

Informational Presentation:

***Why is it important for the
FAMU Board of Trustees to Consider
a Public / Private Collaboration to
Establish a College of Medicine?***

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Purpose

To provide an in depth overview for the FAMU BOT regarding the need to consider the establishment of a new public/private partnership to create a new Osteopathic medical school at FAMU.

Why is it important for the FAMU BOT to Consider the VCOM @ FAMU Public / Private College of Medicine Opportunity?

The current PERFORMANCE METRIC Chosen by the Florida A & M University Board of Trustees involves increasing “The Percent of R & D Expenditures Funded from External Sources.”

This metric reports the amount of research & development expenditures funded from federal, private industry and other (non-state and non-institutional) sources.

NATIONAL INSTITUTES OF HEALTH

National Institute on Minority Health and Health Disparities FY 2016

Source of Funding

**FY 2014 Actual
Appropriation**

\$268,322 M

FY 2015 Enacted

\$269,154 M

FY 2016 President's Budget

\$281,549 M

Current Physician Workforce – A Snapshot

- *Recent Studies and Reports on Physician Shortages in the US, October 2012, Center for Workforce Studies, Association of American Medical Colleges*
- *Supply/Demand Workforce Gap Analysis on Health-Related Programs as Part of the Environmental Scan of the Board of Governors Health Initiatives Committee, May 18, 2015*
- *The Future of Health Care in Florida: An Environmental Scan, September 2015, Conducted by the State University System of Florida Board of Governors*

- ***Recent Studies and Reports on Physician Shortages in the US (October 2012) Center for Workforce Studies, Association of American Medical Colleges***
 - **In 2007 the Florida Legislature directed the Florida Department of Health to undertake a comprehensive evaluation of Florida's physician workforce and its impact on accessing quality care in the state.**
 - **One of the report's recommendations for offsetting the physician shortage is to pursue a policy of creating and expanding medical residency positions in Florida.**
 - **They also note that the physician workforce in Florida is predominantly white (66.57%) and male (77%) which is not representative of the population.**
 - **An earlier 2005 report by the Board of Governors of the State University System of Florida, notes, "though data sources are conflicting on the exact number of physicians that will be needed, all agree demand outstrips production."**

- ***Recent Studies and Reports on Physician Shortages in the US (October 2012) Center for Workforce Studies, Association of American Medical Colleges - continued***
 - **A quarter of Florida's practicing physicians are over 65 and only 10% are under 35.**
 - **Florida's population is projected to increase 60% by 2030 and the aged population is projected to grow by 124% in the same span which will dramatically increase demand for physician services.**
 - **In 2006, the Florida Board of Governors approved the establishment of two new medical schools, University of Central Florida (UCF) and Florida International University (FIU). Both schools opened for their inaugural classes in the fall of 2009 with 41 and 43 students respectively.**

- ***Supply/Demand Workforce Gap Analysis on Health-Related Programs as Part of the Environmental Scan of the Board of Governors Health Initiatives Committee, May 18, 2015***
 - **Supply**
 - **Florida projects 1,934 annual openings for Physicians from 2014 to 2022.**
 - **Florida produced 975 new Medical School graduates in 2012-2013.**
 - **Thirty-four percent of the past five years of Medical School graduates were found employed in Florida within a year of graduation (likely employed and training as Medical Residents).**
 - **Florida issued 4,119 new Medical Doctor licenses and 608 new Osteopathic Physician licenses in 2014 (includes licenses issued to Florida graduates and in-migration); 2,127 with an in-state active Medical Doctor license and 415 with an in-state Osteopathic Physician license remain in Florida the following year.**
 - **Demand**
 - **Demand for the occupation is estimated by the projected number of average openings for each year of an eight year period (2014-2022)**

- ***The Future of Health Care in Florida: An Environmental Scan, September 2015, Conducted by the Florida Board of Governors***
 - **The problem: Why Does Florida Need to Be Concerned about Its Health Care Future?**
 - The future of health care is changing.
 - Unlike many states, Florida's population is projected to continue to grow—to approximately 24 million by the year 2030.
 - Those over 65 account for less than 10% of new Florida residents arriving in the last several years. In fact, more than 2/5s of them were under age 25, with different – but equally as important – needs for health care.
 - Another recent trend shows that more people about a decade away from retirement are moving to Florida.
 - Florida's population is also very diverse and health care needs and delivery to these groups can require specialized understanding and education.
 - The health care industry has a huge impact on Florida's economy. In 2014, Florida's health care industry was estimated to account for a little under one million jobs (881,330 jobs) counting ambulatory health care services, hospitals, and nursing and residential care facilities.
 - Health Care industry occupations are projected to account for 23% of the growth in the state over the next 8 years—with an estimated 200,000 new jobs. In 2014, new wages for Florida's health care industry totaled \$50 billion.

- ***The Future of Health Care in Florida: An Environmental Scan, September 2015, Conducted by the Florida Board of Governors***
 - **How Can Florida's State Universities Help?**
 - To better align higher education's health programs with Florida's changing demographic, geographic, and environmental factors, the Board of Governors created the Health Initiatives Committee.
 - During 2014-2015, the Board of Governors Health Initiatives Committee undertook an environmental scan to assess the status of health care in Florida – and to proactively prepare the 12 state universities to better meet the future needs of Floridians regarding health care.
 - The results of the 2014-15 Environmental Scan identified key take aways regarding health education, health care delivery and health related research.
 - If Florida is to effectively respond to the future health needs of an estimated 24 million persons by 2030, its state universities need to align bachelor's and graduate degree production with the projected needs of the health care workforce given pending changes in population and practice.

- ***The Future of Health Care in Florida: An Environmental Scan, September 2015, Conducted by the Florida Board of Governors***
 - **Are we Producing Enough of the Health Care Professionals that Florida Will Need in the Future?**
 - To answer this question, the Board of Governors undertook a “gap analysis” of Florida’s future workforce needs in health care, which examined “demand” by occupations and “supply” by education program. This gap analysis used accepted forecast methodology for labor, including adjustment factors by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics that takes into account expected occupational change and retirements, total annual openings that includes new job growth and job replacements due to retirements of separations from the labor force.
 - Among the 21 occupational groups presented in the (Gap Analysis) report, Florida will definitely face a shortage of nurses and physicians. Regarding physicians, this bottleneck to meeting the demand in Florida is most likely based upon a lack of available residences, which is required and critical part of any physician’s training.

- ***The Future of Health Care in Florida: An Environmental Scan, September 2015, Conducted by the Florida Board of Governors***
 - **Research in Health: What Do We Need to Know for Florida's Future?**
 - While State University System's health-related research is a vast enterprise with great strengths, it has the potential to become even stronger. The "Three F's" – Funding, Faculty and Facilities – present both challenges and opportunities.
 - A Survey of the 12 State Universities revealed the following:
- Funding for research is becoming increasingly competitive.
- The SUS clearly has stellar faculty working in health-related areas. But more must be done to recruit faculty where they are most needed – and to retain the best faculty.
- Although the SUS has some state-of-the-art facilities, universities have pressing needs for new and updated facilities in critical research areas.
- Universities collaborate on health research – and are seeking new ways to do even more.
- Florida's State University System is currently exploring ways to build a shared computing system that allows researchers to easily collaborate, store enormous quantities of data securely and be more competitive for federal grants.
- This data infrastructure would allow Florida to be a destination for clinical research, comparative effectiveness research, and implementation science.

- ***The Future of Health Care in Florida: An Environmental Scan, September 2015, Conducted by the Florida Board of Governors***
 - **An Environmental Scan conducted by the Florida Board of Governors**
 - Florida's universities are also exploring ways to promote technology transfer of the results of their research.
 - The challenge most often articulated was the absence of seed capital and proof-of-concept funds for prototypes and pre-clinical drug developments.
 - Florida's universities identified over 25 research areas in health which were unaddressed or not adequately addressed, including neuroscience, disease prevention/healthy lifestyles, **health disparities among minorities**, obesity, geriatrics, early and middle childhood education, mental and behavioral health, autism, and genomic and personalized medicine.

- **How is Health Care Delivery Changing?**
 - **New trends, such as telemedicine and genomics, hold the promise of reaching more of the population, no matter where they live, and better attending to their needs.**
 - **A review of the literature on emerging and evolving health care and a survey of Florida's state university Colleges of Medicine and Colleges of Health suggest that there are at least five key trends:**
 - 1. An increase in collaborative models of practice that require a patient-centered, team based approach**
 - 2. A change in training settings from traditional hospital-based to community settings;**
 - 3. A greater employment of physicians in practices owned or managed by hospitals or other organizations;**
 - 4. An expanded role for Advanced Registered Nurse Practitioners, Physicians' Assistants, and other health care delivery personnel other than physicians; and**
 - 5. The emergence of personalized medicine and genomics.**

- **How is Health Care Delivery Changing?**
 - **Advances in technology, the complexity and prevalence of chronic disease management, and the complicated health care reimbursement process have all led to the need for a more systematic approach to the provision of health care.**
 - **More and more physicians are employed in practices owned and/or managed by hospitals, managed care organizations, or some other entity.**
 - **An emerging emphasis on outcome-based reimbursement, on chronic disease management, and on a medical model that focuses on prediction and prevention, rather than “repairing” patients, is becoming evident.**
 - **For the universities, these trends manifest themselves in terms of greater use of Electronic Health Records, the use of telemedicine, increasing opportunities for inter-professional/interdisciplinary training and care, new faculty practice plan development, and the expansion of primary and specialty care services.**

- **The Future of Health Care in Florida**

- When asked to describe the greatest areas of health care needs, the **#1 area most cited by Florida's universities was access to care.**
- Other needs included **preventive and acute health care services to the underserved**, mental health care/substance abuse services, primary and specialty care physicians, and population health.
- Barriers to delivery of health care most frequently cited by Florida's universities include lack of adequate numbers of clinical faculty, increased workload requirements, Graduate Medical Education funding, and the availability of preceptors for health care programs.
- Critical health care delivery areas that Florida's universities are unable to adequately address include mental health, **access to affordable health care and physician shortages**, lack of residency programs, and care for the elderly.

- **What Emerging and Evolving Trends Will Be Important in the Future of Health Care in Florida?**
 - As part of its environmental scan, the Health Initiatives Committee and Advisory Group considered emerging and evolving health occupations that will require new skills and competencies in the health care workforce.
- **An Environmental Scan conducted by the State University System of Florida, Board of Governors**
 - Florida will also **need graduates prepared for the practice of personalized medicine**, in subjects like Genetics, Pharmacogenetics, and Bioinformatics.
 - Pharmacogenetics may also be an emerging area where student and workforce demand will grow as new technologies are developed.

- **Where Do We Go from Here?**

- In Health Care Education, the State University System needs to focus on high-demand occupational areas that are clearly demonstrating a future shortage, especially physicians and nurses.
- One of the best strategies for doing so is for Florida to establish a competitive program for universities to expand or grow new programs in these occupational areas.
- Regarding Health Care Education, **funding is needed for State University System programs to provide cutting edge educators, facilities, and equipment**; and to address the longstanding shortage of medical residency programs and slots in Florida.
- In Health-Related Research, the State University System has some stellar faculty, facilities, and research agendas.
- More needs to be done, however, to provide the infrastructure for the universities to add value by **ramping up collaboration amongst themselves and with other research entities**.

- **Where Do We Go from Here? (Continued)**
 - Such **collaboration is a key mechanism for the State University System to effectively compete for major federal funding opportunities.**
 - Here, a highly effective strategy has been the Centers of Excellence program, a competitive endeavor to create world-class research centers with one-time, non-recurring dollars.
 - Since its inception in the early 1990s, the 11 State University System Centers of Excellence have returned \$523 million on an initial Florida investment of \$78.4 million.
 - **An expanded investment in faculty, facilities, and state-of-the-art equipment would enable Florida to keep abreast of advances being made in the U.S. and internationally.**
 - The Centers of Excellence model would assist in making decisions about which investments should be prioritized..

- **Where Do We Go from Here? (continued)**

- In Health Care Delivery, Florida's expanding population will result in the need for state universities to provide even more health care to patients-- beyond the 3 million patient visits they already are providing.
- **More faculty are needed, along with new and improved facilities, and state-of-the-art equipment.**
- Community-based programs, preventive medicine, telemedicine, pharmacogenetics and other emerging trends in health care delivery can **help Florida better address the unique health care needs of underserved and rural segments of its diverse population.**
- It is imperative that the state universities are enabled to provide solutions to the challenges ahead so that all Floridians have the health care they need and deserve.

Questions?