

State Profile Tennessee

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.

Tennessee Nursing Education at a Glance, Fall 2015

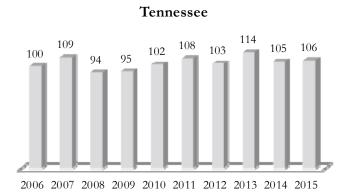
In 2015, nursing schools in Tennessee enrolled **9,988 students** in Baccalaureate and Graduate programs in nursing and produced **3,740 graduates** across program levels.¹

Baccalaureate and Graduate Nursing Student Diversity by Program Level¹

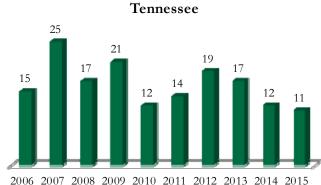
	Baccalaureate	Master's	PhD	DNP	All Programs
Minority*	19%	15%	17%	24%	18%
Men	13%	12%	8%	17%	13%
Total	6,955	2,183	106	744	9,988

Additionally, there were **2,542** nursing students studying to become APRNs, including **2,252** Nurse Practitioners, **214** Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists, **67** Certified Nurse-midwives, and **9** 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

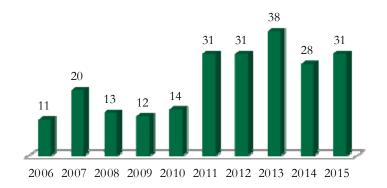


10 Years of PhD Graduates

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.

10 Years of Faculty Vacancies Tennessee



Average Age of Tennessee Nurse Faculty



28 AACN Member Schools in Tennessee

(By Congressional District)

East Tennessee State University (TN-1)

King College (TN-1)

Milligan College (TN-1)

Tusculum College (TN-1)

Carson-Newman College (TN-2)

Lincoln Memorial University (TN-2)

South College (TN-2)

Tennessee Wesleyan College (TN-2)

University of Tennessee – Knoxville (TN-2)

University of Tennessee – Chattanooga (TN-3)

Lee University (TN-4)

Middle Tennessee State University (TN-4)

Aquinas College (TN-5)

Belmont University (TN-5)

Lipscomb University (TN-5)

Tennessee State University (TN-5)

Vanderbilt University (TN-5)

Cumberland University (TN-6)

Tennessee Technological University (TN-6)

Austin Peay State University (TN-7)

Freed-Hardman University (TN-7)

Martin Methodist College (TN-7)

Bethel University (TN-8)

Union University (TN-8)

Baptist Memorial College of Health Sciences (TN-9)

Christian Brothers University (TN-9)

University of Memphis (TN-9)

University of Tennessee Health Science Center (TN-9)

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. 2

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 Tennessee²

TITLE VIII	NINR

EVANOC	¢4.455.070
FY2006:	\$4,455,270
FY2007:	\$4,810,024
FY2008:	\$4,147,212
FY2009:	\$6,155,394
FY2010:	\$8,036,116
FY2011:	\$7,597,113
FY2012:	\$6,831,766
FY2013:	\$6,316,863
FY2014:	\$6,284,014
FY2015:	\$5,429,475

FY2006: \$621,891 FY2007: \$989,126 FY2008: \$942,967 FY2009: \$1,600,249 FY2010: \$1,476,178 FY2011: \$1,522,119 FY2012: \$785,979 FY2013: \$600,403 FY2014: \$1,190,922 FY2015: \$887,262

Summary of Fiscal Year 2015 NINR Grants by Tennessee Congressional District

Project Title	Congressional District	Total Grant Funding
An Examination Of Hospice Use Among Children	TN-2	\$92,911
Imaging Lymphatic Function In Patients With Breast Cancer Related Lymphedema	TN-5	\$380,725
Impact Of A Pcrc-Supported Legacy Intervention In Pediatric Palliative Care	TN-5	\$413,626

Total Grant Funding by District
TN-2: \$92,911
TN-5: \$794,351

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

Program	Congressional District	Total Grant Funding
Advanced Nursing Education Grants	TN-1	\$374,999
Advanced Nursing Education Grants	TN-1	\$492,364
Nurse Faculty Loan Program	TN-1	\$106,683
Advanced Education Nursing Traineeship	TN-2	\$324,000
Advanced Nursing Education Grants	TN-2	\$656,124
Advanced Nursing Education Grants	TN-2	\$357,358
Advanced Nursing Education Grants	TN-2	\$353,182
Nurse Anesthetist Traineeships	TN-2	\$25,997
Nurse Anesthetist Traineeships	TN-2	\$16,665
Nurse Education, Practice, Quality, and Retention - Interprofessional Collborative Practice	TN-2	\$319,743
Nurse Faculty Loan Program	TN-2	\$133,905
Advanced Education Nursing Traineeship	TN-3	\$234,209
Advanced Nursing Education Grants	TN-3	\$373,100
Nurse Anesthetist Traineeships	TN-3	\$27,977
Nursing Workforce Diversity	TN-3	\$336,177
NSL - Graduate Nursing	TN-5	\$24,276
Nurse Faculty Loan Program	TN-5	\$1,233,485
Nurse Anesthetist Traineeships	TN-8	\$39,231

Total Grant Funding by District
TN-1: \$974,046
TN-2: \$2,186,974
TN-3: \$971,463
TN-5: \$1,257,761
TN-8: \$39,231

Tennessee Nursing Workforce at a Glance 3,4

85,394 Licensed Registered Nurses in Tennessee

3,557 individuals took the National Council Licensure Exam (NCLEX-RN) for the first time in 2015.**

88.9% of new nurse graduates taking the NCLEX-RN received licenses.

10,238 Advanced Practice Registered Nurses in Tennessee

7,895 Nurse **Practitioners** treat patients across the lifespan, providing primary and acute care.

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

2,070 Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists administer anesthesia during surgery and provide pain management services.

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

Access to Primary Care in Tennessee 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 105 MUA/Ps in Tennessee.
- 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 111 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 90 RHCs in Tennessee.

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/

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

³Tennessee Department of Health. (2016). Compilation of data on licensed RNs and APRNs as of March 1, 2016. Retrieved from https://apps.health.tn.gov/ Licensurereports/default.aspx

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

 $[\]underline{MLNP roducts/downloads/rhclist by provider name.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. 5

^{**} NCLEX takers include graduates of Associate's, Bachelor's, and Master's degree programs in nursing.