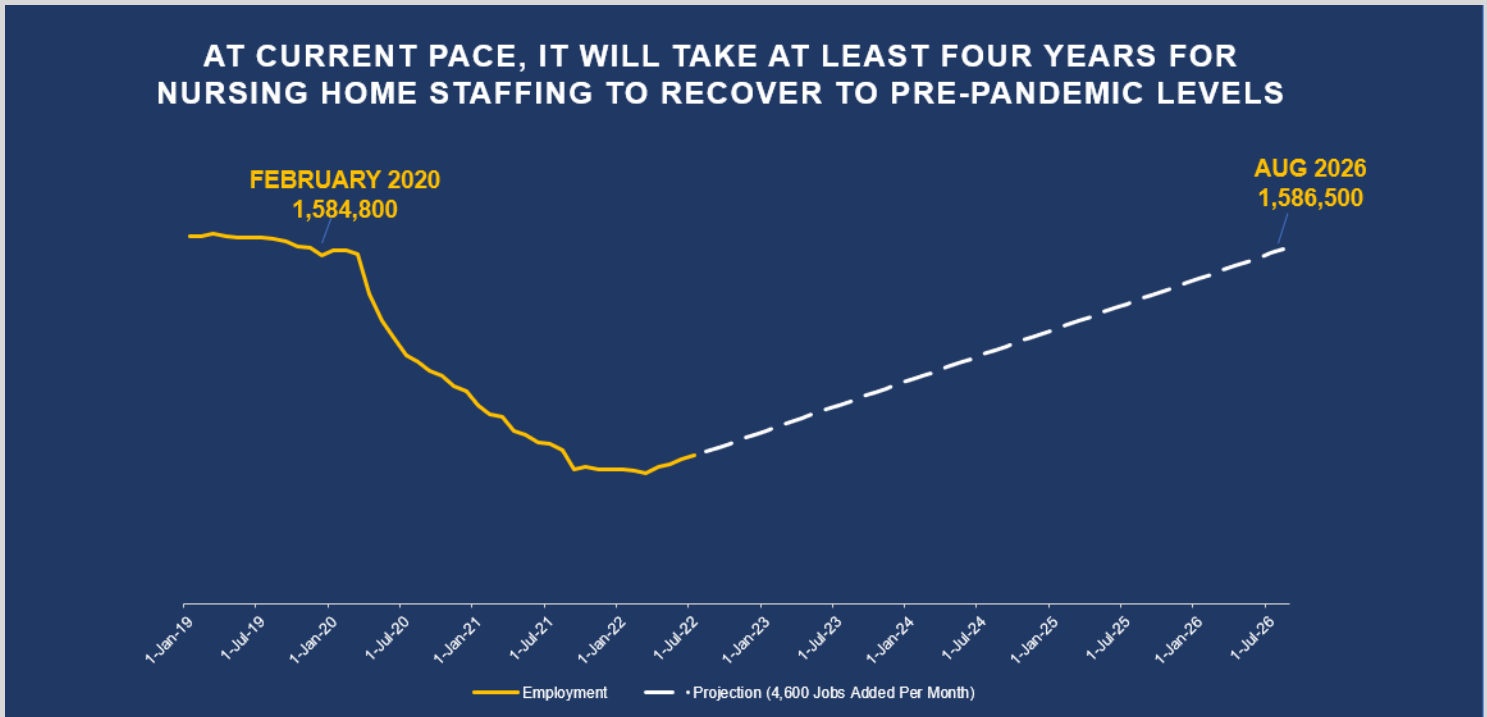


LONG TERM CARE JOBS REPORT | JULY 2022

After two years of monthly job losses, nursing homes have begun to see modest job gains in recent months. If nursing homes continue to gain jobs at the current, modest pace (on average 4,600 jobs per month), a potential recovery to pre-pandemic staffing levels would not take place until 2026.

	Mar-22	Apr-22	May-22	Jun-22	Jul-22
Nursing Home Employment	1,342,700	1,348,700	1,352,600	1,357,400	1,361,100
Change from Previous Month		6,000	3,900	4,800	3,700
	AVERAGE: 4,600				

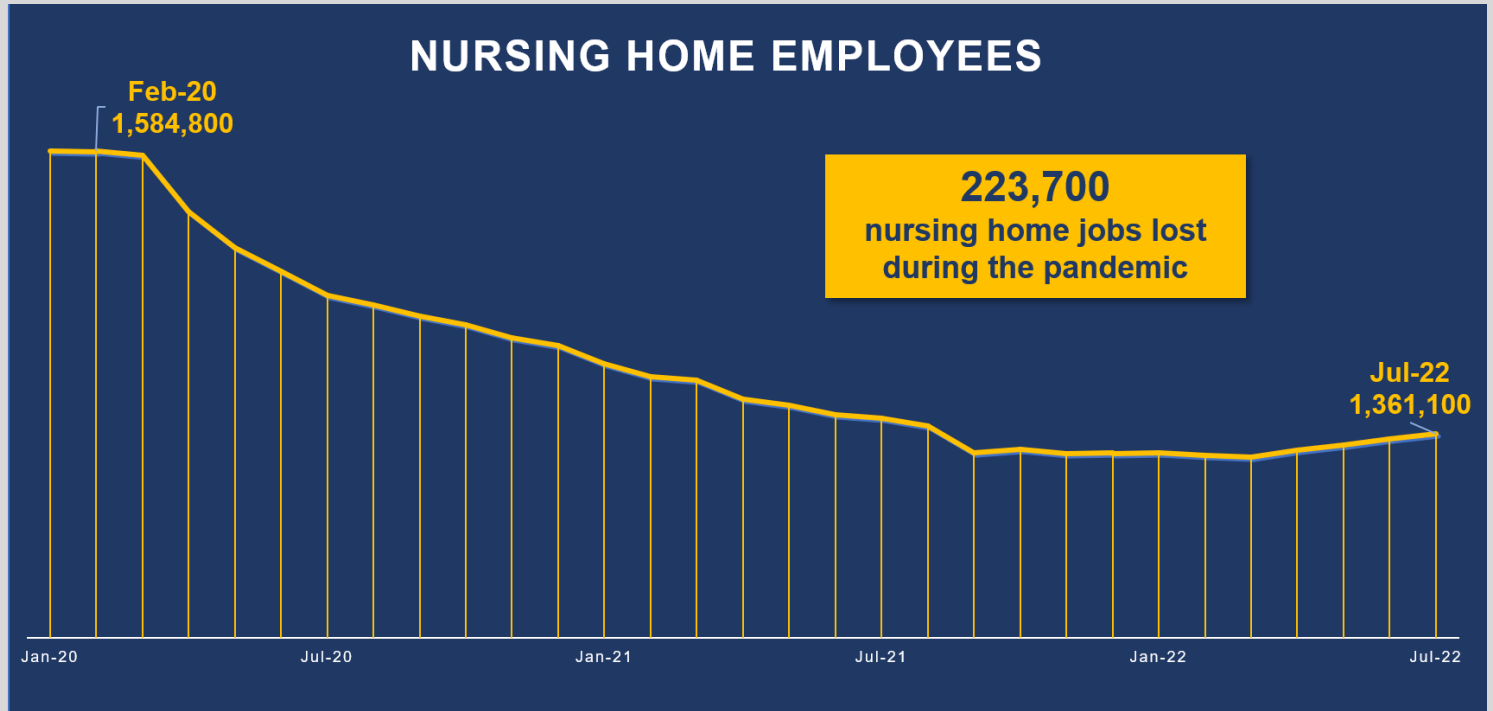
WITHOUT ASSISTANCE, NURSING HOME WORKFORCE RECOVERY COULD TAKE AT LEAST FOUR YEARS



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)

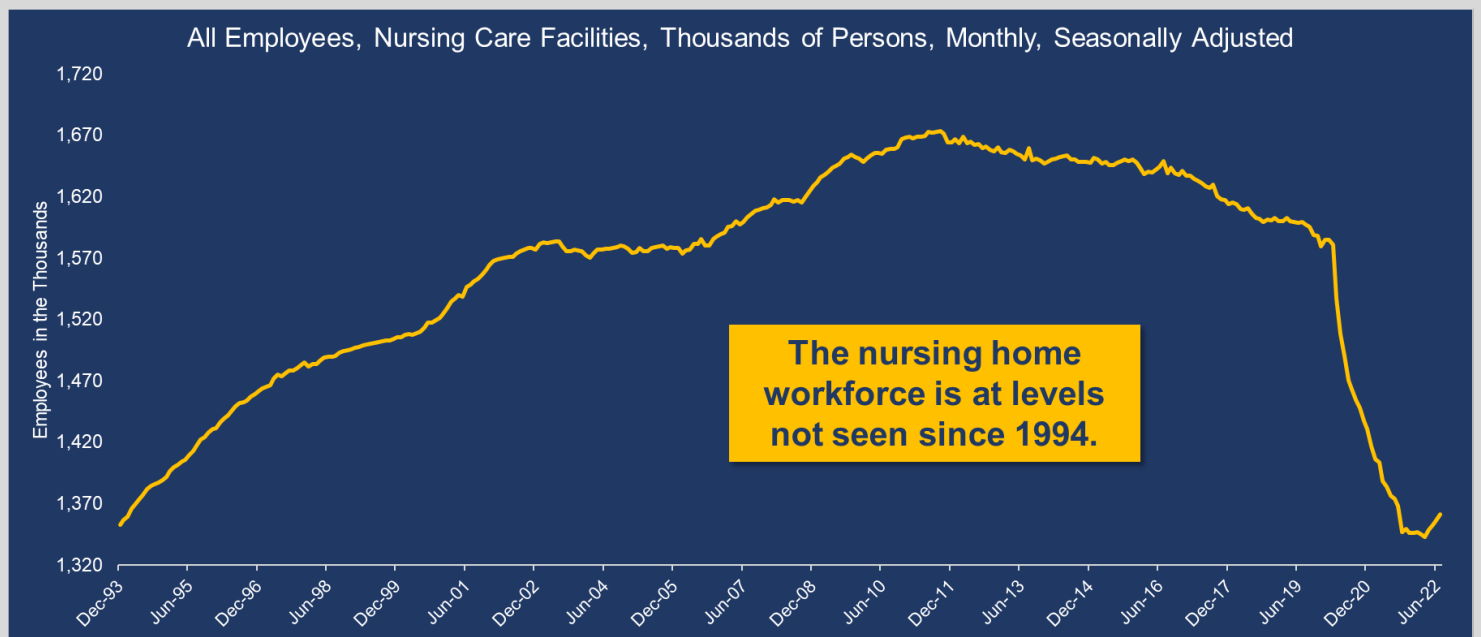
NURSING HOMES DOWN 223,700 CAREGIVERS SINCE START OF PANDEMIC

Despite modest gains in recent months, overall, nursing homes are still experiencing a loss of 223,700 employees—or 14.1% of its total workforce—since the start of pandemic.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) January 2020 – July 2022

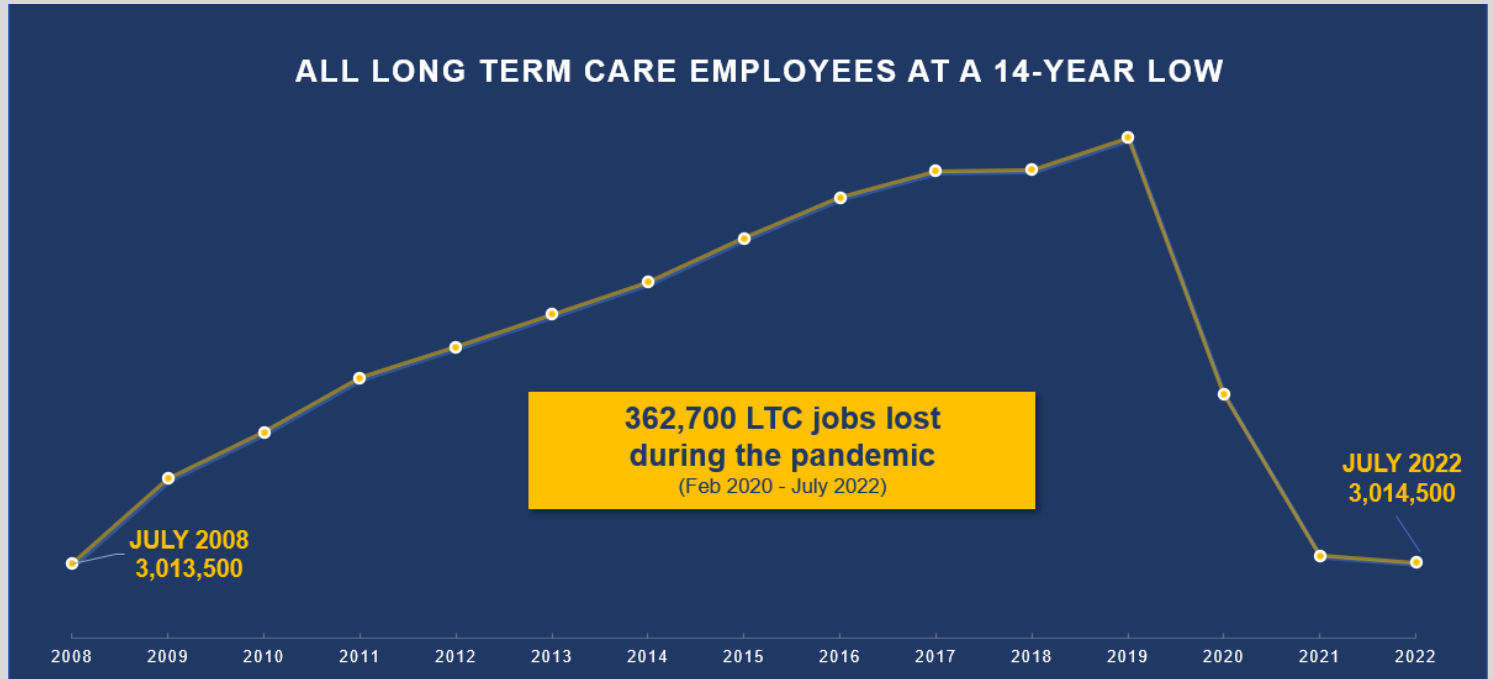
NUMBER OF NURSING HOME EMPLOYEES AT A 28-YEAR LOW



Source: Federal Reserve Economic Data <https://fred.stlouisfed.org/series/CES6562310001>

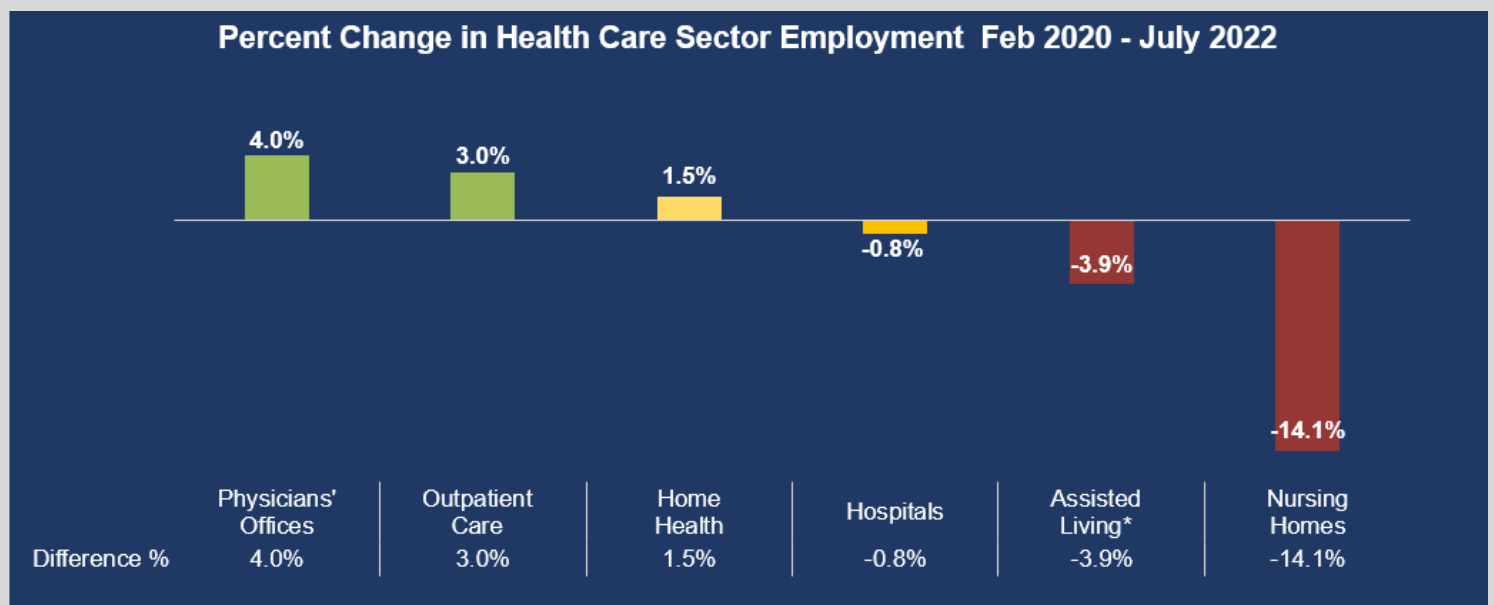
THE ENTIRE LONG TERM CARE INDUSTRY IS STRUGGLING

Among all long term care facilities (nursing homes and residential care facilities), the industry has lost more than 362,000 employees over the course of the pandemic, and the number of employees is at levels not seen since 2008. While hospitals, physicians' offices, outpatient care centers and other health care facilities have nearly reached or surpassed pre-pandemic staffing levels, long term care facilities are still experiencing substantial job losses.



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) July 2008- July 2022; Industry: Nursing and residential care facilities (NAICS Code: 623)

LONG TERM CARE: WORST IMPACTED INDUSTRY OF HEALTH CARE SECTOR



Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) February 2020 – July 2022
*Assisted Living BLS data through June 2022