

USPHS Scientific & Training Symposium

United States Public Health Service (USPHS)

Health Care Policy: Nursing's Role in Eliminating Health Care Disparities-(cont.)

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25 May 2010
San Diego, California



Outline

- Title VIII & Preliminary Results Overview
- 2008 National Sample Surveys of Registered Nurses (NSSRNs)
- The U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative (GHI)
- WHO and Partners: Nursing Video

**“Nurses provide extraordinary care.
They’re the front lines of the health
care system.”**

*President Barack Obama
White House Health Care Summit
March 5, 2009*

Title VIII Overview Nursing Legislation

- “Nursing Education and Practice Improvement Act of 1998”
 - Amended by the “Nurse Reinvestment Act” (NRA) 8/1/02
 - Expired in 2007
- Title VIII provides comprehensive, flexible and effective support for nursing workforce development

Title VIII: Nursing Workforce Development Programs

- Provide the largest source of federal funding that assist students, schools of nursing, and health systems in their efforts to recruit, educate, and retain registered nurses
- Assisted at least 70,881 students in obtaining their nursing education through individual student support and programmatic support

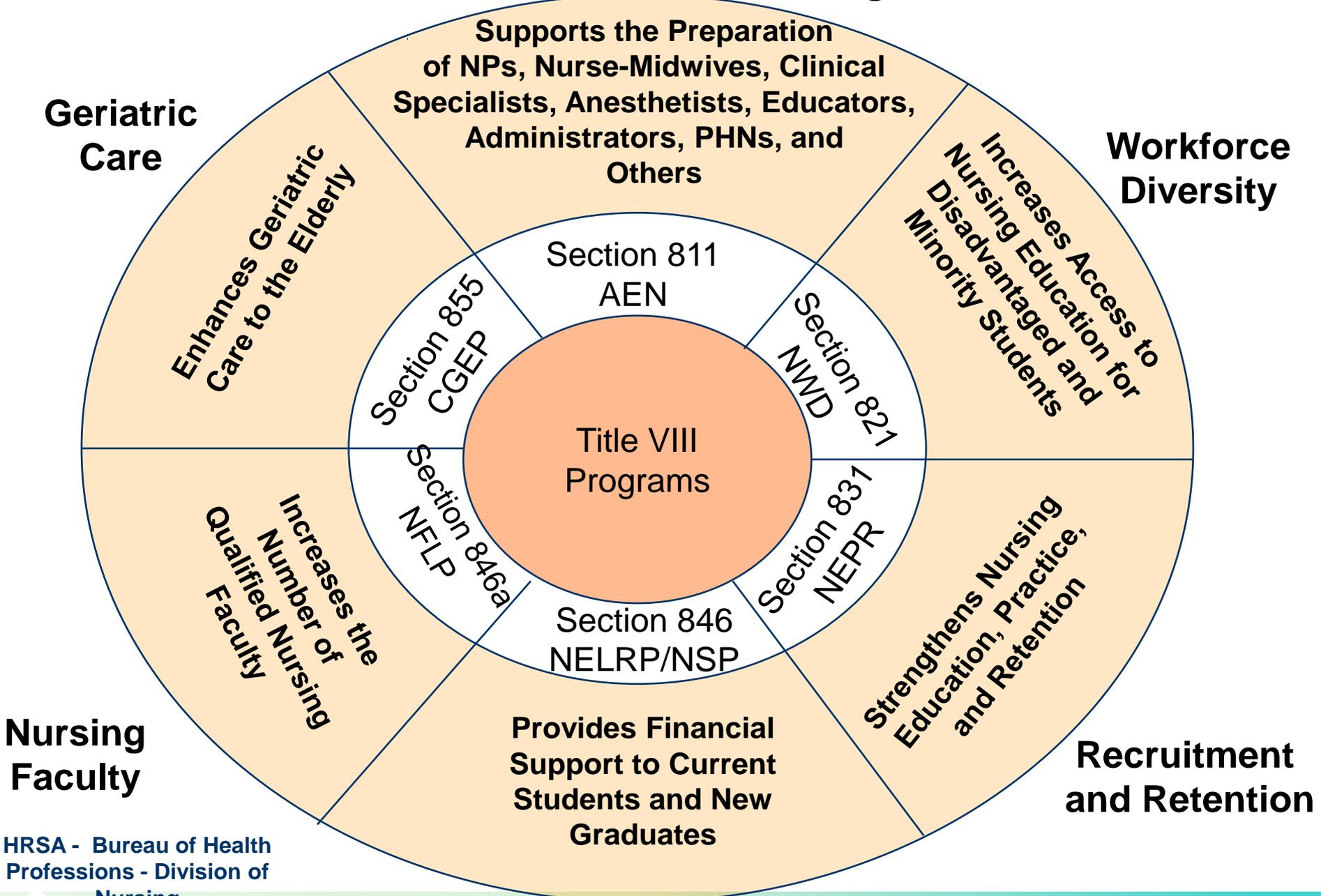
Eligible Applicants

- Schools of Nursing
- Students
- Nursing Centers
- Academic Health Centers

Eligible Applicants (cont.)

- State or Local Governments, Indian Tribes
- Other Public or Private for Profit and Not for Profit entities, e.g. Faith Based Organizations and Community Based Organizations

Advanced Education Nursing



Title VIII Nursing Workforce Development Programs Budget

Program	FY 2009	FY 2010
AEN	\$64.44 million	\$64.44 million
NWD	\$16.11 million	\$16.11 million
NEPR	\$37.29 million	\$39.90 million
NSP/NELRP	\$37.13 million	\$93.86 million
CGEP	\$ 4.57 million	\$ 4.57 million
NFLP	\$ 11.50 million	\$ 25.00 million
TOTAL	\$171.03 million	\$243.87 million

American Recovery and Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

- June 2009: Announced \$200 Million – National Health Service Corp (APRNs included)
- August 2009: Announced \$13.4 Million - Nurse Education Loan Repayment and Nurse Faculty Loan Programs
- September 2009 Announced: \$2.7 Million – Nursing Workforce Diversity Program
- February 2010 Program Release: \$50 million in grants - Equipment for health professions training programs (Title VII & Title VIII) - Equipment Grants

National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses (NSSRN)

- Data provides National and State level estimates on the:
 - Number and distribution of RNs by type of employment and location of practice
 - Number of RNs employed full-time and part-time nationally and for each of the 50 States and DC
 - Average rates of compensation for RNs
 - Activity status of RNs with advanced training or graduate degrees in nursing

National Sample Survey Of Registered Nurses (NSSRN)

- The March 2008 NSSRN was the ninth in a series of national studies of RNs.
- The first study was conducted in 1977 and then every four years:
 - November 1980
 - November 1984
 - March 1988
 - March 1992
 - March 1996
 - March 2000
 - March 2004
 - March 2008

Source: National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses, BHP, HRSA.

2008 NSSRN Data Collection Information

- Completion of data collection in spring 2009
- Executive Summary released by March 2010 Final report 2010
- Multimode data collection
- 62.4% response rate

Initial Findings

- 2008 National Sample Survey Of Registered Nurses (NSSRN)

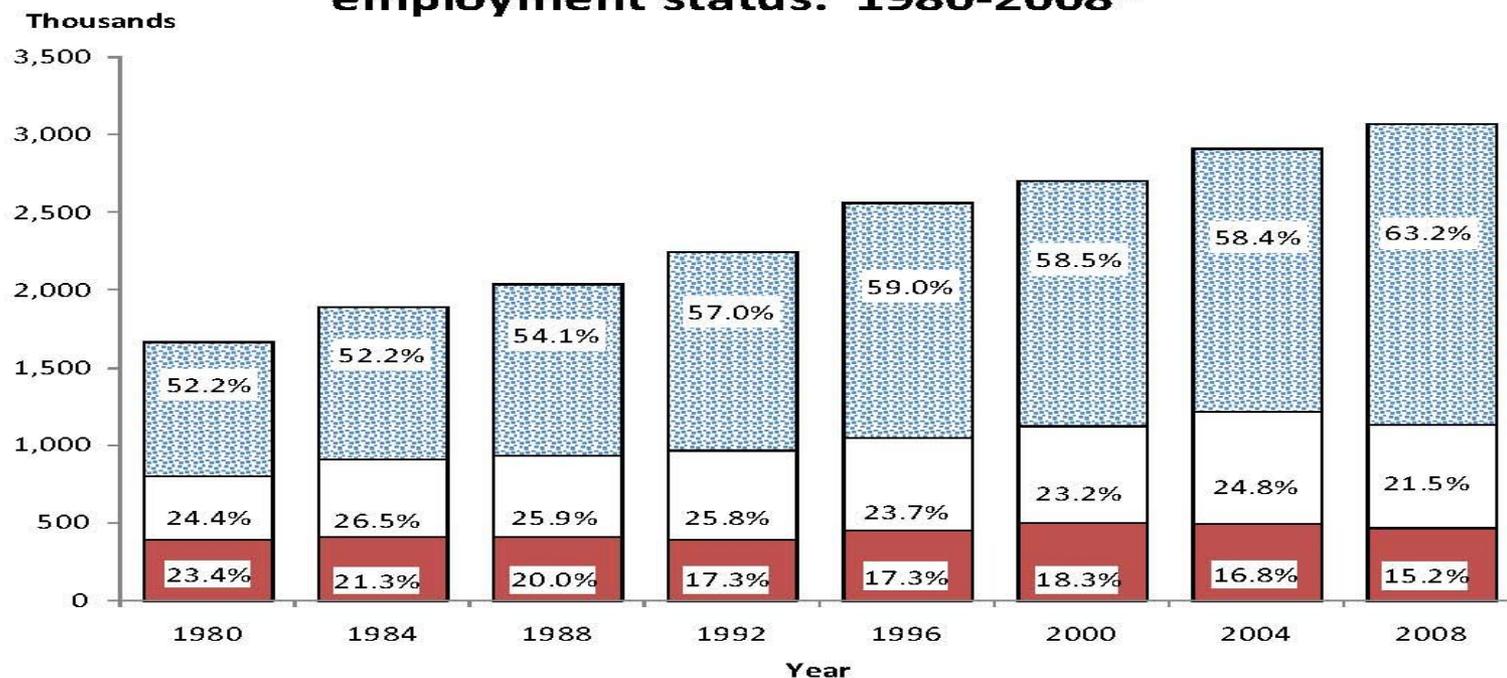


Estimated Registered Nurse Population: 2004 and 2008

Measurement	2004	2008
Number of RNs	~ 2.9 million	~3.1 million
Number Working in Nursing	>2.4 million	>2.5 million
Percent Men	5.7%	6.6%
Percent Working in Hospitals	56.2%	62.2%

Registered Nurse Population by Nurse Employment Status

Chart 2. Registered nurse population by nurse employment status: 1980-2008*

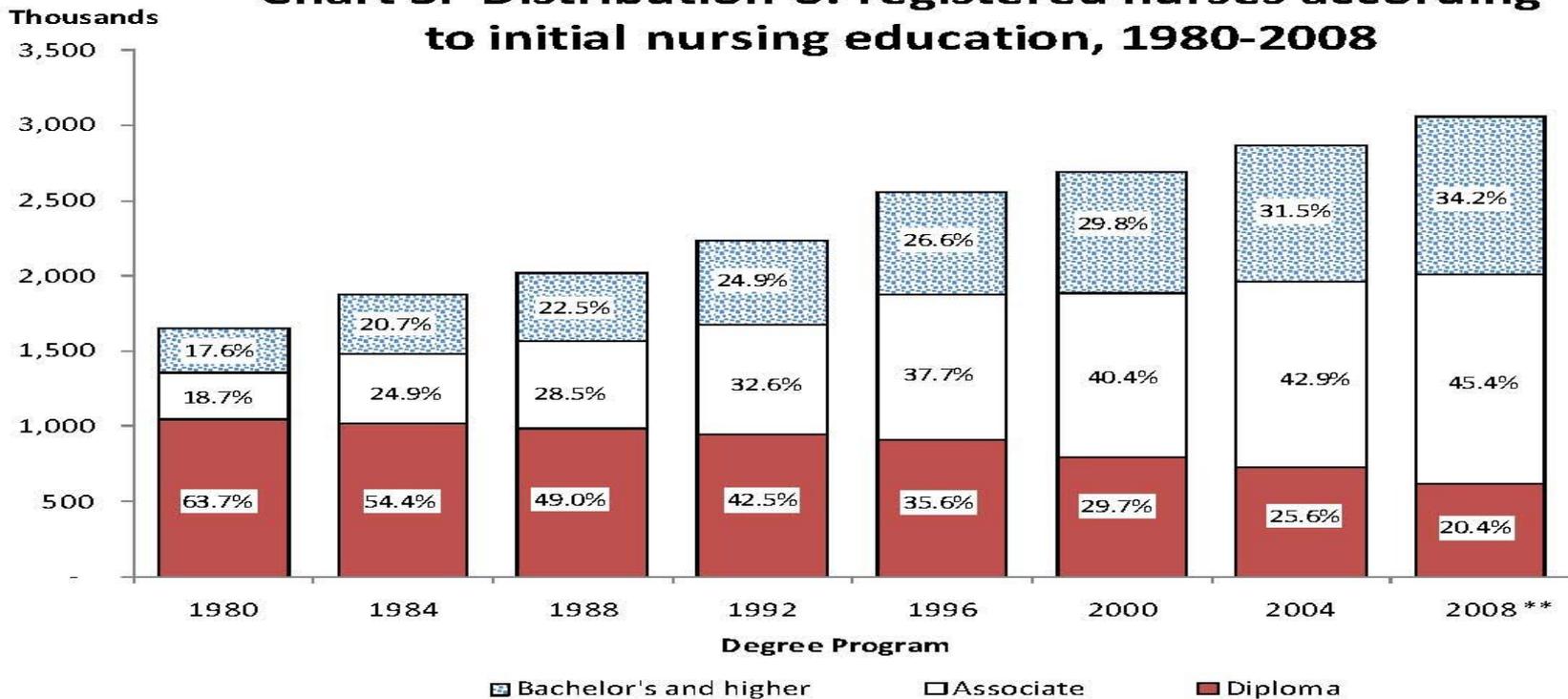


■ Not employed in nursing □ Employed in nursing part-time ■ Employed in nursing full-time

*The totals of full-time and part-time employment may not add to the estimate of all RNs employed in nursing due to incomplete information provided by respondents on employment status and the effect of rounding.

Distribution of Registered Nurses According to Initial Nursing Education

Chart 3. Distribution of registered nurses according to initial nursing education, 1980-2008



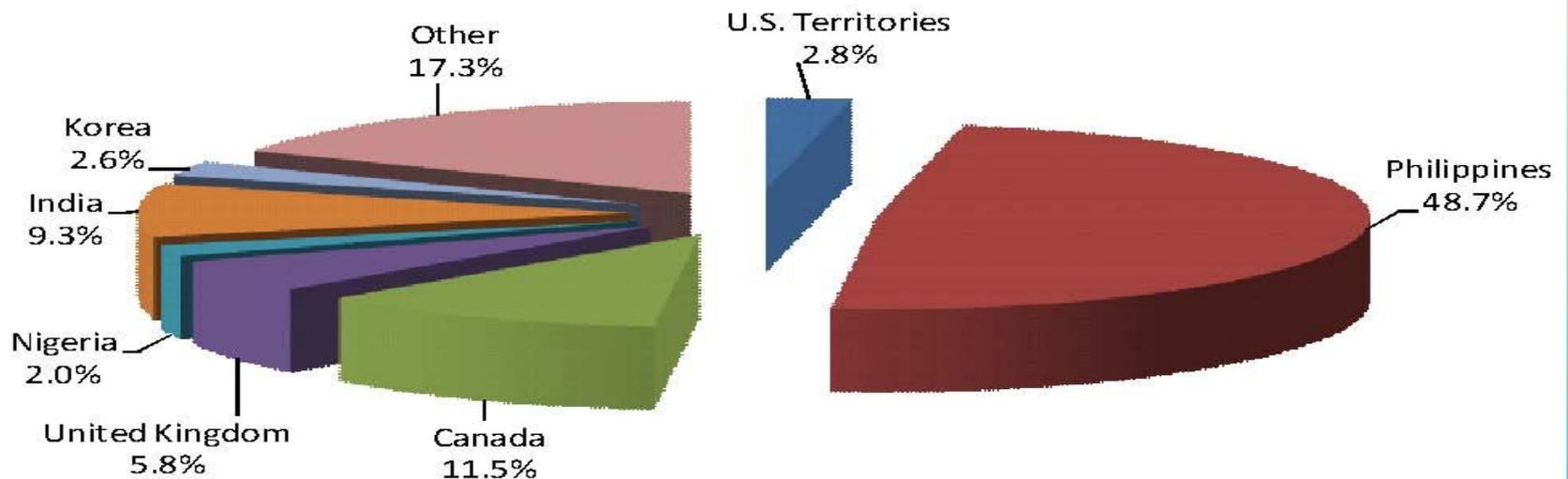
*The counts for all initial degrees may not add to the total RN estimates for each survey due to incomplete information provided by respondents and the effect of rounding. Only those who provided educational preparation information are included in the calculations used for this chart.

**For 2008 initial education, there were 13,325 RNs with Masters degrees (0.4%) and 954 RNs with Doctoral degrees (0.03%)

Country of Initial Education for U.S. Registered Nurses

Chart 6. Country of non-U.S. initial nursing education for the U.S. registered nurse population, 2008*

Total: 170,235 RNs (5.6 percent of registered nurses)



*The totals of all countries may not equal 100 percent due to the effect of rounding.

Advanced Nursing Education Preparation

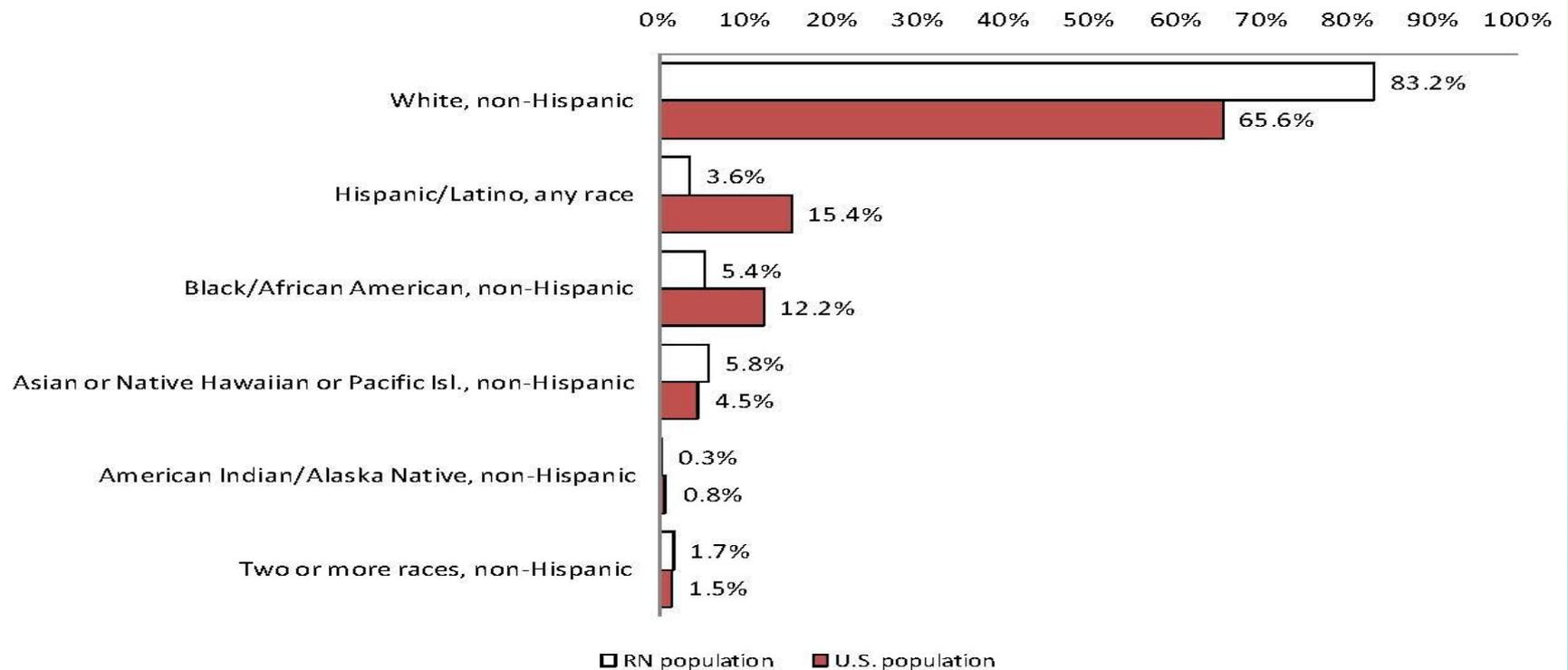
RNs with a Master's or Doctoral degree in Nursing or related field	404,163 (46.9% increase from 2004)
RNs with a Doctoral degree in Nursing or related field	28,369 (64.4% increase from 2004)

Age of Registered Nurses

RNs Under Age 40	29.5% (18% increase from 2004)
RNs Under Age 50 Employed in Nursing Positions	90%
RNs Under Age 30 Working Fulltime	>75%
RNs Ages 30-59 Working Fulltime	65-70%

Ethnic Diversity of Registered Nurses & U.S. Population

Chart 11. Distribution of registered nurses and the U.S. population by racial/ethnic background, 2008



Growing Diversity

- Increasing Asian, Black/African-American, American Indian/Alaska Native, and/or Hispanic Nurse force

2004	2008
12.2 %	16.8%

Registered Nurse Earnings

2004	2008	Percent Increase
\$57,785	\$66,956	15.9%
\$26,366 Adjusted for inflation using the Consumer Price Index (CPI)	\$26,819	1.7%

Moving Towards Assuring an Adequate Health Care Workforce Requires:

Workforce Planning and Analysis--→ The Right People

High Quality Education-----→ The Right Skills

Equitable Distribution-----→ The Right Places

Performance Measures-----→ The Right Outcomes



The U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative

“We will not be successful in our efforts to end deaths from AIDS, malaria, and tuberculosis unless we do more to improve health systems around the world, focus our efforts on child and maternal health, and ensure that best practices drive the funding for these programs.”—President Obama, May 5, 2009

Significant Investment in Global Health Has Improved Outcomes

Over the past decade, investment in Global Health has increased....

- Global Alliance for Vaccines and Immunisation (2000)
- Global Fund for AIDS, Tuberculosis, and Malaria (2002)
- Gates Foundation (global health work, 1998)
- U.S. President's Emergency Plan for AIDS Relief (2003)
- U.S. President's Malaria Initiative (2005)



....with significant impact on health outcomes

- In 2006, for the first time ever, there were fewer than 10 million deaths worldwide among children under age 5.
- More than 2.5 million deaths are averted each year due to basic childhood immunizations; measles deaths have dropped by almost 75% since 2000.
- The number of children in Africa with access to bed nets increased from 1.7 million in 2000 to more than 20 million in 2007.
- In Sub-Saharan Africa, the number of people receiving antiretroviral therapy increased from 100,000 in 2003 to more than 2 million in 2007.

Urgent Global Health Needs Remain

- **HIV/AIDS:** 33.4 million people live with HIV/AIDS globally; in 2008, 2 million people died of HIV/AIDS and nearly 3 million were newly infected.
- **Child Mortality:** Nearly 9 million children die in the developing world every year; approximately 2/3 of these deaths are from preventable causes.
- **Maternal mortality:** 530,000 mothers die in the developing world each year; every minute, a woman dies from complications related to pregnancy or childbirth and 20 more suffer injury, infection or disease.
- **Tuberculosis:** 1.8 million people die from TB and 9.4 million people are newly affected each year, of which 440,000 TB cases are multi-drug resistant.
- **Malaria:** 900,000 people die of malaria and 300 million people are newly infected annually.
- **Neglected Tropical Disease (NTDs):** 1 billion people are affected by NTDs.
- **Unintended Pregnancy:** 52 million unintended pregnancies occur annually.
- **Undernutrition:** 200 million children under the age of five, and 1 out of 3 women in the developing world are suffer from undernutrition.

U.S. Government's Global Health Initiative

- Through the Global Health Initiative (GHI) the United States will invest \$63 billion over six years to help partner countries improve health outcomes and strengthen health systems.
- GHI will have a particular focus on improving the health of women, newborns and children through programs including infectious disease, nutrition, maternal and child health, and safe water.
- GHI promotes a new business model – based on core principles to achieve dual objectives of attaining significant health improvements and creating an effective, efficient and country-led platform for sustainable delivery of essential health care and public health programs.

Requirements of a New Approach



Global Health Initiative Principles

- **Support country ownership** and invest in country-led plans.
- **Implement a woman and girl-centered approach** – to both improve health outcomes for women and recognize that women are central to the health of families and communities.
- **Increase impact through strategic coordination and integration** – for patients and for those involved in providing or paying for services.
- **Strengthen and leverage key multilateral organizations, GH partnerships and private sector engagement** – because improving health outcomes is a shared responsibility.
- **Build sustainability** through health systems strengthening.
- **Improve metrics, monitoring and evaluation (M&E).**
- **Promote research and innovation** to identify what works.



Global Health Initiative Targets by 2015

The GHI is expected to achieve aggregate goals including:

- **HIV/AIDS:** Support prevention of more than 12 million new infections, provision of care to more than 12 million people, and treatment for more than 4 million people.
- **Child health:** Save approximately 3 million lives by reducing under-five mortality rates by 35 percent in assisted countries.
- **Maternal health:** Save 360,000 women's lives by reducing maternal mortality by 30 percent in assisted countries.
- **Tuberculosis:** Reduce TB prevalence by 50 percent, saving approximately 1.3 million lives.
- **Malaria:** Reduce the burden of malaria by 50 percent for 450 million people.
- **NTDs:** Reduce the prevalence of 7 NTDs by 50 percent among 70 percent of the population affected by NTDs.
- **Family Planning:** Prevent 54 million unintended pregnancies.
- **Nutrition:** Reduce child undernutrition by 30 percent in food-insecure countries in conjunction with the President's Global Food Security Initiative.

GHI - A New Business Model



- ***Collaborate for impact*** – with country governments, other development partners, and across USG.
- ***Do more of what works*** – by scaling up proven interventions that address the health challenges of women, newborns, and children as well as their families and communities.
- ***Expand existing platforms to foster stronger systems and sustainable results*** – including USG platforms in HIV/AIDS, malaria, MCH and family planning.
- ***Innovate for results*** - through introduction and evaluation of new interventions and promising new approaches.

GHI – How It Works

GHI ...

- Serves as a whole-of-government umbrella of coordination and integration for USG global health efforts;
- Seeks to create greater country-level capacity to manage and operate programs;
- Builds upon existing plans and programs, rather than duplicating existing efforts;
- Enables greater coordination among USG programs and country, donor, and civil society efforts at the country level;
- Uses existing negotiated agreements as a basis for future collaboration; and
- Emphasizes health systems strengthening as a component of disease- and issue-specific programs.

GHI DOES NOT ...

- Establish a separate vertical program for global health;
- Move programs away from a project-based model; or
- Signal shift from existing goals and targets.



GHI Operational Plan

In all countries with bilateral health programs, the USG will work with partner governments to strengthen and support country-led national health plans by:

- Working with government and partners to assess existing plans, health systems, financing gaps and capacity to identify gaps and needs;
- Focusing USG investments to support goals, strategies and approaches, including strategic investments for GHI; and
- Identifying and sharing successes.

Up to 20 countries over the course of the Initiative will be designated as GHI Plus Countries. These countries will receive additional USG technical, management and a small amount of additional financial resources to:

- Design and implement strategies for essential health system strengthening;
- Engage in robust monitoring and evaluation; and
- Identify and disseminate best practices around implementation and scale-up of programs.



GHI Plus Country Selection and Funding

Selection

- Phase I – Up to ten GHI Plus countries will be selected in 2010
- Phase II – Up to ten additional GHI Plus countries will be selected in 2013
- Countries will be selected after consultations with relevant stakeholders.

Funding

- In FY2011, additional funding comes from a GHI Strategic Reserve Fund of \$200 million.
- GHI Strategic Reserve Funding will be used to jumpstart programming, but will not supplant existing USG or partner government financing



Conclusion



- GHI has the opportunity to move USG global health programs to a new level of effectiveness, with a vision of long-term sustainability led by partner countries.
- This ambitious endeavor requires a full measure of commitment and collaboration across USG and with our global and national partners.
- To obtain a copy of the “Implementation of the Global Health Initiative” please visit:
<http://www.pepfar.gov/documents/organization/136504.pdf>

WHO Health Professions Network and Office of Nursing & Midwifery and Nightingale Initiative for Global Health

Nursing Video



WHO archives 1950-1990

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