

### **Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies**

**Summary:**

The Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies completed reports of interest to the Board. Two of these reports are attached for your information.

- Nursing Workforce in Texas - 2009:  
Demographics and Trends
- Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies  
2009 Educational Pipelines for Registered Nurses in Texas

**Recommendation:**

No action required.

## Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies

### 2009 Educational Pipelines for Registered Nurses in Texas

#### 2009 Registered Nurses in Texas

- ◆ According to the Texas Board of Nursing (BON) licensure file for 2009, there were 169,446 active RNs practicing in Texas—86.8 percent were employed full-time and 13.2 percent were employed part-time in nursing. The 169,446 RNs give Texas a supply ratio of 681.2 RNs per 100,000 population. Texas supply ratios grew by 11 percent in the past decade though it continues to lag behind the U.S. supply ratios— 836.3 RNs per 100,000 population in 2008.<sup>1</sup>
- ◆ Because of the profound changes and information explosion that is occurring in healthcare and nursing practice, the knowledge that new graduates possess upon graduation will be out-dated in less than 5 years. In order to establish open and dynamic educational pipelines, strategies need to be developed that address:
  - ◆ Incentives to encourage nurses to continue their education.
  - ◆ Elimination of barriers that delay or discourage nurses from continuing their education.

A more educated nursing workforce will result in the ability of nurses in Texas to be able to deliver high quality, cost-effective and safe patient care to all Texas citizens within a healthcare system that is undergoing reform.<sup>2-7</sup>
- ◆ This report was developed prior to the passage of the Health Reform Legislation. With the implementation of Health Information Technology (HIT) and Health Care Reform, there will be a greater need for a well-educated nursing workforce.

#### Educational Pipelines: Graduate Nursing Degrees Conferred in 2009

**Table 1. Nursing Graduate Degrees Conferred in 2009**

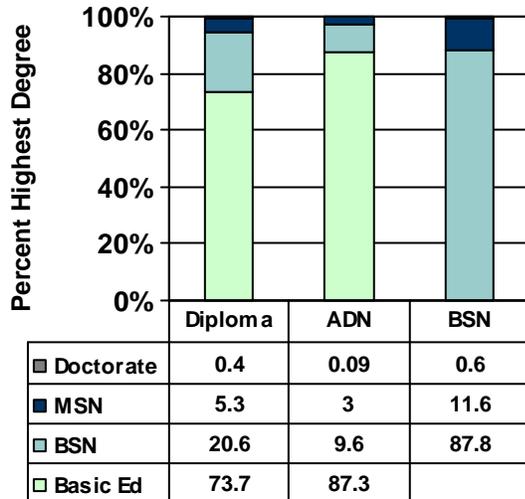
Type Program	Master's	Doctoral
Nursing Administration	161	
Advanced Practice	787	
Nursing Education	91	
MSN - General	17	
PhD in Nursing		41
Doctorate in Nursing Practice		32
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,056</b>	<b>73</b>

Data Source: Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, November 2009

- ◆ In academic year 2008—2009, there were 1,056 master's degrees conferred. (See Table 1 at left.)
  - The largest group (74.5 percent) of master's prepared nursing graduates focused on advanced nursing practice. This trend is consistent with previous years beginning with 2002.
  - In contrast, there were only 8.6 percent of master's prepared nursing graduates who specialized in nursing education.
- ◆ In academic year 2008—2009, there were 73 doctoral degrees conferred.
  - 56 percent of the doctoral degrees were a PhD in nursing which has a focus on nursing research and education.
  - 43.8 percent of the doctoral students graduated with a doctorate in nursing practice (DNP). The DNP has an advanced nursing practice focus.
  - There has been a high interest and a faster increase in enrollment in the DNP programs. It is anticipated that there will be a greater number of DNP graduates in the near future.

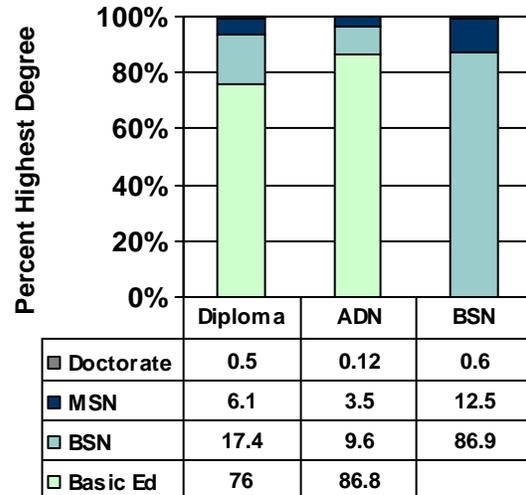
## Educational Pipelines for RNs in Texas

Figure 1. Highest Degrees Obtained, 2007



Data Source: BON 2007 RN Licensure File

Figure 2. Highest Degrees Obtained, 2009



Data Source: BON 2009 RN Licensure File

- ◆ Figures 1 and 2 show the Texas educational pipeline trends of RNs between 2007 and 2009. Among the RNs whose basic educational preparation was from a diploma nursing program, there has been a decrease in the percent that continued their education to get a baccalaureate nursing degree (BSN) and very slight increase in those continuing their education to get a master's degree in nursing (MSN).
- ◆ Among the ADN graduates, there has been very little change between 2007 and 2009 in the percent that have continued their education at the BSN, MSN and doctoral levels.
- ◆ In comparing 2007 and 2009, there was a 1 percent increase in the BSN graduates in obtaining their MSN.
- ◆ In 2009, among the RNs who are currently working in nursing in Texas, only 7.9 percent have a MSN and 0.4 percent have a doctorate in nursing. At the national level, the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) reported that 13.2 percent of all licensed RNs had advanced degrees in 2008.<sup>2</sup>

### What Master's Prepared Nurses Are Doing

- ◆ In 2009, there were 13,316 Master's prepared nurses working in nursing:
  - 15% in administrative, managerial positions
  - 50.7% as advanced practice nurses
  - 13% in faculty/educator positions; however, 10.8% work in schools of nursing

### What Doctoral Prepared Nurses Are Doing

- ◆ In 2009, there were 625 doctoral prepared nurses working in nursing:
  - 15% in administrative, managerial positions
  - 22% as advanced practice nurses
  - 50% in faculty/educator positions

## Conclusions and Recommendations

### Conclusions

With the increased complexity of healthcare and knowledge needed to address a wide range of healthcare needs, the educational pipelines for nurses need to be more dynamic in Texas than the current trends reflect. The data reported in Figures 1 and 2 above show that the largest percent of Texas RNs have not continued their education beyond their basic level of educational preparation.

### Recommendations

- Collaboration and partnership between education administrators and employers should be developed to address barriers that are deterring nurses from continuing their education and to develop strategies to minimize these barriers and promote seamless transition from one level of nursing education to another.
- Incentives such as a career ladder that rewards nurses for continuing their education, tuition reimbursement and loan forgiveness programs, and flexible work schedules should be available to encourage nurses to continue their education.
- Future analysis should be done to determine to what extent DNP prepared RNs will be involved as educators in undergraduate and graduate nursing programs.
- Recruitment and retention efforts should continue in order to address the faculty shortage in Texas. Collaboration and partnership should be expanded to include local, regional and statewide stakeholders and policy makers that can help to find the resources needed to address the faculty shortage.

## Endnotes

1. Texas Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics: Health Professions Resource Center. *Nursing Workforce in Texas - 2009: Demographics and Trends*. February 2010.
2. U.S. Dept. of Health & Human Services: Health Resources & Services Administration. *The Registered Nurse Population: Initial Findings from the 2008 National Sample Survey of Registered Nurses*. March 2010.
3. Aiken, L., Clarke S., Cheung, R. et al., The Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching. *Educational Levels of Hospital Nurses and Surgical Patient Mortality*. September 2003.
4. American Association of Colleges of Nursing. *2009-2010 Enrollment and Graduations in Baccalaureate and Graduate Programs in Nursing*. March 2010.
5. Benner, P., Sutphen, M., Leonard, V., Day, L. *Educating Nurses: A Call for Radical Transformation*. December 2009.
6. National Advisory Council on Nurse Education and Practice (NACNEP). *Meeting the Challenges of the New Millennium: Sixth Report to the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Congress*. January 2008.
7. Taskforce for Access to Health Care in Texas. *CODE RED, The Summary: The Critical Condition of Health in Texas*. 2008

# Nursing Workforce in Texas - 2009: Demographics and Trends



## TEXAS CENTER FOR NURSING WORKFORCE STUDIES

TEXAS DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES  
CENTER FOR HEALTH STATISTICS  
AND THE  
STATEWIDE HEALTH COORDINATING COUNCIL  
CENTER FOR NURSING WORKFORCE STUDIES ADVISORY COMMITTEE



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This publication is issued by the Texas Department of State Health Services for the Statewide Health Coordinating Council (SHCC) and SHCC's Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies Advisory Committee under the authority of Chapter 104, Health and Safety Code.

**NURSING WORKFORCE IN TEXAS - 2009:  
DEMOGRAPHICS AND TRENDS**

**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

INTRODUCTION .....	1
NURSING WORKFORCE ADVISORY COMMITTEE MEMBERS .....	4
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY .....	5
2009 TEXAS POPULATION .....	10
TEXAS METROPOLITAN/NON-METROPOLITAN, BORDER/NON-BORDER MAP .....	12
2009 REGISTERED NURSES .....	14-20
2009 ADVANCED PRACTICE NURSES:	
2009 NURSE PRACTITIONERS .....	21-24
2009 CERTIFIED NURSE MIDWIVES .....	25-28
2009 CERTIFIED REGISTERED NURSE ANESTHETISTS.....	29-32
2009 CLINICAL NURSE SPECIALISTS.....	33-36
2009 LICENSED VOCATIONAL NURSES .....	37-40
2009 CERTIFIED NURSE AIDES .....	41-44
2009 MEDICATION AIDES .....	45-48
ENDNOTES .....	49

## **Introduction**

The following is a description of the key organizations that were instrumental in the development and production of this report.

### **Center for Health Statistics**

The Center for Health Statistics is the Department of State Health Services' focal point for the collection, analysis, and dissemination of useful health-related information to evaluate and improve public health in Texas.

The mission of the Center for Health Statistics is accomplished by:

- Evaluating existing data systems for availability, quality, and quantity;
- Defining data needs and analytic approaches for addressing these needs;
- Adopting standards for data collection, summarization, and dissemination;
- Coordinating, integrating, and providing access to data;
- Providing guidance and education on the use and application of data;
- Providing data analysis and interpretation; and
- Initiating participation of stakeholders while ensuring the privacy of the citizens of Texas.

The Center for Health Statistics is organized into two branches to address health-related information needs in Texas:

- The Health Information Resources Division (Research and Methods Section, Community Assessment Section, and Data Management and Dissemination Section).
- The Health Provider Resources Division (Health Professions Resource Center, Hospital Data Section, and Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies).

Health related and health professions workforce information and reports produced through the Center for Health Statistics are available at the following website: <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/>.

### **Statewide Health Coordinating Council**

In accordance with Chapter 104-105 of the Health and Safety Code, the purpose of the Statewide Health Coordinating Council (SHCC) is to ensure health care services and facilities are available to all citizens through the development of health planning activities. The SHCC is a 17-member council, with 13 members appointed by the governor and four members representing specified state agencies. SHCC meets quarterly and oversees the Health Professions Resource Center and Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies (TCNWS) in the Center for Health Statistics as well as the TCNWS Advisory Committee. Information on such things as the State Health Plan, telemedicine and telehealth, primary care and health professions workforce issues, and tracking of selected legislation are available at the following website: <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/shcc/>.

### **Texas Center For Nursing Workforce Studies Advisory Committee**

In response to the passage of House Bill 3126 from the 78th Regular Legislative Session, a Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies (TCNWS) and a Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies Advisory Committee (TCNWSAC) were established in 2004. The TCNWSAC was added to the structure of the SHCC and serves as a steering committee for the TCNWS. This is a 21-member committee with representation from nursing and healthcare organizations, employers of nurses, state agencies, nurse researchers, nurse educators as well as a consumer member. A list of the members of the TCNWSAC follows on page 4. The TCNWSAC is charged with the following responsibilities:

- Develop priorities and an operations plan for the TCNWS.
- Review, critique and develop policy recommendations regarding nursing workforce issues.

- Identify other issues concerning nursing professionals in Texas that need further study.
- Critique and analyze reports and information coming from the TCNWS before dissemination.

### **Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies**

The Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies (TCNWS) was established under the governance of the Statewide Health Coordinating Council (SHCC). The Center for Health Statistics at the Department of State Health Services provides administrative oversight. The TCNWS serves as a resource for data and research on the nursing workforce in Texas. The TCNWS is charged to collect and analyze data and publish reports related to educational and employment trends of nursing professionals; the supply and demand of nursing professionals; nursing workforce demographics; migration of nursing professionals; and other issues concerning nursing professionals in Texas as determined necessary by the TCNWSAC and SHCC.

One of the roles of the TCNWS includes collaboration and coordination with other organizations (such as the Board of Nursing, the Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board, Texas Nurses Association, Texas Hospital Association, and regional healthcare organizations and educational councils) that gather and use nursing workforce data. The coordination is needed in order to avoid duplication of efforts in gathering data; to avoid overloading employers and educators with completing a large number of duplicative surveys; to share resources in the development and implementation of studies; and to establish better sources of data and methods for providing data to legislators, policy makers and key stakeholders.

The TCNWS is currently working on several statewide studies that should provide current and pertinent supply and demand trends on the nursing workforce in Texas. More information about the TCNWS and TCNWSAC and published reports and information on the nursing workforce is available on the TCNWS website: <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/cnws/>.

### **Health Professions Resource Center**

On September 1, 1989, the Omnibus Rural Health Care Rescue Act established the Health Professions Resource Center (HPRC) within the Department of Health (now the Department of State Health Services). On September 1, 1997, the HPRC was transferred to the governance of the Statewide Health Coordinating Council (SHCC). Administrative oversight is provided by the Department of State Health Services, Center for Health Statistics.

HPRC collects licensing data for about 40 health professions from state licensing boards. Using these data, HPRC analyzes the supply and distribution of health professionals in Texas. The data are aggregated and reports are prepared and posted on the HPRC website. HPRC also conducts health care workforce studies; designates health care delivery sites as sites serving medically underserved populations (Site-MUP) where mid-level providers can practice limited prescriptive authority; and maintains a clearinghouse program for primary care providers seeking collaborative practice opportunities. More information on these programs is available on the HPRC website: <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/hprc/>.

Also available on the HPRC website are supply totals, by county, for the professions for which HPRC collects data; trend information on the supply of various health professionals; lists of federally designated Health Professional Shortage Areas (HPSAs) and Medically Underserved Areas (MUAs) in Texas; criteria for HPSA or MUA designations; list of benefits associated with HPSA or MUA designations; and links to the health professions licensing boards and other useful websites, including HOTJOBS, which is a guide for healthcare career opportunities in Texas (<http://www.texashotjobs.org/>).

Please note that similar reports for nursing and other professions have been published in prior years; the last

version of this report was published in 2007. Several more current reports are available on the Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies' website at <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/cnws/>.

In addition to county level summary reports, the TCNWS and HPRC maintain a large collection of current and historical databases obtained from the Board of Nursing, other state health professions licensing boards, and the Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS). These data have been useful in examining demographic trends in nurse practice patterns.

## Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies Advisory Committee

### Officers:

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Co-Chair

Alexia Green, Ph.D., R.N., FAAN  
Co-Chair

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Katherine Thomas, M.N., R.N.

### Representing:

Texas Statewide Health Coordinating Council

Educators of Nurses, Texas Tech Health Science  
Center

Educators of Nurses, St. David's Healthcare Institute  
for Learning

Texas Organization of Nurse Executives

Texas Higher Education Coordinating Board

Texas Nurses Association

Texas Organization for Associate Degree Nursing

Licensed Vocational Nurses Association of Texas

Department of State Health Services

Nursing Research, Midwestern State University

Employer of Nurses, Texas Association of Home  
Care

Employer of Nurses, Texas Health Care Association

Texas Nurses Association, Texas Nurses Foundation

Nursing Research, Texas Tech Health Science Center

Employer of Nurses, Buckner Retirement Services

Texas Association of Vocational Nurse Educators

Texas Organization of Baccalaureate and Graduate  
Nursing Programs

Employer of Nurses, Texas Hospital Association

Advanced Practice Nurses, UT Arlington School of  
Nursing

Texas Board of Nursing

# Executive Summary

## **Introduction**

This report focuses on the supply side of the nursing workforce and per population distribution of nurses in Texas. Using the Supply and Demand forecasting models developed by the U.S. Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), the Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies (TCNWS) estimates that between 2005 and 2020 the demand for RNs in Texas will rise by 86 percent, while the supply will grow by only 53 percent with strategies already in place.<sup>1</sup> Texas will be 71,000 FTEs (full-time equivalents) short of the nurses it will need.<sup>1</sup>

To get a more comprehensive picture of the nursing workforce in Texas, further studies and data are needed on the nursing demands in Texas. Such things as the aging of the Texas population; the increase in the uninsured and underinsured citizens needing healthcare; the increase in the level of care needed for those who are acutely, critically and chronically ill; and the economics of reimbursement and cost of healthcare have an impact on the demand side for the nursing workforce. If the demand for nurses is greater than the supply, then a nursing shortage results. The greater the demand is over the supply, then the greater the nursing shortage is. This report provides a description of past and current trends and demographics on the nursing workforce supply in Texas.

## **Summary**

Comparisons of U.S. and Texas supply trends are based on 10 to 27 years of data reported according to the ratio of nurses per 100,000 population. With the exception of Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVNs), the number of Registered Nurses (RNs) and Advanced Practice Nurses (APNs) per 100,000 population in Texas are below the U.S. average. LVNs are among the few health care providers where Texas exceeds the U.S. average for provider-to-population ratios.

The supply ratios for the various categories of nurses are examined in relation to border and metropolitan status. For example, the supply ratios of RNs per 100,000 population are higher in metropolitan than in non-metropolitan areas. The supply ratios for LVNs and Certified Nurse Aides (CNAs) per 100,000 population are higher in the non-metropolitan areas.

For each profession, a fact sheet provides an overview of the nursing provider type by ethnicity, gender, median age, the number of counties that do not have that provider type, providers per 100,000 population, and supply trends over several years (as data were available).

In the section on “2009 Registered Nurses in Texas,” more in-depth information is provided on supply; position type and employment field; basic and highest levels of education; distribution of active RNs by work areas; job satisfaction, retention and re-entry into nursing; and the aging of the nursing workforce.

The following are some examples of information about the 2009 nursing workforce:

-  There were 169,446 active RNs practicing in Texas: 86.8 percent were employed full-time and 13.2 percent were employed part-time in nursing.
-  The majority (63.7 percent) of the RNs who were actively employed as nurses in Texas were working in hospitals.
-  There were 5,745 active Nurse Practitioners (NPs) in Texas in 2009. Between 2000 and 2009, the number of NPs in Texas increased by approximately 128 percent .

-  The LVN profession is among the few health professions where Texas exceeds the U.S. average for provider-to-population ratios; the most recent year for which U.S. data were available for LVNs was 2003, when the U.S. ratio was 180.8 and the Texas ratio was 277.9.
-  In 2009, there were only four counties that did not have an LVN; and in the last decade, 107 counties have experienced growth in the supply of LVNs relative to the population.
-  The LVN profession had the highest percentage of Blacks (20.2 percent) and Hispanics (20.9%) among healthcare professions on which race/ethnicity data are available.
-  The median age of RNs was 47 and the median age of LVNs was 45, while CNAs had a much lower median age of 36 years.
-  “Border counties” refers to an area comprised of 32 counties (of which 28 are rural) within 100 kilometers of the US-Mexico border. While the border counties contained 10.4 percent of the Texas population, the following percentage of nurses practiced in the Texas border counties:
  - ◆ 7.1 percent of RNs.
  - ◆ 7.0 percent of NPs.
  - ◆ 11.2 percent of Certified Nurse Midwives (CNMs). This is one of the few professions where the ratio of 5.5 CNMs per 100,000 women of childbearing age population in the border counties is higher than the Texas ratio of 5.1.
  - ◆ 8.2 percent of Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs).
  - ◆ 3.3 percent of Clinical Nurse Specialists (CNSs).
  - ◆ 8.4 percent of LVNs.
  - ◆ 4.5 percent of Medication Aides (MAs). The ratio of 17.8 Medication Aides per 100,000 in the border counties is considerably lower than the Texas ratio of 40.8.
  - ◆ 10.6 percent of Certified Nurse Aides (CNAs). The CNA profession is one of the few professions where the ratio of 501.0 per 100,000 population in the border counties is higher than the ratio for Texas (488.8 CNAs per 100,000).

## **Conclusion**

This nursing report represents as complete a picture as can be constructed with available data on Registered Nurses, Advanced Practice Nurses, Licensed Vocational Nurses, Certified Nurse Aides, and Medication Aides who are part of the nursing workforce in Texas, and is designed to be a resource for data and information for legislators, policy makers and planners, and researchers who need this information in order to conduct long term planning projects and evaluate the effects of programs that have been designed to improve Texans’ access to health care providers. With a focus on the supply side of the nursing workforce and per population distribution of nurses in Texas, it can also serve as a resource for those who are conducting research, who are planning projects and developing proposals, and who have questions about the nursing workforce in Texas.

## **Recommendations and Areas for Further Study**

The following recommendations relate to data gaps and needs as well as areas needing further study:

1. As minimum data sets for RN and LVN licensing and practice data are being standardized, some of the areas that need to be addressed include:
  - o Standardization of the advanced practice nurse data including data on nurses who hold more than one advanced practice credentials, who may be practicing in more than one setting and specialty areas, and how many hours they work in those settings and specialty areas. For example, some faculty members work full-time as faculty but are also credentialed as both nurse practitioner and clinical nurse specialist and may work additional hours as an advance practice nurse.
  - o Licensing and practice data on nurses who are licensed and practicing in more than one state under the multi-state compact licensing agreement.
2. Continue to develop and conduct studies that look at nursing demand needs in Texas including nursing needs in acute care, long term care, assistive care, home health, public health and other settings.
3. When funding and resources are available, update supply and demand projections in order to determine the status of the nursing shortage.
4. Work in collaboration with nursing and healthcare organizations in disseminating best practice information and results of research studies on successful strategies used to recruit and retain nurses in the work place.
5. When funding and resources are available, conduct a survey of RNs and LVNs in Texas regarding career plans, job satisfaction, retention, and re-entry into nursing.

## **Data and Sources**

Supply data for Texas were collected from the Board of Nursing (BON) and Department of Aging and Disability Services (DADS). All reported Texas data represents the licensed health professionals who were actively practicing in Texas. Licensed professionals who were inactive or retired were excluded. The ratios for Texas were calculated using population estimates and projections (2008 and onward) obtained from the Texas State Data Center.

Most of the older U.S. health professions supply data were obtained from the Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) and some national professional organizations. However, in recent years HRSA has discontinued the collection and dissemination of U.S. data so U.S. data for recent years are often unavailable, or, they were gathered from different sources, such as the Bureau of Labor Statistics, Kaiser Family Foundation (<http://www.kff.org/>), and health professional associations. Consequently, data collection methods, criteria, and definition of terms vary resulting in skewed trend lines on the graphs in which sharp increases or decreases in recent years may not be due to a real difference in actual supply. In addition, data collection methods for the U.S. often vary from those of Texas, making direct comparisons between ratios difficult (example: Texas excludes federal physicians from the ratios but the U.S. often includes them). U.S. population data were obtained from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Included within are supply trends, gender, age, and racial/ethnic data. Some boards do not collect all of these data. Thus, this report contains as much of the supply trends and demographic information as is possible to obtain from licensing and certification boards or registries. Please note that each board or registry differs on

how it collects address information. If available, the HPRC county totals for each profession are based on the practice address from licensure data, and from the mailing/residence address if the practice address is not available. Therefore, when the mailing/residence address is used, the county supply totals may not accurately reflect the actual supply in a county since a professional may live in one county but practice in another. The BON collects a full mailing address and an employment zip code on its licensees. In 2007, the 80th Texas Legislature passed SB 29 which was directed towards the collection of a minimum data set of information on health professionals including more complete data on practice address. Beginning in March 2008, the BON started implementing the new minimum data set which was collected on a portion of the RN license renewal records. DADS collects only a mailing address on Certified Nurse Aides and Permitted Medication Aides. For this report, the “practice address” is synonymous with the “employment address.” And, the mailing address is designated the “residence address,” though it may also be the “practice address” of the health professional.

Most of the data are presented in the form of ratios. These ratios are calculated by dividing the number of providers in a given nurse profession by the population of the area being evaluated, and multiplying that number by 100,000. This results in a ratio of providers per 100,000 population that can be used to compare areas with very different populations. Ratios standardize the supply of providers relative to a given population size over time in years.

The definitions of metropolitan and nonmetropolitan counties were obtained from the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The border/non-border designation for Texas counties refers to an area comprised of 32 counties (of which 28 are rural) within 100 kilometers of the US-Mexico border as defined by the “La Paz Agreement”. Note: The 2003 report used the 43 border counties definition as designated by the 76th Legislature (SB 1378); therefore, comparison of supply and trends to the 2003 report pertaining to border counties is not valid.

This report, and previous versions, [Nursing Workforce in Texas - 2007: Demographics and Trends](#) and [Nursing Workforce in Texas - 2003: Demographics and Trends](#) are available on the TCNWS website at <http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/chs/cnws/>.

# Information About Texas Populations and Counties 2009

## 2009 Texas Population

County	Population	Rank	County	Population	Rank	County	Population	Rank
Anderson	57,589	56	Deaf Smith	20,372	120	Hutchinson	23,586	108
Andrews	14,197	151	Delta (M)	5,334	201	Irion (M)	1,830	241
Angelina	84,608	44	Denton (M)	675,225	9	Jack	9,051	175
Aransas (M)	27,019	99	De Witt	20,514	119	Jackson	15,280	140
Archer (M)	9,464	173	Dickens	2,807	231	Jasper	35,906	84
Armstrong (M)	2,267	236	Dimmit (B)	9,816	170	Jeff Davis (B)	2,777	232
Atascosa (M)	45,189	69	Donley	3,871	215	Jefferson (M)	243,485	20
Austin (M)	28,205	96	Duval (B)	12,153	156	Jim Hogg (B)	5,495	199
Bailey	6,361	193	Eastland	18,764	126	Jim Wells	42,220	74
Bandera (M)	20,900	117	Ector (M)	131,553	27	Johnson (M)	164,347	24
Bastrop (M)	79,038	49	Edwards (B)	2,211	237	Jones (M)	20,791	118
Baylor	3,999	213	Ellis (M)	153,660	26	Karnes	16,705	137
Bee	33,956	89	El Paso (M) (B)	763,712	8	Kaufman (M)	103,387	39
Bell (M)	286,049	17	Erath	39,152	78	Kendall (M)	34,020	88
Bexar (M)	1,612,972	4	Falls	18,738	127	Kenedy (B)	465	252
Blanco	10,139	167	Fannin	34,419	86	Kent	862	250
Borden	766	251	Fayette	24,841	104	Kerr	46,483	67
Bosque	17,689	133	Fisher	4,193	212	Kimble	4,758	206
Bowie (M)	92,641	40	Floyd	6,979	188	King	374	253
Brazoria (M)	310,491	15	Foard	1,583	243	Kinney (B)	3,447	222
Brazos (M)	173,300	23	Fort Bend (M)	551,328	10	Kleberg	32,105	92
Brewster (B)	9,408	174	Franklin	10,808	163	Knox	4,238	211
Briscoe	1,862	240	Freestone	20,157	122	Lamar	50,207	62
Brooks (B)	7,889	184	Frio (B)	17,807	131	Lamb	15,514	139
Brown	39,734	77	Gaines	16,277	138	Lampasas (M)	22,088	112
Burleson (M)	18,466	129	Galveston (M)	289,203	16	La Salle (B)	6,030	195
Burnet	46,080	68	Garza	5,203	204	Lavaca	19,520	124
Caldwell (M)	38,028	80	Gillespie	25,309	103	Lee	17,875	130
Calhoun (M)	23,039	110	Glasscock	1,513	244	Leon	16,801	136
Callahan (M)	14,367	148	Goliad (M)	7,630	185	Liberty (M)	80,721	45
Cameron (M) (B)	408,951	13	Gonzales	20,191	121	Limestone	23,254	109
Camp	13,214	153	Gray	22,843	111	Lipscomb	3,162	228
Carson (M)	6,750	189	Grayson (M)	119,674	34	Live Oak	12,421	155
Cass	30,638	94	Gregg (M)	121,581	33	Llano	19,105	125
Castro	7,483	186	Grimes	26,152	102	Loving	65	254
Chambers (M)	34,810	85	Guadalupe (M)	124,383	32	Lubbock (M)	265,963	18
Cherokee	49,662	64	Hale	37,174	82	Lynn	5,993	196
Childress	7,898	183	Hall	3,836	217	McCulloch	8,626	178
Clay (M)	11,210	160	Hamilton	8,864	177	McLennan (M)	231,025	21
Cochran	3,499	221	Hansford	5,222	203	McMullen (B)	875	249
Coke	3,909	214	Hardeman	4,619	207	Madison	14,332	149
Coleman	8,963	176	Hardin (M)	51,842	60	Marion	11,039	161
Collin (M)	801,865	6	Harris (M)	4,016,367	1	Martin	5,251	202
Collingsworth	3,161	229	Harrison	67,152	51	Mason	3,829	218
Colorado	22,074	113	Hartley	5,786	198	Matagorda	38,759	79
Comal (M)	116,038	36	Haskell	5,912	197	Maverick (B)	54,461	57
Comanche	14,230	150	Hays (M)	156,605	25	Medina (M)	45,015	70
Concho	3,869	216	Hemphill	3,581	220	Menard	2,436	234
Cooke	40,414	76	Henderson	80,456	47	Midland (M)	128,116	30
Coryell (M)	80,692	46	Hidalgo (M) (B)	768,405	7	Milam	26,248	101
Cottle	1,872	239	Hill	36,517	83	Mills	5,452	200
Crane	4,273	210	Hockley	23,778	107	Mitchell	9,792	171
Crockett (B)	4,545	209	Hood	53,182	58	Montague	20,125	123
Crosby (M)	6,600	192	Hopkins	34,344	87	Montgomery (M)	455,104	11
Culberson (B)	2,733	233	Houston	24,347	105	Moore	21,022	116
Dallam	6,729	190	Howard	33,590	90	Morris	13,500	152
Dallas (M)	2,412,431	2	Hudspeth (B)	3,772	219	Motley	1,423	246
Dawson	14,830	145	Hunt (M)	88,664	42	Nacogdoches	63,669	54

## 2009 Texas Population

County	Population	Rank	County	Population	Rank	County	Population	Rank
Navarro	50,892	61	Sabine	10,831	162	Tyler	22,016	114
Newton	14,920	144	San Augustine	9,539	172	Upshur (M)	38,003	81
Nolan	14,543	146	San Jacinto (M)	27,553	98	Upton	3,173	226
Nueces (M)	322,833	14	San Patricio (M)	70,665	50	Uvalde (B)	27,695	97
Ochiltree	9,880	169	San Saba	6,347	194	Val Verde (B)	49,616	65
Oldham	2,318	235	Schleicher	3,168	227	Van Zandt	53,139	59
Orange (M)	85,018	43	Scurry	17,127	134	Victoria (M)	88,687	41
Palo Pinto	29,402	95	Shackelford	3,446	223	Walker	65,255	53
Panola	24,016	106	Shelby	26,469	100	Waller (M)	41,352	75
Parker (M)	115,186	37	Sherman	3,347	224	Ward	10,020	168
Parmer	10,213	165	Smith (M)	202,857	22	Washington	33,141	91
Pecos (B)	17,741	132	Somervell	8,399	180	Webb (M) (B)	251,096	19
Polk	49,001	66	Starr (B)	65,944	52	Wharton	43,560	73
Potter (M)	125,017	31	Stephens	10,196	166	Wheeler	5,140	205
Presidio (B)	8,542	179	Sterling	1,464	245	Wichita (M)	128,119	29
Rains	10,783	164	Stonewall	1,655	242	Wilbarger	15,240	141
Randall (M)	118,869	35	Sutton (B)	4,584	208	Willacy (B)	21,865	115
Reagan	3,142	230	Swisher	8,224	181	Williamson (M)	413,220	12
Real (B)	3,317	225	Tarrant (M)	1,780,891	3	Wilson (M)	44,075	71
Red River	14,385	147	Taylor (M)	130,837	28	Winkler	6,636	191
Reeves (B)	11,276	159	Terrell (B)	1,103	247	Wise (M)	60,193	55
Refugio	7,187	187	Terry	11,632	158	Wood	44,057	72
Roberts	941	248	Throckmorton	1,885	238	Yoakum	8,178	182
Robertson (M)	16,803	135	Titus	31,584	93	Young	18,573	128
Rockwall (M)	79,754	48	Tom Green (M)	103,881	38	Zapata (B)	14,944	143
Runnels	11,730	157	Travis (M)	974,427	5	Zavala (B)	12,735	154
Rusk (M)	49,770	63	Trinity	15,055	142	Texas	24,873,773	

(M) County is one of 77 Metropolitan (Urban) Counties as determined by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget. The remaining 177 counties are Non-metropolitan (Rural).

(B) County is one of 32 border counties: counties that are within 100 kilometers of the US-Mexico border.

NOTE: All population statistics in this report are based on projections and estimates provided by the Texas State Data Center and the U.S Bureau of the Census. To maintain consistency for trends over multiple years, actual 2000 Census numbers were not used.

### Other Texas Population Facts in 2009:

	Number	% of Texas Total
Male	12,479,849	50.2
Female	12,393,924	49.8
White	11,413,322	45.9
Black	2,872,929	11.6
Hispanic	9,485,163	38.1
Other	1,102,359	4.4
Metropolitan	21,750,946	87.4
Border	2,192,164	8.8
Non-border	19,558,782	78.6
Non-metropolitan	3,122,827	12.6
Border	383,246	1.5
Non-border	2,739,581	11.0
Border County Total	2,575,410	10.4
Age groups		
under 20	7,255,037	29.2
20 - 39	7,568,893	30.4
40 - 49	3,546,192	14.3
50 - 64	4,055,031	16.3
65+	2,448,620	9.8

#### Note:

Formula for rates used in report:

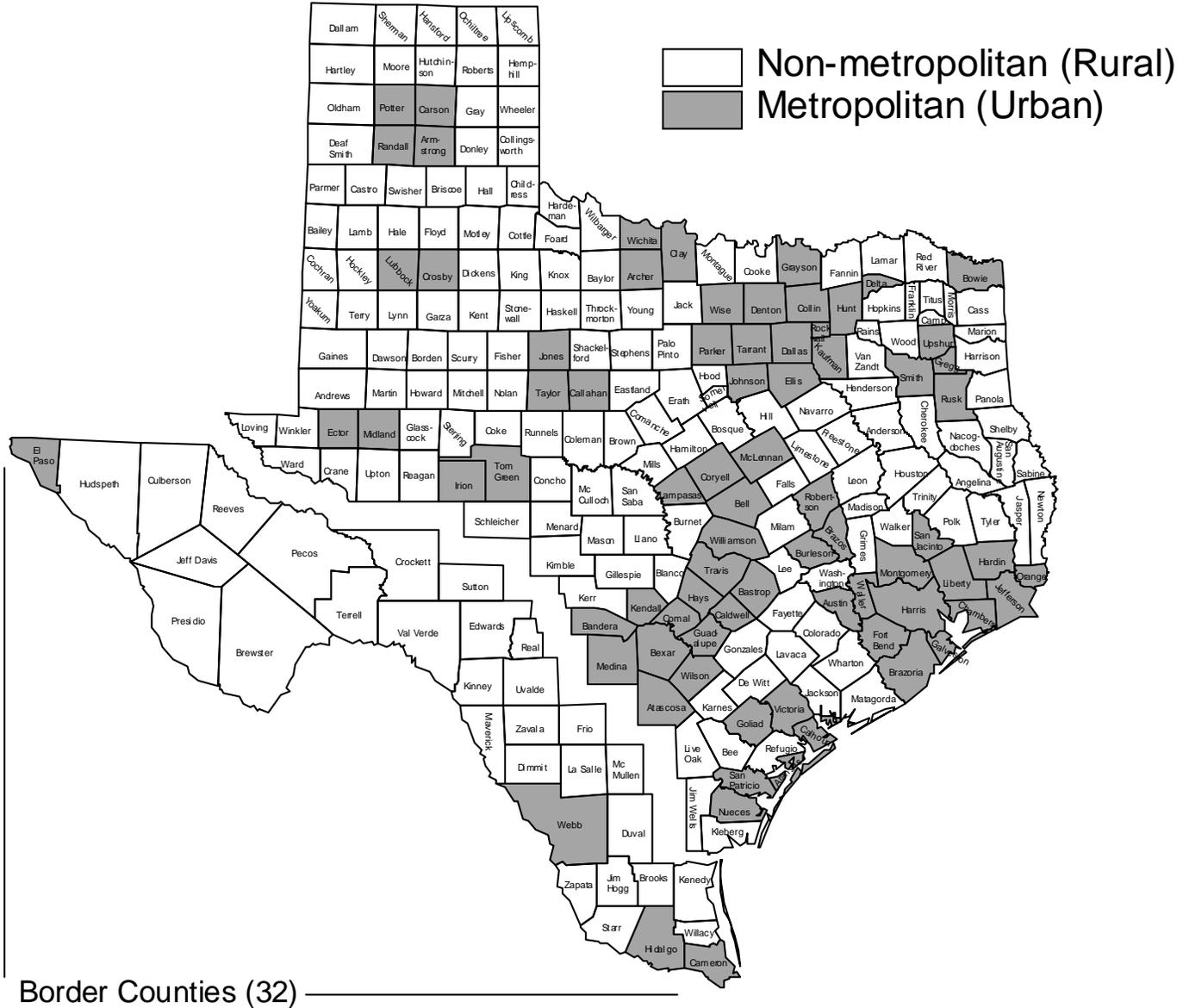
$$\text{rate} = (\# \text{ of providers} / \text{population}) * 100,000$$

Percentages in report may not have a sum of 100% due to rounding

Counties on the Population table are ranked highest to lowest. Counties on the supply tables are ranked highest to lowest based on providers-per-100,000 population ratios. A higher ratio indicates more providers per capita. The county with the #1 ranking has the most providers per capita of any county in the state.

# Texas

## Metropolitan, Non-metropolitan, and Border Counties



Prepared By: Health Professions Resource Center, Center for Health Statistics  
 Texas Department of State Health Services, 10/4/07

# NURSING PROFESSIONS

## 2009 Registered Nurses in Texas

All of the RNs included in this report held active licenses and were employed either part-time or full-time in nursing in Texas. Although some RNs were employed as teachers or administrators and may not provide direct patient care, they were included in the overall supply totals for Texas RNs.

*Supply.* According to the Texas Board of Nursing (BON) licensure file for 2009, there were 169,446 active RNs practicing in Texas - 86.8 percent were employed full-time and 13.2 percent were employed part-time in nursing. The 169,446 RNs give Texas a supply ratio of 681.2 RNs per 100,000 population. Texas supply ratios grew by 11 percent in the past decade though it continues to lag behind the U.S. supply ratios (Figure 1).

Metropolitan counties have consistently had a much higher ratio of nurses than the non-metropolitan counties (Figure 2). There were only four counties that did not have an RN in 2009 but those four counties had a combined population of only 2,007 people. Since 2000, 150 of Texas' 254 counties have seen an increase in the supply ratio of RNs; only two counties did not have an RN in 2000, neither one of them had one in 2009. Although the border counties continue to have much lower supply ratios than the rest of Texas, the ratios in those counties are increasing at a rate comparable to the rest of the state. Only 8.3 percent of Texas RNs were practicing in non-metropolitan counties; those counties contain 12.6 percent of the Texas population.

*Gender.* In 2009, the RN workforce in Texas was predominantly female; only 10.7 percent of the nurses were male. This represents only a slight increase in the male representation in the RN workforce from 2000, when 8.4 percent of the RNs were male.

*Position Type and Employment Field.* Of the 169,446 RNs that were actively employed as nurses in Texas in 2009, a majority (63.7 percent) were working in hospitals – the others being primarily employed in home health (6.6 percent), physicians' or dentists' offices and clinics (4.2 percent), school or college health clinics (3.9 percent), nursing homes or extended care facilities (2.8 percent), business or industry (2.4 percent), freestanding clinics (2.1 percent), community and public health (1.8 percent), schools of nursing (1.6 percent), self employed and private practice (1.0 percent), military installations (0.8 percent), temporary agencies (0.6 percent), rural health clinics (0.3 percent) or in other employment fields (6.5 percent). Employment field was unknown for 1.9 percent of the RNs.

Since the majority of RNs worked in hospitals in 2009, most were employed in hospital-related positions, such as head nurse, staff nurse, or general duty nurse (Table 1). Advanced practice nurses accounted for 5.7 percent of all nursing positions for active nurses in Texas.

**Table 1. Distribution of actively employed RNs in Texas by position type, 2009.**

Position Type	Number	%
Head Nurse, Staff Nurse, General Duty Nurse, or Assistant	108,389	64.0
Administrator/ Supervisory/ Assistant	16,905	10.0
School / Office Nurse	9,651	5.7
Nurse Practitioner	5,745	3.4
Faculty/Educator	3,956	2.3
Consultant	2,416	1.4
Nurse Anesthetist	2,183	1.3
Clinical Nurse Specialist	1,409	0.8
Researcher	1,194	0.7
In-service / Staff Development	982	0.6
Certified Nurse Midwife	276	0.2
Other	12,968	7.7
Unknown	3,372	2.0

Source of data: Texas Board of Nursing, September 2009.

*Education – Basic and Highest Degrees.* In 2009, more than one-third (37.3 percent) of the active RNs listed as their *basic degree* the baccalaureate degree in nursing (BSN), 46.9 percent listed associate degree in nursing (ADN), and 14.8 percent listed diploma in nursing. Other RN degree types (masters in nursing, enroute to masters, RN undergraduate, and VN/PN program) accounted for 1.0 percent of the RNs, and a small number of nurses did not give their basic degree. More than one-third listed ADN as their *highest degree* (41.4 percent) followed by the BSN degree (38.9 percent), and the diploma in nursing (9.4 percent). Only 7.9 percent had a master of science in nursing (MSN) and 0.4 percent had a doctorate in nursing. Some RNs had their highest degree in a field other than nursing (2.1 percent).\*

Of those nurses with a basic diploma degree, 17.4 percent had progressed to a BSN, 6.1 percent to an MSN, and 0.5 percent to a doctorate in nursing. Of those nurses with ADN as their basic degree, 9.6 percent progressed to a BSN, 3.5 percent to a MSN, and 0.12 percent to a doctorate in nursing. By comparison, of those nurses with a BSN as their basic degree, 12.5 percent advanced to MSN and 0.6 percent advanced to a doctorate in nursing.

*Work Area.* The most common work areas for active RNs in Texas were medical/surgical (14.3 percent), intensive care/critical care (11.2 percent), operating/recovery care (7.5 percent), and obstetrics and gynecology (7.3 percent) (Table 2).

**Table 2. Distribution of active RNs in Texas by their work area, 2009.**

<b>Work Area</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>%</b>
Medical / Surgical	24,298	14.3
Intensive Care / Critical Care	19,029	11.2
Operating / Recovery Care	12,772	7.5
Obstetrics and Gynecology	12,326	7.3
Emergency Care	10,246	6.1
Pediatrics	10,194	6.0
Home Health	9,538	5.6
General Practice	7,341	4.3
Neonatology	6,914	4.1
Geriatrics	5,635	3.3
Oncology	5,096	3.0
Psychiatric / Mental Health / Substance Abuse	4,860	2.9
Community / Public Health	4,694	2.8
Rehabilitation	2,675	1.6
Anesthesia	2,264	1.3
Occupational/Environmental	1,120	0.7
Other	26,327	15.5
Unknown	4,117	2.4

Source: Texas Board of Nursing, September 2009.

*Job Satisfaction, Retention, and Re-Entry Into Nursing.* The Regional Center for Health Workforce Studies at the Center for Health Economics and Policy (CHEP) conducted a research study in 2006 on Registered Nurses (RNs) in Texas. The following reflects the results of the 2006 CHEP study of 454 RNs on factors that affect retention and re-entry of nurses in the nursing workforce:

- While 84 percent of the RNs reported general satisfaction with their work, 65.3 percent reported serious exhaustion and 45 percent reported frustration.

\*Note: Beginning in March 2008 the data collection for highest degree earned was changed to *highest nursing degree* earned for online renewal applications, therefore, 2009 data may not be comparable to data from previous years.

- Almost 36 percent of the RNs reported that, on most days, they often have more work than they can safely handle.
- A major issue affecting retention and re-entry of nurses in the workforce has to do with the nursing workload involved in caring for an increasingly aged, severely ill, and obese patient population along with increasing paperwork and physical and interpersonal stressors.
- The most frequently reported work environment problems in Texas include:
  - > The burden of paperwork is increasing (reported by 79 percent of the responding RNs).
  - > Increase in the number of patients assigned (72 percent of the responding RNs). Since 2004, patient workload increased 22 percent.
  - > Severity of patient illness (63 percent of responding RNs).
  - > Increase in RN turnover (58 percent of responding RNs).
- Ergonomics, lifting and availability of equipment within the work place continue to be key issues as it affects comfort, safety, efficiency and productivity. Only 33 percent of the RNs perceived that they have adequate help with physical demands in the workplace.
- Respondents in this study indicated that they needed more help from administrators in managing workload effectively, minimizing perceived harassment (RNs reported more harassment from patients than from physicians), improving support for patient care, and providing training for new technologies.<sup>2</sup>

*Aging of the RN Workforce.* The aging of the RN workforce will have an impact on future nursing workforce trends. RNs from the “baby boomer” generation entered nursing in large numbers in the 1960s and 1970s and currently represent the largest cohort of RNs today.<sup>3</sup>

The overall RN workforce in Texas continues to age. In 2009 the median age of RNs was 47 years, compared to 44 years in 2000. The median age of non-metropolitan RNs was older on average (49 years) than metropolitan RNs (46 years). The median age of RNs in non-border counties were older (47 years) than nurses in border counties (43 years). In addition, the RN population age 55 and older jumped from 15.1% in 2000 to 26.4% in 2009.

Of the 169,446 RNs actively working in nursing in 2009, 12.8 percent of these nurses can start retiring now and an additional 29.4 percent will be retiring in the next three to twelve years. There will be a loss of at least 42.2 percent of the current RN workforce by 2020 due to a large cohort of nurses retiring. According to the Bureau of Health Professions (2005), “three factors contribute to this aging of the RN workforce: (1) the decline in the number of nursing school graduates, (2) the higher average age of recently graduating students, and (3) the aging of the existing pool of licensed nurses.”<sup>4</sup>

In the 2006 CHEP study, the RNs who were surveyed indicated the following work plans:

- The percent of RNs working at more than one job increased from 9 percent in 2004 to 13 percent in 2006.
- Fifty-five (55) percent of all RNs are primary wage earners; on the border, 50 percent of the RNs are primary wage earners.
- RNs age 56 and above intend to retire at age 66.
- The percentage of border RNs intending to decrease work hours for the next year increased from 16 percent in 2004 to 17 percent in 2006.<sup>2</sup>

In the 2009 BON master file, there were 3,956 RNs who held active licenses, were employed full- or part-time in nursing, and indicated “faculty or educator” as the position they held at the time of license renewal. Out of the 3,956 RN faculty or educators, there were 2,174 who worked in schools of nursing. The median age of

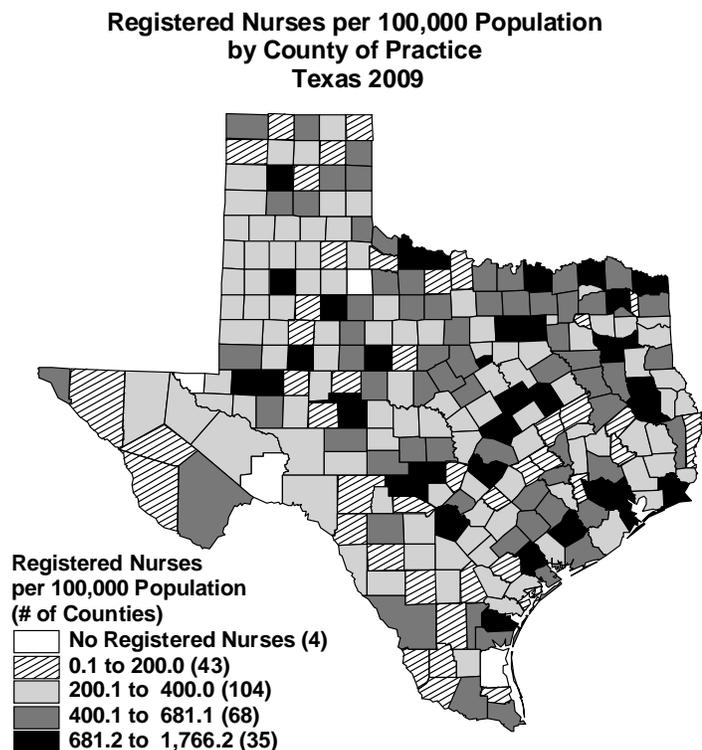
faculty or educators who worked in schools of nursing was 55 years of age.

In a study done in 2008 on schools of nursing in Texas for the 2008 academic year, the following age-related trends among faculty have an impact on the capacity of schools of nursing to produce more graduates over the next 20 years (Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies, 2008):<sup>5</sup>

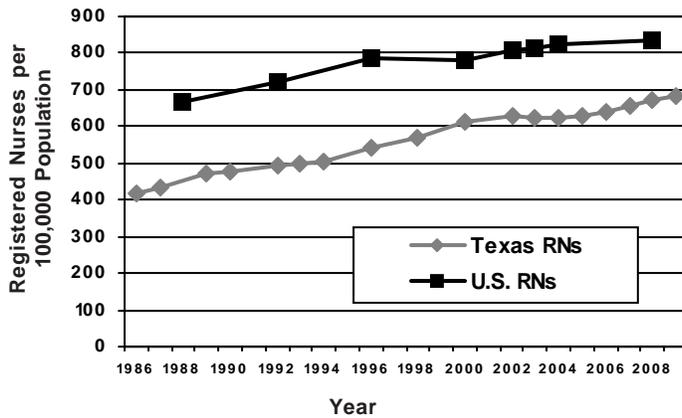
- Trends show an additional increase in the median age of nurse faculty, from 51 in 1999 to 54 in 2008.
- The nurse faculty workforce in Texas continues to have a higher median age than the RN workforce as a whole.
- The median age of 54 for Texas nurse faculty in 2008 was higher than the national median age of 51.5 for RN faculty as reported in 2007 by the American Association of Colleges of Nursing.<sup>6</sup>
- In 2008, only 22 percent of 2,257 faculty members in Texas were under the age of 45. The trends over a ten-year period show that there has been no significant increase in recruitment of younger faculty members.
- Sixty-four (64) percent of faculty members were 50 and older in age and eligible to retire within the next 12 years.

According to an article published in the March/April 2002 issue of *Nursing Outlook*, the average age of nurse faculty at retirement was 62.5 years.<sup>6</sup> The National League for Nursing reports that almost two-thirds of all full-time nurse faculty members are likely to retire in the next five to 15 years.<sup>7</sup> The loss of these experienced faculty members would cripple the educational system if there are not enough nurse educators to replace faculty as they retire. This is consistent with the study done by Rains and Tshirch in 2000 and the Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies in 2004 and 2006 where the cohort of nursing faculty continues to get older without a large increase in recruiting younger nurses into nursing education.

<b>2009 Texas Registered Nurse Facts:</b>		
White	68.0%	
Black	9.7%	
Hispanic	11.3%	
Other	11.0%	
Male	10.7%	
Female	89.3%	
Median Age Male	44	
Median Age Female	47	
Number of Counties with no Registered Nurses	4	
<b>Providers/100,000 Population</b>		
Border Metropolitan	504.0	
Non-border Metropolitan	738.2	
Border Non-metropolitan	239.2	
Non-border Non-metropolitan	478.4	
<b>Trends:</b>		
Year	Number	Providers/100,000 Population
1990	81,320	478.7
1996	103,358	540.3
2000	124,495	611.9
2005	144,602	628.6
2009	169,446	681.2

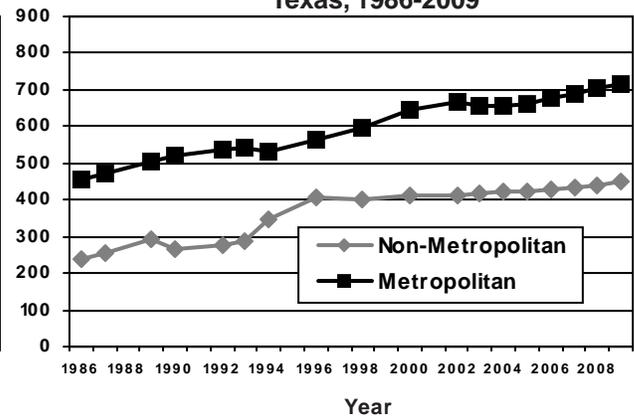


**Figure 1. Registered Nurses per 100,000 Population, U.S. and Texas, 1986-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing; HRSA, Bureau of Health Professions and other sources; see page 7.  
Notes: Texas data include all licensed, active, in-state registered nurses; U.S. data may vary.

**Figure 2. RNs per 100,000 Population, Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Counties, Texas, 1986-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing.  
Notes: Source for Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan definition: Office of Management and Budget. Figures include all licensed, active, in-state registered nurses.

**2009 Registered Nurses in Texas by County of Practice**

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Anderson	347	602.5	40	Camp	59	446.5	83
Andrews	71	500.1	65	Carson	11	163.0	219
Angelina	813	960.9	14	Cass	137	447.2	82
Aransas	43	159.1	220	Castro	26	347.5	126
Archer	10	105.7	240	Chambers	79	226.9	194
Armstrong	13	573.4	48	Cherokee	301	606.1	39
Atascosa	119	263.3	176	Childress	52	658.4	37
Austin	62	219.8	197	Clay	16	142.7	227
Bailey	24	377.3	114	Cochran	12	343.0	131
Bandera	27	129.2	229	Coke	5	127.9	230
Bastrop	193	244.2	187	Coleman	22	245.5	186
Baylor	22	550.1	52	Collin	4,968	619.6	38
Bee	108	318.1	142	Collingsworth	12	379.6	112
Bell	2,662	930.6	17	Colorado	117	530.0	58
Bexar	14,574	903.5	22	Comal	574	494.7	67
Blanco	18	177.5	213	Comanche	57	400.6	103
Borden	1	130.5	228	Concho	15	387.7	108
Bosque	65	367.5	118	Cooke	212	524.6	60
Bowie	970	1,047.1	9	Coryell	164	203.2	206
Brazoria	1,117	359.8	119	Cottle	5	267.1	173
Brazos	1,178	679.7	36	Crane	15	351.0	122
Brewster	51	542.1	56	Crockett	10	220.0	196
Briscoe	4	214.8	203	Crosby	17	257.6	181
Brooks	17	215.5	202	Culberson	6	219.5	198
Brown	233	586.4	45	Dallam	31	460.7	80
Burleson	32	173.3	215	Dallas	19,920	825.7	25
Burnet	156	338.5	134	Dawson	35	236.0	190
Caldwell	76	199.9	208	Deaf Smith	61	299.4	159
Calhoun	96	416.7	98	Delta	20	375.0	115
Callahan	16	111.4	237	Denton	2,889	427.9	90
Cameron	2,128	520.4	61	De Witt	99	482.6	71

## 2009 Registered Nurses in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Dickens	9	320.6	140	Hudspeth	2	53.0	248
Dimmit	30	305.6	152	Hunt	461	519.9	62
Donley	10	258.3	179	Hutchinson	88	373.1	116
Duval	24	197.5	209	Irion	2	109.3	238
Eastland	90	479.6	73	Jack	28	309.4	151
Ector	1,061	806.5	27	Jackson	33	216.0	201
Edwards	2	90.5	241	Jasper	189	526.4	59
Ellis	476	309.8	150	Jeff Davis	4	144.0	225
El Paso	4,160	544.7	53	Jefferson	2,714	1,114.6	6
Erath	201	513.4	63	Jim Hogg	8	145.6	224
Falls	51	272.2	170	Jim Wells	200	473.7	77
Fannin	138	400.9	101	Johnson	520	316.4	144
Fayette	105	422.7	94	Jones	55	264.5	175
Fisher	17	405.4	100	Karnes	43	257.4	182
Floyd	24	343.9	130	Kaufman	510	493.3	68
Foard	3	189.5	211	Kendall	112	329.2	137
Fort Bend	2,476	449.1	81	Kenedy	0	0.0	-
Franklin	76	703.2	34	Kent	7	812.1	26
Freestone	77	382.0	111	Kerr	481	1,034.8	10
Frio	45	252.7	183	Kimble	20	420.3	96
Gaines	39	239.6	188	King	0	0.0	-
Galveston	2,619	905.6	20	Kinney	4	116.0	234
Garza	8	153.8	222	Kleberg	135	420.5	95
Gillespie	233	920.6	18	Knox	25	589.9	44
Glasscock	1	66.1	246	Lamar	542	1,079.5	8
Goliad	13	170.4	217	Lamb	45	290.1	162
Gonzales	67	331.8	136	Lampasas	70	316.9	143
Gray	132	577.9	46	La Salle	5	82.9	242
Grayson	1,186	991.0	13	Lavaca	105	537.9	57
Gregg	1,536	1,263.4	4	Lee	20	111.9	236
Grimes	57	218.0	199	Leon	24	142.8	226
Guadalupe	357	287.0	164	Liberty	210	260.2	178
Hale	111	298.6	161	Limestone	180	774.1	29
Hall	10	260.7	177	Lipscomb	4	126.5	231
Hamilton	51	575.4	47	Live Oak	22	177.1	214
Hansford	26	497.9	66	Llano	83	434.4	87
Hardeman	22	476.3	76	Loving	0	0.0	-
Hardin	119	229.5	192	Lubbock	3,441	1,293.8	3
Harris	32,006	796.9	28	Lynn	12	200.2	207
Harrison	230	342.5	132	McCulloch	31	359.4	120
Hartley	2	34.6	250	McLennan	1,721	744.9	31
Haskell	18	304.5	156	McMullen	2	228.6	193
Hays	495	316.1	145	Madison	37	258.2	180
Hemphill	15	418.9	97	Marion	24	217.4	200
Henderson	385	478.5	74	Martin	16	304.7	154
Hidalgo	3,742	487.0	69	Mason	17	444.0	84
Hill	127	347.8	125	Matagorda	165	425.7	92
Hockley	92	386.9	109	Maverick	153	280.9	168
Hood	196	368.5	117	Medina	111	246.6	185
Hopkins	187	544.5	54	Menard	7	287.4	163
Houston	108	443.6	85	Midland	919	717.3	33
Howard	307	914.0	19	Milam	80	304.8	153

## 2009 Registered Nurses in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Mills	17	311.8	149	Smith	2,794	1,377.3	2
Mitchell	34	347.2	127	Somervell	59	702.5	35
Montague	86	427.3	91	Starr	118	178.9	212
Montgomery	2,295	504.3	64	Stephens	40	392.3	106
Moore	71	337.7	135	Sterling	3	204.9	205
Morris	23	170.4	218	Stonewall	9	543.8	55
Motley	1	70.3	244	Sutton	15	327.2	138
Nacogdoches	547	859.1	24	Swisher	22	267.5	172
Navarro	236	463.7	79	Tarrant	13,310	747.4	30
Newton	17	113.9	235	Taylor	1,420	1,085.3	7
Nolan	87	598.2	41	Terrell	0	0.0	-
Nueces	3,279	1,015.7	12	Terry	44	378.3	113
Ochiltree	35	354.3	121	Throckmorton	9	477.5	75
Oldham	7	302.0	157	Titus	301	953.0	16
Orange	294	345.8	129	Tom Green	1,064	1,024.2	11
Palo Pinto	143	486.4	70	Travis	8,389	860.9	23
Panola	104	433.0	88	Trinity	26	172.7	216
Parker	375	325.6	139	Tyler	63	286.2	165
Parmer	29	284.0	166	Upshur	101	265.8	174
Pecos	48	270.6	171	Upton	15	472.7	78
Polk	188	383.7	110	Uvalde	119	429.7	89
Potter	2,208	1,766.2	1	Val Verde	156	314.4	147
Presidio	4	46.8	249	Van Zandt	146	274.8	169
Rains	21	194.8	210	Victoria	1,038	1,170.4	5
Randall	662	556.9	50	Walker	261	400.0	104
Reagan	7	222.8	195	Waller	48	116.1	233
Real	10	301.5	158	Ward	25	249.5	184
Red River	85	590.9	43	Washington	184	555.2	51
Reeves	39	345.9	128	Webb	1,019	405.8	99
Refugio	23	320.0	141	Wharton	319	732.3	32
Roberts	1	106.3	239	Wheeler	29	564.2	49
Robertson	26	154.7	221	Wichita	1,222	953.8	15
Rockwall	279	349.8	123	Wilbarger	138	905.5	21
Runnels	47	400.7	102	Willacy	26	118.9	232
Rusk	174	349.6	124	Williamson	1,758	425.4	93
Sabine	33	304.7	155	Wilson	125	283.6	167
San Augustine	30	314.5	146	Winkler	14	211.0	204
San Jacinto	19	69.0	245	Wise	290	481.8	72
San Patricio	169	239.2	189	Wood	174	394.9	105
San Saba	19	299.4	160	Yoakum	32	391.3	107
Schleicher	14	441.9	86	Young	110	592.3	42
Scurry	58	338.6	133	Zapata	11	73.6	243
Shackelford	8	232.2	191	Zavala	8	62.8	247
Shelby	83	313.6	148				
Sherman	5	149.4	223				
				Texas Total	169,446	681.2	

Note: A total of 387,826 records were received from the Texas Board of Nursing on September 18, 2009. Only 169,446 records were used to prepare the table and map; a total of 218,380 records were excluded due to any of the following: an out-of-state address, inactive license, and/or not actively employed in nursing status.

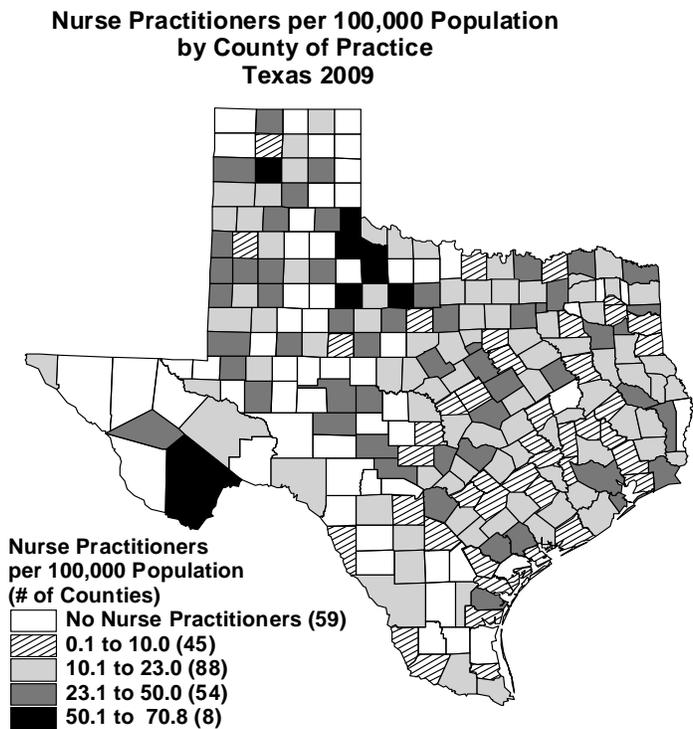
## 2009 Nurse Practitioners in Texas

Nurse Practitioners (NPs) have been granted authorization by the Board of Nursing to practice based on their advanced education and experience. NPs practice both under the authority of their nursing license and in collaboration with physicians. Some functions, such as prescribing medications, can be performed only in collaboration with a physician under written protocols.

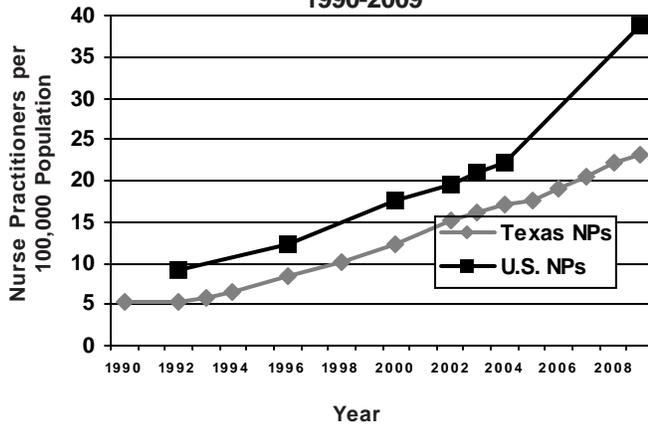
The data for NPs were obtained from the 2009 RN master licensing file. The “position type” on the file has variables for administrator, school nurse, researcher, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, nurse anesthetist, and nurse midwife, among others. For this report, an RN record was selected as an NP record based on the position type of “nurse practitioner.” An Advanced Practice Nurse (APN) may be certified in multiple position types, but can only choose one position type when completing renewal forms. In 2009, there were 5,745 active NPs practicing in Texas. The importance of NPs in the delivery of health care is indicated by their increasing supply; the ratios increased by 86.3 percent between 2000 and 2009.

The supply ratios of NPs per 100,000 population in Texas have lagged behind the U.S. average supply ratios for decades (Figure 3). In contrast with the trends for many health professions in Texas, the highest NP supply ratios were in certain counties in the Panhandle and in areas west of Central Texas. However, most of the 59 counties that did not have an NP in 2009 were also in these areas, along with South Texas. Overall, the average ratios of NPs in metropolitan counties were higher than in non-metropolitan counties, and the gap has been increasing (Figure 4). Thirty-seven counties that did not have an NP in 2000 had at least one in 2009. In 2009, the median age for NPs was 48 years, compared with 46 in 2000.

<b>2009 Texas Nurse Practitioner Facts:</b>		
White	77.5%	
Black	7.0%	
Hispanic	9.8%	
Other	5.8%	
Male	9.8%	
Female	90.2%	
Median Age Male	45	
Median Age Female	49	
Number of Counties with no Nurse Practitioners	59	
<b>Providers/100,000 Population</b>		
Border Metropolitan	17.0	
Non-border Metropolitan	25.1	
Border Non-metropolitan	8.3	
Non-border Non-metropolitan	15.5	
<b>Trends:</b>		
Year	Number	Providers/100,000 Population
1991	964	5.6
1996	1,633	8.6
2000	2,517	12.4
2005	4,066	17.7
2009	5,745	23.1

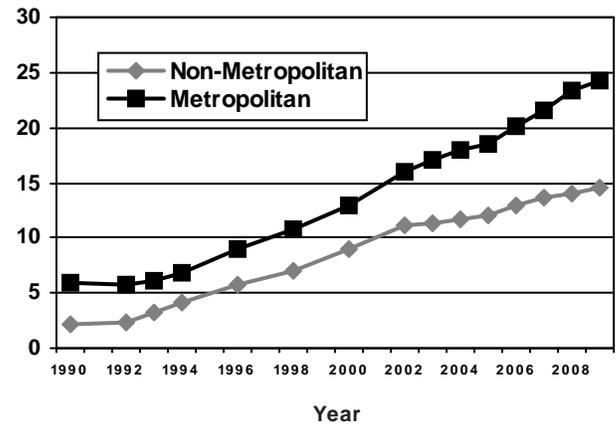


**Figure 3. Nurse Practitioners per 100,000 Population, U.S. and Texas, 1990-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing; HRSA, Bureau of Health Professions and other sources; see page 7.  
Notes: Texas data include all licensed, active, in-state nurse practitioners; U.S. data may vary.

**Figure 4. Nurse Practitioners per 100,000 Population, Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Counties, Texas, 1990-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing.  
Notes: Source for Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan definition: Office of Management and Budget. Figures include all licensed, active, in-state nurse practitioners.

**2009 Nurse Practitioners in Texas by County of Practice**

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Anderson	4	6.9	175	Camp	1	7.6	171
Andrews	4	28.2	39	Carson	1	14.8	118
Angelina	21	24.8	54	Cass	7	22.8	63
Aransas	2	7.4	173	Castro	1	13.4	131
Archer	0	0.0	-	Chambers	3	8.6	164
Armstrong	1	44.1	10	Cherokee	7	14.1	124
Atascosa	3	6.6	179	Childress	4	50.6	8
Austin	3	10.6	145	Clay	0	0.0	-
Bailey	2	31.4	33	Cochran	1	28.6	38
Bandera	0	0.0	-	Coke	0	0.0	-
Bastrop	8	10.1	150	Coleman	2	22.3	67
Baylor	0	0.0	-	Collin	147	18.3	94
Bee	3	8.8	160	Collingsworth	0	0.0	-
Bell	101	35.3	25	Colorado	2	9.1	157
Bexar	387	24.0	59	Comal	19	16.4	102
Blanco	4	39.5	17	Comanche	4	28.1	40
Borden	0	0.0	-	Concho	1	25.8	50
Bosque	6	33.9	27	Cooke	9	22.3	68
Bowie	37	39.9	16	Coryell	7	8.7	163
Brazoria	38	12.2	135	Cottle	1	53.4	5
Brazos	32	18.5	91	Crane	0	0.0	-
Brewster	5	53.1	6	Crockett	0	0.0	-
Briscoe	0	0.0	-	Crosby	1	15.2	115
Brooks	0	0.0	-	Culberson	0	0.0	-
Brown	8	20.1	78	Dallam	0	0.0	-
Burleson	1	5.4	184	Dallas	889	36.9	19
Burnet	7	15.2	114	Dawson	2	13.5	129
Caldwell	3	7.9	169	Deaf Smith	4	19.6	83
Calhoun	2	8.7	162	Delta	1	18.7	89
Callahan	0	0.0	-	Denton	115	17.0	98
Cameron	66	16.1	104	De Witt	3	14.6	119

## 2009 Nurse Practitioners in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Dickens	1	35.6	23	Hudspeth	0	0.0	-
Dimmit	0	0.0	-	Hunt	21	23.7	62
Donley	0	0.0	-	Hutchinson	4	17.0	99
Duval	0	0.0	-	Irion	0	0.0	-
Eastland	4	21.3	72	Jack	2	22.1	69
Ector	33	25.1	52	Jackson	3	19.6	84
Edwards	0	0.0	-	Jasper	9	25.1	53
Ellis	17	11.1	144	Jeff Davis	1	36.0	21
El Paso	164	21.5	71	Jefferson	115	47.2	9
Erath	4	10.2	147	Jim Hogg	0	0.0	-
Falls	3	16.0	106	Jim Wells	5	11.8	138
Fannin	3	8.7	161	Johnson	14	8.5	165
Fayette	1	4.0	191	Jones	4	19.2	86
Fisher	1	23.8	60	Karnes	2	12.0	137
Floyd	0	0.0	-	Kaufman	16	15.5	112
Foard	1	63.2	3	Kendall	6	17.6	95
Fort Bend	67	12.2	136	Kenedy	0	0.0	-
Franklin	0	0.0	-	Kent	0	0.0	-
Freestone	5	24.8	55	Kerr	19	40.9	14
Frio	2	11.2	142	Kimble	2	42.0	13
Gaines	3	18.4	92	King	0	0.0	-
Galveston	101	34.9	26	Kinney	0	0.0	-
Garza	0	0.0	-	Kleberg	2	6.2	181
Gillespie	2	7.9	168	Knox	3	70.8	1
Glasscock	0	0.0	-	Lamar	22	43.8	11
Goliad	2	26.2	48	Lamb	1	6.4	180
Gonzales	2	9.9	152	Lampasas	1	4.5	189
Gray	7	30.6	34	La Salle	1	16.6	101
Grayson	29	24.2	58	Lavaca	3	15.4	113
Gregg	30	24.7	56	Lee	2	11.2	143
Grimes	2	7.6	170	Leon	0	0.0	-
Guadalupe	12	9.6	154	Liberty	6	7.4	172
Hale	5	13.5	130	Limestone	3	12.9	133
Hall	1	26.1	49	Lipscomb	0	0.0	-
Hamilton	1	11.3	141	Live Oak	0	0.0	-
Hansford	0	0.0	-	Llano	1	5.2	185
Hardeman	1	21.6	70	Loving	0	0.0	-
Hardin	7	13.5	128	Lubbock	107	40.2	15
Harris	1,082	26.9	44	Lynn	2	33.4	28
Harrison	6	8.9	159	McCulloch	0	0.0	-
Hartley	0	0.0	-	McLennan	61	26.4	46
Haskell	1	16.9	100	McMullen	0	0.0	-
Hays	31	19.8	81	Madison	3	20.9	74
Hemphill	0	0.0	-	Marion	3	27.2	43
Henderson	12	14.9	117	Martin	0	0.0	-
Hidalgo	101	13.1	132	Mason	0	0.0	-
Hill	3	8.2	167	Matagorda	2	5.2	186
Hockley	6	25.2	51	Maverick	2	3.7	192
Hood	6	11.3	140	Medina	1	2.2	195
Hopkins	5	14.6	120	Menard	0	0.0	-
Houston	3	12.3	134	Midland	13	10.1	149
Howard	13	38.7	18	Milam	5	19.0	87

## 2009 Nurse Practitioners in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Mills	1	18.3	93	Smith	72	35.5	24
Mitchell	1	10.2	148	Somervell	2	23.8	61
Montague	2	9.9	151	Starr	4	6.1	182
Montgomery	79	17.4	96	Stephens	1	9.8	153
Moore	1	4.8	187	Sterling	0	0.0	-
Morris	0	0.0	-	Stonewall	1	60.4	4
Motley	0	0.0	-	Sutton	0	0.0	-
Nacogdoches	10	15.7	110	Swisher	2	24.3	57
Navarro	6	11.8	139	Tarrant	398	22.3	66
Newton	0	0.0	-	Taylor	47	35.9	22
Nolan	1	6.9	176	Terrell	0	0.0	-
Nueces	89	27.6	41	Terry	2	17.2	97
Ochiltree	2	20.2	77	Throckmorton	1	53.1	7
Oldham	1	43.1	12	Titus	5	15.8	108
Orange	17	20.0	79	Tom Green	33	31.8	30
Palo Pinto	8	27.2	42	Travis	312	32.0	29
Panola	1	4.2	190	Trinity	1	6.6	178
Parker	12	10.4	146	Tyler	3	13.6	126
Parmer	2	19.6	85	Upshur	1	2.6	194
Pecos	4	22.5	65	Upton	1	31.5	32
Polk	7	14.3	122	Uvalde	4	14.4	121
Potter	82	65.6	2	Val Verde	7	14.1	123
Presidio	0	0.0	-	Van Zandt	5	9.4	155
Rains	0	0.0	-	Victoria	27	30.4	35
Randall	19	16.0	107	Walker	6	9.2	156
Reagan	0	0.0	-	Waller	3	7.3	174
Real	0	0.0	-	Ward	2	20.0	80
Red River	3	20.9	75	Washington	3	9.1	158
Reeves	0	0.0	-	Webb	41	16.3	103
Refugio	0	0.0	-	Wharton	6	13.8	125
Roberts	0	0.0	-	Wheeler	0	0.0	-
Robertson	1	6.0	183	Wichita	29	22.6	64
Rockwall	21	26.3	47	Wilbarger	3	19.7	82
Runnels	0	0.0	-	Willacy	1	4.6	188
Rusk	8	16.1	105	Williamson	64	15.5	111
Sabine	2	18.5	90	Wilson	9	20.4	76
San Augustine	2	21.0	73	Winkler	0	0.0	-
San Jacinto	1	3.6	193	Wise	9	15.0	116
San Patricio	6	8.5	166	Wood	6	13.6	127
San Saba	1	15.8	109	Yoakum	3	36.7	20
Schleicher	1	31.6	31	Young	5	26.9	45
Scurry	0	0.0	-	Zapata	1	6.7	177
Shackelford	1	29.0	37	Zavala	0	0.0	-
Shelby	5	18.9	88				
Sherman	1	29.9	36				
				Texas Total	5,745	23.1	

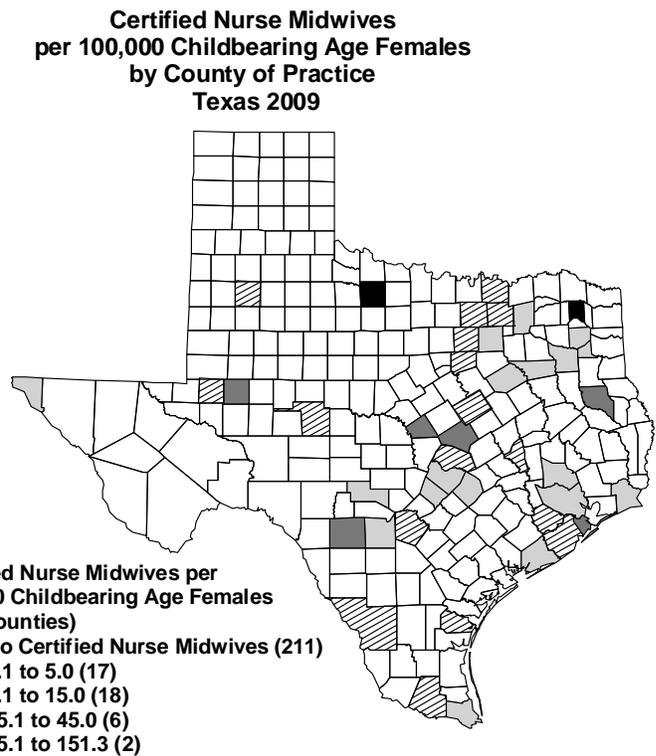
Note: A total of 387,826 records were received from the Texas Board of Nursing on September 18, 2009. The "position type" on the file has variables for administrator, school nurse, researcher, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, nurse anesthetist, nurse midwife, and others. An RN record was selected as an NP record based on the position type of "nurse practitioner." Of the 169,446 Texas active RN records, 5,745 selected nurse practitioner. An APN may be certified in multiple position types, but can only choose one "position type" when completing renewal forms.

## 2009 Certified Nurse-Midwives in Texas

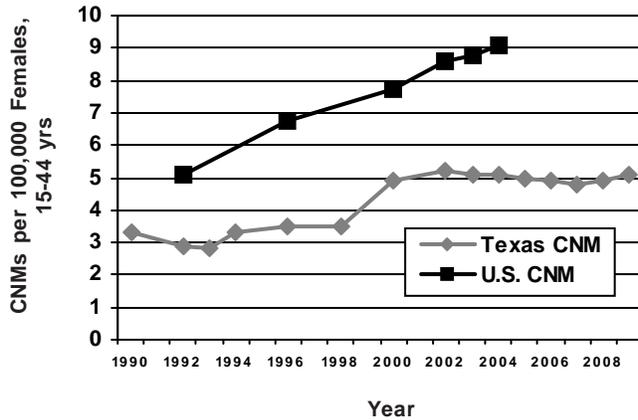
Certified Nurse-Midwives (CNMs) have been granted authorization by the Board of Nursing to practice based on advanced education and experience. CNMs provide obstetrical and gynecological care for women during pregnancy, childbirth, and the postpartum period. In Texas, there are two types of midwives: Direct-Entry Midwives and CNMs. Direct Entry Midwives are non-RNs who successfully complete a course on midwifery and successfully pass the state-approved comprehensive written exam as required by the Texas Midwifery Board. Certified Nurse-Midwives' educational preparation requires an RN background. They are regulated by the Texas Board of Nursing.

In Texas, in 2009, there were 276 CNMs. The data for CNMs were obtained from the 2009 RN master licensing file (for position types, see "Nurse Practitioners," page 21). An RN record was selected as a CNM record based on the position type of "nurse midwife." An APN may be certified in multiple position types, but can only choose one position type when completing renewal forms. The Texas supply ratio of CNMs per 100,000 female population of childbearing age (ages 15 through 44) has lagged behind the U.S. supply ratio since 1992 when national statistics first became available (Figure 5). CNMs were primarily located in the metropolitan areas of Texas (see Figure 6). In 2009, the median age of CNMs was 51 years, compared with 46 in 2000.

<b>2009 Texas Certified Nurse Midwife Facts:</b>		
White	83.2%	
Black	8.1%	
Hispanic	5.9%	
Other	2.9%	
Male	1.5%	
Female	98.6%	
Median Age Male	37.0	
Median Age Female	51.5	
Number of Counties with no Certified Nurse-Midwives	211	
<b>Providers/100,000 Females ages 15-44</b>		
Border Metropolitan	6.2	
Non-border Metropolitan	5.3	
Border Non-metropolitan	1.3	
Non-border Non-metropolitan	2.9	
<b>Trends:</b>		
Year	Number	Providers/100,000 Females ages 15-44
1990	135	3.3
1996	155	3.5
2000	231	4.9
2005	244	5.0
2007	248	4.8
2009	276	5.1

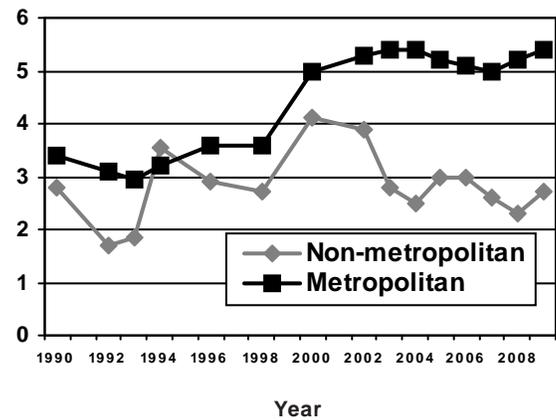


**Figure 5. Certified Nurse Midwives per 100,000 Females Ages 15-44, U.S. and Texas, 1990-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing; HRSA, Bureau of Health Professions and other sources; see page 7. U.S. data not available after 2004.  
Notes: Texas data include all licensed, active, in-state certified nurse midwives; U.S. data may vary.

**Figure 6. CNMs per 100,000 Females Ages 15-44, Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Counties, Texas, 1990-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing.  
Notes: Source for Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan definition: Office of Management and Budget. Figures include all licensed, active, in-state certified nurse midwives.

**2009 Certified Nurse Midwives in Texas by County of Practice**

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population*	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population*	Rank
Anderson	0	0.0	-	Camp	0	0.0	-
Andrews	0	0.0	-	Carson	0	0.0	-
Angelina	0	0.0	-	Cass	0	0.0	-
Aransas	0	0.0	-	Castro	0	0.0	-
Archer	0	0.0	-	Chambers	0	0.0	-
Armstrong	0	0.0	-	Cherokee	0	0.0	-
Atascosa	0	0.0	-	Childress	0	0.0	-
Austin	0	0.0	-	Clay	0	0.0	-
Bailey	0	0.0	-	Cochran	0	0.0	-
Bandera	0	0.0	-	Coke	0	0.0	-
Bastrop	1	6.6	22	Coleman	0	0.0	-
Baylor	1	151.3	1	Collin	7	3.8	31
Bee	0	0.0	-	Collingsworth	0	0.0	-
Bell	13	19.9	6	Colorado	0	0.0	-
Bexar	11	3.1	36	Comal	0	0.0	-
Blanco	0	0.0	-	Comanche	0	0.0	-
Borden	0	0.0	-	Concho	0	0.0	-
Bosque	0	0.0	-	Cooke	0	0.0	-
Bowie	0	0.0	-	Coryell	0	0.0	-
Brazoria	3	4.9	27	Cottle	0	0.0	-
Brazos	1	2.1	40	Crane	0	0.0	-
Brewster	0	0.0	-	Crockett	0	0.0	-
Briscoe	0	0.0	-	Crosby	0	0.0	-
Brooks	0	0.0	-	Culberson	0	0.0	-
Brown	0	0.0	-	Dallam	0	0.0	-
Burleson	0	0.0	-	Dallas	50	9.2	17
Burnet	0	0.0	-	Dawson	0	0.0	-
Caldwell	0	0.0	-	Deaf Smith	0	0.0	-
Calhoun	0	0.0	-	Delta	0	0.0	-
Callahan	0	0.0	-	Denton	8	4.7	28
Cameron	10	11.5	15	De Witt	0	0.0	-

## 2009 Certified Nurse Midwives in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population*	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population*	Rank
Dickens	0	0.0	-	Hudspeth	0	0.0	-
Dimmit	0	0.0	-	Hunt	1	5.4	25
Donley	0	0.0	-	Hutchinson	0	0.0	-
Duval	0	0.0	-	Irion	0	0.0	-
Eastland	0	0.0	-	Jack	0	0.0	-
Ector	1	3.6	33	Jackson	0	0.0	-
Edwards	0	0.0	-	Jasper	0	0.0	-
Ellis	0	0.0	-	Jeff Davis	0	0.0	-
El Paso	13	7.8	21	Jefferson	4	8.4	18
Erath	0	0.0	-	Jim Hogg	0	0.0	-
Falls	0	0.0	-	Jim Wells	0	0.0	-
Fannin	0	0.0	-	Johnson	1	2.9	38
Fayette	0	0.0	-	Jones	0	0.0	-
Fisher	0	0.0	-	Karnes	0	0.0	-
Floyd	0	0.0	-	Kaufman	0	0.0	-
Foard	0	0.0	-	Kendall	0	0.0	-
Fort Bend	3	2.5	39	Kenedy	0	0.0	-
Franklin	0	0.0	-	Kent	0	0.0	-
Freestone	0	0.0	-	Kerr	1	13.6	11
Frio	0	0.0	-	Kimble	0	0.0	-
Gaines	0	0.0	-	King	0	0.0	-
Galveston	16	26.7	4	Kinney	0	0.0	-
Garza	0	0.0	-	Kleberg	0	0.0	-
Gillespie	0	0.0	-	Knox	0	0.0	-
Glasscock	0	0.0	-	Lamar	0	0.0	-
Goliad	0	0.0	-	Lamb	0	0.0	-
Gonzales	0	0.0	-	Lampasas	1	24.5	5
Gray	0	0.0	-	La Salle	0	0.0	-
Grayson	1	4.4	30	Lavaca	0	0.0	-
Gregg	2	8.3	19	Lee	0	0.0	-
Grimes	0	0.0	-	Leon	0	0.0	-
Guadalupe	0	0.0	-	Liberty	0	0.0	-
Hale	0	0.0	-	Limestone	0	0.0	-
Hall	0	0.0	-	Lipscomb	0	0.0	-
Hamilton	0	0.0	-	Live Oak	0	0.0	-
Hansford	0	0.0	-	Llano	0	0.0	-
Hardeman	0	0.0	-	Loving	0	0.0	-
Hardin	0	0.0	-	Lubbock	1	1.6	41
Harris	49	5.3	26	Lynn	0	0.0	-
Harrison	0	0.0	-	McCulloch	0	0.0	-
Hartley	0	0.0	-	McLennan	2	3.8	32
Haskell	0	0.0	-	McMullen	0	0.0	-
Hays	2	5.4	24	Madison	0	0.0	-
Hemphill	0	0.0	-	Marion	0	0.0	-
Henderson	2	14.7	9	Martin	0	0.0	-
Hidalgo	5	2.9	37	Mason	0	0.0	-
Hill	0	0.0	-	Matagorda	1	13.4	12
Hockley	0	0.0	-	Maverick	0	0.0	-
Hood	0	0.0	-	Medina	1	11.8	14
Hopkins	0	0.0	-	Menard	0	0.0	-
Houston	0	0.0	-	Midland	5	19.1	7
Howard	0	0.0	-	Milam	0	0.0	-

## 2009 Certified Nurse Midwives in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population*	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population*	Rank
Mills	0	0.0	-	Smith	5	12.0	13
Mitchell	0	0.0	-	Somervell	0	0.0	-
Montague	0	0.0	-	Starr	0	0.0	-
Montgomery	6	6.5	23	Stephens	0	0.0	-
Moore	0	0.0	-	Sterling	0	0.0	-
Morris	0	0.0	-	Stonewall	0	0.0	-
Motley	0	0.0	-	Sutton	0	0.0	-
Nacogdoches	4	26.9	3	Swisher	0	0.0	-
Navarro	1	10.1	16	Tarrant	14	3.5	34
Newton	0	0.0	-	Taylor	0	0.0	-
Nolan	0	0.0	-	Terrell	0	0.0	-
Nueces	1	1.4	42	Terry	0	0.0	-
Ochiltree	0	0.0	-	Throckmorton	0	0.0	-
Oldham	0	0.0	-	Titus	4	62.8	2
Orange	0	0.0	-	Tom Green	1	4.6	29
Palo Pinto	0	0.0	-	Travis	18	7.9	20
Panola	0	0.0	-	Trinity	0	0.0	-
Parker	0	0.0	-	Tyler	0	0.0	-
Parmer	0	0.0	-	Upshur	1	14.3	10
Pecos	0	0.0	-	Upton	0	0.0	-
Polk	0	0.0	-	Uvalde	1	18.3	8
Potter	0	0.0	-	Val Verde	0	0.0	-
Presidio	0	0.0	-	Van Zandt	0	0.0	-
Rains	0	0.0	-	Victoria	0	0.0	-
Randall	0	0.0	-	Walker	0	0.0	-
Reagan	0	0.0	-	Waller	0	0.0	-
Real	0	0.0	-	Ward	0	0.0	-
Red River	0	0.0	-	Washington	0	0.0	-
Reeves	0	0.0	-	Webb	2	3.5	35
Refugio	0	0.0	-	Wharton	0	0.0	-
Roberts	0	0.0	-	Wheeler	0	0.0	-
Robertson	0	0.0	-	Wichita	0	0.0	-
Rockwall	0	0.0	-	Wilbarger	0	0.0	-
Runnels	0	0.0	-	Willacy	0	0.0	-
Rusk	0	0.0	-	Williamson	1	1.1	43
Sabine	0	0.0	-	Wilson	0	0.0	-
San Augustine	0	0.0	-	Winkler	0	0.0	-
San Jacinto	0	0.0	-	Wise	0	0.0	-
San Patricio	0	0.0	-	Wood	0	0.0	-
San Saba	0	0.0	-	Yoakum	0	0.0	-
Schleicher	0	0.0	-	Young	0	0.0	-
Scurry	0	0.0	-	Zapata	0	0.0	-
Shackelford	0	0.0	-	Zavala	0	0.0	-
Shelby	0	0.0	-				
Sherman	0	0.0	-	Texas Total	276	5.1	

\* Per childbearing females, ages 15-44

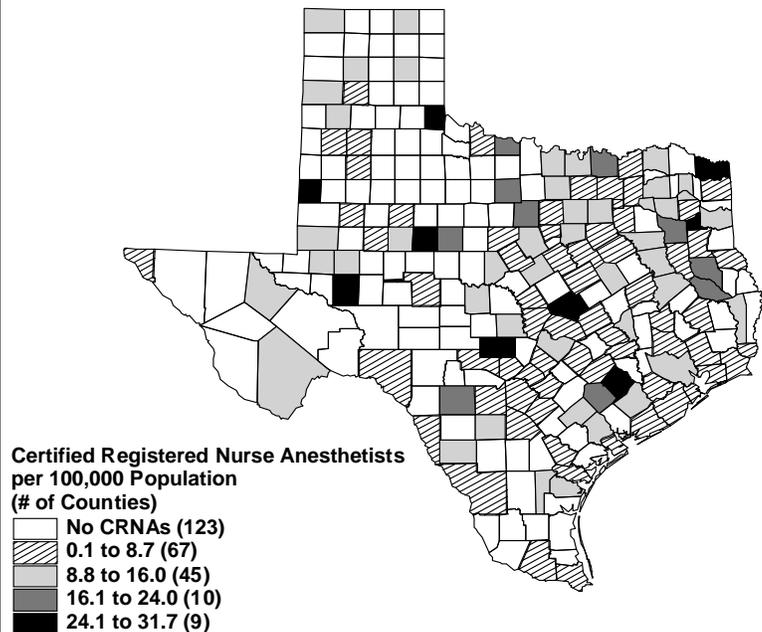
Note: A total of 387,826 records were received from the Texas Board of Nursing on September 18, 2009. The "position type" on the file has variables for administrator, school nurse, researcher, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, nurse anesthetist, nurse midwife, and others. An RN record was selected as an CNM record based on the position type of "certified nurse-midwife." Of the 169,446 Texas active RN records, 276 selected certified nurse-midwife. An APN may be certified in multiple position types, but can only choose one "position type" when completing renewal forms.

## 2009 Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists in Texas

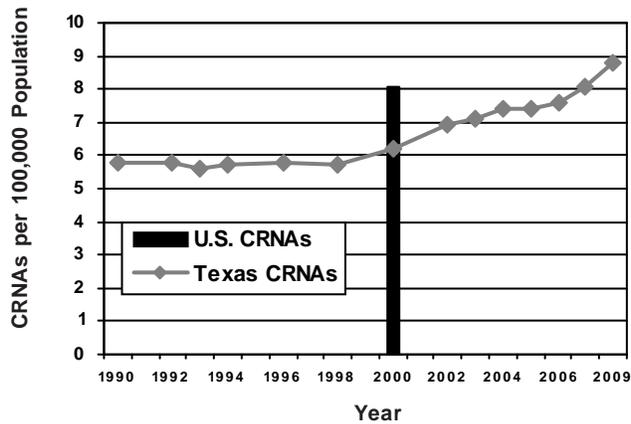
In 2009, there were 2,183 Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists (CRNAs) practicing in Texas. The data for CRNAs were obtained from the 2009 RN master licensing file. The “position type” on the file has variables for administrator, school nurse, researcher, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, nurse anesthetists, nurse midwife, and others. An RN record was identified as a CRNA record based on the position type of “nurse anesthetist.” An APN may be certified in multiple position types, but can only choose one position type when completing renewal forms. CRNAs were primarily located in the metropolitan areas of Texas (Figure 8). Their ratios increased by 39.7 percent between 2000 and 2009 (see Figure 7). U.S. statistics for CRNAs were available only for the year 2000. The Texas ratio in 2000, 6.3 per 100,000 population, was below the national average of 8.1 per 100,000 population. In 2009, there were 123 counties that did not have a CRNA. The median age of CRNAs was 49 years in 2009, compared with 48 in 2000.

<b>2009 Texas Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetist Facts:</b>		
White	85.1%	
Black	4.8%	
Hispanic	5.0%	
Other	5.2%	
Male	49.0%	
Female	51.0%	
Median Age Male	51	
Median Age Female	49	
Number of Counties with no Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists	123	
<b>Providers/100,000 Population</b>		
Border Metropolitan	7.4	
Non-border Metropolitan	9.1	
Border Non-metropolitan	4.4	
Non-border Non-metropolitan	7.9	
<b>Trends:</b>		
Year	Number	Providers/100,000 Population
1990	983	5.8
1996	1,108	5.8
2000	1,274	6.3
2005	1,701	7.4
2007	1,922	8.1
2009	2,183	8.8

**Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists per 100,000 Population by County of Practice Texas 2009**

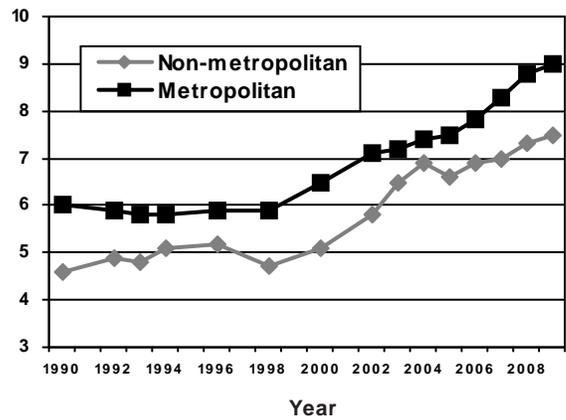


**Figure 7. Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists per 100,000 Population, Texas, 1990-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing; HRSA, Bureau of Health Professions and other sources; U.S. data available for 2000 only.  
 Notes: Texas data include all licensed, active, in-state certified registered nurse anesthetist; U.S. data may vary.

**Figure 8. CRNAs per 100,000 Population by Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Counties, Texas, 1990-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing.  
 Notes: Source for Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan definition: Office of Management and Budget. Figures include all licensed, active, in-state certified registered nurse anesthetists.

**2009 Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists in Texas by County of Practice**

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Anderson	7	12.2	38	Camp	2	15.1	23
Andrews	2	14.1	31	Carson	0	0.0	-
Angelina	18	21.3	12	Cass	1	3.3	119
Aransas	0	0.0	-	Castro	1	13.4	34
Archer	0	0.0	-	Chambers	1	2.9	124
Armstrong	0	0.0	-	Cherokee	4	8.1	70
Atascosa	2	4.4	108	Childress	2	25.3	8
Austin	0	0.0	-	Clay	0	0.0	-
Bailey	0	0.0	-	Cochran	0	0.0	-
Bandera	0	0.0	-	Coke	0	0.0	-
Bastrop	4	5.1	102	Coleman	0	0.0	-
Baylor	0	0.0	-	Collin	32	4.0	112
Bee	2	5.9	90	Collingsworth	0	0.0	-
Bell	74	25.9	7	Colorado	7	31.7	1
Bexar	82	5.1	101	Comal	3	2.6	126
Blanco	0	0.0	-	Comanche	1	7.0	76
Borden	0	0.0	-	Concho	0	0.0	-
Bosque	1	5.7	93	Cooke	6	14.8	28
Bowie	28	30.2	3	Coryell	0	0.0	-
Brazoria	15	4.8	105	Cottle	0	0.0	-
Brazos	26	15.0	24	Crane	0	0.0	-
Brewster	1	10.6	47	Crockett	0	0.0	-
Briscoe	0	0.0	-	Crosby	0	0.0	-
Brooks	0	0.0	-	Culberson	0	0.0	-
Brown	5	12.6	36	Dallam	1	14.9	27
Burleson	1	5.4	99	Dallas	222	9.2	59
Burnet	2	4.3	111	Dawson	1	6.7	79
Caldwell	0	0.0	-	Deaf Smith	2	9.8	53
Calhoun	2	8.7	65	Delta	0	0.0	-
Callahan	0	0.0	-	Denton	19	2.8	125
Cameron	34	8.3	66	De Witt	2	9.7	54

## 2009 Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Dickens	0	0.0	-	Hudspeth	0	0.0	-
Dimmit	1	10.2	49	Hunt	3	3.4	118
Donley	0	0.0	-	Hutchinson	0	0.0	-
Duval	0	0.0	-	Irion	0	0.0	-
Eastland	1	5.3	100	Jack	0	0.0	-
Ector	14	10.6	46	Jackson	0	0.0	-
Edwards	0	0.0	-	Jasper	5	13.9	33
Ellis	12	7.8	74	Jeff Davis	0	0.0	-
El Paso	62	8.1	67	Jefferson	14	5.7	92
Erath	6	15.3	22	Jim Hogg	0	0.0	-
Falls	0	0.0	-	Jim Wells	4	9.5	56
Fannin	1	2.9	123	Johnson	15	9.1	61
Fayette	2	8.1	71	Jones	0	0.0	-
Fisher	0	0.0	-	Karnes	0	0.0	-
Floyd	0	0.0	-	Kaufman	5	4.8	104
Foard	0	0.0	-	Kendall	1	2.9	122
Fort Bend	24	4.4	109	Kenedy	0	0.0	-
Franklin	0	0.0	-	Kent	0	0.0	-
Freestone	0	0.0	-	Kerr	3	6.5	83
Frio	2	11.2	45	Kimble	0	0.0	-
Gaines	0	0.0	-	King	0	0.0	-
Galveston	20	6.9	77	Kinney	0	0.0	-
Garza	0	0.0	-	Kleberg	0	0.0	-
Gillespie	7	27.7	5	Knox	0	0.0	-
Glasscock	0	0.0	-	Lamar	7	13.9	32
Goliad	0	0.0	-	Lamb	1	6.4	84
Gonzales	0	0.0	-	Lampasas	1	4.5	107
Gray	2	8.8	64	La Salle	0	0.0	-
Grayson	24	20.1	15	Lavaca	4	20.5	13
Gregg	35	28.8	4	Lee	0	0.0	-
Grimes	0	0.0	-	Leon	1	6.0	89
Guadalupe	4	3.2	120	Liberty	2	2.5	129
Hale	3	8.1	68	Limestone	3	12.9	35
Hall	0	0.0	-	Lipscomb	0	0.0	-
Hamilton	1	11.3	43	Live Oak	0	0.0	-
Hansford	0	0.0	-	Llano	3	15.7	21
Hardeman	0	0.0	-	Loving	0	0.0	-
Hardin	0	0.0	-	Lubbock	17	6.4	85
Harris	409	10.2	50	Lynn	0	0.0	-
Harrison	6	8.9	62	McCulloch	1	11.6	41
Hartley	0	0.0	-	McLennan	13	5.6	95
Haskell	0	0.0	-	McMullen	0	0.0	-
Hays	4	2.6	127	Madison	0	0.0	-
Hemphill	0	0.0	-	Marion	0	0.0	-
Henderson	8	9.9	52	Martin	0	0.0	-
Hidalgo	53	6.9	78	Mason	0	0.0	-
Hill	2	5.5	98	Matagorda	3	7.7	75
Hockley	0	0.0	-	Maverick	3	5.5	97
Hood	3	5.6	94	Medina	3	6.7	81
Hopkins	5	14.6	29	Menard	0	0.0	-
Houston	3	12.3	37	Midland	12	9.4	57
Howard	2	6.0	88	Milam	1	3.8	114

## 2009 Certified Registered Nurse Anesthetists in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Mills	0	0.0	-	Smith	48	23.7	10
Mitchell	1	10.2	48	Somervell	0	0.0	-
Montague	3	14.9	25	Starr	0	0.0	-
Montgomery	21	4.6	106	Stephens	0	0.0	-
Moore	0	0.0	-	Sterling	0	0.0	-
Morris	0	0.0	-	Stonewall	0	0.0	-
Motley	0	0.0	-	Sutton	0	0.0	-
Nacogdoches	15	23.6	11	Swisher	0	0.0	-
Navarro	2	3.9	113	Tarrant	258	14.5	30
Newton	0	0.0	-	Taylor	25	19.1	16
Nolan	4	27.5	6	Terrell	0	0.0	-
Nueces	38	11.8	39	Terry	0	0.0	-
Ochiltree	1	10.1	51	Throckmorton	0	0.0	-
Oldham	0	0.0	-	Titus	3	9.5	55
Orange	3	3.5	116	Tom Green	7	6.7	80
Palo Pinto	5	17.0	18	Travis	145	14.9	26
Panola	0	0.0	-	Trinity	0	0.0	-
Parker	5	4.3	110	Tyler	0	0.0	-
Parmer	0	0.0	-	Upshur	3	7.9	73
Pecos	0	0.0	-	Upton	1	31.5	2
Polk	3	6.1	87	Uvalde	5	18.1	17
Potter	20	16.0	20	Val Verde	4	8.1	69
Presidio	0	0.0	-	Van Zandt	0	0.0	-
Rains	1	9.3	58	Victoria	10	11.3	44
Randall	6	5.0	103	Walker	4	6.1	86
Reagan	0	0.0	-	Waller	0	0.0	-
Real	0	0.0	-	Ward	0	0.0	-
Red River	0	0.0	-	Washington	1	3.0	121
Reeves	1	8.9	63	Webb	14	5.6	96
Refugio	0	0.0	-	Wharton	4	9.2	60
Roberts	0	0.0	-	Wheeler	0	0.0	-
Robertson	0	0.0	-	Wichita	26	20.3	14
Rockwall	2	2.5	128	Wilbarger	1	6.6	82
Runnels	0	0.0	-	Willacy	0	0.0	-
Rusk	4	8.0	72	Williamson	14	3.4	117
Sabine	0	0.0	-	Wilson	1	2.3	130
San Augustine	0	0.0	-	Winkler	0	0.0	-
San Jacinto	0	0.0	-	Wise	7	11.6	40
San Patricio	1	1.4	131	Wood	5	11.3	42
San Saba	0	0.0	-	Yoakum	2	24.5	9
Schleicher	0	0.0	-	Young	3	16.2	19
Scurry	1	5.8	91	Zapata	0	0.0	-
Shackelford	0	0.0	-	Zavala	0	0.0	-
Shelby	1	3.8	115				
Sherman	0	0.0	-				
				Texas Total	2,183	8.8	

Note: A total of 387,826 records were received from the Texas Board of Nursing on September 18, 2009. The "position type" on the file has variables for administrator, school nurse, researcher, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, nurse anesthetist, nurse midwife, and others. An RN record was selected as an CRNA record based on the position type of "nurse anesthetist." Of the 169,446 Texas active RN records, 2,183 selected nurse anesthetist. An APN may be certified in multiple position types, but can only choose one "position type" when completing renewal forms.

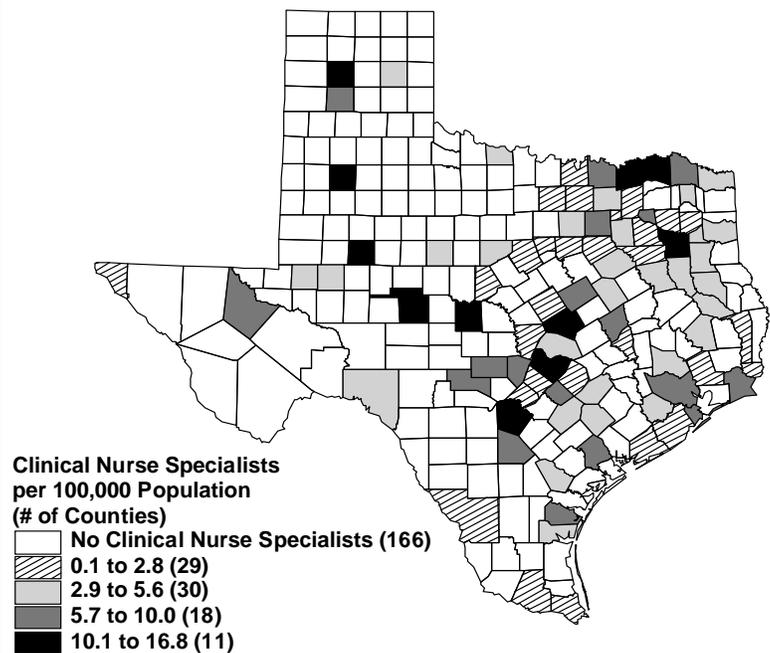
## 2009 Clinical Nurse Specialists in Texas

There were 1,409 Clinical Nurse Specialists (CNSs) practicing in Texas in 2009. The data for CNSs were obtained from the 2009 RN master licensing file. The “position type” on the file has variables for administrator, school nurse, researcher, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, nurse anesthetists, nurse midwife, and others. An RN record was identified as a CNS record based on the position type of “clinical nurse specialist.” An APN may be certified in multiple position types, but can only choose one position type when completing renewal forms.

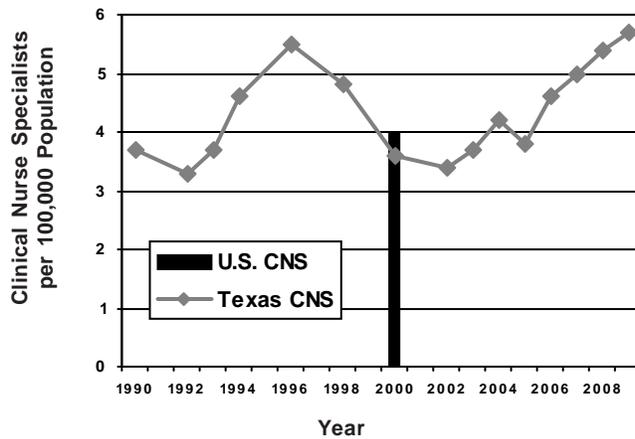
The supply ratios of CNS per 100,000 population in Texas increased by 58.3 percent between 2000 and 2009 and has steadily increased since 2006 (Figure 9). CNSs were primarily located in the metropolitan areas of Texas (Figure 10). U.S. statistics were not available except for the year 2000; however, the Texas and U.S. supply ratios for that year were similar in magnitude. In 2009, there were 166 counties in Texas that did not have a CNS, but 37 counties that did not have a CNS in 2000 gained at least one in 2009. In 2009, the median age for CNSs was 51 years, compared with 49 in 2000.

<b>2009 Texas Clinical Nurse Specialist Facts:</b>		
White	73.3%	
Black	9.8%	
Hispanic	10.2%	
Other	6.8%	
Male	11.6%	
Female	88.4%	
Median Age Male	49	
Median Age Female	51	
Number of Counties with no Clinical Nurse Specialists	166	
<b>Providers/100,000 Population</b>		
Border Metropolitan		2.0
Non-border Metropolitan		6.6
Border Non-metropolitan		0.8
Non-border Non-metropolitan		2.3
<b>Trends:</b>		
Year	Number	Providers/100,000 Population
1990	631	3.7
1996	1,055	5.5
2000	724	3.6
2005	864	3.8
2007	1,198	5.0
2009	1,409	5.7

**Clinical Nurse Specialists per 100,000 Population  
by County of Practice  
Texas 2009**

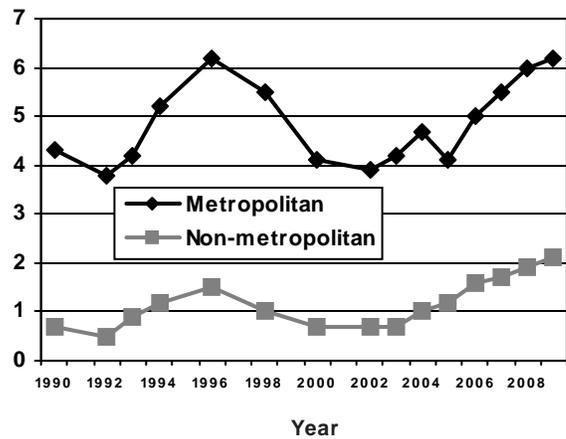


**Figure 9. Clinical Nurse Specialists per 100,000 Population, Texas, 1990-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing; HRSA, Bureau of Health Professions and other sources; U.S. data available for 2000 only.  
 Notes: Texas data include all licensed, active, in-state clinical nurse specialists; U.S. data may vary.

**Figure 10. CNSs per 100,000 Population by Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Counties, Texas, 1990-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing.  
 Notes: Source for Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan definition: Office of Management and Budget. Figures include all licensed, active, in-state clinical nurse specialists.

**2009 Clinical Nurse Specialists in Texas by County of Practice**

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Anderson	2	3.5	50	Camp	0	0.0	-
Andrews	0	0.0	-	Carson	0	0.0	-
Angelina	4	4.7	38	Cass	0	0.0	-
Aransas	0	0.0	-	Castro	0	0.0	-
Archer	0	0.0	-	Chambers	0	0.0	-
Armstrong	0	0.0	-	Cherokee	2	4.0	46
Atascosa	3	6.6	25	Childress	0	0.0	-
Austin	0	0.0	-	Clay	0	0.0	-
Bailey	0	0.0	-	Cochran	0	0.0	-
Bandera	0	0.0	-	Coke	0	0.0	-
Bastrop	2	2.5	67	Coleman	0	0.0	-
Baylor	0	0.0	-	Collin	39	4.9	36
Bee	1	2.9	57	Collingsworth	0	0.0	-
Bell	37	12.9	5	Colorado	0	0.0	-
Bexar	191	11.8	7	Comal	3	2.6	64
Blanco	1	9.9	12	Comanche	0	0.0	-
Borden	0	0.0	-	Concho	0	0.0	-
Bosque	0	0.0	-	Cooke	1	2.5	72
Bowie	4	4.3	42	Coryell	1	1.2	87
Brazoria	5	1.6	84	Cottle	0	0.0	-
Brazos	3	1.7	82	Crane	0	0.0	-
Brewster	0	0.0	-	Crockett	0	0.0	-
Briscoe	0	0.0	-	Crosby	0	0.0	-
Brooks	0	0.0	-	Culberson	0	0.0	-
Brown	1	2.5	68	Dallam	0	0.0	-
Burleson	0	0.0	-	Dallas	160	6.6	26
Burnet	1	2.2	76	Dawson	0	0.0	-
Caldwell	3	7.9	22	Deaf Smith	0	0.0	-
Calhoun	0	0.0	-	Delta	0	0.0	-
Callahan	0	0.0	-	Denton	18	2.7	62
Cameron	8	2.0	77	De Witt	0	0.0	-

## 2009 Clinical Nurse Specialists in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Dickens	0	0.0	-	Hudspeth	0	0.0	-
Dimmit	0	0.0	-	Hunt	2	2.3	75
Donley	0	0.0	-	Hutchinson	0	0.0	-
Duval	0	0.0	-	Irion	0	0.0	-
Eastland	1	5.3	32	Jack	0	0.0	-
Ector	6	4.6	40	Jackson	0	0.0	-
Edwards	0	0.0	-	Jasper	1	2.8	60
Ellis	3	2.0	78	Jeff Davis	0	0.0	-
El Paso	21	2.7	61	Jefferson	17	7.0	23
Erath	1	2.6	66	Jim Hogg	0	0.0	-
Falls	0	0.0	-	Jim Wells	0	0.0	-
Fannin	4	11.6	9	Johnson	3	1.8	81
Fayette	1	4.0	47	Jones	0	0.0	-
Fisher	0	0.0	-	Karnes	0	0.0	-
Floyd	0	0.0	-	Kaufman	3	2.9	58
Foard	0	0.0	-	Kendall	0	0.0	-
Fort Bend	19	3.4	51	Kenedy	0	0.0	-
Franklin	0	0.0	-	Kent	0	0.0	-
Freestone	0	0.0	-	Kerr	4	8.6	16
Frio	0	0.0	-	Kimble	0	0.0	-
Gaines	0	0.0	-	King	0	0.0	-
Galveston	27	9.3	13	Kinney	0	0.0	-
Garza	0	0.0	-	Kleberg	1	3.1	55
Gillespie	2	7.9	20	Knox	0	0.0	-
Glasscock	0	0.0	-	Lamar	8	15.9	3
Goliad	0	0.0	-	Lamb	0	0.0	-
Gonzales	1	5.0	34	Lampasas	0	0.0	-
Gray	1	4.4	41	La Salle	0	0.0	-
Grayson	10	8.4	17	Lavaca	1	5.1	33
Gregg	6	4.9	35	Lee	0	0.0	-
Grimes	0	0.0	-	Leon	0	0.0	-
Guadalupe	0	0.0	-	Liberty	2	2.5	71
Hale	0	0.0	-	Limestone	1	4.3	43
Hall	0	0.0	-	Lipscomb	0	0.0	-
Hamilton	0	0.0	-	Live Oak	0	0.0	-
Hansford	0	0.0	-	Llano	0	0.0	-
Hardeman	0	0.0	-	Loving	0	0.0	-
Hardin	0	0.0	-	Lubbock	42	15.8	4
Harris	330	8.2	19	Lynn	0	0.0	-
Harrison	2	3.0	56	McCulloch	1	11.6	10
Hartley	0	0.0	-	McLennan	19	8.2	18
Haskell	0	0.0	-	McMullen	0	0.0	-
Hays	2	1.3	86	Madison	0	0.0	-
Hemphill	0	0.0	-	Marion	0	0.0	-
Henderson	2	2.5	70	Martin	0	0.0	-
Hidalgo	11	1.4	85	Mason	0	0.0	-
Hill	0	0.0	-	Matagorda	1	2.6	65
Hockley	0	0.0	-	Maverick	0	0.0	-
Hood	1	1.9	80	Medina	0	0.0	-
Hopkins	0	0.0	-	Menard	0	0.0	-
Houston	0	0.0	-	Midland	4	3.1	54
Howard	4	11.9	6	Milam	0	0.0	-

## 2009 Clinical Nurse Specialists in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Mills	0	0.0	-	Smith	24	11.8	8
Mitchell	0	0.0	-	Somervell	0	0.0	-
Montague	0	0.0	-	Starr	0	0.0	-
Montgomery	13	2.9	59	Stephens	0	0.0	-
Moore	0	0.0	-	Sterling	0	0.0	-
Morris	0	0.0	-	Stonewall	0	0.0	-
Motley	0	0.0	-	Sutton	0	0.0	-
Nacogdoches	3	4.7	39	Swisher	0	0.0	-
Navarro	2	3.9	49	Tarrant	85	4.8	37
Newton	0	0.0	-	Taylor	7	5.4	31
Nolan	0	0.0	-	Terrell	0	0.0	-
Nueces	21	6.5	27	Terry	0	0.0	-
Ochiltree	0	0.0	-	Throckmorton	0	0.0	-
Oldham	0	0.0	-	Titus	1	3.2	52
Orange	2	2.4	73	Tom Green	17	16.4	2
Palo Pinto	0	0.0	-	Travis	105	10.8	11
Panola	0	0.0	-	Trinity	0	0.0	-
Parker	0	0.0	-	Tyler	0	0.0	-
Parmer	0	0.0	-	Upshur	1	2.6	63
Pecos	0	0.0	-	Upton	0	0.0	-
Polk	2	4.1	44	Uvalde	0	0.0	-
Potter	21	16.8	1	Val Verde	2	4.0	45
Presidio	0	0.0	-	Van Zandt	1	1.9	79
Rains	1	9.3	14	Victoria	7	7.9	21
Randall	7	5.9	29	Walker	0	0.0	-
Reagan	0	0.0	-	Waller	0	0.0	-
Real	0	0.0	-	Ward	0	0.0	-
Red River	1	7.0	24	Washington	0	0.0	-
Reeves	1	8.9	15	Webb	3	1.2	88
Refugio	0	0.0	-	Wharton	0	0.0	-
Roberts	0	0.0	-	Wheeler	0	0.0	-
Robertson	1	6.0	28	Wichita	7	5.5	30
Rockwall	2	2.5	69	Wilbarger	0	0.0	-
Runnels	0	0.0	-	Willacy	0	0.0	-
Rusk	2	4.0	48	Williamson	13	3.1	53
Sabine	0	0.0	-	Wilson	0	0.0	-
San Augustine	0	0.0	-	Winkler	0	0.0	-
San Jacinto	0	0.0	-	Wise	1	1.7	83
San Patricio	0	0.0	-	Wood	1	2.3	74
San Saba	0	0.0	-	Yoakum	0	0.0	-
Schleicher	0	0.0	-	Young	0	0.0	-
Scurry	0	0.0	-	Zapata	0	0.0	-
Shackelford	0	0.0	-	Zavala	0	0.0	-
Shelby	0	0.0	-				
Sherman	0	0.0	-	Texas Total	1,409	5.7	

Note: A total of 387,826 records were received from the Texas Board of Nursing on September 18, 2009. The "position type" on the file has variables for administrator, school nurse, researcher, nurse practitioner, clinical nurse specialist, nurse anesthetist, nurse midwife, and others. An RN record was selected as an CNS record based on the position type of "clinical nurse specialist." Of the 169,446 Texas active RN records, 1,409 selected clinical nurse specialist. An APN may be certified in multiple position types, but can only choose one "position type" when completing renewal forms.

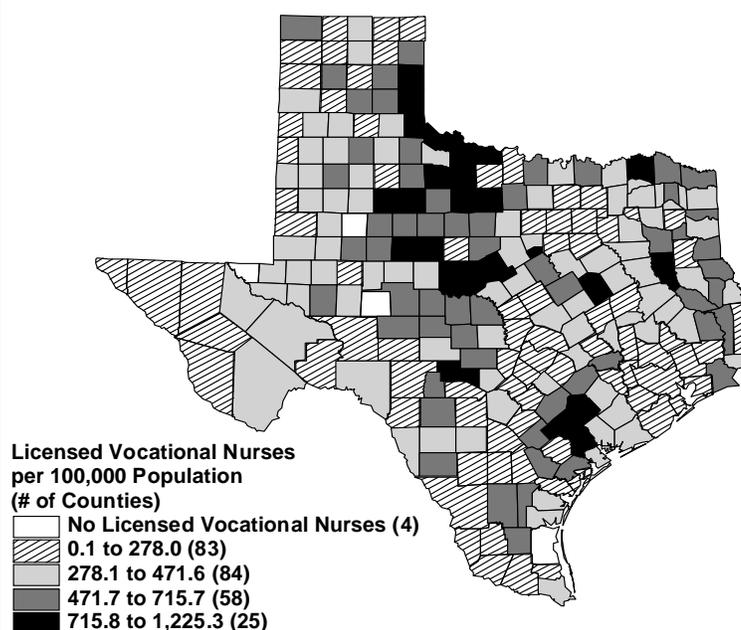
## 2009 Licensed Vocational Nurses in Texas

Licensed Vocational Nurses (LVNs) provide nursing care under the direction of a registered nurse, a physician, or another authorized health care provider. According to the Texas Board of Nursing (BON) licensure file, there were 69,152 active LVNs practicing in Texas in 2009, a supply ratio of 278.0 LVNs per 100,000 population. The LVN profession is among the few health professions in Texas where the supply ratios (277.9 in 2003) exceed the U.S. average ratios (180.8 in 2003) (Figure 11). The ratios of LVNs in Texas have steadily increased since 2006 after declining between 1998 and 2005 while the US ratios increased in the early 2000s. Current U.S. data were not available.

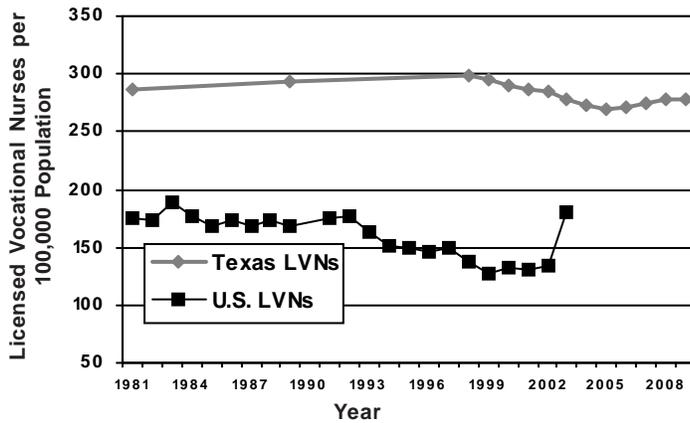
In contrast with most other professions, the ratios for LVNs are higher in non-metropolitan counties than metropolitan counties (Figure 12). The trend has been toward the increased use of LVNs in non-metropolitan counties relative to the use of RNs. The supply ratios for LVNs are lower in both the metropolitan border and metropolitan non-border counties than in the rest of the state. In 2009, there were four counties that did not have an LVN. One of the three counties that did not have an LVN in 2000 had two in 2009, and in that time, 107 counties have experienced growth in the supply of LVNs relative to the population; however, 145 counties experienced a decrease in the supply ratios. In 2009, the median age of LVNs was 45 years, compared with 44 in 2000.

<b>2009 Texas Licensed Vocational Nurse Facts:</b>		
White	56.2%	
Black	20.2%	
Hispanic	20.9%	
Other	2.8%	
Male	10.0%	
Female	90.0%	
Median Age Male	42	
Median Age Female	45	
Number of Counties with no Licensed Vocational Nurses	4	
<b>Providers/100,000 Population</b>		
Border Metropolitan	211.7	
Non-border Metropolitan	256.9	
Border Non-metropolitan	312.9	
Non-border Non-metropolitan	477.0	
<b>Trends:</b>		
Year	Number	Providers/100,000 Population
1989	49,389	293.9
1998	58,795	299.2
2000	59,034	290.2
2005	61,886	269.0
2007	65,230	274.9
2009	69,152	278.0

**Licensed Vocational Nurses per 100,000 Population by County of Practice Texas 2009**

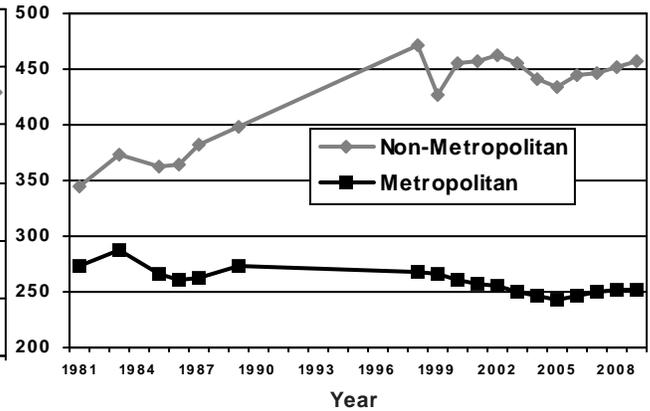


**Figure 11. Licensed Vocational Nurses per 100,000 Population, U.S. and Texas, 1981-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing; HRSA, Bureau of Health Professions and other sources; see page 7. U.S. data not available after 2003.  
Notes: Texas data include all active, in-state licensed vocational nurses; U.S. data may vary.

**Figure 12. LVNs per 100,000 Population by Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Counties, Texas, 1981-2009**



Source: Texas Board of Nursing.  
Notes: Source for Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan definition: Office of Management and Budget. Figures include all active, in-state licensed vocational nurses.

**2009 Licensed Vocational Nurses in Texas by County of Practice**

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Anderson	251	435.8	99	Camp	47	355.7	137
Andrews	58	408.5	111	Carson	12	177.8	217
Angelina	555	656.0	31	Cass	139	453.7	90
Aransas	65	240.6	185	Castro	31	414.3	106
Archer	15	158.5	225	Chambers	63	181.0	215
Armstrong	11	485.2	80	Cherokee	373	751.1	22
Atascosa	125	276.6	168	Childress	71	899.0	8
Austin	56	198.5	208	Clay	30	267.6	176
Bailey	16	251.5	180	Cochran	12	343.0	142
Bandera	43	205.7	204	Coke	14	358.1	135
Bastrop	142	179.7	216	Coleman	66	736.4	24
Baylor	49	1,225.3	1	Collin	914	114.0	241
Bee	167	491.8	76	Collingsworth	24	759.3	21
Bell	1,332	465.7	85	Colorado	92	416.8	105
Bexar	6,150	381.3	125	Comal	310	267.2	177
Blanco	17	167.7	222	Comanche	111	780.0	16
Borden	0	0.0	-	Concho	22	568.6	49
Bosque	115	650.1	34	Cooke	162	400.9	115
Bowie	488	526.8	63	Coryell	176	218.1	198
Brazoria	503	162.0	224	Cottle	11	587.6	45
Brazos	483	278.7	167	Crane	15	351.0	139
Brewster	34	361.4	133	Crockett	9	198.0	209
Briscoe	1	53.7	247	Crosby	27	409.1	110
Brooks	38	481.7	81	Culberson	6	219.5	196
Brown	296	745.0	23	Dallam	33	490.4	78
Burleson	44	238.3	187	Dallas	4,224	175.1	219
Burnet	86	186.6	213	Dawson	64	431.6	101
Caldwell	113	297.1	160	Deaf Smith	68	333.8	144
Calhoun	75	325.5	148	Delta	21	393.7	118
Callahan	32	222.7	191	Denton	881	130.5	235
Cameron	1,230	300.8	158	De Witt	147	716.6	25

## 2009 Licensed Vocational Nurses in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Dickens	6	213.8	202	Hudspeth	2	53.0	248
Dimmit	55	560.3	55	Hunt	273	307.9	155
Donley	26	671.7	28	Hutchinson	90	381.6	124
Duval	63	518.4	65	Irion	0	0.0	-
Eastland	122	650.2	33	Jack	46	508.2	67
Ector	378	287.3	165	Jackson	46	301.0	157
Edwards	3	135.7	234	Jasper	238	662.8	29
Ellis	301	195.9	210	Jeff Davis	3	108.0	243
El Paso	1,172	153.5	226	Jefferson	1,369	562.3	54
Erath	135	344.8	141	Jim Hogg	13	236.6	188
Falls	73	389.6	121	Jim Wells	239	566.1	52
Fannin	155	450.3	93	Johnson	394	239.7	186
Fayette	145	583.7	46	Jones	104	500.2	73
Fisher	27	643.9	36	Karnes	79	472.9	82
Floyd	37	530.2	62	Karnes	79	472.9	82
Foard	7	442.2	96	Kaufman	280	270.8	173
Fort Bend	1,012	183.6	214	Kendall	99	291.0	163
Franklin	44	407.1	112	Kenedy	0	0.0	-
Freestone	91	451.5	91	Kent	10	1,160.1	4
Frio	75	421.2	104	Kerr	388	834.7	11
Gaines	31	190.5	212	Kimble	22	462.4	87
Galveston	705	243.8	183	King	2	534.8	61
Garza	17	326.7	147	Kinney	5	145.1	230
Gillespie	138	545.3	58	Kleberg	132	411.2	108
Glasscock	1	66.1	246	Knox	34	802.3	14
Goliad	19	249.0	182	Lamar	390	776.8	17
Gonzales	112	554.7	57	Lamb	57	367.4	129
Gray	141	617.3	43	Lampasas	59	267.1	178
Grayson	674	563.2	53	La Salle	7	116.1	239
Gregg	701	576.6	48	Lavaca	212	1,086.1	6
Grimes	61	233.3	189	Lee	51	285.3	166
Guadalupe	270	217.1	199	Leon	36	214.3	201
Hale	164	441.2	97	Liberty	202	250.2	181
Hall	17	443.2	95	Limestone	197	847.2	10
Hamilton	38	428.7	102	Lipscomb	7	221.4	193
Hansford	21	402.1	114	Live Oak	24	193.2	211
Hardeman	37	801.0	15	Llano	59	308.8	154
Hardin	143	275.8	170	Loving	0	0.0	-
Harris	8,006	199.3	207	Lubbock	1,347	506.5	70
Harrison	250	372.3	126	Lynn	18	300.4	159
Hartley	2	34.6	250	McCulloch	54	626.0	41
Haskell	29	490.5	77	McLennan	1,092	472.7	83
Hays	257	164.1	223	McMullen	1	114.3	240
Hemphill	20	558.5	56	Madison	46	321.0	151
Henderson	238	295.8	161	Marion	65	588.8	44
Hidalgo	1,864	242.6	184	Martin	21	399.9	116
Hill	147	402.6	113	Mason	26	679.0	27
Hockley	77	323.8	149	Matagorda	141	363.8	132
Hood	194	364.8	131	Maverick	166	304.8	156
Hopkins	150	436.8	98	Medina	100	222.1	192
Houston	108	443.6	94	Menard	12	492.6	75
Howard	232	690.7	26	Midland	457	356.7	136
				Milam	103	392.4	119

## 2009 Licensed Vocational Nurses in Texas by County of Practice

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Mills	20	366.8	130	Smith	1,319	650.2	32
Mitchell	61	623.0	42	Somervell	64	762.0	20
Montague	126	626.1	40	Starr	134	203.2	205
Montgomery	777	170.7	221	Stephens	64	627.7	39
Moore	58	275.9	169	Sterling	6	409.8	109
Morris	50	370.4	127	Stonewall	18	1,087.6	5
Motley	6	421.6	103	Sutton	7	152.7	227
Nacogdoches	287	450.8	92	Swisher	24	291.8	162
Navarro	188	369.4	128	Tarrant	4,022	225.8	190
Newton	33	221.2	194	Taylor	1,000	764.3	18
Nolan	131	900.8	7	Terrell	1	90.7	245
Nueces	1,331	412.3	107	Terry	45	386.9	123
Ochiltree	27	273.3	171	Throckmorton	23	1,220.2	2
Oldham	4	172.6	220	Titus	170	538.2	60
Orange	306	359.9	134	Tom Green	604	581.4	47
Palo Pinto	136	462.6	86	Travis	1,723	176.8	218
Panola	136	566.3	51	Trinity	51	338.8	143
Parker	307	266.5	179	Tyler	114	517.8	66
Parmer	15	146.9	229	Upshur	83	218.4	197
Pecos	81	456.6	89	Upton	20	630.3	38
Polk	194	395.9	117	Uvalde	145	523.6	64
Potter	812	649.5	35	Val Verde	176	354.7	138
Presidio	4	46.8	249	Van Zandt	154	289.8	164
Rains	14	129.8	236	Victoria	676	762.2	19
Randall	247	207.8	203	Walker	217	332.5	145
Reagan	11	350.1	140	Waller	45	108.8	242
Real	18	542.7	59	Ward	47	469.1	84
Red River	73	507.5	68	Washington	168	506.9	69
Reeves	44	390.2	120	Webb	375	149.3	228
Refugio	35	487.0	79	Wharton	201	461.4	88
Roberts	1	106.3	244	Wheeler	46	894.9	9
Robertson	45	267.8	175	Wichita	1,045	815.6	12
Rockwall	113	141.7	232	Wilbarger	182	1,194.2	3
Runnels	51	434.8	100	Willacy	47	215.0	200
Rusk	136	273.3	172	Williamson	592	143.3	231
Sabine	42	387.8	122	Wilson	119	270.0	174
San Augustine	63	660.4	30	Winkler	22	331.5	146
San Jacinto	33	119.8	237	Wise	188	312.3	152
San Patricio	143	202.4	206	Wood	137	311.0	153
San Saba	36	567.2	50	Yoakum	18	220.1	195
Schleicher	16	505.1	71	Young	150	807.6	13
Scurry	109	636.4	37	Zapata	21	140.5	233
Shackelford	17	493.3	74	Zavala	41	321.9	150
Shelby	133	502.5	72				
Sherman	4	119.5	238	Texas Total	69,152	278.0	

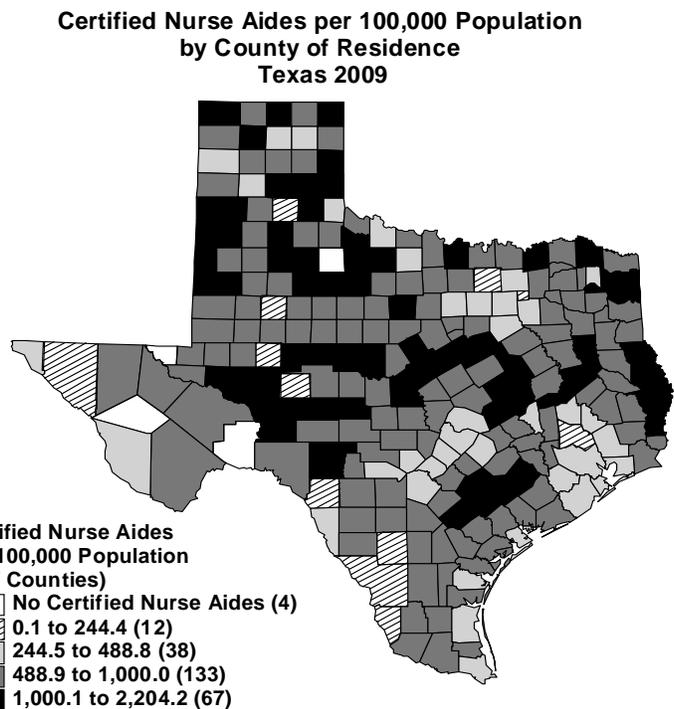
Note: A total of 217,168 records were received from the Texas Board of Nursing on September 18, 2009. Only 69,152 records were used for analysis and to prepare the table and map; a total of 148,016 records were excluded due to any of the following: an out-of-state address, inactive license, and/or not actively employed in nursing status.

## 2009 Certified Nurse Aides in Texas

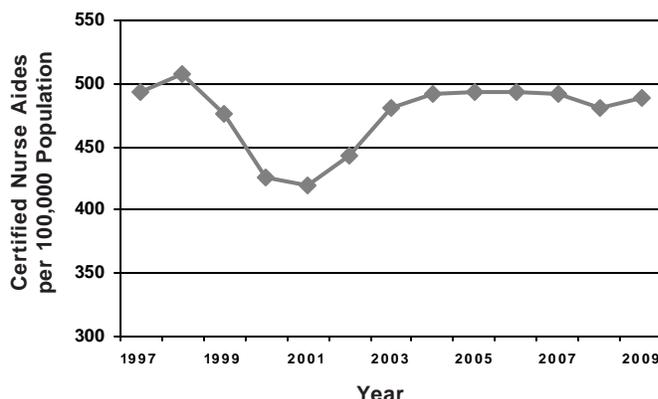
Data showing the U.S. supply of Certified Nurse Aides (CNAs) were not available. After a significant decline in Texas' supply of CNAs relative to population from 1999 to 2001, there has been a steady increase and has since stabilized in the mid 2000s (Figure 13). The ratios of CNAs in non-metropolitan counties are almost twice the ratios in metropolitan counties (Figure 14).

Note: Many CNAs are also certified as Medication Aides, therefore some of the county totals below include some of the Medication Aides that were reported on Page 45.

<b>2009 Texas Certified Nurse Aide Facts:</b>		
Race/ethnicity and gender data not available		
Median Age 36		
Number of Counties with no Certified Nurse Aides	4	
<b>Providers/100,000 Population</b>		
Border Metropolitan	483.2	
Non-border Metropolitan	435.9	
Border Non-metropolitan	603.3	
Non-border Non-metropolitan	854.9	
<b>Trends:</b>		
Year	Number	Providers/100,000 Population
1997	95,223	493.2
2000	86,522	425.3
2003	105,068	481.3
2006	115,842	493.7
2007	116,669	491.7
2009	121,585	488.8

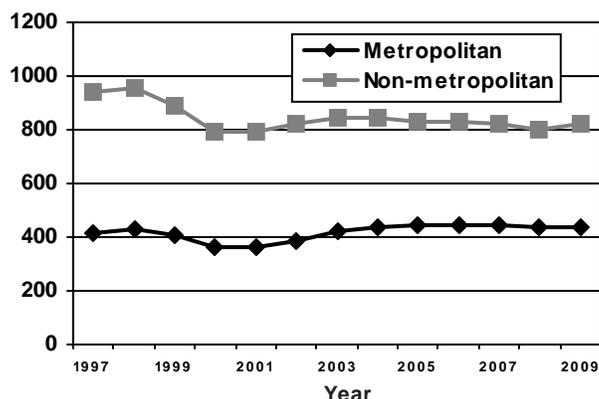


**Figure 13. Certified Nurse Aides per 100,000 Population, Texas, 1997-2009**



Source: Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services.  
Notes: Texas data include all licensed, active, in-state certified nurse aides.

**Figure 14. CNAs per 100,000 Population by Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Counties, Texas, 1997-2009**



Source: Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services.  
Notes: Source for Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan definition: Office of Management and Budget. Figures include all licensed, active, in-state certified nurse aides.

**2009 Certified Nurse Aides in Texas by County of Residence**

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Anderson	341	592.1	173	Camp	140	1,059.5	54
Andrews	128	901.6	81	Carson	52	770.4	110
Angelina	676	799.0	102	Cass	387	1,263.1	28
Aranas	147	544.1	188	Castro	77	1,029.0	61
Archer	45	475.5	207	Chambers	163	468.3	209
Armstrong	29	1,279.2	24	Cherokee	497	1,000.8	67
Atascosa	270	597.5	171	Childress	30	379.8	225
Austin	176	624.0	157	Clay	67	597.7	170
Bailey	72	1,131.9	38	Cochran	38	1,086.0	46
Bandera	71	339.7	233	Coke	80	2,046.6	3
Bastrop	367	464.3	210	Coleman	112	1,249.6	29
Baylor	43	1,075.3	50	Collin	2,394	298.6	237
Bee	207	609.6	165	Collingsworth	40	1,265.4	26
Bell	2,676	935.5	74	Colorado	245	1,109.9	42
Bexar	7,392	458.3	212	Comal	417	359.4	232
Blanco	76	749.6	118	Comanche	149	1,047.1	57
Borden	1	130.5	247	Concho	20	516.9	193
Bosque	240	1,356.8	22	Cooke	230	569.1	179
Bowie	609	657.4	147	Coryell	674	835.3	95
Brazoria	1,138	366.5	229	Cottle	13	694.4	133
Brazos	656	378.5	227	Crane	61	1,427.6	17
Brewster	46	488.9	200	Crockett	50	1,100.1	44
Briscoe	2	107.4	249	Crosby	72	1,090.9	45
Brooks	43	545.1	185	Culberson	16	585.4	175
Brown	384	966.4	68	Dallam	72	1,070.0	52
Burleson	141	763.6	112	Dallas	10,213	423.3	220
Burnet	233	505.6	197	Dawson	100	674.3	142
Caldwell	274	720.5	128	Deaf Smith	191	937.6	71
Calhoun	110	477.5	206	Delta	50	937.4	72
Callahan	81	563.8	181	Denton	1,550	229.6	239
Cameron	1,926	471.0	208	De Witt	305	1,486.8	13

## 2009 Certified Nurse Aides in Texas by County of Residence

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Dickens	30	1,068.8	53	Hudspeth	2	53.0	250
Dimmit	61	621.4	158	Hunt	480	541.4	189
Donley	76	1,963.3	4	Hutchinson	102	432.5	215
Duval	83	683.0	141	Irion	4	218.6	241
Eastland	158	842.0	94	Jack	46	508.2	196
Ector	938	713.0	131	Jackson	143	935.9	73
Edwards	24	1,085.5	47	Jasper	374	1,041.6	59
Ellis	554	360.5	231	Jeff Davis	0	0.0	-
El Paso	3,364	440.5	214	Jefferson	1,497	614.8	162
Erath	199	508.3	195	Jim Hogg	50	909.9	79
Falls	213	1,136.7	37	Jim Wells	230	544.8	187
Fannin	353	1,025.6	62	Johnson	837	509.3	194
Fayette	226	909.8	80	Jones	183	880.2	85
Fisher	29	691.6	136	Karnes	181	1,083.5	48
Floyd	78	1,117.6	40	Kaufman	497	480.7	204
Foard	33	2,084.6	2	Kendall	133	390.9	224
Fort Bend	2,094	379.8	226	Kenedy	2	430.1	218
Franklin	84	777.2	109	Kent	19	2,204.2	1
Freestone	186	922.8	76	Kerr	351	755.1	117
Frio	96	539.1	190	Kimble	30	630.5	154
Gaines	105	645.1	150	King	0	0.0	-
Galveston	1,284	444.0	213	Kinney	7	203.1	243
Garza	49	941.8	70	Kleberg	192	598.0	168
Gillespie	220	869.3	87	Knox	65	1,533.7	11
Glasscock	2	132.2	246	Lamar	383	762.8	113
Goliad	45	589.8	174	Lamb	231	1,489.0	12
Gonzales	250	1,238.2	30	Lampasas	161	728.9	126
Gray	181	792.4	106	La Salle	7	116.1	248
Grayson	864	722.0	127	Lavaca	350	1,793.0	7
Gregg	832	684.3	140	Lee	149	833.6	96
Grimes	224	856.5	89	Leon	84	500.0	198
Guadalupe	706	567.6	180	Liberty	394	488.1	201
Hale	277	745.1	121	Limestone	326	1,401.9	18
Hall	57	1,485.9	14	Lipscomb	41	1,296.6	23
Hamilton	98	1,105.6	43	Live Oak	114	917.8	77
Hansford	63	1,206.4	31	Llano	156	816.5	99
Hardeman	32	692.8	135	Loving	0	0.0	-
Hardin	332	640.4	151	Lubbock	1,779	668.9	143
Harris	14,518	361.5	230	Lynn	51	851.0	91
Harrison	463	689.5	137	McCulloch	57	660.8	145
Hartley	38	656.8	148	McLennan	1,917	829.8	97
Haskell	62	1,048.7	56	McMullen	5	571.4	178
Hays	636	406.1	221	Madison	165	1,151.3	35
Hemphill	32	893.6	84	Marion	123	1,114.2	41
Henderson	609	756.9	116	Martin	45	857.0	88
Hidalgo	4,759	619.3	159	Mason	30	783.5	107
Hill	433	1,185.7	33	Matagorda	308	794.7	105
Hockley	175	736.0	123	Maverick	250	459.0	211
Hood	318	597.9	169	Medina	286	635.3	153
Hopkins	325	946.3	69	Menard	47	1,929.4	5
Houston	284	1,166.5	34	Midland	892	696.2	132
Howard	275	818.7	98	Milam	301	1,146.8	36

## 2009 Certified Nurse Aides in Texas by County of Residence

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Mills	88	1,614.1	10	Smith	1,860	916.9	78
Mitchell	83	847.6	93	Somervell	52	619.1	160
Montague	204	1,013.7	66	Starr	485	735.5	125
Montgomery	895	196.7	244	Stephens	106	1,039.6	60
Moore	214	1,018.0	64	Sterling	20	1,366.1	21
Morris	152	1,125.9	39	Stonewall	24	1,450.2	15
Motley	7	491.9	199	Sutton	25	545.4	184
Nacogdoches	477	749.2	119	Swisher	48	583.7	176
Navarro	470	923.5	75	Tarrant	7,032	394.9	222
Newton	156	1,045.6	58	Taylor	980	749.0	120
Nolan	81	557.0	183	Terrell	0	0.0	-
Nueces	1,575	487.9	202	Terry	147	1,263.8	27
Ochiltree	71	718.6	129	Throckmorton	15	795.8	104
Oldham	10	431.4	216	Titus	135	427.4	219
Orange	456	536.4	191	Tom Green	795	765.3	111
Palo Pinto	194	659.8	146	Travis	2,920	299.7	236
Panola	216	899.4	82	Trinity	114	757.2	115
Parker	452	392.4	223	Tyler	162	735.8	124
Parmer	104	1,018.3	63	Upshur	238	626.3	156
Pecos	99	558.0	182	Upton	44	1,386.7	19
Polk	336	685.7	139	Uvalde	211	761.9	114
Potter	925	739.9	122	Val Verde	329	663.1	144
Presidio	23	269.3	238	Van Zandt	427	803.6	101
Rains	64	593.5	172	Victoria	577	650.6	149
Randall	512	430.7	217	Walker	313	479.7	205
Reagan	59	1,877.8	6	Waller	248	599.7	167
Real	23	693.4	134	Ward	53	528.9	192
Red River	207	1,439.0	16	Washington	237	715.1	130
Reeves	99	878.0	86	Webb	543	216.3	242
Refugio	58	807.0	100	Wharton	269	617.5	161
Roberts	3	318.8	235	Wheeler	61	1,186.8	32
Robertson	178	1,059.3	55	Wichita	880	686.9	138
Rockwall	138	173.0	245	Wilbarger	57	374.0	228
Runnels	150	1,278.8	25	Willacy	134	612.9	163
Rusk	388	779.6	108	Williamson	1,356	328.2	234
Sabine	117	1,080.2	49	Wilson	267	605.8	166
San Augustine	163	1,708.8	9	Winkler	53	798.7	103
San Jacinto	133	482.7	203	Wise	328	544.9	186
San Patricio	431	609.9	164	Wood	396	898.8	83
San Saba	68	1,071.4	51	Yoakum	83	1,014.9	65
Schleicher	56	1,767.7	8	Young	159	856.1	90
Scurry	109	636.4	152	Zapata	34	227.5	240
Shackelford	20	580.4	177	Zavala	108	848.1	92
Shelby	366	1,382.7	20				
Sherman	21	627.4	155				
				Texas Total	121,585	488.8	

Note: A total of 122,296 records were received from the Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services on September 15, 2009. Only 121,585 records were used for analysis and to prepare the table and map; 711 records were excluded due to out-of-state addresses and/or inactive status. All records were sorted based on their county of residence. The county was determined based on the zip code.

## 2009 Medication Aides in Texas

Data showing the U.S. supply of Medication Aides (MAs) were not available. Only nine years of data were available for Medication Aides. During that time, the number of Medication Aides has been rising. Medication Aides had higher supply ratios in non-metropolitan areas. They were also disproportionately concentrated in non-border non-metropolitan counties which have over five times the ratio of border metropolitan counties.

Note: Many Medication Aides are dually registered as Certified Nurse Aides (CNA). The CNA totals listed for each county on Page 41 also include those Medication Aides who are also CNAs.

### 2009 Texas Medication Aide Facts:

Race/ethnicity and gender data not available

Median Age 41

Number of Counties  
with no Medication Aides 32

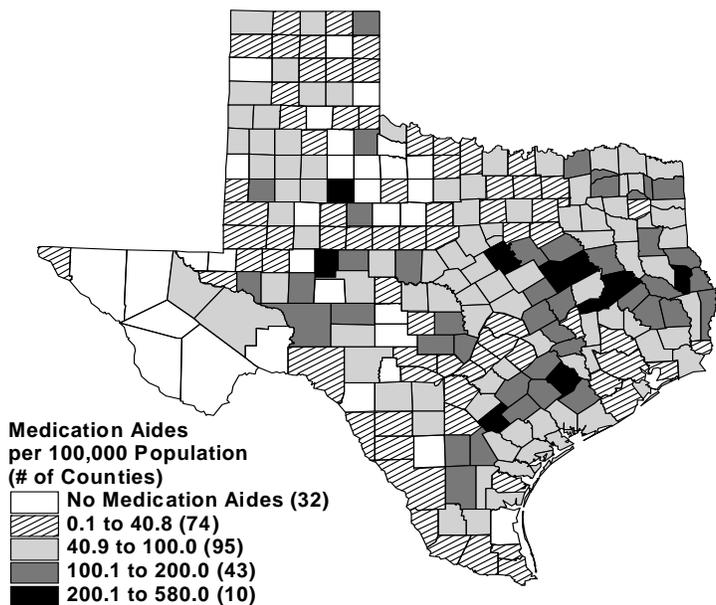
#### **Providers/100,000 Population**

Border Metropolitan	15.6
Non-border Metropolitan	36.3
Border Non-metropolitan	30.3
Non-border Non-metropolitan	94.5

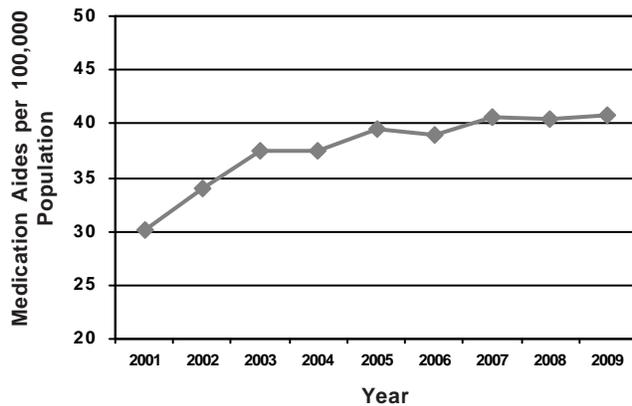
### Trends:

Year	Number	Providers/100,000 Population
2001	6,243	30.2
2003	8,167	37.4
2005	9,105	39.6
2007	9,664	40.7
2009	10,144	40.8

**Medication Aides per 100,000 Population  
by County of Residence  
Texas 2009**

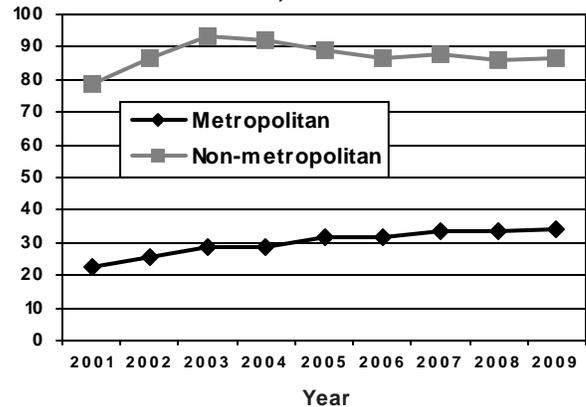


**Figure 15. Medication Aides per 100,000 Population, Texas, 2001-2009**



Source: Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services.  
Notes: Texas data include all licensed, active, in-state medication aides.

**Figure 16. Medication Aides per 100,000 Population by Metropolitan and Non-metropolitan Counties, Texas, 2001-2009**



Source: Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services.  
Notes: Source for Metropolitan-Nonmetropolitan definition: Office of Management and Budget. Figures include all licensed, active, in-state medication aides.

**2009 Medication Aides in Texas by County of Residence**

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Anderson	58	100.7	53	Camp	15	113.5	45
Andrews	2	14.1	213	Carson	2	29.6	176
Angelina	120	141.8	24	Cass	38	124.0	36
Aransas	15	55.5	115	Castro	4	53.5	120
Archer	1	10.6	218	Chambers	14	40.2	150
Armstrong	1	44.1	139	Cherokee	43	86.6	72
Atascosa	13	28.8	178	Childress	2	25.3	189
Austin	25	88.6	67	Clay	3	26.8	183
Bailey	4	62.9	102	Cochran	0	0.0	-
Bandera	4	19.1	206	Coke	6	153.5	20
Bastrop	32	40.5	149	Coleman	10	111.6	48
Baylor	0	0.0	-	Collin	173	21.6	199
Bee	29	85.4	74	Collingsworth	0	0.0	-
Bell	189	66.1	96	Colorado	59	267.3	5
Bexar	502	31.1	170	Comal	34	29.3	177
Blanco	14	138.1	27	Comanche	11	77.3	85
Borden	0	0.0	-	Concho	1	25.8	187
Bosque	37	209.2	9	Cooke	16	39.6	153
Bowie	76	82.0	80	Coryell	71	88.0	69
Brazoria	123	39.6	152	Cottle	2	106.8	51
Brazos	68	39.2	155	Crane	5	117.0	39
Brewster	0	0.0	-	Crockett	6	132.0	28
Briscoe	0	0.0	-	Crosby	6	90.9	64
Brooks	5	63.4	101	Culberson	0	0.0	-
Brown	26	65.4	97	Dallam	6	89.2	66
Burleson	22	119.1	38	Dallas	901	37.3	158
Burnet	25	54.3	117	Dawson	14	94.4	61
Caldwell	38	99.9	54	Deaf Smith	17	83.4	77
Calhoun	11	47.7	128	Delta	6	112.5	47
Callahan	4	27.8	182	Denton	165	24.4	193
Cameron	85	20.8	201	De Witt	35	170.6	15

## 2009 Medication Aides in Texas by County of Residence

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Dickens	0	0.0	-	Hudspeth	0	0.0	-
Dimmit	3	30.6	172	Hunt	42	47.4	130
Donley	2	51.7	122	Hutchinson	2	8.5	220
Duval	14	115.2	42	Irion	0	0.0	-
Eastland	5	26.6	184	Jack	4	44.2	138
Ector	44	33.4	165	Jackson	13	85.1	75
Edwards	1	45.2	136	Jasper	34	94.7	58
Ellis	53	34.5	164	Jeff Davis	0	0.0	-
El Paso	101	13.2	216	Jefferson	168	69.0	93
Erath	24	61.3	104	Jim Hogg	4	72.8	89
Falls	30	160.1	17	Jim Wells	27	64.0	100
Fannin	40	116.2	41	Johnson	59	35.9	162
Fayette	35	140.9	25	Jones	0	0.0	-
Fisher	8	190.8	11	Karnes	42	251.4	6
Floyd	2	28.7	179	Kaufman	44	42.6	142
Foard	0	0.0	-	Kendall	7	20.6	202
Fort Bend	183	33.2	166	Kenedy	0	0.0	-
Franklin	6	55.5	116	Kent	5	580.0	1
Freestone	43	213.3	7	Kerr	14	30.1	174
Frio	8	44.9	137	Kimble	0	0.0	-
Gaines	4	24.6	191	King	0	0.0	-
Galveston	121	41.8	144	Kinney	0	0.0	-
Garza	5	96.1	55	Kleberg	15	46.7	132
Gillespie	33	130.4	30	Knox	0	0.0	-
Glasscock	0	0.0	-	Lamar	44	87.6	71
Goliad	6	78.6	82	Lamb	13	83.8	76
Gonzales	37	183.2	12	Lampasas	11	49.8	126
Gray	5	21.9	198	La Salle	0	0.0	-
Grayson	86	71.9	90	Lavaca	34	174.2	14
Gregg	84	69.1	92	Lee	17	95.1	57
Grimes	25	95.6	56	Leon	10	59.5	109
Guadalupe	86	69.1	91	Liberty	49	60.7	105
Hale	20	53.8	119	Limestone	90	387.0	3
Hall	1	26.1	186	Lipscomb	4	126.5	34
Hamilton	6	67.7	95	Live Oak	16	128.8	32
Hansford	3	57.4	111	Llano	25	130.9	29
Hardeman	3	64.9	98	Loving	0	0.0	-
Hardin	28	54.0	118	Lubbock	134	50.4	125
Harris	1,133	28.2	180	Lynn	5	83.4	78
Harrison	40	59.6	107	McCulloch	4	46.4	133
Hartley	2	34.6	163	McLennan	208	90.0	65
Haskell	1	16.9	209	McMullen	1	114.3	43
Hays	35	22.3	197	Madison	30	209.3	8
Hemphill	1	27.9	181	Marion	5	45.3	135
Henderson	75	93.2	62	Martin	2	38.1	156
Hidalgo	127	16.5	210	Mason	1	26.1	185
Hill	52	142.4	23	Matagorda	36	92.9	63
Hockley	14	58.9	110	Maverick	8	14.7	211
Hood	22	41.4	146	Medina	22	48.9	127
Hopkins	40	116.5	40	Menard	0	0.0	-
Houston	79	324.5	4	Midland	47	36.7	159
Howard	25	74.4	87	Milam	42	160.0	18

## 2009 Medication Aides in Texas by County of Residence

County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank	County	Number of Providers	Providers per 100,000 Population	Rank
Mills	4	73.4	88	Smith	138	68.0	94
Mitchell	3	30.6	171	Somervell	5	59.5	108
Montague	19	94.4	60	Starr	9	13.6	215
Montgomery	87	19.1	207	Stephens	1	9.8	219
Moore	8	38.1	157	Sterling	3	204.9	10
Morris	23	170.4	16	Stonewall	0	0.0	-
Motley	0	0.0	-	Sutton	2	43.6	140
Nacogdoches	56	88.0	70	Swisher	2	24.3	194
Navarro	73	143.4	21	Tarrant	745	41.8	145
Newton	16	107.2	50	Taylor	24	18.3	208
Nolan	1	6.9	221	Terrell	0	0.0	-
Nueces	102	31.6	168	Terry	12	103.2	52
Ochiltree	3	30.4	173	Throckmorton	0	0.0	-
Oldham	0	0.0	-	Titus	15	47.5	129
Orange	21	24.7	190	Tom Green	67	64.5	99
Palo Pinto	12	40.8	148	Travis	223	22.9	196
Panola	20	83.3	79	Trinity	21	139.5	26
Parker	28	24.3	195	Tyler	25	113.6	44
Parmer	8	78.3	83	Upshur	12	31.6	169
Pecos	10	56.4	112	Upton	3	94.5	59
Polk	63	128.6	33	Uvalde	17	61.4	103
Potter	53	42.4	143	Val Verde	7	14.1	212
Presidio	0	0.0	-	Van Zandt	46	86.6	73
Rains	6	55.6	114	Victoria	53	59.8	106
Randall	25	21.0	200	Walker	51	78.2	84
Reagan	5	159.1	19	Waller	19	45.9	134
Real	0	0.0	-	Ward	4	39.9	151
Red River	11	76.5	86	Washington	43	129.7	31
Reeves	6	53.2	121	Webb	29	11.5	217
Refugio	4	55.7	113	Wharton	49	112.5	46
Roberts	0	0.0	-	Wheeler	1	19.5	205
Robertson	24	142.8	22	Wichita	46	35.9	161
Rockwall	11	13.8	214	Wilbarger	3	19.7	204
Runnels	6	51.2	123	Willacy	7	32.0	167
Rusk	61	122.6	37	Williamson	106	25.7	188
Sabine	19	175.4	13	Wilson	39	88.5	68
San Augustine	40	419.3	2	Winkler	0	0.0	-
San Jacinto	14	50.8	124	Wise	22	36.5	160
San Patricio	29	41.0	147	Wood	35	79.4	81
San Saba	3	47.3	131	Yoakum	2	24.5	192
Schleicher	4	126.3	35	Young	8	43.1	141
Scurry	1	5.8	222	Zapata	3	20.1	203
Shackelford	0	0.0	-	Zavala	5	39.3	154
Shelby	29	109.6	49				
Sherman	1	29.9	175				
				Texas Total	10,144	40.8	

Note: A total of 11,992 records were received from the Texas Department of Aging and Disability Services on September 15, 2009. Only 10,144 records were used for analysis and to prepare the table and map; a total of 1,848 records were excluded due to out-of-state addresses and/or inactive status. All records were sorted based on their county of residence. The county was determined based on the zip code.

## Endnotes

1. Kishi, A., Douglas, N., Gunn, B., and Ponder, A. Texas Center for Nursing Workforce Studies. *The Supply and Demand for Registered Nurses and Nurse Graduates in Texas: Report to the 80th Texas Legislature*. (Austin, Texas: November 2006).
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7. National League for Nursing. *Nurse Faculty Support Continues to Fall Short*, (New York City: July 24, 2006), p. 1. Available online at <http://nln.org/newsreleases/nurseeducators1006.htm>







