

Why Hospitals Matter to BLS

Employment in healthcare and social assistance is projected to add the most jobs of all industry sectors: about 3.3 million jobs over the 2020–30 decade. Within healthcare, employment in hospitals is projected to increase by 7.9 percent, resulting in about 490,000 new jobs.

Healthcare occupations and those associated with healthcare (including mental health) account for 7 of the 30 projected fastest growing occupations from 2020 to 2030. Demand for healthcare services, both from aging baby boomers and from people with chronic conditions, is expected to drive employment growth.



Women at Work

WOMEN account for nearly half of total private-sector employment in the U.S., but they hold nearly 3 out of every 4 jobs in hospitals.

Hospital Jobs in Healthcare



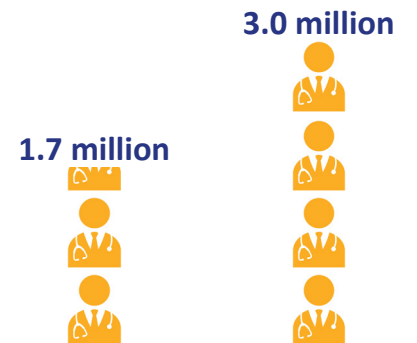
Hospitals account for 3 out of every 10 jobs in health care in 2019.



Registered Nurses (RNs)

About three-fourths of nonfatal work-related injuries and illnesses to RNs occur in hospitals.

Nearly half of RN injuries and illnesses in hospitals are caused by overexertion and bodily reactions compared with about one-third in both ambulatory health care and nursing and residential care facilities.



HOSPITALS

ALL INDUSTRIES

Hospitals employ 58% of all registered nurses in the United States.



RNs are more likely than all occupations to require overhead reaching.

71.6 percent versus 45.8 percent



The heaviest item RNs are required to lift weighs more on average than the heaviest item required by all occupations.

42.33 lbs versus 27.21 lbs

Why BLS Matters to Hospitals

BLS data affect hospitals, and all of us, in a number of ways

DID YOU KNOW?

1



Medicare reimbursement rates are adjusted for changing labor costs and prices using BLS outputs: the Employment Cost Index and the Consumer Price Index.

If you accept Medicare,
this affects

YOU.

2

The Social Security Administration plans to use the BLS's Occupational Requirements Survey for disability benefit decisions.

Some of your patients
may apply for disability
benefits to use for income
and/or medical insurance.

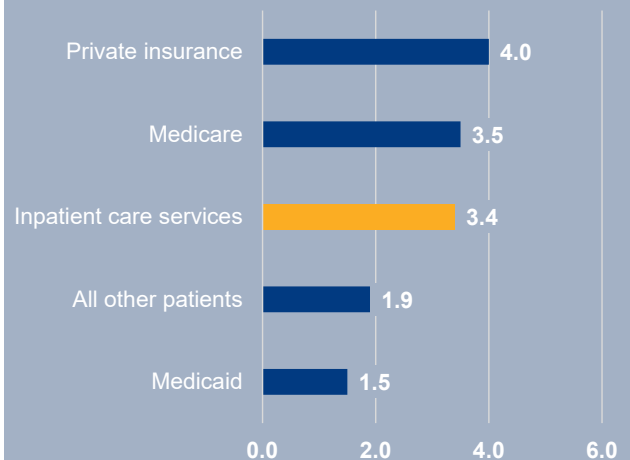


3

The Producer Price Index (PPI) publishes changes in the prices providers receive for the inpatient hospital services they provide by payer type.

PPI data show that while the prices general medical and surgical hospitals received for the inpatient care services they provided increased by 3.4% from 2019 to 2020, the increase differed by payer type.

Percent change in prices received for inpatient care in general medical and surgical hospitals by payer type, 2019-2020



4

Keeping workers safe:
BLS data for
occupational injury
rates and days
away from work
can inform safety analysis.



About one-fourth of
hospital workers who were
injured on the job missed
31 or more days
of work due to the injury.

Workers in hospitals
were 6 times more
likely to be intentionally
injured by another
person than those
in the private sector
overall.