

Title VIII – Nursing Workforce Development Programs FY 2016 Funding

REQUEST

- > Fund HRSA's Title VIII nursing workforce development programs at the FY 2016 funding level of \$244 million in FY 2016.
-

ISSUE

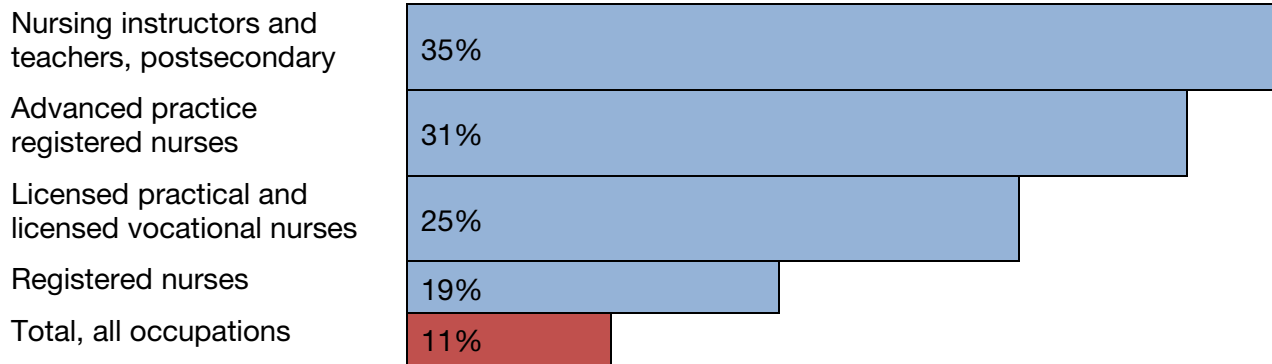
- > For the last 50 years, the Title VIII nursing workforce development programs at the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) have provided training for entry-level and advanced degree nurses to improve the access to, and quality of, health care in underserved areas.
- > Health inequities, inflated costs, and poor health care outcomes are intensifying because of today's shortfall of appropriately prepared licensed vocational/practical nurses (LVNs/LPNs), registered nurses (RNs), advanced practice registered nurses (APRNs), and nurse faculty.
- > The nursing shortage continues to outpace the level of federal resources allocated by Congress to help alleviate it. Appropriations for nursing education are inconsistent with the health care reality facing our nation today.
- > A strong nursing workforce is essential to a health policy that provides high-value care for every dollar invested in capacity building for a 21st century nurse workforce. Insufficient federal investments in the nursing workforce are a shortsighted course of action that further jeopardizes access to and the quality of the nation's health care delivery system.

RATIONALE

- > With 4.5 million active, licensed RNs/LVNs/LPNs, nurses are the primary professionals delivering quality health care in the nation.¹
- > According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), the RN workforce is projected to grow by 19.4 percent from 2012 to 2022, resulting in 1,052,600 job openings due to growth and replacement needs.² BLS also calculates the LVN/LPN workforce will grow by 25 percent resulting in 363,100 job openings³ and the APRN workforce will grow by 31 percent with 124,600 job openings⁴ during the same timeframe.
- > This increase is fueled by technological advancements for treatments, preventive care needs, expanding demand from new health reform enrollments, and accelerating demand from the two million Baby Boomers aging into Medicare every year.
- > The situation is further affected by the needed replacement of some 526,800 jobs vacated by RNs, 182,900 vacated by LPNs, and 47,600 vacated by APRNs who will leave the profession and/or retire by 2022.
- > BLS projects a need of 35 percent more faculty members to meet the expected increase in demand. In addition, with 10,200 current faculty members expected to retire, 34,200 new nursing instructors will be needed by 2022.⁵
- > The Title VIII Programs are evidence-based, cost-effective best practices that hold substantial promise for mitigating the complex factors contributing to the current and expected nurse and nurse faculty shortages.

Nurse Employment Projections

Percent change in employment, projected 2012-22



Note: All Occupations includes all occupations in the U.S. Economy.

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections program

Employment Projections Data, 2012-22

Occupation	Employment 2012	Projected Employment 2022	Change 2012-2022		Job Openings Due to Growth & Replacement Needs
			Percent	Numeric	
Nursing instructors and teachers, postsecondary	67,800	91,800	35	24,000	34,200
Advanced practice registered nurses	151,400	198,900	31	47,600	124,600
Licensed practical and vocational nurses	738,400	921,300	25	182,900	363,100
Registered nurses	2,711,500	3,238,400	19	526,800	1,052,600

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections program

¹ National Council of State Boards of Nursing. The National Nursing Database. <https://www.ncsbn.org/national-nursing-database.htm>

² Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2014-15 Edition*, Registered Nurses, <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/registered-nurses.htm>

³ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2014-15 Edition*, Licensed Practical and Licensed Vocational Nurses, <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/licensed-practical-and-licensed-vocational-nurses.htm>

⁴ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2014-15 Edition*, Nurse Anesthetists, Nurse Midwives, and Nurse Practitioners. <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/healthcare/nurse-anesthetists-nurse-midwives-and-nurse-practitioners.htm>

⁵ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, *Occupational Outlook Handbook, 2014-15 Edition*, Postsecondary Teachers, <http://www.bls.gov/ooh/education-training-and-library/postsecondary-teachers.htm>