Research and development leadership in nursing across the UK: A longitudinal study

Nursing and midwifery professoriate survey - 2015

Since 2003, the RCN have kept a record of nurses, midwives and health visitors who hold tenured chairs in UK Higher Education Institutions. The numbers of nurses holding professorial positions in the UK may serve as a proxy indictor of the development of nursing research and academic leadership within the professions, particularly when compared with cognate professional groups.

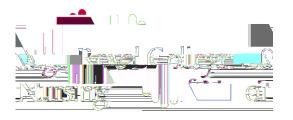
The last comprehensive survey was conducted in 2015. A 74% response rate was achieved.

Nursing and midwifery professoriate survey 2015 - Some key facts

Year	Number of chairs		
2015	261		
2013	252		
2009	202		
2005	171		
2003	132		

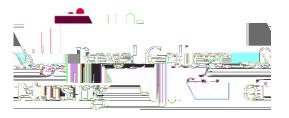
	Number of joint appointments (between HEI and NHS Trust)
2015	24

Year	Gender and ethnicity
2015	74% female, 26% male
	12 peo



Academic and research leadership : a longitudinal study of the nursing and midwifery professoriate (2003 ±

Types of Professor (UK)



Holders of Established Chairs are appointed principally to provide leadership in a particular academic subject and to bring distinction to activities in this discipline. 9

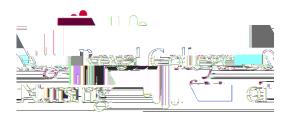
Personal Chairs are in general awarded solely on grounds of high academic merit. They usually have international recognition as a scholar and contribute high-level authority in an area of scholarship and research. *9*

An Honorary Professor is often someone who holds a substantive appointment outside the University sector (for example a Director of Nursing), who has made a significant contribution to their field, and lends their expertise and support to a University. 8

A Visiting Professor is often someone who holds a substantive appointment (though not necessarily at the grade of Professor) with one University, but spends a part of their time at another University. 8

Emeritus is conferred on a Professor who has retired, but continues to lend their expertise and support to their University. 8

Drivers



2002: Enquiry from a Director of Nursing at a large hospital, wanting to know number of joint professorial appointments *

2003: Baseline assessment done

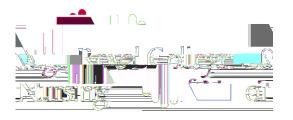
2005: Repeat of exercise

2008: Query about number of professors from Black & Minority Ethnic community

2009, 2013 & 2015: Process of enquiry. Additional questions asked

: H FRXOGQ¶W DQVZHU WKH TXHVWLRQ DQG QRERG\ k workforce of nursing and midwifery professors

What did we set out to do?



Number of chairs

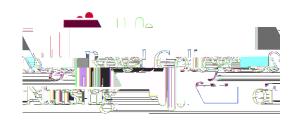
Critical mass of academic research capability and leadership

Policy drive for clinical academics

Gender and ethnicity

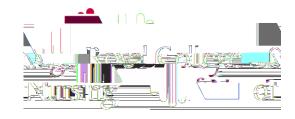
Age range

Nursing and midwifery professoriate

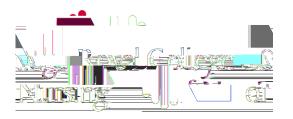




http://www2.rcn.org.uk/development/research_and_innovation/career/nursing_professoriate



Professoriate survey 2015



Name:

Job Title:

Place of Work:

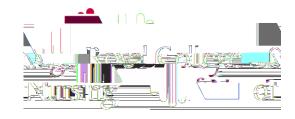
Type of chair: (Personal / Appointed):

Gender:

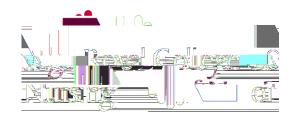
Do you identify yourself as being a member of the BME community (Y/N):

Do you identify yourself as being in a clinical academic role (Y/N/?):

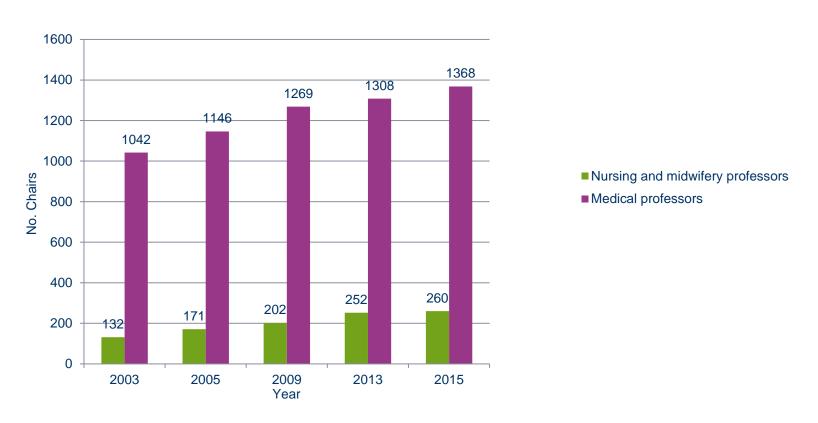
Age (<30; 30-40; 41-50; 51-60; >60):



Number of chairs

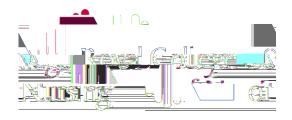


Number of chairs - comparison with medical profession



686,782 nurses and midwives on the register (NMC, 2015)

273,853 doctors on the register (GMC, 2015)



Nursing and midwifery professors

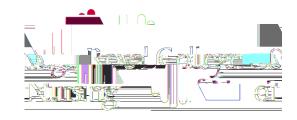
Medical professors

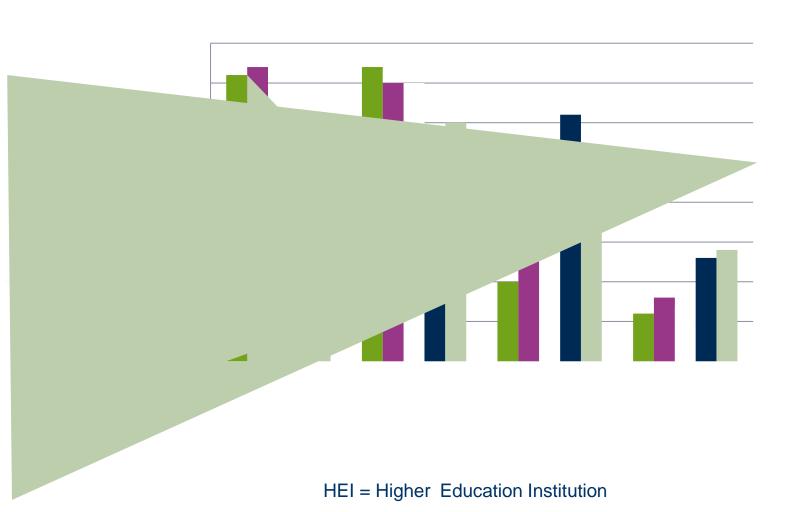
$$2015 = 261 (0.04\%)$$

2014 = 1,368 (0.50%)

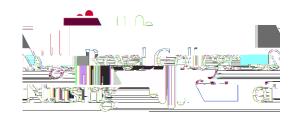
Number of nursing and midwifery chairs if it matched the medical

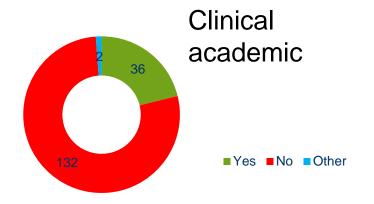
Critical mass

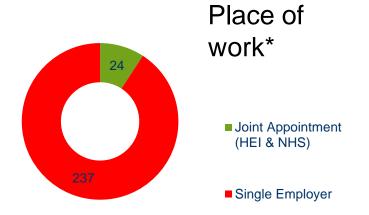




Clinical academics







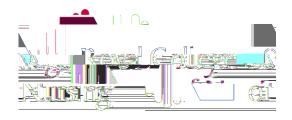
What is a clinical academic?

A research ocused clinician academic is a nurse or midwife who engages concurrently in clinical practice and research and provides clinical and research leadership in the pursuit of innovation and delivery of excellent evidence ased healthcare.

AUKUH Clinical Academic Careers Group, February 2012

* Based on 2013 and 2015 aggregated responses (n=221) and institutional website data (n=40)

Gender



Professoriate ± 2009

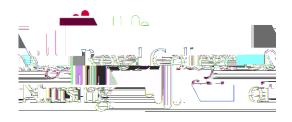


Professoriate ± 2013





Ethnicity



Professoriate

± 2013

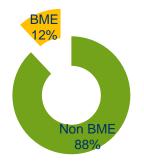
Non BME 95%

Professoriate

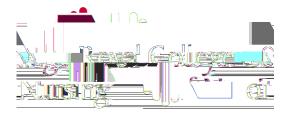
± 2015*

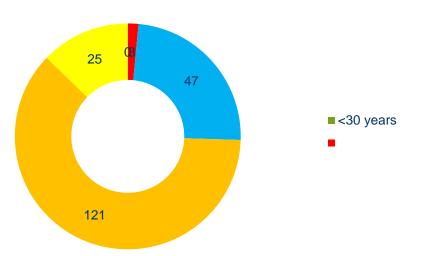
Non BME 96%

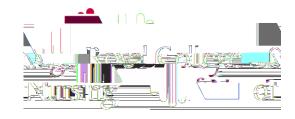
Nursing & Midwifery workforce (RCN membership)



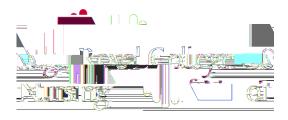
* Based on 2013 and 2015 aggregated responses (n= 234)







Limitations

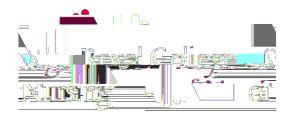


™nclusion criteria: once a nurse, always a nurse?

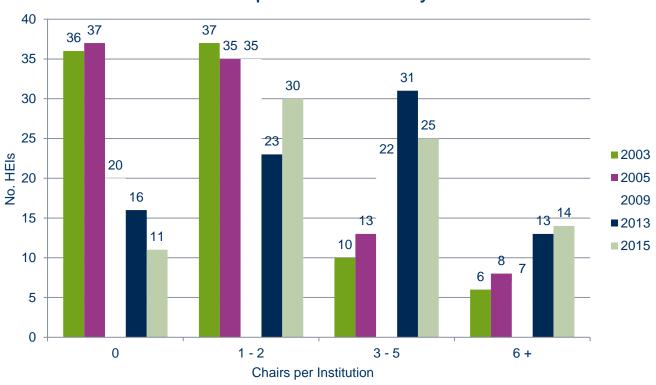
™ The invisibility of nursing

™What are we actually measuring?

Critical mass

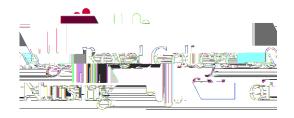


No. Chairs per Institution by Year



HEI = Higher Education Institution

Conclusions



™Use with caution. At best, a proxy indicator

Number. Doubling of number is a step in the right direction, but nowhere near the number of the medical profession

TCritical mass. Some evidence of growing critical mass within specific institutions

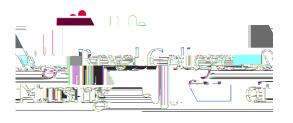
"Clinical academics . Would increasing the number of joint appointments, or honorary contracts, with the NHS, help?

□Gender and ethnicity . Little evidence of movement

™Age. A ticking time bomb?

Type of appointment . Should we be worried at the apparent reduction in appointed Chairs?

Further details and contact



Nursing professoriate: www.rcn.org.uk/development/research



- 0161-226 3406



- david.ocarroll@rcn.org.uk