

ISSUE BRIEF

UNITED STATES

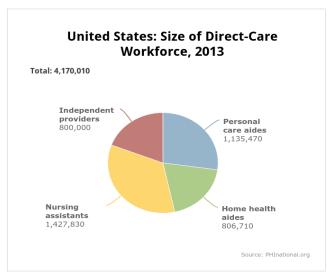
CARING FOR OLDER ADULTS

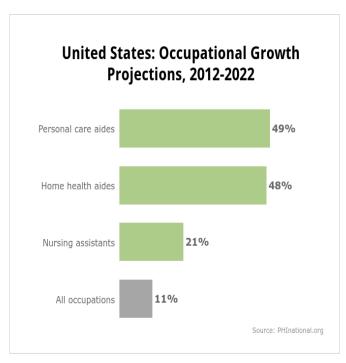
OLDER ADULTS in USA [1,8]

State	Population 65 and Older in 2010	Projected Population 65 and Older in 2030	Difference	Percentage Increase
Nationally	40,267,984	71,453,471	31,185,487	77.4%

DIRECT-CARE WORKFORCE in USA[2]

Direct-care workers provide an estimated **70% to 80%** of the paid hands-on care for older adults or those living with disabilities or other chronic conditions.³





Nationally, between 2010 and 2030, women aged 25 to 44 (the typical direct care worker) will increase by only 7%, creating a care gap.⁴ According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Personal Care Aides and Home Health Aides are among the fastest-growing occupations with demand expected to **increase 49%** by 2022.⁵

TITLE VII GERIATRICS HEALTH PROFESSIONS & TITLE VIII NURSING WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS [7]

Title VII funds physicians, nurses, social workers, psychologists, dentists, pharmacists, and other allied health professionals—including physical therapists.

Total FY2013 Title VII Geriatrics Funding Nationally: **\$28,502,677** Total FY2013 Title VIII Geriatrics Funding Nationally: **\$3,927,075**

CURRENT and FUTURE GERIATRICIAN SHORTFALL [1,8]

State	Certified Geriatricians (2012) / # Needed	Estimated Current Shortfall	# Geriatricians we need to train between now and 2030
USA	7,086 / 17,258	10,315	23,538

Geriatricians in USA

Geriatrician per 10,000
elderly population

0 (n = 1,937)
0.01 - 1.07 (n = 440)
> 1.07 (n = 764)

In addition to shortage of geriatricians, of the 2.56 million registered nurses, **less than 1%**, are certified gerontological nurses, and of the 111,000 advanced practice nurses, only 3,500 or 3%.⁹

FAMILY CAREGIVERS in USA

Family caregivers nationally— all 42.1 million of them—provided more than 40.3 billion hours of unpaid care in 2009. The estimated economic value of US family caregivers' unpaid contributions in 2009 was approximately \$450 billion. Providing support and training opportunities to family caregivers is essential, especially during a time when nationally, 46% of family caregivers performed medical/nursing tasks for care recipients with multiple chronic physical and cognitive conditions. Family caregivers must be valued partners with health care professionals, with health providers identifying family caregivers, assessing their needs, and offering training and support.

Nationally in 2010, the family caregiver ratio was **7.2** potential caregivers aged 45-64 for every person in the high-risk years of 80-plus. In 2030, the ratio is projected to decline sharply to **4.1 to 1**; and it is expected to fall to **2.9 to 1** in 2050.¹²

OLDER AMERICANS ACT FAMILY CAREGIVER SUPPORT PROGRAMS [13]

Total FY2014 National Family Caregiver Support Program

Funding Nationally: **\$144,130,140**

Total FY2014 Native American Family Caregiver Support

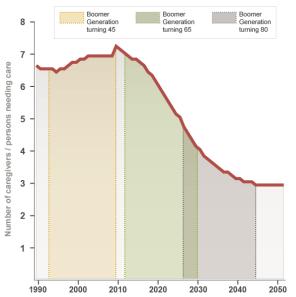
Funding Nationally: \$6,038,882

or

\$3.56 per caregiver in USA



National Family Caregiver Support Ratio



Source: AARP Public Policy Institute, The Aging of the Baby Boom and the Growing Care Gap: A Look at Future Declines in the Availability of Family Caregivers

The positions of the Eldercare Workforce Alliance reflect a consensus of 75 percent or more of its members. Statements reflect the consensus of the Alliance and do not necessarily represent the position of individual Alliance member organizations.

- [1] American Geriatrics Society, Current and Projected Geriatrician Shortfall, http://www.americangeriatrics.org/files/documents/Adv_Resources/GeriShortageCurrentNumbers.pdf
- [2] PHI The PHI State Data Center, http://phinational.org/policy/states/
- [3] PHI, Care Gap: US Facing Shortage of Direct Care Workers, October 2012, http://phinational.org/charts/care-gap-us-facing-shortage-direct-care-workers
- [4] PHI, FACTS 5: America's Direct-Care Workforce, February 2014, http://phinational.org/sites/phinational.org/files/phi-facts-3.pdf
- [5] U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment Projections Program, 2012-2022 National Employment Matrix, http://www.bls.gov/emp/ep_table_103.htm
- [6] Peterson LE, Bazemore A, Bragg EJ, Xierali IM, and Warshaw, GA. Rural/Urban Geographic Distribution of the Geriatric Work Force in the United States. Journal of the American Geriatrics Society 2011;59:699-703.
- 7] U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration, Data Warehouse, January 2014.
- [8] American Geriatrics Society, Current Geriatrician Shortfall and Projected Future Need for Geriatricians. http://www.americangeriatrics.org/files/documents/Adv-Resources/GeriShortageProjected.pdf
- [9] The John A. Hartford Foundation, Centers for Geriatric Nursing Excellence Recruit Faculty and Students Needed to Enhance the Care of Older Adults. http://www.jhartfound.org/ images/uploads/resources/academicnursing.pdf
- [10] AARP, Valuing the Invaluable: 2011 Update, The Growing Contributions and Costs of Family Caregiving, June 2011, http://www.aarp.org/relationships/caregiving/info-07-2011/valuing-the-invaluable.html
- [11] AARP and United Hospital Fund, Home Alone: Family Caregivers Providing Complex Chronic Care, October 2012, http://www.aarp.org/homefamily/caregiving/info-10-2012/home-alone-family-caregivers-providing-complex-chronic-care.html
- [12] AARP Public Policy Institute, The Aging of the Baby Boom and the Growing Care Gap: A Look at Future Declines in the Availability of Family Caregivers, August 2013, http://www.aarp.org/content/dam/aarp/research/public_policy_institute/ltc/2013/baby-boom-and-the-growing-care-gap-insight-AARP-ppi-ltc.pdf
- [13] Administration on Aging, "Funding Allocations to States and Tribal Organizations." December 2013, http://www.aoa.gov/AoARoot/AoA Programs/OAA/Aging Network/State Allocations/index.aspx