	100 (55.2)	58 (32.0)	s (8.3)	s (4.4)	181 (100.0)
Private Practice	1009 (54.3)	665 (35.8)	127 (6.8)	58 (3.1)	1859 (100.0)
University (not medical or independent professional school)	249 (48.3)	165 (32.0)	69 (13.4)	32 (6.2)	515 (100.0)
Total	1780 (51.5)	1231 (35.3)	321 (9.2)	150 (4.3)	3483 (100.0)

Note: $X^2(21, N = 3483) = 75.1, p < 0.001$. Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a White group does not include Hispanics; racial/ethnic minority group includes any racial/ethnic groups other than non-Hispanic White.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 9. Employment Arrangement by Demographic Characteristics

Employment Arrangement	White Female ^a N (%)	White Male N (%)	Ethnic Minority Female N (%)	Ethnic Minority Male N (%)	Total N (%)
Self-employment	975 (54.3)	643 (35.8)	128 (7.1)	50 (2.8)	1796 (100)
Salaried Employment	808 (49.5)	563 (34.5)	169 (10.4)	92 (5.6)	1632 (100)
Hourly Employment	72 (53.3)	48 (35.6)	s (8.9)	s (2.2)	135 (100)
Other	50 (53.2)	92 (30.5)	s (9.9)	s (6.4)	141 (100)
Total	1930 (52.1)	1297 (35.0)	323 (8.7)	154 (4.2)	3704 (100)

Note: $\chi^2 (9, N = 3704) = 35.21, p < 0.001$. Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a White group does not include Hispanics; racial/ethnic minority group includes any racial/ethnic groups other than non-Hispanic White.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 10. Hours Worked per Week in Primary and Secondary Positions

Hours Worked per Week	Primary Position N (%)	Secondary Position N (%)
Less than 10	204 (4.5)	802 (50.7)
10 to 19	358 (7.8)	549 (34.7)
20 to 29	652 (13.9)	211 (13.3)
30 to 39	816 (17.6)	18 (1.1)
40 to 49	1950 (41.7)	s (0.1)
50 to 59	531 (11.3)	s (0.1)
60 to 69	118 (2.5)	s (0.1)
70 to 79	14 (0.3)	s (0.0)
80 to 89	s (0.1)	s (0.0)
90 to 100	24 (0.5)	s (0.0)
Total	4674 (100.0)	1584 (100.0)

Note: Missing values and outliers (more than 100 hours per week for primary positions and more than 70 hours per week for secondary positions) were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 11. Mean and Median Hours Worked per Week by Work Activity

Primary Position (N = 4355)	Hours Worked per Week	
	Mean	Median
Administrative Management	7.4	5
Clinical Supervision	1.7	0
Clinical/Community Consultation & Prevention	1.1	0
Direct Patient/Client Care/Healthcare Services	18.4	20
Non-Clinical Consultation	0.5	0
Other Human Services (e.g., Forensics, Consulting)	1.3	0
Teaching/Education/Research	4.0	0
Other	1.2	0
Secondary Position (N = 1437)		
Administrative Management	1.3	0
Clinical Supervision	0.6	0
Clinical/Community Consultation & Prevention	0.4	0
Direct Patient/Client Care/Healthcare Services	4.6	2
Non-Clinical Consultation	0.2	0
Other Human Services (e.g., Forensics, Consulting)	0.6	0
Teaching/Education/Research	1.4	0
Other	0.2	0

Note: Individuals who did not input any values were excluded prior to the analysis. Missing values for specific work activities were treated as zeroes. Outliers (with total work hours higher than 70 hours per week) were excluded prior to analysis.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 12. Mean and Median Weeks Worked Annually

Weeks Worked	N	%
Under 40 Weeks	327	6.6
40 - 45 Weeks	254	5.1
46 - 50 Weeks	1504	30.5
Over 50 Weeks	2849	57.7
Total	4934	100.0
Mean		48.3
Median		52.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Total may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 13. Professional Licensure Status

Professional Licensure	N (%)
Licensed Psychologist (LP)	5004 (94.0)
Other Types of Licenses	321(6.0)
All Licenses	5325(100.0)
Other Types of Licenses	
Licensed School Psychologist (LSA)	179 (55.8)
Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist (LMFT)	88 (27.4)
Licensed Professional Counselor (LPC)	45 (14.0)
Licensed Clinical Professional Counselor (LCPC)	21 (6.5)
Licensed Psychological Associate (LPA)	19 (5.9)
Licensed Psychological Examiner (LPE)	19 (5.9)
Licensed Psychological Assistant (LPA)	16 (5.0)
Licensed Independent Clinical Social Worker (LICSW)	14 (4.4)
Licensed Master Social Worker (LMSW)	s (3.1)
Licensed Psychological Technician (LPT)	s (0.3)
All Other Types of Licenses	321(100.0)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to individuals having more than one professional licenses. s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 14. Geographic Distribution of Licenses

Division ^a	Active N (%)	Non-Active N (%)
East North Central	734 (15.1)	161 (15.9)
East South Central	132 (2.7)	55 (5.4)
Middle Atlantic	419 (8.5)	139 (13.7)
Mountain	499 (10.2)	108 (10.7)
New England	452 (9.2)	75 (7.4)
Pacific	1030 (21.0)	187 (18.4)
South Atlantic	825 (16.8)	160 (15.8)
West North Central	276 (5.6)	66 (6.5)
West South Central	540 (11.0)	63 (6.2)
Total	4916 (100.0)	1014 (100.0)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a Geographic divisions are based on U.S. Census Bureau's geographic Divisions as follows:

East North Central: Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio and Wisconsin;

East South Central: Alabama, Kentucky, Mississippi and Tennessee;

Middle Atlantic: New Jersey, New York and Pennsylvania;

Mountain: Arizona, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah and Wyoming;

New England: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island and Vermont;

Pacific: Alaska, California, Hawaii, Oregon and Washington;

South Atlantic: Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia and West Virginia;

West North Central: Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota;

West South Central: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma and Texas.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 15. Years since Professional Licensure

Years	N	%
Less than 5	374	8.6
5 to 9	599	13.8
10 to 14	492	11.3
15 to 19	502	11.5
20 to 24	600	13.8
25 or more	1782	41.0
Total	4349	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 16. Number of Psychologists at Practice Locations for Primary and Secondary Positions

Number of Psychologists in the Work Setting	N (%)
Primary Position	
1-5	2935 (72.0)
6-10	424 (10.4)
11-15	226 (5.5)
16-20	134 (3.3)
20+	360 (8.8)
Total	4079 (100.0)
Secondary Position	
1-5	1122 (81.7)
6-10	119 (8.7)
11-15	50 (3.6)
16-20	21 (1.5)
20+	62 (4.5)
Total	1374 (100.0)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 17. Other Licensed Health or Mental Health Professionals in the Primary Work Setting

Health Professional	N	%
Psychiatrists	1531	54.8
Social Workers	1875	67.1
Counselors	1354	48.5
Nurses	1142	40.9
Nurse Practitioners	1113	39.8
Non-Psychiatrist Physicians	1017	36.4
Physician Assistants	697	25.0
Dentists	411	14.7
Total	2794	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to multiple selections.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 18. Primary and Secondary Area of Specialty

Area of Specialty	Primary N (%)	Secondary N (%)
Clinical Psychology	1868 (45.1)	419 (19.0)
Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology	644 (15.5)	307 (13.9)
Counseling Psychology	389 (9.4)	101 (4.6)
Clinical Health Psychology	291 (7.0)	261 (11.8)
Clinical Neuropsychology	258 (6.2)	115 (5.2)
Cognitive Behavioral Psychology	247 (6.0)	270 (12.3)
Forensic Psychology	109 (2.6)	169 (7.7)
Couple & Family Psychology	73 (1.8)	256 (11.6)
School Psychology	62 (1.5)	46 (2.1)
Psychoanalytic Psychology	57 (1.4)	54 (2.5)
Rehabilitation Psychology	50 (1.2)	43 (2.0)
Professional Geropsychology	48 (1.2)	48 (2.2)
Group Psychology	17 (0.4)	61 (2.8)
Organizational and Business Consulting Psychology	16 (0.4)	42 (1.9)
Police & Public Safety Psychology	14 (0.3)	12 (0.5)
Total	4143 (100)	2204 (100.0)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Respondents who selected the same primary and secondary area of specialty were counted in primary area of specialty only. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 19. Percentage of Caseloads by Type of Insurance Coverage

Type of Payment/ Coverage	Low Coverage (0-25%) N (%)	Moderately Low Coverage (26-50%) N (%)	Moderately High Coverage (51-75%) N (%)	Moderately High Coverage (51-75%) N (%)	Total N (%)
Private Insurance	773 (27.2)	670 (23.5)	632 (22.2)	772 (27.1)	2847 (100)
Medicaid	892 (62.2)	289 (20.1)	107 (7.4)	146 (10.4)	1434 (100)
Medicare	1239 (65.5)	428 (22.6)	112 (5.9)	114 (6.0)	1893 (100)
Other Government Insurance	435 (63.0)	70 (10.1)	37 (5.4)	149 (21.6)	691 (100)
Self-Pay	1386 (62.4)	267 (12.0)	111 (5.0)	457 (20.6)	2221 (100)
Tricare	810 (89.8)	s (4.5)	s (0.3)	48 (5.3)	902 (100)
Veterans Affairs	431 (67.4)	11 (1.7)	7 (1.1)	190 (29.7)	639 (100)
Don't Know	212 (30.3)	31 (4.4)	12 (1.7)	445 (63.6)	700 (100)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 20. Practice Plans for the Next 12 Months Regarding Direct Patient/Client Care

Future Plans	N (%)
Increase hours	491 (11.8)
No change	3109 (74.4)
Decrease hours	447 (10.7)
Seek non-clinical job	31 (0.7)
Other	100 (2.4)
Total	4178 (100.0)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 21. Ability to Provide Psychological Services in a Language other than English

Language	N (%)
No	3714 (89.2)
Yes	451 (10.8)
- Spanish	231 (5.5)
- French	46 (1.1)
- Other Languages	153 (3.7)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 22. Frequency of Providing Services to Patients/Clients by Treatment Area

Type of Disorder	Never N (%)	Rarely N (%)	Occasionally N (%)	Frequently N (%)	Very Frequently N (%)	Total N (%)
Anxiety	38 (0.9)	82 (2.0)	474 (11.7)	1709 (42.1)	1759 (43.3)	4062 (100)
Bipolar and Others Related	327 (8.4)	794 (20.3)	1685 (43.1)	899 (23)	204 (5.2)	3909 (100)
Depressive	50 (1.2)	96 (2.4)	498 (12.3)	1906 (46.9)	1514 (37.3)	4064 (100)
Disruptive, Impulse Control, and Conduct	805 (20.8)	882 (22.8)	1045 (27)	771 (19.9)	366 (9.5)	3869 (100)
Dissociative	1401 (36.8)	1614 (42.4)	616 (16.2)	141 (3.7)	38 (1.0)	3810 (100)
Elimination	2475 (65.4)	934 (24.7)	298 (7.9)	s (1.8)	s (0.2)	3784 (100)
Feeding and Eating	1181 (30.9)	1451 (38)	862 (22.6)	229 (6)	99 (2.6)	3822 (100)
Gender Dysphoria	1821 (48.1)	1344 (35.5)	523 (13.8)	72 (1.9)	26 (0.7)	3786 (100)
Medication-Induced Movement Disorders/ Other Adverse Effects of Medication	2421 (64.6)	832 (22.2)	356 (9.5)	108 (2.9)	28 (0.7)	3745 (100)
Neurocognitive	1166 (30.6)	1020 (26.7)	860 (22.5)	418 (11)	351 (9.2)	3815 (100)
Neurodevelopmental	1519 (40.8)	922 (24.8)	680 (18.3)	366 (9.8)	238 (6.4)	3725 (100)
No Mental or Physical Health Diagnoses	1953 (52.8)	1022 (27.6)	487 (13.2)	168 (4.5)	69 (1.9)	3699 (100)
Obsessive-Compulsive and Others	206 (5.3)	915 (23.5)	1835 (47.1)	786 (20.2)	157 (4.0)	3899 (100)
Other Conditions that may be Focus of Clinical Attention (V codes)	836 (22.1)	880 (23.3)	1068 (28.2)	697 (18.4)	303 (8.0)	3784 (100)
Other Mental Disorders	1040 (28.4)	1341 (36.7)	1000 (27.3)	214 (5.9)	63 (1.7)	3658 (100)
Paraphilic	2535 (67.2)	953 (25.3)	196 (5.2)	46 (1.2)	41 (1.1)	3771 (100)
Personality	457 (11.8)	779 (20.0)	1408 (36.2)	938 (24.1)	306 (7.9)	3888 (100)
Schizophrenia Spectrum and Others	1222 (32.3)	1446 (38.2)	763 (20.1)	246 (6.5)	111 (2.9)	3788 (100)
Sexual Dysfunction	1491 (39.2)	1270 (33.4)	848 (22.3)	161 (4.2)	30 (0.8)	3800 (100)
Sleep-Wake	1175 (30.7)	1037 (27.1)	989 (25.8)	491 (12.8)	135 (3.5)	3827 (100)
Somatic Symptom and Other	579 (15.1)	1237 (32.3)	1250 (32.6)	553 (14.4)	216 (5.6)	3835 (100)
Substance-Related and Addictive	657 (17.0)	816 (21.1)	1230 (31.8)	799 (20.6)	372 (9.6)	3874 (100)
Trauma and Stressor-Related	149 (3.8)	371 (9.4)	1184 (29.9)	1368 (34.5)	894 (22.5)	3966 (100)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 23. Frequency of Providing Services to Groups of Populations

By Population Characteristics	Never N (%)	Rarely N (%)	Occasionally N (%)	Frequently N (%)	Very Frequently N (%)	Total N (%)
By Age Group						
Children (under 13)	2048 (49.8)	513 (12.5)	478 (11.6)	549 (10.3)	523 (12.7)	4111 (100)
Adolescents (13-18)	1022 (24.8)	784 (19.1)	898 (21.8)	915 (22.2)	494 (12.0)	4113 (100)
Adults (19-64)	160 (3.9)	192 (4.7)	337 (8.2)	1105 (26.8)	2326 (56.5)	4120 (100)
Older Adults (65-79)	839 (20.4)	734 (17.8)	1014 (24.6)	992 (24.1)	536 (13.0)	4115 (100)
Oldest Old Adults (80+)	1923 (46.8)	1103 (26.8)	704 (17.1)	239 (5.8)	141 (3.4)	4110 (100)
By Gender Identity						
Male	20 (0.5)	60 (1.5)	321 (7.8)	1860 (45.4)	1835 (44.8)	4096 (100)
Female	50 (1.2)	53 (1.3)	228 (5.6)	1650 (40.3)	2114 (51.6)	4095 (100)
Transgender	1656 (41.8)	1681 (42.5)	536 (13.5)	66 (1.7)	20 (0.5)	3959 (100)
By Race/Ethnicity^a						
American Indian/Alaska Native	1458 (36.7)	1691 (42.6)	686 (17.3)	95 (2.4)	44 (1.1)	3974 (100)
Asian	444 (11.0)	1489 (37.0)	1614 (40.1)	405 (10.1)	77 (1.9)	4029 (100)
Black/African American	173 (4.3)	803 (19.7)	1545 (38.0)	1042 (25.6)	505 (12.4)	4068 (100)
Hispanic	206 (5.1)	778 (19.3)	1693 (42.0)	1006 (25.0)	347 (8.6)	4030 (100)
White/Caucasian	s (0.2)	s (0.7)	117 (2.9)	1399 (34.2)	2534 (62.0)	4085 (100)
Two or More Races	174 (4.4)	721 (18.2)	1766 (44.7)	995 (25.2)	296 (7.5)	3952 (100)
By Sexual Orientation						
Heterosexual or Straight	35 (0.9)	30 (0.7)	87 (2.2)	1027 (25.4)	2857 (70.8)	4036 (100)
Gay	173 (4.3)	728 (18)	2086 (51.6)	852 (21.1)	200 (5.0)	4039 (100)
Lesbian	273 (6.8)	834 (20.7)	1999 (49.7)	758 (18.8)	159 (4.0)	4023 (100)
Bisexual	409 (10.3)	1344 (33.8)	1778 (44.7)	358 (9.0)	93 (2.3)	3982 (100)
By Military Status						
Active Duty	2316 (57.5)	1056 (26.2)	481 (11.9)	102 (2.5)	76 (1.9)	4031 (100)
Retired/Veterans	1103 (27.2)	885 (21.8)	1318 (32.5)	451 (11.1)	297 (7.3)	4054 (100)
Socioeconomic Status						
Homeless	2043 (50.2)	966 (23.7)	709 (17.4)	224 (5.5)	127 (3.1)	4069 (100)
Working Poor	481 (11.8)	746 (18.3)	1277 (31.3)	1069 (26.2)	506 (12.4)	4079 (100)
Unemployed	300 (7.4)	625 (15.4)	1514 (37.2)	1042 (25.6)	588 (14.5)	4069 (100)
By Geographic Community						
Rural Communities	935 (23.0)	866 (21.3)	1047 (25.8)	705 (17.4)	506 (12.5)	4059 (100)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a Racial/ethnic groups other than Hispanic do not include individuals with Hispanic ethnicity.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 24. Services Provided to Populations Whose Primary Focus of Care Was Related to Disabilities and Health Conditions

Services Provided	No N (%)	Yes N (%)	Total N (%)
By Type of Disability			
Intellectual Disability	2824 (69.4)	1244 (30.6)	4068 (100)
Developmental Disability	2674 (65.4)	1412 (34.6)	4086 (100)
Physical Disability	2200 (53.8)	1888 (46.2)	4088 (100)
By Type of Health Condition			
Health Condition	1546 (37.7)	2550 (62.3)	4096 (100)
Cancer	1203 (47.3)	1341 (52.7)	2544 (100)
Cardiovascular Disease	1291 (50.7)	1253 (49.3)	2544 (100)
Diabetes	1118 (43.9)	1426 (56.1)	2544 (100)
HIV/STI	2150 (84.5)	394 (15.5)	2544 (100)
Obesity	1062 (41.7)	1482 (58.3)	2544 (100)
Other Health Condition	1002 (39.4)	1542 (60.6)	2544 (100)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 25. Number of Hours per Week Providing Services to Older Adults

Number of Hours Providing Services to Older Adults	1 - 10 Hours N (%)	11 - 20 Hours N (%)	21 - 30 Hours N (%)	31 - 40 Hours N (%)	Total N (%)	Mean	Median
By Type of Service							
Direct services and supervising others to provide psychological services to older adults ^a	1896 (80.7)	269 (11.4)	117 (5.0)	68 (2.9)	2349 (100.0)	8.7	4
Direct services and supervising others to provide psychological services to family members/caregivers of older adults ^b	2111 (98.6)	21 (1.0)	s (0.2)	s (0.1)	2141 (100.0)	1.6	0
Consultation/staff training to health care team/agency caregivers	2048 (99.3)	11 (0.5)	s (0.1)	s (0.0)	2062 (100.0)	0.8	0
By Type of Psychotherapy Service							
Individual	1907 (82.0)	255 (11.0)	103 (4.4)	60 (2.6)	2326 (100.0)	7.7	4
Group	1461 (99.3)	s (0.1)	s (0.1)	s (0.0)	1471 (100.0)	0.6	0
Couple/Family	1709 (98.6)	19 (1.1)	s (0.3)	s (0.1)	1733 (100.0)	1.5	0
Other	1023 (98.8)	s (0.7)	s (0.4)	s (0.1)	1035 (100.0)	0.5	0
By Type of Assessment Service							
Psychodiagnostic	1888 (95.9)	51 (2.6)	14 (0.7)	15 (0.8)	1969 (100.0)	2.5	0
Cognitive	1697 (93.5)	63 (3.5)	32 (1.8)	23 (1.3)	1815 (100.0)	3.0	0
Capacity	1605 (99.3)	s (0.4)	s (0.2)	s (0.1)	1616 (100.0)	1.0	0
Other	1111 (98.8)	s (0.7)	s (0.4)	s (0.1)	1124 (100.0)	0.5	0
By Type of Consultation Service							
Consultation to health team	1934 (98.7)	16 (0.8)	s (0.3)	s (0.2)	1959 (100.0)	1.3	0
Consultation to families	1863 (99.4)	s (0.4)	s (0.1)	s (0.1)	1874 (100.0)	1.0	0
Consultation to agencies/facilities	1661 (99.6)	s (0.4)	s (0.1)	s (0.0)	1668 (100.0)	0.6	0
Other	1070 (99.9)	s (0.1)	s (0.0)	s (0.0)	1071 (100.0)	0.2	0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a With or without family present.

^b Without older patient present.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 26. Interest in Further Geropsychology Specialized Educational Opportunities

Educational Opportunity	N	%
Adjusting to medical illness/disability	1415	57.1
Depression	1344	54.2
Bereavement/Grief	1276	51.5
Dementia	1137	46.9
Anxiety	1022	41.2
Psychotherapy	947	38.2
Caregiver stress	921	37.2
Positive psychological growth	823	33.2
Health promotion/maintenance	740	29.9
Geriatric assessment	682	27.5
Aging in culturally diverse populations	643	25.9
Marital/family difficulties	639	27.5
Neuropsychology	537	21.7
Trauma/abuse	535	21.6
Capacity assessment	528	21.3
Sexuality and sexual problems	477	19.2
Substance abuse	411	16.6
Attitudes, knowledge, and skill competencies for professional geropsychology practice (per the “Pikes Peak” model of training)	401	16.2
Disabilities	372	15.0
Psychoeducational intervention	330	13.3
Chronic mental illness	312	12.6
Personality disorders	305	12.3
Staff training/supervision	261	10.5
Other	79	3.2
Total	2480	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Multiple selections were permitted.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 27. Medicare Participation and Changes

Participation in Medicare	N	%
Yes, I am a Medicare Provider	1590	65.6
No, I have never participated in Medicare	430	17.7
No, I previously participated in Medicare	318	13.1
I don't know if my organization participates in Medicare	85	3.5
Total	2424	100.0
Reason for not participating in Medicare (for those who never or previously participated in Medicare)	N	%
Reimbursement rates are too low	297	39.9
I do not participate in any insurance plans	281	37.8
Client case-mix is primarily non-Medicare	201	27.0
Delays in getting paid	176	23.7
Concerns about regulations	153	20.6
I work for a healthcare system/agency	143	19.2
Concerns about audit risk	89	12.0
Other	138	18.5
Total	744	100.0
Medicare Changes (for current Medicare providers)	N	%
No Change	738	46.8
More Medicaid patients/clients seen	625	39.6
Fewer Medicaid patients/clients seen	115	7.3
N/A (e.g., Have not be in this practice setting for 3 years)	100	6.3
Total	1578	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Totals for reason for not participating in Medicare may not sum to 100 percent due to multiple selections.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 28. Frequency of Providing Collaborative Care by Type of Profession

Type of Profession	Never N (%)	Rarely N (%)	Occasionally N (%)	Often N (%)	Always N (%)	Total N (%)
Mental Health Counselors/ Marriage Family Therapists	294 (22.5)	294 (22.9)	429 (32.8)	232 (17.7)	54 (4.1)	1308 (100.00)
Social Workers	243 (11.3)	243 (18.7)	706 (32.8)	594 (27.6)	209 (9.7)	2153 (100.00)
Psychologists	210 (7.0)	210 (12.0)	1007 (33.5)	992 (33.0)	436 (14.5)	3006 (100.00)
Psychiatrists	152 (4.5)	152 (11.1)	1135 (33.7)	1374 (40.8)	330 (9.8)	3367 (100.00)
Physician Assistants	288 (39.0)	288 (26.8)	154 (20.8)	82 (11.1)	17 (2.3)	739 (100.00)
Pharmacists	162 (65.1)	162 (22.1)	22 (8.8)	s (3.1)	s (1.0)	249 (100.00)
Dentists	55 (80.7)	55 (15.6)	s (3.0)	s (0.4)	s (0.3)	68 (100.00)
Physicians and Surgeons, Non-Psychiatrist	339 (21.0)	339 (20.0)	444 (27.5)	355 (22.0)	153 (9.5)	1613 (100.00)
Licensed Nurses	396 (35.1)	396 (20.7)	199 (17.6)	195 (17.3)	105 (9.3)	1129 (100.00)
Advanced Practice Nurses	379 (31.7)	379 (19.7)	281 (23.5)	222 (18.6)	78 (6.5)	1195 (100.00)
Nutritionists/ Dieticians	240 (45.7)	240 (28.2)	92 (17.5)	34 (6.4)	12 (2.2)	525 (100.00)
Community Health Workers	200 (52.1)	200 (28.8)	56 (14.6)	s (3.5)	s (0.9)	384 (100.00)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Total may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 29. Degree of Influence on Clinical Decision-Making by Type of Professionals

Type of Professional	Most Influential 1 N (%)	2 N (%)	3 N (%)	4 N (%)	5 N (%)	6 N (%)	Least Influential 7 N (%)	Total N (%)	Mean
Mental Health Counselors/ Marriage Family Therapists	219 (18.2)	190 (15.8)	178 (14.8)	264 (21.9)	184 (15.3)	121 (10.0)	49 (4.1)	1203 (100.0)	3.5
Social Workers	113 (7.9)	117 (11.9)	205 (14.3)	375 (26.2)	316 (22.1)	180 (12.6)	73 (5.1)	1430 (100.0)	4.0
Psychologists	27 (1.7)	32 (2.1)	64 (4.1)	234 (15.1)	328 (21.2)	377 (24.4)	485 (31.4)	1588 (100.0)	5.5
Psychiatrists	66 (4.1)	89 (5.5)	114 (7.1)	243 (15.1)	356 (22.1)	391 (24.3)	349 (21.7)	1610 (100.0)	5.1
Physician Assistants	166 (17.8)	145 (15.6)	146 (15.7)	220 (23.6)	151 (16.2)	84 (9.0)	20 (2.1)	933 (100.0)	3.4
Pharmacists	136 (24.9)	145 (26.6)	92 (16.8)	89 (16.3)	56 (10.3)	s (4.0)	s (1.1)	546 (100.0)	2.8
Dentists	135 (46.2)	88 (30.1)	30 (10.3)	28 (9.6)	s (2.1)	s (1.4)	s (0.3)	292 (100.0)	2.0
Physicians and Surgeons, Non-Psychiatrist	120 (9.5)	151 (12.0)	156 (12.4)	226 (17.9)	186 (14.7)	193 (15.3)	230 (18.2)	1263 (100.0)	4.4
Licensed Nurses	116 (11.3)	148 (14.4)	190 (18.5)	249 (24.2)	198 (19.3)	99 (9.6)	28 (2.7)	1027 (100.0)	3.7
Advanced Practice Nurses	87 (8.1)	134 (12.4)	142 (13.2)	251 (23.3)	234 (21.7)	169 (15.7)	61 (5.7)	1074 (100.0)	4.1
Nutritionists/ Dieticians	175 (20.5)	238 (27.8)	151 (17.7)	174 (20.4)	73 (8.5)	33 (3.9)	11 (1.3)	854 (100.0)	2.9
Community Health Workers	227 (30.3)	194 (25.9)	127 (17.0)	122 (16.3)	50 (6.7)	s (2.9)	s (0.8)	749 (100.0)	2.6

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Total may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 30. Level of Knowledge and Confidence in Working with Types of Professionals

Type of Professional	Minimal ^a N (%)	Beginning N (%)	Intermediate N (%)	Proficient N (%)	Complete Mastery N (%)	Total N (%)
Mental Health Coun- selors/ Marriage Family Therapists	43 (2.3)	75 (4.1)	230 (12.5)	817 (44.2)	682 (36.9)	1870 (100.0)
Social Workers	s (0.4)	s (0.9)	166 (8.9)	883 (47.6)	784 (42.2)	1778 (100.0)
Psychologists	s (0.1)	s (0.0)	s (0.4)	191 (10.3)	1661 (89.3)	1860 (100.0)
Psychiatrists	s (0.0)	s (0.3)	64 (3.5)	629 (34.0)	1152 (62.3)	1849 (100.0)
Physician Assistants	101 (5.5)	187 (10.2)	509 (27.8)	690 (37.6)	346 (18.9)	1831 (100.0)
Pharmacists	154 (8.4)	312 (17.1)	586 (32.1)	560 (30.7)	211 (11.6)	1819 (100.0)
Dentists	300 (16.6)	398 (22.0)	482 (26.7)	424 (23.5)	202 (11.2)	1804 (100.0)
Physicians and Surgeons, Non-Psychiatrist	73 (4.0)	144 (7.9)	391 (21.4)	682 (37.3)	540 (29.5)	1831 (100.0)
Licensed Nurses	77 (4.2)	208 (11.4)	492 (26.9)	658 36.0)	391 (21.4)	1827 (100.0)
Advanced Practice Nurses	81 (4.4)	186 (10.2)	437 (23.9)	706 (38.7)	415 (22.7)	1828 (100.0)
Nutritionists/ Dieticians	138 (7.6)	349 (19.1)	539 (29.5)	535 (29.3)	266 (14.6)	1822 (100.0)
Community Health Workers	291 (16.1)	444 (24.5)	555 (30.6)	376 (20.7)	147 (8.1)	1815 (100.0)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Total may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a Level of knowledge and confidence ranges from minimal to complete mastery as follows:

Minimal – My understanding of this profession's role is minimal. I know very little about them and so am not at all confident about how to work with members of this profession.

Beginning – My understanding of this profession's role is limited. There's a lot I have to learn about them, and so am not confident about how to work with members of this profession.

Intermediate - I have some understanding of this profession's role, but I have things to learn about them, and so don't feel entirely confident about how to work with members of this profession.

Proficient - In general, I understand this profession's role, and so feel reasonably confident about how to work with members of this profession.

Complete Mastery - I fully understand this profession's role, and so feel completely confident about how to work with members of this profession.

s = suppressed due to small cell size or to prevent disclosure.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 31. Level of Importance of Educational and Training Experiences in Team-Based Care Provision

Training Activity	Not At All Important N (%)	Not Very Important N (%)	Neutral N (%)	Somewhat Important N (%)	Very Important N (%)	Total N (%)
Graduate Coursework	180 (9.7)	208 (11.2)	277 (15.0)	541 (29.3)	643 (34.8)	1847 (100.0)
Continuing Education	114 (6.2)	161 (8.7)	299 (16.2)	622 (33.7)	651 (35.2)	1849 (100.0)
Internship	56 (3.0)	35 (1.9)	96 (5.2)	394 (21.3)	1273 (68.7)	1852 (100.0)
On-the-Job Training	27 (1.5)	17 (0.9)	46 (2.5)	240 (12.9)	1524 (82.2)	1854 (100.0)
Post-Doctoral Training	119 (6.7)	45 (2.5)	137 (7.7)	382 (21.4)	1105 (61.8)	1788 (100.0)
Practicum	90 (4.9)	68 (3.7)	168 (9.1)	623 (33.7)	898 (48.6)	1847 (100.0)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Total may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 32. Percentage of Preparedness to Work with Diverse Cultural Populations

Preparation Level	N	%
Not at all prepared	54	3.0
Slightly prepared	295	16.4
Fairly prepared	503	28.0
Well prepared	710	39.5
Extremely well prepared	237	13.2
Total	1799	100.0

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Total may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 33. Level of Knowledge about Working with Population Groups

Demographic Characteristics	Not Knowledgeable at all N (%)	Slightly Knowledgeable N (%)	Fairly Knowledgeable N (%)	Quite Knowledgeable N (%)	Extremely Knowledgeable N (%)	Total N (%)
By Age						
Children (0-13)	230 (13.9)	448 (23.9)	322 (17.2)	385 (20.5)	460 (24.5)	1872 (100.0)
Adolescents (14-17)	57 (3.0)	299 (15.9)	433 (23.0)	554 (29.4)	542 (28.8)	1883 (100.0)
Older Adults (65 or Older)	139 (7.4)	310 (16.5)	523 (27.8)	659 (35.1)	247 (13.2)	1881 (100.0)
By Race/Ethnicity^a						
American Indian/Alaska Native	284 (15.1)	717 (38.2)	553 (29.4)	270 (14.4)	55 (2.9)	1881 (100.0)
Asian	64 (3.4)	427 (22.7)	831 (44.2)	475 (25.3)	84 (4.5)	1880 (100.0)
Black/African American	19 (1.0)	216 (11.5)	785 (41.8)	682 (36.3)	177 (9.4)	1878 (100.0)
Hispanic	38 (2.0)	254 (13.5)	743 (39.6)	631 (33.6)	212 (11.3)	1876 (100.0)
Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander	500 (26.8)	682 (36.6)	466 (25.0)	177 (9.5)	40 (2.1)	1864 (100.0)
By Sexual Orientation/Gender Identity						
Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual	36 (1.9)	209 (11.1)	675 (35.9)	731 (38.9)	228 (12.1)	1880 (100.0)
Transgender	314 (16.8)	664 (35.5)	521 (27.9)	296 (15.8)	73 (3.9)	1867 (100.0)
Other Populations						
Military populations	220 (11.7)	520 (27.7)	521 (27.8)	363 (19.3)	253 (13.5)	1874 (100.0)
Immigrant populations	257 (13.7)	701 (37.5)	534 (28.6)	279 (14.9)	99 (5.3)	1867 (100.0)
Rural populations	180 (9.6)	460 (24.5)	491 (26.2)	472 (25.1)	274 (14.6)	1874 (100.0)
Religious clients	61 (3.3)	313 (16.7)	633 (33.8)	577 (30.8)	289 (15.4)	1873 (100.0)
Clients living in poverty	102 (5.5)	419 (22.4)	535 (28.7)	547 (29.3)	264 (14.1)	1864 (100.0)
Health/Disabilities						
Chronic illnesses	32 (1.7)	194 (10.4)	516 (27.6)	652 (34.9)	475 (25.4)	1870 (100.0)
Physical disabilities	65 (3.5)	302 (16.2)	592 (31.7)	563 (30.2)	345 (18.5)	1868 (100.0)
Intellectual disabilities	168 (9.0)	508 (27.1)	506 (27.0)	433 (23.1)	260 (13.9)	1874 (100.0)
Cognitive disabilities	112 (6.0)	405 (21.6)	564 (30.1)	481 (25.7)	312 (16.6)	1874 (100.0)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Total may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a Racial/ethnic groups other than Hispanic do not include individuals with Hispanic ethnicity.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Table 34. Percentage Utilizing Resources to Build Competence to Practice with Populations

By Demo- graphic Char- acteristics	Books and Peer Re- viewed Journals N (%)	Continu- ing Ed- ucation Training N (%)	Grad- uate Training Program N (%)	APA Guide- lines for Practice N (%)	Clinical Super- vision Experi- ence N (%)	Col- leagues N (%)	Personal Experi- ence N (%)	Not Ap- plicable N (%)	Total N (%)
By Age									
Children (0-13)	872 (45.7)	886 (46.4)	555 (29.1)	435 (22.8)	560 (29.3)	832 (43.6)	774 (40.5)	653 (34.2)	1908 (100)
Adolescents (14-17)	1063 (55.7)	1100 (57.6)	661 (34.6)	481 (25.2)	684 (35.8)	1001 (52.4)	893 (46.8)	391 (20.5)	1908 (100)
Older Adults (65 or Older)	954 (50.0)	1000 (52.4)	414 (21.7)	420 (22.0)	520 (27.2)	906 (47.5)	831 (43.5)	353 (18.5)	1908 (100)
By Race/Ethnicity^a									
American Indian/ Alaska Native	632 (33.1)	571 (29.6)	362 (19.0)	269 (14.1)	360 (18.9)	605 (31.7)	525 (27.5)	526 (27.6)	1909 (100)
Asian	826 (43.3)	740 (38.8)	486 (25.5)	352 (18.4)	462 (24.2)	814 (42.6)	725 (38.0)	232 (12.2)	1908 (100)
Black/African American	948 (49.7)	924 (48.5)	589 (30.9)	395 (20.7)	604 (31.6)	959 (50.2)	899 (47.1)	112 (5.9)	1907 (100)
Hispanic	936 (49.0)	934 (48.9)	552 (28.9)	391 (20.5)	599 (31.4)	972 (50.9)	897 (47.0)	131 (6.9)	1910 (100)
Native Hawaiian/ Pacific Islander	502 (24.0)	459 (21.9)	291 (15.2)	235 (12.3)	282 (14.8)	480 (25.1)	380 (19.9)	699 (36.6)	2092 (100)
By Sexual Orientation and Gender Identity									
Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual	1073 (56.2)	1059 (55.5)	509 (26.7)	499 (26.1)	628 (32.9)	1034 (54.2)	843 (44.2)	117 (6.1)	1909 (100)
Transgender	787 (41.2)	690 (36.1)	272 (14.2)	329 (17.2)	634 (19.1)	720 (37.7)	472 (24.7)	476 (24.9)	1910 (100)
Other populations									
Military populations	745 (39.0)	769 (40.3)	266 (13.9)	244 (12.8)	412 (21.6)	699 (36.6)	635 (33.3)	481 (25.2)	1910 (100)
Immigrant populations	559 (29.3)	296 (15.5)	226 (11.8)	334 (18.0)	344 (18.0)	653 (34.2)	569 (29.8)	514 (26.9)	1908 (100)
Rural populations	605 (31.7)	547 (28.7)	329 (17.2)	229 (12.0)	399 (20.9)	669 (35.0)	790 (41.4)	443 (23.2)	1909 (100)
Religious clients	814 (42.6)	652 (34.2)	377 (19.7)	239 (12.5)	529 (27.7)	881 (46.1)	966 (50.6)	209 (10.9)	1911 (100)
Clients living in poverty	709 (37.1)	633 (33.2)	387 (20.3)	230 (12.0)	521 (27.3)	778 (40.8)	759 (39.8)	305 (16.0)	1911 (100)
Health/Disabilities									
Clients living with chronic illness and other health conditions	1139 (59.7)	1091 (57.2)	514 (26.9)	331 (17.3)	629 (32.9)	955 (50.0)	833 (43.6)	143 (7.5)	1908 (100)
Clients living with physical disabil- ities	902 (47.2)	856 (44.8)	451 (23.6)	293 (15.3)	546 (28.6)	836 (43.8)	703 (36.8)	253 (13.3)	1911 (100)
Clients living with intellectual disabilities	802 (42.0)	719 (37.7)	501 (26.2)	265 (13.9)	469 (24.6)	666 (34.9)	524 (27.4)	502 (26.3)	1910 (100)
Clients living with cognitive disabil- ities	905 (47.7)	889 (46.6)	535 (28.0)	295 (15.5)	551 (28.9)	774 (40.5)	629 (32.9)	366 (19.2)	1897 (100)

Note: Missing values were excluded prior to analysis. Total may not sum to 100 percent due to rounding.

^a Racial/ethnic groups other than Hispanic do not include individuals with Hispanic ethnicity.

Source: 2015 APA Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers.

Appendix B. Survey Instrument

2015 Survey of Psychology Health Service Providers

Educational Information

First we are going to ask you questions about your educational background and psychology training.

1) Please indicate your highest earned degree(s) in psychology. (Check all that apply)* (Required)

- ☐ Ph.D.
- ☐ Ed.D.
- ☐ Psy.D.
- ☐ Master's Degree (MA, MS, MED)
- ☐ Specialist Degree/Certification of Advanced Graduate Study (e.g. Ed, PsyS, SSP, CAGS)
- ☐ Other (Specify): _____

2) Please indicate the corresponding year, state/province (initials), institution of higher education and program title for the previously mentioned highest earned degree(s) that you've received.

Degrees	Degree Year	US State	Institution of Higher Learning	Program Title
Ph.D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Ed.D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Psy.D.	_____	_____	_____	_____
Master's Degree (MA, MS, MED)	_____	_____	_____	_____
Specialist Degree/Certification of Advanced Graduate Study (e.g. Ed, PsyS, SSP, CAGS)	_____	_____	_____	_____
Other (include degree in Program Title)	_____	_____	_____	_____

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Please indicate your highest earned degree(s) in psychology. (Check all that apply)" #1 is one of the following answers ("Ph.D.," "Ed.D.," "Psy.D.")

3) If you possess a doctoral degree in psychology, did you complete a one-year (full-time) or two-year (half-time) psychology internship as part of that doctoral program?

- ☐ Yes, I completed a one year (full time) psychology internship
- ☐ Yes, I completed a two year (half time) psychology internship
- ☐ No, I did not complete a psychology internship

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "If you possess a doctoral degree in psychology, did you complete a one-year (full-time) or two-year (half-time) psychology internship as part of that doctoral program?" #3 is one of the following answers ("Yes, I completed a one year (full time) psychology internship", "Yes, I completed a two year (half time) psychology internship")

4) Was your internship APA (American Psychological Association) accredited at the time you completed your internship?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not Sure

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "If you possess a doctoral degree in psychology, did you complete a one-year (full-time) or two-year (half-time) psychology internship as part of that doctoral program?" #3 is one of the following answers ("Yes, I completed a one year (full time) psychology internship", "Yes, I completed a two year (half time) psychology internship")

5) Was your internship CPA (Canadian Psychological Association) accredited at the time you completed your internship?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No
- ☐ Not Sure

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Please indicate your highest earned degree(s) in psychology. (Check all that apply)" #1 is one of the following answers ("Ph.D.", "Ed.D.", "Psy.D.")

6) Did you complete a post-doctoral supervised training?

- ☐ Yes, I completed at least one year (full time or equivalent) of post-doctoral supervised training.
- ☐ No, I did not complete post-doctoral supervised training.

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Please indicate your highest earned degree(s) in psychology. (Check all that apply)" #1 is one of the following answers ("Ph.D.", "Ed.D.", "Psy.D.")

7) Did you complete a program of doctoral re-specialization?

- ☐ Yes (Please specify): _____
- ☐ No

8) Please indicate any other professional degrees you have earned. (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Medical Degree (e.g., M.D.)
- ☐ Law Degree (e.g., J.D.)
- ☐ Nursing Degree (e.g., B.S.N.)
- ☐ Public Health Degree (e.g., M.P.H., D.P.H.)
- ☐ Business Degree (e.g., M.B.A.)
- ☐ Social Work Degree (e.g., M.S.W.)
- ☐ Theological Degree / Ordination (e.g., M.Div.)
- ☐ Other (Specify): _____

Licensure and Practice Information

Page exit logic: IF: Question “Which of the following describe your current employment status? (Select all that apply)” #16 is not one of the following answers (“Actively working in a position that requires a psychology license”, “Actively working in a position that does not require a psychology license but uses my clinical skills and/or training as a psychologist”) **THEN:** Jump to Demographic Section

In this next section, you will be asked questions regarding licensure in psychology as well as other fields along with other clinical practice information.

9) Do you maintain any professional licenses?* (Required)

☐ Yes

☐ No

Logic: Hidden unless: Question “Do you maintain any professional licenses?” #9 is one of the following answers (“Yes”)

10) From the list below, please select the professional licenses that you actively maintain or have had in the past. (Select all that apply)

Type of Professional Licenses	Active License	Non-Active License
LP (Licensed Psychologist)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LSA (Licensed School Psychologist)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LPA (Licensed Psychological Assistant)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LPA (Licensed Psychological Associate)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LPT (Licensed Psychological Technician)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LPE (Licensed Psychological Examiner)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LMSW (Licensed Master Social Worker)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LICSW (Licensed Independent Clinical Social Worker)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LPC (Licensed Professional Counselor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LCPC (Licensed Clinical Professional Counselor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LMFT (Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Logic: Hidden unless: Question “Do you maintain any professional licenses?” #9 is one of the following answers (“Yes”)

11) Please indicate the state/province in which you held the previously selected licensure title(s). (Select all that apply)

Type of Professional Licenses	Active License	Non-Active License
LP (Licensed Psychologist)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LSA (Licensed School Psychologist)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LPA (Licensed Psychological Assistant)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LPA (Licensed Psychological Associate)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LPT (Licensed Psychological Technician)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LPE (Licensed Psychological Examiner)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LMSW (Licensed Master Social Worker)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LICSW (Licensed Independent Clinical Social Worker)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LPC (Licensed Professional Counselor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LCPC (Licensed Clinical Professional Counselor)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
LMFT (Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Do you maintain any professional licenses?" #9 is one of the following answers ("Yes")

12) What year did you obtain your first license? _____

13) Are you currently providing professional psychological services?* (Required)

☐ Yes

☐ No

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Are you currently providing professional psychological services?" #13 is one of the following answers ("Yes")

14) Since licensure, how long have you been providing professional psychological services?

Years: _____

Months: _____

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Are you currently providing professional psychological services?" #13 is one of the following answers ("Yes")

15) Do you have a National Provider Identification (NPI) number?

☐ Yes

☐ No

16) Which of the following describe your current employment status? (Select all that apply)* (Required)

☐ Actively working in a position that requires a psychology license

☐ Actively working in a position that does not require a psychology license but uses my clinical skills and/or training as a psychologist

☐ Actively working in a field other than psychology

☐ Not currently working

☐ Retired

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Which of the following describe your current employment status? (Select all that apply)" #16 is one of the following answers ("Actively working in a position that requires a psychology license", "Actively working in a position that does not require a psychology license but uses my clinical skills and/or training as a psychologist")

17) How many weeks did you work as a psychologist in the past year?

Professional Practice and Employment Characteristics

Now, you will be asked questions specifically about your clinical practice, along with questions regarding where you conduct your clinical work. For these questions, primary position is the one in which you spend the most time.

18) How many hours per week do you spend at your primary and secondary/other positions (if applicable)?

Primary Position: _____

Secondary Position: _____

Other Position: _____

19) Which best describes the type of setting that most closely corresponds to your primary work location? (Note: Please select the Broad Setting (in bold) first and then select a Specific Setting. If you do not see your Specific Setting, please select another Broad Setting)

Private Practice

Individual private practice

Group psychological practice

Primary care group practice

Hospital Settings

Public general hospital

Private general hospital

City or county or state psychiatric hospital

Not for profit-private psychiatric hospital

For profit- private psychiatric hospital

VA medical center

Military hospital

Organized Human Service Settings

Rehabilitation facility

Counseling or guidance center (not university or college)

Outpatient mental health clinic- free-standing

Community mental health center or clinic (CMHC)

Community health center (CHC) or clinic

Primary care office

Long term care residence

Specialized health service

Preferred Provider Organization (PPO)

Independent Practice Association (IPA)

Health Maintenance Organization (HMO) excluding IPA

Accountable Care Organization (ACO)

Other managed care setting

Other human service setting not listed above

Business Settings

- Self-employed (not private practice)
- Consulting firm
- Private research organization or lab
- Independent consultant
- Union
- Business or industry (excluding consulting firm or research organization)
- Other non-profit organization
- Other non-educational or non service setting not listed above

Government Settings

- Govt. research organization or lab
- Criminal justice system
- Military service (not military hospital)
- Federal government agency (other than above settings)
- State government agency (other than above settings)
- Local government agency (other than above settings)

University (not medical or independent professional school)

- Psychology department
- Education department
- Business school or department
- Other academic department or unit
- Management or administrative office
- Student counseling or services center
- Research center or institute
- Professional school of psychology- University based
- Other university setting

Four-year College

- Psychology department
- Education department
- Business school or department
- Other academic department or unit
- Management or administrative office
- Student counseling or services center
- Research center or institute
- Other four-year college setting

Other Educational Settings

- Two-year college
- Medical school- psychiatry department
- Medical school- department of pediatrics
- Medical school- department of family medicine
- Medical school- other department
- Independent professional school of psychology
- Professional schools not listed above
- Elementary or secondary school
- School system district office
- Other educational setting

Other Settings

Social services settings (e.g. day program, homeless program)

In Home - Provider in home

In Home - via telehealth

Other setting not listed

20) Which best describes the type of setting that most closely corresponds to your secondary work location? (Note: Please select the Broad Setting first and then select a Specific Setting. If you do not see your Specific Setting, please select another Broad Setting)

(See question 19 for response options)

21) What is the ZIP code of the location for your primary and secondary (if applicable) practice site?

Primary Position: _____

Secondary position: _____

22) Please indicate the average number of hours spent per week (excluding emergency calls) at your practice location on each psychology major activity.

Work Activity	Primary Position	Secondary Position
Administrative Management	_____	_____
Direct Patient/Client Care/Healthcare Services	_____	_____
Clinical Supervision	_____	_____
Clinical/Community Consultation & Prevention	_____	_____
Other Human Services (e.g. forensics, consulting)	_____	_____
Non-clinical consultation	_____	_____
Teaching/Education/Research	_____	_____
Other	_____	_____

23) Do you currently provide direct patient/client care?* (Required)

☐ Yes

☐ No

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Do you currently provide direct patient/client care?" #23 is one of the following answers ("Yes")

24) How many psychologists provide services at each of your practice locations (including self)?

Position	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	20+
Primary Position	()	()	()	()	()
Secondary Position	()	()	()	()	()

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Do you currently provide direct patient/client care?" #23 is one of the following answers ("Yes")

25) Are there other licensed health or mental health professionals working at the primary practice setting?

☐ Yes

☐ No

Logic: Hidden unless: Question “Are there other licensed health or mental health professionals working at the primary practice setting?” #25 is one of the following answers (“Yes”)

26) Please select all that apply.

- ☐ Dentists
- ☐ Licensed Professional Counselors
- ☐ Nurse Practitioners
- ☐ Nurses
- ☐ Physician Assistants
- ☐ Physicians, other than Psychiatrists
- ☐ Psychiatrists
- ☐ Social Workers

Logic: Hidden unless: Question “Do you currently provide direct patient/client care?” #23 is one of the following answers (“Yes”)

27) What is/are your primary and secondary (if applicable) area of specialty?

Area of Specialty	Primary Specialty	Secondary Specialty
Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology	()	()
Clinical Health Psychology	()	()
Clinical Neuropsychology	()	()
Clinical Psychology	()	()
Cognitive Behavioral Psychology	()	()
Counseling Psychology	()	()
Couple & Family Psychology	()	()
Forensic Psychology	()	()
Group Psychology	()	()
Organizational and Business Consulting Psychology	()	()
Police & Public Safety Psychology	()	()
Professional Geropsychology	()	()
Psychoanalytic Psychology	()	()
Rehabilitation Psychology	()	()
School Psychology	()	()

Logic: Hidden unless: Question “Do you currently provide direct patient/client care?” #23 is one of the following answers (“Yes”)

28) Are you able to provide psychological services to clients/patients in a language other than English?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Are you able to provide psychological services to clients/patients in a language other than English?" #28 is one of the following answers ("Yes")

29) Which additional languages are you able to provide psychological services?

☐ Spanish

☐ French

☐ Other (Specify): _____

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Do you currently provide direct patient/client care?" #23 is one of the following answers ("Yes")

30) Which of the following best describes your current employment arrangement at your primary practice location regarding direct patient/client care?

☐ Self-employed

☐ Salaried employment

☐ Hourly employment

☐ Temporary employment

☐ Other (Specify): _____

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Do you currently provide direct patient/client care?" #23 is one of the following answers ("Yes")

31) What are your plans for the next 12 months regarding direct patient/client care?

☐ Increase hours

☐ Decrease hours

☐ Seek non-clinical job

☐ Continue as you are

☐ Other (Specify): _____

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "Do you currently provide direct patient/client care?" #23 is one of the following answers ("Yes")

32) Of your total client caseload, in the last typical week, what proportion of your clients are covered by (categories should add up to 100):

____ Private insurance

____ Medicare

____ Medicaid

____ VA

____ Tricare

____ Other government program

____ Self-pay

____ Don't know/Not applicable

Logic: Hidden unless: Question “Do you currently provide direct patient/client care?” #23 is one of the following answers (“Yes”)

33) In a typical WEEK, at what frequency do you spend providing services to clients in the following treatment areas?

Treatment Area	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Very Frequently
Neurodevelopmental Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Schizophrenia Spectrum and Other Psychotic Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Bipolar and Other Related Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Depressive Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Anxiety Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Obsessive-Compulsive and Other Related Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Trauma-and Stressor-Related Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Dissociative Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Somatic Symptom and Other Related Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Feeding and Eating Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Elimination Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Sleep-Wake Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Sexual Dysfunctions	()	()	()	()	()
Gender Dysphoria	()	()	()	()	()
Disruptive, Impulse Control, and Conduct Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Substance-Related and Addictive Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Neurocognitive Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Personality Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Paraphilic Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Other Mental Disorders	()	()	()	()	()
Medication-Induced Movement Disorders and Other Adverse Effects of Medication	()	()	()	()	()
Other Conditions that may be a focus of Clinical Attention (V codes)	()	()	()	()	()
No mental or physical health diagnoses	()	()	()	()	()

Populations Served

The following questions are regarding the various populations in which you serve in your clinical work. This information is very valuable to us, as it will allow us to understand the degree to which various populations are being served by psychologists. Please answer all of the following questions to the best of your ability.

34) In a typical WEEK, at what frequency do you spend providing services to clients in the following AGE categories?* (Required)

Population Group	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Very Frequently
Children (under 13)	()	()	()	()	()
Adolescents (13-18)	()	()	()	()	()
Adults (19-64)	()	()	()	()	()
Older Adults (65-79)	()	()	()	()	()
Oldest Old Adults (80+)	()	()	()	()	()

35) In a typical WEEK, at what frequency do you spend providing services to clients in the following GENDER categories?

Population Group	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Very Frequently
Male	()	()	()	()	()
Female	()	()	()	()	()
Transgender	()	()	()	()	()

36) In a typical WEEK, at what frequency do you spend providing services to clients in the following RACIAL/ETHNIC categories?

Population Group	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Very Frequently
African American/Black (Non-Hispanic)	()	()	()	()	()
Alaska Native, American Indian (Non-Hispanic)	()	()	()	()	()
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	()	()	()	()	()
Hispanic (of any race)	()	()	()	()	()
White/Caucasian (Non-Hispanic)	()	()	()	()	()
Two or More Races	()	()	()	()	()

37) In a typical WEEK, at what frequency do you spend providing services to clients in the following SEXUAL ORIENTATION categories?

Population Group	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Very Frequently
Heterosexual or straight	()	()	()	()	()
Gay	()	()	()	()	()
Lesbian	()	()	()	()	()
Bisexual	()	()	()	()	()

38) In a typical WEEK, at what frequency do you spend providing services to clients in the following MILITARY SERVICE categories?

Population Group	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Very Frequently
Returning Servicemen/ Servicewomen	()	()	()	()	()
Active Duty Military	()	()	()	()	()
Retired Military/Veterans	()	()	()	()	()

39) In a typical WEEK, at what frequency do you spend providing services to clients in the following SOCIOECONOMIC categories?

Population Group	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Very Frequently
Homeless	()	()	()	()	()
Working Poor	()	()	()	()	()
Unemployed	()	()	()	()	()

40) In a typical WEEK, at what frequency do you spend providing services to clients who RESIDE in the following GEOGRAPHIC COMMUNITY category?

Population Group	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Frequently	Very Frequently
Living in Rural Communities	()	()	()	()	()

41) In a typical WEEK, do you provide direct services to clients whose primary focus of care was related to their PHYSICAL DISABILITY?

() Yes () No

42) In a typical WEEK, do you provide direct services to clients whose primary focus of care was related to their DEVELOPMENTAL DISABILITY?

() Yes () No

43) In a typical WEEK, do you provide direct services to clients whose primary focus of care was related to their INTELLECTUAL DISABILITY?

() Yes () No

44) In a typical WEEK, do you provide direct services to clients whose primary focus of care was related to their HEALTH CONDITION?

() Yes () No

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "In a typical WEEK, do you provide direct services to clients whose primary focus of care was related to their HEALTH CONDITION?" #44 is one of the following answers ("Yes")

45) Of those whose primary focus of care was related to their HEALTH CONDITION, which of the following HEALTH CONDITIONS were addressed? (Please select all that apply)

- ☐ Cancer
- ☐ Cardiovascular Disease
- ☐ Diabetes
- ☐ HIV/STI
- ☐ Obesity
- ☐ Other health condition (Specify): _____

Geropsychology

Page entry logic: This page will show when: (Question “Older Adults (65-79)” is one of the following answers (“Occasionally”, “Frequently”, “Very Frequently”) OR Question “Oldest Old Adults (80+)” is one of the following answers (“Occasionally”, “Frequently”, “Very Frequently”))

Based on your responses to previous questions we would like to ask more questions about your clinical work with older adults (65+ years old).

46) Approximately how many hours per week, on average, do you spend providing:

Direct services and supervising others to provide psychological services to older adults (with or without family present): _____

Direct services and supervising others to provide psychological services to family members/ caregivers of older adults (without older “patient” present): _____

Consultation/staff training to health care team/agency caregivers (e.g., long-term care nursing staff, home health aides): _____

47) Approximately how many hours per week, on average, do you spend providing the following psychotherapy services to older adults?

Individual: _____

Group: _____

Couples/Family: _____

Other: _____

48) Approximately how many hours per week, on average, do you spend providing the following assessment services to older adults?

Psychodiagnostic: _____

Cognitive: _____

Capacity: _____

Other: _____

49) Approximately how many hours per week, on average, do you spend providing the following consultation services to older adults?

Consultation to health care teams/providers: _____

Consultation to families: _____

Consultation to agencies/facilities: _____

Other: _____

50) Which topics are you potentially interested in for further geropsychology specialized educational opportunities? (Check all that apply)

☐ Depression

☐ Adjusting to medical illness/disability

☐ Dementia

☐ Bereavement/Grief/End-of-life issues

☐ Psychotherapy

☐ Caregiver stress

☐ Anxiety

- ☐ Positive psychological growth
- ☐ Geriatric assessment
- ☐ Marital/family difficulties
- ☐ Health promotion/maintenance
- ☐ Neuropsychology
- ☐ Substance abuse
- ☐ Psychoeducational intervention
- ☐ Personality disorders
- ☐ Staff training/Supervision
- ☐ Capacity Assessment
- ☐ Chronic mental illness
- ☐ Trauma/Abuse
- ☐ Disabilities (physical, developmental, intellectual)
- ☐ Aging in culturally diverse populations
- ☐ Sexuality and sexual problems
- ☐ Attitude, knowledge, and skill competencies for professional geropsychology practice (per the "Pikes Peak" model of training)
- ☐ Other (Please specify): _____

51) For the provision of healthcare services, are you or your organization currently a participating Medicare provider? Please answer based on your primary work setting.

- ☐ Yes, I am a Medicare provider
- ☐ No, I have never participated in Medicare
- ☐ No, I previously participated in Medicare, but am no longer a participating provider
- ☐ I do not know if my organization participates in Medicare

Logic: Hidden unless: Question "For the provision of healthcare services, are you or your organization currently a participating Medicare provider? Please answer based on your primary work setting." #51 is one of the following answers ("No, I have never participated in Medicare", "No, I previously participated in Medicare, but am no longer a participating provider")

52) Please indicate the reason(s) for why you do not participate in Medicare. (Check all that apply)

- ☐ Client case-mix is primarily non-Medicare eligible
- ☐ I do not participate in any insurance plans
- ☐ Reimbursement rates are too low
- ☐ Delays in getting paid
- ☐ Concerns about audit risk
- ☐ Concerns about regulations
- ☐ I work for a healthcare system/agency (e.g., VA Healthcare System) which does not bill
- ☐ Other (Please specify): _____

Logic: Hidden unless: Question “For the provision of healthcare services, are you or your organization currently a participating Medicare provider? Please answer based on your primary work setting.” #51 is one of the following answers (“Yes, I am a Medicare provider”)

53) Over the 3 past years, has there been a noticeable change in the number of Medicare patients seen in your practice or organization?

- ☐ More Medicare patients seen
- ☐ Fewer Medicare patients seen
- ☐ No change
- ☐ N/A (e.g., I have not been in this practice setting for 3 years)

Module Randomization

Team Based Care / Integrated Care

54) Which aspects of your clinical care activities do you carry out working together with clinical providers from professional disciplines other than psychology? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ We use the same electronic health record
- ☐ We share waiting room space
- ☐ We share clinical space for working with patients
- ☐ We use integrated treatment plans in which multiple disciplines contribute to the goals and interventions
- ☐ We have joint sessions in which providers from different disciplines work with the same patient at the same time and in the same room
- ☐ We participate in routinely scheduled multidisciplinary team meetings
- ☐ We participate in joint clinical research activities

55) In your clinical work, how often do you provide collaborative care with each one of the professions below?

Profession	Never	Rarely	Occasionally	Often	Always
Mental Health Counselors/ Marriage Family Therapists	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Social Workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Psychologists	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Psychiatrists	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physician Assistants	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pharmacists	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dentists	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Physicians and Surgeons, non-Psychiatrists	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Licensed Nurses (including Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses or Licensed Vocational Nurses)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Advanced Practice Nurses (including Nurse Practitioners, Certified Nurse-Midwives, Clinical Nurse Specialists, and Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Nutritionists/Dietitians	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Community Health Workers	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

56) Rate each profession below based on how much influence that profession has on clinical decision-making in clinical teams you work on, from 1 (for Least influential) to 7 (for Most influential)

Profession	Least Influential 1	2	3	4	5	6	Most Influential 7
Mental Health Counselors/ Marriage Family Therapists	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Social Workers	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Psychologists	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Psychiatrists	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Physician Assistants	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Pharmacists	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Dentists	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Physicians and Surgeons, non-Psychiatrists	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Licensed Nurses (including Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses or Licensed Vocational Nurses)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Advanced Practice Nurses (including Nurse Practitioners, Certified Nurse-Midwives, Clinical Nurse Specialists, and Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists)	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Nutritionists/Dieticians	()	()	()	()	()	()	()
Community Health Workers	()	()	()	()	()	()	()

57) For each of the professional groups listed below, choose the category that best describes your understanding of that profession's role and your confidence about how best to work with members of the profession.

Profession	Minimal (1) "My understanding of this profession's role is minimal. I know very little about them, and so am not at all confident about how to work with members of this profession."	Beginning (2) "My understanding of this profession's role is limited. There's a lot I have to learn about them, and so am not confident about how to work with members of this profession."	Intermediate (3) "I have some understanding of this profession's role, but I have things to learn about them, and so don't feel entirely confident about how to work with members of this profession."	Proficient (4) "In general, I understand this profession's role, and so feel reasonably confident about how to work with members of this profession."	Complete Mastery (5) "I fully understand this profession's role, and so feel completely confident about how to work with members of this profession."
Mental Health Counselors/ Marriage Family Therapists	()	()	()	()	()
Social Workers	()	()	()	()	()
Psychologists	()	()	()	()	()
Psychiatrists	()	()	()	()	()
Physician Assistants	()	()	()	()	()
Pharmacists	()	()	()	()	()
Dentists	()	()	()	()	()
Physicians and Surgeons, non-Psychiatrists	()	()	()	()	()
Licensed Nurses (including Registered Nurses and Licensed Practical Nurses or Licensed Vocational Nurses)	()	()	()	()	()
Advanced Practice Nurses (including Nurse Practitioners, Certified Nurse-Midwives, Clinical Nurse Specialists, and Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists)	()	()	()	()	()
Nutritionists/Dietitians	()	()	()	()	()
Community Health Workers	()	()	()	()	()

58) To what degree have the following educational and training experiences been important in the provision of your work in team-based care?

Educational and Training Experiences	Not At All Important	Not Very Important	Neutral	Somewhat Important	Very Important
Graduate Coursework	()	()	()	()	()
Practicum	()	()	()	()	()
Internship	()	()	()	()	()
Post-Doctoral Training	()	()	()	()	()
On-the-Job Training	()	()	()	()	()
Continuing Education	()	()	()	()	()

Competency (Practice Preparation and Knowledge)

59) How well prepared overall were you by your doctoral training program to fulfill your clinical role as a psychology service provider when working with diverse cultural populations?

- ☐ Not at all prepared
- ☐ Slightly prepared
- ☐ Fairly prepared
- ☐ Well prepared
- ☐ Extremely well prepared

60) Given your experience and training, how knowledgeable are you about ways of working with clients in each of the following population areas?

Population Area	Extremely knowledgeable	Quite knowledgeable	Fairly knowledgeable	Slightly knowledgeable	Not at all knowledgeable
Children (0-13)	()	()	()	()	()
Adolescents (14-17)	()	()	()	()	()
Older Adults (65 or older)	()	()	()	()	()
Black (Non-Hispanic)	()	()	()	()	()
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	()	()	()	()	()
Native American (Non-Hispanic)	()	()	()	()	()
Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	()	()	()	()	()
Hispanic	()	()	()	()	()
Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual	()	()	()	()	()
Transgender	()	()	()	()	()
Military populations	()	()	()	()	()
Immigrant populations	()	()	()	()	()
Rural populations	()	()	()	()	()
Religious clients	()	()	()	()	()
Clients living in poverty	()	()	()	()	()
Clients living with chronic illnesses and other health conditions	()	()	()	()	()
Clients living with physical disabilities	()	()	()	()	()
Clients living with intellectual disabilities	()	()	()	()	()
Clients living with cognitive disabilities	()	()	()	()	()

61) For each of the following client populations, which resources do you utilize for building your competence to practice with these groups? (Check all that apply)

Population Group	Books and Peer Reviewed Journal Articles	Continuing Education Training	Graduate Training Program	APA Guidelines for Practice	Clinical Supervision Experience	Colleagues	Personal Experiences	Not Applicable
Children (0-13)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Adolescent (14-17)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Older Adults (65 or older)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Black (Non-Hispanic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Asian (Non-Hispanic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Native American (Non-Hispanic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Pacific Islander (Non-Hispanic)	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hispanic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Transgender	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Military populations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Immigrant populations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rural populations	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Religious clients	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clients living in poverty	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clients living with chronic illnesses and other health conditions	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clients living with physical disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clients living with intellectual disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clients living with cognitive disabilities	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Demographics

Lastly, we would like to ask you a few demographics questions. This information is very important, as it allows us to better understand the diversity within the psychology workforce. All of the information that you provide is completely confidential and will be reported in the aggregate only.

62) What is your gender identity?

- ☐ Female
- ☐ Male
- ☐ Transgender
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

63) Do you consider yourself to be Spanish / Hispanic / Latino(a)?

- ☐ No, I am not Hispanic / Latino(a) / Spanish
- ☐ Yes, I am Mexican, Mexican American, Chicano
- ☐ Yes, I am Puerto Rican
- ☐ Yes, I am Cuban
- ☐ Yes, I am another Other Hispanic / Latino(a) / Spanish origin
(please specify): _____

64) How would you describe your race? (Check all that apply)

- ☐ American Indian/Alaska Native
- ☐ Asian
- ☐ Black/African American
- ☐ Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander
- ☐ White/Caucasian
- ☐ Other race (please specify): _____

65) What is your current age (in years)? _____

66) What is your current marital status?

- ☐ Married/Partnered (including Civil Unions and Domestic Partnerships)
- ☐ Single/Never married
- ☐ Separated
- ☐ Divorced
- ☐ Widowed

67) Number of dependents

- Age 6 or younger: _____
- Age 7 - 18: _____
- Age 18 - 26: _____
- Over 26 years old: _____

68) Are you a person with a disability?

- ☐ Yes
- ☐ No

Logic: Hidden unless: Question “Are you a person with a disability?” #68 is one of the following answers (“Yes”) Dynamically shown if “Are you a person with a disability?” = Yes

69) Please indicate your disabilities using the following categories.

- ☐ Blind/Visually impaired
- ☐ Deaf/Hard of hearing
- ☐ Physical/Systemic Disability (e.g., Lupus, MS, CP)
- ☐ Learning Disability
- ☐ Cognitive Disability
- ☐ Psychiatric Disability (e.g., depression, bi-polar disorder)
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

70) What is your sexual orientation?

- ☐ Heterosexual or straight
- ☐ Gay
- ☐ Lesbian
- ☐ Bisexual
- ☐ Prefer not to answer
- ☐ Other (please specify): _____

71) Please provide any comments and/or questions regarding this survey.
