

Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Program

Academic Year 2015-2016

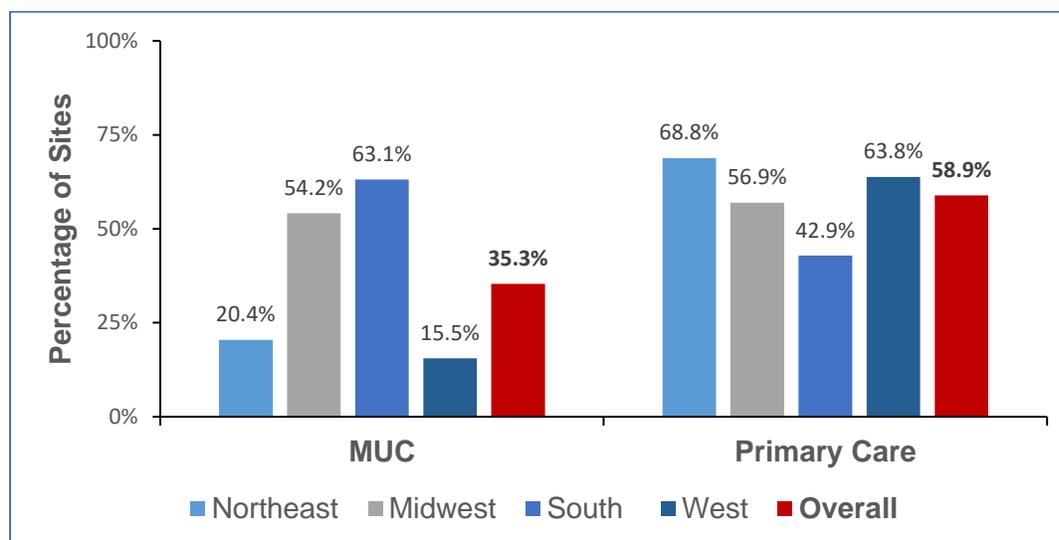
The Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Program supports several endeavors to enhance geriatrics education and training across the health professions, with an emphasis on integrating geriatrics and primary care. Below is a descriptive summary of the characteristics and accomplishments of the grantees and individual trainees that received program support during Academic Year 2015-2016.

Program Characteristics

Program Region ²	Grantees	Number of Trainees	Trainee Characteristics				Graduates/Program Completers
			Underrepresented Minority (URM)		Disadvantaged		
Northeast	12	9,258	928	10.0%	253	2.7%	3,263
Midwest	8	5,255	556	10.6%	718	13.7%	5,221
South	11	2,046	374	18.3%	767	37.5%	1,774
West	13	1,892	195	10.3%	320	16.9%	1,566
Overall	44	18,451	2,053	11.1%	2,058	11.2%	11,824

Note: Program regions are based on U.S. Census Bureau definition.

Clinical Training Settings



Note: A Medically Underserved Community (MUC) is a geographic location or population of individuals that is eligible for designation by a state and/or the federal government as a health professions shortage area, medically underserved area, and/or medically underserved population. Training settings are not mutually exclusive.

² U.S. Census Bureau regions **Northeast**: Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont. **Midwest**: Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, Wisconsin. **South**: Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, Oklahoma, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, West Virginia. **West**: Alaska, Arizona, California, Colorado, Hawaii, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Oregon, Utah, Washington and Wyoming. Source: [Geographic Terms and Concepts - Census Divisions and Census Regions](#)

Geriatric
Workforce
Enhancement
Program
(GWEP)

For more
information,
visit the
website:
bhw.hrsa.gov

Geriatrics Workforce Enhancement Program

Geriatric Workforce Enhancement Program (GWEP)

- Over 45 professions and disciplines were trained through GWEP including health professions students, residents, fellows, and practicing professionals. Nearly one in five GWEP trainees were medical students, a third of whom were from the Midwest region.
- Individuals trained included (but were not limited to) those enrolled in fellowships in: Geriatrics, Internal Medicine, Family Medicine, Obstetrics and Gynecology, Palliative Care, Physical Medicine and Rehabilitation, Psychiatry, Geriatric Psychiatry, and General Dentistry; certificates in Community Health Worker, Certified Nursing Assistant, and Pharmacy Aides; Nurse Practitioners specializing in acute care adult gerontology, adult gerontology, family, palliative care, nurse administration, nurse educators, and nursing informatics.
- Overall approximately 11 percent of trainees were from disadvantaged backgrounds or were under-represented minorities in the health professions, the majority from Midwest and West regions.
- GWEP partnered with 365 health care delivery sites (e.g., hospitals, long-term care facilities, and academic institutions) to provide trainees with clinical training experiences in geriatrics, overall nearly 60 percent were in primary care settings.
- Over 104,000 faculty and practicing professionals participated in nearly 1,200 unique continuing education courses offered by GWEP grantees.
- In particular, GWEP grantees had over a third of continuing education courses which were specifically focused on Alzheimer's disease and related dementia.
- Nearly 1,350 courses and training activities were developed, enhanced, and implemented during the academic year, providing training on emerging topics in geriatrics reaching more than 57,500 individuals, 22 percent of whom were either patients, families or lay caregivers.
- The majority of GWEP graduates received training in medically underserved communities (96 percent) and primary care settings (83 percent).
- Upon completion of their training, the majority of students who graduated (75 percent) intended to pursue further training or enter practice in medically underserved communities.