

April 21, 2023

Private payer health care services price growth hits a new record high

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▲ The overall Health Care Price Index (HCPI) increased by 3.1% year over year in March, up from the slightly revised 2.8% growth rate observed a month prior in February.
- ▲ Prices for health care services paid for by private insurance increased by 4.5% in March (up from 4.1% in February and 3.5% in January), while Medicare price growth was flat year over year.
- ▲ Economywide inflation slowed again in March, as overall CPI growth fell from 6.0% to 5.0% and PPI price growth fell from 4.9% to 2.7%. Economywide services (less healthcare) inflation fell for the first time since July 2021 (from 8.3% in February to 8.0% in March).
- ▲ Among the major health care categories, prices for nursing home care (7.0%) grew fastest, followed by dental services (6.8%), while physician services (0.9%) price growth was the slowest.
- ▲ Our implicit measure of health care utilization growth increased again in February, up 3.9% year over year. Prescription drug utilization (7.1%) and home health care utilization (5.1%) increased most last month.

	Mar 2021	Mar 2022	Feb 2023	Mar 2023
Health Care Price Index (HCPI)	2.7%	2.2%	2.8%	3.1%
GDP Deflator (GDPD)	2.8%	7.3%	5.4%	**
HCPI - GDPD	-0.1%	-5.1%	-2.6%	**
<i>Addendum</i>				
Personal health care spending	16.4%	3.5%	6.7%	**
Health care utilization	13.7%	1.3%	3.9%	**
Medical Consumer Price Index (MCPI)	1.8%	2.9%	2.3%	1.5%
Consumer Price Index – all items (CPI)	2.6%	8.5%	6.0%	5.0%
Producer Price Index – Final Demand (PPI)	4.1%	11.7%	4.9%	2.7%

Source: Altarum analysis of U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data. HCPI is a composite price index designed to measure overall price changes for personal health care spending and is patterned after the price index developed by the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). Details are provided below. Numbers may not subtract properly due to rounding. **Data not available

Altarum is a nonprofit research and consulting organization that creates and implements solutions to advance health among at-risk and disenfranchised populations. Since 2011, Altarum has researched cost growth trends and key drivers of U.S. health spending and formulated policy strategies to help bend the cost growth curve. This work was made possible through generous support from the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation.

The Health Sector Economic IndicatorsSM reports are a monthly publication of Altarum and provide an analysis of health spending, employment, and prices. For more information, contact Ani Turner at ani.turner@altarum.org. Corwin (Corey) Rhyan (principal author), Ani Turner, George Miller, PhD, and Matt Daly, PhD, contributed to this brief. Media Contact: press@altarum.org. For more information, visit <http://altarum.org/solution/health-sector-spending>.



DISCUSSION

The overall health care price index (HCPI) increased by 3.1% year over year in March, up from 2.8% growth in February (Exhibit 1). February’s growth was slightly revised upward in the new data, up from the 2.7% reported growth last month. March’s 3.1% year-over-year growth is notably faster than a year prior (2.2%) and is the fastest overall HCPI growth seen in our series since December 2009.

The increase in overall HCPI this month is driven almost exclusively by increases in private payer price growth. Overall health care services private price increases jumped to 4.5% year over year in March (Exhibit 6), the fastest seen since that series began in 2014; while private payer hospital prices increased at an even faster 5.9% rate (Exhibit 7) and private payer physician care prices increased by 3.7% (Exhibit 8). This jump in private payer prices is something we’ve been expecting and have been discussing in briefs for almost a year. It appears likely that higher negotiated private sector reimbursements for providers that were negotiated during periods of greater economywide inflation are finally having an impact. At the same time Medicare price growth has stayed low so far in 2023—in March price growth was flat compared to a year prior.

This increasing health care price growth comes as overall economywide inflation has fallen somewhat. Overall inflation, as measured by the CPI and PPI, remains above average, but has fallen over the past six months. CPI growth fell to 5.0% year over year in March, while PPI fell even further to 2.7%. Economywide commodities inflation fell to 1.6%, the lowest value in over two years, while non-health services inflation appears to have peaked last month in February and now has fallen to 8.0% growth in March (Exhibit 4).

Among major health care categories in March, the fastest growth occurred for nursing home and dental care (rising 7.0% and 6.8% respectively) (Exhibit 2). Hospital prices growth, while a somewhat slower rate (3.0%), jumped noticeably from February’s value (2.4%), and we will monitor this trend closely going forward. Physician and clinical services prices remain the slowest growing major category—increasing only 0.9% year over year—marking the fourteenth straight month of below 1.0% price growth for this component (Exhibit 3).

Exhibit 2. Year-over-Year Price Growth for Selected Categories

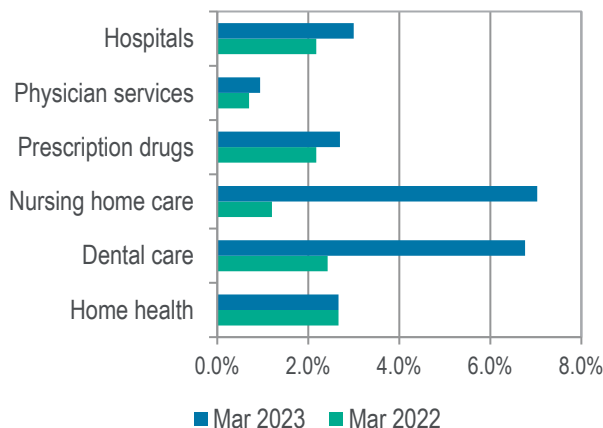
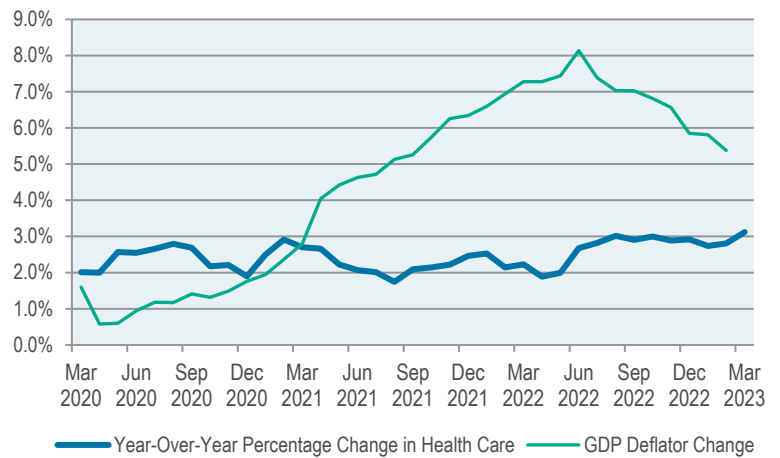


Exhibit 1. Year-over-Year Growth in HCPI & GDPD



Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS price data and monthly GDPD data published by Macroeconomic Advisers.

Our implicit measure of overall health care utilization (total spending growth net of health care price inflation) increased in February by 3.9% year over year (Exhibit 9). Utilization growth among prescription drugs (7.1%) was the fastest, while growth among dental services (1.3%) was the slowest. Utilization of hospital care services increased by 4.2% in February, the fastest increase seen in over a year. Going forward this year we expect our implicit measure of utilization will continue to remain positive for most categories. As a result of both rising health care private prices and increases in overall utilization, early indications are that overall 2023 health care spending growth may exceed the rates observed in 2022.



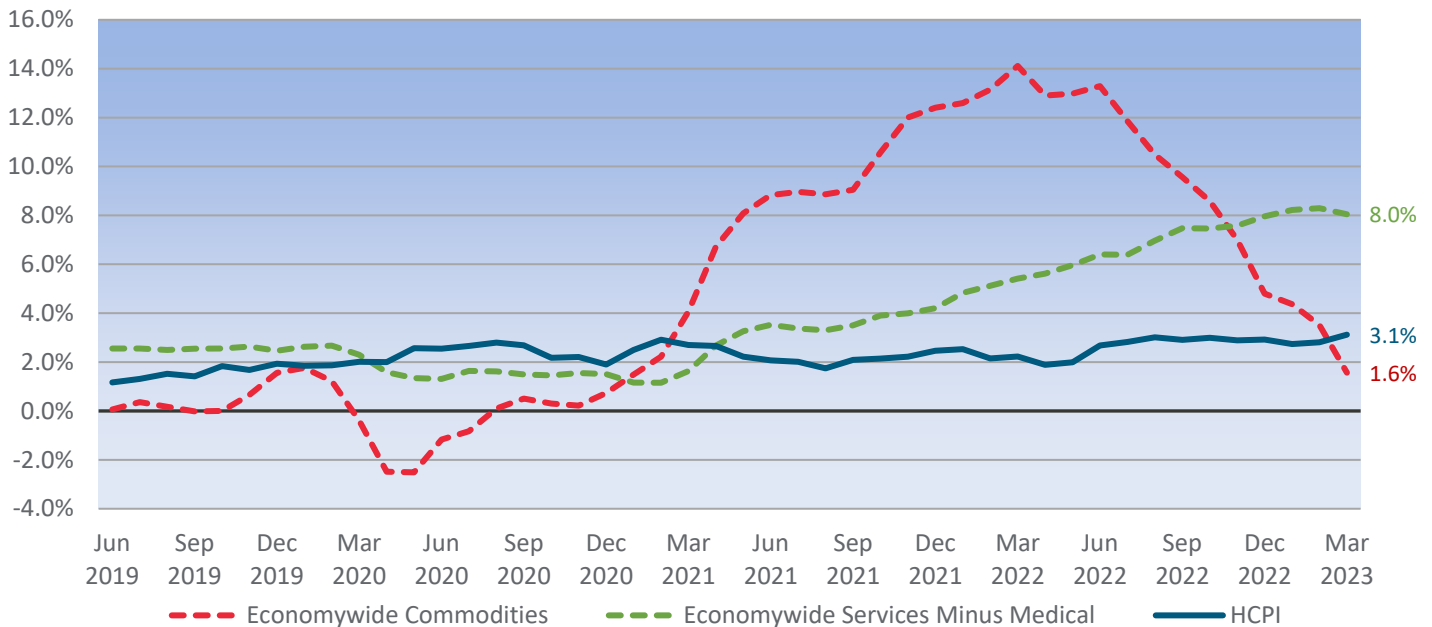
PRICE GROWTH BY DETAILED CATEGORIES

Exhibit 3. Annualized % Change in Prices for Major Components of National Health Expenditures

	Ending March 2021	Ending March 2022	Ending March 2023
Health Care Price Index (HCPI)	2.7%	2.2%	3.1%
Hospital care	4.4%	2.2%	3.0%
Physician and clinical services	3.6%	0.7%	0.9%
Prescription drugs	-2.3%	2.2%	2.7%
Nursing home care	2.8%	1.2%	7.0%
Dental Services	2.6%	2.4%	6.8%
Home health care	2.5%	2.7%	2.7%
Other professional services	2.6%	4.4%	-0.2%
Other personal health care	4.7%	4.6%	5.5%
Other nondurable medical products	-2.1%	4.1%	4.7%
Durable medical equipment	-2.4%	2.4%	5.1%

Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS data.

Exhibit 4. Year-over-Year Percentage Change in Health Prices Compared with Economywide Commodities vs. Economywide Services

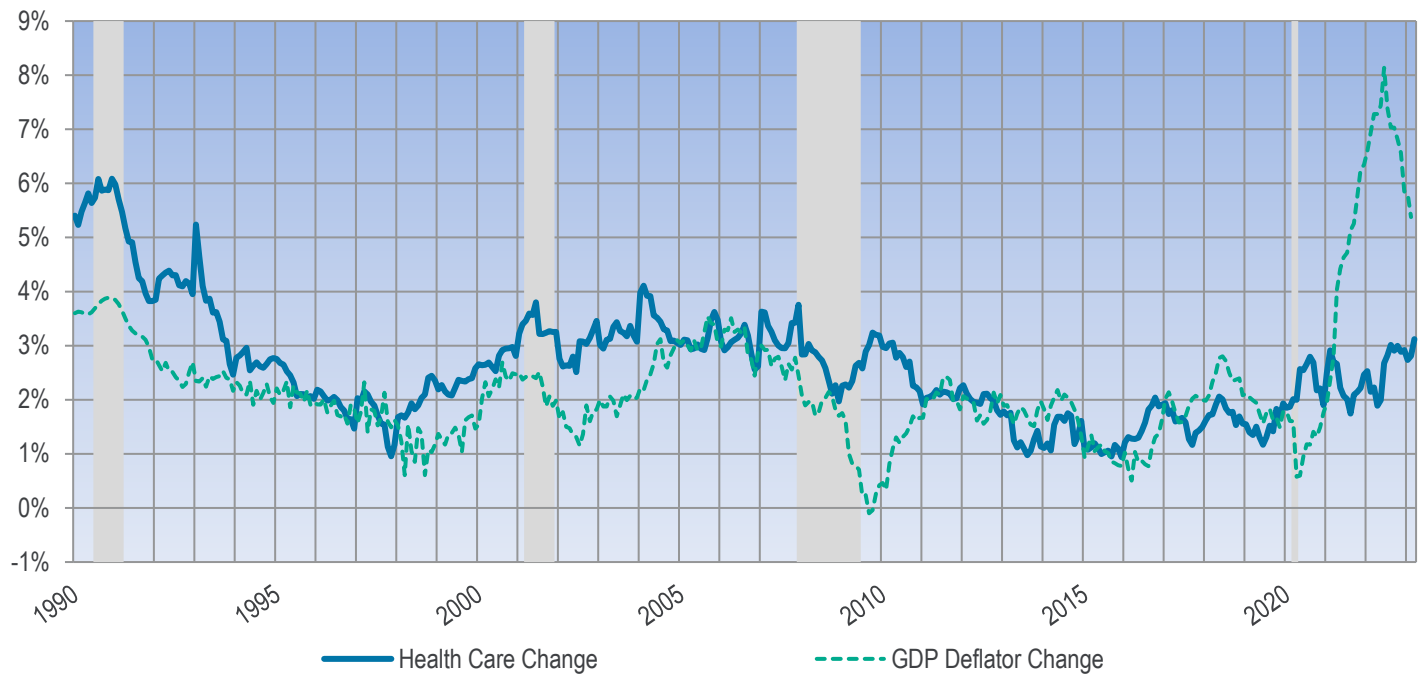


Methods. Altarum’s estimates for the monthly HCPI, a price index for personal health care spending within the National Health Expenditure Accounts, are essentially monthly versions of the annual index developed by the CMS National Health Statistics Group (NHSG). The advantages of this measure over the medical care component of the CPI are well documented. Information on the CMS index is presented in the following source: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. (2019). *National Health Expenditure Accounts: Methodology Paper, 2018–Definitions, Sources, and Methods*. Washington, DC: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services. Retrieved from <http://www.cms.gov/files/document/definitions-sources-and-methods.pdf>. The HCPI is calculated by using BLS data on PPIs for hospital, physician, nursing home, and home health components and CPIs for prescription drugs and other remaining items. Following NHSG, we use the GDPD rather than the CPI as our measure of economy-wide inflation. While this brief focuses on prices, it also incorporates data from our spending brief and shows the power of looking at prices and spending together. In particular, it reveals the striking role of utilization in health spending growth trends.



TIME SERIES TRACKER

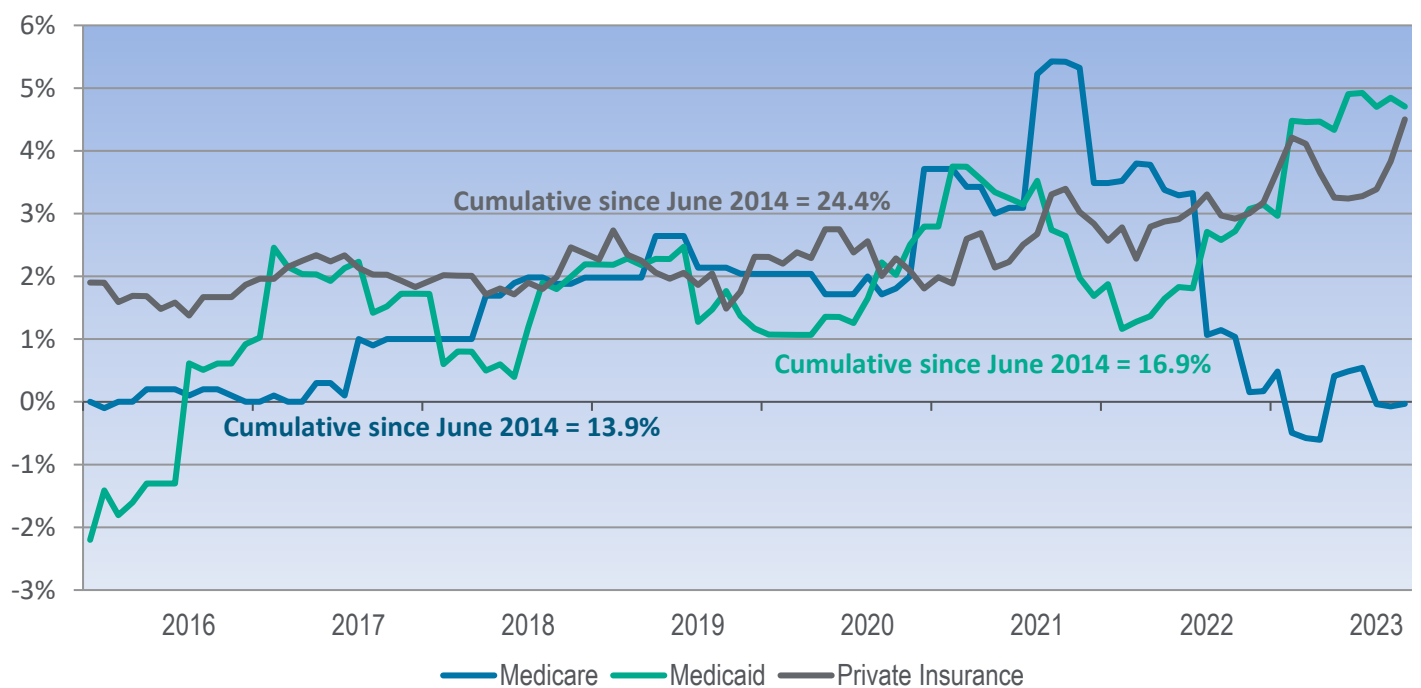
Exhibit 5. Year-over-Year Percentage Change in Health Prices Compared with the GDP Deflator



Source: Altarum monthly national health spending and price index estimates.

Note: Lightly shaded bars denote recession periods. (The [2020 recession timing](#) was announced by NBER on July 19th, 2021)

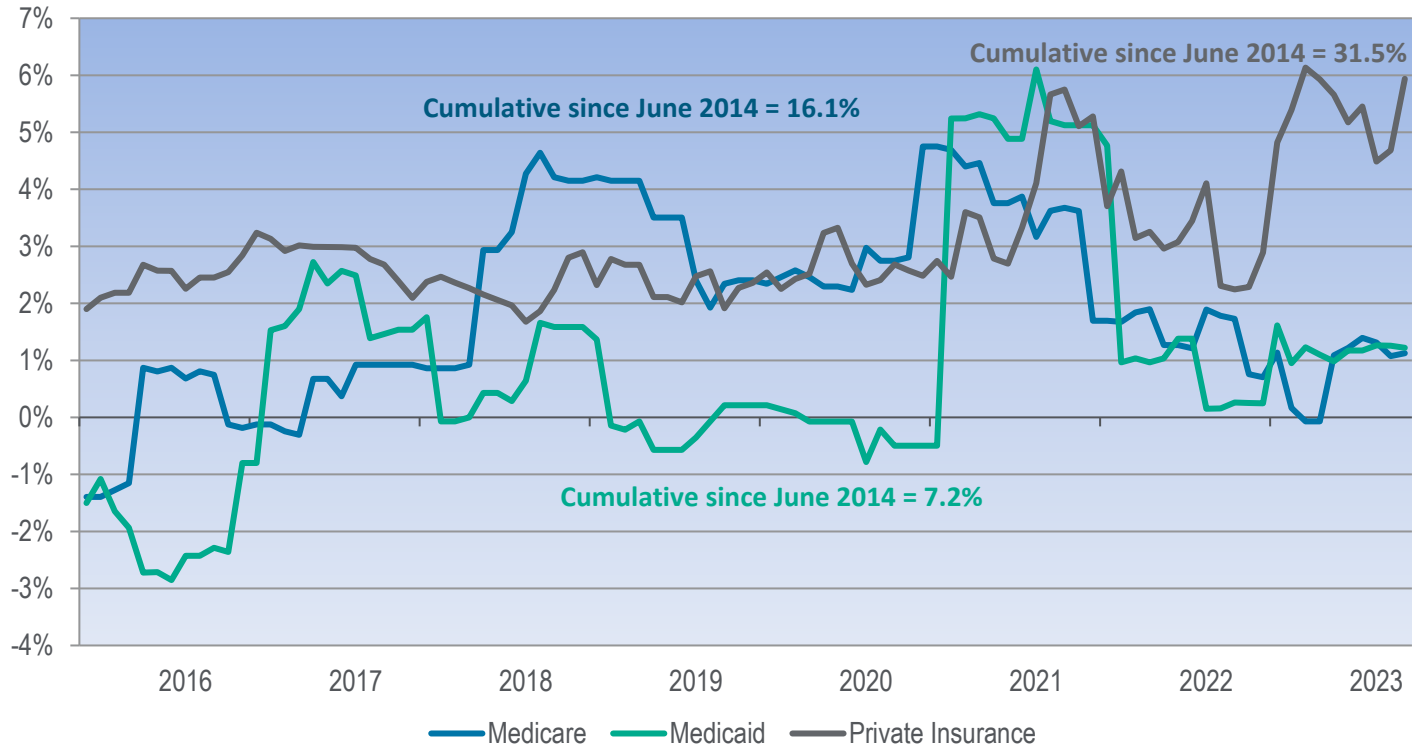
Exhibit 6. Year-over-Year Change in Health Care Services Price Growth, by Payer



Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS data.

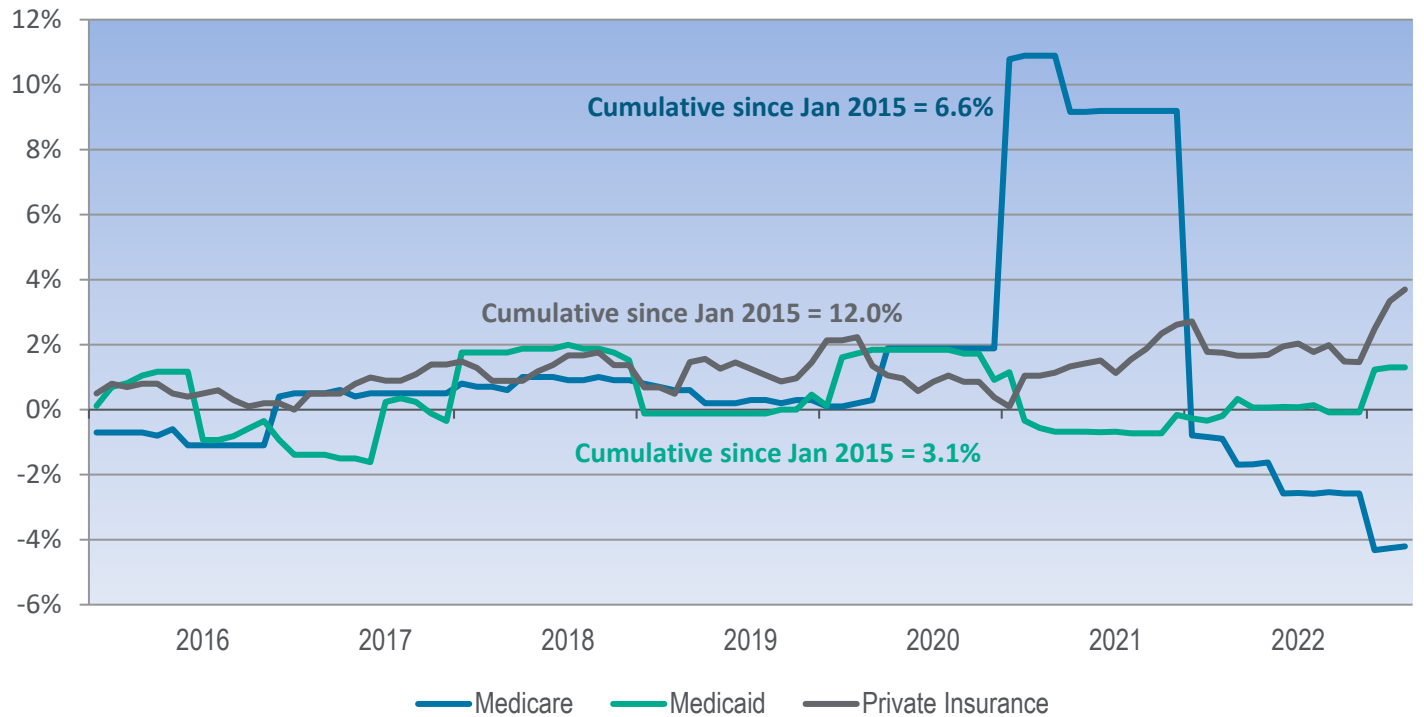


Exhibit 7. Year-over-Year Change in Hospital Services Price Growth, by Payer



Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS data.

Exhibit 8. Year-over-Year Change in Physician Services Price Growth, by Payer



Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS data.



Exhibit 9. Implicit Health Care Utilization Growth by Major Components of NHE, Year-over-year

	February 2023	3-Month Moving Average	12-Month Moving Average
Total personal health care	3.9%	2.3%	2.1%
Hospital care	4.2%	2.6%	1.4%
Physician and clinical services	3.2%	1.4%	2.4%
Prescription drugs	7.1%	6.4%	5.5%
Nursing home care	3.9%	4.2%	5.6%
Dental Services	1.3%	-0.9%	1.6%
Home health care	5.1%	3.7%	3.7%
Other professional services	8.3%	4.1%	0.2%
Other personal health care	-1.1%	-2.5%	-1.0%
Other nondurable medical products	4.5%	2.7%	1.1%
Durable medical equipment	7.2%	7.2%	4.3%

Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS data combined with Altarum HSEI spending data.

Note: Beginning in March 2021, we slightly updated the computation of estimated implicit utilization shown in Exhibit 8 to be more consistent with our spending data. Previous iterations calculated implicit utilization growth (U) as spending growth (S) net of price growth (P) and population growth (Pop): $U = S - P - Pop$. New data (from March 2021 onward) now include population growth in utilization, with the new measure calculated as: $U = S - P$. This approach is an approximation, ignoring the interaction term between spending and prices growth ($S*P$); however, as long as the two growth rates are small, this term is insignificant.

April 21, 2023

National health spending is holding at 17.2% of GDP

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▲ In February 2023, national health spending grew by 4.9%, year over year. Neglecting government subsidies, spending on personal health care increased by 7.0%, but that growth was dampened by a decline in federal government support, especially to public health activities.
- ▲ Neglecting government subsidies, spending on nursing home care (10.6%) and prescription drugs (9.5%) grew fastest in February, while physician and clinical services spending increased the least (4.3%).
- ▲ Health spending in February 2023 accounted for 17.2% of nominal GDP and has hovered around that rate since August 2022.
- ▲ Nominal GDP in February 2023 was 7.3% higher than in February 2022, as GDP growth continues to outpace health spending growth.

National Health Spending and GDP*

	Feb 2021	Feb 2022	Jan 2023	Feb 2023
GDP	22.03	24.73	26.41	26.55
National Health Spending (HS)	4.17	4.34	4.54	4.56
HS Share of GDP	18.9%	17.6%	17.2%	17.2%
HS Share of PGDP	18.2%	17.4%	17.0%	17.0%
Growth from Prior 12 Months				
HS	3.2%	4.2%	4.7%	4.9%
GDP	0.4%	12.3%	7.7%	7.3%
HS minus GDP	2.9%	-8.0%	-3.0%	-2.4%
HS minus PGDP	-0.9%	-4.6%	-3.1%	-2.4%

Source: Altarum monthly health spending estimates (see Methods box below). Monthly GDP is from IHS Markit. PGDP, defined as what GDP would be at full employment, is from the quarterly Congressional Budget Office estimates, converted to monthly by Altarum.

* Spending is in trillions of dollars at a seasonally adjusted annual rate (SAAR).

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The Health Sector Economic IndicatorsSM reports are a monthly publication of Altarum and provide an analysis of health spending, employment, and prices. For more information, contact Ani Turner at ani.turner@altarum.org. George Miller, PhD (principal author), Ani Turner, Corwin Rhyan, and Matt Daly, PhD, contributed to this brief. Media Contact: press@altarum.org. For more information, visit <http://altarum.org/solution/health-sector-spending>.



DISCUSSION

In February 2023, national health spending grew by 4.9%, year over year, reaching a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$4.56 trillion. Health spending in February accounted for 17.2% of GDP and has remained near that rate for the past several months, having averaged 17.2% since August 2022. Before this recent trend, the last time this ratio was as low as 17.2% was in April 2015. The GDP growth rate continues to outpace the growth in health spending, although the difference in growth rates has narrowed somewhat in the past two months (Exhibit 1). In February, a 7.0% jump in personal health care spending (spending on health care goods and services, neglecting federal government subsidies) was partially offset by a decline in public health expenditures, largely because of a decrease in federal government support to public health activities via the Public Health and Social Services Emergency Fund.

Exhibit 1. Year-over-Year Growth in GDP and Health Spending, and Spending as a Percent of GDP

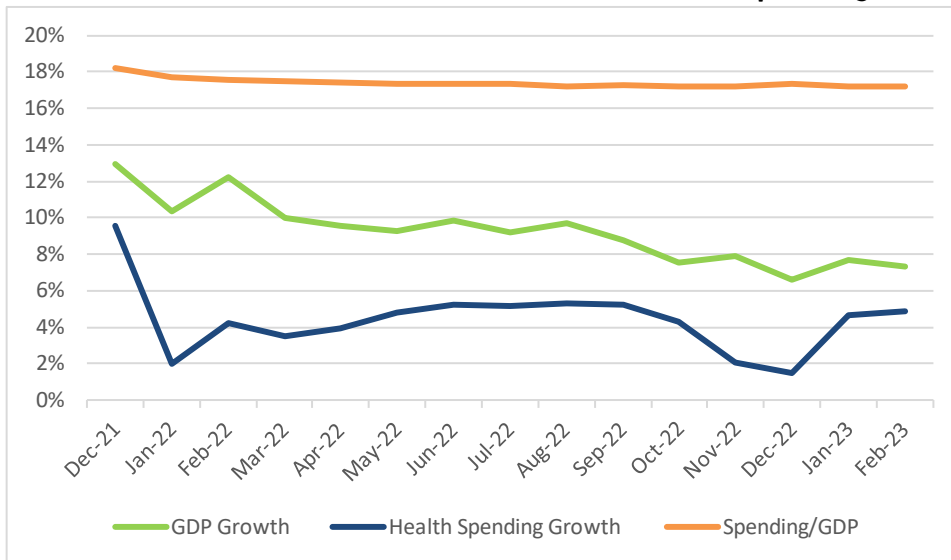


Exhibit 2 shows the trajectory of growth in national health spending and GDP since the start of 2020 through January 2023 with and without COVID-related federal government support to providers and public health activities. This support has declined significantly in recent months. National health spending in February 2023 was 13.7% higher than its pre-pandemic (January 2020) level.

Exhibit 2. Percent Change in National Health Spending and GDP Since January 2020

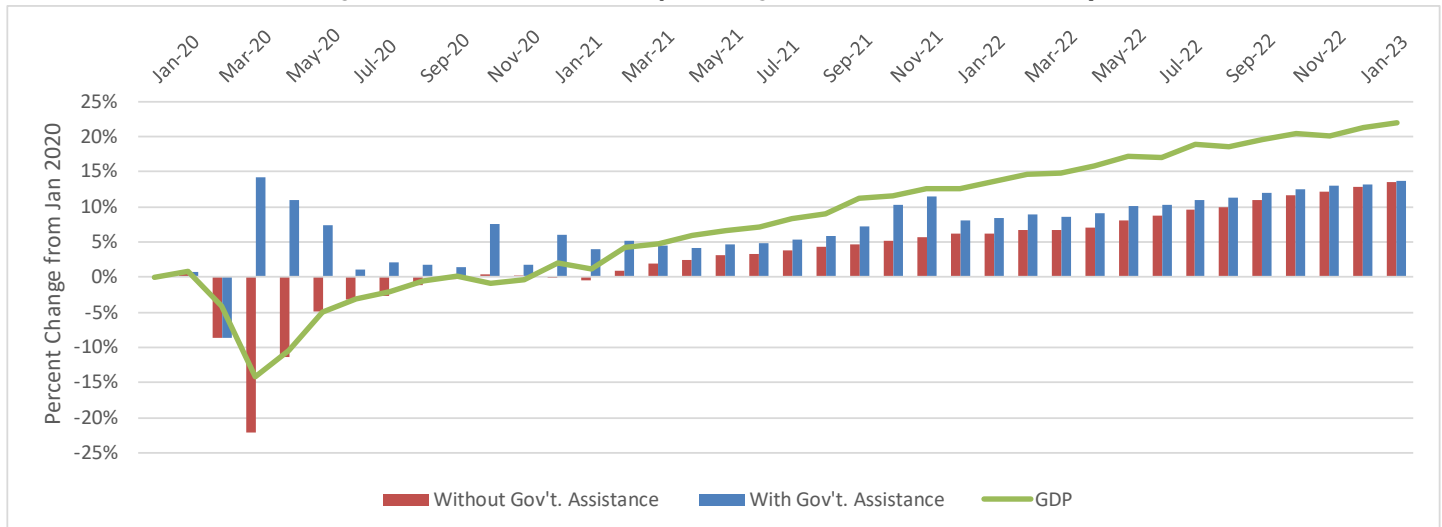




Exhibit 3 displays the growth in spending by major categories within personal health care over the past year without the impact of the decline in federal government support. Overall, personal health care spending growth since February 2022 was 7.0% without government assistance, nearly the same as the 6.7% growth with government support, as government subsidies to providers were much smaller in the past year than during the peak of the pandemic. Excluding such support, spending in the past year on nursing home care grew the fastest, at 10.6%, closely followed by spending on prescription drugs (9.5%). Spending on physician and clinical services grew the slowest, at 4.3%.

Exhibit 3. Health Care Spending 12-Month Growth without Government Assistance

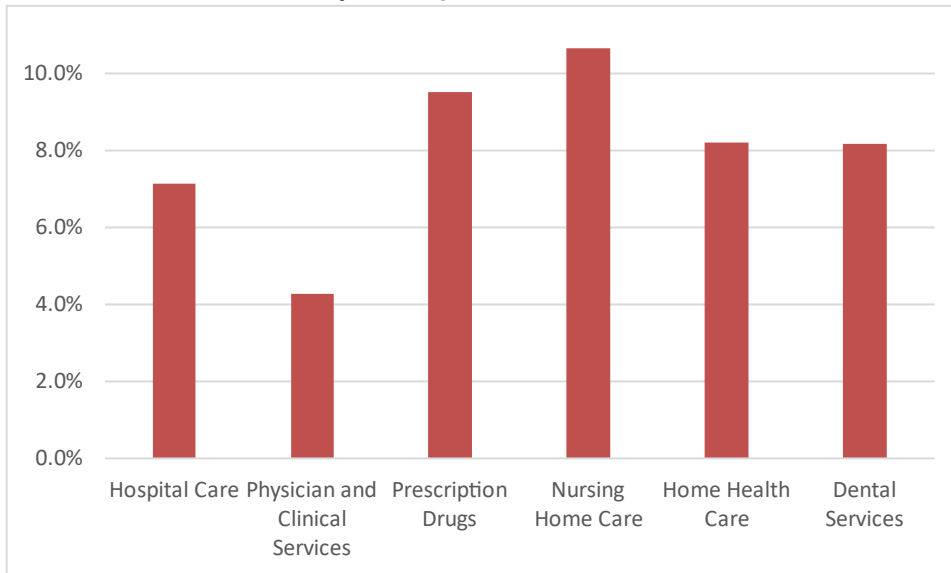
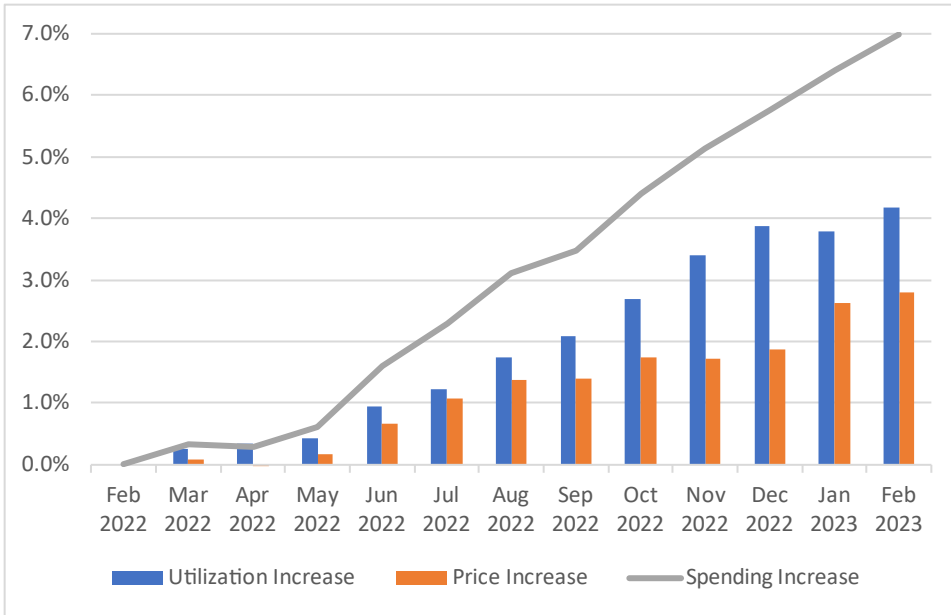


Exhibit 4 shows how spending on personal health care (without government subsidies) has grown over the past year (since February 2022) and illustrates the relative contribution of utilization and prices to this growth. It indicates that spending growth continues to be driven largely by utilization growth through February 2023: Of the 7.0% growth in personal health care spending during this period, 2.8 percentage points can be attributed to price growth, while the remaining 4.2 percentage point growth was associated with increases in utilization. (The latter rate was 3.9 percentage points if government subsidies are included, for an overall growth in personal health care spending of 6.7%.) However, as we have noted repeatedly over the past several months, we continue to expect prices to have a greater role in spending growth in the future. This month's [price brief](#) notes that such price acceleration may have already begun in March for health care services paid for by private insurance.



Exhibit 4. Cumulative Growth in Personal Health Care Spending without Government Assistance





DETAILED HEALTH SPENDING

Exhibit 5. Monthly National Spending Estimates by Detailed Category

Levels (in billions of dollars)	Feb 2020	Feb 2021	Feb 2022	Feb 2023
GDP	\$21,950.6	\$22,030.9	\$24,732.7	\$26,547.6
National Health Spending	\$4,038.3	\$4,168.4	\$4,344.9	\$4,557.3
Personal health care	\$3,397.9	\$3,456.7	\$3,615.8	\$3,857.9
Hospital care	\$1,270.1	\$1,288.0	\$1,343.1	\$1,432.3
Physician and clinical services	\$855.8	\$852.0	\$870.0	\$904.8
Other professional services	\$114.6	\$125.6	\$131.7	\$141.5
Dental services	\$166.5	\$157.5	\$166.4	\$179.5
Other personal health care	\$198.6	\$222.5	\$225.3	\$236.4
Home health care	\$118.1	\$123.1	\$126.7	\$136.8
Nursing home care	\$185.8	\$178.2	\$188.9	\$208.4
Prescription Drugs	\$348.0	\$357.3	\$392.5	\$429.7
Durable medical equipment	\$58.3	\$61.4	\$70.8	\$79.0
Nondurable medical products	\$82.1	\$91.1	\$100.4	\$109.4
Program administration and net cost of private health insurance	\$331.7	\$322.8	\$306.8	\$324.4
Government public health activities	\$116.2	\$188.1	\$205.4	\$144.4
Research	\$59.1	\$60.7	\$64.0	\$67.8
Structures and equipment	\$133.3	\$140.2	\$152.9	\$162.8
HS Share of GDP	18.4%	18.9%	17.6%	17.2%
HS Share of PGDP	18.4%	18.2%	17.4%	17.0%

Source: Altarum monthly national health spending estimates. The monthly GDP is from IHS Markit.

Notes: Spending is expressed in billions of dollars at a SAAR.

Exhibit 6. National Health Spending 12-Month Growth Rates by Detailed Category

Growth Rates	Feb 2021	Feb 2022	Feb 2023
GDP	0.4%	12.3%	7.3%
National Health Spending	3.2%	4.2%	4.9%
Personal health care	1.7%	4.6%	6.7%
Hospital care	1.4%	4.3%	6.6%
Physician and clinical services	-0.4%	2.1%	4.0%
Other professional services	9.6%	4.9%	7.4%
Dental services	-5.4%	5.6%	7.9%
Other personal health care	12.0%	1.3%	5.0%
Home health care	4.3%	3.0%	7.9%
Nursing home care	-4.1%	6.0%	10.3%
Prescription Drugs	2.7%	9.8%	9.5%
Durable medical equipment	5.3%	15.3%	11.6%
Nondurable medical products	11.0%	10.2%	8.9%
Program administration and net cost of private health insurance	-2.7%	-4.9%	5.8%
Government public health activities	61.8%	9.2%	-29.7%
Research	2.6%	5.5%	5.8%
Structures and equipment	5.1%	9.0%	6.5%
HS Minus GDP	2.9%	-8.0%	-2.4%
HS Minus PGDP	-0.9%	-4.6%	-2.4%

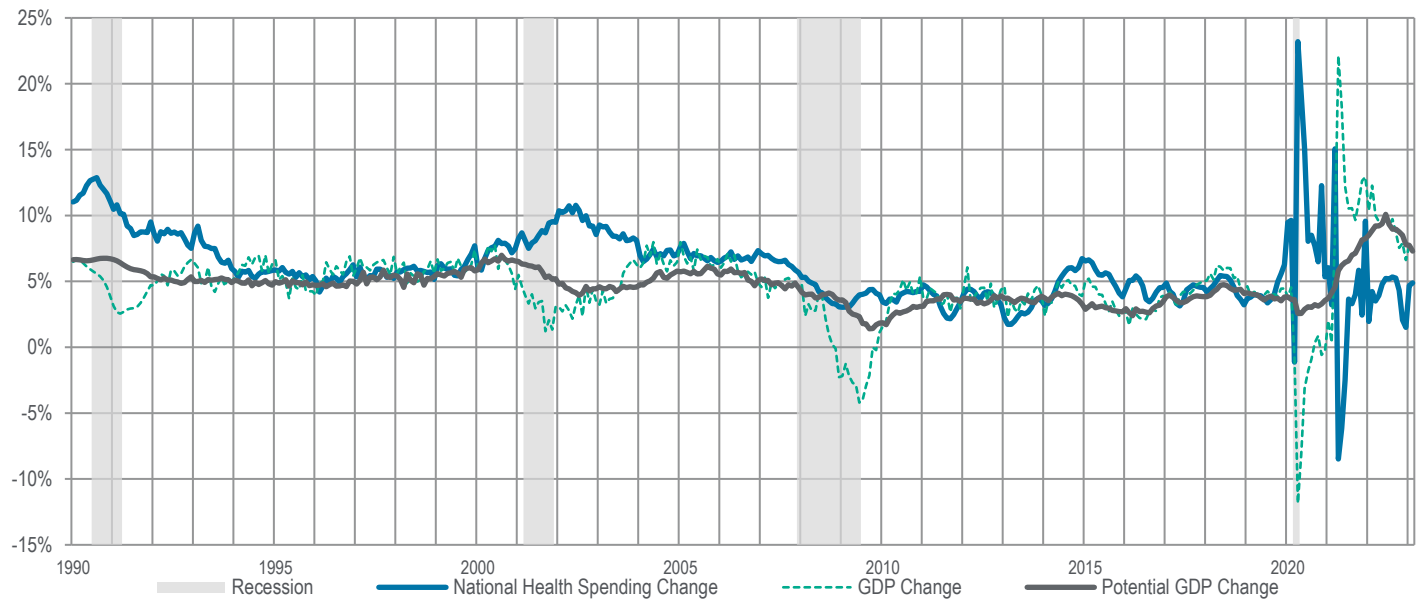
Source: Computed from Exhibit 2.

Note: This exhibit compares monthly national health spending to that of the same month from the previous year.



TIME SERIES TRACKER

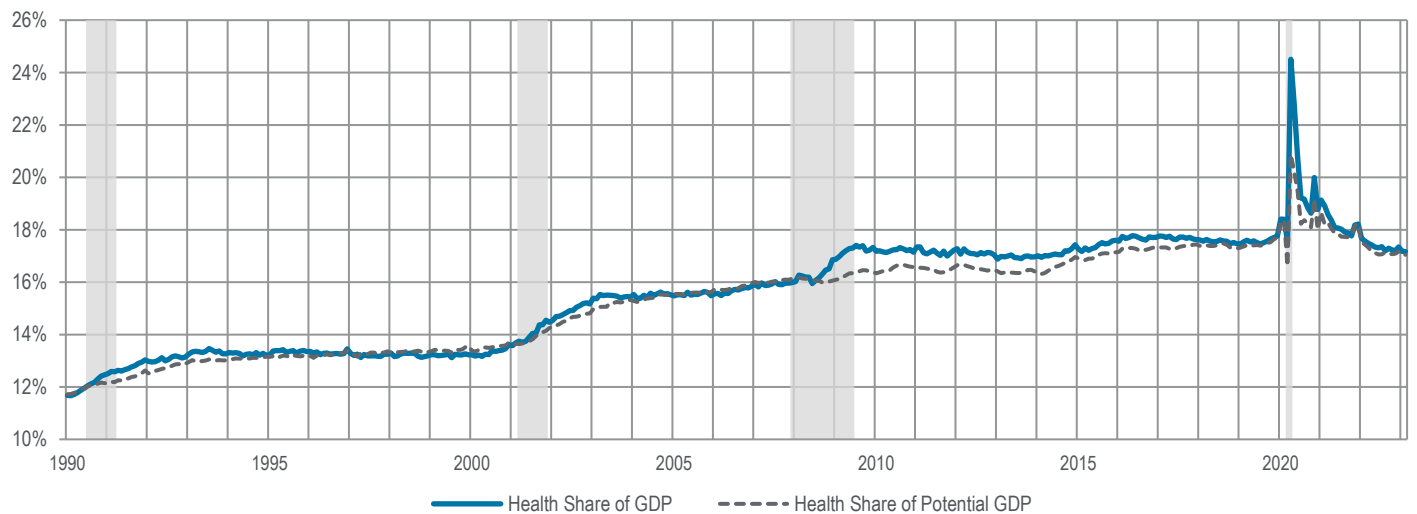
Exhibit 7. Year-over-Year Percentage Change in Spending and GDP



Source: Altarum monthly national health spending estimates. The monthly GDP is from IHS Markit.

Note: Lightly shaded bars denote recession periods.

Exhibit 8. Monthly Health Spending as a Percentage of Monthly GDP



Source: Altarum monthly national health spending estimates. Monthly GDP is from IHS Markit. PGDP is from the U.S. Congressional Budget Office and has been converted to monthly estimates. **Note:** Lightly shaded bars denote recession periods.

Methods. Altarum’s estimates are based on [BEA monthly health spending](#) and [CMS annual NHE estimates \(1990–2021\) and projections \(2022 and 2023\)](#). BEA spending categories are matched to NHEA components by using information presented in the [following](#): Hartman, M. B., Kornfeld, R. J., & Catlin, A. C. (2010, September). A reconciliation of health care expenditures in the National Health Expenditures Accounts and in gross domestic product. *Survey of Current Business*, 90(9), 42–52. For all NHEA personal health care categories except “other health, residential, and personal care,” monthly estimates are based on BEA spending adjusted to NHEA by using annual ratios. For the remaining categories, national health spending estimates and projections are allocated across months by using a simple trend. Annual ratio adjustments through 2021 are based on NHEA actuals and ensure that monthly estimates sum exactly to NHEA annual amounts. The 2021 ratios are used to adjust BEA spending for months in 2022 and 2023.

April 21, 2023

Health care job growth continues modestly across all major settings of care

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▲ Health care added 33,900 jobs in March 2023, somewhat less than the roughly 54,000 jobs per month that were added in the first two months of 2023 and the 12-month average of 51,000 jobs.
- ▲ March health care job growth was seen in all major settings of care, with ambulatory settings adding 15,000, hospitals adding 10,900 and nursing and residential care facilities adding 8,000 jobs.
- ▲ The economy added 236,000 jobs in March, somewhat lower than the growth seen in January and February. In the first quarter of 2023, the economy added an average of 345,000 new jobs per month, equal to the 12-month average of 345,000 jobs. The unemployment rate dipped slightly to 3.5%.
- ▲ Wage growth in health care has been declining since mid-2022 and has been below economywide wage growth since January 2023. In February 2023, health care wages grew by 4.3% year over year while total private sector wages grew by 4.6%. Wage growth varied by setting of care, growing by 3.8% in ambulatory care settings, and 4.7% in both hospitals and nursing and residential care.

Cyclical Employment Big Picture

Seasonally Adjusted	Feb 2020	Mar 2022	Feb 2023	Mar 2023
Total Employment (000)	152,371	151,424	155,333	155,569
Non-Health Employment (000)	135,890	135,306	138,633	138,835
Health Employment (000)	16,481	16,118	16,700	16,734
Health Share of Total Employment	10.82%	10.64%	10.75%	10.76%
Unemployment Rate	3.5%	3.6%	3.6%	3.5%

Source: Altarum analysis of Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) data. Health care employment is private only.

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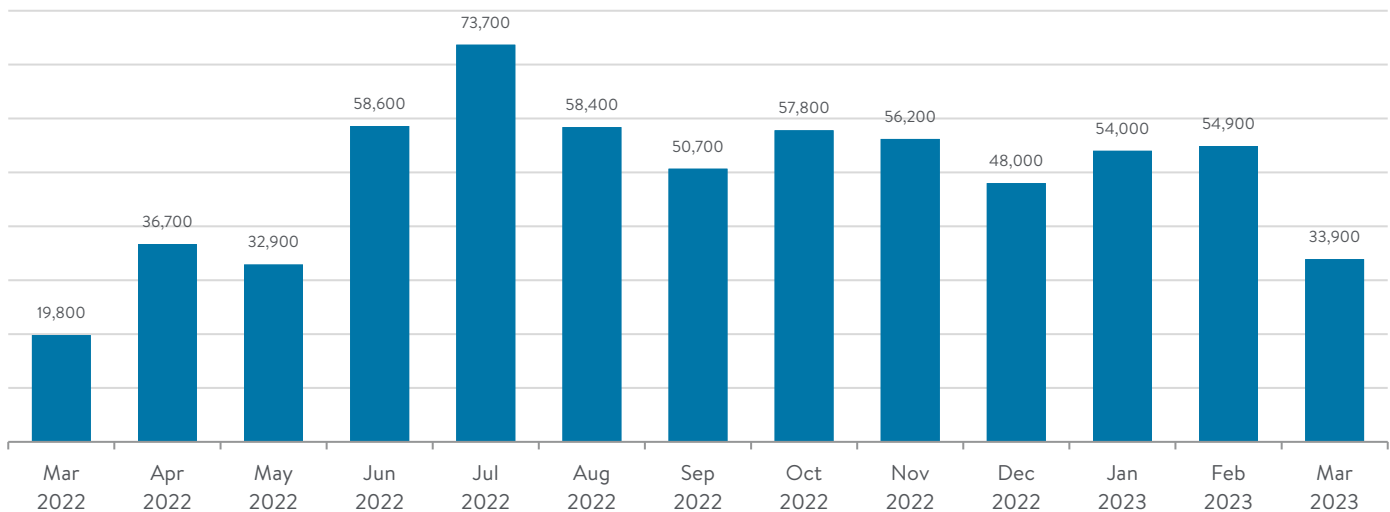
The Health Sector Economic IndicatorsSM (HSEI) reports are a monthly publication of Altarum providing analyses of health spending, employment, and prices. For more information, contact Ani Turner at ani.turner@altarum.org. Ani Turner (principal author), Corwin Rhyon, George Miller, PhD, and Matt Daly, PhD, contributed to this brief. Media Contact: press@altarum.org. For more information, visit <http://altarum.org/solution/health-sector-spending>.



DISCUSSION

Health care employment grew by 33,900 jobs in March 2023, somewhat lower than the roughly 54,000 jobs per month added in January and February and lower than the 12-month average of 51,000 (Exhibit 1). Nearly half of health care job growth was seen in ambulatory care settings, which added 15,000 jobs, led by home health care, which added 15,200 jobs while other ambulatory setting saw small gains or losses. Hospitals added 10,900 jobs in March while nursing and nursing and residential care facilities continued the steady employment growth that began about a year ago, adding 8,000 jobs (Exhibit 7).

Exhibit 1. Month-over-month Change in Health Care Employment, Seasonally Adjusted

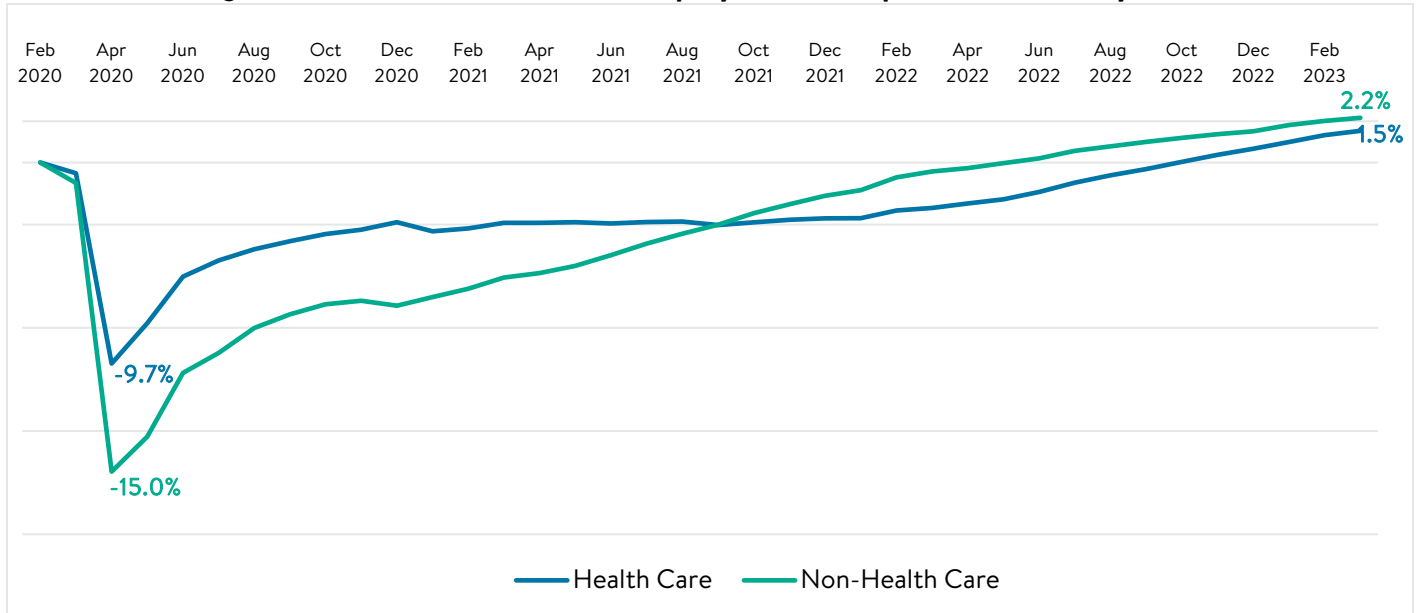


Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS Current Employment Statistics data.

Health care employment is 253,000 jobs, or 1.5%, above where it was three years ago before the pandemic began (February 2020) (Exhibit 2). Hospital employment is just above where it was (54,000 or 1.0% above), ambulatory care settings are well above (461,000 or 5.9% above), and nursing and residential care employment, while growing steadily now, remains 262,000 or 7.8% below where it was prior to the pandemic (Exhibit 3).

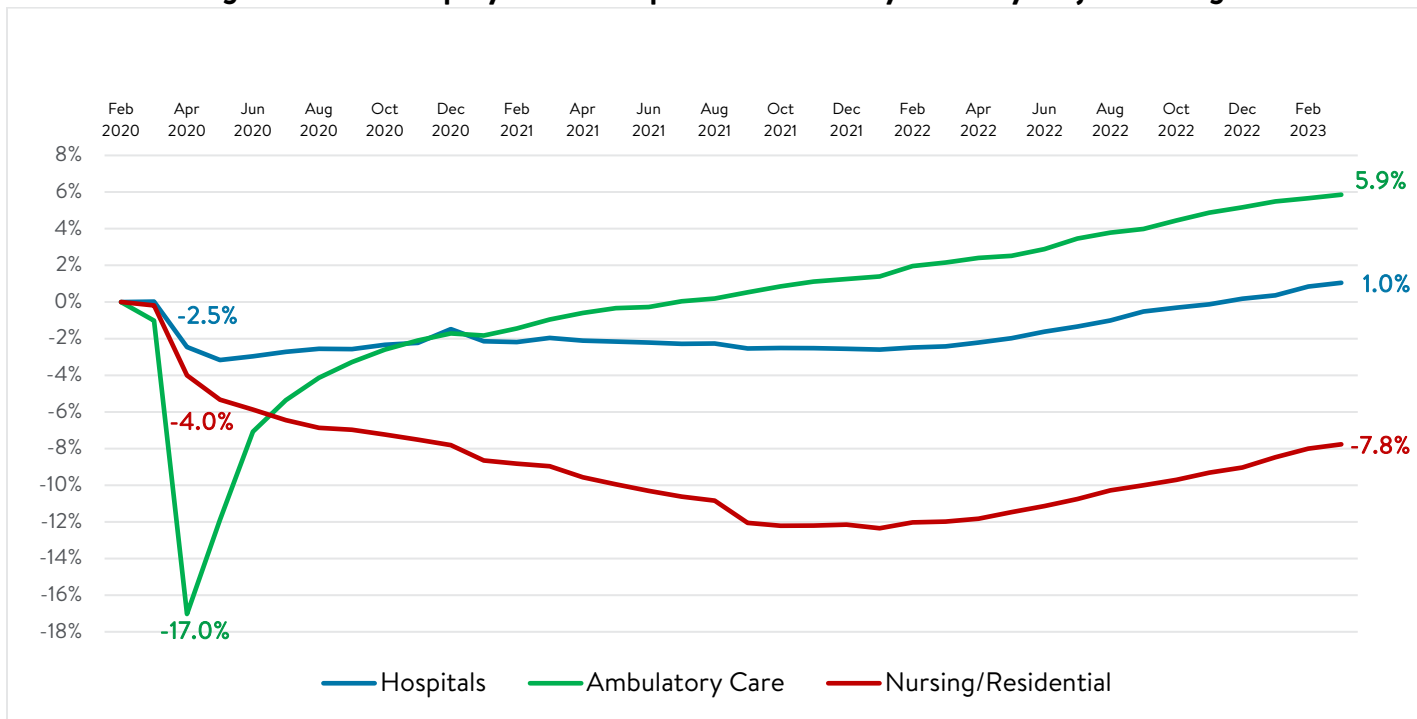


Exhibit 2. Change in Health and Non-Health Employment Compared to February 2020



Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS Current Employment Statistics data.

Exhibit 3. Change in Health Employment Compared to February 2020 by Major Setting of Care

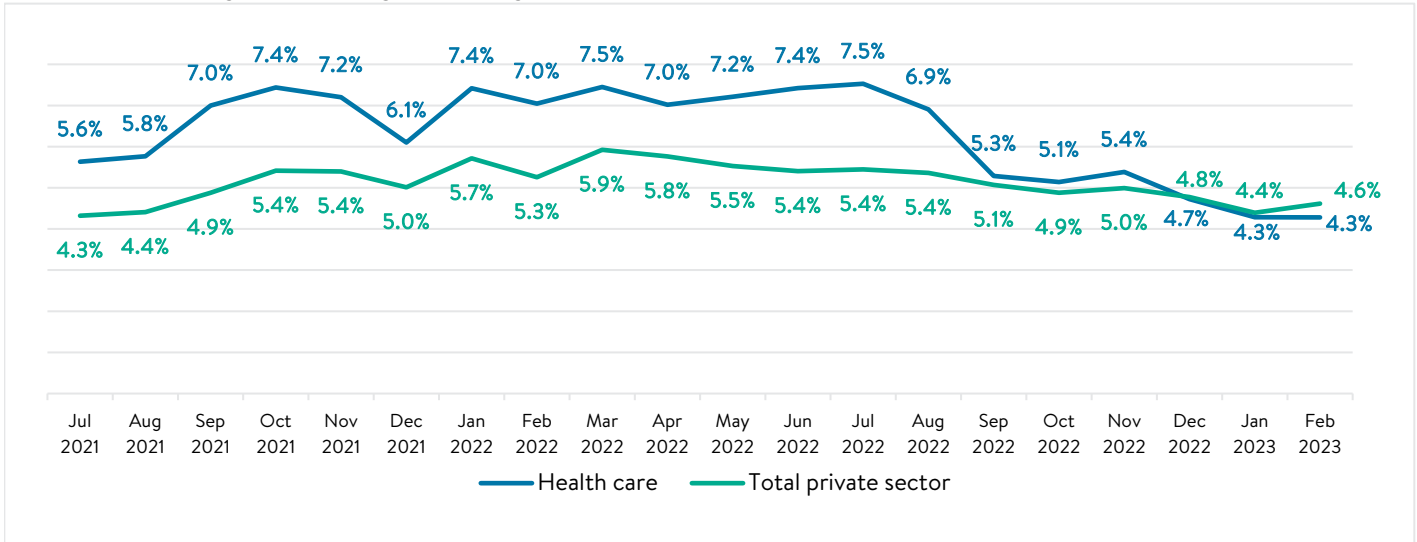


Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS Current Employment Statistics data.



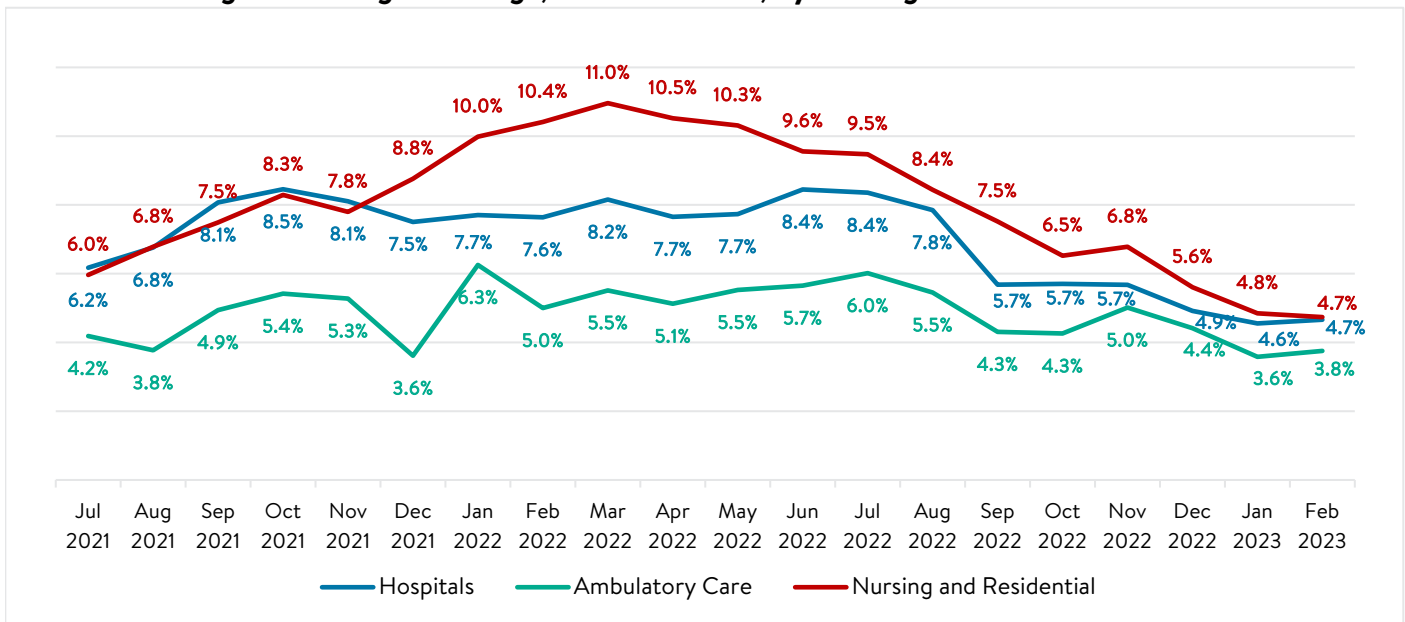
Wage growth in health care had been higher than overall wage growth for many months but fell below the economywide average in 2023. Earnings in health care rose 4.3% over the year in February 2023, compared to 4.6% for all private sector jobs (Exhibit 4).

Exhibit 4. Change in Average Earnings, Year over Year, Health Care and Total



The growth in average earnings varied considerably by setting of care in 2021 and 2022, but the gaps have narrowed as wage growth fell in all settings (Exhibit 5). Wage growth in nursing and residential care, previously the highest of all the major health care settings, is now equal to wage growth in hospitals, at 4.7% year over year in February 2023. Wage growth has been slowest in ambulatory care, now at 3.8% year over year.

Exhibit 5. Change in Average Earnings, Year over Year, by Setting of Care





DETAILED HEALTH CARE EMPLOYMENT

Exhibit 6. Employment Data by Sector, Seasonally Adjusted

Employment (in thousands)	March 2023	February 2023	March 2022	March 2021	February 2020
Non-Health Care	138,835	138,633	135,306	128,328	135,890
Health Care	16,734	16,700	16,118	16,000	16,481
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,327	8,312	8,036	7,792	7,867
Offices of Physicians	2,864	2,862	2,780	2,712	2,726
Offices of Dentists	1,027	1,030	1,004	979	990
Offices of Other Health Care Practitioners	1,124	1,122	1,068	987	1,001
Outpatient Care Centers	1,061	1,061	1,024	990	997
Medical and Diagnostic Labs	322	324	323	303	289
Home Health Care Services	1,595	1,579	1,517	1,509	1,546
Other Ambulatory	335	334	320	311	318
Hospitals	5,291	5,280	5,109	5,133	5,236
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	3,116	3,108	2,974	3,076	3,378
Nursing Care Facilities	1,393	1,389	1,343	1,406	1,587
Other Nursing and Residential	1,723	1,719	1,631	1,670	1,792
Health Share of Employment	10.76%	10.75%	10.64%	11.09%	10.82%

Source: Altarum analysis of BLS Current Employment Statistics data. February 2020 displayed as month of pre-pandemic peak employment.

Exhibit 7. Change in Employment Data by Sector, Seasonally Adjusted

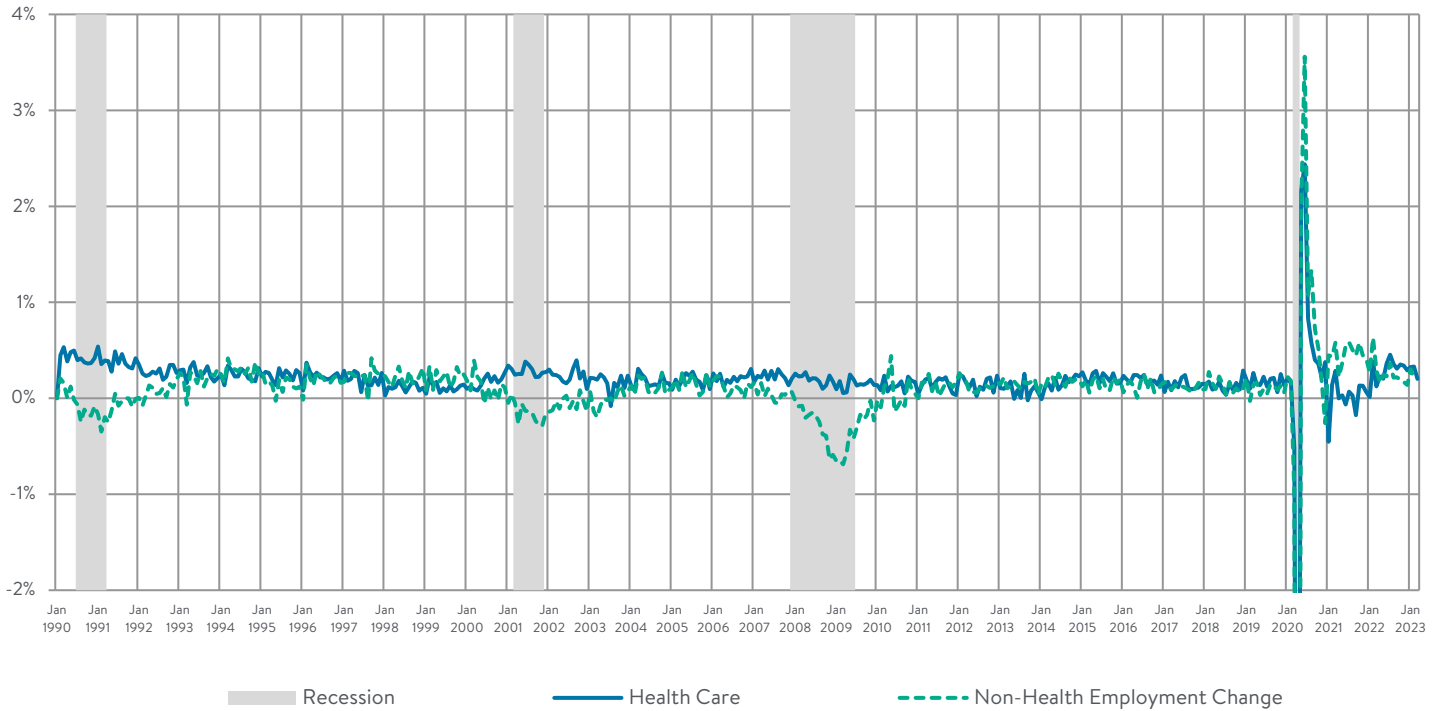
Employment Change (in thousands)	One Month	12 Months	24 Months	Since Feb 2020
Non-Health Care	202.1	3,529.2	10,507.2	2,944.8
Health Care	33.9	615.8	733.8	253.2
Ambulatory Health Care Services	15.0	291.6	535.8	460.7
Offices of Physicians	2.0	84.4	151.8	138.2
Offices of Dentists	-2.5	23.0	48.2	37.4
Offices of Other Health Care Practitioners	1.9	56.1	136.9	123.1
Outpatient Care Centers	-0.7	36.5	71.1	63.6
Medical and Diagnostic Labs	-1.7	-0.9	18.6	33.0
Home Health Care Services	15.2	77.6	85.3	48.3
Other Ambulatory	1.0	15.0	24.0	17.2
Hospitals	10.9	181.8	157.7	54.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	8.0	142.4	40.3	-262.4
Nursing Care Facilities	3.4	50.1	-13.1	-194.1
Other Nursing and Residential	4.6	92.3	53.4	-68.3
Annualized Percent Change	One Month	12 Months	24 Months	Since Feb 2020
Non-Health Care	1.8%	2.6%	4.0%	0.7%
Health Care	2.5%	3.8%	2.3%	0.5%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	2.2%	3.6%	3.4%	1.9%
Offices of Physicians	0.8%	3.0%	2.8%	1.6%
Offices of Dentists	-2.9%	2.3%	2.4%	1.2%
Offices of Other Health Care Practitioners	2.1%	5.3%	6.7%	3.8%
Outpatient Care Centers	-0.8%	3.6%	3.5%	2.0%
Medical and Diagnostic Labs	-6.1%	-0.3%	3.0%	3.6%
Home Health Care Services	12.2%	5.1%	2.8%	1.0%
Other Ambulatory	3.7%	4.7%	3.8%	1.7%
Hospitals	2.5%	3.6%	1.5%	0.3%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	3.1%	4.8%	0.7%	-2.6%
Nursing Care Facilities	3.0%	3.7%	-0.5%	-4.1%
Other Nursing and Residential	3.3%	5.7%	1.6%	-1.3%

Source: Altarum analysis of BLS Current Employment Statistics data. Change since February 2020 represents comparison to pre-pandemic peak employment.



TIME SERIES TRACKER

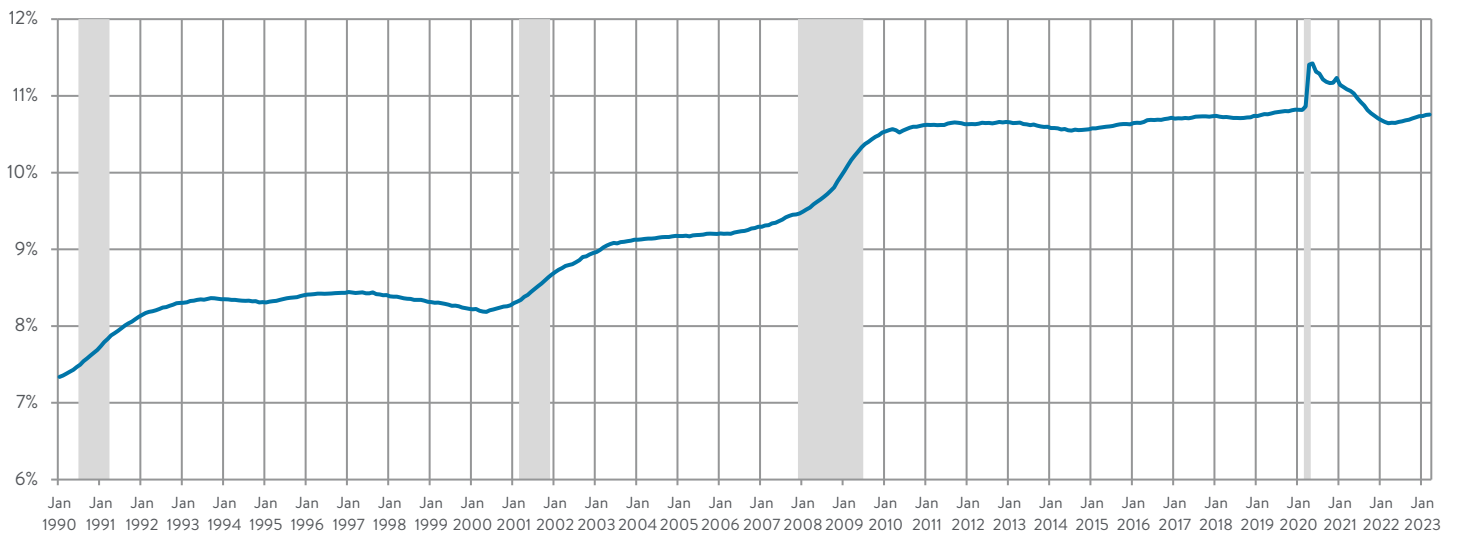
Exhibit 8. Twelve-month Percent Change in Health Care Employment



Source: Altarum analysis of BLS data.

Note: Lightly shaded bars denote recession periods. Full drop in employment in April 2020 (non-health -14.0% and health -8.2%) not shown on graph.

Exhibit 9. Health Care Share of Total Employment



Source: Altarum analysis of BLS data.

Note: Lightly shaded bars denote recession periods.