Celebrating 50 Years of Health Professions Workforce Programs: Adapting to Meet the Nation’s Changing Health Care Needs

September 24, 2013

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TITLE VII & VIII
GERIATRICS PROGRAMS

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Preparing the elderscare workforce to care for our nation’s older adults
Population of 65+ in United States

- 2000: 30+ (20) 85+ (10)
- 2005: 35 (25) 85+ (10)
- 2010: 40 (30) 85+ (10)
- 2015: 45 (35) 85+ (10)
- 2020: 50 (40) 85+ (10)
- 2025: 55 (45) 85+ (10)
- 2030: 60 (50) 85+ (10)

Millions
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2008 Geriatrics Physician Workforce by County

Note: Bracketed number is the number of counties.
Data Source: Census Population Estimate (2008)
AMA Master File (2008)

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Older adults are very different from young and middle-aged adults.
Title VII and VIII Geriatrics Health Professions Programs

Title VII
- Geriatric Academic Career Awards (GACAs)
- Geriatric Education Centers (GECs)
- Geriatric Training Program for Physicians, Dentists, and Behavioral and Mental Health Professions (GTPD Fellowships)

Title VIII
- Comprehensive Geriatric Education Program (CGEP) and
- Traineeships for Advanced Practice Nurses
Title VII and VIII Geriatrics Health Professions Programs

Title VII
- Geriatric Academic Career Awards (GACAs)
  - Promotes the development of academic clinician educators in geriatrics
Title VII and VIII Geriatrics Health Professions Programs

Title VII
- Geriatric Education Centers (GECs)
  - Provides interdisciplinary geriatric education and training to practicing health care professionals of multiple disciplines, health care professions students and also offer programs for family caregivers and direct care workers.
Title VII and VIII Geriatrics Health Professions Programs

Title VII

- Geriatric Training Program for Physicians, Dentists, and Behavioral and Mental Health Professions (GTPD Fellowships)

- This program supports interprofessional training to develop faculty in medicine, dentistry and behavioral and mental health skilled in geriatrics/gerontology, so that they can teach the next generation of health professionals in their disciplines.
Title VII and VIII Geriatrics Health Professions Programs

Title VIII
- Comprehensive Geriatric Education Program (CGEP)
- Traineeships for Advanced Practice Nurses

- Provides geriatric education and training to individuals caring for the elderly – including direct care providers, palliative and end of life care; supports additional training for nurses who care for the elderly; training of faculty in geriatrics; and continuing education for nurses practicing in geriatrics, including advance practice nurses.
TITLE VII & VIII
GERIATRICS PROGRAMS

Preparing the eldercare workforce to care for our nation’s older adults
Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development Programs:

Supporting the Nursing Profession for Five Decades

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September 24, 2013
Historical Context

Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development Programs


- GOAL: Increase RN population to 850,000 practicing by the year 1970.
Nurse Training Act (NTA) of 1964 (P.L. 88-581)

- Authorized $238 million.
- Appropriated $9.92 million in its first year (Division of Nursing, 2008b).

“On signing the act, President Johnson observed that the Nurse Training Act of 1964 was the most significant nursing legislation in the history of the country” (Kalisch & Kalisch, p. 188).
Historical Funding for Title VIII (in millions)

Fiscal Year

2013: $217.501 million
Background and Context (continued)

Historical Funding for Title VIII Adjusted for Inflation (in millions)

Fiscal Year

- Actual
- CPI Adjusted for 2013

2013
Major Legislative Reform

Nurse Training Act of 1971 (P.L. 92-158) and 1975 (P.L. 94-63)

- **Capitation Grants**
  - Basic support grants for all types of nursing education programs were authorized through the NTA of 1971 (Kalisch & Kalisch, 1977).

Nurse Education and Practice Improvement Amendments of 1992 (P.L. 102-408)

- Established career ladder programs to assist nursing assistants and licensed practical nurses to advance their nursing education.

The Health Professions Education Partnership Act of 1998 (P.L. 105-392)

- Supported scholarship and grant programs for advanced and basic nursing education.

The Nurse Reinvestment Act of 2002 (P.L. 107-205)

- Created two funded authorities under Title VIII:
  - The Nurse Faculty Loan Program.
  - Comprehensive Geriatric Education.
Major Legislative Reform

Public Law 111-148, 2010

NURSE Corps Loan Repayment Program (Formerly Nursing Education Loan Repayment Program) (Sec. 846 of the PHSA)
- Expands the NURSE Corps Loan Repayment Program to allow nurses educational loan funding if they agree to serve as nurse faculty for at least two years at an accredited school of nursing.

Advanced Education Nursing (AEN) Grants (Sec. 811 of the PHSA)
- Removes the 10% cap on doctoral student education under the AEN.
Major Legislative Reform

Nurse Faculty Loan Program (NFLP) (Sec. 846A of the PHSA)

- The loan repayment amounts include up to $40,000 for master’s students and $80,000 for doctoral students.

Workforce Diversity Grants (Sec. 821 of the PHSA)

- Expands the Workforce Diversity Grants to include:
  - Stipends for diploma or associate degree nurses to enter bridge or degree completion programs,
  - Scholarship or stipends for accelerated degree programs,
  - Pre-entry preparation,
  - Advanced education preparation, and
  - Retention activities.
The Affordable Care Act and Title VIII (continued)

Nurse Education, Practice, and Retention Grants (Sec. 831 of the PHSA)

- Creates a Sec. 831A that solely focuses on Nurse Retention programs and expands on the priorities that currently exist under the law including:
  - A career ladder program, and
  - Funding for nurse internships and residency programs in collaboration with an accredited school of nursing.

Comprehensive Geriatric Education (Sec. 885 of the PHSA)

- Establishes traineeships for individuals who are preparing for advanced education nursing degrees in geriatric nursing, long-term care, geropsychiatric nursing or other nursing areas that specialize in the care of the elderly population.
Number of RNs and Nursing Students Supported by Title VIII

Fiscal Year (FY) and Funding Level (in millions)

- FY 2005: $150.67
- FY 2006: $149.68
- FY 2007: $149.68
- FY 2008: $156.05
- FY 2009: $171.03
- FY 2010: $243.80
- FY 2011: $242.38

*FY 2011 most recent available data
Current Demand

- In 2012, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics projected that an additional 1.2 million RNs will be needed in the workforce by 2020.
  - Impending retirements within the workforce

- Yet, according to data from the American Association of Colleges of Nursing, 79,659 qualified applications were turned away from nursing programs in 2012. Primary reasons include:
  - Lack of nursing faculty
  - Lack of clinical space
  - Lack of funding
“Teaching has always been my dream, and I realized it is essential to have a doctoral degree if I wanted to teach in a graduate nursing program. The Nurse Faculty Loan Program loan allowed me to reduce my work load in order to excel and achieve my dream of earning a Doctor of Nursing Practice. Making a contribution to the state of Kentucky where I had long-practiced as a Board Certified Family Nurse Practitioner, bought my first home, and came to love my local community, was an important life goal. My wealth of knowledge and experience will educate, nurture, and guide young nurses into the future.”
“The Nursing Workforce Diversity program gave me hope that I can make a difference through my college education and in the nursing profession. I am a first-generation college student who comes from a low-income family. I was always told I would never go to college, and now, thanks to Title VIII, I am a student who is making a difference because of programs like these.”
References


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Questions?

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