

Health Professions Education Programs

Preparing the next generation of health professionals to meet the nation's health care needs

FY 2020



The Health Professions and Nursing Education Coalition (HPNEC) is an alliance of more than 60 national organizations (listed on back of brochure) representing schools, programs, health professionals, and students dedicated to ensuring that the health care workforce is trained to meet the needs of our diverse population.

The Title VII Health Professions and Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development Programs

The Title VII health professions and Title VIII nursing workforce development programs, authorized under the Public Health Service Act and administered by the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), provide education and training opportunities in high-need disciplines and settings and provide financial aid to health professions students. Through loans, loan guarantees, and scholarships to students, as well as grants and contracts to academic institutions and nonprofit organizations, Titles VII and VIII ensure the nation is equipped with a workforce that reflects the population it serves, while providing well-coordinated, quality care and improving access to care for all populations.

The programs have a longstanding history of adapting to meet the nation's health care workforce needs. Today, the nation is growing and becoming increasingly diverse and faces a rapidly growing, aging population. Now more than ever, support is needed for Titles VII and VIII, the only federally funded programs that improve the supply, distribution, and diversity of the workforce, to ensure health professionals are prepared to address the health care challenges of today and the future.

Title VII and Title VIII programs include:

- **Primary Care Medicine.** Expands the primary care workforce in general pediatrics, general internal medicine, family medicine, osteopathic medicine, and physician assistants through the following programs: Primary Care Training and Enhancement (PCTE), academic units for PCTE, PCTE: Training Primary Care Champions, and Primary Care Medicine and Dentistry Career Development.
- **Primary Care Dentistry.** Expands the dental primary care workforce in general, pediatric, and public health dentistry through the following programs: Pre- and Postdoctoral Training, Residency Training, Faculty Development, and Faculty Loan Repayment.
- **Minority and Disadvantaged Students.** Increases minority representation in the health professions through the following programs: Health Careers Opportunity Program (HCOP), Centers of Excellence (COE), Faculty Loan Repayment, and Scholarships for Disadvantaged Students (SDS).
- **Interdisciplinary, Community-Based Linkages.** Supports community-based training of health professionals in rural and urban underserved areas through the following programs: Area Health Education Centers (AHEC); Teaching Health Center Development; Graduate Psychology Education; Opioid Workforce Enhancement Program; Mental and Behavioral Health Education and Training; Behavioral Health Workforce Education and Training (BHWET), including training for social work; and Allied Health Training.
- **Public Health Workforce Development.** Supports education and training in public health and preventive medicine through the following programs: Public Health Training Centers, Preventive Medicine Residency Training, and Loan Repayment for Pediatric Subspecialists.
- **Workforce Information and Analysis.** Supports the compilation and analysis of data on the nation's health workforce, including longitudinal evaluation of the Title VII and Title VIII programs through the National Center for Health Workforce Analysis and the Regional Centers for Health Workforce Analysis.
- **Student Financial Assistance.** Assists health professions students in financing their education through the following programs: Primary Care Loans (PCL), Health Professions Student Loans (HPSL), and Loans for Disadvantaged Students (LDS).
- **Nursing Workforce Development.** Provides federal support to address all aspects of nursing workforce demands, including education, practice, recruitment, and retention, with a focus on rural and medically underserved communities through the following programs: Advanced Nursing Education; Nursing Workforce Diversity; Nurse Education, Practice, Quality, and Retention; NURSE Corps; and Nurse Faculty Loan Program.
- **Geriatrics Workforce Development.** Integrates geriatrics and primary care to provide coordinated and comprehensive care for older adults. The Title VII geriatrics programs provide training across the provider continuum (students, faculty, providers, direct service workers, patients, families, and lay and family caregivers), focusing on interprofessional and team-based care and on academic-community partnerships to address gaps in health care for older adults. To advance the training of the current workforce, the Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Program (GWEP) provided 1,578 unique continuing education courses, including 467 on Alzheimer's disease and related dementia, to 173,078 faculty and practicing professionals in academic year 2016-17.¹

HPNEC recommends \$690 million to sustain and strengthen the nation's investment in the Title VII health professions and Title VIII nursing workforce development programs in FY 2020.

Title VII and Title VIII programs work collaboratively to improve the supply, distribution, and diversity of the primary care workforce and train the next generation of health professionals to meet the nation's health care needs. Across the country, the programs connect students to high-demand health careers and health professionals to rural and urban underserved communities and ultimately help communities achieve better health.

The Title VII and Title VIII programs play an important role in improving the diversity of the health care workforce and connecting students to health careers by supporting recruitment, education, training, and mentorship opportunities. Additionally, it takes years to train health professionals. Titles VII and VIII support aspiring health professions students throughout the educational pipeline, helping to ensure the health care workforce will reflect the population it serves.

- Studies have demonstrated the effectiveness of such pipeline programs in strengthening students' academic records, improving test scores, and helping minority and disadvantaged students pursue careers in the health professions.²
- An inclusive workforce heightens cultural awareness and exposes individuals to backgrounds and perspectives other than their own, providing benefits for all. In fiscal year 2016, 49% of Titles VII and VIII program completers were underrepresented minorities and/or from disadvantaged backgrounds.¹
- Title VII's SDS program seeks to alleviate financial barriers for economically disadvantaged students pursuing health professions education. In academic year 2016-2017, SDS graduated 2,811 students.¹

As the nation's population continues to become increasingly diverse, a well-prepared, diverse, and culturally competent workforce will be essential to ensure the nation's health care needs are met and to address racial and ethnic health disparities.⁶

- The Title VIII Advanced Education Nursing Traineeship and Title VIII Nurse Anesthetist Traineeship programs supported more than 4,595 nursing and nurse anesthesia students in 2016-2017.



- Titles VII and VIII also provide training and continuing education opportunities for practicing professionals and faculty in new care delivery models and concepts, such as team-based education and training, cultural competency training, and mental and behavioral health issues. In academic year 2016-2017, the Title VII COE program reached more than 6,800 health professionals through clinical training. Approximately 55% of COE grantee sites were located in medically underserved communities. In the same academic year, the Title VII AHEC program provided continuing education to more than 214,789 practicing health professionals across the country.¹

Titles VII and VIII support the development of the primary care workforce, including in underserved areas and populations. By providing education and training experiences in community-based settings, students, residents, and faculty work directly with vulnerable populations. Further, these experiences help guide Title VII and VIII participants to careers in underserved communities or caring for vulnerable populations.

- In academic year 2016-2017, Public Health Training Center grantees delivered unique continuing education courses to 226,635 practicing professionals in the workforce. Of those, 25% were practicing in medically underserved communities.¹
- Studies show that Title VII program participants are more likely to work in community health centers or serve in the National Health Service Corps, bolstering the primary care workforce and improving access to care for rural and underserved communities.³

- In academic year 2016-2017, Title VIII Advanced Nursing Education (ANE) program grantees partnered with 2,304 health care delivery sites, provided clinical and experiential training to 5,942 trainees, and produced 1,541 graduates. HRSA estimates that 40% of the ANE grantee sites were in medically underserved communities.¹

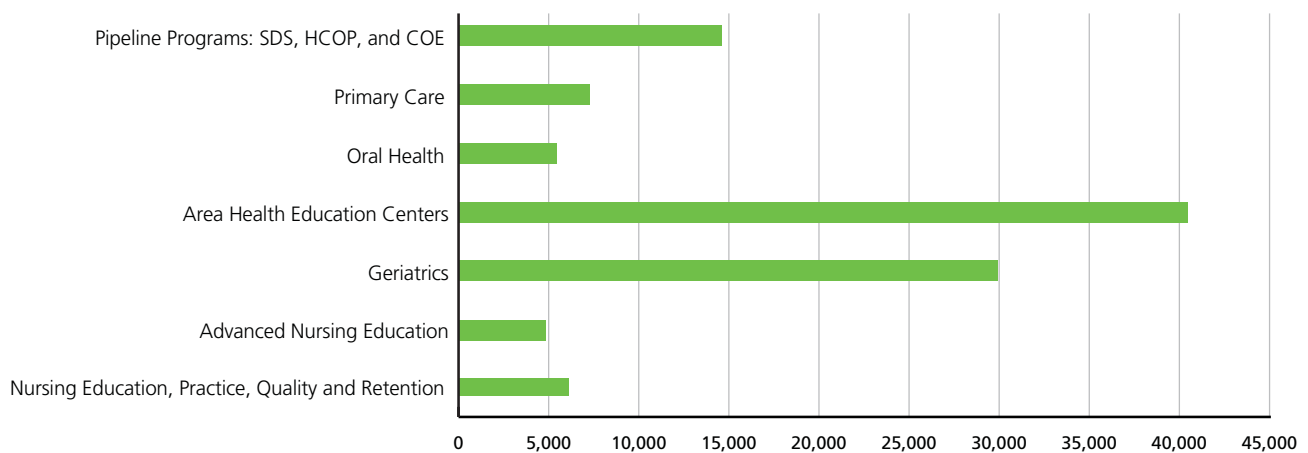


Titles VII and VIII are structured to allow grantees to **test educational innovations, respond to changing delivery systems and models of care, and address timely topics in their communities. By assessing the needs of the communities they serve, Titles VII and VIII are well positioned to fill gaps in the workforce and increase access to care for all populations.** The programs emphasize interprofessional education and training, bringing together knowledge and skills across disciplines to provide effective, efficient, and coordinated care.



- Titles VII and VIII train professionals to meet the needs of vulnerable populations, including children and older adults. Within 20 years, one in five Americans will be over the age of 65 and one in four Americans will be under the age of 19.⁴ In academic year 2016-2017 alone, Title VII's GWEP trained 30,082 students and fellows in geriatric-specific degree programs, field placements, and fellowships.¹
- A recent survey confirms that students who receive support from Title VIII nursing programs say seeking a competitive salary becomes less of a priority, making practicing in a rural or medically underserved area a realistic opportunity and helping to increase access to care.⁵

Snapshot of the Number of Trainees Supported by Titles VII and VIII in Academic Year 2016-17



Source: Health Resources and Services Administration. Department of Health and Human Services Fiscal Year 2019 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees. www.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/hrsa/about/budget/budget-justification-fy2019.pdf. Accessed January 2019.

1. Health Resources and Services Administration. Department of Health and Human Services Fiscal Year 2019 Justification of Estimates for Appropriations Committees. www.hrsa.gov/sites/default/files/hrsa/about/budget/budget-justification-fy2019.pdf. Accessed January 2019.
2. Association of American Medical Colleges. *Survey Results Demonstrate the Importance of HCOP and COE Pipeline Programs in Preparing the Next Generation of Health Professionals*. Washington, DC: AAMC; 2012.
3. Rittenhouse D, Fryer G, Phillips R, et al. Impact of Title VII training programs on community health center staffing and National Health Service Corp participation. *Ann Fam Med*. 2008;6(5):397-405.
4. Institute of Medicine (US) Committee on the Future Health Care Workforce for Older Americans. *Retooling for an Aging America: Building the Health Care Workforce*. Washington, DC: National Academies Press; 2008.
5. American Association of Colleges of Nursing. *Title VIII Student Recipient Survey*. Washington, DC: AACN; 2015.
6. United States Census Bureau. U.S. Census Bureau website. www.census.gov. Accessed January.

HRSA Titles VII and VIII: All Active Grants, FY 2019

State or Territory	Title VII	Title VIII	Total
Alabama	\$14,770,904	\$18,158,624	\$32,929,528
Alaska	\$6,643,620	\$0	\$6,643,620
Arizona	\$11,672,656	\$4,551,010	\$16,223,666
Arkansas	\$6,989,342	\$3,325,369	\$10,314,711
California	\$79,586,177	\$26,801,333	\$106,387,510
Colorado	\$14,671,155	\$9,524,438	\$24,195,593
Connecticut	\$12,663,446	\$5,405,224	\$18,068,670
Delaware	\$2,065,842	\$0	\$2,065,842
District of Columbia	\$15,078,489	\$2,136,537	\$17,215,026
Florida	\$27,120,726	\$17,150,391	\$44,271,117
Georgia	\$20,304,184	\$12,800,360	\$33,104,544
Guam	\$734,557	\$0	\$734,557
Hawaii	\$11,921,874	\$3,530,564	\$15,452,438
Idaho	\$1,408,138	\$1,557,500	\$2,965,638
Illinois	\$43,893,304	\$15,688,529	\$59,581,832
Indiana	\$12,558,587	\$6,186,730	\$18,745,317
Iowa	\$5,211,018	\$831,048	\$6,042,066
Kansas	\$1,113,294	\$6,716,626	\$7,829,920
Kentucky	\$16,440,566	\$4,234,431	\$20,674,997
Louisiana	\$8,262,723	\$2,935,703	\$11,198,426
Maine	\$4,479,234	\$1,280,255	\$5,759,489
Maryland	\$9,824,962	\$3,846,033	\$13,670,995
Massachusetts	\$31,889,285	\$10,960,429	\$42,849,714
Michigan	\$11,283,850	\$19,627,350	\$30,911,200
Minnesota	\$5,475,555	\$7,594,191	\$13,069,746
Mississippi	\$1,922,710	\$6,162,568	\$8,085,278
Missouri	\$16,379,041	\$8,139,621	\$24,518,662
Montana	\$9,295,036	\$2,281,908	\$11,576,944
Nebraska	\$8,123,408	\$3,056,994	\$11,180,402
Nevada	\$1,340,883	\$2,214,395	\$3,555,278
New Hampshire	\$5,745,868	\$631,106	\$6,376,974
New Jersey	\$15,317,430	\$3,311,615	\$18,629,045
New Mexico	\$9,677,788	\$1,805,051	\$11,482,839
New York	\$72,435,062	\$19,023,219	\$91,458,281
North Carolina	\$39,324,917	\$16,001,273	\$55,326,190
North Dakota	\$3,628,248	\$2,781,383	\$6,409,631
Northern Mariana Islands	\$400,000	\$0	\$400,000
Ohio	\$18,246,145	\$10,586,157	\$28,832,302
Oklahoma	\$2,679,520	\$0	\$2,679,520
Oregon	\$8,114,294	\$1,717,245	\$9,831,539
Pennsylvania	\$41,687,789	\$10,057,388	\$51,745,177
Puerto Rico	\$13,354,416	\$1,119,148	\$14,473,564
Rhode Island	\$5,920,439	\$1,681,750	\$7,602,189
South Carolina	\$10,388,577	\$5,497,870	\$15,886,447
South Dakota	\$2,191,183	\$3,576,513	\$5,767,696
Tennessee	\$26,088,386	\$7,416,988	\$33,505,374
Texas	\$52,764,524	\$19,792,958	\$72,557,482
Utah	\$9,428,085	\$1,306,746	\$10,734,831
Vermont	\$1,589,961	\$0	\$1,589,961
Virginia	\$19,023,127	\$13,490,740	\$32,513,867
Washington	\$17,757,870	\$9,376,874	\$27,134,744
West Virginia	\$6,778,342	\$2,756,433	\$9,534,775
Wisconsin	\$15,836,358	\$5,532,235	\$21,368,593
Wyoming	\$3,421,385	\$0	\$3,421,385
U.S. Total	\$844,266,590	\$344,160,853	\$1,188,427,443

Source: Health Resources and Services Administration. data.HRSA.gov website. data.hrsa.gov/hdw/tools/findgrants.aspx. Accessed January 2019.