USG Pre-Licensure Nursing

According to federal figures, Georgia already faces shortages of RNs. Absent effective action, this shortage will grow, with Georgia facing shortages of nearly 40,000 RNs by 2020. These shortages will have profound consequences on the state. Because of the scale of the USG’s nursing education efforts, effective action by the state must include the USG.

The University System plays the dominant role in educating the nursing workforce for Georgia

- The USG educated 81% of the nursing graduates that went on to pass licensure exams in 2009
- The USG graduation count reflects the USG commitment to nursing, as the USG’s 25 nursing programs represent only 68% of nursing programs across the state, yet produce 81% of graduates

The USG has taken action on a variety of fronts to address the nursing shortage:

- Nearly $13 million in ICAPP funds distributed to nursing programs across the USG since 2003
  - 19 USG programs received support
  - ICAPP targeted traditional nursing programs but also funded fast-track, second-career programs and certain graduate level programs
- $9 million distributed through the Nursing Education Funding Initiative to 16 USG programs since 2007
- Additional $5 million in combination of ICAPP and system office funds to expand nursing program capacity

These initiatives and those driven by individual USG institutions have produced significant results in educational capacity:

- Admissions to USG programs is increasing (FY 2008 data most recent available)
  - A significant number of highly qualified applicants apply, but are denied admissions due to limited capacity
  - However, increases in capacity have resulted in greater numbers of students enrolling in USG pre-licensure nursing programs, as seen by 1 year increase of nearly 500 additional students
  - Rate of denial of qualified students due to capacity constraints is shrinking, although waiting lists remain
- Students admitted to nursing programs have high GPAs and test scores
- The rate of attrition for nursing students is lower than that of other disciplines
• USG programs have rapidly increased productivity
  • In 2006, the USG graduated 1,713 pre-licensure nursing students. In 2009, the USG graduated 2,262 pre-licensure nursing students
  • This represents an increase of over 500 (32%) graduates in a four year period
• Even as outputs increase, USG programs improved the quality of the education they provide
  • First-time pass rates on licensure exams shows USG programs at highest level since 2005
  • USG pass rates have historically exceeded national rates

Some concerns remain with USG nursing programs’ capacity constraints, impacting the USG’s ability to expand nursing programs and threatening capacity gains made in recent years:

• Faculty Issues
  • Analysis of USG faculty demographics suggest a likely loss of 39% of current nursing faculty in the near future due to retirement
  • USG still ramping up program capacity to educate future generations of nursing faculty
  • USG produced only four PhD nursing graduates in 2009
  • Average age of all doctoral level graduates suggests concerns
    ▪ PhD – average age 55.4
    ▪ DNP – average age 49.9
• Clinical Rotations
  • Access to clinical rotations in partnership with health care providers are increasingly difficult to secure
• Geographic Distribution of Nursing Education Programs
  • Regional analyses on the demand for the RN workforce are not available across state
  • Nursing programs are available across the state, although lack of data on RN workforce makes it difficult to determine if there are areas of the state that are underserved in nursing education capacity

Changing landscape of educational programs in Georgia is bringing additional program capacity to Georgia:

• USG programs expanding degree offerings
  • College of Coastal Georgia, Macon State College and North Georgia College and State University added BSN program to existing ASN degree offering
  • Georgia Gwinnett College approved for new BSN program
  • Augusta State recently converted ASN program to BSN
• Technical College System of Georgia expanded ADN degree offerings to 5 additional institutions
• Changes in rules of the Board of Nursing now allow for-profit educational sector to offer pre-licensure nursing programs. Numerous for-profit institutions are in process of securing approval from the Board of Nursing to open nursing programs in Georgia.
• Expansion of nursing education programs could compound challenges with demand for faculty and clinical rotations for USG programs.