

August 19, 2022

National health spending shows early signs of acceleration

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▲ National health spending in June 2022 grew by 6.3%, year over year; in the absence of federal government support in 2021 and 2022, it would have grown by 5.6%. Health spending has begun to show signs of acceleration.
- ▲ GDP in June 2022 was 9.6% higher than in June 2021 as GDP growth continues to outpace health spending growth.
- ▲ In June 2022, health spending accounted for 17.9% of GDP and has continued its decline from a recent high of 18.8% of GDP in December 2021.

National Health Spending and GDP*

	June 2020	June 2021	May 2022	June 2022
GDP	20.56	22.91	24.80	25.11
National Health Spending (HS)	4.28	4.23	4.45	4.49
HS Share of GDP	20.8%	18.5%	17.9%	17.9%
HS Share of PGDP	19.4%	18.1%	17.5%	17.5%
Growth from Prior 12 Months				
HS	14.1%	-1.1%	5.5%	6.3%
GDP	-3.9%	11.4%	9.1%	9.6%
HS minus GDP	18.0%	-12.6%	-3.6%	-3.3%
HS minus PGDP	11.3%	-7.2%	-4.0%	-3.7%

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 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

At \$4.49 trillion (seasonally adjusted annual rate), national health spending in June 2022 was 6.3% higher than in June 2021, while GDP grew over this same time period by 9.6%. This difference in growth rates is largely attributable to the recent high rate of inflation, which has not yet had a major impact on health spending. (However, health spending in the absence of government subsidies has shown some signs of acceleration in the past few months, as described below). As a result, health spending has been declining as a percent of GDP in recent months. Having reached a recent peak of 18.8% in December 2021, it stands slightly below 17.9% in June. In the absence of COVID-related federal government support, health spending in June 2022 would have grown at the rate of 5.6%, largely because of an increase in the spring of 2022 of federal support of public health via the Public Health and Social Services (PHSS) Emergency Fund.

Exhibit 1 shows our current estimate of the trajectory of growth in national health spending since the start of 2020 through June 2022 with and without COVID-related federal government support to providers and public health activities. The exhibit illustrates the extent to which GDP growth since before the pandemic-induced recession has outpaced health spending: as of June 2022, GDP was 15.3% higher than in January 2020, while health spending grew by 11.2% and would have grown by 8.9% in the absence of the federal government support.

Exhibit 1. Percent Change in National Health Spending and GDP Since January 2020

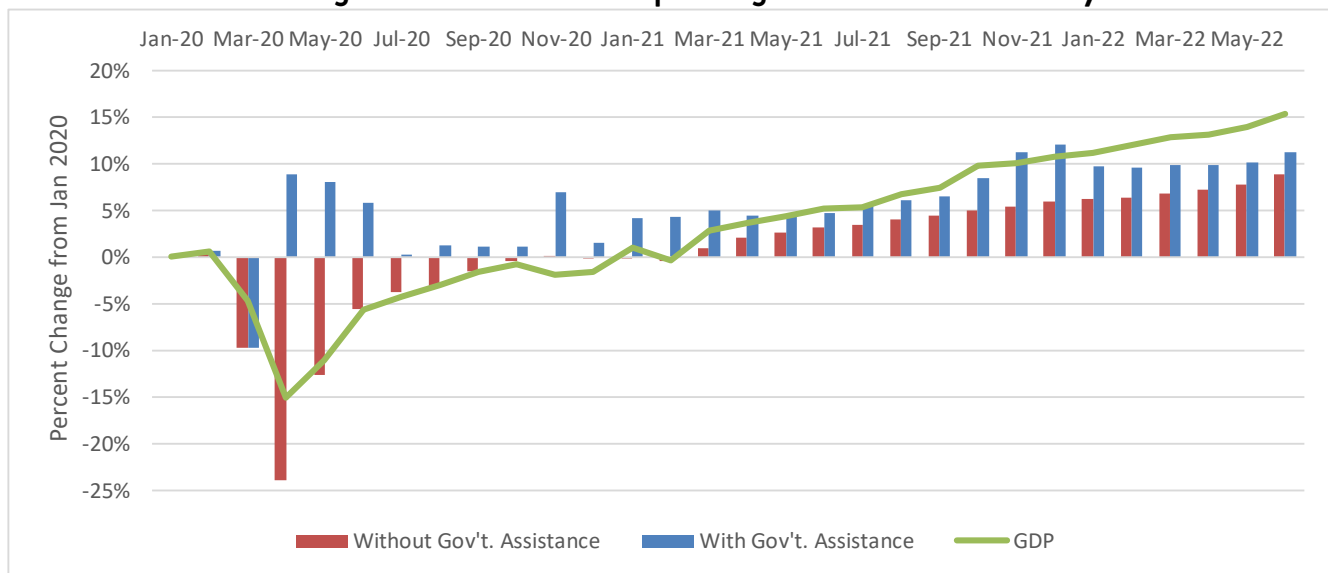


Exhibit 2 shows how spending growth among major categories has varied since January 2020, both with and without the government spending increase. With the decline in federal government support, the curves tend to converge in more recent months. Since January 2020, spending on hospital care (including government support) has increased the most among the categories shown, at 9.0%, while spending on nursing home care and dental services grew the least, at 2.3% each. Note, however that this is the first month in which spending on dental services exceeded its pre-pandemic level. During the same period, growth in retail spending on prescription drugs, which did not receive significant federal support during the pandemic, exceeded the other major categories, at 15.5% (data not shown).



Exhibit 2. Percent Change in Spending Since January 2020, by Major Category



Exhibit 3 shows the growth in spending by major categories over the past year without the impact of federal government support. The values for growth rates in the absence of government support provide the clearest picture of the growth in the portion of spending actually used to provide clinical services. Overall, personal health care spending growth (growth in spending on goods and services) since June 2021 was 5.4% without government support. (It was 5.6% if government subsidies are included.) Without government assistance, spending in the past year on dental services grew the fastest, at 8.0%, while spending on home health care grew the slowest, at 3.9%. Overall spending on personal health care has begun to show signs of acceleration (Exhibit 4). As discussed in our accompanying [Price Brief](#), this acceleration appears to be caused by a combination of growth in prices and in utilization.



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

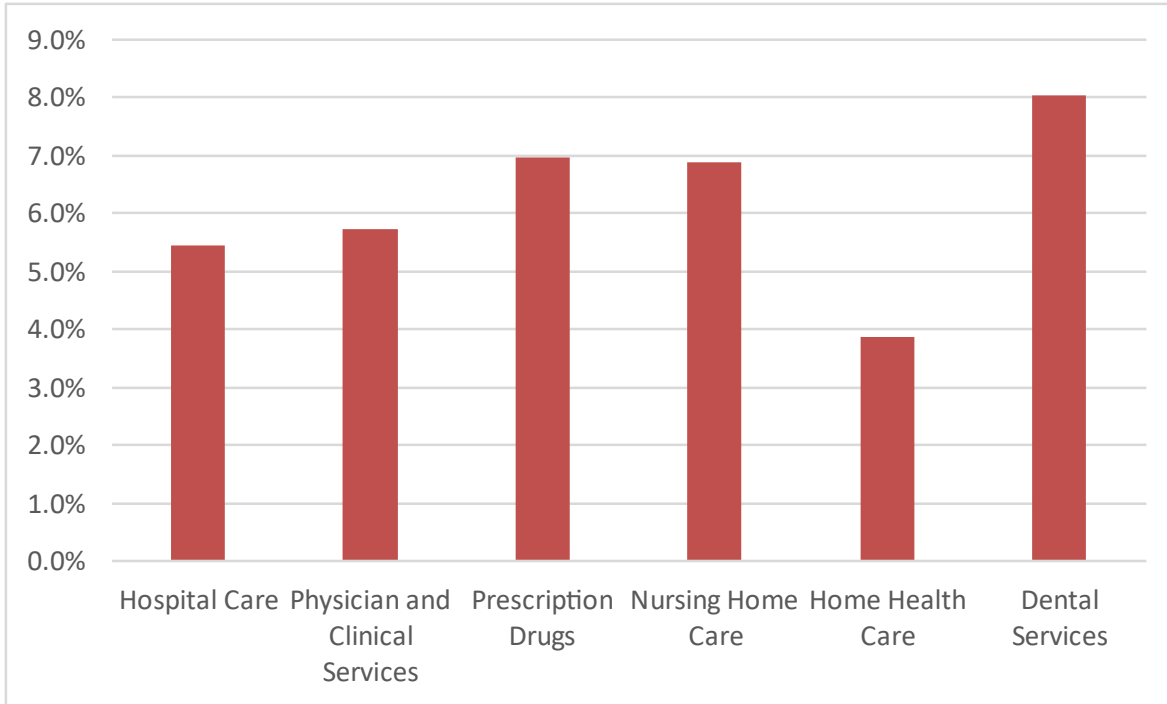
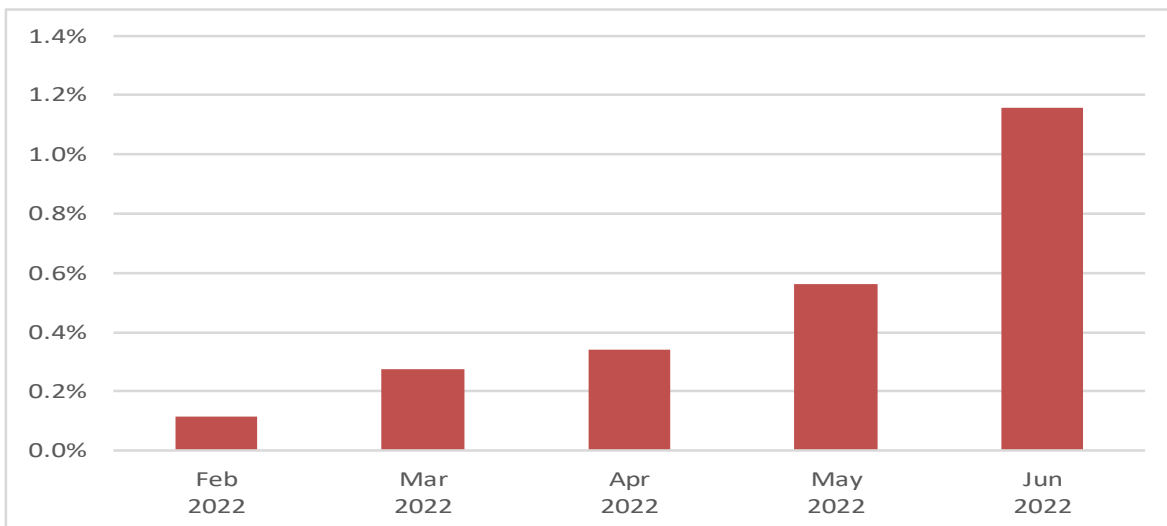


Exhibit 4. Month-over-Month Growth in Personal Health Care without Government Assistance





DETAILED HEALTH SPENDING

Exhibit 5. Monthly National Spending Estimates by Detailed Category

Levels (in billions of dollars)	June 2019	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022
GDP	\$21,383.1	\$20,557.3	\$22,906.6	\$25,112.0
National Health Spending	\$3,747.3	\$4,275.7	\$4,226.9	\$4,492.8
Personal health care	\$3,251.9	\$3,480.6	\$3,627.0	\$3,828.8
Hospital care	\$1,189.9	\$1,290.4	\$1,335.4	\$1,411.5
Physician and clinical services	\$767.0	\$798.6	\$830.8	\$879.3
Other professional services	\$111.5	\$119.8	\$127.1	\$130.3
Dental services	\$144.7	\$125.8	\$166.4	\$179.8
Other personal health care	\$275.5	\$356.1	\$354.1	\$364.9
Home health care	\$114.4	\$123.1	\$119.5	\$124.2
Nursing home care	\$173.7	\$188.1	\$179.7	\$192.4
Prescription Drugs	\$336.5	\$342.4	\$368.3	\$393.9
Durable medical equipment	\$57.0	\$51.3	\$56.8	\$60.1
Nondurable medical products	\$81.7	\$84.9	\$88.8	\$92.4
Program administration and net cost of private health insurance	\$194.8	\$205.6	\$217.3	\$232.0
Government public health activities	\$104.7	\$398.5	\$174.1	\$208.5
Research	\$56.0	\$59.8	\$65.7	\$70.2
Structures and equipment	\$139.9	\$131.2	\$142.8	\$153.3
HS Share of GDP	17.5%	20.8%	18.5%	17.9%
HS Share of PGDP	17.5%	19.4%	18.1%	17.5%

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

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

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

Growth Rates	June 2020	June 2021	June 2022
GDP	-3.9%	11.4%	9.6%
National Health Spending	14.1%	-1.1%	6.3%
Personal health care	7.0%	4.2%	5.6%
Hospital care	8.4%	3.5%	5.7%
Physician and clinical services	4.1%	4.0%	5.8%
Other professional services	7.5%	6.1%	2.5%
Dental services	-13.1%	32.3%	8.0%
Other personal health care	29.3%	-0.6%	3.0%
Home health care	7.6%	-2.9%	4.0%
Nursing home care	8.3%	-4.5%	7.0%
Prescription Drugs	1.7%	7.6%	7.0%
Durable medical equipment	-9.9%	10.7%	5.8%
Nondurable medical products	4.0%	4.6%	4.0%
Program administration and net cost of private health insurance	5.5%	5.7%	6.8%
Government public health activities	280.8%	-56.3%	19.8%
Research	6.8%	9.8%	6.9%
Structures and equipment	-6.2%	8.9%	7.4%
HS Minus GDP	18.0%	-12.6%	-3.3%
HS Minus PGDP	11.3%	-7.2%	-3.7%

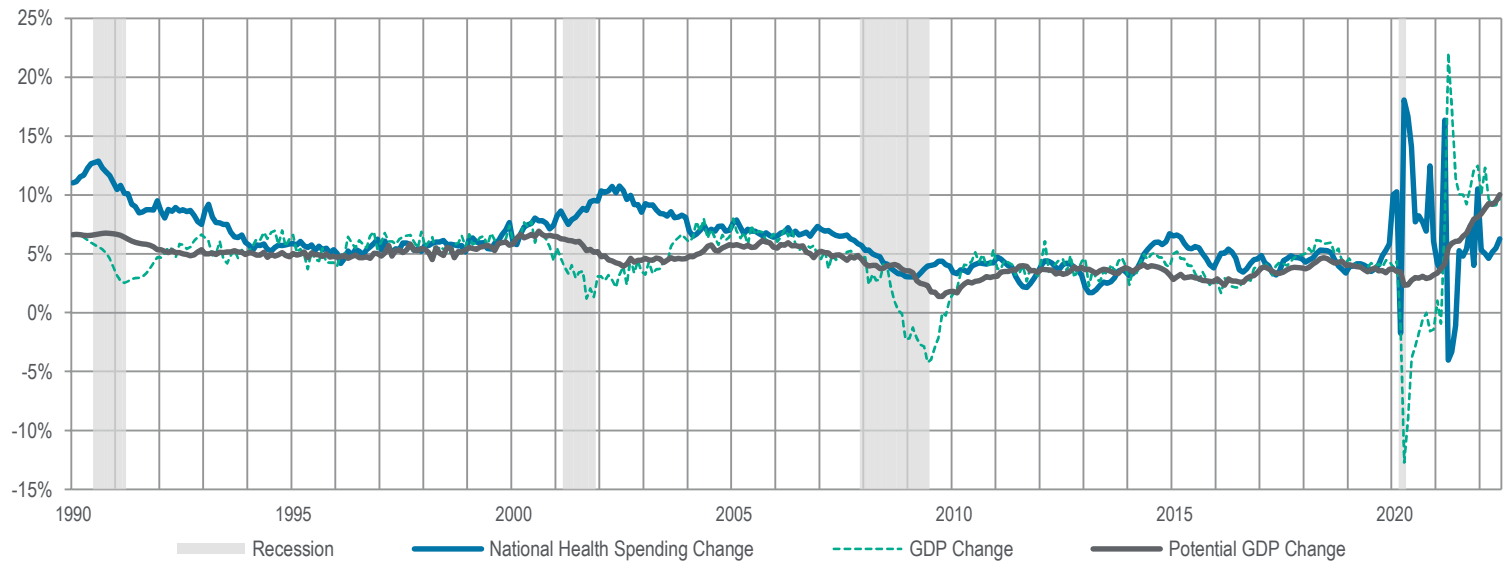
Source: Computed from Exhibit 2.

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



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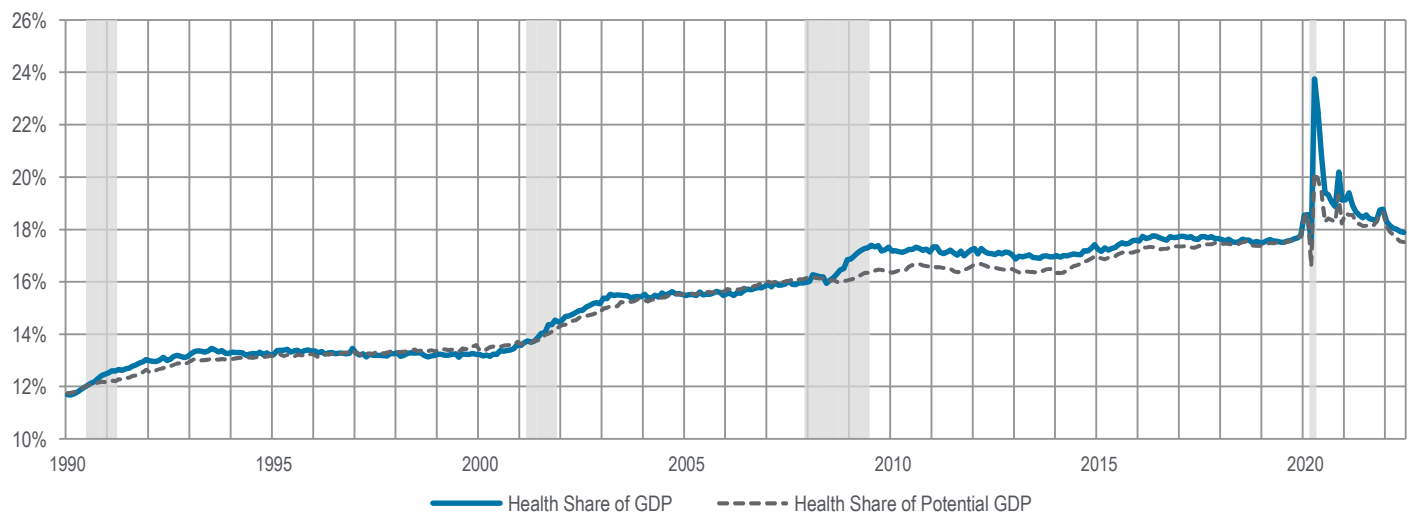
Exhibit 7. Year-over-Year Percentage Change in Spending and GDP



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 \(1990–2020\) and projections \(2021\)](#). 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 (through 2020) and projections (for 2021) and ensure that monthly estimates sum exactly to NHEA annual amounts. The 2021 ratios are used to adjust BEA spending for months in 2022.

August 19, 2022

Health care price growth is above average for the second straight month

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▲ The overall Health Care Price Index (HCPI) increased by 2.7% year over year in July, down slightly from the 2.8% growth in June. July's 2.7% price growth is above the 2022 average of 2.4% and is the second-largest increase seen through the first seven months of this year.
- ▲ Private payer price growth continues to be the driving factor—private prices for health services increased 4.1% in July, while Medicaid prices increased by 3.4%, and Medicare prices fell by 0.6%.
- ▲ Economywide inflation slowed in July as compared to June. Economywide CPI year-over-year growth slowed to 8.5% and PPI growth slowed to 9.8%. Services CPI growth (excluding health care) was at 6.4% year over year, the same as the month prior, and commodities inflation slipped marginally to 12.0%.
- ▲ Among the major health care categories, physician and clinical services prices increased the least in July (0.4%), while dental care (4.1%) and hospital care prices (3.3%) increased the fastest.
- ▲ Growth in the implicit measure of utilization for June was 2.8%, up from 2.5% year-over-year growth in May.

	July 2020	July 2021	June 2022	July 2022
Health Care Price Index (HCPI)	2.8%	2.2%	2.8%	2.7%
GDP Deflator (GDPD)	1.2%	4.3%	8.0%	**
HCPI - GDPD	1.7%	-2.0%	-5.2%	**
<i>Addendum</i>				
Personal health care spending	5.4%	5.8%	5.6%	**
Health care utilization	2.5%	3.5%	2.8%	**
Medical Consumer Price Index (MCPI)	5.0%	0.3%	4.5%	4.8%
Consumer Price Index – all items (CPI)	1.0%	5.4%	9.1%	8.5%
Producer Price Index – Final Demand (PPI)	-0.3%	8.0%	11.3%	9.8%

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 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 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>.



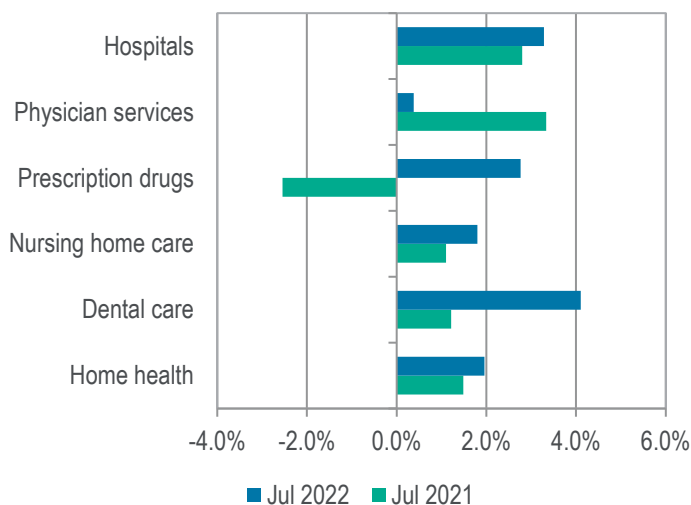
DISCUSSION

After HCPI increased by 2.8% year over year in June, health care prices rose by a similar rate in July: 2.7% higher than a year prior. This is the second month of above-average health care price growth for 2022 and reveals that the period of very slow health care price increases amidst rapid economywide inflation might be beginning to end. The gap between HCPI and economywide CPI price growth shrunk in July, down by 0.5 percentage points to 5.8% (Highlights Table), and while this is still well above historical norms, it is the smallest gap seen since February. Growth in the GDP deflator increased to 8.0% year over year in June (Exhibit 1); however, we expect it will fall for the month of July when next month's data are released.

Continuing the trend from last month and further substantiating our hypotheses from [prior price briefs](#), the acceleration in health care prices is showing up first in health care paid for by private payers (Exhibits 6 and 7). Growth in prices paid by private insurance for health services set a record for the second straight month (4.1%) and for the first time exceeded four percent year over-year-growth, while private price increases for hospital services (a subset of the overall component) increased even more rapidly, at 5.2%. We expect private price growth to remain high and increase faster in the rest of 2022 and 2023 as new contracts continue to initiate with higher negotiated reimbursement rates. Among the public payers, Medicare prices for health care services actually fell in July, down 0.6 percent from a year prior, while Medicaid prices increased by 3.4%. A major factor in the falling Medicare prices is likely the final phase-in of the sequester cuts, which [increased from a 1% to a 2% cut in July](#). We expect these cuts will continue to push Medicare prices lower through the end 2022 before the new, [higher 2023 rates](#) are enacted.

Similar to June, among the major sectors, the greatest increase in health care prices in July occurred in dental and hospital settings (rising 4.1% and 3.3%, respectively). Conversely, physician and clinical services prices again increased at the slowest rate among major sectors—at only 0.4% growth—marking the six straight month of below 1.0% price

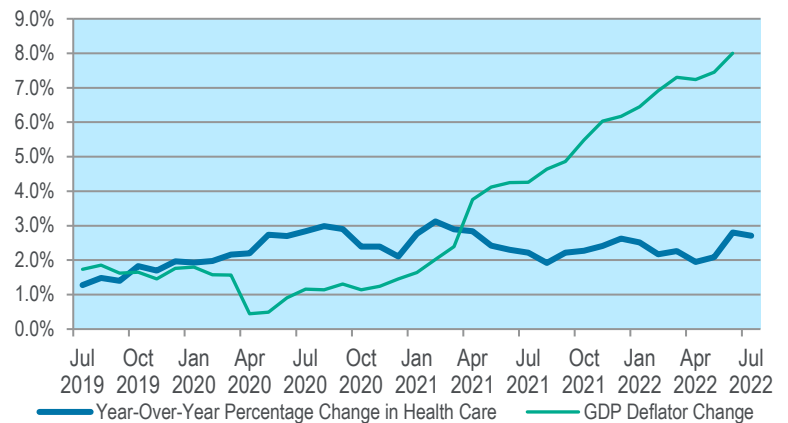
Exhibit 2. Year-over-Year Price Growth for Selected Categories



growth for physicians (Exhibit 2). Prescription drug price growth increased slightly in July (2.8%), up from 2.5% growth in June.

As for our implicit measure of overall health care utilization for June 2022, we find that it grew by 2.8% year over year (Exhibit 8), compared to 2.5% in May. Physician and clinical services utilization growth was the fastest among the major categories at 5.4%, followed by nursing home care at 5.2% and prescription drug growth of 4.5%. Overall utilization increases have remained moderate in recent months; although the trends indicate use of physician and clinical services may be increasing fastest, while the use of hospital services is moderating. As discussed in [this month's spending brief](#), overall increases in recent month-over-month spending growth are attributable to both utilization and price growth.

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.



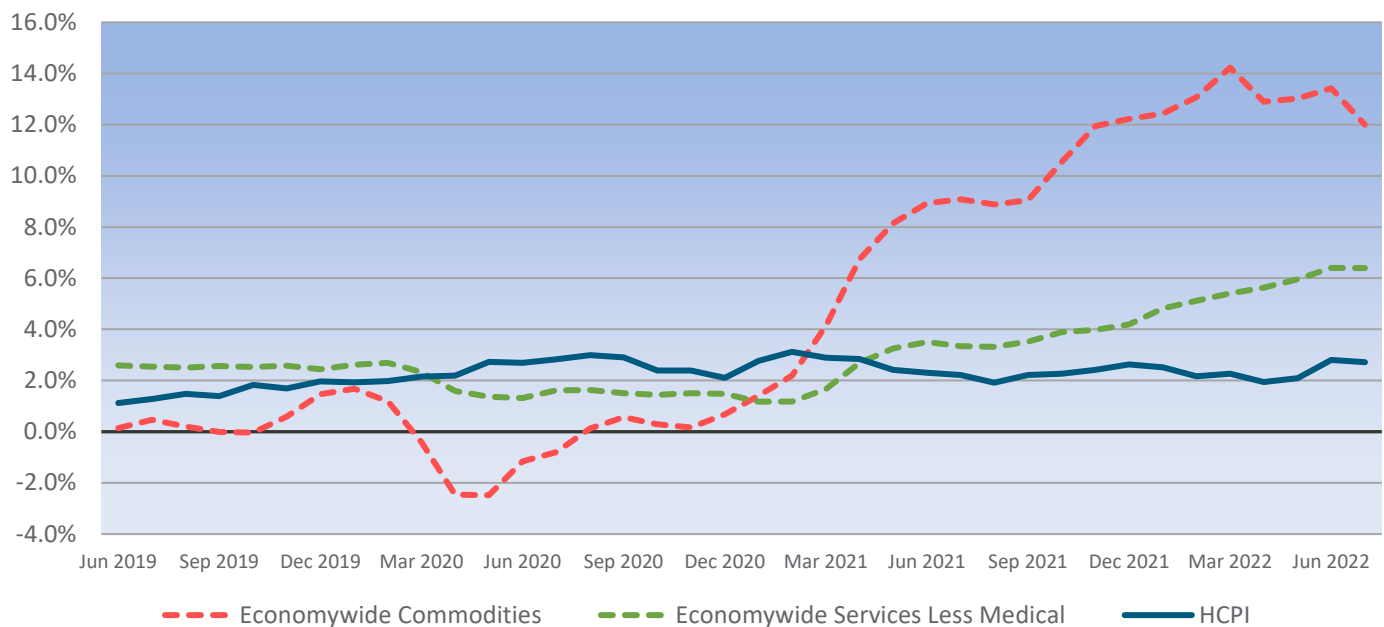
PRICE GROWTH BY DETAILED CATEGORIES

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

	Ending July 2020	Ending July 2021	Ending July 2022
Health Care Price Index (HCPI)	2.8%	2.2%	2.7%
Hospital care	3.7%	2.8%	3.3%
Physician and clinical services	1.0%	3.3%	0.4%
Prescription drugs	1.7%	-2.5%	2.8%
Nursing home care	4.4%	1.1%	1.8%
Dental Services	3.5%	1.2%	4.1%
Home health care	3.8%	1.5%	2.0%
Other professional services	1.4%	2.2%	4.4%
Other personal health care	3.0%	5.5%	3.7%
Other nondurable medical products	-1.0%	0.1%	5.4%
Durable medical equipment	0.4%	-3.2%	4.3%

Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS data.

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

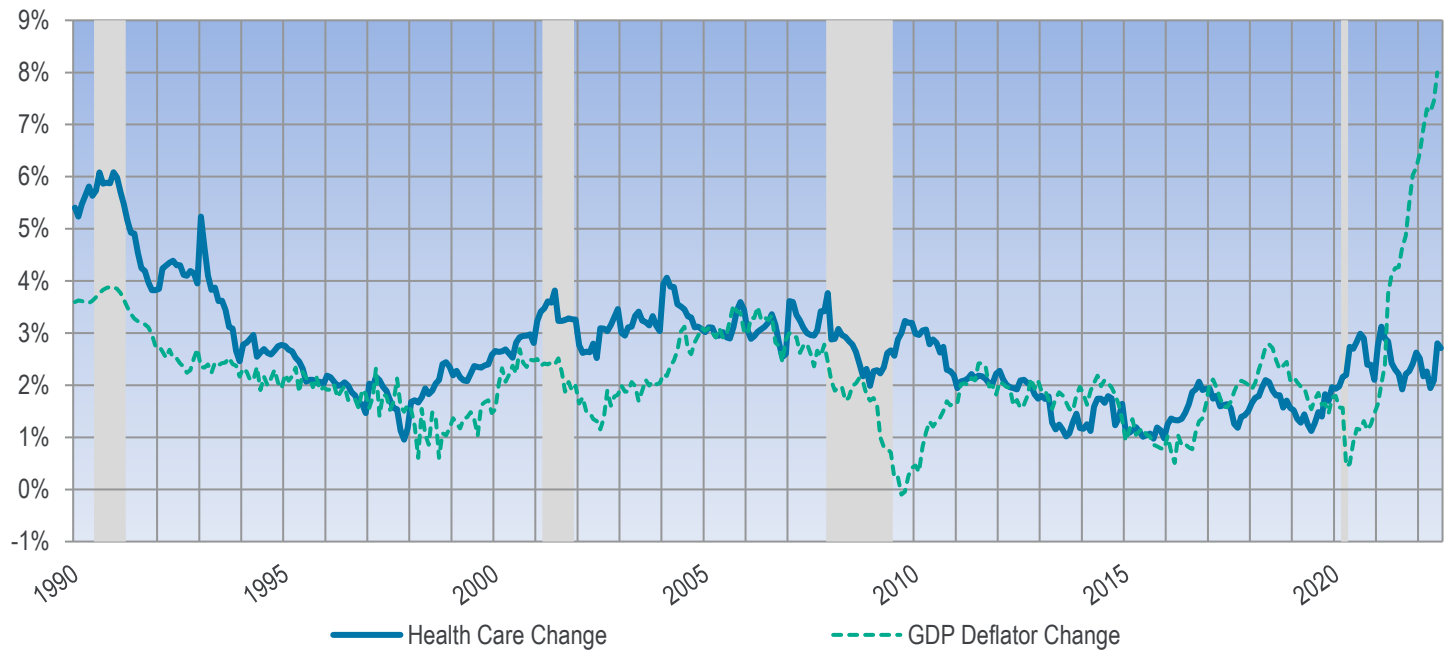


Methods. Altarum’s estimates for the monthly HCPI, a price index for personal health care spending within the National Health Expenditure Accounts, are essentially monthly versions of the annual index developed by the CMS National Health Statistics Group (NHSG). The advantages of this measure over the 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.



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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

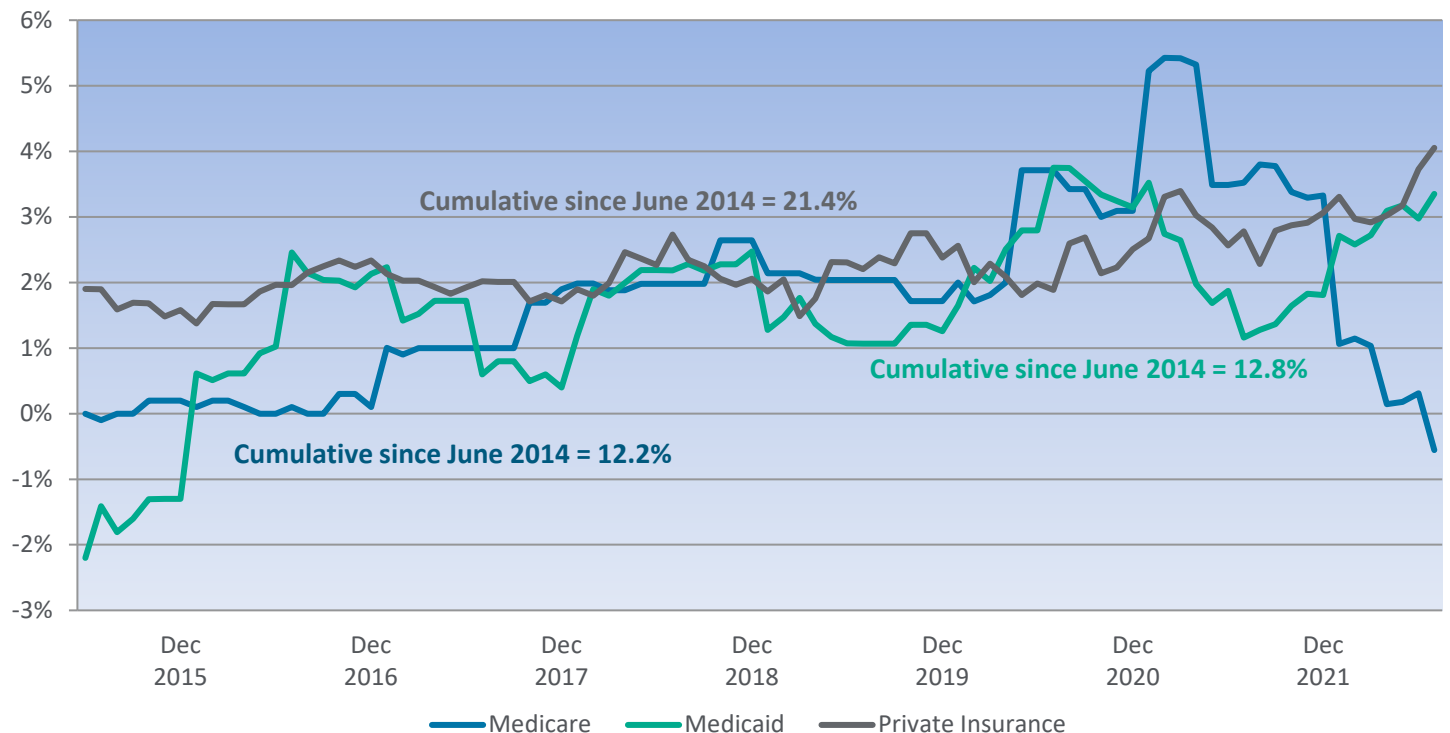
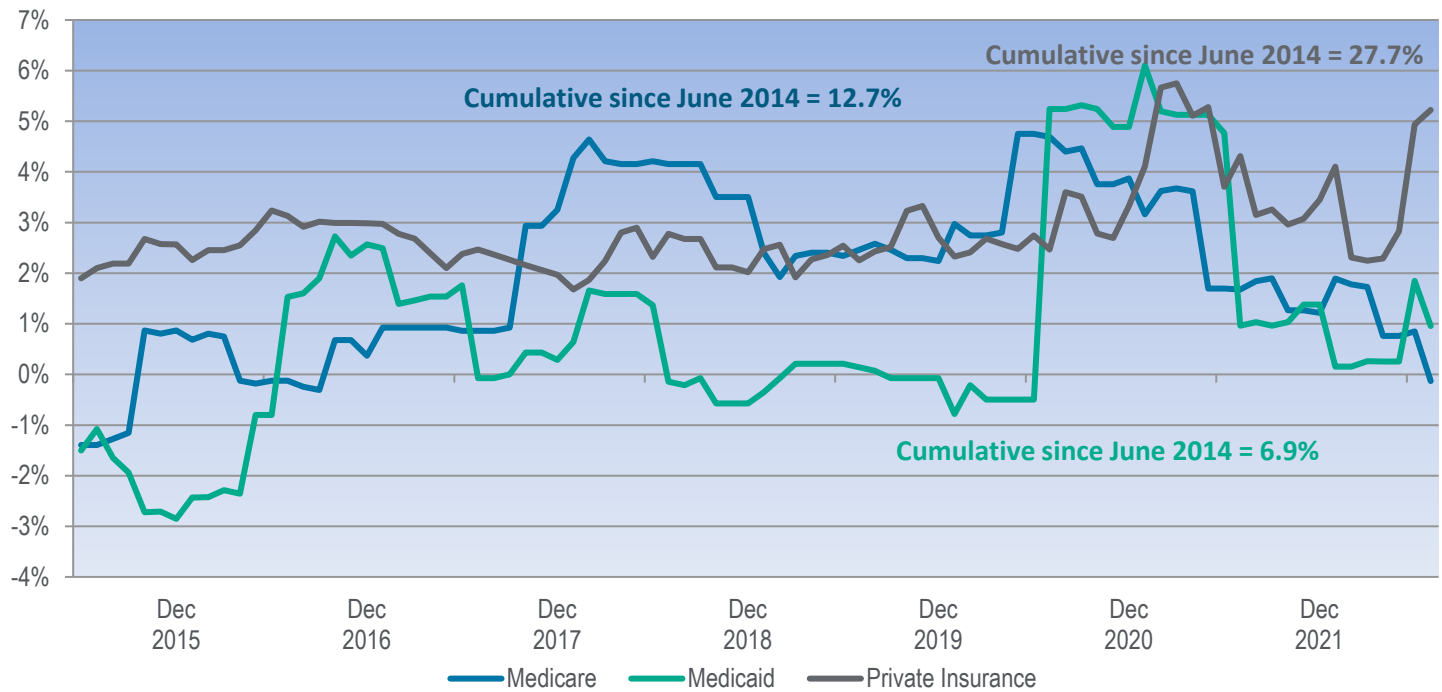




Exhibit 7. Year-over-Year Change in Hospital Services Price Growth, by Payer



Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS data.

Exhibit 8. Implicit Health Care Utilization Growth by Major Components of NHE, Year-over-year

	June 2022	3-Month Moving Average	12-Month Moving Average
Total health care	2.8%	2.6%	2.7%
Hospital care	2.2%	2.3%	3.4%
Physician and clinical services	5.4%	4.6%	3.5%
Prescription drugs	4.5%	5.1%	6.2%
Nursing home care	5.2%	5.0%	3.4%
Dental Services	3.4%	3.9%	6.9%
Home health care	1.8%	-0.6%	-0.6%
Other professional services	-2.2%	-2.2%	2.8%
Other personal health care	-0.9%	-1.9%	-5.1%
Other nondurable medical products	-0.7%	0.6%	1.8%
Durable medical equipment	1.3%	2.0%	0.3%

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.

August 19, 2022

Health care job growth strong as economywide jobs return to pre-pandemic level

HIGHLIGHTS

- ▲ Health care employment grew by a robust 69,600 jobs in July 2022. Gains were seen in all major settings of care, with ambulatory care adding 47,300 jobs, hospitals adding 12,900 jobs, and nursing and residential care facilities adding 9,400 jobs.
- ▲ Health care employment remains just under the pre-pandemic peak, down 78,000 jobs, or 0.5% compared to February 2020. Employment in ambulatory settings is 327,000 jobs (4.2%) above where it was in February 2020, while hospital employment remains 43,000 jobs (0.8%) below February 2020 and nursing and residential care employment is down by 363,000 jobs (10.7% decline).
- ▲ With the 528,000 jobs added in July, the overall economy returned to the pre-pandemic employment level of 152.5 million jobs, and the unemployment rate returned to the pre-pandemic low of 3.5%.
- ▲ Wages in health care have been growing faster than overall wages in the past year, with year over year growth averaging 6.9% in health care since July 2021, compared to 5.1% for all private sector jobs. Looking at the most recent data point, in June 2022, average hourly earnings in health care grew 7.4% year over year, while earnings across all private sector jobs grew 5.2%. By setting of care, average earnings in residential care settings grew by 9.7%, compared to 8.5% in hospitals and 5.6% in ambulatory care settings.

Cyclical Employment Big Picture

Seasonally Adjusted	February 2020 (peak)	Jul 2021	Jun 2022	Jul 2022
Total Employment (000)	152,504	146,387	152,008	152,536
Non-Health Employment (000)	136,014	130,355	135,666	136,124
Health Employment (000)	16,491	16,032	16,343	16,412
Health Share of Total Employment	10.81%	10.95%	10.75%	10.76%
Unemployment Rate	3.5%	5.4%	3.6%	3.5%

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

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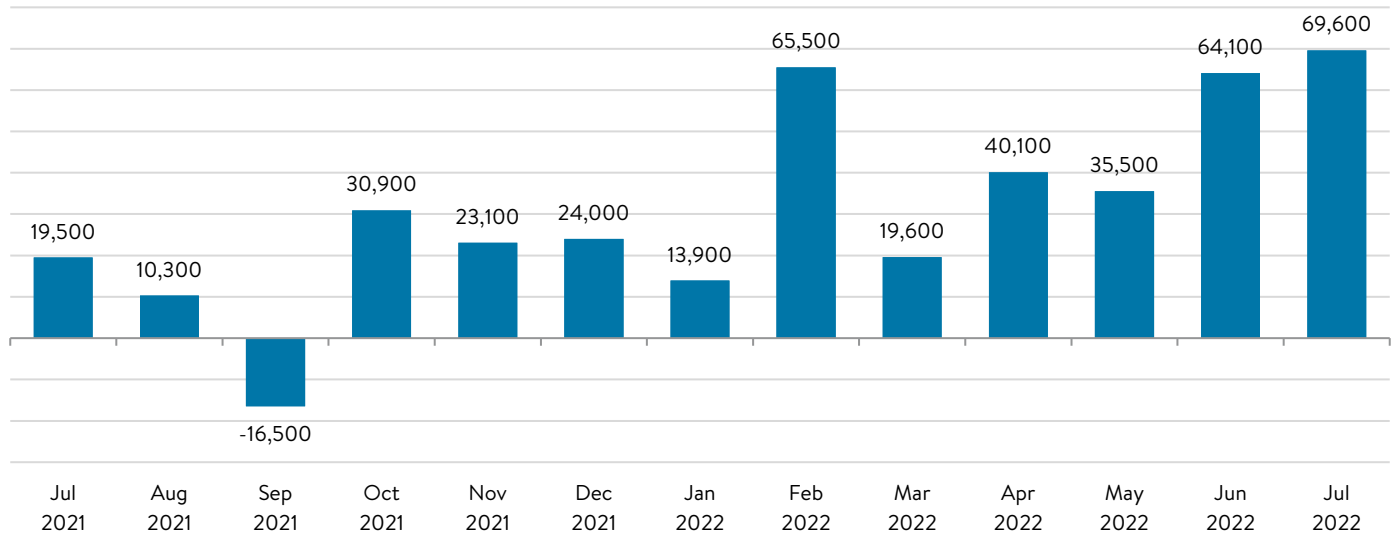
The Health Sector Economic IndicatorsSM (HSEI) reports are a monthly publication of Altarum providing analyses of health spending, employment, and prices. For more information, contact Ani Turner at ani.turner@altarum.org. Ani Turner (principal author), Corwin Rhyan, George Miller, PhD, and Matt Daly, 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 a strong 69,600 jobs in July, with revisions to May and June adding another 27,600 jobs. Health care has added nearly 300,000 jobs in the past six months. (Exhibit 1).

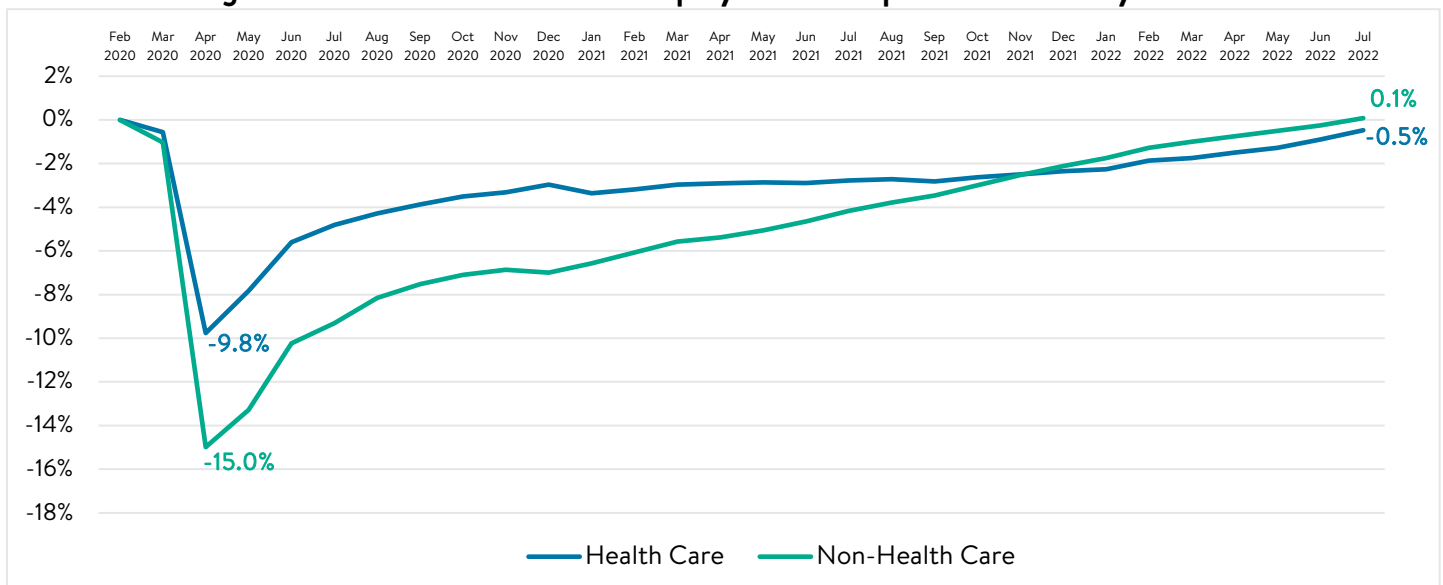
Exhibit 1. Month-over-month Change in Health Care Employment, Seasonally Adjusted



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

The economy reached a milestone in July 2022 by returning to the pre-pandemic level of employment and the pre-pandemic unemployment rate of 3.5%. With the 528,000 jobs added in July, the economy has added nearly 3.3 million jobs so far in 2022. Two and a half years since the start of the pandemic, total nonfarm employment is finally above (0.1%) where it was in February 2020, while health care jobs are now less than one percent (0.5%) below the pre-pandemic peak. (Exhibit 2).

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

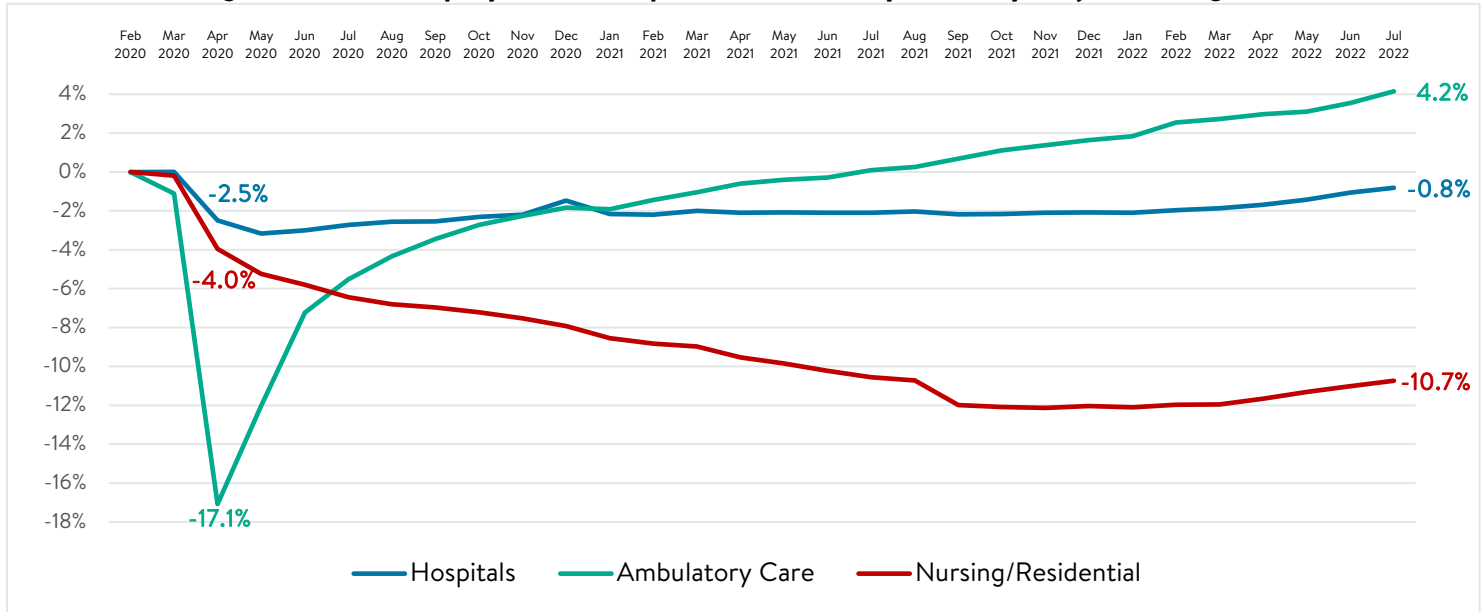


Source: Altarum analysis of monthly BLS Current Employment Statistics data.



While all three major settings of care have been adding jobs for the past six months, there are differences in the trajectory of job growth and recovery from pandemic drops (Exhibit 3). Employment in ambulatory care settings has grown steadily since falling sharply early in the pandemic and is now 327,00 jobs (4.2%) above the level of February 2020. Hospital employment remains 43,000 jobs (0.8%) below the level of February 2020, while nursing and residential care employment is 363,000 jobs (10.7%) below the level of February 2020.

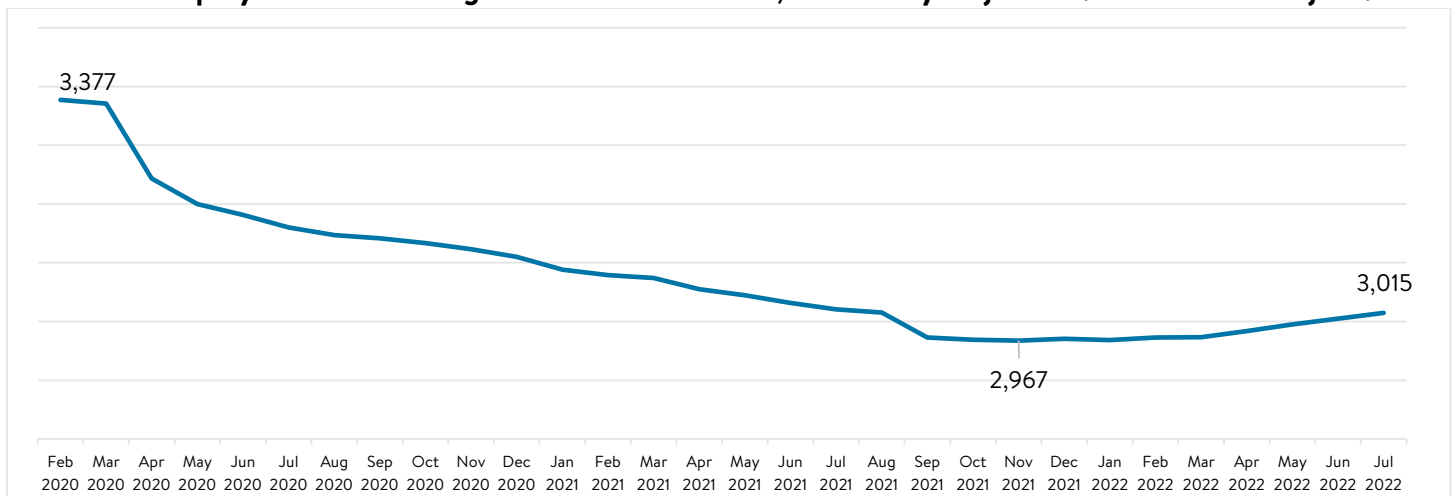
Exhibit 3. Change in Health Employment Compared to February 2020 by Major Setting of Care



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

Exhibits 4 through 6 illustrate these patterns slightly differently, showing the total number of jobs by setting over the past two and a half years. Exhibit 4 shows that employment in nursing and residential care settings fell significantly and steadily for many months but that this decline may have bottomed out in November 2021, after which employment in nursing and residential care has been steady or slowly increasing.

Exhibit 4. Employment in Nursing and Residential Care, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands of jobs)

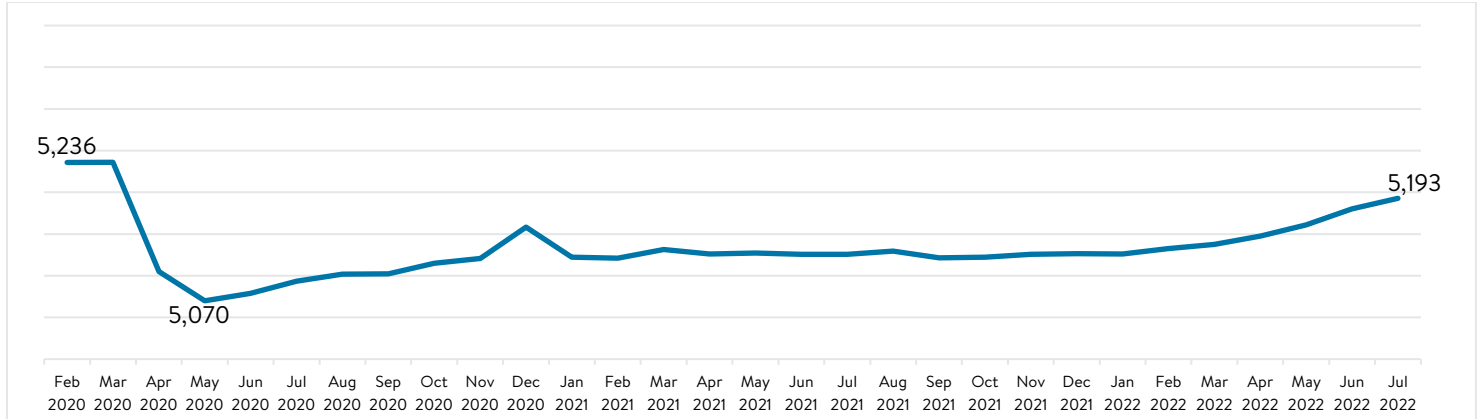


Source: BLS Current Employment Statistics data.



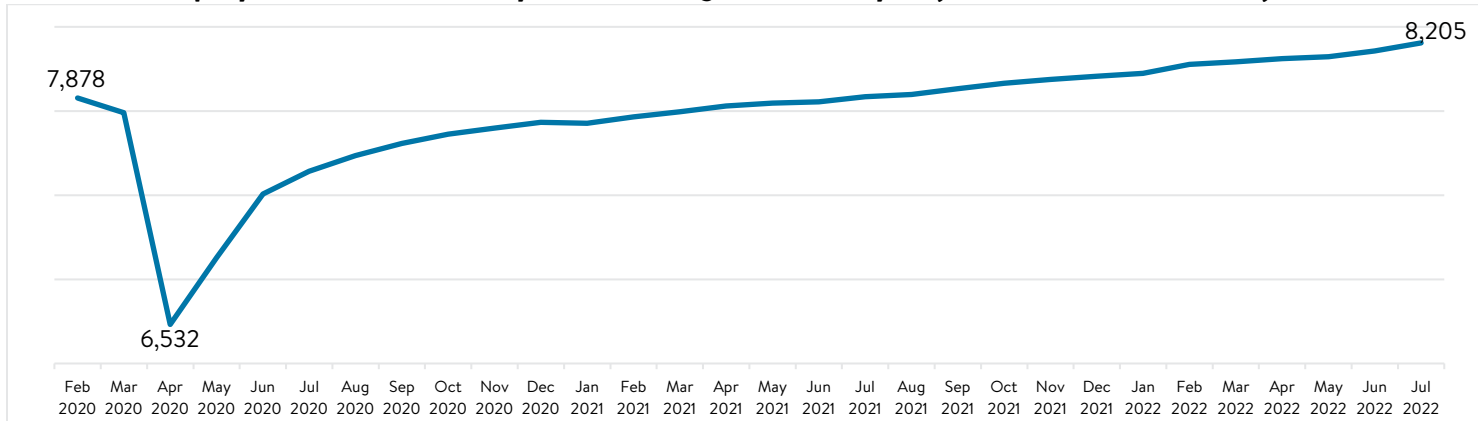
Exhibits 5 and 6 display employment over the same period in hospitals and ambulatory care settings. After an initial drop, hospital job growth has been very slow, only starting to pick up this spring. In contrast, ambulatory care settings have been bringing back workers or adding jobs steadily since the initial large drop in spring 2020, reaching the pre-pandemic level of employment by July 2021 and continuing to add jobs since then.

Exhibit 5. Employment in Hospitals, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands of jobs)



Source: BLS Current Employment Statistics data.

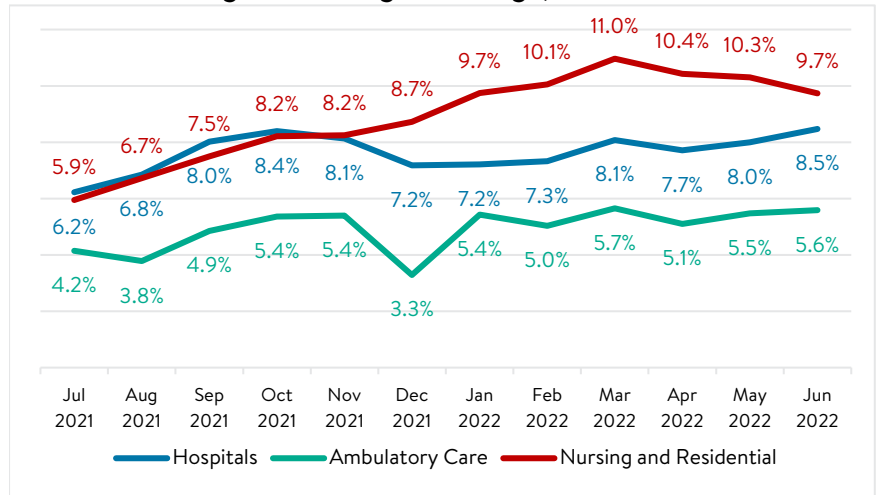
Exhibit 6. Employment in Ambulatory Care Settings, Seasonally Adjusted (in thousands of jobs)



Source: BLS Current Employment Statistics data.

Health care wage growth is reflective of these differences by setting (Exhibit 7). Average earnings in hospitals and residential care have been growing faster than in ambulatory care settings, suggesting that difficulty filling jobs is at least partly contributing to the slower recovery in employment in these settings. In June 2022, average earnings in residential care settings grew by 9.7% year over year, compared to 8.5% in hospitals and 5.6% in ambulatory care settings.

Exhibit 7. Change in Average Earnings, Year over Year





DETAILED HEALTH CARE EMPLOYMENT

Exhibit 8. Employment Data by Sector, Seasonally Adjusted

Employment (in thousands)	July 2022	June 2022	July 2021	July 2020	February 2020
Non-Health Care	136,124	135,666	130,355	123,352	136,014
Health Care	16,412	16,343	16,032	15,696	16,491
Ambulatory Health Care Services	8,205	8,157	7,886	7,443	7,878
Offices of Physicians	2,837	2,824	2,743	2,604	2,728
Offices of Dentists	1,043	1,033	998	929	994
Offices of Other Health Care Practitioners	1,096	1,080	1,012	901	1,004
Outpatient Care Centers	1,027	1,022	999	957	997
Medical and Diagnostic Labs	314	314	308	283	287
Home Health Care Services	1,571	1,568	1,513	1,471	1,549
Other Ambulatory	317	317	313	299	319
Hospitals	5,193	5,180	5,126	5,093	5,236
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	3,015	3,005	3,021	3,160	3,377
Nursing Care Facilities	1,361	1,357	1,374	1,471	1,585
Other Nursing and Residential	1,653	1,648	1,647	1,689	1,792
Health Share of Employment	10.76%	10.75%	10.95%	11.29%	10.81%

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

Exhibit 9. Change in Employment Data by Sector, Seasonally Adjusted

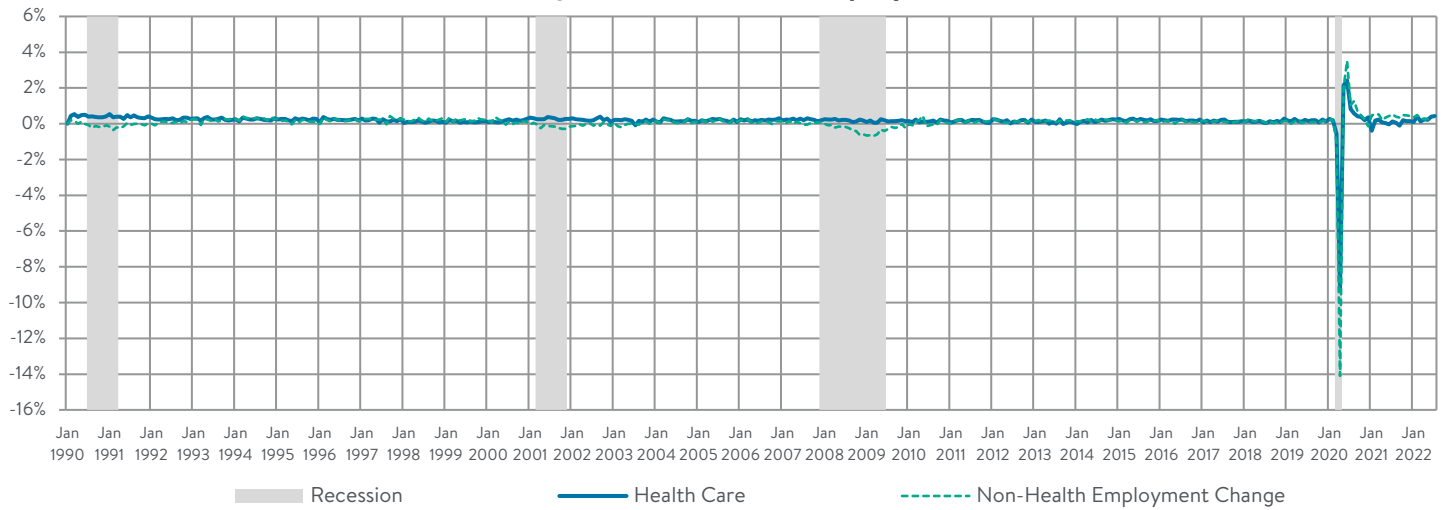
Employment Change (in thousands)	One Month	12 Months	24 Months	Since Feb 2020
Non-Health Care	458.4	5,768.9	12,771.8	110.4
Health Care	69.6	380.1	716.2	-78.4
Ambulatory Health Care Services	47.3	319.1	762.1	327.0
Offices of Physicians	12.8	93.7	232.8	109.2
Offices of Dentists	9.6	44.5	113.7	48.3
Offices of Other Health Care Practitioners	16.0	84.2	195.4	92.1
Outpatient Care Centers	5.7	28.2	70.1	30.0
Medical and Diagnostic Labs	0.1	5.9	31.4	26.7
Home Health Care Services	3.4	58.7	100.6	22.7
Other Ambulatory	-0.4	4.0	18.1	-1.9
Hospitals	12.9	67.1	99.5	-42.7
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	9.4	-6.1	-145.4	-362.7
Nursing Care Facilities	3.7	-12.6	-109.5	-223.7
Other Nursing and Residential	5.7	6.5	-35.9	-139.0
Annualized Percent Change	One Month	12 Months	24 Months	Since Feb 2020
Non-Health Care	4.1%	4.4%	5.0%	0.0%
Health Care	5.2%	2.4%	2.3%	-0.2%
Ambulatory Health Care Services	7.2%	4.0%	5.0%	1.7%
Offices of Physicians	5.6%	3.4%	4.4%	1.6%
Offices of Dentists	11.7%	4.5%	5.9%	2.0%
Offices of Other Health Care Practitioners	19.3%	8.3%	10.3%	3.7%
Outpatient Care Centers	6.9%	2.8%	3.6%	1.2%
Medical and Diagnostic Labs	0.4%	1.9%	5.4%	3.7%
Home Health Care Services	2.6%	3.9%	3.4%	0.6%
Other Ambulatory	-1.5%	1.3%	3.0%	-0.2%
Hospitals	3.0%	1.3%	1.0%	-0.3%
Nursing and Residential Care Facilities	3.8%	-0.2%	-2.3%	-4.6%
Nursing Care Facilities	3.3%	-0.9%	-3.8%	-6.1%
Other Nursing and Residential	4.2%	0.4%	-1.1%	-3.3%

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



TIME SERIES TRACKER

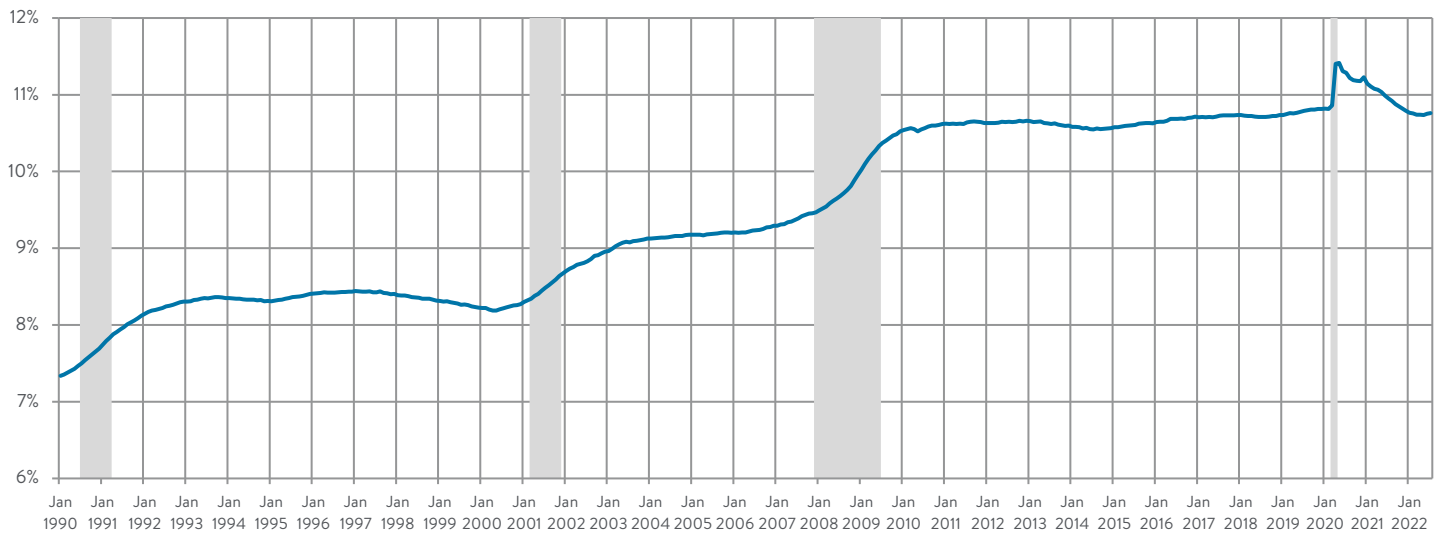
Exhibit 10. Twelve-month Percent Change in Health Care Employment



Source: Altarum analysis of BLS data.

Note: Lightly shaded bars denote recession periods.

Exhibit 11. Health Care Share of Total Employment



Source: Altarum analysis of BLS data.

Note: Lightly shaded bars denote recession periods.