

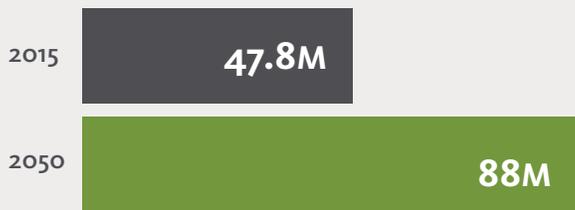
# National Workforce Crisis facing Long-Term Services and Supports

The United States is experiencing a significant shortage of, and a growing demand for, qualified workers who are capable of managing, supervising, and providing high-quality services and supports for older adults.

*Several trends are fueling this national workforce crisis*

## A Rapidly Growing Older Population

The population of adults age 65 and older will increase from 47.8 million in 2015 to 88 million in 2050.



## A Growing Need for Assistance



The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services estimates that nearly **70% of people who reach the age of 65** will ultimately need some form of long-term services and supports (LTSS).

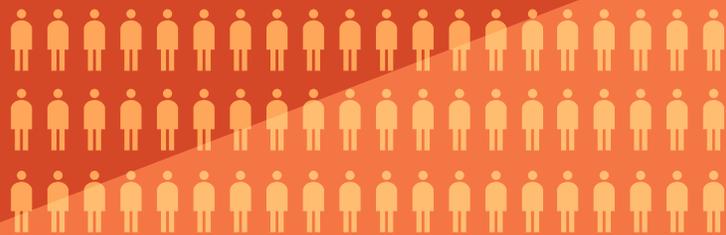


By 2035, the number of older households with a disability **will increase by 76% to reach 31.2M**

- 17M OLDER HOUSEHOLD WITH MOBILITY DISABILITY
- 12M SELF-CARE DISABILITY
- 27M ACTIVITY DISABILITY

## A Growing Need for Workers

The nation will need **2.5 million** LTSS workers by 2030 to keep up with the growth of America's aging population.



The projected percentage increase in the number of positions employed in long-term care between 2010 and 2030 are the following:



## What Does an Unstable Workforce Mean for Providers?

**1. High provider costs.** It's expensive to continuously recruit and train new workers and to use temporary, contract staff.



**2. Concerns about access and quality.** A shortage of workers means that consumers have more problems accessing services. Worker shortages can also compromise quality of care and quality of life for LTSS consumers.



**3. Poor working conditions.** Staff shortages often cause hardships for workers who remain on the job. These hardships include extreme workloads for both nurses and direct care worker staff, inadequate supervision, lost time as new workers learn their jobs, and high accident and injury rates. More workers are currently leaving the LTSS sector than are entering it.

## Shortage of Workers Trained in Geriatrics

**1 : 4,254**

By 2030 the projected need for geriatric physicians is 36,000 but the projected number is 7,750 or one geriatric physician for every 4,254 older Americans.

**1 : 20,195**

By 2030 the projected number of geriatric psychiatrists is 1,659 or one for every 20,195 older Americans.



4% of social workers and less than 1% of physician assistants identify themselves as specializing in geriatrics.

**< 1%**

Less than 1% of RNs and pharmacists are certified in geriatrics • Less than 1% of practicing physical therapists are certified as geriatric clinical specialists.

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