

Session CD1, March 9, 2020

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Meet Our Speakers



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Conflict of Interest

David Marc, PhD, CHDA

Has no real or apparent conflicts of interest to report.



Agenda

- Evaluate the impact of technology and data on the health information workforce
- Explore the skills required to succeed in the profession



Learning Objectives

- Analyze the types of resources available for career and workforce skill development
- Illustrate where the industry is headed and the career opportunities that exist
- Examine the attributes, experience and soft skills needed in the workforce for the industry's future



The Impact of Technology on the Workforce

- Changes in HIT careers happen rapidly in an age of technological development
- Implementation of the electronic health record (EHR) has been the largest contributor to the changes
- The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (HITECH)
 Act of 2009 was enacted as part of the American Recovery and
 Reinvestment Act (ARRA)

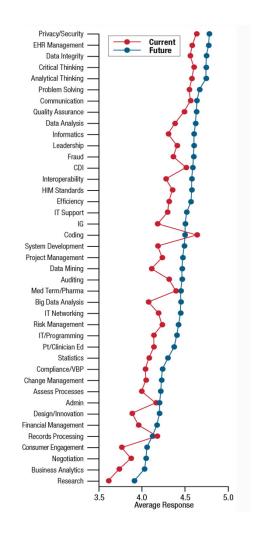


2015 workforce study defined how health information management (HIM) is shifting to meet future needs and what knowledge, skills, education, and credentials they need to be successful.

- Anticipate a lower percentage of time on diagnosis and procedural coding in the future
- Leadership, teaching, and informatics identified as tasks that will increase most significantly

Sandefer, R., Marc, D.M., Mancilla, D., & Hamada, D. (2015). Survey Predicts Future HIM Workforce Shifts: HIM Industry Estimates the Job Roles, Skills Needed in the Near Future. Journal of AHIMA, 86(7), 32-35. Available at: http://library.ahima.org/doc?oid=107697#.Ww2ucFMvwW8



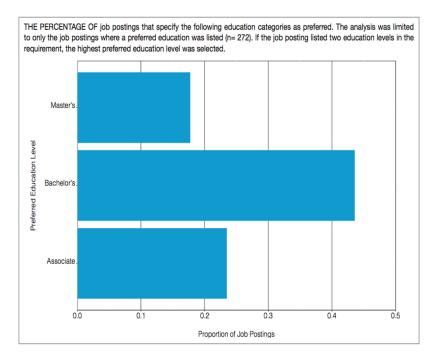


Associate: 22.5% 61

Bachelor's: 44.0% 120

Master's: 18.2% 50

 Significantly greater percentage of job postings that require a bachelor's degree (p<0.001)



Marc, David; Robertson, Janet; Gordon, Leslie; Green-Lawson, Zakevia D; Gibbs, David; Dover, Kayce; Dougherty, Michelle. "What the Data Say About HIM Professional Trends" *Journal of AHIMA* 88, no.5 (May 2017): 24-31.



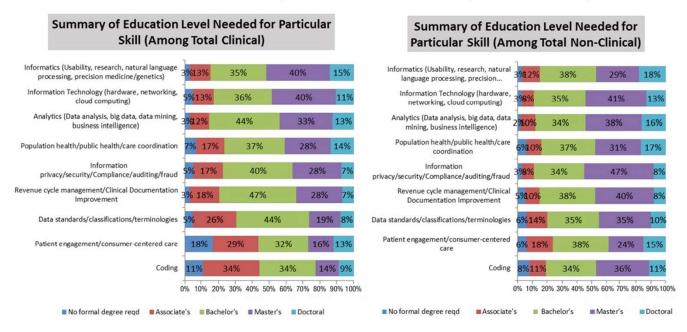
Master level jobs had a significantly greater percentage of postings related to operations and medical record administration (p<0.001)

THIS TABLE DISPLAYS the percentage of job postings that meet the criteria of the six job categories and skill levels specified in the AHIMA Career Map.

Job Category	Entry-level	Mid-level	Advanced	Master	JOB CATEGORY TOTAL
Compliance/Risk Management	0.24%	0.24%	0.72%	0.00%	1.20%
Education/Communication	0.00%	0.00%	1.92%	0.48%	2.40%
Informatics/Data Analysis	0.00%	1.92%	4.08%	0.00%	6.00%
IT/Infrastructure	0.00%	6.00%	0.24%	0.00%	6.24%
Operations Medical Records Administration	7.19%	51.80%	8.15%	8.15%	75.29%
Revenue Cycle Management Coding and Billing	0.00%	8.39%	0.48%	0.00%	8.87%
SKILL LEVEL TOTAL	7.43%	68.35%	15.59%	8.63%	100%



THE FOLLOWING QUESTION was posed to market research participants: "Next you will see 2 short lists of HIM skills and competencies that some have identified as necessary to align with their future healthcare information management needs. For each skill, please indicate the education level you feel would best prepare a hiring candidate with that particular skill."





Presented with a list of information and technology priorities, Provider and Vendor respondents were asked to indicate using a seven-point scale (1 = "not a priority"; 7 = "essential priority"), the extent to which each issue would be a priority in the coming year.

Table 4: Vendors - Mean Scores (2019)

Based on a 1 to 7 scale where 1 = "not a priority"; 7 = "essential priority"

Information and Technology Priority	Vendors
Cybersecurity, Privacy, and Security	5.38
Improving Quality Outcomes Through Health Information and Technology	5.35
Data Science/Analytics/Clinical and Business Intelligence	5.05
Clinical Informatics and Clinician Engagement	4.95
Consumer/Patient Engagement & Digital/Connected Health	4.95
Health Information Exchange, Interoperability, Data Integration and Standards	4.92
Process Improvement, Workflow, Change Management	4.73
User Experience, Usability and User-Centered Design	4.73
Healthcare App and Tech Enabling Care Delivery	4.49
Population Health Management and Public Health	4.46
Culture of Care and Care Coordination	4.32

Observation: "Cybersecurity, Privacy, and Security" and "Improving Quality

Outcomes Through Health Information and Technology" are

shared top priorities by Vendors and Providers.

Implication: The synergies emulating from a shared understanding of top

priorities can be leveraged to generate significant change on

the selected issues.



<u>Table 5</u>: Providers – Mean Scores (2019)

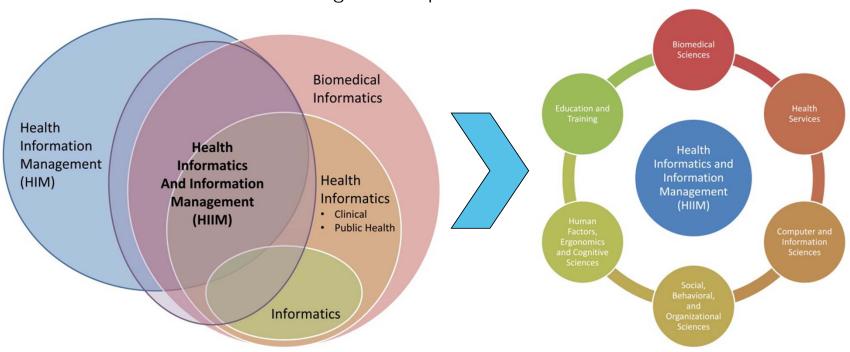
Based on a 1 to 7 scale where 1 = "not a priority"; 7 = "essential priority"

Information and Technology Priority	Hospitals	Non-Acute	Providers
Cybersecurity, Privacy, and Security	5.81	5.43	5.69
Improving Quality Outcomes Through Health Information and Tech	5.28	5.13	5.23
Clinical Informatics and Clinician Engagement	5.24	4.90	5.14
Culture of Care and Care Coordination	4.92	4.94	4.93
Process Improvement, Workflow, Change Management	5.03	4.61	4.90
User Experience, Usability and User-Centered Design	4.86	4.94	4.88
Data Science/Analytics/Clinical and Business Intelligence	4.91	4.33	4.73
Leadership, Governance, Strategic Planning	4.90	4.18	4.68
Safe Info and Tech Practices for Patient Care	4.62	4.67	4.63
HIE, Interoperability, Data Integration and Standards	4.62	4.22	4.50
Consumer/Patient Engagement & Digital/Connected Health	4.80	3.64	4.44



Convergence of Disciplines

Shared knowledge concepts between HIM and HI





Gibson, C. J., Dixon, B. E., & Abrams, K. (2015). Convergent evolution of health information management and health informatics: a perspective on the future of information professionals in health care. *Applied clinical informatics*, 6(1), 163.

Jobs Related to Informatics

EU Role(s) (English) A	US Role(s)	Definition -	Domain -	Role Type 🏯	Level -	Service Category -
Administrative Assistant in Clinical Informatics	Administrative Assistant in Clinical Informatics	Administrative assistants in clinical informatics could work in a variety of areas. An example could be supporting the informatics. Learning Newfore (ILV) and coordinating training for electronic health records implementations, including scheduling, clissroom and media management, and results reporting. Liks provide networking and continuous professional development opportunities for clinicians and other healthcare staff. They offer a variety of support, including seminars, small focused learning groups and web support. The informatics administrative assistant may also coordinate, record and organize worlding processes documentation and compile results of informatics surveys or analyses.	Informatics	Operational-Technical	Basic CC	Ancillary
Health Librarian Assistant	Assistant Health Librarian	The Library Assistant, under general supervision, performs duties requiring a good working knowledge of the policies and procedures of the hospital library and basic knowledge of related services. Duties include assisting library customers in the use of various electronic resources, conventional library materials and office equipment; setting up and maintaining serials and monograph control records and related activities; and performing a variety of duties to support effective library operations.	Informatics	Operational-Technical	Basic 🗗	Ancillary
Audit Facilitator	Audit Specialist	The Audit Specialist is responsible for assisting the Audit Officer as directed: conducts financial, operational and compliance audits for the heitherace organization. Examines the accuracy and completeness of records and procedures for internal control to safeguard organizational assets and ensures areas of the organization are in compliance with policies, procedures, regulations and laws. Reports audit findings to the Audit Officer and makes recommendations to mitigate risk. Responsible for performing routine daily takes and participates in special department project disparations.	Informatics	Operational-Technical	Intermediate 🗗	Ancillary
Clinical Bioinformatics Specialist	Bioinformaticist, Clinical	Bioinformatics Scientists conduct research using bioinformatics theory and methods in areas such as pharmaceuticals, medical technology, biotechnology, computational biology, proteomics, computer information science, biology and medical informatics. May design databases and develop algorithms for processing and analyzing genomic information, or other biological information.	Informatics	Professional	Intermediate 🗗	Ancillary
Clinical Nurse Specialist	Clinical Nurse Specialist, Informatics	The Clinical Nurse Specialist of Informatics integrates nursing science, computer science, and information science to manage and communicate data, information, and knowledge in rursing practice, the CRS-informatics has responsibility for functional leadership and day-to-day operational support of Clinical information Systems utilized in patient care areas. This position will serve as a liaison in system initiatives to all patient care disciplines and their floatienter at at relates to inclical information systems. Typically require a bachelor's degree in area of specialty and a least 3 years of experience in the field or in a related reare, requires certification as a registered rurse (RN).	Informatics	Professional	Advanced 🗗	Nursing
nformatics Analyst	Clinical Informatics Coordinator	The Clinical Informatics Coordinator is responsible for the implementation and utilization of information systems required for platient care instatives. Also may coordinate activities and reports of nursing clinical informaticists. May participate in evaluation of applications or vendors to best meet the needs of the organization. Participates in or powdes technical training, systems testing, and support to end users. Familiar with a variety of informatics concepts, practices, and procedures. Relies on extensive experience and udigment to plan and accomplish posts.	Informatics	Operational-Technical	Basic C	Ancillary
nformatics Analyst	Clinical Information/Data Analyst	Clinical data analysts work to help a research team accurately and appropriately capture and record data for scientific study and validation. These professionals ensure that experiments or protocols completed consistently and that there is weritable scientific data to back the research. They develop, design, implement and manage data tracking systems and perform statistical analysis to determine the efficiency of clinical trisls and evaluate the resulting data. They are often responsible for the integrity of data, data systems, reports, adequacy and accuracy of the clinical studies/databases.	Informatics	Operational-Technical	Intermediate 🗗	Ancillary
Official Application Specialist	Clinical Workflow Analyst	The Clinical Workflow Analyst utilizes practices, policy & procedures, and tools for analysis of manual and automated workflows. Develop guidelines, documentation, and methodologies to relate the framework to move clinical processes into the implementation phase. Uses knowledge of clinical activities, tasks and practice, deliverables and techniques for implementation prove or enhanced processes using information technology. The analyst performs regular data integrity checks, and works closely with clinicians and IT on all system implementations, upported and testing (beta development, functionality testing, movement into production environment). The Director of Medical Informatics or Medical Director of Health Informatics is responsible for ensuring	Informatics	Operational-Technical	Intermediate 🗗	Ancillary



Jobs Related to Informatics

EU Role(s) (English)	US Role(s)	Definition 🍝	Domain -	Role Type 🐣	Level -	Service Category A
Health Informatician	Health Informaticist	Health informaticists are responsible for overseeing clinical application systems and databases. The job can include duties related to all aspects of the system, from implementation and modification, to training and solving any problems that might arise with the software itself. Health informaticists are often charged with developing and creating an electronic system to document all patient medical information, commonly called an electronic medical record or electronic health record. Health informaticists can be clinical or nonclinical. Health informaticists must be expert in concepts such as business process and clinical workflows, computer science, medication administration and delivery, health information organization, clinical decision support, medical image processing, and organizational and sociological issues.	Informatics	Operational- Technical	Intermediate	Ancillary
Clinical Application Specialist	Clinical Workflow Analyst	The Clinical Workflow Analyst utilizes practices, policy & procedures, and tools for analysis of manual and automated workflows. Develops guidelines, documentation, and methodologies to create the framework to move clinical processes into the implementation phase. Uses knowledge of clinical activities, tasks and practice, deliverables and techniques for implementing new or enhanced processes using information technology. The analyst performs regular data integrity checks, and works closely with clinicians and IT on all system implementations, upgrades and testing (beta development, functionality testing, movement into production environment).	Informatics	Operational-Technical	Intermediate 🗗	Ancillary



Hard vs. Soft Skills

Hard Skills

- Databases
- Data preparation and manipulation
- Analytics
- Data visualization
- Data mining
- Data management
- Understanding of the healthcare setting

Soft Skills

- Problem solving
- Critical thinking
- Communication
- Teamwork
- Work ethic
- Attitude
- Time management



Importance of Soft Skills

- Students with stronger hard and soft skills are likely to survive and succeed professionally
- Students who succeeded in the workplace have the right attitude, personality, and behavior
- Employers tend to "recruit for attitude and train for skill"
- Students should understand the basic expectations of employers in order to present themselves accordingly
- Both faculty and students must be open and receptive to honing soft skills in order to survive and succeed in the corporate world







Tell me and I forget. Teach me and I remember. Involve me and I learn.

Benjamin Franklin



Considerations to Advance Your Career

- Credentials
- Need for advancements in education
- Trainings and conferences
- Networking opportunities

- Social media presence
- Professional associations (local and national)
- Resume building
- Transferrable skills



The Importance of Education and Training

Initiate skill advancement through:

- Formal education (Degree programs)
- Free courses (MOOCs)
- Workshops/Conferences (Local or national)
- Webinars
- Trial and error



Topics to Consider for Skill Advancement

Technology and data

Analytics/data science, software development/programming, privacy/security

Project Management

Process improvement, setting expectations/timelines, management tools

Leadership

Managing people/team, conflict resolution, strategic planning, change management

Health humanities

Holistic view of healthcare



How to Sell Yourself

LinkedIn

- Well rounded profile
- 500+ connections
- Online social presence

Networking

- Event spaces
- Professional Organizations
- Conferences



Final Remarks

- We will continue to collect massive amounts of healthcare data
- There is a need to find better ways of using that data to benefit healthcare organizations
- HIT careers are pivoting to cover this need by advancing technical skills of graduates
- You are positioned to fill the need in healthcare to advance the use of data while also advancing HIT careers



Questions

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