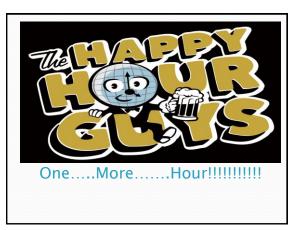
Professional Advancement Models for Advanced Providers: Has the Time Come for National Implementation?



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Career Ladders: Fixing Something Not Broken?

- NPs and PAs already practice at the "highest level".
- An agenda to advance more education into already overloaded programs?
- Is it all about money?
- Are we "nursifying" the Advanced Providers?

Considerations for the skeptics



Foundations of a Career Ladder

- Emerged during 1960's as part of the Johnson Administration's "war on poverty".
- No dead end careers via education.
- Community Colleges are a direct result of this concept.
- "Ladder" metaphor steps, non-repetitive, new knowledge.
- Professional Advancement Models (PAMs) emerged for clinicians in the late 1960's experientially grounded.

Foundations of a Career Ladder in the Health Professions

- Multi-entry career ladders—"designed in heaven".
- These have evolved into well articulated ladders in practice and education---
- Adopted by Magnet (ANCC) program.
- What remains——how much clinical practice prior to an advanced degree?
- How much education to practice?

What's the evidence for the career ladder in Advanced Practice?

- Advanced Providers are more highly educated in the 21st Century.
- Advanced Providers are recruited to care for critically ill patients in more complex health systems.
- Advanced Providers are visionaries for and leaders of clinical programs.
- We contribute to research/publication efforts and hold positions on interdisciplinary oversight committees.

Evidence for Advanced Provider Career Ladders

- All of these facts.....lend themselves to new, research focused on effectiveness and satisfaction associated with the role of Advanced Providers .
- Recent data on role dissatisfiers for this critical group of providers.
- Attempts also to "quantify" what we do.
- Discovery in terms of what motivates us, as a group, to stay in positions.

The Evidence: How we feel about our roles

- Newest "trend" in qualitative and quantitative outcomes research focusing on Advanced providers.
- Much of the earlier research is not authored by us! We are not involved in large, systematic attempts to define, quantify and document these aspects our practice!

NP Satisfaction: National Perspective

- > 254 NPs at AANP Conference-convenience
- Purpose: Examine differences in NP job satisfaction based on their intent to leave current positions, the nursing profession, and the NP role as a direct care provider; and to describe the relationship between job satisfaction and anticipated turnover.

(DeMilt et al, 2010)

National NP Perspective: Conclusions

- Satisfied with benefits, challenge, and autonomy.
- Minimally satisfied with professional growth, intrapractice partnership, and collegiality.
- 27% percent of NPs indicated intent to leave current positions.
- ▶ 5% intend to leave NP role!
- Higher job satisfaction scores were significantly related to intent not to leave current positions.
- There was a significant negative relationship between job satisfaction and anticipated turnover.

PA satisfaction in a large HMO

- > Survey of 5,000 PAs via questionnaire.
- Focused on aspects of job: workload, respect, advancement options, pace of work.
- 88% response rate!
- Least satisfied: Workload, opportunities for advancement and control of pace of work.
- Most satisfied: Responsibilities, job security, job tasks and work support.
- (Freeborn & Hooker, 1995)

AAPA	National	Survev
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- Random survey of 2,323 PAs from this registry.
- ▶ 50% response rate.
- Focus on vocational satisfiers.
- Least satisfied: Advancement opportunities, workload, inter-collegial rapport.
- Most satisfied: Support, job security.

(LaBarbera, 2004)

NP Satisfaction= Retention Further recent studies

- ▶ 1,983 APNs (VHA)=61% response rate
- Most satisfied with their benefits and least satisfied with professional growth and intrapractice collegiality.

(Faris et al, 2009)

California NP Satisfaction Study

- > 200 California NPs with active licensure
- NPs were least satisfied with not having professional opportunities such as participation in nursing research, writing/publishing, and belonging to a department/nursing committee.

(Wild et al., 2006)

"Facing t	he Fee	dback"	at l	UMMC
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- Purpose: Analyze and summarize Gallup data on NP satisfaction collected in 2009, for strategic planning.
- Focus: Job satisfaction, workplace satisfaction.
- Methods: Survey with 12 Gallup questions and 5 additional questions.
- Response: 46.4% (51) NPs.

(McComiskey, 2010)

"Facing the	· Feedback'	' at	UMMC
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Results:

- "Best aspects": Coworkers, hours/salary, opportunity for growth, collaboration, autonomy.
- "Challenging aspects": Need for education/support, communication, workload, MD collaboration, role delineation.
- Only 59% reported "praise" for doing good work.

Did you HEAR US?

Advanced Providers want to be better supported to pursue further academic/clinical initiatives, desire to be visible, respected members of the healthcare team and have meaningful work roles!



Meaningful Work

- Capitalization of our passions
 - To help others
 - To define our contribution
 - What percentage of people who are capable of achieving something actually end up doing it.
 - Making work more meaningful is a way to keep and inspire your best employees.

The PAM Process= Toward Meaningful Work

- Preserving Role Integrity
 - To remove economic and attitudinal barriers to achieving fulfillment in all aspects of our capabilities.
- Advancing the profession via education, science, evidence-based practice changes.
- Increasing satisfaction= increasing retention.
- Measurement of our impact via productivity.
- Recruitment

PAM: Considerations for the Process

- ▶ The TEAM- all of the stakeholders
- The GOALS- in part, gleaned from feedback
- ▶ The FEEDBACK- essential--
- ▶ The MODEL- can be a hybrid
- ▶ The PILOT- team agreement on timeframe
- The ANALYSIS- can we project the "curve"?
- The IMPLEMENTATION- broad publication

The PAM Elements

- Variability among programs for basic eligibility for promotion:
 - Years of clinical experience
 - Average or above average performance rating
 - · Absence of any corrective actions!
 - · Letters of recommendation
 - · Portfolios for advancement

PAM: Domains for advancement

Some variability among programs which implemented PAMs as to domains (practice, education and research).

- All implemented these competency domains:
- Clinical Practice and Outcomes:

documentation of achieved outcomes via peer review, patient driven outcome data, quality/performance improvement processes, certifications.

The PAM Elements

- Publication/Presentation/Research:
 - Incorporation of evidence-based care guidelines into practice, patient care programs, clinical settings.
 - · Actual participation in research endeavors.
 - Involvement and authorship of publications for promotion.

The PAM Elements

- Recognition, leadership and community service.
 - AP leadership (leadership skills)
 - Participation in governance of professional development for APs.
 - Leadership in professional organizations or within the community.

PAM Model Considerations

- The APP Model- (Case Medical Center, Ohio)
- The Boyer Model- University of Maryland School of Nursing.

Advanced Providers and Meaningful Work Environments

IT'S IN OUR HANDS



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