



Education is not a static process. It evolves with newly discovered best-practices, technology, and innovation in the classroom. As our nation’s healthcare system transforms and more services are provided outside the hospital walls, nurses must be educated for these opportunities and challenges. A life-long learning approach is required for nurses to stay current, which includes higher levels of education and continual learning beyond the academic setting. Given the great need for registered nurses (RNs), including Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs), and nurse faculty in a newly reformed healthcare system, it is crucial to maximize funding for professional nursing education and research.

Below are state-specific data that policy makers must consider as they make funding decisions to support America’s nursing workforce, nursing science, and the patients they care for. Congress must consider long-term financial planning in these areas — not doing so would place the health of our nation in jeopardy.

Arizona Nursing Education at a Glance, Fall 2015

In 2015, nursing schools in Arizona enrolled **23,491 students** in Baccalaureate and Graduate programs in nursing and produced **11,119 graduates** across program levels.¹

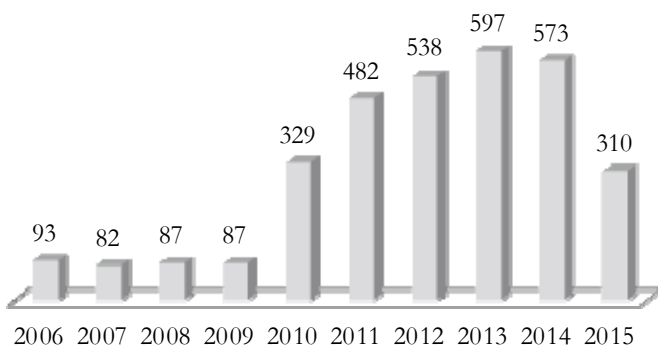
Baccalaureate and Graduate Nursing Student Diversity by Program Level¹

	Baccalaureate	Master's	PhD	DNP	All Programs
Minority*	45%	48%	39%	39%	45.6%
Men	12%	11%	10%	13%	11.6%
Total	14,891	7,429	310	861	23,491

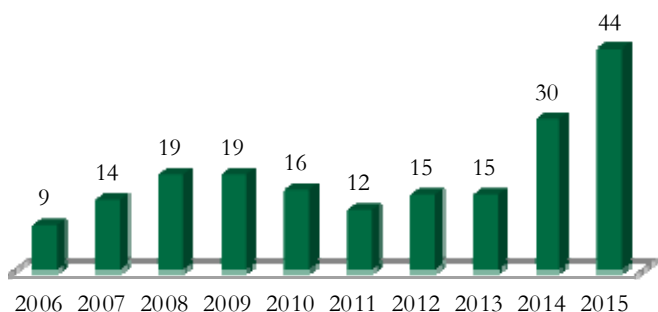
Additionally, there were **2,011** nursing students studying to become APRNs, including **1,981** Nurse Practitioners, **20** Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists, and **10** Clinical Nurse Specialists.¹

Elevating the role of nursing science for healthcare advances is more critical than ever. As the nation works to ensure adequate nursing capacity in high need areas, nurses with research-focused doctorates (PhD) will be essential to creating the evidence that will inform and support contemporary nursing practice, improvements in patient care, and reductions in health disparities.

10 Years of PhD Enrollments
Arizona

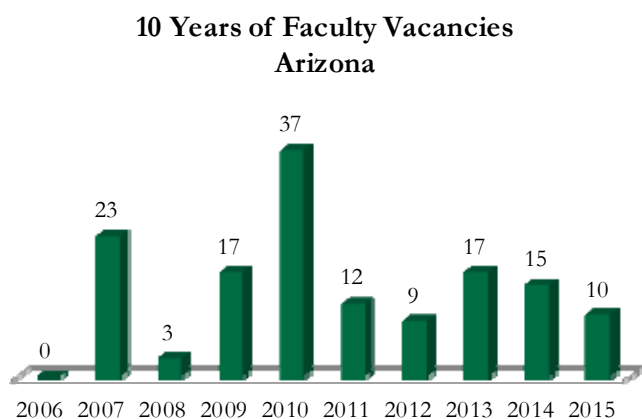


10 Years of PhD Graduates
Arizona

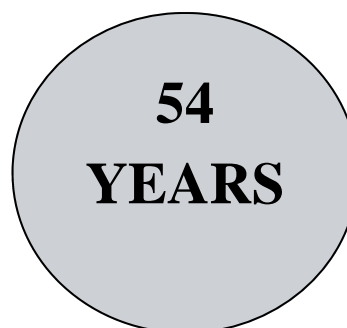


Understanding the Faculty Shortage¹

A shortage of faculty is a primary obstacle to expanding the nation's nursing workforce and meeting care demand. In 2015, AACN reported that over a thousand qualified applicants were not offered admission to doctoral (1,941) programs due to a faculty shortage as well as other resource constraints. According to AACN's Survey on *Vacant Faculty Positions for Academic Year 2015-2016*, most open faculty positions either require (58.9%) or prefer (31.8%) doctorally-prepared faculty members. ***Of the schools surveyed, approximately two-thirds report insufficient funding as one of the biggest obstacles to hiring additional faculty.*** The problem will exacerbate as many faculty reach retirement age in the next decade. According to AACN's report on *2015-2016 Salaries of Instructional and Administrative Nursing Faculty in Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Nursing*, the average ages of doctorally-prepared nurse faculty holding the ranks of professor, associate professor, and assistant professor were 62, 57, and 51 years, respectively. An increased focus and investment must be placed on educating more doctorally-prepared nurses for faculty positions.



Average Age of Arizona Nurse Faculty



7 AACN Member Schools in Arizona

(By Congressional District)



The American Association of Colleges of Nursing (AACN) represents over 760 schools of nursing offering a mix of baccalaureate, graduate, and post-graduate programs at institutions nationwide. For more information on AACN or higher nursing education, visit www.aacn.nche.edu or contact us at 202-463-6930.

Federal Nursing Funding

Facing state budget cuts and the reality of recent economic conditions, our schools and the students they educate depend on federal dollars. In particular, the Nursing Workforce Development programs authorized under Title VIII of the Public Health Service Act (42 U.S.C. 296 et seq.) and the National Institute of Nursing Research (NINR) are essential to nurse workforce stability and health care quality. The Title VIII grants are awarded to colleges and universities within each state and provide financial assistance to both nursing education programs and individual students. For over 50 years, the Title VIII programs have been instrumental in supporting the pipeline of registered nurses, advanced practice registered nurses, and nursing faculty. As one of the 27 Institutes and Centers at the National Institutes of Health, the NINR supports research that examines health and illness across the lifespan and establishes the scientific basis for quality patient care. Through grants, research training, and interdisciplinary collaborations, NINR addresses health promotion and disease prevention, quality of life, health disparities, and end-of-life care. NINR also helps train the next generation of nurse researchers, who serve as faculty in America's nursing schools.

10 Years of Funding in Arizona²

TITLE VIII



FY2006: \$2,818,225
 FY2007: \$2,266,048
 FY2008: \$2,954,283
 FY2009: \$3,168,466
 FY2010: \$2,878,879
 FY2011: \$2,020,707
 FY2012: \$2,954,788
 FY2013: \$2,530,295
 FY2014: \$2,755,129
 FY2015: \$1,949,915

NINR



FY2006: \$752,546
 FY2007: \$561,388
 FY2008: \$1,472,992
 FY2009: \$3,540,787
 FY2010: \$3,339,550
 FY2011: \$3,082,239
 FY2012: \$1,439,849
 FY2013: \$743,777
 FY2014: \$768,414
 FY2015: \$460,705

Summary of Fiscal Year 2015 NINR Grants by Arizona Congressional District

Project Title	Congressional District	Total Grant Funding
Transdisciplinary Training In Health Disparities Science (Tthds)	AZ-4	\$270,301
Inflammation And Delayed Cognitive Dysfunction After Stroke	AZ-7	\$190,404

Total Grant Funding by Congressional District
AZ-4: \$270,301
AZ-7: \$190,404

Summary of Fiscal Year 2015 Title VIII Grants by Arizona Congressional District

Program	Congressional District	Total Grant Funding
Advanced Education Nursing Traineeship	AZ-1	\$330,000
Advanced Education Nursing Traineeship	AZ-4	\$350,000
Nurse Faculty Loan Program	AZ-4	\$135,000
Advanced Education Nursing Traineeship	AZ-7	\$350,000
Nurse Anesthetist Traineeships	AZ-7	\$4,901
Nurse Faculty Loan Program	AZ-7	\$780,014

Total Grant Funding by Congressional District
AZ-1: \$330,000
AZ-4: \$485,000
AZ-7: \$1,134,915

Arizona Nursing Workforce at a Glance ^{3,4}

82,698 Licensed Registered Nurses in Arizona

3,278 individuals took the National Council Licensure Exam (NCLEX-RN) for the first time in 2015.**

87% of new nurse graduates taking the NCLEX-RN received licenses.

6,896 Advanced Practice Registered Nurses in Arizona

5,700 Nurse Practitioners treat patients across the lifespan, providing primary and acute care.

255 Certified Nurse-Midwives provide perinatal, gynecological, preventative, and primary care services.

847 Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists administer anesthesia during surgery and provide pain management services.

183 Clinical Nurse Specialists specialize in an area of nursing practice defined by a population, setting, or disease type.

Access to Primary Care in Arizona ^{5,6,7}

Access to primary care providers is critical to maintaining a healthy population and reducing the rising cost of health care.

- **Medically Underserved Areas/Populations (MUA/Ps)** are areas/populations the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) has designated as facing barriers to accessing health care. There are **47 MUA/Ps in Arizona**.
- **Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs)** are designated as having shortages of primary medical care, dental or mental health providers and may be geographic, population, or facilities (federally qualified health center). There are **160 HPSAs** that face primary care provider shortages.
- **Rural Health Clinics (RHCs)** are federally designated health clinics certified to receive special Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements. There are **21 RHCs in Arizona**.

¹ American Association of Colleges of Nursing. (2016). *2015-2016 Enrollment and Graduations in Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Nursing; 2015-2016 Salaries of Instructional and Administrative Nursing Faculty in Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Nursing and 2015 Faculty Vacancy Survey*, Washington, DC.

² U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration and National Institutes of Health. (2015). AACN compilation of Title VIII and NINR grant funding awarded in FY2015. Retrieved October 1, 2015 from <http://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov> and <https://projectreporter.nih.gov/reporter.cfm>

³ Arizona State Board of Nursing. (2016). *Daily Arizona Nursing Statistics*. Retrieved March 3, 2016 from <http://www.azbn.gov/>.

⁴ National Council of State Boards of Nursing. (2016). Number and percent of first-time passing candidates education in member board jurisdictions 1/1/2015 through 12/31/2015. Retrieved January 7, 2016 from <https://nursing.iowa.gov/sites/default/files/NCLEX%20RN%20results%20Q4%202015.pdf>

⁵ United States Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration. (2015). *Medically Underserved Areas/Populations (MUA/P) State Summary of Designated MUA/P*. Retrieved January 1, 2016 from <http://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/topics/shortageAreas.aspx>.

⁶ U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Health Resources and Services Administration. (2015). *Designated Health Professional Shortage Areas Statistics*. Retrieved January 1, 2016 from <http://datawarehouse.hrsa.gov/topics/shortageAreas.aspx>

⁷ Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services. (2015). Medicare certified rural health clinics. Retrieved on January 1, 2016 from <http://www.cms.gov/MLNProducts/downloads/rhclistbyprovidername.pdf>.

* Minority Enrollment includes African American, American Indian or Alaskan Native, Asian, Hispanic or Latino, Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander, and Two or more races.