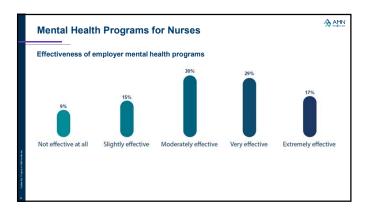
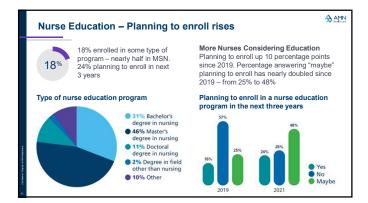


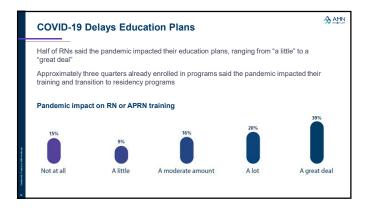
Real exodus or extreme frustration? Or both?				
Nurses who said they are likely or unlikely to leave the field of nursing as a result of the pandemic				
	Likely	Unlikely		
Concerned about work-related risk	51%	28%		
Concerned about work-life balance	62%	28%		
Experienced great deal of stress at work	71%	30%		
Feel burned out most days	59%	17%		
Feel misunderstood or unappreciated at work	37%	12%		
Not getting what I want out of my job	43%	13%		
Often feel emotionally drained	61%	20%		
Often feel like resigning	45%	10%		
Worry job is affecting my health	51%	14%		
Employer supports a culture of wellness	8%	20%		
Effectiveness of mental health programs	18%	18%		









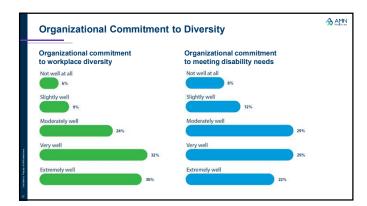


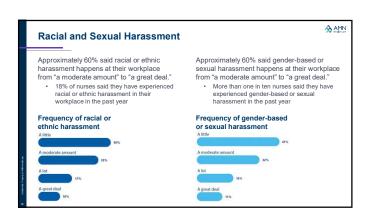
What Trends Are You Seeing in Enrollmen Degree Programs?	nt to Your Nursing
A. No change in enrollment from pre-pandemic     B. Increase in enrollment since start of pandemic     C. Decrease in enrollment since start of pandemic     D. Does not apply to me	We Want to Hear From You: Audience Poll

Diversity, Equality, Equity and Inclusion
Solutions & Key Takeaways





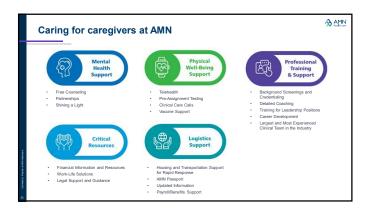




_	Views of Diverse Nurses  Racially underrepresented nurses (labeled as "nonwhite" in this survey), nurses who do not identify as heterosexual, and nurses with disabilities were more likely to not refel included in the workplace and to experience more discrimination and harassment.		
	Nonwhite Nurses  Nonwhite nurses were twice as likely to have experienced racial or ethnic harassment at work compared to white nurses		
	12 percentage points less likely to agree that all employees have equitable opportunities		
e sjy of AMM Visually care,	11 percentage points less likely to agree that employers and coworkers value employees from different backgrounds	MU	
G Contrado Pap	10 percentage points higher in career satisfaction for nonwhite nurses  12 percentage points more likely to encourage others to become a nurse		
	Nurses of LGBTQ+ Community	3 AM	
	Nurses who do not identify as heterosexual		
	percentage points less likely to agree that their employers and coworkers value employees from different backgrounds compared to heterosexual nurses	9 1	
	percentage points less likely to agree that their employers are committed to workplace diversity		
	percentage points less likely to agree that all employees have equitable opportunities.		
AMM Heal hoars.	Nurses who do not identify as heterosexual		
Martin Payor) of		ntage points likely to encourage	

## What Efforts are You Currently Leading or Researching Related to DEIB (choose all that apply)? A. Diversification of the Nursing Workforce B. Diversification of Nursing Faculty C. Achieving Health Equity D. Confronting Structural Racism and Implicit Bias in Nursing E. Equitable Opportunity and Pay for Diverse Nurses F. Fostering a Culture of Inclusion and Belonging G. None of the above





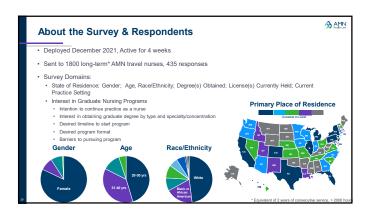
## Racial & Social Justice Nurses, educators, and leaders should address structural racism, cultural racism, and discrimination in nursing profession, education, and practice settings National Commission to Address Racism in Nursing launched in January 2021 • American Nurses Association, National Black Nurses Association, National Coalition of Ethnic Minority Nurse Associations, and National Association of Hispanic Nurses • Goal – Examine and confront racism in nursing and spotlight the impact on nurses, patients, communities, and healthcare organizations

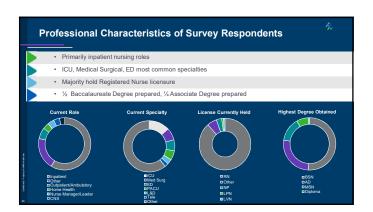
## COVID-19 pandemic unleashed intense hardships on nursing. The burden of stress and mental health impacts on nurses must be recognized and understood by healthcare organizations, professional organizations, government, civil society, the private sector, the public, and nurses themselves. A shared national multisectoral effort must be co-created and engaged to reduce the stress and mental health burden on nurses and build real support for the nursing profession and for nurses' professional and personal lives. Inequities that impact diverse nurses, including structural discrimination and harassment, must be examined, confronted, and reduced in a shared effort by healthcare organizations, professional organizations, government, civil society, the private sector, and all nurses The burdens of stress and mental health, and discrimination and injustice, pose serious risks to the quality, access, and cost of healthcare. Recognition that these problems affect everyone, not just nurses and healthcare, is imperative. Without shared solutions, a worsening crisis in the health of the nation is all but certain.



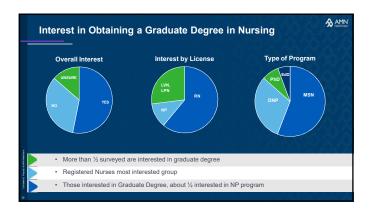


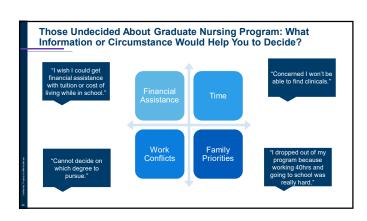


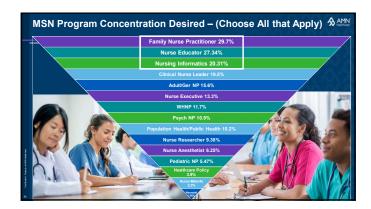


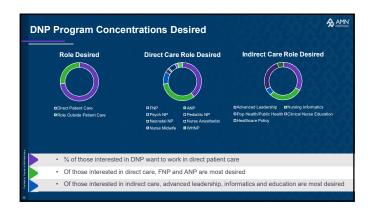














## Key Takeaways Half of travel nurses surveyed are interested in graduate degrees. Of those interested in graduate degrees, about ½ want to pursue NP positions. 68% desire MSN, while 38% desire DNP degrees. The vast majority prefer an online program. Of those desiring MSN program, FNP, ANP, and Nurse Informatics were most popular programs desired. ¾ of those interested in DNP want to work in direct patient care. FNP, ANP, Informatics, Advanced Leadership, and Nurse Education are the most preferred DNP concentrations. Degree confusion and terminal role confusion may contribute to enrollment hesitancy or drop out rates for nurses pursuing graduate degrees. To remove barriers to graduate nurse programs, consider the following: Financial assistance for tutilon and cost of living Flexible and reduced work hours while in program Assistance with childcare, elder care, family member special needs





