The Evidence is in:

Title VII health professions programs increase the representation of minority and disadvantaged students in the health professions.

- A study published in the September 6, 2006 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* examines post-baccalaureate programs, which rely on Title VII, among other sources of funding. The study finds that the programs are highly effective in increasing minority representation in medical school, and concludes that enacted reductions in funding for Title VII may have negative consequences for these effective programs.¹

- A survey of program directors for two of the Title VII diversity programs, the Health Careers Opportunity Program (HCOP) and the Centers of Excellence (COE), finds that the programs have served over 400,000 minority and disadvantaged aspiring health professionals.²

Title VII health professions programs improve the distribution of health care providers.

- A study published in the March 1, 2006 issue of the *Journal of the American Medical Association (JAMA)* finds that a high percentage of Community Health Centers – especially those in rural areas – report provider shortages. The study recommends increased support for Title VII to train health professionals who can help alleviate provider vacancies across the country.³

- A study published in the Winter 2006 issue of the *Journal of Rural Health* finds that up to 83% of graduates who went through a program with Title VII funding chose to practice in a medically underserved or health professions shortage designated setting, post-graduation.⁴

- A study published in the Winter 2005 issue of the *Journal of Rural Health* finds that Title VII funding increases the family physician workforce in rural and low-income communities.⁵

Title VII health professions programs enhance the supply of the health professions workforce.

- An article published in the August 15, 2002 issue of *American Family Physician* finds that students who attended schools with Title VII funding were significantly more likely to choose family practice.⁶

- An article published in the April 19, 2005 issue of *Annals of Internal Medicine* recommends increased support for Title VII grants and programs to improve the supply of the primary care workforce.⁷
Sources


