



COUNCIL FOR
HOMEOPATHIC CERTIFICATION

JOB ANALYSIS RESPONDENT DEMOGRAPHICS

Of the 196 respondents included in the final data analyses, the majority were female (83.7%), 50 years of age or more (57.2%), and Caucasian (67.9%).

Tables 2 through 4 below display the demographic characteristics of the survey respondents.

Table 2. Gender

Gender	Frequency	Percentage
Female	164	83.7
Male	29	14.8
Decline to self-identify	3	1.5
Total	196	100.0

Table 3. Age

Age Range	Frequency	Percentage
18-29	7	3.6
30-39	16	8.2
40-49	39	19.9
50-59	56	28.6
60-69	56	28.6
70 or older	17	8.7
I prefer not to share this	5	2.6
Total	196	100.0

Table 4. Racial or Ethnic Designation (Select all that apply)

Racial or Ethnic Designation	Frequency	Percentage
African American or Black (origins from Africa)	1	0.5
Asian (origins from Asia or Southeast Asia)	15	7.7
Caucasian or White (origins from Europe)	133	67.9
Indian (origins from Indian subcontinent)	35	17.9
Latino, Latina/Hispanic (origins from Central America, South America, or Spanish culture)	5	2.6
Middle Easterner (origins from Middle East or North Africa)	4	2.0
Native American or Alaskan Native (origins from North America)	1	0.5
I prefer not to share this information	10	5.1

English was the primary language of most survey respondents (86.2%). Table 5 displays the number and percentage of respondents reporting each response.

Table 5. English is Primary Language

Primary Language of English	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	169	86.2
No	27	13.8
Total	196	100.0

Most survey respondents reported having at least a Bachelor's degree for their non-homeopathic education (85.2%). Table 6 displays the number and percentage of respondents who reporting each level of non-homeopathic education level. The write-in responses for "Other" for this question are provided in Appendix E.

Table 6. Highest Level of Non-homeopathic Education

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
High school diploma or equivalent (e.g. GED)	8	4.1
Some college, but no degree	6	3.1
Associate's Degree	9	4.6
Bachelor's Degree	76	38.8
Master's Degree	58	29.6
Doctorate	33	16.8
Other	6	3.1
Total	196	100.0

Approximately half of survey respondents (53.1%) reported having no medical license. Of those with a medical license, the largest number of respondents (16.8%) reported having a Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery (BHMS). Table 7 displays the number and percentage of respondents who hold each medical license. The write-in responses for "Other" for this question are provided in Appendix E.

Table 7. Medical Licenses Currently Held (Select all that apply)

Medical License	Frequency	Percentage
MD, DO (Medical Doctor, Doctor of Osteopathy)	14	7.1
ND (Doctor of Naturopathy)	10	5.1
NP, RN (Nurse Practitioner, Registered Nurse)	16	8.2
DC (Doctor of Chiropractic)	2	1.0
Lac (Licensed Acupuncturist)	6	3.1
BHMS (Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery)	33	16.8
NA (Not Applicable)	104	53.1

Medical License	Frequency	Percentage
Other	24	12.2

A majority of survey respondents reported being certified by CHC at some point (78.6%) and currently being in good standing (81.6%). Tables 8 and 9 display the number and percentage of respondents reporting each response.

Table 8. Ever Certified by the Council for Homeopathic Certification (CHC)

Certified by CHC	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	154	78.6
No	42	21.4
Total	196	100.0

Table 9. Currently Hold CCH in Good Standing

CCH in Good Standing	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	160	81.6
No	3	1.5
Not applicable	33	16.8
Total	196	100.0

Most survey respondents (64.8%) did not hold other homeopathic certifications. Table 10 displays the number and percentage of respondents who hold each of the other homeopathic certifications. The write-in responses for “Other” for this question are provided in Appendix E.

Table 10. Other Homeopathic Certifications Currently Held (Select all that apply)

Other Homeopathic Certification	Frequency	Percentage
DHANP (Diplomate of the Homeopathic Academy of Naturopathic Physicians)	7	3.6
DHt (Diplomate in the American Board of Homeotherapeutics)	1	0.5
DHMS (Diploma in Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery)	7	3.6

LCEH (Licentiate of the Court of Examiners in Homeopathy)	1	0.5
CHO (Registrants of the College of Homeopaths of Ontario)	7	3.6
NA (Not Applicable)	127	64.8
Other	52	26.5

Most respondents (86.7%) reported obtaining the majority of their foundational homeopathic education through the 500-hour program. Table 11 displays the number and percentage of respondents who obtained the majority of their foundational homeopathic education via each medium. The write-in responses for “Other” for this question are provided in Appendix E.

Table 11. How Obtained the Majority of Foundational Homeopathic Education (Not including clinical training and supervision) (Select all that apply)

Source of Foundational Homeopathic Education	Frequency	Percentage
Completed a formal 500-hour program of homeopathic study	170	86.7
Apprenticeship or internship	51	26.0
Seminars/conferences	82	41.8
Self-study	66	33.7
Study group	51	26.0
Other	18	9.2

Most respondents (87.8%) reported obtaining a majority of their clinical training and supervisions at a homeopathic school and clinic. Table 12 displays the number and percentage of respondents who obtained the majority of their clinical training and supervision via each medium. The write-in responses for “Other” for this question are provided in Appendix E.

Table 12. How Obtained the Majority of Clinical Training and Supervision (Select all that apply)

Source of Clinical Training and Supervision	Frequency	Percentage
Homeopathic school and clinic	172	87.8
Apprenticeship	38	19.4
Virtual clinics	23	11.7

Private supervision	62	31.6
Other	11	5.6

Most respondents reported receiving the majority of their homeopathic education in the United States (68.9%). The next highest number of respondents had received the majority of their homeopathic education in India (19.4%). Table 13 displays the number and percentage of respondents who obtained the majority of their homeopathic education in each country.

Table 13. Where Received the Majority of Homeopathic Education

Education Location	Frequency	Percentage
United States	135	68.9
Canada	9	4.6
India	38	19.4
Europe	9	4.6
Other	4	2.0
Missing Response	1	0.5
Total	196	100.0

Professional homeopaths of all experience levels completed the survey. Nearly one quarter of respondents (23.0%) reported having less than five years of experience. Table 14 displays the number and percentage of respondents who reported each range of experience practicing as a professional homeopath.

Table 14. Years Practiced as a Professional Homeopath

Years of Experience	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 5 years	45	23.0
6-9 years	35	17.9
10-14 years	33	16.8
15-19 years	24	12.2
20-24 years	26	13.3
25 or more years	32	16.3
Missing Response	1	0.5

Total	196	100.0
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The majority of respondents (80.1%) reported having a solo or private practice. Table 15 displays the number and percentage of respondents who reported currently having or working in each type of practice. The write-in responses for “Other” for this question are provided in Appendix E.

Table 15. Current Type of Practice (Select all that apply)

Type of Practice	Frequency	Percentage
Solo or private practice	157	80.1
Collaborative or Integrative network	17	8.7
Clinic/Hospital	20	10.2
Telehealth	52	26.5
Family/friends	37	18.9
Not currently practicing	12	6.1
Other	7	3.6

The majority of respondents (79.6%) reported they primarily practice homeopathy in the United States. Table 16 displays the number and percentage of respondents who reported primarily practicing homeopathy in each region of the world. The write-in responses for “Other” for this question are provided in Appendix E.

Table 16. World Region of Primary Homeopathic Practice

Practice Location	Frequency	Percentage
United States	156	79.6
Canada	12	6.1
India	22	11.2
Europe	1	0.5
Other	4	2.0
Missing Response	1	0.5
Total	196	100.0

Half of respondents (50.0%) reported working as a homeopath less than 20 hours per week. Table 17 displays the number and percentage of respondents who reported working as a homeopath each range of hours per week.

Table 17. Hours Work Per Week as a Homeopath

Hours Work Per Week	Frequency	Percentage
Less than 10 hours	57	29.1
10-19 hours	41	20.9
20-29 hours	33	16.8
30-39 hours	24	12.2
More than 40 hours	27	13.8
Not currently practicing	13	6.6
Missing Response	1	0.5
Total	196	100.0

The most common communication methods in which respondents took cases and conducted follow-ups were face-to-face in an office or clinic setting (76.5%), video conferencing (70.4%), and telephone (69.4%). Table 18 displays the number and percentage of respondents who reported using each method for taking cases and conducting follow-ups. The write-in responses for “Other” for this question are provided in Appendix E.

Table 18. Methods Used in Practice for Taking Cases and Conducting Follow-ups (Select all that apply)

Communication Method	Frequency	Percentage
Face-to-Face in an office or clinic setting	150	76.5
Face-to-Face in settings other than an office or clinic	50	25.5
Video Conferencing	138	70.4
Telephone (voice only)	136	69.4
Email	69	35.2
Website inquiries with intake and follow-up forms	17	8.7
Other	5	2.6

Respondents were asked which professional activities they had participated in over the past two years. The majority of respondents (82.7%) reported attending homeopathic conferences/seminars. Other common professional activities included giving lectures/talks in the community (43.9%), participating in a study group (42.3%), and volunteering for homeopathic organizations (41.3%). Table 19 displays the number and percentage of respondents who reported participating in each professional activity during the past two years. The write-in responses for “Other” for this question are provided in Appendix E.

Table 19. Professional Activities of Past 2 Years (Select all that apply)

Professional Activity	Frequency	Percentage
Attending homeopathic conferences/seminars	162	82.7
Presenting at homeopathic conferences	35	17.9
Pursuing advanced homeopathic education	71	36.2
Teaching homeopathy at a school/college	41	20.9
Running a homeopathic clinic	53	27.0
Supervising/mentoring homeopathic students or practitioners	67	34.2
Participating in a study group	83	42.3
Writing reviews of homeopathic books or seminars	14	7.1
Writing homeopathic articles for professional journals	38	19.4
Writing homeopathic books or manuals	10	5.1
Writing blogs or employing social media in support of homeopathy	50	25.5
Conducting or participating in provings	27	13.8
Conducting research (i.e., outcome studies)	13	6.6
Volunteering for homeopathic organizations	81	41.3
Giving lectures/talks in the community	86	43.9
Making television or radio appearances in support of homeopathy	13	6.6
Engaging in political action to support homeopathy	53	27.0
Other	12	6.1