Building national capacity to support community living

Addressing the Shortage: The Current State of the Direct Care Workforce

Housekeeping

- All participants have cameras turned off and are muted.
- ASL translation is being provided on this webinar.
- CART is available through the Zoom captions feature.
- A brief Questions and Answers session will be held towards the end of the webinar. Please use the Q&A feature to ask any questions to panelists.
- Please reach out to conference@ncoa.org should you have any technical issues during the webinar.
- The webinar will be recorded, and a copy of the slides will be available after the webinar.

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Speakers

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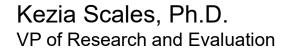
Panelists

Stephanie Gibbs, J.D. Director of DCW at NCOA

The Direct Care Workers (DCW) Strategies Center provides technical assistance and facilitates collaboration across service systems to improve recruitment, retention, and training of direct care professionals



The National Alliance for Caregiving (NAC) is dedicated to improving quality of life for friend and family caregivers and those in their care, focusing on research, policy analysis, programs, technical assistance, and advocacy.



PHI works to ensure quality care for older adults and people with disabilities by creating quality jobs for direct care workers, bringing a 360-degree perspective through policy, advocacy, research, evaluation and workforce innovations.









ADDRESSING THE DIRECT CARE WORKFORCE SHORTAGE

April 2024

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Agenda

- I. Bipartisan Policy Center (BPC) Overview
- II. Direct Care Workforce Shortage
- III. Reform Opportunities
- IV. Panel Discussion







I. BPC Overview

BPC Overview

Founded in 2007 by Former Senate Majority Leaders Howard Baker, Tom Daschle, Bob Dole, and George Mitchell



- Washington, DC-based think tank actively fostering bipartisanship
- Program areas include: Business, Campus Free Expression, Child Welfare, Democracy, Digital Democracy, Early Childhood, Economy, Elections, Energy, Health, Higher Education, Housing, Immigration, Infrastructure, and Technology

Health Program Overview

Health Program Leaders:

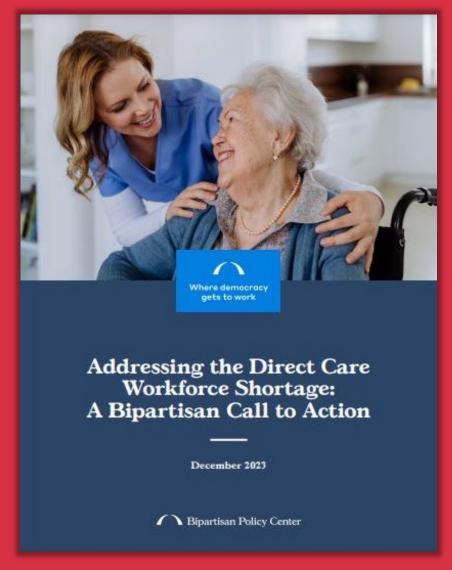
- Former Senate Majority Leaders Tom Daschle (D-SD) and Bill Frist (R-TN)
- Working with Republicans and Democrats to Craft Viable Policy Solutions:
 - Convening federal policymakers, stakeholders, and policy experts across the industry and across the aisle to develop bipartisan, federal policy solutions to America's health care challenges
 - Aiming to achieve a high-value, equitable, accessible system of care for all

Making an Impact:

 Coordinating with BPC Action, our 501(c)4 partner organization that disseminates BPC's work on the Hill

II. Direct CareWorkforceShortage

Check out BPC's report!



Available at: https://bipartisanpolicy.org/report/addressing-the-direct-care-workforce-shortage/.

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Direct Care Professionals: Roles and Settings

- While definitions vary, direct care professionals include individuals who assist older adults and individuals with disabilities with essential daily tasks and activities.
 - Work across long-term care settings, including in private homes, community based residential care settings (e.g., assisted living communities), skilled nursing homes, and hospitals
 - Training requirements depend on the occupation and state regulations.
 - Large "gray-market" of home care workers hired directly by individuals or households using private funds
- Focus of BPC's report: personal care aides, home health aides, direct support professionals, certified nursing assistants, psychiatric aides, and unpaid caregivers







Overview of the Direct Care Workforce Shortage

- Long-standing shortage of direct care professionals in the U.S
 - Rising demand from increasing number of older adults and longevity
 - The COVID-19 pandemic highlighted the essential contributions, exacerbated persistent challenges
- Workforce has grown from 3 million to 4.6 million between 2009 and 2019, but experts anticipate significant workforce gaps¹
 - No national estimate of the workforce shortage due to data limitations
 - Demand is likely somewhat greater in rural versus urban counties
 - Increasing demand in home and community-based settings







^{1.} Campbell, S., A.D. Drake, R. Espinoza, & K. Scales. (2021). Caring for the Future: The Power and Potential of America's Direct Care Workforce. Bronx, NY: PHI. Available at: https://www.phinational.org/caringforthefuture/.

Impacts of the Direct Care Workforce Shortage

- These shortages strain the health care system and harm care access, quality, and costs.
 - In 2021, 656,000 individuals were on waiting lists for Medicaid HCBS nationwide, and some research suggests that the long waiting lists might be partially attributable to the shortage of direct care professionals.²
 - Contributes to providers not being able to accept referred patients and, in some cases, closing
 - Limits access to LTSS, which have potential to reduce avoidable hospitalizations and costs



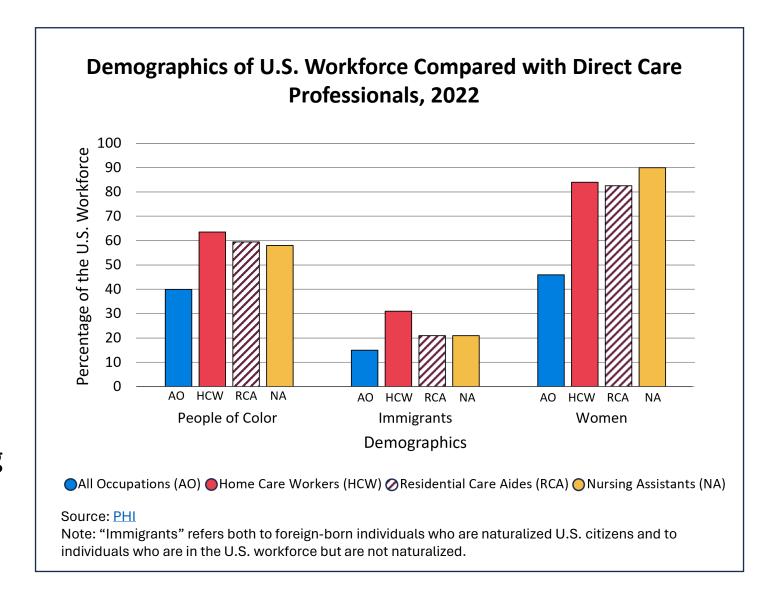


^{2.} Alice Burns, Molly O'Malley Watts, and Meghana Ammula, "A Look at Waiting Lists for Home and Community-Based Services from 2016 to 2023," KFF, November 28, 2022. Available at: https://www.kff.org/medicaid/issue-brief/a-look-at-waiting-lists-for-home-and-community-based-services-from-2016-to-2023/.

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Equity Considerations: A Robust Workforce

- Compared with the entire civilian U.S. workforce, direct care professionals are predominantly or disproportionately people of color, immigrants, and women.
- Addressing challenges is crucial to promoting gender and racial equity.



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Key Challenges Contributing to the Shortage

Insufficient data limits policymakers' ability to understand and address the shortage

Inadequate support for direct care professionals reduces retention



Untargeted workforce programs reduce the number of new workers







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Inadequate Support for Direct Care Professionals

- Limited compensation
 - Low, stagnant wages
 - Inadequate benefits
- Inconsistent training and career advancement opportunities
 - Increasing need for training to provide culturally competent care
- Persistent devaluing of direct care work

Reforms should bolster support for direct care professionals to improve retention, ensure access, and promote gender and racial equity.







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Untargeted Workforce Programs

- Limited domestic workforce programs, as many predominantly target more medicalized or credentialed professions
- **Insufficient advertising** of job opportunities, training programs

Reforms should remove barriers to direct care professional recruitment to meet the escalating demand.







Insufficient Data

- Lack of detailed, comparable federal and state data on workforce
- No federal data on unpaid family caregivers or the gray market
- Available data often not disaggregated by direct care profession

Reforms should improve data collection and reporting on the direct care workforce to better measure the effects of policy reforms.







Current Policy Landscape

Congressional movement:

- Recently held key committee hearings on the shortage
- Introduced legislation to enhance flexibilities for training and competency requirements, strengthen the home-based workforce, and improve data collection

Administrative initiatives:

- Executive Order: Increasing Access to High-quality Care and Supporting Caregivers
- Ensuring Access to Medicaid Services Final Rule (CMS-2442-F)







III. Reform Opportunities

Create Sustainable, Supportive Environments

- Ensure appropriate, competitive compensation
 - Leverage **states' innovation to increase compensation** (*e.g.*, wage passthroughs; wage floor increases; raises tied to workforce development and training; one-time wage increase; value-based reimbursements)
 - Ensure **adequate Medicaid provider reimbursement rates** (*e.g.*, market comparisons, increased transparency)
- Develop provider training and certificate programs
 - Consider program design options (e.g., available in multiple languages; self-directed; flexible schedule/delivery modes; financial incentives)
 - Opportunity to learn from states' implementation of American Rescue Plan Act investments
 - Ensure a balance between the benefits of credentials and entry barriers







Increase the Number of New Workers

- Strengthen recruitment and training programs for direct care professionals
 - Grow and enhance the nation's registered apprenticeship programs
 - Strengthen workforce development programs under the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act and the Carl D. Perkins Career and Technical Education Act
- Invest in initiatives, such as marketing campaigns, to raise awareness of direct care occupations
- Establish partnerships with community-based organizations such as high schools and community colleges







Improve Data on Workforce Characteristics

- Enhance data collection and reporting on the direct care workforce
 - Establish standardized workforce metrics across states and care settings
 - Capture the volume, stability, compensation, and profile of the direct care workforce
 - Disaggregate data by occupation
- Implement strategies to better estimate the "gray market" and number of unpaid caregivers







Thank you!

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Panel Discussion

