

November 17, 2023

Personal health care spending has outpaced GDP growth for past 8 months

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▲ In September 2023, national health spending grew by 5.7%, year over year, and represents 17.2% of GDP.
- ▲ Nominal GDP in September 2023 was 6.6% higher than in September 2022, and grew 0.9 percentage points faster than health spending.
- ▲ Neglecting government subsidies, spending on personal health care in September increased by 8.0%, year over year, and by 7.7% when subsidies are included, exceeding the GDP growth rate for the eighth consecutive month.
- ▲ Neglecting government subsidies, year-over-year spending on prescription drugs (11.8%) grew fastest in September, while spending on home health care increased the least (5.5%) among major categories.
- ▲ Personal health care spending growth (neglecting government subsidies) continues to be dominated by growth in utilization rather than price increases.
- ▲ The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) will release the official estimates of national health spending for 2022 on December 13. We will incorporate these estimates into our December spending brief.

National Health Spending and GDP*

	Sep 2021	Sep 2022	Aug 2023	Sep 2023
GDP	24.01	26.10	27.67	27.83
National Health Spending (HS)	4.25	4.52	4.75	4.78
HS Share of GDP	17.7%	17.3%	17.2%	17.2%
HS Share of PGDP	17.7%	17.3%	17.4%	17.5%
Growth from Prior 12 Months				
HS	4.4%	6.5%	5.3%	5.7%
GDP	9.6%	8.7%	5.9%	6.6%
HS minus GDP	-5.2%	-2.2%	-0.6%	-0.9%
HS minus PGDP	-3.0%	-2.5%	0.3%	0.7%

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).

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 Corwin Rhyan at corwin.rhyan@altarum.org. George Miller, PhD (principal author), Corwin Rhyan, Stephen McCall, and Matt Daly, PhD, contributed to this brief. We thank Ani Turner for her years of leadership of this work. Media Contact: press@altarum.org. For more information, visit <http://altarum.org/solution/health-sector-spending>.

DISCUSSION

In September 2023, national health spending grew by 5.7%, year over year, reaching a seasonally adjusted annual rate of \$4.78 trillion. Health spending in September accounted for 17.2% of GDP. While the GDP growth rate continues to outpace the growth in total health spending, personal health care spending (spending on health care goods and services, which excludes categories such as the net cost of insurance and public health expenditures) has grown at a rate faster than GDP since February 2023 and grew by 7.4%, year over year, in September (Exhibit 1).

Exhibit 1. Year-over-Year Growth in GDP and Health Spending

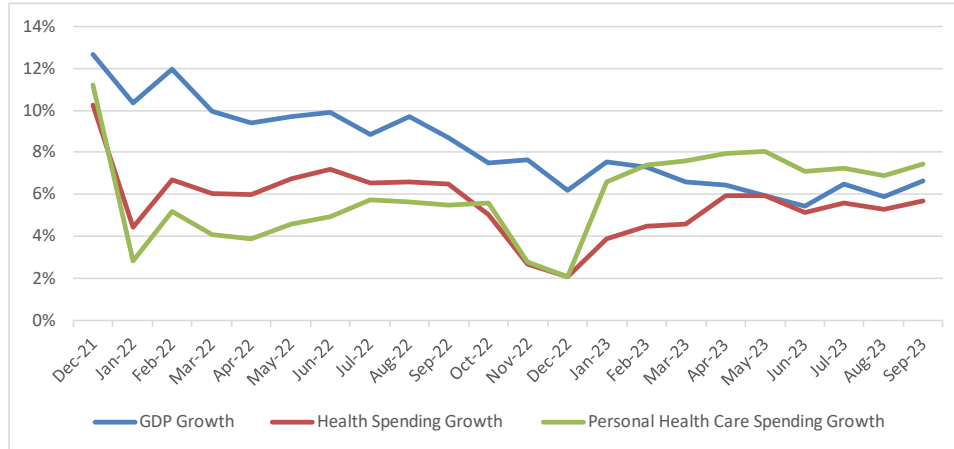


Exhibit 2 shows the trajectory of growth in national health spending and GDP since before the start of the pandemic through September 2023 with and without COVID-related federal government support to providers and public health activities, which has declined significantly in the past year. National health spending in September 2023 was 20.0% higher than its pre-pandemic (January 2020) level (19.7% without government subsidies), while GDP over the same period grew by 26.4%.

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

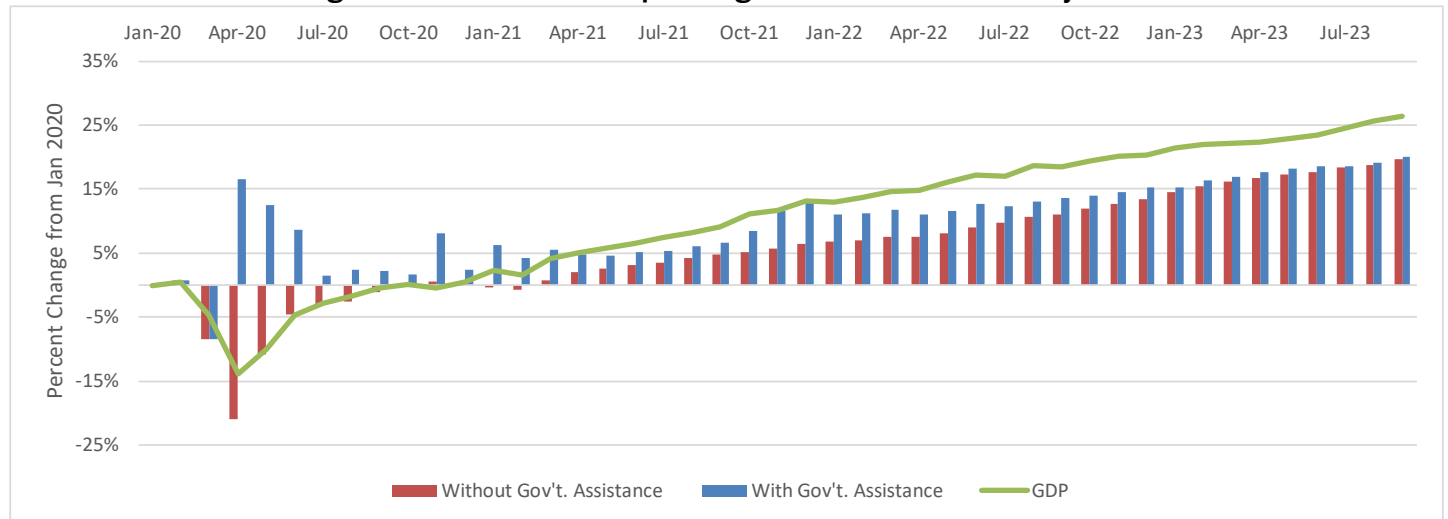


Exhibit 3 displays the growth in spending by major categories within personal health care over the past year without the impact of the decline in federal government support. Overall, personal health care spending growth since September 2022 was 8.0% without government assistance and 7.7% with government support, as government subsidies to providers were smaller in the past year than earlier in the pandemic. Excluding such support, spending on prescription drugs grew the fastest, at 11.8%. Spending on home health care grew the slowest, at 5.5%.

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

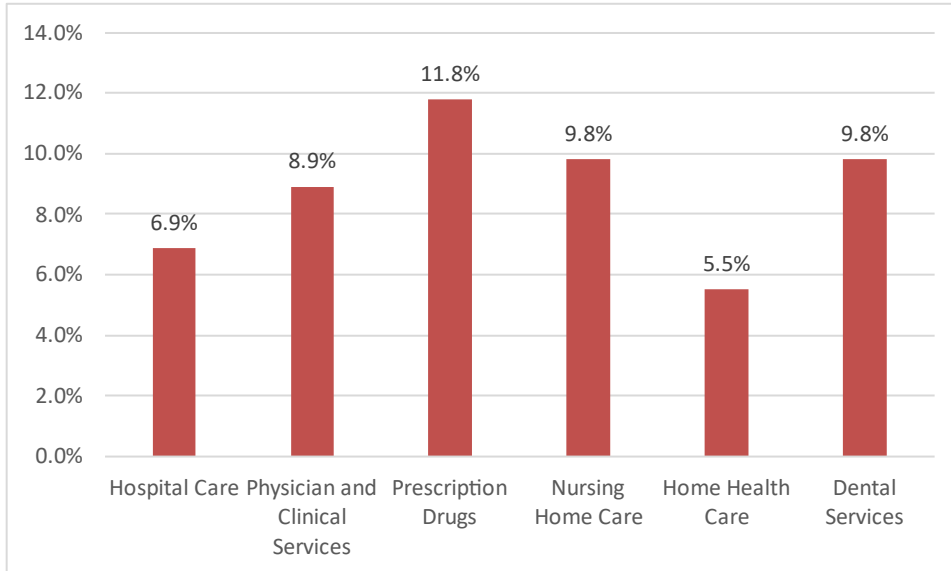
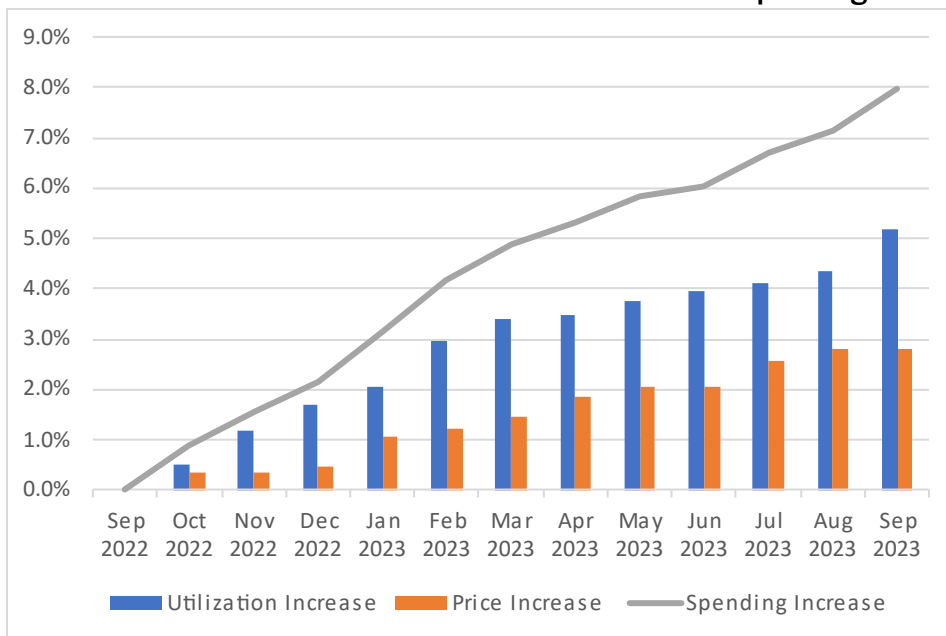


Exhibit 4 shows how spending on personal health care (without government subsidies) has grown over the past year (since September 2022) and illustrates the relative contribution of utilization and prices to this growth. It indicates that spending growth continues to be driven largely by utilization growth through September 2023: Of the 8.0% growth in personal health care spending during this period, 2.8 percentage points can be attributed to price growth, while the remaining 5.2 percentage point growth was associated with increases in utilization. (The growth in utilization was 4.6 percentage points if government subsidies are included, for an overall growth in personal health care spending of 7.4%.) Neglecting federal subsidies, the monthly growth rate in personal health spending accelerated to 0.8% in September, following an average rate just below 0.5% over the preceding 5 months.

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



On December 13, CMS will release the official estimates of national health expenditures (NHE) for 2022. Our spending briefs are intended to track these expenditures as closely as possible, and we will incorporate the effects of the new NHE values in our December spending brief. As a result, release of that brief will be delayed until late December.

DETAILED HEALTH SPENDING

Exhibit 5. Monthly National Spending Estimates by Detailed Category

Levels (in billions of dollars)	Sep 2020	Sep 2021	Sep 2022	Sep 2023
GDP	\$21,912.6	\$24,007.1	\$26,100.5	\$27,832.4
National Health Spending	\$4,069.4	\$4,247.5	\$4,523.0	\$4,780.4
Personal health care	\$3,296.0	\$3,559.3	\$3,754.8	\$4,033.6
Hospital care	\$1,226.2	\$1,334.6	\$1,396.1	\$1,480.1
Physician and clinical services	\$811.6	\$861.9	\$886.0	\$960.2
Other professional services	\$112.3	\$130.0	\$135.1	\$147.1
Dental services	\$143.2	\$156.6	\$174.3	\$190.5
Other personal health care	\$204.9	\$221.2	\$238.0	\$245.8
Home health care	\$119.4	\$125.2	\$131.4	\$138.0
Nursing home care	\$173.2	\$179.9	\$199.8	\$218.3
Prescription Drugs	\$355.9	\$383.7	\$413.7	\$462.6
Durable medical equipment	\$60.6	\$67.5	\$72.3	\$75.8
Nondurable medical products	\$88.8	\$98.7	\$108.2	\$115.2
Program administration and net cost of private health insurance	\$352.5	\$299.9	\$351.7	\$373.0
Government public health activities	\$226.1	\$178.1	\$193.9	\$138.1
Research	\$60.7	\$61.9	\$66.2	\$69.4
Structures and equipment	\$134.0	\$148.4	\$156.4	\$166.2
HS Share of GDP	18.6%	17.7%	17.3%	17.2%
HS Share of PGDP	18.2%	17.7%	17.3%	17.5%

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

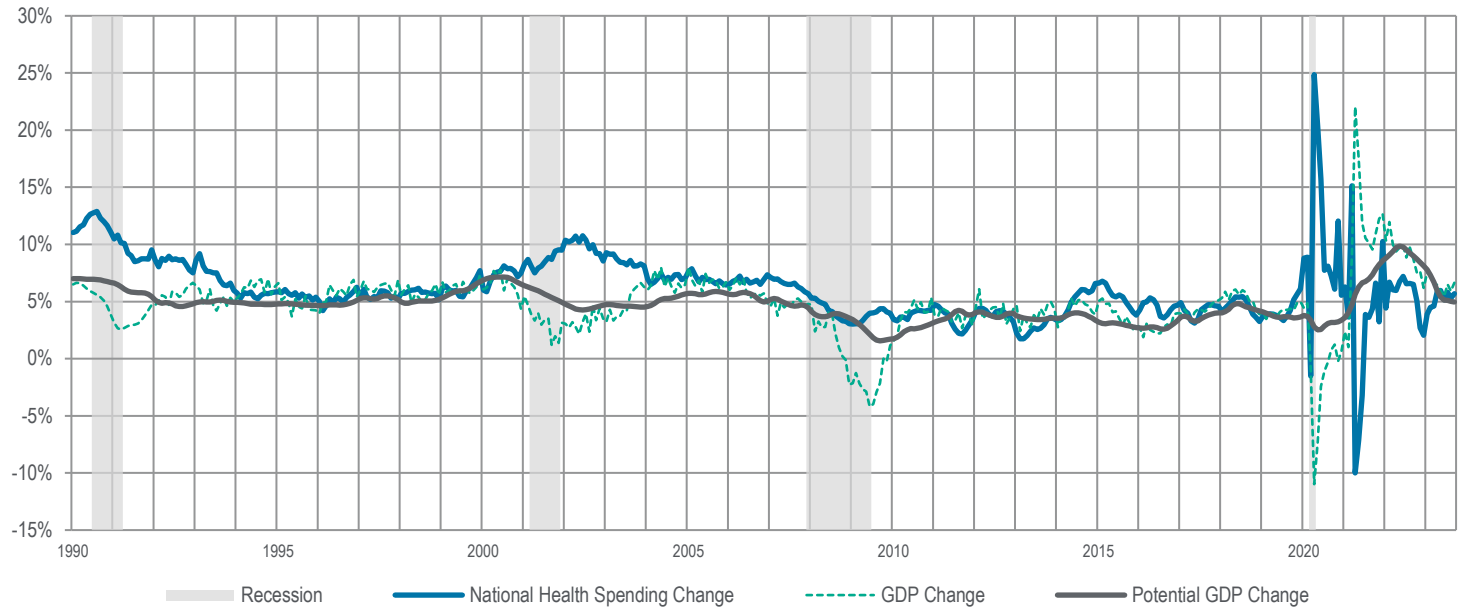
Growth Rates	Sep 2021	Sep 2022	Sep 2023
GDP	9.6%	8.7%	6.6%
National Health Spending	4.4%	6.5%	5.7%
Personal health care	8.0%	5.5%	7.4%
Hospital care	8.8%	4.6%	6.0%
Physician and clinical services	6.2%	2.8%	8.4%
Other professional services	15.7%	3.9%	8.9%
Dental services	9.4%	11.2%	9.3%
Other personal health care	8.0%	7.6%	3.3%
Home health care	4.9%	5.0%	5.0%
Nursing home care	3.8%	11.1%	9.3%
Prescription Drugs	7.8%	7.8%	11.8%
Durable medical equipment	11.4%	7.2%	4.8%
Nondurable medical products	11.2%	9.6%	6.5%
Program administration and net cost of private health insurance	-14.9%	17.3%	6.1%
Government public health activities	-21.2%	8.9%	-28.8%
Research	2.0%	7.0%	4.9%
Structures and equipment	10.7%	5.4%	6.3%
HS Minus GDP	-5.2%	-2.2%	-0.9%
HS Minus PGDP	-3.0%	-2.5%	0.7%

Source: Computed from Exhibit 5.

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

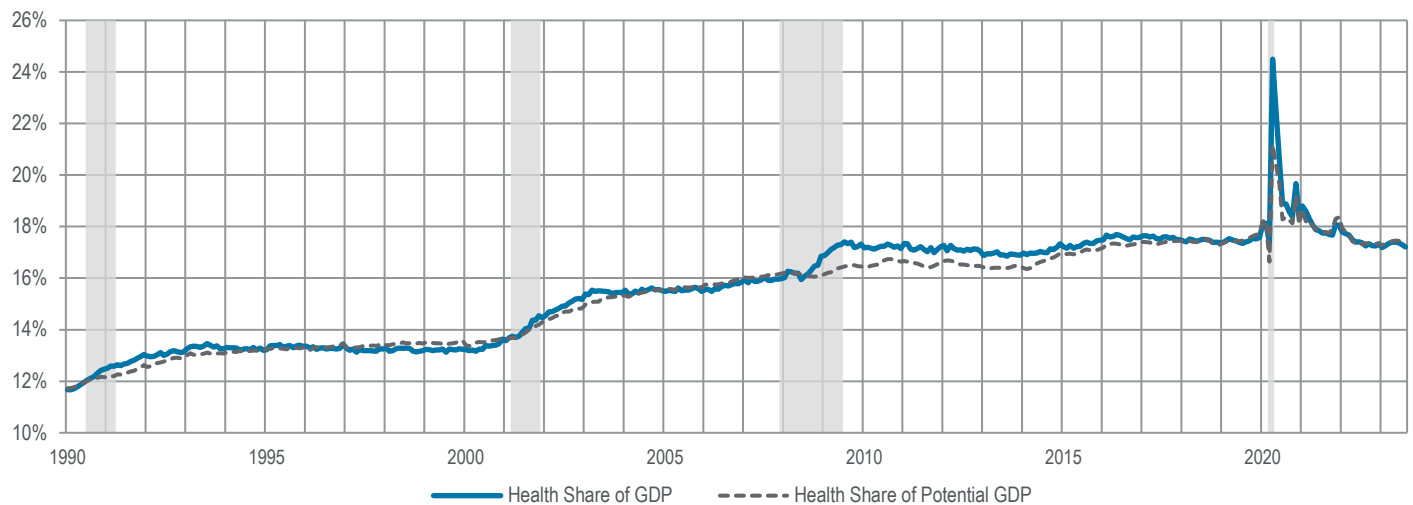
TIME SERIES TRACKER

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.

November 17, 2023

Hospital price growth jumps as economywide inflation cools

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▲ The overall Health Care Price Index (HCPI) increased by 3.1% year over year in October, increasing from 2.8% growth in September.
- ▲ Economywide inflation slowed in October, with year-over-year growth in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) slowing to 3.2% and growth in the Producer Price Index (PPI) falling to 1.3%.
- ▲ Among the major health care categories, prices for nursing home care (5.1%), dental care (4.9%), and home health care (4.6%) grew the fastest, while physician and clinical services (0.5%) price growth was the slowest.
- ▲ Price growth of overall health care services for Medicaid patients was 4.5% year over year in October, above private insurance price growth (3.9%), and Medicare patients' price growth (1.2%).
- ▲ Our implicit measure of health care utilization growth increased slightly to 4.6% year-over-year in September, near the 3-month average rate of 4.4%.

	October 2021	October 2022	September 2023	October 2023
Health Care Price Index (HCPI)	2.2%	3.0%	2.8%	3.1%
GDP Deflator (GDPD)	6.0%	6.9%	3.4%	**
HCPI - GDPD	-3.8%	-3.9%	-0.7%	**
Addendum				
Personal health care spending	7.4%	5.6%	7.4%	**
Health care utilization	5.3%	2.6%	4.6%	**
Medical Consumer Price Index (MCPI)	1.3%	5.0%	-1.4%	-0.8%
Consumer Price Index, all items (CPI)	6.2%	7.7%	3.7%	3.2%
Producer Price Index, Final Demand (PPI)	8.9%	8.2%	2.2%	1.3%

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

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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 Corwin (Corey) Rhyan at Corwin.Rhyan@altarum.org. Corey Rhyan (principal author), George Miller, PhD, Stephen McCall, and Matt Daly, PhD, contributed to this brief. We thank Ani Turner for her years of leadership of this work. 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 October, up 0.3 percentage points from the growth rate in September and marking the third time this year health care price growth has eclipsed the 3.0% growth rate threshold. October's price growth is slightly above the average rate seen over the past three years (Exhibit 1) and is now showing some early signs of breaking out of the tight range it has held since late 2020.

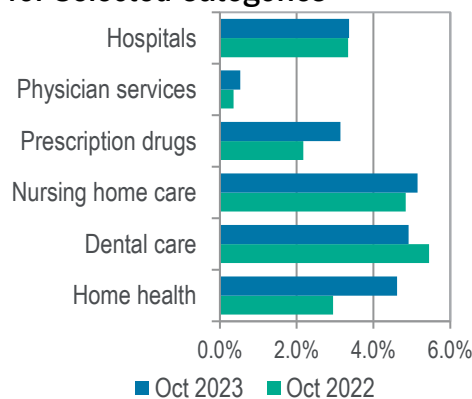
This upward movement in health care price growth is opposite the broader trend of economywide inflation. CPI growth fell to 3.2% in October, and both economywide commodities and services inflation slowed last month (Exhibit 4). At the same time year-over-year PPI price growth slowed from 2.2% in September to 1.3% in October and on a month-over-month basis actually declined. An alternative measure of health care price growth, Medical Care CPI now sits at negative 0.8% year-over-year growth, slightly faster than a month prior, but continues to be impacted by anomalies in the CPI measure of health insurance price changes [that are significantly lagged](#). When removing health insurance components, we see year-over-year growth in that health CPI measure nearly exactly matches (3.2%) our overall HCPI (3.1%) in October (Exhibit 5).

Among major health care categories in October, the fastest price growth occurred for nursing home care (5.1%), dental services (4.9%), and home health care (4.6%) (Exhibit 2). However, despite remaining the fastest three growing major categories, all of these growth rates have slowed significantly in recent months: nursing home care price growth is down 1.9 percentage points from its peak in March, dental care price growth is down 2.2 percentage points from its peak in April, and home health care price growth down 1.5 percentage points from its peak in September. These declines have helped keep overall health price growth moderate as the prices for prescription drugs and hospital care have increased.

Hospital price growth increased again in October (now up to 3.4% year over year) and this rate is up 1.2 percentage points from two months ago. This is a notable increase in hospital prices and is even more pronounced when assessed as a monthly growth rate between September and October. On a month-over-month basis, hospital prices increased 1.1% (a whopping 13.6% annualized). Much of this increase is the result of increases in private insurance price growth, which increased 4.5% year over year in October. Since January 2021, private insurance hospital prices have increased 12.7%, while cumulative hospital price growth for Medicare patients (5.1%) and Medicaid patients (2.6%) have been more moderate.

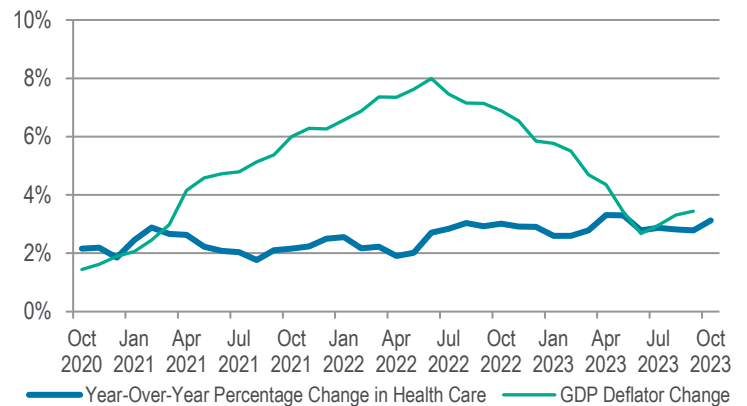
Prescription drug price growth in October increased slightly to 3.1% year over year. Physician and clinical services prices remained the slowest growing major category—increasing only 0.5% year over year—marking the twenty-first straight month of below 1.0% price growth (Exhibit 3). Looking ahead to 2024, we expect the divergence between physician and hospital price growth will continue. Newly [proposed Medicare physician rate changes](#) for 2024 were initially set at a -3.4% cut, while a related proposal set a [3.1% increase](#) for hospital outpatient and ambulatory surgical center rates. More recent Senate proposals have been introduced [to partially offset the rate decreases](#) for doctors by 1.25%; yet, despite this we expect declines for Medicare physician prices will continue next year.

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



Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS price data.

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 growth (total spending growth net of health care price inflation) increased slightly in September, now up 4.6% year-over-year (Exhibit 9). Data continue to show overall health care utilization growth trends have stabilized in 2023, and that [utilization growth continues to play](#) a bigger role in overall spending growth this year.

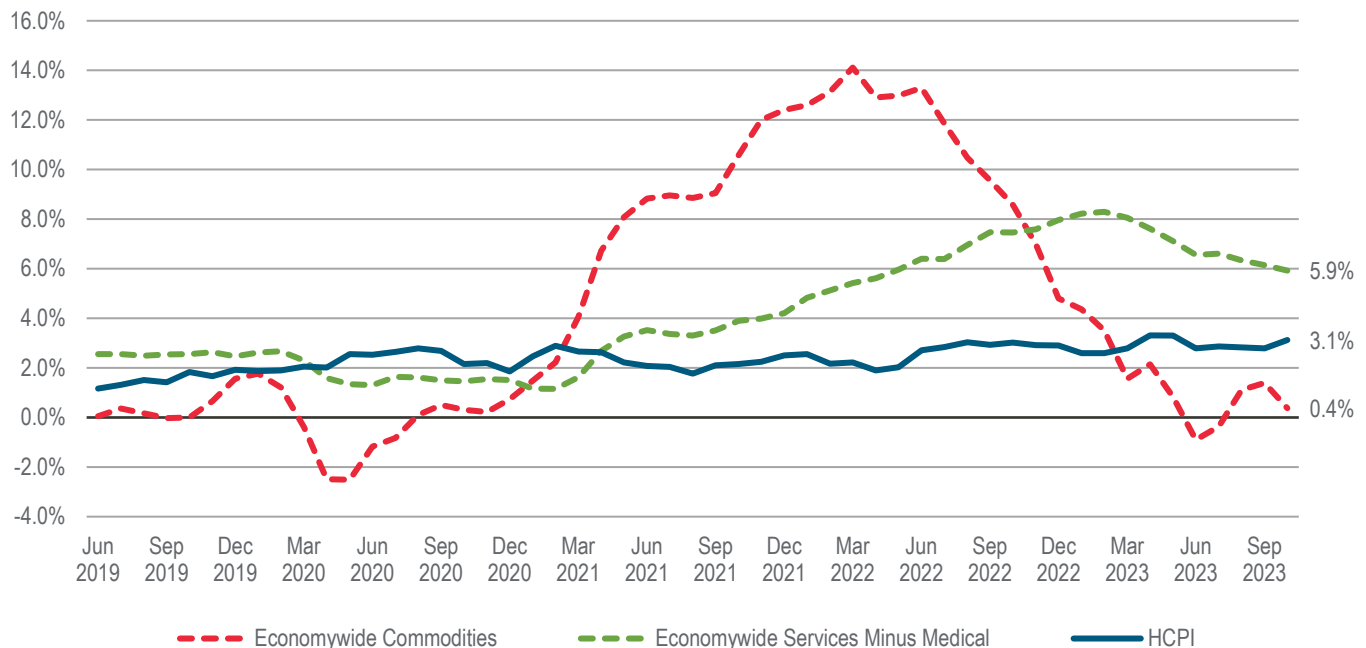
PRICE GROWTH BY DETAILED CATEGORIES

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

	Ending October 2021	Ending October 2022	Ending October 2023
Health Care Price Index (HCPI)	2.2%	3.0%	3.1%
Hospital care	2.2%	3.3%	3.4%
Physician and clinical services	3.6%	0.4%	0.5%
Prescription drugs	-0.7%	2.2%	3.1%
Nursing home care	0.9%	4.8%	5.1%
Dental Services	2.2%	5.4%	4.9%
Home health care	2.0%	2.9%	4.6%
Other professional services	2.1%	4.2%	0.1%
Other personal health care	5.0%	4.4%	6.0%
Other nondurable medical products	0.7%	4.9%	8.1%
Durable medical equipment	0.2%	4.8%	3.4%

Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS data.

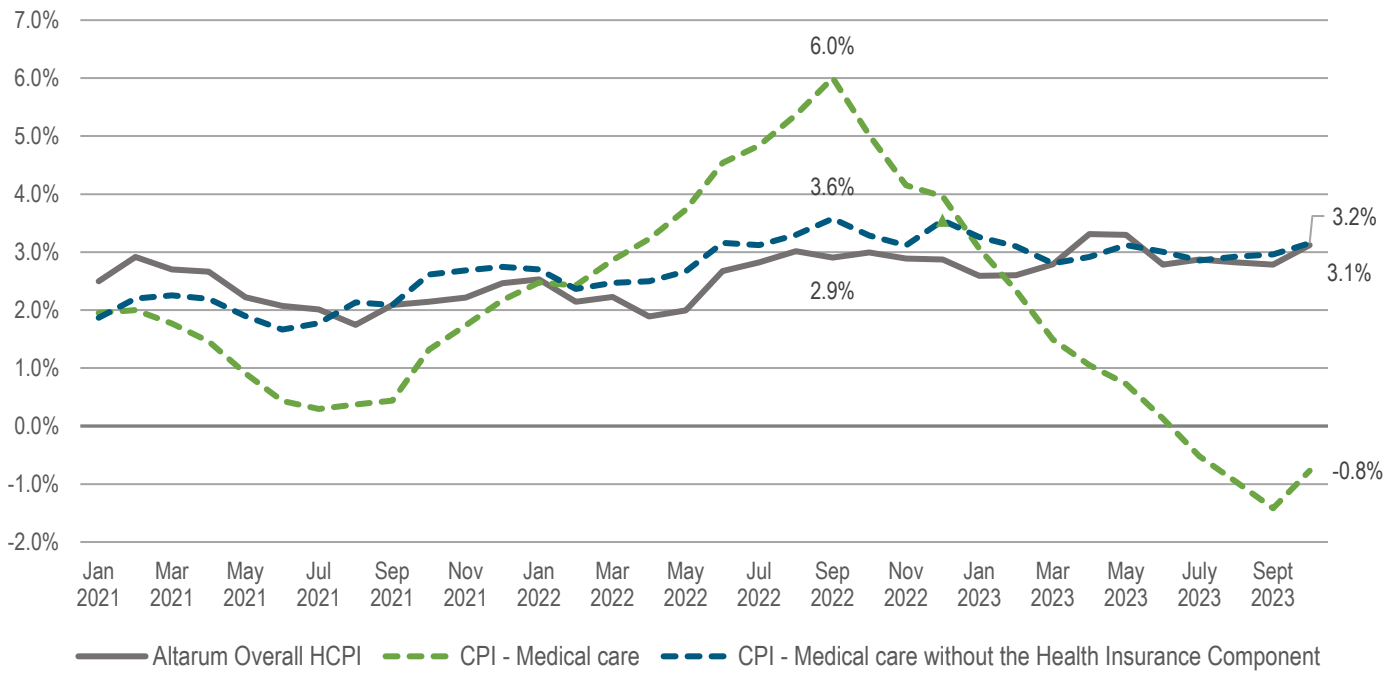
Exhibit 4. Year-over-Year Percentage Change in Health Prices Compared with Economywide Commodities vs. Economywide Services



Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS price data.

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 (NHS). 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 NHS, 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.

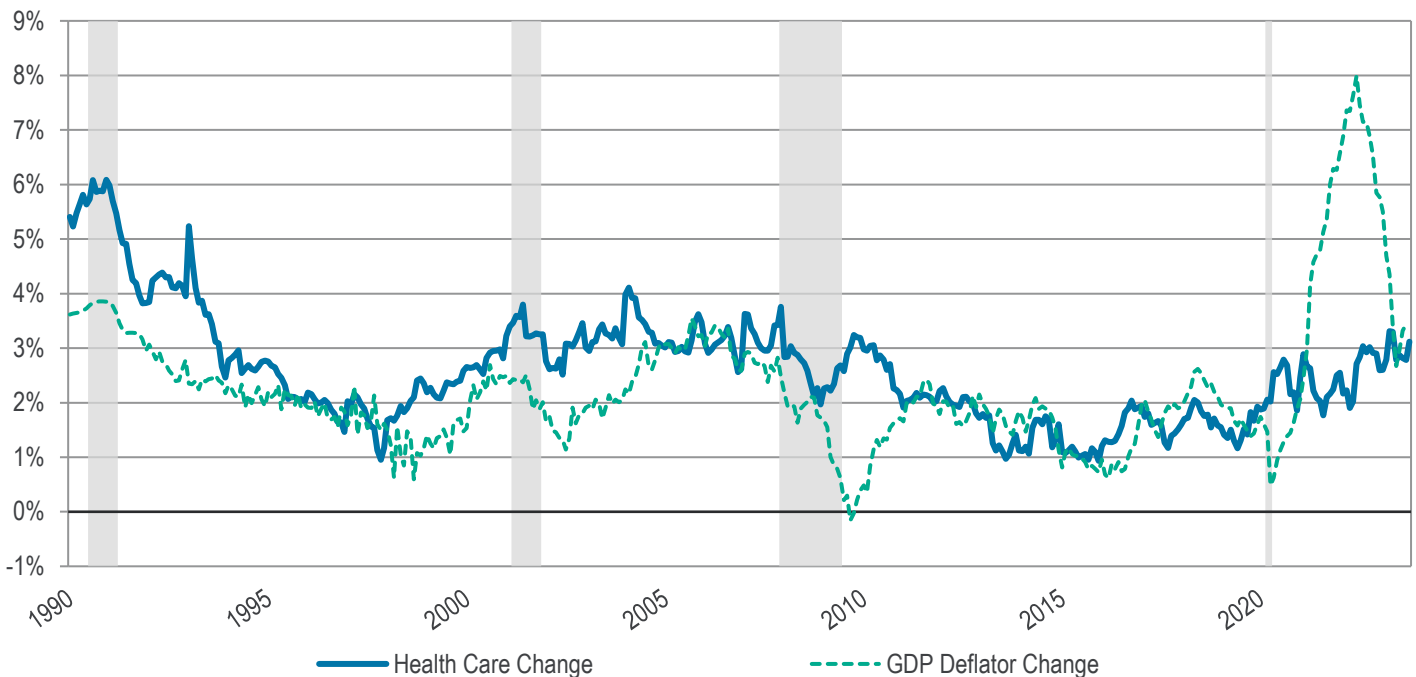
Exhibit 5. Year-over-Year Percentage Change in Medical Care CPI vs. Altarum Overall HCPI



Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS price data.

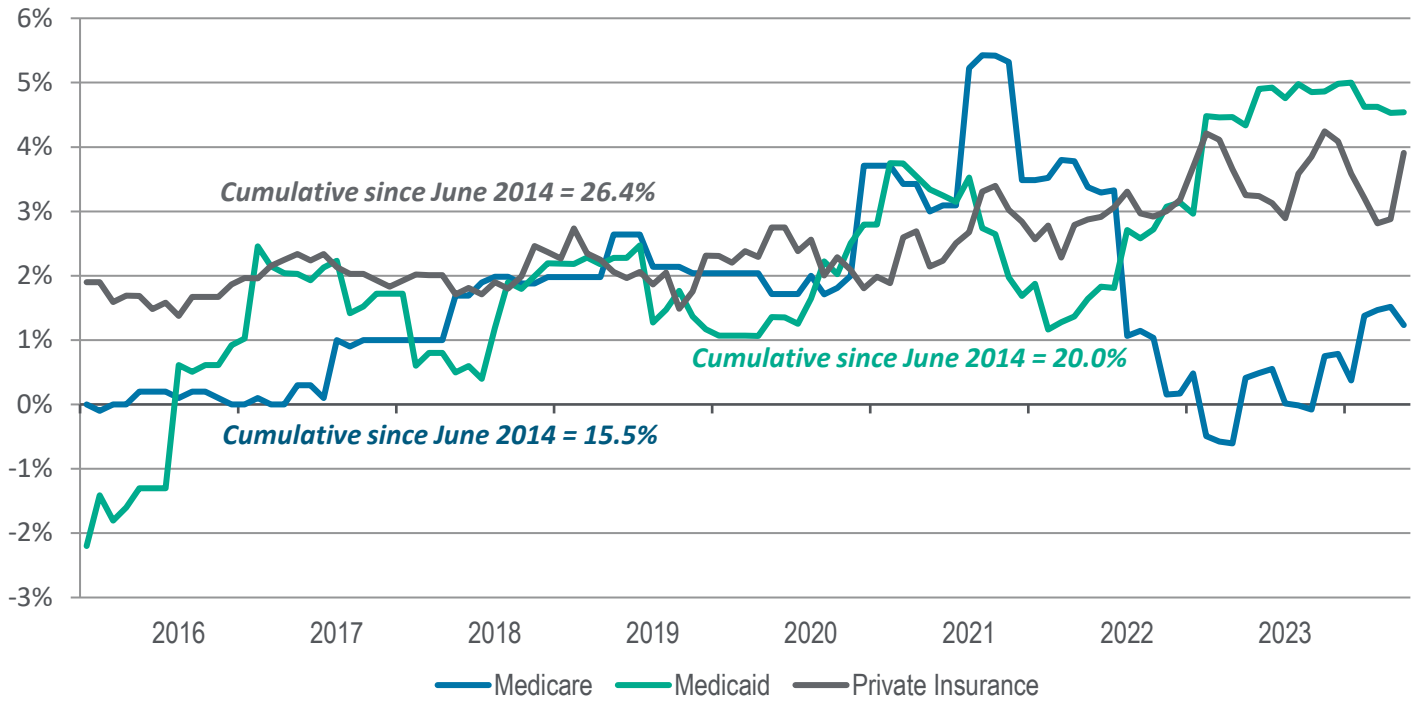
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Exhibit 6. Year-over-Year Percentage Change in Health Prices Compared with the GDP Deflator



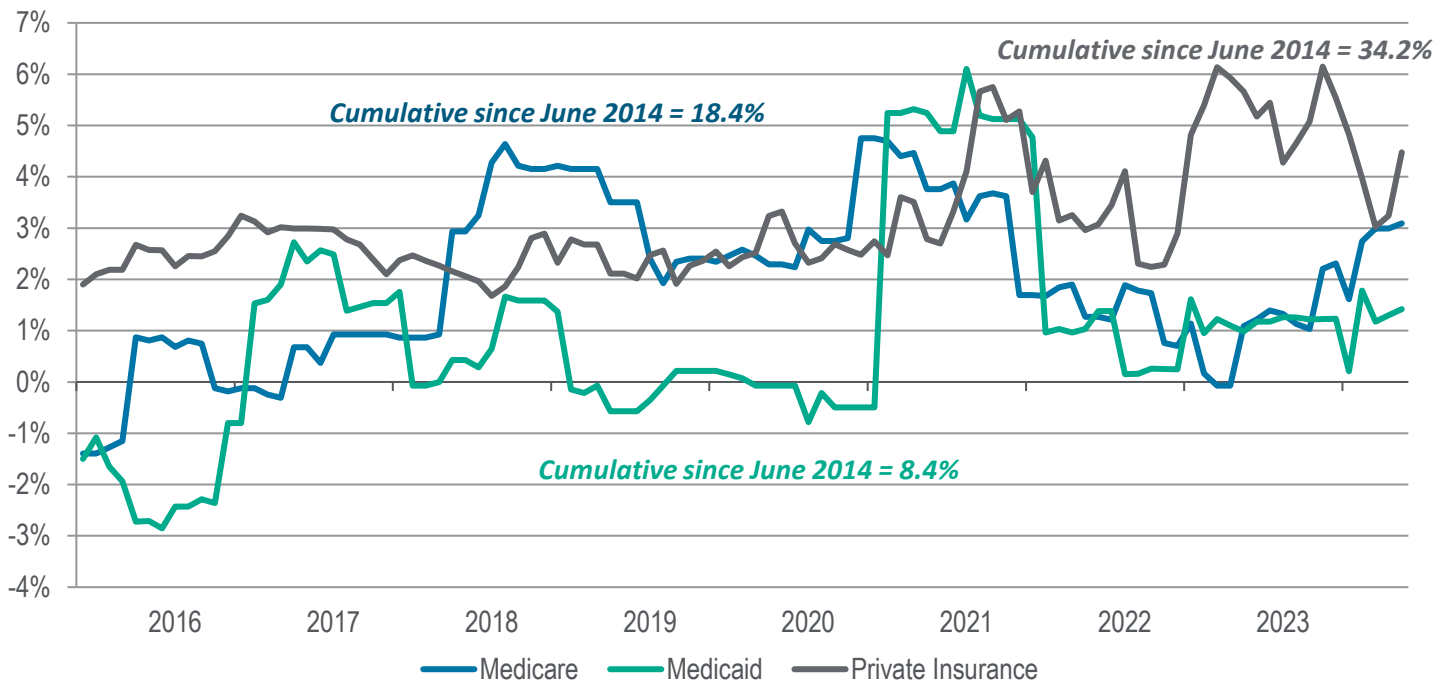
Source: Altarum monthly national health spending and price index estimates.
 Note: Lightly shaded bars denote recession periods.

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



Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS data.

Exhibit 8. Year-over-Year Change in Hospital 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

	September 2023	3-Month Moving Average	12-Month Moving Average
Total personal health care	4.6%	4.4%	3.5%
Hospital care	3.5%	3.4%	3.2%
Physician and clinical services	7.7%	7.5%	4.9%
Prescription drugs	9.6%	8.3%	7.3%
Nursing home care	4.0%	4.0%	4.2%
Dental Services	4.6%	4.2%	0.9%
Home health care	-1.0%	-1.6%	2.5%
Other professional services	8.8%	8.0%	4.8%
Other personal health care	-2.7%	-2.5%	-1.6%
Other nondurable medical products	-1.9%	-0.7%	1.5%
Durable medical equipment	0.9%	-0.2%	1.1%

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): $U = S - P - \text{Pop}$. 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.

November 17, 2023

In October, two out of five new jobs were in the health sector

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▲ In October, the health care sector contributed 39% of all the jobs created in the economy, adding 58,400 jobs. This is higher than the past 12 months when health care accounted for 22% of all jobs created economywide, adding an average of 53,000 new jobs per month.
- ▲ October's health care job growth was led by growth in ambulatory care settings, which added 32,400 jobs, and hospitals, which added 18,100 jobs.
- ▲ Nursing and residential care facilities added 7,900 jobs in October, with modest growth in nursing homes (4,400 jobs) and other nursing and residential care settings (3,500 jobs).
- ▲ The economy added 150,000 jobs in October, below the 12-month average of 243,100. There was little change in the unemployment rate, which increased marginally to 3.9%.
- ▲ Health care wage growth in September 2023 was 3.9% year over year, somewhat below the total private sector wage growth of 4.3%.
- ▲ Wage growth in health care settings was highest in nursing and residential care, at 4.8% year over year in September 2023, followed by hospitals at 4.5% and ambulatory care settings at 3.4%.

Cyclical Employment Big Picture

Seasonally Adjusted	Feb 2020	Oct 2022	Sep 2023	Oct 2023
Total Employment (000)	152,371	154,006	156,773	156,923
Non-Health Employment (000)	135,890	137,519	139,708	139,799
Health Employment (000)	16,481	16,487	17,065	17,124
Health Share of Total Employment	10.82%	10.71%	10.89%	10.91%
Unemployment Rate	3.5%	3.7%	3.8%	3.9%

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

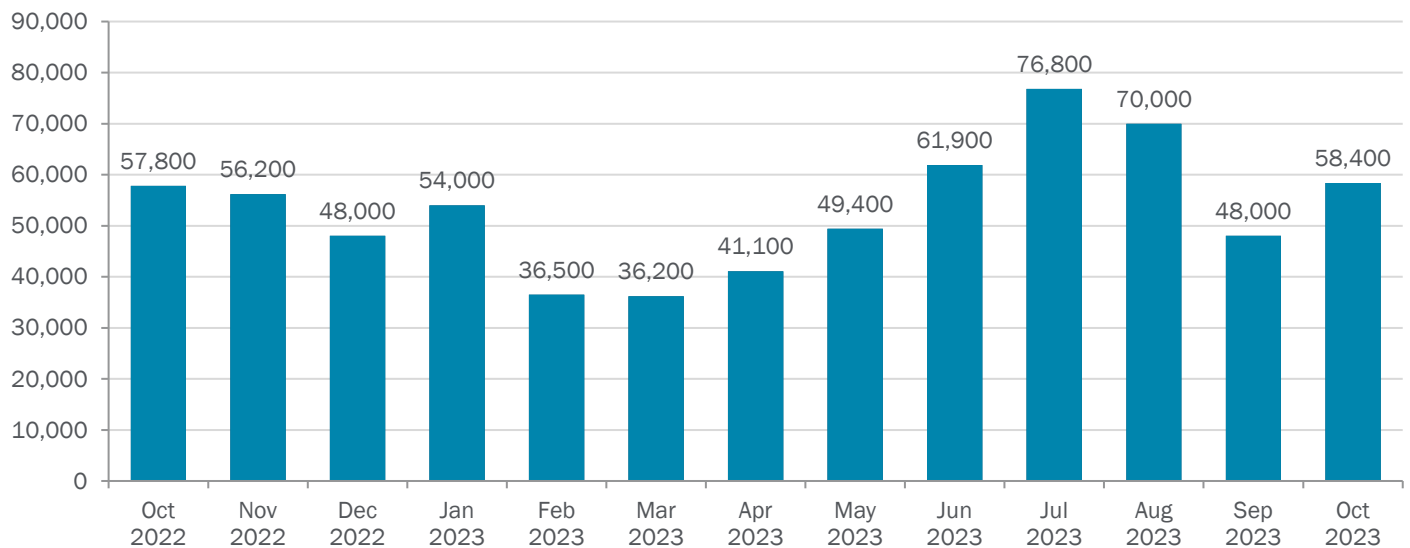
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DISCUSSION

In October 2023, the health care industry added 58,400 new jobs (as shown in Exhibit 1), higher than the average of 53,000 jobs per month from October 2022 to October 2023. Meanwhile, all other industries combined only added 91,600 jobs, significantly lower than the average of 190,000 jobs per month. Due to growth in health care employment and a slowdown in other sectors, the health care industry accounted for 39% of total job growth in the economy in October, which is higher than the previous 12 months when it accounted for 22%. October is the third consecutive month that health care employment growth has outpaced other industries, 4.0% versus 0.8%.

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



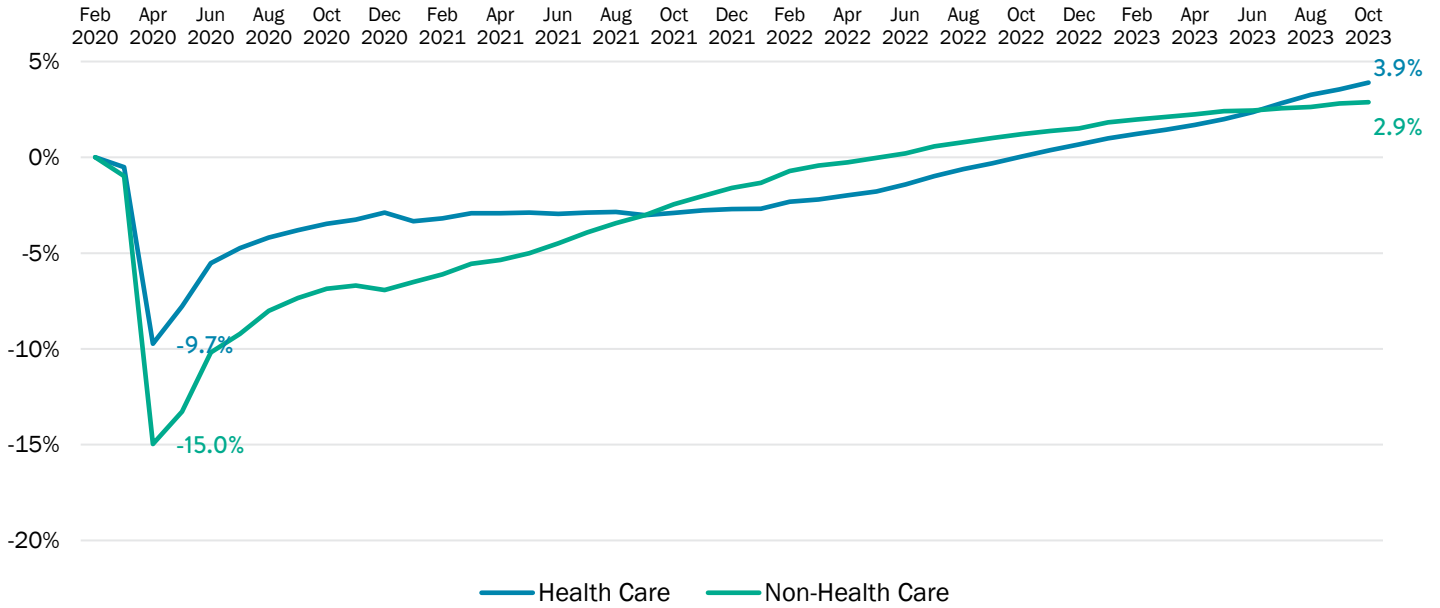
Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS Current Employment Statistics data.

October employment growth in the health care sector was primarily driven by ambulatory care settings, which added 32,400 jobs, which is slightly higher than the 12-month industry average of 27,100 jobs per month. Additionally, hospitals added 18,100 jobs in October, above the 12-month average of 13,600.

In October, nursing and residential care facilities added only 7,900 jobs, compared to the average of 12,400 jobs per month in the previous year. Specifically, nursing homes added 4,400 jobs in October, a decrease from the 12-month average of 5,700 jobs per month. Similarly, residential care facilities added 3,500 jobs, compared to 6,700 jobs per month in the previous 12 months.

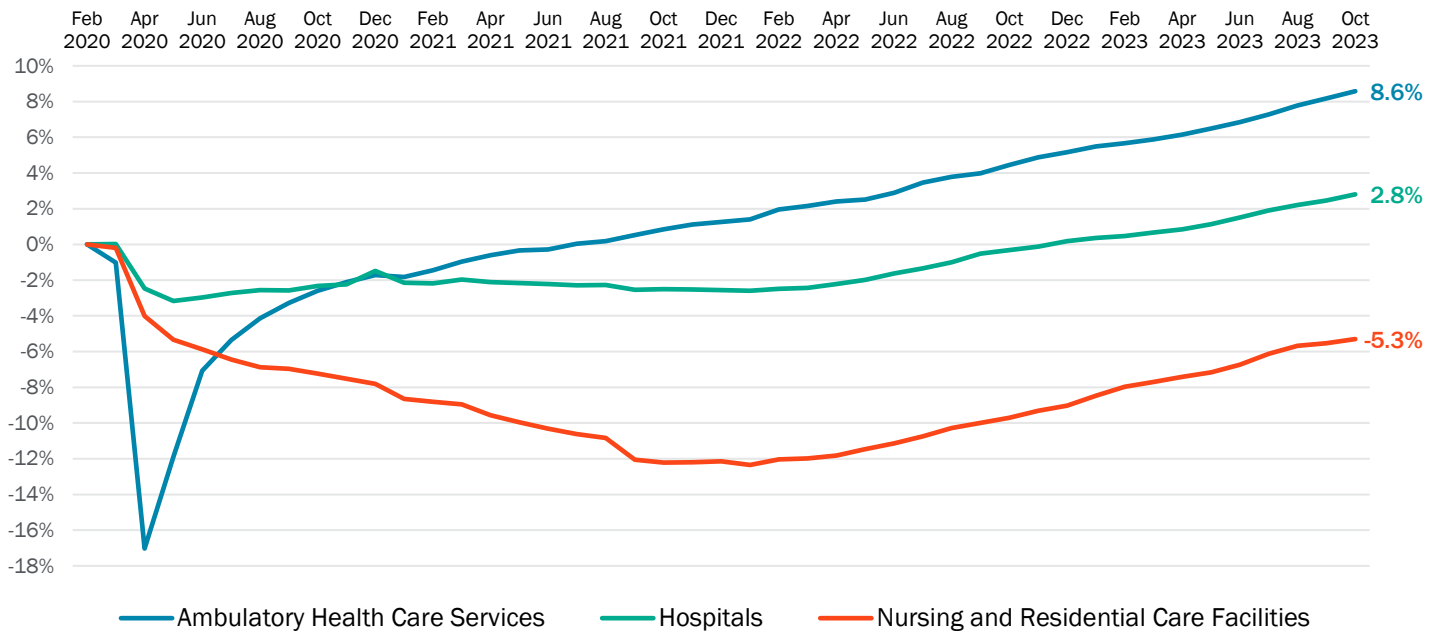
Compared to February 2020, before the COVID-19 recession began, health care employment has increased by 642,700 jobs or 3.9%, which is higher than the 2.9% increase in non-health care employment over the same period (see Exhibits 2 and 7). Hospitals have grown by 146,900 jobs or 2.8% since February 2020, while ambulatory care settings have increased by 675,000 jobs or 8.6% growth. However, nursing and residential care employment, although steadily increasing since January 2022, is still 179,200 jobs or 5.3% below pre-pandemic levels.

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



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

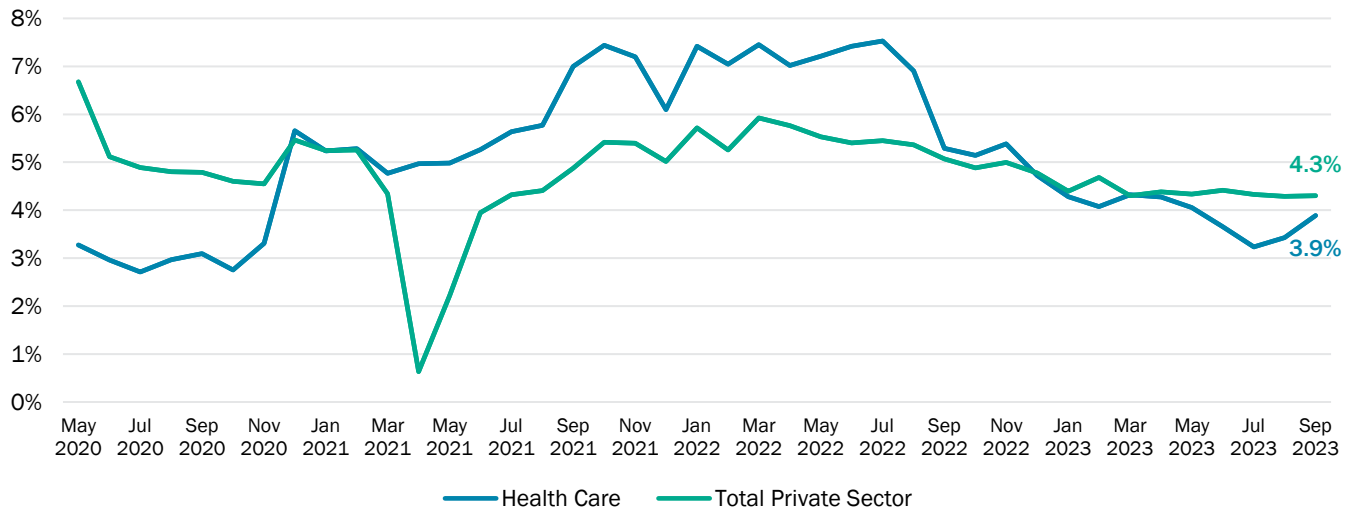
Exhibit 3. Change in Health Employment Compared to February 2020 by Major Setting of Care



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

Hourly wage growth in health care had been higher than economywide wage growth for many months, but that trend has recently reversed. In September 2023, wage growth in health care increased slightly to 3.9%, year over year, while the private sector year-over-year growth stayed steady at 4.3% (see Exhibit 4).

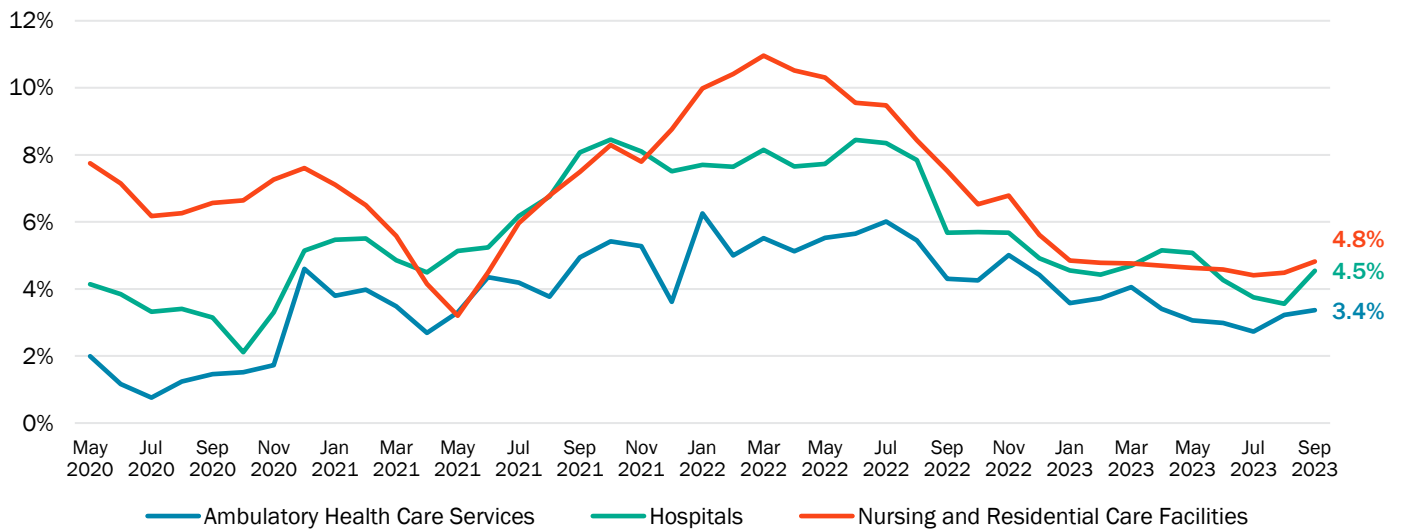
Exhibit 4. Change in Average Hourly Earnings, Year over Year, Health Care and Total Private Sector



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

The growth in average hourly earnings varied considerably by setting of care in 2021 and 2022, but the gaps narrowed as wage growth fell in all settings (see Exhibit 5). In September 2023, wage growth in nursing and residential care was 4.8% year over year, while hospital wage growth increased sharply to 4.5% and wage growth in ambulatory care settings rose slightly to 3.4%.

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



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

DETAILED HEALTH CARE EMPLOYMENT

Exhibit 6. Employment by Sector, Seasonally Adjusted

Employment (in Thousands)	October 2023	September 2023	October 2022	October 2021	February 2020
Non-Health Care	139,799	139,708	137,519	132,556	135,890
Health Care	17,124	17,065	16,487	16,004	16,481
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,542	8,509	8,217	7,933	7,867
Offices of Physicians	2,946	2,933	2,836	2,752	2,726
Offices of Dentists	1,039	1,042	1,027	998	990
Offices of Other Health Care Practitioners	1,153	1,148	1,109	1,035	1,001
Outpatient Care Centers	1,075	1,067	1,046	1,009	997
Medical and Diagnostic Labs	325	326	317	314	289
Home Health Care Services	1,659	1,649	1,551	1,510	1,546
Other Ambulatory ^a	346	343	332	315	318
Hospitals	5,383	5,365	5,220	5,104	5,236
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	3,199	3,191	3,051	2,966	3,378
Nursing Care Facilities	1,433	1,429	1,365	1,347	1,587
Other Nursing and Residential ^b	1,766	1,763	1,686	1,619	1,792
Health Share of Employment	10.91%	10.89%	10.71%	10.77%	10.82%

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

^a "Other Ambulatory" care settings include ambulance services, blood and organ banks, and all other non-classifiable ambulatory health care service providers.

^b "Other Nursing and Residential" includes assisted living communities, continuing care retirement communities, residential intellectual and developmental disability facilities, residential mental health and substance abuse facilities, and all other non-classifiable residential care providers.

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	91.6	2,280.5	7,243.9	3,909.3
Health Care	58.4	636.5	1,120.1	642.7
Ambulatory Health Care Services	32.4	324.7	608.3	675.0
Offices of Physicians	12.6	109.9	194.1	219.9
Offices of Dentists	-3.6	11.8	40.3	48.7
Offices of Other Health Care Practitioners	4.4	43.6	117.4	151.9
Outpatient Care Centers	8.1	29.1	65.8	77.8
Medical and Diagnostic Labs	-1.1	7.9	11.1	36.4
Home Health Care Services	9.5	108.1	148.7	112.6
Other Ambulatory	2.6	14.2	31.0	27.8
Hospitals	18.1	163.1	278.4	146.9
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	7.9	148.7	233.4	-179.2
Nursing Care Facilities	4.4	68.3	86.0	-153.8
Other Nursing and Residential	3.5	80.4	147.4	-25.4
Annualized Percent Change	One Month	12 Months	24 Months	Since Feb 2020
Non-Health Care	0.8%	1.7%	2.7%	0.8%
Health Care	4.0%	3.9%	3.4%	1.0%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	4.7%	4.0%	3.8%	2.3%
Offices of Physicians	5.3%	3.9%	3.5%	2.1%
Offices of Dentists	-4.1%	1.1%	2.0%	1.3%
Offices of Other Health Care Practitioners	4.7%	3.9%	5.5%	3.9%
Outpatient Care Centers	9.5%	2.8%	3.2%	2.1%
Medical and Diagnostic Labs	-4.0%	2.5%	1.8%	3.3%
Home Health Care Services	7.1%	7.0%	4.8%	1.9%
Other Ambulatory ^a	9.5%	4.3%	4.8%	2.3%
Hospitals	4.1%	3.1%	2.7%	0.8%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	3.0%	4.9%	3.9%	-1.5%
Nursing Care Facilities	3.8%	5.0%	3.1%	-2.7%
Other Nursing and Residential ^b	2.4%	4.8%	4.5%	-0.4%

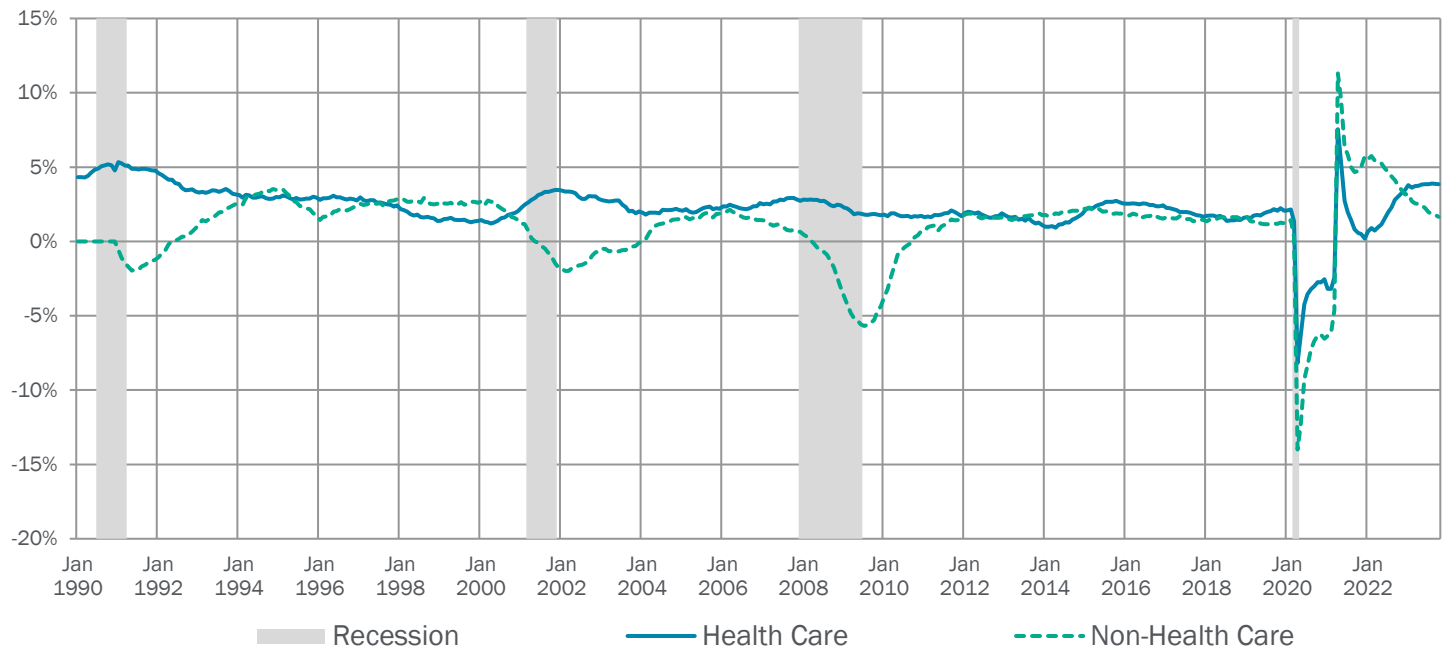
Source: Altarum analysis of BLS Current Employment Statistics data. Change since February 2020 represents a comparison to pre-pandemic peak employment.

^a "Other Ambulatory" care settings include ambulance services, blood and organ banks, and all other non-classifiable ambulatory health care service providers.

^b "Other Nursing and Residential" includes assisted living communities, continuing care retirement communities, residential intellectual and developmental disability facilities, residential mental health and substance abuse facilities, and all other non-classifiable residential care providers.

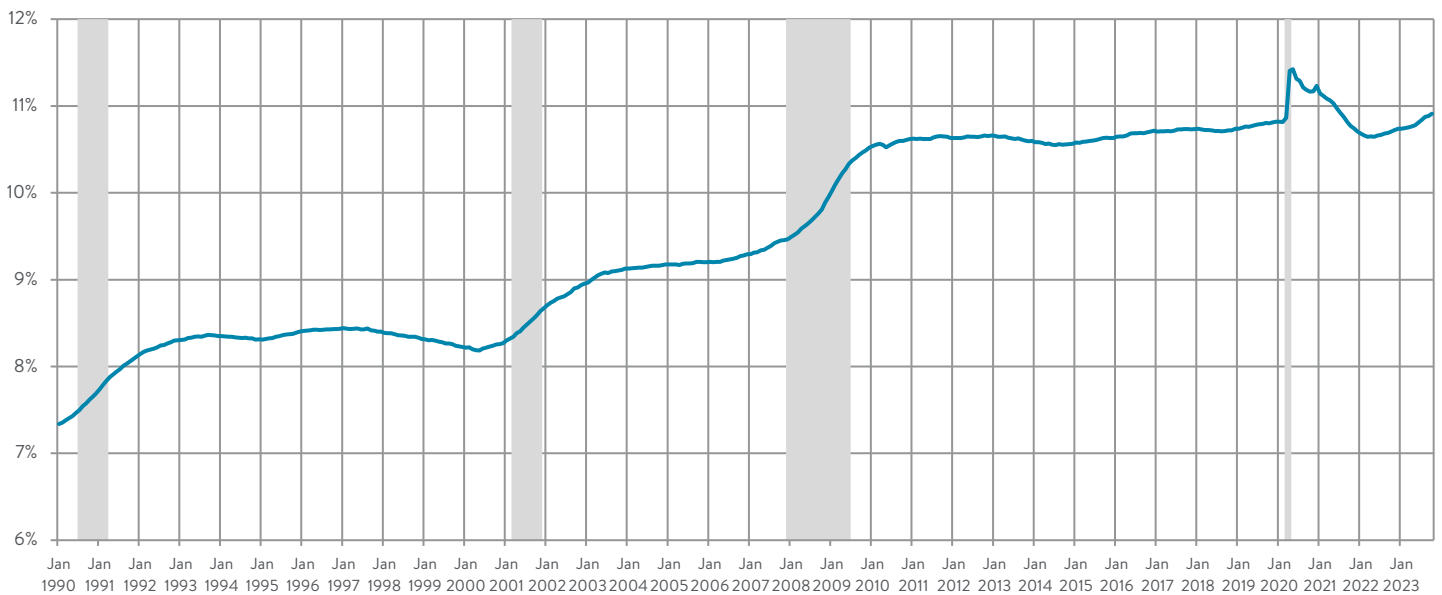
TIME SERIES TRACKER

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



Source: Altarum analysis of BLS data.
Note: Lightly shaded bars denote recession periods.

Exhibit 9. Health Care Share of Total Employment



Source: Altarum analysis of BLS data.
Note: Lightly shaded bars denote recession periods.